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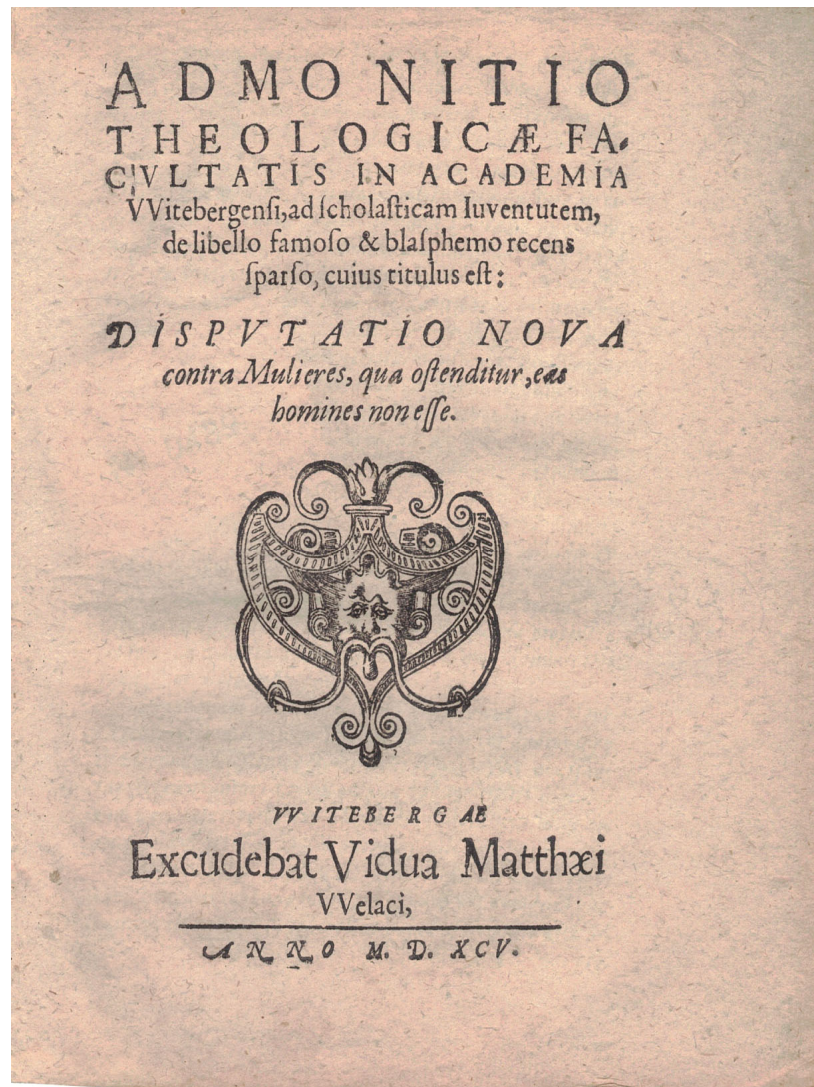
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Item # 28

DISPUTING THE "DISPUTATIO" - TWO CONTEMPORARY REFUTATIONS

1. (ACIDALIYS, Valens,?). **ADMONITIO THEOLOGICA**; facultatis in Academia Witebergensi, ad scholasticam Iuventutem, de Libello famoso & blasphemo recens sparso, suius titulus ets: Disputatio nova contra Mulieres, qua ostenditur, eas homines non esse. Wittenberg: Widow of Mattheus Welack, 1595. First Edition. 4to, (6) leaves, with typographical ornament on the title-page and at the end.VD 16 W-3700; Universal STC no. 609252. BOUND WITH: [GEDIK, Simon?] RUFUTATIO OPPOSITA ...



authoris thesibus, quibus humanam naturam foeminei sexus impugnat, in qua praeicipuae calumnie huius mendacis spiritus refutantur, quae sit illius intentio ostenditur, et studiosi pietatis omnesque Christiani monentur, ut sibi caveant a tam Diabolico scripto. Concinnata a Collegio studij Theologici Lipsensis. Leipzig: Abraham Lemberg, 1575. 4to, (6) leaves with a typographical ornament on the title-page. Unbound, lightly browned and a light damp stain on the lower margin. VD 16, L-1044; Universal STC no. 690207 [54420] \$4,000.00

The first item is the first edition (one of two issues of the same year: our copy is the one set in italic, probably set first as the copy in Roman type shows signs of haste in the pulling of the sheets). The anonymous tract Disputatio Nova Contra Mulieres qua probatur eas Homines non esse. (A new argument against women, in which it is demonstrated that they are not human beings) was first published in 1595. It rapidly grew notorious and was republished in the 17th and 18th

*centuries. The work was attributed to the philologist Valens Acidalius (1567-1595) who handed the MSS to printer Heinrich Osthausen who issued it. Acidalius denied the authorship. (see M. P. Fleischer, "Are Women Human Beings? - the Debate of 1595 between Valens Acidalus and Simon Geddicus" in *The Sixteenth Century Journal*", 12/2/1981, pp. 107-120.) By selectively quoting scripture, the author attempted to prove that women do not have souls. "The first printed refutation appeared almost immediately. The theological faculty of the University of Wittenberg, the acknowledged center of orthodox Lutheran teaching in the last part of the sixteenth century, decided to distribute to its students a*

pamphlet ("An Admonition to students by the theological faculty) warning them of the dangers inherent in reading the *Disputatio*. Although the author is not named, the pamphlet is signed at the end by "the Dean, Chairman and Professors of the theological faculty of the University of Wittenberg, January 12, 1595... The author may have been Aegidius Hunnius the Elder (1550-1603), a senior professor at Wittenberg. At some time during 1595 Hunnius was dean of the faculty ... A committed and orthodox Lutheran, Hunnius unhesitatingly attacked the view of other Christian thinkers... expressing strong support for attitudes and beliefs which the *Disputatio* appears to attack. He had no doubt that women are equal of men in relation to baptism and salvation"[C. Hart, *Treatise on the Question De Women Have Souls and Are they Human Beings? Disputatio nova? with translation, Commentary and Appendices*, Lewiston, NY, 2004, pp. 34-35].

The second title was issued just a week after the first (on January 19, 1595) as the faculty of the University of Leipzig had already written a pamphlet condemning the *Disputatio*. The title promises "that the pamphlet will refute the calumnies of the *Disputatio*, reveal its intentions and offer a warning to all studious Christians that they should be wary of such a diabolical piece of writing." These and other details suggest that this was written by Gedik (cf Hart, p. 38) who later issued a longer refutation, *Defensio sexus muliebris* (1595). "Within its limited scope the *Refutatio* ranges widely. Although it attends in detail to some propositions of the *Disputatio*, it is more concerned to stress general matters of Christian orthodoxy and, in particular, to repudiate the views of the Anabaptists and other non-Lutheran sects"[Hart, p. 39].

2. [ANON]. **FRENCH SALTER, printed in red and black on vellum, single leaf.** ca 1500. Matted, 6x4 in. Very good. [23340] \$150.00

HOW TO PICK A WIFE The Second Edition

3. BARBARO, Francesco. **DE RE UXORIA LIBELLI DUO.** Paris: Vaenundantur in aedibus Ascensianis, June 2, 1514. Second edition after the first of 1513. 4to, xxxiii, (1 blank) 11. With printer's device on the title page. Bound in contemporary vellum with marble end papers with blind stamped center-piece with the date "1513" (probably added later). Marbled end papers, upper margin a bit short, occasionally touching the running title, ruled throughout with large woodcut initials colored in red, blue, green and gold. A fine copy. This is a reissue of the first edition of the previous year with the same collation, in which just the subscription of the last leaf was changed. This was edited by French juriconsult Andre Tiraqueau (1488-1558). Tiraqueau had published his 1513 treatise *De Legibus connubialibus* in which he offered a different legal framework for the marriage contract. Index Aureliensis 112.869; Remourad II, p. 144, no. 2; Muller pp 165 & 186; Kelso, p. 333, # 65; Erdmann p. 157. OCLC lists four copies in the US; Folger, Princeton, UCLA, Wisc. [59133] \$6,500.00



His treatise on marriage and the role of women. Barbaro was one of the most remarkable men of the 15th century. Born in Venice in 1398, he was elected senator at the age of 21. From 1423 to 1452 he was chief magistrate of Vicenza, Bergamo, Verona and Brescia, Padua and Friuli. He was appointed ambassador to the Pope in 1426. After being raised to counsellor of state and procurator of St. Mark, he died in Venice in 1454. In addition, he was a protector of science and of learned men and held a correspondence with the greatest scholars of his age. In Book I, Barbaro discusses two key topics: The nature of marriage and the choice of a wife. In Book II, he discusses the duties of the wife to her husband, children and the household. Her main responsibilities being essentially to raise the children and manage the household.

"With his emphasis in the *De re uxoria* on the family as the basic unity of state and society and on the duties of wives in this context, Barbaro created a new literary genre. Aided by his studies of works from Greek antiquity on similar themes, Barbaro gave the conventional treatise on family life a new twist. He was to be followed by such famous works as Leon Battista Alberti's *Della famiglia* and Vergio's treatise on the education of children as well as several tracts on matrimony by humanist friends, including Guiniforte Barzizza, Poggio Bracciolini and Giovanni Antonio Campano. But the *De Re Uxorii* stands as a pioneering work on the subject of love, marriage and family among the aristocratic classes of Europe in the early modern period"[Kohl & Witt, ed, *The Earthly Republic. Italian Humanists on Government and Society*,(1978), pp. 186-187].

Alberto Lollio (1508-1568) was a native of Florence where he spent nearly his whole life at the Este court in Ferrara where he founded the Accademia degli Elevati in 1540. He wrote numerous orations and an important pastoral play:*Aretusa* (1564).

HOW TO PICK A WIFE First Italian Edition

4. BARBARO, Francesco. **PRUDENTISSIMI ET GRAVI DOCUMENTI**; et gravi documenti circa la eletion della moglie ... nuovamente dal latino tradotti per M. Alberto Lollo Ferraresse. Venezia: Gabriel Giditode Ferrari, 1548. First Italian Edition. 8vo, pp. 62, (4) leaves, printer's device on the title page. Bound in 18th century vellum over boards, red morocco label with gilt lettering on the spine, title page lightly soiled, o/w a fine copy. with the bookplates of Harry Caesse and Walter Van Rensselaer. Dedicated by the translator to Frederico Badoer. [52426] \$3,500.00

His treatise on how to pick a wife and her duties. Barbaro was one of the most remarkable men of the 15th century. Born in Venice in 1398, he was elected senator at the age of 21. From 1423 to 1452 he was chief magistrate of Vicenza, Bergamo, Verona and Brescia, Padua and Friuli. He was appointed ambassador to the Pope in 1426. After being raised to counsellor of state and procurator of St. Mark, he died in Venice in 1454. In addition, he was a protector of science and of learned men and held a correspondence with the greatest scholars of his age. In Book I, Barbaro discusses two key topics: The nature of marriage and the choice of a wife. In Book II, he discusses the duties of the wife to her husband, children and the household. Her main responsibilities being essentially to raise the children and manage the household.

