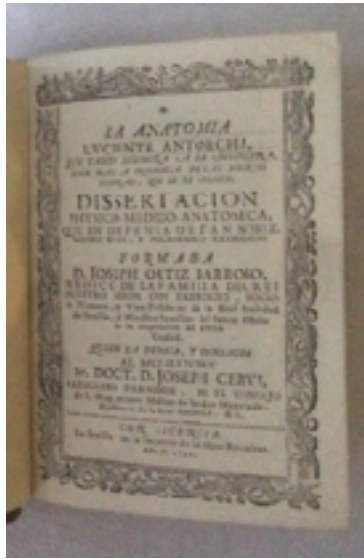


LEO CADOGAN RARE BOOKS

74 Mayton Street London N7 6QT

AUTUMN LIST OF NEW ACQUISITIONS



1. [ANATOMY] ORTIZ BARROSO, JOSÉ:

La anatomia luciente antorcha, que tanto ilumina a la medicina, luce mas a presencia de las negras sombras, que se les oponen. Dissertacion physico-medico-anatomica, que en defensa de tan noble como util y necesario exercicio formaba D. Joseph Ortiz Barroso, Medico de la familia del Rei Nuestro Señor con Exercicio, Socio de Numero, y Vice-Presidente de la Real Sociedad de Sevilla, y Ministro Familiar del Santo Oficio de la Inquisicion de dicha Ciudad. Quien la dedica, y consagra al mui ilustre Sr. Doct. D. Josph Cervi, Caballero Parmense, de el Consejo de S. Mag. primer Medico de las dos Magestades, Presidente de la Real Sociedad, &c.

Con licencia: en Sevilla, en la imprenta de las Siete Revueltas, 1739.

4to., pp. [72] 124 + 1 leaf with engraving to verso (armorial of dedicatee, Giuseppe Cervi (1663-1748)). Woodcut ornamental border to title-page. A very good copy, sprinkled red edges, in a modern vellum binding. Contemporary underlinings and marginalia (trimmed).

First edition of this lengthy defence of the anatomical study of cadavers. It includes history of anatomical study from (16) 10th-century Cordoba in Spain and (17) the fourteenth century in Bologna. There is discussion of recent anatomical theatres in Europe (24-25) and Spain (26-27), and description of how the king of Spain and the Pope had been authorising dissections (the king allowing use of bodies from hospitals, and of executed criminals). A Part Two (30-47) contains description of what can be learnt from dissections, while the rest of the book contains an assault on authorities that stand against practical anatomy.

The lengthy approbations run to 62 of the 72 pages of prelims. The longest of these - a dissertation in itself - is 22 pages long, and another has 14 pages. These "essays" are written by members of the Royal Society of Philosophy and Medicine of Seville, of which Ortiz Barroso was vice-president. The book is dedicated to the same society's president, Giuseppe Cervi (1663-1748), originally from Parma, who was royal physician, founding president of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Madrid and a Fellow of the Royal Society in London.

CCPB000142088-7. Palau 205752. Lopez Piñero III 190 no. 935. OCLC shows one copy outside Spain (Staatsbibliothek Berlin).
[ref: 3125] **£900**



2. [ARISTOTLE] SÁENZ DE AGUIRRE, JOSÉ, OSB, CARDINAL:

Philosophia moralis ab Aristotele tradita decem libris Ethicorum ad Nicomachum: a Ioanne Argyropilo Byzantino Latine reddita: nunc perpetuo commentario, litterali et scholastico, plenissime illustrata [...] opus ethicum, philosophis, utriusque iuris candidatis, theologis, et eruditis quibuslibet, ac verae honestatis amatoribus, iucundum et perutile futurum.

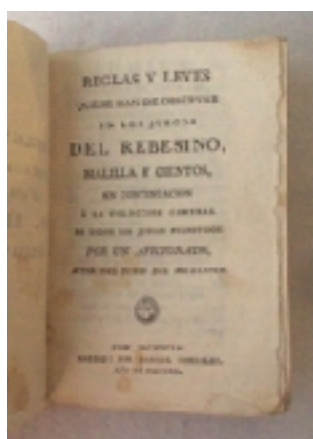
Salmanticae [Salamanca]: apud Lucam Perez 1675.

