



... porro intelligi  
 ... latere iungatur, inde dictus, quod  
 ... appellari qui extra iugum  
 ... habena, aut catena etiam exterius reg  
 ... enim malo quam à funalibus, quæ in  
 ... phanti preferrentur, ut quidam censuer  
 ... roum curribus, & Circensibus ludis, ut L  
 ... tradit, ante iugales iunctus, in triumpho ve  
 ... utroque duorum qui medi sint latere. Suet  
 ... autem lumen addit quod Pro Murena scri  
 ... Cicero filios pretextatos se  
 ... dere in equis triumphatos se  
 ... solitos, quodq; extant Augu  
 ... sti numismata aerea in quibus  
 ... quatuor iunctis ad currum  
 ... elephantis totidem pueri in  
 ... sident. At Domitianus, et a  
 ... triumphum patris, ac fratris In  
 ... Sueton. Domit  
 ... PRÆSEDIT ET ACTIACIS LVDIS  
 ... Atticis, unus Asticis, sicut & Vati  
 ... unde hasticos nonnulli ludos inducunt. V  
 ... cum teste Dione inirio lib. LIII A  
 ... Consulatu ludos ob  
 ... retos Romæ exhibuer  
 ... anno celel

mf



Cover Image from Item h30



# CATALOGUE H

*32 Books from the Sixteenth Century*

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# FIRST BOOK OF MODERN MINERALOGY, MINING ENGINEERING, GOLD & SILVER METALLURGY

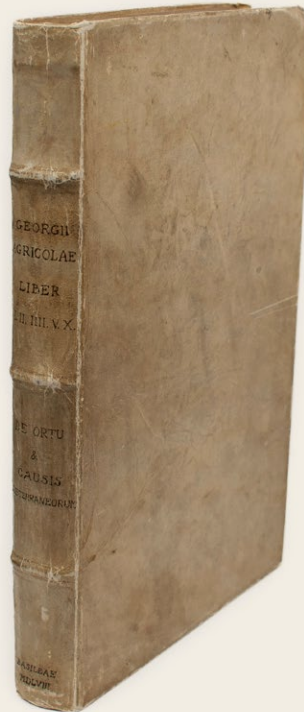
**Agricola, Georg.** De ortu & causis subterraneorum... De veteribus et novis metallis... Bermannus sive de re metallica Dialogus...

*Basel: In Officina Frobeniana, 1558. 320 x 220mm (12½ x 8¾ in). Folio; [8], 470, [42] pp. Index. With the blank leaf after page 470. A wide margined copy. Includes what may be the first Latin-German dictionary of mining terms (comprising 10 pages). In Latin, except for the dictionary which is obviously in Latin & German. Second edition.*

*Early vellum, spine lettered by hand. All edges gilt. G. R. Nicolaus's copy with his engraved bookplate dated 1929. The bookplate depicts the "hammer & pick" symbol for mining along with illustrations of books such as: Economic Mining, Metallurgy of Gold, & Gold Mining—all giving a clear indication of Nicolaus's interests. Large woodcut device of H. Froben on title and verso of final leaf. One full page woodcut illustration showing thermal baths and energy from beneath the surface of the earth. Large woodcut initials.*

*Hinges a bit rubbed and some occasional light soiling of the text and light, old, water stains to top margin of some leaves (not affecting text). Overall very good plus. A bright and crisp copy.*

**THE FIRST SILVER MINING GEOLOGIST IN THE WORLD.** Georgius Agricola (1494–1555) was a German mineralogist and metallurgist with a particular interest in mining and refining of metals. He is often referred to as the Father of Mineralogy. Although he practiced as a physician, he lived in Joachimsthal in the Bohemian Erzgebirge, where significant silver ore deposits were found in 1516 and there he consulted with local miners on mining and smelting. He constructed a logical system of the local conditions, rocks and sediments and combined this with a discourse on extraction processes, which he laid out in his work *Bermannus, sive de re metallica dialogus* [*Bermannus, or a dialogue on metallurgy*]. That writing is included in this book. The Bermannus has two indexes, one of them a Latin-German dictionary of mining terms.



**A MILESTONE OF SCIENCE.** This book is the collected works of Agricola, which was “the first handbook of modern systematic mineralogy” (Horblit, *One Hundred Books Famous in Science* #2A). First published in 1546, this is the second and definitive edition. In addition to Agricola’s most famous work, the above referenced *Bermannus*, this book includes four other important geological and mineralogical treatises. The book starts with *De ortu et causis subterraneorum* [*On Subterranean Origins and Causes*] in which he laid out the foundation of modern physical geology. This is followed by *De natura eorum quae effluunt e terra* [*The nature of the things that flow out of the earth’s interior*], dealing with the properties of water and his argument that temperatures under the earth are responsible for earthquakes and volcanoes. The third part of the book, *De veteribus et novis metallis* and *De natura Fossilium* [*Old and New Metals & On the Nature of Fossils*] discusses minerals, ores, metals, and gemstones. There are multiple and extensive entries in the book on both gold and silver mining.

An early and important book on the history of our understanding of the physical structure of earth.

VD I6 929

\$4,950





## PRINTED BY THE PAPAL PRINTER: RULES OF THE AUGUSTINIANS

[**Augustinian Order**]. Regula beati Augustini constitutiones fratrum ordinis prædicatorum, cum aliis ut in se quenti pagina.

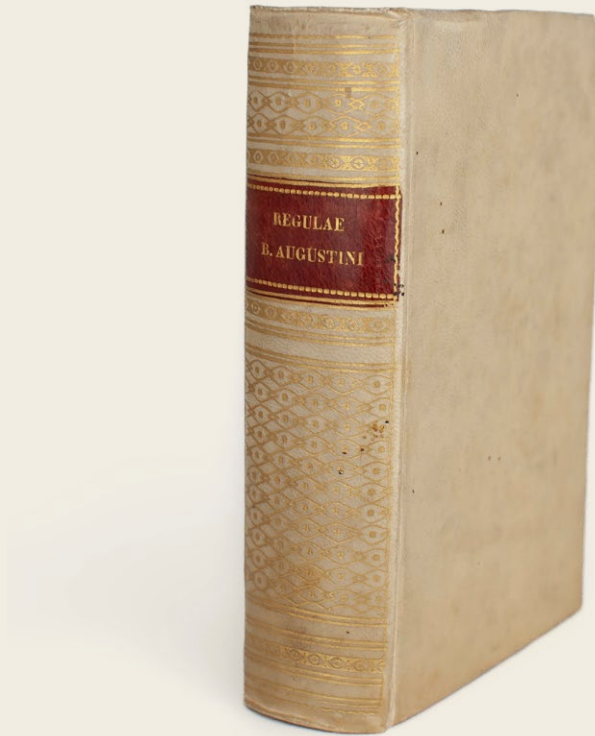
*Romæ: Apud Antonium Bladum, Impressorem Cameralem, Anno D[omi]ni. M.D.LXVI. [1566]. 162 x 106 mm (6 ¼ x 4 ¼ in). Octavo. 144, 137, [1], 98 ll. In Latin. Half-page woodcut vignette of St. Augustine above title.*

*Full vellum over boards. Gilt tooled spine with red leather title label. Early label removed from front pastedown. Two ink stamps on title page, both partially canceled. Previous owner's autograph on title page: "Usum f. Joa[n]nis filij [?]" Leaves leading with caption titles have separate foliation: "Incipiunt constitutiones sororum ordinis prædicatorum" and "Formularium, principalium actuum, ad officium prioris provincialis et conventualis ordinis prædicatorum spectantium." 1 ½ by 2 inch pasted in contemporary illegible note on pg. 2.*

*Overall very good plus; light discoloration to pages.*

**THE RULES AND CONSTITUTION OF THE AUGUSTINIAN ORDER.** Augustinians are members of a Catholic order that follow the Rule of Saint Augustine, written in about 400 AD by Augustine of Hippo. Martin Luther was an Augustinian friar from 1505 until his excommunication in 1520, and thus these are the very rules that Luther turned against.

This book contains the laws and rules of the Augustinians in the 16th century with chapter topics such as: ["About the office of the teacher and the orders of preachers."], ["About the office of the singer"], ["About the office of librarian"]—in total 47 different formal "offices" are defined and explained. There is a 26-page alphabetic index to the order's constitution, which follows the constitution itself; a list of the first teachers of the order; and a ["Treatise on the beginning and foundation of the rule, or the form or manner of living of the brothers and sisters"]. Interestingly, the book discusses the rules and regulations governing both male and female Augustinians.



**PRINTED BY THE PAPAL PRINTER.** Printed by Antonio Blado (1490–1567), a printer active from 1516 and official Papal printer from 1535 to his death in 1567. This book printed in 1567, would have been one of his last. Blado is known for holding the exclusive privilege granted by Pope Clement VII in 1531 to print Machiavelli's works.

Scarce. OCLC WorldCat reports only two copies in U.S. libraries (80738083 and 223769428) at the time of cataloguing. No other copies for sale at the time of cataloguing.

USTC 827292  
EDIT16 17508

\$950





REGVLA  
 BEATI AVGVSTINI.  
 CONSTITVTIONES FRATRVM  
 ORDINIS PRÆDICATORVM,  
 CVM ALIIS VT IN SE-  
 QVENTI PAGINA.

*Vniuersi Joannis  
 filij eius*

ROMAE,  
 Apud Antonium Bladum, Impressorem Came-  
 ralem, Anno Dni. M. D. LXVI.

*ECCLIA  
 ROMANA*



## “JUST EYEBALL IT”

**Belli, Silvio.** Libro del misurar con la vista ... Nel quale s'insegna trauagliar con numeri, a misurar facilissimamente le distantie, l'altezze, e le profundita con il Quadrato Geometrico, e con altri stromenti, de' quali in ogni luogo quasi in un subito si puo prouedere. ...

*In Venetia: Appresso Giordano Ziletti, MDLXVI [1566]. 206 x 157 mm (8.125 x 6.25 in). Quarto. [8], 108 pp. In Italian. Modern binding with a vellum spine over boards covered in printed waste, sourced from an antiphonal sheet printed in black and red.*

*Binding very good plus; interior very good with some light soiling and exceedingly light foxing.*

Second edition of a manual on measuring by sight. Instructions on how to measure distance, height, and depth each have their own section and are further broken down into multiple techniques. Each method has a textual description of the process and is accompanied by a crisp woodcut illustration. The book opens with instructions for building a geometrical square, an illustration of which is also provided. The final two methods discussed are for measuring the depth of the ocean and the circumference of the Earth.

**AN ARTIFACT OF THE PRACTICAL USES OF HUMANIST KNOWLEDGE.** In the introduction, Belli remarks that measuring by sight is a marvel because of its apparent impossibility to those lacking the right know-how. Let's be honest, would you know how to "eyeball" the height of a church tower? Cosgrove has argued that although measuring by sight may have inhibited the development of scientific tools, the illustrations show how rationality and sight were linked through geometry and the European Renaissance concept of perspective. Through manuals like Belli's, written in the vernacular, the method of sight measurement circulated among the emerging merchant class who would have applied this knowledge to assessing literal stockpiles of goods in the absence of standardized measurements. This likely contributed to the popularity of this work; four editions appeared between 1565 and 1570, and it was included in a posthumously published anthology of Belli's works.

Belli was an architect, mathematician, and friend of the influential Renaissance architect and fellow Venetian Andrea Palladio. Belli and Palladio were among the intellectuals associated with the Accademia Olimpica in Vicenza, established in 1555. The dedicatee of the present work is Velario Chiericati, a noble from Vicenza who sponsored the Accademia and is said to have encouraged Belli to author the treatise whose first edition appeared in 1565. Valerio was the son of Giralomo Chiericati, for whom Andrea Palladio designed a palace, construction of which began in 1550.

OCLC reports seven copies in US libraries. Christies auctioned a copy in 2010 for \$1,750.

USTC 813264

References:

Cosgrove, Denis. "Prospect, perspective and the evolution of the landscape idea." *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* vol. 10, no. 1, 1985, pp. 45–62.

\$1,100

DELLA DISTANTIA  
 misurare la detta distantia, ualendosi dell'altezza  
 PROPOSTA X.

Se tu hauesti a misurare la detta distantia, douendoti ualere di un al-  
 to come se tu hauesti a misurare la distantia A C, uedendo  
 del C al perpendicolo, e sappi quanto il detto segno  
 non habbi commodità di seruirti d'un piano; ma dal  
 questo modo, per la terza proposta di questa parte  
 distantia A B, poi ferma il Quadrato Geometrico  
 nel piano, che passa per li punti B C A, e col  
 poso al perpendicolo. Ciò fatto, procedi nel re-  
 stua proposta di questa parte del libro, et  
 razioni di quella ti sodisfarà anco in questa.



PARTI PRIMA.

A misurare per il medesimo modo la detta distantia  
 senza il Quadrato Geometrico.

PROPOSTA XI.

Se hauerai a misurare per lo medesimo modo la detta distantia  
 senza il Quadrato Geometrico, piglia il tamburo, e per la quarta  
 proposta di questa parte del libro, misura la distantia dallo A al B,  
 e poi nel resto procedi nel medesimo modo, che facesti nella nona pro-  
 posta di questa parte del libro, et harrai quanto desideri, e la dimo-  
 stratione di quella ti sodisfarà anco in questa.



A misur



## BEMBO'S AMOROUS POETRY WITH A LINGUISTIC TWIST

**Bembo, Pietro.** Rime di Monsignor P. Bembo.

*In Vinetia: [Giovanni Andrea Valvassori], MDXXXVIII [1544]. 163 x 106 mm (6.5 x 4.5 in). Octavo. 48, [10] ll. In Italian. Title within an architectural border. Printer's device on verso of final leaf.*

*Bound in speckled leather; gilt ornament tooled edges and spine and red leather spine label with gilt title; all edges stained.*

*Very good plus with light wear to boards and corners lightly bumped. Overall crisp & clean. A very nice copy.*



A later—but scarce—edition of amorous poetry by the Italian humanist scholar, linguist, and cardinal Pietro Bembo. First published in 1530, the book was an illustration of Bembo's belief in the superiority of Florentine Tuscan, on which standard Italian is based, above all other dialects then spoken in Italy.

Born in Venice in 1470 to an elite family, Bembo's first encounter with Tuscan was through his father, the Venetian ambassador to Florence, where Bembo lived for a time. Bembo was a student of Greek and philosophy at universities in Ferrara, Messina, and Padua, and traveled throughout Italy, befriending various political and literary figures along the way, including Ludovico Ariosto. Bembo's *De Aetna*, an account of an ascension of Mt. Aetna by Bembo and his father, Bernardo, was published by their friend Aldus Manutius in 1496. Manutius commissioned a special typeface for the edition. This was Stanley Morison's inspiration for a revival, aptly named Bembo, in 1928 and was re-released as a digital typeface in 2008 by Adobe. Erasmus wrote that a coin Bembo once showed Manutius inspired the latter's motto, "festina lente," and famous anchor and dolphin device.

**AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE BEAUTY OF VERNACULAR LANGUAGE.** Bembo was more interested in literary and intellectual pursuits than politics and civil service. Bembo edited the 1501 Aldine editions of Petrarch, one of his literary heroes. In 1525, Bembo wrote his own treatise on the Tuscan language, *Prose della Volgare Lingua*, in which Bembo codified Tuscan grammar and forcefully argued for its purity and superiority as a literary language. *Rime* served Bembo as an expression of these convictions. Appended to the poems is an index listing alphabetically the opening line of each poem. Following that are a handful of poems written to Bembo by his contemporaries, the replies to which are included in the preceding text. Among Bembo's correspondents: Vittoria Colonna, marchioness of Pescara. Colonna was among the most well-known poets of 16th century Italy. There is also a poem from Veronica Gambara, who became a key intellectual figure and political leader in Corregio, which she ruled following the death of her husband in 1518.

Bembo also served as a secretary to Pope Leo X, was made a cardinal in 1539, and became historian of Venice and librarian at what is now the Bibliotheca Marciana.

Per OCLC WorldCat, held by only five institutions in North America. Per Rare Book Hub, only two copies have come up at auction in the 20th century, one in 1977 and another in 2018.

USTC 813405

EDIT16 5019

\$950





## TOPOGRAPHICAL-HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION OF ENGLAND

**Camden, William.** *Britannia sive florentissimorum regnorum, angliae, scotiae, hiberniae, et Insularum adiacentium ex intima antiquitate. Chorographica descriptio. Autore Guilielmo Camdeno. Nunc quarto recognita, & magna accessione post Germanicam editionem adaucta.*

*Londini [London]: impensis Georg. Bishop., 1594. 199 x 150 mm (7 3/4 x 5 3/4 in). Quarto. [16], 717, [25] pp. In Latin. Woodcut title illustration. Woodcut initials throughout. Separate title page: "Hiberniae, et insularum Britanniae adiacentium descriptio"; pagination is continuous.*

*Bound in half dark green crushed leather over cloth covered boards. Spine ruled and lettered in gilt with blind tooled ornament in each compartment; all edges marbled. Marbled endpapers. Armorial bookplate on front pastedown: "Henry Edward Fox Strongways, Earl of Ilchester. Melbury."*

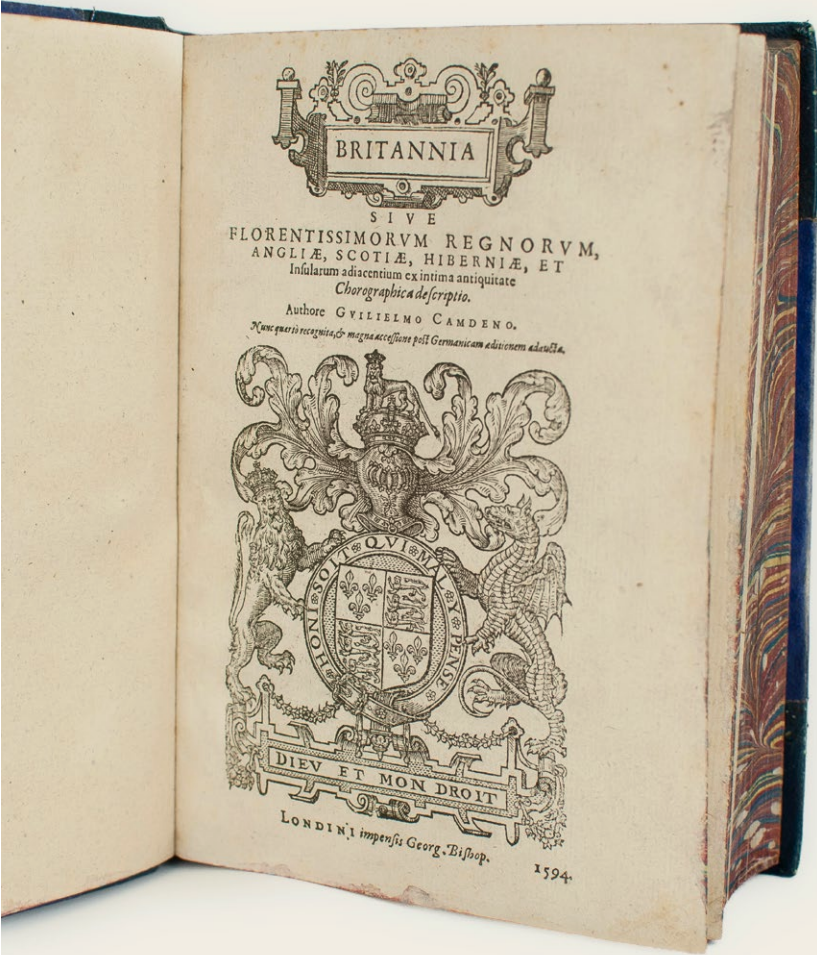




*Exterior good plus; boards with light soiling, medium wear, and bumped corners; interior very good and overall quite crisp; 4 leaves near rear with an old water stain at fore-edge.*

William Camden's *Britannia* provided the first county-by-county geographical survey of Great Britain and Ireland. Camden's stated intention was to "restore antiquity to Britain, and Britain to his antiquity". The great topographical-historical description consumed ten years' travel, study and effort by Camden. He had to learn Welsh and Anglo-Saxon in order to read original manuscript texts and public records.

The first edition, written in Latin, was published in 1586. It proved very popular, and ran through five further Latin editions, of 1587, 1590, 1594, 1600 and 1607, each greatly enlarged from its predecessor. The book was not translated into English until 1610, but over the centuries has been printed in dozens of editions and remained in print until 1984. Our copy is the 1594 edition.



**EARL OF ILCHESTER'S COPY.** This was Henry Fox-Strangways, 5<sup>th</sup> Earl of Ilchester's (1847–1905) book and bears a large (4 ½ x 4 inch) armorial bookplate. Fox-Strangways was a Liberal British politician and served as Captain of the Honorable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms under William Ewart Gladstone.

ESTC S107385

\$950





## I: ON VIRGINITY & CELIBACY

## II: ALDINE IMPRINT

**Campegii, Tommaso.** Thomae Campegii bononiensis episcopi feltren. De coelibatu sacerdotum non abrogando.

*Venetiis [Venice]: ad signum Spe[ranza], M.D.LIIII. [1554]. In Latin. 163 x 108 mm (6 ¼ x 4 ½ in). Octavo. [56] ll. Woodcut title vignette: A feminine embodiment of hope stands on a shore, facing the sun, surrounded by crates and trunks; a ship sails off in the background; the motto reads: “Beatus vir, cuius est Dominus spes eius: & non respexit in vanitates, & insanias falsas”*

*Ink stamp on title page of the Biblioteca del convento dei Chierici Regolari Teatini di San Michele e Gaetano a Firenze. Manuscript price beneath imprint.*

USTC 818240

EDIT16 8826

Although OCLC WorldCat reports 10 library holdings in the U.S., this tract is scarce in the trade. Rarely at auction and at the time of cataloguing no other copies for sale.

**Bound with:— Campegii, Tommaso.** Opus Thomae Campegii bononiensis, episcopi feltrensis, Auctoritate, & Potestate Romani Pontificis, & alia opuscula, quae indicantur in sequenti pagina.

*Venetiis [Venice]: Apud Paulum Manutium Aldi F., M.D.LV. [1555]. 163 x 108 mm (6 ¼ x 4.5 in). Octavo. [12], 223, [1] ll. Large woodcut of anchor & dolphin printer’s device on title. In Latin.*

*Bound in quarter leather over marbled boards. Gilt spine decorations and lettering. Handwritten edge titles on top and bottom edges. Marbled endpapers. Bookplate on front pastedown: “Ex Libris James Stevens Cox.” Cox (1910–1997) was primarily a wigmaker, but also a bookseller, archaeologist and publisher.*

USTC 818241

EDIT16 8827

*Overall very good; top edge soiled.*

Tommaso Campegii (1483–1564) was bishop of Feltre, Italy and one of the three bishops present at the opening of the Council of Trent in 1545, and there assisted at the sessions held under the pontificate of Paul III. This book contains first editions of two of Campegii's main works.

**WIDE RANGING DISCUSSION ON VIRGINITY & CELIBACY.** The first work, *De Coelibatu*, is a scarce tract on virginity and celibacy, a topic that Campegii introduces as: ["Nothing is more praiseworthy, than that which is praised by those who hate it."]. He follows with an overview of 98 far-reaching aspects of not having sex. Campegii starts with a legal analysis concluding that virginity is commended among all nations and all laws. What follows is a discussion of how Jesus Christ demonstrated by his example how important virginity is. Then Campegii discusses the lack of sex by the Apostles and includes a section on the Vestal Virgins. He concludes that virginity is a virtue akin to being an angel. Marriage, which he considers worthy of virginity, figures prominently in the text (including the question of whether celibacy should exist within marriage). He also addresses whether carnal union outside of marriage can cause marital dissolution. The celibacy of priests and monks and the rationale for ["places not defiled by woman's affairs"], which I presume refers to monasteries, are also covered.

**ALDINE IMPRINT.** The second work is an Aldine imprint of Campegii's treatise on the power of the Pope (ff.1–116), followed by 19 shorter theological treatises. Campegii starts by informing us that ["Christ would not have been a loving householder if he had left no one on earth to rule the Church in his place."]. The Pope, for example, is empowered to clarify all Church doctrine ambiguities. Further, the Pope cannot submit to a council and be judged. The text also discusses the process by which the Pope can be assisted; for example, how texts should be laid out for him, or how the Pope should be advised of crimes.

The Aldine Press is famous in the history of typography, among other things, for the introduction of italics. The press was the first to issue printed books in the small octavo size, like that of a modern paperback, and as we have on offer here. The printer's device of an anchor and dolphin is, of course, infamous.

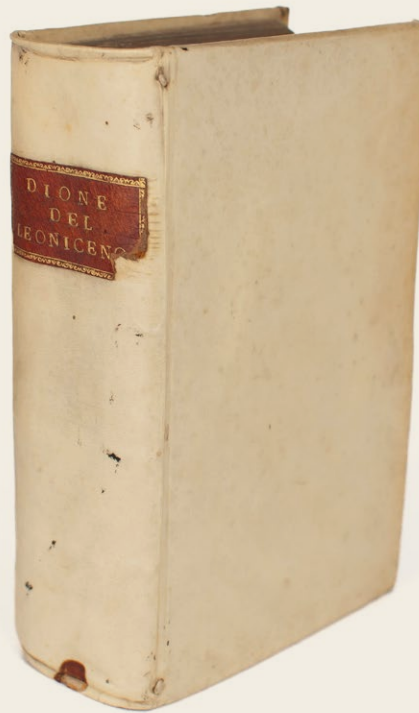
\$1,500

OPVS  
 THOMAE CAMPEGII  
 BONONIENSIS,  
 EPISCOPI FELTRENSIS,  
 De Auctoritate, & Potestate Romani  
 Pontificis, & alia opuscula,  
 quae indicantur in se-  
 quenti pagina.



VENETIIS, M. D. LV.  
 Apud Paulum Manutium Aldi F.

