

Ownership, Annotation & Association

Books from the libraries of nobles & churchmen,
students & teachers, antiquaries & alchemists

ENQUIRIES
hazel@maggs.com



BY APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
PURVEYORS OF RARE BOOKS
& MANUSCRIPTS
MAGGS BROS. LTD LONDON

©Maggs Bros. Ltd. 2023



EDITIO PRINCEPS - THE PEMBROKE COPY

I.

CORNELIUS NEPOS

Vitae imperatorum, sive De vita illustrium virorum.

Venice: Nicolaus Jenson, 8 March, 1471.

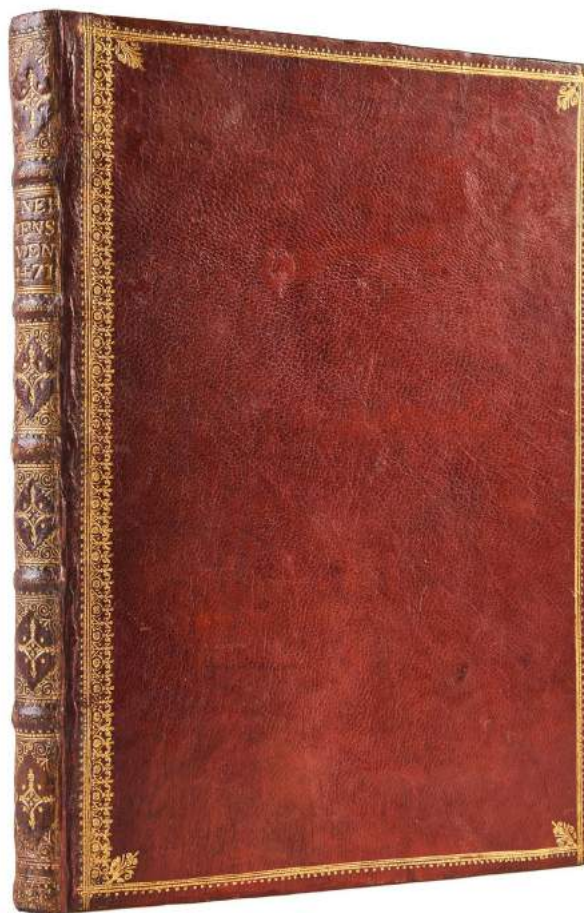
4to (263 x 186mm). 53 (last blank) ff. (of 54, lacking first blank), roman type (1:115r), 32 lines (184 x 105mm), capital spaces. Early 18th century English red morocco bound for Thomas Herbert, 8th Earl of Pembroke, covers with gilt border of dentelles and fleurons at the corners, spine richly gilt in compartments, paper label at foot of spine, gilt edges (joints rubbed, preserved in a box).

£35,000

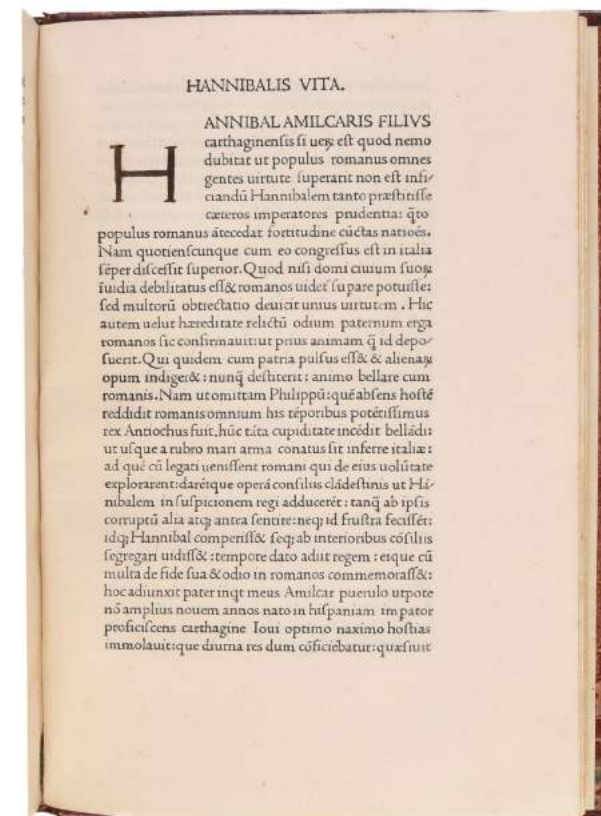
Editio princeps. The Pembroke Copy of the first edition of the Roman historian and biographer Cornelius Nepos' *Vitae*, an early Jenson printing in his 'perfect' roman type.

“The Roman type employed by Jenson is the most beautiful ever cut and with him printing suddenly attained its perfection just five years after the introduction of that art into Italy. His books have served as an inspiration and a model to most of the fine presses established in England and elsewhere during the period of the revival of typography as an art, from the 1890's onwards.” (*The Italian Book 1465-1900, Catalogue of an exhibition, National Book League*, 1953, no. 8).

Published, as usual, under the name of Aemilius Probus, this surviving fragment of Nepos' work contains 25 lives in all, mostly of Greek generals such as Themistocles, Miltiades, Epaminondas and Pausanias, but also including Hannibal and Hamilcar.



The Earls of Pembroke were patrons of learning and the arts for several generations. However, the choicer and more important part of the library was acquired mainly by Thomas Herbert, eighth Earl of Pembroke (1656-1733). He held high office in various capacities - for example, Lord Privy Seal and First Lord of the Admiralty - and was associated in politics with two other famous bibliophiles, Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, and Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland.



His son, Henry, the ninth Earl, though chiefly interested in architecture, also added to the library with works in that field and in numismatics.

The Pembroke library “hardly contained anything but incunabula, selected with great judgement and an obvious desire to combine the earliest monuments of typography with the first editions of the classics” (De Ricci, *English Collectors* (1930), pp. 40-41). De Ricci

also notes (p. 33) that Thomas Herbert along with Robert Harley, Charles Spencer and William, second Duke of Devonshire, “are the first great collectors of early-printed books, not only in England but in Europe, for the first time in history, large sums of money were expended on the gathering of incunabula and, to the present day, we are still to a certain extent dependent on the admirable stores accumulated by these wealthy pioneers”.

Provenance:

1. Unidentified 16th? century ink ownership inscription at foot of first page, rubbed out, a few marginal annotations in an early hand.
2. **Thomas Herbert, 8th Earl of Pembroke**, with a Pembroke binding and shelf-mark “Kc.7.”, and paper shelf-label at foot of spine with call no. “Gg 4o”, sold at Sotheby’s 25 June 1914, lot 72, £85 to Quaritch (pencil collation note by F.S. Ferguson dated 2 July 1914).
3. **Charles Stephen Ascherson** (1874-1945) with his printed label inside back-cover.
4. **Edward Hilton Young, first Baron Kennet** (1879-1960), politician and writer, with his armorial bookplate inside front cover, bought from Davis & Orioli 1941.
5. Private collection.

A single wormhole at top edge of upper margin for first few leaves, one or two leaves with very light marginal foxing otherwise an exceptionally clean, wide-margined copy.

ISTC ic00915000 (63 locations). BMC V, p. 167. H* 5733. GW M25944. IGI 3211. Bod-inc C-460. Goff C-915.

Atq; tantus uir tantisq; bellis districtus non nihil tēpīs
tribuit litteris. Nanque aliquot eius libri sunt græco
sermone cōfecti. In his ad rhodios de. C. Manli Valois
in asia rebus gestis. Huius bella gesta multi memoriæ
prodiderunt. Sed ex his duo: q̄ cum eo in castris fuerit:
simulque uixerunt q̄ diu fortuna passa est. Philenius
& Sosilus lacedæmonius: atque hoc Sosilo Hannibal
litterarum græcarum usus est doctore. Sed nos tempus
est huius libri facere finem: & romanorum explicare
imperatores: quo facilius collatis utrorumq; factis qui
uiri præferendi sint possit iudicari.

PROBI AEMILII DE VIRORVM EXCELLEN-
TIVM VITA PER .M. NICOLAVM IENSON
VENETIIS OPVS FOELICITER IMPRESSVM
EST ANNO A CHRISTI INCARNATIONE.
M.CCCC.LXXI. VIII.IDVS MARTIAS.

ONE OF ONLY TWO FIFTEENTH-CENTURY EDITIONS, OWNED BY LORD BYRON'S TUTOR

3.
BRUNI ARETINO (Leonardo)
Epistolarum Familiarium Libri VIII.

Venice: Damianus de Mediolano, de Gorgonzola, Petrus de Quarengiis, Bergomensis, 15 June 1495.

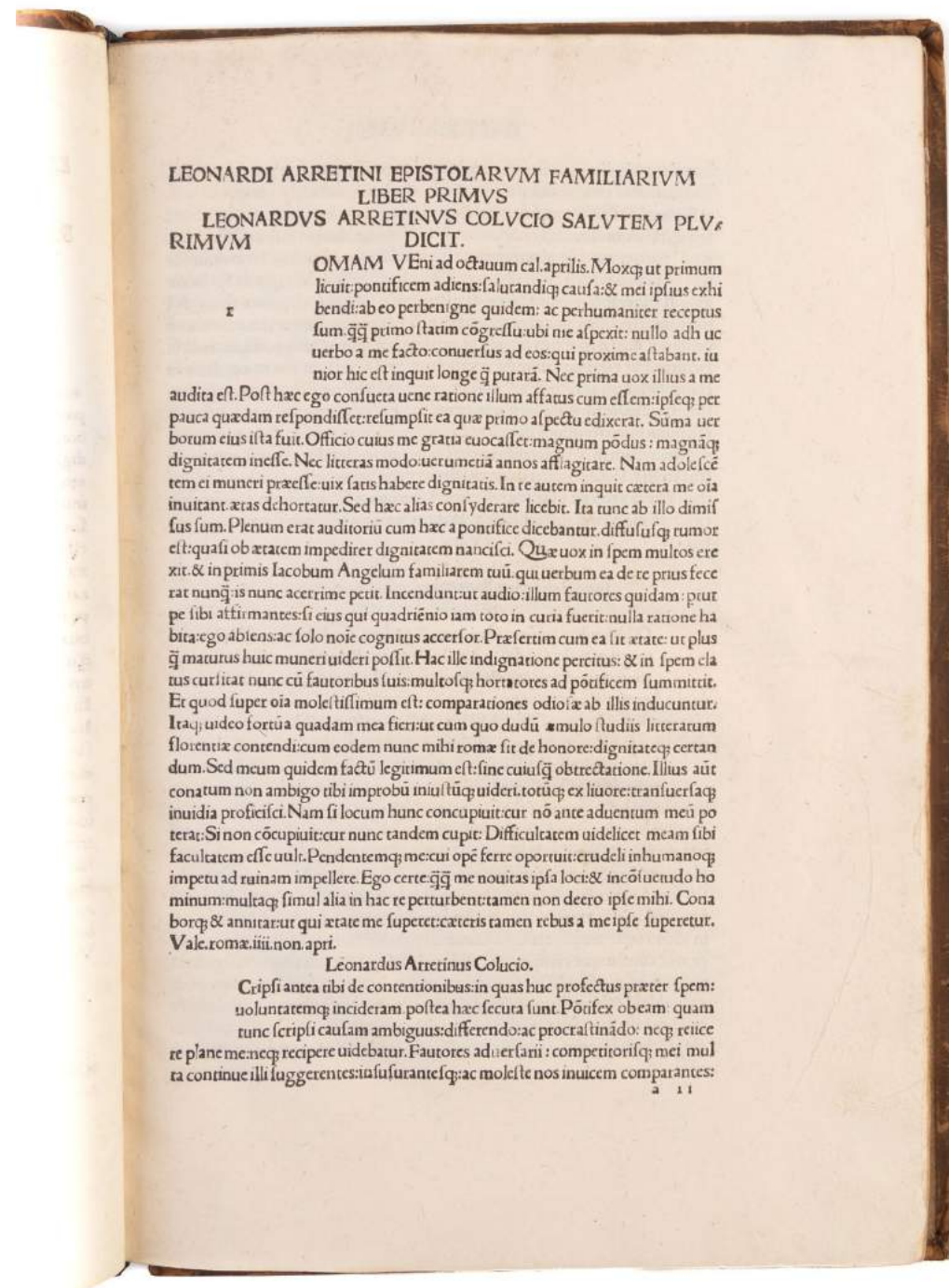
Some initials supplied in (later) red pencil.

Folio (316 x 213mm). [56]ff. 41/42 lines, Roman letter, capital spaces with guide letters. Early nineteenth-century speckled calf, with double gilt fillet, spine with author, title and date (1485, in error) in gilt, deckle edges (expertly rebacked).

£6,500

One of only two editions of the great humanist Leonardo Bruni's letters to be published in Italy in the fifteenth century. Moretus and Squarzacicus' edition was first printed in Venice, 1472, while the only other fifteenth-century editions were Louvain, c. 1487 and Leipzig 1499, taken from a different recension.

The letters of the historian, four-time papal secretary and Chancellor of Florence Leonardo Bruni of Arezzo (c.1370-1444), provide an exceptional chronicle of ecclesiastical, political and intellectual life in Italy around the turn of the fifteenth century. Edited by Bruni in 1440 for publication, and starting the first letter with his appointment to the post of apostolic secretary to Innocent VII, here we find vivid descriptions of life in the papal curia; ...a record of Bruni's friendships with Niccolo Niccoli and Poggio [Bracciolini] and the avid search for

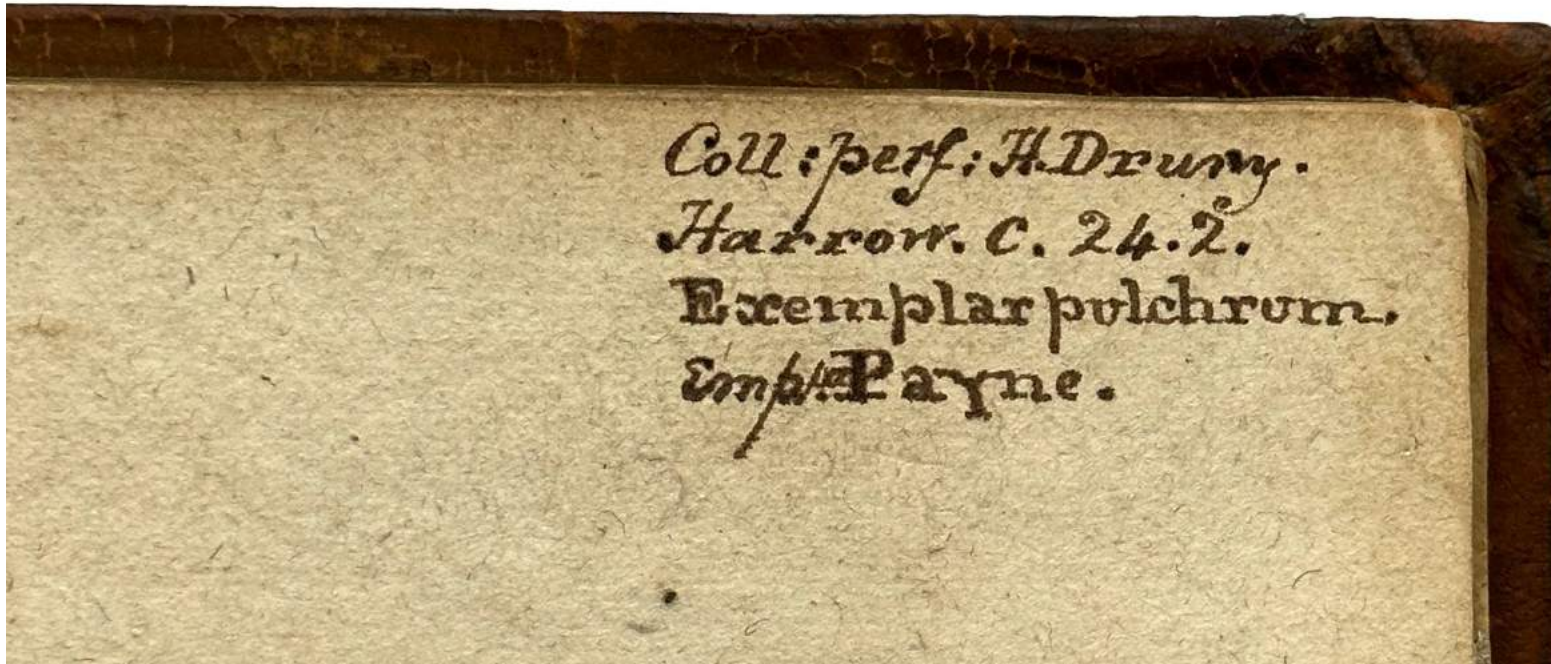


LEONARDI ARRETINI EPISTOLARVM FAMILIARIVM
LIBER PRIMVS
LEONARDVS ARRETINVS COLVCIO SALVTEM PLV-
RIMVM
DICIT.

OMAM VENI ad octauum cal.aprilis.Moxq; ut primum
licuit: pontificem adiens: salutandiq; causa: & mei ipsius exhi-
bendi: ab eo per benignè quidem: ac per humaniter receptus
sum. q̄q̄ primo statim cōgressu: ubi me aspexit: nullo adhuc
uerbo a me factō: conuersus ad eos: qui proxime astantant. iu-
nior hic est inquit longe q̄ putarā. Nec prima uox illius a me
audita est. Post hæc ego consueta uene ratione illum affatus cum essem: ipseq; per
pauca quædam respondisset: resumpsit ea quæ primo aspectu edixerat. Sūma uer-
borum eius ista fuit. Officio cuius me gratia euocasset: magnum pōdus: magnāq;
dignitatem inesse. Nec litteras modo: uerum etiā annos afflagitare. Nam ad olecē
tem ei muneri præfesse: uix fatis habere dignitatis. In re autem inquit ceterā me oīa
inuitant. atq; dehortatur. Sed hæc alia considerare licebit. Ita tunc ab illo dimis-
sus sum. Plenum erat auditoriū cum hæc a pontifice dicebantur: diffususq; rumor
est: quasi ob ætatem impediret dignitatem nancisci. Quæ uox in spem multos ere-
xit. & in primis Iacobum Angelum familiarem tuū. qui uerbum ea de re prius fece-
rat nunq̄ is nunc acerimè petit. Incendant: ut audio: illum fautores quidam: prout
pe sibi attimantes: si eius qui quadriennio iam toto in curia fuerit: nulla ratione ha-
bita: ego abiens: ac solo noie cognitus accersor. Præsertim cum ea sit ætate: ut plus
q̄ maturus huic muneri uideri possit. Hæc ille indignatione percitus: & in spem cla-
tus curiat nunc cū fautoribus suis: multosq; hortatores ad pōntificem summittit.
Et quod super oīa molestissimum est: comparationes odioiæ ab illis inducuntur.
Itaq; uideo fortūa quadam mea fieri: ut cum quo dudū multo studiis litterarum
florentiæ contendi: cum eodem nunc mihi romæ sit de honore: dignitateq; certan-
dum. Sed meum quidem factū legitimum est: sine cuiusq; obreclatione. Illius autē
conatum non ambigo tibi improbū inuisūq; uideri: totūq; ex liuore: transuersaq;
inuidia proficisci. Nam si locum hunc concupiuit: cur nō ante aduentum meū po-
terat: Si non cōcupiuit: cur nunc tandem cupit: Difficultatem uidelicet meam sibi
facultatem esse uulsi. Pendentemq; me: cui opē ferre oportuit: crudeli inhumanoq;
impetu ad ruinam impellere. Ego certe. q̄q̄ me nouitas ipsa loci: & incōtuetudo ho-
minum: multaq; simul alia in hac re perturbent: tamen non deero ipse mihi. Cona-
borq; & annitar: ut qui ætate me superet: ceteris tamen rebus a me ipse superetur.
Vale. romæ. iiii. non. apri.

Leonardus Arretinus Colucio.

Crispi antea tibi de contentionibus: in quas huc profectus præter spem:
uoluntatemq; incideram postea hæc secuta sunt. Pōntifex ob eam quam
tunc scripsi causam ambiguus: differendo: ac procrastinādo: neq; reuice
re plane me: neq; recipere uidebatur. Fautores aduersarii: competitorisq; mei mul-
ta continue illi iuggerentes: inuisurantesq; ac molesti nos inuicem comparantes:



books in humanist circles; ...a depressing chronicle of ecclesiastical politics in the last days of the Great Schism; and Bruni's excited responses to Poggio's first manuscript discoveries in Germany' (Hankins). Significant political events sit alongside descriptions of everyday life - one letter describes a day fishing, when he and his friends 'played like boys, shouted like drunkards and scrapped together like madmen'.

Provenance:

1. **Henry Joseph Thomas Drury** (1778-1841), classical scholar and schoolmaster at Harrow, friend of Lord Byron - with whom he corresponded - with his small neat pen inscription to recto of front

free endpaper, made while at Harrow "Coll: perf: H. Drury./Harrow. C.24.2/Exemplar pulchrum/Empt. Payne." 'B' at head of title page. 2. Ticket of James Miles, bookseller pasted to foot of front pastedown, 'James Miles, Antiquarian Bookseller, 34, Upperhead Row, Leeds', with facsimile copy of Miles' correspondence dated October 24, 1919, offering this volume, described as 'finely printed on good paper. Very fine tall clean copy, many leaves being entirely uncut.'

Faint waterstains at head of some leaves, otherwise a clean copy.

ISTC ib01243000.. HC 1567* = H 1566?. GW 5607. Goff B1243. BMC V 512. Sheppard 4446 (Sheppard notes that gatherings a-c, sheets d1 and d2, gathering e, and sheet f1 were printed by Damianus de Mediolano, the rest by Petrus de Quarengiis).

Ref: James Hankins, 'Introduction to Epistolarum libri VIII', in L. Bruni & L. Mehus (eds), *Edizioni di storia e letteratura* (Rome: Edizioni di Storia, 2007).

OWNED BY LUTHER'S TEACHER AND FUTURE FOE

4. PLINIUS SECUNDUS

Naturae Historiarum libri XXXVII.

Hagenau: Thomas Anshelm for Joannes Koberger and Lucas Alantsee, Nov. 1518.

Each title-page printed within ornamental woodcut border by Hans Springinklee, first title printed in red and black; large printer's device at end of first part, numerous large historiated and ornamental woodcut initials of Hans Baldung Grien.

