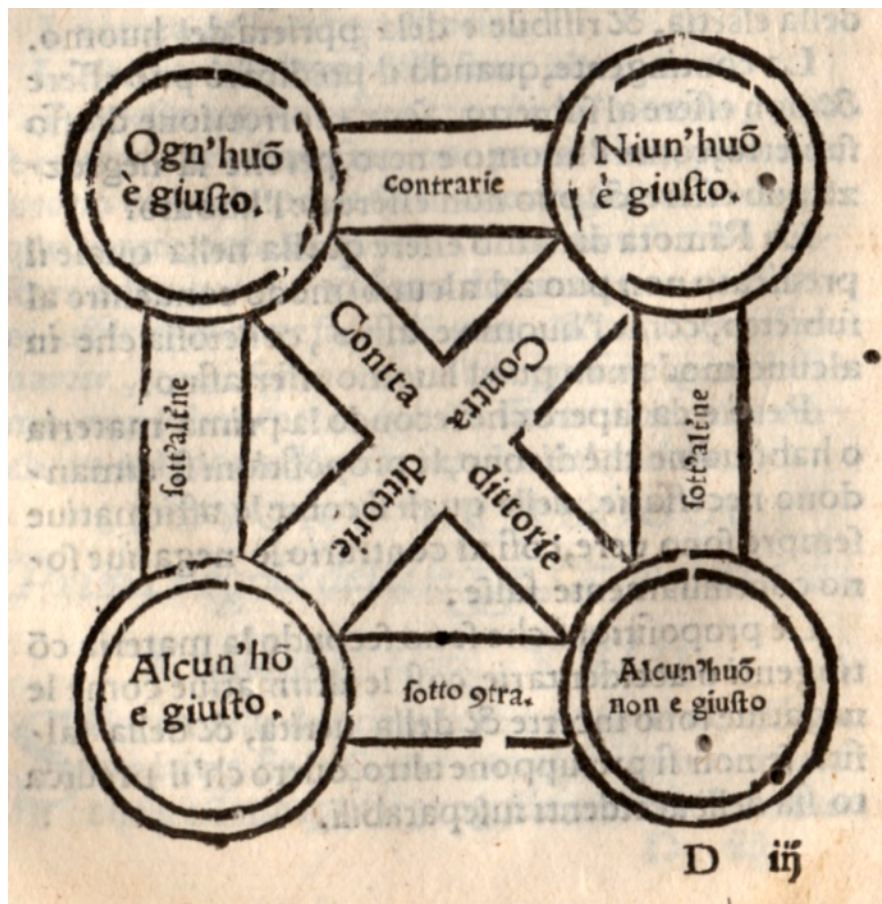


Edmund Brumfitt Rare Books



List Eleven - 25 European Books 1505-1830

Cover illustration taken from item 23, Tridapale dal Borgo

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*Go mad, become a Philosopher*

1. [ANON]. LA PHILOSOPHOMANIE, POËME, Ou la Maladie des Têtes a systèmes, Ainsi que celle des Professeurs de doctrines étranges et bizarres; Ouvrage métaphysique et moral sur l'état naturel du Genre-Humain, voué par lui-même à la Folie et à la Charlatanerie. A la suite sont une Lettre sur la conduite politique de la faction des Jacobins en France, et une Satyre attribuée au même Auteur. Le tout publié par un de ses Amis. A Rouen, [s.n.], An 3 [1794]. **£500**

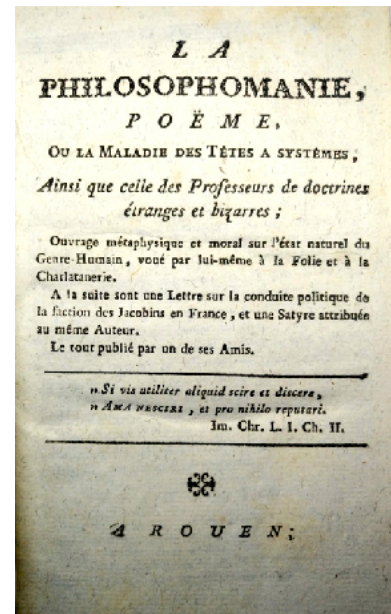
FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [ii], iv, xviii, 183, [1] blank; some light foxing, mainly marginal, throughout, but otherwise clean; in contemporary sheep, spine gilt with gilt-lettered morocco label; some wear, but a sound copy, with 20th century ownership signature in ink on half-title.

Only edition, rare, of this extended poem on the folly of philosophy at the end of the enlightenment, attributed by Barbier to the Rouen lawyer Dières.

Dedicated to the *philosophes modernes*, but written under the cloak of anonymity, the poem is an allegorical satire of the philosophical movement. The author explains himself in the preface: "To present oneself as wise, to believe oneself wise, even though often one is less so than the most denigrated men, even though one is oneself convinced that there is no such thing as wisdom: that is the character of the so-called philosopher, both ancient and modern". With this in mind, we are presented with a tale in verse, consisting of twelve *chants*, of two men, one French, one English, who 'having gone mad, wish to become philosophers'; their various encounters with philosophers, Jesuits, and academicians lead to the only reasonable conclusion, which is the avoidance of folly and the embrace of Christianity.

"*La Philosophomanie* is a moral treatise cloaked in a bizarre livery. All men are fools and charlatans. The one who is that the least is the one who approaches closest to wisdom, the sole aim of science, taken in general ..." (p. xxvi). Before the poem itself, there is a list of the subjects for proposed illustrations, one for each *chant*; however, a note tells us that academicians have warned the author that his poem had 'rien de pittoresque, et ne pouvoit offrir un seul sujet d'Estampes".

The poem is accompanied by two summaries, a short poem addressed by the author "à son poeme", and, at the end, a short letter on the political conduct of the Jacobins. The source of Barbier's attribution remains unknown; Dières, he suggests, was also the author of a 1788 essay on the influence of science, letters, the arts, and trade on the law, and vice versa.



*Barbier 14192; Quérard, II, p. 598; OCLC records copies at Stanford, Penn, and the BNF, with COPAC adding a copy at the BL.*

*Aretino's pious side*

**2. [ARETINO, Pietro].** DELL' HUMANITA DEL FIGLIUOLO DI DIO Libri tre. Di Partenio Etiro. In Venetia, Presso Ginammi, 1633. [*with*] VITA DI MARIA VERGINE Descritta in tre Libri ... In Venetia, Presso Marco Ginammi, 1642. [*with*] VITA DI S. CATERINA VERGINE, e martire. Divisa in Tre libri. ... In Venetia, Presso Marco Ginami, 1630. [*with*] VITA DI SAN TOMASO D'AQUINO Divisa in tre Libri ... In Venetia, Presso Marco Ginammi, 1630. [*with*] DELLO SPECCHIO delle Opere di Dio, Nello Stato di Natura Libri Tre. ... In Venetia, Presso Marco Ginammo, 1629. [*with*] PARAFRASI SOPRA I SETTE SALMI della Penitenza di David ... In Venetia Presso Marco Ginammi, 1629. **£1750**



*Six volumes, 24mo, pp. [vi], 471, [3] advertisements; [xii], 624; [xii], 471, [3]; [viii], 412, [4] advertisements; ff. [ii], 248; pp. [xiv], 15-202, [1] colophon, [1] blank; woodcut vignettes on titles, 18th century ownership signatures; some browning and light staining in places, but otherwise generally clean and crisp; uniformly bound in contemporary vellum, gilt-lettered labels on spine; shelf numbers in contemporary hand on spine; some light wear and marking in places, but still a very attractive set.*

A lovely set of these rare 17th century printings of the devotional writings of the otherwise famously profane Italian poet, playwright, and satirist Pietro Aretino (1492-1556).

Although Aretino is now best known for pornography and satire, he was also the author of several works of hagiography, and of biblical retellings, which very swiftly found themselves added to the first Roman *Index Librorum Prohibitorum* in 1557 (two years before his more salacious work). Six of these are found in this set, uniformly bound shortly after printing: hagiographies of St Catherine of Alexandria and St Thomas Aquinas, a life of the Virgin, a rewriting of the penitential psalms, a treatise on the humanity of Jesus, and Aretino's retelling of Genesis, first published under the title *Il Genesi... con la visione di Noè ne la quale vede i misterii del testamento vecchio e del nuovo*, but here entitled *Dello specchio delle Opere di Dio*. Ginammi printed these works several times between 1628 and 1645, always using the anagram Partenio Etiro as the author's name; this was a tactic he used on several occasions in an attempt to escape the gaze of the censors; another example is his printing of Machiavelli's *De' discorsi politici e militari* (1630 and again in



1648), where the author's name appears as Amadio Niccolucci (one assumes a full anagram could not be found).

