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# The 16th Century

*Bindings, Classical Antiquity,  
Literature, Medicine and Science*

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FICINVS DE SOLE  
PROLOGVS IN MARSILIVM FICINVM  
FLORENTINVM DE SOLE ET LVMINE  
FOELICITER INCIPIT.

Magne eruditionis viro Ioanni Spiegel matri  
monasteriensi ecclesie Constantiensis vicario:  
amico & fratri charissimo: Ioannes Adelphus  
Mulingus Argentinenſis,  
S.P.D.



Erā esse diuini Platonis sententiā: quā rerū  
oim naturā suis nōibus respōdere arbitrat<sup>9</sup>  
est: iā primū didici experientia: frater charissis  
me. Cū em̄ opusculū Marsilij ficini platonici  
in manus nostras venisset: quod de sole & lu  
mine inscribitur tibi potissime censui de  
candum qui noīe tuo clarissimo: celestem hunc solem repre  
sentas. Quid em̄ speculum aliud: quā imago illius veri & eter  
ni solis: sicut em̄ ille lumine suo: cuncta illustrat huius or  
bis climata: ita & hoc tuū speculum: cunctorū est represent  
tatiū. Adde quod in nullo alio eclipsim solarē siue lunarem  
apertius videre & deprehendere possumus: quā in speculo: ita  
quā decere prorsus existimaui: ut lumen illud noīs tuū: solem  
hunc suū mox sequatur quasi ducē: & assequatur quasi par  
rentem. Cum em̄ mihi ab incunte etate semper tecū mag  
na fuisset familiaritas: quā sub vno preceptore pie memorie  
magistro Cratone viro grati prima litterarum elemēta im  
bibimus: mox & alijs in locis semper amicissimi. Quid ali  
ud restabat quā quod intelligeres: semel a nobis initam amicitia  
nondum desoleuisse vel propter oculorum et mutui aspe  
ctus carentiam vel locorum prohdolor distantiam: Quin  
mo ardēt<sup>9</sup> erupisse in hūc igneū fulgorē supercelestē: ut in eo  
ipso iuxta socraticū p̄ceptū specularis: arcana etiā et recōdita  
L iij

*A collection of humorous proverbs and anecdotes  
from the 15th century*

I. **ADELPHUS, Johannes (ed.), Marsilio FICINO, Johann GEILER and others.** Margarita facetiarum Alphonsi Aragonum regis Vafredicta proverbialia Sigismundi & Friderici tertii Ro. Imp[er]atoru[m]. Scmata Ioannis Keisersberg co[n]cionatoris Arge[n]tine[n]sis Marsilii Ficini Florentini de sole opusculum. Hermolai barbari orationes. Facetiae Adelphinae.

(Colophon: Strasbourg, Johannes Grüninger, 1508). Small 4to (19.5 x 15 cm).  
19th-century half sheepskin, gold-tooled spine, marbled edges. € 5.500

First edition, published by Grüninger, of a collection of facetious, witty and satirical proverbs and anecdotes by various authors, brought together and edited by the Strasbourg humanist and physician Johannes Adelphus, also known as Muling (1485–1523). It includes, amongst others, *Facetiae* by Alfonso, King of Spain, and another by Adelphus himself, *De sole et lumine opusculum* by the Italian humanist Marsilia Ficino (1433–1499), and Johann Geiler's *Scmata*. Most of the texts criticize the society, church, and government, often in a frivolous manner.

With some faint marginal notes in ink by an early owner, mostly in the last work in the book. Slightly browned, with some occasional minor spots or smudges, overall in very good condition. Binding only slightly rubbed, otherwise very good.

*Brunet, III, p. 1411; STC German, p. 630; VD16 A232.*

*First printed world-corpus of classical inscriptions,  
with numerous woodcuts including one after Albrecht Dürer*

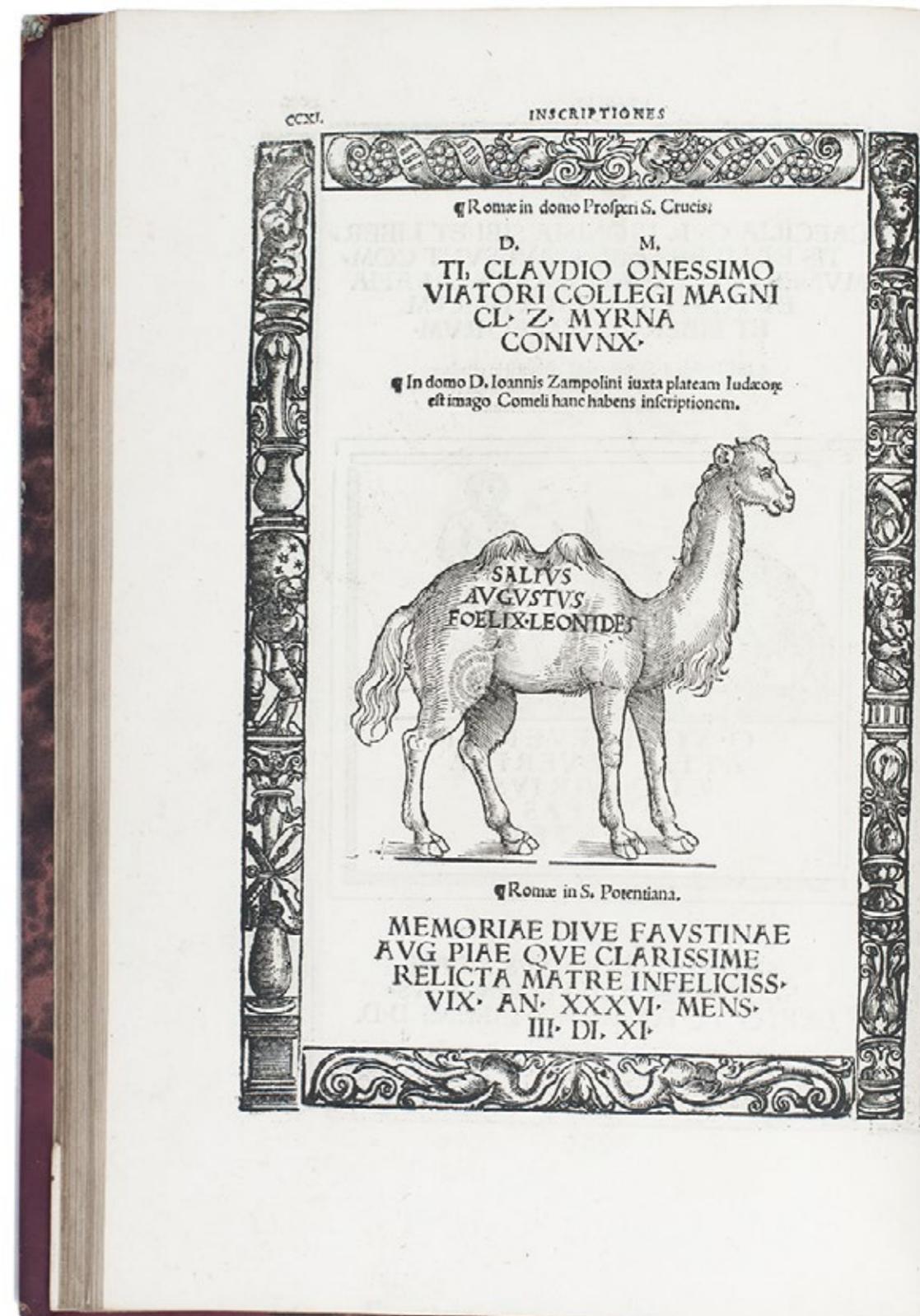
2. **APIANUS, Petrus and Bartholomeus AMANTIUS.** *Inscriptiones sacrosanctae vetustatis non illae quidem Romanae, sed totius fere orbis . . .*

Ingolstadt, Petrus Apianus, 1534. Folio (31×22 cm). Title-page with a large woodcut (15×16 cm) by H. Brosamer after Albrecht Dürer, Apianus's woodcut device above the colophon, woodcut coat of arms of Raimund Fugger (who helped finance the publication), and numerous woodcut illustrations by Brosamer, M. Ostendorfer, G.A. Benewitz and others, most showing sculptural elements from tombs, most pages in woodcut borders, usually assembled from 4 blocks each. 19th-century red half calf, gold – and blind-tooled spine. € 4.950

First edition of the first work on classical inscriptions printed in Germany and the first printed world corpus of classical inscriptions. It includes inscriptions on tombs and other stones, but also on ceramics and other objects. The large woodcut on the title-page shows the “allegory of eloquence” after a drawing in Albrecht Dürer's ca. 1514 *Ambraser Kunstbuch*: Hermes with a woman, a soldier, a scholar and a cleric tethered to his tongue from their ears. This allusion to the power of words must have been chosen as especially suited to a book of inscriptions. The book was printed at the private printing office of the great astronomer and geographer Petrus Apianus, at the expense of Raimund Fugger. The latter also provided from his collections the material for the larger part of the illustrations. The inscriptions, some taken from works by Peutinger, Pirckheimer, Choler, Giocondo and others, are arranged geographically. The book includes some obviously fictitious items lifted from the *Hypnerotomachia Polifili* (Venice 1499) and from Ciriaco d'Ancona. It must have been an extremely expensive production, and the famous banking family Fugger may have been better equipped to finance it than many royal families.

Library stamp and early owner's name on title-page. In very good condition, with only an occasional minor smudge or small stain and with generous margins. Inside front hinge cracked, spine faded, corners and spine chafed. A “monumental” milestone in the study of classical Roman inscriptions, preserving important records of many inscriptions now lost.

*Adams A-1291; USTC 666636; VD 16, A 3086.*



# ARISTOTELES

## De Mundo,

GRÆCE:

Cum duplici interpretatione Latinâ. priore quidem L. APULEI; alterâ verò Guilielmi Budæi.

*Cum SCHOLIIS & Castigationibus*  
BONAVENTURÆ VULCANII  
tam in Aristotelem, quàm in utrunque eius interpretem.

*Accessit seorsim*  
GREGORII CYPRII, Encomium Maris,  
*Græcè, nunquam antea excusum.*

ET  
PAULI SILENTIARII Iambica.



LVGDVNI BATAVORVM,  
EX OFFICINA PLANTINIANA,  
Apud Franciscum Raphelengium,  
CIC. IC. XCI.

*Pseudo-Aristotelian text together with two Greek poems,  
edited by Bonaventura Vulcanius*

3. **ARISTOTLE (Pseudo), Gregorius CYPRIUS, Paulus SILENTARIUS.** De mundo, Graece: cum duplici interpretatione Latinâ. Priore quidem L. Apulei; alterâ verò Guilielmi Budæi. Cum scholiis & castigationibus Bonaventurae Vulcanii tam in Aristotelem, quàm in utrunque eius interpretem. Accessit seorsim Gregorii Cyprii, encomium maris, Græcè, nunquam antea excusum. Et Pauli Silentiaris Iambica.

Leiden, Officina Plantiniana, by Franciscus Raphelengius, 1591. 2 parts in 1 volume. 8vo. Contemporary vellum. € 1.800

Popular pseudo-Aristotelian text on the universe, here in the second edition by the Flemish humanist Bonaventura Vulcanius (1538–1613), with his exhaustive comments and the additional second part, printed by Plantin's son in law Franciscus Raphelengius. The text is given in Greek, followed by the Latin translation by Apuleius (ca. 124–170) and the translation by the French scholar Guillaume Budé (1467–1540). First edition by Vulcanius was published by the same printer in 1587. The second part, not included in the first edition, contains the *Praise of the sea* by Gregorius Cyprius, and Paulus Silentarios's poem on the *Hot springs of Pythia*, both in Greek.

With bookplate and a manuscript note. Somewhat browned, but otherwise in good condition.

*Adams A-1799; Breugelmans, Hoffman I, 285; Typ. Batava 292.*

CATULLVS

TIBULLVS

PROPERTIVS.



ANTVERPIÆ,

Ex officina Christophori Plantini.

cl. l. l. l. x. i. x.

