



List 1-2015

NICELY BOUND IN CONTEMPORARY BLIND-TOOLED CALF

1) **AGRICOLA, Georgius** (Georg Bauer, 1490-1555). *Libri quinque de Mensuris et Ponderibus, in quibus pleraque à Budaeo et Portio parum animadversa diligenter excutiuntur. Opus nunc primum in lucem aeditum.* Paris, Chrestien Wechel, 1533. Pp. 261, (11). Printer's device on the title-page and at the end.

(bound with:)

FENESTELLA, Lucius (Andrea Domenico Fiocchi, ca. 1400-1452)-**LETO, Giulio Pomponio** (1428-1497)-**PROBUS, Marcus Valerius** (fl. end of the 1st cent. A.D.). *L. Fenestellae de magistratibus, sacerdotiisque Romanorum libellus, iam primum nitori restitutus. Pomponii Latini idem de magistratibus et sacerdotiis, et praeterea de diversis legibus Roma [sic]. Item Valerij Probi grammatica de literis antiquis opusculum.* [Valentin Curio editor (d. 1532)]. Paris, Chrestien Wechel, 1529. Leaves (88). Title-page within woodcut border, decorated initials, printer's device at the end.

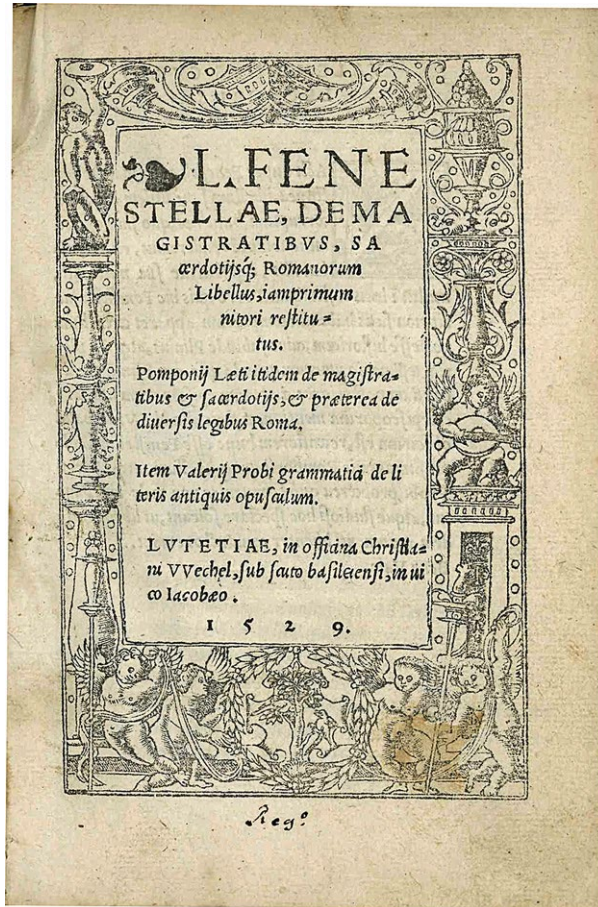


Two works in one volume, 8vo, contemporary blind-tooled calf, label and manuscript title on spine and on lower edge, some contemporary marginal annotations, a fresh, wide-margined copy.

1) **EDITION** printed in the same year of the first edition, issued by Froben at Basle.

“The work can hardly be called an arithmetic, but, like a few other included in this list, it is a valuable book of reference on the history of ancient measures. It consists of five books as follows: *Liber primus de mensuris romanis* (p. 9); *Liber secundus de mensuris graecis* (p. 75); *Liber tertius de pondere rerum quas metimur* (p. 144); *Liber quartus de ponderibus romanis* (p. 188); *Liber quintus de ponderibus graecis* (p. 219). The book is also valuable to the student of Roman and Greek numerals, and of the various symbols of measures. Such works explain the origin of certain systems of measures employed before the metric system was developed, and of such symbols as are still used by apothecaries” (D.E. Smith, *Rara Arithmetica*, New York, 1970, pp. 171-173).

Goldsmiths'-Kress, nr. 00018.3-3; *D.S.B.*, I, pp. 77-78; Ch.E.



Dekesel, *A bibliography of 16th century numismatic books*, London, 1997, p. 5; Adams, A-343.

II) **NICE EDITION**, probably the first printed in France, of this celebrated collection of texts on Roman magistrates.

A.D. Fiocchi was a lawyer and humanist from Florence. His *De magistratibus, sacerdotisque Romanorum*, appeared under the name of the Roman historian Lucius Fenestella, was first published in 1475 and reprinted six times until the end of the 15th century. Pomponio Leto, a man of great erudition, is the founder of the famous Roman Academy. Valerius Probus, born in Beirut, was a commentator of the main Roman writers of the first century b.C. (Terentius, Lucretius, Virgil and Horace). The small grammar here published, for a long time attributed to Probus, is actually an apocryphal text.

Catalogo unico, IT\ICCU\BVEE\006190; BMSTC French, p. 162.

€ 1.500,00

THE SECOND JAPANESE MISSION TO EUROPE

2) **AMATI, Scipione** (fl. 16th-17th cent.). *Historia del regno di Voxu del Giapone, dell'antichita, nobilta, e valore del suo re Idate Masamune. E dell'ambasciate c'ha inviata alla S.ta di N. S. Papa Paolo V, e delli suoi successi, con altre varie cose di edificatione, e gusto spirituale dei lettori.* Roma, Giacomo Mascardi, 1615.

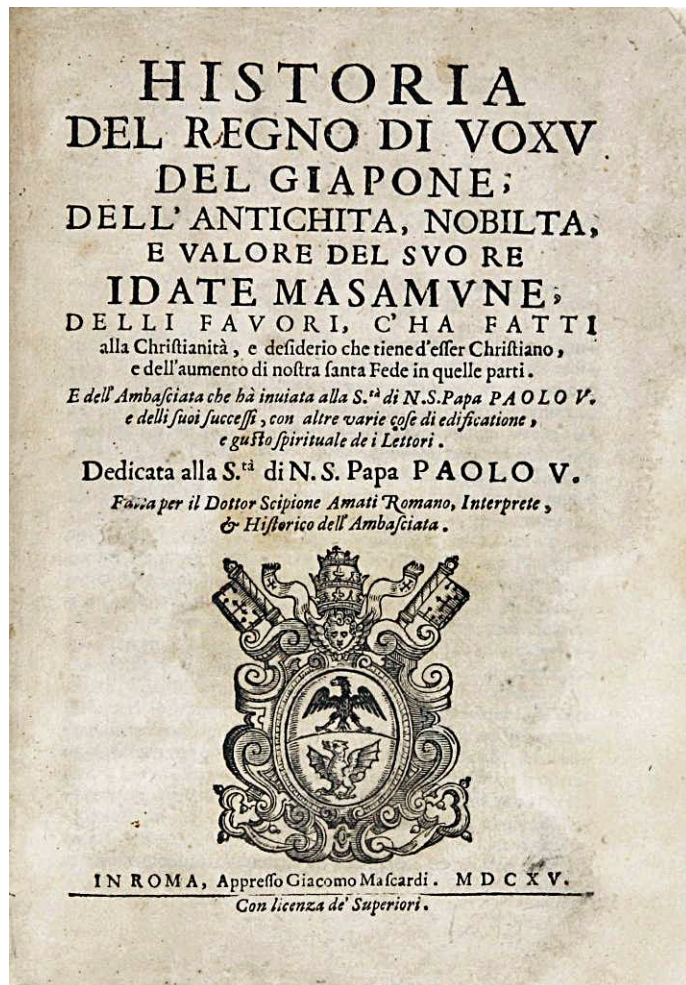
4to; 17th century vellum over boards; (16), 76 pp. Pope Paul V's coat-of-arms on the title-page. A nice copy.

RARE FIRST EDITION of this critical source for the second Japanese mission to Europe of 1614. The mission was conceived by the Franciscan order, with the aim of getting financial and political support, in the wake of the successful first mission of 1585, which had been brilliantly organized by the rival order of the Jesuits.

The number of publications produced by the Franciscans concerning Japan is small compared to those by Jesuits. Although the results of the embassy for the mission back in Japan were negligible, the trip nonetheless deserves an important place in the history of East-West exchange.

The embassy was conceived by the Franciscan missionary Luis Sotelo (1574-1624), active in Japan since 1603. In 1613, when persecution of all Christians began to increase in Japan, he was thrown into jail in Edo. The intervention of the daimyo of Oshu, Date Masamune, an ally of the Tokagawas in Northern Japan, prevented Sotelo's execution, and an embassy to Europe was soon after envisioned. The embassy, which set out in October 1613, included around 68 persons, among them the daimyo's representative and a selection of Japanese merchants and attendants. The party stopped in Manila, Acapulco, and Mexico City, where half of the group disembarked, while the remainder arrived in Seville in October 1614. From there the embassy moved to Madrid to meet Philipp III, King of Spain, and to Rome to meet with the pope.

"Shortly after their arrival a brief *Relacion* was published which purported to summarize an edict by Date establishing the Christian faith in 'all of his kingdom' and ordering the dispatch of his ambassador to Spain in the company of Sotelo, a native Sevillian. The ambassador presented a letter from Date to the city as well as token gifts of a sword and a poniard. In the letter, Date indicated his desire to introduce Christianity to his realm and asked for shipbuilders and pilots to be sent to him who might help establish an annual voyage between Seville and Sendai, his major port. Once the welcoming festivities ended, the embassy hurried on to Madrid and a reception by Philip III on Dec. 20, 1614. From Date the king received a letter, similar in content to the letter addressed to Seville, five Japanese utensils as gifts, and



proposed articles of agreement as the basis for a treaty. Philip's reaction to the proposal for a treaty of perpetual friendship was a polite refusal to commit himself. While the embassy toured in Italy during 1615-16, news began reaching Spain about the renewal in 1612-14 of the attacks upon Christianity in Japan" (D.F. Lach, *Asia in the Making of Europe*, Chicago, n.d., III.1., pp. 331-32).

Amati, a lawyer from Rome who knew Japanese and followed the mission as an interpreter and a historian, wrote this account, in which he gives a general introduction to the region and describes all the events of that epoch-making embassy, including also the text of the ruler's edicts, various letters in Italian and Latin, the text of an oration made by a Franciscan during the papal presentation, and the text of the official papal response. In 1617 the work was translated into German.

Libreria Vinciana, 1363; C. Meriwether, *A Sketch of the Life of Date Masamune and an Account of his Embassy to Rome*, in: "Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan", 1st series, XXI, 1893-94, pp. 1-105; Catalogo unico, IT\ICCU\BVEE\034897.

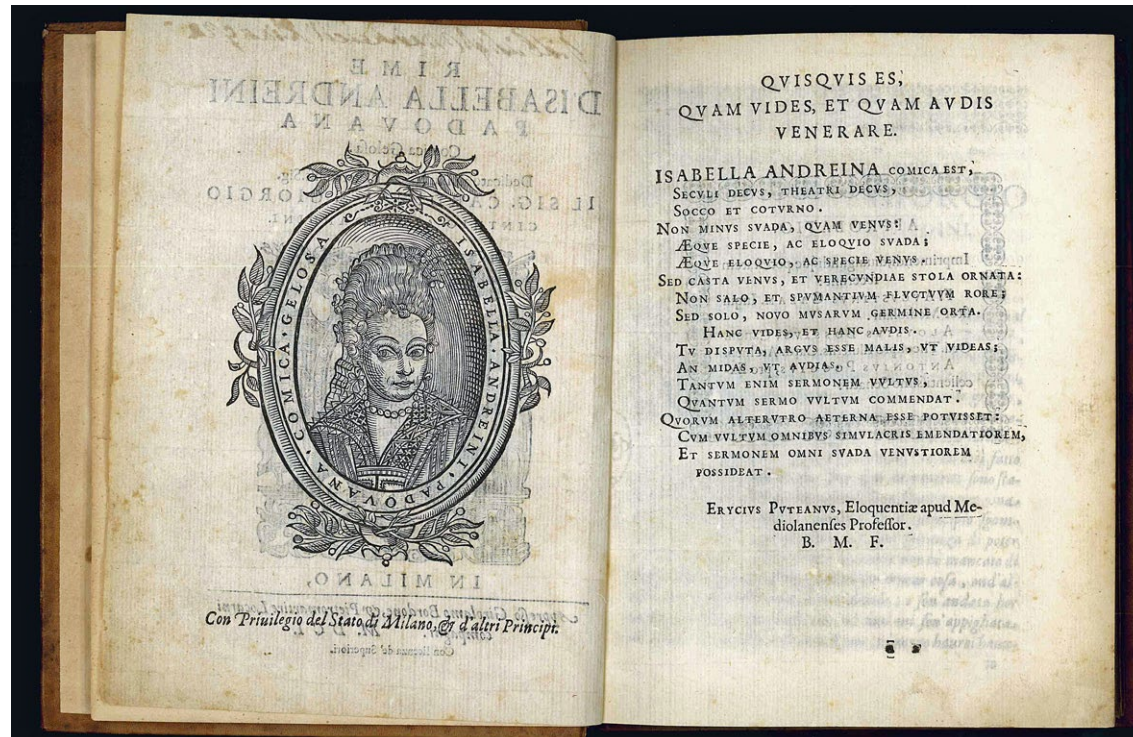
€ 18.500,00

3) **ANDREINI, Isabella** (1562-1604). *Rime*. Milano, Bordone & Locarni, 1601.

4to; 20th century blind-stamped full-calf; (8), 311, (1) pp. Printer's device on the title-page and Andreini's woodcut portrait at the title-page verso. On the title-page entry of ownership of the Marquis of Pianezza (from the Italian branch of the French De Simiane or Simiana family). Some light dampstains, but a very good copy.

FIRST EDITION, dedicated to Cinzio Aldobrandini, of Isabella Andreini's only verse-collection, which contains canzoni, sonnets and madrigals addressed to Ferrante Gonzaga, Maria Medici, Carlo Doria, Francesco della Rovere, Ranuccio Farnese, and many other prominent men of her time. A second edition was published posthumously by Isabella's husband in 1605, with the addition of a second book (C.S. Arnold, "*E come ne' teatri*": *Personhood and Performance in Isabella Andreini's Rime, 1601*, Dissertation Thesis - Wellesley College, 2010).