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TWO WORKS ON THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN

5. BERNARD OF CLAIRVAUX (1090-1153). **CHRISTLICHE GEISTLICHE PREDIGTEN VON DEN VORNEHMSTEN CHRISTLICHEN TUGENDEN**. Geschrieben an seine geliebte Schwester... Allen Jungfrauen und Wittiben, so in oder ausserhalb der Kloster sein und wonen: Deßgleichen allen und jeden Christen fast nutzlich und notwendig zu lesen. Auß dem Latein verteutscht, durch Iodoc. Lorichium... Köln: Maternus Cholinus, 1581. First Edition. 8vo. (8) leaves, 421 (i.e. 412) pp. Title printed in red and black. Bound With: JEROME, Saint (Hieronymus, Sophronius Eusebius, ca. 347-420). DIE ERST AD CELANTIAM J Zwo schöne Lehrreychen Episteln: Wie eine Thugentsame haußmutter sich verhalt, damit sie Gott und jhrem haußwirt gefalle: Die Ander Ad Laetam, Wie sie jhr Töchterlin zu dem Dienst und forcht Gottes ziehen soll. Verteutscht, Durch Iodoc. Lorichium... Köln, Maternus Cholinus, 1581. 8vo, 104 pages. Title printed in red and black. The two works bound in contemporary blindstamped pigskin with three raised bands, handwritten title label on spine, clasps, small stamps on the free endpaper and the margin of the title-page, some light browning and dampstains, a very attractive copy. VD 16, B-1957; Index Aureliensis 117.592; K.-H. Braun, op. cit., p. 401, no. 14; L. Janautschek, Bibliographia Bernardina qua Sancti Bernardi primi Abbatis Claravallensis operum cum omnium tum singulorum editiones ac versiones vitas et tractatus de eo scriptos quotquot usque ad finem anni 1890 reperire potuit, (Hildesheim, 1959), no. 651; [48849] \$2,500.00

FIRST EDITIONS of these translations by the Freiburg theologian Jodocus Lorich (1540-1612). Lorich studied in his native city, obtained a degree in theology in 1574 and became in 1581 dean of the

theological faculty. He lectured for over thirty years and was elected several times rector of the Freiburg University. He was the author of numerous theological and devotional works, among them *Der Wittfrawen Spiegel* (1586), *Cura corporis humani pia atque salubris: pro clericis, aliisque piis omnibus* (1587), *Pugna Spiritualis. Tractatus vere aureus: de Perfectione vitae Christianae* (1599, in German: 1604), *Fortalitiū christianae fidei ac religionis adversus haereses horum temporum praecipuas* (1606) (cf. K.-H. Braun, Jodocus Lorichius, in: "Freiburger Universitätsblätter", 137, 1997, pp. 61-64). *The first work* is the German translation of a letter by Bernard of Clairvaux to his sister on the education of a woman and is dedicated by the translator Lorich "to all young women and widows". The first letter by Jerome is a reply to Celantia, a lady of rank and a busy household administrator, who was asking for a rule of pious life, even though she was bound to a husband. This letter is not longer attributed to Jerome, of whose style it shows few traces. It has been ascribed in turn to Paulinus of Nola and Sulpicius Severus. *The second letter* is addressed to Laeta, the daughter of Jeromes co-ascetic Paula, on how to raise a female child. He, in short, views disembodiment as redemption, and therefore also as the final goal of education (cf. C. Landman, *Education of the body of the female child: feminism in dialogue with Jerome*, in: *Studia Historiae Ecclesiasticae*, 32/1, 2006, pp. 147-161). VD 16, H-3506, K.-H. Braun, *op. cit.*, p. 400, no. 13. (Thanks to Axel Erdmann for his cataloging of this item)

DIVORCE

6. BEUST, Joachim von. **TRACTATUS DE IURE CONNUNBIORUM ET DOTIUM AD PRAXIN FORENSEM ACCOMODATUS**. Frankfurt: Johannes Spies, 1591. Most Complete Early Edition. 4to, pp. [xiv], 136, [x]. Printed in Roman and Gothic letter. Woodcut printer's device on the title page, Author portrait on the verso of the title page after a painting at the University of Wittenberg. Contemporary MS ex-libris on the title page: "Steiklar (?). Author woodcut arms on third leaf. With a list of authors sources and summary at the beginning and an index at the end. Some age yellowing and foxing. A good copy in rubricated vellum antiphonal leaf C15, remain of ties, hinge loose, title page loose. VD16; Index Aureliensis, IV, 151; BM STC Ger and Berkeley Law Library, later eds.; Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, Band 2 (1875). Scarce, the OCLC locates only the copy at Harvard. [54703] \$4,500.00 *This is a very interesting work on the law relating to all aspects of marriage by Joachim von Beust (1522-1597), lawyer and teacher at Wittenberg. During his studies at Leipzig Von Beust became acquainted with the writings of Luther. His first work on marriage, Tractatus de sponsalibus et matrimonii ad praxin forensis accomodatus, was published in Wittenberg in 1582, in which he develops the first legal code for the protestant people of Saxony concerning marriage. Although based on catholic traditions, Von Beust, drastically departs from them by allowing divorce. And in the tradition of Luther, permitting divorce takes marriage from the control of the Church, to that of the State. The second part of the book details the grounds for the legality of divorce, in cases of fatal illness, domestic violence, disputes, impotence, adultery or absence. Von Beust also added a third part on dowry (De Dotibus) in this edition of 1591. In the preface to the third part he explain its necessity " Dotes sine matrimonij esse non possint", without a dowry, marriages are not possible. Marriage at this time was important socially and economically, as a bargain between two families that often involved an exchange of money and properties. Beust explains the implications for each party. Beyond the juridical part, this text is a great piece of social information about conjugal and family life at this time in Germany. How people became engaged, the problems of illegal union, the need to have the consent of parents or guardians, the prohibition of polygamy, sodomy or infidelity, widowhood and inheritance, etc. There are laudatory verses by Conrad Lautenbach and in Greek and in Latin by Christopher Anersort and David Pfeifer. ---*

MARRIAGE, POLYGAMY & DIVORCE

7. BEZE, Theodore De. **TRACTATIO DE REPVDIIS ET DIVORTIIS:** In Qva Pieraeqve De causis matrimonialibus...incidentes controuersiae ex verbo Dei deciduntur. Additur luris Ciuilis Romanorum, & veterum his de rebus canonum examen, ad eiusdem Verbi Dei, & aequitatis normam. Genevae: Spud Eustathium Vignon, 1573. Second edn. small 8vo, pp. 293, (15) Index. Woodcut printer's device on title-page. Bound in a modern half calf over marbled boards, red morocco spine label. Very nice, clean. See Gardy, Bibliographie de Theodore de Beze, 248; Adams B951; Brunet Vol. 1, col. 841 (lists the 1590 edition); British Museum STC of French Books, Supplement p. 11; Hillerbrand, vol. 1, p. 148ff. [27556] \$1,500.00

Beze (1519-1605) was a French Protestant theologian and scholar He was born in Vezelai and trained as a lawyer before establishing himself, in 1559 "in Geneva, where he became closely connected with Calvin, not only entering into his ideas, but also, in a short time, sharing his duties, both clerical and educational." When the Republic of Geneva established a college, Calvin refused the office of rector, recommending Beze for the job. "On Calvin's death, May 27, 1564, Beze took the place that had been occupied by that illustrious reformer, and hence became really the head of Presbyterianism ... his influence extended over the whole party in France ... He was, unquestionably, among the greatest men of his age and has been surpassed by few of any age[Rose, A New Biographical Dictionary, vol. iv, p 211ff]. Hillerbrand concurs and notes: "Beze became not only the leader of the Genevan Church but chief counselor to the French Reformed Churches." He maintained contact with the reform churches throughout Europe and Great Britain, dedicating his prayer book to Elizabeth I. Beze was the author of several volumes of poetry as well as a number of theological and political works. This item is a discussion of the institution of marriage, polygamy and divorce.

TWO TREATISES ON MARRIAGE

8. BRISSON, Barnabe. B. Brissonii I. C. Et In Suprema Parisiensi Curia Advocati, **DE RITU NUPTARUM LIBER SINGULARIS.** Eiusdem de iure conubiorum liber alter. Paris: in aedibus Rouillii, 1564. First Edition. 4to, [16], 59 [ie. 56]; 78pp. Two volumes in one as issued. Bound in 17th century calf, gilt with later rebacking, slightly worn. A very good copy with the errata leaf. Erdmann p. 160; Adams B2849; Brunet I, 1262 (lists the 1651 reprint). Scarce, the NUC locates just 4 copies (DLC, PU-L, PPL, MB) [18327] \$2,000.00

Barnabe Brisson (1531-1591) was an important French jurist and philologist born in Fontenay in Poictou. He distinguished himself at the bar of the parliament and attracted the notice of Henry III of France who made him his advocate-general, then counselor to the state. In 1580, he was appointed as President of Parliament. He was employed by the King in several negotiations and was sent as ambassador to England. When Paris was besieged by Henry IV, Brisson remonstrated with the leaguers but they were dissatisfied with his loyalty and he was strangled in prison. At the age of 26 he published a notable work on the terminology of civil law and later wrote a work on the legal formulae of Rome. The present work consists of two treatises on the marriage rites, customs and laws of ancient Rome, citing material from a wide range of classical sources including Catullus, Cicero, Horace, Martial, Plutarch and Virgil.

THE COURTIER

9. CASTIGLIONE, Baldassare. **LE PARFAIT COURTISAN;** du Comte Baltassar Castellonois et deux languages respondant par deux columnnes l'une a l'autre pur ceux qui veulent assoir l'interrigence de l'un d'icelles De La Instruction de Gabriel Chapuis Tourangeau [The Courtier]. Paris: Par Nicolas Bonfons, 1585. 8vo, pp. [xxx], 678, [xxx]. Title vingette, bound in contemporary full vellum, spine title in ink, cover bit wrinkled, lacks the front blank, expert repair to the blank portion of the title page (not affecting any letter press), a very good copy. STC French p. 94; [57784] \$1,800.00

An edition of the best 16th French translation of Castiglione's *Cortigione* by Gabriel Chapuis, published simultaneously in Lyon, Rouen and Paris, a near exact reprint of the first of 1580, of tremendous influence in France. This translation was also published in Britain in 1588 in Wolfe's trilingual edition along with the equally influential English translation by Thomas Hoby. Chapuis states that his reason for attempting a new translation is, in the same way that the *Perfect Courtier* described in the book cannot actually exist, neither can the perfect translation, and he felt that previous attempts had fallen short of the high standards demanded by Castiglione's masterpiece. Wikipedia: "Baldassare Castiglione (December 6, 1478 – February 2, 1529), count of Casatico, was an Italian courtier, diplomat, soldier and a prominent Renaissance author, who is probably most famous for his authorship of *The Book of the Courtier*. The work was an example of a courtesy book, dealing with questions of the etiquette and morality of the courtier, and was very influential in 16th century European court circles. Castiglione was born into an illustrious family at Casatico, near Mantua. In 1528, the year before his death, the book for which Castiglione is most famous, *The Book of the Courtier (Il Libro del Cortegiano)*, was published in Venice by the Aldine Press run by the heirs of Aldus Manutius. The book, in dialog form, is an elegiac portrait of the exemplary court of Guidobaldo da Montefeltro of Urbino during Castiglione's youthful stay there at the beginning of the sixteenth century. It depicts an elegant philosophical conversation, presided over by Elisabetta Gonzaga, (whose husband, Guidobaldo, an invalid, was confined to bed) and her sister-in-law Emilia Pia. Castiglione himself does not contribute to the discussion, which is imagined as having occurred while he was away. The book is Castiglione's memorial tribute to life at Urbino and to his friendships with the other members of the court, all of whom went on to have important positions and many of whom had died by the time the book was published, giving poignancy to their portrayals of the Ducal Palace at Urbino, setting of the *Book of the Courtier*. The conversation takes place over a span of four days in the year 1507. It addresses the topic, proposed by Federigo Fregoso, of what constitutes an ideal Renaissance gentleman. In the Middle Ages, the perfect gentleman had been a chivalrous knight who distinguished himself by his prowess on the battlefield. Castiglione's book changed that. Now the perfect gentleman had to have a classical education in Greek and Latin letters, as well. The Ciceronian humanist model of the ideal orator (whom Cicero called "the honest man"), on which *The Courtier* is based, prescribes for the orator an active political life of service to country, whether in war or peace. Scholars agree that Castiglione drew heavily from Cicero's celebrated treatise *De Officiis* ("The Duties of a Gentleman"), well known throughout the Middle Ages and even more so from his *De Oratore*, which had been re-discovered in 1421 and which discusses the formation of an ideal orator-citizen."