2 parts in one volume. Folio. 286, [96]ff. Contemporary blind stamped pigskin over wooden boards, with corner and edge brass furniture, front cover with contemporary vellum label with calligraphic manuscript title, set within a narrow brass frame with remains of horn protector, clasps and catches (somewhat rubbed and soiled, rear cover with traces of fixings of a chain, rear cover slightly bowed).

£12,500

First edition for the German market of one of the most influential works of classical literature, attractively printed in roman types; with a fascinating early association to Martin Luther, having belonged to Bartholomäus Arnoldi von Usingen (1464-1532), his tutor at Erfurt.

Since it was published for Joannes Koberger of Nuremberg and Lucas Alantsee of Vienna, this edition of Pliny's Natural History must have been intended for distribution to scholars throughout Germany and beyond. All previous editions had been printed in either Italy or Paris, but this one marked the spread of this work through Northern Europe, with other editions appearing in Cologne in 1524 and in Basle in 1525.



It is also the first edition to appear with the comprehensive two-part index by Joannes Camers (1468-1546), which first appeared separately in Vienna in 1514. Camers, born as Giovanni Ricuzzi Vellini, was an Italian theologian and Franciscan, and from 1499 became professor at the University of Vienna; most subsequent editions also contained this index. With a dedicatory preface from Jacobus Spiegel addressed to Emperor Maximilian.

Provenance:

Purchase inscription dated Erfurt 1519, of **Bartholomäus Arnoldi von Usingen** (1464-1532), Augustinian monk and professor of philosophy at Erfurt university. He taught his fellow Augustinian Luther there, and later fervently argued with him during the early phases of the Reformation. Although he remained loyal to the church he was not against change: "One of the foremost theologians of his



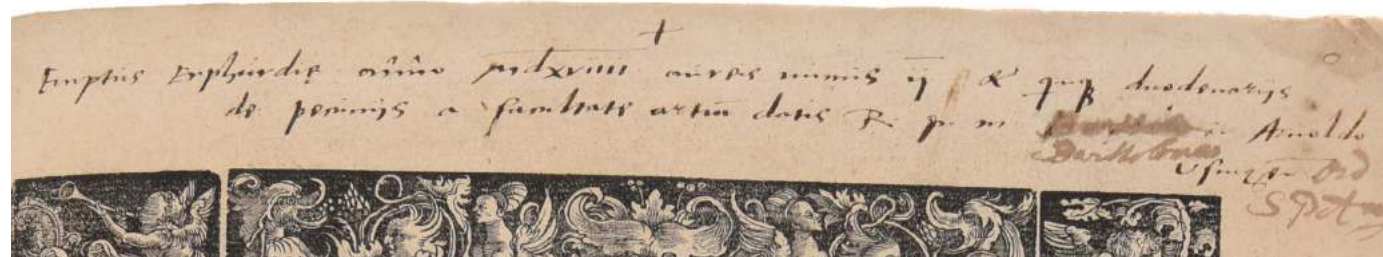
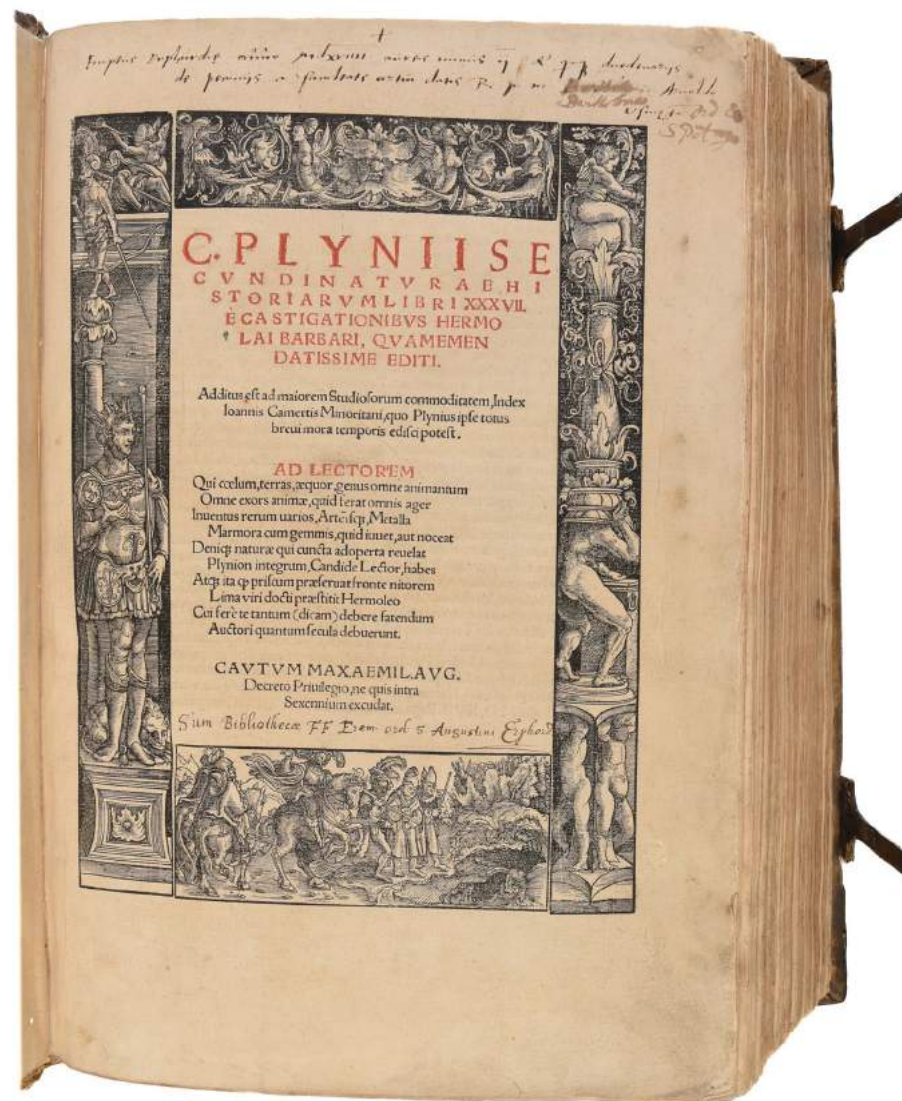
time, Usingen combined his defence of the Catholic Church with proposals for reform that would later be discussed at the Council of Trent" (*Oxford Encyclopedia of the Reformation*).

Bartholomäus Arnoldi von Usingen, "usually called Usingen, after his birthplace, an Augustinian friar, teacher of Luther, and with him inmate of

the Augustinian monastery at Erfurt. He received his master's degree in 1491 and was promoted to the doctorate of divinity in 1514. ... Luther had an affectionate regard for him and after the Heidelberg Disputation (May, 1518) travelled in his company from Würzburg to Erfurt, during which he made ineffectual efforts to wean him from his ecclesiastical allegiance.

In 1521, during the uprising of the mob against the priesthood and the pillaging of their property, he boldly denounced the rioters from the pulpit. In 1522 he delivered a series of sermons in the cathedral in defence of the Church, arraigning the inactivity of the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, and predicted the revolution which finally culminated in the Peasants' War. His anti-Reformation attitude and utterances embittered Luther, who now violently assailed his old teacher. His removal to Würzburg, in 1526, did not interrupt his activity against the innovators. In 1530 he accompanied the Bishop of Würzburg to the Diet of Augsburg. Returning, he died at Würzburg." (Catholic Encyclopaedia).

Ownership inscription on title-page of the Augustinian monastery at Erfurt.



VD16 P3528. BMSTC (German), p. 704. Not in Adams.

WITH EXCEPTIONAL ENGLISH PROVENANCE

5.

GÓMEZ (Alvar), of Ciudad Real

Thalichristia ad beatissimum patrem Hadrianum ex Cardinali Dertosano Pontificem maximum.

(Alcalá de Henares: Arnald Guillen de Brocar, April 1522)

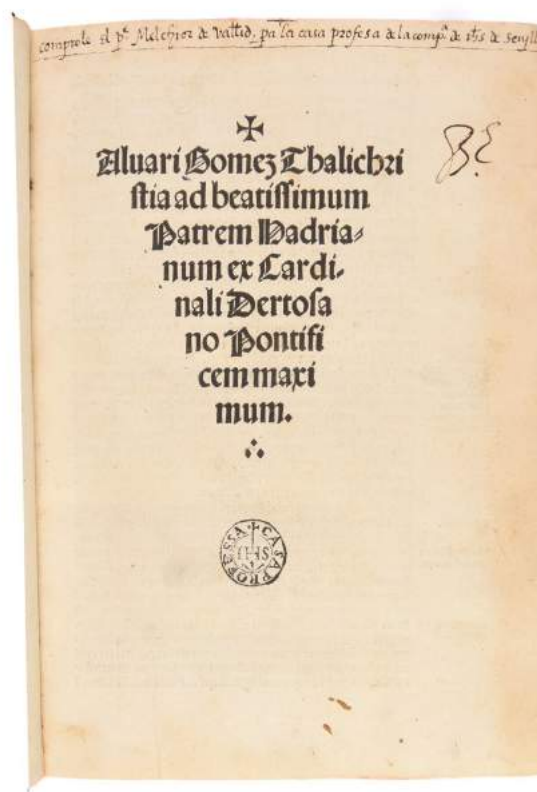
Woodcut initials.

Sm 4to (208 x 152mm). [4], ccvi, [2]ff. Roman letter; title, printed marginalia and errata in gothic letter. 18th century Spanish marbled calf, flat spine ruled in compartments, red morocco gilt label, r.e., blue marbled endpapers.

£6,500

Extremely rare first edition of this important product of Spanish humanism with the distinguished English provenance of Richard Heber, the Britwell Court Library and JPR Lyell: no copies located in UK or US libraries.

Alvar Gómez's neo-Latin poem in 25 cantos is dedicated to Pope Adrian VI, with a preface by the most influential Spanish humanist of the time, Antonio de Nebrija (1444-1522), who calls Gómez the 'Christian Virgil'. In his poem Gómez was able to combine both classical form and Christian zeal, "As a true humanist, the pupil of Peter Martyr was convinced of the importance of poetry and Latin style; nevertheless like Nebrija he did not want to express Christian truth in pagan vestment. His *Thalichristia*, a version of the Evangelists which imitated the style of Vergil, followed, according to Nebrija's prologue, Pico della Mirandola's *theologia poetica* in combining poetry and religion. Alvar Gómez, however, rendered it into a Christian content



whereas Pico's way into poetry had been syncretistic." (Biersack, 2019).

Alvar Gómez (1488-1538), a native of Guadalajara was, as well as an accomplished Latinist, a soldier in his youth who had fought in the wars of Naples (1504), Florence (1512) and the battle of Pavia (1525). In 1516 he was a page to the future emperor Charles V in the Burgundian Court, where he must have seen Erasmus repeatedly, and in 1530 he was part of the Spanish entourage in Bologna for Charles V's coronation. In 1516 he had sent Erasmus a letter under the pseudonym Alvarus Nemo (EP 506)



enclosing a poem. Erasmus later praised his poem on the Order of the Golden Fleece (*De militia velleris aurei*) with a short poem (Reedijk poem 105) which was posthumously published with Alvar's work at Toledo in 1540 (see: *Contemporaries of Erasmus II*, pp. 117/8).

It is beautifully printed in Guillen de Brocar's fine roman type. Brocar was one of the most important of the early printers in Spain, perhaps most notable for the Complutensian Polyglot version of the Bible in Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek, and Latin (1514-17) - Lyell also owned a copy of this landmark work (*see below*).

Provenance:

'Melchior de Vattid [Valladolid?]', with his inscription at head of title-page 'la casa profesa de la compa. de ihs de Sevilla' and Jesuit circular stamp.

The Heber copy with 'Bibliotheca Heberiana' stamp on fly-leaf, lot 2434 in part two of his sale, described as 'rare'. A founder member of the Roxburghe Club, **Richard Heber** (1773-1833) amassed a huge collection of around 150,000 books which filled at

least eight houses in Britain and the Continent. A single copy of a desired book was not enough, he is famously quoted as remarking, “No gentleman, can be without three copies of a book, one for show, one for use, and one for borrowers.” His library was auctioned over 216 days between 1834 and 1837 with three additional sales on the continent. “The English sales brought in £56,774, with those on the continent adding some £10,000, so that the total amount of all the sales came far short of the estimated £100,000 originally paid by Heber...” (Oxford *DNB*). The British Museum, the Bodleian Library, and Sir Thomas Phillipps acquired most of the 1,700 or so manuscripts.

William Henry Miller (1789-1848) of Britwell Court with his purchase note in pencil from the Heber sale; sold at Sotheby’s 31 July 1917 ‘Property of a Gentleman’ but his descendant Sydney Richardson Christie-Miller, lot 512 to the booksellers Davis & Orioli, who had moved from Florence to London in 1913.

James Patrick Ronaldson Lyell (1871-1948), his circular bookplate inside front cover with presumably his bibliographical notes in red and blue ink on a separate sheet tipped to the front free endpaper. Initially he concentrated on collecting incunabula, however, “in 1914 he began to take an interest in early Spanish books, and it was the lucky purchase, for only £4 , of a copy of the great Complutensian polyglot Bible which inspired him to write and publish in 1917 his first book, a life of Cardinal Francisco Jimenez de Cisneros , archbishop of Toledo (d. November 1517),



followed in 1926 by his best-known work, *Early Book Illustration in Spain* About 1936 he changed his taste in collecting, and began to acquire medieval manuscripts, eventually accumulating about 250, of which in his will he bequeathed a choice of 100 to the Bodleian.” (*ODNB*). His will also established a Lyell readership in bibliography at the University; the remainder of Lyell’s collection was sold at auction between 1950 and 1952.

One or two small marginal wormholes at beginning and end but generally a very good, crisp copy.

Martín Abad, *Alcalá de Henares*, no. 100. Palau 103913. IB 9625 (locates only 8 copies; two are outside Spain at Paris BNF and Perugia Biblioteca Comunale Augusta).

Ref: Martin Biersack, “The Adoption of Humanism in Catholic Spain (1470-1520)” in *Reformation & Renaissance Review*, vol 21, 2019, pp. 27-46. For Guillen de Brocar see FJ Norton, *Printing in Spain 1501-20* (1966), pp. 33-48.

FROM THE LIBRARY OF JEAN BOYER,
ARCHDEACON OF CONQUES

6.

GROPPER (Johann)

**Canones concilii provincialis Coloniensis... celebrati
anno 1536. Quibus adiectum est Encheridion christianae
institutionis.** Cologne: Quentel, 1538.

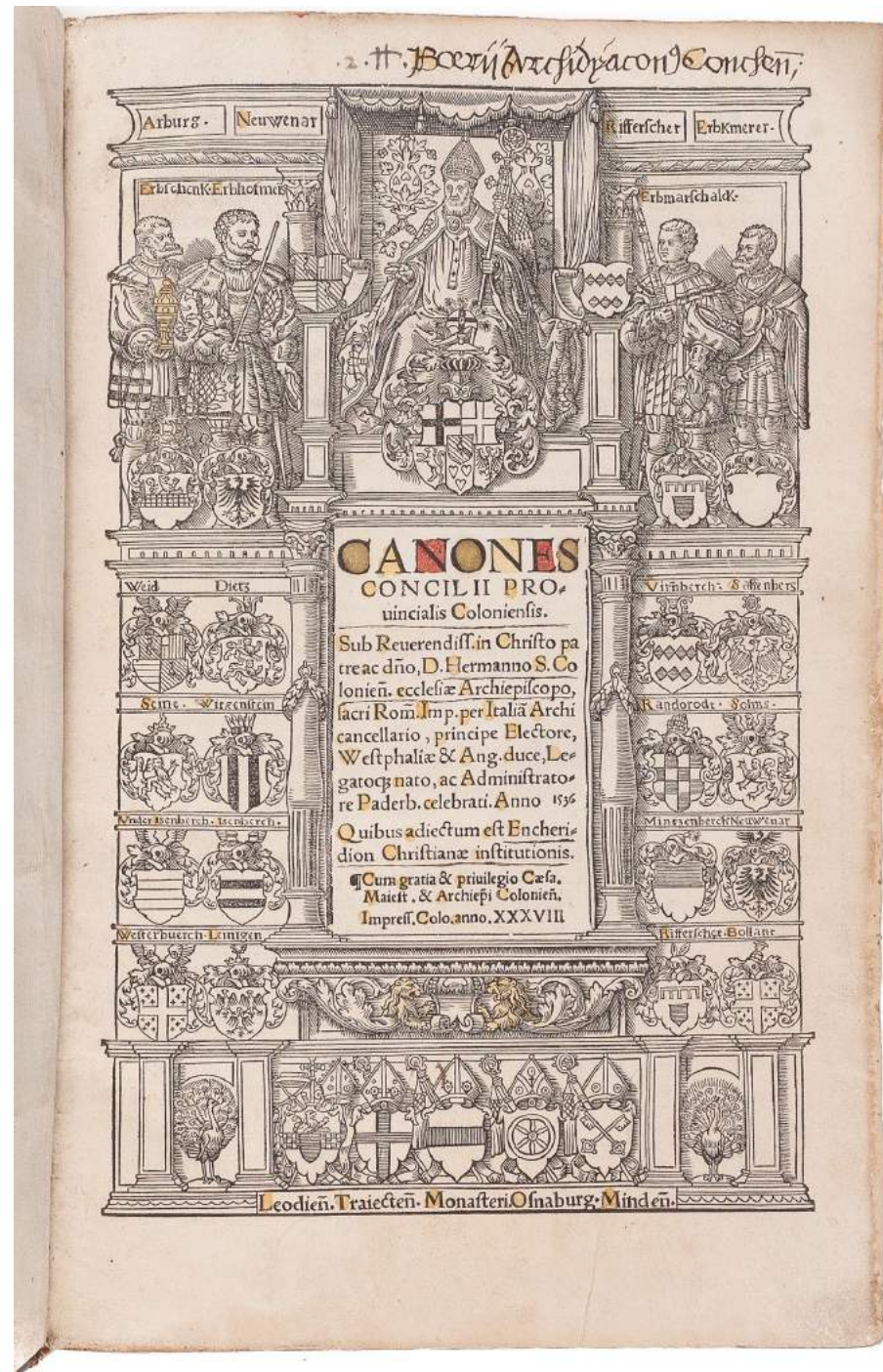
*Title within an elaborate armorial woodcut border with some
letters coloured, large woodcut of the Crucifixion on K2verso (partly
coloured), small armorial woodcut on K4recto, woodcut initials,
rubricated from f. I-LXXI.*

Folio (322 x 200mm.) ff. [10], I-XLVII, [2], XLVIII-CCCXIII, [7]
pp. 17th-century French smooth calf, gilt panels on covers with
armorial corner-pieces, spine with raised bands, compartments gilt
with arms/monogram.

£5,500

This is one of some 40 plus books known to have belonged to Jean Boyer, Archdeacon of Conques (1508-41), printed between 1501 and 1545, some of them (not many) surviving in contemporary bindings executed at Rodez. The books are dispersed in a number of French libraries; no example from his library is known outside France. All have his powerful ex-libris written on the title-page, and the idiosyncratic and late rubrication (at least in part), as well as the colouring of letters etc. in headings. The volume is not annotated (although there are notes on the verso of title-page and on f.xxvi), but its appearance and decoration is clearly to be identified solely with one man, and one man alone.

The author Johann Gropper (1503-59) of Soest in Westphalia studied at Cologne University from 1516. In 1525 he was appointed an official of the provost of

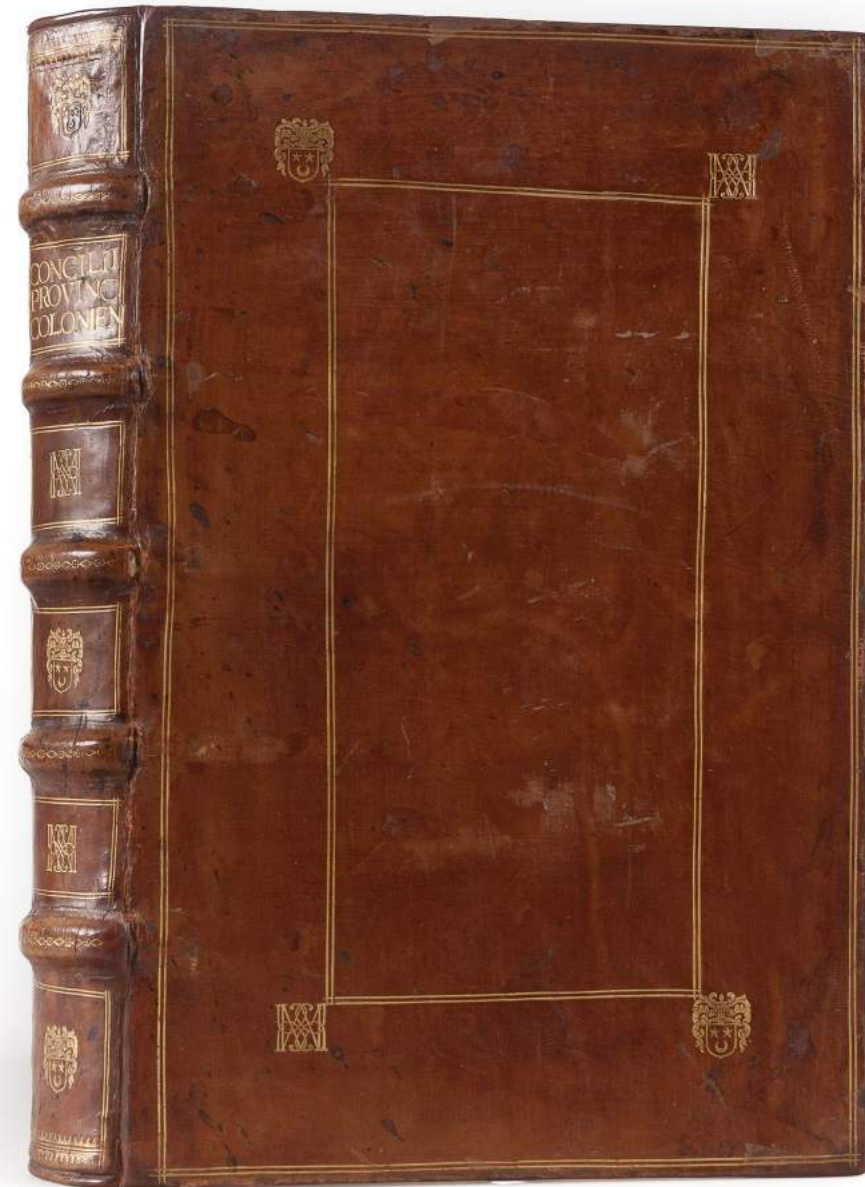


Cologne cathedral, and later, having taken orders, he was given various ecclesiastical preferments. Present at the diets of 1529 and 1530, the latter prompted him to concentrate on theological studies. This work contains the decisions of a reforming synod of the diocese of Cologne held in 1536 (ff i-xlvi) together with a much longer *Institutio compendiarie doctrinae christianae*, a work held by some to show him the 'outstanding theologian of Germany in the sixteenth century'. Gropper later attended the Council of Trent, and in 1558 went to Rome, where he died (see *Contemporaries of Erasmus* ii, 138-139.) He may be said to have belonged to the 'reforming' branch of the hierarchy. The presence of this book in Boyer's library is indicative of Boyer's own theological position.