"In addition to exploring new genre trajectories, women continued to be active as secular and spiritual poets... Short verse forms such as sonnets and madrigals remained important as forms of social currency, in a manner well attested by provincial anthologies... At the same time, we find more ambitious, single-authored verse-collections being published... The outstanding examples here, from the point of view of impact and distribution, were Isabella Andreini's principal volumes of *Rime*, published in 1601 and 1605" (V. Cox, *Women's Writing in Italy 1400-1650*, Baltimore, 2008, p. 151).



Isabella Canali was born in Padua and received a solid education probably from her father. Around 1576 he joined the Compagnia dei Gelosi (Company of the Jealous), then led by Flaminio Scala. Two years later she married Francesco Andreini, an actor member of the company with the name Capitan Spavento (Captain Terror). Together with her husband, she directed on several occasions the Jealous, but she also played with other companies of the Commedia dell'Arte, including the Confidenti (Confident) and the Uniti (United).

In 1588 she published in Verona the pastoral play *Mirtillo*, reprinted several times in the following years. In Milan in 1601 appeared her *Rime*, a vast anthology of poems of different metres.

In 1604 the Company of the Jealous was invited to Paris, where it entertained the French court for almost a year having an extraordinary success. Isabella Andreini died in Lyon in 1604 on the way back to Italy.

Admired by poets such as Torquato Tasso, Giovanni Battista Marino and Francesco Chiabrera, who dedicated her verses, she performed both female and male roles.

Catalogo unico, IT\ICCU\SBLE\000475; Michel & Michel, I, p. 51; Libreria Vinciana, 2293 (2nd edition).

€ 6.800,00



GOLD

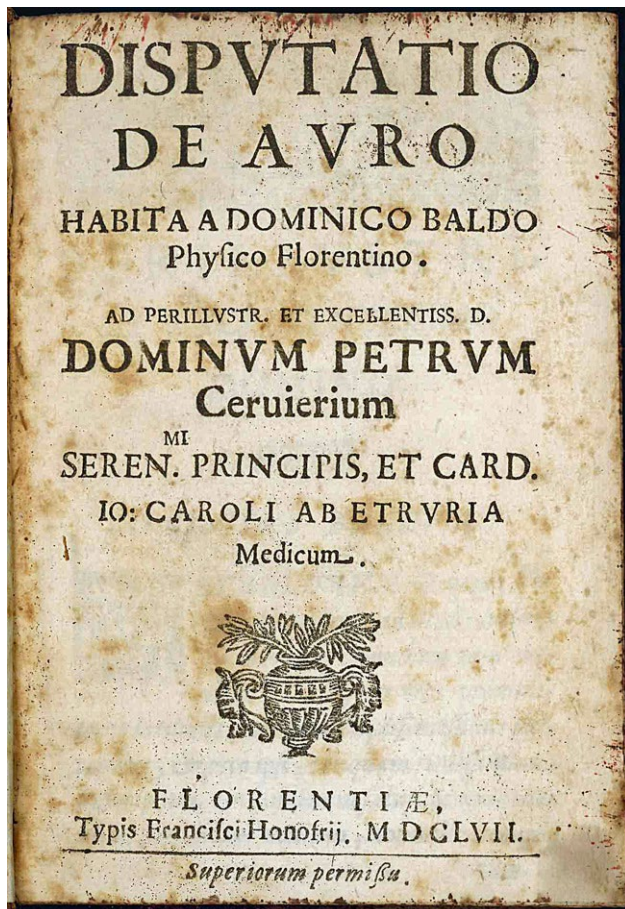
4) **BALDI, Domenico** (fl. mid 17th cent.). *Disputatio de auro habita a Domenico Baldo physico Florentino. ad perillustr. et excellentiss. D. Dominum Petrum Ceruierium Seren.mi Principis, et Card. Io: Caroli ab Etruria medicum.* Firenze, Francisco Onofri, 1657.

8vo; contemporary mottled calf, marbled edges; 167, (1) pp. Only two copies of this book are recorded in Italy, one at the National Library of Florence, which has at the end an additional leaf signed χ^1 (see Catalogo unico, IT\ICCU\CFIE\038625), and one at the Museo Galileo, which has exactly the same collation as our copy (see OCLC, 4950394315). Some foxing throughout, but a good copy.

VERY RARE FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of this treatise, written in the form of a disputation, on the origins and composition of gold, its possible medical uses, and the transmutation of metals, in particular mercury and silver.

Little is known about the physician from Florence Domenico Baldi (cf. GM. Mazzucchelli, *Gli scrittori d'Italia*, Brescia, 1758, II.I, p. 127).

€ 1.900,00



A 17TH CENTURY TRAVEL THROUGH EUROPE

5) **BELLI, Francesco** (1577-1644). *Osservazioni nel viaggio di D. Francesco Belli*. Venezia, Giovanni Pietro Pinelli, 1632.

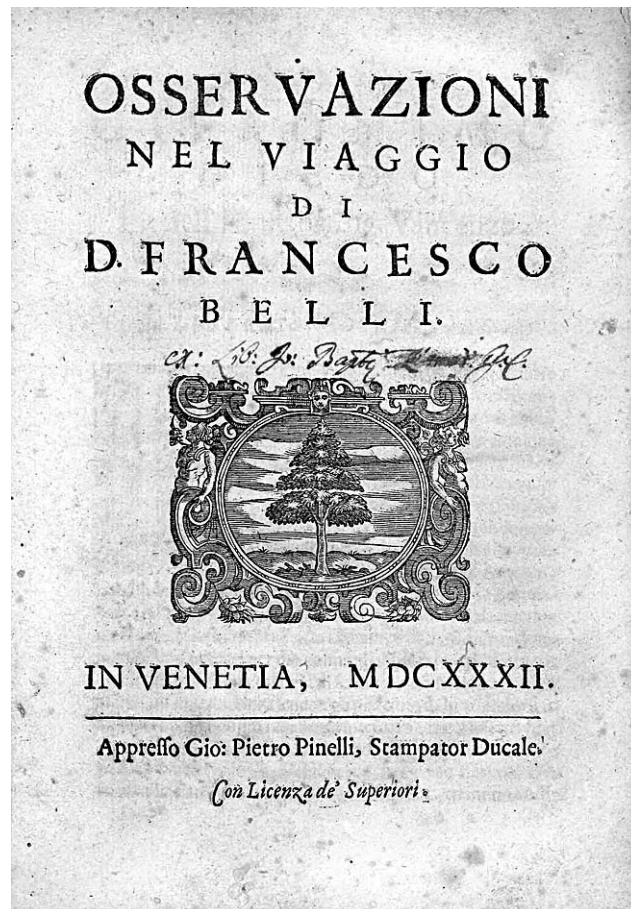
4to; 18th century boards; (12), 189, (1), (2 blank) pp. With the printer's mark on the title-page, old (deleted) entry of ownership on the title-page, some light browning and spots, otherwise a good, genuine copy.

RARE FIRST EDITION, dedicated by the author to Girolamo Diedo (Venice, May 26, 1632), of this detailed travel journal. Belli left Rotta Sabadina in May 1625, following Giorgio Zorzi, Venetian ambassador to Holland. A few months later he reached the ocean shores. Along the way he visited Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, and France.

Francesco Belli was born at Arzignano near Vicenza from a noble family. He spent a great part of his life in travelling. If he ever went to the Near East, as pretended by Amat di San Filippo, who attributes to him the *Osservazioni nel viaggio in Oriente* (Venezia 1622), is doubtful. What is assured is that he traveled all over Europe, and specially in Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, and France. Back in Italy he took the orders at an old age. He died at Vicenza in 1644. He was a member of the Accademia Olimpica of Vicenza and of that of the Occulti of Brescia and that of the Incogniti of Venice. Belli left numerous verses, a tragedy, a novel, and several occasional pieces written as secretary to the Incogniti.

Catalogo unico, ITICCUTO0E11768; P. Amat di San Filippo, *Biografia dei viaggiatori italiani colla bibliografia delle loro opere*, I, Rome, 1882, pp. 404-405; *Un'ambasceria veneta attraverso il Gottardo nel 1626*, in: "Bollettino storico della Svizzera italiana", XIX, 1897, pp. 72-87; F. Belli, *Osservazioni nel viaggio*, Ch. Bogaers, ed., Amsterdam, 1988.

€ 1.800,00



IN PRAISE OF WOMEN

6) **BRONZINI, Cristoforo** (d. 1640). *Della dignità, & nobiltà delle donne. Dialogo...* 3 volumes: **I.** *Settimana prima, e giornata prima [-terza]*. Firenze, Nella stamperia di Zanobi Pignoni, 1624 (at the end: 1622). **II.** *Settimana prima e giornata quarta [-sesta]*. Firenze, Nella stamperia di Zanobi Pignoni, 1625. **III.** *Della dignità, e nobiltà delle donne Dialogo di Christofano Bronzini d'Ancona. Settimana seconda, e giornata ottava. Alle ss. spose novelle*. Firenze, Nella stamperia di Simone Ciotti, 1628.

Three volumes, 4to; contemporary flexible vellum; (8), 142, (2), 130, (2), 126, (6) pp. + (2), 143, (1), 143, (1 blank), 130, (22) pp. + (12), 216, (8) pp. The first part is known in two different issues, our copy combines the two issues. On the front fly-leaf of the third volume is a full-page drawing showing an emblem with the initial PLC. Some browning, light dampstains, the front cover of a volume has slightly shrank, otherwise a very good, genuine copy.

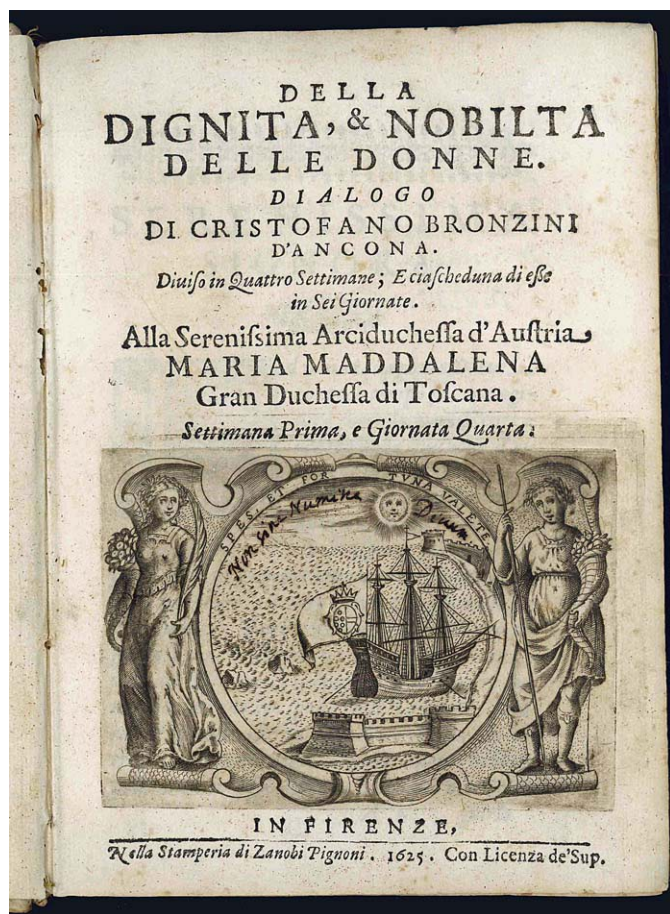
RARE FIRST EDITIONS. Bronzini was made cardinal by Pope Paul V in 1615. He then moved to Florence, where he conceived the idea of writing an ambitious work in praise of women.

Della dignità et nobiltà delle donne should have originally comprised 24 parts (4 weeks of 6 days each), but the project was never completed. The first six days of the first week were written in 1618 and published between 1622 and 1625, while the first two days of the second week were printed respectively in 1628 and in 1632. Although already approved by the ecclesiastical authorities, the first book was condemned in 1622 “donec corrigatur” (cf. *Index libror. prohib.*, Rome, 1664, p. 38). It is presumable that the condemnation refers to a previous edition, now lost, or that the edition was corrected while still under the presses.

The work is written in the form of a dialogue. The scene is set in the Medici's garden in Rome during a hot summer. The interlocutors are six: three women, outstanding for their beauty, virtue and nobility (Margherita from Rome; Vittoria from Mantua; Leonora from Florence) and three men (the Prince of Tuscany; Tolomei from Ferrara, an opponent of women; Onorio, i.e. the author himself as defender of women) (cf. *Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani*, XIV, 1972, pp. 463-64, M. Capucci).

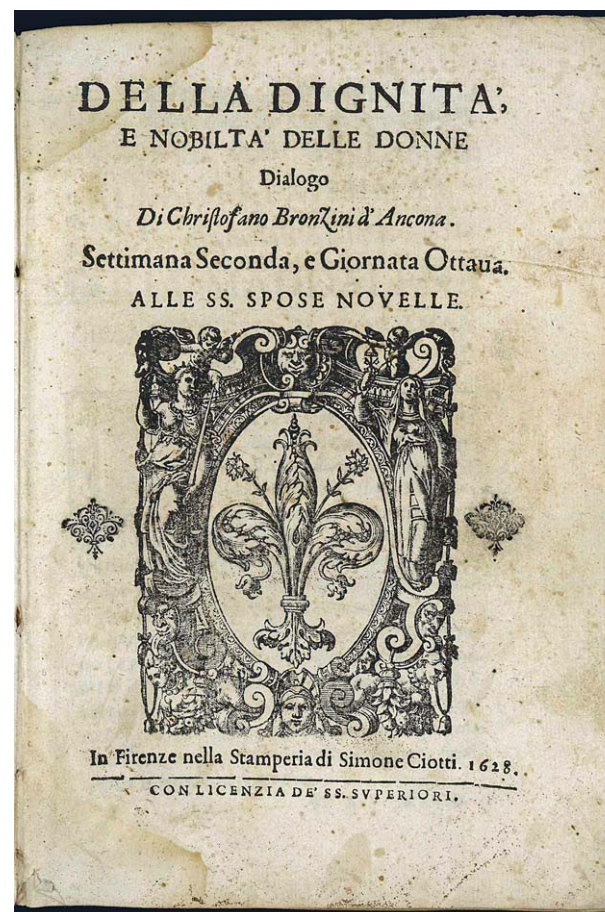
All parts of Bronzini's work are very rare. We are able to offer here the first three volumes. The fourth one, *Della virtù e valore delle donne illustri dialogo di Christofano Bronzini d'Ancona. Diviso in quattro settimane; e ciascheduna di esse in sei giornate. settimana seconda, giornata settima*, was issued in 1632 by Zanobi Pignoni.