CONDEMNED THE EXCESSIVE LOVE OF FINERY

10. [DANEAU, Lambert, translator]. **DEUX TRAITEZ**; de Florent Tertvllian, Doctevr tres-ancien, et voi fin du temps des Apostles, enuiro CLXX Ans apres l'Incarnation de Jesus ChristL'un des parures & ornemens: L'autre des habits & accoutremens des femmes Chrestiennes. Plus un traite de Saint Cyprian Evesque de Carthage, touchant la discipline & les habits des filles. Geneva: Jean de Laon, 24 May, 1580. First Genevan Edition. 8vo, pp. 68, [2] leaves. Woodcut ornament on the title-page, decorated with ornamental initials and tailpieces. Bound in 19th century half calf by Petit, a fine copy. Erdman # 49; BM/STC French p. 127; Chaix, Dufour. Moeckli, Les imprimes a Geneve, des 1550 a 1600, p. 99; Felice, Lambert Daneau, sa vie et ses oeuvres, pp. 149-150, no. I-II; not in Heltzel; not in Aresty. [23461] \$3,000.00

Early texts arguing against licentious clothing as well as advice to women on education and marriage. "First Genevan Edition (and the first in which the various texts were printed together) of these translations from the Tertullian (first: Paris, 1565) and Cyprian (first: Orleans, 1566), the author's first published works. Daneau wants to show in the first two translations (from *De cultu foeminarum*) that the church fathers (according to 1. Tim.2:9) had already condemned women's excessive love of finery and passion for licentious clothing and ornaments (cf. I. Maclean, "The Renaissance Notion of Woman" Cambridge, 1980, pp. 15-16). The translation from Cyprian is addressed to woman of marrying age and gives advice on their education and conduct in conjugal life.

Daneau (1530-1595) began his career as a lawyer but after an extended stay in Geneva in 1560, he dedicated his life to theology and became a prominent leader in the Protestant movement in France. "[Erdman, no. 49].

11. DELL'UVA, Benedetto. **LE VERGINI PRUDENTI**. Cioe Il Martirio di S. Agata Lucia, Agnesia, Giustine, Caterina. E Di Piv Il Pensier Della Morte & Il. Doroteo. Firenze: Sermartelli, 1587. First Collected Edition. 4to, pp. [viii], (200); [viii], 40; [ii]. 16. 3 parts in one volume, each title with a different woodcut device or border. Bound in later vellum, some minor soiling, especially to the second part, a very nice tight clean copy. Not in Adams; Erdmann p. 166; Gamba 1747; BM STC Italian 706. Scarce, there are just 4 copies listed in NUC, three in the US: RQE, CUY, IBV. [36931] \$750.00
First issued in 1582, this is a series of poetic homilies to martyred female saints. Uva (1530-1582).

THE CONDUCT OF WOMEN

12. DOLCE, Lodovico (1508-1568). **DIALOGO**; della institutione delle donne. Venezia: Gabriel Giolito de' Ferrari, 1545. First Edition. 8vo, 80 leaves, with printer's device on title page. Bound with: 11 rammat libri delle osservationi... Di nuovo da lui medesimo ricoretti, et ampliati, con le apostille. Sesta 11 rammat. 8vo. 240 pp. With the printer's device on the title-page. Bound in 17th century vellum over boards, manuscript title on the spine, blue edges, entry of ownership on the title-page of the second work: Erdman p. 166. 'Degli Sampericoli', which had been thoroughly annotated by a contemporary hand (these annotations contain corrections and remarks on the Italian language and are slightly shaved), first title – page a bit stained, some foxing, but a very good, genuine copy. Venezia, Gabriel Giolito de' Ferrari, 1560. [56107] \$3,500.00

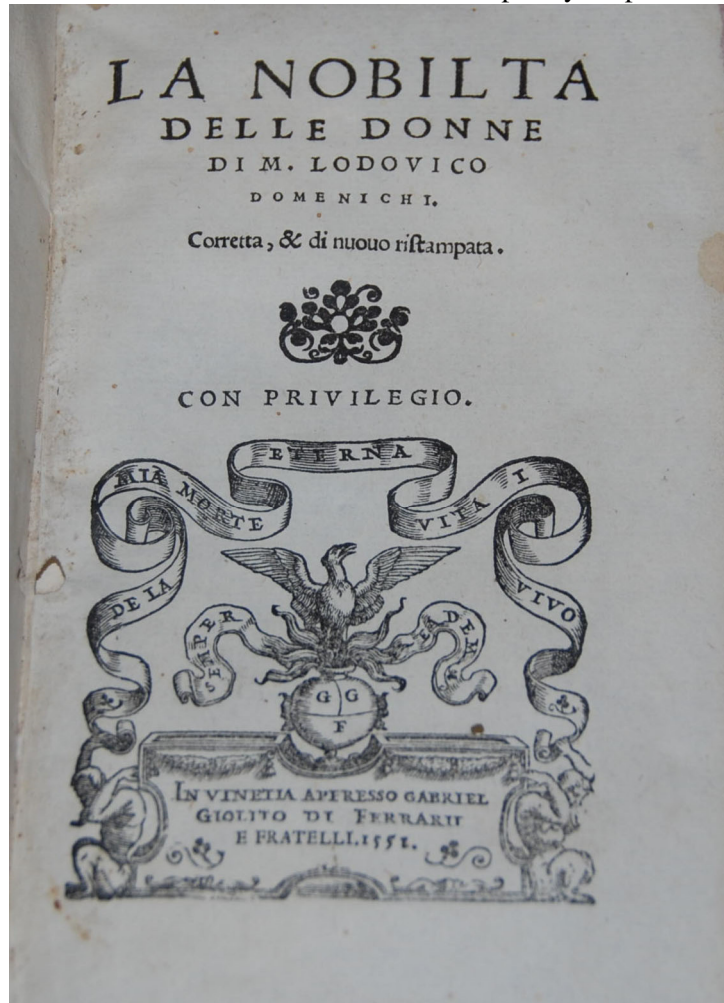
RARE FIRST EDITION of this treatise of conduct for women, which aimed to define the nature of women, their role in society and their behavior in everyday life. It adopts the tripartite division used since the Middle Ages by preachers in their sermons by status: unmarried girls, married women and widows (cf. H. Sanson, Introduction, in: "Lodovico Dolce, Dialogo della institutione delle donne", Cambridge, 2015, pp. 1 "In 1545, Giolito published the Dialogo della institutione delle donne, by the poligrafo Lodovico Dolce, a close collaborator; it was republished in 1547, 1553, and 1560. Actually, it was a close adaptation of the Spanish humanist Juan Luis Vives's well-known De institutione feminae Christianae (1524), one of the first works exclusively treating women's education and proper conduct. Vives's treatise quickly became very popular throughout Europe, being translated into English, Dutch, French, German, and Italian (an original Italian translation by Pietro Lauro was published by Vincenzo Valgrisi in 1546). Although not directly dealing with the woman question, Vives rebutted the broadly held view that women were unable to engage in letters, but still drew a sharp division between women's and men's educational needs, stressing that women's education aims at the safekeeping of their chastity and not a public life. Following most of Vives's arguments and structure (three parts treating virginity, married life and widowhood respectively, Dolce transformed the treatise into a popular Italian genre of dialogue (between two fictional characters, Flaminio and Dorothea) and enriched it with specific Italian references and current events, such as a debate on marriage which is supposed to have taken place in Pietro Aretino's house among Aretino, Fortunio Spira, Paolo Stresio, and the author. However, the most interesting difference between Vives and Dolce is found in their views on the appropriate reading for the young woman. Vives's strong rejection of vernacular literature as immoral and lascivious could not have been adopted by Dolce, who approves non-lascivious vernacular literature, especially Petrarch and Dante. Dolce's main concern as a poligrafo and collaborator of Giolito was to maximize the demand for vernacular literature by both men and women. It is probably within this context that Dolce omitted the term 'Christian' from the title in order to have greater latitude for initiative" (A. Dialetti, The Debate about Women in Sixteenth Century Italy, in: "Renaissance and Reformation", XXVIII/4, 2004, pp. 11-12). Lodovico Dolce, a native of Venice, belonged to a family of honorable tradition but decadent fortune. He received a good education, and early undertook the task of maintaining himself by the pen. He offers a good example of a new profession made possible by the invention of printing, that of the 'polygraph'

(*poligrafo*), in other words, the man of letters who made a living by working for a publisher, editing, translating and plagiarizing the works of others as well as producing some of his own. Thus Dolce for over thirty years worked as corrector and editor for the Giolito press. Translations from the Greek and Latin epics, satires, histories, plays.

The second work is listed as the the “sixth Edition” (but in fact the fifth). Dolce’s grammar of the vernacular was first published in 1550 as *Osservazioni nella volgar lingua* and then reprinted in 1552, 1556, 1558, 1560. Dolce aligned himself with the tradition established by grammarians of Northern Italy, beginning with Gian Giorgio Trissino and Rinaldo Corso. His goal was not to establish an abstract work but rather, through the description of the expressive value of specific form in context, to arrive at a series of grammatical notions. Dolce also accepted the current opinion to use as the standard the Tuscan used by the great authors of the fourteenth century. However, Dolce recognized that the languages live and grow and adapt themselves to contemporary circumstances. He therefore accepted as inevitable that Italian would be continually modified by the innovations of the men of letters from every region of the peninsula (D. Pastrina, *La 12rammatical di Lodovico Dolce*, in: “*Sondaggi sulla riscrittura del Cinquecento*”, P. Cherchi, ed., avenna, 1998, pp. 63 -73).Edit 16, CNCE 17365; Universal STC, no. 827098; Bonghi, *op. cit.*, II, p. 89 (exact reprint of the 1558 edition). – Thanks to Axel Erdman for his description of this book.

