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1436 Manuscript of Paul of Venice

1. **PAUL OF VENICE [PAULUS VENETUS]** (Udine, 1369 – Venice, June 15, 1429). *Summa philosophiae naturalis*. Manuscript on paper, written by a certain Alexander de Sexte, OESA, a date on the manuscript indicates 1436.

29.5x20 cm. 143 ff. Original full blind-stamped calf, with 9 bosses nailed to equal points on the upper and lower covers (some boss heads missing), with added nails still protruding on both covers, probably attaching other unknown pieces to the front & back covers (no other evidence present); spine and extremities worn and repaired. Formerly with four ties (remnants remaining only). Modern drop-back blue cloth felt-lined box custom made for this volume, leather spine label. Fine.

\$ 32,500

The Dr. Spada manuscript contains the *Summa philosophiae naturalis* (aka *Summa naturalium*) by Paul of Venice (Udine, 1369 – Venice, June 15, 1429). It is a work completed in 1408, as testified by the final colophon of the ms. Lat. VI. 223 [2603] of the Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana in Venice, one of the 50 mss (51 with the ms Spada, which I am not aware has been inventoried or described by anyone) that contain the work or part of it. There are ten printed editions of the *Summa*, published

between 1476 and 1525. *Editio princeps*: Milan, Christoforus Valdarfer Ratisponensis, Anno Domini mccccclxxvi, die xvii mensis Iulii (17-7-1476); **or**: Venice, Johannes de Colonia et Johannes Manthen de Gherretzem, Anno a natali christiano Mccccclxxvi (1476).

The *Summa philosophiae naturalis* is a systematic exposition, in six parts (each ideally corresponding to one of the following great Aristotelian works, *Physica*, *De caelo*, *De generatione et corruptione*, *Meteorologica*, or *Meteora*, *De anima*, and *Metaphysica*), of the main fields of scientific and philosophical knowledge of his time. The first part, or first book, *Physica*, consists of 41 chapters; the second, *De caelo et mundo*, consists of 25 chapters; the third, *De generatione et corruptione*, of 27; the fourth, *Meteorologica*, of 30; the fifth, *De anima*, of 42; the sixth and last, *Metaphysica*, of 43. Each chapter deals with a particular subject or topic, inherent to one of the six disciplines listed above. Each topic at issue is presented in a problematic form, discussed, and settled through the enunciation of four theses, or *conclusiones*. Objections are then raised against these *conclusiones*, and finally, in the last part of the chapter, Paul responds at length to them. Each book is a truly autonomous treatise, of a disciplinary nature, and not a (paraphrastic) commentary on the corresponding Aristotelian writing.

Exemplary in this respect is the sixth part, on metaphysics, which only for a few chapters is directly related to some sections of Aristotle's work of the same name but is mostly a reflection on the main themes of the *Categories*. In fact, Paul speaks of essence and being (chap. 1), a distinction that, as Paul himself acknowledges in the opening lines, is not found in ancient philosophy; of universals (chaps. 2-3), a topic associated rather with the commentaries on Porphyry's *Isagoge* and Aristotle's *Categories*; and of the ten Aristotelian categories, beginning with that of substance, and ending with the category of habit (chaps. 4-39); while the last four chapters are devoted to non-Aristotelian themes, respectively to the notion of perfection (chap. 40); to *latitudines entis*, or degrees of being (chaps. 41-42); and the last one to the *processus entium* (a sort of chain of beings - chap. 43).

→ The oldest mss of this work are Basel, UB F.II.9 (A.D. 1412), which contains only the sixth and last part of the *Summa*, and Venice, B.Marc., Lat. VI 316 (A.D. 1417).

Paper. Middle of the fifteenth century; presumably A.D. 1436 – see the *explicit* at fols. 39ra and 64va. 143 folios. Measures 29.5 x 20cm. (approximately 18.5 x 14.5 cm. columns written). 2 cols. of 41 to 45 lines. Continuous numbering at the top right-hand corner of the *recto* of the folios, by a later hand (20th century?). Catchwords on folios 2v, 14v, 26v, 38v, 50v, 62v, 74v, 86v, 98v, 119v, 131v, 143v. The scribe of

the manuscript is a certain **Alexander de Sex^{te}, OESA¹** (see the *explicit* at fol. 64va). Written throughout in a small, legible semi-cursive hand. Titles in red; initials in red and in blue alternately; red paragraph marks. Marginal notes. Acephalous, since it lacks entirely the dedication and the whole first part, the one concerning physics, and mutilated, since it breaks off a few lines before the end of chapter 29 of the sixth part, which deals with the local movement (*motus*).



¹ O.E.S.A. - Hermits of St Augustine.

CONTENTS:

De caelo et mundo

Incipit (fol. 1ra): “Finita parte prima, in qua de motu agitur in communi, iam ad motus speciales descendens iuxta processum Aristotelis de motu locali, qui est primus motuum, pars haec secunda suum deducet sermonem.”

Explicit (fol. 18rb): “Quare oportet ipsum descendere in propria regione, quia gravia appetunt esse sub levioribus et leviora super graviora. Ergo.

Explicit secunda pars Summae naturalium, compilata per reverendum doctorem, sacrae theologiae dignissimum magistrum, Paulum de Venetiis, ordinis Fratrum [H]eremitarum sancti Augustini. Et sequitur tertia pars eiusdem, scilicet liber De generatione et corruptione.

