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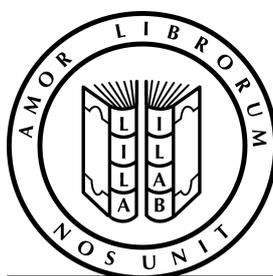
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## **A Catalogue of Books Under £2,000**

**2010**

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*You are always very welcome to visit our Mayfair premises.  
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disappointment*

**1. AEMYLIUS, Paulus.** *Historia delle cose di Francia.*

*Venice, Michele Tramezzino, 1549*

FIRST EDITION thus. 4to ff. [xxviii] 354[ ii]. Italic letter, woodcut printer's device of the Sybilline Oracle on title, another similar on blank verso of last, fine nine line historiated woodcut initials, two early autographs inked over on title, '1549' in contemp. hand at head, ms. press mark to f.f.e-p. ink stain to gutter and lower margin of ss1 and 2, very light marginal foxing in places, the occasional marginal thumb mark or stain. A very good, clean, well margined copy in contemporary limp vellum, yapp edges, early restoration to outer edge on upper cover. **£1,450**

*First Italian edition of Aemylius' interesting and pioneering history of the French Kings, and the first edition in the vernacular; the french translation of the latin by Regnart, published by Morel, did not appear until 1581. Aemylius published the first four volumes of his work in 1517, two following volumes in 1519, and dying in 1529 left materials for the compilation of the concluding four, undertaken by his friend and countryman Zavarizzi. The first edition of the whole work was published in 1539 by Vascosan, which was used for this translation. Aemylius, or Emilio, was a Veronese who, having made a reputation Italy, was called to France under Charles VIII to write a scholarly history of that country. Charles VIII, who appointed him 'orateur et chroniqueur du roi', in an outburst of royal literary enthusiasm, instructed him to write this chronicle of the Franks in the style of the classical historians, then flourishing in Italy and beginning to attract admirers in France. He became the first modern secular historian of the French monarchy and his concise and readable work achieved considerable popularity. The work is particularly good on French political, military and diplomatic history and as such is a major source book for the history of her neighbors, in particular England's. Divided into ten books, stretching from the fifth century to the death of Charles VIII in 1484, only the first six were actually completed by Aemylius; the last four were finished, but left in such disorder they needed to be rearranged for the press from the notes and material he left at his death; further material was added to subsequent editions by later hands. This beautifully printed edition has a large and most useful index.*

BM STC It C16. Graesse I 25. Not in Adams or Brunet.

**2. ANDERTON, Lawrence.** *The Protestants Apologie for the Roman Church.*

*[St. Omer, English College Press], 1608.*

4to. pp. [xxvi] 56 [iv] 57-751 [i.e. 756] [lxxii]. Roman and Italic letter. Woodcut initials and ornaments. Title page a bit browned and frayed at outer edge, touching one letter; two small holes to title and subsequent page affecting three letters, small waterstain to lower outer blank corner of a couple of prelims. A good, clean copy in contemporary polished calf, spine in 6 compartments, joints cracked, small chip at foot of spine. Title page inscription in early hand 'They [Protestants] that no man oppresse and defraud', Thomas Clerk's mid-18th century autograph at head of title 'ex dono Ri[chard] Lovelace' (shaved), mid-19th-century armorial bookplate of the Earls of Macclesfield on pastedown and armorial blindstamp to title. **£1,650**

*First edition thus. An expanded version of Brerely's 1604 'Apologie of the Roman Church'. Brerely was a pseudonym, and the true author is supposed to be the seminary priest Lawrence Anderton, though the text is sometimes attributed to James Anderton. It represents the beginnings of a new sort of controversial literature that aimed to refute its opponents using his, or his supporters', own words. This work aimed to establish Catholic claims "by the testimonies of the learned Protestants themselves". The original version proved "something of a sensation" on publication and was "frequently praised and imitated by subsequent Catholic apologists" (Milward). The work is particularly interesting for its accounts of the earlier reformation movements of Huss, Wyclif, Waldo and others and their distinction from Lutheran Protestantism, as well as its historical appeal to Englishmen that they and their kings lived and died in the Catholic faith, with numerous examples. A short but valuable bibliography of Protestant writers and their works precedes the text.*

*Thomas Clark was a favourite of the first Earl of Macclesfield, and also a lawyer. It has even been posited that he was his illegitimate son. Educated at Trinity Cambridge, he became Master of the Rolls in 1754. At his death, he left his monies and books to the then Earl.*

STC 3604.5; Milward, Religious Controversies of the Jacobean Age, 514; Lowndes I, p. 262.

**3. ARIOSTO, Lodovico.** Orlando Furioso in English Historical Verse...[with:] **HARRINGTON, Sir John.** The Most Elegant and Wittie Epigrams of Sir Iohn Harrington...

*London, G Miller for J. Parker, 1633-34.*

Folio. 2 works in one, separate t.p. to each. pp. [xviii] 423 [lv]. Roman letter, some Italic, double column. Architectural engraved t-p (Johnson, p. 7) with allegorical figures and medallion portraits of Ariosto and Harrington by Thomas Cockson (Hind I, p. 251), 46 full-page engraved plates illustrating text after Porro's edn. Venice 1584, 'Argument' to each book within ornate woodcut cartouche, floriated woodcut initials. C19 leather and gilt armorial bookplate of William Twopenny on pastedown, another monogrammed with 'Brackenburn' on fly, pencil autograph "Douglas Grant, London 21 May 1946" above. First t-p fractionally dusty, light age yellowing, occasional insignificant marginal thumb mark and light waterstain, one or two side notes fractionally trimmed. Generally a very good copy in diced Russia, c. 1800, covers double gilt ruled in a panel design, spine, expertly rebaced and remounted, with gilt ruled double raised bands, gilt ruled in panelled compartments, a.e.g. **£1,950**

*An handsome copy of the third edition, with plates in excellent dark impression. Harrington was a well-known wit and man of the world, serving in the court of Elizabeth I. "His epigrams began to pass current, and he enlivened the court by his sallies, which were not always adapted to a fastidious taste. Among other things, he translated for the amusement of the court ladies the story of Giocondo from...Ariosto's 'Orlando Furioso', and his translation was handed about in manuscript till it fell into the hands of the queen. She reprimanded Harrington for corrupting the morals of her ladies by translating the least seemly part of*

*Ariosto's work, and ordered him as a punishment to leave the court for his country house till he had made a translation of the whole. To this we owe the translation of the 'Orlando Furioso' which was first published in folio in 1591, and reissued in 1607 and 1634. It is written in the same stanza as the original and is easy and flowing" (DNB). Orlando Furioso, after its publication in 1532, became one of the most influential works in Western literature and heavily influenced Spenser's 'The Fairie Queene', which in turn was probably a source for one of the plots in Shakespeare's Much Ado About Nothing (Hero/Claudio/Don John). The work was also an influence on Lope de Vega in Spain and Jean de la Fontaine in France. Harrington's English translation was the first; others followed, including William Huggins' and Henry Boyd's in 1757 and 1784. Sir Sidney Colvin comments that the title page is the "earliest instance signed by an Englishman of the combination of literary portrait with architectural and emblematic decoration, and the prototype for all...the same kind executed during the next fifty years" (Colvin, English Engravings).*

STC 748, STC 12778. Pforzheimer 447 (first edition). Lowndes III, 997. Grolier, Langland to Prior, 131. "The epigrams, originally published separately in 1615, were included in this edition of "Orlando Furioso" for the first time."

#### 4. **ARISTOTLE.** *Politicorum ad Nicomachum.*

*Venice, Geronimo Scoto, 1542. [with]*

*Oeconomicorum.*

*Venice, Geronimo Scoto, 1540.*

8vo. ff. 195 [i]. + pp. [vi] 41 [i] + ff. 26 [ii]. 1st work Roman letter, second Roman and Greek. Woodcut printer's device of Peace on Earth on both t-ps, woodcut device with palm, olive branch, anchor, and 'SOS' on last of *Oeconomicorum*, fine large woodcut initials with arms (i.a. Medici) in *Politicorum*. Sm. excision in blank portion of first t-p sympathetically restored at back, interesting and extensive contemp. ms. marginalia in Latin. A good, crisp copy in contemp. vellum, some worming at the base of spine, ties missing.

**£1,450**

*A very rare edition of Leonardo (Aretino) Bruni's version of Aristotle's Politics, and of Bernardino Donato's version of Aristotle's Economics, which had also been translated by Bruni and published c1471. Donato mentions the latter in his preface to the work. The eight books of the Politics contain Aristotle's idea that the state was developed naturally by the grouping of families in villages, and of villages in a state, for the purpose of securing for the citizens a good and self-sufficient life. He discusses citizenship, classifies existing constitutions, and recognises the advantages of a limited democracy, although he thinks that the best form of government is either an enlightened monarchy, or an aristocracy of virtuous men. Books 4-6 deal with historical states; 7 and 8 contain the discussion of the ideal state. Each book is introduced by an useful outline by Raffaello Maffei. The first books of the Economics deal with the relationship between man and woman, the second contains historical examples. This is followed by the original Greek text. Leonardo Bruni (1369-1444) was born at Arezzo, the birthplace of Petrarch. He learnt Greek in Florence under*

*Chrysoloras, and his fame as a latinist led to his being a papal secretary from 1405 to 1415, and chancellor of Florence from 1427 to his death. His reputation, however, rests on his translations from the Greek. Beginning with Demosthenes, he subsequently provided versions of works of Aeschines, Plutarch, Xenophon, and Plato. The much admired translation of the Politics was prompted by the admiration for his Ethics expressed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. He used a manuscript obtained from Constantinople by Palla Strozzi, probably comparing it with the manuscript in possession of his friend Filelfo. According to Sandys, 'Bruni describes the original as an opus magnificum ac plane regium, and he had good reason to be proud of a free and flowing version that made the Greek masterpiece intelligible to the Latin scholars of Europe.'* [cit. infr.].

Politicorum: Index Aurel. 108.059 (4 copies only). See Sandys II pp. 45-46. Not in BM STC, Adams, Brunet, Graesse, or Dibdin. Oeconomicorum: Index Aurel. 108.000 (3 copies only). Not in BM STC, Adams, Brunet, Graesse, Dibdin, Goldsmith Canney/Gibbs, or Kress Barucci/Carpenter.

#### **5. BARCLAY, John.** Euphormionis Lusini.

*Oxford, Henry Cripps 1634.*

FIRST EDITION thus 12mo. pp. [x] 782. Roman and italic letter, woodcut decorations and initials, t-p with small woodcut vignette. Light age-yellowing, first and final ll. leather-stained and repaired at edges only, nevertheless a good copy in contemp. English calf, spine remounted, a.e.r., occasional contemporary marginal readers' marks, final page with mid-C17 note in blank space "For Robert Watson. John Andrew is comming with 8 or 9 Pack and hee cannot reach Carlile til Friday, and hee desires you to keepe any packs that are going to Scotland til hee come". List in same hand of English and Scottish towns and name Walter Michael on inside back cover, inside front cover with further notes in same hand (crossed out), t-p with faint contemporary autograph. **£550**

*First English edition, with Part 5 by C. Morissot (pseud. 'Alitophilus'). The volume comprises firstly the two part 'Satyricon', an attack on the Jesuits and the Duke of Lorraine by this half-French Scottish catholic, who defended the king against papal supremacy. The 'Satyricon', which appeared first in Paris, 1605-7, attracted much obloquy in Europe, and so Barclay wrote the 'Apologia' defending it, which follows. His fourth part is the 'Icon Animorum', a sketch of the character of the chief European nations, which is valued as a geographical work (see below). Morissot's addition is a further and violent attack on Jesuitism. Barclay's writings were frequently printed abroad, largely in Paris, Amsterdam and Germany (see Shaaber pp. 17-18); a foreign edition of the first four parts with a fake London imprint preceded this (STC 1396.5).*

*The 'Icon Animorum', "based on the expressed principle that 'there is a proper Spirit to every region which doth in a manner shape the studies and manners of the inhabitants', derives from Hippocrates rather than from the French philosopher [Bodin]. Nevertheless, if it lacks science, the work does contain a lively description of contemporary modes and manners in Europe and the Near East. In order to bring it before a wider circle of readers the original was translated into the vernacular by the would-be poet laureate Thomas May, under*

*the title of The Mirror of Minds" (Taylor, Late Tudor and Early Stuart Geography 1583-1650, p. 134). In the Americas, Columbus' discoveries are noted, Spanish domination of the new-found continent commented on and there is an extended description (with poem) of the post-prandial smoking of tobacco.*

*The ms. notes at the beginning and end of this copy show it was used in the conveying of messages, or supplies, between England and Scotland.*

STC 1397. Madan 1634:2. Alden 634/12. Lowndes I p. 112n. "Barclay published an account of the Gunpowder plot, which will be found at the end of his Satyricon".

**6. BARDI, Girolamo** Dichiaratione di tutte le istorie, che si contengono nei quadri posti nouamente nelle Sale dello Scrutinio, & del Gran Consiglio, del Palagio Ducale della Serenissima Republica di Vinegia.

*Venice: Felice Valgrisio, 1587*

FIRST EDITION 8vo. ff. [viii] 64. Italic letter, some Roman. Woodcut printer's device of hands grasping a caduceus to t-p, woodcut initials. Very light foxing to first few leaves. A very good, clean copy in C17 Italian vellum, ms title to spine, edges speckled red. **£1,950**

*First edition of Girolamo Bardi's important guide to the paintings in the Palazzo Ducale in Venice; the work is very rare, only one copy (Cambridge UL) is recorded in Adams. Little is known of Bardi's life, save that he came from a prominent Florentine family, which produced a number of authors and scholars. The present work is dedicated to Giovanni I Cornaro (1551-1629; Doge from 1625).*

*In 1577, a huge fire damaged the Sala dello Scrutinio and the Great Council Chamber in the Palazzo Ducale, causing serious structural damage and destroying numerous important paintings. Architectural reconstruction work was completed by 1579-1580, and a committee was formed to commission new works of art and devise the iconographic programme which they should follow. Bardi was a member of this committee; the present work reveals not only his 'insider knowledge' of the practical implementation of the restoration project, but also his deep appreciation of art and the care with which the new decorative schema was devised. Many of the paintings from this mass commissioning were inevitably workmanlike, never wholly adequate replacements for the lost works by artists such as Gentile da Fabriano, Pisanello, Alvise Vivarini, Carpaccio, Bellini, Pordenone and Titian. But there were also inspired and innovative choices, such as the new works by Tintoretto, Bassano and Paolo Veronese. (The restoration programme lasted many years, and some famous works, such as Tintoretto's Paradise, were produced long after Bardi's preliminary report.)*

*In the present work, Bardi describes the circumstances of the fire, and the reorganisation of the two rooms worst affected, the Sala dello Scrutinio and the Great Council Chamber. His detailed description of the new pictures, recording celebrated Venetian victories, essentially provides a potted version of the key events of Venetian history, as conceived by the rulers of the late sixteenth century. In addition to the historical paintings, Bardi also describes the portraits of the Doges, a permanent record of whose likeness was a consequence of office. The*

*art historical interest of the account is increased by the fact that Bardi explains the physical layout of the rooms, with details of where each painting was hung in relation to its fellows, allowing us to reconstruct the precise appearance and disposition of the galleries at this period.*

Not in BM STC Italian; Adams B 195; Edit-on line 35765; Cicogna 4669; Schlosser-Magnino 369; not in Fowler.

7. **BARGAGLI, Girolamo.** Dialogo de Giuochi che nelle vegghe sansesi si usano di fare. Del Materiale Intronato.

*Siena, per Luca Bonetti, 1572.*

FIRST EDITION. 4to. pp. 223 (i). Italic letter. Woodcut printer's device on title, 'Romulus and Remus' device on verso of last, large woodcut historiated initials and ornaments, contemporary autograph at lower blank margin of title "Roberto Serafio", another illegible at sides. General light age yellowing, some light mostly marginal spotting. A good copy in contemporary vellum over boards, all edges speckled blue. **£1,850**

*Rare first edition of this most interesting work on 'Giuochi' the recreational games played by the Italian Renaissance intelligensia and nobility described by Bargagli in his introduction thus: "a festive activity of a light hearted, amorous company in which upon a playful or clever proposal made by one person acting as author or guide of the game, the others all do or say something each different from the other: and this is done for the purpose of pleasure or entertainment". He also distinguishes 'Giuochi' from gambling and from 'burla, e scherzo'. Bargagli's authorship is indicated by his accademic pseudonym 'Materiale Intronato' from the Siennese 'Accademia degli Intronati' (The Academy of the Bewildered) established in 1525 to write plays and study language and literature. Ascanio Pipino wrote a narrative account in 1566 of a game described in this work, the "ABC" game, played in the house of Barbara Calina. The participants, four ladies and four gentlemen, are each assigned a letter of the alphabet and must tell a story describing a trip he or she has taken, naming the city, the inn, the innkeeper, and a garden visited, and in the garden a nymph, an animal and a tree in which the bird sings a song; each of these items must begin with the assigned letter. This work describes 129 such games and their variants, with a useful index at the beginning. It is also of interest in its references to other 'games' such as the card game of Tarot. The origin of Italian sixteenth century Giuochi go back, through Boccaccio and other 'novellatori' to the Provencal 'tenzon' or 'Joc-partit', and were played in the evening. Castiglione's 'Courtier' describes such games in which the company gathered after diner in the chambers of the Duchess of Urbino and are said to have played almost every evening. Bargagli, a Siennese lawyer and writer, is perhaps best known for his authorship of the Comedy 'La Pellegrina' performed at the Medici wedding of 1589: this work is dedicated to Isabella de Medici. A good copy providing wonderful insight into the recreations of sixteenth century Italians. BM STC It. C16. p. 426. (under Materiale). Adams B198. Graesse I p. 292. Brunet II 666. 'ouvrage singulier'. Gamba 1237.*

8. **BARTOLI Cosimo.** Del modo di misurare le distantie, le superficie, i corpi, le piante, le prouincie, le prospettiuë, & tutte le altre cose terrene, che possono occorrere a gli huomini, secondo le regole d'Euclide, & de gli altri piu lodati scrittori.

*Venice, per Francesco Franceschi Sanese, 1589*

4to (in eights). ff. 145 (iii) and two fld. plates. Italic letter, some Roman. Title within splendid woodcut architectural border with figures and the arms and devices of Cosimo de' Medici, (the dedicatee), medallion portrait of Bartoli in woodcut frame on recto of A<sup>2</sup>, one hundred and sixty two woodcuts in text of various sizes, some full page, two folding plates, five pages of tables, woodcut floriated initials and ornaments, typographical headpieces. Very occasional light marginal spotting. A very good, well margined copy, crisp and clean, in contemporary vellum over boards, spine with deliberately half-exposed raised bands, tail corners and corner edges a little worn. **£1,850**

*Second edition, a near exact copy of the first of 1564, of Bartoli's most important and influential work, treating mensuration, profusely and charmingly illustrated throughout with detailed woodcuts. Bartoli, unusually for his time, lists at the beginning of the work his various sources. His own reputation as a mathematician rests on this work, despite the fact that a close comparison of his text and diagrams and those of the sources he acknowledges prove the book to be little more than a translation. In fairness he did not claim anything more than the merit of having produced a synthesis of contemporary thinking on the subject for the benefit of a vernacular reading public. The most important of these sources is the Protomathesis of Oronce Fine; four books out of six of the 'Del modo di misurare' are based on this. Book one concerns the measurement of heights, depths and distances using instruments such as the quadrant, geometric square, carpenter's square and 'Jacob's staff', mostly translated from Fine's Geometrica with details taken from Alberti's 'Ludi Matematici'. He also added material on the use of the astrolabe not dealt with by Fine. Books two and three are on plane and solid geometry based on Fine but with minor additions from Durer's 'Underweysung der Messung'. Book four is devoted to aspects of cartographical surveying and deals with the construction and use of the compass and is perhaps the most interesting and original of this work. It is partly translated from Gemma Frisius' important treatise 'Libellus de locorum describendorum'. Books five and six are on geometry and arithmetic, again based on Fine's 'Arithmetica' with minor details culled from Rojas Sarmiento and a reference to the table of proportions from Carlo Lenzoni'.*

*Bartoli (1503-1572) was an Italian diplomat and philologist as well as mathematician. He worked and lived in Rome and Florence as secretary to Cardinal Giovanni de' Medici and diplomatic agent for Duke Cosimo I. He was a friend of architect and writer Giorgio Vasari, and helped him prepare his Vite for publication. As a member of the Florentine Academy he translated Durer's 'Underweysung der Messung' which was never published, but whose favorable reception encouraged him in the composition of the present work. Bartoli's importance as a synthesizer and popularizer has long been acknowledged. A very good copy of an influential work. BM STC C16 It. p.73. Riccardi I p. 90. Smith,*

Rara Arithmetica p. 315. "Although the book is on practical mensuration the libro sexto is upon square cube root." Honeyman, 229 "the fourth book deals with the construction and use of the compass". Mortimer, Italy, 45 (first edition).

**9. BECON Thomas.** Anthologia Lactantii ... elegantissimas sententias.

Lyon, Clement Baudin 1558

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. pp. (xvi) 246 (viii). Roman letter, woodcut initials and headpieces. First and last few ll. distinctly yellowed, occasional much lighter yellowing in text. In contemporary Spanish vellum, edges speckled red. "Este Tomas Becono es autor condenado" and "Damnatum Authorem, sed in hoc opere [permissionem]..." in contemporary inquisitor's hands on t-p. **£1,750**

*First edn. of a very rare anthology of passages drawn from Lactantius on a variety of subjects including demons, the Devil, magic, spirits and ghosts, images, the nature of man and his different conditions and types and the nature of evil and its different manifestations, of sin, virtue, wisdom, philosophy, etc.; the text is preceded by a detailed index. Becon (1512-1567), a Norfolk man, educated at S. John's, Cambridge was ordained in 1538 despite his pronounced attraction for the teachings of the reformers, becoming a disciple of Latimer. All his books (he was a prolific writer) were successively proclaimed as heretical by a still doctrinally orthodox Henretian church. He prospered greatly under Edward VI, however, becoming chaplain to Cranmer and the Protector, Somerset and one of the six preachers at Canterbury Cathedral. On the accession of Mary, Becon was briefly arrested as a 'seditious preacher' and ejected from his living on account of his marriage; whereupon he took up residence in the more congenial atmosphere of Strasburg. In 1555 in London his books were banned by proclamation. But his trials were short, he returned to England on Elisabeth's accession and was restored to his benefices. The present work is remarkable for its 18 page dedication (from Marburg, 1557) to Alexander Neville whom Becon probably knew from Canterbury (where Nevilles' father lived and his brother Thomas was Dean), in which Becon sets out his personal creed on writing, learning and scholarly works. Neville was an appropriate addressee. He was a protestant scholar of note, author of the official account of Kett's rebellion and successively secretary to Archbishops Parker, Grindal and Whitgift. It is surprising to find such a book printed in France and owned in C16th Spain, but as the ms on the title indicates, although the author was generally condemned, the work itself was permitted, containing nothing objectionably protestant. Nevertheless it is rare. Not in BM. STC. Fr. Adams B 440. Shaaber B 363. Baudrier V p. 25.*

**10. BEDE, The Venerable.** Ecclesiasticae historiae gentis Anglorum

Antwerp, Joannes Gravius, 1550.

Folio, pp. (viii) 263 (xiii). Roman letter, printer's device on t-p and verso of last, 2 attractive series of initials one historiated, the other black on white strapwork. T-p a little foxed, upper outer blank corner of a few final ll. slightly soiled, a good

clean copy in 17th C calf, double-ruled gilt borders, rebacked, spine gilt, armorial bookplate c.1900 on front pastedown. **£1,950**

*First complete edition of Bede's (673-735) great ecclesiastical history of the English people, supplying the hitherto unpublished conclusion to chapter 24 and with the benefit of a very useful sequential epitome (there is no index or contents table) as well as the first bibliography of the author's works. "Bede...was the greatest English historian of the Middle Ages. it is therefore not surprising that his most important work - and certainly the one with the strongest appeal to laymen - should have been one of the first historical books to be printed... a comprehensive history of the Anglo-Saxon tribes, was completed in 731 and its fame soon spread far and wide .... manuscripts of the Historia Ecclesiastica were in many monasteries of the Rhine and Moselle regions." PMM p10 on the 1st edn. Bede was a natural historian. Up to the arrival of Augustine he draws mainly on earlier written sources; from 596 onwards he uses both documents and oral intelligence. However, he was very particular at recording the name and description of his informants, carefully weighed their credibility and distinguished the values of the reports of eye witnesses and those who merely repeated what they had heard. Moreover, Bede was a gentle, cultivated and sympathetic man, free from prejudice, with a love of truth and fairness; to cap it all he was a wonderful story-teller. He was also very well read. He knew Latin, understood Greek, and was acquainted with Hebrew. In his writings, he quotes Homer, Lucretius, Virgil, Ovid, Horace, Terence and many other classical writers. He was familiar with much patristic literature, mathematics and the physical sciences and he was a renowned teacher. How far were his accomplishments from the conventional picture of the ignorant and superstitious monk of the "Dark Ages".*

BM STC Dutch p19. Graesse I p321. Lowndes I 143. "A fine and scarce book," DNB of this edition.

**11. BIBLE.** Containing the Old Testament and the New.

*London, Bonham Norton and John Bill 1627*

12mo. 544 unnumbered ll., (\*2), A-Z, Aa-Xx 12. Double column, Roman letter, general title and sep. title to New Testament both within stunning architectural border, the Tetragrammaton above in triangular glory, an altar and a soldier and religious praying beneath, King David with harp at foot (McKerrow and Ferguson 272); small woodcut initials, colophon with printer's ornaments. Tiny marginal tear from blank fore edge of t-p, very light age browning, the odd ink or rust spot. Autograph (c. 1800) of Jeanette Rion on fly, another earlier partially inked over at foot of t-p; a good copy in C17th English crimson goatskin, covers with outer border of double gilt rules and dentelles, inner border ditto with corner pieces, double ruled central panel with matching dentelle border surrounding large lace work ornament with 'fan' cornerpieces, all gilt. Spine with double ruled dentelle border, surrounding central rectangular compartment with double ruled and pointillé borders, enclosing ornaments, again all gilt. Marbled pastedowns, slight wear but unrestored, a.e.g., remains of clasps. **£1,950**

*An apparently unique variant of this popular Carolean Bible based on that of Geneva. Herbert 408 records a 12mo of 1627 but it is significantly smaller, 138x80mm, so the text would be very severely cropped. Herbert 406 and 407 are the only other 1627 Bibles recorded but the former is a square 4to and clearly can be excluded. The latter is stated as 8vo, which the present volume is not, and it is a significantly different shape 155x99mm in the Herbert copy, i.e. much squarer, much more 8vo. Even if one assumes that the Herbert copy of the 1627 12mo is cut very short and/or wrongly measured still it is recorded as dated 1626 on the NT title and colophon whereas our copy is dated 1627 throughout. However our copy collates exactly as the 1626/27 12mo, absent the last 5 gatherings. A very handsome and unrestored contemporary binding, somewhat French in style of decoration but incorporating elements that suggest London bindings by Lord Herbert of Cherbury's binder of the 1630's. Altogether an interesting and attractive volume.*

STC 2280.5 variant? (Univ. of Chicago copy only). Herbert 408 variant? (ditto).