THE SUPERIORITY OF WOMEN

13. DOMENICHI, Lodovico (1515-1564). **LA NOBILITA DELLE DONNE**; Corretta, & di nuouo ristampata. Venezia: Gabriel Giolito di Ferrarii e Fratelli, 1551. SECOND REVISED EDITION (the first was printed by Giolito in 1549) of the first title. 8vo. (8), 275, (1) leaves. With the printer’s device on the titlepage and at the end. (Bound with:) FRANCO, Niccolò (1515 -1570) **DIALOGO ... DOVE SI RAGIONA DELLE BELLEZZE**. 8vo, 120 leaves. With the printer’s device on the title -page. Venezia, Antonio Gardane, 1542. Bound in contemporary limp vellum, later added title labels on spine, a few tiny wormholes in the first three leaves of the



second work and on the inner margins of the first work, some very light dampstains, but a very good copy. Bookplate of plate of Franz Pollack, Parnau. See Erdman 29 for the first edition of the Domenichi. The two works bound together. [58841]
\$3,200.00

In Lodovico Domenichi’s dialogues, the female speaker, Violante Bentivoglio, thanks God exclaiming that finally a man undertook to defend the female sex when one of the male speakers begins to argue for female superiority. It’s an exception to the rule when the author permits female speakers to develop forceful argumentations in defense of their own sex (L. Prelipcean, Dialogic Construction and Interaction in Lodovico Domenichi’s ‘La nobiltà delle donne’, in: “Renaissance & Reformation”, 39/2, 2016, pp. 61.- Of great interest is the fifth dialogue, in which are listed contemporary women (from Italy and France) noteworthy for

their beauty, virtue or learning (e.g. Laura Terracina) with short biographical details. Domenichi's work was strongly influenced by Agrip-pa's *De nobilitate et praecellentia foeminei sexu* (1529), of which Giolito had published an Italian translation in 1544 (cf. F. Daenens, *Superiore perché inferior. Il paradosso della superiorità della donna in alcuni trattati italiani del Cinquecento*, in: *Trasgressione e norma domestica*", V. Gentili, ed., Roma 1983, pp. 41. Lodovico Domenichi, a native of Piacenza, studied law at Padua and Pavia, where at the time humanists like Celio Curione and Andrea Alciati were teachers. He became a friend of Aretino and Anton Francesco Doni (these friendships later turned to open hostility). In 1544 Domenichi started his assiduous career as a translator and editor, first for Giolito in Venice and then for Bernardo Giunti and Lorenzo Torrentino in Florence. He was involved in the clandestine printing of some heretical books and condemned to life imprisonment in the fortress of Pisa (1552). This sentence was changed into a year of banishment from Florence through the intervention of Renée de France, Duchess of Ferrara. After his return to Florence he continued to work for Torrentino and became official historiographer to the Medici court (cf. A. D'Alessandro, *Prime ricerche su Lodovico Domenichi*, in "Le corti Farnesiane di Parma e Piacenza, 1545- 1622", II, 1978, pp. 171.

The Second work is the FIRST OCTAVO EDITION. The work was originally printed in quarto by Gioanantonio Guidone, at Casale di Monferrato in April of the same year. To both editions are added at the end some stanzas and letters by Franco. Antonio Gardane, French born composer and musical publisher, printed only three books not pertaining to music, all written by his friend Niccolò Franco (cf. M.S. Lewis, *Antonio Gardano, Venetian Music Printer, 1538-1569: a Descriptive Bibliography and Historical Study*, New York, 1988.-2005, I, pp. 22-23). Franco's *Dialogo*, dedicated to Maria d'Aragona, sister of Giovanna d'Aragona and wife of Alfonso d'Avalos, was partly inspired by Leon Abravanel's *Dialogo d'amore* (1535). "Niccolò Franco, the author of the prose romance *Filena*, also published one of the more intriguing dialogues on the subject of beauty... Franco composed his lengthy dialogue, which is not often studied today, in Casale di Monferrato where he had taken refuge... Franco sets his dialogue in the house of a woman named Buona Soarda, who is hosting a large group of distinguished erudite men. Here comments about beauty and the good lead to a long series of didactic refutations by her guests, who continually seek to put her in her place for presuming to know something about the true nature of beauty. Her name, meaning 'Good', would appear to be emblematic, since she typically expresses notions about the nature of goodness that Franco regards as simplistic... In this work, Franco seems to want to set aside the irreverent tone of his earlier anti-Petrarchism and occasional scurrilous verses. In fact, the male speakers of the *Dialogo* consistently aim to express the loftiest anti-materialistic tenets of Neoplatonism.

Niccolò Franco, born of a modest family in Benevento, was first tutored by his brother Vincenzo, a schoolmaster, and later sought his fortune in the literary circles of the nearby Naples. In 1535 he published his first work, a collection of Latin epigrams, *Hisabella*. One year later he moved to Venice, where through his friendship with the typographer Francesco Marcolini and the poet Quinto Gherardo, he was introduced in the circle of Pietro Aretino. The latter took him as a secretary and entrusted him the publication of his first book of letters, in which he repeatedly praised the qualities of his new protégé, predicting him a brilliant career. But the characters of the two men were similar to such a degree that they precluded a lasting friendship. Whatever the reason for the break (probably Franco's intention to publish a book of letters in imitation of that of his master), it came violently in summer 1538. Thereafter the works of both became battleground of hostility. Aretino completely suppressed the laudatory remarks on Franco in the later editions of his letters and Franco painted a grotesque portrait of Aretino in the letter *A la Invidia* (To Jealousy). In mid-1539 he was slashed in the face by one of Aretino's secretaries and Franco resolved to leave Venice, where his position had become too risky. On a travel to France he stopped at Casale Monferrato, where he remained for seven years founding the *Accademia degli Argonauti* and publishing some of his most successful works. In 1546 he moved to Mantua, where he published the long novel *La Philena* (1547). In 1548, after a short stay in Basel, he entered the services of Giovanni Cantelmo, military commander and litterateur, who traveled extensively across the peninsula before settling in Cosenza. Discharged in 1555, Franco tried his luck in Rome, where, however, reigned an atmosphere of distrust against him because of his anticlerical invective in his

Priapea(1541). Arrested for the first time in 1558 and imprisoned for 8 months, Franco lived from 1560 to 1568 in Rome enjoying a relative calm thanks to the protection of Cardinal Giovanni Morone. In the years of the pontificate of Pius IV, he wrote a violent pamphlet against the Carafa family, which after the election of the more intransigent Pius V caused him a second arrest in September 1568. The trial ended in February 1570 with a death sentence. Franco was hanged on the bridge of Castel Sant'Angelo on March 11. The death penalty looked disproportionate even to his contemporaries and all his works were put on the Index (cf. C. Simiani, *La vita e le opera di Niccolò Franco*, Torino, 1894, *passim*; R.L. Bruni, *Polemiche cinquecentesche. Franco, Aretino, Domenichi in: "Italian Studies"* , XXXII, 1977, pp. 52 -67, and A. Matarazzo, *La penna e la forca. Vita e morte di Niccolò Franco* , in: "Rivista Storica del Sannio", s.3, I/1, 1994, pp. 31-73).Edit 16, CNCE 19821; Universal STC, no. 830886; Kelso, p.359, no. 302; F. Pignatti, *Bibliografia di Niccolò Franco* , (Bologna, 2014), p. 3. MY THANKS TO AXEL ERDMAN FOR THIS WRITE-UP.

14. DOMENICHI, Lodovico (1515-64). -. **LA NOBILTA DELLE DONNE**. Venezia: Giolito, 1549. First Edition. 8vo, [9], 272,[6] leaves, without the final preliminary blank, woodcut printer's devices on the title page and colophon, woodcut historiated initials, italic type. Bound in 18th century vellum, gilt spine with leather label, cover little bowed. aeg, a few minor early underlinings. A very good clean copy. (Bongi, Giolito, I 247). Erdmann 29; Feminsim is Collectible # 63; BM/STC Italian p. 222. [58224] \$4000

First edition of an important work in praise of women, containing interesting biographical details on various Italian ladies noteworthy for their virtue or beauty, and many curious observations, such as those on the qualities of marriage depending on the husband's profession. This is divided into five long dialogues. The first four refute arguments about the inferiority of women while the fifth book lists impressive contemporary women noted for their beauty and virtue and includes short biographical details. Domenichi was a native of Piacenza and studied law in Padua and Pavia. He worked as a translator and was involved with publishing some heretical books which caused him to be imprisoned for a year. He later became official historiographer to the Medici Court.

DESCRIBES THE MAD WORLD

15. DONI, Antonio Francesco. **MONDI CELESTI TERRESTRI, & INFERNALI...** [ed. by B. Macchietta]. 2 parts in 1, each with its own title page. Vicenza:: Gli Heredi di Perin (at the Press of Georgio Greco), 1597. First Edition issued in 1562. Sm. 8vo. (16),431,(15)pp. Large printer's device on the verso of a preliminary leaf and at the back of the second part. Woodcut portrait of the author on the title of the second part. 19th century red morocco, hinges repaired. A.e.g. The first gathering is complete but misbound, a few small scrapes on the title page. Adams D828. [46754] \$1,100.00
Scarce later 16th century edition of Doni's interesting text "The Worlds." It describes seven "mondi" and seven imaginary "inferni". "The Sixth World", called both "The Mad World" and "The Wise World", is a utopia which in a general way echoes that of Sir Thomas More in which he portrayed a small country without property or laws. This is presumably the first instance of an Italian work influenced by an English work. Doni 1513-1574) was a priest, poet, polemicist, gossip and hermit.

GAREDNING, FLOWERS, SEEDS AND HERBS

16. ESTIENNE, Charles. **DE RE HORTENSI LIBELLUS**, *Vulgaria Herbarum, Florum, Ac Fruticum, Qui in Hortis Conseri Solent, Nomina Latinis uocibus efferre docens ex probatis autoibus. In puerorum gratiam atque utilitatem.* Lugduni:: apud Seb. Gryphium, 1539, reprint of the 1536 edn. 12mo, 97 + index. Printer's device on the title and final leaves. Bound in modern vellum backed boards with new endpapers. A very nice clean copy. Hunt 45; Durling 1395; Adams S1729; Pretzel 2745; STC, French p. 155. [24624]\$950.00

*Charles Estienne (1506-1564) was the third son of Henri and a man of great learning. He studied medicine and took his Doctor's degree in Paris. When his brother left Paris for Geneva, Robert took over the printing establishment and in the same year was appointed the King's printer. This was first published in 1535 and contains information on gardening, flowers, seeds, herbs, trees, fruit, etc., and includes individual descriptions of specific flowers in both Greek and Latin with references to ancient authorities. The index of plants in the rear is printed in Latin and French. This was intended as a school book for young readers, a kind of companion volume to his *Seminarium et Plantarium Fructiferarum* published around the same time.*

ON FRUIT BEARING PLANTS

17. ESTIENNE, Charles. **SEMINARIUM ET PLANTARIUM FRUCTIFERARUM**; praesertim arborum quae post hortos conseri solent, denuo auctum & locupletatum. Paris: Robert Estienne, 1540. Second (expanded) edition. 8vo, pp. 193, (xxiii). Printed in Roman letter with printer's device on title-page, bound in modern vellum from an old manuscript, some minor staining, a near fine, tall copy. BMC-STC. fr p. 156; Osler 2538; Wellcome 6073; Schreiber 61; Adams S1743; Renouard 49:3; Oberle 682, 683, other editions only. [28524] \$1,400.00

Charles Estienne (1506-1564) was the third son of Henri and a man of great learning. He studied medicine and took his Doctor's degree in Paris. When his brother left Paris for Geneva, Robert took over the printing establishment and in the same year was appointed the King's printer. This classic little treatise on fruit bearing plants and shrubs was significantly expanded from the first edition. The extensive index is in Latin and French. This was popular and practical and met with much success. It offered short chapters on the care and planting of fruit trees and shrubs and also offers advice on using the products of the trees (olives and the preparations of olive oils), etc. The information is still of value. This was Estienne's 4th book for children and he added a long section on planting trees in the nursery for this edition.