See *Maria C. Napoli, L'impresa del libro nell'Italia del seicento. La bottega di Marco Ginammi, Naples, Guida, 1990, pp. 92ff; I: outwith the Continent, OCLC records copies at the BL, Oxford, and Kansas; II. OCLC records one copy outside the Continent, at Stanford; III. OCLC records copies outside the Continent at NYPL, BL, Warburg, Oxford, Manchester, and Aberdeen; IV: outwith the Continent, OCLC records copies at BL, Syracuse, Yale, and Oxford; V: outwith the Continent, Stanford, Yale, Oxford, and BL; VI: outwith the Continent, Kansas, Manchester, and Oxford.*

### *Gallantry through Virtue*

**3. BARTHEN [or BARTH], Johann Christian.** DIE GALANTE ETHICA In Welcher gezeigt wird, wie sich ein junger Mensch Bey der Galanten Welt, Sowohl Durch manierliche Wercke als complaisante Worte recommandiren soll, Allen Liebhabern der heutigen Politesse zu sonderbaren Nutzen und Vergnügen ans Licht gestellet. Dresden und Leipzig, Bey Gottfried Leschen, 1720.

£400

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [xvi], 329, [8] index; some browning and foxing throughout, wormhole on title, dampstain to head in places; in contemporary vellum, title in ink on spine, stamp on upper cover "Ad C.R. Academiam Ling. Orient. 1760", with their bookplate (partially removed) on front pastedown; binding somewhat dustsoiled and marked.

Rare first edition of this popular eighteenth century courtesy book by the Leipzig writer Johann Christian Barth.

Barth, while echoing earlier courtesy books in his exploration of the nature of gallantry, explicitly links gallantry with virtue, and so his treatise is as much a moral guide as a practical one. He argues that 'ein galant Homme [soll] hauptsächlich vor Tugenden lieben', and discusses the importance of humility, willingness to serve, discretion, robustness, and a sense of shame, as well as that of gratefulness, sincerity, and the government of the emotions. Thereafter, Barth turns to more practical matters, discussing how to pay and receive compliments (in every possible scenario), the offering of praise, condolences, and thanks (for instance, how to thank one's patron for a stipend), how to behave when paying one's respects to a superior, and more. Barth offers advice on topics ranging from the use of snuff (basically, don't - it's unhealthy) to when one should and should not sit down, and the inadvisability of lying. The whole book should come as a warning: in his preface, he tells us:

"The aim of a true politesse must be virtue: for, although many



people today boastfully go under the name of 'politician', so through wily assaults, false caresses, and similarly deceiving means, they seek to further their own interest at the expense of their neighbour; so should I like to call these people, due to their reprobate aims, parasites and fraudsters' (p. [xi]).

OCLC records copies at Yale and Leipzig only.

### *How to spot forged documents*

**4. BLÉGNY, Étienne de.** TRAITÉ CONTENANT LA MANIÈRE DE PROCÉDE a toutes verifications d'écritures contestées en justice. Dédié à M. le President de Bailleul. A Paris, Chez Guillaume Cavelier, MDCC [1700]. **£450**

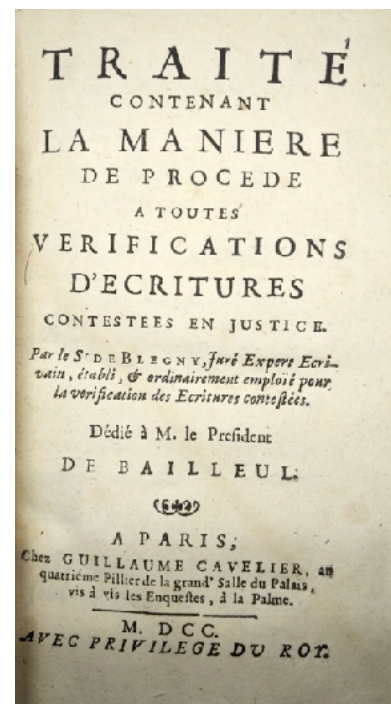
Second Edition. 12mo in 8s and 4s, pp. [xx], 318, [8] contents; woodcut headpieces; clean and crisp throughout; in contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt-lettered morocco label; some wear to extremities, but still an attractive copy.

Second edition (in reality the first with a cancel title) of this comprehensive guide to the verification of writings in legal contexts, by the *maître écrivain* Étienne de Blégné (d. 1700).

de Blégné was the author of several works on orthography, but was also recognised as a *juré expert établi pour vérifier les écritures*, and it is in that role that he offers this book, which became the standard guide to the authentication of handwriting until an ordonnance in 1737 altered the rules. The book opens with a guide to verifying the writing of someone who denies it is theirs, before going on to discuss the handwriting of the dead, the use of witness testimony in cases where authorship is contested, the identification and treatment of forgeries, and the procedures to be followed where clergy are accused of forgery. After a couple of extracts from edicts, the work continues with instructions on how to research documents in criminal trials, and the penalties and fines to which forgers are subject.

In his *avertissement*, de Blégné explains the reason for his work: there are very few lawyers, especially in the provinces, who know how to approach the verification of handwritten documents. His other works include *L'Orthographe française* (first published Paris, 1667), and *Les Elémens ou première instructions de la jeunesse* (1691). His brother was the royal physician Nicolas de Blégné (1652-1722).

*This edition not in OCLC, which records the first at Berkeley Law, Virginia, Oxford, and the BL only.*



*One of the first Italian Works on Diplomacy*

**5. BRAGACCIA, Gasparo.** L'AMBASCIATORE. Opera divisa in libri sei. Nella quale si hanno avvertimenti Politic, & Morali per gli Ambasciatori, & intorno quelle cose, che fogliono accedere all'Ambasciarie. Utilissima alla Gioventù, così di Republica, come di Corte, che pretenda di salire per questo più breve via à gli honori, & principali dignità. Tratta dalla Pratica, confermata dalla Civile, e Morale, & coll'Historia illustrata. In Padova, Appresso Francesco Bolzetta libraro, MDCXXVII [1627]. **£1500**



FIRST EDITION, Second Issue. 4to, pp. [xlv], [ii] blank, 675, [1] blank; with additional engraved title-page, woodcut printer's device on title, and woodcut headpieces and initials; staining to margin of first few gatherings, and to foot of last few, but otherwise clean and crisp throughout; in contemporary vellum; light wear to extremities, but still a good copy.

Uncommon second issue (with a cancel title) of this comprehensive guide to diplomacy, seemingly the only published work of the Piacenza writer Gasparo Bragaccia (1560-1630).

Bragaccia divides his work into six books. In the first, he describes the history and importance of the office of ambassador, the necessity of diplomatic representation, the differences between ambassadors and legates, the commissions, instructions, passports, and confidential letters entrusted to ambassadors, the piety required of an ambassador, especially in countries which are not Christian, and the importance of preserving one's reputation. Further books discuss the moral virtues required of ambassadors, their prudence and discretion, their role in maintaining peace and promoting and ensuring justice, the legal and constitutional responsibilities of one ambassador to another, the dangers an ambassador might encounter and the qualities required to face them, and more. Throughout, Bragaccia draws extensively on historical examples both classical and contemporary, as well as the writings of Aristotle and Xenophon, among many others, in attempting to pin down exactly what diplomacy is for: whether the principal job of an ambassador is faithfully to serve his country or rather to promote peaceful coexistence with other nations is a tension which lies beneath much of Bragaccia's discussion, and one which remains unresolved.

*L'Ambasciatore* is one of the first Italian works on the role of the ambassador, at a time when other writers throughout Europe were starting to investigate the theory of diplomacy, notably Hotman in 1603 and Juan Antonio de Vera y Figueroa y Zúñiga, with his *El Enbaxador* in 1620. Bragaccia's work in fact predates both of these; a note at the end of the preface tells us that "Fifteen years earlier, as many in Padua know, the author could have had this work printed, if he had not so many other things to do"; thus the work does not take into account the work of Paschalió and Marselaer, both of which appeared after the completion of *L'Ambasciatore*.