Catalogue of Seventeenth Century Italian Books in the British Library, London 1988, p. 155; G.



B. Passano, *I novellieri italiani in prosa*, Turin, 1878, I, pp. 151-53; *Catalogo della Libreria Capponi*, Rome, 1747, p. 85.

€ 1.800,00



AGAINST ALCHEMISTS

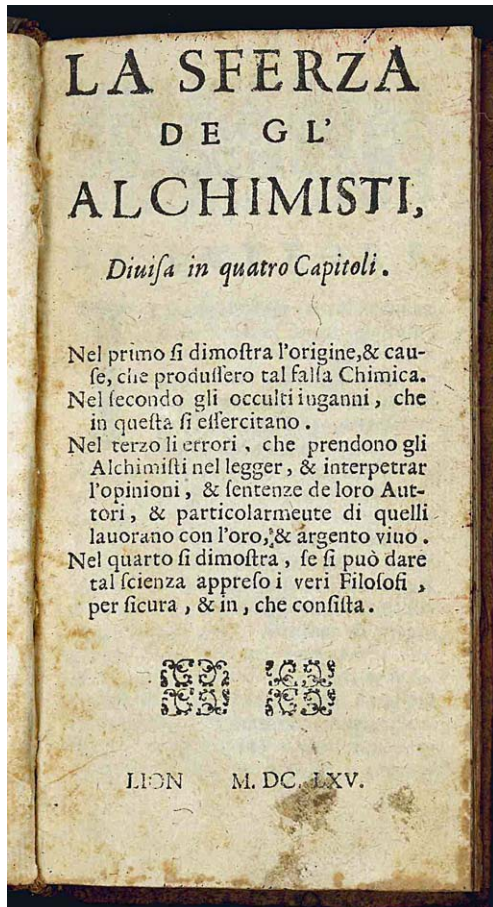
7) [BRUNACCI, Gaudenzio (d. 1667 ca.)]. *La sferza de gl'alchimisti, divisa in quatro capitoli. Nel primo si dimostra l'origine, & cause, che produssero tal falsa chimica. Nel secondo gli occulti inganni, che in questa si esercitano. Nel terzo gli errori, che prendono gli Alchimisti nel legger, et interpretar le opinioni, et sentenze de loro Autori, et particolarmente di quelli lavorano con l'oro, et argento vivo. Nel quarto si dimostra, s esi può dare tale scienza appresso i veri Filosofi, per sicura, et in che consta.* Lyon, 1665.

12mo; contemporary mottled calf, marbled edges; 120 pp. Some foxing throughout, but a good copy.

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION of this anonymous pamphlet against alchemy and alchemists. Many pages are devoted to the history of the discipline and to explain how alchemy actually works.

G. Melzi, *Anonime & pseudonime*, III, p. 64; Catalogo unico, IT\ICCU\BVEE\031920 (three copies only); Duveen, 105; V.F. Brüning, *Die alchemistischen Druckwerke von der Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst bis zum Jahr 1690*, München, 2004, no. 2122.

€ 1.200,00



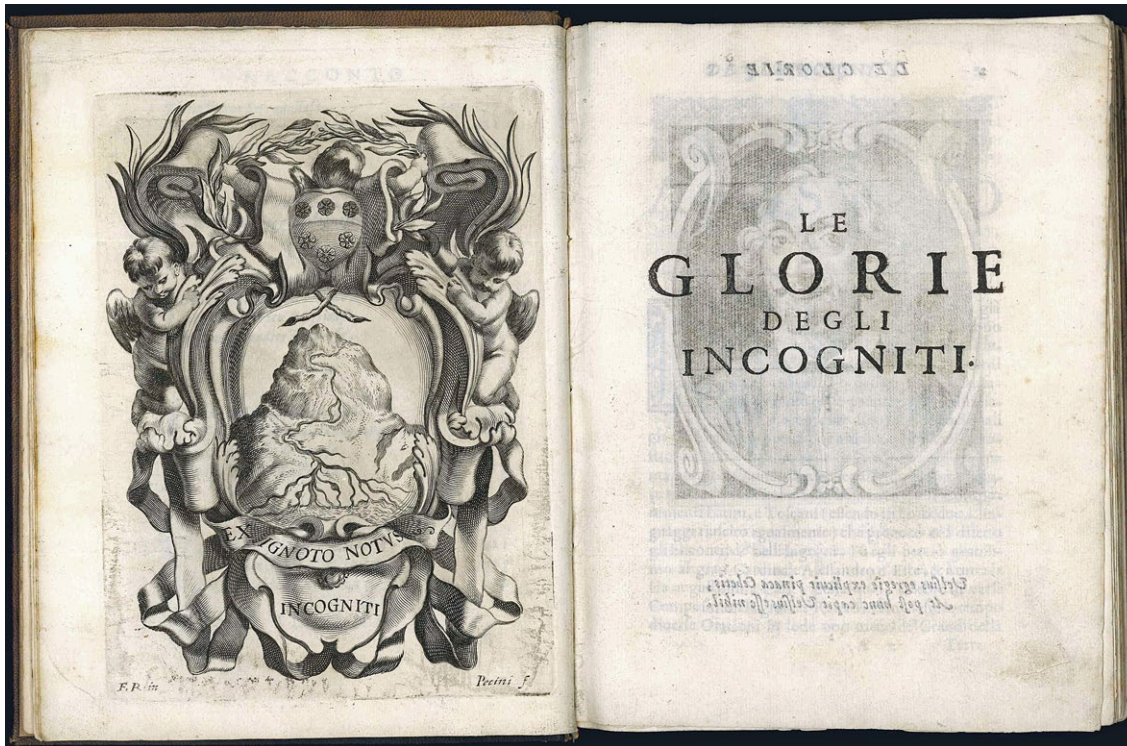
WITH 106 ENGRAVED PORTRAITS

8) **BRUSONI, Girolamo** (ca. 1614-1686) & **Loredano, Giovanni Francesco** (1607-1661). *Le glorie de gli Incogniti o vero gli huomini illustri dell'Accademia de' signori Incogniti di Venetia*. Venezia, Valvasense, 1647.

4to; modern blue calf; (16), 432 pp. with an engraved frontispiece (Giacomo Pecini), the Academy's arms and 106 engraved portraits of the members of the Academy. A nice copy, almost uncut.

FIRST EDITION of this work which contains bio-bibliographical notes about 106 members of the famous Accademia degli Incogniti (the Academy of the Unknown). It is variably attributed either to Girolamo Brusoni or to Giovanni Francesco Loredan (the Academy's founder) and Giovanni Battista Moroni (cf. D.B.I., XIV, p. 713; Michel & Michel, I, p. 222; Libreria Vinciana, 3607, G. Melzi, *Anonime e pseudonime*, I, p. 465.). The portraits, engraved by different artists, show a great variety of styles.

The book was published at the Academy's expenses by the Academy's secretary, Giovanni Battista Fusconi. An announced second volume was apparently never published. The Accademia degli Incogniti was a congregation of free thinkers and liberals. Founded in 1630, it promoted poetry, the new musical theater of composers such Claudio Monteverdi, and libertine writings. Until 1650 it was also very influential from a political point of view. It was dissolved in 1661 (cf. M. Maylender, *Storia delle Accademie d'Italia*, Bologna, 1928, III, pp. 205-206).



Catalogo Unico IT\CCU\TO0E\007607.

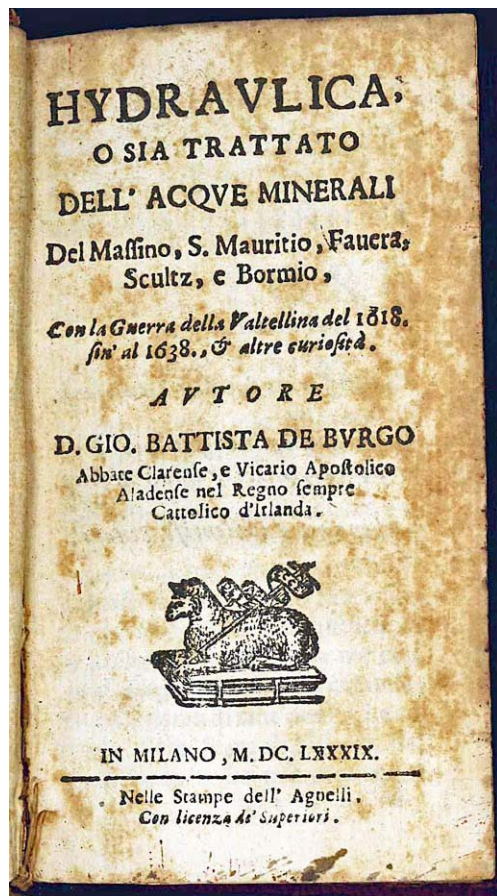
€ 1.380,00

VALTELLINA - MINERAL WATERS

9) **BURGO, Giambattista de** (1600-1699). *Hydraulica, o sia Trattato dell'acque minerali del Massino, S. Mauritio, Fauera, Scultz, e Bormio, con la guerra della Valtellina del 1618. sin'al 1638., & altre curiosità. Autore d. Gio. Battista de Burgo abbate Clarense, e vicario apostolico aladense nel Regno sempre cattolico d'Irlanda.* Milano Federico Agnelli, 1689.

12mo; contemporary mottled calf, marbled edges; (12), 428 pp. Lacking the two final blank leaves. Some foxing throughout, but a good copy. **RARE FIRST EDITION** of this book on the mineral waters of many localities of Valtellina and Engadine, like Masino, St. Moritz and Bormio. Part of the volume is devoted to the description of Valtellina, its history, its most prominent families, the many refugees that fled Italy on religious grounds, and the twenty-year long war over the control of the region within the context of the Thirty Years' War.

The author was apostolic vicar in County Clare, Ireland, between 1647 and 1650. In the note to the reader he says to have travelled for five years in Asia, Africa and Europe.



Catalogo unico, IT\ICCU\CFIE\004036; G. Papanti, *Catalogo dei novellieri italiani*, Livorno, 1871, I, p. 123.

€ 2.200,00

MEDICAL DISPUTE

10) **DA MONTE, Conte** (ca. 1520-1587). *Defensio librorum suorum De Morbis adversus Thomam Erastum*. Venezia, Francesco Ziletti, 1584.

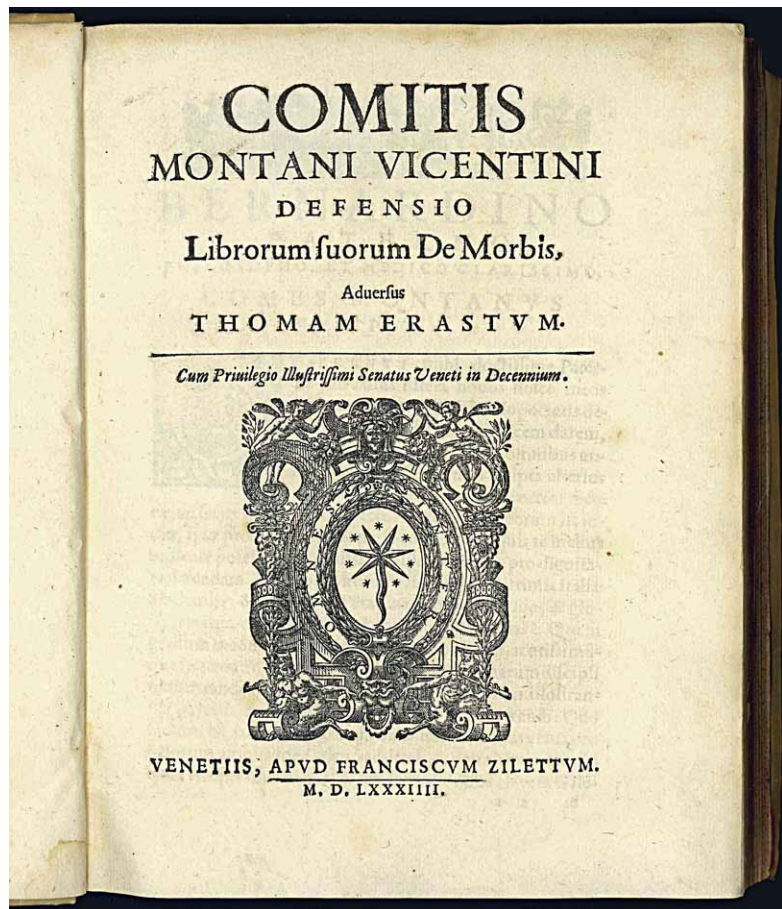
4to. (4), 164 (i.e. 162), (2, of which the last is a blank) leaves. With a large printer's device on the title-page. 17th century vellum over boards, marbled edges, small portion of the front panel skillfully repaired, a fine copy.

FIRST EDITION of this important Galenic polemic between the Italian physician Conte da Monte and the Swiss Thomas Erastus (1524-1583).

The latter studied arts and theology at Basel. After surviving the plague in 1544, he moved to Bologna as student of philosophy and medicine. In 1553 he became physician to the count of Henneberg, Saxe-Meiningen, and in 1558 held the same post with the elector-palatine, Otto-Henry, Elector Palatine, being at the same time professor of medicine at Heidelberg. His patron's successor, Frederick, made him (1559)

a privy councilor and member of the church consistory. Because of his Calvinist leanings he was forced to leave Heidelberg when Lutheranism was again reinstituted there. He found a new home in Basel, where he was appointed professor of medicine (1580) and ethics (1582). Erastus is also remembered for his rejection of Paracelsus (cf. Ch. Gunned, Thomas Erastus and his Circle of Anti-Paracelsians, in: "Analecta Paracelsica", J. Telle, ed., Stuttgart, 1994, pp. 127-148).