**12. BONIFACE VIII.** Sextus decretalium liber...in Lugdunensi coniclio editus...*Paris, Joannes Kerbriand, 1531* [with:] Clementinarum Constitutionum liber. *Paris, Joannes Parvi, 1531* [and:] Extravagantes communes a diversis Romanis Pontificibus...*Paris, [J. Kerbriand], 1531* [and:] Extravagantes seu constitutions viginti: a Joanne XXII edite...*Paris, J. Kerbriand, 1531.*

4 works in 1, 8vo. ff. 78 [ii]; 36; 44; 20. Lettre Batârde, double column in red and black throughout, first and second titles within elaborate woodcut borders of jesters, fools, grotesques and foliage, full page printed diagram on last leaf of first work, fine woodcut initials in several series, summaries indicated with a charming red finger. One or two inksplashes here and there, a few very light spots to some leaves, a very good and clean copy in contemporary French calf gilt, covers with central floral tool within a gilt- and blind-ruled frame and fleurons at corners, narrow tear with lack to front cover, two wormholes, small parts of spine lacking, joints cracked. Early underlinings, early ms motto in blank portion of title 'In valesta vera virtus' and 'Joannes' in the same hand on final page, contemporary ex-libris at head of title page of the Capuchins of Valence, 19th-century library stamp of a French seminary beneath. **£1,750**

*Early editions of four very popular texts of canon law, including the Decretals of Boniface VIII, one of the greatest jurists of his age. Although printed with their own title pages and sold separately, these works are sometimes preserved together, as here. Boniface VIII's decretals were first published in 1465, these works were published together in Basel in 1511 in folio; these are reimpressions of the Paris editions of 1523.*

*Decretals are Papal letters that formulate decisions in ecclesiastical law. These make up most of the 'Corpus Juris'. They cover such topics as the ordination and privileges of priests and the election of bishops; the sacraments, including baptism (with a woodcut table of impediments) and the veneration of relics. The first text is the great work on canon law by Boniface VIII, who added a great deal to ecclesiastical legislation, which came to be known as the Liber Sextus (the Decretals of Gregory IX (1239) had consisted of five books). The Liber Sextus is*

*glossed by Giovanni d'Andrea, one of the greatest canonists of his age, and the woodcut illustration on the final page is his 'Arbor Consanguinitatis'. The second text is by Clement V, who inaugurated the Avignon Papacy, after the condemnation of Boniface VIII as a heretic under pressure from the French King, Philip the Fair. The Extravagantes are the collections of decretals that were not included in any of the three official collections of decretals (including the Liber Sextus); they should be found in all complete editions of the Corpus Juris Canonici. When John XXII (1316-1334) published the decretals known as the Clementines, there already existed some pontifical documents, obligatory upon the whole Church but not included in the Corpus Juris; hence these decretals were called Extravagantes. In 1325 Zenselinus de Cassanis added a gloss to twenty constitutions of Pope John XXII, and named this collection Viginti Extravagantes pap Joannis XXII. The others were known as "Extravagantes communes", a title given to the collection by Jean Chappuis in the Paris edition of the Corpus Juris. He adopted the systematic order of the official collections of canon law, and classified in a similar way the Extravagantes commonly met with in the editions of the Corpus Juris.*

*All four texts in this edition are rare: COPAC records one copy only of all four together (at Glasgow), and only one copy has sold at auction in the last 30 years; RLG records one copy only of three of the texts (at Harvard) and none of the Extravagantes communes.*

Adams B-2440 (part I only); Index Aureliensis 122.004 (part I only); not in BM STC Fr., Brunet or Graesse.

**13. BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER [Spanish].** Liturgia Inglesa. O Libro del Rezado publico, de la administracion de los sacramentos, y otros Ritos y ceremonias de la Yglesia de Ingalaterra,

*Augustae Trinobantum, [London, Norton & Bill, 1623]*

FIRST EDITION. 4to. pp. [536]. A-F4 : A-Z4, Aa-Qq4; A-Y4 [last bank]. Roman letter, woodcut cross on title, numerous historiated and floriated woodcut initials in various sizes, woodcut and typographical headpieces, early autographs of 'H Slingsby' and 'W Wingfielde' on title, early acquisition note on recto of last blank '28th September from M. Elvis at London road, for 50 :. m ioo:' armorial bookplate of Jacob P.R. Lyell, typed bibliographical notes tipped onto front endpaper by "A.V. 1920". Title a little dusty margins a bit cropped, just touching a few running headlines, else a good copy in early C20 vellum over boards, morocco labels gilt on spine. **£1,850**

*First edition of this rare Book of common Prayer translated, from a Latin fourth 'Jacobean' Book of Common Prayer, into Spanish by Fernando (also known as John) de Texada, a former Dominican, shortly after the Hampton Court conference of 1604. Texada became a prebendary of Hereford Cathedral, and wrote treatises against Roman Catholic teaching, as well as a biography of Thomas Carrascon, to whom Texada's translation has often been attributed. Texada was a protégé of John Williams, Archbishop of York, who underwrote the translation, possibly in connection with the proposed marriage of Prince Charles to the Infanta Maria of Spain. Williams, at his own cost, had also procured a*

*translation of the Liturgy of the Church of England into French. To help accomplish the Spanish translation he studied Spanish, and within ten weeks he was able not only to read works in that language, but to converse with the Spanish ambassador. He was anxious to let the Spaniards see the character of English worship; as Heylyn says ('Laud' pp. 104) "This was very seasonably done; for till that time the Spaniards had been made to believe by their priests and Jesuits that when the English had cast off the Pope they had cast off all religion also". John Hacket (1592-1670), lord bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, states in his posthumous biography of Archbishop Williams, (Vol. I, pp. 126,) that the translation was made "by the Procurement and Cost of the Lord-Keeper [Bishop Williams]; the Translator was John Taxada, the Author of the Treatise called Hispanus Conversus, a good Scholar, once a Dominican, whom his Patron that set him on work secured to our Church with a Benefice, and good Prebend". The exact date of Publication is uncertain; it may have been any time between 1612 and 1623. The numerals on the title can be deciphered in different ways. The 'Spanish Match' was not proposed until 1617 and was dropped the next year, but the calendar in Taxada's version begins at 1615, and the names of the Royal family that are mentioned and omitted suggest an even earlier date. Almost a hundred years passed before another translation appeared in 1707.*

STC 16434. ESTC S108729. Palau 139090. Darlow and Moule 8476n.

14. **BOUILLE, Pierre.** *Brefve Histoire de l'Invention & Miracles de L'image Nostre Dame de Foy....*

*A Liege, Jean Ovwerx 1623*

8vo. (xii) pp.104(xii) Roman letter with italic, typographical headpieces and large decorative woodcut tail piece with Latin motto, repeated several times throughout incl. verso of last blank, floral initials. T-p with nice woodcut of the Madonna and Child, early ex libris at foot, a good, clean, thick paper copy in contemporary violet paper boards, slightly defective at head and tail of spine and fore edge of lower cover. **£985**

*Apparently the fifth edition of of a very scarce popular book first printed in 1620, regarding the miracles at Foy, in the Belgian province of Dinant. A woodcutter discovered a statue of the Virgin inside an oak tree, which caused much excitement first regionally and later further afield as reports of miracles attributed to it spread. The work is divided into three parts; the first is the history of how the statue was found, and a description of the tree, the second describes the miracles in detail from the earliest in 1609 to the end of 1621, over fifty in total (with the names and occupations of witnesses) and very varied, from epilepsy, to fever, the plague and even a Bernadin monk who could not sing; the third comprises a conclusion. After the conclusion Bouille include a useful table of chapters and their contents, and also a complete index of all the parts of the body cured with page references. The statue is also described in detail; a little over ten inches high, the Child holding an apple, being made of a ceramic called 'terre blanchastre', this makes its survival even more amazing as it was only slightly damaged and able to be repaired with wax. The work is dedicated to Prince Ferdinand elector of Cologne and bishop of Liege where the book was*

printed. There is an approbation to the "Grand Vicaire" of Liege from one of his subordinates, Pierre Stevart, Vicaire de Liege dated the 27th May 1620, declaring that Pierre Bouille was the Jesuit Rector at Dinant near Foy and a reputable source. There has been renewed interest in this little statue since the second World War, when the little village of Foy marked the limit of the advances of the German armies in their great final counter attack ("the Battle of the Bulge") in 1944.

Not in BM STC Fr C17, Graesse, Brunet. NUC lists two other editions, both at Dayton. The Bibliotheque Royale has an edition of 1624.

15. **BRENTELE, Berterello. dalle [pseud.]**. Poesie in lingua Rustica Padovana...

*Venice, Daniel Bissuccio, 1612.*

FIRST EDITION. 4to, 4 parts in one. pp. [viii] 132 [ii]. Roman and Italic letter. Printer's device on title, three full-page woodcut illustrations, section titles, text within double typographical border, ornate foliate woodcut initials and ornaments. Title a little soiled in blank margins, a little marginal thumbmarking to some leaves, very light dampstain to lower outer corners, otherwise a very good, clean, crisp and fresh copy in its contemporary brown speckled paper wrappers, a little worn. Contemporary ex-libris in lower blank portion of t.p. (illegible). **£1,750**

*First edition of this rare collection of madrigals and pseudo-Ariostean pieces in the Paduan dialect. The three pieces 'Sbravamente Scorezza', 'Zerbin e la Bella', and 'Rolando fastubio' are imitations of Ariosto's 'Bradamante irata', 'Isabella e Zerbino' and 'Orlando addolorato', probably (according to Melzi) by the Paduan patrician Antonio Buzzaccarino. The fine, detailed Renaissance woodcuts are copied from the illustrated editions of Ariosto's 'Orlando furioso' published by Vincenzo Valgrisi, presenting complex themes in images crowded with non-linear narrative action. This edition is rare, and Melzi identifies only one other, an 8vo edition containing 'Bradamante irata' only, which Agnelli and Ravegnani were unable to locate. A very attractive copy in its original paper covers, a rare state.*

BM STC 17th-C It. p. 146; Agnelli-Ravegnani, Edizioni Ariostee, II, p. 261, "assai rara"; Melzi, Dizionario di opera anonime e pseudonime, I, p. 218; not in Cicogna; RLG locates one copy only (Harvard) as does COPAC (BL).

16. **[BURTON, Henry and PRYNNE, William]** A Divine Tragedie lately acted, or a Collection of sundry memorable examples of Gods judgements upon Sabbath-breakers.

*[Amsterdam, J. F. Stam], 1636*

FIRST EDITION, first issue. 4to. pp. (x) 46 (ii). Roman letter, quotations and sidenotes in Italic. Woodcut initials and headpieces including a fine historiated initial C. General light age yellowing, small worm trail to upper margin on first eight ll. just touching one letter on title, marginal ink splash on title (neat repair at gutter) and A2, lower margin cut quite close cropping catchword on p. 46., C17

marginalia. A good copy in half calf over early blue marbled paper boards, spine and corners restored. **£1,450**

*Burton (1578 - 1648) Puritan divine, educated at St. John's College Cambridge, Clerke of the Closet to Prince Charles, was sacked for having presented Charles with a letter inveighing against the popish tendencies of Neile and Laud. He then conducted aggressive warfare against Episcopal practices from his pulpit, in St Mathews church on Friday street. His writings earned him a few short sojourns in the Fleet, but he was always released, until 1636, when he was imprisoned, tried for sedition, striped of his ministry and degrees, sentenced to the pillory, where he had his ears cropped. On his release, by order of Parliament in 1640, he was restored to his ministry, where, as Marsden put it "it was not in the power of malice to desire, or of ingenuity to suggest, a weekly spectacle so hurtful to the Royal cause as that of Burton preaching without his ears."*

*This pamphlet was Burton's second broadside against the "Declaration for Sports" (issued in 1617 by James I, listing the sports that were permitted on Sundays and other holy days). The eight page preface to the reader by William Prynne denounces in thunderous tones those people "Which have presumed to daunce, worke or travell, on the Lord's holy day", which Burton follows up with a gruesome (and highly amusing) list of examples of people punished by the Lord for breaking the Sabbath. This list is remarkable for its detail, giving wonderful insight into the way the ordinary people of England amused themselves on Sunday. Examples such as "a Miller at Churchdowne, neere Gloucester, would needs...keepe a Soleme Whitsun ale, for which he had made large preparation and provision, even of threescore dozen of cheescakes, ...When prayer and sermon were ended, the Drumbe is struck up, the pieces discharged, the musicians play and the rowt fall a dancing, till the evening". Other examples range from "men presuming to play at football upon the yce on the river Trent", erecting May and "summer-pole", dancing "Morris daunces", brewing beer, "Whitsun and Summer ales", bell ringing, to "play at a sport called fives" or "a younge man neere Bow, going to swimme in the river, on Essex side" or at Twyford in Buckinghamshire "a fellow playing at cudgels" and "sundry youths playing at catt". All of whom incur God's wrath and punishment; usually death. The examples feel very real and were probably collected by Burton from Puritan preachers in and around London (where most examples are taken). Contrary to its aims it presents a lively picture of everyday life in Stuart England, and reflects the resentment felt by most ordinary people to Puritan restrictions on people's leisure activities on the Sabbath.*

*Formely the whole work was attributed to Prynne but Prynne himself claimed only authorship of the preface and ascribed the rest to Burton.*

STC. 4140.7, first issue "examples given out of order". Lowndes 1987. (under Prynne). Not in Pforzheimer.

17.[**CALVI François de**] Histoire generale des larrons divisee en trois livres. I. Contenant les cruautez & meschancetez des volleurs. II. Des ruses & subtiliez des coupeurs de bourses. III. Les finesses, tromperies, & stratagemes des filous. Rouen, chez Jaques Cailloüe, 1639

8vo. three vols in one. pp. (viii) 270 ; (xvi) 209 (i) ; (viii) 236 (iv) [last two leaves blank.] Roman letter, woodcut ornaments on all three titles, woodcut initials, head and tail pieces, faint early armorial stamp on title, very occasional light spotting, original printing flaw on Kk3 resulting in slight loss of text. A very good copy in early nineteenth century French polished calf by Bozérien Jeune, spine richly gilt in compartments, green morocco title label gilt, covers bordered with a double gilt file and gilt dentelle roll, inner dentelles gilt, all edges gilt **£1,850**

*Rare edition of this hugely popular work on the history of thieves, con men, pickpockets, and murderers and the second complete. The first part had been published in 1623, the second and third parts in 1625, an English translation was published in 1638, and further collected editions until 1709. Two other editions appeared at Rouen in the same year by L'Oyselet and J. Berthelin respectively, it is probably a shared imprint. We have been able to locate only one other copy of this Jacques Caillouë edition, at the Universitätsbibliothek Mainz. The first book concerns the "cruelties and wickedness of thieves", the second "The ruses and & subtleties of pick pockets", and the third "the finesses, trickeries & strategies of con men." All three provide fascinating descriptions of the stratagems of all sorts of villains, with detailed descriptions of the most famous criminal cases in France during the reign of Henry IV, including vivid descriptions of punishments and in some cases trials. The author insists that the work is useful for detecting and avoiding the devices of all sorts of thieves, especially robbers, but at the same time he emphasizes their "drolleries" and "tromperies" and it is sometimes difficult to know whose side he is on, with his admiring descriptions of the brilliance of certain techniques of theft and con-men. It is the precursor of a lot of sensationalist criminal reporting of the next two centuries as well as modern detective fiction. It is also a fascinating piece of social history, which much uncommon detail of the lives of ordinary people in early C17th France. Not much is known of the author, though we learn in the third book he was from Lyon and had traveled into "les pays d'au delà des monts" (his name suggests Italian origins), and he speaks, with amused bitterness, of his experience of Italian women; "toute l'Italie n'est qu'un bordel general". "recueil des aventures des plus célèbres voleurs depuis le règne de Henri IV jusqu'à l'époque de l'impression de l'ouvrage. C'est, je crois, le livre le plus complet sur cette matière; il contient le récit de 70 assassinats, vols et escroqueries" Viollet Le Duc, "Bibl. poétique", 1847, t. II p. 216. "Tout l'ouvrage est à consulter pour qui veut connaître à fond les ruses des larrons, alias des argotiers". Yves-Plessis*

*An excellent copy, given that most editions printed in Rouen were printed on cheap paper, well bound by Bozérien Jeune; "His exact relationship to the elder Bozérien (possibly his brother), with whom he seems to have worked in close contact for some four or five years, at any rate on the wholesale bindery side is also unclear. H. Béraldi (La reliure) gives his years of activity as 1805-1818 and he appears in the Almanachs at 31 rue de Tournon from 1809-1816. On the other hand, Thouvenin states he started working with Bozérien Jeune as early as 1802. The Bozérien brothers were capable on occasion of really fine commissioned work. The vast majority of Bozérien bindings offered to the public, consists of the output of their well organised and efficient bulk binderies. These generally produced*

*excellent work from the technical point of view. Utility bindings seem to have been done in the main, and very competently." British library database of bindings.*

Not in BM STC Fr. C17. Brunet III 204 (other editions). Graesse III 294 (other editions).

18. **CAMDEN, William.** Reges, reginae, nobiles, Et alii in Ecclesia Collegiata B. Petri Westmonasterii sepulti.

*London, E. Bollifantus, 1600.*

FIRST EDITION. 4to. ff. [xli], A - I 4, K5. Roman and Italic letter; title within unusually rich typographical border, woodcut initials, manuscript ex libris 'Ballesdens' in green ink on title, his purchase note? 20 f in the same green ink at end, 'Bodin' inscribed in early hand on title, some marginal annotations in same hand, light waterstaining to outer margins of first few leaves, some marginal spotting. An attractive, well margined copy, stab bound in its original limp vellum, a little creased and soiled. **£1,950**

*First edition of the first guidebook to Westminster Abbey and one of, if not the earliest, of English guide books. In 1575, Camden was appointed second master at Westminster School (next door to the Abbey) where he published the Britannia in 1586. Westminster School had close ties to Lord Burghley, who had reestablished the institution in the humanist tradition. Whilst at the school, Camden was a favourite teacher of Jonson, who later extolled his mentor in his Epigrams (1616). Through Burghley's influence, Camden joined the College of Arms in 1597 and obtained the post of Clarenceaux, King of Arms, overseeing grants of arms and matters relating to titles of nobility. The post enabled Camden to pursue his antiquarian interests; the College was connected with the Society of Antiquaries (of which Camden was a founding member). These opportunities combined in the writing of the present tract, a guide to the monuments in Westminster Abbey. Camden's particular interest was the inscriptions and epitaphs most of which are transcribed. He was the leading antiquary of his age and knew Westminster intimately, living and working there for many years. His longer works were still being reprinted into the C19.*

*Jean Ballesdens (1595 -1675) was an early Member of the Académie Française (elected in 1648) and is especially remembered for renouncing his membership in favour of Corneille. He published a translation of Aesop's Fables and many religious works. He was secretary to the Chancellor Séguier and built a library that was to match his master's, including nine Grolier bindings.*

STC 4520. Not in Lowndes.

#### IN PRAISE OF WOMEN

19. **CAPELLA, Galeazzo Flavio.** L'anthropologia.

*Venice, nelle case delli heredi d'Aldo Romano, & d'Andrea d'Asola, 1533.*

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. ff. 74 (ie 75) [i]. Italic letter, woodcut anchor and dolphin device on title repeated on verso of last, capital spaces with guide letters, C19 armorial bookplate of Henry Pelhain on pastedown. light age yellowing in places, very occasional thumb mark, light marginal soiling, faint waterstain to lower outer corner of final ll. A good, large copy in olive green straight grained morocco c1800, spine gilt in compartments, tan morocco title and date pieces gilt, corners and joints a little rubbed. **£1,950**

*First edition of this scholarly treatise on the nature of man based on famous characters in history, from classical to the contemporary, by the celebrated Italian historian Galeazzo Capella (1487-1537). The first book deals with the dignity of man, the second with women and the third with the misery of the two sexes and the vanity of their affections. The second book was published (in part) in 1525, under title 'Della eccellenza et dignita? delle donne' in which Capella shows how women excel in each of the virtues and in attributes such as love, learning and beauty. He expanded and recast the work in this edition as a dialogue. He argues against the contemporary idea that women are lesser than men in that they do not occupy "civil and sacred offices". In antiquity this was not so he notes, citing Dido among others, stating that in his experience offices were not always given to the worthiest people. He implicitly argues for the primacy of rank over sex, but only in that high rank is correlative with the potential to develop certain skills rather than as being mystically efficacious. The defense of women in book two is preceded by a defense of the excellence of man, in which Capella makes a brief reference to the New World. While extolling the virtues of man, Capella comments: "I will not speak of the Portuguese, who have recently had the daring to search for the other pole and to pass into the zone which the ancient ones, not knowing, held to be uninhabited due to its closeness to the sun." For Capella the gloomier political situation, as imperial hold on Milan and the rest of Italy tightened, is reflected in his addition of the third part 'on the wretchedness of both men and women and the vanity of their studies'. It is this final argument which wins over the others.*

*Galeazzo Capella (1487-1537), a Milanese historian also known under the name of Capra, was secretary, first to Jerome Morone, then to Duke Francisco Sforza II at Milan and later became ambassador to the German emperors Maximilian and Charles V. In addition to this work, he is remembered for his history of Milan (1520-31) and an account of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent. A very good copy of a most interesting and influential work finely printed by Aldus in his small Italic.*

BM STC It. C16 p145. Renouard p. 110 no. 10. Adams C 578. Alden 1533/7. Gay I 848. (1526 edition). Erdmann p. 162

**20. CAPREOLUS, Elias.** Delle historie bresciane ...libri dodeci ne' quali si vede l'origine et antichità della città di Brescia ... fatti volgari dal molto reu. Patritio Spini.

*Brescia, appresso Pietro Maria Marchetti, 1585.*

FIRST EDITION thus. 4to. pp. [xxiv], 344. Roman letter, some Italic. Woodcut anchor and dolphin device on title, large historiated woodcut initials,

typographical tailpieces, "J. Kerrick M. C. C. 1793" ms. on fly, Sotheby's sale record 1873 penciled on pastedown, t-p foxed. A good, clean copy in contemporary vellum over boards, all edges blue. **£1,650**

*Rare edition of this important history of the town and region of Brescia first published in latin in 1505 by Capreolus and here translated into Italian, corrected, and augmented by nearly a 100 pages by Patritio Spini, bringing the history up to 1585. The work is divided into eleven chapters, the first dealing with the founding of Brescia and its pre christian settlement. It tells of the legend of Hercules' visit to the site and his founding of the city with the construction of the "torri nel monte". The next three chapters concentrate on Brescia's early Christian history, with an enumeration of the lives of local saints and early Christian Martyrs, and chapter four describes the effects of the arrival of Attila and the fall of the Roman Empire. The next three chapters deal with Brescia as a city state under the Byzantines, and its subsequent conquest by Charlemagne; chapter five starts with an interesting account of the victory of Charles Martel over the Saracens. These chapters are of particular interest as Brescia was at the intersection of much that was happening in Europe, and provide a particular local view of the larger picture of European history. Chapter eight deals almost exclusively with the power struggles of the Guelphi and the Gibellini, and Brescia's establishment as a powerful city state, while the last chapter of Capreolus' history gives an interesting description of some of the most famous artists and dignitaries of Brescia, including Laura Cereta, the Renaissance humanist and feminist. Spini's history from 1505 to 1585 is much more detailed than Capreolus's, dealing in depth with Brescia's role in the struggle between the Pope and Venice, and later with the French. His work concentrates on local history, and lacks the sweep of Capreolus's writing, but is nonetheless an important source.*

BM STC It. C16th p. 146. CNCE 9281 (as Capriolo). I.A. 131.755.

**21. CASAS Bartolomé de las.** *Istoria ò breuissima relatione della distruttione dell' Indie Occidentali* (with) *Il supplice schiauo indiano.*

*Venice, Marco Ginammi, 1630 and 1636.*

FIRST EDITION thus (for the second vol.) Two vols. in one. 4to. pp. [xvi] 150 (ii) : 118, [ii]. in double column, Spanish text in Roman letter, Italian translation in Italic. Titles with large woodcut printer's device, large woodcut historiated initials and headpieces, woodcut and typographical tailpieces. A bit browned, light intermittent waterstaining, a few worm holes in blank upper margin of last few ll. Good copies in eighteenth century vellum over boards, endpapers renewed, all edges blue and red. **£1,950**

*Second edition of the first Italian translation of Las Casas' 'Brevissima relation' and first edition of the Italian translation of his 'Este es un tratado', both fundamental texts in the history of the Spanish conquest, and in establishing the rights of indigenous Indians. Las Casas was the first great historian of the New World and famously argued the humanity of indigenous Americans and African slaves in the Valladolid debate of 1550-1551, against the counter-arguments of Juan Ginés de Sepúlveda. While a boy in 1493, he witnessed the return to Seville*

*of Christopher Columbus after his first voyage, and later the same year Las Casas' father Pedro and several of his uncles embarked for the New World as members of Columbus' second expedition. With his father, Las Casas emigrated to the island of Hispaniola in 1502 under Nicolás de Ovando, and witnessed the brutalities committed against the Tainos. He played a significant historical role as an eyewitness to one of the most important eras in history as he made an abstract and copy of the diary Christopher Columbus kept of his voyages and incorporated much of Columbus writings, diary and log in his own history. Today, both the Columbus diary as well as the copy have disappeared but Las Casas' abstract survived. His work is a primary source for the early period of Spanish Colonialism. In 1550 he took part in official debates on the Indian question and used this opportunity to prepare a series of nine essays that subsequently appeared in Seville in 1552 and 1553. He was keenly aware of the power of the printed word, so much so he ignored the need to secure royal permissions before publishing. With their wide-ranging indictment of Spanish atrocities, they had an immediate impact in Europe. They were widely translated and frequently reissued, especially in anti-Spanish contexts. Las Casas became Spain's witness against itself. The critique was particularly powerful because Las Casas was not only a master of philosophy and logic, he was an acute observer who reported on the situation of the Indians in an immediate and persuasive style. The work of immense significance, both for its immediate effect in reforming the Spanish colonial system, and as an extremely early example of European concern with the human rights of indigenous peoples. It was his descriptions of the plight of the Indians that early modern Europeans remembered. 1)BM STC It. C17 p.196 (1626 edition only). Alden, European Americana, 630/41. Sabin 11243. Palau 46955. 2) Not in BM STC It. C17. Alden, European Americana, 636/14. Sabin 11246. Palau 46956.*

**22. CLAPHAM, John.** *The Historie of Great Brittanie...*  
*London; Valentine Simmes, 1606.*

4to. pp [10] 302 [2], lacking A1 (blank except for signature). Roman letter; woodcut headpieces, medallion portraits and genealogical tables. A very good, clean, wide-margined copy in handsome C18 half calf, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, red morocco lettering piece. a.e.r. Very insignificant dampstaining to upper margin in places, marginal paperflaw to I3. Armorial bookplate of the Earls of Macclesfield to front pastedown, Shirburn castle blindstamp to first few ll. **£1,850**

*FIRST COMPLETE EDITION of Clapham's detailed account of early British history from the invasion of the Romans until the reign of Egbert, part one only having previously appeared. In two parts, the text is further subdivided into three books in part one and two in part two. I.I commences with the advent of Julius Caesar and continues until the death of Claudius, describing the gradual conquest of the eastern regions and emergence of Britain as a Roman province. I.II continues from Claudius to Domitian, in which period the province was fully colonized, coming to be ruled by a settled provincial government. I.III carries on from Domitian to the reign of Honorius, a period of intense upheaval witnessing*

*the exodus of the Romans and the necessity of autonomy. II.I summarizes the state of the nation in the wake of the Roman defection until the succession to government of the Saxons and English. II.II concludes the work by relating the chief occurrences in the seven kingdoms of the English and Saxons, until the creation of a single monarchy under King Egbert of Wessex who changed the name of the country to England. The text proper is preceded and interspersed by charts and lists showing the path of Roman succession, princely succession, lieutenants, bishops and men of special note among the 'Britans.'* Clapham writes to create atmosphere, to the extent of 'quoting' extensively from the protagonists, including Voadica (Boudicca), who is described as "being a woman of great spirit, and comely personage, (apparelled in a loose gown of diverse colours, with a golden chaine about her necke, and a light speare in her hand) standing vpon a heape of Turves, the better to be seene..." a description that owes much to Tacitus, based on the eye-witness accounts of his father-in-law Agricola.