First edition. Folio, 2 parts in 1 vol., pp. [8], xxxii, 288; [12], 335, [1]. Woodcut initials, some other woodcut decoration. Internally a very nice copy, in contemporary stiffened vellum, fore-edge cover extensions, slightly soiled, fastenings removed and a small hole to spine but binding good, speckled edges. extra woodcut initials pasted in, as described below.

Very good copy of this rare commentary on Aristotle's 'Nicomachean Ethics', from this important author (1630-1699), a Benedictine monk, professor at Salamanca and Spanish proponent of Thomist and Aristotelian thought, who was later to become a cardinal. Prior to the present work Sáenz had published on Aristotelian physics, logic and metaphysics, and subsequently he was to publish a set of Aristotelian ethical disputations - which are advertised ahead on the present title-page. The present commentary includes references to elephants, camels, dolphins, and the apparent death of the famous lawyer Baldo degli Ubaldi (1327-1400) from a dog bite.

A publication with some attractive woodcut decoration and initials, a contemporary or early user has also pasted in, in blank space in three places, an extra woodcut initial. An initial D is pasted in at p. 173, part 1, an initial M at p. 131, part 2, and an H at p. 193 part 2. This may represent a new division system for the book.

CCPB000037484-9. Palau 284292. OCLC shows two copies outside continental Europe: in Chile, and at Pius XII Library, St. Louis University. [ref: 3148] **£1,500**



3. [CARD GAMES:]

Reglas y leyes que se han de observar en los juegos del rebesino, malilla y cientos, en continuacion á la coleccion general de todos los juegos permitidos: por un aficionado, autor del 'Juego del Mediator'.

Con licencia: Madrid: por Manuel Gonzalez 1790.

8vo., pp. [6], 152. A very good copy, bound in drawn-on vellum wrappers, title

inked (recently) to spine.

First and only edition of this book of rules for three games of suits. The publisher had issued a similar book, on a card game called 'Mediator', the year before. That went into subsequent editions and the present is a rarer title. In an introduction the author discusses the merits and perils of games - in the first quoting classical and biblical authority.

CCPB000139115-1. Palau 256134. OCLC shows no copies outside Spain.
[ref: 3120] **£500**



4. CONDE, JAIME:

Rudimentos de arismetica[sic.], para facilitar la enseñanza en la Escuela Patriótica de la Real Sociedad Aragonesa de Amigos del País. Por el socio Don Jayme Conde, Coronèl de los Reales Exèrcitos, y preceptor de ella con Real aprobaci3n.

En Zaragoza, por Blas Miedes, impresor de la Real Sociedad [c.1781].

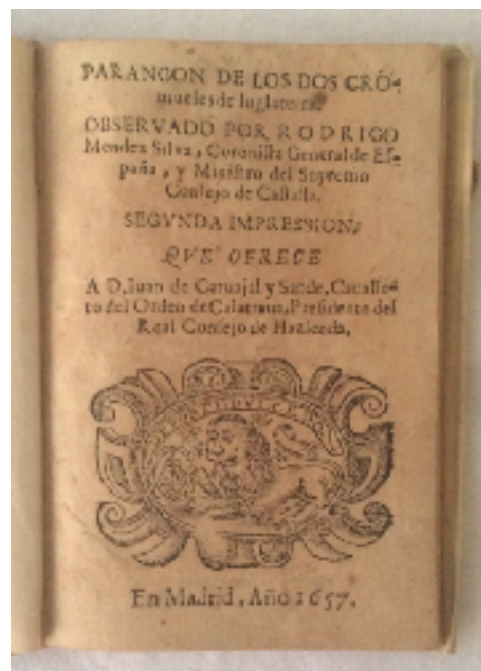
8vo. (10.8 cms. x 17.9 cms. in binding), pp. 88. Title-page with woodcut device of Real Sociedad Econ3mica Aragonesa de Amigos del Pa3s. Shaving to outer margins, particularly of first two leaves (a single letter at end of line on outer margin often removed or affected on both sides of second leaf - the text still readable). Otherwise, some soiling, bound in contemporary red leather binding, possibly roan, gilt rope borders to covers, gilt floral design to spine, gilt to sides, marbled pastedowns and endpapers, all edges red (binding with some rubbing and wear, loss to head- and tail-caps of spine). Inscriptions "Este quaderno es de Juan [name crossed out], Borsa â 10 de Junio de 98", and of one "Longares" of Zaragoza, early printed label pasted to f.f.e.p. verso, "A D. Francisco de

Checa".