*Important Plantin editions  
of the works of the finest Roman poets of the first century BC*

5. **CATULLUS, TIBULLUS and PROPERTIUS.** [Opera] Catullus Tibullus Propertius. Antwerp, Ex officina Christophori Plantini, 1569. With Plantin's printer's device on title.

*With:* (2) **PROPERTIUS.** Elegiarum libri IIII. Cum scholiis Gulielmi Canteri.

Antwerp, Ex officina Christophori Plantini, 1569. With Plantin's printer's device on title. 2 works in 1 volume. 16mo. 17th – or 18th-century gold-tooled calf. € 1.850

Plantin had already published an edition of these three great first century BC lyrical and elegiac poets, Gaius Valerius Catullus (84–55 BC), Albius Tibullus (54–19 BC), and Sextus Propertius (50–15 BC), in 1560 (Voet 933), but these are his first publications of their works as edited by Victor Giselines and Theodorus Pulmannus (Catullus and Tibullus) and Willem Canter (Propertius). With the first Plantin edition of the works of Propertius, as edited by the Dutch philologist Willem Canter (1542–1575), the older brother of Theodorus (Dirck) Canter from Utrecht.

Very good copies of these important editions, Propertius being annotated by a 16th-century hand, including annotations on the last blank; from the famous Macclesfield Library.

*Voet 934 and 2112.*

## *A brief history of medicine*

Officina Apothecariorum, seu Sep-  
liariorum, Pharmacopolarum, ac iu-  
niorum medicorum.

D. Symphoriani Cāpegij equitis au-  
rati, Lotharingorum Archiatri officina, in qua quicquid in An-  
tidotis Arabum, ac recentiorum medicorū Mesue, Alpha-  
rabij, Rasis, Nicolai, Cophonis, Arnoldi erratum fue-  
rit, in lucem propagatur. His accedunt nouitio-  
rū Antidota ab eo tam ad amussim emens  
data, vt dubium reliquerit, præstātor  
ne Gallica sit Arabica officina,  
Item Racematiōes in Me-  
suen, & Nico-  
laum.

Item Antidotarius eiusdem Domini Symphoriani Campegi  
continēs secreta sublimia, Pilulas, & experimēta virorum illustriū,  
& antiquorum philosophorum ad varios curandos morbos in tres  
libros seu etiam Tomos diuisus.

Disceptatio Epitomatica, qua docetur per quæ loca sanguis  
mitti debeat in viscerum inflammatiōibus, præsertim in pleuretide.

De vinis febricitantium Symphonia in libros tres eleganter  
distributa.



**6. CHAMPIER, Symphorien.** Castigationes seu emendationes pharmacopolarum, sive apothecariorum, ac Arabum medicorum Mesue, Serapionis, Rasis, Alpharabii, & aliorum iuniorum medicorum. . .

(Colophon: Lyon, Johannes Crespin, 1532). 2 parts in 1 volume (bound in reverse order). 8vo. With armorial woodcut on title-page to the second part (bound as opening title-page), repeated several times in text, and numerous woodcut initials. Contemporary vellum, richly blind-tooled in a panel design. € 12,500

First and only edition of a work on the history of medicine by the French doctor Symphorien Champier (1472–1539). During his career Champier switched several times from being appreciative to critical towards Arab authors. In one of his earlier works, he describes Avicenna (Ibn Sina) as “a man of most outstanding genius and certainly the most distinguished of all” (Siraisi). On the other hand, he later criticised Italian doctors, “who allowed their schools to be occupied by ‘Arabs, Persians, Indians and Mahometans’” (Siraisi). In the present work, which he wrote late in his career, he takes a more moderate view, admitting that Arabs indeed made useful contributions to the study of medicine, and calling Avicenna the noblest of them all. The text can be seen as a brief history of medicine, dividing it in three sections: Greek, Latin and Arabic medicine. For the Latin he makes a distinction between *Latini*, those who follow Galen and Hippocrates (Boqrat), and *barbari*, those who set out their own path.

With some manuscript annotations in the margins. The two parts bound in reverse order. Very slightly browned and some occasional minor spots. Binding has the corners bumped and the spine soiled. Overall a very good copy.

*Durling 930; Parkinson 505; cf. N.G. Siraisi, Avicenna in renaissance Italy: the canon and medical teaching in Italian universities after 1500 (1987), pp. 71–73.*

*Indispensable short-title catalogue of Belgians editions 1541–1600*

7. **COCKX-INDESTEGE, Elly and Geneviève GLORIEUX.** Belgica typographica 1541–1600. Catalogus librorum impressorum ab anno 1541 ad annum 1600 in regionibus quae nunc Regni Belgarum partes sunt.

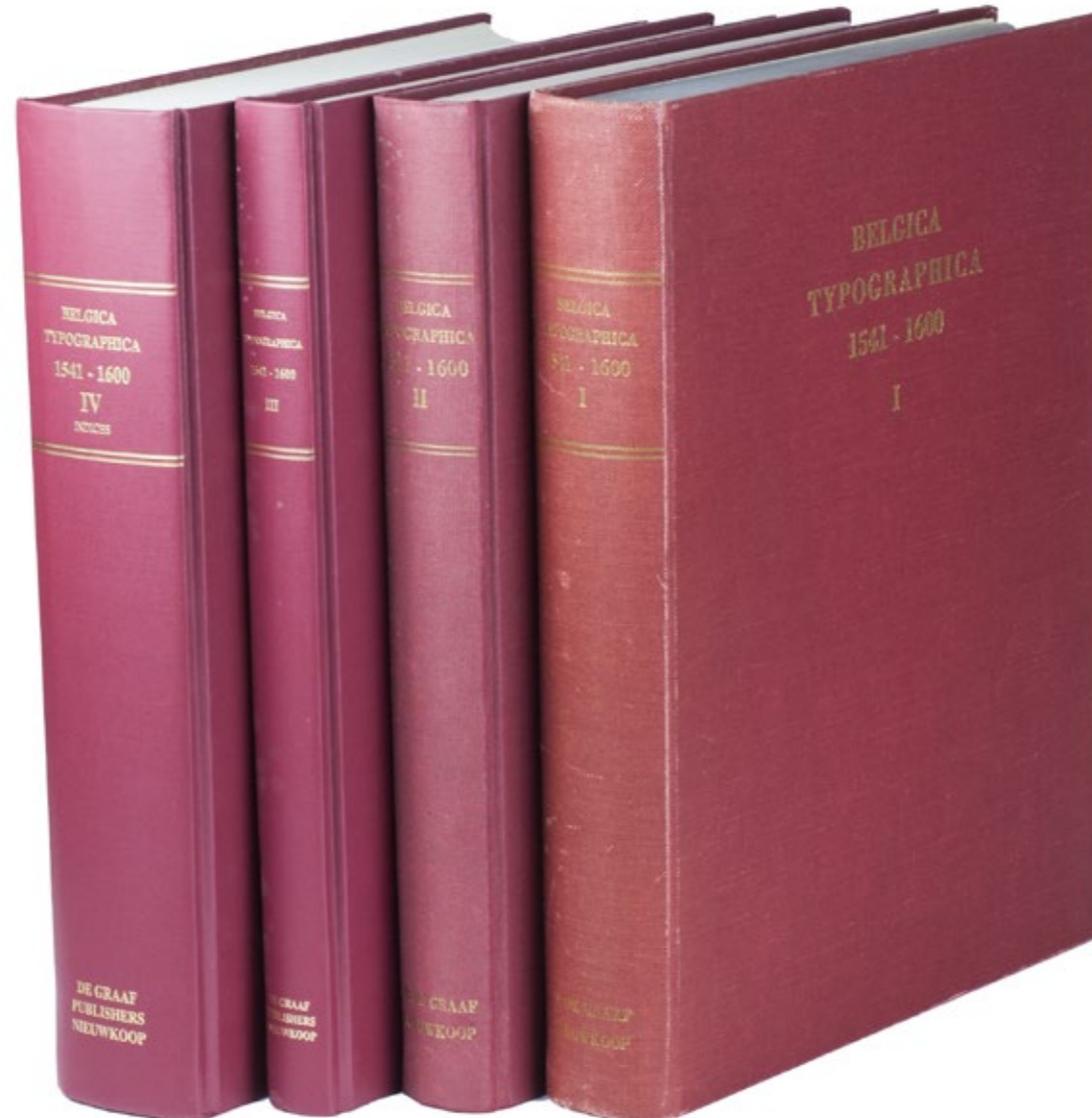
Nieuwkoop, De Graaf, 1968–1994. 4 volumes. Red cloth.

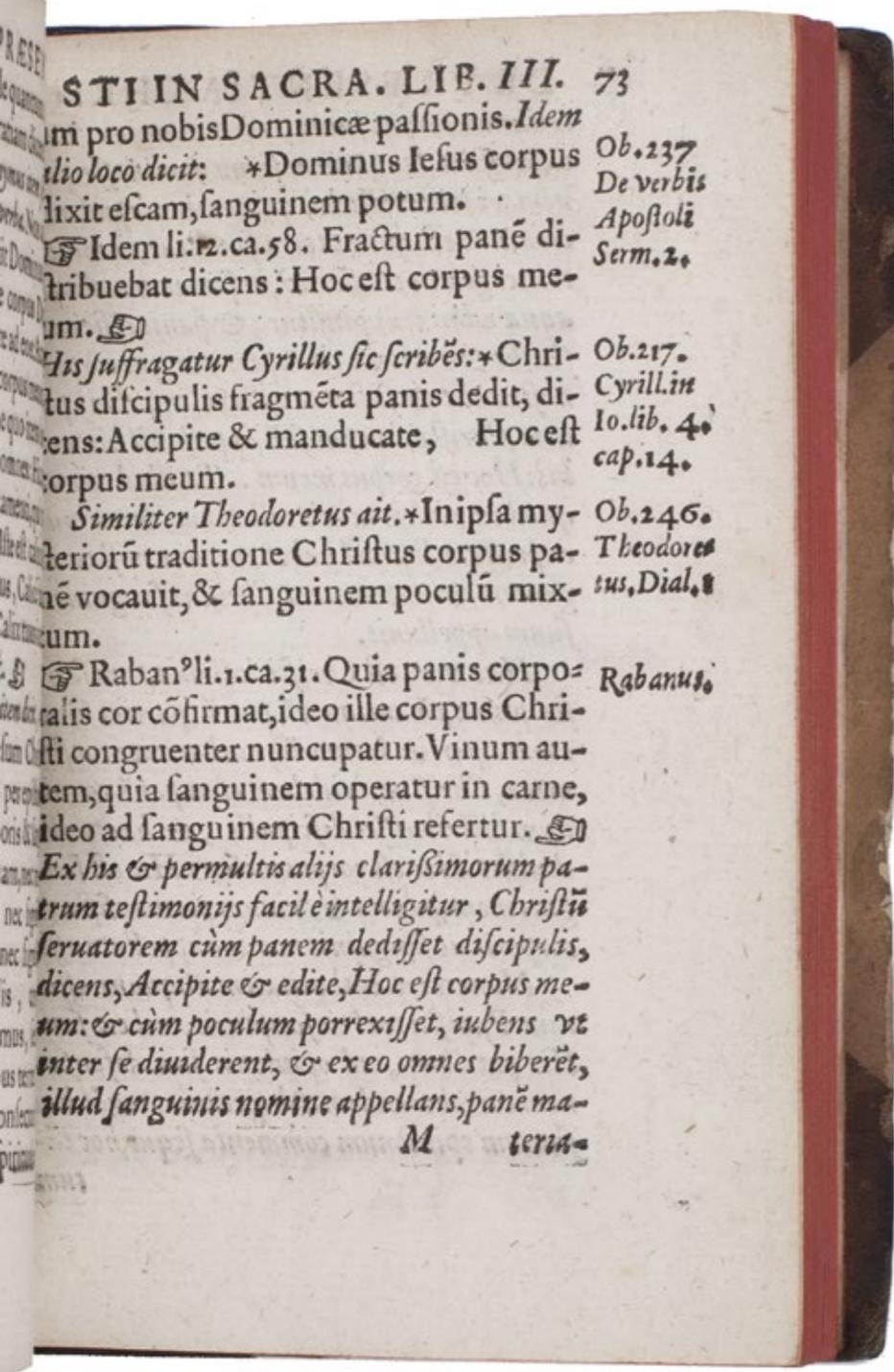
€ 425

A short-title catalogue of altogether 9.755 Belgian editions published from 1541 to 1600 in the Royal Library, Brussels and in 93 other Belgian libraries. Numerous cross references. Introductions trilingual (Dutch, French, English). The work is enhanced with very extensive Indices (vol. IV).