STC 5348. ESTC s108009. Lowndes I 273.

**23. COHON, Sébastien.** De officio scholastici seu magistri Scholarum, auctore Sebastiano Cohon...

*Nantes, ex officina Pierre. Doriou, 1622.*

FIRST EDITION 8vo. pp (xxii) 66. Roman letter with some Greek and Italic. Woodcut device on title with dedicatee's episcopal arms, foliated and historiated woodcut initials, head and tail-pieces, contemporary ms. inscription "Oratorii Parisiensis Catalogo Inscriptum 99" on lower margin of title, early shelf mark on pastedown. Single worm hole through first 37 leaves, tiny insignificant worm trail in lower blank margin of four leaves, light marginal age yellowing. A very good, well margined copy, crisp and clean, in contemporary limp vellum. **£1,450**

*Exceptionally rare, first and only edition of this treatise on teaching, the role of teachers and their importance, the organisation and running of a college or school and the value of education by Sebastien Cohon, priest and principal of the Collège de St Clément in Nantes from 1611. The work is divided into eight chapters, each dealing with diverse aspects of teaching, such as the staff promotion, teaching of Rhetoric and public speaking, and the role of the church and particularly of priests in teaching. The last chapter is on the writings of pre-Christians on teaching, quoting Pliny, Suetonius and many other Classical authors. The work is elegantly printed, with some sophistication for a small regional press, and copious use of woodcut decorations and a Greek type resembling Estienne's "grec du Roi". It is exceptionally rare; The 'Repertoire bibliographique des livres imprimés en France au XVIIe siècle' gives only two locations and we have been unable to find any other copies. A most appropriate provenance; The College de St Clement was later run by the Oratorians and this copy is from their library in Paris. The Oratory, founded in Rome by St. Phillippe Neri, came to France in 1611. The Oratory in France is particularly associated with teaching, though this is not officially part of its statutes (perhaps to avoid open competition with the Jesuits). By 1670, of the twenty six 'houses' of the Oratory in France, more than half were dedicated to education. The hand of the ex-libris on the title is contemporary and this book*

*must have been one of the earliest additions to the library of the Paris Oratory, giving a good indication as to their early interests.*

Repertoire bibliographique des livres imprimés en France au XVIIe siècle Tome XI p. 32 no.38.: Paris, BN. and Bib. Sainte Geneviève only.

24. **[COMMINES, Philippe de]** An Epitome of All the Lives of the Kings of France...

*London, I. Okes; 1639.*

FIRST EDITION 8vo. pp. [xiv], 344, [viii]. Roman letter; elaborate engraved architectural frontispiece depicting allegories of kingship - cherubs above with a sceptre, crown and cornucopia; in the centre kings with an orb and cannon, a laurel-wreathed skeleton at foot with all the accoutrements of kingship at his feet (not in McKerrow or Johnson); 67 halfpage woodcut portraits of the kings in very good impression, some repeated; woodcut initials; armorial bookplate of the Earls of Macclesfield to front pastedown, Shirburn Castle blindstamp to first 2 ll. a.e.r. A few small inkspots, slight age yellowing, a good copy in contemporary sheep, triple-ruled in blind, small flaws to lower cover, spine with gilt floral motif, a bit rubbed, small repair at head. **£950**

*Unsophisticated first and only edition of the English epitome of the lives of the Kings of France from Pharamond 1st in 429 to Louis 13th in 1610, also mentioning "the famous batailles of the two kings of England, who were the first victorious princes that conquered France". Beginning with an attractive woodcut portrait, each life discusses the King's parentage, ascent to power and principal events of his reign. Any peculiarities - such as Clodion's habit of wearing his hair long as a badge of kingship - are also recorded. A table of the names of all the Kings appears at the end. Frequently referring to contemporary authors on the same topics, the epitome is an eminently readable and detailed compendium of French Royal biographies, aiming to give accurate dates - particularly for the most recent kings - and track the minutiae of the succession as fully as possible.*

*Sometimes attributed to writer and diplomat Philippe de Commines (1447-1511) - i.a. in the preface of this edition, though the period covered continues long after his death, it is more likely that 'the French copy' used was the now lost "Histoire des anciens Rois de France" by courtier Nicolas Houel (1520-1587), sometime artistic adviser to Catherine de Medici, probably expanded here by translator Richard Brathwaite. Brathwaite, (1588?-1673) was an English poet and translator, the most memorable of whose works was "Drunken Barnaby's Four Journeys," a travelogue in rhyming Latin verse.*

STC 11273.

25. **COMMINES, Philippe de** Les Memoires.

*Paris, Claude Micard 1572.*

16mo., ff (iii) 506 (xviii) lacking final blank. Roman letter, title within pretty woodcut border of cornucopiae and improbably cherubs reading large folios, decorative initials and headpieces. Light age yellowing, a bit more so to title,

C.17 autograph of Francis Richard in lower blank margin. a good copy in contemp. limp vellum. **£850**

*A very rare edition of Commines classic French history, dedicated to Angelo Cattho, Archbishop of Vienne whose 'life' concludes the volume, together with some explanatory notes by Jean Sleidan and a copy of a long letter from him to 'Protector Somerset' concerning the state of England. Commines was an intimate counsellor, ambassador and friend of Louis XI (1464-1483) who showed him the greatest favour as a reward for the sagacity of his advice. The present work is essentially a no holds barred history of Louis' reign by an insider who knew what was going on. Commines shared his master's philosophy that the end justifies the means, and neither of them always appears attractive, but as a source of what actually happened in France in those years, and why, Commines is unequalled as an authority. The second part is devoted to the negotiations at Vence leading to the Vercelli Treaty of 1495-6. Not a man given to blushes, Commines gives the unexpurgated story of royal ruthlessness - one can see why it appealed in Tudor and Stuart England. However, his combination of skill, style and factual accuracy is such that Commines has often been described as the father of modern history. Certainly the graphic descriptions of his narrative, and the keenness of his insight into the motives of his contemporaries (undimmed by any principle of right or wrong) make this work one of the great classics of modern history.*

Not in BM.STC.Fr., Adams, Tchermersine or Brunet. Index Aurel 143.377 recording only a single copy, at Bonn.  
SN2563.

**26. CONTILE Luca.** Le rime di Messer Luca Contile divise in tre parti con discorsi, et argomenti di M. Francesco Patritio, et M. Antonio Borghesi..... Con le sei canzoni dette Le sei sorelle di Marte ....

*Venice, appresso F. Sansovino, et compagni, 1560.*

FIRST EDITION 8vo. ff. [iv], 108. Italic letter, some Greek. Woodcut printer's device on title, historiated woodcut initials, grotesque headpieces, typographical ornaments. Title and verso of last leaf fractionally dusty, small wormtrail to ten leaves just touching a few letters. A good, clean copy in seventeenth century mottled calf, spine with raised bands, gilt in compartments, gilt fleurons at centres, joints and spine somewhat worn. a.e.r. **£1, 250**

*First edition of these love poems in three parts, in the style of Petrarch, by the renowned playwright, poet, historian, diplomat and polygraph, Luca Contile, with commentary to the first part by Franciscus Patricius and to the second and third by Antonio Borghesi, followed by the second printing of his poem 'Le sei sorelle di Marte'. Contile was from an Pavian aristocratic family and studied at Siena and Bologna. He was in the service of Cardinal Agostino Trivulzio in Rome from 1527 to 1542, and took an active part in the Roman 'Accademia della Virtù' founded by Tolomei with Annibale Caro, Marc Antonio Flaminio and Francesco Molza. He later served Ferrante Gonzaga, governor of Milan, on whose behalf he undertook diplomatic missions in Naples and Poland. From 1552 to 1558 he was employed by the archbishop of Trento, Christoforo Madruzzo, then moved to Venice, where he entered the service of the General Sforza Pallavicini. He was*

received into the 'Accademia Veneziana' and wrote these neo-platonic love poems during his stay in Venice. Francesco Patrizi (or Frane Petri?) was a Croatian philosopher and scientist and fellow member of the Venetian 'Accademia' renowned as a defender of Platonism and an opponent of Aristotelism. His commentary is highly important; he outlines the foundations of his concepts of beauty and love with reflections on Platonic and Neo-Platonic doctrines, the myth of Eros, Ficino's understanding of love and beauty, and earthly and celestial love, and he defines the phenomenon of love according to its types. Petri? also analyzes love as a natural, biological phenomenon, and examines its physiology and psychology.

A good copy of this rare work, elegantly printed by Sansovino who typifies the figures who moved in the editorial circles of the period in Venice. He was an author of poetry and prose writings on literature, history and rhetoric, as well as a translator and editor; Sansovino not only compiled, translated, and annotated texts for Venetian printers, but opened his own printing house, publishing around thirty editions of good quality, between 1560-62 and in 1568.

BM STC It. C16 p. 196. Gamba 1333. Fontanini I p. 498. Not in Cicogna or Gay.

**27. CURIO, Caecilius Augustinus.** Sarracenicarum historiae libri III.

Basle, per Joannem Oporinum 1567.

FIRST EDITION, folio pp. 163 (xix). Mostly large Roman letter, printer's woodcut device on t-p, historiated initials. Small old repair to lower blank portion of t-p, early ms monogram 'A-B' at edge of device, light foxing throughout. A good, clean, well-margined copy in early 19th C fl calf over plain rose boards, spine remounted, armorial bookplate of John William Willis Bind c1900 on pastedown, French C19 catalogue entry above. **£1,950**

First edition of an important history of the Turks, edited by Curio (1538-1567) scion of a distinguished Italian literary family who spent most of his short working life as a teacher in Basle. It tells of the origins of the Saracens, Turks, Egyptian Sultans, Mamalukes, Tartars etc. and explains their rise and increase in power and dominion over seven hundred years, from Spain to Persia to Africa and many places in between. This was an innovative and original treatment of the subject, previously restricted largely to polemics, and it was much mined by later authors and historians. The second part, by Wolfgang Drechsler, comprises a companion chronology of the principal events in the Turkish and Saracen worlds from the birth of Mohammed to 1566. The last is a very extensive index. The English translation of Curio (1575) was very widely read, Elizabethan England was especially interested in the history of the Moorish conquest of its arch-enemy Spain, and Curio's account of the seduction of Caba may have been one of the inspirations behind Shakespeare's Othello.

BM STC Ger. p.232 . Göllner 1211. Schottenloker 51 906.

**28. DEMOSTHENES.** Cinque Oratione ...

Venice; Aldus, 1557.

8vo. ll. 254, [i] lacking last blank. Italic letter, dolphin and anchor device to t-p,

woodcut ornaments. 19th C stamp 'B Roma' to verso of t-p, very minor marginal damp-staining to some upper and outer margins, slight age browning; a good copy in mid-19th C olive half calf, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments. 19th C bookplate of Cardinal M. Mattei to front pastedown. **£1,500**

*A collection of five Demosthenic judicial orations, plus the famed 'Against Ctesiphon' of Aeschines, in the translation ascribed by Zeno to Girolamo Ferro, three of which - Della Falsa Ambascieria, Contro Media and Contro Androtione - are published here in Italian translation for the first time. Ferro, a Venetian senator, died from plague in Constantinople in 1561.*

*1. Set against the backdrop of the controversial Athenian peace with Macedonia, On the False Embassy (c.343BC) sees Demosthenes accusing Aeschines of pro-Philippian leanings and treason.*

*2. Against Meidias focuses on the concept of hubris/aggravated assault, and emphasises that a democratic state can only be upheld if the law cannot be undermined by wealthy men.*

*3. In Against Androtion Demosthenes successfully accuses orator and leading politician Androtion of illegally gifting an honorary crown to the retiring council.*

*4. Against Ctesiphon (330 BC) is Aeschines' attack of Demosthenes' right, proposed by Ctesiphon, to receive the Golden Crown for services to the City.*

*5. Demosthenes' most brilliant speech, On the Crown (330BC) is the defence of Ctesiphon. Also offering an overview of the condition of Greece, Demosthenes affirms his own deep-seated loyalty to Athens.*

*6. Against the Law of Lettinus calls for the repeal of a law which denied anyone a special exemption from paying public charges (leitourgiai).*

*Described by Cicero as "the perfect orator" and extolled as "lex orandi" by Quintilian, Demosthenes has long been regarded as one of the great minds of the Classical era, and his works remain a benchmark of eloquence and erudition.*

*The Mattei family was one of the most powerful Roman noble families during the Middle Ages and early modern era, holding high positions in the papal curia, and producing eight cardinals. Cardinal Mario Mattei (1792-1870) was Dean of the College of Cardinals, holding the bishoprics of Frascati, Porto e Santa Rufina and Ostia, as well as participating in the First Vatican Council.*

BM STC It. p213. Renouard, 171:8 and 160: "un volume in-8o, devenu fort rare". Brunet II, 593: "Ce volume ...est devenu rare". Adams, D276. Not in Gamba or Fontanini.

## **29. DEMOSTHENES.** Orationes Quatuor contra Phillipum.

*Venice, Aldi Filios;1549.*

4to. ff [lii]. Roman letter; title with anchor and dolphin device surrounded by cornucopiae and cherubs, contemporary ms underlinings, early inscription to t-p 'Double de X.1685' at foot of t-p, autograph '[?] Kulenkamp 1790' to fly, 19th C pencil note beneath. A few tiny wormholes to last couple of quires, barely touching text, one or two insignificant marginal oil spots, a little early underlining. A very good, very well-margined copy in French mottled calf c.

1700 slightly worn at corners, spine gilt, red and green morocco labels, French-curl patterned marbled endpapers, a.e.r. **£1,450**

*Valuable 1549 edition, dedicated to Jean Morvilliers and translated by Paulus Manutius, of the four Philippics of Demosthenes (384-322 BC), orations made to rally the Athenians against Philip of Macedon who was beginning his conquest of Greece. The first (351-350BC) centred on the need for successful resistance for financial reform of the theoric fund to prepare for war and for swift action to avoid defeat. The second (344-343BC) was a vehement attack against Philip and his Athenian supporters, delivered in the wake of the unsatisfactory Peace of Philocrates, which left Philip's increasing power largely unchecked. Nonetheless it errs on the side of caution, perhaps indicative of Demosthenes' own fear of the King, before whom he is said to have fainted. The third (341), the best of Demosthenes' political orations, contrasts the ancient spirit of Athens with her present degeneracy. Having risen by his oratory to become the most influential politician in Athens, Demosthenes was able to weaken the pro-Macedonian factions, formulating alliances with other small states. He demands resolute action against Philip, a burst of energy from the Athenian people and the immediate dispatch of force. The fourth is the subject of controversy, with Demosthenes' authorship called into doubt, although the sentiment is similar to the third, the style is different. It has been suggested that the text is descended not from his carefully honed speeches, but from notes for a spot oration, hence its unusual lack of finesse.*

*We have not been able to find anything further about Kulenkamp, but his autograph appears in a number of other books on various subjects. He may be a relation of the noted Dutch minister Gerardus Kulenkamp (1700-75).*

BM STC It. 213. Ren 146:6. "Cette traduction est élégante et estimée: les exemplaires en sont rares." Dibdin 486 "This translation is elegant and esteemed". Brunet II.592. "Traduction estimée". Not in Adams.

### 30. **DEMOSTHENES** Orationes Quatuor contra Phillipum.

*Venice; Paulus Manutius, 1551.*

4to. ff [lii]. Roman letter; title with anchor and dolphin device surrounded by cornucopiae and cherubs, early ms underlinings and marginalia in at least two hands, contemp. 8 line note praising Paulus' translation on last leaf. Marginal worming to final ll. without affecting text, a little foxing affecting some edges, occasional light oil splash or minor mark, t-p repaired in gutter. Generally a good, well-margined copy in modern vellum over boards. French embossed library stamp, repeated, to blank outer margin of verso of t-p. **£1,350**

*Reprint of the valuable 1549 edition dedicated to Jean Morvilliers of the four Philippics of Demosthenes (384-322 BC), orations made to rally the Athenians against Philip of Macedon who was beginning his conquest of Greece, translated by Paulus Manutius. This copy has been the subject of careful study.*

BM STC It. 213. Ren 151:8 and 146:6. "Cette traduction est élégante et estimée: les exemplaires en sont rares ainsi que ceux de la réimpression de 1551." Not in Dibdin, Adams or Brunet. Graesse II 359.

31. **DODRIDGE, John.** The History of the Ancient and modern Estate of The Principality of Wales, Dutchy of Cornewall, and Earldome of Chester (etc.). London; Thomas Harper for Godfrey Emondson and Thomas Alchorne, 1630.

FIRST EDITION. 4to. [xvi] 142 [i]. Roman and Italic letter. Woodcut initials and headpiece. Oil splash to first few leaves, tp very slightly age soiled, quire D browned (paper probably damp when printed), otherwise a nice wide copy in fine mottled calf gilt by Riviere, a.e.g., joints a bit rubbed. Neat contemporary underlining and occasional marginalia, Charles Arthur Wynne Finch's bookplate inside upper cover. **£750**

*The first and only early edition of a work in which the author, "with a great deal of industry and exactness, calculates the ancient and present revenues of the palatinate" (Lowndes, quoting Nicolson). The importance of the work, however, lies in its being one of the first modern economic accounts of specific areas of Britain. The title-page states that the material is drawn partly from records in the Tower of London, and among the interesting revenues from the Duchy of Cornwall mentioned are those relating to the import of wines, the despatch of woollen, leather and worsted goods, 'royal' fishes, salvage from wrecks, and the stannaries and tin coinage; the subject of tin taking up more than five pages and reference being made to the export of it during the Roman occupation and also to the stannary courts. Probably the first detailed economic survey of specific parts of Great Britain.*

STC. 6982. Lowndes 655. Taylor, 'Late Tudor and Early Stuart Geography 1583-1650' no. 1445. Not in Kress.

32. **DOMENICHI, Lodovico.** La Nobilità della Donne Venice, Gabriel Giolito, 1551, 1552.

8vo, ff (iv) 5-275 (i). Italic letter, printer's device on t-p and recto of last, large historiated initials. Slight yellowing, a little marginal foxing, the odd marginal spot or minimal waterstain, early armorial blindstamp in red on t-p and verso of penultimate and last leaf. A good, clean copy in slightly later vellum over boards. Old pencil note 'Sir Egerton Brydges's copy' to pastedown. **£1,750**

*Second, corrected edition of Domenichi's classic defence of the female sex, first printed in 1549. It constitutes the longest Renaissance dialogue in praise of women. Divided into five books it takes the form of five dialogues between Faustina Sforza, Violante Bentivoglio, Camillo Lampugnano, Giovanni Trivulzio, Agosto d'Adda, Clemente Pietro, Pierfrancesco Visconti, Cavalier Cicogna, Conte Sforza Morone, Filippo Torriello, Lucio Cotta, Francesco Grasso and Girolamo Muzio. In the first four the numerous arguments for the inferiority of women are refuted point by point. The fifth lists by name contemporary women, from twenty-nine Italian towns and cities and from France, noted for their beauty, learning and virtue, with short biographical details. Though based on earlier proto-feminist treatises such as Agrippa's 'De nobilitate et praecellentia foeminei sexa' it was immediately inspired by Eleonora de Medici's, wife of Cosimo, exemplary abilities as regent of Florence. In the first four books Domenichi develops the argument that women are just as able to be just and efficient rulers*

*as men and in the fifth adduces evidence by way of recitation of the preeminent qualities of numerous female contemporaries. The 'Nobilità' may be justly regarded as one of the earliest literary examples of the serious arguments in support of female equality in public life.*

*Domenichi (1515-1564), from Piacenza, studied law at Padua and Pavia under Canone and Alciati, becoming a friend of Aretino and Doni. In 1544 he began his career as an editor and translator, first for Giolito in Venice, then for Bernanrdo Giunto and Torrentino in Florence. In 1552 he was sentenced to life imprisonment for the clandestine printing of heretical books, but the sentence was commuted to a year's exile appropriately at the insistence of a woman, Renée de France, Duchess of Ferrara. On his return he became official historiographer to the Medici court.*

BM STC It. P.222. Gamba 1361n. Bongi p.327 and pp246-9. Erdmann 29. Gay III 386.

**33.DRAXE, Thomas** *Extremi iudicii tuba monitoria. Sive exquisita et elaborata tractatio, de fine seculi et degenerabilibus & observatione dignissimis eius prodromis.*

*Hanau, sumptibus Hulsianus 1617*

FIRST EDITION thus, 8vo, pp. (xvi) 126 (i). Roman and Italic letter, sidenotes in italic, some Greek in preface, woodcut ornaments. A little marginal worming with some repair, heavier towards the end but not affecting text, small rust stain affecting 3 letters, a little light browning at edges. Contemporary vellum panelled in gilt with central flower ornament and acorns at corners, lacking ties, rebacked. Manuscript shelfmark on t-p, late C18th engraved bookplate on pastedown, later endpapers. **£950**

*RARE. Thomas Draxe (d.1618) was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge and was presented to the vicarage of Dovercourt-cum-Harwich in Essex in 1601. He preferred, however, to live outside his parish and only returned to Harwich a few years before his death (DNB). Fuller describes him as a pious man and excellent preacher. The present work is the first edition of the Latin translation of the author's "An Alarum to the Last Judgement" (1615, STC 7173) which was originally printed in a shorter form as an annex to "The Churches Securitie"(1608, STC 7183). It identifies the signs and portents (particularly astronomical) of the 'Second Coming' and Last Trump; watching for these became something of an obsession amongst C17 puritans. This work is dedicated to John King, the bishop of London (1611-1621), and dated Harwich, 1616. King served as Royal Chaplain to both Elizabeth I and James I, who styled him "The King of Preachers". The dedication is followed by an intriguing two page list of English 'tracts and commentaries' which were thought worthy to be translated into Latin. According to Milward, Draxe was also known as Thomas Drakes, 'Draxui', being an attempt perhaps at a phonetic latinization. Shaaber lists only one location for this rare work (Trinity College Dublin).*

Not in BM STC Ger. C17th. Shaaber D-111 (only edition).

34. **ESTIENNE, Henri.** Nizoliodidascalus, sive, monitor Ciceronianorum Nizolianorum.

[Geneva], Henri Estienne, 1578.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. pp. [viii], 200. Roman letter, some Greek, Estienne's 'Noli Altum Sapere' woodcut device on title, small woodcut initials and headpieces, 'bibliotheca Colbertina' in C17 French hand at head of title, Antoine Buade's armorial bookplate on pastedown (Guigard II p. 101), C19 armorial bookplate of the Earl of Macclesfield on fly, Shirburn Castle blindstamp to head of first three lls. a few early marginal annotations in Greek with underlinings. A very good, clean, well margined copy in contemporary limp vellum with yapp edges, lacking ties. £975

*First edition of Henry Estienne's erudite attack on Mario Nizzoli's popular 'Thesaurus Ciceronianus' and all such 'Ciceroniana', the last in a trilogy of works on the subject, starting with 'De Latinitate falso suspecta' (1576) and his 'Pseudo-Cicero' (1577). It had become fashionable in the sixteenth century to imitate the style and phraseology of Cicero, which Estienne agreed was fine to up a point, as long as it was practiced with discernment. In order to imitate Cicero correctly you had to know his work well which involved considerable labour, until Mario Nizzoli came to the rescue with his Thesaurus, providing easy access to Cicero's works which were deconstructed and arranged alphabetically. Although the work itself was judiciously constructed it led to a plethora of bad imitations of Cicero, to the point that all Latin not sufficiently Ciceronian was looked down upon. Henri Estienne was critical of these excesses and pointed out the idiocy of slavishly following Cicero to the exclusion of all other great Roman writers. "il s'attache à faire voir le ridicule de ces intolérants singes de Cicéron, qui non contents de ne l'étudier que dans un dictionnaire, se privent volontairement des enseignements précieux qu'offrent les autres grands écrivains de l'antique Rome." Renouard p. 413. The work is dedicated to Henri's friend Hubert Languet, renowned for his strong political opinions, notably in his 'Vindiciae contra Tyrannos' published by Henri Estienne and translated into French by Francois Estienne.*

*A very good, totally unsophisticated copy with tremendous provenance. From the library of Antoine Buade, comte de Paluau, whose small but important library "formé avec gout" (Guigard II p. 101) was sold in 1633, thence to the immense library of Jean-Baptiste Colbert. The library of Colbert grew with the man himself. Born in 1619, from 1645 to 1651 he was assistant to Michel Le Tellier, secretary for the army, from 1651 to 1661 he served as financial intendant for Cardinal Mazarin, and from 1661 to 1683 he was first minister for Louis XIV, one of the most influential men in C17 France. Colbert appointed the mathematician and scholar Pierre Carcavi to oversee his library, and in 1667 when Carcavi became a keeper for the Royal Library, Etienne Baluze succeeded him. Under Baluze the library grew enormously. When Colbert died in 1683 his library contained 23,000 books and 5,212 manuscripts. It passed to his son, the marquis de Seignelay, and Baluze continued to be its librarian until 1700. It was sold in 1728, most of his manuscripts were purchased by the king, while his printed editions were sold at auction all over Europe. This then passed, with*

many of Colbert's books, to the extraordinary library of the Earls of Macclesfield. Not in BM STC Fr. C16. Renouard p. 446 no. 2. Adams 1781. Schreiber 202 "criticises and satirizes the Ciceronians' orthodoxy in basing their Latin style and vocabulary exclusively on the popular Ciceronian Thesaurus of Nizolius... Estienne argues that strict adherence to Nizolius' lexicon took away any incentive to a personal style"

**35. FITZHERBERT, Sir Anthony.** *La Nouvelle Natura Brevium.*  
*London, Richard Tottell 1553 (1560)*

8vo. ff. (xxiv) 271 (i). Black letter, title within lovely woodcut border comprising compartment with mask and cornucopiae at head, female figures and vases at sides, half goats below (Mckerrow and Ferguson 82). Small hole to upper outer corner of border, contemp. ms notes (prob. acquisition note and price) at fore edge, on verso three lines in very neat secretary hand at foot, C18th autograph of Laurence Holker along outer margin, extensive contemp. annotations in two distinct hands covering last leaf (blank except for small imprint on verso); very light age browning else clean and good. In contemp. calf rebaked, renewed e.p.s., a.e.r., Holker's autograph 1746 on fly, 'Shadgrove' (Wadgrove?) also C18th, beneath. **£1,850**

*Fitzherbert (1470-1538) of Gray's Inn, justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was one of the most notable legal writers of the C16th, producing many of the most authoritative and enduring English law books for practitioners and students alike. The present work was more or less continuously in print between its first appearance in 1534 and 1794 and his Boke of Justice of the Peace enjoyed a similar life. Fitzherbert's knowledge of the law was profound, he had a strong logical faculty and the rarest of legal writers' gifts, the power of clear and lucid exposition. His explanations and directions were comprehensible even to those with the most basic knowledge of the law. The Nouvelle Natura Brevium is basically a manual of procedure in which are set out the forms of writ for all the different varieties of action. No less an authority than Coke called it "an exact work exquisitely penned". Getting the right writ, and getting the writ right were the basic essentials of Elizabethan litigation. If either were wrong the litigant was going nowhere - except back to the start to try again. A valuable volume for students and practitioners alike. "The Natura Brevium is esteemed an exact work, excellently well penned and had been much admired by the noted men in the Common law" Ant. à Wood. STC. 10960. SN2616.*

**36. FITZHERBERT, Anthony.** *The Newe Boke of Iustices of Peace.*  
*London. Richard Tottill. 1566.*

8vo., ff. [i] 173 [iii]. Black letter; foliate woodcut initials. Title frayed at outer edge, oil splash to outer margin of Aii and to fore-edge of a few leaves, very light waterstain to upper outer corner of a few gatherings. Upper outer corner of t-p restored, one letter possibly supplied. A perfectly acceptable copy in contemporary calf, covers with triple blind-ruled panels, gilt corner and central floral ornaments, surface somewhat crackled, compass roses added to lower cover by early hand. Spine remounted, red morocco label, corners repaired, ties lacking.