Course book in arithmetic for the Real Sociedad Económica Aragonesa de Amigos del País, an Enlightenment-era organization established in Zaragoza in 1776 with an aim to provide public education. Classes in mathematics began in 1780, with their first director the present author, Jaime Conde (d. 1783), a colonel in the Spanish army's corps of engineers. The instruction - as our book's introduction states - was intended for artisans, and it was estimated that a student could work through all the difficulties in the book, with regular application and the teacher's lessons, in six months. The ownership notes indicate that the volume was used (possibly not for the first time), by a student in 1798.

CCPB000263555-0. Palau 59011. One copy located outside Spain (University of Oklahoma). Mariano Hormigón Blázquez, 'La Escuela de Matemáticas de la Real Sociedad sobre el desarrollo histórico de la estadística en España', in S. Garma Pons, ed., 'El científico español ante su historia' (1980), 127-142, see 127-132.

[ref: 3131] **£650**



5. [CROMWELL, OLIVER] [CROMWELL, THOMAS] MENDEZ SILVA, RODRIGO:

Parangon de los dos Cromueles de Inglaterra. Observado por Rodrigo Mendez Silva, Coronista General de España, y Ministro del Supremo Consejo de Castilla. Segunda impresion. Que ofrece a D. Juan de Carvajal y Sande,

Cavallero del Orden de Calatrava, Presidente del Real Consejo de Hazienda.
En Madrid, [Gabriel de Leon] 1657.

8vo., fols. [8] 56. Woodcut printer's device to title-page. Woodcut armorial device of dedicatee to second leaf recto. Woodcut initials. Medium browning, a good copy bound in early stiffened vellum, fore-edge cover extensions, remains of leather fastenings and thongs, top edge gilt, early 20th-cent. pastedowns and endpapers from the workshop of the distinguished Madrid binder Antonio Menard (stamp "A. Menard" found to front pastedown).

Second of two editions (both from same year) of this anti-English polemical work by Rodrigo Mendez (Mendes) Silva (1606-1670), a Portuguese-origin court historian who was later tortured by the Inquisition and moved to live in the Jewish community in Venice. The edition contains a dedication of American interest.

Writing in the time of Oliver Cromwell, Mendes provides a life of the Protector's namesake, the key figure of the Reformation Thomas Cromwell (1485-1540). From fol. 36 verso he continues with a homily to contemporary England, enjoining it to recognize its terrible present situation. The book ends with prophesies, of the Portuguese poet Gonçalo Annes Bandarra (1500-1566), and the wizard Merlin.

Mendes belonged to an educated and well-connected group at the Spanish court, and was a 'marrano' (Iberian of Jewish descent). An important genealogist, one of his works was celebrated in a sonnet by Lope de Vega, and prefaced in an edition by poets including Pedro Calderón de la Barca. He was a cousin of Miguel da Silveira (b.1580), a sometime court scholar and author of 'El Macabeo' (1638), who is introduced in the present work (fols. 52 verso-53 recto), along with a cataclysmic prediction he made about England's future. Mendes was arrested in 1659 and tortured, along with his wife, on suspicion of being crypto-Jewish. His property (including a choice library) was confiscated and he fled the country. His cousin Silveira had earlier avoided the Inquisition by fleeing to Naples where an ex-disciple was viceroy.