“ . . . indispensable pour toutes recherches sur l’imprimerie et l’édition dans les Pays-Bas méridionaux aux xv<sup>e</sup> siècle” (A. Labarre in *Bulletin des bibliothèques de France XIII*, 8, 1968). “B.T. is a very useful addition to the bibliography of sixteenth-century books (H. Reichner in *Renaissance News XXII*, 2).

Very good set, only some minor wear to the spine of the first volume.





*Fundamental book  
for the Church of England during the Reformation*

**8. CRANMER, Thomas.** Defensio verae et Catholicae doctrinae de sacramento corporis & sanguinis Christi servatoris nostri, & quoru[n]dam in hac causa errorum co[n]futatio, . . . [Emden, Gillis van der Erven], 1557. Small 8vo (14 x 10 cm). Half tanned sheepskin (ca. 1800?), rebacked in brown goatskin. € 9,500

Second Latin edition of Thomas Cranmer's fundamental *A defence of the true and Catholike doctrine of the sacrament of the body and bloud of our savior Christ*, translated by Sir John Cheke (1514–1557). As the title-page notes, Cranmer revised and enlarged the text for the present second edition during his imprisonment, just before he was sentenced to death in 1556, so the book had to be published outside England, in the Protestant enclave Emden in East Frisia.

Thomas Cranmer (1489–1556) was chosen to be Archbishop of Canterbury in 1533. After Edward VI's death, Cranmer supported Lady Jane Grey as successor. Her nine-day reign was followed by the Roman Catholic Queen Mary, who tried him for treason.

His lectures were received to wide acclaim by both Protestants and Catholics and he strongly influenced the revisions of the Book of common prayer made in 1552, which leaned towards the Swiss reformers, greatly toning down the sacrificial element in the Eucharist, removing prayers for the dead, and removing many ceremonies, including the admixture of water with the wine at Communion, exorcism, the putting on of the chrysom robe and the triple immersion in baptism. These changes to the liturgy and practices all come from the ideas Cranmer set out in the present book, which propagated the new doctrine about the Eucharist.

With some occasional annotations and a bookplate. Lacking the final blank leaf. With the title-page somewhat soiled and an occasional minor water stain or spot, but otherwise in very good condition. Rebacked as noted and sides rubbed. A seminal work, especially for the Church of England and its liturgy during the Reformation.

*Adams C2869; ESTC S10512I; USTC 50542I; cf. VD16 C5686.*

*Debate on the preferences between Greek and Latin,  
and Arabic sources*

9. **FUCHS, Leonhart.** Libri IIII, difficilium aliquot quaestionum et hodie passim controversarum explicationes continens.

Basel, (colophon: Robert Winter, 1540). 4 parts in 1 volume. 4to. Each of the 4 parts with charming woodcut device on the last blank. 17th-century sheepskin parchment.

€ 12.500

First edition of Fuchs his "Four books on some difficult questions" a heavily revised version of his *Apologiae tres* ("Three apologies") from 1538. It is part of a debate on the preferences for ancient Greek and Latin on one side and Arabic sources on the other side; refuting the views of Guillaume Dupuis, Sébastien de Monteux and Jérémie de Dryvere. Fuchs gives commentary on the indications and dosages of prescriptions of Ibn Sina (Avicenna) and on Mesue the Younger. Browned and foxed throughout and a few lines, words headers and paragraphs crossed out; a good copy.

*Bibliotheca Osleriana 2688; Durling 1710; USTC 602528 (4 copies).*





GALENI DE VSV PARTIVM CORPORIS HVMANI LIBRI XVII

Nicolao Regio Calabro interprete

Denuo exactiori cura ad graeci exemplaris veritatem castigati per

Iacobum Syluium Medicum, & Martinum Gregorium

LIBER PRIMVS.



Vemadmodum animal quoduis, vnum esse dicitur, propterea quod apparet per quandam circumscriptionem propriam, nec vlla parte alijs coniunctum est: ita & ipsius particula (cuiusmodi est oculus, lingua, nasus, cerebrum) vna esse dicitur, eo quod apparet circumscriptionem propriam habere. Si vero non esset quadantenus coniuncta proximis, sed omnino disiuncta, tunc utique nec particula esset omnino, sed simpliciter vnum. Quare quaecunque corpora, nec vndeque circumscriptionem habent propriam, nec vndeque coniecta sunt alijs, haec particulae vocantur. Et si hoc verum est, multae erunt animalium particulae, aliae quidem maiores, aliae vero minores, aliae autem etiam omnino in aliam speciem indiuisibiles. Vtiles autem sunt haec omnes ipsi animae. quippe cuius organum corpus est: & propterea multum differunt a se inuicem particulae animalium, quoniam ipsae animae differunt. Quaedam enim sunt audacia, quaedam timida: alia agrestia, alia mansueti: alia velut ciuilia & solertia, alia velut solitaria. Omnibus vero aptum est corpus, animae moribus, & facultatibus: E quo quidem fortibus vngulis & iuba est ornatum instructumque: etenim velox & superbum & generosum est animal: Leoni autem, utpote animoso & feroci, dentibus & vnguibus validum. Ita autem & tauro & apro: illi enim cornua, huic autem exerti dentes (quos graeci χαλκιδοντες nominant) arma sunt innata: Ceruo autem & lepori (timida enim sunt animalia) velox quidem est corpus, sed nudum omnino & inerme. Timidis enim, opinor, velocitas quidem: arma vero audacibus conueniebant. Neque igitur timidum aliquod armauit natura, neque audax & strenuum quodpiam nudum destituit. Homini autem (sapientis enim est hoc animal, & solum eorum, quae sunt in terra, diuinum) pro omnibus simul defensorijs armis, manus dedit, instrumentum ad omnes quidem artes necessarium: paci vero non minus quam bello idoneum. Non igitur indiguit cornu sibi innato, cum meliora cornibus arma summis manibus, quandoque volet, possit accipere. Etenim ensis & hasta maiora sunt arma, & ad incidendum promptiora, quam cornua. Sed neque indiguit vngula: nam lapis & lignum quauis vngula quassant fortius violentiusque. Ad haec, neque cornu, neque vngula, quicquam nisi cominus, agere possunt. Hominum vero arma, eminus iuxta ac cominus agunt: telum quidem ac sagitta, magis quam cornua: lignum autem & lapis, magis quam vngula. Sed velocior est homine leo, quid hoc tadem est? Homo sane equum domuit sapientia & manibus, velocius leone animal: quo utens, & subterfugit, & persequitur leonem, & sedens, ex alto humilem infernumque illum percutit. Non igitur est nudus, neque inermis, neque vulnerari facilis, neque calciamentorum expertus homo: sed ipsi est thorax ferreus, quandoque libet, omnibus corijs difficiliter perforatu & sauciati organum. Est autem & multiplex calciamentorum species, est & armorum, est & operimentorum. Non igitur thorax solum, sed & domus, & murus, & turris, sunt hominis operimenta munitaque. Si autem innatum esset ei cornu in manibus, vel aliquod tale aliud armorum defensorium, non utique posset uti manibus ad domus constructionem, vel muri, Prima Classis p

Animal car unu ee d  
yheuls  
Anime organu existit corpus  
Cuius animal yheuls dicitur  
rnt inuicem  
Moribus aut ee apti con  
pnt in omnia  
Egu natura  
Leoni na  
Timidis uelocitate  
Audacis arma ex  
pedir  
Homo sapiens animal et  
solu in ter fortiora  
diuinu  
Manus hoi tribuitur ee  
na x ois simul ac  
ferioris armis  
Equis uelocior leon  
Hominis proqatua

Galen's works the anatomy of the human body

10. GALENUS, Claudius. Prima classis humani corporis origine[m], formationem, dissectionem, temperaturam, facultates, facultatum[que] cum auctiones omnes, tum instrumenta & loca singula complectitur. . .

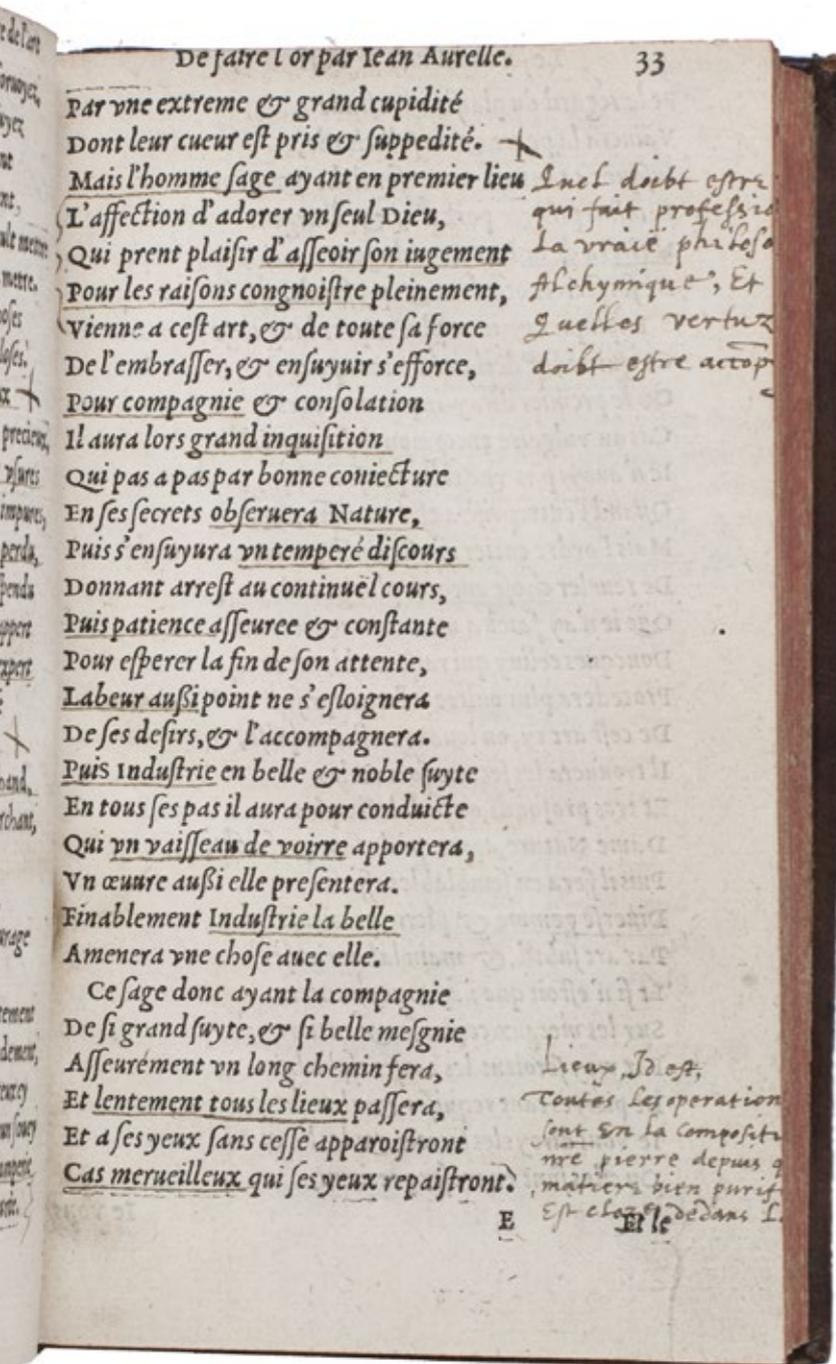
Venice, heirs of Lucantonio Giunta, 1541. Folio. With title-page within woodcut border, displaying 8 scenes of Galen curing patients or dissecting an animal, 4 woodcut illustrations in text and numerous woodcut initials and headpieces. Contemporary vellum. € 5.000

One of the seven volumes comprising the collected works of the Greek physician Galen, published under the general title *Opera omnia nunc primum in unum corpus redacta* in the years 1541–1542. “There is no name more illustrious in the whole history of medicine than that of Galen...” (Hagelin). The present volume mainly deals with the anatomy of the human body: the nerves, the muscles, the veins etc. All the volumes were edited by the physician Agostino Gadaldini (1515–1575) from Modena. When the present edition appeared, it was presented as the “new translation”, based mostly on earlier humanist translations of Greek manuscripts, but also with many new translations and commentaries by well-known physicians of that day. “It is interesting to note one of Gadaldini’s collaborators was Andreas Vesalius (1514–1564). He revised the translations of Galen’s anatomical works, in particular the version of *Anatomical procedures*” (Fortuna), which can be found in the present volume. The present copy is frequently annotated in the margins in an early hand.