A TREATISE ON DIET, HEALTHY LIVING & WINE

18. GAZIUS, Antonius. **FLORIDA CORONA QUA AS SANITATIS HOMINUM CONSERVATIONEM**. Lyon: Jacob Giunta, 1541. 8vo, pp. [viii], 199. Printed in Gothic letter, double column, title in red and black within ornate naturalistic border, elaborate initials in several sizes throughout. Some intermittent contemporary underlining, margins a little close but a perfectly acceptable copy in later polished sheep. Durling 2034; Baudrier VI, 194; this edition not in BM, STC fr; Vicaine; Oberle, Osler, Bitting nor Adams; not in Heirs of Hypocrates. OCLC locates 3 copies only (Y, NLM, UUK). [20749] \$2,500.00

The principal work of Gazius (1449-1528), an Italian physician who acquired considerable fame and fortune in his profession. A guide to healthy living, dealing with such topics as sleep, exercise, sex, hygiene and drugs. Essentially, however, it is a treatise on diet with an emphasis on the qualities and properties of a great number of foods (including their cooking and preparation.) There is a great deal about drinking, drinks and especially wines. Although this was a popular rather than scholarly work, it does synthesize little known Jewish and Arabic teachings about food with more common western texts. "Important Traite de Dietetique et d'hygiene d'un celebre medcin de Padove qui connoissant et aimait le vin. Les chapitres 42 a 63 sont consacrees au choix des aliments et de boissons. L'auteur consacre une importante partie de son ouvrage au vin, a l'art de boire, et a une etude approfondie de la soif humaine"[Simon, Bibl. Bacchica 283].

THE FIRST TRUE MANUAL OF HORSEMANSHIP OF THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE With a Perfusion of Full Page Woodcuts



19. GRISONE, Federico. **KUENSTLICHER BERICHT**; und allerzierlichste beschreyung: Wie die Streitbarn Pferd (durch welche Ritterliche tugenden mehrersthails geübet) zum Ernst und Ritterlicher Kurtzweil geschickt und vollkommen zu machen. Augspurg: Michael Manger, 1570. First German Edition. Folio, pp. [xx], (236), [xlii]. Title in red and black within an elaborate historiated woodcut border. With a profusion of fine full-page woodcut illustrations of horses and riders, equestrian equipment, etc. etc. Bound in 19th century blindstamped calf in 16th century style, all edges blue, rubbed, some minor foxing and soiling, some minor paper flaws, etc. The final double-page circular plate of a horse damaged and restored with some loss. Generally a fresh sound copy with wide margins and crisp images. Aubrey Beardsley designed bookplate. Brunet II, 1759; British Library STC page 372 (lists the 1573 edition only). [44600]
\$6,000.00

The first true manual of horsemanship of the Italian Renaissance, the work of the Neapolitan nobleman Federico Grisone, who inaugurated his own school in 1532. Based on his experience, Grisone wrote Gli Ordini di Cavalcare, outlining methods for instructing the student in the style of the high school. Grisone worked primarily with war horses, and his training involved heavy curb bits and cruel punishments. He was greatly influenced by the works of Xenophon, the Greek cavalry officer, who lived about 400 B.C. Translated into the major European languages, Grisone's work became a standard reference book for the cavalry, and influenced equestrian thought for the following century.



THE COURTIER TRADITION IN ENGLAND

20. GUAZZO, Stefano (1530-1593). **CIVIL CONVERSATIONE ... Divisa in Quattro Libri**; uovamente dall' Istesso Auttore Corretta, & diuersi luoghi di molte cose, non meno utili, che piaceuoli, ampliata.. Venice: Altobello Salicato, 1588. 8vo, ff (20),316. Bound in old calf, quite worn, spine chipped, covers still sound (cords solid). This edition not in NUC, Adams, or B. L. Heltzel (p. 66) lists a Venice, 1580 edition as well as a London, 1581 English translation and a London 1586 edition with the fourth book added; Aresty p. 302 (for the first edition of 1580). OCLC locates two copies (NC, EU), with just the Duke copy noted for the US.

Possibly a straight reprint of the 1580 Salicato edition which has the same format and foliation. From 1579 on, all Salicato editions make the claim of being newly corrected and enlarged by the author. Printer's device on title page. Leaves 236 and 271 misnumbered 23 and 171 respectively. [22034]\$750.00 *This is the book that outlined the courtier tradition in England, "You have swarved nothing at all in this discourse from the dutie of a perfect Courtier, whose propertie it is to do all things with careful diligence, and skillfull art: mary yet so that the art is so hidden, and the whole seemeth to be doone by chance, that he may thereby be had in more admiration." Stefano Guazzo, The Civil Conversation (1574), tr. George Pettie (1581).*

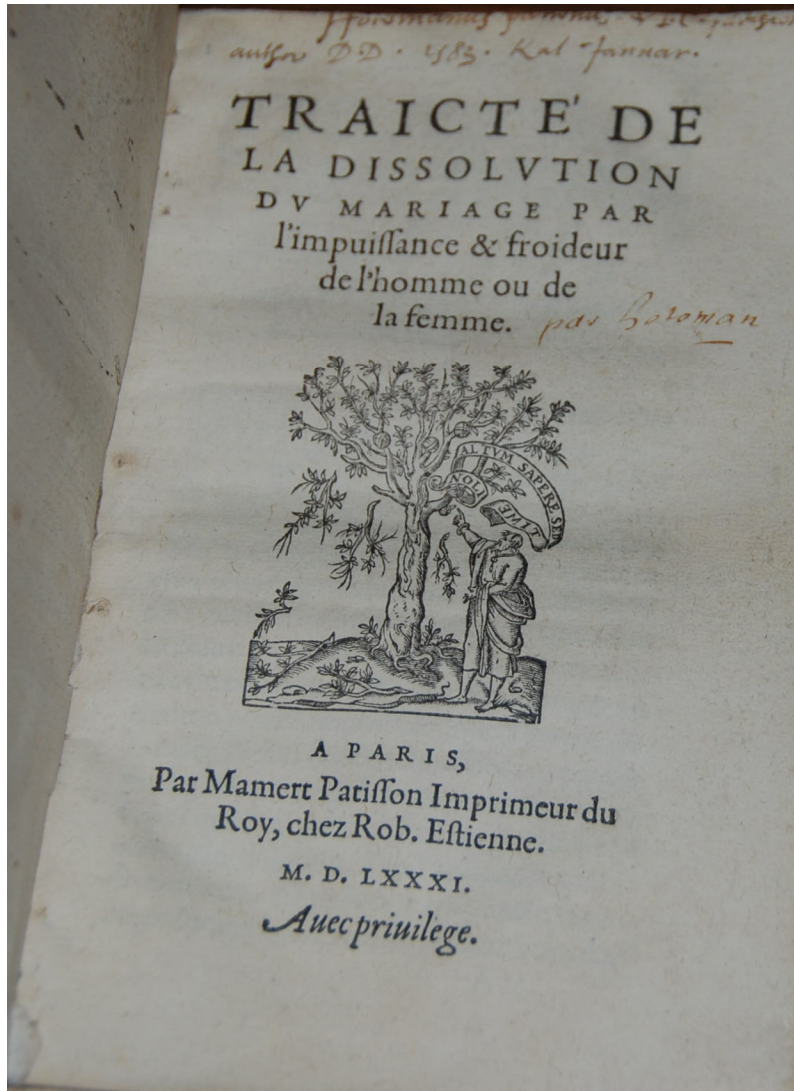
THE EPISTLES OF PAUL

21. HANAPUS, Nicolaus. **VIRTVTVM VITIORMQVE EXEMPLA**, ex vniuersae diuinae scritpurae promptuario dersumpta. Venetijs: per Alousium de Torus, 1538. 12mo, pp. 319. Wierda 2006, p. 275, nr. 158. Bound With: ADVNATIO MATERIARVM SPARSIM CONTENTARUM IN DIUERSIS LOCIS EPISTOLARUM. Venetis:[per Venturinum de Ruffinellis, 1541] pp. 115. Wierda 2006, p. 191, nr. 1. Bound in contemporary vellum, very good clean copies that have not been trimmed down. [55084] \$500.00

Nicholas of Hannapus (CA. 1225-1291) was Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem. The work appeared for the first time in 1477 and then in many editions until the 18th century. The second work is about the Epistles of Paul.

DIVORCE OR ANNULMENT DUE TO IMPOTENCE OR FIGIDITY

Inscribed by the Author



22. [HOTMAN, Antoine].
TRAICTE DE LA DISSOLUTION DU MARIAGE,
 pour l'impuissance & froideur de l'homme ou de la femme. Paris: Mamert Patisson for Rob. Estienne, 1581. First Edition. 8vo, 30 leaves. Woodcut Estienne device on title-page, little light marginal water stain, page some rippled. Apparently inscribed by the author at the top of the title-page: "Hotamanus Author D(ono) D (edit) 1583 Kal. Jan." The top margin is trimmed so it is not possible to read the name on the donee. Bound in modern limp vellum, a nice clean copy. Renourad 183.1; Cioranesc 11566; National Library: 2752256R, not in Schriber. Scarce, the OCLC locates 5 copies, 4 in the US (IBV, HHG, NLM, PPC). Rare, not American Book Prices Current in the last 25 years. [38309]\$3,750.00

This is a legal tract on the law concerning the divorce or annulment of a marriage due to impotence or frigidity. France didn't follow the Tridentine edicts but Henry III's Edit de Blois of 1580. This tract was later issued in 1610. Francois Hotman (1524-90) was a French jurist born in Paris. Though his father was a

serious Catholic and councillor to the Parliament in Paris, Hotman converted to Protestantism (1560) and was later implicated in the conspiracy of Amboise and ended up spending large parts of his life in Switzerland. He lectured in law at numerous universities and his stature brought overtures from the courts of Prussia, Hesse and Elizabeth's England. He traveled to Frankfurt with Calvin and was entrusted with confidential missions from the Huguenot leaders to German potentates, carrying at one time credentials from Catherine de Medici. "His most important work, Franco-Gallia (1573), was in advance of his age, and found favor neither with Catholics nor with Huguenots in its day; yet its vogue has been compared to that obtained later by Rousseau's "Contrat Social." It presented an ideal of Protestant statesmanship, pleading for a representative government and an elective monarchy"[Encyclopaedia Britannica (11th edn), vol. 13, p. 804). He asserted that the crown of France was not hereditary, but elective, and that the people have a right to depose and create kings. Hotman's theories have influenced political leaders for over 400 years, Indeed, modern Cuban revolutionary leader, Fidel Castro quoted Hotman to justify his movement's legitimacy in his "History will Absolve Me" speech (1953).

**ASSEERTED THAT KINGS WERE ELECTED (!)
 An Citizens Had a Right to Remove Tyrants**

23. HOTMAN, Francois Iurisconsulti. **FRANCOGALLIA**, Libellus Statum verteris Rei publica Gallicae,tum deinde a Francis occupatam describens,. Coloniae: Ex Officina Hieronymi Bertulphi, 1574. Second Edition. Small 8vo, pp. [xvi], 154, [1]. Light vertical stain on the title-page, engraved initial letters, Bound in modern full calf, covers stamped in modest gilt and blind. A very nice clean copy. Graesse III, 377; not in Adams or OCLC (which lists 7 copies of the first edition of 1573). Rare. [29568] \$4,000.00

Francois Hotman (1524-90) was a French jurist born in Paris. Though his father was a serious Catholic and councillor to the Parliament in Paris, Hotman converted to Protestantism (1560) and was later implicated in the conspiracy of Amboise and ended up spending large parts of his life in Switzerland. He lectured in law at numerous universities and his stature brought overtures to the courts of Prussia, Hesse and Elizabeth's England. He traveled to Frankfurt with Calvin and was entrusted with confidential missions from the Huguenot leaders to German potentates, carrying at one time credentials from Catherine de Medici.

