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### FALL LIST OF EARLY PRINTED BOOKS:2023



#### **BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED MASTER WRITING BOOK**

1. **BAURENFEIND, Michael; WEIGEL, Christoph.** *Michael Baurenfeinds Cæs. Publ. Not. Vollkommene Wieder-Herstellu üng der bißher sehr in Verfall gekommenen gru ündlich- u: zierlichen Schreib-Kunst: worinnen Der Jugend ein sicherer und angenehmer Wege, wie sie mit sonderbarem Vortheil ohne einige Information von selbst hierinnen sich gar leicht, belehren ... mit gutem Nutzen bedienen kan, getreulich und auffrichtig gezeiget wird.* Nuremberg: (Johann Ernst Adelbulner) for Johann Christoph Weigel, 1716 (= ca. 1719-24). Oblong folio, [6], 39 pp. With engraved title page, 6 text engravings, 1 folding table, and 59 engraved plates. very minor ink specks on three plates. Very nice wide margined copy. Contemporary half vellum and decorated boards (rebacked).

\$1500

First edition, third printing (according to Bauer) of this famous master writing book. Michael Baurenfeind (1680-1753) is considered "the actual reformer of the art of writing and founder of a new Nuremberg writing school in the 18th century" (Bauer col. 930; trans. from German). Our issue is identical to those at the Getty and Columbia University with the dedication dated: "Nu ürnberg, den 14 December 1716" and without the name of the printer and place of printing on p. 39 as found in other issues.

Twenty years later Baurenfeind decided to issue a supplementary volume by a different printer which is very rare and is almost never found together with the first volume. The OCLC appears to only locate a few copies of the supplement volume in European libraries. A very handsome copy of this magnificently illustrated writing book.

§ Berlin Cat. no. 4871; Doede no. 126; Bauer, Weige no. 1 38.3; Doede *Schreibmeisterbücher* no. 126 (note); Bonacini no. 157



### WOODCUTS BY LEONHARD BECK

2. **BERNO**, Abbot of Reichenau; **ADILBERTUS** of Augsburg; **BILD**, Veit (ed.). *Gloriosorum christi confesso[rum] Vldarici & Symperti: necno[n] beatissim[a]e martyris Aphr[a]e, Augustan[a]e sedis patrono[rum], q[ua]mfidelissimo[rum] histori[a]e. Cum hora[rum] de eis, p[ro]ut n[ost]ro in coenobio percelebri obseruant[ur] canonica[rum] insert[i]o[n]e, cuilibet easdem deuotionis causa p[er]soluere uolenti: habunde satisfacientes.* Augsburg: Imprimebat nostri expensis coenobii Siluanus Otmar, (14 April 1516). 4to, 2 parts in 1 volume. [180] pp. With woodcut title border and 5 full-page woodcuts by L. Beck. Title printed in red and black. Headings and initials printed in red in gatherings P to S. Roman and gothic type. Few early marginal annotations: tiny piece torn from bottom blank corner of leaf A5, not affecting text. Fine copy. Old vellum.

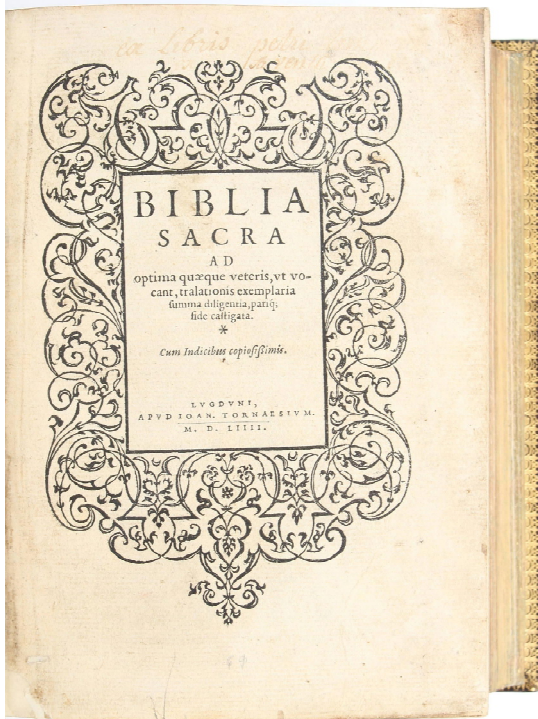
\$6,500

FIRST EDITION of this finely illustrated hagiography of the patron saints of Augsburg; Afra, Ulrich and Simpert. The life of Saint Ulrich, Bishop of Augsburg (890-973) is by Berno of Reichenau (978-1048) and those of Saints Simpert, Bishop of Augsburg (778-807) and Afra (- c. 304) are attributed to Adilbertus, who had served as bishop of Augsburg from 887 to 899. A German translation of this work would appear later in the same year. The text was edited by the Augsburg humanist Veit Bild (d. 1529).

The lovely woodcuts are by Leonhard Beck (c.1480 - 1542), one of Emperor Maximilian's favorite artists, who had been responsible for contributing woodcuts to the Theuerdanck, the Weiss Kunig and the Triumph of Maximilian. In the present work Beck was also responsible for the fine architectural title border (see - Johnson, *German Renaissance Title Borders*, no. 51) along with a group woodcut of the three saints together as well as individually. The woodcuts also include the symbols of their sainthood or martyrdom such as Saint Afra being burned at the stake and Saint Simpert saving a child from a bear. The final woodcut, which is generally also attributed to Beck, depicts the monastery church of Saints Ulrich and Afra in Augsburg with the originally planned two towers. The printer, Silvan Otmar (d. 1540) notes that the volume was printed at his expense for the benefit of the monastery church.

A very handsome copy of this beautifully illustrated work.

§ IA 100.579 (under Adelbert); VD 16, B 2048; New Hollstein German 275-281; Dodgson II, 123.1; Rosenwald Collection, no. 631; BM/STC *German*, p. 80.



### WITH 198 WOODCUTS BY BERNARD SALOMON

3. **BIBLE; LATIN.** *Biblia sacra ad optima quaeque veteris, ut vocant, translationis exemplaria summa diligentia, pari[que] fide castigata.* Lyon: Jean de Tournes, 1554. 8vo, [16], 1152, [76] pp. (without last 2 blanks, see below). With arabesque title border and 198 (with 1 repeat) text woodcuts by Bernard Salomon. Title-page cleaned but some minor marginal soiling still faintly visible; occasional faint foxing; some penciled notes on rear flyleaf; modern collector's ticket on front flyleaf. 19th century brown morocco (signed: Chambolle-Duru) with spine lettered direct with gilt dentelles, all edges gilt, with marbled endpapers.

\$3,500

FIRST DE TOURNES LATIN BIBLE, based on Robert Estienne's text, and beautifully illustrated with 198 woodcuts by Bernard Salomon (c. 1506 - 1561). "Considerable work could be done on Salomon's sources for these cuts. The Expulsion from Paradise suggests Holbein's version; the New Testament shows some dependence on the set owned by Sébastien Gryphius ... the Apocalypse blocks are enlarged copies of the fine Janot Apocalypse. But the cumulative effect of Salomon's carefully detailed scenes is that of an individual contribution to Bible illustration. Particularly interesting from the point of view of technique are the night scenes in Exodus and the storm over Noah's ark. ... In this 1554 Bible, the New Testament blocks are printed with arabesque strip borders at the sides. Arabesque and type ornament headpieces, arabesque and type ornament headpieces ..." (Mortimer).

As in most copies (e.g., Mortimer, OCLC) the last two leaves have been discarded. The penultimate leaf had only a fleuron at foot of the page and the final leaf was blank.

A beautifully illustrated Bible bound in a 19th century master binding by Chambolle-Duru.

§ Brunet, I, 876 & Suppl. I, 125; Darlow-Moule 6134 (note); Mortimer, *French* no. 81; Brun, p. 153; Cartier no. 265; Rondot, *Salomon*, p. 64-66, 75.

### FIRST SYSTEMATIZED MINERALOGY / ESSENTIAL SOURCE ON RENAISSANCE GEM CUTTING

4. **BOODT, Anselmus de.** *Gemmarum et lapidum historia, qua non solum ortus, natura, vis & precium, sed etiam modus quo exiis, olea, salia, tincturae, essentiae, arcana & magisteria arte chymica confici possint, ostenditur, opus principibus, medicis, chymicis, physicis, ac liberalioribus ingenius utilissimum.* Hanau: Typis Wecheliani apud C. Marnium & heredes J. Aubrii, 1609. 4to, 8, [12], 294 (i.e. 284), [16] pp. With 31 text woodcuts and 2 folding typographic tables; woodcut printer's device on title and last leaf. Cleaned with title-page backed and 2 leaves with repairs (leaf II with minor loss of a few letters). Modern vellum.

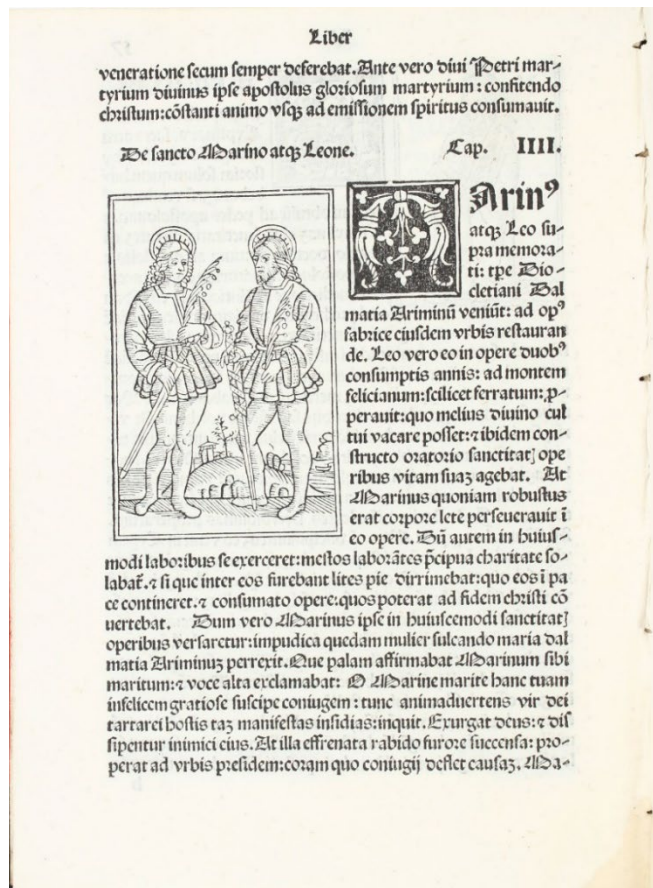
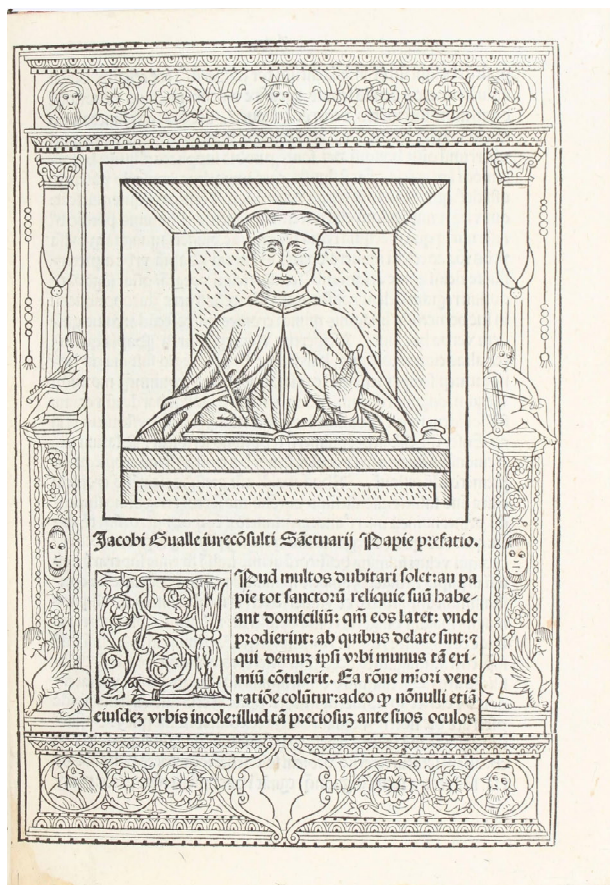
\$1,650

FIRST EDITION of one of the fundamental works on mineralogy and gemology. "This celebrated encyclopedic work, by far the most thorough and complete up to date, easily surpasses Bacci, Marbod, and Leonardus in quantity and quality of information; it is further distinguished by its intimate knowledge of the art of the lapidary and must therefore be regarded as the first treatise to offer more than the briefest of views of gem cutting. De Boodt assembled virtually all of the knowledge then extant, making this first edition an impressive work by any standard" (Sinkankas).