*For a survey of early modern diplomatic theory, see G. De Giudici, 'Sullo statuto dell ambasciatore in età moderna'. in Teoria e Storia del diritto privato, V, 2012; outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at the Getty, the Folger, Oxford, NLS, BL, and Chicago, with copies of the 1626 issue also at Stanford, Harvard, Newberry, Pennsylvania, and Michigan.*

### *Well-connected in Venice*

**6. COLLURAFFI, Antonino.** LETTERE ... All. Ill.mo Ecc.mo Sigr. Giovanni Pesari Cavaliere. In Venetia per il Ginammi. 1627. **£1000**

FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. [viii], 259, [1] errata, 28; engraved title-page, initials, and head- and tailpieces; marginal stain to title, and some browning in places throughout; occasional marginalia in a contemporary hand; early 20th century presentation inscription (addressed to 'Carissima Amica') on front paste-down; in contemporary vellum, spine with raised bands, title in ink on spine; light wear, but still a good copy.

Only edition of this collection of letters from the Venetian writer Antonino Colluraffi, which give a rare insight into the aristocratic and artistic society of Venice in the first half of the seventeenth century.

Colluraffi came originally from the small town of Librizzi in northern Sicily, and studied at nearby Patti before moving to Venice, where he quickly immersed himself in literary society, becoming tutor to the children of various aristocratic families, and eventually taking the chair of rhetoric. He was particularly linked with the patricians Nicolò Barbarigo and Marco Trevisan, to whom he dedicated a *Panegirico*, (1626 and reprinted at the end of this volume). The letters collected here range from short thank you notes and death notices to reports on literary and cultural events in Venice, as well as reflections on poetry, philosophy, rhetoric, and the classics, addressed both to his peers and his pupils. The recipients form a who's who of literary Venice, and beyond: the first is addressed to the poet Giulio Strozzi, and we also find letters





to Giovan Francesco Loredan (the founder of the Accademia degli Incogniti). Agostino Ottoboni, the printer Andrea Muschio, and many others. One letter is addressed to the 15-year-old Alvisa da Mosto, who gave the inaugural address for the Accademia degli Informi, which Colluraffi had established in the same year as a sort of literary and intellectual finishing school.

Besides his letters, of which another collection appeared the following year, Colluraffi also published two works on what makes a proper Venetian gentleman, *Il nobile veneto* (1625) and *L'idea del gentilhuomo* (1633).

OCLC records just one copy outwith Continental Europe, at Cambridge.

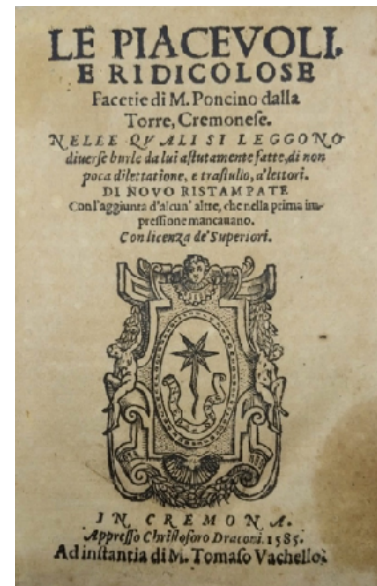
### *Making fun of outsiders*

**7. DALLA TORRE, Poncino.** LE PIACEVOLI, E RIDICOLOSE FACETIE di M. Poncino dalla Torre, Cremonese. Nelle quali si leggono diverse burle da lui astutamente fatte, di non poca diletatione, e trastullo, a' lettori. Di novo ristampate Con l'aggiunta d'alcun 'altre, che nella prima impressione mancano. In Cremona, Appresso Christoforo Draconi. 1585. **£1350**

Second edition, augmented. 8vo, ff. [vi], [ii] blank, 86; woodcut printer's device on title, woodcut initials; some browning, and marginal dampstaining to some leaves, but otherwise fresh; in twentieth century patterned boards.

Second, expanded edition, after the first of 1581, of this collection of jokes and stories by the Cremona notary Poncino dalla Torre.

Commissioned, according to the dedication, by a librarian in the city, Tommaso Vacchello, the book contains 47 *facetie*, each taking essentially the same form. The author acts as a narrator, who in each story encounters characters who either attempt in some way to get the better of the author, or meet with some kind of misfortune, usually self-inflicted. The narrator plays pranks on these characters, or thwarts them with cunning, cutting wit, or a combination of the two; or he merely observes their comeuppance. After each story, there is always a moral, usually just an aphorism. The jokes themselves offer a valuable insight into the customs and traditions of daily Cremona life, ranging from tales of beds and eggs to one of a Christian thought to be a Jew. We also clearly see the prejudices which the reader is expected to share with the narrator: the butt of the joke may be a doctor, a lawyer, or a local politician, but is just as likely to be a peasant, a Jew, or a woman. And although the stories always end with the antagonists coming to no lasting harm, the morals betray the shared attitude (the Jews of *Facetia* xi are fraudsters, the women of *Facetia* xxvi are dishonest, and so on). As noted by Gianfranco



Formichetti in his entry on Dalla Torre in *DBI*, 'Two worlds are contrasted: citizens and non-citizens, and the losers are always the latter'.

Nothing is known of the life of the author, whose only work this appears to be. The present edition contains seven more *facétie* than the first; a further, posthumous edition appeared in Venice (Girardo and Iseppo Imberti) in 1627.

See *DBI*, vol 32, p. 48ff; *USTC* 825353; *outside Continental Europe*, *OCLC records copies at UCLA, Newberry, and the BL, with copies of the first at Trinity College Melbourne and the BL.*

*Printing money not the answer*

**8. [FRENCH REVOLUTION].** RÉFLEXIONS SUR LE PASSÉ, le présent et l'avenir. Par un citoyen. [Paris?], 1790. **£200**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 27, [1] blank; some dustsoiling in places throughout; uncut and largely unopened in contemporary blue wrappers, with an old paper label on upper cover; wrappers somewhat soiled and slightly frayed at extremities.

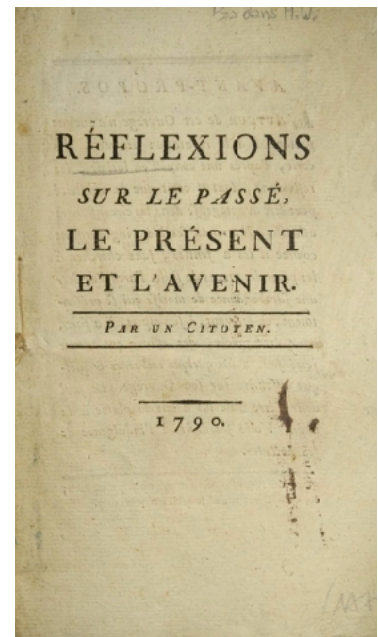
Uncommon revolutionary-era pamphlet, by an anonymous author who has 'aucune prétention à la réputation littéraire', who writes against those who might calumny either the new constitution or the Assemblée nationale; to do so, the author argues, is to 'calomnier les principes de tous les grands hommes dont nous chérissons & dont nous adorons la mémoire ... en un mot vouloir renverser les principes d'humanité, de raison, de vérité & de justice'. The author's principal concern, however, is with the issue of *assignats*, which had first appeared as legal tender in April 1790, and here, a refreshing return to conventional politics can be witnessed, with the author criticises the endless printing of *assignats* in the vain hope of diminishing public debt.

A note after the preface tells us that the work should have appeared a month before, but 'des obstacles ont retardé jusqu'ici leur publication'; the obstacles alas remain unspecified.