"His most important work, "Franco-Gallia" (1573), was in advance of his age, and found favor neither with Catholics nor with Huguenots in its day; yet its vogue has been compared to that obtained later by Rousseau's "Contrat Social." It presented an ideal of Protestant statesmanship, pleading for a representative government and an elective monarchy"[Encyclopaedia Britannica (11th edn), vol. 13, p. 804]. He asserted that the crown of France was not hereditary, but elective, and that the people have a right to depose and create kings. Hotman's theories have influenced political leaders for over 400 years, Indeed, modern Cuban revolutionary leader, Fidel Castro justified his movement's legitimacy in his "History will Absolve Me" speech (1953) from "FrancoGallia" noting that Hotman, "Maintained that between the government and its subjects there is a bond, or contract and that the people may rise in rebellion against the tyranny of government when the later violates this pact." A foundation book in the developing theory of representative democracy.

FIRST HISTORY OF ITALY Within in the Context of Europe

24. (ITALY) GUICCIARDINI, Francesco (1482-1540). **THE HISTORIE OF GUICCIARDIN:** Containing the Warres of Italie and other parts, continued for manie yeares under sundrie Kings and Princes, together with the variations and accidents of the same. And also the arguments, with a table at large expressing the principall matters through the whole Historie. Reduced into English by Geffray Fenton (1539?-1608). London: Third edition, diligently reused ..Richard Field, 1599. The second issuance of the first translation into English.. Folio, [x], 943, [xii]. Bound in later 3/4 calf backed cloth, rubbed and nicked. Two bookplates. Title with woodcut device, several engraved initials and head-or-tailpieces. Contemporary name on title-page: Henry Bradshaw which is some soiled. There is a note on the blank: "From the Marple Library, principally collected by Bernard Bradshaw, and with the autograph of his nephew Henry Bradshaw. Jas Wopley. Some minor soiling but a very good clean copy with substantial margins. "STC 12459, Printing and the Mind of Man (1561 edition) 85. [56578] \$1,500.00
The first complete edition was published in 1567, in Venice. "Guicciardini wrote the first history of Italy within the larger context of the European system of states and thus demonstrated the synchronistic interdependence of political events all over the continent. He was less interested in the facts ... than in their causes and effects... (PMM). Guicciardini's history "remains the most solid monument of the Italian reason in the 16th century, the final triumph of the Florentine school of philosophical Historians which included Machiavelli, Segni." (J.A.Symonds)

THE RIGHT OF A WOMEN TO RULE

25. LESLIE, John, Bishop of Ross. **DE TITULO ET LURE SERENISSIMAE PRINCIPIS MARIAE SCOTORUM REGINAE;** quo Regni Angliae successionem sibi iuste vendicant, Libellus: Simul & Regum Anglie a Gulielmo Duce Normandie, qui Conquestor dictus est, genealogiam &

successionis seriem in tabula descriptam: Competitorum quoque a Lancastrensi & Eboracensi familijs descendentium historiam summatim complectens. Accessit ad Anglos & Scotos, ut qui temporis bellorum iniuria iam diu distracti fuerunt, tandem aliquando animis consentiant, & perpetua amicitia in unum coalescant, Paraenesis. [Offered with] DE ILLUSTRUM FOEMINARUM IN REPUB.

ADMINISTRANDA, AC FERENDIS LEGIBUS AUTHORITY... Rhemis: Fognaeus, 1580. Reims: Jean de Foigny, 1580. First Edition in Latin. Two parts in two volumes. Part one is bound in full vellum, part two is bound later paper backed vellum. Small 4to, (8). 59, [1], (blank), [10], 26, [1], lacks the errata leaf in vol. 2. The title pages are printed within a woodcut borders showing various coats of arms referring to England and Scotland, at the bottom is a representation of two army commanders shaking hands. The first part has a large folding genealogical tree showing the descendants of William the Conqueror to Mary, Queen of Scots and Prince James with related branches of Spain, Portugal, England, York and Suffolk. Adams L-540; Brunet III, 1012; BM STC French 1470-1600 p. 264; Graesse IV, 176; Erdman p 178. OCLC locates 6 copies. (STF, CUY, IBU, HHG, UPM, HRH); Shaaber L62, 67; Allison and Rogers I, 722. [22725] \$3,500.00

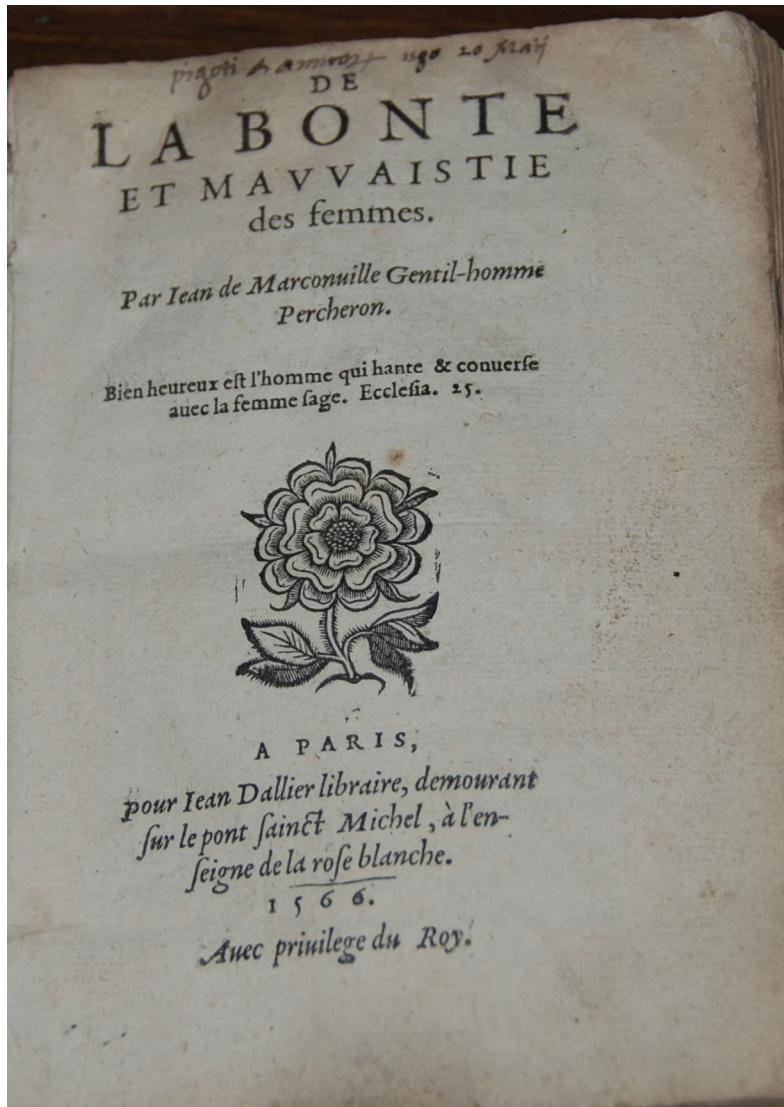
Dedicated to Catharine de Medici, this is a work extolling the virtues of women government leaders and was written in defense of Mary Queen of Scots. On the death of Mary's husband, Leslie (Bishop of Ross, 1527-1596) was commissioned to visit her in France and invite her to Scotland by way of Aberdeen where a force of 20,000 Catholics would be at her disposal to enable her to mount the throne. Although he could not convince her of the plan, he did remain close to her. He was appointed professor of canon law in King's College in 1562 and was made a judge two years later. He was appointed to the privy counsel in 1565. From the time of the Darnley murder, he was the Queen's closest advisor in her ecclesiastical policy. It was through his advice that Mary appointed a commission to revive and publish the laws of Scotland. He disapproved of Mary's marriage to Bothwell, but remained her closest advisor. When Mary was to be tried at the conference at York, Leslie was her chief defender. Mary appointed him her emissary to Elizabeth so that he might negotiate an agreement that would allow her to return to Scotland and have her crown restored. But he was unsuccessful. He continued to champion Mary's cause earning several stays in the Tower of London. He eventually was released on the promise that he leave England. His last days were spent in Europe. See the DNB for extensive notes. This is Leslie's Defense of the Honour of Queen Mary which asserted Mary's rights to the throne of England. This was first published in 1569, (See STC 15504 & 15505) was immediately suppressed and is exceedingly rare. It was reprinted in 1571. That edition is also very scarce although there is a copy at the British Library. Leslie's Defense... was divided into two parts; the first asserting succession and Mary's rights in Scotland and England, the second "A Treatise that the regiment of women is comfortable" is a discourse on female rulers from biblical, classical and modern times which was originally published in 1571 under the pseudonym of Morgan Philippes. Both of these editions were suppressed almost immediately. Leslie made a latin translation and both parts were published in Reims in 1580 by the same printer responsible for the "London", 1569 edition.

THE THIRD FRENCH TRANSLATION

26. MACHIAVELLI, Niccolo. **LES DISCOURS DE L'ETAT DE PAIX ET DE GUERRE, De Messire ...** plus un Livre de Mesme Aucteur Intitule Le Prince. Paris: Hierosme de Marnef & Guillaume Cavellat, 1571. 16mo, (4-3/4 x 3-1/2 in) Two parts in one, each with its own title-page. pp. 608; (609)-778, (6). Woodcut printer's device on both titles and verso of final leaf. Bound in later gilt stamped vellum, lightly soiled, brown morocco spine label, AEG. Closely trimmed at the top margin, but not affecting text. (obscuring a contemporary signature). Title-page lightly soiled. Aldis Library bookplate on the front end paper. Not in Adams nor BL French STC; OCLC locates just one copy (Yale). Bertelli & Innocenti, "Bibliografia Machiavelliana, # 150. Very scarce. [35814] \$1,800.00

The third translation into French of Machiavelli's "Discourses", this time by aristocrat and scholar Jacques Gohory (1520-1576), the second part is "The Prince" translated from the Italian by Gaspard d'Auvergne.