On the verso of the title are two inscriptions in Latin, one about Gropper and the other about his *Enchiridion*, a work praised by theologians through Italy and France. This rather unsuitably named work - it is a folio of some hundreds of leaves, and hardly something to fit in the hand - was later abridged (*Capita institutionis*) and in this form went through a number of editions. Some of his works also appeared in German.

Provenance:

1. **Jean Boyer of Conques**. 2. **Claude Molé**, 5th of that name, grand fauconnier de France (died 1660; Olivier 1335). 3. **Gustave Chavillon** (bookplate).



VD16 G 3402.

7.

MACHIAVELLI (Niccolo)

Discorsi di Nicolo Machiavegli cittadino & Secretario Fiorentino. Venice: Comin de Trino, [November] 1540.

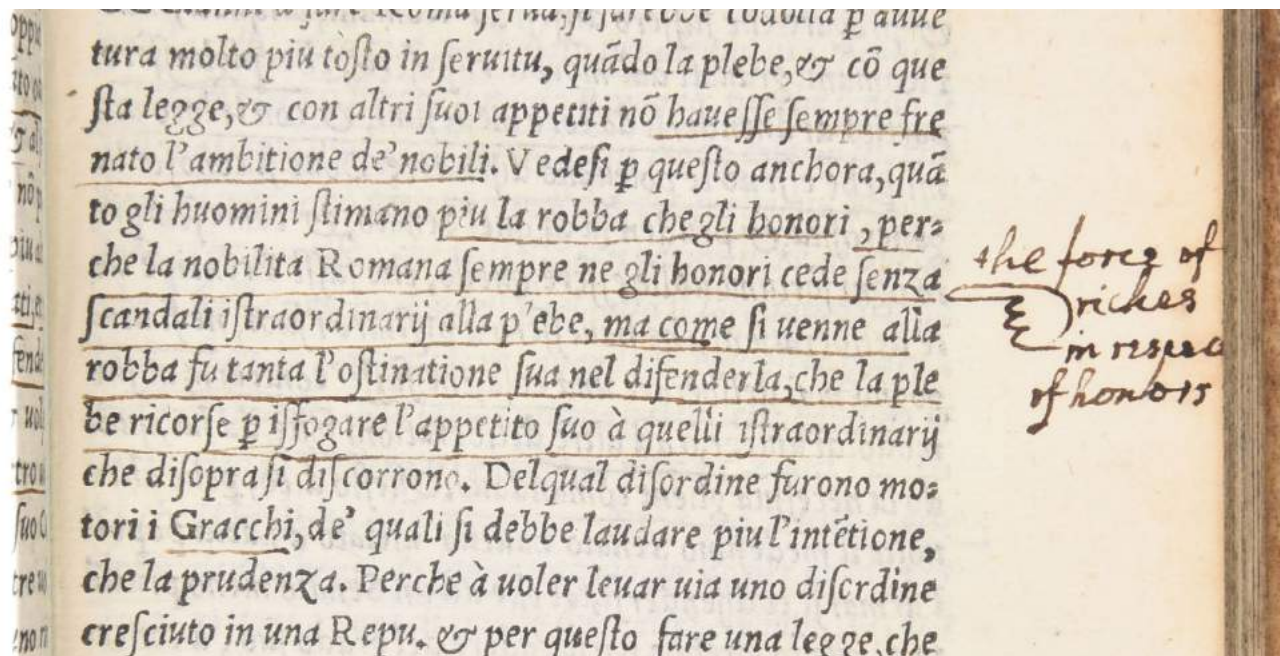
Woodcut 'testina' portrait of Machiavelli on title page, woodcut initials.

8vo (150 x 95mm). ff.[8], 215, [1]. Early limp vellum binding (remboitage?) spine with title inked in later hand (endpapers renewed).

£6,500

A rare, early Venetian edition of Machiavelli's *Discorsi*, owned by English clergyman and antiquarian Charles Lamotte FRS FSA (1679-1742) and with his annotations throughout. We have found only two editions in US libraries.

'Lamotte was of Huguenot extraction and was born around 1679. He was educated at Westminster School then Trinity College, Cambridge. Ordained deacon in the London diocese in March 1704, he was made a priest six months later in the Diocese of Peterborough and almost immediately was introduced as Vicar of Weekley by Ralph, 1st Duke of Montague' (McKay, 31). Following several local appointments and rectorships in Northamptonshire on the Montague estates, as their chaplain, in 1732 he was appointed chaplain to Frederick, Prince of Wales. 'Alongside his spiritual duties and vocation, Lamotte's principal interest was in the classics; in 1725 he was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries and penned several essays on a variety of subjects relating to classical



architecture, literature and art' (Malek, 467).

Lamotte's engagement here with Machiavelli's treatise indicates that his interest in the classics was well underway as a young man, pursuing his studies at Cambridge in the late seventeenth century. His notes range from highlighting to making marginal index notes, drawing out salient points and indicating the structure of Machiavelli's argument, e.g. 'the difference betwixt good and ill' (f.5v), 'how a prince should gain the people' (f.31r), 'how tyranny [sic] is begotten' (f.60r), and so on. In some places Lamotte's annotations demonstrate critical engagement with the text – 'an ill maxime' (f.47v), 'a great example against succession'

(f.21r), etc. Lamotte's reading and annotations are interesting in the context of changing perceptions of Machiavelli and his works in England in this period. The so-called 'classical republicans' of the seventeenth century – Milton, Andrew Marvell, Algernon Sidney, [James] Harrington, and a number of lesser figures – were impressed by the stability of Venetian constitutional forms and through them by the Greek and Renaissance Italian theorists of mixed government, of whom Polybius was the most representative among the ancients and Machiavelli – the Machiavelli of the Discourses – among the moderns" (Pocock, 551), though this would change in subsequent years.

A critical commentary on the *Ab Urbe Condita* of Livy on the growth of the Roman Empire (drawing comparisons between Rome and contemporary Florence), the *Discorsi* was first printed in Rome in 1531 (Antonio Blado). A Florentine edition was printed in the same year, and the first Venetian edition was published just a year later in 1532, from the presses of Nicolini da Sabio. The woodcut portrait of Machiavelli on the title page is the basis for the woodcut image on the title pages of the so-called 'testina' editions of the seventeenth century (see Gamba).

Title page with early pen trials, and several early ownership inscriptions, one deleted.

Provenance:

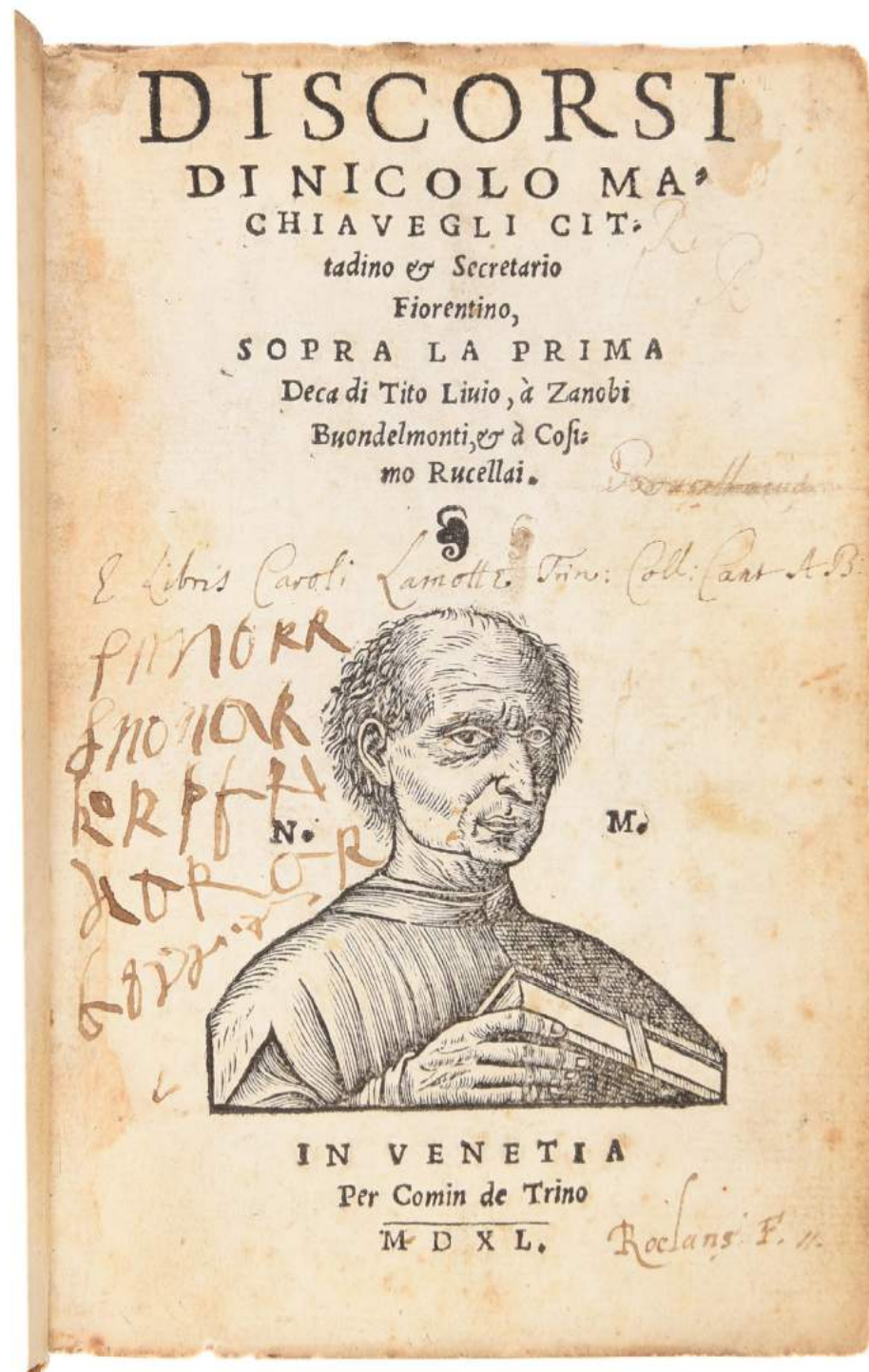
1. 'Roelans F.' inscribed on title page in sixteenth-century hand, surname 'Roelans' or 'Roelandts' may indicate early Dutch or Flemish provenance. 2. 'Ex Libris Caroli Lamotte Trin. Coll. Cant AB'. written on title page in late seventeenth-century hand, that of clergyman **Charles Lamotte (1679-1742)**, Chaplain to the Duke of Montagu (Vicar of Weekley, then Scaldwell; Rector of Warkton), subsequently Chaplain to Frederick, Prince of Wales (from 1732).

Minor trimming to text block, some loss to annotations though minor and still legible. Final leaf torn, lower portion lacking and part of final typographic device supplied in facsimile.

Bertelli & Innocenti, 51. Gamba, 605. BMSTC (Italian), 400. Not in Adams.

Ref: G. Giorgini, 'Five hundred years of Italian Scholarship on Machiavelli's "Prince"', *The Review of Politics* 75 (2013), 625-40. J. Malek, 'Charles Lamotte's "An Essay upon Poetry and Painting" and eighteenth-century British Aesthetics', *The Journal of Aesthetics & Art Criticism* 29.4 (1971), 467-73. P. McKay, 'The Literary Career of Charles Lamotte', *Northamptonshire Past & Present* (Northamptonshire Record Society, 2014; open access). J. G. A. Pocock, 'Machiavelli, Harrington and English Political Ideologies in the Eighteenth Century', *The William and Mary Quarterly*, 22 (1965), pp.549-83.

[OCLC: UCLA, Newberry Library. UK: Aberdeen.].



**OWNED & ANNOTATED BY JOHANNES
CURTERIUS, GREEK SCHOLAR AND LA
ROCHEFOUCAULD TUTOR**

**8.
DIONYSIUS PERIEGETES**

**Της οικουμένης περιήγησις υπομνηματισθεσία. De situ orbis
libellus** [commentary by Eustathius Thessalonicensis].
Paris: Robert Estienne, 1547.

Estienne's basilisk device as King's Printer on title, Greek foliated initials and matching headpieces; in the margin of f. Vir is printed a diagram with Greek text indicating the location of India and its rivers in relation to the four points of the compass.

4to (251 x 167mm). 158, [30]pp. Nineteenth-century straight-grain green morocco, gilt, spine gilt in compartments with 'DIONYSII PERIEGESI', 'C. NOTIS MSS CURTERIP' lettered in gilt, 1547 lettered in gilt at foot, marbled endpapers, green silk pagemarker (scuff to lower board, wear to spine).

£12,000

A lovely copy of Robert Estienne's handsome edition of Dionysius Periegetes' didactic poem *De situ Orbis*, with impressive sixteenth-century provenance: owned by editor, Greek scholar and tutor Johannes Curterius (Jean Courtier, c.1546-c.1583), with his ownership inscription – dated 1559 - and extensive, orderly annotation throughout.

A prolific translator, Courtier was responsible for several Latin translations of Greek texts, along with the first editions in print of Procopius of Gaza (with Latin translation; Paris, 1580) and Hierocles, *Commentarius in aurea Pythagoreorum carmina* (again, with Latin translation; Paris, 1585). Courtier himself, however, is a mystery; 'the best and most reliable information on Curterius is provided by the

prefaces he wrote to his editions, both dedicated to members of the La Rochefoucauld family, from which we learn that Curterius was among the tutors of the sons of Charles de la Rochefoucauld (d.1562) and Fulvia Pico della Mirandola. [...]' (Palau, pp.24-25).

A second note dated March 1572 in Curterius' hand at the end of the text, more than ten years after the date of his ownership inscription, suggests that he was reading this book while working as a tutor (employment he started in the mid-1560s). He mentions this employment in his introduction to his edition of Procopius (dated 1579) as being the reason for his putting his scholarly study aside to devote himself fully to the children's education. Perhaps, then, the present text formed part of that programme of education.

Beginning on p.6 with neat marginal annotations in Greek, Curterius' systematic notes persist in Greek and Latin throughout the text proper. Visible fold lines demarcate columns, within which Courtier's notes adhere more or less to the same scheme throughout; notes in Latin in the outer marginal column, and notes in Greek in the inner margin (with some minimal cross-pollination between the two). The notes in Latin are predominantly a geographical guide to the text, Courtier writing the names of islands, countries, rivers and seas as they are mentioned in print, along with the headings

Calabria
Apulia

Teggestum

Hylle

Hyllis eheverne
fus

Gemitus nomi
num An ois
varius.

Bulimel.

Libumides
insula,
naues.

μειδαι, ὑφ' ὧν τὸ πε
διώρυξι καὶ καθ' ἑξῆς χωμα
πᾶσαι πλωμῆ τοῖς κα
λαβεία οὐδ' ἀπὸ τῆς αὐ
καὶ ὅτι ὡς ἄρ' Ἐρμίου δὲ
κρίδος, οὐτὼ καὶ ἰάπυξι, ὅ
τοῦτοι τὸ πέρυρον, καθ' ἑ
ρον λέγει ἀπὸ τερρέρον
Κῆθεν δ' εἰς αὐ
Θῖνας ἠπὸ ξύου
Υλλείων ἠθὼνα π
Βουλιμέων τ' ἀκ
Οὐδὲ τὰ ἑῶνα π
ἐρξ, μῆ τὰς ἀψέρτου νή
πέσιν, ὅπου καθ' ἑῶνα
εὐρον ἀνεμον τεκμαίρε
καθ' ἑξῆς κείται τῶ ἰσθμῶ
ρέεται ὑλλείας ἐξ ἑνος ἰλλ
πόλις ὕλλη. ἀπὸ πολλῶν δ' αὐ
ἕνες ἴστροι λεγόμενοι θρ
πόννησος, ἢ πόλις οἰκου
τὸ καθ' ἑξῆς τῶ διονυσίῳ, π
πα. Ἰστρον γὰρ ὅτι τὰ ἑξ
νῶς, διὰ τὸ ἑῶνα, ἀπὸ τῆς
εἶδος, καὶ καθ' ἑξῆς κείται τῶ
νιος λέγει. ἐκείτ' ὅ, φησὶ, κα
ἢ λιθουρίδας νήσους ἰστρο
ἢ οἱ λιθουνοὶ ὅτι τῆς ἐν δὲ
λεγόμενα σκάφη. Ἰστρο
-ὅτι δ' ἀπὸ τῆς
Ἰλλυρικὴν καὶ ἑ
Οὐρέων τ' ἠγλιβὰ
Κῆνον δ' ἀπὸ τῆς
Τύμβον ὅτι ἄρμ
Κῆσι γὰρ εἰς ὄφια
Οπώτ' ἀπὸ ἰσ
Εὐρῆ

APHRICA, EUROPA, INSULAE and Asia as the text moves across the continents. He refers backwards and forwards within the same text, and notes intertextual references to Nonnus' *Dionysiaca* ('vid. Nonni Dionys. 46. Fo.779', p.49) and Apollonius' *Argonautica* (p.49), among others. There is evidence here of neat corrections made by pasting in and then overwriting, scraps of paper in the margin (see p.29, p.72).

This is an extremely neat work, and the clarity and precision of the annotations give the sense of having been written up, rather than a working copy, perhaps a model to be read and emulated by his young charges. Curterius' edition of Theodorus Gaza's *Grammatica introductiva* (Venice: Aldus, 1495) purchased by him in 1565 and now at Canterbury Cathedral Library (W/S-12-2), is listed on MEI as also having extensive Greek annotations.

De Situ Orbis enjoyed great popularity during the Renaissance, particularly as a didactic text; in the present, beautiful edition by Robert Estienne 'the text of Dionysius is printed in the middle size of grecs-du-roi, and the commentary of Eustathius in the smallest size, which had first been used the previous year in Estienne's 16mo New Testament.' This is the *editio princeps* of '12th-century Byzantine scholar Eustathius' commentary, from a manuscript in the Royal Library' (Schreiber, *Catalogue* 37, no.49). Of interest in addition to the beauty of the type and text are the occasional marginal diagrams in this edition; that on p.153 indicates the position of India and its rivers in relation to the points of the compass.



Provenance:

1. **Joannes Curterius** (Jean Curtier), c.1546-1583, Greek scholar, editor and tutor. His ownership inscription recovered from pastedown/endpaper of previous binding and attached at head of pastedown here; annotations in his hand throughout, date of completion inscribed at end of text. 2. Eighteenth-century inscription of Joh. Henricij Böcker, 'Parisis, 1706' on title page and bibliographic notes on verso of front endpaper. 3. **Nicolas Yemeniz** (1783-1871), silk manufacturer and bibliophile, his numismatic exlibris on front free endpaper with pencilled number 2663; item no.2663 in catalogue of the famous sale of his library, *Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de M.*

N. Yemeniz (Paris, 1867), 'tres-bel exemplaire' with erroneous note 'avec des notes manuscrites de J. -H. Boecker'. 4. From the collection of Greek economist and politician **Spyros Loverdos**, with Greek library stamp of the Spyros Loverdos Foundation Library on rear endpaper.

Renouard 70, 20. Hoffmann I, 591. BMSTC (French), p.136. Adams I, D641.

Refs: E. K. Schreiber, *Catalogue* 37: *ΜΟΥΣΩΝ ΔΩΠΑ Greek Language and Literature* (2002), no.49. A.C. Palau, *A Catalogue of Greek Manuscripts from the Meerman Collection in the Bodleian Library* (Bodleian: 2011), pp.24-26.

WITH THE ARMS OF 'GRAND BIBLIOPHILE' MÉRY DE VIC

9.

LUCIAN of Samosata

Opera. Quae quidem extant, omnia, e' Graeco sermone in Latinum partim iam olim diuersis authoribus, partim nunc per Iacobum Micyllum, translata. Cum argumentis & annotationibus eiusdem passim adiectis. Lyon: Jean Frellon II, 1549.

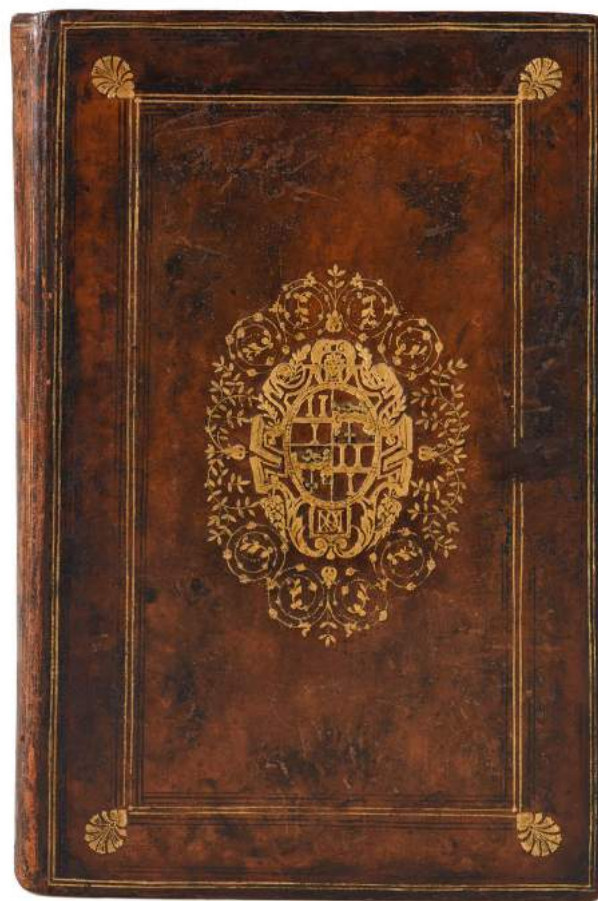
Frellon's 'crab and butterfly' device on title, woodcut initials, double columns, ruled in red throughout.