(*In red ink*): *Explicit* liber De caelo et mundo. // *Incipit* liber De generatione et corruptione.”

fol. 18v blank

De generatione et corruptione

Incipit (fol. 19ra): “Tractaturus de generatione et corruptione elementorum per actionem et passionem qualitatum primarum, provenientem ex maiori et minori intensione et remissione illarum.”

Explicit (fol. 39ra): “sicut contingit de duobus agentibus aequae fortibus, facientibus unam et eandem actionem, quibus debet correspondere una potentia. Et sic est finis huius tertiae partis.

Explicit tertia pars Summae naturalium, egregii et famosissimi doctoris magistri Pauli de Venetiis, ordinis Fratrum [H]eremitarum sancti Augustini. *Incipit* consequenter liber Methaurorum (*sic!*) eiusdem.

(*In red ink*): *Explicit* liber De generatione et corruptione. // *Incipit* liber Methaurorum (*sic!*). 1436.

***Meteorologica* (or *Meteora*)**

Incipit (fol. 39rb): “Necesse est mundum hunc inferiorem esse continuum superioribus lationibus, ut omnis virtus eius gubernetur inde, <ut> inquit Aristoteles <in> libro Methaurorum (*sic!*), in quo de impressionibus agitur, de quibus in hac quarta parte est summam dicendum.”

Explicit (fol. 64va): “De apostemate autem dicitur quod non fit mollius ratione digestionis, sed ratione humiditatis superfluae continue [h]abundantis et supervenientis. Quare. Ergo etc.

Explicit quarta pars Summae naturalium egregii doctoris magistri Pauli de Venetiis, ordinis fratrum [h]eremitarum sancti Augustini. (*In red ink*): fratris Alexandri de Sax^{te} ordinis ordinis [h]eremitarum sancti Augustini. 1436.

Incipit liber de anima parvus et bonus.”
fol. 64vb blank.

De anima

Incipit (fol. 65ra): “Quoniam scientia de (de *add. et expunxit ms.*) anima est de numero bonorum honorabilium, singulas disciplinasque (*sic!*) excedens naturales ex parte subiecti et ex parte demonstrationis”

Explicit (fol. 107vb, *in fine*): “Ad quartum negatur consequentia. Nam, licet intelligentia aliqua cognoscat aliud per motum caeli, scilicet cognoscat se esse causam illius, non tamen propter hoc cognoscit illud per essentiam suam, sed bene per speciem intelligibilem.”

Metaphysica

In the upper margin of the folio 108ra of the manuscript, centered and in red ink:

Incipit liber de difficultatibus met[h]aphysicis.

Incipit (fol. 108ra): “Naturalium ultima pars difficultates met[h]aphysicas summatim colligens, ab esse et essentia initium sum[m]it.”

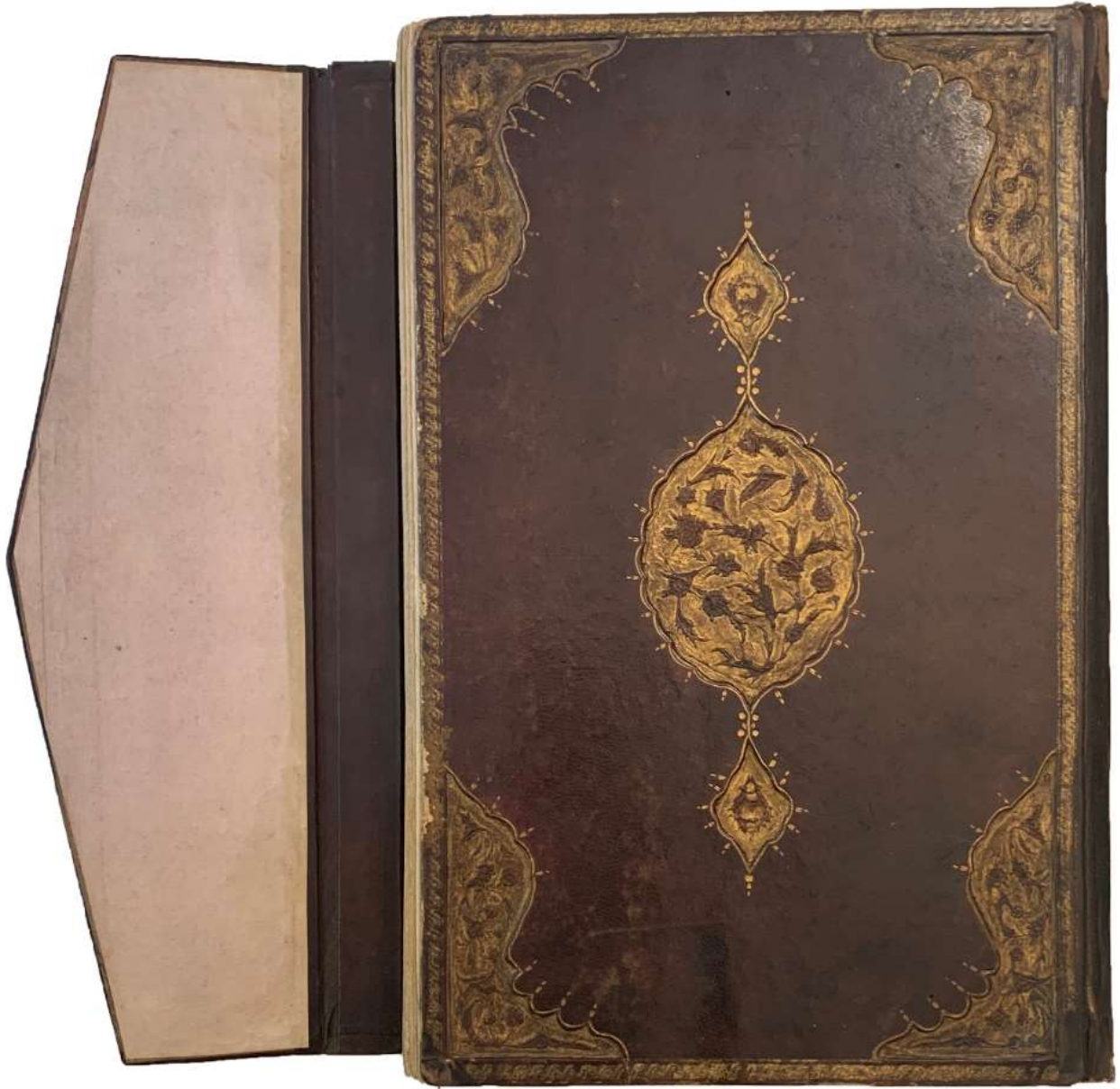
The *upper right-hand corner of fol. 143r reads*: “?chlu? 2/III. 1920”.