*OCLC records copies at Northwestern and the BNF only.*

*16<sup>th</sup> century Notes and Queries*

**9. GARIMBERTO, Hieronimo.** PROBLEMI NATURALI, E MORALI. Con gratia, & privilegio di Papa Paolo III, & dell' Illustrissima Signoria di Vinegia per anni X. In Vinegia, nella Botega d'Ersamo di Vincenzo Valgrisi: MDXLIX [1549]. **£1350**



## List 11 - European Books 1505-1830

Edmund Brumfitt Rare Books

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [xvii], 229, [3]; printer's device on title and final page; some marginal dampstaining, especially to beginning and end, and occasional spotting, but otherwise largely fresh; final two leaves partly stuck together; a number of early ownership inscriptions on title; in later vellum, with gilt-lettered label on spine; some wear; attractive patterned endpapers, with the book-plate of the Baron de Riseis on front paste-down.

First edition of this uncommon set of essays by the priest, historian, and writer Girolamo Garimberto (1506-1575), in which he discusses, over the course of five books, a wide variety of scientific, anthropological, and moral problems.

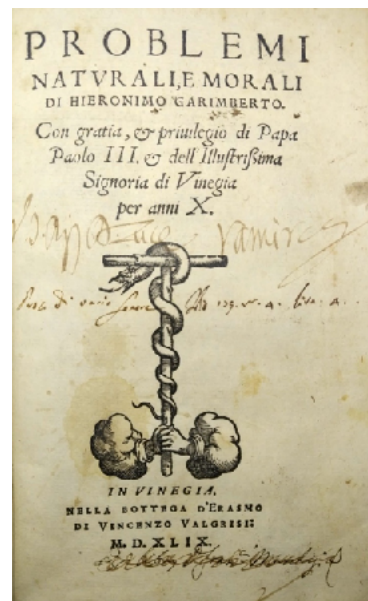
The first book contains 36 articles on the subject of generation: these include the question of why humans do not have fur, why adolescence turns a good complexion bad, why only humans have hands, why a child might prefer a wetnurse to its mother, and why all small boys have blond hair. Other articles discuss the senses, including why humans' sense of smell is so bad, and why some people are prone to seasickness.

The second book turns to animals, with 26 articles on why birds are more libidinous than other animals, why deer have to regrow their antlers annually, and why male dogs lift their legs, but female ones don't; the third book adds another 25 articles devoted to humans, asking whether it is true that mountain-dwellers are more rational than those who live on plains, why the fat are less clever than the thin, why beards grow more quickly when one is ill, and why women are more talkative than men. National characteristics are also examined: why are northern Europeans lighter-skinned than Italians; and why the French and Germans are both braver and less strong than Italians.

Book four deals with observed phenomena, explaining how light refracts in a glass of water, why comets cause war and death, why those bitten by tarantulas can be cured with music, and how some tunes work better than others, and why concave musical instruments produce a better sound. The fifth book, with 37 articles, examines the virtues and vices, discussing why people are so quick to identify faults in others, and why, given that the contemplative life is obviously better than the active one, more people nonetheless pursue the latter.

Garimberto, a native of Parma, spent much of his life in Rome. He published numerous books on subjects as diverse as ancient statues, chance, and the lives of cardinals. *Problemi naturali, e morali* saw a second edition in 1550, and a French translation in 1559.

EDIT16 CNCE 20409; OCLC 20349128.



*With an unrecorded appendix*

**10. GHIRLANDI, Ferdinando.** POESIE MORALI, E SACRE ... composte in tempi diversi ad istanza di varj amici. In Firenze, Nella Stamperia di Michele Nesteous, MDCCXXIII [1723]. **£785**

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. 418, [1] advertisement, [1] blank; 31, [1] blank; with engraved frontispiece; engraved head-and tailpieces on most pages; first and last few leaves browned at edges, but otherwise clean and crisp throughout; in contemporary sheep, spine gilt in compartments; some wear to covers, and worming to spine; one inch loss at foot of spine.

Uncommon first edition, complete with an otherwise unrecorded appendix, of this collection of poems, largely on religious subjects, by the Pistoia poet Francesco Maria Ghirlandi (1650-1726).

Ghirlandi, who took the name Ferdinando on his entrance into the Order of Minims, was the author of several volumes of poetry, usually sonnets. With only a few exceptions, that pattern is repeated in the present collection; the sonnets cover a vast variety of topics, including condemnations of lewd poetry, the idea that life is a dream, the accumulation of wealth in old age, and the nature of death, hell, and paradise. Other sonnets relate to particular occasions, including weddings, the death of the mathematician Alessandro Marchetti, and, in many instances, the profession or clothing of nuns; others warn of the dangers of dice games and other vices. Sonnets are addressed to a number of bodies and people, including the Accademia della Crusca and the poet Maria Selvaggia Borgini.

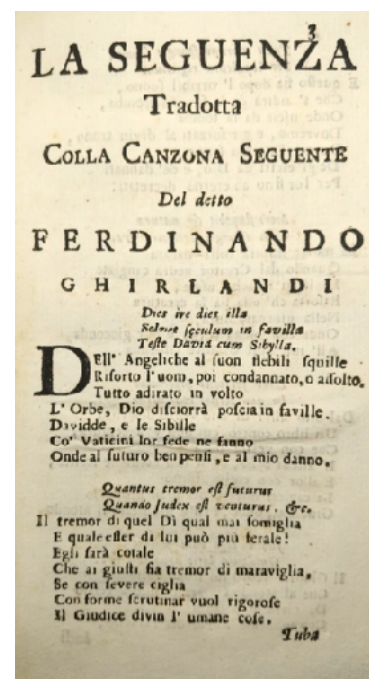
An appendix, under the title 'Altre poesie di Fernandino Ghirlandi da Pistoia Agguinte alle sopradette Stampate a Fiorenza, contains translations from the psalms, as well as sixteen additional sonnets; this is not found in any of the other copies recorded.

*OCLC records three copies at Harvard, Duke, and the Italian National Library; none of these copies includes the appendix present here.*

*First Italian Printing of the Ilias Latina*

**11. [HOMER]. [ASTEMIO, Lorenzo].** PYNDARI BELLUM TROIANUM EX HOMERO. Maphaei Veggii Astyanax. Epigrammata Quaedam. [Fano, Girolamo Soncino, 1505]. **£2600**

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo, pp. [71], [1] blank; in italic type; some browning and spotting in places, sporadic marginalia in a contemporary hand (occasionally slightly cropped); in later (16th century?) half vellum, patterned boards; title in ink on spine; somewhat worn, but still a good copy.



## List 11 - European Books 1505-1830

Rare first edition of this collection of works edited by Lorenzo Astemio, containing the first appearance in Italy of the *Ilias Latina*, an abridgement of Homer's *Iliad* dating from the first century A.D., now thought to be the work of the Roman senator Publius Baebius Italicus, but at the time of printing attributed to a Pindarus Thebanus. Consisting of 1070 lines of hexameters, the *Ilias Latina* was widely read and copied throughout antiquity and the middle ages; its style echoes that of Virgil, but it can be seen largely as a highlights package, focusing mainly on the duels and battles rather than the characters. Although nowadays neglected, it was the principal means by which Homer was transmitted to a medieval audience largely ignorant of Greek.

Astemio here combines the *Ilias Latina* with *Astyanax*, a short epic by Maffeo Vegio (1407-1458), which tells the story of Astyanax, the son of Hector and Andromache, who was killed by Odysseus; in addition, he includes a number of fifteenth century epigrams, as well as a transcription of the inscriptions on the Arch of Augustus at Fano. The volume is dedicated to Ramberto Novello Malatesta (1475-1532), and the contents match the dedicatee's devotion to the martial life.

Astemio (c.1440-1508) was a native of Macerata, and moved to Urbino to be ducal librarian at some point in the 1470s. He is known both as an editor and philologist and also as a writer of neo-Latin prose and poetry, most notably his *Hecatomythium* of 1495, a largely original collection of Aesopian fables, which were much reprinted, and influenced those of La Fontaine. A second edition of this collection appeared, also with Soncino, in 1515.

*USTC: 811881; BM STC It. p. 331; outside the Continent, OCLC records copies at the Morgan, BL, Cambridge, Chicago, Manchester, and the Folger, with USTC adding Oxford.*

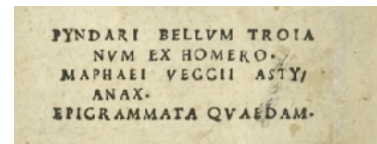
### *Keeping Latin free of barbarism*

**12. LANGE, Carl Heinrich.** INSTITUTIONES STILI ROMANI secundum disciplinam veterum praeceptis et exemplis adornatae accedunt indices necessarii. Lubecae, Sumtibus Ioniae Schmidt, MDCCXXXV [1735]. **£500**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [xiv], 480, [62] index, [1] errata, [1] blank; engraved frontispiece portrait, title printed in red and black, and engraved head- and tailpieces; clean and fresh throughout, in contemporary vellum; title in ink on spine, somewhat faded; some light wear but still an attractive copy.