With bookplate and owner’s inscription. Binding worn, spine heavily damaged on top and bottom, wormholes. With a large waterstain affecting the title-page and some occasional smaller waterstains and spots. Internally in good condition.

Durling 1751; S. Fortuna, *The Latin editions of Galen’s Opera omnia (1490–1625) and their Prefaces (2012) pp. 399–402; cf. Hagelin, Rare and important medical books, pp.12–15.*

## On the transformation of base metals into gold



II. **GOHORRY, Jacques.** De la transformation metallique, trois anciens tractez.

Including:

**FONTAINE, Jean de la.** La Fontaine des amoureux de science.

**MEUNG, Jean de.** Les remonstrances de nature à l'alchymiste errant.

**FLAMEL, Nicolas.** Le sommaire philosophique. Avec defence diceluy art & des honestes personages qui y vaquent: contre les efforts que I. Girard met à les oultrager.

Paris, Guillaume Guillard, Amaury Warancore, 1561.

With: (2) **AUGURELLO, Giovanni Aurelio.** [Les trois livres de la chrysopée, c'est à dire, l'art de faire d'or].

Paris, Benoist Praevost (for V. Gaultherot), 1549. 2 works in 1 volume (ad 2 bound before ad 1). 8vo (14.5 x 9 cm). 18th-century calf, richly gold-tooled spine. € 2.250

Two curious hermetic works in French verses.

Ad 1: First edition of a collection of three hermetic poems from the 15th century, to which the editor and compiler added a defense of the art of alchemy. The first is the famous *La Fontaine des amoureux de science* by Jean de la Fontaine, already often published on its own. The second text, however, is published here for the first time: *Remonstrances de nature*, according to the editor also known as *La complaincte de nature*, here ascribed to Jean de Meung (=Jean Clopinel, ca. 1240–1305). The editor added De Meung's poem *Roman de la rose*, followed by *Le sommaire philosophique*, here incorrectly attributed to Nicolas Flamel (ca. 1350–1418), who had become a legendary figure. He was a calligrapher at Paris and a very wealthy citizen, performing many pious and very expensive public acts of charity, which gave rise to the rumour that he made his own gold. Jacques Gohorry (ca. 1500–1576) is thought to be the compiler of the present collection.

Ad 2: First edition of the French translation of *Chrysopoeiae Liber II*, by Giovanni Aurelio Augurello (1441–1524), an Italian poet, philosopher and alchemist. He studied at Padua, became Professor at Venice, and was said to always be in debt because of his passion for alchemy, spending all his money trying to make gold from other substances. He dedicated his *Chrysopoeiae* to Pope Leo X, who allegedly rewarded him with a huge

empty purse, indicating that he himself could fill it with gold.

With a bookplate and library stamps. Both works are heavily annotated in the margins, but with partial loss of the annotations due to trimming. Ad 1 lacking the last 3 leaves, ad 2 lacking the title-page. Slightly browned, with some occasional staining. Binding rubbed along the extremities, front hinge cracked.

Ad 1: Brunet III, cols. 747–748; Caillet 10811; USTC 27046; ad 2: Brunet I, col. 556; USTC 40664 (5 copies); not in Caillet.

## *16th-century Cologne imprints in a 1540 Breslau binding, its tooling very well preserved*

**12. HEYNLIN DE LAPIDE, Johannes.** Resolutoru[m] dubioru[m] circa celebratione[m] missarum occurrentium.

(Colophon: Cologne, Johann Landen, 1506). With a woodcut illustration of the madonna and child on the recto of the last blank and repeated on the verso of the same leaf.

*With:* **(2) AUGUSTINUS OF LEONISSA.** Sermones pulcherrimi sup[er] D[omi]nica[m] or[at]io[n]em Pater noster et Angelicam salut[at]io[n]em Ave Maria . . .

(Colophon: Cologne, [heirs of] Heinrich Quentel, 1505). With a couple decorated woodcut initials. 2 works in 1 volume. 8vo. Richly blind-tooled calf in panel design, signed (“HB”) and dated (“1540”), both sides with in the centre a roll of showing the crucifixion, instruments of the Passion and the resurrection of Christ, surrounded by a roll with portraits of the 4 Evangelists and the front board with the title “Resolutorium” and “XLIII”. Further with 5 brass bosses on each side, brass clasps, catch plates and corner pieces (lacking 2 corner pieces on the back). € 4.000

Two rare early 16th-century Cologne imprints in a slightly later binding by the Breslau binder “HB”, dated 1540. The first work is a popular manual on the rites of the Roman Catholic mass by Johannes Heynlin de Lapide (ca. 1425–1496) and the second work contains sermons by Augustinus of Leonissa (fl. 1435).

The binder, only known by his monogram “HB”, is a Breslau binder active from 1525 to 1540, who is known to have made bindings for Johann Hess (1490–1547), Protestant reformer of Breslau, and for the humanist and diplomat Heinrich Ribisch, syndic of the city of Breslau and correspondent of Melanchthon. The present binding has two figurative rolls: the first showing the crucifixion, instruments of the Passion, and the resurrection of Christ, with the HB monogram (167 x 15 mm; could be similar to Haebler roll no. 6, but instead of the Man of Sorrows, it shows the Instruments of the Passion); and the second showing the four Evangelists with the HB monogram above the head of St. Matthew and the date at the top of the image of St. Marc (175 x 17 mm; Haebler roll no. 2).

With old owner’s inscription on paste-down, owner’s inscription struck through on title-page and several contemporary manuscript owner’s inscriptions throughout, a few shaved by the binder, showing that they predate the 1540 binding. A good copy, with the blank lower half of the title-page cut off, some occasional browning and a few smudges. Binding lacking two of the corner pieces on the back board and the front spine is cracked, but still firmly attached, otherwise good with the tooling very well preserved.

*Ad 1: VD16, H 3454 (7 copies); Proctor 10484; ad 2: VD 16, A 4321 (7 copies); not in Proctor; for the binder: Haebler I, pp. 39–41 & II, p. 303.*



## First edition of an abridgement of Ibn Sina's masterpiece

### 13. IBN SINA (AVICENNA). Flores Avicenne.

(Colophon: Lyon, by Claude Davost for Barthélemy Trot, 1508). 8vo. With several botanical woodcut initials. Contemporary goatskin, blind-tooled in a panel design.

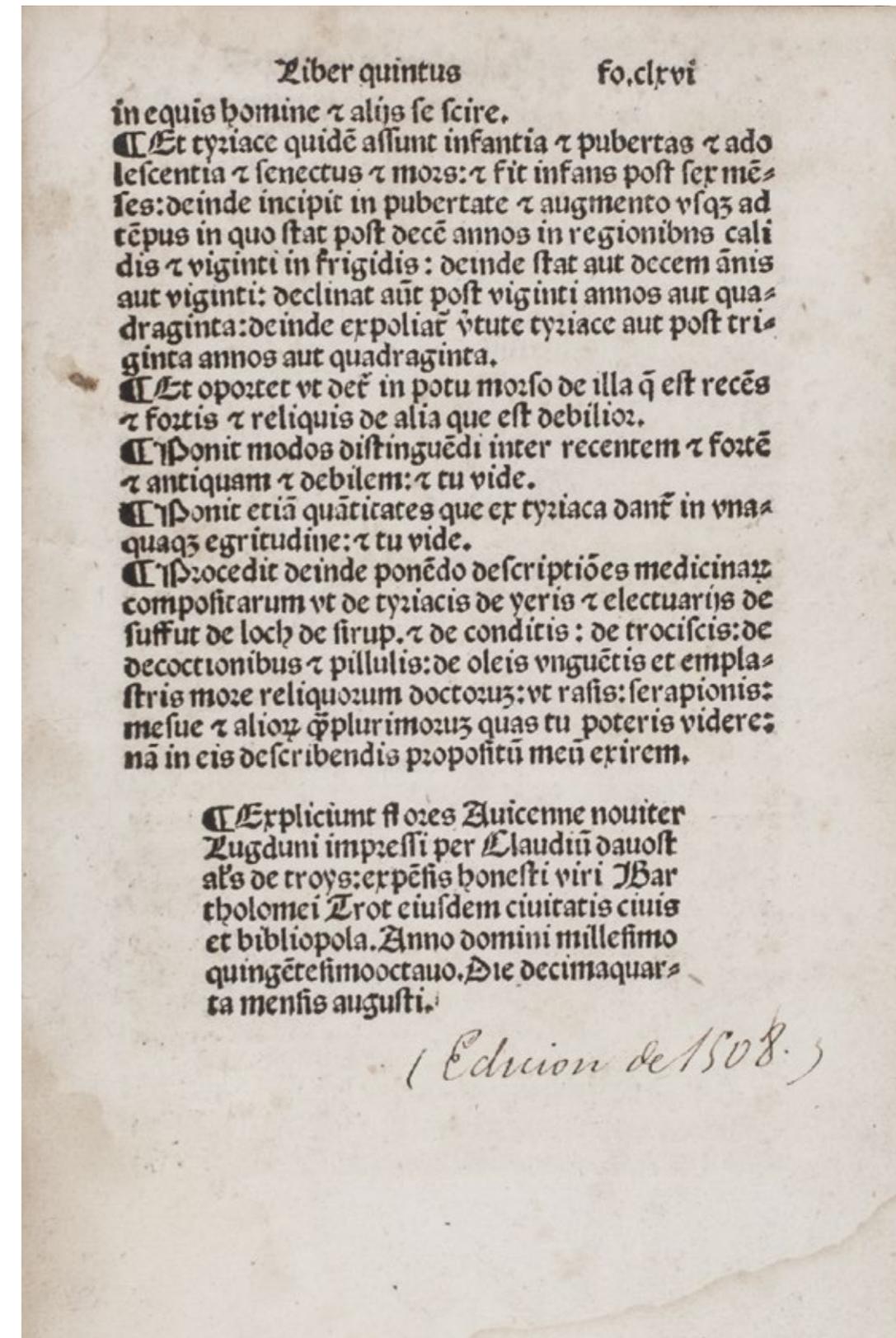
€ 18.000

First edition of Michael de Capella's abbreviation of the greatest work of the esteemed Islamic physician Ibn Sina (ca. 980–1037), known in Europe as Avicenna, his *Canon medicinae*, completed around 1024. It is a comprehensive medical encyclopaedia, mixing a thorough compilation of Greek and Islamic medical knowledge (including the work of Aristotle, Hippocrates, Galen and al-Majusi) with Avicenna's own original contributions. It revolutionized European medicine long before it first appeared in print in 1472.

"The preface ... refers to the importance in medicine of aphoristic works that can readily be committed to memory and to the example of Hippocratic writings. The task of abbreviation was undertaken with such enthusiasm that Avicenna's chapter on the elements was compressed from about 550 words in the full Gerard of Cremona version into 53 in the *Flores*" (Siraisi).