Explicit (fol. 143vb): “Istam divisionem ponit Commentator, VI Physicorum, dicens: «Motus generationis et corruptionis est compositus ex transmutatione in qualitate et transmutatione in substantia. Et transmutatio illa quae est in substantia non est in”

Catchword: “tempore. Et secundum illam”

More details on request.

Description by Dr. Alessandro D. Conti, University degli Studi dell'Aquila.



[2 Saadi binding]



Manuscript of Saadi' Golestan the Great Persian Poet

2. **Abū-Muhammad Muslih al-Dīn bin Abdallāh Shīrāzī, Saadi Shirazi.**
 [Born in Shiraz, Iran, c.1210]. Manuscript of the Gulistan [Golestan]. [Persia?],
 undated [pre-1900].

¶ 11 ¼ x 7 ½ inches. [ca. 228 leaves] Written mostly in old Farsi, with some Arabic marginal notes. With one leaf [f. 66] illuminated on upper quadrant, another 2 leaves with a penciled sketch where an illumination was planned but never completed [ff. 108, 170]. There are numerous decorative motifs of flowers throughout the manuscript. Each leaf is variously partitioned, perhaps suggestive of a garden[!], in this case with flowers adorning most leaves. Binding style suggests 18-19th centuries. Bound in Islamic style full Turkey morocco, with elaborate gilt rule, corner and centre

ornamental flourishes, with leather flap; some minor repairs to the sides of the binding are evident when examined closely. ME1104

\$ 7,500

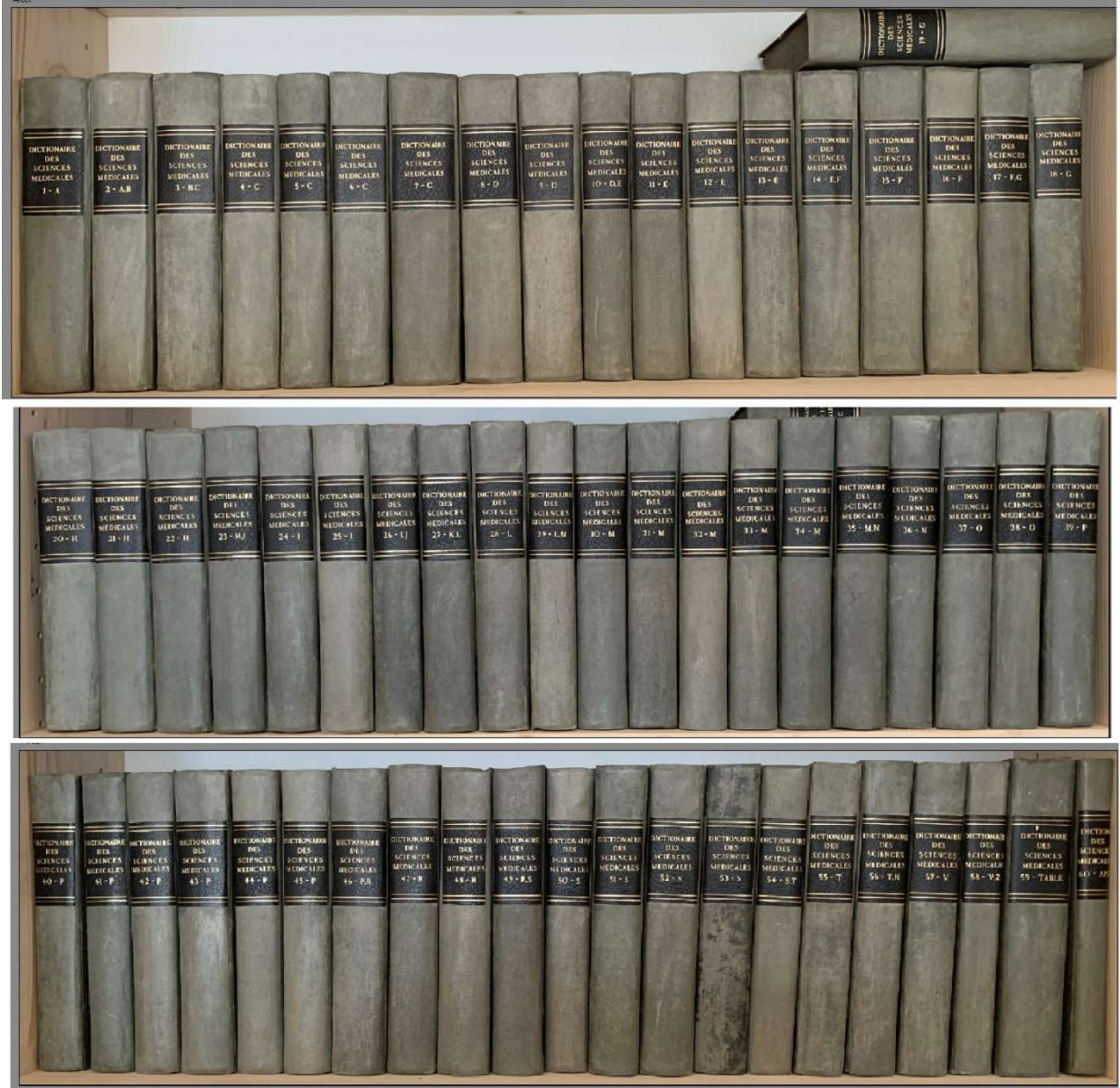
ORIGINAL COMPLETE MANUSCRIPT OF ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS OF ALL PERSIAN POETS, SA'ADI OF SHIRAZI. This piece is embellished with numerous leaves, many of which are decorated by hand with small compartments of flowers, each realized from the title of Sa'adi's Gulistan [Golestan], Flower Garden of Sa'adi. Sa'adi is "probably the single most influential work of prose in the Persian tradition, completed in 1258 by Mošarref-al-Din Mošleh, known as Shaikh Sa'di of Shiraz." – Encyclopaedia Iranica.