29 1/2



## HISTORY OF ROME & DEFENSE OF MONARCHY

**Cassius Dio, Lucius.** Dione delle guerre de Romani. Tradotto da M. Nicolo Leoniceno et nuovamente stampato.

*In Vinegia [Venice]: per Pietro di Nicolini da Sabio. Nell' anno di nostra salute. MDXLVIII. [1548] In Italian. 161 x 116 mm (6½ x 4½ in). Octavo. 493 [i.e. 495], [1] ll. Printer's device on title page (a snake wrapped around the stem of a cabbage, beneath is the word "Brasica"). With the final blank leaf.*

*Bound in full vellum over boards. Red leather title label on spine, gilt lettering. Bookplate on front pastedown: "Ex Libris Charles F. Roth." A handwritten note on back endpaper states: "Purchased at B.H. Blackwell, Ltd. Oxford, England. Nov. 3, 1947. \$5.28."*

*Very good with small chip to spine label; top edge soiled.*

Third edition of Niccolo Leoniceno's Italian translation of Cassius Dio's (AKA Dio Cassius) history of Rome, an important source for the history of the Roman empire. The physician, editor, translator, and book collector Niccolo Leoniceno was the first to translate Cassius Dio from the Greek. Though the translation was completed in the late 15th century, the first edition did not appear until 1533, seven years after the translator's death. Cassius Dio, a 3rd century Roman senator and historian born in Greece, produced a sweeping history of Rome in 80 books, from the mythical landing of Aeneas in Italy to the founding of Rome up to 229, Cassius Dio's own time. Only some of these have survived to the present in a more or less complete state. The remainder have been reconstructed from other sources. Leoniceno translated books 37–58, the most complete and the only to be preserved by direct manuscript tradition. This book is a survey of Roman wars. The account begins with the general Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus campaigns against Mithridates and ends with the rise and fall of Caligula around 41 CE. Cassius Dio's work has been read as a defense of monarchy and has parallels with Renaissance and early modern political theorists like Machiavelli and Hobbes (Majbom Madsen). Cassius Dio considered monarchy the most practical form of government and the only "true democracy", whereas "mob-rule" results in only short-lived forms of government.

**AMERICAN CHEMIST'S COPY.** This copy belonged to American chemist Dr. Charles F. Roth and bears his bookplate. Roth was the chief chemist for Standard Oil and founder and manager of the Chemical Industries Exposition—an industry tradeshow still in existence and known today as ChemShow. It is likely that Roth purchased this book at B.H. Blackwell, Ltd. in Oxford in 1947 and then brought the book back with him to the United States.

Nine holdings in U.S. libraries reported by OCLC WorldCat (960100163, 38666860, and 33297537).

References:

Majbom Madsen, Jesper. *Cassius Dio*. London: Bloomsbury, 2020.  
Mallan, C.T. "Sir Richard Morison: An Early Reader of Cassius Dio in Tudor England?" *International Journal of the Classical Tradition*, 2022.

EDIT16 17207

\$950

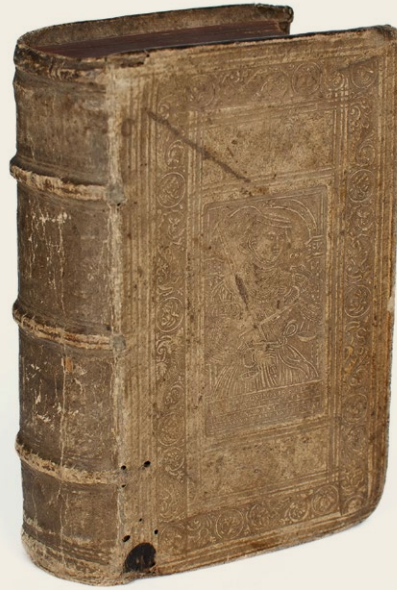
✿ DIONE ✿  
DELLE GVERRE  
DE ROMANI.

TRADOTTO DA M.  
NICOLO LEONICENO  
ET NVOVAMENTE  
STAMPATO.



IN VENETIA.





## “A PAPER ACADEMY” IN AN EARLY STAMPED BINDING

**Erasmus, Desiderius.** *Apophtegmatum ex optimis utrius que linguae scriptoribus per Des. Erasmum Roterod. Collectorum, libri octo. Cum gemino indice, personarum ac rerum, sive sententiarum memorabilium, ab eodem auctore ad calcem operis magna cum diligentia adiectus.*

*Coloniae Agrippanae [Köln]: Apud Gualtherum Fabricium, & Ioannem Gymnicum sub Monocerote, MDLXX [1570]. 168 x 109 mm (6.5 x 4.25 in). Octavo. [16] 753, [45] pages. In Latin. Table of contents on title page verso. Name and subject (“sententiarum”) indexes.*

*Bound in alum-tawed pigskin over beveled boards and rounded spine. Decorative blind rolls and blind stamped on both covers. All edges stained red. The large central stamp depicts a figure holding a sword and the scales of justice with an inscription beneath. Ownership inscription on front pastedown: “Andreas Drischel Inre me possidet. Anno 1578.” Drischel lived in Breslau, at that time German Silesia, today Poland. Two other early ink inscriptions on front pastedown. Another early ink inscription in Latin and Greek on the front free endpaper.*

*Good. Boards rubbed and soiled. Stain on the lower left corner of the front board. Corner of the rear board is bumped. Back cover image, which appears to be of a woman committing suicide, rather worn and damaged.*

Erasmus's translations of extracts and short narratives—a smattering of things well said—from classical authors such as Plutarch, Quintillian, Socrates, Diogenes, Pliny, Seneca, Herodotus, and others. Topics are noted in printed marginal notes and include music, marriage, honor, glory, and sundry others.

**AN ADJUNCT TO THE EDUCATION OF PRINCES.** Erasmus's approach in *Apophthegmatum* follows up on the pedagogy laid out in *Institutio principis Christiani*, written for the future Charles v, in which Erasmus recommends a short list of readings that will help guide an effective ruler. Similarly, these sayings attempt to distill practical knowledge from ancient sources.

**PIGSKIN BINDING ILLUSTRATED WITH A BLIND STAMP OF A LAWYER OR JUDGE ON FRONT & FEMALE SUICIDE ON BACK.** The blind stamped illustration on the binding includes an inscription on the front stamp that reads: "Iusticia quisquis Picturam Lumine Cernis dic deus est iustus iustaque facta probat." Combined with the image of the man holding both sword and scales, indicating leadership and rule of law, suggests this book may have been owned by a lawyer, judge, or prince—precisely the kind of individual Erasmus sought to educate. The blind stamped illustration on the back is heavily faded and damaged, but appears to depict a woman committing suicide with a dagger. Likely an image of Lucretia, a Roman noblewoman who committed suicide after she was raped. The blind stamped illustrations make our copy a special one.

References:

See, *The Sixteenth Century Journal*. Vol. 46, No. 3 (Fall 2015), pp. 814–816, wherein Peter A. Huff in an editorial review describes Erasmus's *Apophthegmatum* as a "Paper Academy".

VD16 E 2050

USTC 612548

No auction records of this edition in Rare Book Hub; one other copy of the same edition on the market for \$6,200.

**\$1,250**

**APOPHTHE-**  
**GMATVM EX OPTI-**

*MIS VTRIVSQUE LINGVAE*  
SCRIPTORIBVS PER DES. ERAS-  
MVM ROTEROD. COLLE-  
CTORVM, LIBRI  
OCTO.

*CVM GEMINO INDICE, PER-*  
sonarum ac rerum, siue sententiarum memorabi-  
lium, ab eodem auctore ad calcem operis  
magna cum diligentia adiectus.



COLONIAE AGRIPPINAE,  
*Apud Gualtherum Fabricium, & Joannem*  
*Gymnicum sub Monocroto,*  
M. D. LXX.



## ANTI-TURKISH & ANTI-MENNONITE SERMONS

**Fabri, Johannes.** D. Iohannis Fabri, episcopi Viennensis, Sermones fructuosissimi, cu[n]ctis Ecclesiae catholicae defensoribus, ac doctrinae eva[n]gelicae professoribus, summopere necessarij. De Eucharista. Folio.I. Victoria contra Turcas. Fol[io]. LVI. Patientia. Fol[io]. XCIII. Baptismo parvulorum contra Anabaptistas. Fol[io]. CXXXIII. Item, Oratio funebris in laudem D. Margaretæ, Ducissæ Austriæ, &c[etera] & co[n]scripta sunt, p[re]cede[n]tib[us] adijciunt[ua] Fo. CXLIII. & CXLVII.

*Coloniae [Köln]: in officina literaria honesti civis Petri Quentel, Anno M.D.XXXVII. [1537]. 325 x 225 mm (12<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> x 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in). Folio. [4], CXLVII, [11] ll. In Latin.*

*Title page within a four-part illustrated woodcut border: running down the left and right are views of four Church Fathers and four Evangelists (all engaged in scribal labors); at the top is a woodcut illustration of the Transfiguration showing Jesus Christ surrounded by Moses (holding the tablets containing the Ten Commandments), some Apostles (John, Peter, and James), and Helia (Eli); the lower portion has portraits of Charles V and his successor Ferdinand I, dressed in armor, standing beside their coats-of-arms and those of the seven electorates (dated in the lower right corner, "1531").*

*Numerous historiated woodcut initial letters figuring children from the "Alphabet of children" by Hans Holbein the Younger (?) throughout. The "T" that begins the text of folio CXLVII is extravagant, illustrated with a scene of the crucifixion with Charles V and Ferdinand I on either side of the cross/initial "T." The "T" measures a fantastic 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> x 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inches.*

*Bound in full calf, spine compartments with gilt ornamentation and gilt lettered title label; shelf mark at foot of spine ("F"). All edges stained red. Marbled endpapers. Old shelf mark on front free endpaper. Green fabric bookmark still attached.*

*Very good. Boards rubbed with minor worm damage to top and bottom of spine; paper repairs at heads of title page (no loss to woodcut border) and three final leaves (no loss); a handful of pages with very light worm damage to margins; paper mildly age toned.*

First edition of this collection of sermons by the Bishop of Vienna, Johannes Fabri a.k.a. Johann Faber (1478–1541). A gathering of sermons on the Eucharist, patience, against the Anabaptists and on the victory against the Turkish during the Siege of Vienna in 1529.

**THE SIEGE OF VIENNA.** The siege of Vienna in 1529 was the first attempt by the Ottoman Empire to capture the city of Vienna. Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottomans, attacked the city with over 100,000 men, while the defenders, led by Niklas Graf Salm, numbered no more than 21,000. Nevertheless, Vienna was able to survive the siege. The failure of the siege of Vienna marked the beginning of 150 years of bitter military tension between the Habsburgs and Ottomans, punctuated by reciprocal attacks, and culminating in a second siege of Vienna in 1683.

**VICTORIES AGAINST THE TURKS.** In this book, the section on the Church's ["Victories Against the Turks"] is extensive and forms its centerpiece. The Anti-Turkish sermons comprise folios 57–93, in a series of 37 sermons and are an extensive discussion on consolation, courage, and religious justification for war and self-defense by a very important figure in Vienna, the city's Bishop.

**AGAINST THE ANABAPTISTS.** The latter part of the books contains five sermons ["Against the Anabaptists"] (i.e. Mennonites and Quakers), who at the time were considered a fringe or radical movement within the Protestant Reformation (folios 135–141). Fabri was one of the Anabaptist's most vehement opponents, which earned him the nickname, the "Hammer of Heretics".

With afterwards an oration to Margaret of Austria (1480–1530), Governor of the Habsburg Netherlands (starting on the verso of folio CXLIII)—she was the first female regent of the Netherlands. And lastly, the book contains the "Triumphus beati Job propheatae summi Dei [...]" by the theologian Gratius Ortwinus (1480?–1542) (starting on folio [CXVIII]). The doctor in civil and canon law Fabri was a well-known Erasmus friend and became bishop of Vienna in 1530.

Rare. Four copies reported by OCLC WorldCat, spread across multiple records (see 17287149, 1049512022, 81916151, 20474788, and 977388297) No copies in the trade at the time of cataloguing.

References:

Bietenholz, Peter *Contemporaries of Erasmus: A Biographical Register of the Renaissance and Reformation*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1986.

USTC 626167

VD16 F 234

\$1,250

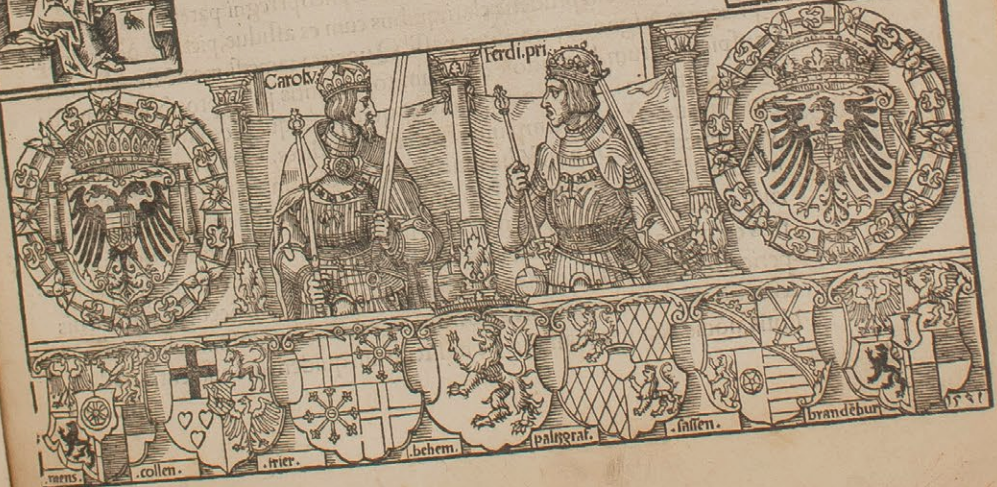


**D. IOHANNIS**  
**FABRI, EPISCOPI VIEN-**  
 nensis, Sermones fructuosissimi, cūctis  
 Ecclesiæ catholicæ defensoribus,  
 ac doctrinæ euāgelicæ pro-  
 fessoribus, summo pe-  
 re necessarij.

De Eucharistia. Folio. I.  
 Victoria contra Turcas. Fol. LVI.  
 P. nentia. Fol. XCIII.  
 Baptismo paruulorum contra Ana-  
 baptistas. Fol. CXXXII.

Item, Oratio funebris in laudem D. Margare-  
 tæ, Ducissæ Austriæ, &c. & quædã alia, quæ  
 ad honorẽ patiētissimi Iob cõscripta sunt, p-  
 cedẽtib⁹ adijciunt. Fo. CXLIII. & CXLVII.

Anno M. D. XXXVII.



VIENNEN.

carcerem, unde exiturus non esset, D  
 canum in spiritum sanctum, neque  
 gregie, qui quum præ dixisset Co  
 rupturus, secundum suum laborem, tã  
 el argentum, lapides pretiosos, li  
 lies domini declarabit, quia in igne  
 uis opus arserit detrimentum acci  
 stumomo certe, si recte expenditur,  
 isto discipulus, q supra pedus dñi  
 vsq; ad mortem, non dico vt pro  
 igrasse ex hoc seculo, des peras de  
 t apud deum oratio, iam in pro  
 lachrymas absterfit, apud eosq;  
 profundo inferni demeriti sunt,  
 timentissimus ille vir Job in terra  
 rio sunt, deuota prodesse possit  
 Samuelis mater, huic verbis  
 id inferos, & reducit, Neminem  
 nus horror inhabitat, vbi pcrpe  
 sunt tenebræ, gehennæq; ater  
 eius. Quod porro ludas Ma  
 orum libri manifeste declarant,  
 t. Tamẽ Talmutitz, Iosephus,  
 ubiam videntur. Adde quod  
 nabazoz libri primam corpe  
 n. Quid mihi de synagoga, dũ  
 est omnibus, non modo a ve  
 anticus, qui è spiritu sancto lo  
 autenticos allegari, sed & ab or  
 in diuinis officijs receptos eẽ,  
 mericissimo, hucusq; fidẽ ha  
 tanq; ecclesie præcipuus ac pri  
 eidem tuo fidere, ac credere p  
 vt ad Timotheum testatur a  
 spiritu quidem veritatis iuxta  
 m Christus in vltimo suo va  
 mationem seculi. Nõ igitur  
 is & catholica ecclesia, quæ re  
 sepelire defunctos, his quoq;  
 am & hoc sub Seuero princi  
 is Apher, ante mille quadrin  
 obitu Gratiani, Valentiniani  
 genda, de obitu Monice di  
 doctores docuerunt. Pergite  
 inande optime reuereri  
 i, & erit vobis mi  
 s se, qui nõ  
 lis,

Fo. CXLVII.

REVERENDO IN

CHRISTO PATRI AC DOMINO, D.

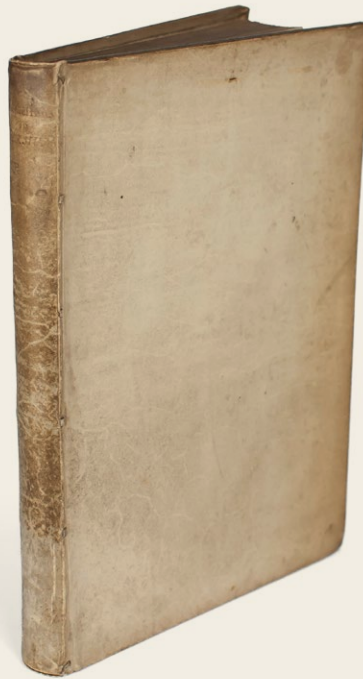
Iohanni Fabro, Episcopo Viennensi, atq; eccle  
 siæ catholicæ defensori, Orthuinus Gra  
 tius bonarum artium professor.

S. P. D.



E summi ac potentissimi no  
 stri Imperatoris Caroli V. &  
 serenissimi Romanorũ, Hun  
 garie, Bohemieq; Regis at  
 que Archiducis Austrie, Fer  
 dinandi, a Consilijs, viri me  
 hercule, quum doctissimum,  
 tum etiã & optimũ, nõ debe  
 mus omnes, non omnibus si  
 mul modis ac laudibus ex  
 tollere. Aedidisti em sermo  
 nes aliquot, in cõmunẽ om  
 nium Christifidelium salutem  
 ac Dei Opt. Max. gloriam.  
 Quibus certe nihil melius,  
 nihil vtilius, nihil hoc tẽpore

salubrius Christi ecclesia amplecti potest. Vtinã curiosi rerũ nouatores, non  
 minus illos fideliter, q̃ studiose perlegerent, longe profecto melius, longeq;  
 rectius, Christiana sese republica, per totum ferme terrarũ orbem, haberet.  
 Digni sunt, vt propter illos vadimoniũ deseratur, præcipui tamen & ordi  
 ne primi, quos de venerabili Eucharistia primo cõscripsisti. Nec indecenter.  
 Quid em̃ augustius, quid felicius, quid diuinum magis, q̃ q̃ ecclesia (sicuti  
 vero verius, ac luce lucidius, Reuerendissimus noster Hermannus, Archie  
 piscopus Colonieñ. &c. princeps pacis, & Astræ cultor, in suo Christianæ  
 institutionis Encheridio, nuper expressit) per sanguinis dominici participa  
 tionem, etiã iuxta naturam & substantiã, vnum cum Christo efficitur, & q̃  
 dammodo in deũ suum transformatur. Quid inquam efficacius ad perfectã  
 indissolubilemque concordiam fouendam, q̃ q̃ ecclesia (si rem ipsam penitus  
 intueri voluerimus) eodẽ corpore vescens, eundẽ sanguinem bibens, per eũ  
 dem spiritum in vnum corpus redigitur, & Christo capiti viuo, viua conne  
 ctitur. Præterea, quos de victoriã cõtra Turcas adidisti sermones, nõ pos  
 sunt bonis omnibus, nõ esse gratissimi. Si iuxta illorũ doctrinã (vt ingenue  
 fatear) simul omnes viueremus, nullũ sub hoc orbe lunari, aut Christi hostẽ,  
 aut ecclesie inimicũ haberemus. Milesij plane hoc modo fierent oẽs, & Dio  
 medea quadã necessitate, herbam nobis porrigerent, ac pedibus tandẽ no  
 stris cõculcarẽtur. Cæterũ, de patientiã q̃ præclare ac sancte cõcionatus sis,  
 BB iij præteri



## NOTED ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE'S COPY OF ANTI- ARISTOTLE EDUCATION REFORM

**Foquelin, Antoine.** Anotnij Foquellini Veromandui, In auli Persii Flacci satyras commentarius ad Petrum Ramum, eloquentiæ & philosophiæ Regium Lutetiæ professorem.

*Parisiis: Apud Andream Wechelum, sub Pegaso, in vico Bellouaco, Anno salutis 1555. 226 x 162 mm (9 x 6 ½ in). Quarto. [8], 186 [i.e. 188], [8] pp. In Latin.*

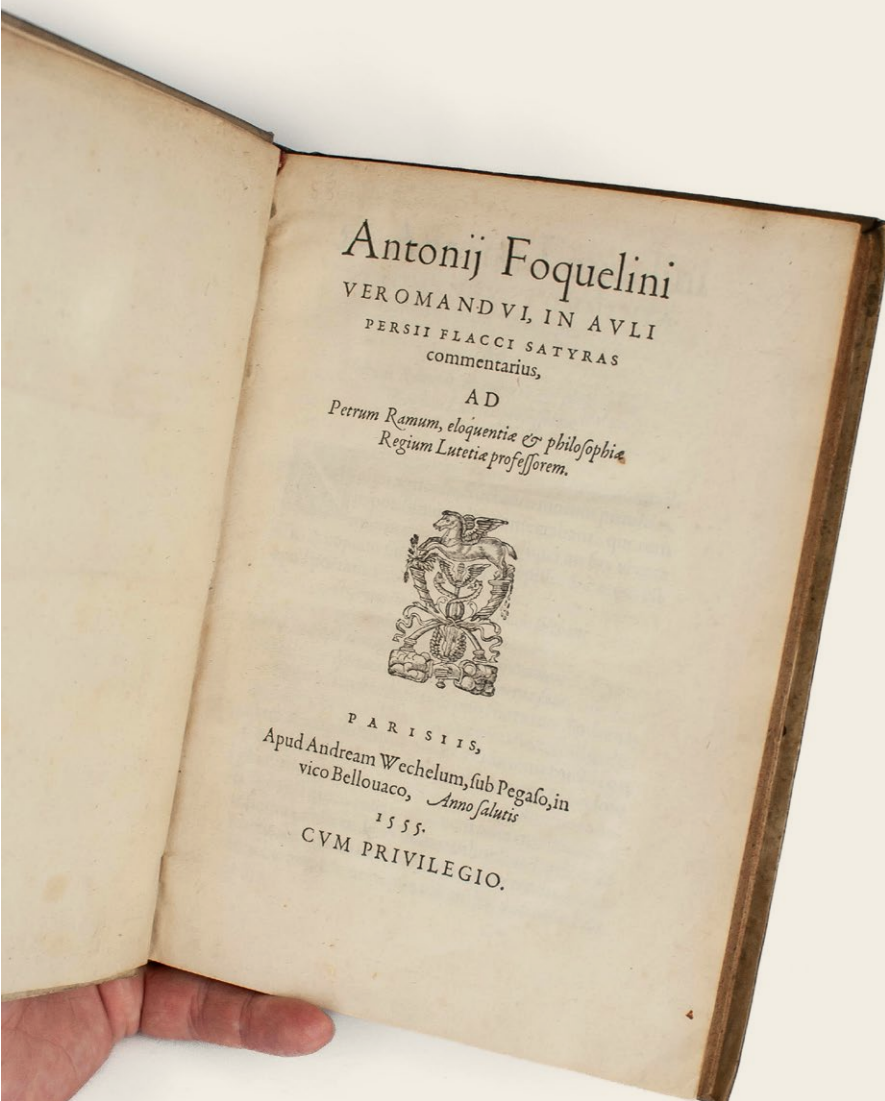
*Bound in vellum over boards, faded manuscript spine title. Ink shelf mark and armorial bookplate on front pastedown: "Edward Lord Suffield."*

*Very good to very good plus. Some soiling to covers; overall a clean copy.*



An extensive commentary on the rhetoric of the six satires of Persius in which Foquelin attempts to apply the theoretical and pedagogical principles devised by Peter Ramus and his followers.

**AN ANTI-ARISTOTLIAN TREATISE IN SUPPORT OF RENAISSANCE EDUCATION REFORM.** In a dedication to Peter Ramus, Foquelin describes reading Persius's *Satires* to his students and, finding them to be fine rhetorical specimens, sets out to use the *Satires* as a platform on which to model Ramist principles of rhetoric and logic. A biography of Persius is followed by the satires themselves, which are split into brief segments with several pages of commentary between, breaking down each satire word by word. Ramists were anti-Aristotleian, anti-Scholasticist humanists who sought to do away with some aspects of university education they saw as relics of a by-gone era, such as metaphysics, while reforming the curricula around trendier subjects, like rhetoric and logic. Ramus was a well-respected scholar but fell out of favor among some upon his conversion to Protestantism in 1562. Unable to secure work elsewhere, Ramus moved to Paris in the 1570s and was killed during the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre, upon which he was taken up as a martyr.



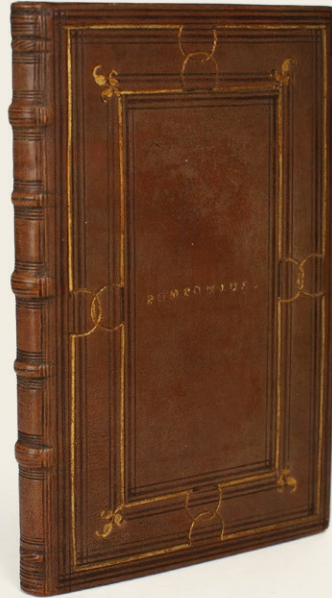
**OWNED BY NOTED ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE.** This copy from the collection of Edward Harbord, 3rd Baron Suffield (1781–1835) and bears his bookplate. Suffield was himself a reformer, as well as a philanthropist active in prison, parliamentary, and anti-slavery reform movements of the early 19th century. He was active in the House of Lords, especially in advocating the abolition of slavery. Suffield took over leadership of the British anti-slavery movement and chaired the general meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society on 23 April 1831 before 3,000 people, shortly after which he became Chairman of the organization. A House of Lords Committee was appointed in 1832 to inquire into the ‘true’ nature of slavery. Of the 25 members of the Committee, 10 had slave-holding interests, and Suffield was the only avowed abolitionist.