Folio (348 x 230mm). [26]ff (last blank), 894 cols. Late 16th century gilt panelled brown calf over pasteboards, large arms block of Méry de Vic in centre of covers incorporating his monogram within ornamental border, surrounded by a fanfare ribbon of leafy sprays and small tools, palmette tools at corners of panel, flat panelled spine, g.e. (rebacked, neat repairs to corners and small areas of covers).

£4,500

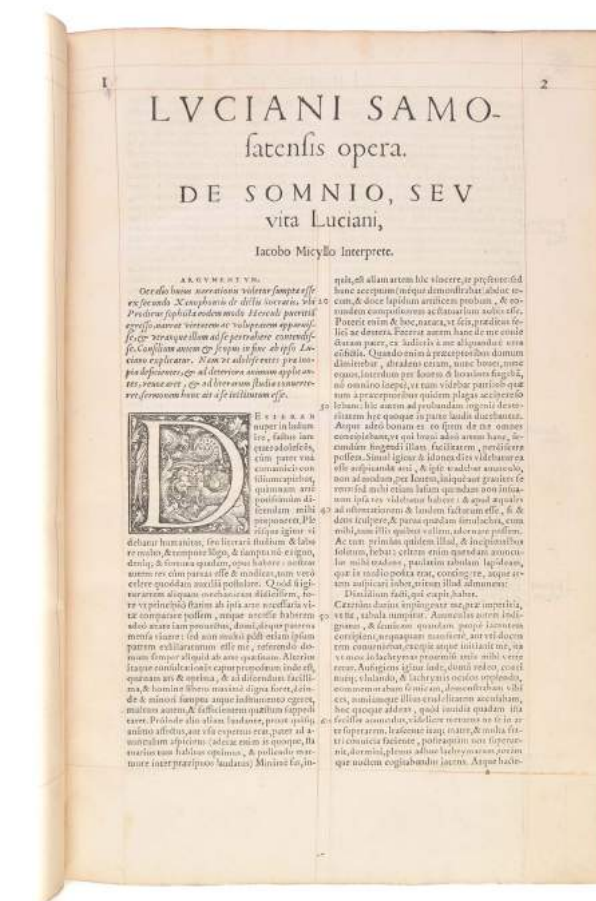
A fine edition of Lucian's *Opera*, printed by Frellon at Lyon, from the famed library of Méry de Vic (d. 1622), seigneur d'Ermenonville, president of the Parliament at Toulouse and keeper of the seals of France. He is described by Olivier as 'un grand bibliophile' and amassed a renowned collection of around 3000 printed books and manuscripts, including the final Paris library of Jean Grolier. He bequeathed them to his son Dominique (c. 1588-1662) who was appointed Archbishop of Corinthe in 1625 and Archbishop of Auch in 1629; his collection was sold in 1676.

A similar binding with the arms of Méry de Vic is found in the Marsh Library, Dublin, on an edition of Horace, *Carmina* ... Paris, 1579. Mirjam Foot notes



that "the combination of fanfare tooling with leafy sprays is found on Paris bindings dated between 1575 and 1580". In the present example de Vic's arms have been embellished at a slightly later date by two small tools of a sword and a bird(?).

The editor was the German humanist Jakob Moltzer (1503-58) who used the translations of Erasmus,



Thomas More and Melancthon among others for this collected edition.

Light browning, title mounted on stub, B4 and B5 repaired in margins with minor loss, one very short tear in one margin.

Baudrier V, p. 215. BMSTC (French) p. 290. Not in Adams.

Binding ref: See Mirjam Foot, *The Decorated Bindings in Marsh's Library, Dublin* (2004). Olivier 471. Guigard, p.466.

SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR

10.

VILLALOBOS (Diego de)

Concordia Evangelistarum. Valladolid: Sebastián Martínez,
(7 July) 1555.

Woodcut initials.

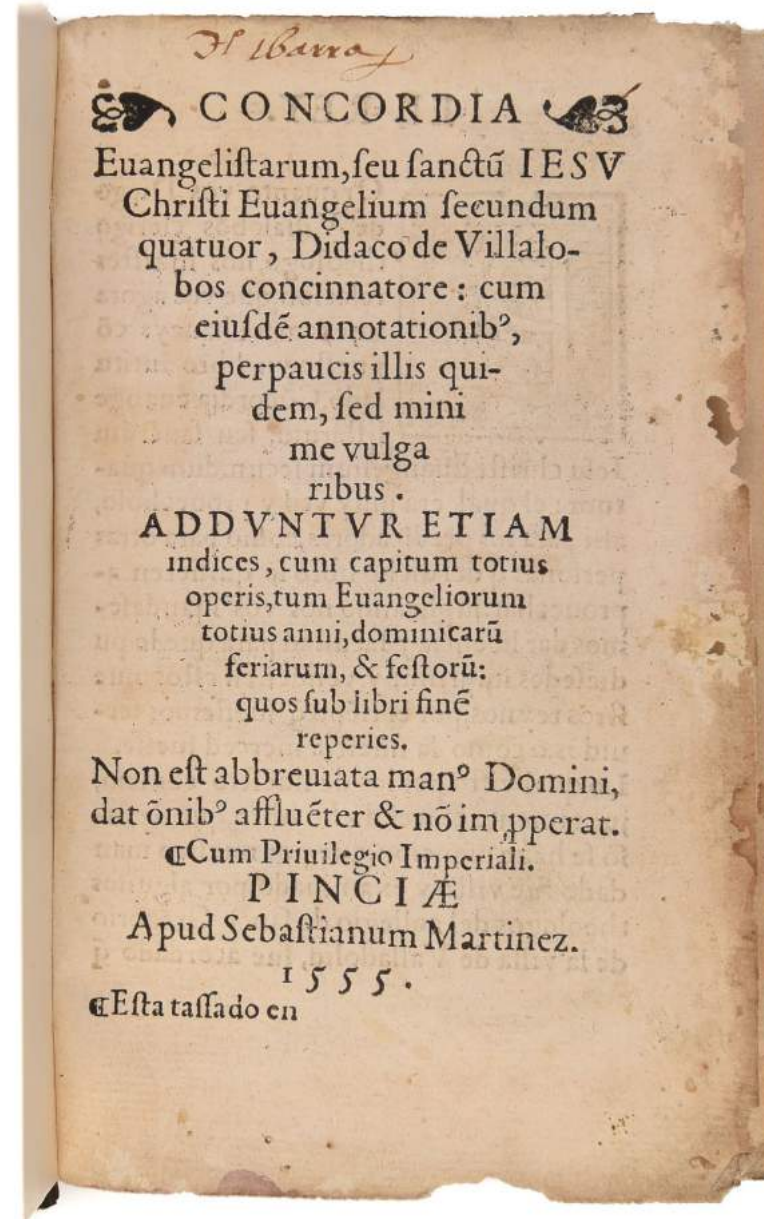
8vo (144 x 92mm.). [8], 221, [15]ff. Contemporary calf over pasteboards, double gilt panel on covers with hunting motif and leafy foliage, with centre stamp of lion rampant, spine with floral and flame stamps, gauffered edges gilt (binding rubbed).

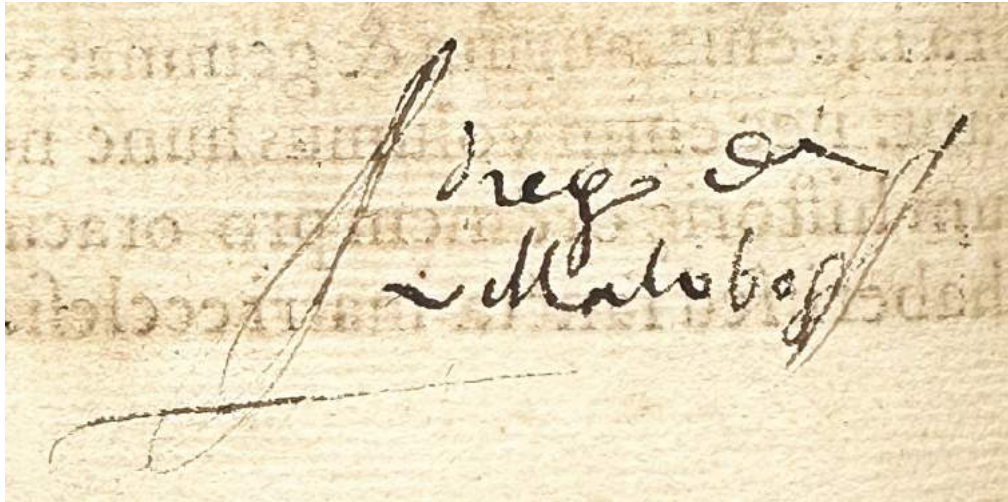
£3,000

A very rare Spanish retelling of the gospel story, dedicated to Philip II of Spain and Mary of England.

OCLC lists no copies outside Spain.

A considerable number of such works – called ‘harmonies’ for their reconciliation and harmonisation of the varying reports of Christ’s life and works in the four gospels – were printed in Latin and in some vernaculars, including French, German and Dutch, in Europe in the sixteenth century. Reformer Andreas Osiander published one in Greek and Latin in Basel in 1537 (of which the Latin was much reprinted and translated into German); a small work *Hystoire Evangelique des quatre euangelistes* appeared in French in Lyons in 1526, translated from a separate Latin edition of 1523; in 1540 in Paris Neobar published *Leternelle generation de Christ venant du pere*, a life of Christ drawing on the gospels. A different Latin harmony, supposedly by the jurist Charles Du Moulin (1500–66) was published in Paris in Latin in 1565. In Antwerp the printer Cromme





produced two editions (1537 & 1541, both in BL) of an illustrated harmony, and there were Dutch harmonies, one published in Zwolle in 1489 (BL IA 48138). Thus this Spanish generated-work fits into a European pattern.

Unusually, the present work has been signed by its author, Diego de Villalobos, at the end of the dedication. Though authorial inscriptions are frequently found as part of an inscription recording a donation or gift, we have not previously seen a 'stand alone' signature in the text like this. Villalobos has some form in this regard; the BNE Madrid copy of this text is also signed, in the same location, and we have found three further digitised editions of this work in Spanish libraries (all open access) with his signature, two with numbers just visible in the same hand, '26' and '23' (very close to the foot of the page,

which might suggest that numbers in others were lost when trimmed by the binder). Perhaps Villalobos numbered the copies he signed; it might also indicate that only a limited number of copies of the work were printed.

Little is known of the author; he tells us that he was the son of Francisco López de Villalobos (1473-1549), and must clearly have been born some years before 1549. His father, of converso family, was an extremely well-known medical man (from 1518 the physician of Charles V, and later to his son Philip (1527-98), whose birth he attended) and a writer of various works, including in 1498 *El sumario de la medicina* printed in Salamanca, a translation of Plautus' *Amphitryo* (Alcalá de Henares, 1517), and best known, his *Problemas*, published in Zamora in 1543.



Provenance:

1. Signature of author, Diego de Villalobos (fl.1555), to dedication. 2. Early signature, 'H Ibarra', at head of title page.

Wear to title page, some marginal worming, endpapers renewed.

Palau y Dulcet 366795. CCBE S. XVI, V, 959. IB 61504.

Ref: See D. Wunsch. *Evangelienharmonien im Reformationszeitalter: ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Leben-Jesu-Darstellungen*, Berlin & New York, 1983; William E Petersen. *Tatian's Diatessaron*, 1994.

**EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED WITH THE ARMS OF
ITS OWNER, PAINTED ON VELLUM**

II.

[CATHOLIC CHURCH]

Catechismus Romanus, ex decreto Concilij Tridentini.

Dillingen: Sebald Mayer, 1567.

Title page with arms of Cardinal Otto Truchsess von Waldburg, large woodcut initials.

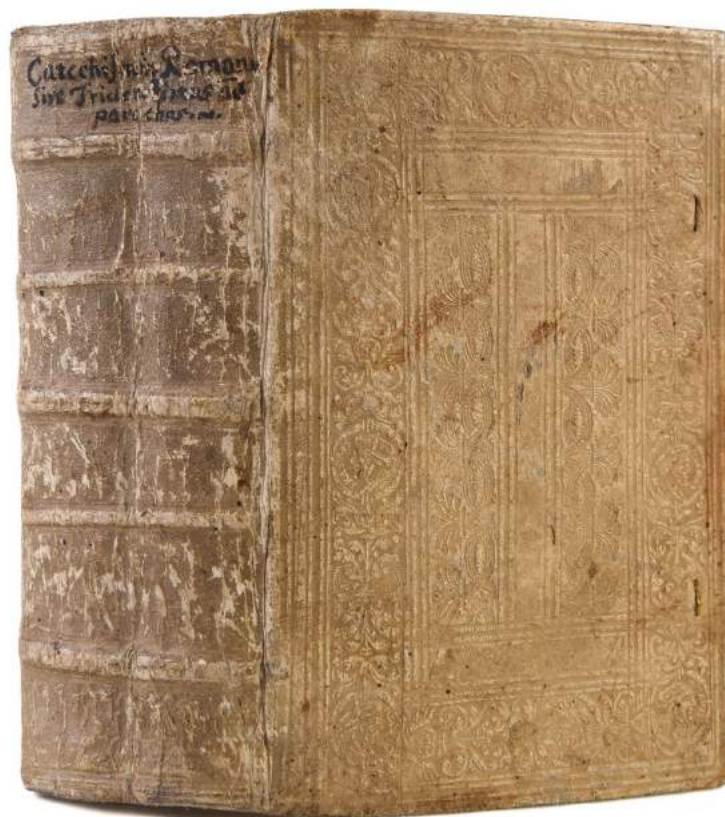
8vo (154 x 102mm). [4]ff. 935 (=937), [1]pp. [29]ff. Contemporary German blind-tooled pigskin, outer medallion roll with heads of reformers, labelled - Erasmus, Melanchthon, Jan Hus, Martin Luther - two inner rolls of arabesque leafy ornament, space for date and initials left blank, spine with five raised bands, title in manuscript at head, lacking green silk ties (minor wear to spine, some rubbing to pigskin).

£1,500

The first German edition of the Roman Catholic Catechism, the manual for the use of parish priests established at the Council of Trent. As the title and introduction explain, it is reprinted by Mayer, in Dillingen - the first press there - with the authority of the church hierarchy (the Prince Bishop of Augsburg, Cardinal Otto Truchsess von Waldburg) and with the permission of Paulus Manutius, described glowingly in the introduction as 'doctus in primis Typographus'. Manutius held the papal privilege and printed the first edition of the Catechism in Rome, in 1566. The work is structured into four parts, covering faith and the Creed; the sacraments; the ten commandments; and prayer.

The present copy contains the striking arms, with three wolf rods, of the Swabian noble family von





Stain, painted in bold yellow and black on the first of three vellum leaves bound into the volume before the title page. Not uncommon practice in books from the libraries of members of the nobility, it is a clear statement both of ownership, and of the family's adherence to post-Tridentine Catholicism. That was not true of all lines of the Stain family, however; just two years before the publication of this edition, in 1565, one branch in Baden-Württemberg converted

to Lutheranism. Though a commonly used tool in binders' workshops and undoubtedly not deliberate, there is an enjoyable contrast between the staunchly Catholic content of this work, and the profile heads of Reformers - Luther and Melanchthon among them - that decorate the binding.

Tucked between the pages of this volume for safekeeping are two, small, well-worn and well-used

prayer slips, in German, one with a woodcut of Maria Magdalena; this book was evidently a handy and fitting receptacle for these aids to private devotion.

Provenance:

1. Sixteenth-century von Stain family, Swabia, with their arms painted on vellum and bound in before title page.
2. Twentieth-century exlibris of F. A. Streit, Forchheim, printer and publisher.

VD16 K 2052.

**A RARE EDITION, FROM THE LIBRARY OF
SAMUEL PUTNAM AVERY**

12.

PAULI (Johann)

Schimpff und Ernst, Das ist ein Nützliches Buch, Darinn alle Welthändel... angezeigt werden... von newen in truck verfertigt... Frankfurt: (Nikolaus Basse), 1570.

Title printed in red and black, 13 woodcut illustrations showing rulers, judges, teachers, two men fencing, nuns, monks, a household at a table, a group of fools, etc.

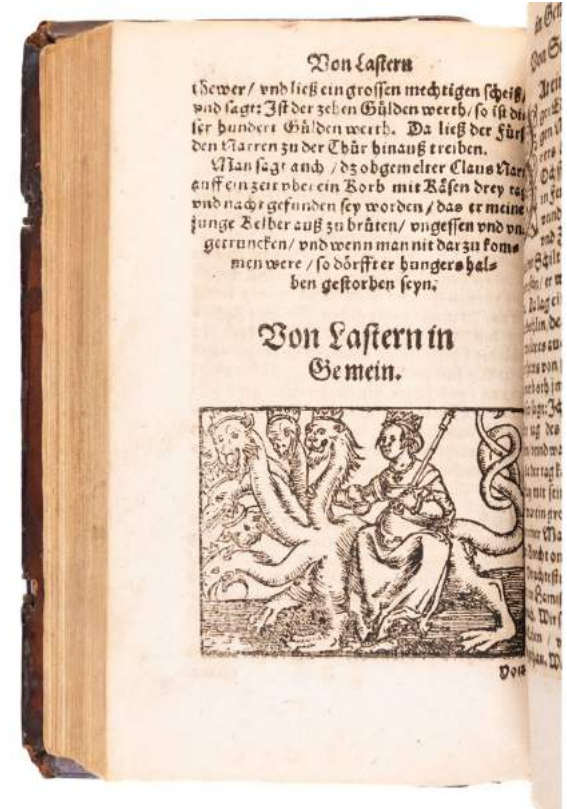
8vo (168 x 100mm). 276, [11]ff (lacks final blank). Contemporary German blind stamped calf over beveled boards, covers with a central panel of repeated ornamental roll, outer border of half-length figures of Christ (DATA/ EST MI), St. Paul (APPAR/VIT BE), John the Baptist (ECCE A/GNUS) and King David (DE FR/VCTV) with emblems, brass clasps and catches intact, later label at head of spine (minor cracks to spine, some wear to extremities).

£5,000

A finely bound and well illustrated edition of this famous *Schwankbuch*, a form of joke book, from the library of the New York art connoisseur Samuel Putnam Avery. This edition is very rare, with OCLC recording only four copies, all in German libraries.

This collection, one of the earliest German gatherings of 16th century tales, was largely compiled from older ecclesiastical and secular writers, (including Petrarch, Bebel, and Poggio and the German tale *Dyl Ulenspiegel*), but also included some written by Pauli himself. The work first appeared in 1522 in an unillustrated edition, with the first illustrated edition appearing in 1533; it became very popular with around 50 editions appearing in the 16th and 17th centuries.





The work is written in a terse colloquial style in which Ernst (the good) and Schimpf (the evil) are cast in high relief against a backdrop of English dogs, nobles, Jews, landlords, and women. It provided a German alternative to the widely circulated Latin exempla and the *Facetiae* of the humanists Poggio and Bebel. In this edition the 450 plus tales are arranged into 13 different sections which include topics such as rulers, judges and notaries, doctors and students, art and artists, a domestic household, monks, nuns, and death, etc. Johannes Pauli was a Strasbourg Franciscan monk who was guardian to the Barefooted Cloister in Berne.

The unsigned binding rolls are well preserved and although common enough subjects we have not been able to find them on EBDB.

Provenance:

From the library of the celebrated art dealer, collector and philanthropist, **Samuel Putnam Avery** (1822-1904) of New York, founder of the Avery Architecture Library at Columbia University, sold at his sale of ‘Rare and Valuable Books & Bindings’, Anderson Galleries NY, November, 1919, previously exhibited and listed as no 125 in his *Catalogue raisonné. Works on Bookbinding practical and historical, examples of*

bookbindings of the XVIth to XIXth centuries from the collection of S. P. Avery, A.M., exhibited at Columbia University Library MDCCCIII. [Compiled by C. A. Nelson], NY 1903.

Two early inscriptions inside front cover, one dated Lübeck(?), 18 July, 1574.

VD16 P964. Goed I, 404.

OCLC: Herzog August Bibliothek, Thuringer UB, Bayerische SB, Augsburg SB only.

FINELY BOUND & RARELY FOUND COMPLETE

13. PLUTARCHUS

[Works, Greek & Latin] Τα σωζόμενα συγγράμματα... Quae extant opera, cum Latina interpretatione. [Geneva], Henri Estienne, 1572.

Woodcut Estienne device (Schreiber 17) on two title-pages, fine foliated initials and headpieces throughout

Four parts in 13 volumes, 8vo (171 x 100mm). English straight-grained red morocco of c. 1800, covers with single gilt fillet border and very faint impressions of an armorial stamp, spines richly gilt and lettered in compartments, gilt edges (spines slightly faded).

£15,000

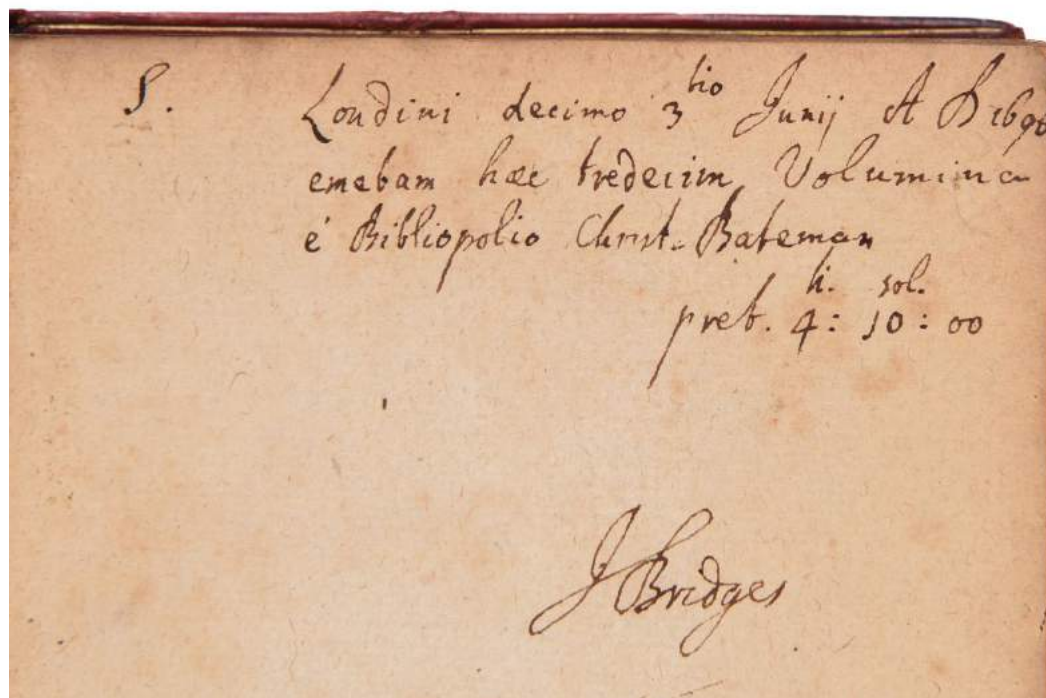
Editio princeps of the complete works of Plutarch, holding not only the Greek text and Latin translation but also the extremely rare Index and volume XIII, which holds the Appendix.