"In his *Gemmarum et Lapidum Historia* Boodt made the first attempt at a systematic description of minerals, dividing the minerals into great and small, rare and common, hard and soft, combustible and incombustible, transparent and opaque. He uses a scale of hardness expressed in three degrees and notes the crystalline forms of some minerals (triangular, quadratic, and hexangular). Boodt criticizes some of the views of Aristotle, Pliny, Paracelsus, and others. He also mentions atoms. He enumerates about 600 minerals that he knows from personal observation, and describes their properties, values, imitations, and medical applications. There are also tables of values of diamonds according to their size and a short description of the polishing of precious stones. Boodt cites nineteen authors and, besides the minerals known to him, gives a list of 233 minerals whose names he knows from Pliny and Bartholomeus Anglicus, among others" (DSB II, p. 293).

This first edition was printed rather acidic paper, which was typical for German printing for this period. The previous owner went to great expense having the work cleaned and deacidified. A complete copy with the often lacking two folding tables.

§ VD 17 23:292164Z; Hoover 146; Sinkankas I, no. 778; Ward & Carozzi no. 251; Partington II, pp. 101-102; Thorndike VI, pp. 318-32; Neville I, pp. 176-77.



### "THE MOST IMPORTANT ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF PAVIA" (Mortimer)

5. **GUALLA, Jacobus.** *Papie sanctuarium*. Pavia: P[er] magistru[m] Jacob de Burgofra[n]cho, 10 November 1505. 8vo, [4], 92, [6] leaves. Woodcut portrait of the author (80 x 82 mm.) on title-page, repeated on leaves a1r (within a superb woodcut border and initial), repeated on l3v. Sixty-eight additional woodcuts in text (by repeating twenty-four blocks). The block of S. Siro on leaf a2v has the name ".S.S.I." cut in the block. A Roman equestrian statue, with initials representing official signature of the Roman government S[enatus] P[opulus]q[ue] R[omanus], and a portrait of Bernardino da Feltre; white-on-black printer's device at end; white-on-black floriated initials. For an account of many of the woodcut's origins and influences see Mortimer. Small bold gothic type. Fine, fresh copy. Circa 1800 half morocco (some rubbing, corners bumped). [See illus. on previous page]

\$12,500

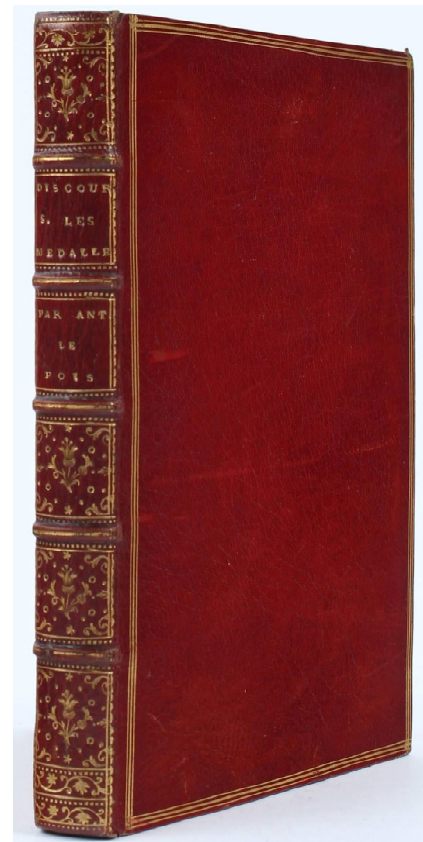
FIRST EDITION of this superbly illustrated work that was posthumously prepared for the press by Joannes Franciscus Picus and Paulus Moribus. "According to Antonio Maria Spelta, Gualla died in August of 1505 (*Historia ... delle vite di tutti i vescovi ... dell' antichissima, & regal citta di Pavia*, Pavia, heirs of Girolamo Baroli, 1597, leaf Kkk2r." (Mortimer). The *Papie sanctuarium* is in effect a "*Mirabilia Papiae*," providing information on saints and relics of Pavia correspondent to that given in the popular *Mirabilia Romae* frequently printed for Rome. As a former residence of Theodoric the Great and capital of the Lombard empire, Pavia's claims to ecclesiastical antiquity were strong, and constantly opposed to those of Milan. Gualla's text includes lists of the writings of major saints, including Augustine and Severinus, with incipits of their work.

"**This is the most important illustrated book of Pavia**, since it presents proof of the influence of Ferrarese books together with the material establishing the distinguished characteristics of the Pavian artist. See Kristeller, *Books at Pavia*, o, 357-362, p. 368, no. 10. ... The author portrait and the border from leaf a1r were copies at Turin by Francesco Silva for a 1508 edition of Cornelius Nepos (Sander, vol. 5, plate 43). White foliated initials and white on black floral initials. Jacopo da Borgofranco's monogram device (Kristeller 134, this volume cited) on leaf n6r. Gothic letter" (Mortimer).

"In his article, '*Books with woodcuts printed at Pavia*' (Bibliograph., i. 347-372), Dr. Kristeller ascribes their technique to the Ferrara school of woodcutting, whilst in drawing many of the pictures show the influence of Milan. He writes of the *Sanctuarium* as '**undeniably the most important of the Pavian books with woodcuts**' and '**amongst the best work of the Italian wood engravers.**' The portrait of the author on the title-page is repeated ... on the first page of text surrounded by a border copied in reverse from the Ferrarese Pullata Nigri Contio in *D. Herculis Intereias* of the same year. The other woodcuts represent saints, bishops of Pavia, and other dignitaries connected with the town."

A fine copy of an important and rare woodcut book. From the collection of Erich von Rath (1881-1948) who served as librarian and chairman of the commission for the *Gesamtkataloge der Wiegendrucke* with his bookplate on front paste-down.

§ EDIT 16, CNCE 21926; Adams G-1351; Mortimer, *Italian*, no. 222; Sander, *Livre à à figures italien depuis 1467 jusqu'à à 1530*, no. 3288; BM/STC *Italian*, p. 316; Kristeller, *Lombardische Graphik der Renaissance*, no. 176.



**ONE OF THE GREAT NUMISMATIC WORKS ILLUSTRATED BY WOERIOT**

6. **LE POIS, Antoine; WOERIOT, Pierre.** *Discours sur les medalles et graveures antiques, principalement romaines. Plus, vne exposition particuliere de quelques planches ou tables estans sur la fin de ce liure, esquelles sont monstrees diuerses medalles & graueures antiques, rares & exquises.* Paris: Par Mamert Patisson Imprimeur du Roy, au logis de Robert Estienne, 1579. 4to, [8], 149 (i.e. 147), [3] leaves. Estienne woodcut device on title-page (Schreiber 26). With engraved portrait of Le Pois and 20 full-page engraved plates of coins and medals by Pierre Woeiriot (with his monogram) which were printed on an extremely fine thin paper and appear here mounted on a fine laid paper contemporary to the binding, 5 full-page figural woodcuts and 10 small coin woodcuts in text; ornamental initials and headpieces. Some light toning; leaf 88 remargined; blank bottom inner corner margins of leaves 146 and 147 with neat repair. Overall, a fine copy. 18th century red morroco with French fillet framing covers and densely gilt tooled spine, dentelles with marbled end-papers and all edges gilt. [See illus. previous page] \$4500

FIRST EDITION of this important numismatic work by Antoine Le Pois (1525-1578), "Printed posthumously under the supervision of the author's brother, Nicolas. Antoine Le Pois was physician to Charles III, duc de Lorraine, to whom the work is dedicated. Patisson's imprint reads, 'au logis de Robert Estienne', continuing the Estienne name although Robert Estienne died in 1571 ... Patisson married Estienne's widow, Denyse Barbé, in 1574 and became king's printer in 1578" (Mortimer).

A fine complete copy with the often-lacking magnificent author's portrait by Pierre Woeiriot (1532-1599) which is present here as a separate plate (occasionally appearing on verso of title). The work is also an Americanum: "In the opening chapter Le Pois states that ancient Roman medals and coins were found everywhere in the world, including the West Indies, a land discovered 80 years before by Christopher Columbus, as well as in Brazil" (Schreiber).

The delicate etched plates depict a total of 164 images of medals and some cameos and are each signed with Woeiriot's monogram. The full-page woodcuts are unsigned but are generally also attributed to him. They depict a vase and the figures of Mercury, Priapus (cf. Gay-Lemonnyer II, 4), Pomona and Hermaphrodite. The Priapus illustration is often censored by inking or pasting it over. It appears here completely uncensored, but with very faint traces indicating it might have pasted over at one time and restored at time of binding.

A fine copy in very attractive 18th century French red morocco gilt tooled.

§ Adams L-522; Mortimer, *French*, no. 350; Renouard, *Estienne* p. 182, no. 12; Schreiber, *Estienne*, no. 254; Lipsius no. 317; Alden-Landis, *European Americana* 579/31; Fairfax-Murray II, no. 667; Grolier Club, *Numismatics in the Age of Grolier*, p. 54.

**DECLARATION OF THE FOURTH HAPSBURG-VALIOS WAR (1542-44)**

7. **CHARLES V, Emperor.** *Deß aller Durchleuchtigsten Großmächtigsten und unüberwindlichsten Fürsten und Herren, Herrn Caroli V. Römischen Keyzers zu allen zeyten Merer deß Reichs etc. Eröffnung unnd außbruffung deß Kriegs wider Franckreich, auff XXV. Augusti M.D. XLII. außgangen unnd auß Hispanischer Spraach inns Teutsch Transferiert.* No place, printer, or year [Augsburg]: [H. Steiner], [1542]. 4to, [16] pp. Large 3/4-page title woodcut of the imperial arms between two columns topped with the crowns of Spain and the empire. Gothic letter. Modern stiff wrappers.

\$375

Rare newsletter presenting the German translation (One of three editions appearing the same year), from the original Spanish, of Emperor Charles V's proclamation of war against France, signed on the 25th of August 1542 at Moncon (modern Monzón) in Aragon. The text was composed by Charles' secretary, Juan Vázquez de Molina (1500-1570), whose name appears at the end.

The Fourth Hapsburg-Valois War (1542-44) was the last clash between Francis I and Charles V and was another inconclusive war. Once again, the war was triggered by Francis's inability to accept the status quo. He had formed an alliance with the Ottoman Sultan, Suleiman I the Magnificent, and he also arranged alliances with William of Cleves and Christian III of Denmark. The war started in 1542 when four French and allied armies attacked Hapsburg territory. The French would have some early successes which would be offset by the emperors' successes in the North of Europe where he had made common cause with Henry VIII. After a few setbacks Francis became evolved in peace negotiations and on 18 September Charles and Francis agreed the Peace of Crépy. This restored the situation at the start of the war, while Francis once again renounced his claims to Flanders, Artois and Naples. (cf. Knecht, *Renaissance Warrior*, pp. 385-387.).

§ VD 16 D 963; not in BM/STC.



**23 SUPERB EMBLEMS BY R. SADELER IN A FINE THIBARON BINDING**

8. **DREXEL, Jeremias, S.J.** *Orbis Phaëton hoc est de universis vitiis linguae*. Cologne: apud Cornel. ab Egmond, 1631. 12mo, [12], 804, [16] pp. With engraved title-page and 23 full-page engraved plates illustrating the letters of the alphabet with "U.V.W." as one by Raphael Sadeler; Latin text with German phrases. Fine copy. 19th century dark blue morocco in Jansenist style with elaborate dentelles and marbled end-papers (signed Thibaron). Title lettered direct and all edges gilt.