Erastus composed "two weighty tomes which have received practically no modern scholarly attention. The first was a critique of the of the Italian physician Conte da Monte's five-volume interpretation of Galen's conception of disease. In his dedication of the work to the famed diplomat Lazarus von Schwendi, Erastus explains that Da Monte had taken it upon himself to assess the contributions of the great physicians of the century. Since Da Monte reckoned Erastus among these, he was naturally intrigued by the work. On finding many grievous errors in the book Erastus decided to wrote a response. Da Monte alleged that German physicians had departed from Galen's concept of disease. Erastus in turn defended the German physicians and alleged that Da Monte accepted Galen's views too uncritically. Da Monte in turn answered Erastus' critique [in *Defensio librorum suorum*], continuing his assault on Erastus and the other 'new physicians' such as Jean Fernel and Girolamo Argenterio" (Ch. D. Gunnoe, *Thomas Erastus and the Palatinate: a Renaissance physician in the Second Reformation*, Leiden, 2011, p. 383). Erastus could not see da Monte's answer since he died a few months before the latter's work was published (for this controversy see also P.H. Niebyl, in: "Bulletin of the History of Medicine", 45, 1971, pp. 115-137).



Conte da Monte was born at Mason near Vicenza. His original family name was Pigatti, but after he obtained his degree in medicine (March, 1544), he adopted the family name of his mother, a noble woman from Berganze (Vicenza). He studied medicine at Padua under Giovanni Battista da Monte, Marcantonio Genoa, Oddo Oddi, Girolamo Stefanello, Paolo Grassi, Giulio Corradini, and Francesco Frigimelica. Immediately after his graduation he practiced medicine at Vicenza and became one of the most authoritative physicians of that town. In 1551 he returned to Padova to replace Bassiano Lando in the chair of theoretical medicine. Around 1554 he abandoned the academic career and became one of the first promoters of the Collegio Medico of Vicenza, which, however, became active only in 1561. As many learned physicians of the time Da Monte was also a respectable man of letters. He wrote a biblical tragedy, *Antigono*, which was staged in 1565 by the Compagnia della Calza degli Accesi in the wooden theater built by Palladio for that company. His most important work was *De morbis ex Galeni sententia libri quinque* (1580), in which he defended the physiologic and pathologic theories of Galen against those of Jean Fernel and Giovanni Argenterio. Although a conservative Galenist, Da Monte was a great admirer of Paracelsus, especially of his therapeutic and pharmacological innovations. His polemic with Erastus increased his reputation all over Europe. In 1584 he was elected a member of the prestigious Accademia degli Olimpici (cf. T. Pesenti, *La cultura scientifica, medici, matematici, naturalisti*, in "Storia di Vicenza II: Vicenza nell'età della Repubblica Veneta, 1401-1797", A. Broglio, ed., Vicenza, 1993, pp. 256-259).

Edit 16, CNCE15921.

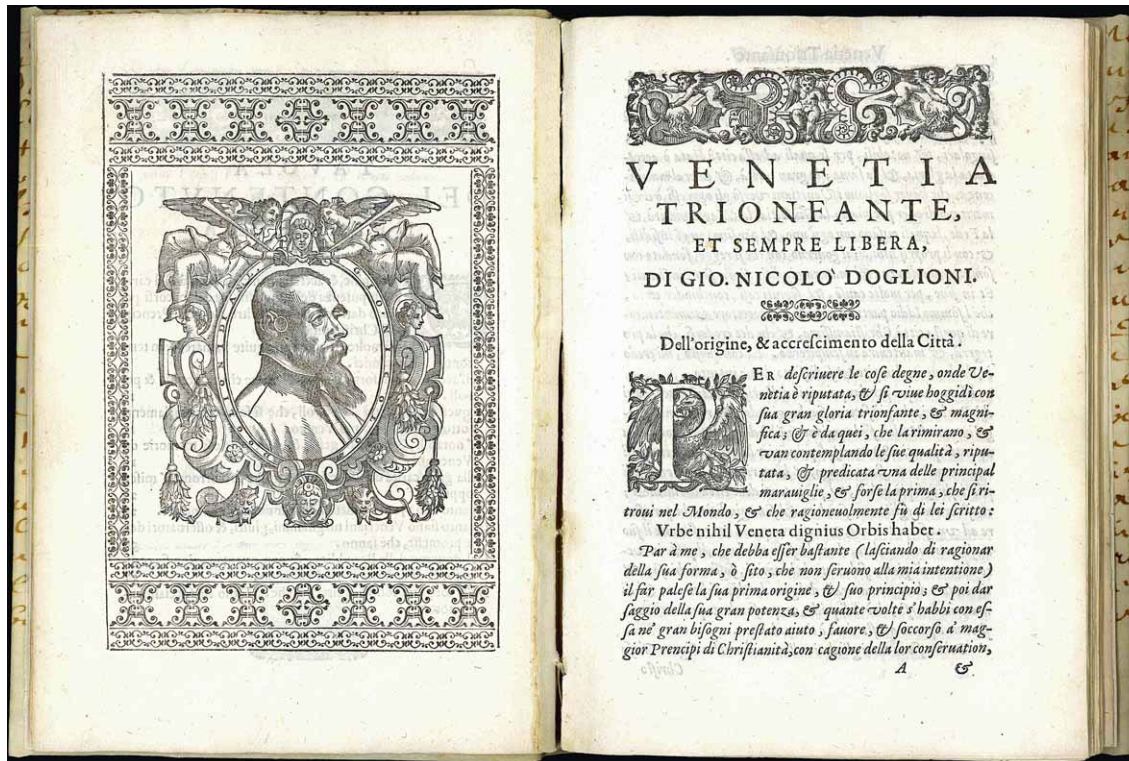
€ 1.500,00

THE TRIUMPH OF VENICE

II) **DOGLIONI, Giovanni Nicolò** (1548-1629). *Venetia trionfante, et sempre libera... Dove per ordine de' tempi si legge la sua origine, & augumento; la potenza in soccorer altri prencipi; le vittorie ottenute; le città soggiogate per forza, ò di suo volere.* Venezia, Andrea Muschio, 1613.

4to; modern vellum; (4), 42 leaves. With a small view of Venice on the title-page and the full-page woodcut portrait of the author. A nice copy. **FIRST EDITION** of this important history of Venice, written by the historian and chronicler Giovanni Nicolò Doglioni. All his historical writings are especially important for the quantity of bibliographical material Doglioni was able to gather in the Venetian archives.

Doglioni was born in Venice. He studied in Padua and became a notary. Later he was elected magistrate of health in Venice. During the plague of 1576 he remained in town to help controlling the contagion and lost his wives and two children. He lived a very modest life, mainly spent in making archive researches and in writing. At his death in 1629, among his papers were found several unpublished historical treatises. During his life he published a *Compendio historico universale* (1594), a historical and geographical description of Hungary (*L'Ungheria spiegata*, 1595), several works on the history of Venice, a cosmographical treatise (*Anfiteatro di Europa*, 1623) and many other writings (cf. *Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani*, XL, 1991, M. Romanello).



E. Cochrane, *Historians and Historiography in the Italian Renaissance*, Chicago 1981, pp. 378 ff. and 386 f.; Catalogo unico, IT\ICCU\VIAE\001492.

€ 950,00

FLORENTINE FESTIVAL BOOK

12) [GACI, Cosimo (b. 1550)]. *Poetica descrizione d'intorno all'inventioni della sbarra combattuta in Fiorenza nel cortile del palagio de' Pitti in honore della serenissima signora Bianca Cappello gran duchessa di Toscana*. Firenze, Heirs of Bernardo I Giunta, 1579.

8vo; modern vellum; 35, (1) pp. With the Medici-Capello coat-of-arms on the title-page. A few leaves slightly browned, but a nice copy.

RARE FIRST EDITION of this description of the 1579 *sbarra* (or barriers), i.e. a joust with no horses held in Florence on the occasion of the marriage of Francesco de' Medici and Bianca Cappello. It was a spectacular event, the earliest instance of a complex *tournoi à theme* at the Florentine court.

"Its debt to the long series at the court of the Este dukes through the 1560s and early 1570s is only too apparent both in its setting and allegorical content. As in the instance I described, *Il Tempio d'Amore* (1565), the architectural environment was the palace courtyard but instead of *gradi* onlookers watched through the arcades around the three sides of the quadrangle looking towards the garden grotto and from the balconies of the floors above. As at Ferrara, the setting was elaborate and it is certain that elements of it were arranged in perspective. The side opposite the grand duchess's viewpoint, which housed the grotto, had three arches, the flanking ones framing marine *prospettive* while the large central arch was closed off by a curtain which, when drawn, revealed a seascape that included a view of Venice. But we know that there were other additional scenic elements in the arena: Mount Helicon stood to one side, the city of Delphi to the other while, in between, stood the Temple of Apollo. The *thème* concerned the union of Beauty and Fortitude, *Amor et Arma*, complimentary to bride and groom with further allusions to the marriage of the two seas, the Venetian Adriatic and the Florentine Tyrrennian. As in the case of the Ferrarese *tournoi à theme* there was an overall plot into which the various contending knights could weave their own allegorical guise. The 1579 one, in the courtly vein of *Orlando Furioso*, concerned a valiant knight, Uliterio, who was held captive by the five-headed monster of an enchantress, and of his lady, the Damigella di Dalmatia, who sought soccour at the hands of the new grand duchess. The knights, headed by the grand duke himself, arrived on pageant cars, which ranged from a whole mountain which opened to reveal a hunting scene to a Venetian galley drawn by sea horses and guided by Neptune" (cf. R.C. Strong, *Art and Power. Renaissance Festivals, 1450-1650*, Berkeley-Los Angeles, 1984, pp. 142-143; see also H. Edwards, *The Marriage of Francesco de' Medici and Bianca Cappello*, in: "Art Institute of Chicago Quarterly", XLVI, 4, 1952, pp. 62-67; and L. Schrade, *Les Fêtes du Mariage de Francesco dei Medici et de Bianca Cappello*, in: Jacquot, "Les Fêtes", I, pp. 107-131).



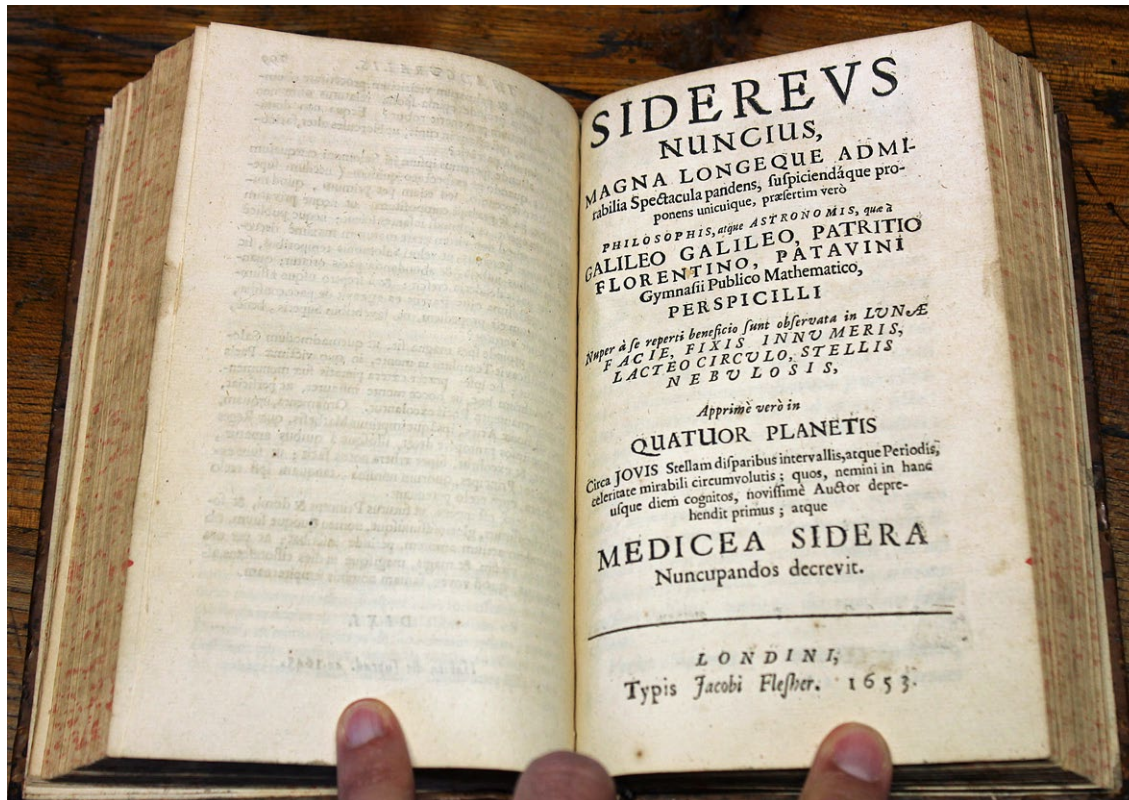
13) **GASSENDI, Pierre** (1592-1655) - **GALILEI, Galileo** (1564-1642) - **KEPLER, Johannes** (1571-1630). *Institutio Astronomica: Juxta Hypotheses Tam Veterum quam Recentiorum. Cui Accesserunt Galilei Galilei Nuntius Sidereus; et Johannis Kepleri Dioptrice. Secunda editio priori correctior.* London, Jacob Fleisher for William Morden, 1653.

8vo; contemporary mottled calf, marbled edges; (16), 199, (1), 173, (1) pp. and 4 leaves of plates. The first title page is printed in red and black. The text is illustrated with astronomical woodcuts including images of the moon, showing its uneven, mountainous surface as discerned by Galileo through the telescope and four full-paged woodcut illustrations of stars (the Pleiades, Orion's belt, the Praesepe and Orion Nebulas). Lower outer corner of the first title-page cut off and repaired with no loss of printed text but with loss of the final part of the ownership's inscription, which now reads only "Karolus-Emmanuel de Ros". Otherwise, a very nice copy in contemporary binding.