The manuscript is mixed with both poetry and stories or narratives along with a moral, as well as some commentaries.²

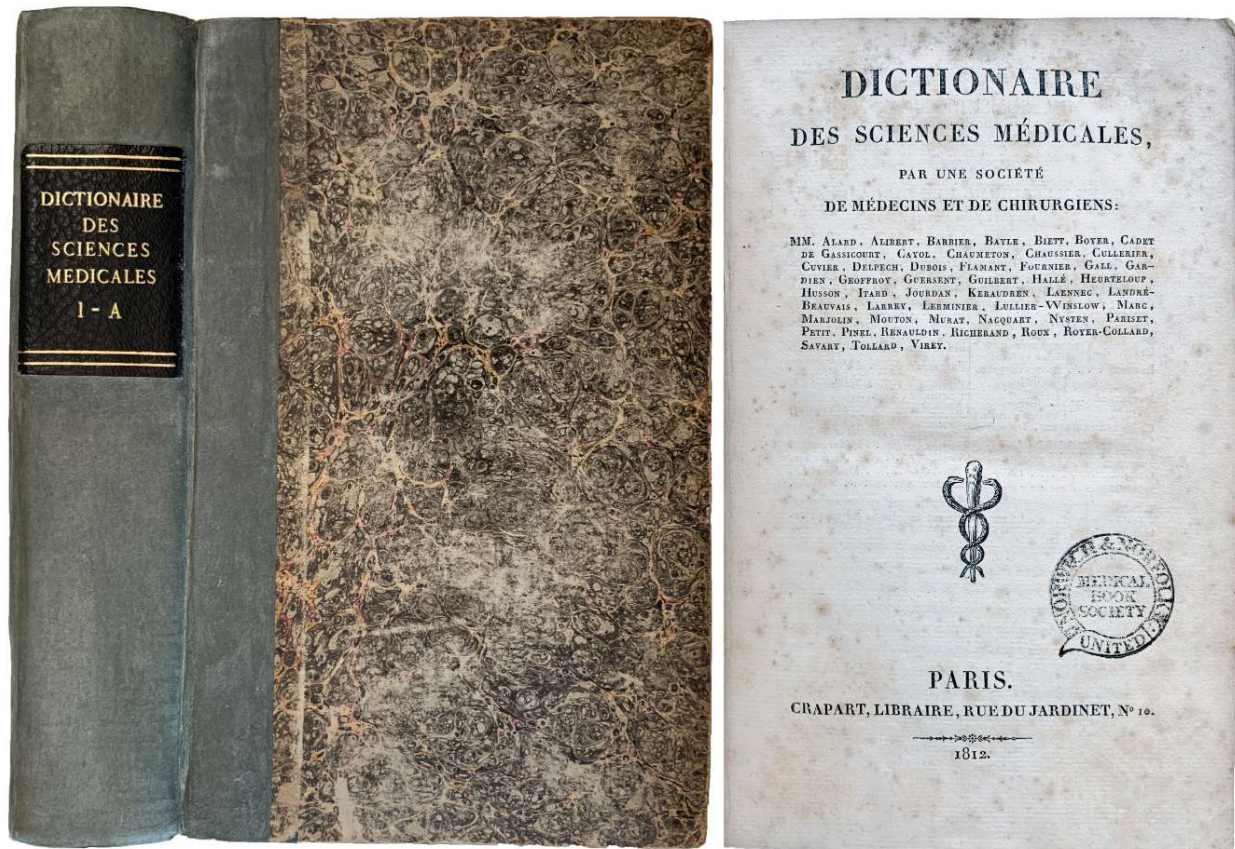
PROVENANCE: Signed Kiffin Yates Rockwell (1892–1916) [later label of: Kiffin Ayres Rockwell], Beloit, Wisconsin, June 28, 1942. Kiffin Yates Rockwell was a World War I fighter pilot and the first American to shoot down an enemy aircraft in WWI. He shot down a German pilot. Thus the manuscript is clearly in the United States and kept there since before 1942. "Kiffin Yates Rockwell, the youngest son of James Chester and Loula Ayres Rockwell." [see below]. What may clear up some confusion here is that there are at least two persons with this name and there may be three. Kiffin Ayres Rockwell, II or III (Oct. 8, 1917-Jan. 27, 1998), who served in the air force in Korea, is buried in Black Mountain, North Carolina.