\$1250

FIRST COMPLETE EDITION to appear with the full set of 23 beautiful emblematic alphabet engravings by Raphael Sadeler with the letters "I, J" and "U, V, W." each presented on single engravings. The text had previously appeared at Munich in 1629 with only 20 engravings. The text is by the eminent Jesuit preacher Jeremias Drexel (or Drechsel; 1581-1638) which is presented as a dictionary of the vices of speech with examples of various types of sinful talk offered here in alphabetical order with each letter illustrated by an allegorical engraving.

A beautiful copy of this superbly illustrated emblem book with the set of 23 emblems appearing in fine dark impressions. The work is in a luxurious Jansenist style binding by eminent Parisian bookbinder, Thibaron, and appears to precede his partnership with Antoine Joly in 1874.

§ VD 17 3:008243B; Dünnhaupt<sup>2</sup> 1396, 13.4; Faber du Faur no. 960; de Backer-Sommervogel III, 193; Landwehr, *German*, no. 253.



**COLLECTION OF RARE FRENCH RENAISSANCE LANGUAGE STUDIES WITH FRENCH-LATIN GARDENING DICTIONARY FOR CHILDREN A CLASSIC OF FRENCH 16TH-CENTURY PROSE**

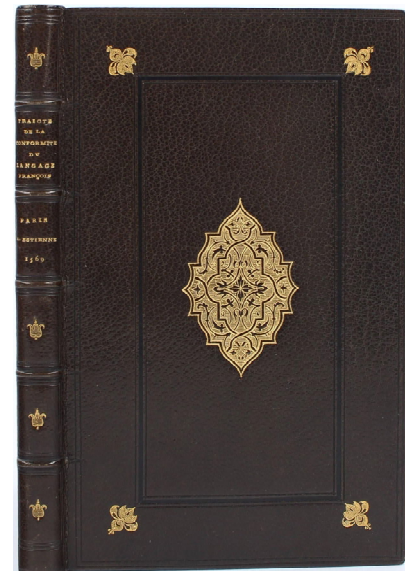
9. **[ESTIENNE, Henri].** *Traicté de la conformité du langage françois avec le grec, divisé en trois livres*. Paris: Robert Estienne II, 1569. 8vo, [36], 171 pp. Woodcut Estienne device (Schreiber 27). Fine copy. Bound in very fine brown Morocco, blind and gilt tooled (signed Capé), with center ornament and corner floral stamps, title lettered direct with tulip stamps between the cords, inner dentelles, all edges gilt with marbled end-papers.

\$2250

Second edition "with the suppression of certain offensive passages against the Church." (Schreiber 240). When first published in Geneva in 1565 this was "Henri Estienne's first work written in the vernacular, and one of the classics of French 16th-century prose. It is the first work in Henri's trilogy on the defense and glorification of the French language. ... In the present work Henri claims the superiority of French over all other languages, except Greek, which, according to him, is the most perfect language and which French most resembles" (Schreiber 156).

A fine copy of this important work on the French language bound in a superb brown morocco gilt by the Parisian master binder Charles Francois Capé (1806-1867). Two small leather and gilt bookplates on front paste-down of Eduard Moura and Jean Tannery.

§ Renouard 171, 4; Schreiber, *Estienne*, no. 240.



**WOODCUT PORTRAITS BY TOBIAS STIMMER; BIOGRAPHY; ART HISTORY**

10. **GIOVIO, Paolo.** *Elogia virorum literis illustrium, quotquot vel nostra vel auctorum memoria vixere. Ex eiusdem Musaeo (cuius descriptionem vnà exhibemus) ad viuum expressis imaginibus exornata*. Basel: Petrus Perna, 1577. Folio, [12]. 231 (i.e. 228), [5] pp. (last page blank). Woodcut title border and 59 portrait woodcuts by Tobias Stimmer printed within 7 different ornate woodcut borders and 3 almost full-page woodcut portraits by Christoffel van Sichem (with his CvS monogram in 1st cut); woodcut historiated initials. Light soiling to facing text pages 222-223; faint brown spot in top outer corner of last 2 gatherings; minor ink bleed on bottom 12 lines of poetry on page 229 (still legible). Modern morocco backed boards.

\$1250

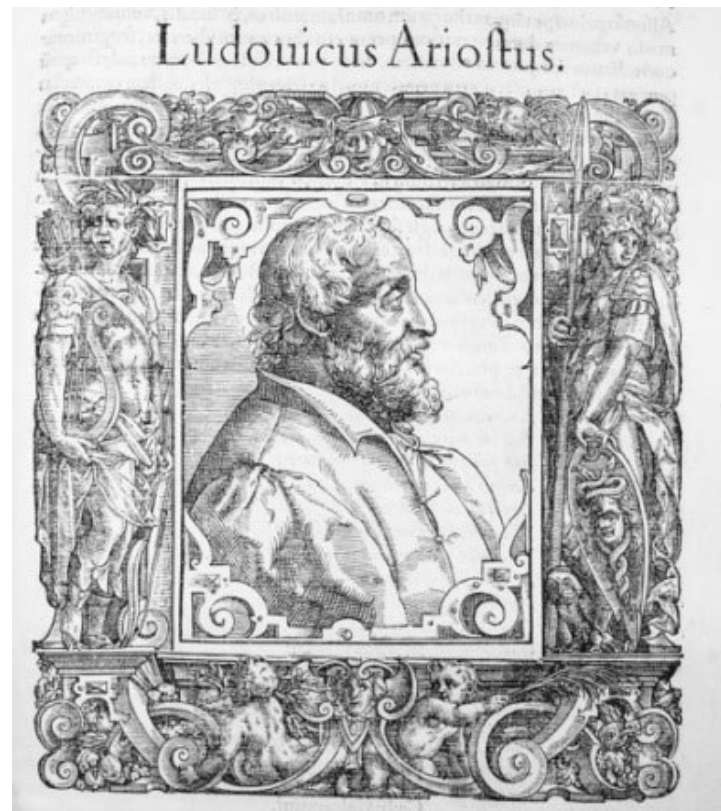
FIRST EDITION to be illustrated by the eminent Swiss painter and woodcutter, Tobias Stimmer (1539-1584), with biographies by Paolo Giovio. The fine woodcut portraits were based on paintings in the author's personal collection. The work deals mostly with literary men and includes Albertus Magnus, Dante, Machiavelli, Thomas More, Boccaccio, Alberti, Pirckheimer and Budé. Giovio also included a biography and elegies for Erasmus (pp. 175-77) but it is unaccompanied by a portrait. This work is described by Burckhardt as "the first comprehensive and generally accessible sources for the likeness of persons in whom the contemporary learned public were interested." Most of the fine portraits, which appear within ornamental woodcut frames, are by the renowned Swiss artist Tobias Stimmer. The only exceptions are the three larger woodcut portraits in this volume by Christoffel van Sichem I (c. 1546-1624), who had studied the art of the woodcut with Jan Ewouts was the eldest member of a long line of woodcut artists.

The Italian Renaissance historian and biographer, Paolo Giovio (1483 – 1552), spent a great deal of his life assembling his massive collection of 484 portraits which he intended to serve as a public archive of famous men. The collection was originally housed in a specially built museum on the shore of Lake Como. Following Giovio's death in 1552 the collection was eventually dispersed and lost. However before this could happen Cosimo I de' Medici had commissioned a series of copies to be made, which were painted by the artist Cristofano dell'Altissimo, over a period of 37 years working from 1552 to

1589. These copies have been displayed in the First Corridor of the Uffizi since 1587.

The printer of this work, Peter Perna, had arranged for Stimmer to travel to Como so he could also copy the portraits in Giovio's collection to make them available to the general public through his publications. The editor was Johannes Latomus who also contributes verses to accompany the biographies. A few years earlier in 1575 Perna had issued a volume of portraits of famous rulers, statesmen, military leaders, explorers and important historical figures from the same collection.

§ VD 16, G 2063; Adams G 648; Lipperheide Cg 47; Tobias Stimmer, *Spätrenaissance am Oberrhein*, no. 109 (illus. 149); not in Andresen



## **TWO GREAT WORKS OF GERMAN HUMANIST HISTORIOGRAPHY / FINE ARABESQUE BORDERS**

11. **KRANTZ, Albert.** *Wandalia in qua de Wandalorum populis et eorum patrio solo, ac in Italiam, Gallia, Hispanias, Aphricam, et Dalmatiam, migratione, et in eorum regibus, ac bellis domi, forisque gestis ...* Cologne: Ioannes Soter alias Heil, 1519. Folio, [491] pp. With fine arabesque woodcut border on second title-page. Capital spaces with guide letters. Numerous, mostly round worm holes in first third of volume, not affecting legibility, with just a scattering handful of tiny round holes in rest; early clean tear repair on last leaf; otherwise very clean and fresh throughout. Contemporary half blind tooled pigskin and wooden boards with later paper label (worm holes and lacking clasps).

BOUND WITH

**KRANTZ, A. Saxonia.** Cologne; (J. Soter), 1520. 256 leaves, with last blank. With fine arabesque woodcut border on second title-page. Several mostly small round worm holes towards end of volume not affecting legibility.

\$2250

RARE FIRST EDITIONS of these two important historical texts based on a rich collection of source material and which are two of the greatest works of humanist historiography north of the Alps. The first work deals with the history of the Vandals, a Germanic people who first inhabited what is now southern Poland. Accounts of their spread from their ancestral lands to the setting up of Vandal kingdoms in Italy, Gaul, Spain, Africa, and Dalmatia, with accounts of their kings, and the wars fought at home and abroad.



The second work is Krantz's history of "Saxony" which does not relate to the lands later known as the Kingdom of Saxony, but to the region now called "Nieder Sachsen" in the Northwest of Germany, and mainly follows the fate of the Guelph dynasty in its dukedom of Brunswick.

Albert Krantz (c. 1450 – 1517), a native of Hamburg, had studied law, theology and history at Rostock and Cologne, and after traveling through western and southern Europe was appointed professor, first of philosophy and later of theology at the University of Rostock, of which he was rector in 1482. He served on diplomatic mission abroad, and in 1500 he was chosen by the king of Denmark and the duke of Holstein as arbiter in their dispute regarding the province of Dithmarschen. He was appointed Hanseatic envoy to France and England. Although a pious Catholic, Krantz was aware of the abuses of the church, and regarding his historical works insisted that truth was to be the first law in historiography. His historical works, which for the period when they were written, are characterized by exceptional impartiality and research. The present two histories because of their close publication by Soter often appear bound together.

The lovely woodcut arabesque borders, that appear following the index of each volume, appear as a second title-pages and are of a strikingly unusual ornamental design unlike the normal Cologne work of the period. They are distinctly Oriental in design with interlaced geometrical strap work. It is in fact rather close to the title border of the "Psalterium Polyglottum" printed at Genoa in 1516. Regarding Soter's border also see E.P. Goldschmidt, *The Printed Book of the Renaissance*, pp. 71-2.

§ I. VD 16, K 2266; Adams C-2889; Wegele 85 ff.; NDB XII, 673 f.; Graesse IV, p. 46; Brunet III, col. 695.  
II. VD 16, K 2257; Adams C-2884; Graesse IV, p. 46; Brunet III, col. 695.