C17 ms inscription to flyleaf: James by the grace of God, king of Scotland France and Ireland in a hand remarkably like that of James I. In contemp. hand in margin of A1: vivat Rex, Greves in templi on verso of last leaf: R. James Remember Thy and six probably 17th C tower or castle ink-stamps. **£950**

*Sir Anthony Fitzherbert (1470-1538) of Gray's Inn, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was one of the most notable legal writers of the C16th, producing many of the most authoritative and enduring English law books for practitioners and students alike. The present work, a translation of 'Loffice et auctoryte des justyces de peas' was more or less continuously in print between its first appearance in 1538 and 1794. Fitzherbert's knowledge of the law was profound, he had a strong logical faculty and that rarest of legal writers' gifts, the power of clear and lucid exposition. His explanations and directions were comprehensible even to those with the most basic knowledge of the law. That was especially important in the present work on the powers and duties of the justices of the peace, since the latter were (and are) generally unpaid and part-time laymen appointed by special commission under the great seal to keep the peace by enforcing "all ordinances and statutes for ... the preservation of the same" within the particular area of their jurisdiction. On them rested the everyday enforcement of the system of criminal law, and before the advent of a professional police force in the C19th it rested largely on them alone. The work also deals similarly with the offices of sheriffs, constables, baliffs, escheators and coroners. The closing table first chronologically lists the statutes from which these officers derived their authority, discussed extensively in the text, and the offences, activities and occupations which fell within their jurisdiction. Together they paint a very accurate and detailed picture of the social fabric of Tudor England.*

*Greves, of the Middle or Inner Temple, an Elizabethan barrister or law student, was probably the book's first owner and user.*

STC 10977. Beale, J.H. English law, T343. Putnam, B. H., 'Early treatises on the practice of the justices of the peace', Oxford, 1924. Not in Lowndes.

**37. FLOYD John** A paire of spectacles for Sir Humphrey Linde to see his way withall.

*Rouen, (widow of Nicolas Courant?) 1631*

FIRST EDITION 8vo. pp. (xl) 530 (ii). Roman letter with some italic. Woodcut initials, head and tail pieces. Title page with contemporary ex libris 'M.B', slightly frayed at upper and lower edges, a little age yellowing. Extensive early English marginalia and underlinings. A good copy in contemporary limp vellum, slightly loose and worn. **£850**

*First edition of the notable English Jesuit, Father John Floyd of St Omer's, response to the Puritan controversialist Sir Humphrey Linde's provocative work "Via Tuta or Safe Way". Floyd studied with the Jesuits at Eu in Normandy, then at the English College at Rheims (1558) and finally at the English college in Rome (1590), where he entered the Society of Jesus. In 1606 he went as a missionary priest to England and on the 6th of April was arrested and incarcerated for attempting to visit Edward Oldcome who was to suffer martyrdom the next day. After being imprisoned for a year he was banished,*

together with 46 other priests, for life. He then returned to St Omer to teach for four years. In 1609 he returned to England where he laboured for many years suffering numerous arrests and captures but was able to escape his pursuivants by bribery. In 1629 Fr Floyd played a significant role in the controversy between the Jesuits and seculars on the desirability of having a bishop resident in England. Fr Floyd's book is a fine example of controversial recusant ideology and belief. He gives an account of contemporary controversy, over the Catholic catechism, including indulgences, communion in both kinds, infallibility of the church, the veneration of saints. He also writes at length in proving transubstantiation. This is a good example of the recusant and protestant debate even though recusant printing was banned in England, Fr Floyd overcame this by printing the book in France, which was generous in support of English Catholics in exile. It is most unusual to find recusant works of this period with contemporary or near contemporary English annotations as the mere possession or ownership of such a volume was likely to result in a swift demise since such activity was regarded as treason. Hence people were understandably reluctant to associate themselves with it any more than was strictly necessary.

STC 11112. Allison and Rogers II ,327. Gillow II p,303.

38. [FRANCE]. Edict Faict par le Roy sur le reiglement de ses monnoyes, & Officiers d'icelles.

Paris Jean Dallier, (1554).

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. 32 unnumbered ll. A-H4. Roman letter, woodcut arms of Henry II on title, repeated on blank verso of last, woodcut initials, occasional contemp. ms. marginal note and underlining, slight age yellowing, and very light marginal stains. A good copy in C19 marbled paper wraps. **£1,850**

*A rare, important and very early edict of Henry II of France concerning the regulation of the issue and use of Royal monies and the officers and towns of France licensed by the crown. The opening text outlines the aims of the edict stating that, despite previous Royal edicts, there were still officers who were abusing the system. "nous avons certaine congnoissance, que plusieurs abuz, ont esté & sont encore comises". It then states in order to avoid corruption the King had not consulted any of his special advisors, or had "dresser aucuns memoires", neither had he consulted or shown the work to any court, the "Grand Conseil" or the treasury, and that the work was entirely conceived by his "Conseil privé". The first edict limits the towns of France where money is licensed to be struck to the main regional capitals, including Turin. (The edict later names the towns of Villefranche and Avignon as towns in which monies had been issued below their legal weight). It then concentrates on the regulation of the licensed officers, in all aspects, from the regulation of foreigners to the limiting of the role of Officers to avoid conflict of interest, including, in each case, the punishments to be meted out where abuses are found. It then moves further down the chain to the regulation and use of gold and silver and monies by money changers, goldsmiths, metal refiners, gold and silver beaters, gold and silver wire makers, jewelers, and merchants. An example would be the regulation of the gold used by wire makers in the town of Paris stating that only "l'or fin" could be used and that permission*

would have to be given by a Royal officer for each piece of gold melted down for such use, and that accurate accounts must be kept of all monies used. A rare and most interesting work; very early of its type. Not in BM STC Fr. C16., Kress, or Goldsmith.

39. **FULLER Thomas** The historie of the holy warre.

*Cambridge, R. Daniel for Thomas Buck 1640*

Folio, pp. (xx), (ii) 286 (xxx). Roman letter; text within double printed line borders, large decorative ornaments and initials. Splendid engraved t-p by Marshall depicting a procession of crusaders from Europe at the top to the Holy Sepulchre at the foot, assailed by death in various guises, medallion portraits of Saladin and crusader at head. Printed title page within typographical border, device of the printers to Cambridge University in centre; large (more than double full-page) eng. map of the Holy Land by Marshall, preceding text. The odd little spot of foxing, contemp. sonnet on initial blank (“Oh that I were within that cittie, where halleiuahs are the dittie” etc.) C17 autograph of John Cary and C18 of A.M. Hobart on succeeding blank. A very good clean copy in attractive natural russia c.1800, covers panelled in blind, spine with ten raised bands similarly decorated, small repair to joint at head, a.e.g. **£1,450**

*Second edn., first printed the preceding year and the last of the first generation of edns. of the text. The ‘Holy War’, Fuller’s first historical work is a history of the crusades which cites more than 150 distinct authors and combines straight narrative, topography and an abundance of shrewd and witty commentary which was to become the hallmark of Fuller’s writing. With the profound moral sense of his generation he is much taken up with the apportioning of praise and blame for the various phases and events of the Crusades, devoting no less than nine chapters to the reasons for their failure and three to considering ‘what nation merited most praise in this warre’. His eye for detail extended to discrepancies among maps of Palestine; on the fine engraved map in this volume he comments “I have never met with two in all considerables alike.” The map, here in very fine impression, is often missing.*

*Fuller was a man of great charm, wit, kindness, simplicity, playfulness, soundness and common sense. He had a great power of reasoning, a quick sense of the ridiculous and the ability to tell a very good story. He was not a great scholar but was read so extensively that he was the first Englishman to earn his living by his pen. John Cary may well be the the famous merchant, economist, social reformer and writer who lived in Bristol c.1700.*

STC 11465. Lowndes II 847. Grolier 386n. Pforzheimer I 390n.

40. **GERMANY**

1) **[GERMANY]**. The invasions of germanie...By a gentleman well deserving that suffered much in those warres.

2) **BERNARD, Duke of Saxe Weimar**. A true and brief relation of The Bloudy Battell... Betweene Duke Bernard van Wimeren...and John de Weerd.

3) **BERNARD, Duke of Saxe Weimar.** A briefe and true relation of the bloody battel lately fought betwixt the citie Colmar and Sletstat

London; I. Norton for I. Rothwell; London; E.G[riffin]. for Henry Overton; London; n.pr. 1638

FIRST EDITIONS. 8vo, three works in one volume: 1. 63 unnumbered ll, (lacking map as often and one blank); 2. pp 12; 3. [vi]. Roman and Italic letter, woodcut initial and ornaments. 21 nearly full-page engraved portraits of notable generals with biographies beneath. Slight age yellowing; single marginal rust-hole, a good, clean copy in fine 18th century calf, spine gilt, a.e.r. C19th armorial bookplate of the Earl of Macclesfield on pastedown and press mark [ix.9.16] above. Contemporary ms ex libris of 'Jeremiah King...' and 'There was a mouse creepeth [?] up the wall / and when she fell down she had a fall' on verso of t-p.

**£1,350**

*The first is a detailed chronological account of the battles of the Thirty Years War on German soil from September 5th, 1618 (soon after Praga's defenestration) until 1638. The anonymous author first asserts the importance of peace and England's duty to preserve it. He sympathises with the German people, often well educated and sophisticated, who were driven from their homes by war and then alienated in foreign countries. The text is made up of 167 numbered paragraphs, each of them referring to a particular battle which is recounted in some detail. Interposed are the portraits of the chief commanders of the various armies, among them the Spanish general Spinola, the Count of Tilly, Gustav Adolphus King of Sweden, Bernhard, Duke of Saxon Weimar and a magnificent Bethlehem Gabor, Duke of Transylvania. The narrative covers each phase of the conflict; starting with the Bohemian struggles within the Holy Roman Empire, going on to the involvement of Spain, Austria, Transylvania and Sweden and ending soon after the entry into the war by France, under Cardinal Richelieu.*

*The second work, in two letters, deals with the battle fought in February 1638 by the army of the Duke of Saxon Weimar, France's ally, against the imperial forces for the possession of Rhinefelden in Germany. In this one battle the protestants managed to capture two of the catholic generals despite their own smaller numbers and, to impress the reader, we find attached the list of imperial prisoners and in their regiments. The last work consists of two letters by the Duke of Saxony's secretary relating another of the protestant victories, against the Italian Duke of Savelly and General Gotze in upper Alsace.*

i) STC 11791. Lowndes III 881. ii) STC 1907. Lowndes III 881. iii) STC 1906

**41. GRATAROLO, Bongianni.** Altea. Tragedia di m. Bongianni Gratarolo di Salo

Venice, per Francesco Marcolini, 1556.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. ff. 46 (i) (lacking last blank). Italic letter. Historiated woodcut initials, printer's woodcut 'Veritas filia temporis' device on title repeated within oval frame on recto of last, bookplate of Allardyce Nicoll on pastedown. Light age yellowing, the occasional oil spot or stain, cut a little close in upper margin, fractionally shaving one or two running headlines. A good copy in contemporary limp vellum, recased.

**£1,200**

*First and only edition of Gratarolo's first work, a mythological tragedy, dedicated to Count Camillo Capriolo of Brescia. The play is written in blank verse but with verses that end with two unaccented syllables, described by Quadro as 'ritmo privo affatto di splendore e di noblità'. The plot is loosely based on the Greek myth: Melagro, Altea's son, kills the boar sacred to Diana, and gives the spoils to Atalanta from whom in turn they are taken by Altea's brothers. Melagro revenges this act by killing them. Altea, to avenge her brothers, kills her son. Then, after her daughter, Deianira, has announced to her the death of her own husband, Hercules, consumed by the famous shirt of Nessus, Altea dies and finally the wrath of Diana is appeased. Gratarolo's work, unlike the confidently expounded theatrical tragedy of Giraldi and his followers, represents a shift away from theatre, and is a evidently intended for print rather than performance, a so called 'closet drama'. He wrote three such tragedies Altea, Astianatte, and Polissena, published between 1556 and 1589, and a history of his home town 'Storia della Riviera di Salò', Brescia, 1599. A good copy of a scarce work.*

BM STC It. C16th p. 311. Fontanini I p. 518. Censimento CNCE 21648. Not in Gamba.

**42. GRIMESTON, Edward.** A generall historie of the Netherlands: with the genealogie and memorable acts of the Earls of Holland, Zeeland and West-Friseland...

*London: A. Islip and G. Eld., 1609.*

FIRST EDITION. Folio. pp. [xxvi] 1415 [xviii]. Roman letter, printed marginalia. Engraved title after Christoffel van Sichem II of an architectural frame flanked by musical, scientific and military instruments, a harbour scene beneath (Johnson p. 53), 57 elegant two-thirds page engraved portraits of princes and noble men and women by van Sichem in text, woodcut initials and headpieces. Lacking first blank, insignificant tear to upper inner margin of title not touching image, small tear to corner of one other leaf touching one letter of text, title and a few early leaves a little creased, occasional marginal spot or mark, generally a very good copy in contemporary English calf ruled in blind, joints split and neatly repaired, extremities a little scuffed, later red morocco gilt label. Contemporary ms ex-libris of Edmund Grovine [or a Latinised form of ?Grove] in blank upper margin of title, John Allman's mid-17th-century autograph to verso of final blank, Robert Matthews' autograph 'april 5th 1753' in central blank portion of title. **£1,850**

*A variant state of the first edition of Grimeston's translation of J. F. le Petit's Grande Chronique of 1601. Le Petit (1546- c. 1615) was a Belgian historian, primarily famous for the original version of the present work, his 'Grande chronique ancienne et moderne de Hollande', published in Dordrecht. The work is a comprehensive history of the Netherlands to the early 17th-century, and includes genealogies of the counts of Holland and their families. Vol I is for the most part a translation of Cornelius Aurelius' 'Divisie-Kroniek'. This chronicle, which covers the period from the beginning of the world to 1517, is then taken up by le Petit in the second volume, who comments on important political, diplomatic and military events in the latter half of the 16th- and early 17th-*

centuries. *Le Petit* was born in Bethune, but subsequently moved to Aix after abjuring the Catholic faith, and eventually died in Holland. Grimeston was a prolific translator, working from French as well as Dutch, producing 'A general inuentorie of the history of France' (1607) and 'The estates, empires, & principallities of the world' (1615); his work continues to be cited as an important source on contemporary affairs. The fine late-Renaissance portraits are by the Flemish Christoffel van Sichem the elder, and include Queen Elizabeth and Robert Dudley.

STC 12375; Alden II, p. 80 "Section on the Netherlands' 1608 peace negotiations outlines Dutch demands for trade & navigation in East & West Indies"; not in Lowndes (1627 ed. only).

### 43. **GUICCIARDINI, Francesco.** The historie of Guicciardin...

London; Richard Field 1618.

Folio, pp.[x] 821 [ix]. Roman letter, italic sidenotes; elaborate woodcut head and tailpieces, floreated initials, printer's device to t-p. Minor marginal dampstain to a few quires, light waterstain to lower outer corner of first few ll, a good, clean, well-margined copy in contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments, worn at extreme head and tail, speckled edges. rubbed at edges and corners, Black letter printed stubs c. 1500, 19th C bookplate of the Earl of Macclesfield on pastedown. Shirburn castle blindstamp to first two pages. **£1,500**

*First English translation of "the basis of all later works on the beginning of modern history" (Leopold Von Ranke), here revised and part of the fourth book reinstated, absent from the Italian and Latin editions. Francesco Guicciardini (1483-1540) was a great politician and diplomat who worked for the Medicis, Leo X, and Clement VII. This enabled him to make use of government documents when composing his history which demonstrates that "worldly passion, ambition and self interest are the mainspring of human activity" (Printing and the Mind of Man 85, on the 1st edition). Guicciardini was the first historian of Italy to place the turbulent politics of his land within the wider context of relations between the states of Europe, and his historical approach, the "balance of powers" analysis, dominated European politics until at least the First World War.*

*Adopting a detailed yet impartial approach, this 'First History of Europe' (PMM cit. inf.) was the work of Giucciardini's retirement. It covers both the domestic affairs of Italy, and its European encounters from 1494-1532, the internal debate about the governance of Florence, whether it should be popular or aristocratic; alliances of heads of state; the European debut of syphilis; the collision of French and Spanish interests in Italy; the discovery of the New World; the league against the Venetians; the expulsion of the French 'barbarians' from Italy; the threat of invasion from Henry VIII of England; the league of Cognac, and the discoveries of Columbus, Vespucci and others. Unlike earlier 'histories' it was not a bare recital of facts, and it was the author's perspicacity of analysis which made Guicciardini's history "undoubtedly the greatest historical work that has appeared since the beginning of the modern era." (Pforzheimer 435).*

*Geoffrey Fenton's (1539-1608) elegant and readable English translation was very successful. "The predominating love of narrative, more especially when the*

*exploits of the favourite nation were the subject, rendered this book very popular; and it came recommended to the public by a title-page which promised the public almost the entertainment of a romance" (Warton, cf. Lowndes). Fenton was a competent and worldly-wise translator, Privy Councillor and sometime Principal Secretary of State in Ireland. He had travelled extensively in Spain, France and Italy, and knew much of his subject-matter at first hand.*

STC 12459. Lowndes III 954. Pforzheimer II 442. Huntingdon CL 139. Hazlitt II 261. Graesse III, 178n. Alden 618/55: "In book 6, discoveries of Columbus, Vespucci, & others are discussed." Not in Sabin. Printing and the Mind of Man 85 (1st edition).

#### 44. **GULLIM, John.** A Display of Heraldrie.

*London, Thomas Cotes for Jacob Blome, 1638 (with)*

A most exact alphabetical table.. of all their names and surnames, whose Coat-Armes are contained in Guillim.

*London, John Rawork for Laurence Blaikelick, 1640.*

Folio, pp. (xvi) 433 (i) + (xxviii) last blank. Roman letter, printed side notes, woodcut initials and headpieces. Innumerable heraldic shields very clearly executed, nine full page woodcut armorial achievements in considerable detail, a little light age yellowing; a very good, clean, well margined copy in C19th polished mottled calf by Rivière, rebaked, spine remounted, laurel wreaths gilt to centre of covers, double gilt fillets in panel design, fleurons at corners, inner dentelles gilt. Armorial bookplate of Sir John Wodehouse, 1st Earl of Kimberly on pastedown. **£1,450**

*Third and best early edition of the first work and FIRST EDITION of the second; the former is preceded by five pages of commendatory verses by William Segar, John St George, John Davies, John Speed, Anthony Gibson etc, and continues with a further page and a half of verses by the author, preceding the amendments and errata. Guillim (1565-1621) was born in Gloucestershire of a Welsh family and entered the College of Arms soon after coming down from Oxford becoming Rouge Croix poursuivant in 1618. All his adult life was devoted to heraldic studies and to the 'Display' which made him famous - though he never rose to the superior office of herald. In his dedication to the King, Guillim justly claims the merit of originality "I am the first who brought a method unto this heroic art" and in the Display the whole of that art is systemized and illustrated. As an exposition of the artistic aspects of English heraldry the work probably has never been surpassed. Lowndes, writing 230 years later, describes it as " a work still in general use and the best of that kind that was ever published" (cit infr.). The Display is divided into six sections, sub-divided into chapters, each section is preceded by an ingenious scheme or analysis "giving an intelligent view of the subject", Moule p.73. Guillim deals with the social history and beginnings of heraldry, the different images appearing on arms, the various kind of escutcheons and the families to whom they belonged; it was the best ordered and most encyclopaedic work of English heraldry of its day. This is also the most complete and current edn., the next and later ones, although published under Guillim's name contain little unaltered of his work.*

*The second work comprises a numbered page index of the names of those families whose arms are contains in the Display - so one could look people up with speed and ease. Although a small addition to the volume it makes the work much more readily usable.*

STC. 12503 and 12503.5. Lowndes III 956 "This edition, having additions by R St John Clarenceux, is considered the most correct, the subsequent ones having been spoilt by R Blome and other ignorant editors". Moule CXLIV.

45. **HENRY IV** Declaration du Roy sur la Fin de la Trefve.

*[Paris] P. Huillier, libraire ordinaire du Roy 1594*

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. pp. 41 (vii). [last three leaves blank]. Roman letter. Woodcut device incorporating royal arms on title, large floriated initial, typographical headpiece, lib. blindstamp on the first and last two leaves. Light age yellowing. A good copy, stab sewn, in modern boards. **£450**

*First edition of this rare pamphlet issued by Henry IV annulling the cease fire agreed with the Catholic League shortly after his own conversion to Catholicism, a pivotal moment in his attempt to become King of a unified France. The first two pages are taken up with a long description and justification of the King's conversion. This is followed by a description of the legation, headed by the King's cousin the Duke de Nivernois, sent to Rome by Henry to persuade the Pope that his conversion was genuine, in which he describes the Pope as having been lied to by the Spanish. The pamphlet goes on to list all the breaches of the cease-fire agreement by the League. It states that all the leaders of the League had signed a document, witnessed by ministers from Spain and the Cardinal de Plaisance, that they would never sign a peace deal with Henry, whilst at the same time seeking to prolong the ceasefire by two months, which Henry accorded them. This extension was now at an end, and Henry unwilling to extend it, since ia. the League were still plotting to have him assassinated; he cites an attempt that was foiled a month earlier in Melun. He also accuses the League of continuing to seek help from foreign countries most particularly Spain whose ambition is to incorporate France in to its Empire; "de veoir la France affuiettie a l'Espagne". Henry also declares that since his conversion those who opposed him could no longer do so on religious grounds therefore their opposition was now treasonable rebellion. He promises to maintain those who return to his cause in their positions and not seek revenge for their previous opposition, at the same time declaring that those who continue to oppose him will be treated as "criminels de leze Maieste".*

*Once Henry had converted the League found itself more and more dependent financially and militarily on Spain, something which Henry was able to use, as here, to drain support from them. An interesting and rare pamphlet.*

BM STC Fr. C16 p. 179. Not in Lindsay and Neu.

46. **HESIOD.** Opera et Dies.

*Venice, ex officina Farrea 1543.*

8vo. 144 unnumbered ll. Greek letter. Woodcut device of crowned head with three faces on t-p and last. Light age-yellowing, t-p with autograph of

Christophorus Helwig, Rome 1665, occasional marginal waterstains; 'Ex Bibliotheca Scholae Grypeswaldensis' on front pastedown (C18th), later library stamp on fly, title in contemp. Italian ms on lower edge. A good copy in contemp. limp vellum, worn on upper edges and spine, ties missing. **£1,250**

*The first separately published edn of the works of Hesiod was the very rare and scholarly Giunta edn of 1515, here reprinted with additions. Hesiod (c700 BC) is one of the first known Greek poets, and, with Homer one of the few surviving representatives of early Greek poetry. He tells us that as he was tending the sheep on Mount Helicon, he heard the Muses calling him to become a poet and sing of the gods. He once took part in a poetic contest at Chalcis in Euboea and won a tripod. Two genuine poems of his survive, the Theogony and the Works and Days. The first is in about a thousand hexameters, and is unique in surviving Greek literature in being a systematic account of the gods of Greece and their genealogy. It begins at the first of the world, with the coming into being of primordial Chaos, followed by Gaia (Earth), Tartarus and Eros (Love). Gaia produced Uranus (Heaven), and these two were the parents of the Titans and other giants. Last-born of the Titans was Cronus, who, with Rhea, gave birth to the Olympian gods. Having told the story of Prometheus, and of the wars between the Titans and Olympians, Hesiod deals with the offspring of goddesses and mortal men. The Works and Days is a poem in 828 hexameters; the 'works' are the activities of the farming year, the 'days' (from line 765 onward) are an almanac of days in the month that are favourable or unfavourable for different activities. The chief themes of the poem are justice and the need for hard work, the latter explained by the myths of Prometheus, Pandora et al.; the whole is blended with proverbs, moral maxims, and threats of divine anger. It represents the life-experience of a cautious and conservative farmer, inured to hardship and adversity. In the present copy, the Theogony is followed by a poem on Heracles, a short one on Hero and Leander, another on the Argonauts, a collection of Hymns, and other minor works.*

BM STC It. C16th p. 327. Adams H 472. Brunet III p. 140. Dibdin II p. 32. Not in Graesse.

**47. HOOKER, Richard** Of the Lawes of Ecclesiastical Politie

*London; William Stansby for George Latham [1632, 1631]*

Folio. pp. [lviii] 583 [xvii]. Roman letter, some Italic and Greek. Engraved architectural general t-p by William Hole (Johnson p. 26, Hole-7), 5 part titles within woodcut architectural borders (McKerrow and Ferguson 224). Woodcut initials (some large), head-and tail-pieces and ornaments. Contemp. autographs of 'Walter Tuckfield' (see below) to general title and fly. Printer's waste (running title 'Censura quorundam Scriptorum veterum') used as stubs or guards at front. Paper flaw to one leaf with slight loss to 3 letters. Small, light water-stain to upper margin of t-p and prelims, not affecting engraving or text. Contemp. acquisition price 1/8 at head of t-p, contemp. press mark 'Div: 14, Sh: 4, B: 10' on fly. A good, clean, well-margined copy in contemp. calf, spine gilt, red morocco label. **£950**

*The influential theologian Richard Hooker (1554-1600) is arguably the co-founder (with Thomas Cranmer and Matthew Parker) of Anglican theological thought. Hooker was born near Exeter and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he became a fellow in 1577. In 1584 he married, resigned from his college position, and became rector of a parish, followed by appointments in London, Salisbury Cathedral, Wiltshire and Kent. In the Church of England, Hooker is celebrated with a Lesser Festival on 3 November.*

*Hooker's best-known work is *Of the Lawes of Ecclesiastical Politie*, the first four books of which were published in 1594, the fifth in 1597, and the final four posthumously. The present copy, printed in 1632 and 1631, contains all parts of Hooker's treatise within a single volume. The Lawes argued for a middle way ('via media') between the positions of the Roman Catholics and the Puritans. Hooker argued forcefully that reason and tradition were important when interpreting the Scriptures, and suggested that it was important to recognise that the Bible was written in a particular historical context, in response to specific situations: "Words must be taken according to the matter whereof they are uttered" (Lawes IV.11.7).*

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

*Although copies of the early editions of the present work are relatively straightforward, later copies, from around 1617, are often chimeras, assembled from different printings: see STC p. 597 for discussion. The present copy is, however, a complete example, identical in collation to STC 13718, and with the same dates. The general t-p bears no date, the sub-title pages to the fifth book and the 'Tractates' are dated 1632, and the sub-title page to 'A Learned Discourse of Justification' is dated 1631.*

*Walter Tuckfield, whose autograph appears on the general title, was probably a member of the Tuckfield family who were Lords of the Manor at Tedburn St Mary in Devon - an appropriate provenance, as Hooker was also born in Devon. Several 'Walter Tuckfields' are known from different periods, including a number*

*of churchmen and politicians.*

STC 13718; Lowndes III 1107; see also PMM 104 (earlier edition); this edition not in Pforzheimer; not in Grolier.

48.[IRELAND] An ordinance and declaration of the Lords and Commons to make stay of all such supplies as they shall seize upon by sea or land, going to assist the rebels in Ireland.