USTC 151817

Quite scarce with OCLC WorldCat locating only three copies in the United States. Only one other copy on the market for 2,500 Euros.

\$1,500





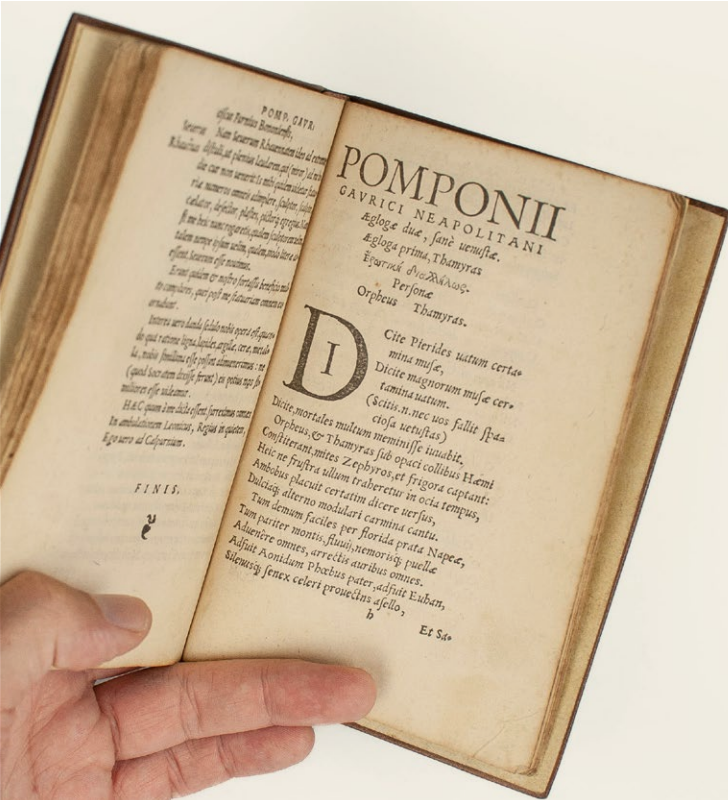
## PERSPECTIVE THEORY IN PRINT FOR THE FIRST TIME

**Gaurico, Pomponio.** Pomponii Gaurici neapolitani, Viri undecunq[ue] doctissimi, De sculptura seu statuaria, lebellus sane elegantissimus, pictoribus, sculptoribus, statuarijs, architectis &c. mire utilis, &c lectu iucundus. Item Aeglogae lepidissimae, duae. Singulorum autem Catalogum uidere erit pagella sequenti.

*Antwerp: Apud Ioannem Grapheum, Anno. MDXXVIII. Mense Iulio. [1528]. 164 x 109 mm (6.5 x 4.375 in). Octavo. [64] ll. Table of contents on title page verso. With the full page woodcut of Charitas on the last leaf. In Latin.*

*Modern binding in a 16th-century style by Philip Dusel; full calf with gilt and blind-tooled panels, author's name in gilt on front cover. Early ink illustration of a cup on the title page, along with four different autographs by former owners. A couple of early marginal annotations.*

*Binding very good; interior good plus with wear and light soiling throughout.*



**EARLY EDITION OF EARLY EUROPEAN ART THEORY.** Second edition of an early treatise on art, sculpture, physiognomy, and classical literature, printed the year of the author's death. Edited by Cornelius de Schryver. The first edition, from Florence 1504, is the first printed description of the principles of perspective (the relevant section in this copy is found on leaves e4–8). Perspective is just one of many topics covered in this treatise. Others include imitation, symmetry, and color. Gaurico's theories on art emerged from his work on bronze sculpture while in Padua. His ideas on art were very influential and spread alongside those of Albrecht Dürer. A previous owner has annotated a brief section on alchemy. The title page has an ink illustration of a cup (perhaps a reference to Gaurico's bronzework) complete with hatching to suggest depth and dimension.

Rare. No copies of this edition (or the 1504 edition) in the trade. Rare Book Hub records a copy for sale in 1934 and only one other since, sold as part of a lot in 2004. A later edition is currently on the market for \$3,850. In 2015 Christie's sold a 1504 edition for 53,100 Euros.

OCLC WorldCat reports six holdings across U.S. libraries (43177431, 80950856, 15292539, 42457411, and 84959896).

#### References:

See Cicognara #277–279, recording the editions of 1504, 1542, and 1609 – but amazingly missing this 1528 edition. The Cicognara bibliographical corpus virtually defines the early printed history of art and is part of the Vatican Library.

USTC 403236

\$3,500

*Ottavio Pericoli*

# POMPONII

GAVRICI NEAPOLITANI

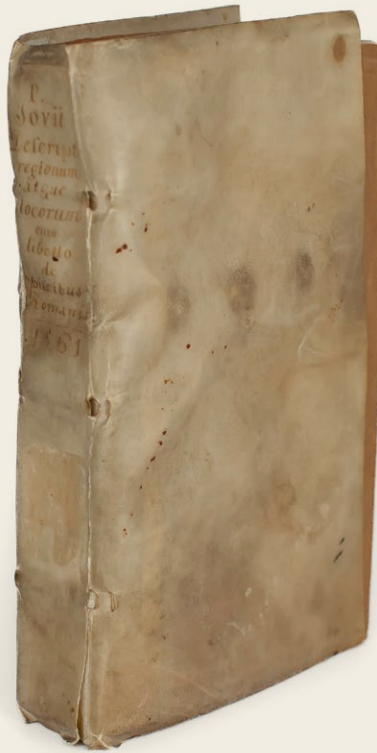
Viri undecunq; doctissimi, De sculprura seu  
statuaria, libellus sanè elegantissimus,  
pictoribus, sculptoribus, statuarijs,  
architectis etc. mire utilis, &  
lectu iucundus.

Item Ælogæ lepidissima, duæ.

Singulorum autem Catalogum videre  
erit pagella sequenti.

*Antuerpia*  
*Julius Joannides Camers*  
*Antuerpiæ apud Ioannem Grapheum*  
*ANNO. M. D. XXVIII.*  
*Mense Iulio.*

Cum Priuilegio Casareo,  
ad Triennium.



## DESCRIPTIONS OF IRELAND, MOSCOW, AND SEA CREATURES

**Giovio, Paolo.** Pauli Iovii Novo Comensis episcopi Nucerini Descriptiones, quotquot extant, regionum atq[ue] locorum. Quibus (ut eius omnia hoc postremo volumine complecteremur) de Piscibus Romanis libellum verè aureum adinnoximus.

*Basileae: per Henricum Petri et Petrum Pernam, MDLXI [1561]. 169 x 116 mm (6.5 x 4.5 in). Octavo. [16], 239, [1] pp.; 180, [10] pages. In Latin.*

*Bound in limp vellum. Manuscript spine title. Early manuscript binding waste. Early autograph on title page: "Ad [usmos?] Theodorici Joha[n]nis Roiij minoris ecclesis [traisil?] vicarij."*

*Binding merely good; covers buckling and uneven, repaired ca. early 20th century with inner hinges reinforced with linen tape and later end papers. Text block extends past the covers by about  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. Interior very good with text quite crisp.*

First edition of a trio of works on history, ethnography, and ichthyology by Paolo Giovio.

**ONE OF THE FIRST DESCRIPTIONS OF IRELAND OF THE 16<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.** The first part is a description of Britain, Scotland, and Ireland, first published in 1548. The geography and people of each region are discussed, several biographies of distinguished individuals are offered, followed by a lengthy chronicle spanning the years 801 to 1547, from the reign of Egbertus I to Edward VI, and finally a genealogical chart shows Henry III's descendants down to Edward VI (with a few manuscript additions and corrections (!)).

**AN IMPORTANT SOURCE FOR EUROPEAN KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RUSSIA.** This is immediately followed by a description of Moscow, with a separate title page ("Moschovia, in qua Situs Regionis Antiquis Incognitus..."). This account, first published in 1525, is based on testimony from an envoy sent by a Muscovite prince to visit Pope Clement VII. It was an important source for knowledge about Russia in 16th century Europe.

**LASTLY, FISH AND SEA CREATURES.** The final work focuses on fish and sea creatures and was the first published work by Giovio when it first appeared in 1524. Though it enumerates several varieties of fish, it is more of a popular work that includes witty anecdotes, suggestions for cooking, and notes on medicinal and nutritional aspects of the consumption of fish.

Paolo Giovio (1483–1552) was born in Como, graduated from the University of Padua with a degree in medicine, and, though he practiced for some time, devoted much of his life to his true passion, the writing of history. Giovio attempted to grow knowledge of the world he lived in and did so by writing accounts of far-flung places like Ireland and Moscow and numerous biographies that were widely read. He also collected paintings of what he believed to be the most illustrious individuals, reproductions of which are at the Uffizi Gallery. A modern biography remarks that Giovio, while no innovator, encapsulates much of the common sense of people of his class in 16th century Italy, which is perfectly captured in this posthumously published portable edition of his selected works.

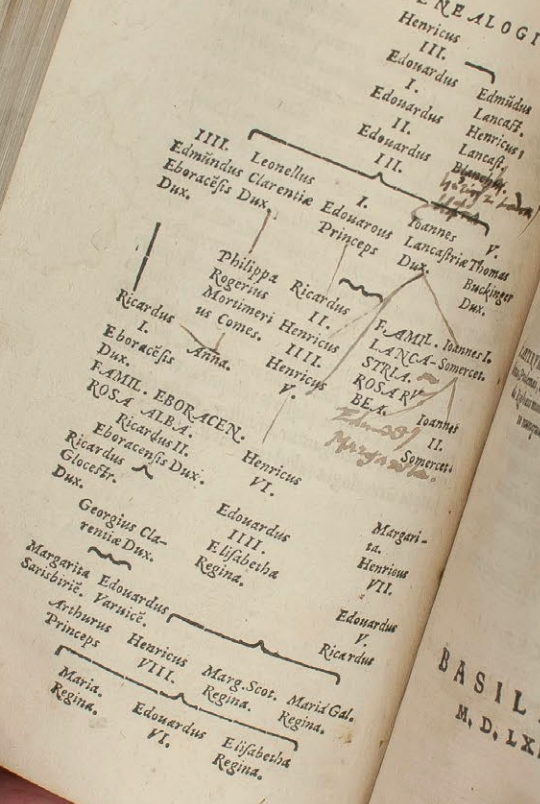
One other copy currently on the market for 2,000 GBP.

VD 16 G 2058  
USTC 602783

\$1,500



REGVM GENEALOGIA.



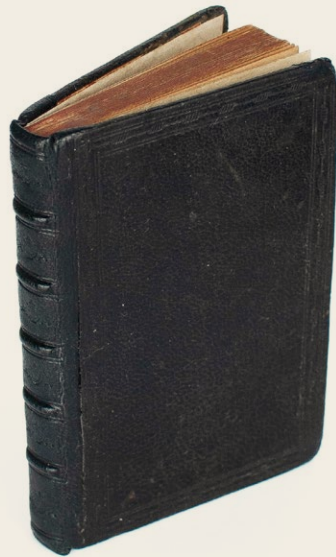
AVLI IOVII NO-  
MONENSIS EPISCOPI

... qua situs regionis  
... religio gentis,  
... fidelissime re-  
feruntur.

AVTUM OSTENDITVR ERRO  
... Geographia preparata, nisi  
... quae hoc sta-  
... plane conper-  
... tam est.

BASILEAE  
M. D. LXI.





## STUDENT EDITION OF BIBLICAL APOCRYPHA

[**Hagiographa**]. Proverbia Salomonis. Ecclesiastes. Cantica Canticorum. Liber Sapientiae. Ecclesiasticus.

*Parisiis: Hieronymum de Marnef, & Guilielmum Cauellat: sub Pelicano, Monte D. Hilarij, 1566. 125 x 86 mm (5 x 3.5 in.). Sextodecimo. 206, [2] pp. In Latin, with chapter headings in Latin and Hebrew.*

*Bound in black leather; blind paneling on front and rear covers; spine in six compartments with blind tooled ornament in each one; all edges stained red. An old bookseller's description, somewhat mutilated and cropped close, affixed on front pastedown. Manuscript inscription at foot of imprint: "Lorfanello" [Italian for "the orphan"]. Printer's device on title page shows a pelican at a nest feeding its young, bordered by the motto: "In me mors. In me vita." A second printer's device at the very end depicts a griffin bordered by the motto: "Virtutis gloriae comes invidia." Red-ruled margins on each page (faded) are pleasing to the eye.*

*Very good plus. Light wear to binding, but overall a crisp and clean copy; the top margin is a little tight. Professionally rebacked.*

A pocket edition of commentaries on Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Songs, the Book of Wisdom, and the Book of Sirach, the latter two being works now considered apocryphal by Protestant sects. Editions such as these were common in the 16th century and served as textbooks for students at European universities. One unusual feature of this copy are the chapter headings in both Latin and Hebrew.

**“NEW” BUT NOT MUCH IMPROVED.** The first edition of this collection by Parisian booksellers Marnef and Cavellat was released in 1564, but the present “later” edition appears to be from the same setting of type (right down to an uncorrected typographical error in the running title on page 89) reissued with an updated date on the title page.

**A PARIS-LYON RIVALRY?** One other edition appeared in 1566, printed by Antoine Gryphius in Lyon. The printer’s device used at the end of this book is an imitation of the Gryphius family’s devices used by Marnef.

Jerome de Marnef entered the Parisian book around 1547, at which time he partnered with his sister, Denise, the widow of Ambroise Girault. Marnef’s partnership with Guillaume Cavellat, his brother-in-law, began in 1565 and lasted until Cavellat’s death in 1576. Cavellat specialized in astronomical and mathematical texts, and in the years immediately following the new partnership expanded into architectural works and university textbooks—the present work being an example of the latter. The partnership continued with Denise Girault, Cavellat’s widow and heir.

Exactly why both a Paris and a Lyon edition were printed in the same year is a question yet to be answered. Perhaps our Paris edition was an illegal copy of the Lyon edition.

**ONLY TWO KNOWN COPIES & NO AUCTION RECORDS.** This Paris edition is rare with only two holdings reported in OCLC WorldCat: one in Geneva and the second at the General Theological Seminary in NY. No copies for sale at time of cataloging. No sale records on Rare Book Hub.

References:

USTC 208046

French Vernacular Books, pre-1601, 57580

\$1,250

ORAT. SALOM.

quoniam si verè habitabit Deus cum homi-  
 nibus in terra. Si caelum, & caeli caelorum non  
 sufficiant tibi: quanto magis domus hæc, quæ  
 ædificavi? Sed respicias ad orationem serui  
 tui, & deprecationem eius, ut exaudias Do-  
 mine placationem orationis, quam puer tuus  
 orat coram te hodie, ut sint oculi tui super  
 domum hæc, die, ac nocte, in locum quem di-  
 xisti inuocare nomen tuum: & exaudias ora-  
 tionem, quam puer tuus orat in hoc loco, &  
 exaudias precatorem pueri tui, & populi tui  
 Israel si oraverint in loco isto, & exaudias in  
 loco habitationis de celo, & exaudias in-  
 pitius sis, si peccauerit vir in te.

FINIS.





## WITH FIVE IMPRESSIVE WOODCUT PLATES

**Herodotus.** Herodoti Halicarnassei Historiarum lib. ix, ix Musarum nominibus inscripti. Eiusdem Narratio de vita Homeri. Cum Vallæ interpret. Latina historiarum Herodoti, ab Henr. Stephano recognita. Item cum iconibus structurarum ab Herodoto descriptarum. Ctesiæ quædam de reb. Pers. & Ind. Edition secunda.

[Geneva:] Excudebat Henricus Stephanus [Henri Estienne], Anno M.D.XCII. [1592]. 362 x 230 mm (14¼ x 9 in). Folio. [48], 731, [25] pp., [4] folded ll. of plates (set in as 5 plates – see below). In Latin. Printer's device on title page. Title page in red and black. Text in Greek and Latin, printed in double columns.

*Bound in full vellum, blind tooling on both covers, with large decorative stamp in the center. Manuscript spine title at head of spine in clear lettering. Greek epigram on front free endpaper. Notation in old hand on back endpaper stating (in Latin) that Herodotus lived to the age of 53.*

*Exterior good: Hinges on front cover cracked but holding; sewing supports just showing; vellum at foot of front board cracked about 11.5 cm. Boards rubbed and a little soiled; various small worm holes on front cover. Interior overall very good although the title page is lightly soiled and there is some marginal old water staining (not affecting text); with all plates present and the plates in very good plus to near fine condition. This is a variant copy: the woodcut of the bridge of Babylon and the Semiramis are on two different pieces of paper, making it appear as five plates and not the usual four.*

**FATHER OF HISTORY.** A lovely second humanist edition of Herodotus' "Histories". It was corrected and expanded after the first one by Henri II Estienne (1531–1598), published in 1566 (folio of 256), who had corrected the text of the Latin translation by Lorenzo Valla (1407–1457) based on the Greek original (Venice 1474). Unlike the 1566 edition, this edition is bilingual, in Greek and Latin, with the text printed in two columns.

The book contains, in addition to the text by the "Father of History", as Cicero called him: "Ex Ioachimi Camerarii proemio in historias Herodoti", as well as excerpts by Xenophon, Plutarch, Strabo, Ctesias (on Persia and India), and, ["The Life of Homer"], which is the work of the German humanist Conrad Heresbach.

Herodotus's Histories is clearly the centerpiece of the edition (pp. 1–635), but the focus of the ancillary material very much highlights 16th-century interest in the East, for example "De Persarum legibus & institutis ex diuersis historicis" ["About Persian laws and institutions from diverse historians"] (pp. 698–723). The nine books of Herodotus Histories, covers the time period 650–479 BCE, and focus on what led up to the great wars between the Persian Empire and the Greeks in the early 5th century.

**PRINTED BY HENRI ESTIENNE.** Beautifully printed, title page in red and black with the mark of Henri Estienne, historiated initials and cul-de-lampe. Henri Estienne's (1528 [or 1531]–1598) fame stems from his immense work as an editor and commentator of ancient texts, in particular, of Greek works and language, as demonstrated by the *Traité de la conformité du langage françois avec le grec* (1565) and the monumental work of a lifetime, the *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae* (1572).

**WITH ALL PLATES PRESENT.** This copy with five folding plates representing plans of Babylon, the bridge of Babylon and the citadel of Semiramis, the Suspended Gardens of Semiramis (i.e. the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, one of the seven wonders of the world), and the Tower of Babel. These plates are often lacking, but form an integral part of the book, since they are called for in the title ["...with the icons of the structures described"].

OCLC WorldCat reports eight U.S. libraries holding copies (1154825575, 51082688, 364746753, 20471359, and 79422136).

USTC 451331

\$2,500



DESCRIPTION DE CESTE TOVR  
de Babylon. pag. 173.

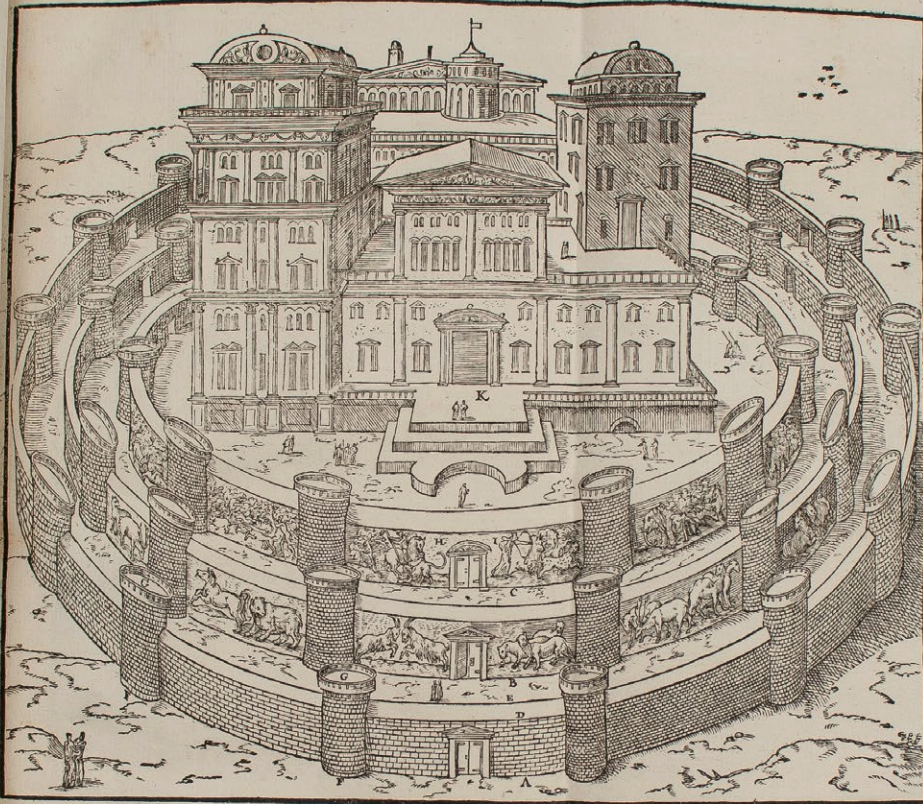
Au milieu de l'une des deux parties de la ville il y avoit vne planure de deux stades, en laquelle estoit situee ceste tour tant renommee, qui se trouue descrite par Herodote ainsi comme sensuit.

Tout cest edifice estoit composé de huit tours l'une sur l'autre (au dessus desquelles estoit le temple de Bel) que nous auons distinguees par leurs nobres, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

La premiere & la plus basse auoit vn flade, c'est à dire 600 pieds de tour C. D. & autant de hauteur. Les autres estoient moindres selon la proportion de la structure.

Les montees estoient hors d'œuvre, comme on les voit peintes ici de la premiere iusques à la derniere, a sçavoir depuis la lettre G iusques à O. Au milieu de chacune motee il y auoit des repotoirs marquez E F.





DESCRIPTION DV CHASTEAV  
de Semiramis.

La roine Semiramis auoit basti en l'vne des deux parties de la ville, opposee à celle ou estoit situee la haute tour de Babylone, vn palais fort magnifique, ainsi descrit par Diodore Sicilien. Ce palais estoit enuironné de trois enceintes d'ouurage de poterie, comme vous voyez. La premiere contenoit soixante stades de cinquante brasses de hauteur, A D. L'espeffeur de trois cens briques, D E, garnie de tours de septante brasses de hauteur, F G.

La seconde comprenoit quarante stades, egale quant au reste à la premiere, horsmis que les briques deuant que les cuire auoyent

esté songneusement grauees de figures de plusieurs & diuerses bestes, faictes au vis, B.

La troisieme marquee C, estoit de trente stades, mais au reste plus haute & plus espesse que les autres, ornee d'vn ouurage de relief excellentment beau, representant toutes manieres de chasse: & se voyoit là entre les chasseurs Ninus roy & mari de Semiramis, enferrant vn lion de son espieu, H: & Semiramis tuant vn pard d'vn coup de fleche, I.

Quant à l'edifice du dedas, il n'est descrit par Herodote ni Diodore: & pourtant a esté ici representé à la fantaisie du peintre.





## ANTI-POPE POLEMIC BY “ONE OF THE FIRST MODERN REVOLUTIONARIES” WITH INTERESTING READER MARKS

[Hotman, François]. Brutum Fulmen Papæ Sixti v. aduersus Henricum Sereniss. Regem Nauarre, & illustrissimum Henricum Borbonium, Principem Condæum. Una cum protestatione multiplicis nullitatis.

[Germany?]: [publisher not identified], [1585]. 174 x 112 mm (6 ¾ x 4 ½ in). Octavo. 234, [22] pp. In Latin. Woodcut on Q<sub>4</sub>. Reprint of the title page of the 1585 bull of Sixtus v on P<sub>6</sub>.

*Bound in vellum with manuscript spine title and fore-edge title. All edges stained red. Pencil inscriptions in French by a previous owner; earlier ink inscription on front free endpaper, a two-line poem that is also a chronogram and memorial upon the death of François Hotman, signed “H.F. Plavensis,” possibly Hulderich Froelich of Plauen who was poet laureate of Basel. Extensive underscoring by an early hand throughout, with annotations on page 11. Autograph on title page: “Ex libris J.J. Chaponnière D.M.P.” Chaponnière (1805–1859) was a Swiss doctor and author from Geneva and Member of the Medical Society of Observation.*

*Good with old stains and score lines to covers, with a 1.25 in. cut to the front cover near the spine, but binding remains solid. Very light soiling throughout.*

A broadside against Pope Sixtus v and especially his 1585 bull (that is, a Papal decree), which excommunicated Henry of Navarre and his cousin Henri I, the Prince of Condé. Anonymous, but by Protestant jurist François Hotman, whose political and religious views have led scholars to call him one of the first modern revolutionaries.

**A FURIOUS REBUTTAL OF PAPAL AUTHORITY BY AN EARLY CRITIC OF ABSOLUTE MONARCHY.** Hotman was born in Paris in 1524 to a prominent legal family. Though raised as a Catholic and trained as a lawyer, Hotman rebelled against both, moving to Geneva in 1548 where he worked for John Calvin and was a professor at the University of Lausanne. He became a prominent figure among Huguenots over the next several decades, just as the French Wars of Religion intensified. In response to violence against French Protestants during the later 16th century, some legal theorists, known as the Monarchomaques, Hotman among them, began to posit the government's role as one that secured the best interests of all subjects, and that when such a condition was violated it was the right of citizens to rebel. Hotman heaves some of this passionate critique at Pope Sixtus V, claiming very early on that the bull of 1585 was against all natural and divine law, and invoking the concept of tyranny numerous times. The papal bull that was the object of Hotman's critique was issued by Sixtus V shortly after Henry of Navarre became heir apparent to the French throne in 1584, after the death of the Duke of Anjou. The text of the bull is reprinted after Hotman's work, complete with a type facsimile of the title page from the edition by the Heirs of Anthony Bladius.