First edition of this comprehensive guide to Latin prose style, by the Lübeck schoolmaster and librarian Carl Heinrich Lange (1703-1753).

## Edmund Brumfitt Rare Books



The work is divided into four parts. The first examines the virtues of Latin style, the smoothness of the Latin language, and grammatical and rhetorical ornament; the second describes the various types of style, including Greek and Asiatic usages, and philosophical, historical, and oratorical writing; the third discusses various aids to style, citing examples from authors ranging from Julius Caesar and Cornelius Nepos to Tibullus and Lucretius, giving advice on how to read classical authors, and how to imitate them; the fourth part gives practical advice on written style in different contexts, including letter-writing and oratory. Lange is helpful to include examples not only of good Latin but of bad; he offers several pages divided into columns of equivalents, labeled variously 'barbara' and 'pura', and 'vitiosa' and 'genuina'. A helpful index of both subjects and authors cited takes up the last five dozen pages.

*Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at Cambridge, Kansas, and Toronto.*

*The Life of Christ in Verse*

**13. LAPARELLI, Marcantonio.** LA CRISTIADE Poema Heroico ... alla serenissima gran duchessa di Toscana madre Madama Cristiana di Lorena. Romae, apud Gulielmum Facciottum, 1618. **£1250**

FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. [vi], 284, [3] contents, [1] colophon; largely printed in two columns, with engraved title page and four engraved plates, of which three are included in pagination; some dampstaining in places, and the odd bit of foxing, but otherwise fresh; in contemporary vellum, title in ink on spine; dampstain to quarter of upper cover, but otherwise a good copy.

First, and probably only edition of this extraordinary retelling of the Gospels in verse, by the Cortona poet Marc'Antonio Laparelli (died 1591).

Dedicated by the poet's son Cosimo to Christine de Lorraine, grand duchess of Tuscany, the poem consists of 24 *canti* in octaves, describing in turn: the incarnation; the visitation; the birth of Christ; Christ's circumcision and the adoration of the Magi; the flight into Egypt; Jesus lost in the Temple; Christ leaving Mary; the Last Supper; the institution of the Mass; Christ welcoming John and warning Judas; Jesus's sermon after supper; the Agony in the Garden; Christ as prisoner in front of Caiaphas and led to Pilate; the scourging at the pillar; the crowning with thorns; Christ carrying his cross to Calvary; Christ raised on the cross; Jesus' words from the cross; the lament over Christ's body; and finally, Jesus' funeral. These *canti*, each of at least 32 stanzas, are then followed by twelve verses on the mysteries of the Passion, and then a collection of *rime spirituali*, including six sonnets, as well as



## List 11 - European Books 1505-1830

madrigals, sestinas, and poems on the theological virtues, human misery, death, and judgment, as well as hell and paradise (purgatory does not feature).

In addition to the elaborate engraved title, the work also contains four plates, unsigned, depicting the annunciation, Christ on the cross, St Cecilia, and the resurrection. This is one of only two published works by Laparelli; the first was a collection of *Rime spirituali* (Florence, Tosi, 1584), which appear not to contain any of those found here. In the dedication, Cosimo Laparelli writes of the thirty year delay in publishing this: 'Mio padre fatico di comporla, per eccitar maggiormente con la dolcezza del verso il Cristiano Lettore, alla necessaria contemplazione del glorioso mistero della Vita, e Morte di Christo, & in un certo modo tassando me di herede poco grato, o troppo tardo; chiede d'esser pubblicata per conseguire il suo fine, e restituire in tanto all'Autore la lode della sua divota intenzione, tenuta sin qui sepolta.'

OCLC records three copies outside Continental Europe, at Toronto, the Newberry, and Harvard.

### *Peace through Seduction*

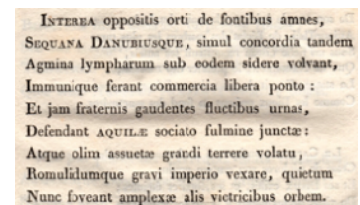
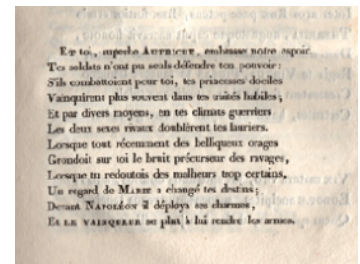
**14. LEMAIRE, Nicolas-Éloi.** CARMEN IN PROXIMUM ET AUSPICATISSIMUM AUGUSTAE PRAEGNANTIS PARTUM, scribebat N.E. Lemaire ... Kalendis Januariis, MDCCCXI. Poème sur l'heureuse grossesse de S.M. Marie-Louise, impératrice des français et reine d'Italie, traduit en vers français par M. Legouvé ... Janvier 1811. Paris, Fain, Imprimeur de l'Université impériale, [1811]. **£400**

FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. 25, [1] blank; Latin text on versos, French text on rectos; clean and fresh throughout; in contemporary blue wrappers, slightly loose; some light wear to extremities.

This ode, printed in Latin with a parallel French translation by Gabriel-Marie Legouvé (1764-1812), celebrates the impending birth of Napoleon's son and heir, Napoleon II, to be baptised as the King of Rome.

The author, Nicolas-Éloi Lemaire (1767-1832) was one of the leading French latinists of the period, and became professor at the newly established Paris faculty of letters in 1810. His poem puts Napoleon in his place among the great history of European rulers, praises his 'bonheur nuptial', and rejoices in the new links between France and Austria which resulted from Napoleon's marriage to the daughter of the Emperor Francis II, albeit waspishly observing that Austria's armies on their own could not have done much to protect the country from the invading French. Rather, peace, established the previous year, was achieved through the charms of Marie-Louise:

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*Un regard de MARIE a changé tes destins;  
Devant NAPOLÉON il déploya ses charmes,  
Et le VAINQUEUR se plut à lui rendre les armes.*

The poem then turns to Marie-Louise's pregnancy, through which 'elle avance pour toi cette heureuse journée', and contemplates Rome's wait for its new monarch.

The poem appeared in two versions: the present one, with its French verse translation, and a Turin printing with the French version replaced by an Italian translation, by Paolo Luigi Raby.

*Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at Harvard, Wesleyan, and Florida State.*

### *The Dead talk Revolution*

**15. [LOUIS XVI].** GESPRÄCH IM REICH DER TODTEN zwischen Ludwig XVI. Leopold II. und Gustav III. Samt dem Portrait des Königs von Frankreich. Mit Erlaubnis der Obern. Augsburg, bey Friedrich Bürglen, 1793. **£250**

SOLE EDITION. 4to, pp. 59, [1] blank; with frontispiece portrait of Louis XVI; some foxing throughout; with blue paper backstrip; somewhat frayed.

Only edition of this imagined dialogue between three recently deceased monarchs, in the aftermath of the execution of Louis XVI in January 1793.

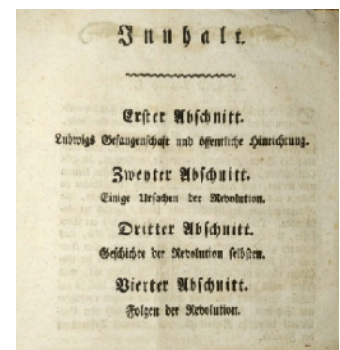
Along with a messenger, who brings the news of Louis' guillotining, the three (Louis, Gustav III of Sweden, and the Holy Roman Emperor Leopold II) discuss Louis' imprisonment and execution, some of the causes of the French Revolution, the ways in which the Revolution progressed, and its likely consequences, which the monarchs are agreed are most likely disadvantageous to Europe.

A supplement to this dialogue, entitled *Interessante Lebens- und Regierungsgeschichte Ludwigs XVI*, appeared in Vienna the same year. Although the genre of dialogues of the dead was a common one, we know of no others featuring these figures.