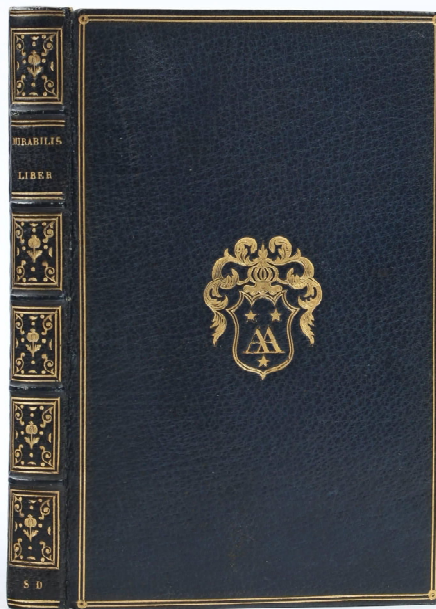
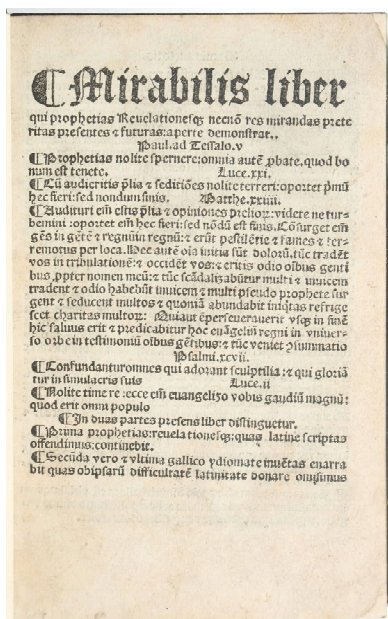
### PRINTED IN THE FINE MARCOLINI ITALIC WITH THE IN-HOUSE MS CORRECTIONS

12. [MALIPIERO, Girolamo]. *Il Petrarca Spirituale*. Venice: Stampato per Francesco Marcolini da Forli, 1536. 4to, 161 [i.e. 159], [1] leaves. Large woodcut portrait of Petrarch within an ornamental frame on title page with a large woodcut on verso of title page. Engraved bookplate on front paste-down. Printed in a fine Italic. Wide margined copy. 19th century half vellum and marbled boards.

\$1250

FIRST EDITION of this adaptation of Petrarch. The work starts with an imaginary dialogue between Malipiero and Petrarch, taking place on the 8th of June 1534, which is depicted in the fine woodcut on the verso of the title page. In this meeting Petrarch asks the Franciscan Malipiero to adapt his work to spiritual uses. They appear at the edge of a forest with the Arqua Petrarca (Padova) and the poet's tomb in the distance which is attributed to Niccolò Boldrini by Essling. Regarding the sources of the superb portrait of Petrarch see Fiske p. 352. As in the Harvard copy and British Museum copies there has been a very neat erasure that was done in house on leaf C1r changing "Devenvto" to "Divenvto" in line three of the caption title (cf. Casali, *Marcolini* 21-26, no. 14). The work is also of interest for its use of the Marcolini italic (cf. Tinto, *Origin del corsivo*, p. 150, 155; leaf I2r reprod. p. 153, fig. 64).

§ Mortimer, *Italian*, 272; Brunet, IV, 560; Sander II, no. 4378; Johnson, *Type designs*, p. 105; Johnson-Morison, *Chancery types*, p. 35 (leaf C1r. reprod. p. 34, fig. 6).



### EARLY COLLECTION OF PROPHECIES AND PREDICTIONS IN LATIN & FRENCH

13. **MIRABILIS LIBER.** *Mirabilis liber qui prophetias revelationesque necnon res mirandas preteritas presentes & futuras aperte demonstrat ... In duas partes presens liber distinguetur. Prima, prophetias reuelationesq[ue], quas latine scriptas offendimus, continebit. Secu[n]da vero et vltima gallico ydiomate inue[n]tas enarrabit, quas ob ipsaru[m] difficultate[m] latinitate donare omisimus.* [Paris]: No place, printer or date but with address at end "On les vent a l'elephant en la rue saint Jaques" [Antoine Bonnemère; François Regnault], [c. 1528]. 8vo, 2 parts in 1 volume. 110 (i.e. 108), 28 leaves. Latin and French; Gothic letter; woodcut initials and capital spaces with guide letters also metal cut criblé initials. Small repair to blank margin of leaf A3. Bookplates of Merlin d'Estreux de Beaugrenier & C. Pieters, De Noortdonck. Fine copy. Modern blue morocco by Thompson (signed) with gilt arms of Alphonse Audenet on covers (with AA monogram), gilt spine with initials "SD" at foot; marbled end-papers; all edges gilt.[See illustration previous page]

\$3600

One of four undated editions with different addresses (au lyon d'argent, au pellican, au roi David, a l'elephant). Extensive collection of prophecies and predictions attributed to various Christian saints and divines that was first published in France in 1522. The first, Latin part, has prophesies attributed to St. Brigitta and Catherine of Siena, Augustine, Cyril, Antonius, Savonarola and others.

The second, French text section, includes an anonymous anthology of late 13th-century prophecies elsewhere attributed to 'Merlin.' Murray cites that this compilation was first printed in 1498 under the name of Merlin cited as the primary source. The volume includes prophecies of fire, plague, famine, floods, earthquakes, droughts, comets, brutal occupations and bloody oppressions. The Church would collapse, the Pope be forced to flee Rome. Such predictions made it extremely popular at the time of the French Revolution, when crowds would besieged the French Bibliothèque Nationale in order to see it. Indeed, many nineteenth-century catalogues suggested that it had predicted the Revolution itself. But above all the book predicted a supposedly imminent Arab invasion of Europe, the advent of the Antichrist and the subsequent End of the World. The *Mirabilis liber* seems to have served as a major source for the prophecies of Nostradamus and was placed on the Lisbon version of the Church's Index of Forbidden Books in 1581. This work is not to be confused with the almost contemporary published text with the similar title of the "Liber mirabilis."

All the early editions are rare. The OCLC only locates one copy of our edition in a German library. A beautiful copy of a very rare work in a master 19th century Parisian binding. Perhaps best expressed by the previous French bookseller's attached description: "Magnifique exemplaire de cette rare édition, provenant de la vente de A. Audenet."

See - Britnell, J. and Stubbs, D., *The Mirabilis liber, its Compilation and Influence*, in the Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes, Volume 49, (1986).

§ Moreau III, no. 1569; Pettegree & Walsby, French Books, no. 79928; Brunet III, 1742 (with edition assignment); cf. Adams M 1468-69 (Same collation, different address, dating as above). Cf. Fairfax Murray, French, no. 382, Caillet no. 7591 & Dorbon 3104 (Paris, Marnef, 1523)..

### TWO EXORCISTS' HANDBOOKS FOR DEMONIC POSSESSION

14. **MENGHI, Girolamo.** *Flagellum daemonum, exorcismos terribiles, potentissimos, & efficaces, remediaque probatissima, ac doctrinam singularem in malignos spiritus expellendos, facturasque, & maleficia fuganda de obsessis corporibus complectens ; cum suis benedictionibus, & omnibus requisitis ad eorum expulsionem. Accessit postremo pars secunda, quae Fustis daemonum inscribitur ... Nunc autem juxta exemplar Bononiense Francofurti impressum.* Frankfurt: Apud Joh. Adolphum, 1708. 8vo, [16], 283, [3] pp. 1 blank leaf; 279, [17] pp. Some foxing and light toning. Contemporary calf (rebaked).

\$2650

The "Flagellum daemonum" first appeared in 1577 and consists of a collection of exorcism formulas compiled by the Franciscan father Girolamo Menghi (1529-1609) and starting from 1586 it would often appear together with his "Fustis daemonum", as in the present example, which further expanded on the theme of exorcising demons from the possessed. The two volumes of this 1708 edition also occasionally appear catalogued separately (The copy at University of Pennsylvania has only the first volume).

Girolamo Menghi (1529-1609) was born in Viadana, Italy, in the province of Mantua. He entered the Franciscan order at the age of 20 and became superior of a Franciscan province in 1598. It was there that he became famous as the 'father of the exorcist's art.' "In connection with the belief in witchcraft and the activity of demons something should be said of the literature of exorcism, which in printed form becomes especially noticeable in the last quarter of the sixteenth and first part of the seventeenth century. Hieronymus Mengus or Girolamo Menghi published several works of this sort. In 1573 he had edited exorcisms of Sylvester Prierias, inquisitor early in the century. His *Flagellum daemonum* first appeared at Bologna in 1577-1578, again in 1581 and at Frankfurt in 1582. In 1586 it was reissued at Bologna with his *Fustis daemonum*, which appeared separately or with the *Flagellum* in several

subsequent editions." (Thorndike). "The author who relies on the authority of the Fathers of the Church, Psellus, Gerson, Scotus, and others, says, that among other things, that the demons can dwell in the human body, that they can quarrel and that the 'Unfaithfulness of exorcists can prevent the deliverance of the possessed' (Dorbon 3040; trans.). References are often made to three exorcism texts in regard to these two volumes. That third text is found in the second part of the first work and has the title: "Remedia Efficacissima in Maligno Spritus Expellendos" (The most helpful remedies for expelling evil spirits).

Both texts note that they are based on the latest Bologna edition, in which city the texts had first appeared in 1577-8. Their first German appearance in 1608 and would no doubt have found a ready market since the German lands have long been known as the 'heartland of the witch craze.' Of the estimated 90,000 individuals prosecuted for witchcraft in Europe, at least 30,000 and possibly as many as 45,000 came from the Germanic regions. By about 1630 this wave of persecutions would slowly diminish following appeals to the emperor and the Imperial court in Speyer. Witch hunts throughout the empire would continue to sporadically break out until the witch laws were revoked in the eighteenth century. The last witch in the empire to be legally executed was Anna Maria Schwägelin in 1775. These texts would, unfortunately, proved to be very influential as handy reference works for inquisitors at the witch trials. All of the early editions of these texts are very rare.

§ Thorndike VI, 556; Rosenthal, *Bibl. Magica et Pneumatica*, no. 2230; Graesse, *Bibl. Mag. Pneu.* p. 28; cf. Caillet III, 7378, Dorbon 3039f., & *Cornell Witchcraft Cat.* p. 387-8.



***FINELY ILLUSTRATED CORONATION FESTIVAL OF MATTHIAS I AND HIS WIFE ANNE***

15. **MATTHIAS, Emperor of Germany; ANNE, Consort of Matthias.** *Actus electionis & coronationis, hoc est, Historica et vera, omnium, quae circa electionem et coronationem serenissimi potenissimi, & inuictissimi principis & domini, Domini Matthiae I, electi Rom. Imperatoris ... mensibus Maio & Iunio, anni 1612 memoratu digna acciderunt, descriptio.* Frankfurt: Suptibus Henrici Kroneri & Iohannis Bringer, 1612. 4to, 107, [1] p. (last p. blank). With 8 folding or double-page etched plates (lettered A - E, G - I). Usual light toning. Outer blank corner margins of first three plates trimmed (not affecting engravings). Modern calf in a style of the period. [See illus. previous page]

BOUND WITH

- II. **CHARLES IV, Emperor of Germany.** *Aurea Bulla Karoli IIII. Rom. Imperatoris: Ex archivio Illustr. Princ. Electoris Palatini.* 4to. 38 pp., 1 blank leaf. Speyer; Apud J. Taschnerum, 1611.

BOUND WITH

III. **CHARLES IV. Caroli IV.** *Rom. imperatoris invictiss. Aurea bulla, novissime recognita.* Frankfurt; prostat apud Antonium Hummum, 1612. Woodcut arms of Emperor Maximilian II on title-page. 4to. 53, [1] pp., 1 blank leaf.

BOUND WITH

IV. **SABINUS, Georg.** *Erudita et elegans descriptio electionis et coronationis Caroli V. imperatoris ex qua patet qui ritus sive solennitates item quae consultationes in imperatore eligendo & creando observari debeant.* [Speyer]: Helias Kembachius, 1612. 4to. 44 pp.