Sa'adi opens with poems of Sa'eb of Tabriz, a Safavid poet of Indian style of poetry, added to the text. "Back of the shell, kingly gems are orphans."

² Sprachman tells of versions of Sa'adi that are censored or omit sections where the author is not complementary to others.



[3 Complete set of Adelon & Alibert's, *Dictionary of the Medical Sciences*]



3. **ADELON, ALARD, Barbier ALIBERT, et al.** *Dictionnaire des sciences médicales, par une société de médecins et de chirurgiens.* Paris: Crapart & C.L.F. Panckoucke, 1812-22.

¶ Complete set of 60 volumes. 127 engraved plates, list of subscribers in the index volume, 10 folding charts; occasional foxing, ink and water-stains. Modern quarter green spines over original marbled boards, gilt-stamped black leather spine labels; re-backed. Ex-lib bookplates and ink stamps of the Norwich & Norfolk United Medical Book Society, early ownership inscription of Hudson Gurney. Fine. [M12282]

\$ 7,500

FIRST EDITION. [19th Century French Medical Encyclopedia] Possibly one of the most important encyclopedia/dictionaries of medicine ever assembled, and certainly the earliest. As Diderot's encyclopedia became the model for assembling scientific knowledge, this massive set brings together all that was known about medicine in the post-Napoleonic era. Included here are numerous engraved plates of surgical instruments of the period. Also illustrated are facial expressions and signs of mental abnormality, many in the style of Esquirol's work. A smaller set, *Dictionnaire abrégé des*

sciences medicales. . . was concurrently published, however that set is only 15 volumes. In 1821-25, Panckoucke published *Dictionnaire des sciences medicales Biographie medicale*. . . which includes biographies of medical luminaries. Nicolas Philibert Adelon (1782-1862) and Francois Victor Merat (1780-1851) were two of the prominent contributors to this medical encyclopedia.

¶ This compendious work was not included amongst the items exhibited by the Library of Congress in their *Circle of Knowledge* exhibition of the history of the encyclopedia. Panckoucke (1736-1798) was involved with issuing various encyclopedias, beginning with Diderot's *Encyclopedie*, which, ". . . was an immediate success: a new edition was called for even before the first had been completed. C.J. Panckoucke proposed such a new edition in 1761 and bought the rights to the first seven volumes. He approached Diderot to edit a new, revised edition and, when Diderot refused, began to reissue the original volumes. The government intervened in 1770 and seized the three which had appeared. After the death of the last of the original proprietors, in 1775, Panckoucke published a five-volume supplement to the *Encyclopedie* and later, in 1780, a two-volume index. The complete first edition comprises Diderot's twenty-eight volumes plus Panckoucke's seven; its publication spanned the years 1751-80." [Circle of Knowledge, (1979) p. 8].

¶ Provenance: Hudson Gurney (1775-1864) was an antiquary and verse-writer of Norwich. He became an M.P. for Newtown in 1816 and sat in six successive parliaments. In 1835 he was high-sheriff of Norfolk and was elected fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (1819), was vice-president from 1822-46, a fellow of the Royal Society and a member of the British Archaeological Association. As such, Gurney may have been the donor of this set to the Norwich & Norfolk Library.

☼ [DNB Vol. VIII, pp. 803-4]. *Circle of Knowledge*, 1968, 1979; Wellcome II, p. 465.

ROGERII BACCONIS
ANGLI, VIRI EMINEN-
TISSIMI

PERSPECTIVA.

In Qua,
QVÆ AB ALIIS FVSE TRA-
duntur, succincte, neruose & ita pertrahantur, vt omni-
um intellectui facile pateant.

Nunc primum in lucem edita

Opera & studio
IOHANNIS COMBACHII, PHI-
losophiæ Professoris in Academia Marpurgensi
ordinarii.



FRANCOFVRTI,
Typis Wolfgangi Richteri, sumptibus Antonij
Hummij.

M. DC. XIV.

Beautiful Copy

4. **BACON, Roger** (1214?-1292/4). *Perspectiva. In Qua, quae ab aliis fuisse traduntur, succincte, nervose et ita pertractantur, ut omnium intellectui facile pateant. Nunc primum in lucem edita opera et studio Johannis Combachii.* Francofurti: Typis Wolffgangi Richteri, sumptibus Antonij Hummij, 1614.