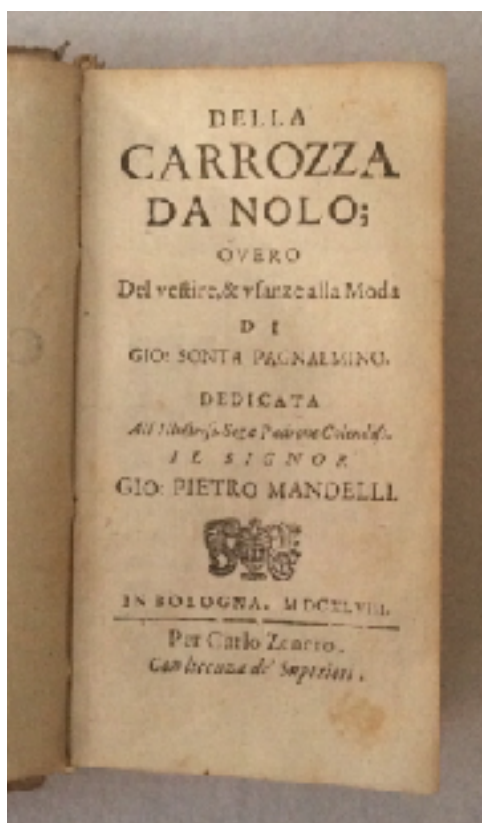
The edition's dedication, to don Juan de Carvajal y Sande (c.1590-1667), president of the Real Consejo de Hacienda, includes (fols. [3] recto to [4] recto), an account of his official services. These include being a counsellor to the Supreme Council of the Indies, and, in the Viceroyalty of Peru, president of the Audiencia of Charcas, its Visitor, Visitor to the Audiencia of Lima, and a holder of offices in Potosí and its mining areas. Carvajal was also (we learn) caught in a naval battle in view of Havana, visited Veracruz and Mexico City (whose

marvellous lake is referred to), and travelled widely in New Spain (Mexico). The other edition is dedicated to the Duke of Medinaceli.

CCPB001095201-2. Palau 163301. Copies of either issue located outside continental Europe in British Library, Cambridge, Oxford, University of London Library; University of Kansas, Lutheran Theological Seminary (Gettysburg), Harvard, Brown, NYPL, Newberry, Huntington.

I.S. Révah, 'Le procès inquisitorial contre Rodrigo Méndez Silva, historiographe du roi Philippe IV', *Bulletin Hispanique* 67-3-4 (1965), 225-252.

[ref: 3127] **£950**



6. [LAMPUGNANI, AGOSTINO]:

Della Carrozza da Nolo; overo, del vestire, & usanze alla moda, di Gio: Sonta Pagnalmino. Dedicata all' Illustriss. Sig. e Padrone Colendiss. il Signor Gio: Pietro Mandelli.

In Bologna, per Carlo Zenaro 1648.

12mo., pp. [12], 13-235, [3]. With half-title and final blank. Light foxing, some neat readers' marks in pencil to margins, very good bound in contemporary limp vellum, title inked to spine, edges mottled red (binding loosening from text block at top joint). Contemporary inscriptions, to f.f.e.p. recto and to verso of final blank, of Aloisio Ben[edetto?] Piccolomini.

One of two editions from first year of printing (the other, Milan, the present being commonly ascribed as first edition), this important and extremely rare satire on the social, psychological, moral and political effects of fashion - whose title translates "Of a rented carriage; on dressing and practices of fashion" - is the first book to use (and describe) the term "moda".

"Agostino Lampugnani's pamphlet 'La carrozza da nolo' marks the entrance of the word 'moda' into the Italian lexicon [...] An important contribution to a further understanding of the role of fashion in Italian and European cultures of the baroque and the implications it has for gender, dress and politics [it is] also and not less importantly [...] a vital linguistic and sociolinguistic contribution to the definition of the term 'moda' in the Italian language and culture [...] The text [...] is characterized by a number of linguistic innovations [...] Some of his neologisms, such as 'modanti' are, in fact, difficult to render into English: "fashionistas" or "fashion victims" do not completely render the nuances of "Modante", or what he calls "modate", which we might translate as "fashion statements" [...] [But] in identifying La Moda' with habits, Lampugnani tackles a crucial feature of fashion: namely, its relation to time and its impact on molding the habits and identity of both countries and people. He seems to suggest [...] that the knowledge of the past (something that is forgotten in the anxiety for novelty) is vital if we are to reveal the old hidden away in what is presented and branded as the newest trend, the most desirable thing, and may act as a restraint on the excesses of fashion, on which he will comment in the course of the text".