BOUND WITH

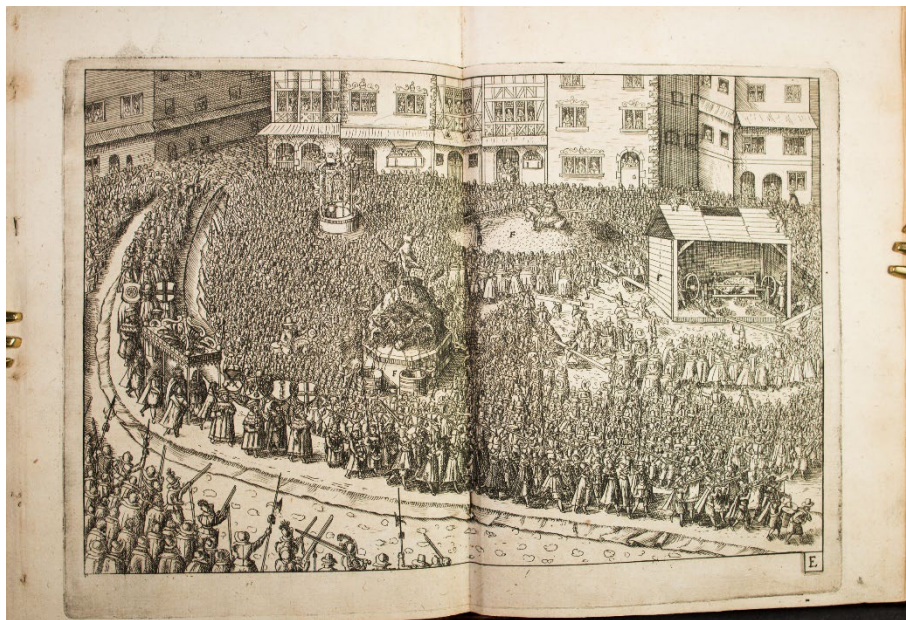
V. **HERDESIANUS, Cyriacus.** *Cyriaci Herdesiani Anhal. I.C. Lessus Caesareus, Super Obitu Gloriosissimi Principis Rudolphi II. Imperatoris Caesaris ... Ad Henricum Iulium Brunswic. Principem.* Nuremberg; Georg-Leopold Fuhrmann, 1612. [16] pp.

\$3850

FIRST EDITION of this important festival book illustrated here with the full set of eight folding etchings, many copies only have five plates (lettered A to E). This finely illustrated German festival book commemorates the election and coronation at Frankfurt-am-Main of Matthias I (1557-Hungary, as the new Holy Roman Emperor and his wife Anne, Archduchess of Austria (1585-1618). The etched and engraved plates "in the manner of de Bry" (Drugulin) depict the procession, the coronation, the election, the royal banquet, celebration on the town square ("Roemer"), jousting tournament and other festivities.

Bound before are four contemporary texts relating to the emperor and the Holy Roman Empire. The first two texts (printed in Speyer and Frankfurt) deal with the Golden Bull of Emperor Charles IV, constitution for the Holy Roman Empire promulgated in 1356 by the emperor Charles IV. It was intended to eliminate papal interference in German political affairs and to recognize the importance of the princes, especially the electors, of the empire. These are followed by the account by Georg Sabinus of the festivities occasioned by the election and coronation of emperor Charles V. It was first published in 1544 with title "*De electione et coronatione Caroli V*" and was republished here in honor of the election of the emperor Matthias in 1612. The final work is by Cyriacus Herdesianus (1580-1631) is a funeral poem occasioned by the death of emperor Rudolph II (1552-1612) and addressed to Heinrich Julius (1564-1613) Prince of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel who died the following year.

§ I. VD17 23:247423N; BM/STC 17th cent. German, A-119; Drugulin 1251a; Lipperheide Sba 11; Ruggieri 948 (7 plates); Vinet 661. II. VD171:014889S. / III. VD17 23:292215E. / IV. VD1723:234068P. / V. VD17 3:611818P.

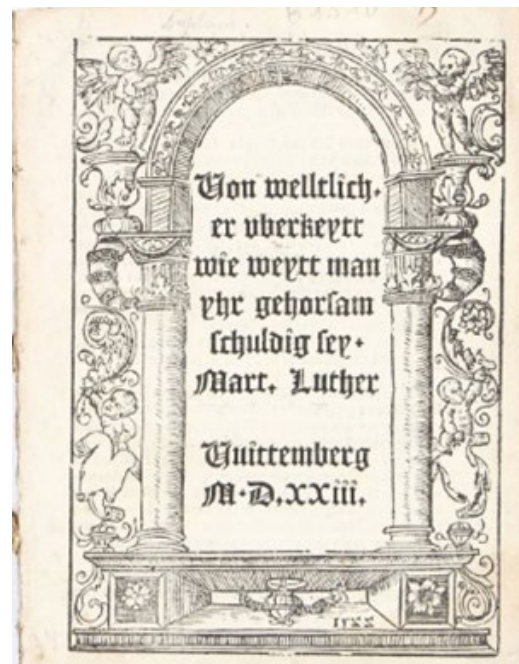


### **LUTHER ON SECULAR GOVERNMENT WITH FINE RENAISSANCE WOODCUT TITLE BORDER**

16. **LUTHER, Martin.** *Von weltlicher uberkeytt wie weytt man yhr gehorsam schuldig sey.* Wittenberg: (Nickel Schyrlentz), 1523. 4to, [26] leaves. Beautiful woodcut title-border utilizing an architectural arch and columns with putti and floral decoration (dated 1522 in the block); woodcut initials. Some offsetting on last few leaves. Unbound pamphlet.

\$1650

Scarce treatise by Luther on secular government, presented in 1523, on how its officers ought to conduct themselves, and to what extent a Christian is obligated to obey same (The two kingdoms). This is an important policy document in which Luther expands upon a related sermon from the previous year dealing with secular authorities; he takes up and continues the ideas first expressed in his call "*An den Adel deutscher Nation*". The first part has his account of founding secular law from the Bible. In the second he calls from a general noninterference of the state in regard to the church. The third part outlines the duties of a Christian prince for proper governance. Finally, he



relates a just verdict in a parable as told by Charles, Duke of Burgundy and the Judgment of Solomon. The work is dedicated to John, Duke of Saxony.

This is the third issue of three published by Nickel Schirlentz at Wittenberg in 1523. It varies from the first issue with the spelling change of "durchleuchtigen" in the first line of text on the verso of the title-page to "durchleuchtigsten" with otherwise identical texts. The beautiful figurative title border depicting putti playing music within an architectural border decorated with garlands and ornaments with the date 1522 included in the bottom border.

§ VD 16, L 7317; Benzing, *Lutherbibliographie* 1510; J. Luther, *Titeleinfassungen* 22b (woodcut title border).

### **FIRST APPEARANCE OF THIS COLLECTION EDITED BY MELANCHTHON**

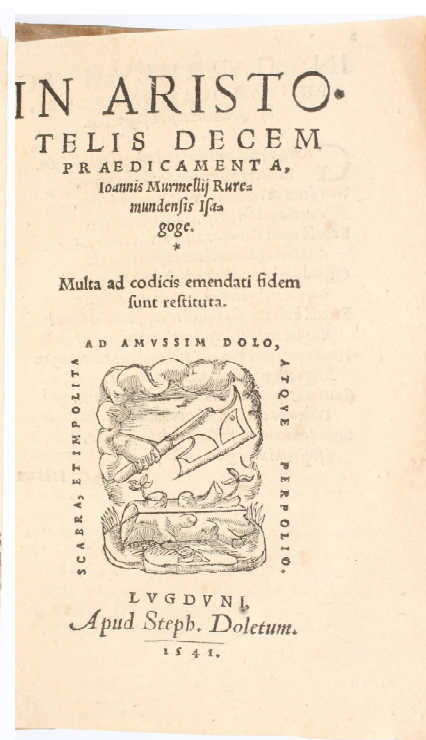
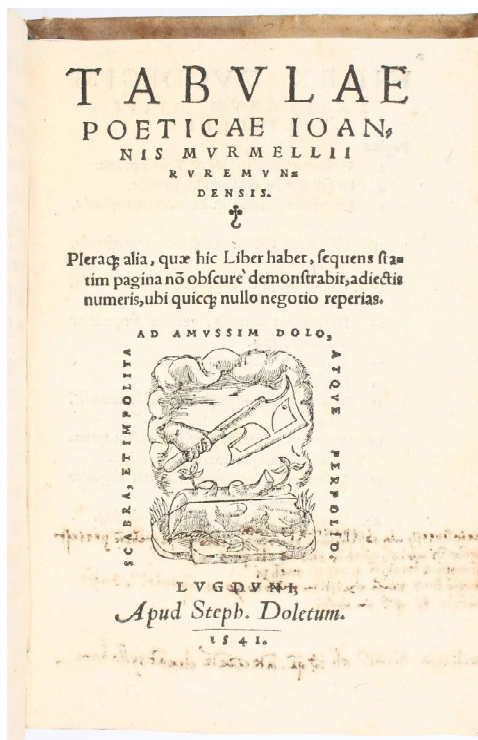
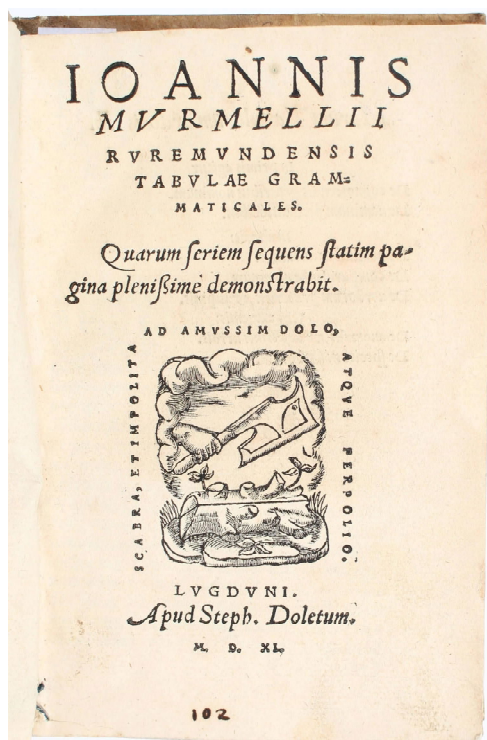
17. **LUTHER, Martin.** *Der Siebed Teil der bücher des Ehrnwürdigen Herrn Doctoris Mart. Lutheri, Darinnen begriffen, die Bücher vom Christlichen stand, wider den Bapst, vnd die Bischoue, jre Scribenten vnd Vorteidinger. Jtem von der Kirchen vnd den Concilijs, vnd der gleichen, Welche zu der Kirchen vnd jrer regirung vnd ordnung gehören, nach anzeigung des Registers, ....* Wittemberg: Gedruckt durch Hans Lufft, 1554. 4to, [8] (leaf 8 blank), 628 leaves. Title printed in red and black. Large title woodcut depicting Chris, woodcut initials; large woodcut initials; some small light damp stains occasionally appearing along the inner and outer blank margins; some typical light browning; light hand soiling in corner blank margins of prelims. Modern black morocco with original leather from front cover laid down (with metal corner and center bosses; lacking clasps) over the original wooden boards, with red spine label.

\$650

FIRST EDITION of the seventh volume of Luther's selection of fifty-one shorter pieces critical of the Pope, Catholic bishops and church councils written between 1518 and 1546 and here edited by Philipp Melanchthon (1497-1560) also contributed a preface dated 1 January 1554. He dedicated the work to Joachim Ernest prince of Anhalt (1536 – 1586). Additional contributions are by Caspar Cruciger (1504-1548) and Paulus Speratus (1484-1551). This is the variant with "Gedruckt durch Hans Lufft / 1554" on the title-page with the other issue has "Gedruckt durch Hans Lufft, Anno / 1554". Fine large woodcut of Christ crucified and flanked by Luther and Johann Elector of the Saxony, who was one of Luther's early followers and protectors.

This first edition of the collection is scarce and would be reprinted several times in the 16th century.

§ VD16 ZV 19819; VD16 L 3322; Benzing, *Luther*, p.1 (a) (Deutsche Reihe).



### **THREE RARE VOLUMES OF PRINTED BY ETIENNE DOLET**

18. **MURMELLIUS, Johann.** *Tabulae grammaticales*. Lyon: Apud Steph. Doletum, 1540. 8vo, [120] pp. With woodcut printer's device on title-page. From the Library of the Dukes of Medinaceli y Santisteban (Engraved armorial bookplate; 19th century), endpaper dated 1729 ms. ownership inscription signed "D. Josephus a Dosal". Contemporary limp vellum.