*London; I. Wright October 21 1642.*

FIRST EDITION, 4 unnumbered ll. A4. Roman letter, t-p within typographical border, a bit shaved at foot, ornamental headpiece and woodcut initial. Light age browning, a good copy in old marbled boards, modern calf, spine gilt. **£1,850**

*First edition of an important parliamentary ordinance encouraging, authorizing and rewarding privateers for raiding Irish shipping, towns and coasts. In 1641 the Irish Catholics had rebelled against the English crown and their new Protestant landlords, with considerable success. They had just failed to seize Dublin but were masters of nearly the whole of the rest of the country. Parliament, desperate to cut off their supplies of arms, munitions and all kinds of stores, enacted the present ordinance giving private venturers powers unprecedented in home waters to raid and seize or spoil all sort of goods, money, vessels etc which either might be intended for the Irish rebels or anyone who had ever aided them and to sack and pillage at will in their possessions, the reward being all or almost all of the goods seized. The ordinance is interesting not just in Irish history but as evidence of the workings of the 'privateer' system which the state successfully employed for nearly three centuries.*

ESTC R19001. Wing E 1765. Thomason E123. Not in Goldsmiths.

49. [JESUITS] Decreta Congregationum generalium Societatis Iesu (with) Canones Congregationum generalium Societatis Iesu (with) Formulae congregationum in quartâ generali congregatione confectae et approbatae in sextâ & septimâ recognitae et auctae.

*Antwerp, apud Ioannem Meursium, 1635.*

8vo. pp. 474, [xxx] : 80 [xvi] :136, [viii] three works in one. Roman letter, prefaces and indexes in Italic, woodcut initials, woodcut Jesuit device with motto "Ad maiorem Dei gloriam" on all three titles, 'Domus probationis Soctis Jesu Trevini' in cont. hand on title with 'Societatis Jesu 1648' beneath in another, light age yellowing. A good copy in contemporary vellum over boards, lacking clasps, slightly soiled. **£1,750**

*Second edition of the decrees of the seventh General Congregation of the Jesuits, bound with the canons of the Society including those added from the seventh congregation, and the 'Formulae', the rules, powers and procedures of the General congregation. Policy for the whole Society was set by General Congregations, the Jesuit equivalent of the General chapters of the Mendicant orders; they met rarely, either upon the death of the General, to elect his successor, or for especially serious matters. Muzio Vitelleschi, general from (1615 to 1645), was elected by and presided over this congregation. The congregation again took note of the problem of the confessors of kings and of*

*“political Jesuits” and sternly again forbade any involvement in politics. This was a vain hope when Jesuits were confessors at the major courts of Catholic Europe, with opposing personalities, viewpoints and loyalties, especially during the Thirty-Years War. Vitelleschi himself, as general, wrote more than one thousand letters to William Lamormaini, the confessor of the emperor in Vienna, on every facet of the war. The seventh congregation also had to deal with the problem of exiled English Jesuits driven out of England by persecution. They lived and studied in Jesuit provinces abroad, often in Spain. They and their Spanish Jesuit confreres faced the problem of trying to live in sometimes difficult-to-achieve harmony, especially when it was not clear who in the policy of the Society was in charge, the English mission superior or the Spanish provincials. Aquaviva, Vitelleschi’s predecessor had sided with the English regularly. Vitelleschi had to deal with a postulatum successfully proposed by the province of Castile, accepted by the congregation, that effectively hobbled the English superior. If implemented it would have been a disaster for the English mission. The general effectively caused the problem to evanesce by raising the English mission to the status of a vice province. The increasing international nature of the Jesuit movement, especially with its missions in Asia, Africa, and South America meant the congregation had to deal with such disparate and diverse subjects as the Jesuits role after the Council of Trent, the teaching of Philosophy in Jesuit Schools, and the apparel worn on Chinese missions. A fascinating insight into the Jesuit movement at a seminal moment in its history.*

See De Backer-Som. V 95ff. Otherwise apparently unrecorded.

**50. JOHN OF SALISBURY.** Policratici Contenta. .Festivum opus & omni statui delectabile Lectu: quod intitulum Policraticum de Nugis Curialium, et Vestigiis Philosophorum...

*Paris, Rembolt et J Parvus. 1513.*

4to. ff. (xlvi) 232. Roman letter. Title in red and black with Jean Petit's woodcut printer's device, charming floriated and historiated white on black woodcut initials, small worm hole on title and first few leaves just touching a few letters, expertly restored, a little damp staining to lower outer corners of a few ll.. Contemporary ex libris on title "Ex Bibliothecae Kalaephorum Bariensium: Alexander Mana Kalaephaty Indigny ....." armorial bookplate of Manuele Aguilera Marques of Cerralbo on pastedown. A good copy in modern calf, covers bordered with double blind rule, arms gilt at centre. **£1,450**

*Second edition, first published in 1476 and textually distinct. John of Salisbury, humanist and scholar of the middle ages "was for thirty years the central figure of English learning and was the fullest representative of the best scholarly training which France had to give."(DNB). This work "the Statesman's Book" was one of the most important medieval treatises on statecraft and political theory. John was employed by Archbishop Theobald of Canterbury and later by his successor Thomas à Beckett who he was accompanying at the latter's assassination. (William Tracy, Beckett's murderer, boasted of having broken John's arm before killing the Archbishop.) With the increased absence of King*

*Henry II on the continent John became more and more indispensable in the running of Church affairs, "the charge of all Britain as touching church matters, was laid upon me", he also gained considerable insight into the running of the state, and was involved in numerous missions in Europe trying to arbitrate between the Archbishop and the King. John fell into disfavour with Henry II over increasing taxation of the church in England, and it was in this period of enforced leisure that he wrote his 'Policraticus'. Its eight books deal respectively with luck and devotion - to unsuitable goals, the distribution of duties according to the political constitution of the ancients; nature and mathematics; vice and virtue - pride as the root of all evil and passion as a leprosy; the differences between kings and tyrants - the moral characters of tyrants, the destruction of tyrants as lawful according to the Bible, the need for a ruler to always hold the law of Gods before all things; the republic - the arrangement of the republic as being alike to a hive of bees, the people as moulded by the strengths of the ruler and the government, the military and military skill - the hand of the republic as armed or unarmed, the formula of the oath of the soldier, the armed soldier as bound by God; academics, philosophers and religions, - academics as more modest than the others, and so less blinded to truth.*

*"Ne paraissent pas être des réimpressions de la précédente" Brunet. One of the most important political and secular philosophical works of the middle ages and certainly the most important by an Englishman, beautifully printed by Jean Petit. BM STC. Fr. C16 p. 243. Adams J 304. Brunet III 547. Graesse III 467.*

**51. JOHNSTON, John.** *Inscriptiones historicae regum Scotorum.*

*Amsterdam, Cornelius Claessonius for Andrew Hart, bookseller of Edinburgh 1602*

FIRST EDITION, first issue (variant), 4to., pp (xiv) (ii) 60 (xx). Roman letter, double page engr. arms of James I preceding text, ten full page eng. portraits of the Scottish kings and Queens following; printer's ornaments throughout. Fore edge of last 4 portraits neatly strengthened on blank versos, title dusty and slightly soiled with two small repairs to fore edge, lower blank margin of next leaf and few lower outer corners all with old small repairs, nowhere affecting text; a few small marginal dirt or dust marks, but generally clean and good. Early autograph 'W. Stonehouse' plus price at head of t-p, large armorial bookplate of the very distinguished collector William Stirling Maxwell on front pastedown, decorative label 'Arts of Design' circling 'Keir' on rear. Bound for Stirling Maxwell by Leighton C1900 in crushed dark green morocco, large decorative 'Arts and Crafts' style central panel on each cover incorporating Maxwell's armorial devices, spine gilt (a bit worn), a.e.g. **£1,950**

*First edition of this rare work by Johnston (?1570-1611) Scottish poet, who styled himself 'Aberdonensis' and whose family hailed from Crimond near Aberdeen - where Johnston studied at Kings College, before spending eight years at various continental universities. He became a friend of Justus Lipsius and doubtless of the other scholars whose epigrams preface the present work - among them Joseph Scaliger, Jan Dousa and Daniel Heinsius. He was also closely attached to Andrew Melville, who probably helped him to obtain the professorship of divinity*

at St. Andrews c1593, when he was 'Maister of the new college'. The present work is a series of epigrammatic addresses to the Scottish Kings from Fergus I to James VI (to whom it is dedicated) highlighting their characteristics, exhibiting their virtues and referring to the principal events of their reigns. The verses are more interesting for their historical perspective than their poetry. The anonymous portraits - of Robert II, Robert III, James II, James III, James IV, James V, Mary, James VI and Anne are very finely executed and in excellent strong impression. Neither their source nor maker has been identified. In mid C19 hand on inserted fly "A very rare book. The Roxburghe copy sold for £13.13. In addition to the 10 portraits this copy has a plate of the arms of James VI ... which has not been mentioned by Lowndes, + 1 leaf of preliminary matters (beginning with the verses of J.C. Scaliger) seldom found. At a sale in 1854 or 5 (I think at W. Duncan Gardiner's) a copy was sold for £10 to Lord Breadalbane".

STC 14787. but unrecorded variant. Lowndes III 1222, here as the second copy described - in fact the first issue - but with leaf of verses to the King following t-p not otherwise recorded. Hind II 3a (variant A). Shaaber J 245.

52. **LAMBARD, William** Eirenarcha, or the Office of the Justices of peace. (with) The Duties of Constables, Borsholders, Tythingmen, and such other Lowe and Lay Ministers of the Peace.

*London, Companie of Stationers 1610*

8vo., pp.(ii) 634 (lxxxii). pp. 94 (ii). Two parts in one separate title to each. Mainly Black letter. Title within woodcut border of delicate scrolls, slightly soiled in lower margin. Woodcut initials and ornaments. Fly taken from a printed vol. of latin verse laments on the death of Bodley. Printing flaw to page 128, some very slight age yellowing. A very good copy in contemporary calf with four raised bands, covers and spine ruled in blind. Sympathetically rebacked preserving original spine. **£1,500**

*This enlarged edition of Lambards "Eirenarcha", first published in 1581, is published here with his "Duties of Constables..". "Written in a clear and unaffected style this manual remained for a long time the standard authority; Judge Blackstone speaks favourably of this work, and recommends it to the perusal of students." (DNB). The first Book contains a "theorique (or insight) of the office of the Justices"; the second sets out he jurisdiction of and the practice and procedure before the justices of the peace, the third of the justices with the quarter sessions, the fourth of the quarter sessions alone. It is followed by a table containing ("very neerly all") the printed statutes and a selection of precedents. The Duties of Constables, first published in 1582 and enlarged in this edition, is in itself very useful, published separately but often bound with the Eirenarcha. A good edition of one of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries best handbooks for practitioners in the courts of common law. All good criminal law books tell the reader a great deal not just about the law but about the society that made them. Here there are detailed indictments i.a. for killing a man by witchcraft, bewitching a horse, for the rape of a child or maid (the age distinction was ten) and for keeping a bowling alley, hearing mass and for usury.*

STC 15172, 15158. Lowndes IV 1301.

53. **LESSIO, Leonardo.** De antichristo et eius praecursoribus disputatio apologetica gemina: qua refutatur praefatio monatoria, falso, ut creditur, adscripta magnae Britanniae Regi.

*Antwerp; ex officina Plantiniana, 1611.*

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. [xxiv]. 297 [xxi]. Roman letter, with some Italic, small woodcut Jesuit emblem on title-page, Plantin's 'labore et constantia' device on verso of last, historiated woodcut initials, 'Bibliot. Bossianae Alexandrinae' stamped on lower blank margin of t-p (c. 1700), early ms. Italian bibliographical note on fly, pretty uniform browning, (poor quality paper). A good copy in contemporary vellum over boards, title gilt on spine, all edges blue. **£1,250**

*First edition of this controversial work, a refutation of the preface to the Oath of Allegiance of James I of England, printed in 1609 under the title 'Apologia pro iuramento fidelitatis' in which it is claimed that the Pope is the antichrist. After the gunpowder plot Parliament passed an act which could require any citizen to take an Oath of Allegiance, entailing a denial of the pope's authority over the king. It was a thinly disguised attempt to divide Catholics in the matter of allegiance. It was known that there were differences of opinion on the subject of the pope's deposing power, and the oath of allegiance was drafted to make capital out of them. The De antichristo simply refutes the accustomed charge of the Protestants that the Pope is the antichrist, by assigning this role to Calvinists and Lutherans. Lessio was a Flemish Jesuit who taught philosophy in the Jesuit college in Douai, one of the principal training grounds for priests for the English mission, hence his association with English Catholics. He wrote a few works relating to dogma, more concerning asceticism and controversialism, many translated into English and published at St. Omer, but is most famous for his 'De Justitia et Jure' of 1605.*

BM STC C17 Low Countries. p 338. Milward, Jacobean 449. Not in Allison and Rogers.

54. **MACROBIUS, Ambrosius Theodosius.** In Somnium Scipionis Lib. II. Saturnaliorum, Lib. VII.

*Lyon, Seb. Gryphium, 1556.*

8vo. pp. 567 [lxxiii]. Italic letter, some Greek, woodcut printer's device on title, attractive historiated woodcut initials, famous woodcut world map and several astronomical diagrams, title fractionally dusty, '50 40' in early hand at head. A very good, clean copy in late C17 cats paw calf, covers double ruled in blind, spine with raised bands gilt in compartments, red morocco title label gilt, all edges speckled blue. **£1,450**

*A beautifully printed copy of Macrobius' two surviving works, most of what has come down to us from this Roman grammarian and philosopher; an abstract remains of a third piece on grammar. Macrobius was of African descent. He may be the Macrobius mentioned in the Codex Theodosianus as a praetorian prefect of Spain in 399-400, proconsul of Africa in 410, and lord chamberlain in 422. Macrobius' Saturnalia, with its idolisation of Rome's pagan past, has been*

*described as a pagan "machine de guerre". It recounts the discussions held at the house of Vettius Agorius Praetextatus (c. 325-385) during the Saturnalia holiday and was written for the benefit of Macrobius' son Eustachius. The first book inquires into the origin of the Saturnalia and the festivals of Janus, leading to a history of the Roman calendar, and an attempt to derive all forms of worship from that of the Sun. The second begins with a collection of 'bons mots', many ascribed to Cicero and Augustus, and a discussion of various pleasures, especially of the senses, but most is lost. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth books are devoted to Virgil, dwelling respectively on his learning in religious matters, his rhetorical skill, his debt to Homer and other Greek writers, and the earlier Latin poets. The latter part of the third book is a dissertation upon luxury and the sumptuary laws. The primary value of the work lies in quotations from earlier writers, many now lost. The form of the Saturnalia is copied from Plato's Symposium and Gellius's Noctes Atticae; the chief authorities are listed at the end of this edition.*

*The second work is a commentary on the Dream of Scipio narrated by Cicero at the end of his Republic in which the elder Scipio appears to his grandson, and describes the life of the good after death and the constitution of the universe from a Stoic and Neo-Platonic point of view; from this Macrobius discourses upon the nature of the cosmos, transmitting much classical philosophy to the later Middle Ages. Cicero's 'Dream' described the Earth as a globe of insignificant size in comparison to the remainder of the cosmos. Certain medieval manuscripts of Macrobius included maps of the Earth, including the antipodes, zonal maps showing the Ptolemaic climates derived from the concept of a spherical Earth and a diagram showing the Earth labeled as globus terrae, at the center of the hierarchically ordered planetary spheres; these are reproduced in the woodcuts in this edition. The world map is important in that it shows a symmetry, in land and climate, between the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Europe, Africa and Asia are shown in the upper hemisphere, with a vast southern continent (Antipodum Nobis Incognita) in the lower hemisphere. They are separated by an intervening great ocean (Alveus Oceani). Macrobius further labels his map with climatic zones according to the theory of Parmenides: two zones close to the poles are subject to frigid air (frigida), either side of the equator a torrid zone (perusta) and between these two moderate or temperate zones (temperate). His view of a large southern land mass was an early and important part of the long tradition of unknown south lands that influenced Pacific exploration and charting.*

Adams M 68. Baudrier VIII 284. Dibdin II p. 220. Guttlingen V 1365. Not in BM STC Fr. C16 or Brunet.

**55. MANFREDI, Mutio.** La Semiramis, Tragedia.

*Bergamo, Comin Ventura 1593*

FIRST EDITION. 4to. ff. (iv) 92. Italic letter. Printer's 'Fortune' device on title, floreated woodcut initials and head and tail-pieces, typographical ornaments, bookplate of Allardyce Nicoll on fly. Light waterstaining to upper margin at gutter. A good, well margined copy in contemporary limp vellum. **£1,250**

*Uncommon first edition of this tragic verse play by Manfredi, dedicated to Cardinal Farnese, Duke of Parma, concerning incestuous unions among members of the family of the mythical warrior queen Semiramis, unions expiated through violent death. The work ends with forty eight pages of verse in praise of the author by numerous contemporary poets and literary figures, such as Guidobaldo Bonnarelli, Ferrando Gonzaga, Tasso, Ariosto. Camilli and Baldini. Manfredi, poet and dramatist from Cesena, was a member of the noble Manfredi family of Faenza. He was employed at the French court in Nancy as secretary to the Duchess of Brunswick, where he wrote this, his most famous work. He was extremely well connected in Italian literary circles, Diomede Borghesi in one of his letters refers to having met him with Tasso and describes him as “da costumi preclarissimi, e da bellissima letteratura”. This work was clearly based upon the ‘Orcheche’ of Giraldi in its emphasis on revenge and gore. Manfredi wrote another published the same year entitled ‘La Semiramis boscareccia’ concerning the Queen’s happier youth. “The first Semiramis drama of modern times is that of Mutio Manfredi (Bergamo 1593). This is firmly based on the grisly tale of Orosius, and adds echos of Seneca’s play Thyestes. It forms the background to most of the seventeenth century versions; the lascivious, murderous Semiramis was well suited to Baroque taste, with its love of remote ambiences, amorous intrigues, and mistaken identity, warlike parades and travesty parts. .... The parallel with the Oedipus story was obvious” Raymond Monelle, ‘Semiramide redenta..’. This first edition is rare outside Italian libraries. BM STC It. C16th p. 409. Fontanini. I p. 518. Not in Gamba.*

**56. MANUTIUS, Aldus.** Oratione ...

*Bologna; per A. Benacci, 1585.*

4to. pp. 22 [ii]. Roman letter, type-ornament woodcut headpieces and ornaments, charming woodcut initials depicting a griffin, bat and lobster; armorial woodcut device of Sixtus V to t-p, 19th C Siennese library stamp, a few pen marks, light age yellowing, occasional spots or fingermarks. A good copy in carta rustica, stab sewn as issued. **£950**

*FIRST ITALIAN EDITION of Aldus Manutius' welcoming oration to Sixtus V who had been elected Pope a month earlier, delivered to the Bolognese Academy, translated by Giovanni Francesco Costeo. Beginning with praise for Sixtus IV after whom Sixtus V chose to be named, the oration speaks of the supreme power of Virtue, arguing that it can only be realized when an individual has accepted that their own skill and success is entirely due to God, and that intelligence, erudition and eloquence can only be obtained through the pursuit of virtue. The kindness and innate benevolence of Nature, the role-models and qualities that are necessary for something to thrive - politeness, civility, kindness & gentleness - are also discussed, giving historical examples, such as Cimon's bravery saving Athens. It concludes with a summary of the achievements of Gregory XIII, before commending Sixtus to the long and successful service of the Christian Republic. Sixtus V (1521-1590) was one of the great figures of the Counter Reformation, and the greatest statesmen to take Papal office. Succeeding to an impoverished*

*papacy in a lawless society, he immediately took dramatic action, subduing crime, spending huge amounts on public works, and imposing heavy taxes to refill the papal coffers. The Sixtine-Clementine revision of the Vulgate, substantially derived from Sixtus' own work, was the most famous project entrusted to Aldus the Younger when he was called to head the Vatican press shortly after Sixtus' death. BM STC It. 411. Ren. 235:4 "Ce discours fut traduit en italien, et imprimée dans la même année [as the first Latin edition], aussi à Bologne". Mortimer II 275 (same state as BL copy). Brunet III.1386: "ces trois éditions appartiennent à la collection aldine". Adams I M436.*

**57. MANUTIUS, Paulus.** Antiquitatum Romanarum Pauli Manutii Liber de Legibus...

*Venice, Aldus, 1557.*

FIRST EDITION. Folio. ff. (iv) lxxx (ii). Roman letter. Large dolphin and anchor device on title. Contemporary casemark at head of tp. Tp a little soiled and lightly foxed, two very minor holes, not affecting any text. text, occasional faint marginal dampstain or light foxing. A good wide-margined copy in probably slightly later vellum, spine with full-length black morocco label c 1800 lettered in gilt. Head of spine and corners a little bumped, a few creases to covers. Contemporary inscription in Greek 'To Kalon' ('Beautiful thing') on initial blank, E.G. Jackson's purchase note dated 1890 on fly, bookplate of Prinknash Abbey, Monsignor Ronnie Knox's collection ticket on fly. **£1,450**

*First edition, second issue, appearing in the same year as the first, but "plus correcte, et augmentée" (Renouard). Manutius' interesting work on ancient Roman law was intended to inaugurate his monumental work on the antiquities of Rome. During his lifetime Manutius published this section on law, one on the Senate and the Comitia, and on the Roman state and its political institutions, appearing in 1581 and 1585 respectively. These works were edited by his son, Aldus Manutius the younger (1547-1597). Manutius was himself the son of Aldus Manutius (1450-1515) who had established the celebrated scholarly Aldine press. Paulus Manutius was as celebrated a scholar as his father, especially noted for his devotion to Cicero, and restored the correctness of Aldine editions after the interregnum during his minority when the press was in the charge of his uncles, the Asolini. The four sections of this work "deserve to be commemorated for their erudition no less than for the elegance of their Latinity" (Enc. Brit.).*

Renouard 172:18; Adams M474; Graesse IV, p. 375; not in BM STC It.

**58. MANUTIUS, Paulus.** Antiquitatum Romanarum Pauli Manutii Liber de Legibus...

*Paris, Bernard Turrisan, 1557.*

8vo. pp. 288. Roman letter, privilege and index in italic. Large Aldine anchor device on title, woodcut initials, occasional early marginalia. Lower outer corner of t-p a little frayed. Very small, light dampstain to outer margin of last two quires, touching a few letters of text. A good copy in near-contemporary vellum, edges speckled red. 2 earlier ms. notes to t-p (in Latin in blank portions of title),

the longer apparently a punning epitaph on one 'Ludovicus Flamen' 'flamen obiit...caelo vivit.' the hand is North-West European mid to late 16th Century; 'Flamen' was a surname often used by Flemings resident in France at this period. 17th Century ms ex-libris on front pastedown, 'Ex libris M. Nic. le Bachelier.'

**£950**

*The Parisian reprint of the first edition, first issue (appearing in the same year) of an interesting work on ancient Roman law, intended to inaugurate Manutius' monumental work on the antiquities of Rome. During his lifetime, Manutius published this section on law, and after his death appeared ones on the Senate (1581), the Comitia (1585), and the Roman state and its political institutions. the posthumous editions were the work of his son, Aldus Manutius the younger (1547-1597). Bernard turrisan was the grandson of Andrea Torresani, the father in law of Aldus, and used the Aldine device as his trademark on the title pages of his publications; he worked in Paris between 1554 and 1571. Most of the books published under his imprint were printed by Federic Morel.*

BM STC Fr. 300; Renouard 279:9; Adams M-475; Graesse IV, 375.

**59. MANUTIUS, Paulus.** In Epistolas Ciceronis ad Atticum...

*Venice; Paulus Manutius, 1553.*

8vo. ff. [iv] 414. Italic letter. Anchor and dolphin device to title; very faint dampstain to outer margin a few quires, a particularly good, clean, wide-margined, wholly unsophisticated copy in contemporary limp polished vellum, lacking ties, yapp edges, '65' in contemp. hand to upper outer corner of upper cover.

**£1,500**

*Expanded edition, revised and corrected of Manutius' celebrated commentary on the 16 books of Cicero's letters to his closest friend T. Pomponius Atticus and the starting point of all modern editions of the text. Written over the course of many years from 65BC onwards and compiled by Cicero's personal secretary Marcus Tullius Tiro, the letters are frequently written in a subtle code to mask their political content. In his impressively detailed commentary Manutius is clearly aware of this, discussing the implications of certain names and places thoroughly, explaining their relationships to each other and explaining historical and social significance as appropriate. A valuable edition in a fine copy.*

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

PMM 64, Opera 1534-7. BM STC It. P. 177. Ren 157:11. Adams M 459. Graesse IV 375. Brunet III 1383.

**60. MATTHAEUS Westmonasterensis [pseud.] Flores Historiarum.**

*London, Thomas Marsh 1570.*

Folio pp. [xxxii] 466 incl. blank before index, unnumbered leaf inserted after Ttt5. Roman and italic letter, occasional words in Greek and black letter, woodcut initials, t-p with ornate architectural border (McKerrow and Ferguson 132). Dampstain to lower margin of first few gatherings, very occasional light foxing,

outer margin of title shaved at top, just touching border. Generally a fresh copy in early 18th-century English calf, covers with a roll-tooled key-motif frame and late 19th-century central armorial gilt stamp of the Society of Writers to the Signet, rebacked, boards a little scuffed. Occasional neat contemporary marginalia and brief notes on verso of final leaf, Adam Sim of Coulter's mid-19th-century bookplate inside upper cover, Society of Writers to the Signet (binding). **£1,750**

*Second and best edition, variant issue, of a history of the world, from the Creation to the death of Edward I in 1307. It was edited by Archbishop Parker, who had access to further mss. after his edition of 1567, which relied on one early C14 codex now at Eton College, the final year was taken from Trivet's 'Annales'. He had also since become acquainted with Matthew Paris' 'Chronica Majora', and makes insertions from his new sources. The Preface to the Reader, presumably by Parker, explains the changes made. The first record of the putative name of the author appears in the BL's ms. of the early C15.*

*The work begins with Adam and splits the period before 1AD into five ages, the first ending before the Flood, the second before the death of Abraham, the third introduces Brutus, the mythical fugitive from Troy who built London and founded Britain, also Homer, the fourth tells of the reigns of Solomon and David, also Janus and Saturn, Romulus and Remus in Italy, it discusses early Christian Rome and gives an early Christian acrostic from Augustine's 'De Civitate', the fifth recounts early Gospel history before the Nativity. From then on, dates are given in the top margin, with the reigning King of England, beginning with Cymbeline, and the reigning Emperor. The events and the political history that follows is, for early England, written mostly from Bede, the later sources, thanks partly to Parker's additions, are dominated by Matthew Paris. Still, considerable information is made available from other chronicles, Parker sees amongst others Walter of Coventry, Roger of Hovenden and the *Chronicum Roffensis*, all presumably in the C14 monastic libraries where this work was written (according to the book's C19 editor, Luard, probably Westminster Abbey and St. Alban's, and from various hands). Parker let mistakes through which we learn about easily in this copy, thanks to a diligent early reader who gives page-numbers for e.g. where the daughter of king Alexander of Scotland is called Margaret, where Mary, and how Pope Eugenius here dies twice, both in 1152 and 1153. He compares excerpts with particularly the *Bermondsey Chronicles*, and the *Liber Waldensis*.*

*Adam Sim of Coulter was a councillor of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland from 1863-6, and the Society of Writers to the Signet is the oldest legal society in the world, and one of the oldest professional bodies, and originated with the notaries to the Scottish crown in the 14th C.*

STC 17653a.3. Lowndes IV 1517. Brunet III 1536-7. Graesse IV 445.