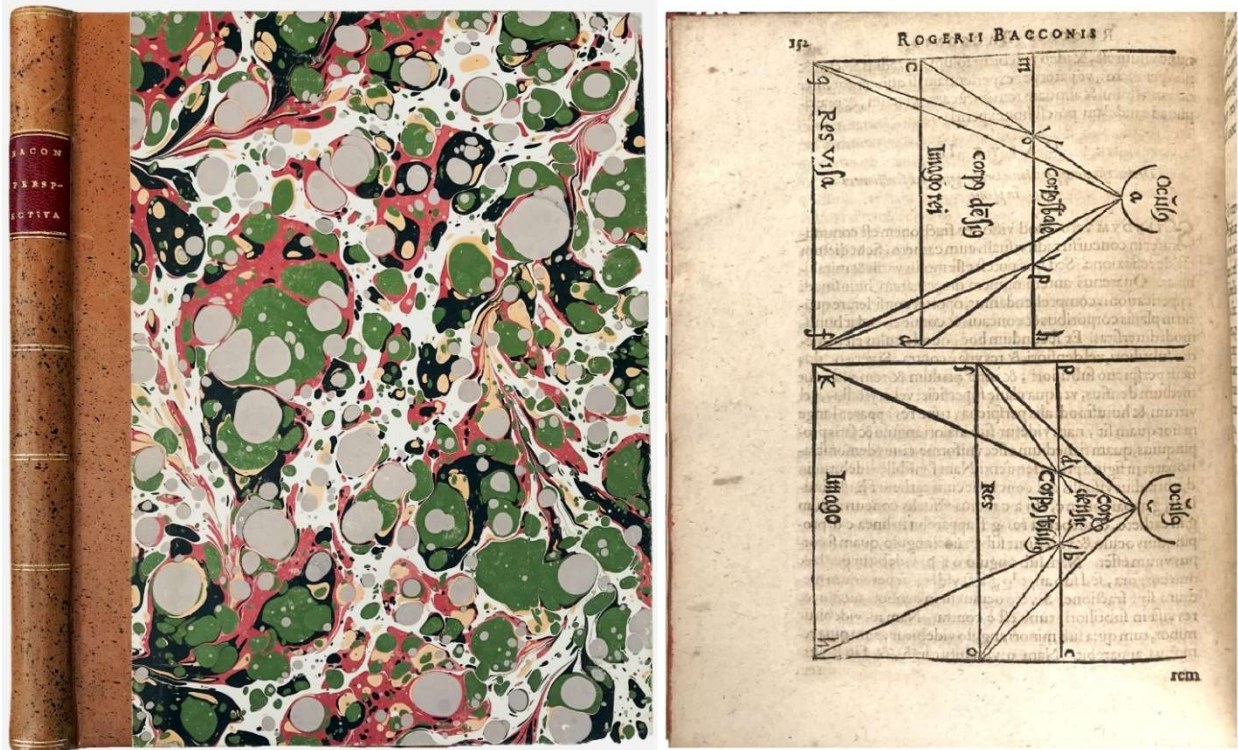
¶ Sm. 4to. viii, 189 [sic =207], [1] pp. Numerous pages misnumbered. Title with ornamental vignette, 8 woodcut figures on 4 leaves, woodcut figures and diagrams in text; occasional minor stains, some light damp stains, early (minor) ink marginalia/corrections (p.168, 202-3 and the annotated on all 8 woodcut figs. at rear). Modern antique-style quarter speckled calf, marbled boards, with neat gilt-stamped title label, all red edges. Bookplate of J.A. Freilich. Near fine. [SS13495]

\$ 5000

TWELFTH CENTURY STUDY ESTABLISHING OPTICS IN THE WEST
BASED PARTIALLY ON THE SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENT OF ALHAZEN.

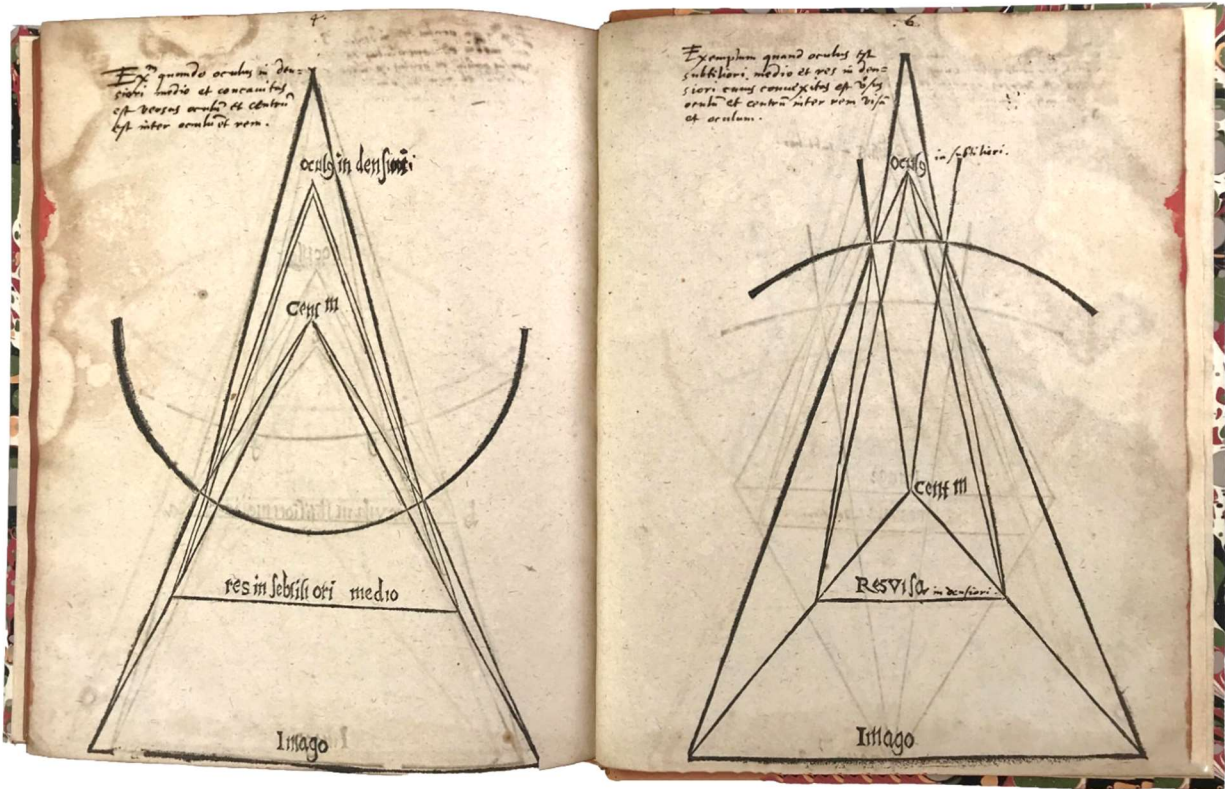
First edition with Combach's contribution. "This is one of Roger Bacon's most significant works, in which optics is assumed to be 'the fundamental physical science.' [DSB]. Bacon's treatise covers the anatomy and psychology of vision, exemplified clearly by woodcuts throughout the text, he also discusses the laws of refraction and reflexion, as well as the construction of lenses and mirrors, foreseeing the microscope and telescope." [Freilich-Sotheby].