FIRST EDITION of this collection. Second edition overall of Gassendi's *Institutio Astronomica* (first ed. Paris, 1647). The first edition of Galileo's *Sidereus Nuncius* and Kepler's *Dioptrice* to appear in England. Gassendi's *Institutio Astronomica* is considered as the first modern astronomy

textbook. It is divided into three sections: the first deals with the so-called theory of the spheres, the second describes astronomical theory, and the third discusses the conflicting ideas of Brahe and Copernicus. The present edition is important for the inclusion of two seminal works of telescopic astronomy: Galileo's *Sidereus Nuncius* (first ed. Venice, 1610), in which he announces his discovery of Jupiter's moons, and Kepler's *Dioptrice* (first ed. Augsburg, 1611), Kepler's brilliant explanation of how the telescope works.

"Galileo's 'Starry Messenger' contains some of the most important discoveries in scientific literature. Learning in the summer of 1609 that a device for making distant objects seem close and magnified had been brought to Venice from Holland, Galileo soon constructed a spy-glass of his own which he demonstrated to the notables of the Venetian Republic, thus earning a large increase in his salary as professor of mathematics at Padua. Within a few months he had a good telescope, magnifying to 30 diameters, and was in full flood of astronomical observation. Through his telescope Galileo saw the moon as a spherical, solid, mountainous body very like the



earth- quite different from the crystalline sphere of conventional philosophy. He saw numberless stars hidden from the naked eye in the constellations and the Milky Way. Above all, he discovered four new ‘planets’, the satellites of Jupiter that he called (in honor of his patrons at Florence) the Medicean stars. Thus Galileo initiated modern observational astronomy and announced himself as a Copernican” (PMM, 113).

Wing, G291 (with the comma in line 3 of the title); Cinti, 128; Riccardi, I, col. 508; Sotheran, I p. 73 (1448).

€ 17.800,00



THE GREGORIAN CALENDAR AND JAPAN:

A NEW MNEMONIC METHOD EXPLAINED TO JAPANESE CATHOLICS

14) **LIMPIO, Pompeo** (fl. end of the 16th cent.). *Dactylismus ecclesiasticus in libros IIII distributus. In quo perquam facili methodo ostenditur non solum ut quis anno quilibet prorsus sciat memeoriter, et extempore pronunciare diem paschatis, ceteraq. festa mobilia: item Aureum Numerum, Epactam, Literam Dominicalem, et Martyrologii; verum etiam quot Lunationes Annus ipse contineat, et an sit Primus, Secundus, Tertius post Bissextilem...*, Venezia, Bernardo Giunta, 1613.

Folio; contemporary vellum over boards, manuscript title on spine (lower part of the spine repaired); (8), 371 [i.e. 375], (1) pp. with a large printer's device and 10 woodcut in the text. Some marginal annotations. A nice copy.

VERY RARE FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of this very unusual and peculiar book.

It deals in general with the Gregorian reform of the calendar, but some chapters in particular explain a new method to calculate in a easy way the Christian festivities and to learn them by heart with the aid of mnemonic techniques involving the use of the hands.

This new method was conceived by Limpio on purpose for the Japanese converted to the Catholic faith. Christophorus Clavius strongly believed in the utility of this method and recommended it to the Pope Gregory XIII.

In the dedication to Pope Paul V, Limpio states that he had started writing this work thirty-two years earlier, around 1581, in the same period in which the new calendar was introduced (at that time he was at the service of Cardinal Antonio Sauli), but the sudden death of Gregory had interrupted the work and delayed its publication: "Ipse namquam Saulius, Cardinalis amplissimus, quem nobis Deus dedit, ut esset qui in reb. arduis pro Rep. Christiana decernendis cum suo admirabili consilio presto afforet, Gregorio XIII feliciss. record. hunc meum Dactilismum attulit, suasu ipsius Clavii ab eodem Pontifice Iaponiensibus ob faciliorem doctrinam destinatum. Sed repentinus eiusdem Pontificis interitus effect, ut Dactilismus meus ad Iaponenses non navigaverit, et apud me tot annos delitescens lucem non viderit" (l. 2).

Part of the book is written in the form of a dialogue among the author himself, the poet Vincenzo Giliani, and the



famous astronomer Pietro Paolo Gallucci, who at p. 3 says that he was 85 years old and deals with the telescope.

Little is known about Limpio. He was born in Bari and was among the founders of the second Accademia Veneziana.

Riccardi, II/I, 49-50; Houzeau-Lancaster, 13842.

€ 12.500,00

72 Ianuarius.		Februarius.		Martius.		Aprilis.		73
Cyclus Epact.	Li. Domin.	Cyclus Epact.	Li. Domin.	Cyclus Epact.	Li. Domin.	Cyclus Epact.	Li. Domin.	
* A 1	Calen.	xx. x. D 1	Calen.	* D 1	Calen.	xxix. G 1	Calen.	
xxix. B 2	IIII	xxviij. E 2	IIII	xxix. E 2	VI	xxviij. A 2	IIII	
xxviij. C 3	III	xxvij. F 3	III	xxviij. F 3	V	xxvi. B 3	III	
xxvi. D 4	Prid.	25 xxvj. G 4	Prid.	xxvi. G 4	IIII	25 xxvj. C 4	Prid.	
xxv. E 5	Non.	xxv. xxvij. A 5	Non.	xxvj. A 5	III	xxv. xxviij. D 5	Non.	
25 xxv. F 6	VIII.	xxiiij. B 6	VIII.	25 xxv. B 6	Prid.	xxviij. E 6	VIII.	
xxiiij. G 7	VII.	xxij. C 7	VII.	xxiiij. C 7	Non.	xxij. F 7	VII.	
xxii. A 8	VI.	xxj. D 8	VI.	xxii. D 8	VIII.	xxj. G 8	VI.	
xxj. B 9	V.	xx. E 9	V.	xxij. E 9	VII.	xx. A 9	V.	
xx. C 10	IIII.	xi. F 10	IIII.	xxj. F 10	VI.	xix. B 10	IIII.	
xx. D 11	III.	xxviij. G 11	III.	xx. G 11	V.	xxviij. C 11	III.	
xix. E 12	Prid.	xxvi. A 12	Prid.	xix. A 12	IIII.	xxvj. D 12	Prid.	
xxviij. F 13	Id.	xxv. B 13	Id.	xxviij. B 13	III.	xxvj. E 13	Id.	
xxvi. G 14	XIX.	xxv. C 14	XVI.	xxvi. C 14	Prid.	xxv. F 14	XVIII.	
xxv. A 15	XVIII.	xxiiij. D 15	XV.	xxvj. D 15	Id.	xxiiij. G 15	XVII.	
xxv. B 16	XVII.	xxij. E 16	XIIII.	xxv. E 16	XVII.	xxij. A 16	XVI.	
xxiiij. C 17	XVI.	xxj. F 17	XIIII.	xxiiij. F 17	XVI.	xxj. B 17	XV.	
xxij. D 18	XV.	xx. G 18	XII.	xxij. G 18	XV.	xx. C 18	XIIII.	
xxj. E 19	XIIII.	x. A 19	XI.	xxj. A 19	XIIII.	x. D 19	XIIII.	
xx. F 20	XIIII.	ix. B 20	X.	xxj. B 20	XIIII.	ix. E 20	XII.	
x. G 21	XII.	vij. C 21	IX.	x. C 21	XII.	vij. F 21	XI.	
ix. A 22	XI.	vij. D 22	VIII.	ix. D 22	XI.	vij. G 22	X.	
vij. B 23	X.	vij. E 23	VII.	vij. E 23	X.	vij. A 23	IX.	
vij. C 24	IX.	v. F 24	VI.	vij. F 24	IX.	v. B 24	VIII.	
vij. D 25	VIII.	vij. G 25	V.	vij. G 25	VIII.	vij. C 25	VII.	
v. E 26	VII.	vij. A 26	IIII.	v. A 26	VII.	vij. D 26	VI.	
vij. F 27	VI.	vij. B 27	IIII.	vij. B 27	VI.	vij. E 27	V.	
vij. G 28	V.	j. C 28	Prid.	vij. C 28	V.	j. F 28	IIII.	
ij. A 29	IIII.			ij. D 29	IIII.	* C 29	III.	
j. B 30	III.			j. E 30	III.	xxix. A 30	Prid.	
* C 31	Prid.			* F 31	Prid.			



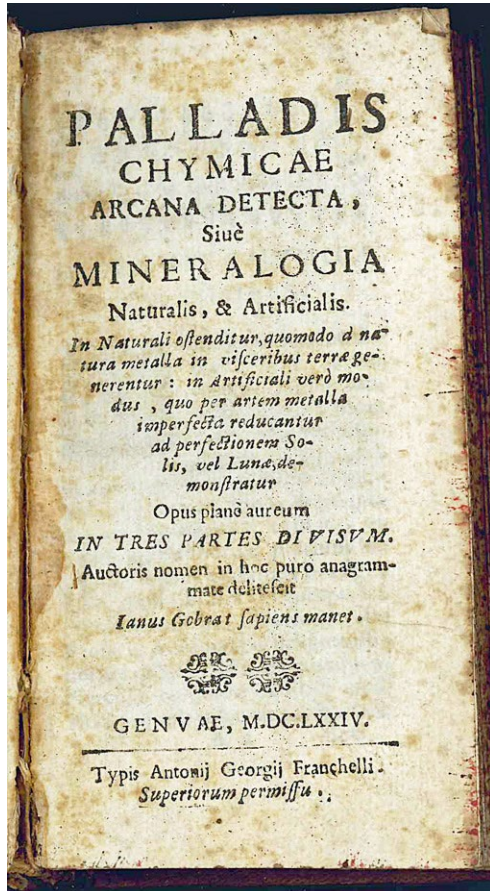
ALCHEMY

15) [MARENGO, Giovanni Battista (fl. 2nd half of the 17th cent.)]. *Palladis chymicae arcana detecta, sive Mineralogia naturalis, & artificialis... Opus planè aureum in tres partes divisum. Auctoris nomen in hoc puro anagrammate delitescit Ianus Gobrat sapiens manet.* Genova, Antonio Giorgio Franchelli, 1674.

12mo; contemporary mottled calf, marbled edges; 285, (3) pp. Some foxing throughout, but a good copy.

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION of this alchemical work. A second enlarged edition appeared in Genua in 1678 in two volumes (the edition in two volumes with the date 1673 described in ICCU does not exist).

“Ianus Gobrat sapiens manet” is the anagram of Giovanni Battista Marengo. The work is divided into three parts: the first is devoted to the generation of metals from the depths of the earth; the second explains how to bring the metals, imperfect in themselves, to the perfection of the sun and moon; and the third deals with philosopher’s Stone.



Catalogo unico, IT\ICCU\RMLE\032188 (2 copies only); Duveen, 389; Ferguson, II, 75-6 (“extremely rare”).

€ 2.600,00

NICE COPY IN CONTEMPORARY BLIND-TOOLED CALF

16) **PETRARCA, Francesco** (1304-1374). *Petrarcha con doi commenti sopra li sonetti et canzone. El primo del ingeniosissimo misser Francesco Philelpho. L'altro del sapientissimo misser Antonio da Tempo nouamente addito. Ac etiam com lo commento del eximio misser Nicolo Peranzone, ouero Riccio Marchesiano sopra li Triumphi, con infinite nove acute et eccellente expositione.* In fine: Venezia, Bernardino Stagnino, 8-28 marzo 1522.

Two parts in one volume, 4to; contemporary blind-tooled full-calf, manuscript title on lower edge (hinges skillfully repaired); CXVIII [i.e. 116], (14), CXL leaves. Ll. P8 and (2)A1 are blank. Title-page within ornamental border, decorated initials and 6 full-page woodcuts. Old annotations on the fly-leaves by different hands, one of which has copied Petrarch's epitaph. Small wormhole on the title-page skillfully repaired with the loss of a few letters on the verso, otherwise a very good copy.

FOURTH STAGNINO EDITION, a reprint of the 1508 edition issued by Gregorio de Gregoris for Bernardino Stagnino. The latter printed the *Canzoniere* and the *Trionfi* also in 1513 and 1519.



The text is based upon the 1501 Aldine edition and is accompanied by the classical commentary of Francesco Filelfo and Girolamo Squarciafico, appeared for the first time respectively in 1476 and 1484, and by that of Antonio Da Tempo (first printed in 1471). The other commentary to the *Trionfi* announced in the title and attributed to Nicolò Peranzone, was actually written by Bernardo Lapini called Ilicino, professor of medicine in Siena and Ferrara and physician at the Gonzaga court (first edition: Bologna, 1475) (cf. S. Pillinini, *Bernardino Stagnino. Un editore a Venezia tra Quattro e Cinquecento*, Roma, 1989, p. 65).

Edit 16, CNCE33353; Adams, P-796; M. Sander, *Le livre à figures italien depuis 1467 jusqu'à 1530*, Milano, 1942, no. 5626; Olschki, *Choix*, no. 10595; W. Fiske-M. Fowler, *Catalogue of the Petrarch Collection*, London, 1916, pp. 91-92; Pillinini, *op. cit.*, no. 133.

€ 2.800,00

MENSA ISIACA OR THE TABLE OF ISIS

17) **PIGNORIA, Lorenzo** (1571-1631). *Laurentij Pignorij Patauini Mensa Isiaca, qua sacrorum apud Aegyptios ratio & simulacra subjectis tabulis aeneis simul exhibentur & explicantur. Accessit ejusdem authoris de Magna Deum matre discursus, & sigillorum, gemmarum, amuletorum aliquot figurae & earundem ex Kirchero Chisletioque interpretatio. Nec non Jacobi Philippi Tomasini Manus Aenea, & de vita rebusque Pignorij dissertatio.* Amsterdam, Andreas Fries, 1669.