A RARE RENAISSANCE BOOK ON WOMEN



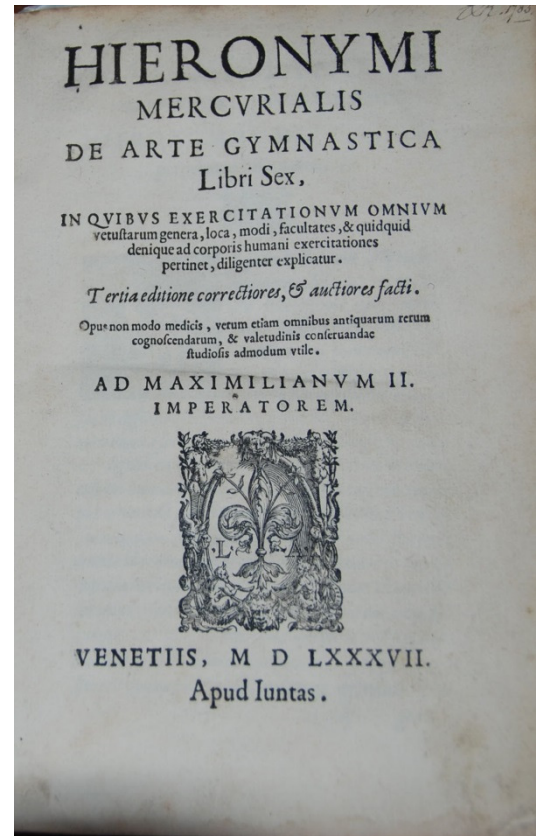
27. MARCONVILLE, Jean De. **DE LA BONTE ET MAUVAISTIE DES FEMMES.** Paris: Lean Dallier, 1566. Exceedingly scarce second edition. (First published in 1564). 8vo, 76, (1) page. Bound in contemporary full limp vellum, handwritten title on the spine, previous owner's name on top of the title page, dated 1580, 20th May. Binding a bit discoloured. Very light dampstain to top of last 15 pages, otherwise a fine copy. Printed in Roman lettering with italic side notes. BM STC, Fr. Supplement"p. 53. Adams (lists editions of 1571, 1586), Not in Gay; Brunet III, p. 1407; Tchemezine or Hull, Chaste, Silent & Obedient. Kanner, *The Women of England*, p. 176; OCLC lists just the 1586 edition (at Rutgers). [54696] \$6,500.00 *A country gentleman, born in 1540, Marconville was a prolific writer of popular philosophical works. In this obscure work, he discusses female virtues and vices and their consequences for man, with the aid of examples drawn from history. This is one of the few works that provide an accurate picture of the attitude of men towards women during the French Renaissance.* "Jean de

*Marconville's paradox On the Goodness and Badness of Women, 1564, devotes a whole chapter to the 'Excellence of women and their ingenious inventions'. He starts out by praising life in a community, the invention of letters, the creation of law and the invention of the clock. He isolates the invention of letters as the most important one because it allowed the preservation of ideas: things that happened a thousand years ago are present to us'. He asks: but who was the inventor of such great benefit to humankind? Was it the philosophers and wise men of times past?'. Marconville singles out Carmenta, also known as Nicostraté, as the inventor of letters and writing. Ceres receives credit for the invention of law and 'without [law] no household, no cities, republics or communities nor the world itself' could exist at all. Isis invented agriculture, Pallas invented spinning and making cloth. Marconville ponders the 'singularité' excellence or peerlessness, of 'their great minds' and claim that 'celestial favours' were more 'excellently granted' to women than to men." (Warner, *The Ideas of Man and Woman in Renaissance**

France)." Marconville published several treatises on the subject of women and marriage, the present being both the most famous and the rarest.

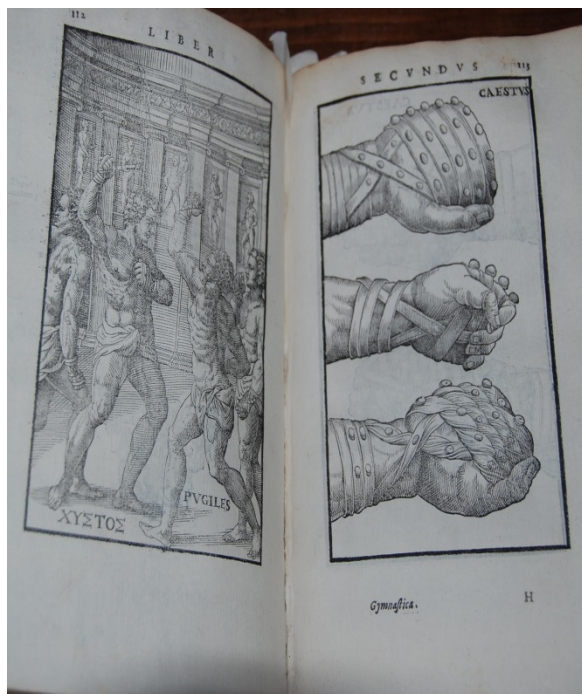
THE FIRST BOOK ON SPORTS MEDICINE

28. MERCURIALIS, Hieronymus (1530-1606). **DE ARTE GYMNASTICA LIBRI SEX**; in quibus exercitationum omnium vetustarum genera, loca, modi, facultates & quidquid denique ad corporis humani exercitationes pertinet diligenter explicatur. Venetiis: Apud Iuntas [Giunta Press], 1587. Third edition. Large 8vo, pp. [xii]. 308 [ie. 312]; [26]. Fleur-de-lys and initials "L A" with a frame of fauns on the title page. The 23 full page wood cuts are copies of those designed for the author by Pirro Ligorio (1510-1583) and cut by Cristoforo Coriolani. Bound in contemporary vellum (lacks 2 inches at the bottom of the spine, cut to the top of the spine), 18th century ownership mark on the corner of the title-page, some other holograph on the end paper, generally a very clean copy with wide margins. Durling 3090; Garrison-Morton 1986); the second edition of 1573 was the first illustrated book on gymnastics; Brunet III:1646; Wellcome IV, p.116; Olser 3387.



[47168]

\$3,200.00



Mainly a page for page reprint of the second edition of 1573. First published in 1569, it is "one of the earliest books to discuss the therapeutic value of gymnastics and sports generally for the cure of disease and disability, and an important study of gymnastics in the ancient world" (Garrison-Morton 1986). Born in the city of Forlì, the son of Giovanni Mercuriali, also a doctor, Mercurialis was educated at Bologna and Padua and Venice, where he received his doctorate in 1555. Moving to Rome, he studied the classical and medical literature of the Greeks and Romans. His studies of the attitudes of the ancients toward diet, exercise and hygiene and the use of natural methods for the cure of disease culminated in the publication of his *De Arte Gymnastica*. With its explanations concerning the principles of physical therapy, it is considered the first book on sports medicine. The work

gave Mercuriali fame. He was called to occupy the chair of practical medicine in Padua in 1569. In 1573, he was called to Vienna to treat the Holy Roman Emperor, Maximilian II. The emperor, pleased with Mercuriali's treatment (although Maximilian would die three years later), made him Count Palatine. He

returned home in the following years; in 1575, the Venetian Senate awarded him a six-year contract as a professor at the University of Padua.

JEANNE D'ARC AND THE SIEGE OF ORLEANS

29. MICQUELLUS, (Johannes Lodoicus). **AURELIAE VRBIS MEMORABILIS AB ANGLIS OBSIDIO**, Anno 1428. Et Ioann' viraginis Lotharing' res gest'. Paris: Wechel, 1560. First Edition. 8vo, pp. [ii], 3-112. Bound in later straight grained morocco (rebacked), a very nice clean copy. Adams M-1411; Graesse Vol IV, p. 518; Brunet Vol. III, p. 1707 "ce petit ouvrage est rare...." ; BMC G.6087; Catalogue Rotschild II, 2103. Rare, the OCLC locates the 1631 enlarged edition, but does not list this, the first edition. [15275] \$2,250.00

This is a vital source of information on Joan of Arc's assistance to the Dauphin in the siege of Orleans by the British in 1428. Micqueau (b. ca. 1530) was a 16th century French historian and professor at Reims and later professor at Orleans where he composed this volume. This was reprinted in 1631 under the title: d'Histoire du siege d'Orleans par les Anglois." Brunet notes that this is Rare in this edition and that the work was reprinted in 1631 with a supplement meant to prove the innocence of Joan.

TWO EARLY WORKS ON MATRIMONIAL LAW

30. NEVIZANUS, Johannes. (d. 1540). **SYLVAE NUPTIALIS**, libri sex. In quibus ex dictus moder. materia matrimonii, dotium, filiationis, adulterij, originis, successioneis, & monitorialium plenissime discutitur. Lugduni: [printed by Joannes Marcorellius for] Antonium de Harsy, 1572. 8vo, [pp. 608]. Some underlining on the first 50 pages and light water stain to about 10 leaves. Bound with: MALESCOT, Stephan De, **DE NUPTIIS LIBER PARADOXICUS**, nova & recenti methodo compositus & illustris. ac iisimis heroibus, Friderico Comiti Palatino Sacri Imperij Electori, & Joani de Ferrieres Carnutensi Vicedomino consecratus. Basel: Thomas Guarinus, 1572. 8vo, pp. 112. A fine copy bound in contemporary pigskin that is dated 1572 and is heavily blind stamped with portraits of Emperor Charles V and Johann Friedrich von Sachsen, Duke of Saxony, monogrammed A. R. Haedler 1, 361 strongly suggests that it was done by August Rinkfeld from Grimma. A fine example of a 16th century binding. Brunet IV, 47 & VI, 2776; Adams N 206 & M287; BMSTC French Books 324. [14999] \$3,500.00
Two early works on matrimonial law, marriage and women in the Renaissance. Originally published before 1521, this presents humorous arguments with apparent seriousness and extensive research. It remained popular because of its sarcasm. The author writes that God created man but withheld the creation of women until he got around to the animals and he left the formation of woman's head to the devil! His statements about adultery and fornicatio simplex not being a mortal sin were suppressed in later editions by the Holy See.

ADVICE TO WOMEN ON DECEIVING THEIR HUSBANDS



31. [PICCOLOMINI, Alessandro]. **DIALOGO DOVE SI RAGIONA DELLA BELLA CREANZA DELLE DONNE.** Venice: Appresso Domenico Farri, No date (but after 1555). Fourth edition. 8vo. ff. 46, (1, blank), but lacking the final blank leaf. Lg. woodcut device and ornament on title page. Leaves some toned, a very good copy. Bound in early 19th century calf, gilt, over marbled boards. BL Italian STC, p. 214 (under "Dialogo..."). Gay I, 894. [50569]
\$2,250.00

Perhaps the 4th edition of this licentious satire against women. The Archbishop of Patras, Piccolomini (1508-1578) distinguished himself with numerous philosophical works including The Morality of Nobles, A Treatise on the Sphere, etc. This is a very free Italian adaptation of Piccolomini's most popular work: Advice to Women on Deceiving Their Husbands and on Engineering Affairs With handsome Young Men. An earlier Italian edition of only 42 leaves appeared in 1539 and eight more times before 1600. Marie de Romieu produced a truncated French version in 1573 and an anonymous translator made another try (Lyon, 1577), neither is in NUC.

COMMENTARY ON A SONNET BY GIOVANNI BATTISTA D'AZZIA
With a Catalog of Nearly 500 Notable Women

32. RUSCELLI, Girolamo (1452-1566). **LETTURA**; sopra un sonetto dell'illustriss. Signora Marchese della Terza alla Divina Signora Marchesa del Vasto. Ove con nuoue et chiare ragioni si pruoua la somma perfettione delle donne ... ove ancora cade occasione di nominare alcune Gentildonne delle piu rare d'ogni terra principal dell'Italia. Venezia: Giovanni Griffio, 1552. First Edition, variant issue with gathering "S" made up of six leaves instead of four. 4to, (6), 77 (ie 85), (1) leaves with printer's device on the title page

and the end, woodcut portrait of Maria d'Aragona at the age of 34 on page 74. Bound in old limp vellum, a very good copy with wide margins. BMC STC It., p. 593; Edit16, CNCE 47659; A. Erdmann, *My Gracious Silence*, p. 190; V. Gentili, *Trasgressione tragica e norma domestica. Esemplari di tipologie femminili nella letteratura Europea*, (Roma, 1993), p. 49, no. 36; A. Iacono, *Bibliografia di Girolamo Ruscelli. Le edizioni del Cinquecento*, Manziana, 2011, pp. 31-33, no. 9; C. Jordan, *Renaissance Feminism: Literary Texts and Political Models*, (Ithaca, NY, 1990), p. 161; R. Kelso, *Doctrine for the Lady of the Renaissance*, (Urbana, IL, 1959), p. 408, no. 728; H. Sanson, *Donne, precettistica e lingua nell'Italia del Cinquecento*, (Firenze, 2007), p. 315; H. Vaganey, *Le sonnet en Italie et en France*, (Lyon, 1903), p. CXXXI, no. 15. [52837] \$4,500.00