Already uncommon in his day, Renouard notes, “Ce dernier manque quelquefois, mais alors les douze autres ne sent plus qu’un livre imparfait ed déchu d’une grande partie de sa valeur”. Schreiber explains its importance: “With this edition Henri Estienne established the traditional order of the Lives and Moralia still universally followed today” (e.g. in the Tuebner, Loeb and Budé series of classical texts). The Greek text is newly edited by Henri Estienne “who has corrected it in many places from ancient manuscript sources, and through conjectural emendation” (Schreiber) while the Latin translations are by Erasmus, Budé, Turnèbe, Crusier and others. This set is finely bound in red morocco and has a

fascinating provenance, belonging to three English antiquarians and bibliophiles of the 17th to 19th centuries, and then to a notable Greek economist of the early 20th century.

Provenance:

1. **John Bridges** (1666-1724), county historian, his signature on flyleaves, and Latin note of acquisition in vol. VII, bought in London from the bookseller Christopher Bateman for £4-10s on 13 July 1696, his sale, 1726, lot 34 (described as a lovely copy with gilt edges), £3-15-0. ODNB says of Bridges, “On 7 April 1708 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; in 1712 and 1715 he was voted on to the council. In

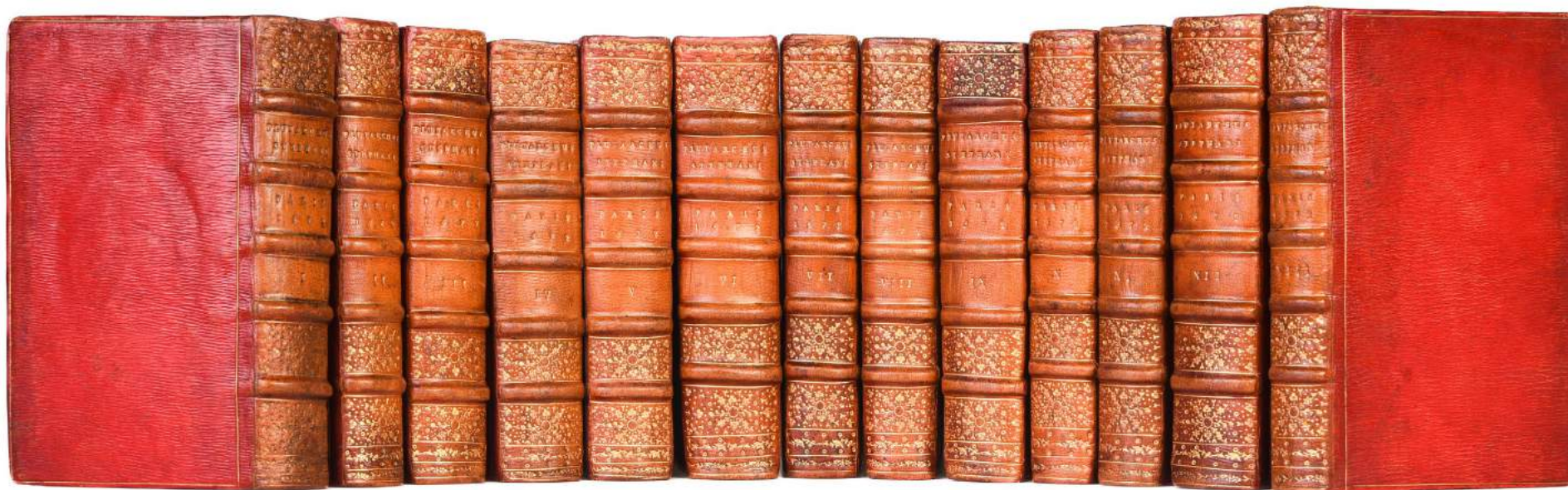


common with many contemporary figures, he was well known as a collector of fine books, and possessed a large library containing works relating mainly to the history and antiquities of Great Britain... On 24 June 1718 Bridges was elected a fellow of the reconstituted Society of Antiquaries of London, and he became a vice-president in 1723 and 1724; he was a frequent exhibitor of antiquities at meetings.”

2. **John Denne** (1693-1767), F.S.L.A., Archdeacon of Rochester and antiquary (see ODNB), his signature on title-pages.

3. Faint impression of an unidentified armorial stamp to most covers.

4. **Sir Mark Masterman Sykes** (1771-1823), of



Sledmere, bookplate and shelfmarks, his sale, part two, Evans, 28 May 1824, lot 745.

“He assembled a fine private library at a time when opportunity was favourable and aristocratic competition keen. The Sykes library was strong in Elizabethan literature and in fifteenth-century editions of the classics, with the Mainz press of Fust and Schöffer and that in Rome of Sweynheym and Pannartz well represented. Sykes’s marks of ownership usually add distinction to the provenance record of a rare book... The chief treasure of his library was the vellum copy of the Rome Livy of 1469. Sykes

had bought it at the Edwards sale in 1815 for £903; it was sold the year after his death for £472 10s., and three years later at the Dent sale of 1827 fetched only £262 10s. By then the ‘bibliomania’ which had quickly inflated the market had as rapidly turned to ‘bibliophobia’; the 1469 Livy was acquired by Thomas Grenville (1755–1846), whose library was bequeathed to the British Museum. Sykes belonged to the Roxburghe Club, and presented to his fellow members in 1818 and 1822 well printed editions of two unique Caxton tracts then in York Minster Library... All his collections were dispersed by auction in

1824, Evans disposing of the library in 3700 lots over twenty-five days in May and June, producing almost £18,000.” (ODNB).

5. From the collection of the Greek economist and politician **Spyros Loverdos** (1874-1936), with bookplates of the Spyros Loverdos Foundation, and their library markings at the rear.

Occasional light foxing or browning.

Renouard 134, 2. Hoffmann III, 171. GLN 2436. Schreiber, Estienne 179 (lacking Index).

See also: E.K. Schreiber, *Catalogue 37: ΜΟΥΣΩΝ ΔΩΠΑ Greek Language and Literature* (2002), no. 109.

A CLASSIC OF GASTRONOMY BOUND FOR DE THOU & HIS FIRST WIFE

14.

ATHENAEUS, of Naucratis

Δειπνοσοφιστων βιβλια πεντεκαιδεκα. Deipnosophistarum libri XV (edited by Isaac Casaubon; tr. J. Dalechamps).

[Geneva: Henri and Paul Estienne, for] Jérôme Commelin, 1598.

Commelin's device on title-page, Estienne's "Dolphins" headpiece at beginning of text; greek and latin in double columns.

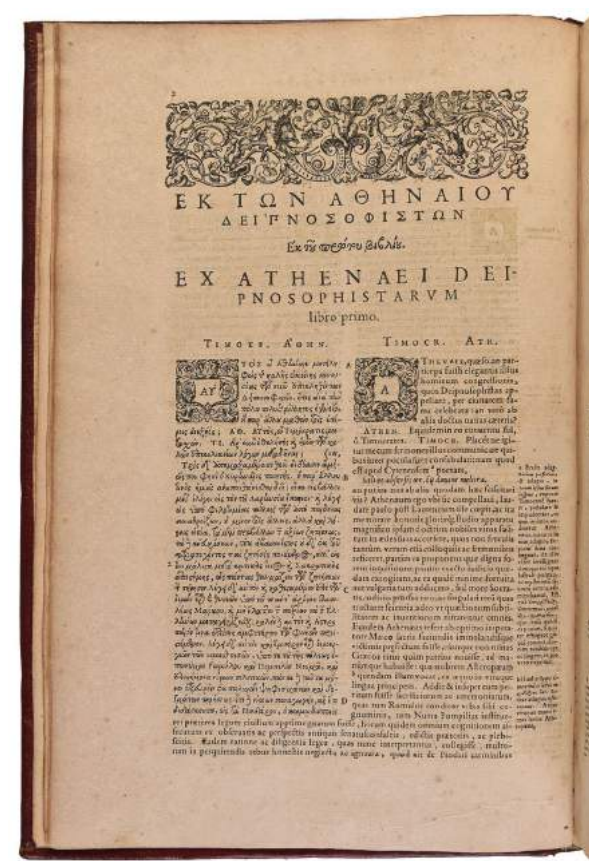
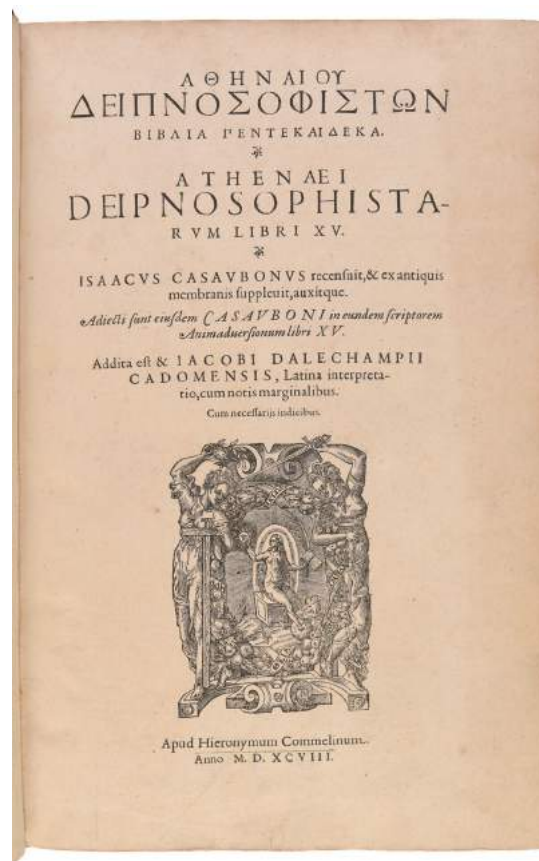
Folio (350 x 222mm). [2]ff 702p, [25]ff (blank leaf after title-page and blank leaf nnn4). Contemporary French red morocco, covers with triple gilt fillet and central arms of Jacques-Auguste de Thou (a chevron sable and three gadflies) and Marie de Barbançon, (three lions rampant), spine gilt in compartments with title and their "IAM" monogram [Olivier 216 fer 5 & fer 6], gilt edges (a few minor marks). 1598.

£12,000

The first edition of Athenaeus' classic work of gastronomy to be edited by the great scholar Isaac Casaubon, and also the first to carry a Latin translation alongside the Greek text, printed by the Estiennes in Geneva for Commelin.

This copy is from the library of the distinguished French bibliophile Jacques-Auguste de Thou and the superb red morocco binding holds the arms of de Thou and his first wife Marie de Barbançon-Cany, who died in 1601, making the binding strictly contemporary. It is rare to find a folio red morocco binding for de Thou in such an excellent state of preservation.

As noted by Schreiber, "Casaubon has augmented and corrected the text (as printed in the Aldine 1514 and



Basle 1535 editions) from manuscripts at his disposal; the Latin translation by Dalechamps is accompanied by marginal annotations." The *Animadversiones* announced on the title-page was not published with this edition, following the death of Commelin, but first printed at Lyon in 1600. "Casaubon's famous edition of Athenaeus, which bears the imprint of Commelin, and is variously listed as having been printed in Heidelberg, Lyon, or Paris, was actually printed in Geneva, at Henri Estienne's press, under the supervision of Paul Estienne. This is simply

attested by Casaubon himself, in several letters written by him from Geneva to Commelin and other correspondents" (Schreiber). This edition was issued with the title-page variously dated 1597 or 1598.

Athenaeus is this the oldest cookbook known to us, from c. 200AD, and describes a series of dinner conversations held by a group of learned men quoting many ancient sources that are now lost to us. The descriptions of banquets cover the the correct adornments needed according to classical taste,

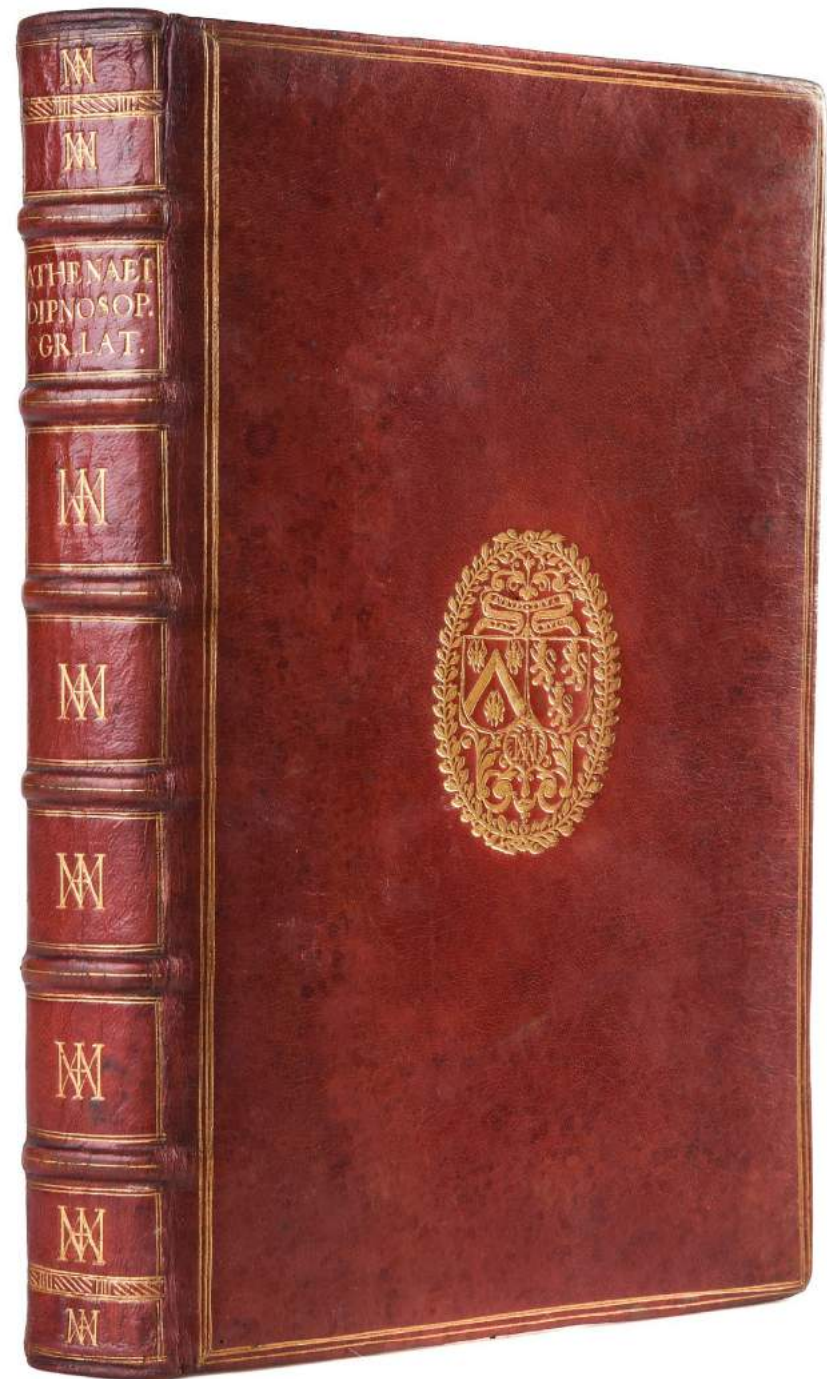
including a great deal of information on table settings, costume, music, songs, dance and courtesans. Wine is fully explored, as well as discussing the wines of Italy, Greece and Egypt, “le livre second débute par une description détaillée de l’origine, de la nature, des propriétés et des principaux effets du vin” (André Simon). Also described are varieties of bread, pastries, animals, birds, fish, fruit and vegetables, as well as famous gastronomes and cooks.

Provenance:

1. **Jacques-Auguste de Thou** (1553-1617) and his first wife, Marie de Barbançon-Cany, with their arms. The bulk of De Thou’s magnificent library was sold by his heirs in 1680 to Jean-Jaques Charron, Marquis de Menars (1644-1718), and then in 1706 acquired by Armand Gaston, Cardinal de Rohan (1674-1749), it then passed to Charles de Rohan, Prince of Soubise (1715-87) and holds the shelfmarks of the Hôtel de Rohan in Paris, inside front cover, 2.P.I.j.9 and 2.C.P.T.I.j.n.9, (Chambre Parquette, tablette 1, shelf j, volume 9). Lot 5626 in the sale of the Rohan-Soubise library, Paris, January 1789.
2. There is a 19th century note in English on the flyleaf, signed L.D., about the publication of this volume.
3. Maggs Bros Ltd, Catalogue 395 (1920), no. 1024.
4. From the library of the Greek economist and politician **Spyros Loverdos** (1874-1936), with bookplate of the Spyros Loverdos Foundation, and their library markings at rear.

Some light browning due to paper quality.

VD16 A4005 (assigned to Heidelberg). Schreiber *Estienne* 286 (1597 edition). Hoffmann I, 396. Simon *Bibliotheca Bacchica* 58 & 59 (1514 & 1556 eds) *Bibliotheca Gastronomica* 145 (1657 ed).



**INSCRIBED BY THE RECTOR OF SEVILLE'S
ENGLISH SEMINARY, REGARDED WITH
SUSPICION BY THE ELIZABETHAN
AUTHORITIES**

15.

HORATIUS FLACCUS (Quintus)

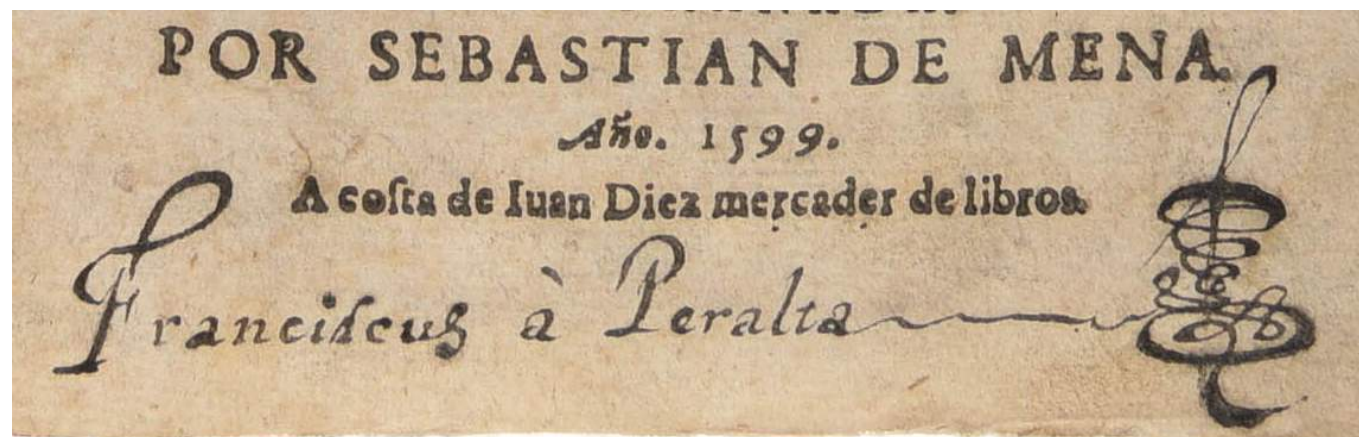
[WORKS] Q. Horacio Flacco poeta lyrico latino. Sus obras con la declaracion magistral en lengua castellana. Por el doctor Villen de Biedma, etc. Granada: Sebastian de Mena a costa de Iuan Diez Mercader de libros, 1599

Folio (268 x 180mm.) 2nd title-page on f.168 (rectè 158) 'Los Sermones'. Contemporary limp vellum, title in manuscript at head of spine, lacking ties, endpapers renewed (wear to head of spine exposing endband, large stain to lower cover).

£3,000

This is the first complete edition of Horace to appear in Spain, and with a Spanish translation and commentary. Horace was known to have been read and imitated in Spain, and yet no edition of his works was printed in Alcala de Henares or Salamanca in the sixteenth century or in the next, nor at any of the Giunta presses between 1514 and 1628. By contrast, the *Ars Poetica*, also present here, was a popular text, with four Spanish translations – or discussions – of it, including this one, printed between 1591 and 1600.

The present work is dedicated (with the woodcut coats of the recipient's arms) by the editor Juan Villen de Biedma to Francisco Gonzalez de Heredia (ca. 1542-1614) secretary to Felipe II & Felipe III and an important administrator. Dated 30 March 1597 and followed by verses in Spanish addressed to the same recipient ('Elogio a las armas'), the dedication



contains a passage about the division of the works of Horace into four, conforming to the division of man's life, which is slightly reminiscent of Jacques in *As You Like It*: the first, Odes, the games, jokes and pastimes of youth, the springtime of life; the second, Sermons; the third, Epistles; and the fourth, the instructive *Ars Poetica*, the equivalent of maturity and old age, in which wisdom matures and makes men teachers.

The text of the poems is printed centrally in italic within the prose translation and commentary.

The *Ars Poetica* here has a number of manuscript annotations referring to another edition by Francisco de Cascales (ca. 1559-1642), the 1617 *Tablas poeticas*; these annotations must presumably postdate 1617 and may be by the Jesuit owner.