With the bookplate of Karl and Thilde Wagner. Binding somewhat worn, especially at the spine. Some spots throughout, ink stains on title-page and a couple minor stains in text; a good copy.

*Adams A2319; Durling 411; USTC 143378; cf. N.G. Siraisi, Avicenna in Renaissance Italy (2014), p. 132.*





MAGNIFICO, PRVDEN-  
TIA ET VIRTUTE PRAESTAN-  
ti viro, D. Ioanni Steigero, amplissima  
Reipublica Bernensis Consuli, domino &  
patrono suo colendissimo, LVDOVICVS  
LAVATERVS TIGVRINVS,  
S. D.

**M**ULTA ac varia à doctis pa-  
riter atque indoctis, cum de  
aliis rebus disputantur, tum  
de Spectris quæ noctu & in-  
terdiu terra marique, in agris & syluis,  
item in domibus conspiciuntur atque  
audiuntur, hominésque territant: item  
de mirandis illis rebus, quæ plerunque  
hominum obitum, & imprimis magno-  
rum principum, atque mutationes insi-  
gnes imperiorum præcedunt. Multi qui  
nihil harum rerum vnquam vel vide-  
runt vel audiuerunt, putant omnia quæ  
de illis dicuntur, meras nugas & aniles  
fabulas esse: homines enim simplices, i-  
tè timidos & superstitiosos, sibi ipsis per-

Multus  
est sermo  
de spe-  
ctris.

¶.ii.

## *Ghosts, phantoms and voices of the dead*

14. **LAVATER, Ludwig.** De spectris, lemuribus et magnis atque insolitis fragoribus, variisque praesagitionibus quæ plerunque obitum hominum, magnas clades, mutationésque imperium præcedunt.

Geneva, Eustache Vignon, 1575. 8vo. Early 20th-century vellum.

€ 1.950

Second edition of the Latin translation of a work on ghosts, phantoms and apparitions of people who have passed away, written by the Swiss theologian Ludwig Lavater (1527–1586). Besides ghosts, it deals with strange sounds, voices, inexplicable events and peculiar accidents occurring after someones death. Lavater denies that souls or ghosts of the dead could appear. If someone does see these apparitions, he should be aware that they aren't the souls of the deceased, but the work of demons. "As a Protestant, Lavater rejected the idea of Purgatory. . . as an outdated Catholic concept. This greatly complicated the idea of 'ghosts', often thought to be visitations by human souls that were not at rest, such as those who died unbaptized or in tragic or violent circumstances. Without Purgatory, ghosts could only be visitations from Heaven or Hell. Lavater felt they were more likely to have come from Hell, and this meant that many ghosts were demonic and their requests dangerous: they could be trying to lure humans into damnation, for example by persuading them to commit murder or suicide" (British Library).

Minor water stain in the lower and upper margins of the last 40 leaves and in the upper margins of the first 15 leaves, otherwise a very good copy.

*Adams L300; Caillet 6237; Dorbon 2509 ("très rare"); cf. "Of ghosts and spirits walking by night by Ludwig Lavater, 1572" at: British Library online.*



## Titus Livius,

Dat is/de Roemsche historie oft Ges-  
sten/ doer den alderwelsprekensten en  
vernaempsten historiscriuere Titum  
Liuuiū bescreuen waer wt niet alleene  
alle weereltlike staten tot wromicheyt  
en ridderlike manlike seytē beweget  
ende gedrongē/maer oock alle andere  
staten tot grooter recreatien en ghe-  
muechten des hertē ghetrocken sullen  
worden/ nu eerstmael in onser  
Nederlantscher spraken  
ghedruckt.

Antwerpen an. 1541. in Augusto  
met keijserlike Priuilegie.



## *First Dutch Livy, with hundreds of woodcuts*

15. **LIVIUS, Titus.** Roemsche historie oft gesten, . . . nu eerstmael in onser Nederlantscher spraken ghedruckt.

Antwerp, (colophon: printed by Jan Grapheus and sold by Jan Gymnicus), August 1541. Folio. With the title-page and each of the 3 part-titles in a frame built up from 4 woodcuts (part 2 with different blocks than the others), well over 200 woodcuts in the text (including repeats). Late 17th-century calf, richly gold-tooled spine. € 6.500

First Dutch edition of Livius's classic history of Rome, beautifully illustrated with hundreds of woodcuts, many measuring about 12x14 cm. Written about AD 10, it is the most extensive work to survive from classical antiquity, and the present translation for the first time acquainted a wider audience in the Low Countries with the "knightly, manly deeds" (as the title puts it) of classical heroes. The woodcuts provide a fascinating view of clothing, architecture, military and other equipment, boats and sometimes trades and other human activities. The view they provide is not of classical Rome, however, but of the early sixteenth-century, for the artists made very little attempt at historical accuracy. A few showing battles, sieges, councils, visitations, etc. are used many times to illustrate different events, but others more specifically reflect the subjects of the text. So we see a hundred-and-twenty-foot dragon, the death of Archimedes, the use of elephants in battle, the burning of books (very topical in 1541!) and many other lively scenes.

Owner's entry on title-page, partly erased. Leaves \*2-5 misbound, title-page and leaf 207 detached, water stains, affecting the text in the first and last few quires. Front hinge and head and foot of spine damaged. Overall in good condition. An influential and beautifully illustrated edition of a great classic.

*Belg. Typ. 1958; BMC STC Dutch, p. 123; Funck, p. 401; Machiels L404; USTC 403306; not in Bibl. Belg.*

METHODVS  
DE CONSCRIBEN  
DIS EPISTOLIS, A GEOR-  
GIO MACROPEDIO SECUNDVM

veram artis rationem  
tradita.

EIVSDEM

Epitome præceptionum de paranda copia ver-  
borum & rerum, per quæstiones: item de nouem  
speciebus argumentationum Rhetoricarum,  
rem omnem breuiter explicans.

ACCESSIT

Christophori Hegendorphini Epistolas  
conscribendi Methodus.



COLONIÆ AGRIPPINÆ  
Apud hæredes Arnoldi Birckmanni.  
Anno 1570.

*Two leading 16th-century textbooks on letter writing,  
published together*

**16. MACROPEDIUS, Georgius.** Methodus de conscribendis epistolis, . . . secundum veram artis rationem tradita . . .

Cologne, heirs of Arnold Birckmann, 1570. Small 8vo (15.5 x 10.5 cm). Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment, traces of thong ties. € 1.950

The second Cologne edition of two of the most important sixteenth-century textbooks on the art of letter writing, by Macropedius (along with two smaller works) and Hegendorf, often published together. Georgius Macropedius or Joris van Lancvelt (1487–1558) devoted a lifetime of hard work to teaching in the schools of the Brethren of the Common Life. By 1510 he had begun teaching at Bois-le-Duc and his *Asotus*, the first of the Latin School plays for which he is best known today, was composed there. Macropedius was ordained as a priest and went on to teach at Liege (ca. 1525–1529) and Utrecht (ca. 1529–1556). In addition to the twelve plays, he published Latin School songs and textbooks on grammar, dialectic and prosody (two of these smaller works are included in this edition).

With an early owner's name struck through on the title-page, a couple marginal annotations and a few brief passages underlined. Ten lines of a sample letter concerning theology on Prv have been marked for cancellation and a blank slip pasted over them, but the text can still be read through the slip. With a tear along the fold of the title-page and a few small and mostly marginal worm holes, very slightly affecting the text in 2 quires, but otherwise in good condition, with the title-page slightly dirty and the corner of one leaf torn off, not affecting the text. It is nearly untrimmed, with an occasional deckle preserved. The binding is wrinkled, with a few small tears and lacking most of the ties.

*Adams M76; Bibl. Belg. M89; CLC M65; Jacoby, Georg Macropedius (1886) 11b; USTC 675855; VD16 L404.*

## The most extensive pharmacopoeia of its day

17. **MANILIO, Giovanni Giacomo, Quirico de AUGUSTIS and Paulus de SUARDIS.** *Luminare maius* quondam elaboratissimis, Ioannis Iacobi Manlii Alexandrini, commentario, & Nicolai Mutoni Mediolanensis appendicibus, locuples nunc vero etiam luculentissima; Iani Matthaei Durastantis Sanctoiustani expositione locupletius adeo redditum; Connexa praeterea sunt, tam Lumen apothecariorum, quam Thesaurus aromatariorum, cum dilucidissimis, illud Quirici Augusti, hic Pauli Suardi; commentariolis.

Venice, Lucantonio Giunta, 1566. Folio. With woodcut device on title-page (repeated beneath the colophon). 17th-century sheepskin parchment.

€ 7.500

First edition as edited by Durastante, with commentary by Nicolai Mutoni of three important late 15th-century treatises on pharmacology and medical botany. The first work, *Luminare maius* by Giovanni Giacomo Manlio di Bosco, is a commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works, especially of Mesue the Elder (ca. 777–857). It gives instructions for preparing numerous medicines, indicating the quantities of the ingredients and describing each ingredient. The second work, *Lumen apothecariorum* by Quirico de Augustis de Tortona of Milan (fl. 1486–1497), complements it with descriptions of hundreds of medicinal preparations, including many oils and syrups. The third work, *Thesaurus aromatariorum* by Paulus de Suardis (fl. 1479–1481), gives recipes for about 500 aromatic medicines, oils, syrups, etc. The three together formed what was probably the most extensive pharmacopoeia of its day.

Binding recased, keeping the original endpapers, but in very good condition. With early owner's inscriptions on title-page. First few leaves heavily browned and foxed and the second part of the work with waterstains, but otherwise in good condition.

Durling 2943; ICCU 005328; USTC 840129.



### LUMINARIS MAIORIS SECTIO QUINTA.

SERAPIA. vel, vt vulgò, SYRPOS ex quamplurimis  
Autoribus continens.

Unà cum, Manlij Commentario, Mutoni appendicibus,  
Ac Durastantis Expositione.

I  
E M E S V E.  
DE POMIS SIMPLEX.



ECIPE succi pomorum dul-

cium & acetosorum. añ. lib. v. co-  
quatur succo vsq; ad consumptio-  
nem medietatis ipsius, & dimit-  
tatur per dies. ij. vsq; dum clare-  
scat: deinde coletur & cū lib. iij.  
zucchari fiat syrupus, & sunt qui  
submergūt in succo setam tinctā  
ex chermes añ succi depuratio-  
nem vsq; dum rubeat & recipiat  
virtutem tinctura. & est excellentior.

MANLIVS.

Iste syrupus apud nos est multum in vsu, & maxime fm  
istam descriptionem qua dicitur syrupus de succo pomor-  
um, vel syrupus de pomis simplex ad differētiā alterius  
descriptionis quae vocat de pomis cōpositus, de qua infra.

Succus fm Isidorū in cap. de potu dicitur est q; succo ex-  
primatur vt ptisanæ. Plin. in cap. de generibus succorum  
& de odore ait: Interim quae sunt communia ex pomis om-  
nibus, succis saporum genera tredecim reperiuntur, dul-  
cis, suavis, pinguis, amarus, auferus, acer, acutus, acer-  
bus, falsus &c.

Mesue inquit q; sunt aliqui qui submergunt setam tin-  
ctam ex chermes in isto syrupo, & est excellentior, sed raro  
apud apothecarios fit per illum modum.

MUTONVS.

Per similem sane compositionē Aegineta lib. vij. cap. xv.  
abunde explicat verū ex cydoniorū succo, quanq; nonnul-  
los, in cōpositionis calce, consimiliter ex malis dulcibus Hy-  
dromalon (sic namq; compositiones ambæ inscribuntur,) cō-  
ponere affirmet, hīs nempe verbis.

Hydromalonum ex succo Cydoniorum.