Two parts in one volume, 4to; contemporary vellum, gilt spine with label and gilt title (front hinge slightly opened); (10), 96, (12) + (8), 96 [i.e. 94] pp. with one engraved extra title by A. Blothelingh, 3 engraved title-vignettes, 11 folding engraved plates, 9 full-page illustrations and furthermore vignettes and other illustrations in the text. A very good copy.

THIRD AND BEST EDITION of Pignoria's *Mensa Isiaca*, the first notable work of Egyptology (first published as "Vetustissimae tabulae aeneae sacris Aegyptiorum" in 1605).

Mensa Isiaca or the table of Isis was an elaborated bronze table top discovered in the ruins of the Temple of Isis in Rome in 1525 or 1527, and became one of the most famous Egyptian artifacts known at the time.

It is believed that this bronze table was executed in Rome in the first century A.D. It passed into the possession of Cardinal Bembo, who allowed Pignoria to examine it. Many scholars had different ideas about the function of the *Mensa Isiaca* but Pignoria's explanation was the simplest and most convincing. He believed that it was a representation of sacrificial ceremonies according to Egyptian rites. The illustrations were executed by Aeneas Vico.

Blackmer, 1312; Gay, 1567; Ibrahim-Hilmy, II, 119.

€ 2.900,00



STATE OF MILAN - ASSIGNMENT OF THE RIGHTS OF DUTY ON THE PO, TICINO AND GRAVELLONA RIVERS IN FAVOR OF THE
COMPANY LITTA-NEGROLI, 1579

18) CONFIRMATIONE DELLA VENDITA DE LAUGUMENTO DEI PORTI SOPRA I FIUMI DEL STATO DI MILANO. November 24, 1579.

At the end: “Confirma V. Mag(esta)d la venta que el Marques de Ayamonte [Antonio de Guzmàn Maquis of Ayamonte, governor of Milan 1573-1580] hizo al Marques Augustinus y Ju(an) Baptista Litta y à Cesar Negrolo del aumento de los Puertos y Boletas del Stado de Milan por precio de treisientas y noventasmill libras imperiales”, signed by Philip II (‘Yo El Rey’) and others.

Manuscript on vellum (mm 348 x 240). Contemporary full-calf with gilt ornaments and filets on the panels, at the center the gilt arms of the king Philip II, gilt edges. The whole volume, including the binding, has a round hole (around 10 mm) in the lower margin probably intended to receive a ribbon or a chain. Perfectly preserved.



intended to receive a ribbon or a chain. Perfectly preserved.

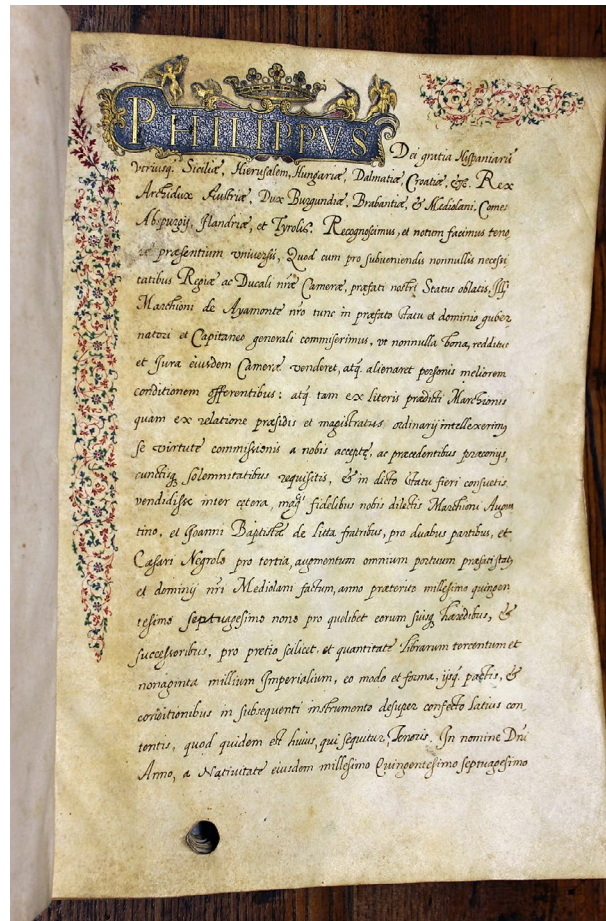
Content: 1 vellum leaf containing the title and the beautifully illuminated coat-of-arms of the Litta family within an elaborated frame, 2 blank paper leaves, 31 vellum leaves of text, 1 blank vellum leaf, 2 blank paper leaves. Complete. Text in Latin and Italian. On the first leaf of text, the name ‘Philippus’ is written in gold capital letters on blue ground.

This document is the original Litta copy of the sale contract between the Magistrate of the Chamber and the business partners Agostino and Giovanni Battista Litta and Cesare Negrolì, which granted them the rights to demand the “duties of increase” over the existing ports on the Po, Ticino and Gravelona rivers within the borders of the State of Milan. The ancient rights of levy were abolished by the Cisalpine Republic, but after the unification of Italy, the Litta family claimed for a compensation that found a solution in the convention of 1866 (cf.

Camera dei Deputati, Sessione 1865-1866 n° 91, Progetto di legge presentato dal Ministro delle Finanze nella tornata del 16 aprile 1866; a copy of this resolution is available upon request).

Cf. Giuseppe De Luca, *"Hombres de negocios" e capitale mercantile: verso il nuovo equilibrio dell'economia milanese (1570-1620)*, in: "Felipe II (1598-1998). Europa dividida: la Monarquia Católica de Felipe II. Vol. II: Economía, Hacienda y Sociedad", a cura di J.M. Millán, Madrid, 1998, pp. 527-551.

P.o.R.

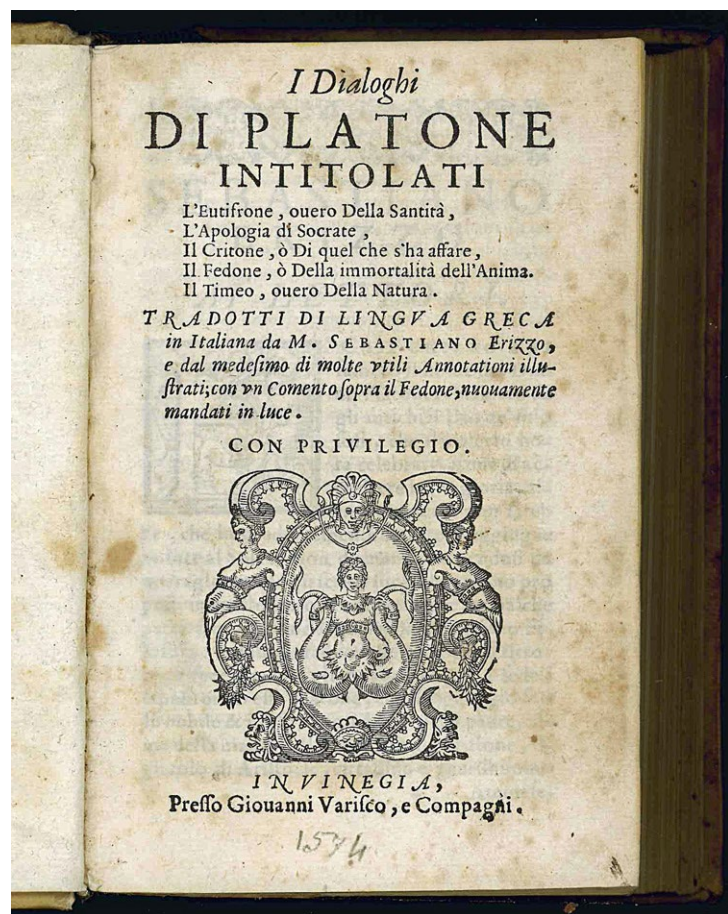


VOLGARIZZAMENTO

19) **PLATO** (ca. 429-347 B.C.). *I Dialoghi... intitolati l'Eutifrone, overo Della Santità, l'Apologia di Socrate, il Critone, ò Di quel che s'ha affare, il Fedone, ò Della immortalità dell'anima. Il Timeo, overo Della natura. Tradotti di lingua greca in italiana da M. Sebastiano Erizzo, e dal medesimo di molte utili annotationi illustrati; con un comento sopra il Fedone, nuovamente mandati in luce.* Venezia, Giovanni Varisco e Compagni, 1574.

8vo. (24), 327 (i.e. 325), (3) pp. (the last leaf is a blank). Old vellum over boards, label with gilt title lettering on the spine, yellow edges, some tiny wormholes, mostly in the lower margins of pp. 125-177, but a good copy.

FIRST EDITION of these Italian translations (with a commentary) of several Platonic dialogues, only *Il Timeo* had already been published at Venice by Comin da Trino in 1557 (cf. R. Bobba, *Di alcuni commentatori italiani di Platone*, in: "Rivista italiana di filosofia", VII, 1892, pp. 213-225). The plan for an Italian translation of all of Plato's work was first proposed by Girolamo Ruscelli.



“Per affrontare un compito così gravoso, Ruscelli aveva organizzato una équipe di ‘sette dottissime persone’, guidata e coordinata da lui stesso, un gruppo che doveva possedere un’ottima conoscenza della lingua greca, una solida padronanza di quella volgare, ben oltre i rassicuranti confini dalla grammatica bembiana, e una conoscenza del pensiero platonico e di tutti i suoi espositori: solo queste qualità avrebbero permesso al traduttore di ‘conformar [...] le parole con la sentenza’, permettendogli così di operare un sicuro avanzamento per la lingua. Non è probabilmente un caso che a Erizzo spetti il compito di inaugurare questa impresa, poi rimasta, a dire il vero, limitata alla traduzione del *Timeo*, perché il Veneziano si era dimostrato – e lo farà nel corso di tutta la sua carriera – solidamente legato al pensiero platonico, tanto da procedere in proprio, una volta morto Ruscelli, al volgarizzamento di altri dialoghi, andati poi a stampa nel 1574” (F. Tomasi, *Una scheda su Sebastiano Erizzo traduttore del ‘Timeo’*, in: “Quaderni Veneti”, 3, 2014, pp. 47-48).

Sebastiano Erizzo (1525-1585), scion of a noble Venetian family, had a sound humanistic education in his youth and perfected his studies in Greek and Latin literature at Padua. During his life, he was entrusted with many important commissions by his government. He was elected several times Savio di Terraferma (responsible for the administration of the Venetian inshore territories) and senator. He became a member of the Council of Ten, one of the major governing bodies of the Venetian Republic. Erizzo is today mainly remembered for a juvenile collection of stories, *Le sei giornate* (1567), an important numismatic treatise, *Discorso sopra le medaglie antiche* (1559) and for a commentary on Petrarch

(1561) (G. Benzoni, *Sebastiano Erizzo*, in: “Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani”, Roma, 1993, 43, pp. 198-204).

Edit 16, CNCE40413; Universal STC, no. 849834; B. Gamba, *Serie dell'edizioni dei testi di lingua italiana*, (Venezia, 1839), p. 462, no. 1581; F. Federici, *Degli scrittori greci e delle italiane versioni delle loro opere*, (Padova, 1828), p. 136; J. Hankins, *Humanism and Platonism in the Italian Renaissance*, (Roma, 2005), II, p. 164; S.F.W. Hoffmann, *Bibliographisches Lexikon der Gesammten Litteratur der Griechen*, (Leipzig, 1845), III, p. 176.

€ 450,00

20) **RUSCHI, Giovanni Battista** (1605-1649). *De visus organo libri quatuor. Affixa est de oculi dignitate palaestra*. Pisa, Tanagli, 1630.

4to; contemporary vellum; (8), 104 pp. Title-page printed in red and black. With an engraved illustration depicting the eye and 10 woodcut diagrams in the text. A very good copy.

VERY RARE FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of one of the first scientific treatises on ophthalmology.

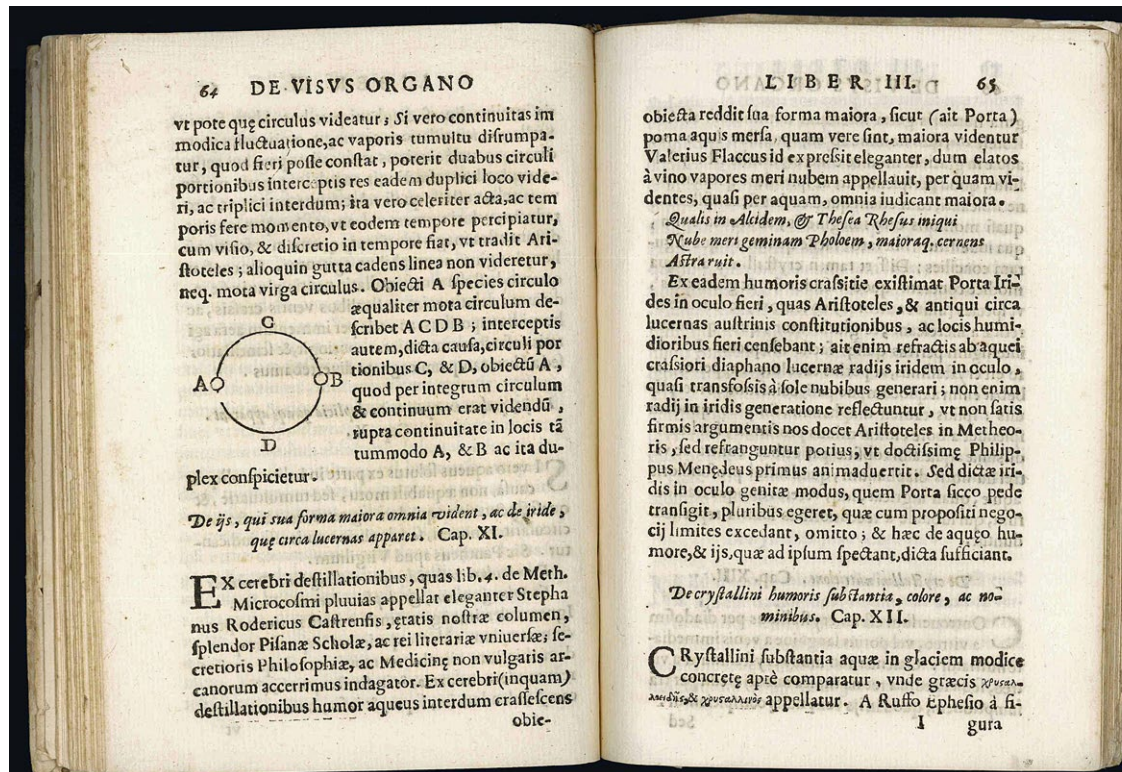
As a physician Ruschi describes the structure and the functions of the human eye. As a physicist, he investigates the sight, dealing with issues related to optics, such as reflection and refraction. The work is divided into four books: *De visus organo*, *De tunicis oculorum*, *De humoribus oculorum*, *De oculis partibus externi*, and *De oculi dignitate palaestra*.