**61. MAUPAS, Charles.** A French Grammar and Syntaxe.

*London; B[ernard] A[lsop] and T[homas] F[awcett] for Richard Mynne, 1634.*

FIRST EDITION THUS. 8vo, pp. [xxiv], 445, [i] lacking final blank. Roman letter, italic sidenotes; woodcut head-pieces and floriated initials, fine engraved title-page depicting Charles I, Louis XIII and cavalier and French prelate, by

George Glover (Johnson p23.2), very light mostly marginal dampstain to first few ll, slight ink mark to text of t-p, single tiny wormhole at beginning, contemporary ms doodles to verso of final leaf, fly-leaves. A good copy in contemporary vellum, spine with later lettering, recased. Ownership label of John Lawson to front pastedown. **£1,850**

*FIRST ENGLISH EDITION translated by William Aufeild, with the addition of his own primitive system of phonetics (e.g. zye for je), explanations of complex grammatical points, and helpful habit of indicating which letters in a French word are not to be sounded. Favouring a three-pronged attack on the French language, whereby the reader reads firstly from start to finish to get a rough impression and then rereads systematically with reference to the syntax to heighten his understanding, Aufeild considers that only when a thorough knowledge of grammar has been obtained should pronunciation be addressed: "Be not too greedy (if I may advise) to be thought a speaker of French, before you are sure you understand what you read..." Maupas prefers to begin with letters and pronunciation, before moving onto articles, nouns and their genders, comparatives and superlatives, an interesting section on diminutives, numbers, the declension of nouns, numbers, personal, demonstrative, interrogative, possessive, indefinite and relative pronouns, particles, the use of conjunctions, the conjugation of verbs and verbal aspect, concluding with interjections of i.a. sorrow and 'wearisomenesse', encouraging, 'scorne', 'spight' and joy. He offers a comprehensive insight into the language of the 17th C, with some mention of regional variations, e.g. in Languedoc.*

*William Aufeild described Charles Maupas as, "a man well-knowne, to be a famous Teacher of the French Tongue, to many of the English and Dutch Nobility and Gentry, for the space of thirty yeares." Aufeild himself was most famous for his advocacy of the above approach to language, necessitating the absorption of general linguistic information before the actual learning process and oral practice.*

STC 17670. ESTC S112475

**62. MAY, Thomas.** The Victorious Reigne of King Edward the Third.  
*London, for T. Walkley and B. Fisher, 1635.*

FIRST EDITION 8vo. ff. [cii], A4, B-N8, O2 (lacking blank O3-4), Roman letter, within upper and lower borders, prelims and notes in Italic, splendid engraved portrait of Edward III aged 50 within oval frame, woodcut initials, occasional contp. ms. annotation, A3 slightly shaved in lower margin just touching signature, light age yellowing. A very good copy in English mid 19th-century maroon straight-grained morocco, covers bordered with a double gilt rule, flat spine double ruled in gilt in panels, gilt lettered title, a.e.g., joints a little rubbed.

**£1,250**

*First and only edition of an interesting verse history of Edward III, commissioned by, and dedicated to Charles I. Thomas May was educated at Cambridge and began a career in law but, prevented from practicing by a speech impediment, he devoted himself entirely to literature. His literary career took off with a translation of Lucan's strongly anti-imperial Pharsalia (1626-7), which also*

*influenced several of his stage tragedies. His continuation of Lucan (1630) was unstintingly praised by Ben Jonson, and May was permitted to dedicate it to Charles I, who then commissioned May's verse histories of Henry II (1633) and Edward III (1635). In his dedication to Charles I. May describes the nature of this poem "I should humbly have craved your Majesty's pardon for my omission of the latter part of King Edward's reign, ... Those great actions of Edward III are the arguments of this poem, which is here ended, where his fortune began to decline, ...which times may afford fitter observations for an acute historian in prose, than strains of heighth for an heroic poem." May's fortunes at court were at their height; "In January 1634, at a masque performed by the gentlemen of the Inns of Court before the king, May came into collision with the lord chamberlain, the Earl of Pembroke. Pembroke, who did not know him, broke his staff across his shoulders, but the king called May 'his poet,' and rebuked Pembroke." DNB. The death of Ben Jonson in August 1637 left vacant the posts of poet-laureate and chronologer to the city of London. But D'Avenant was appointed poet-laureate, and the post of chronologer seems to have remained vacant until the appointment of Francis Quarles in February 1639. Contemporaries attributed to this disappointment May's subsequent adoption of the parliamentary cause during the civil wars, and to the time of his death May was actively employed in the service of the parliament. A century later Warburton recommended May's work to Hurd as "written with much judgment, penetration, manliness, and spirit, and with a candour which will greatly increase your esteem when you understand that he wrote by the order of his masters the parliament." His contemporaries in general justly regarded him as neither impartial nor honest. "Most servile wit and mercenary pen" is Marvell's scathing verdict. DNB. May was buried at Westminster Abbey but when Charles II was restored to the throne all regicides and followers of Cromwell who had been buried in the Abbey were disinterred. May's body, with several others, was buried in a pit in St Margaret's churchyard in 1661, just outside the Abbey. An attractive copy of an interesting work. STC 17719. Grolier, Wither to Prior, 544. Lowndes 1523. Not in Pforzheimer.*

**63. MAZZELLA, Scipione.** *Sito, et antichita della citta di Pozzuolo [with] Opusculum de Balneis Puteolorum [and] Apparato Delle Statue. Naples; nella stamperia di Tarquinio Longo, 1606.*

8vo. 3 parts in one vol., pp. [xvi] 284 [iv]: [ii] 103 [i], separate t-p to each. Roman and Italic letter, floriated woodcut initials and numerous woodcut tailpieces, title-pages with woodcut printer's device, fine double-page folding map and description of the bay of Pozzuoli (23 x 36.5 cm.), and 17 half-page woodcut illustrations in text with three repeats, one medallion portrait repeated, bibl.note in 18th C ms on fly. Light yellowing, a very good, clean copy in contemporary vellum, tan morocco title label gilt on spine, a.e.r. **£1,950**

*Best and most complete edition of this early, beautifully illustrated, description of the numerous Roman and Greek ruins found in Pozzuoli and neighboring Cuma, Baia and Miseno, first published in 1591. This edition is enlarged with a fine map of the bay of Pozzuoli, further text illustrations and the addition of the FIRST*

*EDITION of Antonio Ferro's 'Apparato delle Statue Nuovamente trouate nella distrutta Cuma.' a detailed description of a number of ancient Greek statues excavated in Cuma in January 1606. Cuma was one of the truly important Greek city-states and the first great city in Italy, that prospered again under Roman rule. Is also renowned as the abode of the Sibyl, the priestess of Apollo, the most famous in the Greek world. Baia with its numerous hot springs was celebrated for its thermal baths, arguably the most important region for thermo-mineral bathing in antiquity; many Roman patricians kept their summer residences there. These villas have not survived into modern times but many ruins were still visible in the 16th C and are described by Mazzella. The Campi Phlegrei, the region between Pozzuoli and Naples, is scattered with Roman remains, which are described here. Caesar Augustus had one of his main naval bases built at Miseno. To make Misenum suitable for its new role as an Imperial home port, the Romans built new breakwaters and a freshwater reservoir of unparalleled size, both described here by Mazzella. He also includes a chapter of transcriptions of various inscriptions found on his travels. The second book, the 'Opusculum de Balneis' (with separate title-page but continuous pagination) describes the mineral springs in Pozzuoli and its surrounding territories and their medical properties, as well as the sulphur caves, the 'forum Vulcani' of the ancients. The text also includes an anonymous Latin prose paraphrase of Petrus de Ebulo's 'De balneis Puteolanis', a poem on the medical benefits of different spa waters completed in 1220. It describes individually some thirty-five baths in the Bay of Pozzuoli between Naples and Baia, and the diseases cured by each. In the last book Ferro describes in extraordinary detail the twelve statues and two coins found in an ancient temple just outside the gates of Cuma, with a short description of the temple itself. These include statues of Jupiter, Apollo, Neptune, Mercury, Saturn, Vesta, Julius Caesar, Agrippina, and two important medals, one of Tiberius and the other of Caligula.*

BM STC C17 It. p.562. Borroni 7726, 5 & 5210. Durling 1355 (De Balneis). Cicognara 4317 "elegante libro per le sue erudite notizie".

**64. MONTAGU, Sir Henry.** Manchester Al Mondo. Contemplatio Mortis, & Immortalitatis. The third impression much enlarged.  
London: John Haviland for Francis Constable, 1636.

12mo. pp. [iv] 211 [iii]. Roman letter. Text within double frame, woodcut initials and typographical headpieces. A little age-yellowing, occasional small oil stains and paperflaws. A good copy in contemporary sharkskin, a.e.g., extremities lightly worn, hinges weakening but sound. Francis Quincey's faded autograph 'This Book December 1791' in blank portions of title, a few pencil underlinings in margins. **£1,250**

*An early edition of Montagu's popular contemplative work in an unusual early binding. Despite the Latin title, the text is in English and was intended for general readership. Montagu, Earl of Manchester, was one of Charles I's most trusted and loyal advisers. Educated at Christ's, Cambridge, he was successively Chief Justice of the King's Bench (in which capacity he passed sentence of death on Sir*

*Walter Raleigh) and Lord High Treasurer of England. He was created 1st Earl of Manchester in 1626. The present work, his reflections on mortality, was first published anonymously in 1631, and "exhibits much learning, patristic and philosophical" (DNB). It proved highly popular and ran to 15 editions by 1690. This edition, although stated the third, is in fact (according to STC) the fifth. STC 18027a; Lowndes IV, p. 1462; not in Pforzheimer or Grolier.*

**65. MONTAGUE, Richard** *Diatribae upon the first part of the late History of Tithes*

*London: Felix Kyngston for Matthew Lownes 1621*

FIRST EDITION 4to. pp. (xii) 579 (i). Roman letter, some Italic and Greek. Woodcut initials, ornaments and head- and tail-pieces. C19 armorial bookplate of Earls of Macclesfield to front pastedown, their armorial blindstamp to first few leaves. A little printer's ink streaking to one page. A very good, clean copy in comtemp. limp vellum, ms title to spine, remains of leather ties. **£1,650**

*First edition of this lengthy and detailed attack on John Selden's 1618 History of Tythes, by the sometimes controversial cleric and scholar Richard Montague (or Montagu, c.1575-1641). Montague, educated at Eton and Cambridge, became chaplain to James I (to whom the present work is dedicated), Bishop of Chichester in 1628 and of Norwich in 1638. He disliked the extremes of both Calvinism and Romanism, a position which did little to ingratiate him with either group: he became embroiled in a bitter rhetorical exchange with the Catholic theologian Matthew Kellison (c.1560-1642), and his publication of the Immediate Adresse unto God alone (1624) incensed Puritans, who appealed to the House of Commons. Montague was protected by his connections to the King.*

*Selden had attempted to demonstrate, with his usual wealth of learning, that tithes were an historical development and not established iure divino. Any attempt to counter Selden's arguments might have been considered foolhardy, given the great jurist's formidable reputation as a scholar and historian, but three concerted responses were produced not long after the work's publication (as recorded by Wood, Athenae Oxon. II, 303). Montague and Richard Tillesley dealt with the legal side, and Stephen Nettles with the Rabbinical or Judaical. Of these, Montague's is the most scholarly, and the most virulent. Although frequently lauding Selden's learning, his tone is often sarcastic and scathing, whether goading ("the world was much ammused at the birth of your late History of Tythes"), feigning conciliation ("did you ever reade of any Master-piece of those excellent Artisans of old, published to view without much discourse?"), or offering his advice ("men of your complexion seldome are so disposed to take good counsell being given").*

*135 pages of an introductory letter, addressed directly to Selden, precede Chapter 1, which discusses the Biblical origins of the Christian practice of paying tithes, and its history through Classical antiquity. Chapter 2 addresses the practice among the Jews, who, Montague reminds his readers, are as scrupulous payers of tithes as Christians. He further reinforces his point that the paying of tithes is a natural practice, not ordained by particular social or legal*

*constraints, by concentrating in Chapter 3 on those outside the Judaeo-Christian fold, whether ancient pagans or modern tribes of the New World. The work ends, characteristically, with a further rebuke to Selden and a quotation from a Greek poet: "Remember, M. Selden, what I thinke you have reade in the same Theocritus to the purpose, and make use of it". Selden's response is not recorded. STC 18037; Lowndes IV, 1588. Not in Alden. Kress 381. Goldsmiths 504.*

66. **NEVILLE, Alexander.** *De furoribus Norfolcensium Ketto Duce.....eiusdem Norvicus.*

*London, Henrici Binnemani Typographi, 1575.*

FIRST EDITION, first issue. 4to., pp. [xvi] 156 + [xii] 207 [xiii]. Two parts in one, text in large fine Roman letter, prefatory matter in italic. Both titles within ornate typographical borders, full page arms of Archbishop Parker on versos, narrow piece of blank margin (upper) cut away from first, removing ms. autograph. Magnificent decorated initial at beginning of dedication, again at beginning of text, final ll. comprising printed tables. First gathering a little loose but sound, else a very good, clean copy in contemp. limp vellum, from the Evelyn library. **£1,450**

*The chief work of Alexander Neville (1544-1614), Dean of Canterbury, which he undertook under the guidance of his mentor Parker. The first part comprises a contemporary history of Kett's rebellion of 1549, when the people of East Anglia revolted against the harsh methods of the new post-Dissolution landlords. It was suppressed by the Earl of Warwick with considerable bloodshed. On p. 32 there is the famous passage speaking of the laziness of the Welsh levies and comparing them to sheep, which at the insistence of an offended government was excised from later issues. The second part is a description of the city of Norwich and its antiquities to which a list of its mayors and sheriffs is added. An important work on one of the principal popular protests against the social change in England resulting from the Reformation.*

STC 18478. Lowndes 1662 (the table of Saxon kings is never present).

67. **NOSTREDAME, Jean de.** *Le Vite delli piu celebri et antichi primi poeti provenzali... Lyons, Alesandro Marsilii, 1575.*

FIRST EDITION thus. 8vo. pp. 254 [xviii]. Italic letter. Woodcut initials and ornaments. A little (mostly marginal) foxing, inc. tp. A very good copy in 19th-c calf-backed paper boards, spine gilt, head of spine and one corner a little bumped. 20th-c ex-libris inside upper cover. **£1,750**

*First edition in Italian. The original French version was published in the same year; it was translated into Italian for this edition by Giovanni Giudici, with many additions and corrections. The second Italian edition was not published until 1722.*

*Nostredame or Notredame, was the younger brother of the celebrated astrologer Nostradamus, and a 'procureur' to the Parlement of Aix. He was very early drawn to poetry and wrote a large number of songs. He was also a great connoisseur of Provençal poetry and amassed a large collection of books on the subject, from which the present text was compiled. Nostredame gives a short biography*

(typically a few pages long) of 76 early Provençal poets, with selected examples of their work. The Troubadours had most influence in Italy, and Nostredame mentions a number of them referred to by Dante in the Divine Comedy - Bertran de Born, Arnaut Daniel, Folquet de Marseille and Sordello. The work starts with the 12th-century poets Jaufre Rudel and Marcabru, and goes on to the golden age of the Troubadours, with such figures as Bernart de Ventadorn and Raimbaut d'Orange; making the work a 'who's who of Troubadours' - for whose often ephemeral careers this is both the earliest and the pre-eminent source.

BM STC Fr., p. 327; Adams N-348; Baudrier II, p. 163; Brunet IV, p. 109; Graesse IV. P. 691.

68. **OLIVIER Jacques.** *Alphabet de l'imperfection et malice des femmes : reueu, corrigé, & augmenté d'un friand dessert, & de plusieurs histoires pour les courtisans & partisans de la femme mondaine.*

*Paris, chez la vefve Jean Petit-Pas, 1643.*

12mo. pp. 431, [xxv]. Roman letter, some Italic. Small woodcut floriated initials and headpieces, engraved vignette on title vilifying Marguerite de Valois, early ms. inscription in code in blank outer margin of title. Tiny, insignificant wormtrail in blank outer margin of title, and next two leaves. A very good copy, clean and crisp, in contemporary vellum over boards, yapp edges, one corner a little chewed.

£1,350

*Rare edition of this popular and violently misogynist text, first published in 1617, augmented with the "Friand dessert" in 1619, by the cleric and cannon lawyer Jacques Olivier. The engraved title vignette depicts Marguerite de Valois, sometimes known as "La Reine Margot", whom Olivier portrays as "la plus mauvais du monde" and to whom he dedicates the work. She is shown, full length, with snakes for hair, suckling a cat on each breast, holding a headless chicken, and with talons as feet. During the late sixteenth century and early seventeenth century, especially during the minority of Louis XIII, many women, including Marguerite de Valois and Marie de Medici, played important political, and even military roles, and women of noble birth actively and freely conducted their own affairs. Olivier begins his attack on women with a virulent dedication to "the worst woman in the world" (Marguerite de Valois), in which he ascribes her every vice known to man, with the implication that this applies to all women; "you live here on earth as the world's most imperfect creature: the scum of nature, the cause of misfortune, the source of quarrels, the toy of the foolish, the plague of the wise, the stirrer of hell, the tinder of vice, the guardian of excrement, a monster of nature..." etc (from the 1662 English translation). This is followed by an alphabetical listing of women's vices; each case is solidly argued with proofs taken from the scriptures, the church Fathers, classical philosophers and a veritable plethora of historical examples. Olivier's work prompted a new "Querelle des Femmes", with many, such as "Le capitaine Vigoureux", Louis de Bermen and "le Chevalier de l'Escale" taking up pen to counter his arguments, including an anonymous tract entitled "L'Excellence des Femmes." One of those to reply was Marie de Gournay, whose "Égalité des*

*hommes et des femmes” (1622) marks the shift of interest from rhetorical argument to the practical question of female education. Olivier in turn countered by augmenting this work with his ‘Friand Dessert’, portraits of women and their various specific vices, and an “Advis de L’auteur aux vertueuses femmes”, an attempt to make a distinction, that was merely more thinly veiled criticism, in which he feels overwhelmed by the enormity of the task of describing women's faults. His work is characterized by a visceral disgust of the female body, of anything sexual, even within marriage; “Ce ventre putride et fétide declare les saletez & les puanteurs qui sortent de la charongne, exposee & prostituee aux esclaves de ton impudicite”. A rare edition, and a very good copy of this interesting and influential work.*

BM STC Fr. C17 p. 400. Brunet IV p. 182 ‘Ouvrage singulier, dont les éditions ont a peu près les même prix’. Graesse V p. 20. Gay I 69-70. Not in Erdmann.

69. **OPPIAN.** *Alieuticon, sive De Piscibus ... Plinii Naturalis Historiae Libri Duo ... P. Iovii De Piscibus.*

*Argentorati [Strasbourg], excud. Iacobus Cammerlander 1534.*

FIRST EDITION thus. Sm. 4to. ff. [iv] 152. Roman letter, some marginalia in Greek. Printer's woodcut device on last (winged and blindfolded Fortune with no feet on a sm. sphere holding a shield bearing a shoe and five stars), woodcut initials. Light age-yellowing, one gathering oxidised, occasional light foxing, a few lines crossed out in Giovio's treatise, a couple of later ms. annotations, first and last gathering loose, stubs from a splendid Gothic ms. commentary of the Venerable Bede. A handsome copy in contemp. limp vellum, remains of ties.

**£1,850**

*Rare first collective edition comprising Laurentius Lippius' 1478 translation of Oppian's poem on fishes, together with Pliny's two books on the same subject (IX and XXXII) from his Natural History, and with Giovio's treatise on Roman fishes, all edited for the first time by the physician and philosopher Iohannes Caesarius (1460-1551). The book opens with a two-page alphabetical list of the fishes mentioned, followed by a short biography of Oppian dedicated by Lippius to Lorenzo De' Medici. Oppian's 'Alieuticon' is a long poem on fishing (c.3500 lines), divided into five books dealing with, i.a., mating, breeding, fighting, hooks and nets, etc. Each book has a short introduction by Lippius, who also wrote the twelve pages of 'Disticha' (i.e. couplets on various subjects, mostly animals and plants) coming after the 'Alieuticon'. Next follow Pliny's two chapters, the first describing all sorts of aquatic creatures, including Tritons and Nereids, whales and dolphins, salmons, eels, crabs, shells, starfishes, etc, the second concentrating on their pharmaceutical use. Giovio lists and variously describes the fishes known to the Romans, such as sturgeon (the ones in the river Tiber being particularly delicate), grey mullet (to be eaten with oregano to make it more digestible), bream, red mullet (delicious with orange juice), turbot (to be cooked with little salt, leeks and dill), sole, eel, trout, pike, octopus, seafood, and many more. All the descriptions are packed with information and quotations from the classics. Little is known about Oppian, who flourished during the reign of*

*Marcus Aurelius (AD 161-180), wrote a poem on hunting (as well as the above-mentioned on fishing), and died at the early age of thirty.*

BM STC Ger. C16th p. 662. Adams O202. Graesse V p. 29. Durling 3400. This edition not in Brunet, Dibdin, Schwerdt or Oberlé. Not in Bibliotheca Osleriana, Heirs of Hippocrates, Morton, Wellcome, Bitting or Vicaire..

70. **OVID.** *Ars Amatoria.*

*Basel, ex aedibus Henrici Petri, 1534.*

8vo. 206 ll. Mainly Italic letter, elaborate woodcut architectural title border, 7-line historiated woodcut initials. Light age-yellowing. Some manuscript underlinings, a few 16<sup>th</sup> C marginalia in various hands, in Latin and German. Infrequent very minor foxing, very slight marginal dampstain to a few quires, couple of marginal tears, light age yellowing. A good copy in attractive blind-stamped South German pigskin, central floral motif surrounded by portrait medallions and foliage, bands a little worn, 2 corners bumped. 1536 autograph and Greek motto “Nothing is sweeter than to know many things’ of Fridericus Lagus (see below) to front pastedown, his initials FL to t-p. 19<sup>th</sup> C ‘Haas 74’ to front pastedown and t-p, 17<sup>th</sup> C ‘Inscipio Georgio-Christoph Gimlio?- Isaac’ to foot of t-p.

**£1,650**

*Very rare pocket-sized edition of Ovid’s famous work on the arts of sexual attractiveness and enticement, setting out for men and women the rules to be followed and ploys to be played for best gaining the ‘affections’ of the opposite sex. Brilliant, scandalous and heartless, this manual of seduction appealed strongly to the fashionable world of Imperial Rome, but it genuinely shocked some sections of the populace and Augustus who was busy trying to restore traditional Roman virtues, at least in public, was distinctly unamused. Ovid realizing he had made something of a gaffe, though probably not its extent, then wrote the Remedia, which is a sort of apology for the Amatoria, but it was not enough. When Augustus banished the author to the very frontiers of the Empire (the Danube estuary) some years later, the Amatoria was cited in the edict as a principal cause. This edition is substantially derived from Simon de Colines’, Paris 1529. “It was in Ovid’s writings that the world of romance and wonder created by Greek imagination was first revealed to modern times...His influence was first felt in the literature of the Italian Renaissance. But in the most creative periods of English literature he seems to have been read more than any other ancient poet, not even excepting Virgil, and it was on minds such as those of Marlowe, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton and Dryden that he acted most powerfully. His influence is equally unmistakable during the classical era of Addison and Pope.” – Enc. Brit.*

*A Dr. Fridericus Lagos died in Linz in 1592. A bachelor, he bequeathed 1000 florins a year for the education of poor boys in Creuzberg. His books were bequeathed to a relative. We have not been able to trace either Haas or Isaac.*

*Rare. We have been able to trace only one other copy, in Bavaria.*

Not in BM STC Ger. VD 16 O 1515. Not in Adams or Graesse.

71. **PARKER, Matthew.** De Antiquitate Britannicae Ecclesiae.

*Hanover, typis Wechelianus, 1605.*

Folio, pp. (viii) 359 (xvii). Roman letter, index in Italic, occasional Anglo-Saxon, printer's Pegasus and cornucopia device on t-p and verso of last, ornate initials and headpieces. Woodcut medallion incorporating Parker's arms at beginning of preface, 2 pages of woodcut arms of the English dioceses and their bishops, arms of past bishops throughout text. T-p a little dusty, uniform age-yellowing (indifferent quality paper), small wormtrail to index gutter not affecting text, couple of small ink splashes to margin of one leaf. A good, clean, well-margined copy in early 17th Century calf, rebacked, spine gilt remounted, later red morocco and gilt label. **£550**

*Second edition of this history of the English episcopacy first published privately in London in 1572 and the first English private publication. This edition is very rare having been printed in probably only 50 copies and possibly not more than 22 (see Lowndes cit. infra). The first 36pp. are dedicated to the history of the English episcopacy in general and the see of Canterbury in particular, together with an account of their rights and privileges. The bulk of the work comprises biographical histories of the 70 archbishops of Canterbury from St Augustine to Cardinal Pole. Parker was assisted in this considerable labour by George Ackworth and John Josseline; the text of this edition differs from that of 1572. Parker in a letter to Burghley described his object as 'to note at what time Augustine, my first predecessor came into this land, what religion he brought in with him, and how it was continued, fortified and increased.' Remarkably the work created a furore. The Puritans objected to the way it traced the traditions of the Elizabethan Church back to Rome, by the ornate character of the volume and even by insertion of the Episcopal arms of the different sees; it was not reprinted in England.*

*Parker (1504-75), Archbishop of Canterbury from 1559 was one of the great scholars, and certainly the most remarkable antiquary and bibliophile of Elizabethan England. Singlehandedly he saved from loss or destruction thousands of printed books and manuscripts from the dissolved monastic libraries (many now in his eponymous library at Corpus Christi, Cambridge) including many of the treasures of the English medieval book. The 'De antiquitate' is a major source for the histories of the Archbishops of Canterbury, some of the biographies even of earlier incumbents such as Boniface, Stephen Langton and St Edmund being in considerable detail as well, especially for those nearer and during Parker's own time.*

BM STC Ger. III p.138. Shaaber p.13. Lowndes 1777.

72. **REBUFFI, Pierre** Concordata inter sanctiss. dominum nostrum Papam Leonem .X. & ... Do. nostrum Regem Franciscum ... & Regnum inita. Cum interpretationibus egregii viri D. Petri Rebuffi de Montepessulano

*Paris: Ioannes Parvus & Galiotus Pratus [Jean Petit & Galliot du Pré] 1538*

4to. pp. [lvi] 275 [v] 174 [ii] 64. Double column, Roman letter, printed side notes. T-p in red and black, woodcut initials. Occasional brief comtemp. mss

marginalia and underlining. A little light spotting and age-yellowing, with very minor water-staining to margins of one or two leaves. A good, clean copy in contemp. sheep, blind-ruled in panels with foliated roll, rebacked, a little scuffed.

**£1,650**

*Very rare second, enlarged edition of the great law professor Pierre Rebuffi's (1487-1557) commentary on the 1516 Concordat of Bologna between Pope Leo X and François I. Rebuffi came from the same Montpellier family as the distinguished jurist Jacques Rebuffi. He was favoured by François I, who gave him several important positions in the magistracy, despite Rebuffi's own preference for scholarship. Evidently aware of where his strengths lay, Rebuffi, a poor public speaker, developed a considerable reputation as a jurist and scholar of Classical and Oriental languages. His wide-ranging and often recherché knowledge can be seen in the introductory letters to the present work, which refer to such diverse figures as Hermes Trismegistus, Zeno the Stoic, and the Babylonian astronomer Berossus.*

*The Concordat of Bologna (1516) was agreed between François I of France and Pope Leo X in the wake of François' victory at Marignano in September 1515. It allowed the Pope all the revenue of the Church in France, while the King was confirmed in his right to tithe the clerics and to restrict their right of appeal to Rome. The Concordat confirmed the King's right to make appointments to benefices - archbishops, bishops, abbots and priors - enabling the Crown, by controlling its personnel, to decide who was to lead the French Church. Details of the agreement confirmed the papal veto of any leader the King chose who was deemed truly unqualified, and the Apostolic Camera's right to collect the first year's revenue from each benefice, "annates", a right which led to shuffling of prelates among dioceses. On François' part, it was at last conceded that the Pope's powers were not subject to any council, an affirmation of the papal position against the Conciliar Movement, which was in the process of being condemned at the Fifth Lateran Council (1512-17), which confirmed the Concordat.*

*Rebuffi's commentary was first published in 1518, not long after the Concordat, and explores the many complex legal issues arising from it, as well as enlarging upon the wider legal implications of certain passages. As well as controversial political questions, such as the collection of annates, Rebuffi also examines the regulation of social affairs, including marriage. The work is comprehensively referenced and indexed, and the commentary itself appears alongside the relevant passages from the original Concordat, for ease of reference. Also included in the present volume are two substantial tracts, on the process of nomination for ecclesiastical offices, and on the decree of the Council of Basle 'de pacificis possessoribus', which ruled that someone who had held a particular possession or revenue for more than three years was entitled to retain it. Rebuffi's scholarly interests often turned to the analysis of such Papal or ecclesiastical rulings; he also produced a commentary on Pope Paul III's 1536 bull on heresies.*

*By the time of the present edition, the reputation of the work had evidently grown, and in addition to Rebuffi's own original and updated dedicatory letters (to Antoine du Bourg, 1490-1538, Chancellor of France; Martin de Saint-André,*

*Archbishop of Carcassonne 1521-1545; and 'Domino Francisco a sancta Andrea in senatu Parisiensi praesidi meritissimo', otherwise unknown), it now includes letters and verses in honour of Rebuffi, by Jean Foucher, printer and lawyer; the professor of law François Floret; Jean Pochon, advocate at the Parlement de Paris; and the lawyer Antoine Paparin.*

BM STC Fr. 383; not in Adams, Brunet or Graesse.