Whilst there is no explicit evidence of the link, it is

likely that the present edition of Horace's works were known to Cervantes. In part 2, Chapter 53 of *Don Quixote* (published 1615) is the following passage: 'Give way, gentlemen, and suffer me to return to my ancient liberty: suffer me to seek my past life, that I may rise again from this present death. I was not born to be a governor, nor to defend islands, or cities, from enemies that assault them. I better understand how to plough and dig, how to prune and dress vines, than how to give laws, and defend provinces or kingdoms. St. Peter is well at Rome. I mean that nothing becomes a man so well, as the employment he was born for...' (*Don Quixote*, pp. 964-965). This passage is discussed by Daniel López-Canete Quiles in relation to the influence of one of Horace's Letters, that addressed to Maecenas (Epistolae I, 7). A further possible influence of Biedma's edition on Cervantes' final work, *Los trabajos de Persiles y Sigismunda* (1617)

has also been identified (see Colahan, pp. 173-186), as has a link between Horace's works and the *Isidro and Jerusalén* of Lope de Vega (Jameson).

Provenance:

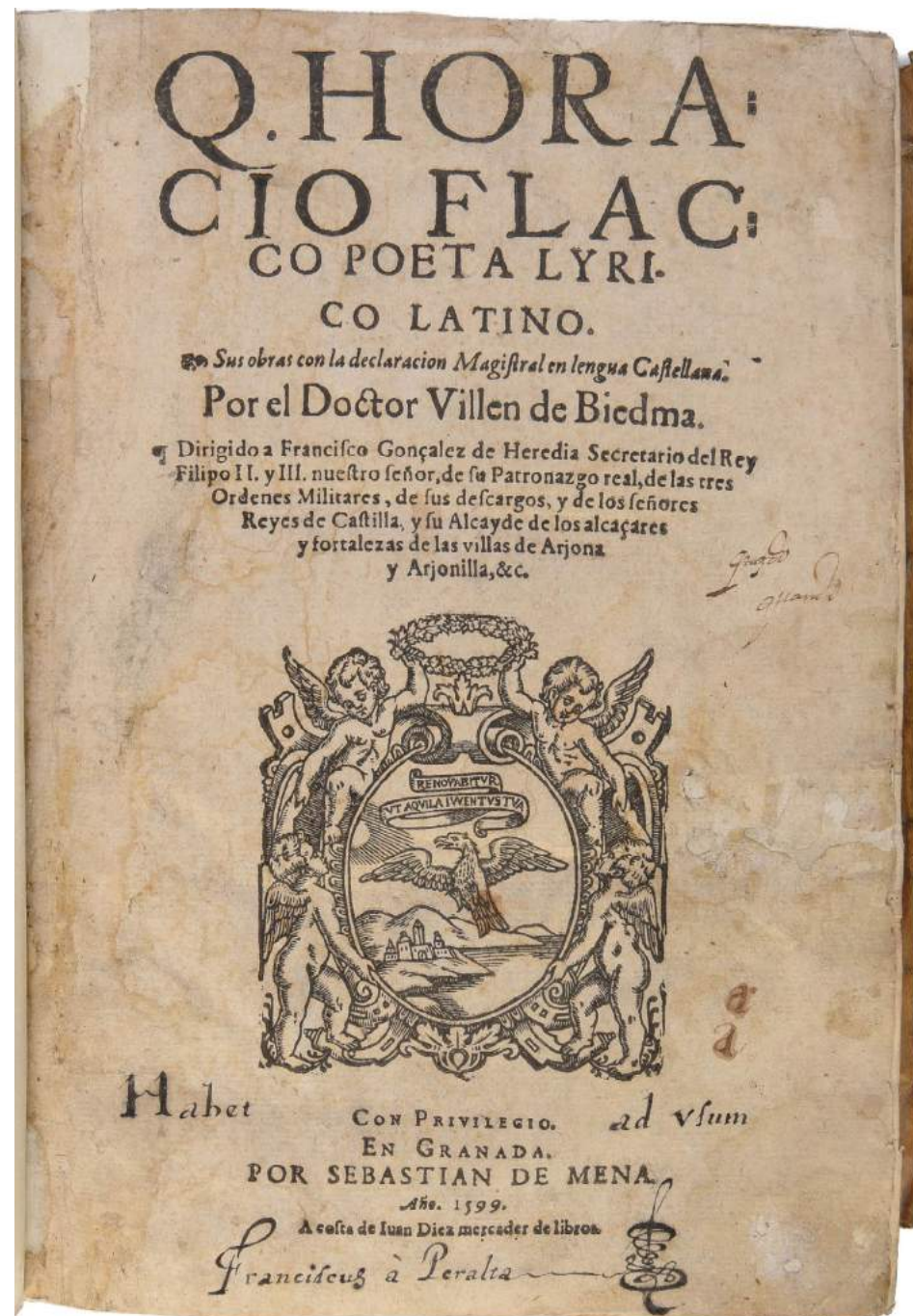
1. "Habet ad usum Franciscus a Peralta", contemporary inscription at foot of title-page probably the Jesuit who was rector of St. Gregory's, the English College of Seville, c.1594-1621/2 (see Sommervogel VI, 481a). **Francisco de Peralta** (1554-1642) was appointed rector of St. Gregory's by the famous English Jesuit Robert Persons who had founded the seminary in 1592. The English students at the college were to be trained for Jesuit missions to England. Henry Walpole, one of the founders, was martyred in York in 1595 and in 1600 Thomas Hunt was the first St. Gregory's graduate to be executed in England. As Melo notes, Elizabethan authorities began to "regard the Colegio de los Ingleses as a potential platform for 'popish' conspiracies organised by English Catholics with the help of Spain". For a brief history of St. Gregory's see the article by João Vicente Melo, 'Catholics Abroad: Seville and El Colegio de los Ingleses', in *Travel, Transculturality, and Identity in England c. 1550-1700* (online project, 2017).

Printed booklabel of D. Jose Maria Fernand[-] (covered by blank pastedown).

Title page stained, with paper repairs to inner margin on verso, worming to title page and outer blank margin of first twenty leaves, crudely repaired with paper, minor browning, final leaf dusty.

Palau y Dulcet 116030;
Menandez Pelayo *Bibliografía hispano-latina clásica*, Santander: Aldus, 1950-53, vol. 6, esp. pp. 86-88.

Ref: Clark Colahan, 'Auristela y Cenotia, personalidades horacianas en el *Persiles*?' *Anales Cervantinos*, xlv, (2012) pp. 173-186. A.K. Jameson, 'Lope de Vega's knowledge of classical literature', *Bulletin Hispanique* 38.4 (1936), pp.444-501. Daniel López-Canete Quiles, 'Adiós a Barataria: Horacio y el "Quijote"', 2.53 (y 2.58)' in *Cuadernos de filología clásica. Estudios latinos*, 2019, Vol.39 (1), p.111-127. *Don Quixote de la Mancha* trs. Charles Jarvis (OUP, World's Classics, 1999), pp. 964-965.



BOUND IN RED MOROCCO FOR DE THOU

16.

ASCHAM (Roger)

Familiarum Epistolarum Libri tres. Hanoviae: Apud Gulielmum Antonium, 1602.

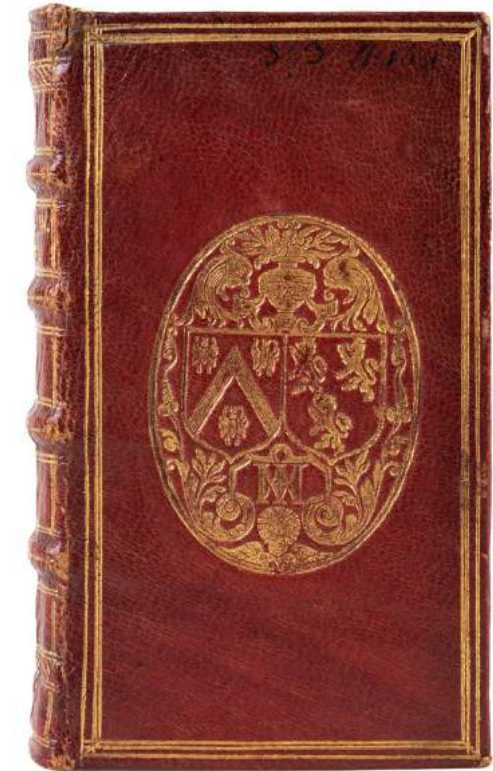
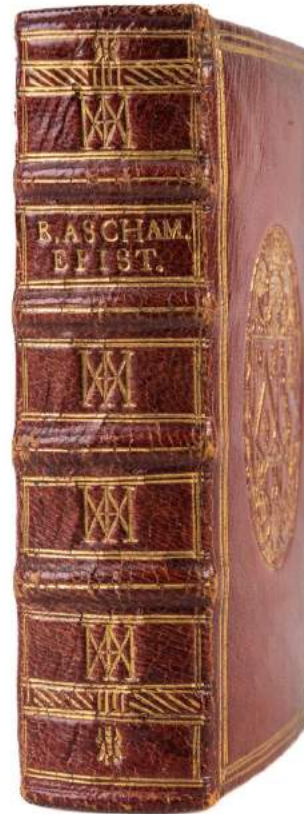
12mo. [Binding: 140 x 80mm]. Contemporary Parisian binding for Jacques-Auguste de Thou (1553-1617) of red morocco, the covers ruled in gilt with a three-line fillet, and in the centre the gilt oval arms block of De Thou impaled with the arms of his first wife Marie Barbançon; spine with five raised bands, the kettle-stitch bands at head and tail hatched in gilt, the second panel lettered in gilt, the others with their combined "IAM" cipher and a small De Thou gadfly at head and tail; gilt edges (joints rubbed but intact, upper joint just starting; minor stain in the lower corner of the rear cover).

£8,000

This collection of selected letters by Ascham, tutor to Princess Elizabeth and Latin Secretary to Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I was first published in 1576 and edited by Edward Grant, headmaster of Westminster School. It consists of his correspondence with his pen-friend (they never met) Johann Sturm, Rector of the Gymnasium at Strasburg and editor of Cicero from 1550 to just before Ascham's death in 1568, as well as letters from Ascham to leading scholars, churchmen and members of the court. The second part, of letters to Ascham and others by Sturm, and other letters to Ascham, has a separate title-page. At the end are printed some of Ascham's Latin poems, with a biography by Grant. This is a reprint of the fourth edition published at London in 1590.

Provenance:

1. **Jacques Auguste de Thou** (1553-17617). The bulk



of De Thou's magnificent library was sold by his heirs in 1680 to the Marquis de Menars (1644-1718) and then acquired by Armand Gaston, Cardinal de Rohan (1674-1749). Although De Thou's first wife had died in 1601 this binding still carries her arms. This volume has the ink shelfmark "3 3 N 168" at the head of the front cover and "3.C.P.T.3.N.168", i.e. vol. 168 on shelf N in the 3 Tablette in the 3 Chambre Parquette in the Hôtel de Rohan, Paris; it passed to the Cardinal's nephew the Prince de Soubise and was dispersed by auction in Paris in May 1789.

Wilmot Vaughan, 1 Earl of Lisburne (cr. 1776) &

4 Viscount Lisburne (c. 1730-1800), with armorial bookplate (his fine library sold anonymously by the 6 Earl at Sotheby's on 18/7/1895 included two Grolier bindings (one a 3-vol. set of Ovid now at Harvard). **Bertram, 5 Earl of Ashburnham** (1840-1913), sale, Sotheby, 25/6/1897, lot 159, £4/12/- to Bain. Dukes of Devonshire, Chatsworth, Derbyshire, with armorial bookplate of Spencer Compton [Cavendish]. 8 Duke of Devonshire; Chatsworth sale, Christie's, Feb 24th 1982, lot 468, £450. Private collection.

VD16 P964. Goed I, 404.

OCLC: Herzog August
Bibliothek, Thuringer UB,
Bayerische SB, Augsburg SB only.

**JESUIT ASSOCIATIONS - A GIFT FROM
A FAMOUS MATHEMATICIAN TO HIS
STUDENT, A FUTURE MISSIONARY**

17.

CLAVIUS (Christopher)

Aritmetica Prattica... tradotta da Latino in Italiano dal Signor Lorenzo Castellano patritio Romano. Reuista dal medesimo padre Clauio con alcun e aggiunte. Rome: heirs of Nicolo Muzio, 1602.

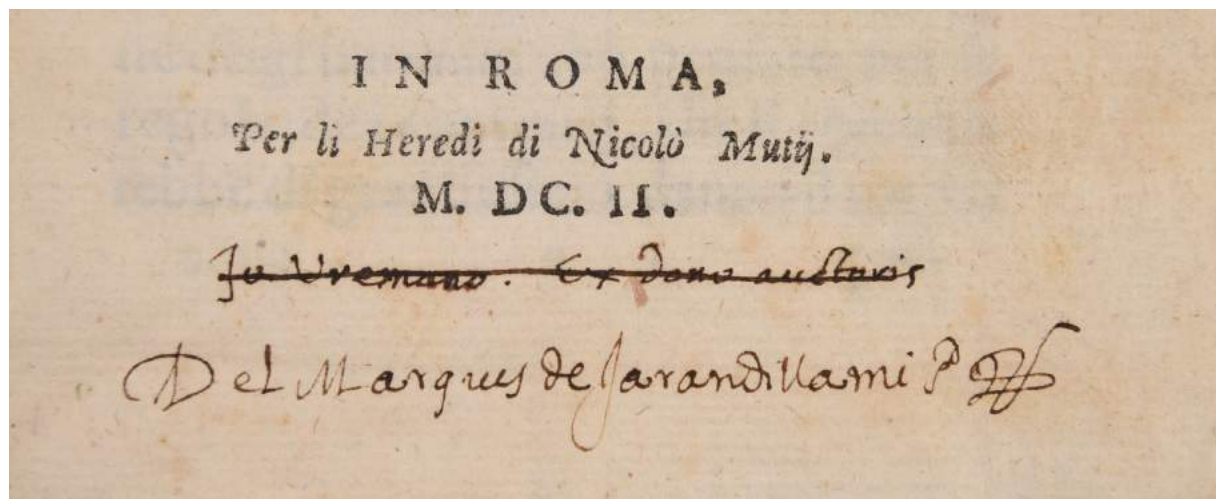
Woodcut Jesuit device to title-page, initials, tail-piece, and typographical decoration; tables and simple woodcut diagrams.

8vo (162 x 110mm). [16], 281, [15] pp. Contemporary Spanish? vellum over pasteboards, ink lettering on spine, ties.

£5,500

A fascinating copy with important Jesuit associations: a gift from the author, the famous mathematician Christopher Clavius, to his student Ivan Vreman, who would also become a gifted mathematician and a missionary in Macao.

Christopher Clavius (1538-1612), a German Jesuit from Bamberg, taught mathematics at the Collegium Romanum for decades and published textbooks of great influence; his Euclid was translated into Chinese by Matteo Ricci and used in China. *Epitome arithmeticae practicae* had originally been composed for internal use in the Collegium and goes back to before 1580. The Latin text was published first in 1583 and it would seem that the translator Castellani, a pupil of Clavius, was intimately connected with it from the beginning, as he had urged its publication to the wider world (see note in Baldini (2003) p. 71).



This copy is inscribed 'Iv. Vremano. Ex dono auctoris', a gift of the author Clavius to one of his pupils in Rome, Croatian student Ivan Vreman. Vreman was from Split and came to Rome in 1600, where in February 1600 he joined the Jesuits. A student at the Collegio Romano between 1602 and 1607, for the year until 1608 he was a member of Clavius' Academy of Mathematics along with Giulio Aleni, a celebrated figure in China, and Lembo (Baldini, p.74). Vreman was also a keen astronomer, as can be seen from correspondence with the Italian astronomer Giovanni Magini, in which he described his observation of a lunar eclipse on the night of January 19/20, 1609, together with his professors Clavius and Grienberger. Later that year he departed for Lisbon, and, after a year as a private mathematics tutor there, left for Goa in 1615. While on the journey he observed lunar eclipses, systematically measured and determined magnetic declinations, established

the differences between European and Asian time and the positions of places from Goa to Macau. A fragment of the letter containing his results was published by Athanasius Kircher in 1643. In 1616 he arrived at Macau, where he seems to have taught mathematics and other subjects until 1620/21, when he was sent into the interior of China. Whilst there he also translated from Portuguese into Italian and Latin material for the *Litterae annuae*. Vreman, who had poor health in China, died at Nanchang 22 April 1620 but his body was taken 500 miles North to Nanjing for burial later.

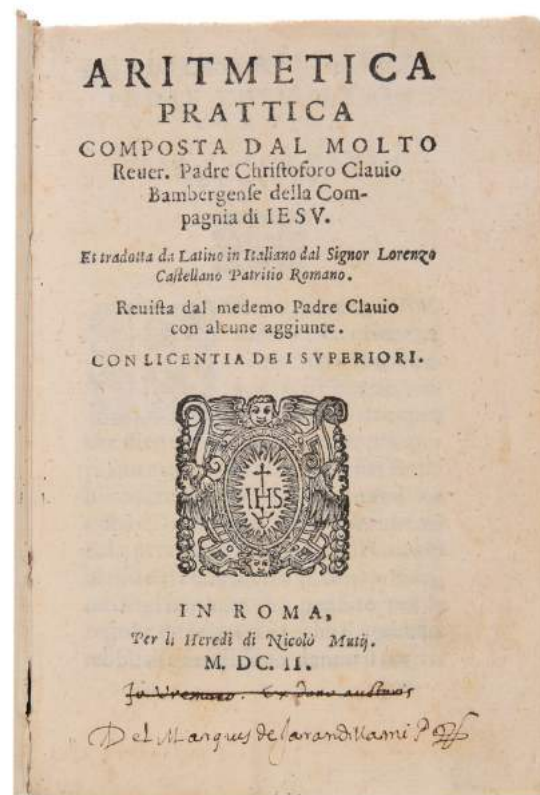
The Italian translation of Clavius' textbook was published in 1586 in Rome. This is the second revised edition and is rare, with copies located by OCLC in UK/USA only found at Cambridge, Brown, Columbia, and Duke. There were further editions, 1613, 1618, 1626 (Rome) with a number of Venetian

editions up to 1738. Various works by Clavius made their way to China and were translated into Chinese; in a letter to the Jesuit General Acquaviva dated 22 August 1608 Matteo Ricci writes that this little work on practical arithmetic has already been translated into Chinese and reached Beijing where they wish to print it. Ricci had already read and expounded it to Li Zhizao and in 1613 it was published with the title *Tongwen suanzhi* [Arithmetic Guidance in the Common Language], (M. Ricci, *Lettere (1580-1609)* ed. P. Corradini, F. D'Arelli etc., Macerata: Quodlibet, 2001, p. 491 and note 5); it was the first mathematical book to introduce Western written calculations into China. In an earlier letter to Clavius himself on 25 December 1597 from Nanchang, Ricci speaks of Clavius' book on the astrolabe which he had received in 1596 'molto bello legato nella India' and which had caused quite a stir amongst men of learning (op.cit p. 352).

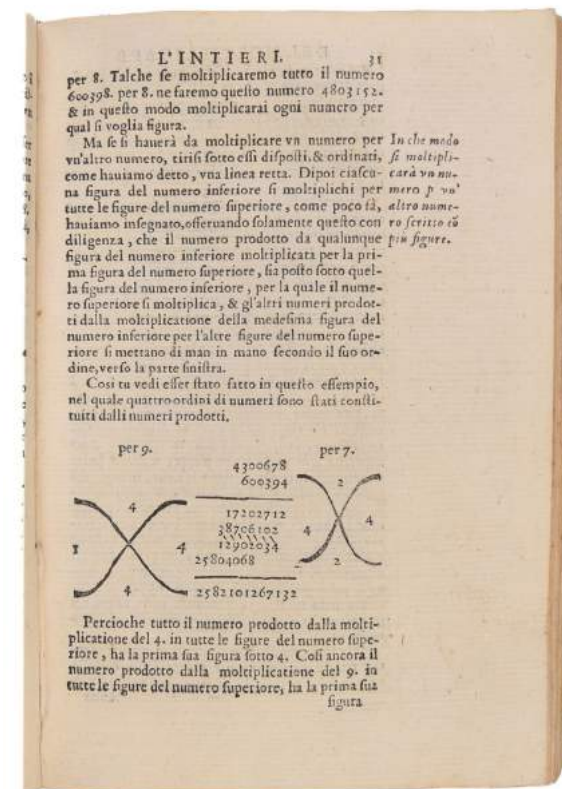
The translator Castellani was the author of *Responsio ad expostulationem Francisci Vietae contra C. Clavium*, Rome: Ziletti, 1603, a short tract of 18pp. (plus title leaf) reprinted with other works on the calendar at the end of volume 5 of the Mainz 1612 edition of Clavius Opera. Of this pamphlet there is a copy inscribed by Clavius (in the same hand as has inscribed this volume) to Philippus Fuester in Vienna (ONB 72.J.44(5)).

Provenance:

1. **Christopher Clavius** (1538-1612), inscription to his student 2. **Ivan Vreman** (d.1620). 3. The volume is in a contemporary (probably Spanish) binding and has an early 17th century Spanish provenance



of the **Marqués of Jarandilla**. This marquisate was created in March 1599 by Philip III of Spain. In 1619 the 6th count of Oropesa, Fernando Alvarez Toledo Portugal (1597-1621) received the title and became the first Marqués de Jarandilla. His father, Eduardo de Braganza (1569-1627) 1st Marquis of Frechilla and Villarramiel, had married Beatriz Alvarez de Toledo, heir to the count of Oropesa and her name was kept. As chance would have it, Vreman seems to have taught for a year or two at the college at Oropesa in the province of Toledo, when he was on his way to Lisbon. This Colegio de San Bernardo had been founded in 1578 by Francisco Álvarez de Toledo (1515-82) Viceroy of Peru 1569-1581, who gave a substantial



sum for the foundation of the library there (see Kathleen M Comerford, *Jesuit Libraries* (Leiden: Brill 2022), p. 9).

A little browned and foxed but generally fresh; some worming in blank space at bottom of last leaf.

De Backer-Sommervogel III, 1215-1216; Riccardi I, 288-289, ii, 111. Smith, *Rara Arithmetica* (4th edn.), pp. 378-379. OCLC (UK/USA only Cambridge, Brown, Columbia, and Duke).

Ref: Ugo Baldini, 'The Academy of Mathematics of the Collegio Romano from 1553 to 1612' in Feingold, M, editor, *Jesuit Science and the Republic of Letters* (Cambridge, MIT Press, 2003, esp. p.74 and the long note on Vreman (108) on p.97). The online account of Vreman by Juan Ruiz de Medina is invaluable.

OWNED BY A PARTICIPANT IN THE BOHEMIAN REVOLT

18.