*OCLC records copies at the National Library of Sweden, Michigan State, and Mainz.*

### *On Revealed Religion*

**16. LUZERNE, César-Guillaume de la.** DISSERTATION SUR LA RÉVÉLATION en général. A Langres, De l'Imprimerie de Laurent-Bournoy, MDCCCVIII [1808]. **£325**





## List 11 - European Books 1505-1830

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 165, [1] blank; uniformly lightly browned; in contemporary sheep, spine tooled and lettered in gilt; some light wear, but still an attractive copy, with the book-label of the *Bibliothèque du clergé* on front paste-down.

A nice copy of this uncommon work on revelation and the defects of deism, by the French politician and bishop César-Guillaume de la Luzerne (1738-1821), written during his exile in Venice.

Taking as a starting point the notion that natural law and revealed law cannot be in opposition, Luzerne contrasts revealed religion with deism, noting that divine attributes such as holiness, justice, and wisdom, can have no place in a deist's conception of God. Over the course of 32 numbered sections, he attacks the arguments of the deists and the *incrédules* (the two are, for Luzerne, interchangeable terms), suggesting that they set up a straw man in their criticisms of Christianity: 'l'opinion des ennemis de l'église n'est pas la doctrine de l'église'.

Luzerne was both a prominent Catholic apologist and, as Bishop of Langres, a politically influential churchman, who presided at the funeral of Louis XV. Briefly president of the *Assemblée constituante* in 1789, his refusal to take the Constitutional Oath required of clergy led to his exile from France.

*Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at Harvard, Bowdoin, Fordham, and Aberdeen.*

*With a sonnet by Vittoria Colonna*

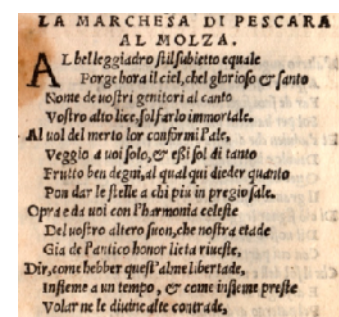
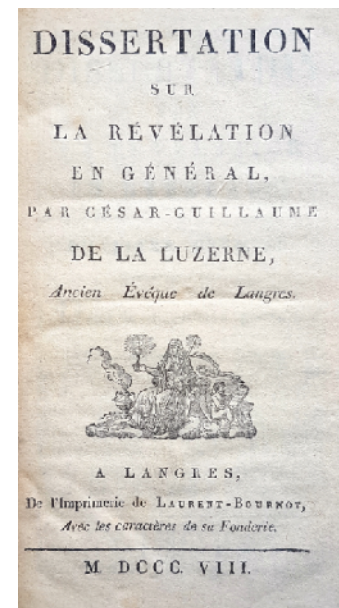
**17. MOLZA, Francesco Maria.** LA NIMPFA TIBERINA del Molza eccellentiss. novallamente posta in luce con altre sue rime. Et de altri diversi autori non piu vedute in stampa. [Venice?, s.p., c. 1550]. **£1250**

Second Edition. 8vo, ff. 40; in italic type; some staining throughout, heavy in places; in later vellum-backed boards; somewhat worn.

Second separate edition of this extended poem celebrating the famous Roman beauty Faustina Mancini Attavanti (c.1519-1543), the best known poem of the Modena-born poet Francesco Maria Molza (1489-1544).

*La ninfa tiberina*, consisting of 81 stanzas in *ottava rima*, first appeared in the 1538 collection *Rime del Brocardo, e d'altri authori*. Here, it is accompanied by the work of several other poets, notably Vittoria Colonna (1492-1547) who addresses a double sonnet to Molza; other contributors include the humanist Bonaventura Pistofilo (c.1465-1533) and Dario Attendolo, best known for his work on duelling (*Il Duello*, Venice 1560). A previous

## Edmund Brumfitt Rare Books



separate edition of *La ninfa tiberina* had appeared in Ferrara in 1545; the date, and printer, of this edition remain unclear.

Molza was a native of Modena, and wrote both in Latin and Italian; he was also one of the main movers behind the Accademia della Virtù in Rome, although virtue was not one of his defining characteristics; he died at the age of 54 from syphilis.

*Adams M.1585; USTC 843056 records copies outside Continental Europe at Cambridge, Penn, and Toronto, with OCLC adding Berkeley, Yale, Folger, and the BL, and copies of the Ferrara edition at Harvard and the Folger.*

### A Dominican Poet

**18. NANNINI, Remigio.** RIME di M. Remigio Fiorentino. Nuovamente stampate. Et Consomma diligentia corette. Vinegia, per Francesco Pindoni & Mapheo Pasini compagni, il mese di Giugno MDXLVII [1547]. **£850**

FIRST EDITION. *Small 8vo, ff. 38, [2]; title within woodcut border, printer's device on colophon; somewhat browned throughout; in contemporary vellum; some wear, especially to spine and lower cover.*

First edition of this collection of secular poems, the first published by the Florentine Dominican friar, poet, and translator Remigio Nannini (c.1518-1580).

The volume is edited by Lodovico Domenichi, who, having seen the manuscript, went ahead with publishing the poems against the wishes of Nannini, at least according to his dedication to the Venetian churchman Giovan Battista Besalù, to whom the poet also offers a dedication (which suggests that he was not unamenable to publication). The poems themselves include sonnets, madrigals, and lyric sestinas, as well as three poems which seem experimental, not following any identifiable metrical form. There is also a sestina in dialogue form, which Claudia Tomei in *DBI* suggests only had one precedent, the *Arcadia* of Iacopo Sannazaro. In all, the volume contains 67 poems.

Nannini is perhaps best known for his translations of works on military strategy (*Orationi militari*, 1557) and criminal and civil law (*Orationi in materia civile, e criminale*, 1561), as well as for his 1555 translation of Ovid's *Heroides*. Having undergone his religious formation in Florence, he spent much of the rest of his life in Venice, and his output also encompassed sacred works: he was 'an active participant in the Counter-Reformation. He supervised, at the pope's behest, the publication of numerous devotional works, the most outstanding being the only anthology of New Testament texts permitted after the Council of Trent (*Epistole et Evangelii che*



*si leggono tutto l'anno alla messa, Venice, 1567)* (Iglesias-Zoido, p. 194).

See J.C. Iglesias-Zoido, 'Remigio Nannini's Orationi Militari', chapter 10 in Iglesias-Zoido and Pineda (eds), *Anthologies of Historiographical Speeches from Antiquity to Early Modern Times, Leiden, Brill, 2017*; OCLC records North American copies at Boston Public Library, Notre Dame, and Toronto.

*Waiting for a Comet*

**19. OLBERS, Heinrich Wilhelm Matthias.** COMETA ANNUNCIATA pel 1832. Roma, Tipografia Mauri, 1830. **£195**

FIRST EDITION THUS. *8vo, pp. 16; some very light foxing and dustsoiling; in recent plain wrappers.*

First separate edition of this essay on the anticipated arrival in 1832 of Biela's comet, which had been first identified by Wilhelm von Biela in 1826.

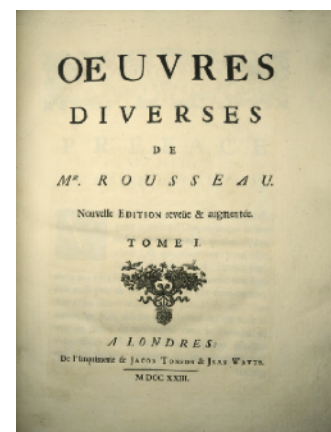
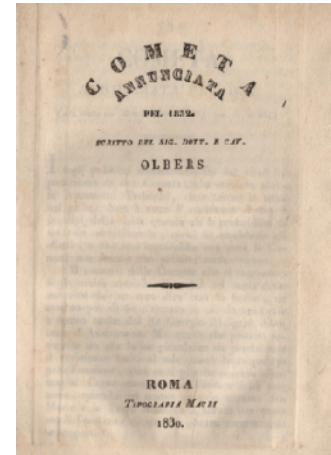
Olbers (1758-1840) was a physician and astronomer, best known for his discovery of two asteroids in 1802 and 1807. In the present paper, the first part of which first appeared in the *Mercurio del Secolo XIX*, he discusses the history of comet observation prediction from Halley onwards, before describing the bases on which the future appearances of comets can be predicted. In the second part, Olbers turns his attention to Biela's comet, describing its predicted course and its likely arrival into view in December 1832.