Malorū cydoniorum concisorum, purorum, libræ. v. in  
aquæ fontis sextarijs decem, tantisper elixato, dum subiu-  
ga reddantur, & tabescant, & sublata ab igne, refrigeratq;  
exime, & expresse cremore mala projice, aquæ mensuræ,  
melis quantitatem dimidiam admisceto, & rursus assidue  
despumado, donec octaua pars euaneat decoque, Sunt ve-

ro nonnulli qui Hydromalon ex malis dulcibus consimili-  
ter composuerunt. Mel añ loco sacchari Paulus habet, cum  
antiquiores olim zuccharū latuerit, at si hæc Pauli compo-  
sitio ex zuccharo paretur, aptiorem Syrupū inueniemus.

DURASTANTES.

Hugo Benfcius, Philosophus, ac Medicus, senensis; Vir sa-  
nè Citra tamen, à me eius operibus omnibus ademptam,  
barbaricam præstantissimam; quodam loco asserit syrupum  
vitiq;, barbaram, arabicamq;, dictionem esse. Inq; opinionis  
eiusce, testimonium, & fidem, famuli cuiusdam sui, genere  
arbiopis; asseritionem asserit. Ego tamē. (I anti viri, & alio-  
rum, pace dixerim) ex greco talem idiomate dictionem esse  
depromptam existimo. Dicitur enim me Palæmone, syrupus,  
quasi seropus, est; à, σίρω, aperio, uel, σίρω, traho; et σίρος,  
succus quasi, aperiens, vel attrahens, succus, siue humor,  
seu liquor; vel succum, noxiūq;, humorē, intra corpus vī-  
gentem. Quasi ad reserandas, iecoris, aliarumq; corporis  
partium; obstructions inuenti; syrapi, vel potius seropis  
iam primū fuerint; non aut ad constringendū, calfaciendū, re-  
frigerandū, tenuandū, incrassandū, incidendū, abstergen-  
dum, vel tale quiddam aliud peragendū. Etenim creden-  
dum est verè quidem ad oppilationes reserandas primò ad  
inuentos fuisse quondam seropos, tam etsi temporum dein-  
de curriculis etiam ad alios, iam iam conscriptos, fines ac-  
commodati idem iam fuerint. Opus igitur esset potius se-  
ropium, quam syrupum; dicere. Iuxtaq; superius dicta scri-  
bendum græcè mea sententia foret σίρωπος, ou. é, Seropus.  
pi. hic. verso (Vt moris est) græco. n. in latinum. e. Quamuis  
apud, Anti quiores, atq; recentiores; Medicos iā diu abusū  
inualuerit; syrupum, non seropium; dicere.

II  
DE PYRIS.

Syrupus de Pyris, fit vt syrupus de Pomis.

MANLIVS.

Non est in vsu.  
Auc. in. 5. cañ. habet vnam aliam descriptionem quæ  
dem est, idem. in. 4. cañ. in sen prima in cap. de cura morbil-  
li lau-

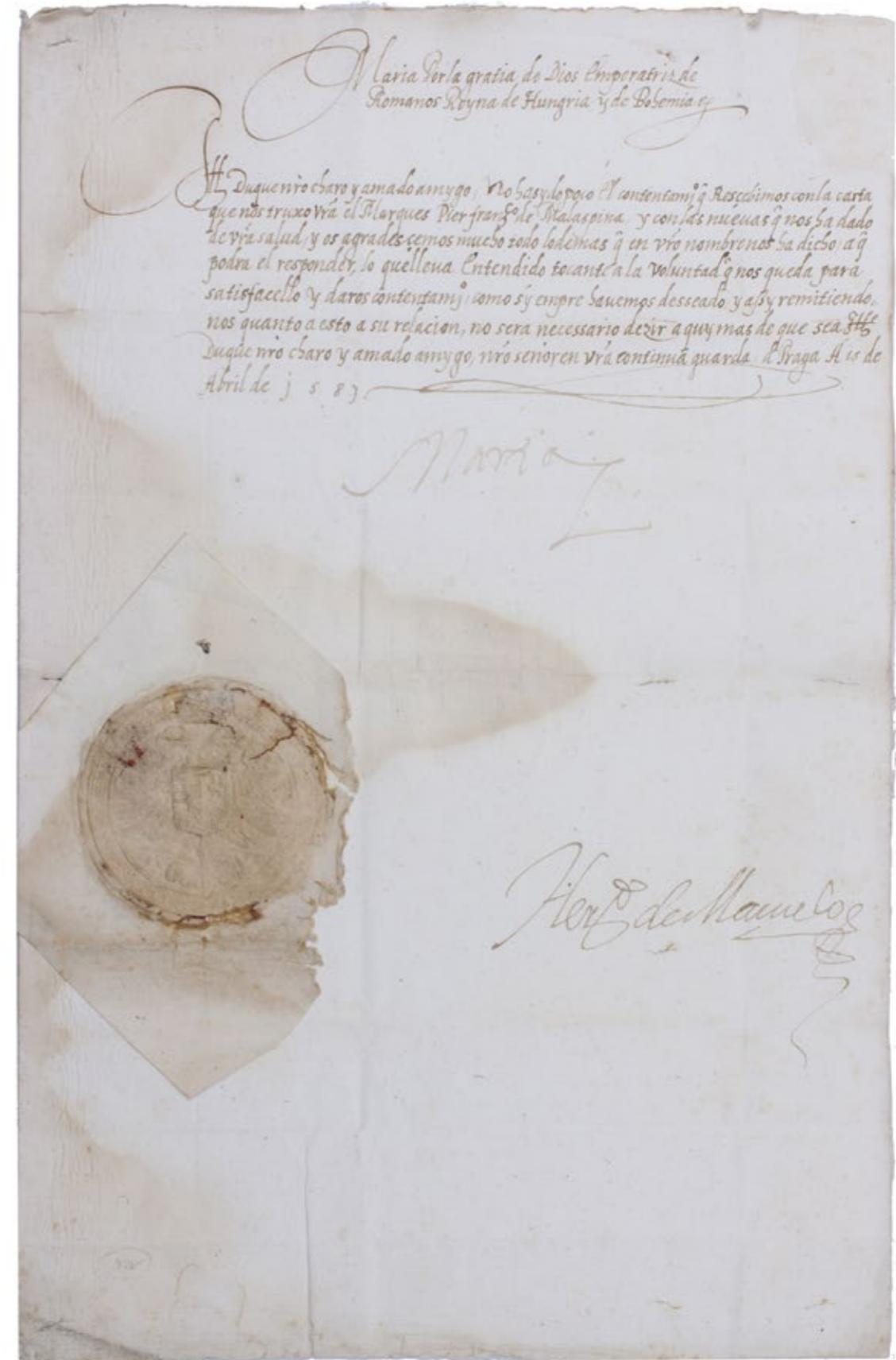
*Signed letter by the mother of the Holy Roman Emperor Rudolf II of Prague, to the Duke of Parma*

**18. MARIA OF AUSTRIA (=MARIA OF SPAIN).** [Signed letter addressed to Ottavio Farnese, Duke of Parma].

Prague, 15 April 1581. Folio (32.5 x 21 cm). Signed letter written in brown ink on paper, with a large seal on a diamond-shaped slip of paper over red sealing wax with the Imperial coat of arms encircled by an inscription. € 800

Letter in Spanish by Maria of Austria, also called Maria of Spain (1528–1603), daughter of the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V and Isabella of Portugal, Empress as the wife of the Emperor Maximilian II and at the date of the present letter mother of the Emperor Rudolf II. It is addressed to the Italian Duke of Parma, Ottavio Farnese (1521–1586), responding to the news he had sent from Marquis Pier Francesco Malaspina (ca. 1540?–1624) in Piacenza, who had married into the Farnese family in 1564. Farnese had passed on Malaspina's letter about his ill health. Maria was relieved that Malaspina was at least able to write. He apparently made a full recovery, for he was to live another 43 years. The Duke's wife was Maria's illegitimate half-sister Margaret of Austria (1522–1586), and the present letter opens with the warm salutation, "Ilh[ustre] Duque n[uest]ro charo y amado amygo" and is signed "Maria", and below to the right of the seal signed, "Herz[og] de Marnelo" [?].

The letter was folded for delivery, with the address on the outside. It also has 3 later horizontal folds. With a light stain running into the address, but not the main text, and with some wear and tear to the seal, otherwise in very good condition, and mostly untrimmed. A letter from Maria of Austria to the Duke of Parma, with the Imperial seal, showing the close personal relations between them and their mutual relative the Marquis Malaspina.



*Charming and finely executed miniature,  
probably by a German follower  
of Simon Bening*

**19. [MINIATURE – GERMAN].** [The Arrest of Christ].

[Flanders (Bruges?), or Nürnberg, ca. 1520]. Miniature painted on vellum (7.8 x 5.6 cm) in numerous colours, highlighted with gold and in a gold border, probably from a book of hours, but with no text.

€ 7,500

A finely rendered miniature showing great detail in bright colours, highlighted with gold, depicting the Arrest of Christ, most likely from a diminutive book of hours. Surrounded by a bustling throng of Roman soldiers carrying spears and wearing halberds, Christ appears calm just at the moment when a soldier takes him captive. An elder of the Jewish Temple stands directly behind him, dressed in red. To the right stands Simon Peter, sword raised, having cut off the ear of the High Priest's servant, Malchus, who sits nursing his bleeding ear in the lower left corner of the composition. An earlier episode, Christ's Agony in the Garden of Gethsemane, when he learns that one of his disciples will betray him, appears in the background at left. A genre scene, with men working the fields and crossing a river on a narrow plank bridge, occupies the middle ground to the left of the main scene, and the towers of a castle or city the middle ground to the right.

The general style recalls the art of the last generation of Ghent-Bruges painters, especially that of the famed Simon Bening. Though the anonymous artist owes much of his style to Bening's model, he was most likely German. The acidic palette, bright yellow juxtaposed with blue and lime green, and the facial types (remarkably expressive, even at this tiny scale) recall Nürnberg painters in the circle of Glockendon. It is worth remembering that Bening himself collaborated with several Nürnberg painters whose presence in Flanders is thus confirmed.

With some fine superficial cracks and an occasional tiny abrasion (mostly near the edges), but generally in good condition. A lovely miniature of Christ's arrest, rendered in remarkably fine detail.

*For the general style: U. Merkl, Buchmalerei in Bayern in der ersten Hälfte des 16. Jahrhunderts (1999).*



## *Early Flemish panel-stamped binding signed by Anthoine de Gavere*

**20. PLINIUS SECUNDUS, Gaius.** Epistolarum libri x. Panegyricus Traiano principi dictus. De viris illustribus in re militari, & in administranda Rep. Item Suetonii Tranquilli De claris grammaticis & rhetoribus. Julii Obsequentis Prodigiorum liber. . . .