BOUND WITH

**MURMELLIUS, J.** *Tabulae poeticae*. Lyon; Apud Steph. Doletum, 1541. With woodcut printer's device on title and at end. 47 pp. With 6 lines of contemporary manuscript on verso of title-page.

BOUND WITH

**MURMELLIUS, J.** *In Aristotelis decem praedicamenta Ioannis Murmellij ruremundensis isagoge, multa ad codicis emendati fidem sunt restituta*. Lyon; apud Steph. Doletum, 1541. With woodcut printer's device on title and at end. 39, [1] pp. Narrow margins with occasional margin letter touched by binder.

\$3750

All three of Dolet's Murmellius' publications in one volume, like all works from the press of the great French humanist they are of great rarity. These would be the only editions printed by Dolet of these educational texts by the Dutch humanist, Johann Murmellius (1480-1517). Etienne Dolet's garrulous nature would frequently cause him trouble. He learned the printing trade while working as a corrector for the press of Sebastianus Gryphius at Lyon, however, he was forced to flee to Paris in 1536 after killing a painter who had attacked him in the streets of Lyon. He was granted a pardon by the king who also provided him in 1538 with a ten-year privilege to print books. His first books were printed at the press of Gryphius, but in 1539 he established his own shop. Nevertheless, Dolet would in a short period of time manage to antagonize the heads of all the other printing houses. "In 1542 ... he began printing and selling 'heretical' works. In a struggle which began in 1538, Dolet had sided with journeyman printers of Lyon against their employers; as a result, in July or August 1542 the master printers denounced him to the inquisitor-general. Dolet was arrested and 2 October declared a heretic and fomentor of heresy and delivered to the secular arm. ... On 2 August 1546 the Parliament of Paris pronounced Dolet guilty of blasphemy, sedition, and exposing for sale prohibited and condemned books. After torture, he was hanged and his body and books burned on the place Maubert on 3 August" (*Contemporaries of Erasmus*, I, p. 396).

I. This volume is of added interest for the appended letter by Dolet, dated Calens of May 1540, addressed to his old friend Guillaume Durand, the first Principal of the College of Lyons ("Steph. Doletus Gulielmo Durando Ludimagistro Lugdunense. S.D."). Longeon's *Bibliographie des oeuvres d'Etienne Dolet* knew of only a single copy and it was unknown to Christie or Buisson and unrecorded by the OCLC.

II. A copy of the *Tabulae poeticae* is only located at the University of Manchester by the OCLC. Longeon locates only three examples, including the one described by Christie with Buisson, *Répertoire des Ouvrages Pédagogiques du Xvie Siècle*, only locating the Bibliothèque National copy.

III. The *In Aristotelis decem praedicamenta* has the curious poem on verso of title-page "In Garrulum sophistam Ioannis Murmellii Ruremundensis Epigramma." This volume is also very rare with Longeon only locating two examples, not in Christie or Buisson with the OCLC locating only the copy at Biblioteca Nacional de Espana.

§ I. Longeon, *Bibl. d. Oeuvres d'Etienne Dolet* 73 (only 1 copy known); not in Christie or Buisson,

II. Longeon 145 (3 examples, including the one described by Christie); Christie, Dolet, no. 33; Buisson, *Rép. d. ouv. péd.*, p. 467 (BN copy and only edition listed).

III. Longeon 144 (2 examples); Gültlingen VIII 37; not in Christie or Buisson.

### ***SPOILS OF THE 30 YEAR WAR / SWEDEN'S RULE OF POMERANIA***

19. **POMERANIA & BRANDENBURG.** *Abdruck etlicher an der Churfürstl. Durchl. zu Brandenburg etc. Hoffe, nach absterben deß Hertzogen zu Pommern, etc. ... gewechselten Schrifftten; Auß welchen zu sehen, Was Se. Churf. Durchl. unnd dero Churf. Hauß an den Pommerischen Landen vor ein klares Recht zu vindiciren haben, Auch was vor opposition an Schwedischer seiten dagegen geschehen*. (Frankfurt an der Oder; Michael Koch), 1637. 4to, [110] leaves. Small woodcut ornament on last page; early owner's name on title-page; typical light browning found in German paper of this period. Modern limp boards in a style of the period.

\$375

FIRST EDITION. A report on the succession agreement between Pomerania and Brandenburg, an inheritance contract which was entered in favor of the State, whose dynasty had become extinct. Published here are 24 documents, including contracts and diplomatic correspondence from 1529 up to the time of printing in 1637 regarding inheritance of the duchy. As a result of the Thirty-Year-War and the Polish Wars Sweden would control the lands on the southern Baltic coast, including Pomerania and parts of Livonia and Prussia (*dominium maris baltici*).

In November 1627, the Duchy of Pomerania had also capitulated to the forces of the Holy Roman Empire. Bogislaw XIV, Duke of Pomerania, on 10 November signed the Capitulation of Franzburg with Hans Georg von Arnim, who on behalf of Albrecht von Wallenstein commanded the imperial occupation forces in Pomerania. Bogislaw, after a paralyzing stroke, abdicated without clear succession resulting in a constitutional power struggle

between his relatives and the governing council. When Bogislaw died in 1637-the date of the present work-the constitutional issues were unresolved, with no recognized male heir, and virtually all of Pomerania was occupied by Swedish and imperial troops.

When the allocation of territory was finally decided at the Peace of Westphalia, which concluded the Thirty-Year War in 1648, Pomerania was divided up between Sweden and Brandenburg. This meant that the Peace of Westphalia would mark the end of Pomerania as an autonomous, political entity. Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, who had occupied the region since 1626, would keep it for the crown of Sweden until 1815 when it would rejoin its neighboring regions as part of Prussia.

The work is scarce with the OCLC locating only copies in Europe.

§ VD1714:001329K; Bircher, *Dt. Drucke d. Barock*, A 7261.

### **GREAT COUNTER REFORMATION JESUIT PREACHER / FINE WOODCUT**

20. **SCHERER, Georg, S.J.** *Ein bewerte Kunst und Wundsegen für Schiessen, Stechen, Hawen, Rauben, Brennen, etc. Und damit man im Krieg nit unten lige, oder in der Feindt Hende komme unnd gefangen werde. Allen Kriegß-Obristen unnd dem Gemainen Kriegßman, auch allen Stätten, Vestungen, Gränitzheusern zu guetem in Druck außgangen, und in drey Predigen abgetheilet.* Vienna: Leonhardt Formica, 1595. 4to, [96] pp. Title printed in red and black within a border composed of printer's ornaments, with 1 fine full-page woodcut and woodcut ornament on colophon leaf. Foliated by a contemporary owner who made a neat index on the last blank page; some light toning. Modern vellum backed boards (covered with a leaf from an early printed missal).

\$1250

FIRST EDITION of these three sermons preached on high holy days at the court chapel in Vienna before the Habsburg prince, Matthias (1557 – 1619), who had just been appointed governor of Austria by his brother, Emperor Rudolf II, who he would succeed as Holy Roman Emperor in 1612. A rare work from the Viennese printer Leonhard Formica.

The Austrian Jesuit, Georg Scherer (1540-1605), "was famed for his preaching powers. For over forty years he labored in the Archduchy of Austria. To Scherer, in part, it owes the retention of the Faith. In 1577 he was Court preacher to the Archduke Matthias; he retained the post until 1600. In 1590 he was appointed Rector of the Jesuit College at Vienna; the sternness of his character scarcely fitted him for the office, and he was transferred (1694) to Linz. ... Scherer was a man of boundless energy and rugged strength of character, a strenuous controversialist, a genuinely popular orator and writer. He vigorously opposed the Tübingen professors who meditated a union with the Greek Schismatics, refuted Lutheran divines like Osiander and Heerbrand, and roused his countrymen against the Turks. Believing like his contemporaries that the State had the right to put witches to death, he maintained, however, that since they were possessed, the principal weapons used against them should be spiritual ones, e.g. exorcisms, prayer. Scherer's severe attitude towards witchcraft did not meet the approval of his general, Acquaviva. His eloquence and zeal made many converts, amongst them the future Cardinal Khlesl." (*Cath. Enc.*)

From the title one can see the militant tone that would be expressed in the sermons. The first, dealing with the Book of Joshua, is illustrated with a splendid full-page woodcut depicting 'Joshua' in elaborate medieval armor holding a pickax in one hand and a book in the other while leaning on his helm which sits on a stone pedestal.

The work is rare with the OCLC locating only a few copies in European libraries.

§ VD 16, S 2683; De Backer-Sommervogel, VII, col. 758, no. 28; not in Adams or the BM/STC German.



### **COUNTER-REFORMATION'S "BITTING SARCASM" ON REFORMED PREACHERS GERHARDT DÜNNHAUPT'S COPY**

21. **[SCHOPPE, Caspar].** *Herren Christoffen von Ungersdorff [pseudo] Gründliche Verantwortung seiner Glückwünschung an die Evangelische Landstände in Österreich, wegen behaupteter unnd erhaltener Augspurgischer Confession wider der Pfaltznewburgischen Predicanten Narrenbuch.* No place or printer, 1615. 4to, [2], 120 pp., 1 blank. Woodcut printer's ornament on title-page. Wide margined copy. Light browning. Book plate of German bibliographer Gerhard Dünnhaupt. Old wrappers back with old vellum.

\$375



ONLY EDITION of this polemic by the noted philologist, polemist and diplomat, Caspar Schoppe (Scioppius; 1576-1649), who was called the "Machiavelli of the Baroque period and 'Spiritus rector' of the Catholic League" (Dünnhaupt. trans.). Because of the similarity of the title and subject matter this work appears to be a continuation of a work he published in 1610 which Faber du Faur (917b) describes as follows: "The text of the title is pure irony. This is a polemic saturated with biting sarcasm. The counter-reformation has just begun and has found here an angry protagonist. At this point, it is still, as before Troy, a battle of words, but the battle with more lethal weapons has become inevitable. Schoppe wrote under various pseudonyms: Christoph von Ungersdorff, ... (etc.)." "His uncompromising Catholicism won favor and admiration from the popes, Prince Ferdinand, and the Dukes Wilhelm and Maximilian of Bavaria. His successful polemics made him the protagonist for the Catholic cause during the Thirty Years' War (1618-48)" (*New Cath. Enc.* XII, p. 1225).

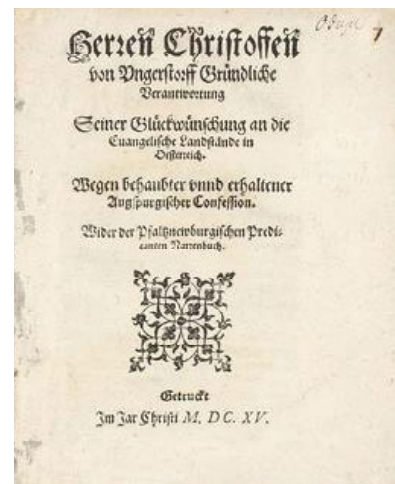
"Schoppe belongs to the series of great converts who were pupils of the Jesuits and all through their lives knew how to attack Protestantism at its most vulnerable points. He began as a philosopher and ended as one, but in between there lay a long, colorful, and often disorderly life which brought him to a high station ... and into contact with the most outstanding of his contemporaries. He visited Madrid, acted as agent of a Turkish sultan, took part in the Congress of Electors at Ratisbon, and had a finger in every possible political affair" (Faber du Faur p. 241).

The title reference to the Augsburg Confession and the Pfalz-Neuburg preacher's 'Fool-Book' (Narrenbuch) appears to refer to the events surrounding the Catholic Prince, Wolfgang Wilhelm von Pfalz-Neuburg (1578-1653), having recently won the 'War of the Jülich Succession' (1609-1614) and thus becoming the first ruler of Palatinate-Neuburg. Schoppe clearly saw this as a strategic expansion of the Counter-Reformation's influence.