The years that followed witnessed a three-way war between Henry III, the Catholic King of France, Henry of Navarre, the Protestant and heir apparent, and the Duke of Guise, the leader of the Catholic League who was opposed to both Henry III and Henry of Navarre. Guise was assassinated in 1588; Henry III in 1589; but the elimination of his rivals did not mean Henry of Navarre immediately ascend to the throne; he only became Henry IV when he converted to Catholicism in 1593, about which he allegedly said, "Paris is worth a mass." Henry IV was assassinated in 1610.

**INTERESTING READER MARKS INCLUDING A HANDWRITTEN CHRONOGRAM.**

The reader of the present volume has underscored several passages in the text and marked some with manicules. This is likely by the same hand which has provided an inscription commemorating the death of Hotman on the front free end paper. The (slightly fading) inscription reads: "Distichon Nobolissimi Domini Francisco Hotomanni I.V.D. Annum, mensem, diem que obitus continens: QVattVor Vt LVCes ConCessIt pIsCibVs aLtor PhæbVs aIs saulens, Terræ, HotoManne VaLe H.F. Plavensis." The passage is a sort of epigraph which also serves as a chronogram that spells out the year of Hotman's death, 1589—now isn't that downright awesome? It was likely written by Hudelrich Froelich, who was born in Pauen, became poet laureate of Basel, and died in the early 17th century.

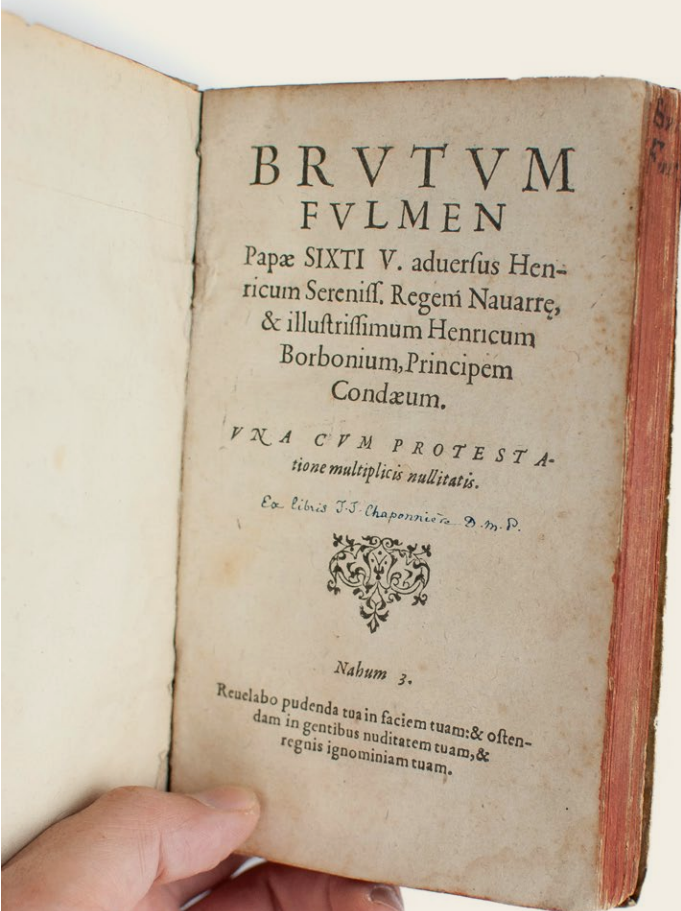
**CLANDESTINE EDITION LACKING IMPRINT.** Several editions were produced without an imprint or any other obvious indicator of date and printer. The present edition has a passage from Nahum 3 on the title page where one would expect to find the imprint; a list of errata is at the end of the final page of the index. This edition is identified by the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, the VD16, and the Universal Short Title Catalogue as being from 1585, and we were not able to identify any earlier editions. The following year, 1586, an English translation appeared under the title *The Brutish Thunderbolt*.

OCLC WorldCat reports only three U.S. libraries with holdings.

USTC 617320

VD16 K 511

\$1,500



DISTICHON  
Nobilissimi Domini  
FRANCISCI HOTMANNI.

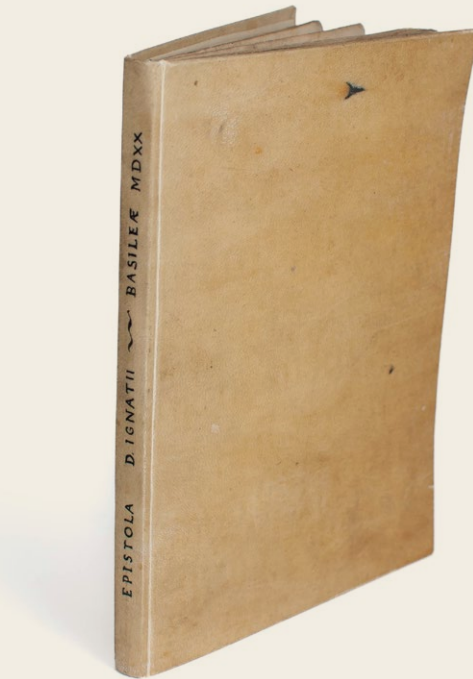
I. V. D. *amb. 159 libri.*

Annum, mensem, diemq; obitus  
Continens.

Quattvor, ut Lices concessit piscibus auctor  
Pæbvs: als sapient, Terra, Hotomanne Vale

H. F. Plevenensis.

*Chelle est de François  
Profan / of Ruyte  
1591  
Jo m anelle, m  
que le Rq u'a chah  
Ore f' d'au que l'ab  
ch' pagz / h'ed  
d'au m' h'ra p' h'  
nde, & l'ab  
1966  
gesev' h'e*



## “RUBBISH PUBLISHED UNDER IGNATIUS’S NAME”

**Saint Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch.** *Gloriosi Christi Martyris Ignatii Antiocheni antistitis, Epistolæ undecim. Item una beati Polycarpi martyris epistola, cum argumento Iacobi Fabri Stapulen[is] in easdem.*

*Basileae: Apud Adam Petri, mense Augusto, anno M.D.XX. [1520]. 215 x 160 mm (8 ¼ x 6 ⅞ in). Quarto. 95, [1] pp. Title within an ornamental woodcut border, illustrated with cherubs, ornate pedestals, and garlands; the title itself is printed within another border designed to look like an unfurled scroll. In Latin.*

*Bound in full vellum over boards; manuscript spine title. Canceled inscription at head of title page; brief inscription (illegible) beneath title. Underscoring, marginal annotations, and other reader marks.*

*Overall very good. Boards lightly buckling. Title page more heavily soiled than the remaining pages which exhibit light soiling. Small old water stain to margin in latter half of pages.*

Eleven letters of St. Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch, four of which are now credited to Pseudo-Ignatius, a 4th century author claiming to be St. Ignatius. The text also includes a letter on martyrdom by Polycarp, the Bishop of Smyrna.

**ONE OF THE APOSTOLIC FATHERS.** St. Ignatius (died c. 108/140 AD) was an early Christian writer and Patriarch of Antioch. While en route to Rome, where he met his martyrdom, Ignatius wrote a series of letters. This correspondence now forms a central part of works authored by the Apostolic Fathers. He is considered to be one of the three most important of these. In the letters St. Ignatius stresses the value of the Eucharist (Holy Communion), calling it a “medicine of immortality”. An examination of his theology of soteriology (the doctrine of salvation) shows that he regarded salvation as one being free from the powerful fear of death and thus to face martyrdom bravely.

**PSEUDO-IGNATIUS.** Ever since the Protestant Reformation, the authenticity of the Ignatian letters has come under intense scrutiny. John Calvin called them “rubbish published under Ignatius’ name.” There is an ongoing and extensive academic discussion on the authenticity of the letters, with wide-ranging theories set forth in the 1970’s and again the 1990’s. Professor Jonathan Lookadoo said in 2020 that “the debate has received renewed energy since the late 1990s and shows few signs of slowing.”

**MARGINAL ANNOTATIONS.** Numerous annotations and marginal comments in old hand including a nice manicule and the IHS insignia in a heart. The insignia (pg. 85) is next to section which states: [“May I enjoy the beasts that have been prepared for me, and I hope that they will be quick to cause my destruction.”]

No copies at auction on Rare Book Hub . One other copy currently available for \$2,585. Only four copies in U.S. libraries (Harvard, Stanford, Oberlin, and Luther Seminary) per OCLC WorldCat (10597209, 79421652, & 863762445) at the time of cataloguing.

USTC 659918

VDI6 I 60

\$1,500



# GLORIO

SI CHRISTI MARTY  
 RIS IGNATII ANTIO  
 cheni antistitis, Epistolæ un/  
 decim. Item una beati PÖ/  
 LYCARPI martyris epi  
 stola, cum argumento  
 Iacobi Fabri Stapu  
 len in eisdem.

BASILEAE, M. D. XX.

meo corpore relinquunt, ut nō obdormiēs grauis ali-  
 cui inueniar. Nō sicut Petrus & Paulus præcipio uo-  
 bis, illi enim apostoli sunt Iesu Christi, ego aut̄ mini-  
 mus. illi uero liberi sunt serui dei, ego aut̄ usq; nūc ser-  
 uus. sed si passus fuero, libertus ero Iesu christi, & re-  
 surgam in eo liber. Nunc disco uinctus nihil mundi  
 cōcupiscere, aut aliqd̄ uanū. a Syria Romā usq; cū be-  
 stijs depugno p̄ terrā & mare, die ac nocte uinct⁹ cū  
 decē leopardis, hoc est cum militari custodia, qui ex  
 beneficijs peiores fiunt. in iniustitijs aut̄ eorū magis  
 edoceor, sed nec in hoc quidē iustificor. Vtinā fruar  
bestijs q̄ mihi paratæ sunt, quas & opto mihi ueloces  
esse ad meū interitū. & allci, ut celerius me comedāt.  
ne sicut in alijs terris sint, & nō eos tetigerunt. Et si  
ipsæ noluerint, ego ipsis uim ingerā, ego urgebo. ig-  
noscite mihi, ego scio quid mihi expediat. nunc inci-  
pio esse discipulus. nulli æmulor uisibiliū & inuisibi-  
liū, ut Iesum Christū merear adipisci. Ignis, crux, be-  
stiarūq; constantia, abscisio, separatio, cōfractio, disti-  
patioq; mēbroꝝ, interitus toti⁹ corpis, & flagella dia-  
boli oia in me ueniant, ut Iesum Christū merear adi-  
pisci. Nihil me iuuāt quæ sunt mundi huius, neq; re-  
gnū tēporale. bonum est mihi mori in Christo Iesu,  
quā regnare in finibus terræ. Quid enim prodest ho-  
mini si uniuersum mundū lucretur, animā uero suam  
perdat: Dominū nanq; desydero filiū ueri dei, & pa-  
trē Iesu Christi. ipsum utiq; quæro, et illū qui pro no-  
 L. iij bis.

Feruor auto-  
ris.



... tale tēpus, ut deū pmeruiss  
 ... de me, ego efficior dei. Si  
 ... iterū forsitan absoluat. Mul  
 ... offeratis deo, cū iā altare pa  
 ... chorū effecti cāretis deo pa  
 ... piscopū Syriæ dignū fecit de  
 ... e, ab oriēte præmittēs suā pal  
 ... centē de mundo ad deum)  
 ... stitit aliq̄, alios docuit. Is  
 ... illa firma q̄ docti estis, ex oi  
 ... ut nō solū dicar, sed etiā inueniar  
 ... inuentus fuero, & dici possum, &  
 ... mundo nō cōparuero. nihil em̄ de  
 ... Quæ em̄ uidentur in  
 ... æterna sunt. nō solū  
 ... uidentur. Christianitas enim ē  
 ... magnitudine. Christianitas enim ē  
 ... amatur a Christo, quia nō est ab  
 ... a deo. Si em̄ elletis, inquit, de mundo, mun  
 ... uā erat. diligeret nunc aut̄ quia nō estis de  
 ... terca odit uos mundus. sed ego elegi uos  
 ... Ego scribo omnibus ecclesijs, & oib⁹  
 ... uoluntarie p̄ deo morior, si uos nō p̄pe  
 ... uo itaq; nos, ut nō frustra sit me dilectio  
 ... nite me ut bestiarū esca sim, p̄ quam possim  
 ... erer. Tritici em̄ dei sum, dēibus bestiarū  
 ... possim panis dei sum, dēibus inueniunt me  
 ... bestijs, ut mihi sepulchrū sint. nihil de  
 ... meo





## FIRST MEDICAL TEXT ON SYPHILIS

**Leonicens, Nicolo.** Nicolai Leonicensi Vicentini, Philosophi & Medici clarissimi, opuscula: quorum catalogum versa pagina indicabit. Per D. Andream Leennium Medicum, à multis quibus scatebant vitijs, repurgata, atque annotati-unculis illustrata.

*Basileae: Apud And. Cratandrum, et Io. Bebelium, Anno MDXXXII [1532]. 321 x 216 mm (12.5 x 8 ¼ in). Folio. [4], 175, [1] ll. In Latin. Final leaf misnumbered '157.' With Cratander's device as a title vignette and final unnumbered leaf with Bebelium's device on verso. Woodcut initials.*

*Bound in early vellum over boards, with heraldic stamp on both covers (that we were not able to identify). Leather spine title label with gilt lettering, with publication place and year beneath in ink. Red speckled edges. Ink inscription in an old hand on verso of front free endpaper states (in French): ["M. Brunet, in his Manuel du Libraire, quotes a rare minor work by Leonicens; he did not indicate this collection, which informs everyone, and which, itself, is not common.>] Autograph on title page: "Ex Libris: Dr. Paul Decoux, Paris, 1869."*

*Blind embossed stamp on edge of title page: “Decoux, Docteur en medicine a Treignac (Correze).” The same stamp appears in numerous places throughout the book. Ink stamp with a facsimile of an autograph on verso of title page. Decoux also signed the title page verso and beneath the colophon on the verso of leaf 157.*

*Very good or better overall. Minor damage to spine; boards scuffed and some soiling, with a small gouge to the front cover revealing the board beneath. A few gatherings mildly age-toned; but a crisp, solid, wide-margined copy, exhibiting little wear.*

**FIRST EDITION OF THE AUTHOR’S COLLECTED WORKS, INCLUDING AN EARLY PRINTING OF THE FIRST MEDICAL TEXT ON SYPHILLIS.** Niccolo Leoniceno was a physician and translator of ancient Greek and Arabic medical texts. He wrote the first scientific paper on syphilis in 1497, which is included in the present volume in its own chapter under the title “De morbo Gallico, sive Neapolitano.”<sup>1</sup> Also included is his critique of Pliny’s *Natural History* (first published 1492) in which he identifies numerous errors and thus questions the integrity of classical knowledge.

**REHASHES A MAJOR DEBATE OF THE RENAISSANCE.** That the first edition of Leoniceno’s collected works—published eight years after Leoniceno’s death—begins with the four-part critique of Pliny shows the impact this debate had on 16th century European intellectuals. The text is presented between a 1491 letter from Angelo Poliziano and a 1506 response from Francesco Consorti. Leoniceno’s treatise “pointed out errors in the medical portions of Pliny as well as in the works of ‘barbarian’ (that is, medieval Arab) physicians” (Nauert). This called into question the accuracy of works by Pliny, and perhaps many other classical figures. Pliny’s apologists were spurred on in part by the anxiety that these errors put Pliny on equal footing with Arabic scholars, who were placed into a category of difference that denoted inferiority (“ta non approbas, quod Plinium de vita ac literis optime meritum, intra eandem cum barbaris aleam proserim”). Among them was Poliziano and Pandolfo Collenuccio, who argued that the error was not with Pliny himself, but with corruption introduced by copyists and translators of his works.

Leoniceno’s challenge to Pliny’s authority was a result of Leoniceno’s own study of Greek manuscripts, of which he amassed a large collection, including many versions of a single work. Establishing an authoritative medical text was important since it had consequences for the effectiveness of treatments. Knowledge of

<sup>1</sup> The first recorded outbreak of syphilis was in Naples in 1495 during an invasion by French King Charles VIII and Italian doctors were the first to nickname the affliction: The French Disease (“morbus Gallicus”). Curiously, the French called it the Italian Disease; the Portuguese called it the Spanish Disease, and the Slavic countries blamed their STD fears on the Germans.

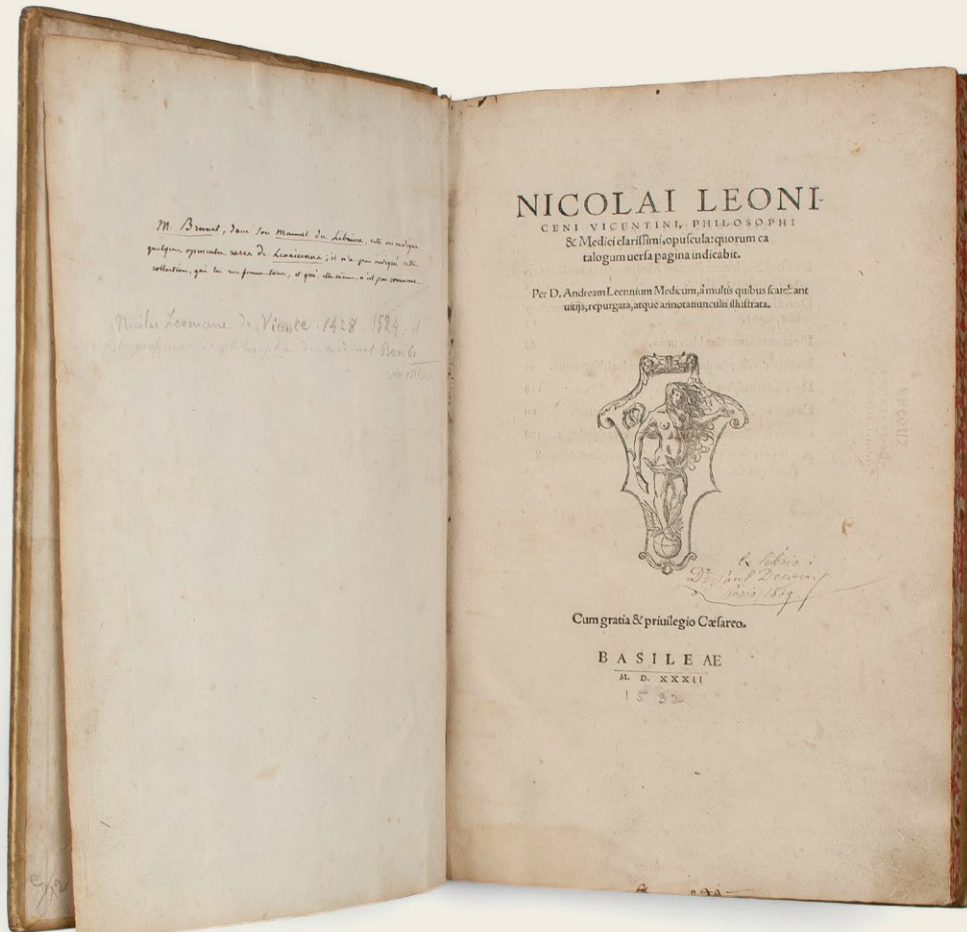
Greek allowed Leoniceno to read the classics in their original language, compare them to each other, and compare them to his own observations. His quest for accurate translations—and to discover false knowledge that was attributable to authors and not their translators—led to collaborations with Aldus Manutius, who made use of Leoniceno's extensive library and philological skills. Leoniceno would also translate works by Galen and Hippocrates and provide commentaries on them.

A clean copy of the first edition of the collected works of Leoniceno which emphasize analysis of primary sources and questions in textual authority that remain vital to this day.

This edition of collected works is very scarce, with no auction records found.

USTC 607877  
VDI6 ZV 9577

\$2,950



NICOLAI LEONICENI VICENTINI

ceptorem. Neq; uero hanc apud te praefatur uentiam, qui hoc meum circa anti-  
quorum scripta examinanda studium adeo non improbas, ut in ea quam nuper  
Ferrariae habuimus de literis confabulatione, mirari te mihi dixeris, quod in illo  
quem superioribus annis edidi de medicorum erroribus libro, Plinium tam le-  
uiter perstrinxissem: in cuius autoris libris tu multo plures, quam qui a me fue-  
re notati, errores animaduertisses. Dicimus ista malignis atq; impudentibus, quo-  
rum aliter ea etiam quae tacite probant, quia tamen ipsi non scripserunt aut inue-  
nerunt liuore ducti aperte calumniantur: aliter uero more pecudum alienis sem-  
per uestigijs insistentiu, nihil suo, omnia aliorum iudicio tribuunt: & si cui se se-  
mel autori addixere, eius autoritate sine ratione rationem esse arbitrantur. Ut  
cunq; tamen hi de nostris scriptis iudicauerint, quanto maiorem apud ipsos gra-  
tiam sumus habituri, tanto maiorem apud probos ac doctos speramus consequi,  
apud te praefertim, qui Ioannis Pici patris per omnium gradus uirtutum uesti-  
gia imitaris, quiq; eam quae in eius inuestigata morte facta est literarum atq; o-  
mnium bonarum artium iacturam ita refarcis, ut ad te respicientes Virgilianu il-  
lud omnes uno ore pronuncient:  
Vno auulso non deficit alter,  
Aureus, & simili frondescit uirga metallo.  
Tibi itaq; & paucis cecimus, uobis placuisse contenti, reliquorum autem uel  
inuidorum uel imperitorum iudicia contemnentes.

NICOLAI LEONICENI  
VICENTINI DE EPIDEMIA, QVAM ITALI  
MORBVM GALLICVM, GALLI VERO NE-  
APOLITANVM VOCANT,  
LIBER.



**N** O V O S Italiae aduenisse morbos prioribus seculis ignoratos  
antiqua aetas credidit. Siquidem Plinius uir eruditissimus, no-  
modo Italiae, sed uniuersae ferè Europaë lichenas ante Claudij  
principatum incognitos fuisse testatur uigesimo sexto de Hi-  
storia naturali libro. Ego uero de alijs Europaë partibus non  
plane habeo statutum quid sentiam. Illud pro certo affirmare  
aui, multis antequam Claudius imperaret annis, lichenas fuisse  
Gracis familiares, quando Hippocrates autor græcus uetustissimus cum mul-  
tis alijs in locis, tum praefertim in tertia particula Aphorismorum, in morborum  
aestiuorum mentione, lichenum comeminit: ut mihi magis fiat uerisimile, uexasse  
id malum etiam Italiam, quamuis forte longo temporum interuallo ante Claudi-  
um, sed nondum Romano imperio ad exteras nationes propagato, atq; ideo mi-  
nus a græcis medicis Roma frequentata, defuisse eidem morbo nomenclatores.  
Idcirco donec sine nomine perstitit, fuisse interim obscuriorem, sicuti postea Clau-  
dio imperante, iam Græcis artibus ac praecipue medicina uigente in ciuitate, liche-  
nas atq; mentagram uocantes fecere illustriore. Simile quoddam nostro hoc a quo  
accidit

A accidit  
Pustul  
cipue  
aiferen  
impofu  
lis in Ital  
lia in feita  
phantasi  
afaphati,  
Quae quid  
fecit nouar  
co uel græc  
affentior, qu  
ra cōgruent  
lo natos sub  
xios cogor e  
repente laben  
aliter quam e  
dicam: nam si  
tere. Quare sin  
igile parati sum  
cum fuisse a pife  
diuerfum credide  
B grediamur, illud in  
Elephantiasis in li  
Aucenna elephan  
intumescunt. Gale  
bum intelligunt, qu  
mo uerbi elephantia  
secundo apud Græco  
fuerit, nihil aliud esse  
nomine lepram uocant  
esse elephantiasin, quar  
a lepra distare concedun  
uasin apud Græcos, est  
satur: Elephantiasis, au  
unde idem Paulus in quit  
secundum sententia Hipp  
cer quidam est uniuersalis  
scribit libro quarto Auicenn  
us, sit de illis quibus non est  
corpons: Idem dixerat Auic  
quod uidelicet lepra est sicut  
humorum uitio generari eleph  
quemadmodum Paulus mnti  
dam ueluti fece sanguinis sup  
aque retortida sit deteriorum,



## FAMOUS JEWISH BOOKDEALER & PUBLISHER'S COPY ON THE IMPORTANCE OF BLOOD

**Lemnius, Levinus.** Di Levino Lennio, medico Zirizeo, Della complessione del corpo humano libri due, Sommamente necessarij à tutti coloro, che studiano alla sanità: Da quali a ciascuno sarà ageuole di conoscere perfettamente la qualità del corpo suo, e i mouimenti dell'animo, & il modo del conseruarsi del tutto sano. Nuouamente di Latino in Volgare tradotti, & stampati.

*In Venetia: Appresso Domenico Nicolino, MDLXIII. [1564]. 162 x 112 mm (6  $\frac{3}{8}$  x 4  $\frac{3}{8}$  in). Octavo. [4], 124 [with page numbers 25–32 repeated, i.e. 132] ll. In Italian.*

*Bound in vellum over wood boards; bookseller's label on front pastedown: "Ex libris Leonis S. Olschki Bibliopolae Florentini. N. inv. [handwritten] 46787." Early inscription in Italian on leaf [4], refers to a doctor's orders.*

*Very good minus with light soiling throughout; spine and fore edge of front cover repaired with later vellum.*



Levinus Lemnius was a Dutch physician and anatomist best known for his *Occulta naturae miracula* (Antwerp, 1559), which, like many of his books, offered practical advice for health and happiness. Lemnius studied medicine under Konrad Gesner at the University of Leuven, and later under Andreas Vesalius at the University of Padua.

**THE FIRST ITALIAN TRANSLATION.** This is the first edition of the Italian translation of *De habitu et constitutione corporis*. The work describes the human body through explanations of the spirits, temperaments, and, most importantly, humors, fluids that were believed to regulate human health and behavior. Drawing heavily on Aristotle and Galen, Lemnius explains that physical and mental illnesses result from imbalances in the humors, the most important of which is blood as it was the only one that passed through the heart. The importance and different combinations of heat and cold, moisture and dryness, to Lemnius's conception of humoral pathology leads to extended discussions on the effects of the environment on the human body and temperament.