*This is a commentary on a sonnet written by Giovanni Battista d'Azzia, marchese della Terza d'Aragona, dedicated to Giovanni Battista d'Azzia. The first part is dedicated to praising women and the second is to praising their physical and spiritual beauty (it contains a poem by Giovanni Battista Giraldi dedicated to Maria d'Aragona). This second part also contains a catalog of nearly 500 contemporary Italian women arranged by towns (from Venice to Viterbo) remarkable for their beauty and virtue. (cf. Andropniki Dialekti "Defenders and Enemies of Women in early and Modern Italy "Querelle des Femmes' Social and Cultural Categories or empty Rhetoric?" presented at "Gender and Power in the New Europe", the 5th European Feminist Research Conference, August 20-24, 2003, Lund University, Sweden, p. 13). At the end of the volume are other poems in praise of Maria d'Aragona and Giovanni Battista d'Azzia by Pietro Aretino, Girolamo Ferlito, Francesco Sansovino, Girolamo Muzio, Anton Giacomo Corso, Girolamo Parabosco, Giovan Battista Trinchieri, Domenico Veniero, Bernardino Daniello, Marco Silvio, Gilippo Zafrini, Bernardino Tomitano, Giscomo Zane, Vittorio Fernaruolo, Nicolo Eugenio, Giovan Giacomo Balbi, Remigio Fiorentino, Scipioneone Ammirato, Aurelio Grazia, Cesare de/ Cesari, Decio Del Buono and Ruscelli himself. (cf. Rogers, "Sonnets on female Portraits from renaissance North Italy" in *Word and Image*, 2, 1986, pp. 291-305.*

Maria d'Aragona, daughter of count Ferdinando de Catellana was greatly admired for her beauty. She was married to Alfonso d'Avalos marchese deo Casato, one of the primary counselors to emperor Charles V. At Naples, Maria was a member of a religious group of women led by Guilia Gonzaga and Vittoria Colonna. After the death of her husband, she became governor of Benevento but shortly retired to take care of her 7 children. This work contains her only known portrait, showing her within a fine ornate frame at the age of 34. Girolamo Ruscelli was born in Viterbo and became one of the leading editors of the Cinquecento. He was first active in Rome and later settled in Venice where he was a friend of Tasso, Dolce and Aretino, the last two of whom were to become his rivals. Our thanks to Axel Eerdman for his research on this item which we have used with his permission.



FIRST EDITIONS OF TWO EARLY NEO-LATIN POEMS

33. SCALIGER, Julius Caesar [SCALIGERO, Giulio Cesare]. **NEMESIS**; una cum duobus hymnis, ad Arnoldum Ferronum iuris consultum. Paris: Michel Vascosan, 1535. First Edition. 8vo, [24] leaves; text in italic; historiated woodcut initials. **BOUND WITH: SCALIGER, LACRYMAE**, Prosopopoeia Christianissimi Francorum Regis Francisci Valesii. Paris: Vascosan, 1534. 29, [1] p., [1] blank leaf; text in italic; historiated woodcut initials. The two works bound together in modern boards; a few inoffensive faint dampstains o/w a very nice clean copy. Quite rare: the only copy of the Lacrymae in America is at Harvard, while the Nemesis is represented by two copies (Newberry and U. of Illinois). § Moreau IV, nos. 1418 and 1139; Cioranesco 20500 and 20499; M. Magnien, "Jules-César Scaliger et ses imprimeurs," Bibliothèque d'Humanisme et Renaissance, XLIV (1982), pp. 314 and 313. [47428] \$4,000.00
First editions of two of the earliest Neo-Latin verse productions by the celebrated humanist Julius Caesar Scaliger (1484-1558), father of the even more celebrated Joseph Scaliger. Scaliger was an Italian scholar and physician spending a major part of his career in France. He was the first to attempt a systematic treatise on poetry: "Poetices Libri Septem" (Geneva, 1561; Leyden, 1581; Heidelberg, 1607). The general principles of this work are derived from Aristotle whom he calls "imperator noster; omnium bonarum artium dictator perpetuus". Like Aristotle he makes imitation the basis of all poetry. As a physician he was much interested in botany and wrote commentaries on the treatises on plants of Theophrastes and Aristotle. In the iambic poem Nemesis Scaliger imitated the didactic poem Manto by Angelo Poliziano, a poem (first published in 1482) in which the prophetess Manto foretold the future greatness of Virgil. Following the Nemesis are two iambic hymns, one to God the Father, the other to the Virgin of Agen (the town where Scaliger had settled after leaving his native Italy). Both the Nemesis and the hymns are introduced by substantial dedicatory prefaces addressed to the then 20-year old jurist and future historian and Counsel of the Bordeaux Parlement, Arnoul Le Ferron (1515-1563). The Lacrymae ("Tears") are elegiacs on the death of famous contemporaries, including the Duke of Longueville, killed at the Battle of Pavia; the final poem is a dirge on the death of Scaliger's own two-year old daughter Margarita (Margaritae Scaligerae filiolae bimulae acerbum interitum deflet). The Lacrymae are preceded by two dedicatory prefaces: the first addressed to printer Michel Vascosan, the other to the prominent scholar and Neo-Latin poet Nicolas Bourbon (1503-1550).

LATIN POETRY

34. STATIUS, Publius Papinius. **STATII SYLVARUM libri V**; Achilleidos Libri XII, Thebaidos libri II Orthographia et flexus dictionum Graecarum Omnium ... [Venice]: Aldus, [1519]. Second Aldus edition. Aldine device on last leaf and title page, small 8vo, pp. 295 leaves. Italic and Greek letter. Aldine device on last leaf. Bound in early full morocco, with gilt rules, marble endpapers, spine faded, aeg, little rubbed along the hinges, but a very good and clean copy. Renouard S. 88, 12. - Aldinen-Slg. Berlin 340. - Adams S 1672. - BM STC, Italian Books S. 646. - Dibdin II, 423. Second Aldus edition, first published 1502. [55594] \$950.00

Publius Papinius Statius (c. 45, in Naples – c. 96 AD, in Naples) was a Roman poet of the 1st century AD (Silver Age of Latin literature). His surviving Latin poetry includes an epic in twelve books, the Thebaid; a collection of occasional poetry, the Silvae; and an unfinished epic, the Achilleid. He is also known for his appearance as a guide in the Purgatory section of Dante's epic poem The Divine Comedy. The Orthographia is an etymological dictionary of the Greek words in Statius.

THE EARLIEST EXTANT HERBAL

35. Theophrastus (374-286 B. C.). **DE HISTORIA ET CAUSIS PLANTARUM**, libri IX, (translated by Theodoros Gaza, fl 1400-1475, edited by Giorgio Merula d.1494). Treviso: Bartholomaeus Confalonierus 2 Feb, 1483. First edition, in Latin (later issued in Greek with the Aldine Aristotle editions

of 1497 and 1498). Folio, 153 leaves (lacks the front blank and 2 leaves of text (supplied in clean facsimile). 28.4x9.2 cm. Bound in later cloth backed boards, some marginal waterstaining, contemporary Italian marginalia (some trimmed close) throughout with a full page of contemporary notes on the verso of the final leaf. HC 15491; BMC VI 894; BM-Ital 668; Klebs 958.1; Garrison (1929) 12; Castiglioni (1947) 181-182; Stillwell T132; Goff T-155; Pritzel 9184; Osler 263; Stillwell, *The Awakening ...* 72; Procter 648; Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 18; Norman 266. Rare, this had not been to auction since December of 1967 (when it sold for \$75,000), until it sold for \$55,200 at the Haskell Norman sale (3/18/1998). [16243] \$25,000.00

*Stillwell notes that this is the earliest scientific botany. A study of about 5 plants described according to a rather primitive classification which held, however, until the sixteenth century... Its ninth section, on the medicinal properties of plants "the earliest extant herbal, except for fragments of a Greek herbal, c. 35 B.C." is believed to have been added somewhat after Theophrastus's time. Known as the founder of scientific botany, Theophrastus was born in Lesbos and was Aristotle's most highly regarded student and succeeded Aristotle as head of the Lyceum in Athens. He was a prolific writer, yet only these two works survive as major works. His *De Historia Plantarum* described and classifies several hundred plants while the *De Causis Plantarum* is a work of etiology: exploring a number of topics including generation, seeds, and the effects of cultivation on wild species. The *Historia* divides plants into four main divisions: trees, shrubs, undershrubs and herbs. The translation is by Theodoros Gaza, a Greek who became a leading figure in the Italian Renaissance. This translation was commissioned by Pope Nicholas V (1448-1455), a patron of scholars who wished to set up a library that included Greek texts in Latin.*

BOOKS VI TO IX OF DE HISTORIA PLANTARUM

36. Theophrastus. **DE SUFFRUCTICIBUS HERBISQUE AC FRUGIBUS.** Libri Quattuor, Theodoro Gaza interprete (translator). [Strassburg: H. Sybold, 1528]. Apparently the reprint of an unrecorded 1525 edition. Small 8vo, 96 unnumbered leaves, printed in Roman types with Greek sidenotes. With 2 nice 9-line historiated initials. Bound in contemporary all-over blind stamped calf, rebacked. Some marginal staining, a very nice copy. Ritter, *Bib. Alsace.*, 2321; Hoffmann III, 729; Pritzel, *Thesaurus Literaturae Botanicae*, 9187; Strasbourg Imprints p. 248, no. S3.1.2; not in Bird; Adams or the British Library Catalogue. Scarce, the OCLC lists just three copies (NLM, VXG, PPC) [17850] \$4,500.00

*This is the first edition of Theophrastus to apparently be published specifically as a medical textbook. This contains books vi to ix of the De Historia Plantarum as well as the first three chapters of Pliny's Historia Naturalis. This was translated by Theodore Gaza (1400-1475) that was originally printed in 1483. H. S. Reed notes that Theophrastus was the founder of Botanical science and one of the greatest botanists of all time. The printer, Seybold was himself a physician, and "probably developed the publication of medical manuals on his own press as an adjunct to his practice ... He was instrumental in incorporating the knowledge of the Greek physicians into the standard medical corpus" [Chrisman, *Lay Culture, Learned Culture* 36, 174]. The interesting binding is tooled with borders of 2 double ruled frames enclosing strapwork with dots in the small rectangular spaces, and large central panels (different on the front and back covers) of geometrical designs and acrons and a foliate pattern. The title is written on the edges in a contemporary hand.*

WITH 61 FULL PAGE MEDALLION PORTRAITS

37. VICO, Enea. (1523-1567). **AUGUSTARUM IMAGINES;** aereis formis expressae: Vita quoque carundem breuiter enarratae Signorum etiam, qua in posteriori parte numismatium efficta sut ratio explicata ... Vinegia: 1558. Small 4to, pp. x, 192. Illustrated with an engraved title-page and 61 full page engravings (closed tear to one illustration) containing 103 medallion portraits. Bound in contemporary vellum (front hinge little loose) with the bookplate of Victor Albert George Villiers, Earl of Jersey. Some light water stain on the upper inner margin, closed tear to one engraving. Lacks five leaves of the preliminary matter (index) and two leaves of errata in the rear, but with good clear impressions of the

engravings. Brunet V, 1175, Mortimer, Italian 16th Century Books 533; Adams vol. II, V634. [18667]
\$1,250.00

Contains medallions, portraits and biographies of the Roman empresses. Vico was born in Parma and was invited to Florence by Cosmo I, where he engraved some of the best works of Michelangelo. (See Bryan Vol. V, p. 297.)