"The bulk of Lampugnani's sarcasm about the 'modanti' comes from his merciless satirizing of those Italian males who blindly imitate the latest fashion. But it is not only their lack of taste that Lampugnani satirizes, it is the fact that the latest fashions, so slavishly imitated, are not Italian: they are French. Not only are the fashionistas of the time blind imitators, they are also blind to their own Italian traditions. In these young men, Lampugnani sees and mocks the inability of Italians to affirm their own national sense of self, taste and identity". The book is written as a conversation between a group of travellers on the subject of young people's dress. They engage in it to while away the boredom of a carriage ride. "The carriage [...] is [...] a narrative pretext for conversation and in the introductory paragraph of part I, the topics to be covered are listed. It is clear that the moralistic intent inherent in Lampugnani's text is to show the dangers of fashion and the difficulties involved in, first, controlling human desires and behavior, and second, establishing any kind of well defined borders, including those of gender [...] and of nation [...] especially at a time when fashion came to be associated mainly with following the French style and its codes of elegance. Lampugnani is always at pains to underscore the duplicity of

fashion [...] and how it marks the culture of the epoch”.

“The narrator positions himself as an urban observer, a sort of a baroque flaneur who strolls through and around the commercial hub of Milan [...] [He] spends some time in a busy area (contrada) Of Milan, possibly a fair where there are different shops frequented by foreign and fashionable tourists [...] In the course of the conversations, “i modanti” are defined as “infermi” (sick) and “febricitanti” (feverish). Sp much so that the narrator invites the gentlemen to take off their gloves so as to have a better feel of the “modanti”’s wrist [...] ‘La moda’ [...] is an urban phenomenon and cannot be understood outside geography and history. Attention, then, is given [...] to local urban realities, like shopping in certain areas of Milan that the Milanese identify with the multiplicity and arrity of the goods brought to market, underscoring how the availability of goods and shopping, which rely on infrastructure like efficient transport networks, feed the spread of fashion. In fact, Lampugnani focuses his attention on a specific shop in a fashionable Milanese street taking note of the way a group of ‘modanti’ are dressed. He is especially attentive to the details of what one of their number, a French gentleman, is wearing as he reflects on how style trumps comfort and modesty by tightening, shaping and exposing certain parts of the body to the public eye [...] The young gentlemen take a stroll and the attention of the writer falls on their quite prominent hairdos and their moustaches [...] and he comments on their high-heeled shoes [...] According to Lampugnani’s description, men and women enjoy and practice fashion to such an extreme that they blur clear-cut gender divisions in dress and habits: “Some of the women were laughing, enjoying themselves and wishing they could follow the metamorphosis of giving up to males their womanly gait, deportment and female slowness and adopt instead for themselves masculine ‘brio’ (liveliness) and the boldness of men”. This particularly striking passage clearly illustrates that fashion is a technology of the body. More precisely, the human body not only defines itself as historical - as Foucault would say - but is also at one with science and technology” (Paulicelli (2016)).

Lampugnani (1586-1666) was a Milanese Benedictine monk and abbot who travelled also in Venice and Bologna. A learned man and philologist, he was a member of Venice’s Accademia degli Incogniti. An account he wrote of a plague in Milan became the basis for a description in Alessandro Manzoni’s ‘I promessi sposi’.

SBN: IT\ICCU\CFIE\003803. OCLC shows one entry for this edition from Zurich, and a copy of the 1649 (second) edition at Getty Research Institute. Eugenia Paulicelli, ‘Writing fashion in Early Modern Italy: from sprezzatura to satire’ (London 2016), c.6, “‘La Moda’ and its Technologies: Agostino

Lampugnani's 'La Carrozza da nolo [...]'" (205-222). See also Paulicelli's 'Fashion, gender and cultural anxiety in Italian baroque literature', *Romance Notes* 50/1 (2010), 35-46.

[ref: 3146] **£3,000**



7. [LOCUSTS] [GIRONA, SPAIN:]

Relacio dels motius, per los quals nos castiga la Divina Iusticia regularmente ab la plaga de las Llagostas; dels danys que ocasionan en los Regnes, que la experimentan, y dels remeys Divinos, y humans, se han experimentat favorables en diferents Provincias pera extinguir-la. Donala a la estampa la noble, fidelissima, y sempre Illustre Ciutat de Gerona pera benefici universal de tota la Diocesi.