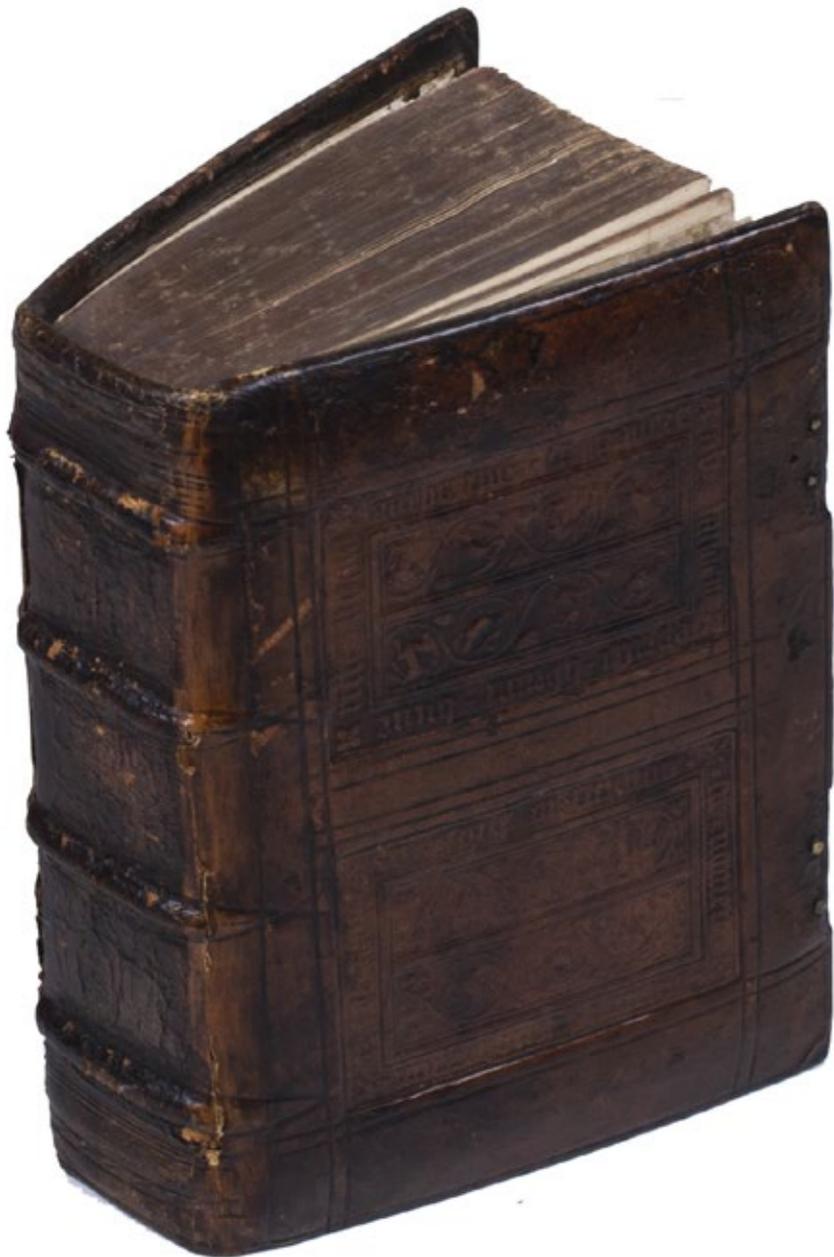
Basel, (colophon: Andream Cratandrum, March) 1526. 8vo. With publisher's woodcut Fortuna device on verso of the last leaf and fine decorated woodcut initials. Contemporary blind-panel-stamped calf over wooden boards, with 4 different blind-stamped rectangular panels (2 on each board), each with 6 or 8 birds and animals in floral decoration, surrounded by text, 1 panel signed by Anthoine de Gavere, gilt and gauffered edges. € 9,500

Fine 16th-century Flemish panel-stamped binding, signed by Anthoine de Gavere. The family De Gavere were bookbinders at Ghent and Bruges between 1450 and 1545. The panel-stamped bindings from Ghent and Bruges are among the most delicately engraved and the most carefully executed of all. According to Weale, Anthoine was active at Ghent from 1459 to 1505, but the archives of Lille contain documents proving that from 1495 to 1505 Anthoine worked at Bruges, not Ghent, and that he was the binder of many of the beautiful manuscripts from the library of Philip I ("the Handsome"), Duke of Burgundy (1478–1506). A binding with similar panels signed by Anthoine de Gavere, and containing another Plinius edition, also dated 1526, is cited by Leon Gruel.

Contents: three works by Plinius II, forming the main historical source for Trajan's ill-documented reign: his letters, presenting with considerable charm a richly varied picture of the life of the more cultured Romans under the Empire; his famous rhetorical essay, the Panegyricus to Trajan; and the lives of illustrious men of that period. At the end follow the biographies of literary men by Suetonius, and Julius Obsequens's work on prodigies.

With several early inscriptions in the endleaves, including owners' names, and a later inscription dated 1729, early annotations in the margins. In very good condition, with only the title-page rather dirty and small corners torn off the first 2 leaves (not approaching the text). Binding with some damage to the spine and the joints cracked, brass fastenings lost (4 pins remain), some restorations, but still in good condition, the panel stamps on the front board very good and those on the back with only a crack and a few small pock marks.

*Adams P-1541; BMC STC German, p. 704; VD 16, P3485; for the binding: cf. Devauchelle I, p. 60; S. Fogelmark pp. 86, 88, 126, 151, 171, 178, 185, 218, and plates XI, XXXVII R 81 (variant), and XL R 104; Gruel II, 85–87.*



## Variant issue of an account of the “Landjuweel” of Ghent 1539

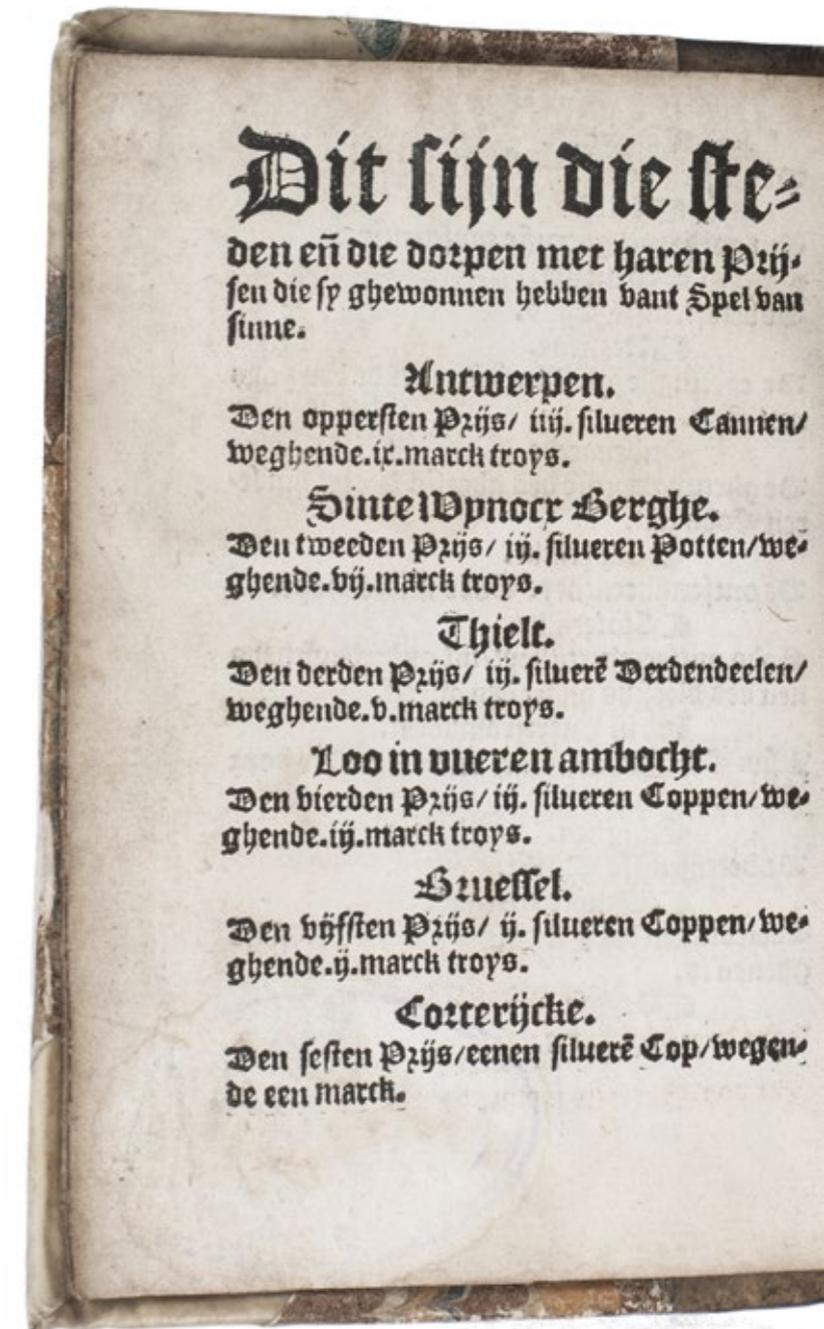
21. [RHETORICIANS]. Spelen va[n] sinne byde[n] .xix. gheconfirmeerden cameren van rhetorijcken binnen der stede van Ghendt comparerende, verthoont, volghende den octroye vander K. Maiesteyt, Grave va[n] Vlaendren, onsen gheduchte[n] Heere, schepenen der selver stede, en[de] camere van rhetorijcke vander heylige drievuldicheyt, gheseyt de fonteynisten, verleent, en[de] der charte uutghesonde[n] op de questie, welck den mensche stervende, meesten troost is: die selve spele[n] beghinnende by ordre, so hier na volcht, de[n] .xii. junij, int jaer m.ccccc.xxxix. En[de] werde[n] volspeelt en[de] gheeyndt, den .xxiii. vanden jare en[de] maent voorsz.

(Colophon: Antwerp, [Matthias Crom], 25 October 1539). 8vo. 18th-century half vellum. € 13.500

Possibly unrecorded variant of one of the three scarce Antwerp editions published in the same year as the first edition by Joos Lambrecht at Ghent in 1539, of an account of a so-called “Landjuweel”, a rhetoricians’ festival organized in Ghent in June 1539. They were organized by the chamber “De H. Drievuldicheyt” of Ghent and the 19 participating chambers from different cities each presented a play answering the question: “What is of the most comfort for somebody who is dying?” It was the first time that the texts of the plays were published immediately after the festival. The texts breathe the spirit of the Reformation and the book was banned in 1540. The sequence of the three editions is not certain and the differences are minimal. Our copy has the title as described in Nijhoff & Kronenberg 3890, but contains a variant in the colophon: “xxv. Octob.” instead of “xv. Octob.”. This variant is described in the literature only as part of the other Antwerp editions, but because the variations in the title concern only abbreviations, many libraries may have catalogued copies improperly. Another edition appeared in 1564 in Wesel by Hans de Braecker.

Title-page soiled, slip of paper pasted over an erased library stamp in the lower margin of the second leaf, a few minor dampstains and small wormhole in the last leaves. Good copy.

*Machiels S-491, cf. S-490 & S-492; Nijhoff & Kronenberg 3890 (3 imperfect copies), cf. 1926–1928; cf. Bibl. Belg. V, p. 190; Typ. Batava 4704 (1564 ed.).*





*Newly edited works on rhetoric,  
in Aire-sur-la-Lys prize binding*

**22. RUTILIUS LUPUS, Publius and 15 others.** [Antiqui rhetores Latini.] . . . Omnia ex codd. manusc. emendatiora vel auctiora.

Paris, Adrien Périer (ex officina Plantiniana), 1599. Large 4to. Set in roman types with incidental italic, Greek and Hebrew. Contemporary gold-tooled calf with 18th-century restorations, with the arms of Aire-sur-la-Lys (an eagle) flanked by “s.p.Q. . . . Arien[sis]”. Rebacked with the original backstrip laid down.

€ 2.950

First edition of a collection of 15 classical and mediaeval school texts on the art of rhetoric, in a rare 16th-century French prize binding from Aire-sur – la-Lys, in the French department Pas-de Calais, on the border of French Flanders and Artois. Although most of these works had been published before in some form, the present collection was based on an unpublished manuscript. It therefore provided an independent source for these works as well as bringing them together in one convenient volume for students. The manuscripts edited here came from the library of the celebrated French lawyer, humanist and scholar François Pithou (1543–1621), a pupil of Cujas and later attorney-general at Troyes. He is believed to have edited the texts himself for the present publication.

With 2 owners’ names and 2 bookplates. In very good condition and only slightly trimmed, leaving generous margins, with marginal water stains in a few leaves, reaching the text in 1 quire. Binding rebacked, with the original backstrip laid down, slightly rubbed and with superficial cracks, traces of 2 pair of leather ties. A 1599 collection of works on rhetoric, taken from a previously unpublished manuscript.

*Adams R448; BMC STC French, p. 256; for Pithou: NBG XL, cols. 345–346.*

# COMENTARIVS

DE REBVS IN INDIA

APVD DIVM GESTIS

ANNO SALVTIS NOS TRAE

M. D. XLVI.

*Iacobo Teuio Lusitano Autore.*



CONIMBRICAE.