From the collection of the eminent baroque literature scholar and bibliographer, Gerhard Dünnhaupt, whose bookplate appears on the inside of the wrappers.

A rare work with the OCLC only locating a copy at the University of Strasbourg and only a microfiche copy in North American libraries. The KVK locates copies also at Stuttgart, Tübingen and Austrian National Library.

§ VD 17 12:112748W; Dünnhaupt V, p. 3753, no. 46; Hohenemser 35; Holzmann-Bohatta (Pseud.), p. 288.



#### FIRST ALDINE EDITION WITH TITLE MISSPELLING

22. **SENECA, Lucius Annaeus.** *Scenecae [sic] Tragoediae*. Venice: In aedibus Aldi et Andreae soceri, Mense Octobri 1517. 8vo, [4], 207, [5] leaves. With Aldine woodcut device on title and colophon; italic type. Two early owner's inscriptions on title-page neatly crossed out as well as on the last blank preliminary page. Early inscription and emblematic drawing penned on front flyleaf and early notes on rear flyleaf and paste-down, some faint marginal foxing. Contemporary limp vellum with spine covered in calf at an early date (traces of ties). The binder appears to have reused the blank side of an early vellum document whose text with age has started to become visible.

\$2500

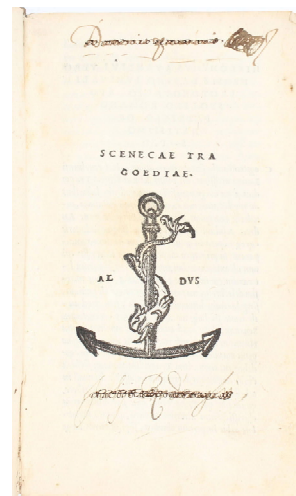
FIRST ALDINE EDITION, first issue with misspelling on title "*Scenecae Tragoediae*." The only Aldine edition of the ten tragedies of Seneca the Younger, including the *Octavia*, wrongly attributed to him. The editor Girolamo Avanzi, about whom very little is known, claims in the preface to have corrected 'three thousand errors' from previous printings. Seneca's tragedies exerted a heavy influence on the Elizabethan theater in particular. This is the first issue of this edition, with Seneca's name embarrassingly misspelled on the titlepage." (Clemons & Fletcher, *Aldus Manutius*. New York, Grolier Club; 2015, no. 65, illus. p. 175).

Printed by Andreas Torresanus de Asula (1451-1529), father-in-law to Aldus Manutius, who took over the management of the great Aldine Press following its founder's death in 1515. A very handsome and desirable copy of one of the famous student texts issued by the Aldine Press in its original vellum binding. The binding is especially appropriate if we presume some typically impecunious student had probably received a discount from the binder because of his reuse of the vellum from an old document instead of new vellum.

§ Adams S-903; Renouard p. 80, no. 4; Graesse, VI, 358; Ahmanson- Murphy no. 155.

#### FOUNDATION STONE TO SLEIDANUS' CAREER AS HISTORIAN OF THE REFORMATION

23. **[SLEIDANUS, Johannes].** *Oration an Kayserliche Mayestat. Von dem, Das der yetzige Eeligionshandel [sic], kain menschlich, sonder Gottes werck, und wunderthat sey. Item, das der Eide, damit jre Maiestat dem Bapst verwandt, tyrannisch, vnd gar nicht zuhalten sey. Durch Baptistam Lasdenum [pseudo]. Mit ainem fleyssigen Register, baide auff dises, und sein voraußgangen Büchlin, Vom Römischen nebenhaupt etc. intituliert, gestellet.* (Augsburg): (durch



Hainrich Steiner), 1544. 4to, LXVI, [10] pp. Fraktur, Several contemporary marginal annotations. Some light toning. Overall a very good copy. Modern boards.

\$775

One of four issues appearing the same year of this important political oration by the Protestant historian of the Reformation Johannes Sleidanus (1506–1556). This is one of two issued by Steiner in Augsburg identified by the misspelling of "Eeligions" for "Religions" in the title. Sleidanus had worked as a diplomat, scholar, and translator before becoming finally the official historiographer of the Lutheran party, and in particular the Schmalkaldic League. This oration of 1544, addressed to the Estates and to the Emperor, was preceded by a similar oration in 1541 both of which critically examined the relation between the Emperor and the Pope and their roles in state and religion. Both were published anonymously using the anagram Baptista Lasdenus. "Sleidan's Two Orations were his first steps as an author, and in several ways also the foundation stone for his future career." (A. Kess, op. cit.)

"In the service of Jean du Bellay, Sleidan gained his first experiences as diplomat, attending diets and colloquies, where he witnessed many of the negotiations about the religious and political issues he later wrote about. Sleidan's immediate thoughts about the political situation in Germany and the duties of the rulers were directly put down on paper in the form of *Ain beschaidner historischer unschmählicher Bericht* [1541]... This oration to the estates traces the fall of the Pope into the greedy Antichrist, and calls upon the estates, the political rulers, to overthrow this usurpation. ...

"The counterpart to this oration, *Oration an Keiserliche Maiestat, Von dem das der Jezige Religionshandel kein menschlich sonder Gottes werck und wunderthat sei* [The present work], an oration to the Emperor, was first published in German in 1544, ... This second tract follows a similar line to the first oration, calling the Emperor to action in the face of papal abuse. The oration begins with a brief survey of the scheme of the four empires taken from the prophet Daniel, a theme on which Sleidan later elaborated in his 1556 *De quatuor summis imperiis*. In the body of the text, Sleidan outlined the papal abuse of the Holy Roman Empire and especially Germany. On the final pages, Sleidanus underlined Germany's wish for a council and warned the Emperor of the evil doings of the Pope.

"Sleidan's Two Orations bear strong similarities to Luther's tract *To the Christian Nobility*, one of his core publications from the year 1520. ... Sleidan's message is similar but far more political: the Pope was greedy for power and had corrupted the Church, the Emperor was weak and did not dare to fight against the Pope's influence. In this situation, the Protestant princes had to assume responsibility and lead the true Church. This is one of Sleidan's core views ..." (Alexandra Kess, *Johann Sleidan and the Protestant Vision of History*, 2017).

§ VD 16 S 6652; not in BM/STC, *German*.

### **MENNONITE DOCTRINE BY A CHURCH FATHER**

24. **TWISCK, Pieter Jansz**, (compiler). *Verscheide artikulen des geloofs, spreuken en sententien, upt oude en nieuwe leeraers vergadert ende by een gestelt*. Hoorn: Elbert Beukelman en Feyken Rijp, 1694. 4to, [6], 520, [2] pp. Title woodcut and woodcut tailpiece. Gothic letter. Old library stamp in bottom blank margin of title-page and following leaf; inner margin of title reinforced and with some light hand soiling; one gathering slightly sprung; minor ink scribble in blank margin of last page; light toning. Contemporary vellum (some soiling and without front end-paper).

\$650

FIRST EDITION, posthumously published, of this Mennonite anthology of statements by the Fathers of the Church and later theologians on various questions of faith, composed in particular as a florilegium of such testimonies, which would correspond to the views of the "baptized" (Anabaptists). The work was compiled by Pieter Jansz Twisck (1565-1636) a Dutch Mennonite elder and prolific author, who lived at Hoorn in the Dutch province of North Holland, where he had a dry goods shop from about 1605 until his death. It was edited with a preface by his grandson of the same name.

"Twisck became a preacher of the Old (or Hard) Frisian Mennonite church at Hoorn in 1592 and soon after an elder. He was a conservative Mennonite; against the Waterlander leader Hans de Ries, who was more liberal in his views, he emphatically defended the doctrine of Incarnation of Christ as taught by Menno Simons and Dirk Philips. In 1615 de Ries published at Haarlem the *Historie der Martelaren*, with a preface in which he summoned the Dutch Mennonites, divided by schisms, to reunite. ... Twisck as a strict Old Frisian unabatingly maintained the practice of banning, opposed marriage outside the church, and held the view that the other Mennonite groups did not have a good understanding of the church and its basic doctrines. Thus he looked askance at the endeavors for union and merger heard in his day. ... Twisck was very active as elder. He regularly visited the congregations in North Holland and may have been the founder of the Old Frisian conference in this area. (See Noordholland, *Vriesche Doopsgezinde Sociëteit*) He also visited the Mennonites elsewhere; before 1620 he was in Holstein and Eiderstedt, and also stayed at Hamburg where there was a Frisian congregation which held the same doctrines as Twisck. His followers in Hamburg and elsewhere were commonly called the Jan-Pietersz-Twisckvolk, or the Twiscken. Twisck was a man of little education. He knew no foreign language except a little German. Nevertheless, he was a well-read man, who wrote many books. Herman Schijn (*Geschiedenis* II) gives a long list of some 26 titles by him, and there were a few more. Some of Twisck's writings were circulated in manuscript copies during his lifetime; a few of these

tracts were printed later. His grandson Pieter Jansz Twisck edited some of them. Twisck diligently studied the works of Menno Simons and Dirk Philips and was in sympathy with them; the influence of this study is found in many of his writings, particularly in his Confession of Faith and in his Catechism" (*Global Anabaptist Mennonite Encyclopedia Online*).

The work is scarce the OCLC locates only three copies in North American libraries.

§ § Keyser (Hoorn) 190; STCN 767; Springer-Klassen 4616.

### **"THE FOUNDER OF PROTESTANT ETHICS"**

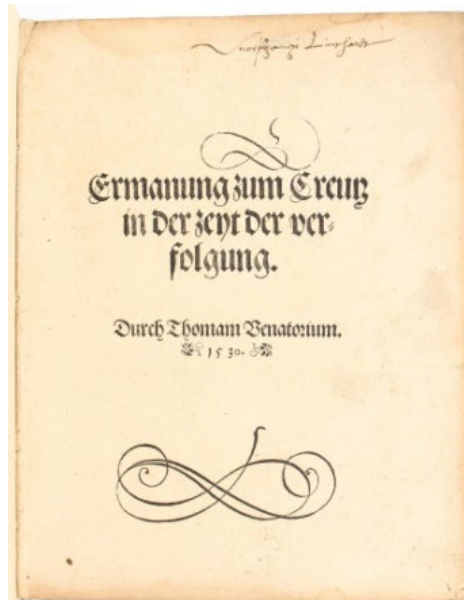
25. **VENATORIUS, Thomas.** *Ermanung zum Creutz in der zeyt der verfolgung.* Nuremberg: [Hans Guldenmund], 1530. 4to, [16] pp. (last page blank). With calligraphic type ornaments above and below title; contemporary owner's signature on title-page; small damp mark along top blank margin; light uniform toning. Later vellum (ca. 1900).

\$1350

FIRST EDITION of this rare and early tract by the German humanist scholar, Thomas Venatorius (Gehauf: 1490-1551), who was a pastor and reformer in the city of Nuremberg. In this tract he points to the death of Jesus on the cross as a symbol of strength in times of religious persecution.

Thomas Venatorius (or Gehauf: 1490-1551) would spend much of his professional life in his native city of Nuremberg but little is known of his early humanist training although it seems to have been in Italy and probably in Padua. Except for when he would introduce the Reformation at Rothenberg, in the summer of 1544, he would spend most of his life in Nuremberg. "Venatorius was, primarily, a humanist, the last among the clergy of Nuremberg. Even his *Catechismus minor* ... (Nuremberg, 1535) is essentially humanistic in spirit, and he edited the *Plutus* of Aristophanes (Nuremberg, 1531) and the first edition of the works of Archimedes (Basel, 1544). ... Venatorius is best known, however, for his *De virtute Christiana libri tres* (Nuremberg, 1529), through which he became the real founder of Protestant ethics." (*New Schaff-Herzog*, XII, p. 160).

§ VD 16, G 615; Knaake III, 1072; BM/STC German p. 334.