SANCHEZ DE AREVALO (Rodrigo)

Speculum omnium statuum totius orbis terrarum.

Hanau: Johann Aubry, 1613.

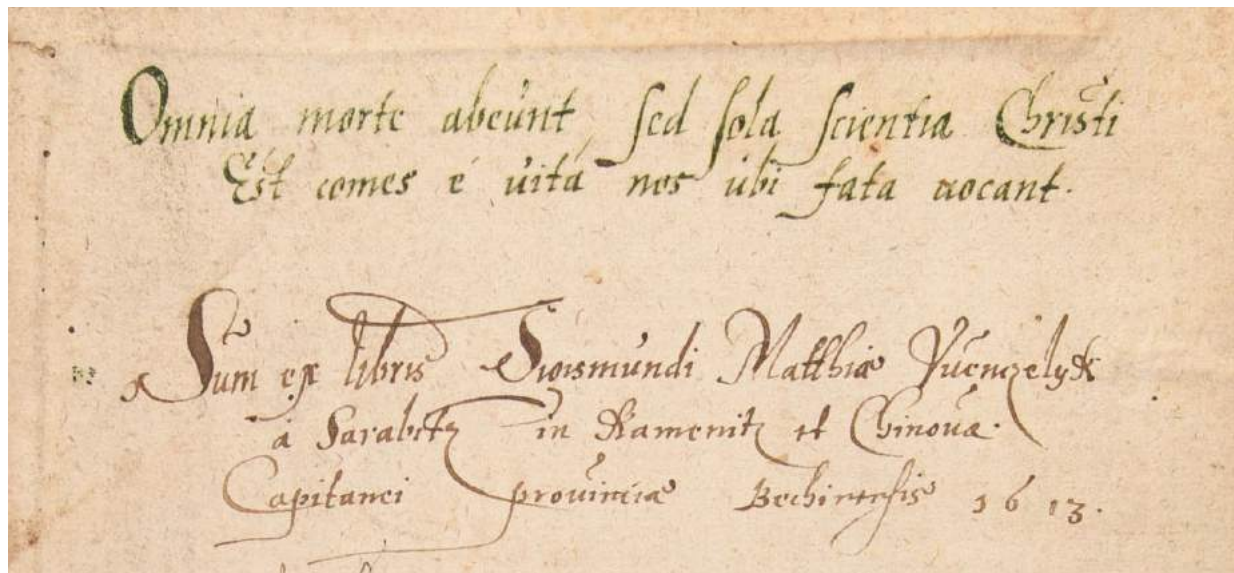
Woodcut device of Andreas Wechel on title page and verso of final leaf.

4to (220 x 160mm). [20]ff, 277, (1)pp. Contemporary German blind tooled pigskin over bevelled wooden boards, covers panelled in blind, outer frame of roll-tooled ornament of interlacing foliage, inner frame with roll tool of alternating German arms and profile heads of soldiers and emperors with connecting motif of stylised foliage, inner panel with four floral cornerpieces and central, gilt-tooled stamp with monogram 'AMZ', possibly initials of 'Anna Magdalena' and 'Zikmund', with snakes and clasped hands, spine with four raised bands, clasps and catches intact (pigskin stained, corners rubbed and worn).

£2,250

A handsome copy of an uncommon edition of the hugely popular *Speculum Vitae Humanae*, from the library of a Bohemian rebel and his wife.

First published in 1468, Spanish bishop and political theorist Rodrigo Sanchez de Arevalo's (1404-1470) hugely popular Mirror of Human Life is a moralistic examination of different classes, stations and professions. It was intended to offer a guide to picking one's vocation, as well as an instructive manual in the moral pitfalls to avoid in certain walks of life; it also offers an encyclopaedic account of various subjects, including astronomy, mathematics, music, agriculture, and so on. Present here with a separate half-title (though continuous pagination) is Petrus Desrey's fifteenth-century translation of the dance of



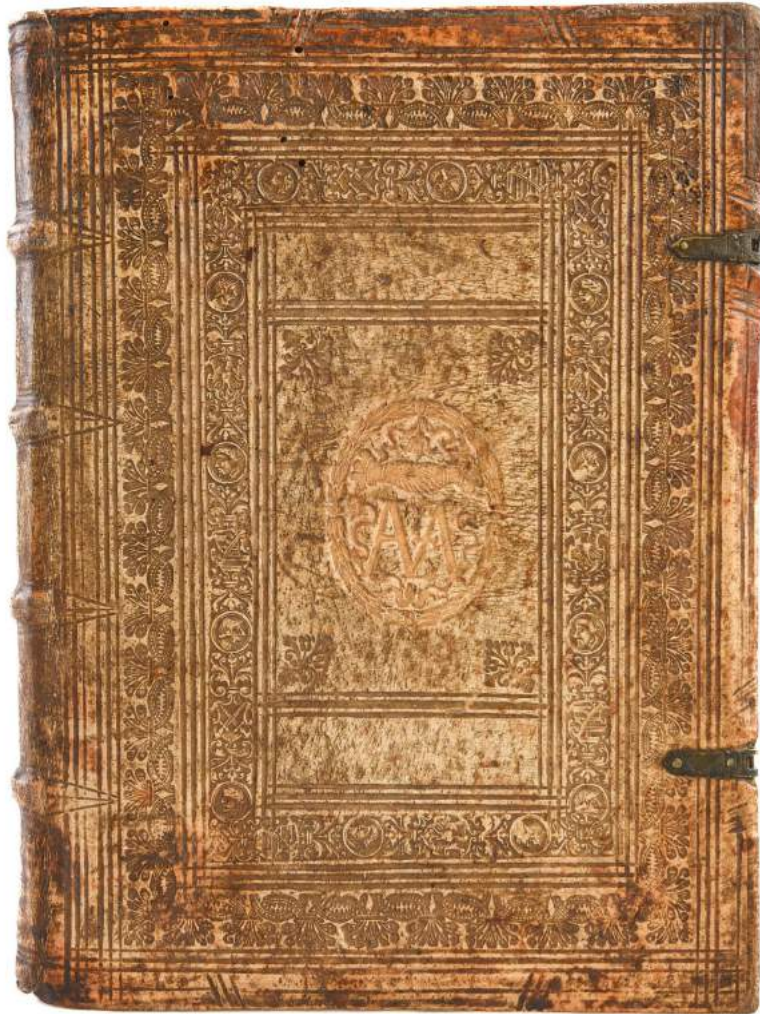
death in Latin verse.

Printed in Hanau, the present text was edited by Melchior Goldast von Haiminsfeld (1578-1635), Swiss jurist, and prolific writer and editor. He dedicates the text to Zdenko Adalbert Poppel, First Prince of Lobkowitz (1568-1628), member of one of the oldest noble families in Bohemia and firm Catholic supporter of Habsburg rule in the region. An inscription dated 1613 on the front pastedown indicates that the present copy was, within months of publication, part of the collection of a staunchly Protestant landowner in the same region, Sigismund Matthias Vencelik (Zikmund Matej Vencelík) and his wife, Anna Magdalena. From a family made Barons of the Holy Roman Empire by Frederick

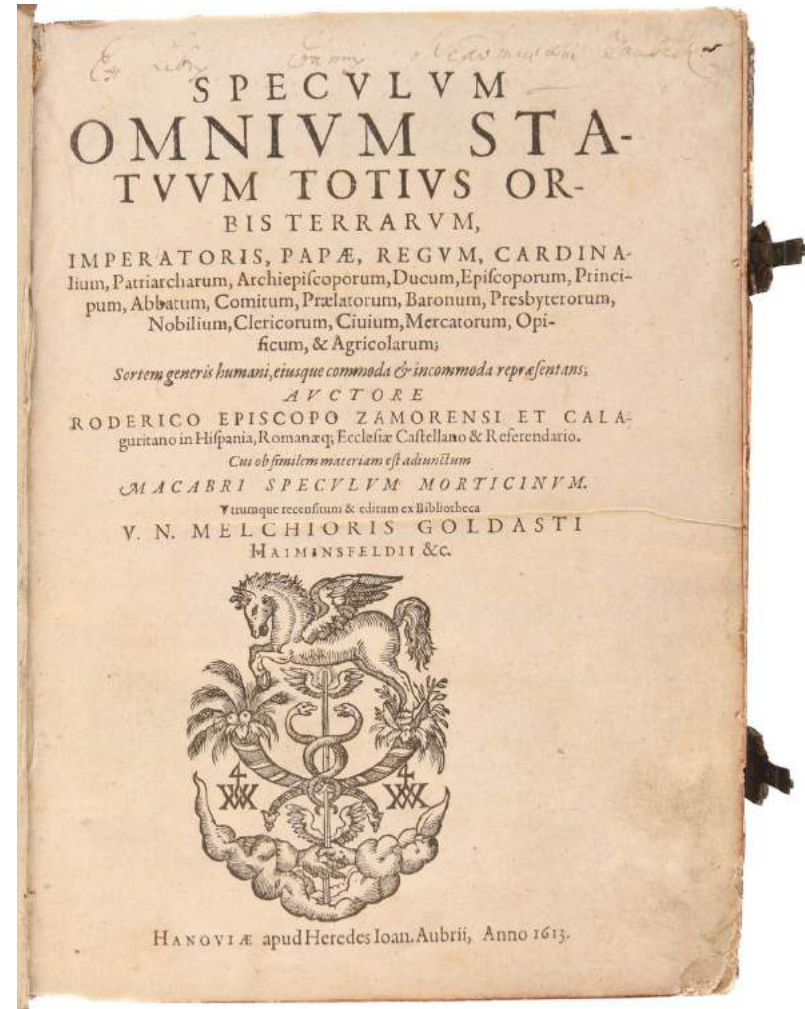
III, Zikmund was commissioner of the province of Bechyne in Southern Bohemia (the present-day Czech Republic), as he notes in his inscription here; his property was confiscated in 1622, however, for his participation in the Bohemian Revolt (1618-22) against the Habsburgs. The arms richly tooled in gilt on the upper and lower boards may very well be that of he and his wife, with the initials in the monogram 'Z' and 'AM' possibly representing 'Zikmund' and 'Anna Magdalena'; the clasped hands, or 'fede' motif at the top of the stamp, often represented the joining of hands through marriage.

Provenance:

1. **Zikmund Matej Vencelík** of Southern Bohemia (the Czech Republic) and his wife, **Anna Magdalena:**



likely their monogrammed stamp 'AMZ' in gilt on upper and lower boards. Zikmund's inscription on front pastedown, dated 1613, along with 'omnia morte abeunt sed sola scientia Christi Est comes e[x] vita nos ubi fata vocant' inscribed above in green ink in his hand, roughly translating to 'all things pass in



death, save the knowledge of Christ'. 2. Ownership inscription to head of title page, 'Joannis [?] Zaubeck'. 3. Joannes Schmeisser, florid ownership inscription in young hand dated 1740 on front pastedown.

VD17 23:000212W.

OCLC: US: Saint Bonaventure, Stanford, UPenn, Florida. UK: Cambridge, Edinburgh, Oxford, Durham.

19.

STENGEL, O.S.B. (Carl)

Christianae Pietatis idea in VII: operibus misericordiae corporalis, spectanda & legenda proposita. Augsburg: (Sara Mang), 1622.

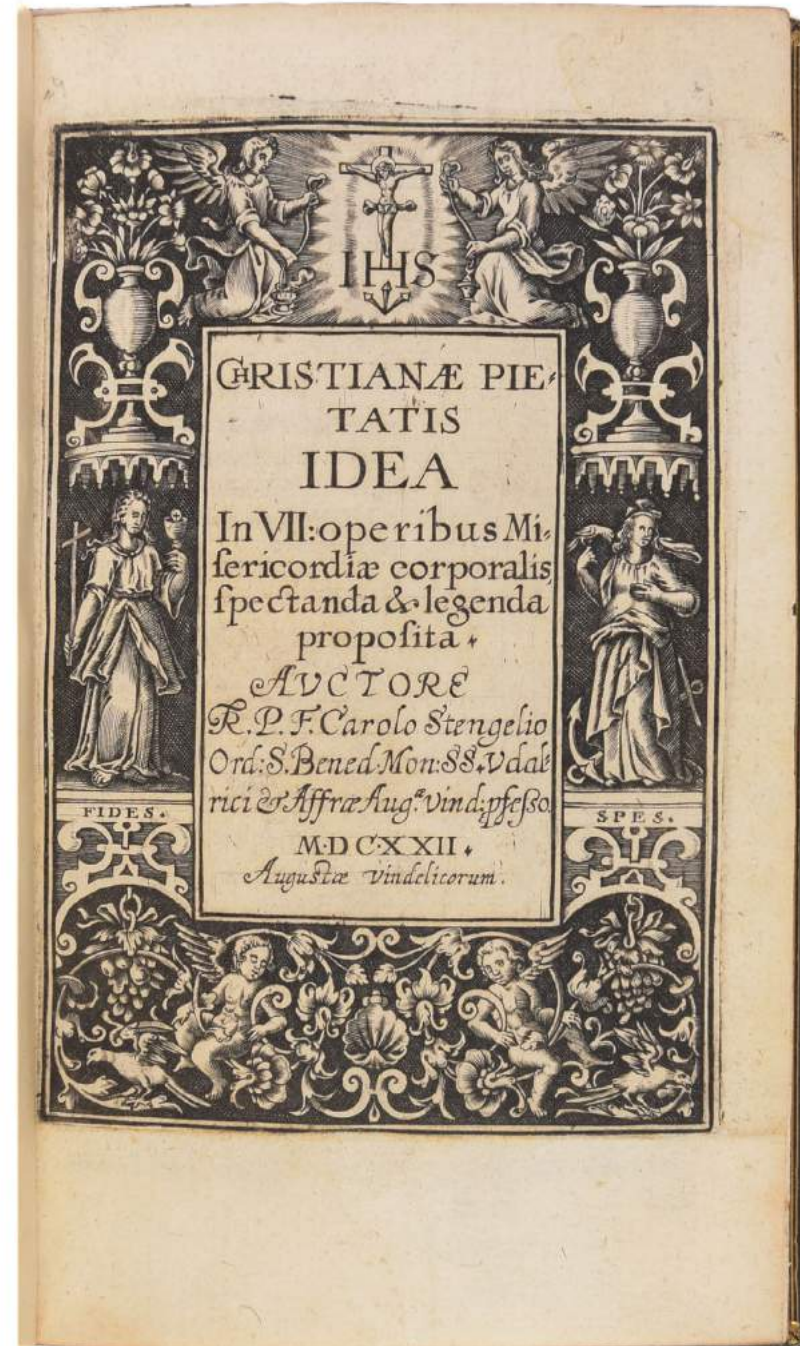
Engraved title page, eight full page engravings in text.

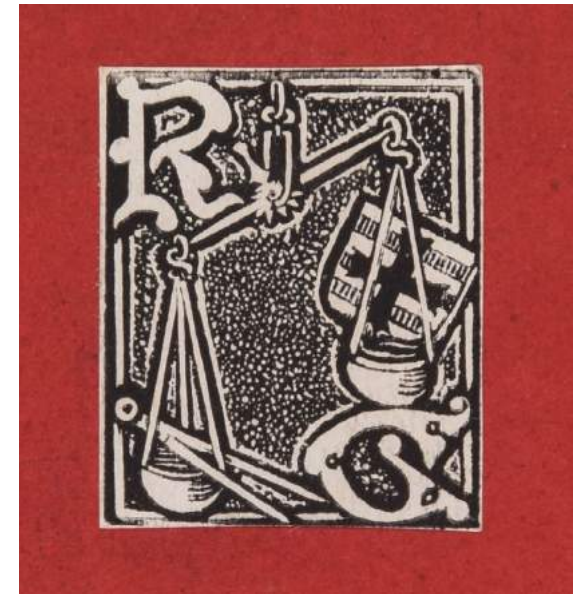
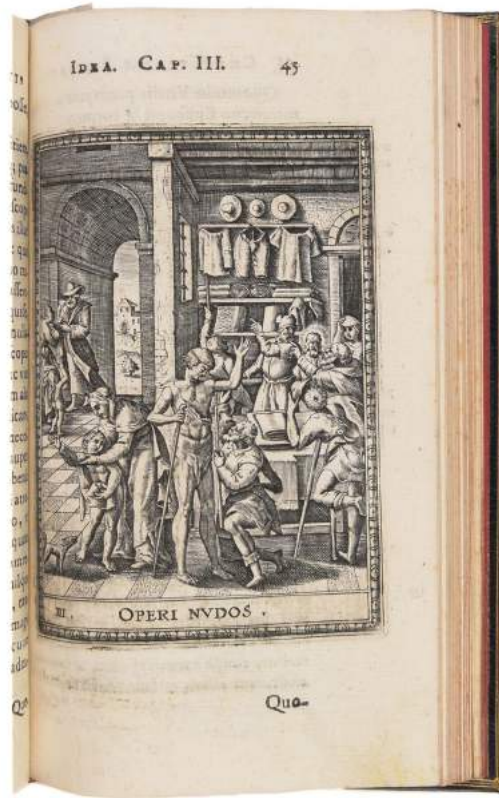
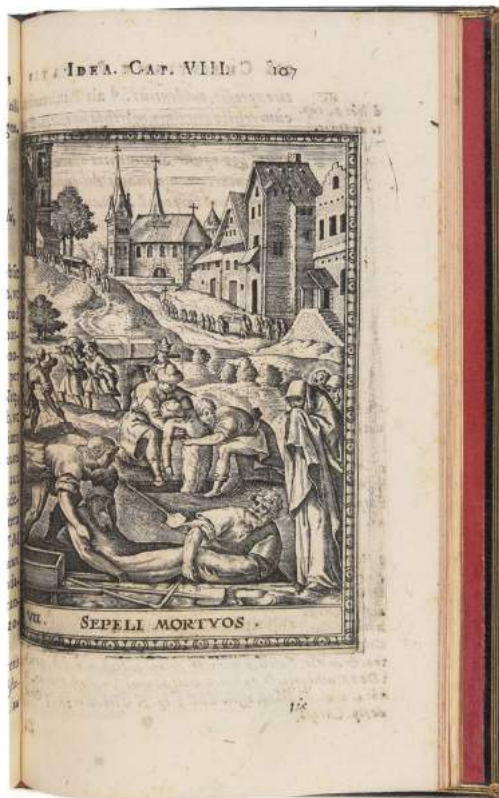
8vo. [1-5], 152pp. Nineteenth-century plain blue, straight-grained morocco by Charles Lewis, gilt edges, inside gilt dentelles of simple triple fillet with floral cornerpieces (corners worn, wear to joints, some sunning to upper portion of spine and top of upper board).

£850

The Beckford Library copy of the sole edition of this uncommon work of private devotion by Carl Stengel OSB (1581-1663), on the corporal works of mercy. Evocative, full-page engravings illustrate each of the seven works: feeding the hungry; giving drink to the thirsty; clothing the naked; ransoming the captive; visiting the sick; sheltering, or welcoming the homeless; and burying the dead. Though attributed to Sadeler in the Beckford Library sale catalogue, the engravings here are unsigned.

Carl Stengel, brother of Georg Stengel S.J., entered the Benedictine order at the age of fourteen, at the monastery of Ulrich & Afra in Augsburg. He later became abbot of the monastery of Anhausen, but was forced to flee several times during the Thirty Years War, about which he kept a diary. Extremely prolific, his oeuvre focused principally on works of church history, religious history and hagiography (see





‘Carl Stengel’ on the LiteraturPortalBayern, of the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek; open access). The printer of the present work is Sara Mang (fl.1617-24), widow of Christoph Mang (1567-1617), who operated in Augsburg at the sign of the pine.

Provenance:

1. From the library of inveterate collector, novelist, politician and patron of the arts **William Beckford** (1760-1844); sold in the third portion of Sotheby’s Beckford Library Sale of 1882-3, this book lot 2225 on the tenth day, July 12th, 1883, described thus: ‘fine plates by Sadeler, blue morocco extra, gilt edges, by

C. Lewis.’ 2. Inscription on front free endpaper, ‘I bought this little book at B... it belonged to the Beckford Library. RG. 16.2.83’, and exlibris on front pastedown with initials ‘R G’ and Sutherland arms; those of

2. **Lord Ronald Gower** (1845-1916), sculptor, some-time MP and writer, known for his statue of Shakespeare at Stratford. Known as the ‘beautiful boy’ of the House of Commons, Gower is thought to be Oscar Wilde’s inspiration for the character of Lord Wotton in *Dorian Gray*. A high-profile target in the fevered atmosphere of the years surrounding the Wilde trials, Gower’s long-term partner was journalist

Frank Hird (1873-1937). Bookplate with duke’s coronet, monogram (‘G’ for Gower?) and date, 1913 on verso of free endpaper, with shelfmark pencilled above. 4. ‘Revd. White binding no.4744 -7-’ inscribed in pencil on front free endpaper, in neat hand.

Discreet repairs to pp.11, 15 & 37, not touching text or images, minor sporadic foxing and waterstains.

VD17, 384:717232B.

OCLC: University of Illinois, Benedictine College Library, University of Florida. UK: BL, Ushaw College Library, University of Glasgow, Oxford.

**WITH THE ARMS OF CARDINAL
BERNARDINO SPADA, PATRON OF THE ARTS**

20.

VILLANI (Niccola)

Della Fiorenza difesa, poema eroica (canti otto).

Rome: Antonio Landini, 1641.

Fine engraved title-page by Johann Friedrich Greuter after Gregorio Grassi.

4to (245 x 170mm). [6]ff. 380pp. [1]f. Contemporary limp vellum gilt, covers panelled by two rectangular double-fillet frames with a small rosette stamp at each corner, inner panel with larger floral tool at corners, central arms of Cardinal Bernardino Spada, flat spine ruled in four compartments with floral tool in each, ink title on spine, remains of pink silk ties, g.e.

£2,750

First edition of the posthumously published heroic poem on Florence by Villani (1590-1636), which is preceded by a dedicatory preface to Cardinal Francesco Barberini by the late author's nephew, Onofrio Ippoliti.

The present copy is finely bound in contemporary gilt vellum with the arms of the famous art patron **Cardinal Bernardino Spada** (1594-1661). It is possibly a product of the "Rospigliosi Bindery", a generic term used by Hobson to describe the workshop in Rome commissioned by the Rospigliosi family and other, mainly ecclesiastical, patrons. At its height during the 1650s, 1660s and 1670s, Mirjam Foot records c. 90 bindings for patrons such as Popes Paul V, Alexander VII, Innocent XI and the Altieri, Borghese and Medici families to name just a few.