OCLC records copies at the BL, Amherst, St Charles Borromeo Seminary, Poitiers, and ARCO.

*With several new Poems*

**20. ROUSSEAU, Jean-Baptiste.** OEUVRES DIVERSES de Mr. Rousseau. Nouvelle Edition reveüe & augmentée. Tome I [-II]. A Londres, De l'Imprimerie de Jacob Tonson & Jean Watts. MDCXXIII [1723]. **£395**

FIRST EDITION THUS. *Two volumes, quarto, pp. xxx, 501, [3] table; 544, [3] table, [1] errata; engraved frontispiece to volume I, and woodcut head- and tailpieces throughout; a few leaves heavily browned, but otherwise clean and crisp throughout; in contemporary calf; spine in compartments with raised bands; boards edged in gilt; lettering pieces missing from spine, but traces of title in blind; boards somewhat worn, and small chip to head of spine of volume I, but still a good copy.*



First quarto edition, considerably augmented from the Soleure edition of 1712, of the poems of the exiled French poet and dramatist Jean-Baptiste Rousseau (1671-1741).

The first edition had appeared as a duodecimo in the year of Rousseau's banishment from France as a result of his 'vers impurs, satiriques et diffamatoires', and contained two books of odes, one of cantatas, one of épitres, two allegories, two books of epigrams, and a number of unclassified poems. This London edition adds a great deal: another two books of odes, a further cantata, two more épitres, another book of allegories, several additional epigrams and poems, and four of Rousseau's early (and not especially successful) comedies. The preface is taken from the first edition, with a note introducing this edition explaining the way in which it was put together:

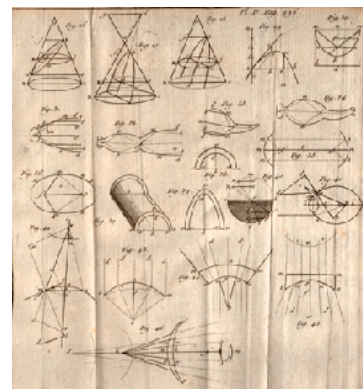
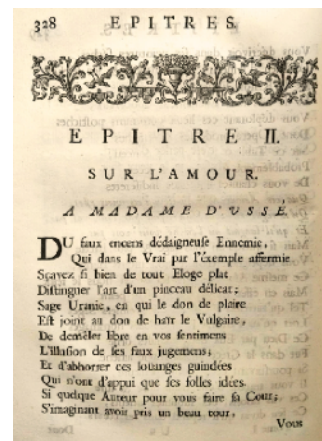
'Les nouveaux Ouvrages que je donne ici au Public estant du mesme genre que ceux qui ont déjà paru de moi, j'ai crû qu'il seroit mieux de les ranges comme j'ai fait chacun dans leur classe, que d'en faire un volume séparé. Je me flatte qu'ils achèveront de mettres les Lecteurs le mois éclairés en état de juger de la différéence qu'il y a entre ma maniere d'écrire, & le style des impertinens ouvrages qu'on a trouvé bon de m'attribuer dans les Editions ou je n'ai point eu de part.'

*ESTC T139795 records North American copies at the Huntington, McGill, Smith College, UCLA, and Toronto.*

### *Mathematics as the basis of philosophy*

**21. SAURI, Jean.** INSTITUTIONS MATHÉMATIQUES, Servant d'introduction à un Cours de Philosophie à l'usage des Universités de France; ouvrage Dans lequel on a renfermé l'Arithmétique, l'Algèbre, les Fractions ordinaires & décimales, l'extraction des Racines quarrées & cubiques, le calcul des Radicaux & des Exposants, les Raisons, Proportions & Progressions arithmétiques & géométriques; les Logarithmes, les Équations, les Problèmes indéterminés, la théorie de l'Infini, les Combinaisons, la Géométrie & Trigonométrie; la méthode de lever les Plans, la mesure des Terres, la division des Champs & le Nivellement; les Sections Coniques, & les principes du calcul Différentiel & du calcul intégral, & plusieurs connoissances utiles aux Militaires. Les matieres sont traitées clairement, & mises à la portée des Commençants. A Paris, Chez Valade. MDCCLXX [1770]. **£485**

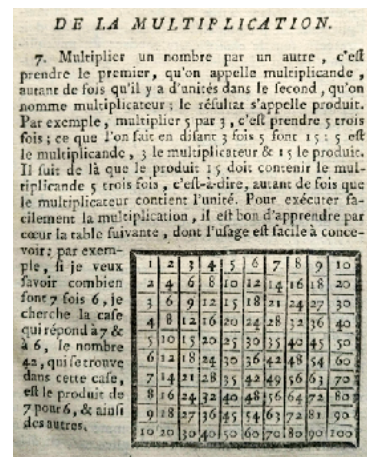
FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. xvi, 334, [3] approbation and errata, [1] blank; with five folding leaves of plates; woodcut headpieces and device on title; some light browning throughout, ownership inscription dated 1784 on title; in contemporary sheep; spine in



*compartments, tooled in gilt, with morocco lettering-piece; binding worn, upper joint cracked at foot, but still sound.*

Rare first edition of this popular introduction to the principal branches of mathematics, designed for the use of beginners in the subject in French universities by Jean Sauri (or Saury, 1741-1785).

Covering everything from algebra and arithmetic to trigonometry and conic sections, the work is dedicated to Marie Antoinette, shortly after her becoming Dauphine in May 1770; the dedication cites Agnesi and Duchatelet as proof that 'mathematics has nothing too sublime for your sex' and notes that Marie Antoinette 'loves and protects the sciences'. Sauri intends his introduction to mathematics, as the title suggests, to provide a basis for the study of philosophy, noting that logic talks of triangles and circles, metaphysics of space and time, and the student of philosophy who lacks a grounding in mathematics will have no real idea what many of these terms mean. And so, this introduction is to be used in faculties of philosophy; but it is also designed to be useful for military applications, and for trades.



The book proved a great success, with several editions appearing over the next sixteen years. In addition to the present work, Sauri, who was professor of philosophy at Montpellier, published courses of philosophy, metaphysics, and logic, as well as a study in how medicine can increase the production of boys rather than girls.

*OCLC records two copies outside Paris, at Basel and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.*

*Can Democracy help?*

**22. [SWISS REPUBLIC]. BITTSCHRIFT AN DIE GESETZGEBUNG der helvetischen einen und untheilbaren Republik. Gedruckt im obern Thurgäu, 1800. £150**

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 8; with woodcut vignette on title and woodcut headpiece; clean and fresh throughout; unbound as issued.

A good copy of this rare petition to the legislators of the recently established Helvetic Republic, from the Canton of Thurgau, in the aftermath of the 1799 Battles of Zürich in the French Revolutionary Wars.



Bemoaning the poverty suffered by the inhabitants of Thurgau, the authors address the Citizen Legislators: 'Should we come with bitter but well-founded complaints to you? Should we tell you how our canton ... suffers the cost of the military? Should we describe to you the misery and distress that comes from a shortage of

earnings and the high prices of everyday goods? Shall we set before you the poverty, the exhaustion, the ruin, and all the nameless woes that lie before us, and seems to remain in front of our eyes far into the future?’

Setting out these various miseries, the pamphlet is signed in print by the District Judge and the Municipal President of the Thurgäu canton, with ‘Republikanischer Gruß und Hochachtung’.

*OCLC records just one copy outside Switzerland, at the University of Munich.*

*The first vernacular Italian logic*

**23. TRIDAPALE DAL BORGO, Antonio.** LA LOICA IN LINGUA VOLGARE tanto facile & breve, che ciascuno puo agevolmente & testo apprendere il vero uso di quella; & indirizzarsi a tutte le scienze. Con uno trattato appresso Utiliss. del uso di luoghi de gli argomenti. In Vinegia, per Paolo Gherardo. MDXLVIII [1548].

£2350

FIRST EDITION, Second Issue 8vo, ff. 64; printer’s device on title, woodcut initials, occasional diagrams in text; small wormhole throughout, sometimes touching the odd letter on last few leaves but with no loss of sense; some leaves browned, but otherwise clean and fresh throughout; in later (18th century?) vellum-backed drab boards; boards with some wormholes but otherwise a good copy.