M. D. XLVIII.

## *Portuguese break 1546 Muslim siege of Diu in Gujarat*

**24. TEIVE, Diogo de.** Com[m]entarius de rebus in India apud Dium gestis anno salutis nostrae M. D. XLVI.

Coimbra, (colophon: produced by João de Barreira and João Álvares, printers to the King), 1548. Small 4to (18.5×13.5 cm). With woodcut arms of King João III of Portugal on title-page. Set in Peter Schoeffer the younger's Paragon (121 mm/20 line or 18 point) italic and with an extremely early use of Claude Garamont's Canon roman (not previously recorded before 1549). Gold-tooled red sheepskin (18th-century refurbished in the 19th century). € 45.000

First edition, in Latin, of a report on the Portuguese in India and especially on their defeat of the Muslim Gujarat Sultanate at the second siege of Diu in 1546, written by the Portuguese humanist Diogo de Teive (ca. 1514-ca. 1570). The book opens with a 4-page dedication to King João III, dated 1 March 1548, and two verses (each occupying a full page), followed by the main text, dated August 1547.

The Portuguese reached India in 1498 (and regarded it as their property under the 1494 Treaty of Tordesillas concluded with Spain) but in the early years they met stiff resistance from the Gujarats, supported at various times by the Mamluks and the Ottoman Empire. Although they never penetrated far inland, the Portuguese gradually came to dominate the coastal areas, in particular expanding their territory and power in northwest India from 1509 to 1546. In 1546 the Gujarats under Khoja (or Khwaja) Sofar tried to retake Diu, lost in 1509, but after a seven-month siege they were routed by the Portuguese fleet under João de Castro. This established the European colonial power and the European spice trade in India (including what is now Pakistan), where Portugal was to be followed by the Dutch and especially England before most of India finally gained its independence in 1947. Small parts, including Diu, remained in Portuguese hands until 1961.

Trimmed, shaving an accent on the title-page and the running head on a few pages, but otherwise in good condition, with some minor defects. The binding has several worm holes and the spine is damaged and partly restored. A contemporary account of the Portuguese defeat of the Muslim forces in Gujarat in 1546.

*Palau 328839; USTC 343307.*

*First edition of the laws of the city and province of Utrecht,  
promulgated in 1550*

25. [UTRECHT – LAW]. Costumen, usantien pollitien ende stijl van procederen der stadt jurisdictie, en[de] vrijheyt va[n] Utrecht gheapprobeert en[de] ghedecreteert, . . .

[Colophon:] Amsterdam, printed by Willem Jacobsz. and sold at Utrecht by Jan van Gelre, 1550. 4to. With the title and the arms of the city of Utrecht in red and black in a 4-piece woodcut frame with figures and decoration, the arms repeated below the red and black colophon with the publisher's authenticating signature in dark brown ink; 3 different woodcut coats of arms for the Habsburg Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, each with a different bearing: 2 small in the text, with his motto "plus oultre", and a full-page one on the verso of the last leaf. Late 18th-century boards. € 3.500

First edition of the laws of the city and province of Utrecht, promulgated in 1550. The text includes a description of the duties of the officials at court, the procedures, and the crimes and penalties. This copy comes from the library of Peter Bonham (1727–1800), professor of law at Utrecht and legal historian. It is extensively annotated, especially in several sections concerning marriage, divorce, inheritance and the transfer of money, so that parts of the margins are nearly full.

Some copies have a single leaf of errata inserted after D4, not present in this copy. In very good condition, with the upper part of one bifolium detached from the sewing and the corner of one leaf torn off with no loss of text.

*BMC STC Dutch, p. 217; Moes & Burger 169; STCN (8 copies, incl. 2 incomplete); Typ. Batava 5825 (10 copies, incl. some incomplete).*



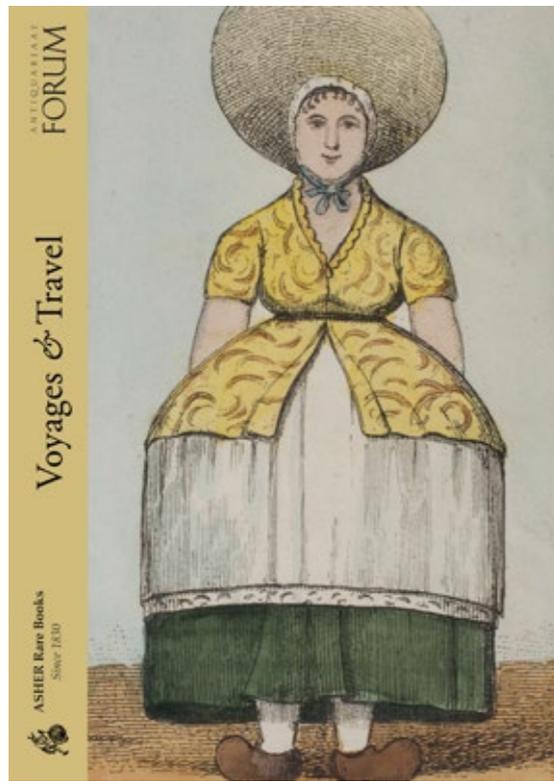
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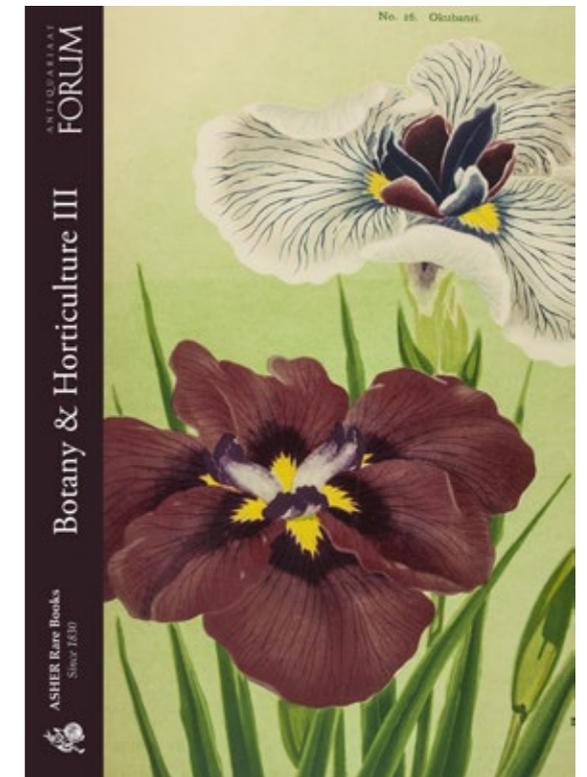
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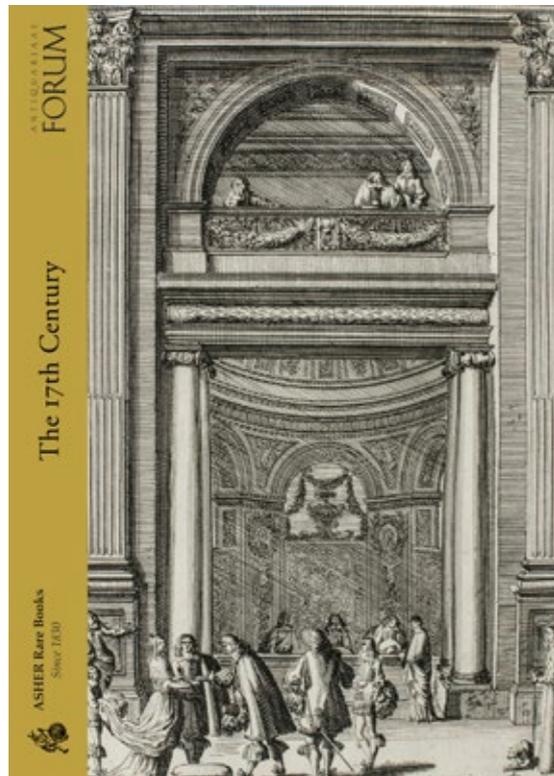


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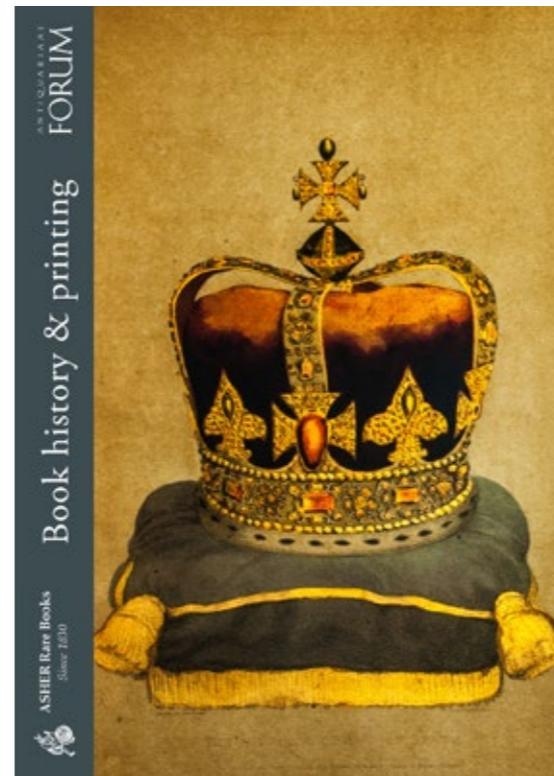
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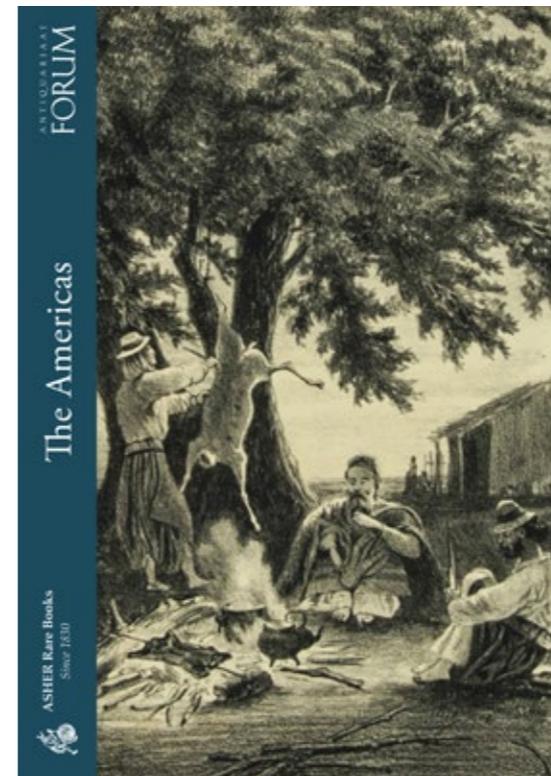
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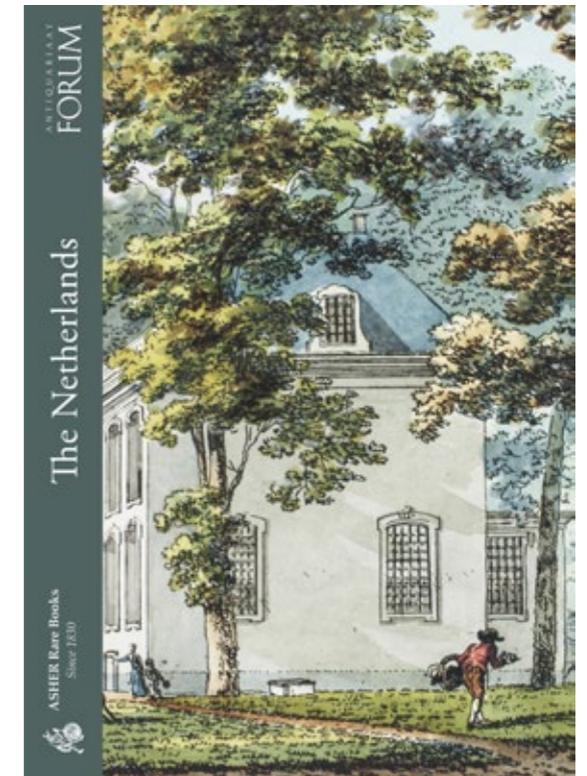
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