Ruschi shows a deep knowledge of the topic, seems critical towards Aristotle and frequently cites the Arab authors, Kepler's work and other important treatises on optics of his time.

Ruschi, the scion of a noble and wealthy family from Pisa, taught from 1528 to his death anatomy and philosophy at the University of Pisa. He was a friend and correspondent of Galileo, who praised him as a scientist.

Wellcome,
5651; Krivatsy,
10064; Streiff
Collection, p.
61; De Renzi,
IV, p. 123.

€ 9.800,00



HYDRAULIC AND MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS

21) **SCHOTT, Kaspar** (1608-1666). *Mechanica Hydraulico-Pneumatica*. Franckfurt a.M., Heinrich Pigrin for the heirs of Johann Gottfried Schönwetter, 1657.

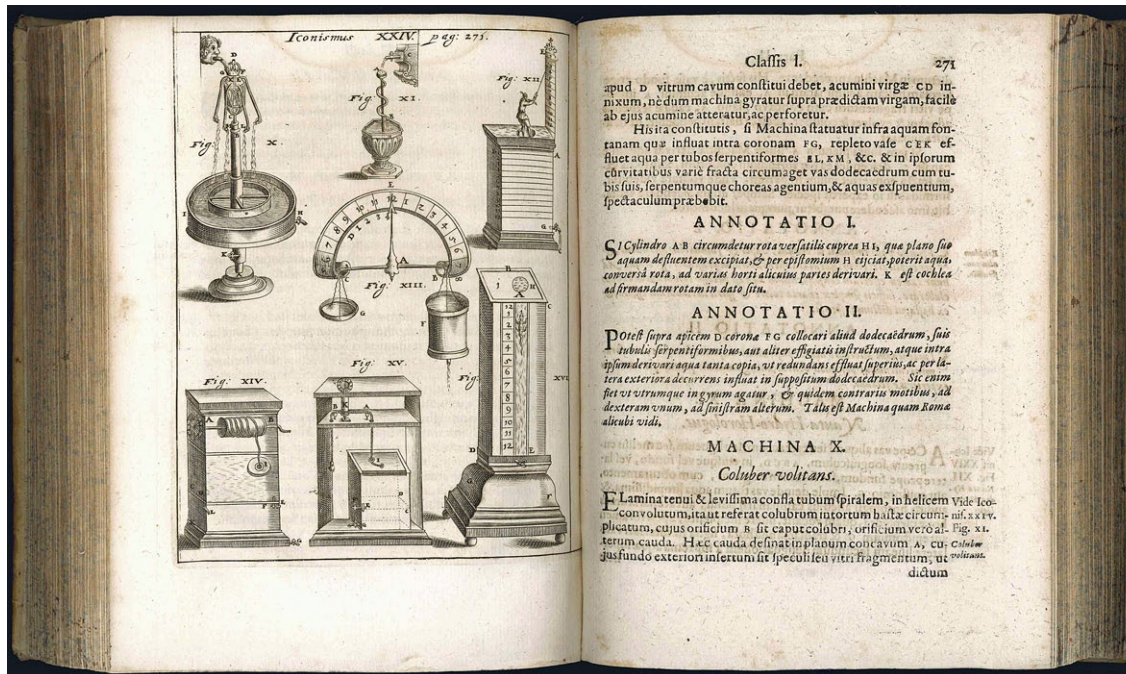
4to; contemporary vellum with manuscript title on spine, marbled edges; (36), 488, (16) pp. with 46 engraved plates on 45 plates (some folding) and numerous woodcut illustrations. Lacking the engraved title dated 1658 which was added in a second time only to some copies. A very nice copy.

FIRST EDITION of the first book by the Jesuit Gaspar Schott, a pupil of Athanasius Kircher. The first part is theoretical, while the second part contains an impressive catalogue of machines illustrated by engravings and woodcuts.

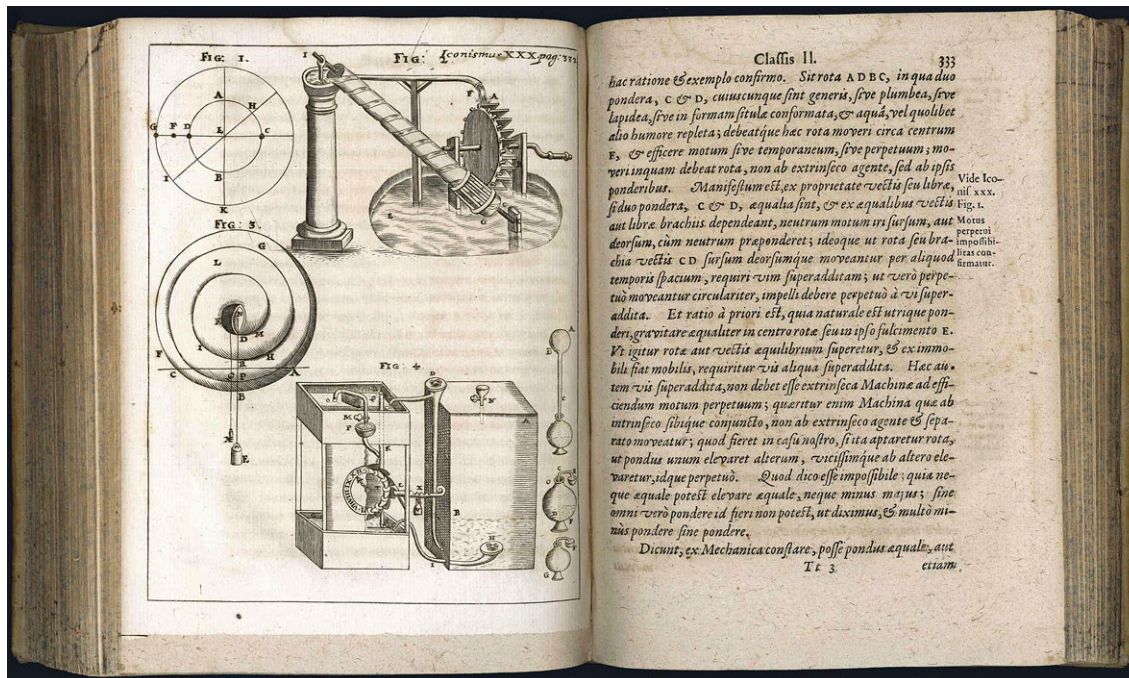
“Schott first published what had originally been intended as a brief guide to the hydraulic and pneumatic instruments in Kircher’s Roman museum, expanding it into the first version of his *Mechanica hydraulico-pneumatica*. But he added as an appendix a detailed account of Guericke’s experiments on vacuums, the earliest published report of this work” (DSB, XII, 210). Guericke had communicated the results of his experiments to Schott in 1657, but did not publish his own account until 1672.

Schott was born at Bad Königshofen im Grabfeld. In 1627 he joined the Society of Jesus, entering the novitiate at Trier. Two years later, he matriculated at the University of Würzburg, but in 1633, as a consequence of the Swedish invasion of Würzburg, the entire Jesuit community

had to flee the city. Schott went first to the Jesuit seminary of Tournai in Belgium and subsequently, in 1633, to Caltagirone in Sicily, where he continued his study of theology. In 1637 he moved to at Palermo, where he was ordained a priest. For the next fifteen years he held a range of teaching and pastoral positions in various Jesuit colleges in Sicily. In 1652 Schott decided to join in Rome, at the Collegio Romano, his old mathematics teacher at Würzburg, Athanasius Kircher. He spent the next two and a half years as Kircher’s assistant. In 1655 he returned to Germany, first to Mainz and later to Würzburg, where he remained for the rest of his life. Schott is the author of numerous works on mathematics, physics, magic, and experimental sciences, but he is most widely known for his works on hydraulic and mechanical instruments (cf. H.-J. Vollrath, *Kaspar Schott (1606-1666). Mathematiker*, in: “Fränkische Lebensbilder”, Erich Schneider, ed., Reihe VII A, XXII, Würzburg, 2009, pp. 141-164).



Norman, 1910; Dünnhaupt, S. 3811, 3; RISM, B VI/2, 771; Eitner, IX 66 f; De Backer/S., VII, 904; Poggendorff, II, 838; Wheeler Gift, I, 142.
€ 2.800,00



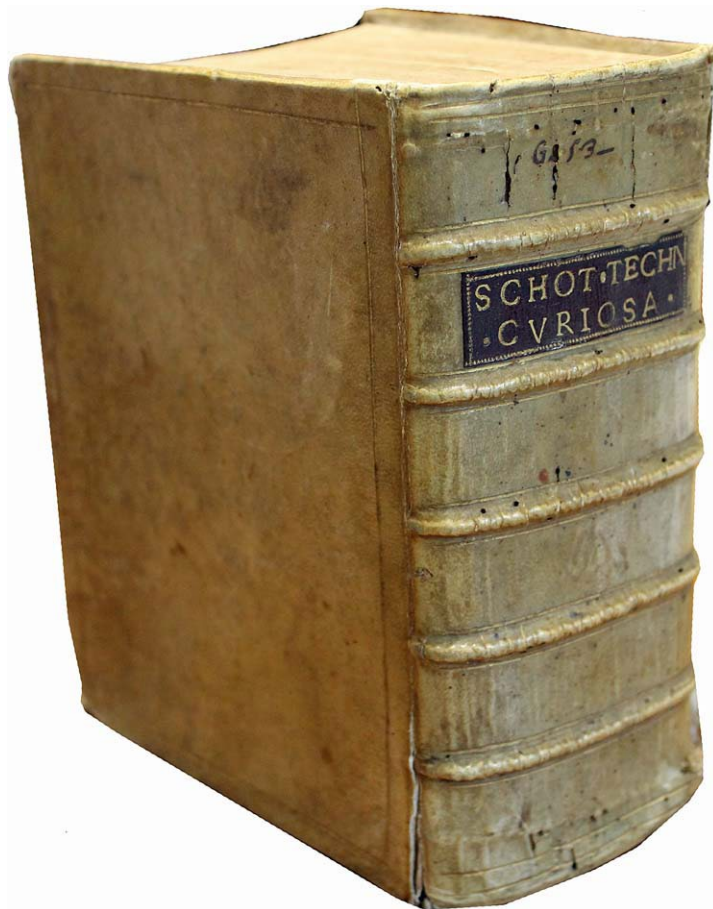
MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS

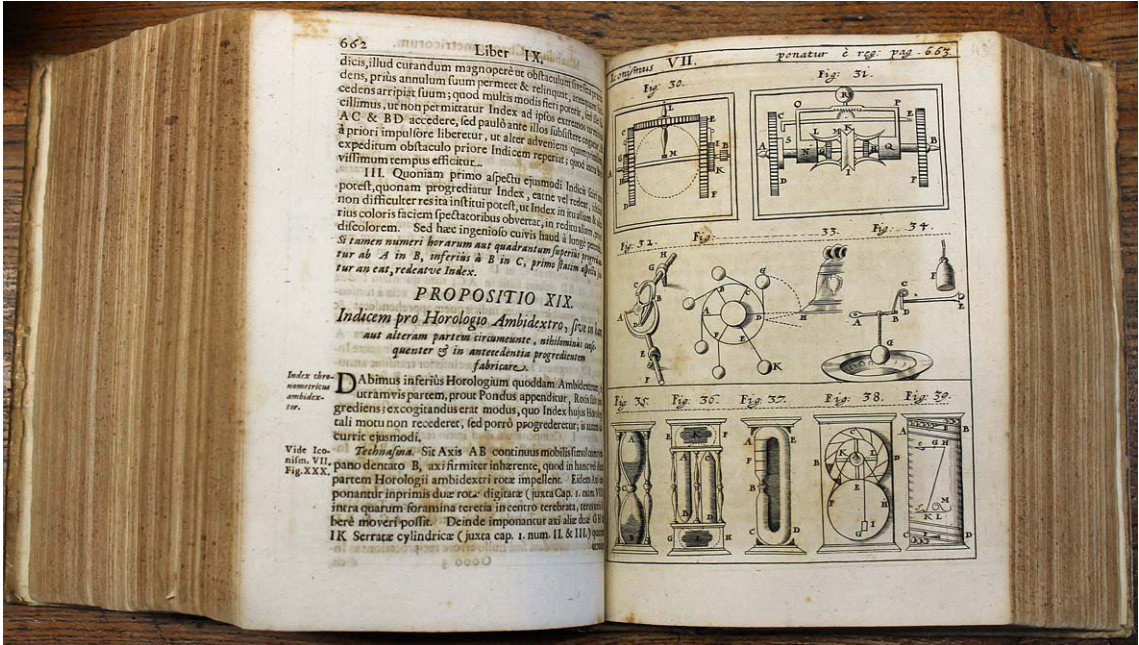
22) **SCHOTT, Kaspar** (1608-1666). *Technica Curiosa*. Nürnberg, Jobus Hertz for Johann Andreas Endter & the heirs of Wolfgang Endter, 1664.

2 parts in 1 volume, thick 4to; contemporary vellum over boards, spine with five raised bands, label and gilt title (front hinge slightly opened), preserved in a half-morocco box; (42), 579, (1) pp. + (2), 583-1044, (16) pp., half-title, engraved title and 60 engraved plates (many folding), printed title in red and black with the engraved portrait of the dedicatee (Joannes Philippus, archbishop of Main) on the verso, and his engraved arms on p. (X) (both engraved by I.F. Fleischberger), the last leaf is a list of Schott's published works. Some light browning as usual, but a very good, genuine copy.