Our binding is unrecorded by Foot who does, however, include another example with the Spada arms located at the Chester Beatty Library. Another "Rospigliosi" binding for Spada was in our catalogue 1297, no. 73. Recent research by Monsignor Ruyschaert of the Biblioteca Vaticana into the bindings commissioned for Christina of Sweden, c. 30 in all, has established the identity of the "Rospigliosi



Bindery" as the workshop of Gregorio and Giovanni Andreoli.

A little browned in places but generally fresh.

Ref: M. Foot, *Davis Gift*, I, pp. 327-336.

**PURCHASED BY ALCHEMIST AND DIPLOMAT
THOMAS HENSHAW**

21.

RESEN (Peder Hansen)

Inscriptiones haffnienses latinae danicae et

germanicae. Copenhagen: Henricus Gødianus, 1668.

With five folding illustrations (two engravings, three woodcuts) and further woodcut illustrations throughout, woodcut head- and tailpieces, Roman, Italic, Gothic, Greek and Hebrew type.

4to (203 x 155mm). [16]ff. 431, [11]pp. Contemporary vellum over pasteboard, spine gilt in compartments with repeated lyre motif, yapp edges (lacking label in second compartment, minor chipping to foot of spine with some loss).

£4,000

An unusual and handsomely illustrated guide – published in this sole edition – to inscriptions found on important buildings in the city of Copenhagen, with a large section on the life, works and observatory of Tycho Brahe, and his sister Sophie; from the library of alchemist, writer, diplomat and polymath **Thomas Henshaw (1618-1700)**, with his **exlibris note on the front endpaper**.

Born in London to two ‘great chemists’ in 1618 (according to Hartlib), Thomas Henshaw enjoyed a varied early life and career; a lawyer by training, he was arrested for his Royalist sympathies during the Civil War, and spent a year in self-imposed exile in Italy in the company of John Evelyn. On his return to London in 1649, Henshaw’s interest in alchemy encouraged friendships with Thomas Vaughan, Robert Child and Elias Ashmole.



His inscription on the free endpaper, 'Ex libris Tho. Henshaw Empt. Hafniae Junij 3d 1672' indicates that he purchased this volume while on extraordinary embassy to Christian V of Denmark, as secretary to the Duke of Richmond. He was appointed in 1671 and remained in Denmark until 1674 (ODNB), despite a gloomy view of the country as 'one of ye dullest places that ever mortalls layd out their pretious minutes in' (cited in Pasmore, p.186), and a difficult place to procure books. Only a month after he purchased this volume, Henshaw wrote to Henry Oldenburg that 'it is here ye worst and ye dearest place in ye whole world for books unlesse at an Auction, wch I purpose to try my fortune at if I can have time hereafter' (*Letters* IX, no. 2141, 6 July 1672). It is easy to see why this volume, with its extensive discussion of astronomer and alchemist Tycho Brahe, appealed to Henshaw. In a letter written less than a year after the inscription in this volume, he recounts a trip across the frozen sea to Brahe's island: 'the Baltick see hath been all frozen over above sixe weekes hereabout, and...I passed over once in a sled my self, and went twice in a sled to ye Isle of Ween [Hven]' (*Letters*, Vol.X, no.2456).

The work runs comprehensively through religious, royal and secular buildings in the city, and further afield, providing transcriptions of notable inscriptions at each site. Included are some of Copenhagen's oldest religious buildings, and most recognisable structures, including the Stellaborg roundtower (the Rundetaarn), illustrated here in a handsome, fold-out engraving by Johann Andreas Greyss, dated 1657.

The significant remainder of this work is dedicated to astronomer and alchemist **Tycho Brahe (1546-1601)**, and the inscriptions and monuments to be found at his observatory and laboratory complex, Uraniborg, and the underground observatory Stjerneborg on the island of Hven. Built in 1576, by the time that Resen compiled the present account it had been abandoned for over 70 years. Following copies of letters from Brahe to Conrad Peucer, is the epic poem *Urania Titani*, written by Brahe for and about his sister, Sophie. **Sophie Brahe (c.1559-1643)** worked alongside her brother at Uranienborg and was a horticulturist, chemist and astronomer in her own right.

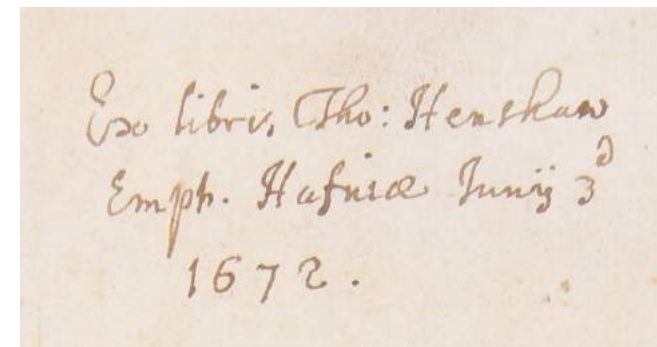
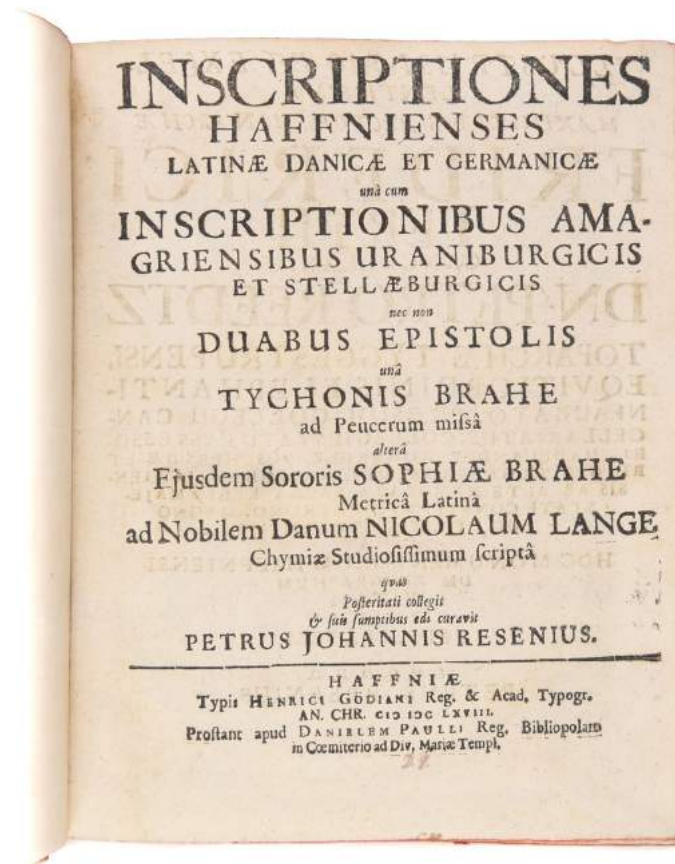
Provenance:

1. **Thomas Henshaw (1618-1700)** with his manuscript note of purchase on front pastedown. Henshaw's only surviving child, Anne, married Thomas Halsey (1655-1715) of Gaddesden, hence 2. Library label of Gaddesden Place, Hertfordshire, with the arms of **Sir Walter Halsey, 2nd Baronet (1868-1950)** with motto 'nescit vox missa reverti' and manuscript shelf mark 'E 4', and further two shelfmarks (one cancelled) on front endpaper.

DSB II, 404 (Brahe).

Ref: A.R. Hall & M. B. Hall (eds.), *The Correspondence of Henry Oldenburg*, XIII Vols. (Madison, University of Wisconsin Press, 1965-86). V. Parrott, 'Celestial Design or Worldly Magic? The invisibly integrated

design of Uraniborg', *Garden History* 38.1, 2010, pp. 66-80. S. Pasmore, 'Thomas Henshaw F.R.S. (1618-1700)', *Notes and Records of the Royal Society of London* 36.2, (1987), pp.177-88.



**BOUND FOR THE PRINCESS PALATINE,
ELISABETH CHARLOTTE OF BAVARIA**

22.

Office de la Semaine Sainte, Latin et François, a l'usage de Rome et de Paris avec l'explication des Cérémonies de l'Eglise... nouvelle édition. Paris: Antoine Dezallier, 1701.

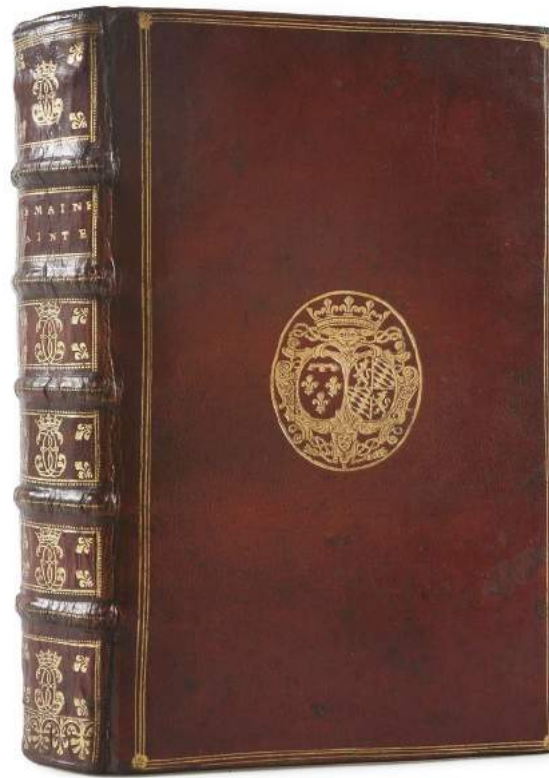
Engraved frontispiece of Christ's entry into Jerusalem, engraved plates of the Last Supper, the Crucifixion and the Resurrection.

8vo (205 x 130mm). [3]ff. xxxii, 653pp. [1]f. Contemporary French red morocco, triple gilt fillet on covers, corner rosettes, central arms of Elisabeth Charlotte of Bavaria, spine gilt in compartments with her repeated crowned monogram, marbled endpapers, i.e.g., g.e.

£2,000

Beautifully bound in red morocco with the arms of Elisabeth Charlotte of Bavaria (1652-1722), second wife of the Duc d'Orleans, brother of Louis XVI of France, previously known as Princess Palatine. Olivier notes that she formed an important collection of medals, as well as a library of mostly theological works, including the works of Bossuet.

Elisabeth Charlotte, who left behind some 90,000 letters after her death, "remains, along with Saint-Simon, the best surviving source of information on life at Versailles ... Combining commentary on the mores of the royal court with descriptions of major events and lively anecdotes, these letters paint an intimate picture of life at the palace. As mother of the future regent, Princess Palatine's letters refrain from criticising Louis XIV, whom she admired.



"Elizabeth-Charlotte of Bavaria, often referred to as "Liselotte" or "La Palatine", was a German princess of Protestant upbringing. In 1671 she married Monsieur, the King's brother, and was obliged to convert to Catholicism. She took up residence in the Court and became an astute observer of goings-on at the palace. An avid letter-writer, her correspondence covers the great events of the day as well as the more mundane aspects of life at court. From her desk in the Palais-Royal, the Château de Saint-Cloud or the Palace of Versailles, she brought her famously sharp nib to bear on the main characters in the continual drama that was life in the court. Her letters, closely

scrutinised by Superintendent of Post M. de Torcy, spread a less than flattering image of the royal court throughout Europe. Between 1674 and 1676, despite her husband's acknowledged preference for male company, she gave birth to three children. One, Philippe II, Duke of Orléans, would serve as regent for Louis XV. Her correspondence in French and German, of which only a tiny part survives, is widely considered to be among the best contemporary accounts of the Grand Siècle. She died at Saint-Cloud in December 1722." (Château de Versailles website).

Olivier 2564 (fer 6 & 11).

**SUMPTUOUSLY ILLUSTRATED, FROM A
CONNOISSEUR'S LIBRARY**

23.

MARIETTE (Pierre-Jean)

**Traité des pierres gravées par P.J. Mariette. Recueil
des pierres gravées du Cabinet du Roy.**

Paris: de l'imprimerie de l'Auteur, 1750.

I. Engraved title page, engraved dedication to Louis XV, two engraved plates (1 folding). II. Engraved title page, 132 engraved plates (half-page, one to a page with accompanying text), 125 plates (two to a page except one full-page, over 63ff (unnumb.)), both volumes with numerous engraved headpieces and figures in text, Vol. I with additional engraved portrait of French poet Pierre de Brach by De Leu pasted to front endpaper.

I. [5]ff. 468 (with two add. ff. engraved plates), [2]pp. II. [2]ff. [xii]pp. [2], 135 (i.e. 132 with 47*, 86*, 107*), [2], [63]ff.

2 vols. Folio (330x210mm). Contemporary green morocco, gilt with triple fillet on covers, spine with five raised bands, gilt in compartments, contrasting red morocco labels in second and third with title and volume, inside gilt dentelles, a.e.g.

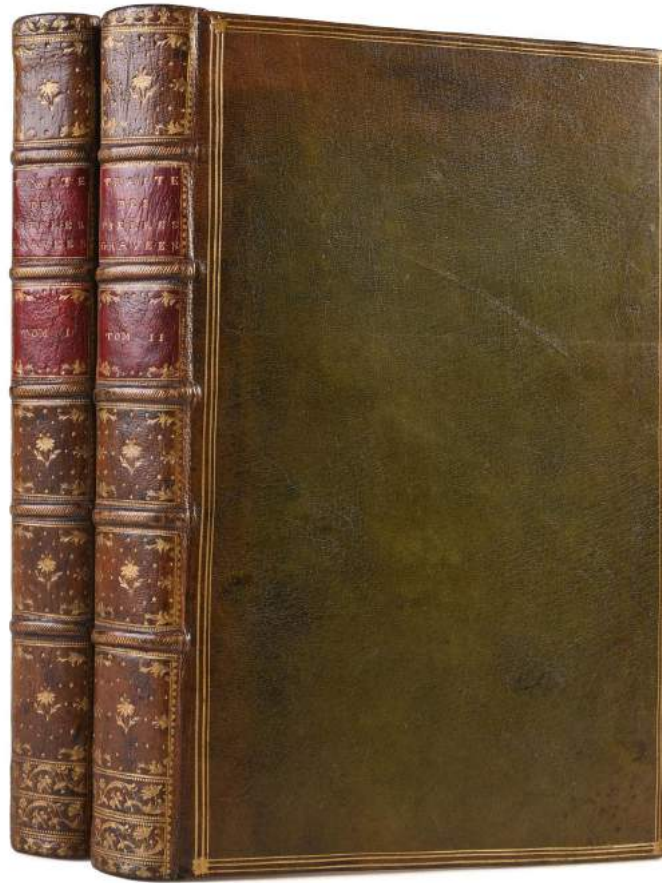
£7,500

An extremely handsome copy of the first edition of 'the earliest analytical work on engraved gems' by connoisseur and collector Pierre-Jean Mariette (1694-1774), from the library at Northwick Park.

The work provides a description of the practice of engraving, and a summary of scholarship on the subject (Volume I); and an illustrated catalogue of the gems in the collection of Louis XV (Volume II). Among the plates in the first volume is a foldout engraving of a gem engraver in his workshop, with labelled diagrams of his tools; the second volume is lavishly illustrated with over 250 engraved full- and half-page depictions of gems in the Royal cabinet,

all of superb, crisp impression, as well as numerous engraved headpieces and vignettes.

"The two volumes are actually two distinct works combined together for the author's convenience as publisher as well as writer. [...] The first volume begins with a history of engraved gems in general, followed by an essay on modern gem engravers and their work, and a large description of the art of engraving [...] In contrast, the second volume is entirely devoted to descriptions of engraved gems in the cabinet of Louis

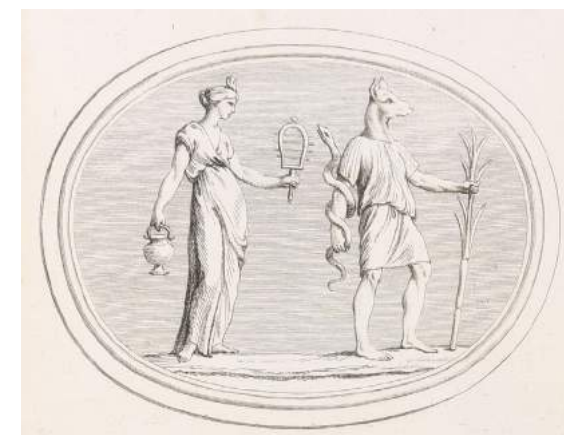
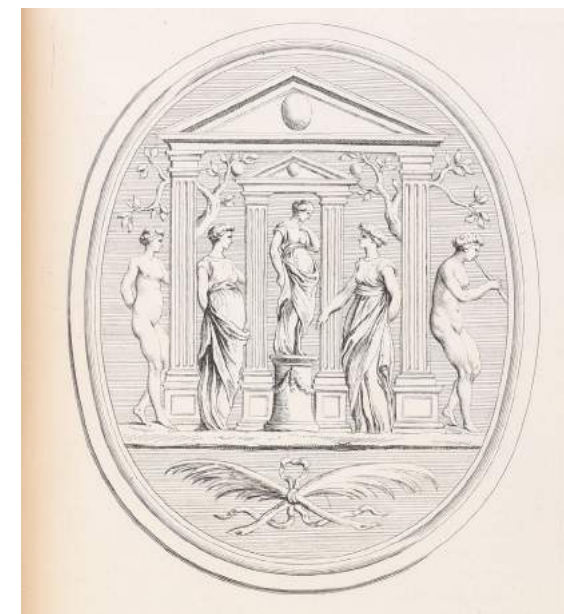
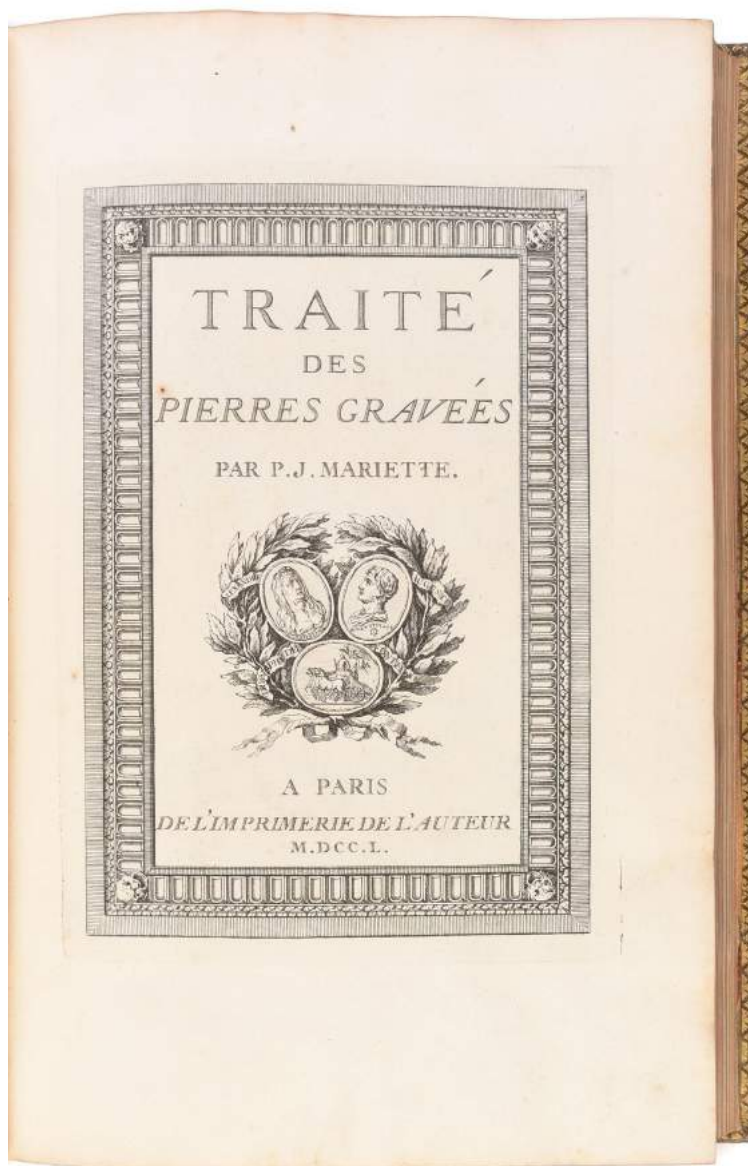


XV (1710-1774), King of France...The drawings of the gems were supervised by the Comte de Caylus, the noted French art connoisseur and antiquarian' (Sinkankas 4208). According to Sinkankas, critics lauded the first volume for its value as a scholarly contribution to research on engraved gems, but were rather less enthusiastic about the second, finding the attractive engravings by sculptor, and beneficiary of King Louis XV's patronage, Edmé Bouchardon (1698-1762) to prioritise artistic interpretation over factual accuracy.

Provenance:

1. Armorial bookplate of **John Rushout, 2nd Baron Northwick**, F.S.A.(1769-1859), collector and antiquarian, part of a distinguished circle of connoisseurs that included Richard Payne Knight, Sir William Hamilton and Antonio Canova. His gallery and library were at his principal seat, Northwick Park, and subsequently Thirlestane House, purchased to house and exhibit Northwick's growing collection. Following his death in 1859, Thirlestane House itself was purchased by bibliophile Sir Thomas Phillips (1792-1872), and Northwick's vast collection of paintings, coins, medals etc. was sold at Phillips' in a 22-day series of sales; his library was inherited by George Spencer Churchill, on whose death in 1965 it was sold at Christies sale 'Valuable Printed Books: Final Portion from the Northwick Park Collection the Property of the late Captain E.G. Spencer Churchill, M.C.', 24 Nov., 1965, this set Lot 106, sold for £75. 2. **Patricia Milne-Henderson**, art historian (1935-2018).

Cohen de Ricci, 683. Sinkankas, *Gemology: An annotated Bibliography Vol. II* (1993), no. 4208. Brunet III, 1429.





Recent short lists from the Continental department

CHILDHOOD. A SHORT LISTS OF WORKS BY,
FOR AND ABOUT CHILDREN, 1500-1800

UNBOUND | BROADSIDES, MANUSCRIPTS,
LETTERS & PROPAGANDA 1525-1850

POETRY 1506-1621

SPANISH BOOKS & MANUSCRIPTS

STRANGE FORCES | SCIENCE & MAGIC

ILLUMINATION & SCRIPT