**73. SALLUST, Crispus Caius.** *Coniuratio Catilinæ, et Bello Iugurthinum.*  
*Venice, Paolo Manuzio 1563.*

Sm. 8vo. ff. [xii] 128 [xliv]. Italic letter, occasional Roman. Anchor device on t-p and last. T-p with sm. early faded ink stamp, old ms. marginalia in Latin and English to text, crossed out inscription at foot of A2, early ownership inscription 'Fran. Maria Valcarengi de Saraxina Ord. Praedic' on t-p, 'Huntingdon' on fly; pencil inscription 'W. D. Fane, 10s, Nov. 1889' and early paper shelf label on front eps. A very good copy in contemp. limp vellum, title inked on spine and lower fore-edge, ties missing. **£950**

*First published in Venice in 1557, this is the third Paolo Manuzio edition, dedicated by Paulus to Cardinal Antonio Trivulzio. It opens with a short biography of Sallust from Petrus Crinitus' 'De Historicis ac Oratoribus Latinis', followed by quotations from Latin authors on Sallust's work, habits and life (collected by Aldus the Younger), and by: the 'Coniuratio Catilinæ' (ff. 1-28); the 'Bellum Jugurthinum' (ff. 29-83); several short orations, letters and declamations by i.a. the triumvir Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, the consul Gaius Aurelius Cotta, Pompey and Mithridates; and the 'De Republica Ordinanda' (ff. 96-105). Next come the 'Fragmenta' from Sallust's 'Historiæ' collected by Aldus the Younger (14 ll.), his notes on the 'Coniuratio' (10 ll.), in which he quotes in Greek several passages from authors such as Aristotelis, Demosthenes, Aeschilus and Gellius, and, finally, an 18 ll. index. Sallust (86-35 BC), Roman historian of humble origins, was tribune of the plebs, praetor, and then, in 46, governor of the province of Numidia. Having enriched himself, he was able to withdraw from public life and cultivate his historical studies. Although his narrative powers and scientific approach make him more advanced as a historian than his predecessors, his accounts may be sometimes chronologically and geographically inaccurate. Characters such as Catiline and Jugurtha are however vividly drawn and his narrative is rapid and enlivened by speeches, letters and digressions. A typical classic Aldine, pocket-size and printed in Italic, in its original vellum binding.*

Adams S 159. Brunet V p. 85. Graesse VI p. 239. Renouard 189:15. This edition not in BM STC It. C16th.

74. **SALUSTE DU BARTAS, Guillaume de.** His devine weekes and workes translated.

London, Humfrey Lownes 1613

4to., pp. (xxxii) 819 (xlvii) 87 (ix). Roman letter, eng. t-p by William Hole after C. Swytzer (Johnson 26:4), title within arch, Royal arms above supported by two pairs of pillars on which are resting terrestrial and celestial globes, medallion depicting the creation of woman, surmounted by pediment inscribed with the Hebrew name of God, angels at either side, further pictorial panels at foot. Verses within arch made up of printers rules on next two pp., woodcut portraits of another on third. Eleven pages with printed central column containing the name of a Muse, printed t-ps with astronomical diagrams, dedicatory verse to Philip Sidney in the form of a pyramid with his armorial hedgehog at head, each section of text commencing with woodcut headpiece and 'Argument' within typographical border, woodcut tailpieces, full page woodcut of the Garden of Eden on p. 214, white on black 'memento mori' on p. 669, full page woodcut of the Resurrection on p. 671; 'History of Judith' with sep. t-p with device, woodcut monogram of James I after dedication, large woodcut printer's device on recto of last, contemp. ex-libris on verso. Upper margin of t-p repaired without loss, intermittent light water staining at beginning and end, t-p slightly dusty, a very little marginal soiling. Generally a good copy in contemp. calf, expertly rebaced, gilt arms of James I in centre of both covers, a.e.r., C19th Irish armorial bookplate 'Sir Walter's Study' on front pastedown. **£1,950**

*Fourth edition, corrected and augmented of Joshua Sylvester's first English translation of Du Bartas' (1544-1590) principal works, his great 'La Sepmaine' on the creation of the world, 'La Seconde Sepmaine' on the deeds of the early heroes, 'Urania'- a poem in praise of poetry which James VI of Scotland personally translated, an epic of the history of Judith and a very extensive collection of diverse poems. In his day Du Bartas' works were enormously popular; La Croix de Maine recorded thirty six eds. in six years apart from translations into English, Latin, Italian, German and Spanish. Nowhere was the Huguenot Du Bartas more appreciated than England where his religious tone and fanciful style earned the author the epithet 'divine' and he was placed an equal of Ariosto. Spenser, Hall and Johnson all speak of Du Bartas in the highest terms and Milton was clearly in his considerable debt. To a great extent this was due to Sylvester whose very free translation (almost a paraphrase) in rhymed decasyllabic couplets was so successful that Southey describes him as the most popular poet of the reign of James I. To the modern reader a particular point of interest are the numerous references to the New World. The 22 page chapter 'The Colonies' mentions Drake, Newfoundland, Columbus, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Patagonia, Magellan, as well as the places' notable physical features, distinctive animals and plants and most important produce. This is not just a list of names, but descriptive eg. "And Plate's flat Plains, Where flowers another Nile". The 'Index of the hardest words' (an admirable feature) explains Vespucci as America's first discoverer, the habits of South American 'cannibals' and 'Americans' as 'the French disease', brought first from the Indies etc. There are also many references and descriptions to the East Indies and*

around.

*An old pencil note on front paste down describes this as 'King James' copy' - of which there is no evidence apart from the arms. It is certainly a work which the King knew and liked well and it could be from one of the Royal libraries; but books with the Royal arms were also presented as gifts, either in diplomacy or to mark favour.*

STC 21652. Lowndes II 679. Grolier I 244 (3rd edn., which has the same collation but not identical composition). Alden 613/51.

**75. SANSOVINO, Francesco.** *Origine de Cavalieri.*

*Venice, Camillo & Rutilio Borgomineri, 1566*

FIRST EDITION. ff. [viii] 152. Italic letter, small woodcut printer's device on title, early autograph inked over, contemp. and early press marks on fly. Historiated woodcut initials, four full page woodcuts of the insignia of the orders of the Garter, Golden Fleece, Savoy and St. Michel, some light age browning to first two quires, small oil stains on three lls. A good copy in contemporary limp vellum, small tear to spine **£1,350**

*First edition of Sansovino's popular and interesting treatise on the history of the chivalric orders of Europe, dedicated to Cosimo de Medici, in which he describes their respective origins, rules, and membership. He starts with a good definition of a Knight "Onde si vede senza alcun dubbio che cavaliere, nell'una e nell'altra lingua, non vuol dire altro che dignità, provenuta nello uomo dallo essercizio dell'armi fatto a cavallo, percioché dicendosi cavaliere si intende persona di qualità e degna di onore". In his introduction Sansovino divides the various orders into three categories; Knights of the Cross, the Collar and the Sword. He then discusses in detail the various orders of knights of Europe past, such as the Templars, and present such as the Knights of Malta, giving examples of specific knights and listing the names of knights of the highest orders, followed by thirty one short biographies of famous Italian knights. He finishes with interesting descriptions of the Islands of Malta and Elba. Born in Rome in 1521, Francisco Sansovino was brought to Venice following the sack of his native city in 1527. He studied law in Padua and Bologna, and after attempting a career at the court of Pope Julius III, returned to Venice. Sansovino typifies the figures who moved in the editorial circles of the period. A polygraph author of poetry, prose writings on literature, history and rhetoric, as well as a translator and editor, Sansovino not only compiled, translated, and annotated texts for Venetian printers, but opened his own printing house, publishing around thirty editions, many of good quality, between 1560-62 and in 1568. He was widely read during the Renaissance, especially his historical works. This first edition is quite rare and of one of Sansovino's rarer works.*

BM STC It. C16. p. 608. Graesse VI 267. Not in Adams, Gamba or Brunet.

**76. SARPI, Paolo.** *The History of the Quarrels of Pope Paul V with the State of Venice.*

*London, [Eliot's court press for] John Bill, 1626.*

FIRST EDITION thus. 4to. pp. [xx], 435, [i]. Roman letter within printed rule border, woodcut initials and headpieces, C19 armorial bookplate of the Earl of Macclesfield on pastedown, Shirburn Castle blindstamp to first three ll. T-p slightly dusty, tear to lower margin of X4 just affecting catchword and border, generally a very good, clean copy in contemporary English polished vellum, lacking ties. **£1,850**

*Sarpi's account of the interdict controversy of 1605 to 1607 first published, posthumously, in Venice in 1624, translated for the first time here into English by Christopher Potter. At the beginning of the reign of Paul V, Venice had attempted to restrict Papal prerogative over her territory by asserting the right to try ecclesiastics in the secular courts, and license ecclesiastical foundations and acquisitions of property. Paul V demanded the Republics' formal submission to his authority, which was refused, largely at the instigation of Sarpi, who was appointed state canonist and theological counsellor. A war of pamphlets followed, inspired or controlled by Sarpi, who had received the further appointment of censor of everything written at Venice in defence of the Republic. Rome imposed interdicts which were ignored in many cases, and Sarpi assumed even more protestant positions - subjection of the clergy to the state, toleration of worship, rejection of the Council of Trent. Never before in a religious controversy had the appeal been made so exclusively to reason and history. The Venetian clergy, a few religious orders excepted, disregarded the interdict, and discharged their functions as usual. The Catholic powers refused to be drawn into the quarrel though at one point it looked as if they would. In the event, a compromise was reached through the intervention of the King of France, by which time the Venetians had substantially achieved their original objectives, Papal dignity was saved and Sarpi's extremism abandoned. The opinion of Le Courayer, that Sarpi "était Catholique en gros et quelque fois Protestant en detail" (that he was Catholic overall and sometimes Protestant in detail) seems not altogether groundless. Christopher Potter, the translator, was one of the most prominent recruits of the Laudian party from the Puritan clergy. A very good copy of a work of lasting political importance which aroused considerable interest in England at the time.*

STC21766

**77. SARPI, Paolo.** Interdicti Veneti historia de motu Italiae sub initia Pontificatus Pauli V commentarius. [translated by William Bedell].

*Cambridge: Tho. Bucke, John Bucke and Leon. Greene, 1626.*

FIRST EDITION thus. 4to, pp. [viii], 225, [xv], Roman letter, white on black woodcut initials, typographical headpieces, C19 armorial bookplate of the Earl of Macclesfield on pastedown, Shirburn Castle blindstamp to first three ll, early manuscript note concerning the translator on front flyleaf, loose, contemp. purchase note on fly, light marginal yellowing. A very good, clean, crisp copy in contemporary English polished vellum, slightly soiled. **£1,850**

*Sarpi's account of the interdict controversy of 1605 to 1607 first published, posthumously, in Venice in 1624, translated here into Latin by William Bedell, later Bishop of Kilmore. At the beginning of the reign of Paul V, Venice had*

*attempted to restrict Papal prerogative over her territory by asserting the right to try ecclesiastics in the secular courts, and license ecclesiastical foundations and acquisitions of property. Paul V demanded the Republics' formal submission to his authority, which was refused largely at the instigation of Sarpi, who was appointed state canonist and theological counsellor. A war of pamphlets followed, inspired or controlled by Sarpi, who had received the further appointment of censor of everything written at Venice in defence of the republic. Rome imposed interdicts which were ignored in many cases, and Sarpi assumed even more protestant positions - subjection of the clergy to the state, toleration of worship, rejection of the Council of Trent. Never before in a religious controversy had the appeal been made so exclusively to reason and history. The Venetian clergy, a few religious orders excepted, disregarded the interdict, and discharged their functions as usual. The Catholic powers refused to be drawn into the quarrel though at one point it looked as if they would. In the event, a compromise was reached through the intervention of the king of France, by which time the Venetians had substantially achieved their original objectives, Papal dignity was saved and Sarpi's extremism abandoned. The opinion of Le Courayer, that Sarpi "était Catholique en gros et quelque fois Protestant en détail" (that he was Catholic overall and sometimes Protestant in detail) seems not altogether groundless. William Bedell, the translator, was invited to fill the place of chaplain to Sir Henry Wotton, the British Ambassador to Venice. Though he did not arrive until some time after the Interdict had been revoked, he became close to Sarpi who took him into his fullest confidence. He was there when the attempt to assassinate Sarpi was made and wrote of the event "I hope this accident will awake him a little more and put some spirit into him, which is his only want". Bedell's life was written by Bishop Burnet. A very good copy of an interesting work with particular resonance concerning the controversies of the time in England.*

STC 21767. Lowndes 1805.

**78. SCORTIA, Giovanni Baptista.** De natura et incremento Nili libri duo  
Lyon, Horace Cardon, 1617.

FIRST EDITION, 8vo., pp. (xvi) 148 (xii), last blank. Roman letter, small woodcut printer's device on t-p, three printed diagrams in text. Intermittent, mostly very light, waterstain, couple of marginal repairs, 3 paper flaws to privilege leaf, two affecting a couple of letters, third repaired with loss of a few letters, repair covering some more; a perfectly respectable copy in modern boards.

**£1,250**

*First edition of the principal work of the Genoese Jesuit Giovanni Baptista Scortia (1553-1627) who spent a great part of his career as a professor at the Academia Patavina. The current work is the fruit of debates there with colleagues and students, on the nature, rise and fall and source of the Nile. It opens with a list of some 250 authors, ancient and modern, pagan, Christian, Jewish and Arab consulted by the author in its composition. Divided into two books the first discusses the source of the Nile, its course, mouths, size, water quality and benefits for Egyptian agriculture. The second goes into much greater technical*

*detail on the causes, nature, extent and occasion of its rise and fall, and discusses its various tributaries and possible sources. There are accounts of the wildlife dependent upon it - crocodiles, hippopotami and elephants, with excursions on pyramids, papyri and sphinxes. The text is preceded by a detailed table of chapters and concludes with a comprehensive alphabetical index. An important and encyclopaedic little work, the first of its kind and a major contributor to the great geographical debate on the Nile's source. Scortia reasonably attributes it to the melt water of mountains of Ethiopia, but its discovery became the Holy Grail of the great African explorers of the 19th C. This is the only early edition and quite uncommon.*

BM STC Fr. C17 S476. Wellcome I 5878. Ibrahim-Hilmy II 225. Paulitschke 459 "sehr seltenes werk". Blackmer 1513. Not in Gay.

79. **SCOTUS, Romoaldus** Summarium rationum, quibus cancellarius angliae et prolocutor Puckeringius Elizabethae Angliae Reginae persuaserunt occidendam esse serenissimam Principem Mariam Stuartam. Cologne, sumptibus Petri Heningii, [?Bamberg, A. Crinesius] 1627. [with] [TURNER, Robert]. Maria Stuarta Regina Scotiae.

*Cologne, sumptibus Petri Henningii, 1627.*

8vo, pp. (ii) 109 (i); (vi) 68 (ii), 2 works in one. First Roman and Italic letter, printed sidenotes, second in Roman. Lightly browned throughout (poor quality paper). C19th olive green straight grained morocco, spine faded, corners rubbed. Stamp of H.N. Leftwich on free e.p. **£1,250**

*Two works on the execution of Mary Queen of Scots. The first is a Latin translation, of "The copie of a Letter to the Right Honourable the Earle of Leycester" sometimes attributed to Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury which contains an account of the condemnation and execution of Mary Queen of Scots. It consists of the speeches, in this case with an additional catholic commentary, made by Sir Thomas Puckering, the Speaker of the House who petitioned Elizabeth to sign a warrant for Mary's execution, and Elizabeth's responses. The work also contains "Supplicium et mors", a translation with an added Catholic commentary, of the English government's account of Mary's trial and execution. The original English version does not appear to have been printed. This is followed by Latin poems in Mary's honour, and a letter from the German theologian/historian Joannes Pistorius (1546-1608) to Jacobus Gryneus. Romoaldus Scotus has not been identified and is likely to be a pseudonym.*

*The second work names Oberto Barnestapolio as its author. This has been identified as the pseudonym of Robert Turner (d.1599). Turner was educated at Oxford and Douai, where he was ordained and became professor of Rhetoric. He also taught at the German College in Rome where he held the position of prefect of studies and later became rector of the University of Ingolstadt. The first edition of this work was printed there in 1588 and the present copy contains the approbatio of Peter Stewart of the Theology faculty of that university. Stewart was undoubtedly from Britain, another catholic refugee who like Turner had found himself welcome in counter reformation centers of learning. He too had*

*taught at Eichstatt which under the prelature of Martin von Schaumberg attracted many English and Scottish catholics and was known for its anti-Protestant stance. The present work was written for a German readership with the intention of refuting writings of George Buchanan attacking Mary, his former pupil, and protesting her innocence (Allison and Rogers, vol.I p.168).*

I: Shaaber R-145. BM. STC German C17th S1713. Allison and Rogers, *The Contemporary Printed Literature of the English Counter-Reformation between 1558 and 1640*, vol.I, 1059.

II: Shaaber T-172. BM. STC German C17th T823. Allison and Rogers, vol.I, 1272.

**80. SENECA, L. & M. Annaeus.** *Tragoediae.....editae.....& notis Tho. Farnabii illustratae.*

*London, Thom. Snodham. 1624*

8vo., pp. [viii] 366 [viii], text in italic, copious side- and footnotes in Roman, printer's woodcut device on title, woodcut head pieces throughout. Intermittent C17th. marginalia, heavy only on final (unsigned) blank, contemp. or near-contemp. autograph of John Wright on verso of t.-p.; fairly well thumbled but still a good clean copy (especially for a schoolbook) in nice contemp. polished calf, triple border ruled in blind, raised bands, without e. ps. **£450**

*Second and corrected edition, by "the chief classical scholar as well as the chief schoolmaster of his time" (DNB). Before 1629 his fame was known to all the scholars of Europe, for twelve years from 1630 he was a regular correspondent of Vossius, and his Seneca was praised by John Owen in his epigrams. These little inexpensive editions of the classics remained extraordinarily popular throughout the C17th. ".....his school was so much frequented, that more churchmen and statesmen issued thence than from any school taught by one man in England" -- Lowndes 782.*

STC. 22219. Lowndes 2241.

**81.SMITH, Henry.** *The benefite of Contentation. Newly examined & corrected by the author.*

*London, Abell Jeffries. 1591*

8vo. 20 unnumbered ll. Roman letter with some italic, extensive printed marginalia, large woodcut first initial and headpiece. T-p with large and curious printer's woodcut device, quartered with heraldic shields. Light waterstain to upper part of middle ll., a few marginalia slightly shaved. Lower blank margin of 4 ll. cut away at lower edge, C19th coarse grained morocco with gilt bordered bds., spine gilt ruled with gilt title, a little rubbed and scuffed in the usual places. A good copy. **£1,950**

*A witty, pithy sermon on the subject of earthly contentment by the Anglican divine and Puritan preacher Henry Smith (1550-1591?), seven editions of which were printed in less than two years, most now known only by a single copy. In his preface to this, the first revised, corrected ed. Smith complains "how miserablye, [this work] hath bin abused in printing, as it were with whole lines cut off at once and cleane left out". Smith was a graduate of Oxford and Cambridge and greatly*

famed as preacher, being given the epithet “silver tongued”, and considered by many “being but one metal in price and purity beneath St Chrysostom himself” (Fuller Church Hist. VI p.142). He was very popular and at one time considered the finest preacher in England, enthraling audiences at St Clement Danes on the Strand: “esteemed the miracle and wonder of his age, for his prodigious memory, and for his fluent, eloquent, and practical way of preaching” (Wood, Athenae Oxon i 603). However his brilliance caused rivalry and in 1588 he was suspended from preaching by the Bishop of London for speaking in derogation of the Book of Common prayer and not having a licence to preach in the Bishop’s diocese. Smith hotly professed his innocence and enlisted the aid of his step-uncle Lord Burghley, who interposed in his favour and he was restored to his ministry. However the following year Smith retired from public preaching (he refers in the preface to his ill health) and retreated to the country, where he set about organising his works for publication. He died three years later. The present work is a sermon preached at St Clement Danes about covetousness of worldly rank and wealth which Smith describes as “the Londoners sinne”, (still is). His ability to direct his sermons to his public was a great part of his extraordinary popularity in an age when great preachers enjoyed film star status. STC 22696. Not in Lowndes.

82. **SOPHOCLES.** Tragoediae VII.

*Antwerp, Christopher Plantin 1579*

16mo. pp 431 (xvii). Greek letter, editorial notes in Roman, printer’s compass device on t-p, autograph of Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun at head. Very light age yellowing, a very good, wide copy in contemp. (English?) vellum over bds. Fletcher’s characteristic paper label on spine, stubbs from a much earlier (C14th), probably English legal ms., Lacks ties. **£1,450**

*First Plantin edition, the first to be prepared for the press by William Canter, probably the most influential critical edition of the text and certainly the best to date: it remained in common use for more than two centuries and formed the basis of almost all subsequent editions. The last part comprises Canter’s own notes, described by Graesse (cit inf.) as ‘très ingénieuses’. Although based on Turnèbe’s edn. of 1553 here Canter has rearranged - for the first time - the choruses according to a certain metrical sequence, the responses between strophe and antistrophe indicated by Arabic numerals. “A higher distinction [than Juniu’s] belongs to the name of the Greek critic, William Canter of Utrecht (1542 - 1575) who studied under an able teacher Cornelius Valerius or Winters (fl. 1557-78) and under Dorat in Paris and afterwards lived as an independent scholar at Louvain ... He opens a new era as an editor of the Tragic Poets of Greece.” Sandys II p. 216.*

*An excellent provenance, Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun (1655 - 1716) was the most accomplished Scotsman of his day. The most distinguished patriot and parliamentarian, finest writer, ingenious agriculturalist and learned public figure of his age he was also a consummate bibliophile and amassed at Salton Hall the finest private library then in Scotland - with a marked preference for bindings in contemporary vellum. It was sadly dispersed c. 1970.*

*“A beautiful and correct edition - says Harwood: it is also well spoken of by Harles and Brunck. The merits of Canter are very considerable; for, according to Brunck, it is to him that we are indebted for the present form of the arrangement of the plays....Editio rarissima.” Dibdin II pp. 411-12.*

BM. STC. Dutch p. 189. Adams S 1449. Voet V 2224. Graesse VI p. 440. Brunet V 447 ‘Petite édition, assez bien imprimé, et dont les beaux exemplaires se trouvent difficilement.’

**83. SPERONI, Sperone.** Canace. Tragedia. (with) **GIRALDI, Giambattista.** Giudicio Sopra la Tragedia di Canace et Macareo

*Venice, np. [D. Farri?], 1566*

8vo. two works in one, ff. 48 + 54 (ii) last two blank. Italic letter. Historiated initials, printer’s woodcut device on both titles, “Franco di flamminis” ms. in contemporary hand on second, small ms. armorial device below, extensive marginalia in the same hand in the second work, bookplate of Allardyce Nicoll. Light age yellowing, the odd marginal spot. A good copy in C18 marbled paper wraps.

**£950**

*Excellent edition, with Giraldi’s important ‘guide’, of Speroni’s most famous, influential and controversial play, first published in 1546. A versatile and extremely influential man of letters, Speroni was known for his literary criticism in the many prose dialogues and treatises he wrote over his long career, and for this Senecan revenge tragedy, Canace, which instigated a feud among the Italian literati on the tragic genre that lasted for decades. Sperone was born in Padua and taught in various capacities at the city’s university, where he was acquainted with Pietro Bembo, Giraldi, and Tasso, and was at the center of the powerful literary circle at Padua. This is a verse tragedy, undivided into scenes, based on the Greek legend of Canace, daughter of Aeolus, who was forced by her father to commit suicide for having fallen in love with her brother, Macar. It was composed for Padua’s literary academy, the Accademia degli Infiammati, and was printed at Firenze in 1546. The work was highly polemical, the subject of incestuous twins was always going to be controversial, and was performed only once. “it was Speroni’s Canace that most exploited the incest theme. In fact, Speroni theorized that incest may not be an evil: but even if it is, an evil hero may evoke a catharsis. In the critical battle over the Canace, one thing is clear: incest is justified as a legitimate way to arouse pity and fear... Canace was, nevertheless castigated for its lasciviousness.” Richard Fabrizio. The public reaction led Speroni to write an Apologia (1550), which he never finished. It is accompanied by Giraldi’s long essay on the work and on the nature of tragedy in both theatre and poetry in general. This was long attributed to Cavalcanti but is now considered Giraldi’s, himself an influential playwright. He is renowned as the author of the ‘Hecatommithi’ a collection of tales told in the manner of Boccaccio which provided the plots of Measure for Measure and Othello. A good copy of one of the best editions of this work.*

BM STC C16th It. p. 636. cf. Gamba 1653. Fontanini, I, p. 507

**84. SPERONI, Sperone.** Dialogi.

Venice; Aldus Manutius, 1543.

12mo. Ff. [iii] 4-170 [ii]. Italic letter; Aldine dolphin device to t-p and verso of last, two early armorial stamps to t-p. Intermittent light browning, insignificant marginal dampstain to extreme lower outer corner, a very good copy in 19th C vellum over boards, spine gilt ruled with tile-style decoration, red and black morocco labels, red silk marker, a.e.r. **£1,850**

*Much revised and corrected second Aldine edition published a few months after the first, containing ten of Speroni's most famous dialogues, On Love, On the Status of Women, On Childbirth, On the Care of the Family, On Usury, On Discord, On Languages, On Rhetoric, On China, concluding with an Untitled Dialogue, 'Panico et bichi'.*

*'On love' centres around a Venetian courtesan, Tullia D'Aragona, who is portrayed as both witty and representative of her worldly society, speaking out in praise of passionate love and questioning whether reason and love can coexist. The treatise simplifies and popularizes Neoplatonism for the wider reading public, discoursing on familiar philosophical and pseudo-philosophical topics such as the transitory nature of true love, jealousy and beauty. The courtesan is controversially portrayed as having gifts from both God and Venus and thus being elevated above other women, for the profession of love is so valuable and meritorious that "che se Lucretia resuscitasse, e l'udisse, ella non menerebbe altra vita" (Speroni 21-22).*

*'On Childbirth' is consistent with contemporary lore, as we see Sperone arguing that some things rarely happen within generation but are nonetheless normal, citing virgin births, pregnancy as a result of bathing in water in which a man has recently ejaculated, the possible survival of a six-month foetuses, 14 month pregnancies where children are born with teeth, generation in menopausal women up to the age of 72 both in the Bible and without, five-year-old girls who seem fully capable of conception, and multiple births, hypothesising that seven is the maximum number that can be born successfully, but with reported instances of the delivery of more than 70 foetuses (q.v. Rinucci The Manly Masquerade).*

*In 'Della Usura' the Goddess Usura explains the benefit of credit to mankind, emphasising the importance of gratitude and amity, reaffirming Sperone's conviction that the key to Civilisation is the creation of Wealth. This sentiment incurred the wrath of the ecclesiastical censors, considered 'subversive' as it did not tie in with contemporary Church legislation regarding the nature of money, usury and contracts. For this reason the dialogue was expurgated from later editions. In contrast, 'On Discord' portrays the goddess Discordia citing the necessity of discord for human development.*

*'Delle lingue' offers an excellent insight into the linguistic concerns of Renaissance Humanism, constituting an attempt to arbitrate debates about the choice of a vernacular language, examining the pragmatic value of all languages for cognitive and scientific purposes and discussing the ultimate inferiority of any language to philosophy.*

*Sperone Speroni degli Alvarotti (1500-1588), native of Padua, was a professor of philosophy and an orator, also acting as a theoretician in the academies of letters at Padua and Rome, where he wrote on both moral and literary matters. This is*

*his best known work, which had a strong influence on his contemporaries, particularly the members of La Pléiade, a group of 16th C poets of the French Renaissance, most notably Ronsard, Rabelais and Maurice Scève.*

BM STC It. p.636. Adams D-1566. Brunet V 488. Renouard 128:5.