FIRST EDITION. This work is a huge compilation of scientific instruments, mechanical technology, and physical curiosities, in fact every aspect of anything technical that Schott could discover. It includes descriptions of Guericke's experiments with the air pump, a very full survey of the history of diving apparatus, a large section on clocks and clockwork, and much else. It gives a very comprehensive account of the state of technology up to the beginning of the Scientific Revolution. As with most of Schott's works, it is richly illustrated (M.J. Gorman & N. Wilding, *Saggio introduttivo*, in: G. Schott, "La technica curiosa di Kaspar Schott", Rome, 2000).

Schott was born at Bad Königshofen im Grabfeld. In 1627 he joined the Society of Jesus, entering the novitiate at Trier. Two years later, he matriculated at the University of Würzburg, but in 1633, as a consequence of the Swedish invasion of Würzburg, the entire Jesuit community had to flee the city. Schott went first to the Jesuit seminary of Tournai in Belgium and subsequently, in 1633, to Caltagirone in Sicily, where he continued his study of theology. In 1637 he moved to at Palermo, where he was ordained a priest. For the next fifteen years he held a range of teaching and pastoral positions in various Jesuit colleges in Sicily. In 1652 Schott decided to join in Rome, at the Collegio Romano, his old mathematics teacher at Würzburg, Athanasius Kircher. He spent the next two and a half years as Kircher's assistant. In 1655 he returned to Germany, first to Mainz and later to Würzburg, where he remained for the rest of his life. Schott is the author of numerous works on mathematics, physics, magic, and experimental sciences, but he is most widely known for his works on hydraulic and mechanical instruments (cf. H.-J. Vollrath, *Kaspar Schott (1606-1666). Mathematiker*, in: "Fränkische Lebensbilder", Erich Schneider, ed., Reihe VII A, XXII, Würzburg, 2009, pp. 141-164).





JAPAN

23) **VALIGNANI, Alessandro** (1539-1606). *Lettera del P. Alessandro Valignano. Visitatore della Compagnia di Gesù nel Giappone e nella Cina de' 10. d'Ottobre del 1599. Al R.P. Claudio Aquaviva.* Roma, Luigi Zanetti, 1603.

(offered with:)

PASIO, Francesco (1554-1612). *Lettera annua di Giappone scritta nel 1601 e mandata dal P. Francesco Pasio V. provinciale al M.R.P. Claudio Acquaviva Generale della Compagnia di Gesù.* Roma, Luigi Zanetti, 1603.

(and:)

PASIO, Francesco (1554-1612). *Copia d'una breve relatione della Christianità di Giappone, del mese di marzo del 1598. insino ad ottob. del medesimo anno, et della morte di Taicosama signore di detto regno. Scritta del P. Francesco Pasio, al M.R.P. Claudio Aquaviva Generale della Compagnia di Gesù. Et dalla portoghese tradotta nella lingua italiana dal P. Gasparo Spitilli, di Campli della Compagnia medesima.* Roma, Luigi Zanetti, 1601.

Three works, 8vo; modern boards, red edges; 102, (2 blank) pp. + 77, (1), (2 blank) pp. + 109, (1), (2 blank) pp. Jesuits' emblem on the title-pages. Nice copies.

1) **FIRST EDITION.** At l. C5r, with a new title-page, begins the *Sopplimento dell'annua del 1600. Nel qual si da raguaglio... infino a febraio del 1601. Scritto al r.p. Claudio Acquaviva... dal p. Valentino Carvaglio.*

Alessandro Valignano was a Jesuit missionary born in Chieti, who played an important role in the introduction of Catholicism to the Far East, and especially to Japan.

Valignano joined the Society of Jesus in 1566, and was sent to East Asia in 1573 as Visitor of Missions in the Indies. It was his responsibility to examine and whenever necessary reorganize mission structures and methods throughout India, China and Japan. Valignano formed a basic strategy for Catholic proselytism, which is usually called "adaptationism". He attempted to avoid cultural frictions by making a compromise with local customs that other missionaries viewed as conflicting with Catholic values. His strategy was in contrast to those of mendicant orders including Franciscans and Dominicans, whom Valignano worked hard to block from entering Japan and later lead to the Chinese Rites controversy.

Valignano left Macau for Japan in July 1579, leaving behind instructions for Michele Ruggieri, who was to arrive within days. Once Ruggieri started studying Chinese and realized the immensity of the task, he wrote to Valignano, asking him to send Matteo Ricci to Macau as well, to



share the work. Ricci joined him in Macau on August 7, 1582. Together, the two were to become the first European scholars of China and the Chinese language.

Valignano made the first visit to Japan from 1579 to 1582. In 1581, he wrote *Il Cerimoniale per i Missionari del Giappone* to set forth guidelines for Jesuits. In the writing, he mapped Jesuit hierarchy to that of Zen Buddhists even though he detested them. He claimed that, in order not to be despised by Japanese, every Jesuit should behave according to the class he belonged to. Such a luxurious life and authoritarian attitudes among Jesuits in Japan were criticized not only by rival mendicant orders but also by some Jesuits. In fact, Valignano remained in a minority within the Jesuits in Japan.

On his first arrival in Japan, Valignano was horrified by what he considered to be, at the least, negligent, and at the worst, abusive and un-Christian practices on the part of mission personnel. He immediately began to reform many aspects of the mission. Language study had always been one of the core problems for the mission. By 1595, Valignano could boast in a letter that not only had the Jesuits printed a Japanese grammar and dictionary, but also several books (mostly the lives of saints and martyrs) entirely in Japanese.

The need for a natively trained clergy was obvious to Valignano, and so, in 1580, a recently emptied Buddhist monastery in Arima province was converted into a nascent seminary. There twenty-two young Japanese converts began to the process of instruction towards holy orders. The process was repeated two years later at Azuchi, where the seminarians numbered thirty-three.

Valignano's purpose is quite clear. The seminaries were typical Jesuit institutions of humanistic education and theological exploration but their style of living was wholly Japanese. They were carefully designed to blend, as much as possible, Japanese sensibilities with European ideology.

As the scale of the mission began to expand rapidly, financial difficulties began to arise. All of the Jesuit institutions: the seminaries, the schools, the printing presses and the missions required money to finance. In 1580, when Father Vilela converted the daimyo Ōmura Sumitada who controlled the port of Nagasaki, the port, which was then merely a small fishing village, was ceded as a gift to the control of the Society, as was the fortress in the harbor. Under Jesuit control, Nagasaki would grow from a town with only one street to an international port rivaling the influence of Goa or Macau. Jesuit ownership of the port of Nagasaki gave the Society a concrete monopoly in taxation over all imported goods coming into Japan.

This breach of ecclesiastical practice did not go unnoticed by the heads of other European missions in the area, or by those who make their living via inter-Asiatic trade. Eventually, the Pope was forced to intervene, and, in 1585, the Holy See ordered an immediate cessation of all mercantile activities by the Society.

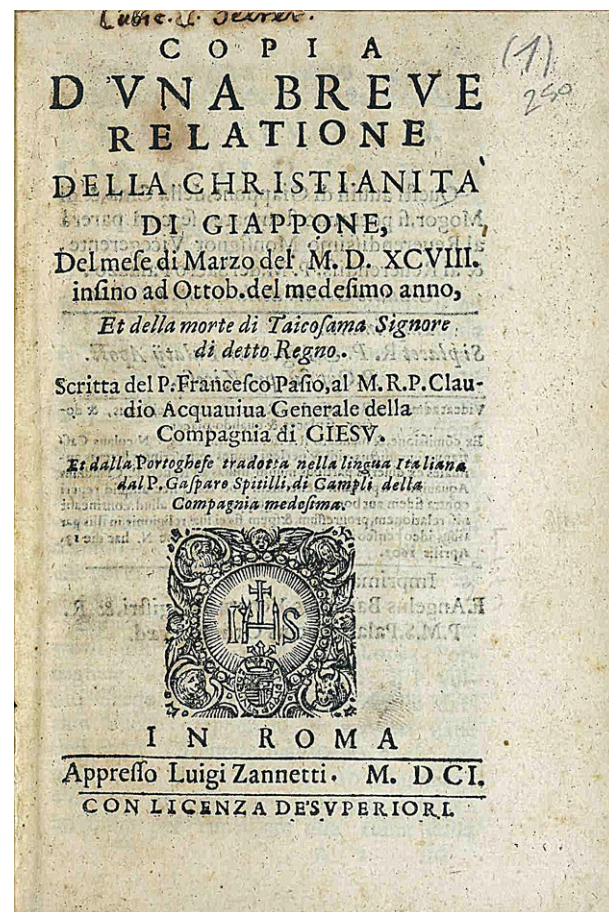
In his last years Alessandro Valignano exercised his position as Visitor by overseeing all of the



Jesuit missions in Asia from the major Portuguese port of Macau, but his primary focus was always on the Japanese mission. By 1600, the Jesuit mission there was in decline because of persecution from the Kanpaku Toyotomi Hideyoshi and later, most severely, under the Tokugawas.

Valignano died in Macau in January 1606. His legacy is extraordinary. The four Japanese who visited the Pope in 1586 (the first official Japanese embassy to western Europe) were sent by Valignano. He founded the St. Paul's Jesuit college in Macau. He visited Japan three times: in 1579-1581; in 1590-1592; and in 1598-1603. Valignano paved the way for a closer relationship between Asian and European peoples by advocating equal treatment of all human beings. He was a great admirer of the Japanese people and envisioned a future when Japan would be one of the leading Christian countries in the world (cf. J.F. Schutte, *Valignano's Mission Principles for Japan*, St. Louis, 1980; and U. App, *The Birth of Orientalism*, Philadelphia, 2010 pp. 18-24, 139-146).

II-III) **FIRST EDITIONS.** Francesco Pasio, a native of Bologna, was a Jesuit missionary who worked in a number of places in East Asia, including Goa (1578), Malacca (1582), Japan (1583), and Macao, where he died in 1612. His superior was father Alessandro Valignano. He was Vice-provincial of the Order in China and Japan from 1600 to 1611.



De Backer-Sommervogel, VIII, col. 405; VI, coll. 327-328; H. Cordier, *Bibliotheca Japonica*, Paris, 1912, pp. 235, 241 and 223; Catalogo unico, IT\ICCU\TO0E\123323; IT\ICCU\UM1E\009778; IT\ICCU\CFIE\015903.

€ 15.000,00

Dear Scholars, Librarians, Booksellers and Collectors,

the new **publication**

Axel Erdmann, Alberto & Fabrizio Govi

ARS EPISTOLICA. *Communication in Sixteenth Century Western Europe: Epistolaries, Letter-writing Manuals and Model Letter Books 1501-1600*, with an introduction by **Judith Rice Henderson**, (Lucerne, 2014)

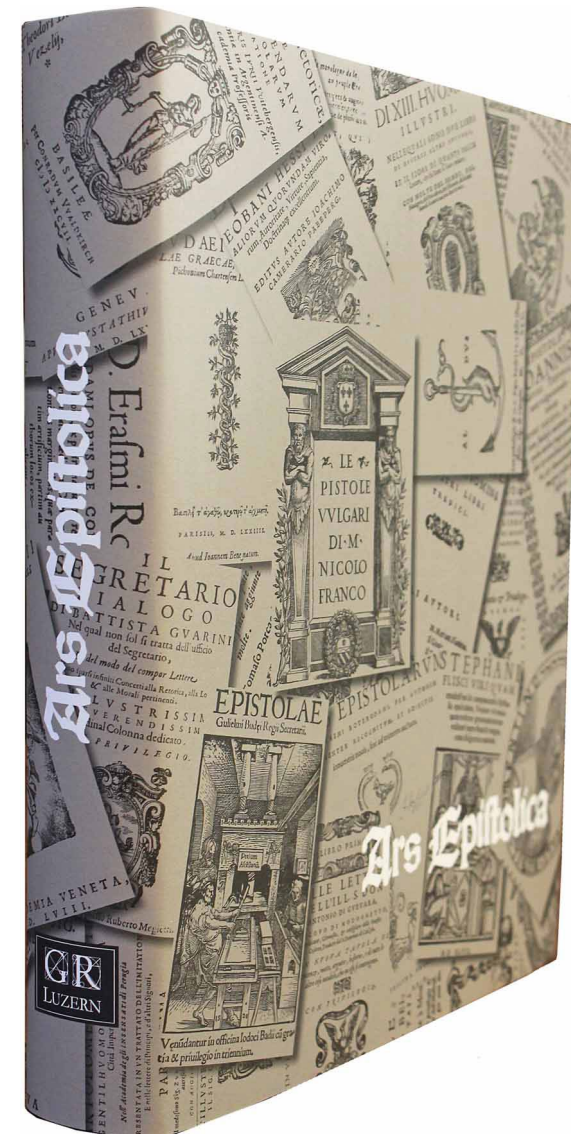
is now available. The cover price (ISBN 978-3-033-04329-9) is € 150,00. Only libraries and institutions are allowed to pay upon delivery.

For detailed information about the work click [here](#).

To place an order click [here](#).

LIBRERIA ALBERTO GOVI Sas
Via Bononcini, 24
41124 Modena
Italy
Tel. 0039/059/373629
Fax 0039/059/ 2157029
www.libreriagovi.com
info@libreriagovi.com

GILHOFER & RANSCHBURG GmbH
Trüllhofstrasse, 20a
CH-6004 Luzern
Switzerland
Tel. & Fax +41(0)41 240 10 15
www.gilburg.com
info@gilburg.com





Libreria Alberto Govi di Fabrizio Govi Sas



Via Bononcini, 24
I-41124 Modena (Italy)
Tel. 0039/059/373629
Fax 0039/059/2157029
VAT no. IT02834060366

to place orders please write to
info@libreriagovi.com

visit also **www.libreriagovi.com**
to see more pictures of the books

NB. *All books older than 50 years that leave the country must have an export licence. So if you place an order from abroad, please be patient and wait for the licence.*