### **VIDA'S MOST FAMOUS WORK OF NEO-LATIN LITERATURE / PRINTED IN CREMONA**

26. **VIDA, Marco Girolamo.** *Christiados libri sex.* (Cremona): (Lud. Britannus, impr.), 1535. Small 4to, [156] leaves (with last blank). Title, running headings and colophon in Roman letter, text printed in a large italic with a Roman capital for the first letter of each line. Faint damp mark on a few leaves. Tiny worm hole in top blank margin of first three leaves. Faint early owner's inscription on title-page and partly erased signature in top margin of 2nd leaf. Printed on a fine thick paper. Early vellum over boards. [See illustration previous page]

\$1250

FIRST EDITION of this important epic poem by Vida, one of the best-known and most popular poets of his day. The work, issued from a rare Cremona press, is printed in a beautiful upright italic, closely copied by those designed by Ludovico Vicentino degli Arrighi.

"Longer and more ambitious poems were written by Marco Girolamo Vida (c. 1485-1566). He was born in Cremona, but most of his active literary life was spent in and near Rome, where he served the Church in various offices. In 1532 he was made Bishop of Alba, and thereafter devoted himself austere to the efficient administration of his diocese. He wrote Latin verses of many kinds; but his reputation rests on three particular poems. ...

"Vida's most famous work, the *Christias*, is an epic in six Books, the narrative extending from the calling of the Twelve to Pentecost: as Virgil had written of the founding of the Roman State, with Aeneas as hero, so Vida attempts to write of the founding of the Roman Church, with Christ as hero. But Vida was no Virgil. The *Christias* has stylistic elegance and religious dignity; but it is devoid of poetic inspiration. Nevertheless, it was immediately influential, and was long held in high honor. The Infernal council in the first Book of the *Christias*, composed largely of materials drawn from Boccaccio and Sannazzaro, led directly to the treatment of the same theme by Tasso; and through Tasso elements of Vida's Council enter *Paradise Lost*." (Wilkins, *A History of Italian Literature*, p. 204). Vida is also known of popular poems on the silkworm and chess.

§ EDIT 16, CNCE 23264; Adams V-703; Brunet, V, cols. 1180-81.

**COFFEE, TEA & CHOCOLATE**

27. **[DUFOUR, Philippe Sylvestre; COLENERO DE LEDESMA, Antonio; SPON, Jacob]**. *Drey neue curieuse Tractätgen von dem Trancke Cafe, Sinesischen The, und der Chocolata, welche nach ihren Eigenschafften, Gewächs, Fortpflanzung, Praeparirung, Tugenden und herrlichen Nutzen sehr curieus beschrieben, und nunmehr in die Hoch-teutsche Sprache übersetzt*. Bautzen: In Verlegung Friedrich Arnsts, drucks Andreas Richter, 1686. 8vo, [6], 247 (i.e. 245), [3] pp. With engraved frontispiece and 3 engraved plates. With usual browning and foxing due to quality of paper used. Recent handsome half calf with speckled boards with vellum corners in style of the period.

\$1850

RARE FIRST GERMAN EDITION of the *Traitez nouveaux et curieux du café, du thé et du chocolate* (Lyon; 1671) which became an immediate success and European best seller. The text is generally attributed to Philippe Sylvestre Dufour (1622-1687), a drug merchant in Marseilles who had extensive trade connections in the Levant, with some attributing it to Jacob Spon (1647-1685: cf. Mueller, p. 66) who supplied the translation. On the Lyon edition Bitting (p. 134) notes: "In the preface the author states that about 12 years previously a Latin manuscript on coffee had been translated and printed by him, as coffee was becoming the mode. This work was so successful all copies sold in less than a month, that after much research he wrote a new one to which he added discourses on tea and chocolate, the only thing in common with the Latin translation being the name, all else being original with himself. He states, as a merchant and negotiating with others doing business in the Levant, he had become familiar with the subject."

The work is divided evenly into three parts dealing with coffee, tea and chocolate with each part illustrated with a native of the region: i.e. a Turk for coffee; a Chinese man for tea and a South American Indian for chocolate, with each plate depicting the plants they originate from in the bottom panel. The engraved frontispiece shows all three gentlemen enjoying their beverages together. Each section discusses the various types, preparations and medical benefits that the particular botanical has. The chocolate section, "*Gespra äche Von der Chocolata, Unterredner sind, ein Medicus, Americaner, und Gemeiner Bu ürger*" (p. 235-247) is from the Spanish of Bartolome é Marrado ón. The chocolate section also includes chapters on other American botanicals used in various drink preparations; e.g., Mexican hot peppers, Indian corn, vanilla, tlilxochitl (Vanilla Orchid in Nahuatl language), Achiote spice.

The work was so popular that the Bautzen publisher, Friedrich Arnst, had the work reprinted the same year by the Leipzig printer, J.W. Krüger; followed by reprints in 1692 and 1701. All the editions are scarce with Landis's *European Americana* (686/49) locating only the Wellcome and Wolfenbüttel copies of this first edition and none in North America. The OCLC now also locates copies at the University of Texas, New York Public Library and the JCBL.

§ Hünersdorff 440; Mueller, *Bibl. des Kaffee*, p. 68-69; Wellcome II, 494; Landis, *European Americana* 686/49 (no American locations); cf. Krivatsy 3487 (Krüger edition), Vicaire 293 ff. & Cordier, BS 491f. (French and Latin editions), and Arents (Add.) 482n.

**THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY**

28. **HILSCHER, Christian Gottlob** (publisher). *Neue und ausführliche Abhandlung von dem Tabacke worinnen desselben Ursprung, Sorten, Anbau, Handel, Tugenden und Eigenschaften zur Gesundheit und Heilung wie auch zu anderm Gebrauche physikalisch und aus der Erfahrung untersucht werden. In vier Abtheilungen, wovon die letzte die Geheimnisse bey dem Rauch- und Schnupftaback entdeckt;... aus vielja ährigen Versuchen aufgesetzt von einem erfahrenen Tabacksha ändler aus dem Holländischen*. Leipzig: bey Christian Gottlob Hilscher, 1781. 8vo, [24], 184 pp. Contemporary calf (rubbed).

\$1250

Rare German edition of these two works on tobacco that first appeared in 1770 and 1775 as "Nieuwe en naauwkeurige verhandeling van den tabak". The works deal with growing and manufacturing smoking and snuff tobacco, the different varieties grown in the different parts of America. Details for the proper methods of drying, sorting, cutting and packing tobacco are provided at great length as well as recipes for coloring and flavoring the tobacco. Medical uses are also mentioned.

The OCLC locates three copies in North Americas: Columbia University, Harvard University, and the National Library of Medicine.

§ VD 18 12015989; Immensack 28.

**HISTORY, CULTIVATION & USES OF TEA AND COFFEE**

29. **LETTSON, John Coackley; ELLIS, John**. *Geschichte des Thees und Koffees. Aus dem Englischen der Herren John Coackley Lettsom und John Ellis übersetzt und mit einigen Zusätzen vermehrt..* Leipzig: Dyk, 1776. 8vo, [2], 243, [3] pp. With 3 folding engraved plates. Some foxing and light toning of paper. Engraved plates printed on a

finer thick paper. Early private collector's bookplate on front paste-down (Ex Bibliotheca C.W; Starkii). Contemporary boards.

\$950

FIRST GERMAN EDITION of these two texts on tea and coffee which had first appeared separately a few years earlier in English. The first work is a translation of "*The Natural History of the Tea Tree*" (1772) by John Coakley Lettsom (1744-1815) followed by "*An Historical Account of Coffee*" (1774) by John Ellis (1711-1776). The text treats the origin, history, cultivation, preparation and medicinal uses tea and coffee. "Linnaeus termed Ellis 'a bright star of natural history' " (Bitting, p. 142). The engraved plates are beautiful representations of the whole plant and their flowers, seeds and leaves.

§ Hünersdorff II, 879; Mueller, *Kaffee* 130; Stafleu-Cohen 4451; cf. Waring 728 & 371; not in Blake, NLM.

### **IMPORTANT WORK ON TOBACCO WITH FINE ILLUSTRATIONS**

30. **NEANDER, Johann.** *Tabacologia: Hoc est tabaci, seu nicotianae descriptio medico-chirurgico-pharmaceutica vel ejus praeparatio et usus in omnibus ferme corporis humani incomodis.* Leiden: Ex officina Isaaci Elzeviri, 1626. 4to, [38], 256, [4] pp. Engraved title-page and 9 full-page engraved plates by M. van Brouck and Blon (without often lacking portrait). 3 contemporary inked letters on engraved title margin; some light toning. 18th century flexible marbled boards (spine tears and chipping). [See illustration on previous page.]

\$975

Reissue of the first edition of 1622 with four leaves of the preliminaries with cancels according to Alden-Landis, *European Americana*. Neander's *Tabacologia* is one of the most important and comprehensive works relating to tobacco. Beautifully illustrated with nine full-page etchings of the tobacco plant (3), its cultivation and curing (3), and finally pipes (3) for smoking tobacco including two elaborate water pipes.

Neander (c. 1596 - c. 1630) was a German physician who had a special interest in the use of botanicals in medicine, but about whom little is known outside of his publications. The work pays special attention to tobacco's cultivation and characteristics. On its use he recommends the long pipes like those used by the American Indians to allow cooling of the smoke. Two of the engravings are of elaborate water pipes which would greatly help with this problem. He recommended tobacco in the preparation of medicines and includes numerous recipes for its use, but he appears to have been against its recreational use. According to his statements, tobacco was "a plant created by God, but the Devil interfered; to consume it excessively ruins the soul and the body." "The text is preceded by a list of varieties of tobacco, and is followed by letters to Neander from W. van der Meer, J. Raphelengius and Adrianus van Valkenburg? Neander studied at Leyden and practiced at Bremen, his birthplace. Details of his life are unknown, but he calls himself "Medicus, philosophus et poeta". ... The number of diseases for which tobacco was used is remarkable." (*Bibliotheca Osleriana*, 3490). The last four pages has the Dutch poem "*Tabacks Lof en Lastering Aen D. Ioannes Neander*" by Joost van Ravelingen.

Overall, a very nice copy without, the often lacking, portrait/frontispiece of the author.

§ Alden-Landis, *European Americana* 626/88; Willems, *Les Elzevier*, no. 257; Sabin no. 52173; Rahir, *Les Elzevier*, no. 219; Arents, no. 148-a; *Bibl. Osleriana*, no. 3490; Bragge, *Bibliotheca Nicotiana*, 27; Waring, *Bibl. Therapeutica*, p. 709.

### **COFFEE DRINKING AND SNUFF TOBACCO**

31. **PLAZ, Anton Wilhelm.** *De iucundis morborum causis dissertationes septem.* Leipzig: Sumtibus, Haeredum Lankisianorum, 1754. 4to, [8], 207 pp. Woodcut ornament on title-page. Early owner's name on title. Some light toning and foxing. Modern half cloth with original stiff wrappers bound in.

\$550

FIRST COLLECTED EDITION of seven botanical-medical dissertations from the years 1727 to 1750 that were presented at the University of Leipzig by the physician and botanist, Anton Wilhelm Plaz (1708-1784). The bestknown among them is dissertation on snuff tobacco ("*De tabaco sternutatorio*", cf. Arents 655), as well as his paper about coffee abuse ("*De potus cofe abusus noxio*" cf. Mueller 168) along with five other medical topics: cf. Landis, *European Americana* 727/184 (1st: 1727 ed.) "**Sect. 2 cites J.H. Cohausen for view that Columbus discovered tobacco; also states that it is apparent from the name that Tobago was the place of origin.**" This collection would be reprinted again in 1758. Both collections are as rare as the original dissertations.

Plaz would in 1733 he become an associate professor of botany at the University of Leipzig, and successively served as a full professor of botany (1749-54), physiology (1754-58), anatomy and surgery (1758), pathology (1758-73) and therapy (1773-84). From 1773 to 1784 he was dean to the medical faculty at the university. He was a member of the *Römisch Kaiserlichen Akademie der Naturforscher*.

§ Blake, N.L.M., 18th cent., 355; Wellcome IV, 400; Hünersdorff, *Coffee* 1172; cf. Arents 655 (1727 ed.).