En Gerona, per Geronim Palol 1687.

4to., pp. [32]. title-page with large woodcut arms of Girona, and woodcut typographical border. A lovely fresh copy in modern marbled boards, speckled decoration to edges (possibly from earlier in a sammelband).

Catalan-language study of plagues of locusts, it is made for the city of Girona for the use of the diocese. It is explained that these swarms are caused by God's anger, either at people not paying money owed to the church, or as punishment for cases of injustice. The text includes exorcisms. Cases of locust-plagues are discussed, from ancient history, but also examples from 1596 (Corigliano, Italy); 1618 (Villamediana in Palencia, Spain); and 1589 (Girona). One of the given exorcisms was used in 1587 in Cordoba and Toledo. There is discussion, over four pages, of practical remedies against locusts. On the spiritual level, the text tells us what saints have been or should be invoked in different places.

Authorities cited are printed in the book's margins, and include Robert Holcot (c.1290-1349); Hartmann Schedel (1440-1514); official registers of Girona; Girolamo Cardano (1501-1576); and the 'Tratado de las langostas' of Juan de Quiñones (1620).

CCPB000817566-7. Palau 257097. OCLC shows copies in Spain only.
[ref: 3137] **£900**



8. [MALLORCA. CONSEJO GENERAL] [LEAKE, SIR JOHN]:

Los capitulos que se han resuelto en el General Concejo que se ha celebrado oy[sic.] 27. de Setiembre de 1706. á las cinco de la mañana son los siguientes. [Palma?] [1706].

4to., pp. [7] [1]. Light foxing, very good, almost loose, in the original pink wrappers (as shown by an impression from (p. [1] to verso of front cover). Horizontal fold-line, short tear in back cover and small hole in front. Front cover with impression from an old library stamp.

Spanish-language pamphlet showing (right-hand column) the terms presented by the government of Majorca to the British naval commander Sir John Leake (1656-1720) after he had captured the island in the War of the Spanish Succession. In a left-hand column are the commander's comments. Leake requires that French people (troops and inhabitants) leaving have goods and weapons removed from them.

It is interesting to compare the text with an English version, found in Abel Boyer, 'The History of the Reign of Queen Anne', V (1707), Appendix IX, 89-93. There

the text from the Majorca government begins with a statement that they shall surrender to the British forces. In our Spanish pamphlet there is a statement instead that they shall proclaim the Spanish King Carlos III! Each of these versions was clearly more suited to the respective audience.

CCPB000531886-6. Palau 43313. Not in OCLC.

[ref: 3128] **£450**



9. [MEXICO] [APARICI, ?FRANCISCO:]

Por los ilustres consortes Don Agustín Copons y de Copons, y Doña Cayetana Copons, Oms, Santa Pau, Desbosch, S. Vicens, y Çarriera, Marqueses de Moya [...] con los nobles consortes D. Joseph de Rocaberti y Llupià [...] y doña Maria Ignacia de Rocaberti, Oms y Çarriera : respondese a las dudas que se han dado en la Sala del señor D. Leonardo Gutierrez de la Huerta [...] / escrivano Rossinès.

Barcelona: por Jayme Suriá, à la calle de la Paja [1719].

folio, pp. 63 [1]. Title-page with woodcut border decoration. Light or medium browning, still a very good copy, in contemporary brocade wrappers, some loss and peeling at spine.

A copy in fine brocade wrappers of a submission in a legal dispute over property and dowries, the text is interesting for the light it shines on the material interests that Spanish aristocrats had in Mexico. Over 18 pages (23-40), the status is discussed of a royal grant of an annuity pension of a thousand pesos, that was drawn on the vacant livings of bishoprics of New Spain. The pension was enjoyed by Maria Ignacia de Oms y de Sarriera (d. 1761), who was one of the parties in the present case.

CCPB000423418-9. Palau 232125. Not in OCLC.

[ref: 3135] **£275**



10. [MEXICO] LORENZANA Y BUTRÒN, FRANCISCO

ANTONIO DE:

[Preaching licence] Nos D. Francisco Antonio Lorenzana, por la gracia de Dios, y de la Santa Sede Apostolica, Arzobispo de Mexico, del Consejo de S.M. &c. [Mexico City] [c.1771].