85. **ST JOHN, Oliver.** Mr S.-John's speech to the Lords .. concerning ship-money.

*[London, E. Purlowe] 1640.*

FIRST EDITION (variant issue). 4to. pp. (ii) 45 (i). Roman letter, some Italic. Woodcut "Occasio" device on title (Mckerrow 281), woodcut initials and headpieces, early ms. inscription in Latin on blank verso of last from Absternius's fable 'The mule and the horse'. Title page and blank verso of last dusty and a little soiled, small hole just affecting one letter on last, very minor marginal soiling in places, generally clean and crisp. A good, well margined copy, (outer margins untrimmed in places), unbound as issued. Preserved in box. **£350**

*An important speech, of interest not only for its legal position against "Ship-Money" but also in the wider context of Puritan opposition to Charles I. During the 1630s, St John was retained as a lawyer by the Earl of Bedford through whom he came into contact with the affairs of the Providence Island Company, whose members included Lord Saye, John Hampden, John Pym and other future leaders of the opposition to King Charles. St John rose to national prominence in 1637 when he served as legal counsel to Lord Saye and John Hampden in their challenge to the legality of King Charles I's imposition of Ship-Money. Although the judges found against Hampden, the case was widely regarded as a moral victory against the King's arbitrary use of the prerogative. Ship-Money was the most unpopular of Charles' taxes, a medieval custom that required coastal towns to pay for the upkeep of naval defences in times of emergency. In 1634, with Dunkirk pirates in the Channel and Barbary corsairs raiding Ireland, Cornwall and Devon for slaves, Charles taxed the coastal counties to pay for the building of new warships. In 1635, he extended the tax to include inland counties. There were strong objections as the King had imposed what amounted to a new tax without the consent of Parliament. Elected to the Short Parliament as MP for Totnes in 1640, St John caused uproar with this speech by proposing that Parliament should intervene to overturn the Ship Money judgment. He also questioned the legality of the dissolution of the 1629 Parliament and argued that Laud's reforms of the Church were not binding unless ratified by Parliament. When the King dissolved Parliament, St John worked closely with Pym in petitioning for its recall. He was duly elected to the Long Parliament and resumed his challenge to the Ship Money judgment by introducing the impeachment of the Judges who had presided over the case, prompting Lord Keeper Finch to flee abroad rather than face the charges brought against him.*

*The Latin inscription from Absternius, roughly translating as; kings and princes are to be envied least of all 'their life being far more beset with dangers than we would see in the lives of poor folk', probably refers to poor Charles' ultimate fate. STC. 21559.5 "ordered suppressed 6 Feb. 1641". Kress S712. Goldsmith 753.*

Wing S329.

86. **TERRACINA, Laura.** Rime della signora Laura Terracina (with) **PETRARCH, Francesco.** Tutti li Quattro Triumphi d'amor... novamente tradutto in stantie

*Venice, Gabriel Giolito de Ferrari, 1554 (with) np., np., 1551.*

8vo. (i) ff. 56. Italic letter. Giolito's small woodcut Phoenix device on title, another on verso of last, fine woodcut portrait of the author within woodcut frame on verso of title, historiated woodcut initials, typographical ornaments. (ii) FIRST EDITION thus. 20 unnumbered ll. (A-E<sup>4</sup>). Italic letter, woodcut peacock device on title, historiated woodcut initials. First title fractionally dusty, light age yellowing, early ms. shelf mark on pastedown. A very good, well margined copy, in contemporary limp vellum. **£1,950**

*Fifth edition, with corrections, first printed in 1548, of this collection of poems by Laura Terracina, one of Italy's greatest sixteenth century poets and one of only a handful of published woman poets of the period, bound with an entirely unrecorded edition of Petrarch's 'Triumphs d'Amor' newly transcribed into stanza's. Terracina was born into a noble family, part of the Neapolitan aristocracy loyal to the Spanish crown. She entered the Neapolitan 'Accademia de la Incogniti' taking the name 'Phoeba', and stayed in contact with many of its members, despite its suppression in 1547, dedicating much of her verse to them. This volume is a collection of verse in the Petrarchan tradition ending with a poem to the Virgin. Although she makes little use of Petrarchan tropes in these poems, when she does imitate Petrarch directly she adopts a male poetic voice in literal imitation of her model. She also assiduously followed Ariosto; four Lamenti in this volume are in the voices of Sacripante, Rodomonte, Isabella and Bradamante. She deplored the political and social turmoil of her time and Terracina's personal familiarity with public life and the vanities of public figures resonates in her condemnation of their failings. Terracina "died soon after dedicating her ninth volume, having acted all her life on her belief in women's need to pursue the laurel crown of fame. Championing and chiding her sex towards that end she wrote with a passion that has been likened to the 'furore' of Orlando in her quest to gain women equal opportunity with men in that pursuit." Nancy Dersoff, Encyclopedia of women in the Renaissance. The second work comprises Petrarch's 'Quattro Triumphs d'amor', the first of the four 'Triumphs', transcribed into stanzas. We have been able to find no other copy of this edition, or an edition of which it could be part. It is an interesting association with Laura Terracina given the influence Petrarch had on her work. A unique and interesting volume*

(i) Bongi I p. 455. Not in BM STC It. C16, Erdmann or Gamba.

(ii) Unrecorded

87. **TERENCE** [Comoediae].

*Paris, Robert Estienne 1540-41.*

Sm. 12 mo., 144 ll. mostly unnumbered, last blank. Roman letter, printer's device on t-p. (together with early ms. no.) discreet contemp. autograph 'Arragon' on

fly. T-p a bit dusty, old repair at blank fore edge, ancient ink splodge at upper edge of first few ll., uniform age yellowing. An attractive copy of a charming little book in fine late C.16 French ivory vellum, covers with gilt ruled double outer border, rectangular central panel within double gilt ruled border, large gilt florets at each corner, spine decorated to match. **£1,650**

*First edition of the first truly pocket Terence, in the recension of Donatus and doubtless designed for schoolboy use. Terence's six surviving plays, 'The Girl from Andros', 'The Mother in Law', 'The Masochist', 'The Eunuch', 'Phormio' and 'The Brothers' were especially popular in Renaissance France where more than four hundred editions were printed. According to Robbin, 'Dramatic characterisation in printed commentaries on Terence' (1951), Terentian editions represent one of the richest sources of information on C.16 concepts of comedy.*

*An unusually elegant, near contemporary binding for such a modest book.*

BM. STC. Fr. p.416. Adams T 329. Brunet V 712 "la plus portative qui eût encore paru a cette époque".

**88. TILLESLEY, Richard** Animadversions upon M. Seldens History of Tithes, and his review thereof: before which is premised a catalogue of seventy two authors, before the yeere 1215

*London: John Bill 1619*

FIRST EDITION Small 4to. pp. (xliv) 236. Italic and Roman letter. Large woodcut royal arms to verso of t-p, woodcut ornament to first blank, woodcut initials and head- and tail-pieces. Contemp. ms bibliographical notes to prelims, autograph of 'Francis Thompson 1690' to front pastedown, C19 armorial bookplate of Earls of Macclesfield to front pastedown, their armorial blindstamp to first few leaves. Printer's ink splash to one page. Else a very good, clean copy in contemp. limp vellum, ms title to spine, lacking ties. **£1,650**

*First edition of Richard Tillesley's (1582-1621) response to John Selden's 1618 History of Tythes. Tillesley, after studying at Oxford, received two rectories in Kent, and was installed as archdeacon of Rochester. As a good clergyman, Tillesley believed that tithes were the church's by divine right; Selden, on the contrary, had set out to demonstrate that tithes were an historical development, and not established iure divino. Any attempt to counter Selden's arguments might have been considered foolhardy, given the great jurist's formidable reputation as a scholar and historian, but three concerted responses were produced not long after the work's publication (as recorded by Wood, Athenae Oxon. II, 303). Tillesley and Richard Montague dealt with the legal side, and Stephen Nettles with the Rabbinical or Judaical.*

*Tillesley's treatise is dedicated to James I (who had forced Selden to apologise for his work) and represents an "aggressive attack" (DNB), which triggered a rapid exchange of apologiai between the two scholars. Selden was sufficiently provoked by Tillesley's Animadversions to issue a privately-circulated response. The text of Selden's pamphlet is reproduced, with a further counter-attack, in Tillesley's updated second edition of the present work, published in 1621.*

*Tillesley treats the historical aspect of the tithes controversy in minute detail, quoting liberally from the relevant Classical, ecclesiastical and historical*

authorities. Seventy-two authors, from AD 180 to 1215, are listed in a preface to the main argument, with brief summaries of their position on the question of tithes. Tillesley endeavours to demonstrate that tithes had been continuously and universally enjoined by divine law. Particular attention is paid to the English church, where Tillesley makes use of documentary sources, such as the foundation documents and ledgers of various churches. Lest the question be reduced to a sectarian matter, he urges that no-one "be persuaded that the originall of exacting Tythes, was from the insolencie of the Pope". Scholarly though Tillesley's work is, there are points where he fails to appreciate the subtlety of Selden's arguments, such as in his attempts to confute his adversary's distinction between 'divine natural law' and 'ecclesiastical or positive law'.  
STC 24073; Lowndes VII, 2684.

89. **TOTTI, Pompilio.** *Ritratto di Roma antica nel quale sono figurati i principali templij, teatri, anfiteatri, cerchi, naumachie, ... & altre cose notabili. Con le vite, & effigie de' primi re di essa. E le dichiarazioni di Bartolomeo Marliani milanese, e d'altri autori.*

*Rome, per Andrea Fei, A spese di Pompilio Totti, 1633.*

8vo. pp. (xviii) 370 (viii). Roman letter. Engraved title with Pantheon and Colosseum above, symbols of Rome at sides, arms of the Duke of Crequi below, printed title with woodcut medallion portrait, large woodcut initials and tailpieces, typographical ornaments, 134 three-quarter page mainly architectural engravings, three full page woodcut illustrations and innumerable woodcut roundels of Roman coins, autograph 'Robert Hesketh' in later hand on pastedown. First title fractionally dusty, light age yellowing, the odd marginal thumb mark. A very good copy, with good impression of the plates in contemporary limp vellum, binding somewhat loose. **£1,850**

*Second edition, a near reprint of the 1627, probably using some of the unpublished sheets of the first, of Totti's important and profusely illustrated description of the monuments of Ancient Rome, one of the premier guide books of its day. The work starts with a history of Rome including a genealogical table of its rulers from Romulus, discussing the origins of the city, its size, form and placement in its earliest period, citing inscriptions to illustrate the description. Totti includes the behavior of the first Romans, their rites and religions, and illustrates such things as Roman marriage ceremonies. He then gives detailed descriptions of all the major monuments, dividing Rome up into its seven "mountains", with both general descriptions of each area and detailed descriptions of its most important monuments. He uses the monuments to give a history of Rome placing them in their historical context. Thus when describing the colosseum he also describes the gladiatorial fights that took place there, making the architecture come alive. Totti is unusual for his time in that he uses the evidence found on inscriptions and Roman coins to illustrate his work. The work was immensely popular, going through many editions well into the eighteenth century. The profuse engravings of churches, temples, columns and other architectural sights of importance provide a rich visual record of the city,*

*doubtless as useful to the early seventeenth century visitor to Rome, as it is interesting to the modern historian.*

BM STC It. C17 p.917. Not in Berlin Cat. or Fowler.

**90. VASCONCELLOS, Agostinho Manuel de.** *Vida y acciones de Rey Don Juan el Segundo.*

*Madrid, Maria de Quinones, 1639.*

FIRST EDITION 4to. pp (viii) 348 lacking final blank. Roman and italic letter, large woodcut ornaments, smaller initials. Uniform light age browning to final third of text, a good, clean well margined copy in modern limp vellum, C19 bibliographical ms note inserted before fep, aeg. **£1,850**

*First edition of this important life of John II of Portugal who succeeded his father in 1481 aged 26 and ruled until his death only fourteen years later; it comprises a comprehensive history of that country, political, military, diplomatic and religious. "John the Perfect" as he was known, acceded to a throne which possessed very little money and not much power, both were largely in the hands of the feudal nobility. John determined to seize their estates and assert the supremacy of the Crown. The Cortes of Évora in 1481 for the first time empowered royal judges to administer justice in all feudal domains. The nobles under their leader Ferdinand, Duke of Braganza resisted, so the Duke was executed for treason in 1483 for supposed correspondence with Spain. The following year the King personally stabbed to death his young brother in law, Ferdinand, Duke of Viseu, for allegedly conspiring against him, and eighty other members of the nobility were afterwards executed. Apart from Royal single-mindedness and brutality John's reign was distinguished by the commencement of the great voyages of discovery. Bartholomew Diaz reached the Cape of Good Hope, and the rival colonial and mercantile claims of Spain and Portugal were settled by the Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494. The previous year the King had a long meeting with Christopher Columbus at Lisbon and learned at first hand, the explorer's remarkable discoveries in the New World. All this is recounted in the sixth and last book of the present work, much of which is devoted to the history of European expansion beyond the seas.*

*Unfortunately for the author he was considered too favourable to the Braganza in his account of John II's reign and was murdered in Lisbon, suspected of treachery against John IV, in 1641. According to the C19 bibl. note this is the Condé copy which fetched in that sale £1.5s. Palau VIII 150185. Alden 639/120. Borba de Moraes II 332.*

**91. VENUSTI, Antonio Maria.** *Discorso generale intorno alla generatione, al nascimento de gli huomini.*

*Venice, by Giovanni Griffio for Giovan Battista Somasco 1562.*

FIRST EDITION, 8vo, ff. [xxiv] 147 [i] (ll. in G inverted). Dedication in Roman letter, text in Italic; woodcut ornaments and initials, printer's centaur device on title, large woodcut emblem of the Dadda family preceding dedication; some age yellowing, infrequent light spotting. C18th century white on black armorial

library stamp of Oratius Luccesinus preceding title page. In contemporary purple dyed vellum, later silver panel with interesting Greek style decoration at corners and central arabesque enclosing large "L" on upper cover, floral decoration on lower; all in silver. Rebacked, original spine partially remounted. Lacking ties. **£1,950**

*First edition of Venusti's work about generation, birth and brevity of life. There are two lists of contents: the first lists the headings of the 139 chapters into which the text is divided, the second lists the most interesting topics. Included are abortion, why the good die young and teeth can't be destroyed by fire; the definition of the hermaphrodite, famous dwarfs of that time in Milan, Turkish men having more wives and why lust is especially characteristic of the hairy and the lame. The author starts from the viewpoint of the dignity of marriage, describing the relationship of husband and wife and the treatment of moral, social and sexual behaviour. He moves on to pregnancy - medical prescriptions and superstitions -, birth and children - how to cure, care and educate them-, often referring to the opinions of Avicenna, Aristotle, Averroes, Cicero, Plato, Homer and to the Bible. The result is a mixture of medicine and philosophy. The last section is about natural and unnatural ways of dying and time, its division into years, days and hours, the origins of this division and some philosophical speculations on it.*

*Oratius Luccesinus was a member of a family prominent in Lucca in the first half of eighteenth century belonging to the noblesse de la robe of the city. The decoration of the binding is unusual combining the Renaissance and the beginnings of Neoclassicism.*

*Antonio Maria Venusti (1529 - 1585) was a doctor from Grosio, a village near the city of Sondrio. He descended from a poor branch of the Venosta family, the Earls of Tirolo, which in the CXIV ruled that region. He lived in Milan at the court of Dadda family who undertook his education since his father had died during his boyhood and Venusti dedicated this work to the ten sons of Erasmo Dadda. Their motto, NEC VI NEC SPONTO, on p. b2v, is represented in the centre of a chain made up of ten diamond rings, compared in verse by Giovanni Battista Porro to the valour and strength of the Dadda family.*

BM.STC. It. p.718; Wellcome I 6537; Durling 4570.

92. **WEMMERS, Jacob.** Lexicon Aethiopicum... cum Eiusdem linguae institutionibus Grammat. & indice

*Rome, Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, 1638.*

FIRST EDITION. 4to. 2 pts in 1. pp. (xvi) 319 (iii) 47 (lvii) (Rr4 blank). Roman and Geez letter, some Syriac, Arabic, Chaldaic, Armenian and Hebrew. Large woodcut printer's device on title repeated on verso of last fol. of the lexicon, woodcut initials, typographical head-pieces and ornaments, C19 armorial bookplate of the Earl of Macclesfield on pastedown, Shirburn Castle blindstamp to head of first three ll. Light browning in places. A very good copy, crisp and clean in contemporary limp vellum, title ms. on spine. **£1,500**

*First and only edition of this remarkable lexicon of Geez or Ethiopic, beautifully printed by the Congregation of the Propaganda Fide, a typographical tour de*

force including Syriac, Arabic, Chaldaic, and Armenian types, and the first work of its kind. The study of Ethiopic chiefly arose from the need to provide missionaries with a foundation in that language, and is dated to the beginning of the sixteenth century with the publication by John Potken of an Ethiopic version of the Psalms and the Song of Solomon, Jacob Victorius' *Institutiones linguae Chaldaeae*, followed in 1548 ("an entirely worthless book" Chambers). This work by Wemmers, a Carmelite from Antwerp, is the first serious study of the language and is essentially a Geez-Latin dictionary with a Latin-Geez index. Although Geez ceased to be spoken in the twelfth or thirteenth century, it remained the language of literature and liturgy. The work opens with epigrams dedicated to the author in Syriac, Arabic, Chaldaic, Armenian and Hebrew with their Latin translation, followed by the lexicon itself, a forty seven page condensed Ethiopic grammar including a table of the pronunciation of the alphabet, and ends with an index of Latin words. It is dedicated to Antonius Barberini brother of Pope Urban VIII (who as Cardinal was one of the original thirteen members of the Congregation of the Propaganda Fide). Pope Gregory created the Propaganda Fide in 1622, the last of the important congregations established by the papacy. Its general purposes were to train Priests for overseas missions and the regulation of Catholic ecclesiastical affairs in non-Catholic countries. The intrinsic importance of its duties was enormous, as was the extraordinary extent of its authority and of the territory under its jurisdiction. One of the offshoots of its activities, the establishment of a polyglot press in 1626, lead to the most advanced and prolific source of oriental printing in Europe. A very good copy of this rare work from the extraordinary library of the Earls of Macclesfield.

BM STC It. C17 p. 971. Fumagalli 1184. Gay 2599.

93. **WHITE, John.** *Diacosio-Martyrion. Ducentorum virorum testimonium de veritate corporis et sanguinis Christi in eucharistia.*

*London, Robert Caly; 1553.*

FIRST EDITION, first issue, 4to. ff (vi) 102 (ii), Roman letter, woodcut initials. Title a bit soiled, couple of small marginal tears, ms ex libris of Nicholas Marley 1560 and Sir Thomas Tempest Bt. (17th C) and bibl. note concerning White (c.1800), all in blank. Verso of last a bit soiled, repairs to lower blank margin of final ll. Else a good clean copy in 19th C calf, aer. **£1,950**

*First and only edition of a rare work by John White, Bishop of Winchester (c.1510-1560) and his only surviving published work. White, sometime fellow of New College, Oxford and headmaster of Winchester had a chequered career under Edward VI. He was committed to the Tower for a time for his lack of conformity in matters of religion, but rose to prominence under Mary I and preferment to the See of Winchester. He was assiduous in the pursuit of Protestants, presided at Ridley's trial, preached the eulogy at Gardiner's requiem and was one of the consecrators of Reginald Pole. His funeral sermon for Mary is one of the great examples of Tudor oratory: "She was a King's daughter, she was a King's sister, she was a King's wife. She was a Queen, and by the same title a King also." It was not appreciated however by Elizabeth and together with his*

*opposition to the Supremacy Bill in the Lords, led to White's recomittal to the Tower and the deprivation of his bishopric. On the failure of his health he was released to retirement with his family. He is known to have published several other works, including his much quoted Carmina on Philip and Mary's marriage, but no printed copy of any of them apart from the present is now known.*

*The Diacosio derives from the controversy with Peter Martyr over the nature of the eucharist, and according to Fuller was the first controversial work to deal with a theological dispute in verse. It comprises some two hundred epigrams of varying length on the Real Presence derived from the writings of medieval and contemporary figures as well as events, such as 17 church councils, arranged chronologically. Many are from English sources, some are quite obscure, others quite surprising, such as Mohammed. English authors thus indirectly cited include Bede, Anselm, Balduin of Canterbury, Edward the Confessor, Arundel of Canterbury, Warner, Holkot, John Claymund, More, Fisher, Richard Sampson of Lichfield, John Schepreus, Gardiner, Hylsaeus of Rochester, 'Boy' Joliffe and finally the parliaments of 1540 and 1547. The intention doubtless was to evidence the length and breadth of belief in transubstantiation.*

*A later issue includes an approbation from Queen Mary, added about three months after first publication.*

STC 25388 (Folger, Chapin Lib. and Harvard only in US). Gibson, More 795. Lowndes VII 2900.

94.[**WILKINSON, Robert**]. The Merchant Royall. A sermon preached at White-hall before the Kings Maiestie, at the nuptials of the Right Honourable the Lord Hay and his Lady, upon the Twelwe day last being January 6. 1607.

*London: Felix Kyngston for John Flasket, 1607.*

FIRST EDITION. 4to. Roman letter. pp. [vi] 39. Large woodcut of a galleon under sail on tp., woodcut initials and headpieces. Narrow repaired wormtrail, mainly interlinear, in final two gatherings but affecting a few letters, final leaf remargined at fore-edge, and repaired at inner lower margin, light age yellowing, else a good copy, retaining at gutter the holes for its original pamphlet-stitch binding, in 19th-century half morocco, marbled boards, spine titled in gilt, head and foot and corners a little rubbed. 19th-century bibliographical note on fly.

**£550**

*Probably the earliest edition (STC) of the four that appeared in 1607 (there was also an Edinburgh edition in the same year - Aldis), of Wilkinson's sermon on marriage delivered at the wedding of James Hay, first Earl of Carlisle, in 1607. Hay married Honora (or Honoria) Denny, daughter of Sir Edward Denny, a marriage arranged by the King himself, who had taken to Hay as a particular favourite, and who is lauded both in this work and in Campion's 'Masque' as "the founder of a marriage in which not only two persons, but two kingdoms, were united" (DNB).*

*In his sermon, Wilkinson draws an extended analogy between the ideal of a virtuous woman and wife and a ship, starting off, "She is like a Merchants ship, she bringeth her foode from a farre". The sermon had some impact in early-16th century English love poetry. Wilkinson was a Church of England divine, and*

*Cambridge D.D. Incidentally the work contains much information on maritime practice at the beginning of the age of discovery.*

STC 25658; Lowndes VII, p. 2924; this ed. not in Goldsmith's, or Kress. Uncommon - RLG records only one copy of this edition (Huntingdon).

#### GILLOW'S OWN COPY

95. [WILSON, Matthew] SMITH, Nicholas. *Modesta ac Brevis Discussio... Antwerp; Balthasar Moretus. 1631*

FIRST EDITION thus, 12mo., pp. 262 [i]. Roman and Italic letter, printed sidenotes; woodcut initials and tailpieces, printer's compass device within ornamental border to title page and recto of K12. A good, clean copy in contemporary sheep, Jesuit emblem within sunburst gilt and corner poppies on covers, skilfully rebacked, preserving most of original spine, all edges gaufered gilt. Early shelf mark and 18th C ex libris "Joannis Rabanus Holthaus Osnabrugiensis est possessor huius libr." on pastedown. 19th C ms inscription "This work was by Fr. Matthew Wilson, alias Edward Knott and Nicholas Smith, SJ. His memoir was deleted from the last vol. of my Biog. Dict of the Eng. Caths. Joseph Gillow," beneath. Armorial bookplate of Joseph Gillow, 1890, to blank verso of tp.

**£1,250**

*First printed in English at Rouen in 1630, this is the rare first edition of the Latin translation. Written under the pseudonym Nicholas Smith while Wilson was in the Clink prison, it is part of a controversy between the English secular clergy and the Jesuits and regulars, concerning the latter's autonomy from hierarchical control. Matthew Wilson (1582-1656) was a Jesuit who assumed the name Edward Knott upon enrolment at the English College in Rome. Matthew Kellison (?1560 - 1642) was a priest who wrote 'A Treatise of the Hierarchie and Divers orders of the Church against the anarchie of Calvin', to which this is a reply. After the death of Mary, there had been no Catholic hierarchical government; mixed feelings accompanied its tentative reestablishment. The controversy centred on a decision made by the ordinary of England, Dr Richard Smith. Gillow writes that having "succeeded Dr. Bishop in 1625, [Smith] assumed the title of ordinary of England and Scotland as his predecessor had done. Shortly after his arrival in England, doubts were expressed whether the decree of the Council of Trent and the Bull of Pius V. had not rendered it necessary that the regular as well as the secular clergy should obtain faculties from the prelate. Though Dr. Smith was of opinion (sic) that they should, he voluntarily offered a general permission of such powers to those who had the approbation of their respective orders. This pacific suggestion was not accepted, and a war of words and pamphlets ensued". Kellison wrote in defence of Smith, but provoked the regulars by appearing to exclude them from the ecclesiastical hierarchy. Wilson replied from gaol, where he had been since 1629, later released at Queen Henrietta-Maria's request. The work, in seven chapters, considers inter alia whether it is possible to have a church without a bishop. Included are testimonies from theologians and academics who have read and approved Wilson's text. Robert Chamberlain (d.1638), a Franciscan Friar and scholar in the college at Louvain, claims to have found "a solid refutation" of Kellison's assertions in the*

*book. There is also an appendix (not found in other editions) containing a synopsis.*

*Johann Holthaus of Osnabrück was Bürgermeister (Mayor) of the Buer district in neighbouring Gelsenkirchen between 1758 and 1759.*

*Joseph Gillow was the founder of the Catholic Record Society, editor of the great Bibliographical Dictionary of English Catholics and a leading authority on recusant history. The aim of his Dictionary was "to present, in the most ready and convenient form, a concise record of the literary efforts, educational struggles, and sufferings for religion's sake of the Catholics in England." Books from his library rarely appear for sale.*

Allison & Rogers, vol. I, p.184; Gillow, vol. III, p.683-4, s.v. 'Kellison'; (English edition). Shaaber, W.115 records BL and N.Y. Theological College copies only, cf. STC 25779.