This work forms the foundation of the study of optics. The science that Roger Bacon most fully mastered was the study of light and vision (later becomes the science of optics). His great treatment of the subject, the *Perspectiva*, written in about 1260, was the first book by a European to display a full mastery of Greek and Arabic treatises on the subject, and through it Bacon was instrumental in defining this scientific discipline for the next 350 years. This was part of a highly ambitious work "of his ideas on learning and its applicability to the problems confronting Christendom." [Lindberg]. His *Opus maius*, was sent to the Pope in 1267 in hopes of gaining his support.



"*Perspectiva* (devoted to light, colour, and vision) was one of the new subjects taken up by Bacon in the late 1240s, and it became one of his major preoccupations. On several occasions Bacon addressed the merits of this science. He began his treatise on *perspectiva* (part V of the *Opus maius*) by promising that: 'if our deliberations to this point have been beautiful and delightful, the matters now to be considered are far more beautiful and delightful, because we take special delight in vision and because light and colour have singular beauty, exceeding that of the other things that are conveyed to our senses.'

"But it is not simply the beauty and delight furnished by light, colour, and vision that recommend them to us; they also possess epistemic superiority. It is through vision that 'we experience everything in the heavens and on earth. For celestial objects are observed by means by visual instruments, as Ptolemy and other astronomers teach, as are things generated in the air, such as comets, rainbows, and the like; for their altitude above the horizon, their size, shape, and number, and everything in them are certified by means of vision aided by instruments. Through vision we also experience things here on earth, for concerning this world the blind can have no experience worthy of the name.'" [Lindberg].