**HELPED ESTABLISH THE IMPORTANCE OF BLOOD IN MODERN MEDICINE.** *De habitu* helped popularize blood as a vital force for early modern European doctors. Most of Lemnius's works were meant as practical guides to health and were, "with amazing speed," translated into Italian, French, German, and English, remaining in print through the 17th century.

**FAMOUS JEWISH BOOKDEALER & PUBLISHER'S COPY.** This copy was once owned by the publisher and bookseller Leo Samuel Olschki. Born in Poland (then a part of Prussia) to a Jewish family of printers in 1861, Olschki began working in the book trade in 1880s Berlin before relocating to Italy from whence he issued erudite catalogs after opening his own firm in 1886. Olschki supplied antiquarian books to institutions like the British Museum and private collectors like Henry Walters (namesake of the Walters Museum in Baltimore, MD). He is described by the Institute of English Studies as "one of the most important bookdealers in the world". In 1938, Olschki was forced into exile from Italy to Switzerland, where he died in 1940.

References:

Santig, Catrien. "'For the Life of a Creature is in the Blood' (Leviticus 17:11). Some Considerations on Blood as the Source of Life in Sixteenth-Century Religion and Medicine and their Interconnections." In *Blood, Sweat, and Tears: The Changing Concepts of Physiology from Antiquity into Early Modern Europe*. Edited by Manfred Horstmanshoff, Helen King, and Claus Zittel. London: Brill, 2012. Pages 415–441.

USTC 837830

\$950

# DILEVINO

LENNIO, MEDICO  
ZIRIZEO,

*Della complessione del corpo humano*  
LIBRI DVE,

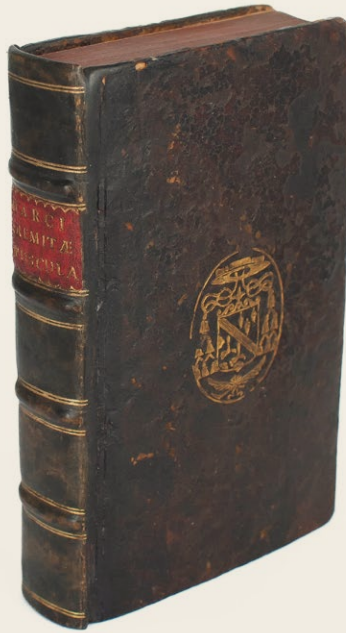
Sommamente necessarj à tutti coloro,  
che studiano alla sanità:

Da quali a ciascuno sarà ageuole di conoscere per-  
fettamente la qualità del corpo suo, e i mou-  
menti dell'animo, & il modo del con-  
seruarsi del tutto sano.

*Nuouamente di Latino in Volgare tradotti, & Stampati.*



IN VENETIA, Appresso Domenico  
Nicolino. M D LXIIII.



## WRITINGS OF A TURKISH CHRISTIAN HERMIT CUSTOM BOUND FOR A BISHOP

**Mark the Hermit.** Sancti Patris nostri Marci Eremitæ Opuscula qu[ame]dam Theologica, qu[ame] in Bibliotheca regia reperta sunt, græcè scripta: Nunc primùm Latino sermoni tradita, per Ioannem Picum, Classium inquisitoriarum in Senatu Parisiensi Præsidentem. Cum aliis quibusdam, quorum elenchum habes pagina Epistolam sequente.

*Lutetiae [Paris]: Apud Audoënum Parvum [Oudin Petit], sub intersignio Liliæ aurei, via ad divum Iacobum, 1563. 170 x 117 mm (6 5/8 x 4 1/4 in). Octavo. [32], 542, [2] pp. In Latin.*

*Bound in full calf stamped in gilt with ecclesiastical arms on both covers: a shield with diagonal bar across it, three acorns in the upper portion and a pair of bird legs in the lower portion, surrounded by an ecclesiastical hat with 12 tassels, all in an oval border. Inscribed on title page: "Ex Libris Philippi de La Coste..." Manuscript waste on rear pastedown.*

*Binding good; covers worn, professional modern rebacking with red leather title label. Interior very good.*



**AN EARLY LATIN TRANSLATION OF THE CHURCH FATHERS.** First edition of Jean Picot's Latin translations of Greek sermons deposited at the Royal Library in Paris. From these Greek manuscripts, Picot reckons ten discrete texts, eight of which he attributes to Mark the Hermit, a 5th century ascetic. Early accounts of the Church Fathers disputed Mark's identity as there were many religious figures and hermits known by the name Macarius during this era. It is now generally believed that Mark was once a respected theologian, the leader of a monastic settlement at Ancyra (present day Ankara, Turkey), and later resided as a desert hermit around Mar Saba, near present day Bethlehem. He is also known as Marcus the Ascetic and venerated in Eastern Orthodoxy as Saint Marcus Eremita. His feast day is observed on May 20<sup>th</sup>.

Topics covered by sermons in this book include heaven, spiritual law, penitence, and baptism. Picot includes texts he attributes to three other authors that were together with the documents by Mark. The first is a letter from a priest named Nicholas to Mark the Hermit responding to a previous letter. The next two works are credited to Marc Exorcitoris, but these are now attributed to Mark the Hermit. Finally, a two-part work titled "Centuria" on a virtuous life free of excess and temptation is credited to Hesychius of Jerusalem.

**AN "UNMEDIATED" ENCOUNTER WITH PRIMARY SOURCES.** Apart from a brief dedicatory epistle and scattered marginal citations to Biblical texts, Picot offers no apparatus for guiding readers through these works. This reflects a Renaissance humanist belief that recovery of and direct engagement with classical sources can heal the present. Picot concludes his dedication to Simon de Maille de Breze (himself a translator of Basil of Caesarea) that reading these sermons may relieve pain brought on by ill health of the individual as well as society in general.

**BOUND FOR A FRENCH BISHOP.** Per Olivier, Hermal, & Roton, vol. I, plate 34, the ecclesiastical arms on both covers are those of Bishop Nicolas Sanguin de Livry (1580–1653). He was the Bishop of Senlis, France for 50 years. Subsequently Abbé Philippe de La Coste was the owner of this book. He signed his name on the title page, and this book was lot 769 in the 1722 estate auction of his books. The proceeds of the sale, according to La Coste's will, were distributed "to the poor".

Printed by Frederic Morel for Oudin Petit, as indicated in the colophon which differs slightly from the imprint on the title page: "Excudebat Aud. Parvo Federicus Morellus, anno M.D.LXIII. Idib. Aug." Petit held the privilege to produce this book, and an extract is printed on the title page verso. The production of this edition, however, was subcontracted out to Morel.





## LATIN POETRY WITH FEATURES OF EARLY PRINTING & AN UNUSUAL INDEX

**Mirandula, Octavianus.** *Viridarium Illustrium Poetarum cum ipsorum co[n]cordantijs in Alphabetica tabula accuratissime co[n]tentis.*

*Lugduni [Lyon]: accuratissime impressum per Gilbertum de Villiers, Anno Salutis Christiane M.D.XII. Die. xij. Ianaarij. [1512 January 12]. 180 x 135 mm (6 ¾ x 5 in). Octavo. [52], CLXXVIII ll. In Latin.*

*With blank leaf G<sub>4</sub>. Title printed in red only. Leaf A<sub>4</sub> verso and A<sub>5</sub> recto printed in red & black. Woodcut initials. Bound in vellum over boards. Ink stamp on front free endpaper: "Ex-Libris Lawrence P. Johnson." Earlier ink inscription: "Ex Libris Joannis Lancout." Early ink inscriptions on title page, undeciphered, but a year, "1613," in the upper right is legible. Ink inscription in a similar hand on the title page verso. Annotations (marginal and interlinear) and underscoring throughout. Annotations on verso of final leaf.*

*Good. Small chip to spine; vellum covers buckling due to old water damage and a few worm holes to back cover. Front free endpaper worn and stained. Title page is somewhat soiled. Leaves of the final quire have some damp staining. Final leaf has had the outer margin trimmed away, not affecting the text but with loss to the two final "I's" in the Roman numeral foliation (CLXXVII). The verso of leaf CI and recto of CII are stained with dirt, as if the entire volume fell and landed face down while open to that spread.*

An anthology of Latin poets, from Virgil to Ausonio, excerpted and compiled by Ottaviano Mirandola and first published in 1507. Several editions of anthologies, poetic florilegia, and books of quotations were produced during the 16th and 17th century for the growing university textbook market. This early 16th century edition provides a snapshot of how increases in book consumption shaped their various parts.

**SHOWS THE GROWTH OF NOW COMMON BOOK PARTS WITH A PUZZLE LIKE INDEX.** Many common aspects of early 16th century books are on display, like a sparse title page and printer information in the colophon. Other features show how paratextual elements were added to printed books over time, like the table of contents and running title that oriented readers as they navigated this thicket of classical literature. An interesting feature is a dense, highly detailed thematic index of over 100 pages. While readers today will be familiar with its alphabetical organization, the subjects are all very specific. The index directs readers to the appropriate text through letters assigned to each excerpt which, when combined with the folio number, give precise coordinates for each passage making for easy reference and quick lookups.

**A CALL TO ANNOTATE BOOKS.** Filippo Beroaldo opens his prefatory note by encouraging the profuse annotation of the works of great writers (“Most est studiosoru[m] & is plane laudabilis: ut celeberrinoru[m] scriptoru[m] volumina perlegentes annotent: seligantq[ue] non parum multa quæ memoratu digna esse videa[n]tur”). This reflects the target audience for anthologies such as these: students. This copy includes interlinear and marginal annotations made in the course of study. Aside from underscoring, perhaps the most common reader mark is a marginal annotation “anaphora,” a term used to describe repetition in the first word of a line of verse used for emphasis. The annotations are early, with some clipped, no doubt by a binder when this book was rebound indicating that these were early inscriptions made before the book was rebound at some later date at which point the leaves were trimmed.

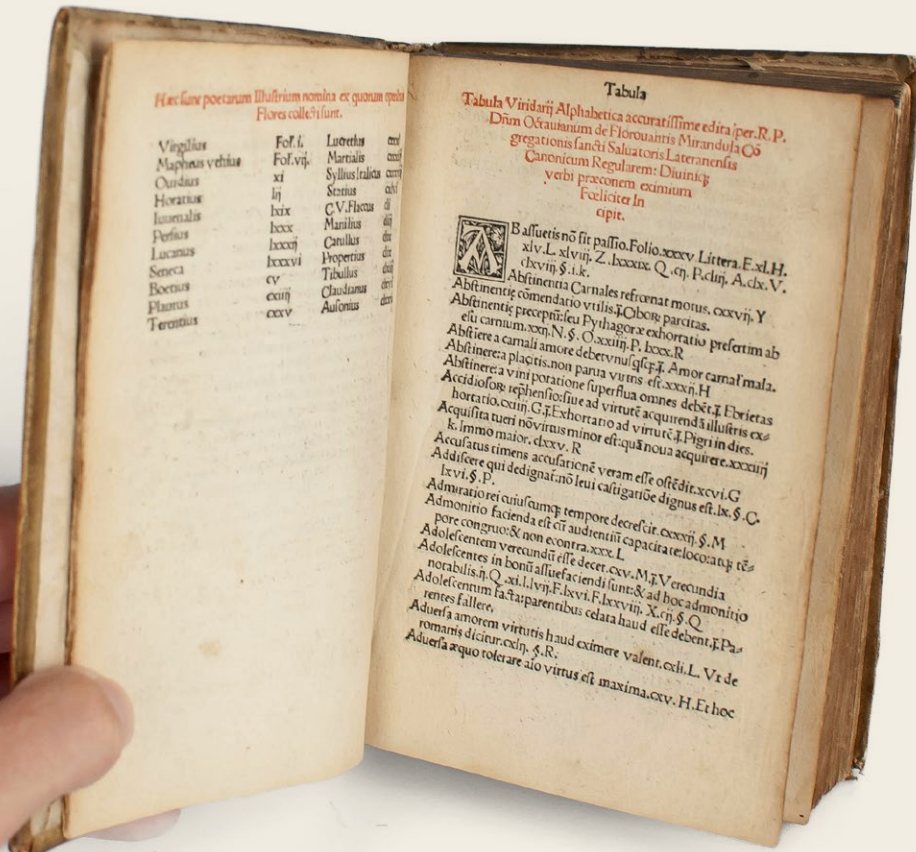
References:

Ullman, Berthold L. “Joseph Lang and His Anthologies.” In *Middle Ages–Reformation–Volkskunde: Festschrift for John G. Kuntzmann*. Ed. Frederic Coenen. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1959. Pages 186–200.

OCLC (30680057 & 32046598) reports 5 copies in U.S. libraries,

USTC 144059

\$950



Hæc sunt poetarum Illustrium nomina et quorum quibus  
Flores collecti sunt.

Virgilius	Fol. li.	Lucretius	cxv
Maphias verbius	Fol. viij.	Martialis	cxv
Cicilius	xi	Syllius Italicus	cxv
Horatius	liij	Stentus	cxv
Insensalis	lxix	C. V. Pictus	cxv
Perius	lxxx	Marinus	cxv
Lucanus	lxxxij	Canilius	cxv
Seneca	lxxxvi	Propertius	cxv
Boetius	cy	Tibullus	cxv
Plautus	cxij	Claudius	cxv
Terentius	cxv	Aulonius	cxv

Tabula

Viridarii Alphabeta accuratissime edita per R. P.  
Dñm Octavianum de Floroantis Mirandula Co  
gregationis sancti Saluatoris Lateranensis  
Canonici Regularis Diuiniq  
verbi præconem eximium  
Fœliciter In  
cipit.

**A** Ballueris nō sit passio. Folio. xxxv. Littera. E. xl. H.  
xiv. L. xlvij. Z. lxxxix. Q. cñ. P. clij. A. cx. V.  
cxvij. §. i. k.

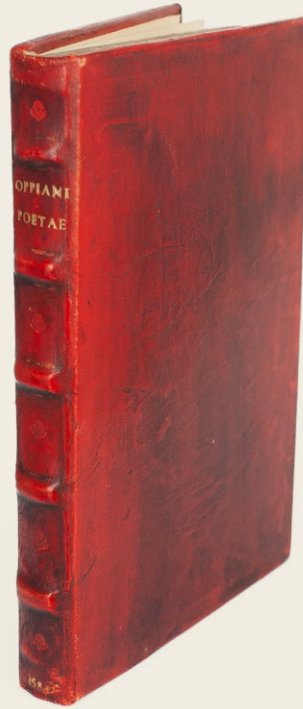
Abstinētia Carnales refrenat motus. cxvij. Y  
Abstinētia comendario vitis. §. Obos. paratitas.  
Abstinētia preceptū seu Pythagoræ exhortatio presertim ab  
est carnum. xon. N. §. O. xxij. P. lxxx. R.  
Abstinētia a carnali amore debet nulli §. J. Amor carnal mala.  
Abstinētia a placitis non paria vitis est. xxxij. H.  
Abstinētia a vini potatione superflua est. xxxij. H.  
Accidit solor. i. p. h. s. f. u. e. ad virtutē acquirēdā illustis ex  
hortatio. cxij. C. J. Exhortatio ad virtutē. J. P. i. g. n. in dies.  
Acquisita tueri nō vitis minor est. quā noua acquiritur. xxxij.  
k. Immo maior. cxv. R.  
Accusatus timens accusari nō leui caligari de dignus est. lx. §. C.  
Addite qui de dignari nō leui caligari de dignus est. lx. §. C.  
Admiratio rei cuiuscumq; tempore decreuit. cxvij. §. M.  
Admonitio faciēda est cū audientia capacitate locutionis.  
pore congruo. & non exorta. xxx. L.  
Adolescentem verecundū esse decet. cxv. M. J. Verecundia  
Adolescentes in bonū aliter faciēdi sunt. & ad hoc admonitio  
nobilis. n. Q. xl. l. v. j. F. lxxv. X. cñ. §. Q.  
Adolescentium facta parentibus celata haud esse debent. §. Pa  
renes fallere.  
Aduersa amorem virtutis haud eximere valent. cxli. L. Vt de  
romanis dicitur. cxij. §. R.  
Aduersa a quo tolerare aīo virtus est maxima. cxv. H. Et hoc

Virgilius. Fo. l.

Viridarium Illustrium Poetarum Editum per Reuerendum  
Patrem Dñm Octavianum de Floroantis Miran  
dulensem Diui Augustini Canonici Regu  
larem: nec nō Diuini verbi præconem  
Celeberrimū Fœliciter Incipit.  
Ex. P. V. M. Bucolicis: Et primo Ex Aegloga prima flores  
electi. Interlocutores Melibœus & Tityrus Amici.



Tityrus loquitur.  
Melibœe deus nobis hæc otia fecit: A  
Nāq; erit ille mihi semp deus illius aram  
Sepe tener nis ab ouilibus imbuet agnus  
Ille meas errare boues vt cernis: & ipsum  
Ludere q; vellē calamo permisit agrestū.  
De caelo tactas memini prædicere quercus. Me. B  
Ante leues ergo pascetur in æthere cerui.  
Et freta desiliunt nudos in litore pisces. Ti. C  
Ante pererratis amborum finibus exul:  
Aut ararum partus bibet: aut germania tygrim:  
Quam nostro illius labatur pectore vultus.  
Impius hæc tam culta noualia miles habebit?  
Barbarus has legetes: En quo discordia ciues  
Perduxit miseros: En quis consumimus agros?  
Inferenunc melibœe puros: pone ordine vites. D  
Ex Aeg. ij. In q; poeta Cordone Amate Alexi scribit.  
O Formose puer nimium ne crede colori  
Alba lygustra cadunt: ne crede colori  
Trahit sua quemq; voluptas. E  
Metamē vitæ amor: ¶ Quis. n. modus ad sit amori? F  
Ex Aeg. ij. Interlocutores Menalcas & Damoceta G  
Aemuli concernantes & Palemon iudex.  
A Ioue principii musæ: Iouis omnia plena. Da. H  
Ille colit terras: illi mea carmina cure.  
Qui legitis flores: & humi nascentia fragra. I  
Frigidus o pueri fugite hinc. Latet anguis in herba.  
a



## ONE OF THE EARLIEST MONOGRAPHS ON FISH

**Oppianus.** Oppiani poetae alieuticon, sive de piscibus, Libri quinq[ue] è græco traducti ad Anotnium Imperatorem.

*Argentorati [Strasbourg]: excudebat Iacobus Cammerlander Moguntinus, Anno M.D.XXXIII. Mense Februario [February 1534]. 212 x 147 mm (8 3/8 x 5 3/4 in). Quarto. [4], 152 ll. In Latin. Verso of final leaf with the large woodcut printer's device (lovely image of a winged and blindfolded Fortune).*

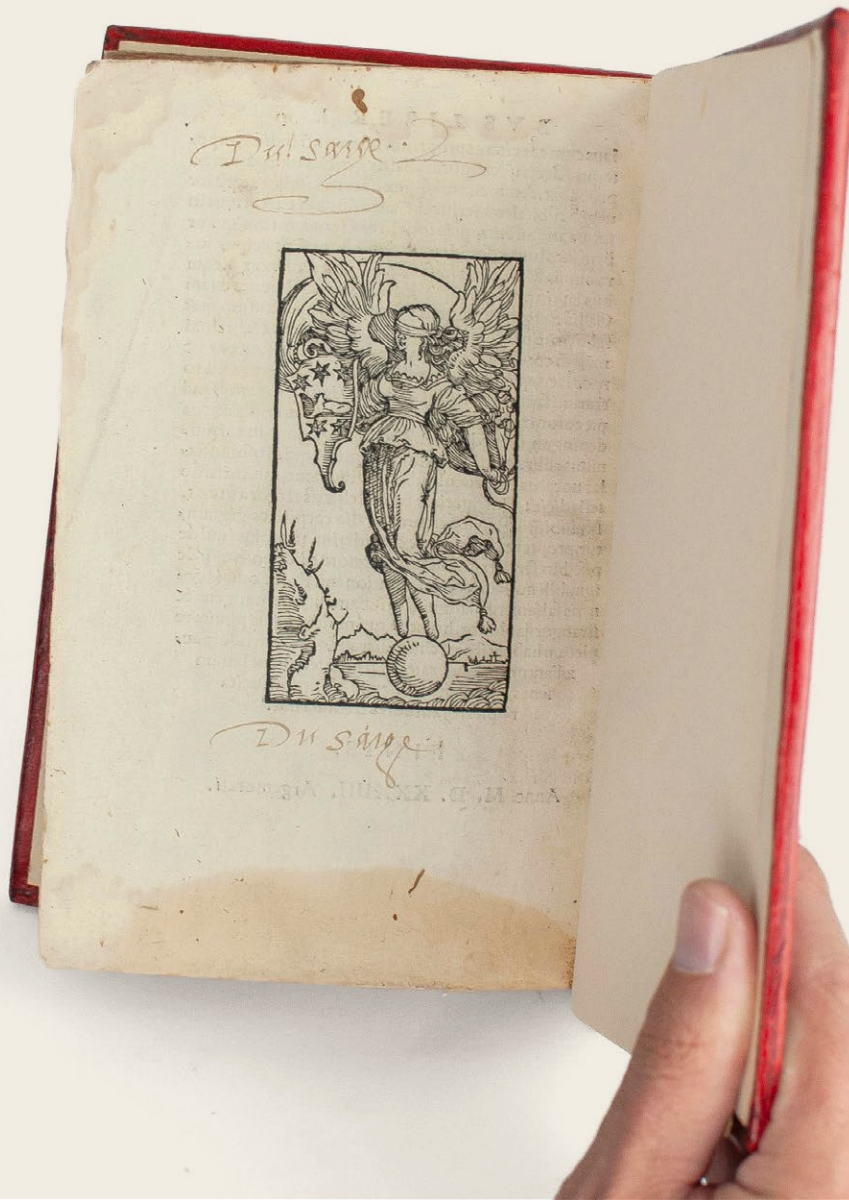
*Bound in modern (19<sup>th</sup> century?) red calf stained dark red.*

*Very good. Binding lightly cocked. Final 45 leaves with an old water stain and minor worming at blank bottom margin, and some soiling to a few final leaves at blank outer margin.*

**ICHTHYOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE 16<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.** One of the earliest monographs exclusively about fish, it contains most of the ichthyological knowledge of the early Christian era. This is the collective first edition. The text is in three parts. First is the second Latin translation of Oppian's *Haliutica*, a long poem on fishing; second is Pliny's book 9 and book 32, both relating to fish; and third is Paolo Giovio's text on fish. All edited for the first time by the physician and philosopher Johannes Caesarius (1460–1551). An exceedingly complete and diverse list of topics are covered: mating, breeding, fighting, hooks, and nets, etcetera. All sorts of aquatic creatures are covered including whales, dolphins, salmon, eels, crabs, shells, starfishes, etcetera. The four-page index lists a plethora of then known fish. There is also a section concentrating on the pharmaceutical use of fish. Little is known about Oppian, who flourished during the reign of Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180) and died at the early age of thirty.

USTC 679743  
VDI6 O 803

\$1,500



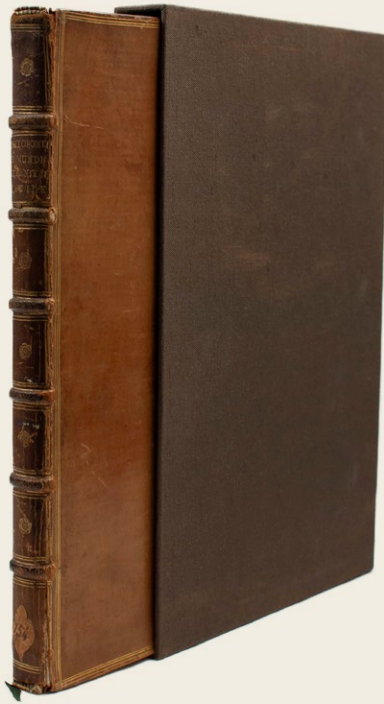
P. IOVII DE PISCIBUS  
**PAVLI IOVII NO**  
 V O C O M E N S I S M E D I C I  
 de Romanis piscibus Libellus, ad Ludouicum

Borbonium Cardinalem amplissimum,  
 S Vades Reuerendissime ac Illustrissime Domine, et  
 setiam iure optimo compellere potes, ut ea literis  
 dam, quae de Romanis piscibus erudite atq; subtiliter  
 ere disputata, quum te & Joannem Lotharingum pro  
 clarissimi ingenij Cardinalem Clemens Pontificem  
 liari conuiuio, uel uti animum remissurus, hylam co  
 cepisset. Res est cognita, tractatuq; difficilis, cum pro  
 pter infinitam ferè naturæ piscium uarietatem, quae  
 & plerosq; alios admodum curiosos haec tenus in  
 bore fatigauit, tum propter incredibilem temporis  
 screpantiam, qui ex multiplici linguarum uarietate  
 petuas huiusmodi studijs tenebras offuderunt. Quo  
 de causis necesse est, ut animus rei difficultate per  
 tus, totum hoc munus, quod maioribus doctis et  
 ctiorisq; neruis esset extendendum, haud mediocriter  
 formidet. Sed ea est dignitas, amplitudoq; tua, et  
 suauitas cum singulari optimarum literarum oppor  
 te coniuncta, ut honoris mei uel gloriola, si qua  
 is studijs parta est, iacturam plane facere, quum huius  
 fimo desyderio tuo penitus deesse malim. Verum  
 stea iudicaueris, an ego qui rem tam difficultem  
 ti & maiorem omnino ingenij facultate postula  
 scepi, impudentia culpa uacauerim, quum eius  
 nis ueniam iam deprecet, ut officiosus & perharm  
 appaream. Proinde hunc libellum ab acrioribus  
 ribus minus seuerè iudicari uelim, quando etiam

BVS LIBER I. 110

quodam hylaritate uel uti iudisbundis, dum multi per hec  
 Saturnalia alect, caeterisq; uoluptatibus uacarent, ante  
 quis meis carum rerum obseruationibus memoria repeti  
 nis, excogitauerim, & aliqua ex parte perfecerim. Eritq;  
 hic male feriatu hominis ingenius labor, forsasse pralu  
 diu iustis, absolutisq; operis, si qui literis ac industria pol  
 lem, propofita oculis, & a me qua si per Transennam co  
 mmonstrata, accuratius contemplari, ac uberioribus in  
 terpretationibus illustrare uoluerint. Ego certe hoc  
 munere, & tibi in primis, & illis gratum fecisse uidebor,  
 animusq; etiam meus tanq; amceniore diuerticulo re  
 creatus ad institutas abfoluendæ historiae lucubratio  
 nes & firmior & alacrior reuertet. Exhibet enim in publi  
 cum propediem huiusmodi laboriosissimi operis pri  
 ma Decas non sine aliqua spe immortalitatis, &  
 tum quidem multo auctior & ornatio, si  
 eam tibi & Francisco regi tuo, quem li  
 beralibus studijs delectari audi  
 uimus, aliquando placuis  
 se cognouero. Va  
 le  
 lex Vaticanæ  
 no IIII.  
 Calendas A  
 prilis, M. D. XXIII.  
 e ij Li





## DR. RICHARD MEAD'S COPY OF ARGUMENTS AGAINST ETERNITY

**Philoponus, John.** Ioannes Grammaticus Philoponus Alexandrinus In procli diadochi duodeviginti argumenta De mundi aeternitate Opus varia multiplicique Philosophiæ cognitione refertum. Ioanne Mahotio argenteaeno interprete.