Single sheet of folio (20.4 cms. x 28.9 cms.), title as above and 90 further printed words, blank spaces for filling-in, woodcut ornament to three borders. Watermark of flower at centre. Gutter with stab-holes and uneven border (where the other leaf of bibolium removed). Old fold-lines. Probably removed from a sammelband by a previous owner (traces of glue to gutter, and red sprinkling to edges).

Unused form for a preaching licence from the important prelate Francisco Antonio de Lorenzana y Butròn (1722-1804) in his office as Archbishop of Mexico (1766-1772). It is stated that the preaching should be in conformity with the Councils of Trent and Mexico. In 1771 Lorenzana held the Fourth Mexican Provincial Council Synod, and the text may refer to this.

An interesting feature of the present licence-form is a blank space for writing what language the licence-holder was allowed to preach in. Lorenzana was the key figure behind the promulgation of an act for the deterrence of the use of native languages by missionaries in the Spanish colonies. The text of the 'Real Cédula para que se destierren los diferentes idiomas que se usan en estos dominios, y solo se hable el castellano' (April 16th, 1770) makes frequent reference to representations of Lorenzana as Archbishop of Mexico.

Not in CCPB. Not in Palau.

[ref: 3136] £450

11. [NAPOLEON:]

Riflessi sopra la ritirata de' Francesi da Mosca, lettera d'un Alemanno ad un Francese, scritta nel Dicembre dell' anno 1812. Traduzione del Tedesco. Firenze, nella Stamperia Alessandri, vendesi da Giuseppe Majoli, e da Pagani presso Badia al prezzo di mezzo paolo 1814.

8vo., pp. 8. Light or medium browning, otherwise very good, in contemporary green marbled wrappers.

Literary and historical reflections on Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, translated, it is claimed, from an anonymous letter written in German on 26 December 1812. Comparing it with events in ancient Greek and Roman literature, the author also notes, "I cannot forgive the French Emperor the imprudence, and the blind aimlessness, with which they pushed into engaging in such a truly dangerous struggle".

Not in OCLC. Three copies in ICCU.
[ref: 3138] **£150**



12. RANCO, BENEDETTO:

Sinedrio pseudoiatrico, overo Collegio di Medicastri. Opera di Benedetto Ranco Bresciano, da Chiari, Filosofo, e Medico. Nella quale si contengono utili avisi di alcune cose importanti, e degne d'esser sapute da chi si vale de' Medici.

In Brescia, per Antonio Rizzardi 1646.

Only edition. 8vo., pp. [12] 84. Woodcut title-page vignette, initials, tail-pieces, and head-decoration. Light browning, a very good copy bound in contemporary

or early decorated paper over boards, strip of paper at spine repaired with an unobtrusive protective painted-on coating. Inscription and (probably) note of paid price (3.-.-), of "Labus", old stamps to title-page of "C.d. Gio. Labus", "Biblioteca del D. P. Labus", "Giovanni Astori", and "I.C.I.C.N.C.P". Two early MS shelfmarks, MS bibliographical citation (prob. early 19th-cent.)

An extremely rare exposé of the Brescian medical profession, it has chapters on 1. the ways in which ignorant doctors try to appear excellent, 2. bad interventions that doctors carry out on the infirm, 3. bad treatments, and 4. the ignorance, vanity and shallowness of some doctors. Topics include (c.2) how fees get charged, (c.3) the doctors' use of local plant drugs, and (same chapter) specific cases, of named patients and their symptoms. In the last part the author discusses contemporary medical reasoning. A suspected cause of Branco's death was poisoning and he may well have made dangerous enemies in the pharmacy and medical communities.

Ranco (d.1650) also wrote a work on fever ('De febre quotidiana' (1646)). He is believed to have practised medicine in the Brescian town of Manerbio. Copy possibly from the library of Brescian antiquary Giovanni Labus (1775-1853), with a bibliographical note, possibly in his hand, to f.f.e.p. recto.

Two copies of the present work in ICCU. No work by Ranco on OCLC.
See G.J. Gussago, 'Biblioteca Clarense' II (1822), 177-179.
[ref: 3145] **£1,500**

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