Rare second issue, a year after the equally uncommon first, of the first manual of logic to be printed in Italian, by the Mantua-born philosopher Antonio Tridapale dal Borgo.

At the heart of Tridapale’s work is the notion that with knowledge comes power. In the dedication letter, he offers an anecdote about Alexander the Great, complaining to Aristotle that the philosopher had made public the knowledge which he had previously taught Alexander, thereby offering his enemies a level playing field. Tridapale here sides with Aristotle: knowledge must be universally accessible, and the foundation of all scientific and moral knowledge lies in logic. All previous writers on logic, however, had published in Greek and Latin, and moreover had published more than anyone could possibly read, assuming that those who did not know those languages had no need of the knowledge of logic. Tridapale’s aim, in contrast, was to offer a brief, clear guide to the subject for the common reader.

It was not only in its language, however, that Tridapale’s *Loica* was original. Abandoning the two-part structure of Agricola’s *De inventione dialecticae*, Tridapale splits his work into three books, on each of the operations of the intellect (apprehension,



invention, and judgment), a division which was to become more common through the later sixteenth century. The first discusses simple elements (terms, categories); the second complex elements (theory of definition and proposition); and the third part the theory of reasoning and inference, including induction and demonstration. Although naturally drawing on the Aristotelian corpus, Tridapale often departs from a scholastic approach; Sgarbi suggests that there are elements of Aristotelian logic (such as the categories) which clearly do not especially interest him (see Sgarbi, p.137 and *passim*). On the other hand, he places great importance on the role of induction, which he attempts to keep separate from syllogism; as with the work as a whole, he is here concerned not with theoretical worth but with practical use.

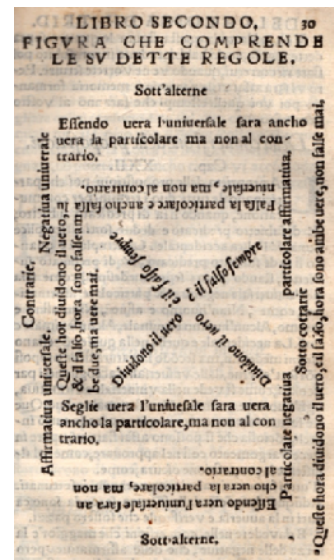
“Tridapale’s work can ... be seen to be entirely original in the history of logic. It is marked by a powerful conviction that knowledge must be structured scientifically upon principles which only logic can establish, and for this reason logic must be made accessible to all, because a greater number of people can gain knowledge and there can be a greater number of new discoveries: a genuine democratization of knowledge geared to progress” (Sgarbi, p. 153).

Very little is known of Tridapale; the dedication to the first edition states that he began work on his treatise in September 1544, and the work was dedicated to the Roman nobleman Antonio Orsini (died 1553). He appears to have lived in Mantua and Naples, and was referred to in a letter by Eugenio Cagnani as one of Mantua’s leading philosophers. Bettinell’s eighteenth century identification of him with Ludovico Tridapali, the Gonzaga ambassador to Venice, seems to have little to support it.

*For a study of Tridapale’s work in context, see M. Sgarbi, The Italian Mind: Vernacular Logic in Renaissance Italy (1540-1551), Leiden, Brill, 2014, pp. 127-153; USTC 861140, locating only one copy outside Italy, at the BL; of the 1547 issue, USTC finds further copies at Oxford (Bodleian and Pembroke), Cambridge (Trinity), and the BL outside Italy, with OCLC adding UCLA and the Folger.*

### *One Cardinal on Another*

**24. VALIER, Agostino.** VITA CAROLI BORROMEI Card. S. Praxedix Archiepiscopi Mediolani. Item opuscula duo Episcopus & Cardinalis ab Augustino Card. Veronae conscripta. Veronae, Apud Hieronymum Discipulum, MDLXXXVI [1586]. [with]: EPISCOPUS, Ab Augustino Valerio, episcopo Veronae, descriptus. Accessit Isidori Pelusiotae epistola, Brevis illa quidem, at plena officii curae episcopalis, a Petro Galensinio, Protonotario Apostolico, conversa. Veronae, Apud Hieronymum Discipulum, MDLXXXVI [1786]. [with]: CARDINALIS, ab Augustino Valerio episcopo Veronae, descriptus. Veronae, Apud Hieronymom Discipulum, MDLXXXVI [1586]. **£650**



FIRST EDITIONS. *Three works in one volume 4to, pp. [x], 72; [viii], 63, [1] blank; 40; with engraved printer's devices on titles, and woodcut initials; aside from occasional browning, clean and crisp throughout; with the library stamp of an unidentified London Jesuit college on title; in contemporary vellum.*

First edition of this early biography of St Charles Borromeo, published shortly after his death in 1584 by the reforming cardinal bishop of Verona, Agostino Valier (1531-1606), alongside two further works on the role of a bishop and a cardinal, which had first appeared in Milan in 1575.

A native of Venice, Valier became bishop of Verona in 1565, where he echoed the reforms started by Borromeo in Milan after his consecration as archbishop shortly before. His biography of Borromeo, then, is written from a sympathetic viewpoint, and draws on an extensive correspondence between the two men. After a brief note on his family background, special attention is given to Borromeo's part in the proceedings of the Council of Trent, at which Valier also played a role, and his work in Milan, where he 'set up a radical reformation of the see, tightening up the morals and manners of the clergy and laity, and making the work of the diocese more effective. He founded an order of Oblates (modeled on the Jesuits), established seminaries for the education of the clergy, and reorganized a Confraternity of Christian Doctrine for instructing children. ... His reforms provoked great hostility, but his influence was felt far beyond his diocese' (*ODotCC*, p. 324).

The other two works in this volume had been published a decade earlier, and were two of a number of similar works Valier had written principally for the Venetian aristocracy to prepare them for particular roles to which they might be called. These were among more than 200 works, including letters, eulogies, and treatises on philosophy, history, conduct, and more, which he composed both in his time as professor of philosophy at the Scuola di Rialto in Venice, and as Bishop of Verona.

*See the entry for Valier in the Encyclopedia of Renaissance Philosophy; outside continental Europe, OCLC records copies at Emory, Stanford, Illinois, and the British Library; of the 1575 editions of Episcopus and Cardinalis, OCLC records no copies outside the continent.*

*Girls! Eat up, and get some exercise*

**25. WETZLER, Johann Evangelist.** UEBER DIE PHYSISCHE SCHWÄCHE DER FRAUENZIMMER. Landshut, in der Anton Weber'schen Buchhandlung. 1801. £550





FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 48; with engraved title vignette and headpiece; clean and crisp throughout; in contemporary green wrappers; somewhat faded.

A very clean copy of this rare essay on the reasons for the physical weakness of women, by the German physician Johann Evangelist Wetzler (1774-1850).

With a note in the preface that he may stray from the subject at hand in order to address various prejudices that 'too often lead health and life to ruin', Wetzler seeks to address the belief that women are naturally physically weaker than men. Human strength, he holds, hangs on many factors, including diet and temperament; and this is equally true of women as it is of men. With this in mind, Wetzler examines the various physical effects of different types of food, of the wines of southern and central Europe, of spirits and brandies, beer, and coffee, and concludes that the influence of diet is one of the principal causes of female weakness, and that this is, in the present day, largely due to fashion, 'die Despottin Mode', who 'rules over women with an iron sceptre'. Is it no wonder that women are weak if they do not eat properly? Mothers do not help: 'Don't eat too much', they say to their daughters, 'otherwise you will become too strong'. Similarly, exercise, which can build up strength, is neglected; while strenuous exercise, ideally in warm fresh air, can go a long way to ensuring physical robustness (it is best to do this in the countryside, rather than in the city). However, 'already from early childhood, boys do more exercise than girls. While girls, in order to remain tender and untanned by the sun, dabble with lifeless dolls in the house, boys will walk, run, ride, dance, wrestle and swing under God's wide heavens.' Perhaps, Wetzler suggests, writers on education could encourage rather more exercise, and rather more food, for girls.

*COPAC records copies at the BL and the National Library of Scotland, with OCLC recording only electronic versions.*