*Lugduni [Lyon]: excudebat Nicolaus Edoardus, campanus, quinto idus Ianuarias, 1557. 338 x 229 cm (13 x 8 ¾ in). Folio. [16], 295, [1] pp. In Latin.*

*Bound in full polished calf, gilt ruling; gilt tooled spine and spine title label. Gilt tooled turn-ins and marbled endpapers. Old shelf marks on front endpapers. Ink inscription in the same hand: "Olim Richardi Mead M.D. nunc Jacobi Harnisii Sarisberiensis 1754." Green silk ribbon bookmark. Housed in a cloth covered slipcase.*

*Spine extremities and outer corners rubbed, but overall very good. Bottom two inches of cover starting to separate from spine.*

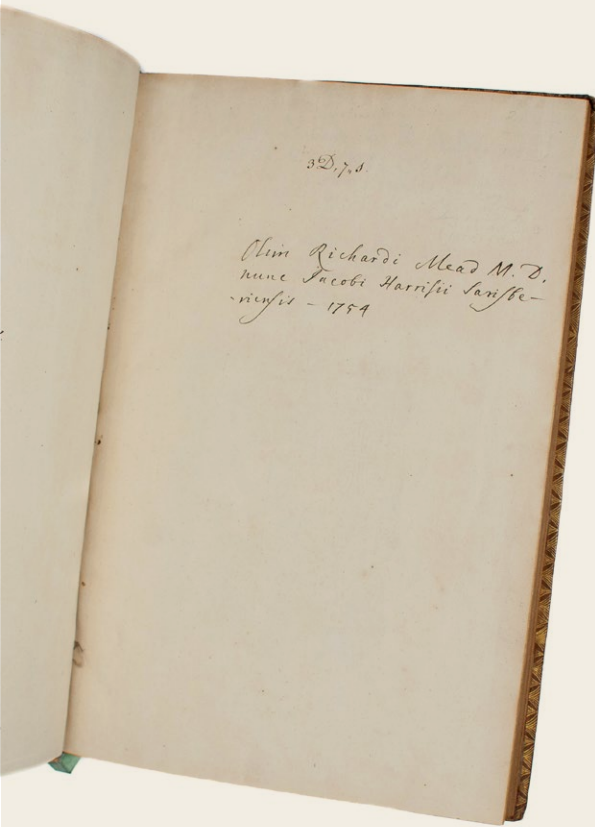
**A BRIDGE BETWEEN ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL PHILOSOPHY.** First edition of Johannes Mahotius’s translation of John Philoponus’s rebuttal of Proclus’s arguments for the eternity of the world. *Against Proclus* represents a bridge between ancient philosophical traditions, represented by Proclus (412–485), a Neoplatonist, and an emerging school of Christian philosophers, Philoponus (490–570) among them, engaged with “pagan” antecedents. In his opening dedicatory letter, Mahotius refers to Proclus as an “adversary” of Christians while admiring Philoponus’s erudition.

**AN IMPORTANT SOURCE FOR PROCLUS.** Philoponus’s critique opens by stating verbatim Proclus’s arguments in favor of the eternity of the universe, of which there are eighteen. Each argument then receives a series of detailed rebuttals. No Proclus manuscript presents all arguments in a single place, making Philoponus an important source for Proclus. *Against Proclus* survived as a Greek manuscript but the first argument is incomplete. This is represented in the current edition by hiatuses where text is missing. The first argument only survived through the modern day through Arabic translations.

Together with *Against Aristotle*, Philoponus’s *Against Proclus* attacked the idea that the universe is eternal. In doing so, Philoponus was also attacking what was then one of the main arguments brought against Christianity and its conception of creationism. Philoponus developed a theory of impetus, in which objects move with the limited force imparted on them by the mover, consonant with his disbelief of Aristotle’s claim that the universe is eternal and moves with uninterrupted motion. This anticipated later concepts in classical mechanics, like inertia, and Galileo’s own theory of impetus.

**A SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVED BOOK DESIGN COMPARED TO EARLIER TRANSLATIONS.** Mahotius is the second translator of Philoponus from Greek to Latin, the first being Gaspare Marcello’s translation from 1551. Mahotius’s edition differs in language slightly but is superior in its design. Each of Proclus’s arguments are clearly presented and followed by a numbered list of Philoponus’s points. These numbers are then referenced in the main body of the rebuttal making the text more readable compared to the Gaspare translation.

Extensive preliminaries include a hendecasyllabic poem from Nicholas Eduoard, the printer, praising Henri de Gabiano, a member of a family of printers who held the privilege to produce this text and were associated with Compagnie des Libraires of Lyon. This privilege is excerpted after the colophon. Philibert Bugnyon, a French lawyer and poet, also writes a poem for Ianum Angelum Papium.




**FAMOUS DR. RICHARD MEAD'S COPY.** This volume is from the library of Richard Mead (1673–1754) famous for his many works on poisons and transmissible diseases. He was physician to Queen Anne, George II, and Isaac Newton; a Fellow of the Royal Society and Royal College of Physicians; a benefactor of the Foundling Hospital; and a collector of art, medals, and books. At the time of his death, his library numbered around 10,000 volumes which were auctioned by Samuel Baker over the course of 56 days (this being lot 154, sold for 15 shillings on the fifth day of the sale). It was possibly purchased by James Harris of Salisbury (1709–1780) whose inscription notes this provenance. Books from Richard Mead's personal library are very difficult to acquire either in the trade or at auction.

A thoughtfully designed translation that expanded 16th century Europeans' access to a crucial moment in intellectual history and whose reception stimulated advances in physics.

Six copies reported in U.S. libraries per OCLC WorldCat. No copies in the trade at the time of cataloguing.

USTC 152287

\$2,950

  
**IOANNES MAHOTIVS,**  
 TVRNONIENSI GYMNASIO PRAE-  
 FECTVS CLASSICVS, FRANCISCO  
A' TVRNONE, CARDINALI  
 AMPLISSIMO S.



**H**TS I in hac docendi provincia, Cardinalis amplissime, in qua felicibus auspiciis tuis Philosophiam profitendi partes sum sortitus, vix satis optè à praelectionibus suppetere mihi potest, ut quicquam scribere possim, quod te dignum esse videatur: tamen in tanta beneficiorum tuorum erga me magnitudine nihil ardentioribus votis exoptavi, quam ut non ingrati saltem animi significationem aliquam apud amplitudinem tuam relinquerem. Atque huic meae voluntati non mediocrem stimulum adiecit, quod cum nuper in doctorum hominum corona (quos tu eximia tua liberalitate foves, & quorum consuetudine unice delectaris) de Philosophia egregie multa, & acutè disputavisses, veterum Philosophorum de Mundi aeternitate facta est mentio, ubi tu (ut omnium honorum Scriptorum, & eorum praesertim, quae ad retinendam nostram in Christiana religione persuasionem pertinent, mirum in modum es studiosus) statim ea legendi, quae Ioannes Grammaticus, cognomento Philoponus, adversus Proclum de Mundi aeternitate scripisset, te desiderio teneri dixisti. Hac igitur in re nihil prius mihi faciendum putavi, quam, ut tuo illi voto si non omnino satisfacerem, at certe, aliqua ex parte responderem. Itaque etsi videbam onus meum esse viribus impar, opus nimirum omniumque altioris & profundioris Philosophiae referendum, & quod hominem non solum in utriusque orationis facultate diligenter excultum, sed etiam, tum in Platonica, tum in Aristotelica Philosophia egregie versatum desideret, quae omnia aut plane mihi deesse, aut in me sanequam exigua esse sentio: tamen ut tua voluntati obsecundarem, non dubitavi ingenij aleam subire, & quid in hac parte possem, experiri. Quare ut ex paucis totum opus, & ut prouerbio dicitur, ex unguibus leonem aestimare possis, ac videre quid in hoc argumento valuerim praestantes Philosophi, de duodeviginti argumentis illis, quae impie Proclus adversus Christianos de Mundi aeternitate scripserat, & quae Philoponus admirabili eruditione dissolvit ac refutavit, quatuor quae prima extant, hic tibi è Graeco in Latinum sermonem conuerit. Argumentorum autem omnium primum omittere sum coactus, quia in exemplari Graeco quo sum usus, tum ipsum Procli argumentum, tum eiusdem per Philoponum solutionis prima duo capita de-



## PLUTARCH'S BEST-KNOWN WORK

**Plutarch.** *Le vite di Plutarcho, vulgare, novamente impress, et historiate.*

*Venetia [Venice]: per Georgio de Rusconi & Nicolo Zopino e Vincenzo compagni, nel M.D.XVIII. adi. ii. Marzo. [1518 March 2]. 211 x 160 mm (8 x 6 ¼ in). Quarto. CCCXXVI ll. In Italian. First volume. Title within a decorative woodcut border and with an illustrated woodcut vignette. One woodcut illustration at the start of each biography, 26 total.*

*Bound in quarter vellum over patterned paste paper covered boards (19th century).*

USTC 849961  
EDIT16 30068

**Bound with:— Plutarch.** *La seconda [et] ultima parte delle vite di Plutarcho di greco in latino et di latino in volgare novamente tradotte et historiate. Item sub pena excom[m]unicationis late seutentie como nel breve appare.*

*Vinegia [Venice]: per Nicolao di Aristotile detto Zoppino regnante l'inclyto principe Andrea Gritti nel anno di nostra salute, MDXXV di mese di Martio [1525 March]. 214 x 160 mm (8 x 6 ¼ in). CCXV, [1], [16] ll. In Italian. Second volume. Woodcut illustrations; there are supposed to be 28 total, but this copy is lacking the first one. Woodcut vignette of St. Nicholas sitting in an episcopal chair wearing a miter, his right hand is raised and in the other is cradled a crosier and the three golden balls on a book.*

*Bound in quarter vellum over patterned paste paper covered boards (19th century).*

*Lacking three leaves: a2, a3, and a7; leaf a6 repaired at foot with partial loss to four lines of text; two leaves with tears: a4 and a5 with no loss. Lower outer corner of title page repaired. This second volume has the blank and final 16 leaves following the leaf with colophon. This is an added life, of Marco Bruto, often lacking in this set.*

USTC 849979  
EDIT16 74888

Both volumes very good. Light worm damage to spines, light soiling to covers, and edges lightly bumped. Some light water stains to interior, but overall the pages are crisp and clean.

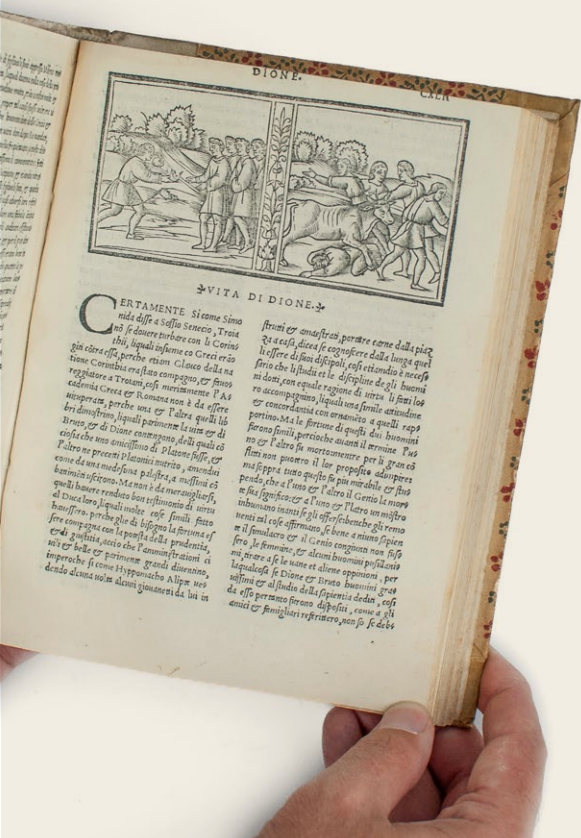
Plutarch (ca. AD 46 – AD 119) was a Greek Platonist philosopher, essayist, and priest at the Temple of Apollo in Delphi who later in life became a Roman citizen. This is an early Italian translation of Plutarch's best-known work: "Lives" or "Parallel Lives" with a fine series of woodcuts. One woodcut for each "Life". It is a series of biographies of famous men, arranged in pairs to illuminate their common moral virtues and failings and was likely first written at the beginning of the second century AD.

Although Plutarch's interest was primarily ethical, the work serves as a significant historical record. For example, the description of the *Life of Alexander*, is only one of five secondary or tertiary sources on the conqueror Alexander the Great. It includes anecdotes and descriptions of events that are not in any other source. Similarly, the *Life of Caesar* is one of only a handful of accounts we have of Julius Caesar's feats by an ancient historian. Caesar's assassination is described in great detail, including the later fate of his murderers.

These two volumes are often found separately, printed 7 years apart. Our set is bound in matching 19<sup>th</sup> century vellum over patterned paste boards.

Two other copies currently on the market. One for \$3,300 and another for \$4,000. Alas, the second volume of our copy is missing three leaves, and thus –

Price for Set: \$1,500

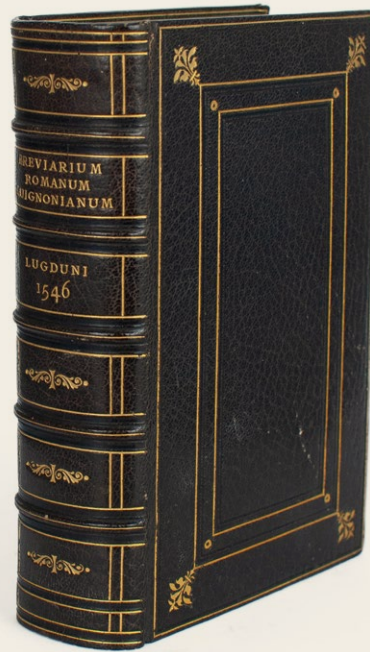




LE VITE  
DI PLVTARCHO,  
VVLGARE,  
NOVAMENTE IM-  
PRESSE,  
ET HISTORiate,







## BANNED BREVIARY

[Quinones, Cardinal Francisco — editor]. *Breviarium Romanum ex sacra potissimum scriptura, & probatis sanctoru[m] historijs nuper confectum, ac denuo per eun dem authorem accuratius recognitum. Scrutamini scripturas, quoniam illæ sunt, quæ testimonium perhibent de me.*

*Lugduni [Lyon]: Theobaldus Paganus excudebat, M.D.XLVI [1546]. 171 x 122 mm (7 x 4 ½ in). Octavo. [24], 496 ll. Title page in red and black. On title a woodcut of Golgotha (the site immediately outside of Jerusalem's wall where Jesus was crucified). Text in double columns, with running titles, headings, and initials printed in red. Woodcut initials throughout. Leaves ruled in red (faded).*

*Bound in lush dark brown crushed goatskin, gilt paneling and corner ornaments on both covers; spine compartments with gilt ruling and ornaments; gilt lettered spine title, place of publication, and year of publication; all edges gilt. Leather bookplate on front pastedown with gilt tooling: "Ex Libris W.A. Foyle, Beeleigh Abbey." Gilt lettering on bottom, stamped: "Bound by Riviere & Son."*

*Near fine, with light scuff marks to binding; 1 x ¼ inch section of leather rubbed on back cover bottom corner; tiny knicks to three corners.*

The Roman Breviary is a liturgical book containing canonical prayers, hymns, Psalms, readings, and notations for everyday use. This is a very rare edition reflecting substantial and radical revisions undertaken by the Spanish Cardinal Francisco de Quinones (ca. 1482–1540). Quinones expanded the Biblical texts to include virtually all of the New Testament and much of the Old, and he omitted almost all of the communal elements, such as the versicles and antiphons. This Breviary was thus much better suited to private devotion than other copies. Approved by Pope Clement VII in 1536, the Quinones breviary was banned in 1558 by Pope Paul VII.

**LONDON BOOKSELLER WILLIAM FOYLE'S COPY.** This copy was owned by William Alfred Foyle, co-founder of Foyles bookshop in 1903. The book resided at Beeleigh Abbey which Foyle bought in 1943 and partially retired to in 1945, continuing an antiquarian book business run out of the dormitory which housed thousands of books. The abbey was passed on to Foyle's daughter, Christina, upon William's death in 1963. The library was auctioned off in 2000 and this book was among those sold and at the time brought \$2,121.

Paganus printed three other breviaries (in folio, 4to and small 8vo) in the same year (Bohatta 167, 168, & 169). OCLC WorldCat locates 4 breviaries by Paganus from 1546 (all in Europe) – however, they all appear to be other editions and as far as we could discern, there is no copy of this edition in OCLC WorldCat. Further, of this edition, no holdings or records either in the Universal short title catalogue or Pettegree's *French Books*.

This is only the third copy known of this edition and only the second copy that is not defective (per auction records). One of the other copies sold at auction in 2001 for \$7,050.

A crisp copy in a beautiful binding of a key text in Catholicism from an exceedingly rare edition.

References:

<https://www.itsaboutmaldon.co.uk/beeleigh-abbey/>

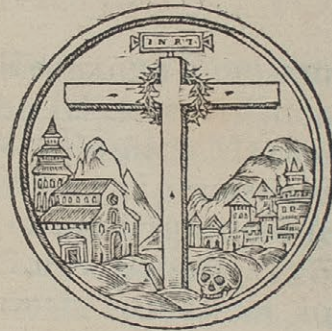
\$2,950

# Breuiarium Roma-

num ex sacra potissimum scriptura, &  
probatis sanctorū historijs nuper  
confectum, ac denuo per eun-  
dem authorem accuratius  
recognitum.

Scrutamini scripturas, quoniam illae sunt, quae  
testimonium perhibent de me.

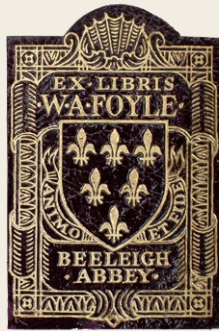
I O A N. V.



CVM PRIVILEGIO SVMMI  
PON. ET REGIS GAL.

Lugduni,

M. D. XLVI.



# Aduentus Domini

*semper incipit in Dominica proxima vltima diei Nouembris ante, vel post, aut in ipsa die vltima, si fuerit Dominica, & festum duplex in ea vel in sequentibus Dominicis Aduentus incidens transferendum est, vt supra in regulis generalibus.*

*Dominica prima Aduentus. Ad Matutinum.*

**P**ater noster, qui es in coelis, sanctificetur nomen tuum. Adueniat regnum tuum.

Fiat voluntas tua sicut in caelo & in terra. Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie. Et dimitte nobis debita nostra, sicut & nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris. Et ne nos inducas in tentationem. Sed libera nos a malo. Amen.

**A**ve Maria, gratia plena, Dominus tecum, benedicta tu in mulieribus, & benedictus fructus ventris tui Iesus. Sancta Maria mater Dei ora pro nobis

peccatoribus. Amen. Notandum, quod Pater noster, Ave Maria, non tantum ad Matutinum, sed etiam in alijs horis dicitur, in principio per totum annum.

**C**onfiteor Deo omnipotenti, beate Marię virginis, beato Michaeli archangelo, beato Iohanni baptiste, sanctis apostolis Petro & Paulo, omnibus sanctis tibi pater, quia peccati me cogitatione, verbo, & opere Mea culpa, Mea culpa, Mea maxima culpa. Ideo precor beatam Mariam semper virginem, beatum Michaeli

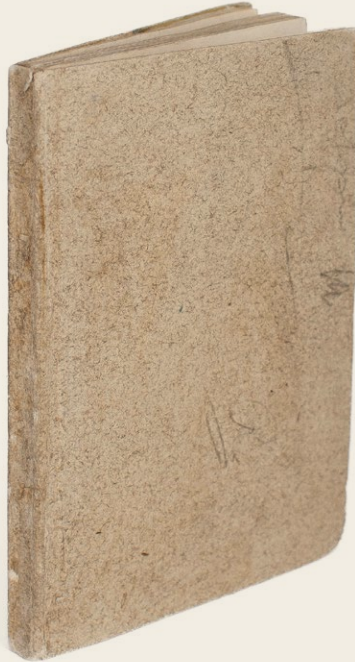
*Dominica prima Aduentus.*  
Deinde dicitur versus. Deus in adiutorium meum intende. Domine ad adiuuandum me festina. Gloria pat. Sicut erat. Halleluia & sic dicitur Halleluia ad omnes horas per totum annum, preterquam a Dominica in Septuagesima vsque ad Pascha, loco cuius illo tempore vsque ad Feriam quintam in Cena Domini dicitur. Laus tibi dñe, rex æternę glorię. Consequenter dicitur inmutatorum tempore vel festo conueniens. Inmutatorum Domine, prestolamur aduentum tuum, vt cito venias, & dissolvas iugum captiuitatis nostrę. Hoc inmutatorum dicitur vsque ad vigiliam Natiuitatis exclusiue tam in Dominicis, quam in Ferijs, nisi agatur de aliquo sancto. Notandum autē, quod si officium dicitur ab vno solo, inmutatorum dicitur semel tantum ante psalmum Venite exultemus, et non repetitur vsque in fine eiusdem psalmi. Si vero officium dicitur a duobus, aut pluribus, inmutatorum dicitur ab vno, & repetitur statim ab alio, vel alijs simul ante predictum psalmum in fine autem psalmi omnes simul dicitur inuocantem semel tantum. Psalmus. Venite exultemus dño, subleuemus Deo saluatore nostro, præoccupet

**M**eretur tui omnipotens Deus, & dimittis peccatis tuis peccata te ad vitam æternam. Amen. v. Indulgentiam, absolutionem, & remissionem peccatorum nostrorum tribuat nobis omnipotens, & misericors dominus. Amen. Notandum quod confessio cum absolutione dicitur ad Matutinum tantum singulis diebus, totius anni preterquam in triduo ante Pascha, prædicto vel alio modo pro cuiusque deuotione. Est autem ad uterendum, quod si ab vno solo dicitur officium, omittitur tibi pater & te pater, & in absolutione locuti & pater dicitur nostris, & nostris.

**C**onfiteor Deo omnipotenti, beate Marię virginis, beato Michaeli archangelo, beato Iohanni baptiste, sanctis apostolis Petro & Paulo, omnibus sanctis tibi pater, quia peccati me cogitatione, verbo, & opere Mea culpa, Mea culpa, Mea maxima culpa. Ideo precor beatam Mariam semper virginem, beatum Michaeli

**D**omine labia mea aperies. & os meum annuntiet laudem tuam. et hoc dicens interim munus se igno crucis, et similiter alijs horis cum dicitur Deus in adiutorium meum intende &c. et Couerte nos &c.

**V**enite exultemus dño, subleuemus Deo saluatore nostro, præoccupet



## ON FIGURES OF SPEECH & PRINTER'S CAT & MOUSE GAME

**Rutilius Lupus, Publius.** De Figuris Sententiarum, ac Verborum. P. Rutilii Lupi rhetoris antiquissimi, Libri II. Aquilae Romani Liber I. Iulii Rufiniani de iis quæ ab Aquila prætermitta erant, libellus: & præterea eiusdem libri II. Bedae præbyteri Anglosaxonis De Schematibus & tropis sacrarum literarum, Liber I. Petri Mosellani Tabulæ de Schematibus & Tropis.

*Venetiis: per Io. Antonium & fratres de Sabio Sumptu & requisitione D. Melchioris Sessæ, Anno Domini MDXXXIII. [1533]. 162 x 115 mm (6 3/8 x 4 5/8 in). Octavo. 60, [4] ll. In Latin.*

*Bound in modern drab paper over semi-stiff boards. With two leaves following the colophon, one blank the other with the device of Melchior Sessa, a large cat & mouse woodcut. A smaller device is on the title page.*

*Good plus; light markings to cover that appear to be pencil but cannot be erased; some glue and paper remnants in gutter of title page.*

A scarce work on Greek & Latin rhetoric, figures of speech and oratory. With works by Rutilius Lupus, Aquila, Pietro Mosellano and the Venerable Bede. The text is abridged from a similar work by the rhetorician Gorgias of Athens, who was the tutor of Cicero the Younger. The book contains graphically interesting sentence diagrams that help explain different sentence meanings. Publius Rutilius Lupus was a Roman rhetorician who flourished during the reign of Tiberius. The history of linguistics and language development rely heavily on figures of speech and there are only a few early printed works dedicated to this area of study. Another edition was printed the same year in Lyon by Sebastian Gryphius.

The Sessa Family was an important family of printers active in Venice since the beginning of the century. Giovanni Battista and Melchior Sessa were brothers, sons of Melchiorre Sessa the elder (active 1505–1555), who published in Venice from 1563 through the end of the century. They used a charming printer's mark — also found in this book — depicting a cat with a mouse in its mouth.

OCLC WorldCat reports only three copies of this Venice imprint in U.S. libraries (the Lyon edition is more common).

USTC 853962

\$750



**SCHEMATA ET TI**

rarit(in volumen iustum diligente  
ex vtriusq; linguæ autoribus aliq  
nes, modo alius quispam non tate  
Κατάχρησι Catachrestis, Verborum  
non habentibus nomen suum, acco  
in proximo est, vt si patricidam apud  
patrem occiderit, sed alias hominem  
Μεταλυσίς Metalepsis, Translatio  
(inquit Rotero.) vbi gradum ma  
offenditur. Vergil. in 1. — Spelunc  
atris, Nigræ enim intelliguntur, et  
brofæ, hæc per hoc in præceptis probat  
huius tropi vsus magis incidet in cano  
in oratione soluta.

Μετανομία Metonymia, id est Translatio  
cum inuentorem pro re inuenta ponunt  
Cetere & Baccho friget Venus, dicitur  
Quod si veritas, erit durius, vt vinu præp  
Baccho. Vel cum continens pro eo quod  
netur vsurpamus. Nunc poteras libere  
conuulso: — Viua coronant, pro porcus  
ro, vel cum dominus rei pro re ipsa ponit  
De sene gustant, pro de pecunia lenis. Vt  
effectu efficiens accipimus, vt Pallida mors  
pulsat pede pauperum tabernas, Regumq;  
Vel cu ducem pro his qui subsunt: vt cæci  
nibal. Vel cum autorem pro opere: vt Tus  
semper in manibus habendus.  
Αντωνομία Antonomasia, Ea est nominis  
mutatio, vt sigs pro Achille Pelidæ dicitur  
none Saturniam, quemadmodum Verg. & P  
Επίθετον Epitheton, id est appositum, quod  
proprium nomen adiecto aliquo quali vult

**PETRI MOSELLANI 58**

vt At pius Aeneas senus Hæctor, formosus Ale  
xis, apud poetam.

Συνεχδοχή Synecdoche, Quam Cicero intelle  
tionem vocat, quoties ex vno plura intelligi  
mus, vt Romanus prælio victor, pro Romani.  
Ex parte totum, vt mucronem pro gladio: re  
troq; vt ingens à vertice pontus. Ex specie ge  
nus: Itacundior Adria, pro quouis mari dixit Ho  
ratus, Ex materia rem consecram, vt ferrum pro  
gladio. Ex præcedentibus sequentia, vt virginæ  
soluit Zonam, id est, deuirginauit. Breuiter, cum  
aliud ex alio intelligitur, vt vixerunt pro mortui  
sunt, exclamauit Orator.

Ὀνομαστοποιία Onomatopœia, Nominis confu  
sio soni imitatione, Clangorq; tubarum. Vergil.  
Tinnire, balare, mugire, & reliqua quæ signifi  
di gratia pro tempore fingimus.

Ἀλλυγοποιία Allegoria, quam inuersionem inter  
pretantur cum aliud verbis, aliud sensu ostendit  
tur, ac nonnunquam contrariam.

- Aenigma
- Parœmia
- Ironia
- Sarcasmus
- Astismus
- Mysterismus
- Antiphrasis
- Charentismus.

Αἰνίγμα Aenigma, Obscura quædam allego  
ria, magis vitium Quintiliano quàm virtus, cum  
dilucide dicere virtutis nomine commendetur.  
Hinc opinor motus Diomedes, & vitius & virtu  
eibus connumerat. Cuius exemplum aptissimum  
H i i



## PROTO-ETHNOGRAPHY

**Sardi, Alessandro.** *Alexandri Sardi Ferrariensis, De Moribus ac Ritibus gentium Libri III. Nunc primum in lucem editi.*

*Venetiis: Ex officina Stellae Iordani Zilleti, 1557. 161 x 115 mm (6.25 x 4.5 in). Octavo. [16], 265, [3] pp. In Latin. Zilleti's comet and stars printer's device on the title page and verso of final leaf.*

*Bound in limp vellum. Manuscript edge title on bottom edge: "ALEX.SAR. DE.MOR.GEN". Early autograph on verso of flyleaf facing title page: "Caroli Francisci Zampiccoli Foroliviensis." Canceled autograph on title page.*

*Good. A chip in the spine reveals sewing and parts of manuscript binding waste; another crack about one inch up from the foot of the spine. Some old marginal soiling that may be red wine stains, otherwise the interior is quite clear and crisp.*

A successor to Johann Boemus's *Omnium gentium mores, De moribus ac ritibus gentium* is considered one of the first ethnographic works in Europe. It is primarily a historical account discussing the manners and customs of several cultural and ethnic groups known from antiquity, covering both classical Greek and Roman customs as well as those of ethnic groups in Asia and Africa, which are often clustered together and referred to collectively as "barbarians."





**EVERYDAY LIVES OF THE ANCIENTS.** Topics such as family structure, marriage, inheritance, circumcision, and dining are covered. Several early chapters are devoted to women (specifically the roles of wives, daughters, mothers, and virgins). In a section on the liberation of the enslaved (chapter 16, pg. 31), an early reader has bracketed a passage on the dress of enslaved people at time of sale (“unde & servi aliqui propter vistutem pileati vendevantur”).

**NON-CONTEMPORANEITY OF EXTRA-EUROPEAN PEOPLES.** During the 16th century, European humanists were increasingly concerned with daily life and religion. This was concomitant with encounters with non-European peoples in what are now known as the Americas. Accounts of ancient civilization became a point of reference for understanding encounters with extra-European peoples (Taylor 114). Thus, proto-ethnographic work such as this created the framework through which European explorers and settlers identified indigenous people they encountered with the barbarians of their past. Johannes Fabian coined the term “the denial of coevalness” to name the view that people outside of normative definitions of civilization (e.g. inhabitants of the “New World”) were in a state of arrested development and thus stuck in the past. This served as a rationale for colonial expansion and conquest for centuries.

This copy was once owned by Zampiccoli, one of the major book collectors of early 18th century Italy whose books and manuscripts are now at the Apostolic Vatican Library and the University of Padua.

References:

Fabian, Johannes. *Time and the Other: How Anthropology Makes its Object*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2014 [1983].

Taylor, Kathryn. “Ancients and moderns in sixteenth-century European ethnography.” *History of European Ideas* 46, no.2 (2020), pages 113–130.

USTC 854934  
EDIT16 40891

\$950

P R I M V S

cum a Pelore seruo accepisset terræmotu Pene-  
 stium erupisse, parata mensa ministravit ser-  
 uo, Roma. Id Augusti liberi erant, & in Satur-  
 nalibus, quibus ante, quàm domini, cœnabant  
 pileos sumebant tanquam liberti. Qui enim do-  
 nabantur libertate capite raso in templo Fero-  
 niæ Libertorum Deæ sumebant pileum, specta-  
 te uirtutis insigne. Unde & serui aliqui propter  
 uirtutē pileati uendebantur. Sive propter  
 ros, qui primum Soteres a Menestheo dicti sunt,  
 cui, Thesei filijs expulsis, Regnum dederant, &  
 pileati sunt, quanto etiam uocantur a docto Ca-  
 tullo Libertis, festucas tennes iniiciebant domi-  
 ni, dextraq; comprehensos circumagebant, quo  
 eos sui esse iuris ostenderent, Athenis ingrati in-  
 seruitutem reuocabantur, Massiliæ etiam in-  
 tertio tantum, quod & D. Claudius Romanis li-  
 cere uoluit. In Lybia  $\Delta\sigma\lambda\alpha\upsilon\pi\acute{o}\lambda\iota\upsilon$  scribit Heca-  
 thæus urbem esse, in qua seruus, qui intulisset la-  
 idem, liber erat, aliam  $\epsilon\pi\sigma\delta\epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\iota$  in qua omnes  
 erant, ingenuus unus tantum. Qui se ali-  
 seruum fateretur, terram illi, & aquam  
 rerum scilicet omnium pote-  
 stas sunt: propterea  
 legatos terram  
 ans ma-

per urbem clamant  
 Eusebio  
 sic enim dicitur ab  
 Lycophronis  
 a pud alios aurum auriculis  
 erant, seruitutis signum

LIBERTINI  
 Cap. XII

culpant oculis  
 habent libe-



## EARLY LEGAL JUSTIFICATION OF COLONIZATION

**Signonio, Carlo.** De antiquo iure civium romanorum libri duo. Eiusdem de antiquo iure italiæ libri tres. Ab ipso auctore multis in locis aucti. Index rerum, & verborum copiosissimus.

*Parisiis: Apud Allardum Iulianum, sub signo Victoriæ, in vico Bellouaco, MDLXXIII [1573]. 174 x 103 mm (6 ¾ x 4 in). Octavo. [8], 154, [26] ll. ; [10], 120, [14] ll. In Latin. Two parts in one. Printer's device on the title page; woodcut initials and head-pieces.*

USTC 170128

OCLC WordCat reports five U.S. libraries with holdings of this edition.

**Bound with: —. Signonio, Carlo.** Orationes.

*Parisiis: Apud Allardum Iulianum, sub signo Victoriæ in vico Bellonaco, MDLXXIII [1573]. 174 x 103 mm (6 ¾ x 4 in). Octavo. 59, [1] ll. In Latin.*

USTC 170168

This one quite rare and held by only three libraries in the U.S. per OCLC WorldCat.

*Both works bound together in contemporary brown blind paneled calf with gilt-tooled ornaments in corners and center. Spine with six compartments, each with a gilt ornament; gilt tooled spine label. Two bookplates on front pastedown. The first has the text “rerum cognoscere causas” [from Virgil’s Georgics, Book 2] in a circular border. The second an armorial bookplate: “Ex Libris Joannis Baptistæ Eliæ Camus de Pontcarré de Vermes Magistri Supplicationum.” Stray ink markings on front free endpaper. Ink inscription on verso of front free endpaper is a brief biography of Carlo Sigonio. Two ownership autographs on the title page. One canceled; the other reads: f. de l’Aulnaye.”*

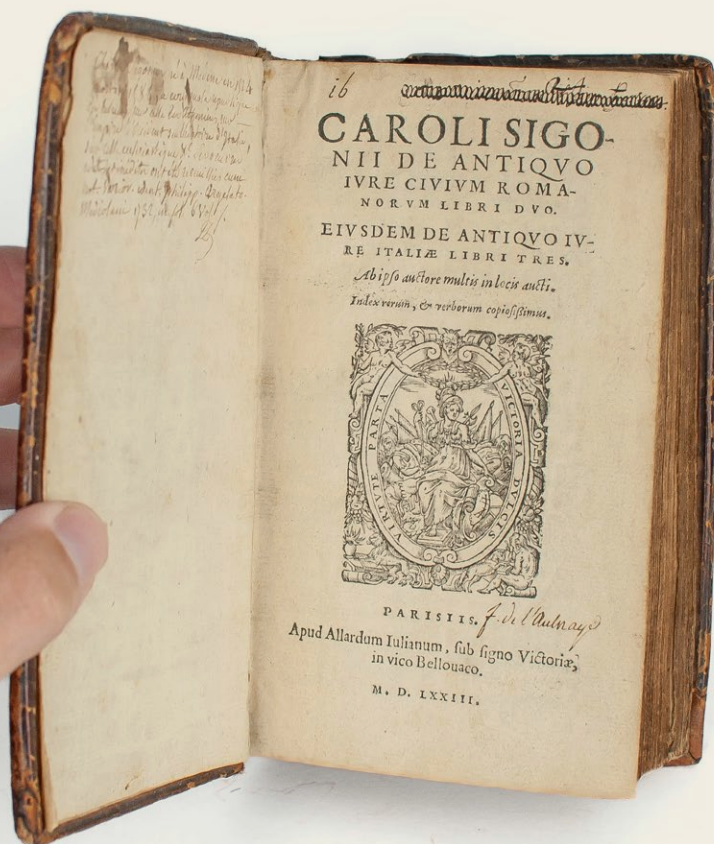
*Binding good: Leather repaired at the foot of the spine; edges and covers rubbed and some cracking. Interior generally very good; front free endpaper loose but holding. Ink stains and light damage to bookplates.*

Carlo Sigonio was a 16th century humanist scholar known for his studies of legal, political, and social institutions in classical Rome and Greece which revolutionized historical scholarship and formed the leading accounts of Roman history for the next two centuries. Born in Modena in 1524, Sigonio studied or taught in Bologna, Modena, Venice, and Padua. He sought historical authenticity by emphasizing scrutiny of primary sources in order to reconstruct the structural elements of the society under study.

**AN INNOVATIVE WORK OF HISTORY.** This focus on institutions and their interactions with different social roles is seen in the present work. First published in Venice in 1560 by Giordano Ziletti, *De antiquo iure civium romanorum*, the first of two parts, is presented here in two books. The first focuses on political and legal institutions of the Roman Republic: the organization of the urban and the rural, the census, the military. The second book focuses on roles within Roman society, with chapters on senators, scribes, treasurers, merchants, judges. The second part is a history of the laws and politics of ancient Italic societies, Roman colonization, and up to the reign of Caesar Augustus. Sigonio would eventually apply his archival research methods to post-classical history, which drew criticism from religious authorities and attention from the Counter-Reformation despite being a devout Catholic his whole life. Sigonio was also involved in many academic rivalries, often challenging historical accounts offered by some of his contemporaries. Perhaps the most famous controversy surrounds the supposed discovery in 1583 of a complete work by Cicero, *De consolatio*, in which Cicero laments the death of his daughter. Many of Sigonio’s contemporaries deemed it a forgery though Sigonio publicly proclaimed its authenticity until his death a year later.

**THE FIRST EDITION TO BE PUBLISHED OUTSIDE OF VENICE.** This Paris edition marks the first to be published outside of Venice, demonstrating the widening interest in and influence of the Modenese historian. Sigonio's historical knowledge allowed comparisons to be made between Classical and Renaissance Europe in areas like political philosophy, such as republican government, and even colonization. Thus, Sigonio's views of ancient Rome from the 16th century helped Renaissance scholars "form the intellectual background for modern visions of empire" (*Renaissance of Roman Colonization*).

**PRESENTS A LEGAL JUSTIFICATION FOR SETTLER COLONIALISM VIA ROMAN LAW.** Although a comprehensive study of the life and work of Sigonio exists, recent scholarship and a recently published book *The Renaissance of Roman Colonization: Carlo Sigonio and the Making of Legal Colonial Discourse*, turned to Sigonio again to understand the precedents of issues today, such as the influence of Roman legal colonial frameworks on the settler colonialism of the 16<sup>th</sup>–19<sup>th</sup> centuries. A third work with essays on oratorical eloquence, history, and humanism rounds out the collection.



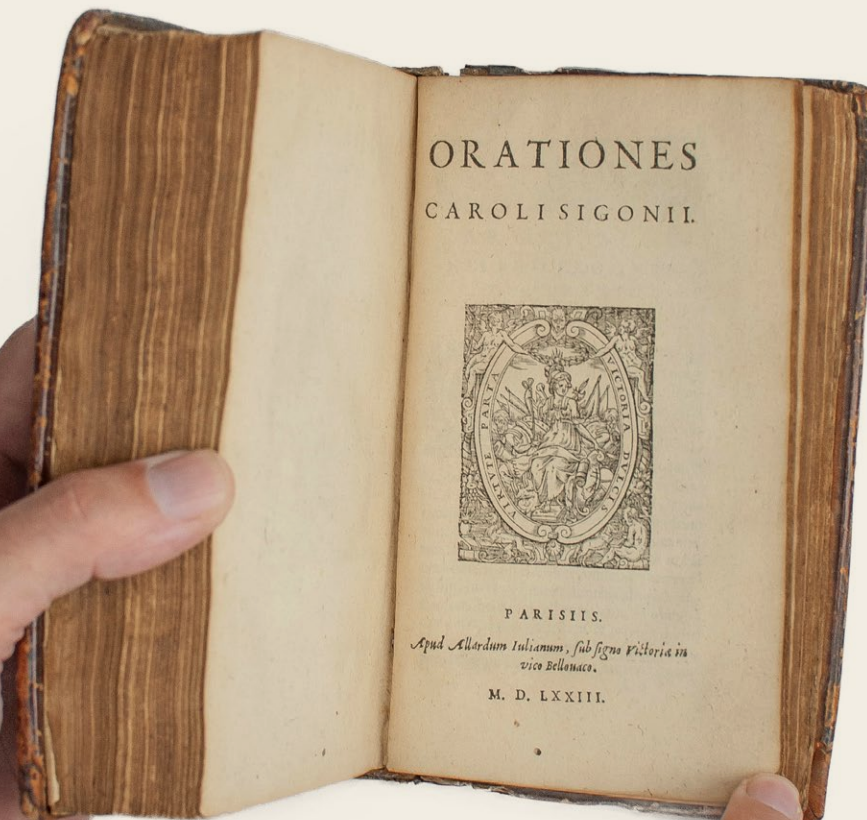
The present copy was once owned by the civil officer (*prévôt des marchands*) Jean Baptiste Elie Camus (1702–1775) who founded the Bibliothèque de l'Hôtel de Ville (City Hall Library) in Paris. Another ownership autograph is legible and possibly belongs to François de l'Aulnaye (1739–1830), a librarian who edited the works of Rabelais and translated Cervantes.

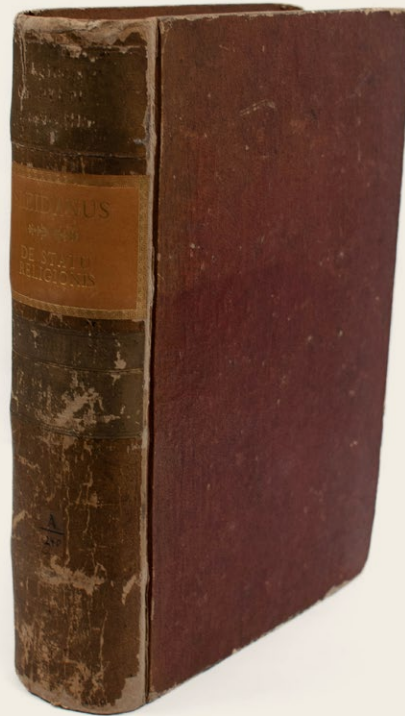
References:

*The Renaissance of Roman Colonization: Carlo Sigonio and the Making of Legal Colonial Discourse*. Edited by Jeremia Pelgrom and Arthur Weststeijn. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2020.

McCuaig, William. *Carlo Sigonio: The Changing World of the Late Renaissance*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1989.

\$1,250





## “FIRST COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION”

**Sleidan, Johann.** De Statu religionis et reipublicae, Carolo Quinto, Caesare, Commentarij. Cum Indice luculentissimo.

*Argentorati [Strassburg]: Per Hæredes Vuendelini Rihelij, Anno MDLV [1555]. 306 x 233 mm (12 x 8 in). Folio. [4], 469 ll. In Latin.*

*Bound in red boards (19th century) with two faded spine labels, an old shelf mark, and a new leather spine title label with gilt lettering. Index tabs. Ink inscription on title page: “Sum Wentzij” (?). Ink stamp on title page: “Seminar für Wirtschaftsgeschichte an der Universität München.” Later stamp beneath the first: “Ausgeschieden.” Some marginal annotations and underscoring throughout.*

*Binding merely good showing wear, bumping, and abrasions all around. Interior, very good with minor worming to lower margins not affecting text and light soiling throughout. Lacking front free endpaper.*

**BY ONE OF THE FIRST PROFESSIONAL HISTORIANS.** A history of the Reformation from 1517 to 1555, published one year before the author's death in 1556. Sleidan was enlisted by the Schmalkaldic League, an alliance of Lutheran princes, to write the official history of the Protestant Reformation. Born in 1506 in Schleiden near the Rhine River, Sleidan spent much of his life transiting between French-German borderlands, living in Paris, studying at the universities at Orleans and Louvain, and settling in Strasbourg in 1544. This background furthered his career as a translator and diplomat, linking French and German Protestants as well as attempting to reconcile Catholic and Lutherans. Sleidan was friends with Johann Sturm, a Protestant Reformer and educator credited with initiating the gymnasium system of German secondary education.

**A PIONEERING WORK IN ARCHIVAL RESEARCH METHODS.** The book opens with Luther's 95 Theses and ends with the 1555 Diet of Augsburg. Sleidan's *Commentaries* took more than ten years to complete, with much of that time spent tracking down documentary evidence. He made extensive use of European archives, access to which was granted by his association with the Schmalkaldic princes and major Protestant theologians of the time—and at times interrupted by religious wars. This practice was part of what Sleidan expresses in the preface as a desire to present events [“just as each thing happened”] (*prout quaeque res acta fuit*). Such a methodological commitment (according to Kelley, Sleidan's obsession with archival research and “appetite for information” at times overwhelms the narrative) stands in contrast to more partisan historical accounts of the time, such as the *Magdeburg Centuries* which set out to show the corrupting influence of the Catholic Church on Christianity, and the *Annales Ecclesiastici*, the official response to the *Magdeburg Centuries* whose historical narrative aimed to counter the Protestant account and show the legitimacy of Catholicism.

**A DIVISIVE WORK APPEARING JUST BEFORE THE PEACE OF AUGSBURG.** Though Sleidan's employment (his wages were not delivered quite as promised) and use of documentary evidence has earned him recognition as one of, if not the, first modern professional historians, the initial reception of his most well-known work was not all as positive. The book sold incredibly well—Kess counts 48 editions in six languages by 1560—and found an audience among Lutherans and Calvinists. However, his relative moderation during a time when historical scholarship was the site of tremendous partisan controversy led to attacks from his many readers—both Protestant and Catholic—thus heightening disagreements just as the Peace of Augsburg was under negotiation. This moderation also contributed to this book's longevity as it remained a popular text for both Protestant and Catholic critics to draw upon.



**EVIDENCE OF FOUR CENTURIES OF USE.** Various aspects of this copy evince centuries of use, according with Sleidan's influence on German historiography. There are a handful of marginal annotations by an early hand, including several manuscript additions to an already extensive printed index. The binding appears to be from the late 18th or early 19th century. At some point, a former owner added narrow tabs to mark the start of each book (in this edition, 25; a 26th book based on Sleidan's manuscripts recovered after his death was added in later editions). The upper right of each page has been annotated to mark the years through which the text progresses. More recently, the title page bears stamps indicating this copy was once owned by, and deaccessioned from, the University of Munich's Seminar für Wirtschaftsgeschichte (Seminar on Economic History) founded by Jakob Strieder in the 1920s, and which became, under the leadership of Friedrich Lütge, the Institute for Social and Economic History in the 1960s. In this single volume we can glimpse the circulation of an early, popular, and controversial work of European history across four centuries.

References:

Kelley, Donald R. "Johann Sleidan and the Origins of History as a Profession." *Journal of Modern History*, volume 52, number 4, December 1980, pages 573–598.

Kess, Alexandra. *Johann Sleidan and the Protestant Vision of History*. London: Routledge, 2008.

There are four editions of this work all published in Strasbourg in 1555. OCLC Worldcat entries for this book are confusing. We did our best and were able to locate five copies in U.S. libraries, which encompasses the holdings of all four slightly different 1555 editions.

VD16 S 6668<sup>2</sup>

USTC 667354

**\$1,500**

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<sup>2</sup> As mentioned, there are four editions of this work all published in Latin in Strasbourg in 1555: VD S6668 (ours), VD S6669, VD S6670, and VD S6671. The issues have minor differences. For example, VD S6669 differs in having the last leaf numbered 470, and leaf 463 has an erratum printed on the recto. In VD S6668 (ours) there are 469 numbered leaves, and leaf 463 is blank (without erratum) and not numbered. It is not clear which one is the true "first" edition, although our VD number is the lowest of the four. The book was a great success and translations from Latin into French, German, Italian, Dutch, English and Swedish followed quickly.

IOAN. SLEIDANI  
 DE STATV RE=  
 LIGIONIS ET REI=  
 PVBLICAE, CAROLO  
 QVINTO, CAESARE,

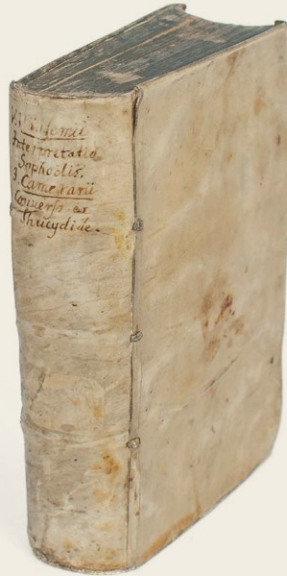
Commentarij.

*Sum Wertzij*



CV M Indice luculentissimo.  
 M. D. LV.

SEMINAR  
 FÜR WIRTSCHAFTSGESCHICHTE  
 AN DER UNIVERSITÄT MÜNCHEN  
 Altgeschichte



## WITTENBERG RE-INTERPRETATIONS OF GREEK CLASSICS

**Sophocles.** Interpretatio tragoediarum Sophoclis, ad utilitatem juventutis, aquae studiosa est graecae linguae, edita a Vito u Vinshemio. Tragoediaru nomina. Ajax flagellifer. Electra. Oedipus tyrannus. Antigone. Oedipus coloneus. Trachiniae. Philoctetes.

*Francoforti [Frankfurt]: excudebat Petrus Brubachius, Anno Domini M.D.XLVI. [1546]. 170 x 115 mm (6 ¾ x 4 ½ in). Octavo. [230] ll. In Latin. Edited and interpreted by Veit Winsheim.*

*With the final two leaves, F7 with a woodcut printer's device on the rector, and F8, a blank. A2 bears an ink stamp: "104247".*

This true first edition of Winsheim's interpretation of Sophocles from 1546 is quite scarce; in the United States we were only able to locate one copy: The Huntington. The second edition of 1549 is slightly more common, and it is at times incorrectly identified on such "reliable" websites as Wikipedia as the first edition.

No record of this edition in Rare Book Hub.

At the time of cataloguing, no other copies for sale.

USTC 666930  
VD16 ZV 14511

**Bound with:— Thucydides.** Conversa ex Thucydidis historia quaedam in latinum sermonem, & de autore illo, deque scriptis ipsius exposita, nec non explicata aliqua a Oiachima Camerario pabepergensis. VVitebergae [Wittenberg]: excudebat Iohannes Crato, Anno m.d.lxv [1565]. 170 x 115 mm (6 ¾ x 4 ½ in). Octavo. [78] ll. Complete with the final two blank leaves. In Latin & Greek. Edited and interpreted by Joachim Camerarius.

At the time of cataloguing, no holdings in the United States reported by OCLC WorldCat.

USTC 625231  
VDI6 T 1132

*Bound in full vellum over thin boards. Manuscript spine title. Evidence of a removed shelf mark. All edges stained blue. Vellum slip made from manuscript waste visible next to rear pastedown. Early autograph on title page of first work: “Johannes Henne”.*

*Condition good. Covers soiled; binding cocked; top ½ inch of cover starting to separate from spine; minor damage (no loss) to bottom of Sophocles title page; a few leaves with old stain to margins (not affecting text); repaired tear and minor loss to margin (not affecting text) on pg. 13.*

**WITTENBERG REINTERPRETATION.** Joachim Camerarius (1500–1574) and Veit Winsheim (1501–1570) were German scholars in Wittenberg, Germany and associates of the Wittenberg Professor and Luther collaborator Philipp Melancthon (1497–1560). Camerarius and Winsheim reinterpreted Greek classics during the time of the Schmalkaldic War (1546–1547), a short bloody war that was centered around Wittenberg, where these two texts originated. The texts offer both the translations of Sophocles (Electra, Oedipus, etcetera) and Thucydides’ classic texts, but also provide commentary and introductions of a political flavor. For example, Winsheim opens with a twelve-page dedication to [“the Glorious King of England and France, Prince Edward”].

**SOPHOCLES & THUCYDIDES: AN INTERESTING JUXTAPOSITION.** Thucydides developed an understanding of human nature to explain behaviour in such crises as plagues, massacres, and civil war and is considered one of the first true historians. He is commonly studied in military colleges around the world. It is interesting that Thucydides’s social historical analysis and commentary was bound together with a political reinterpretation of Sophocles’s Greek tragedies.

Recent academic studies have discussed the impact of this specific German reinterpretation of the Greek classics. For example, Micha Lazarus’s *Tragedy at Wittenberg: Sophocles in Reformation Europe*. He writes:

*Amid the devastation of the Schmalkaldic War (1546–47), Philip Melancthon and his colleagues at Wittenberg hastily compiled a Latin edition of Sophocles out of fifteen years of teaching materials and sent it directly to Edward VI of England within weeks of his coronation. The Wittenberg tragedy reconciled Aristotelian technology, Reformation politics, and Lutheran theology, and offered consolation in the face of events which themselves seemed to be unfolding on a tragic stage.*

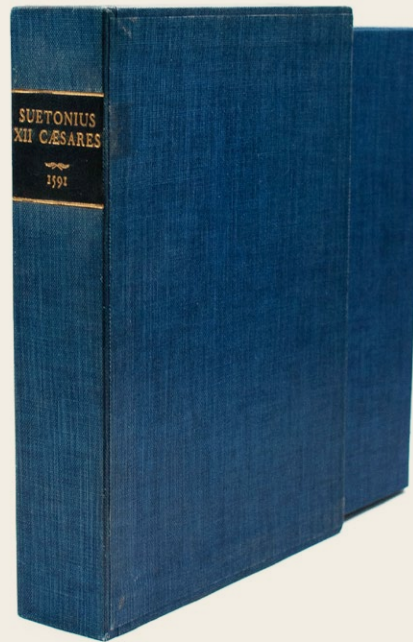
Lazarus goes on to describe these works as “a crucial but neglected source of English and Continental literary thought” which, “shaped the reception of Greek tragedy, tragic poetics, and neo-Latin and vernacular composition throughout the sixteenth century.” Not only is this book an early copy of Sophocles and Thucydides, these interpretations and commentary on the Greek classics provide historical context for the Schmalkaldic War and the Reformation in Germany.

References:

Lazarus, Micha. *Tragedy at Wittenberg: Sophocles in Reformation Europe*. *Renaissance Quarterly*, Vol. 73, Issue 1, Spring 2020, pp. 33–77.

\$1,500





## “HER BOOK”

*Owned by an Early 20th Century Female  
Bibliophile from Los Angeles*

**Suetonius Tranquillus, Caius.** XII Caesares, Et in eos Laevini Torrentii commentarius auctor et emendatior.

*Antuerpiae [Antwerp]: Ex officina Plantiniana, [1591]. 262 x 181 mm (10 ¼ x 7 ¼ in). Folio. [4], 407, [25] pp. In Latin.*

*Bound in limp vellum; gilt-tooled leather label at foot of spine: “Brussels 1591”; on spine is an impression from a previous label. Engraved title page with emblems of twelve Caesars as border. Large, engraved initials and woodcuts of Roman coins throughout. Bookplate of Olive Percival on front pastedown, with her signature above the first woodcut initial on A<sub>2r</sub>. Housed in a blue cloth folder and slipcase with morocco spine label.*

*Very good. Covers have some soiling and some pages toned. Minor paper repair to the right margin of leaves A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>2</sub>. One-half of Bookplate discolored. Old, faded stain (1 ½ by ¾ in.) and light wear to slipcase.*

*The Twelve Caesars*, a collective biography of Roman rulers from Julius Caesar to Domitian, is the most substantial surviving work by the Roman historian Suetonius. Suetonius is believed to have been born in Hippo Regius, what is today Annaba, Algeria, around the year 69. He was an associate of Pliny the Younger who helped him secure favor with Trajan and various official and academic posts.

**AN IMPORTANT SOURCE FOR EARLY ACCOUNTS OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE.** The book has sections for each Roman emperor that begins with a description of the individual followed by a description of various events that occurred under their reign. This includes early accounts of Christians in the Roman empire, including mention of their punishment under Nero for practicing “new and mischievous superstitions.” Suetonius’s *Caesars* is also noted for a reference to someone named “Chrestus,” who was instigating Jewish people in Rome, noting that this led Claudius to expel the Jewish people from the city. There has been much debate around whether or not Chrestus was an unknown agitator or Jesus Christ, or if this passage is at least an early mention of the spread of Christianity in Rome. Laevinius Torrentius’s commentaries accompany each section of the biographies. Torrentius was the second bishop of Brussels and wrote poetry in addition to commentaries on the Classics. This is a notable edition for the fine copper engraved title page and for the learned commentary of Torrentius.

**FROM THE LIBRARY OF A SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INTELLECTUAL.** This copy bears the signature and bookplate of Olive Percival, which has a line illustration of her home in the Arroyo Seco area of Los Angeles (with the text “Olive Percival, Her Book”). While Percival is most remembered for her collection of English children’s literature, the present work signals her broad horizon of interests. Percival longed to be a writer (and did publish several works) but supported herself and her mother by working as a clerk for the Home Insurance Company. Despite having only modest means, Percival built a book collection numbering 10,000 volumes at the time of her death in 1945, at which time it was bought *en bloc* by Dawson’s Book Shop and sold to various institutions including UCLA and the Huntington Library. Percival often hosted gatherings of artists, feminists, and Progressive-era improvement clubs at her home, thus contributing to early 20th century Southern California’s intellectual life. Indeed, the bookplate in the present volume evokes the Arts and Crafts sensibility associated with “Arroyo Culture.” For Percival, book collecting was more than a pastime

or exercise in autodidacticism—it was debauchery. UCLA graduate student Ingrid Johnson cites one of Percival's diary entries where Percival explains that her desire to buy books "is much the same sort of sin as getting drunk, in order to forget." Despite her reputation as a bon vivant, Percival's years were spent providing for herself and others, a fate she described as a "business grind" which "ground to dust" her youth and enthusiasm.

An interesting association copy from the library of an important, but less often remembered, California figure; a serious and self-taught collector who approached her avocation with a sobering realism.

References:

Johnson, Ingrid. "Book Collector Extraordinaire: The Life and Times of Olive Percival." 2014. <https://pages.gseis.ucla.edu/faculty/maack/OlivePercival.htm>

USTC 440972

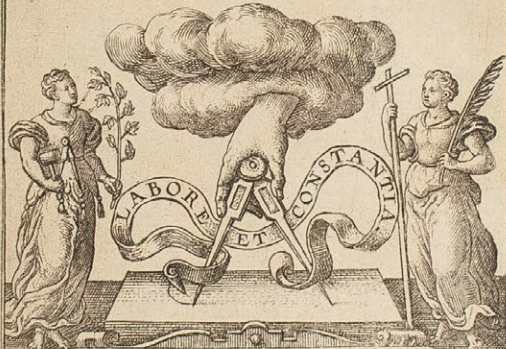
\$1,250







C. SVETONII  
 TRANQVILLI  
 XII CAESARES,  
 Et in eos  
 LAEVINI TORRENTII  
 COMMENTARIVS  
 AVCTOR ET EMENDATOR.



ANTVERPIAE  
 EX OFFICINA PLANTINIANA,  
 Apud viduam, & Ioannem Moretum.



## FORTUNE TELLING THROUGH PALM READING

**Tricasso, Patricio.** Epitoma chyromantico di Patritio Tricasso da Cerasari Montouano. Nel quale si contiene tutte l'opere peresso Tricasso in questa Scientia compost, con assai figure, & dichiarazioni aggiunte. Facilissimo ad imparare, & in brevissimo tempo.

*Venetia [Venice]: per Agostino de Bindoni, M.D.XXXVIII [1538]. 167 x 115 mm (6 ½ x 4 ½). 344 pp. In Italian. Large woodcut vignette on title page of a seated man at his desk, woodcut of a teacher and pupils to verso. 78 full-page (!) woodcut illustrations throughout.*

*Bound in brown leather with blind ruled borders on both covers and gilt decorated spine. The binding is newer (late 20th-early 21st century) but done in a period style. The preface is incorrectly dated 1635 at the end.*

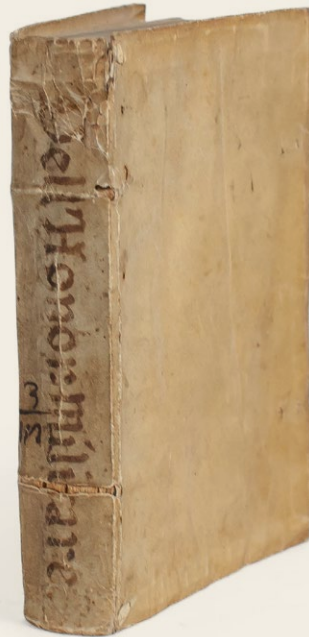
*Binding near fine; interior good plus with a small chip and tear into blank upper margin of B<sub>1</sub> and small printing flaw at bottom corner of A<sub>2</sub> verso; relatively heavy wear to title page.*

**POPULAR AND BANNED WORK ON CHIROMANCY.** An early Italian language edition of one of the most popular works on chiromancy (palmistry or palm reading) of the 16th century. Tricasso (1491–ca. 1550) was a Dominican and a mathematician from Mantua and a disciple of the famous physiognomist Barthélemy Coclès. Tricasso's books offer a detailed overview of the different marks found on the hands, with accompanying illustrations. Significant topics in the book are both the lifeline and our fortune in marriage. Interpretations are sometimes at odds with Coclès (with whom Tricasso had a bitter feud) and those of later palmistry—the art was in its infancy at the time and there was no general agreement on many of the principles—but they give an interesting insight into palmistry as it was first conceived. This book was placed on the Church's Index of Prohibited Books alongside other works of chiromancy.

USTC 861133  
EDITI6 34009

\$1,950





## CARDINAL'S COPY ON MILITARY HONOR & THE DUEL

**Ximenez de Urrea, Jeronimo de.** Dialogo del vero honore militare, nel quale si diffiniscono tutte le querele, che possono occorrere fra l'uno e l'altr'huomo co[n] molti bellissimi esem pi d'antichi e moderni. Et si mostra como s'ha da conformare l'honore con la conscienza. Con un discorso d'intorno alla nobiltà & origine delle arme, & imprese, & di colori di quelle, & ciò che essi uogliono significare. Composto dall'illustre Sig. Don Geronimo di Urrea Vicerè di Puglia, & del consiglio di sua Maestà Catolica. Et nuouamente tradotta di lingua Spagnuola da Alfonso Ulloa.

*In Venetia: appresso gli heredi di Marchiò Sessa, MDLXIX [1569]. In Italian. [20], 191 ll. 159 x 113 mm (6.25 x 4.5 in)*

*Bound in vellum, manuscript spine title. Canceled autographs on title page. Ink stamp on title page verso: "Ex Bibl. Ios. Ren. Card. Imperialis." Autograph on leaf 1: Carlo Severoli.*

*Binding merely good; interior very good with light soiling.*

A treatise on military honor by Jeronimo de Urrea, a soldier for the Spanish crown. Presented as a dialogue between two friends, the work discusses how to respond to various situations while maintaining optimal levels of honor. For example, what to do in the event a scholar and a knight find themselves in conflict, a topic that neatly expresses Urrea's dual commitments to literary humanism and military tradition (Marín Pina). There are extensive discussions of heraldic symbols, rules of engagement, and maintenance of order through rank in military organization (for example, a soldier, no matter how much honor they possess, can never challenge an officer).

For his service, Urrea was ultimately awarded the rank of captain and admitted into the Orden de Santiago. Urrea's other works include the first Spanish translation of *Orlando Furioso*. Later in life, after serving in various campaigns for Carlos V, and alongside the Spanish poet Garcilaso de la Vega, Urrea secured posts at the Duchy of Milan and the Kingdom of Naples. The year of this translation's publication, 1569, marks a sudden decline in Urrea's life in public, which has been attributed to an investigation begun that same year by Felipe II for allegations of "sodomy."

**A SOURCE FOR CERVANTES.** Urrea's *Orlando Furioso* was a source for Cervantes's *Don Quixote*, though other texts could very well also have been consulted (Mañero Lozano). Urrea's translation into Italian is part of a prolonged transmission of ideas about honor and military tradition: Urrea composed his own translations of Italian works for Spanish speakers (Marín Pina).

**CARDINAL'S COPY.** With the ink stamp of Cardinal Giuseppe Renato Imperiali (1651–1737) who had a distinguished career in Rome working with Pope Clement X and Pope Innocent XI and participating in numerous conclaves. His extensive personal library was documented in a more-than-700-page catalog published in folio in 1711. Though Imperiali had ambitions to open his palace as a public library, the collection went to auction in 1793 and was dispersed.

#### References:

Mañero Lozano, David. "Por Hepila famosa': Posible alusión a Jerónimo de Urrea en el *Quijote* de 1605." *Revista de Filología Española* LXXX, 2000, pp. 215–221.

Marín Pina, Maria Carmen. "Clarisel de las Flores de Jerónimo de Urrea." [https://www.cervantesvirtual.com/obra-visor/clarisel-de-las-flores-de-jeronimo-de-urrea/html/418edcea-aof8-11e1-b1fb-00163ebf5e63\\_6.html](https://www.cervantesvirtual.com/obra-visor/clarisel-de-las-flores-de-jeronimo-de-urrea/html/418edcea-aof8-11e1-b1fb-00163ebf5e63_6.html)

*Bibliography of Military Books* #894; *Palau* #377308; Thimm. *Bibliography of Fencing & Duelling*, pg. 377.

USTC 861630  
EDITI6 30191

\$950

AL MAGNIFICO, ET  
Nobilissimo Signor mio offer-  
uandiss. il Sig. Giacomo  
Ragazzoni,  
Gentil'huomo Illustre.

ALFONSO VILLOA.



Tanto generosa la  
uerita (Magnifi-  
co Sig. mio) che  
per fuggire ella da  
alcun, & farsi des-  
siderare da altri  
ha fatto il suo seggio fra le cose piu for-  
ti, & piu potenti che si truouano. Onde  
ba messi gli huomini in grande pensie-  
ro. Percioche fuggendosi fa desidera-  
re, & ascondendosi rende solecti i pi-  
pigi, & i rozzi ingegnosi. Et ancora

Ex Bibl.  
Ios. Ren. Card.  
Imperialis.



**h1. Agricola, Georg.** De ortu & causis subterraneorum... De veteribus et novis metallis... Bermannus sive de re metallica Dialogus...

**h2. [Augustinian Order].** Regula beati Augustini constitutiones fratrum ordinis prædicatorum, cum aliis ut in sequenti pagina.

**h3. Belli, Silvio.** Libro del misurar con la vista ... Nel quale s'insegna trauagliar con numeri, a misurar facilissimamente le distantie, l'altezze, e le profundita con il Quadrato Geometrico, e con altri stromenti, de' quali in ogni luogo quasi in un subito si puo prouedere. ...

**h4. Bembo, Pietro.** Rime di Monsignor P. Bembo.

**h5. Camden, William.** Britannia sive florentissimorum regnorum, angliae, scotiae, hiberniae, et Insularum adiacentium ex intima antiquitate. Chorographica descriptio. Autore Guilielmo Camdeno. Nunc quarto recognita, & magna accessione post Germanicam editionem adaucta.

**h6. Campegii, Tommaso.** Thomae Campegii bononiensis episcopi feltren. De coelibatu sacerdotum non abrogando.

**Bound with:— Campegii, Tommaso.** Opus Thomae Campegii bononiensis, episcopi feltrensis, Auctoritate, & Potestate Romani Pontificis, & alia opuscula, quae indicantur in sequenti pagina.

**h7. Cassius Dio, Lucius.** Dione delle guerre de Romani. Tradotto da M. Nicolo Leonicensi et nuovamente stampato.

**h8. Erasmus, Desiderius.** Apophthegmatum ex optimis utriusque linguae scriptoribus per Des. Erasmus Roterod. Collectorum, libri octo. Cum gemino indice, personarum ac rerum, sive sententiarum memorabilium, ab eodem auctore ad calcem operis magna cum diligentia adiectus.

**h9. Fabri, Johannes.** D. Iohannis Fabri, episcopi Viennensis, Sermones fructuosissimi, cu[n]ctis Ecclesiae catholicae defensoribus, ac doctrinae eva[n]gelicae professoribus, summopere necessarij. De Eucharista. Folio.I. Victoria contra Turcas. Fol[io]. LVI. Patientia. Fol[io]. XCIII. Baptismo parvulorum contra Anabaptistas. Fol[io]. CXXXIII. Item, Oratio funebris in laudem D. Margaretæ, Ducissæ Austriae, &c[etera] & co[n]scripta sunt, p[re]ceden[tib]us adijciunt[ur] Fo. CXLIII. & CXLVII.

**h10. Foquelin, Antoine.** Anotnij Foquolini Veromandui, In auli Persii Flacci satyras commentarius ad Petrum Ramum, eloquentiae & philosophiae Regium Lutetiae professorem.

**h11. Gaurico, Pomponio.** Pomponii Gaurici neapolitani, Viri undecunq[ue] doctissimi, De sculptura seu statuaria, lebellus sane elegantissimus, pictoribus, sculptoribus, statuarijs, architectis &c. mire utilis, &c lectu iucundus. Item Aeglogae lepidissimae, duae. Singulorum autem Catalogum uidere erit pagella sequenti.

**h12. Giovio, Paolo.** Pauli Iovii Novo Comensis episcopi Nucerini Descriptiones, quotquot extant, regionum atq[ue] locorum. Quibus (ut eius omnia hoc postremo volumine complecteremur) de Piscibus Romanis libellum verè aureum adinnoximus.

**h13. [Hagiographa].** Proverbia Salomonis. Ecclesiastes. Cantica Canticorum. Liber Sapientiae. Ecclesiasticus.

**h14. Herodotus.** Herodoti Halicarnassei Historiarum lib. ix, ix Musarum nominibus inscripti. Eiusdem Narratio de vita Homeri. Cum Vallæ interpret. Latina historiarum Herodoti, ab Henr. Stephano recognita. Item cum iconibus structurarum ab Herodoto descriptarum. Ctesiae quædam de reb. Pers. & Ind. Edition secunda.

**h15. [Hotman, François].** Brutum Fulmen Papæ Sixti v. aduersus Henricum Sereniss. Regem Nauarre, & illustrissimum Henricum Borbonium, Principem Condæum. Una cum protestatione multiplicis nullitatis.

**h16. Saint Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch.** Gloriosi Christi Martyris Ignatii Antiocheni antistitis, Epistolæ undecim. Item una beati Polycarpi martyris epistola, cum argumento Iacobi Fabri Stapulen[sis] in easdem.

**h17. Leoniceno, Nicolo.** Nicolai Leoniceni Vicentini, Philosophi & Medici clarissimi, opuscula: quorum catalogum versa pagina indicabit. Per D. Andream Leennium Medicum, à multis quibus scatebant vitijs, repurgata, atque annotatiunculis illustrata.

**h18. Lemnius, Levinus.** Di Levino Lennio, medico Zirizeo, Della complessione del corpo humano libri due, Sommamente necessarij à tutti coloro, che studiano alla sanità: Da quali a ciascuno sarà ageuole di conoscere perfettamente la qualità del corpo suo, e i mouimenti dell'animo, & il modo del conseruarsi del tutto sano. Nuouamente di Latino in Volgare tradotti, & stampati.

**h19. Mark the Hermit.** Sancti Patris nostri Marci Eremitæ Opuscula qu[am] edam Theologica, qu[am]e in Bibliotheca regia reperta sunt, græcè scripta: Nunc primùm Latino sermoni tradita, per Ioannem Picum, Classium inquisitoriarum in Senatu Parisiensi Præsidem. Cum aliis quibusdam, quorum elenchum habes pagina Epistolam sequente.



**h20. Mirandula, Octavianus.** Viridarium Illustrium Poetarum cum ipsorum co[n]cordantijs in Alphabetica tabula accuratissime co[n]tentis.

**h21. Oppianus.** Oppiani poetae alieuticon, sive de piscibus, Libri quinq[ue] è græco traducti ad Anotnium Imperatorem.

**h22. Philoponus, John.** Ioannes Grammaticus Philoponus Alexandrinus In procli diadochi duodeviginti argumenta De mundi aeternitate Opus varia multiplicique Philosophiæ cognitione refertum. Ioanne Mahotio argenteaeno interprete.

**h23. Plutarch.** Le vite di Plutarcho, vulgare, novamente impress, et historiate.

**Bound with:— Plutarch.** La seconda [et] ultima parte delle vite di Plutarcho di greco in latino et di latino in volgare novamente tradotte et historiate. Item sub pena excom[m]unicationis late seutentie como nel breve appare.

**h24. [Quinones, Cardinal Francisco — editor].** Breviarium Romanum ex sacra potissimum scriptura, & probatis sanctoru[m] historijs nuper confectum, ac denuo per eun dem authorem accuratius recognitum. Scrutamini scripturas, quoniam illæ sunt, quæ testimonium perhibent de me.

**h25. Rutilius Lupus, Publius.** De Figuris Sententiarum, ac Verborum. P. Rutilii Lupi rhetoris antiquissimi, Libri II. Aquilae Romani Liber I. Iulii Rufiniani de iis quæ ab Aquila prætermissa erant, libellus: & præterea eiusdem libri II. Bedae præbyteri Anglosaxonis De Schematibus & tropis sacrarum literarum, Liber I. Petri Mosellani Tabulæ de Schematibus & Tropis.

**h26. Sardi, Alessandro.** Alexandri Sardi Ferrariensis, De Moribus ac Ritibus gentium Libri III. Nunc primum in lucem editi.

**h27. Sigonio, Carlo.** De antiquo iure civium romanorum libri duo. Eiusdem de antiquo iure italiæ libri tres. Ab ipso auctore multis in locis aucti. Index rerum, & verborum copiosissimus.

**Bound with: —. Sigonio, Carlo.** Orationes.

**h28. Sleidan, Johann.** De Statu religionis et reipublicae, Carolo Quinto, Caesare, Commentarij. Cum Indice luculenetissimo.

**h29. Sophocles.** Interpretatio tragoediarum Sophoclis, ad utilitatem juventutis, aquae studiosa est graecae linguae, edita a Vito u Vinshemio. Tragoediaru nomina. Ajax flagellifer. Electra. Oedipus tyrannus. Antigone. Oedipus coloneus. Trachiniae. Philoctetes.

**Bound with:— Thucydides.** Conversa ex Thucydidis historia quaedam in latinum sermonem, & de autore illo, deque scriptis ipsius exposita, nec non explicata aliqua a Oiachima Camerario pabepergensis. VVitebergae [Wittenberg]: excudebat Iohannes Crato, Anno m.d.lxv [1565]. 170 x 115 mm (6 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> x 4 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in). Octavo. [78] ll. Complete with the final two blank leaves. In Latin & Greek. Edited and interpreted by Joachim Camerarius.

**h30. Suetonius Tranquillus, Caius.** XII Caesares, Et in eos Laevini Torrentii commentarius auctor et emendatior.

**h31. Tricasso, Patricio.** Epitoma chyromantico di Patritio Tricasso da Cerasari Montouano. Nel quale si contiene tutte l'opere peresso Tricasso in questa Scientia compost, con assai figure, & dichiarazioni aggiunte. Facilissimo ad imparare, & in brevissimo tempo.

**h32. Ximenez de Urrea, Jeronimo de.** Dialogo del vero honore militare, nel quale si diffiniscono tutte le querele, che possono occorrere fra l'uno e l'altro huomo co[n] molti bellissimi esem pi d'antichi e moderni. Et si mostra come s'ha da conformare l'honore con la coscienza. Con un discorso d'intorno alla nobiltà & origine delle arme, & imprese, & di colori di quelle, & ciò che essi uogliono significare. Composto dall'illustre Sig. Don Geronimo di Urrea Vicerè di Puglia, & del consiglio di sua Maestà Catolica. Et nuouamente tradotta di lingua Spagnuola da Alfonso Ulloa.

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