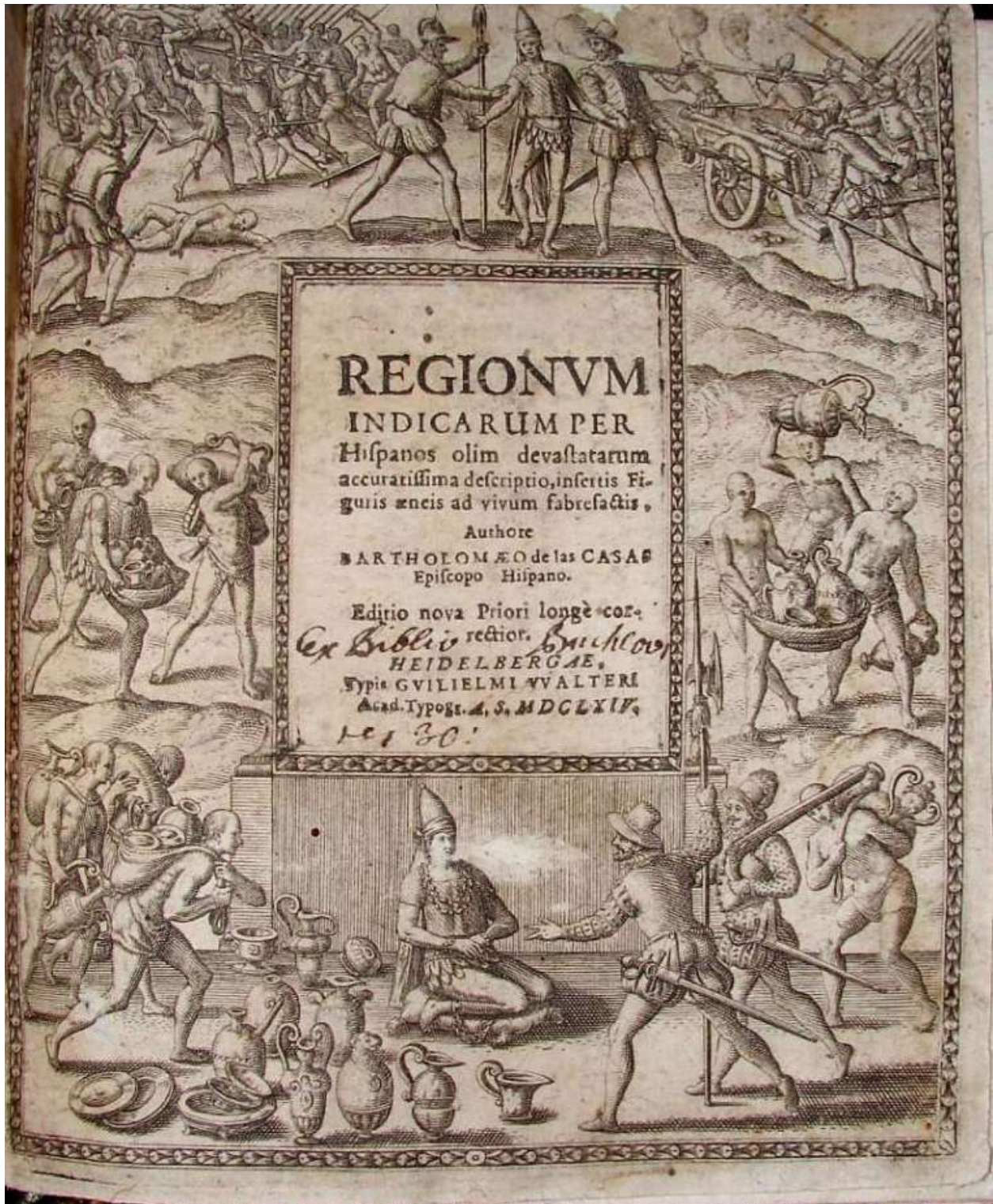


"Bacon had a very wide reading knowledge of most of the newly translated work from Greek, Jewish, and Islamic Philosophy and Science. His major claim to fame in science is that he is the first Latin Western thinker to comprehend and write on most of the ancient sources of optics. In brief, he initiates the tradition of Optics/Perspectiva in the Latin world. This tradition would be formulated as teaching text by his contemporaries Pecham and Witelo, and then taken up by the tradition leading to Kepler and Descartes. In his *Perspectiva* and *De scientia experimentalis*, Bacon outlines a sketch for a scientific method, one that takes optics as the model for an experimental science. In fact, he succeeded in his endeavor in that *Perspectiva* was added to the four traditional university subjects of the quadrivium: arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, music." Bacon shows his familiarity with the work of Alhacen's (Ibn al-Haytham's) *Optics*. "Bacon is mainly concerned with Aristotle's definition of experience in the *Metaphysics* and *Posterior Analytics*, although one already notices

that he relates the Aristotelian subject matter to the discussion in Alhacen's *Perspectiva*. Nevertheless, it is also important to note that these Aristotelian concerns with Experimentum are repeated in 1267 at the beginning of *Opus majus*, Part Six on experimental science, and thus, Aristotle's Metaphysics, Posterior Analytics and Meteorology together with the Optics of Ibn al-Haytham will form the necessary philosophical background for Bacon's later c. 1266 notions of the experimental sciences." -- Jeremiah Hackett (in), Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy. / Johannes Combachius (1585-1651) [Combach], professor of philosophy and later theology, at Marburg, and author of *Metaphysicorum liber singularis*. He was closely aligned with Rosicrucianism. The preface to this work is addressed to the Rosicrucians.

PROVENANCE: Joseph A. Freilich sold his mineralogical collection and library of books at Sotheby's NY, January, 10-11 2001. See: *The Scientific Library of Joseph A. Freilich*. Sale 7585. The work was rebound after that time.

REFERENCES: Becker 27; DSB I, pp. 377-384; Duncan 519; Freilich 31 (this copy); Hoover 73; Duane H.D. Roller & Marcia M. Goodman, *The Catalogue of the History of Science Collections of the University of Oklahoma Libraries I*, 68; Sotheran Supplement II 4365. See also: Martin Kemp, *The Science of Art: Optical Themes in Western Art from Brunelleschi to Seurat*, Yale University Press, 1992, pp. 26, 211, 269; David C. Lindberg, *Roger Bacon and the Origins of Perspectiva in the Middle Ages: A Critical Edition and English Translation of Bacon's Perspectiva*, Oxford University Press, 1996 (the first critical edition of Bacon's *Perspectiva*); Lindberg, David C., 1966, David C. Lindberg, "Roger Bacon's Theory of the Rainbow: Progress or Regress," *Isis*, 57: 235-49; Johann Amos Comenius: *Leben, Werk und Wirken: autobiographische Texte und Notizen*, Academia Verlag, 1992.



[5 BARTOLOME DE LAS CASAS]

Extraordinary Illustrations

5. **BARTOLOME DE LAS CASAS** (1484-1566). *Regionum Indicarum per Hispanos Olim Devastatarum Aceuratissima Descriptionin serris Figuris Aeneis ad Vivum Fabresactis. Editio nova Priori longe correctior.* Heidelbergae: Typis Guilielmi Walteri, 1664.

¶ Translation of: Tyrannies et cruautéz des Espagnols, itself a translation of: Brevissima relacion. The text is the same, with the exception of introductory matter, as the Frankfurt, 1598 edition with title: *Narratio regionum Indicarum per Hispanos quosdam devastatarum verissima*. Small 4to. [4], 112 pp. [Complete]. Engraved title-page within broad historiated engraved border depicting scenes of the Spanish conquest, 17 copperplates originally issued by De Bry, engraved by "Iodo. a Winghe" = Jodocus van Winghe (1544-1603), graphically depicting horrors and cruelties; first three leaves, including title, with careful neat paper repairs, title upper margin trimmed with loss of border. Modern half vellum, German paste-paper, title label on upper cover. Ink notation on title: "Ex Biblio Barcheous[?]. . . 30"; early ownership inscription, ". . . Archiqnerbgter Buenovicente [Antiguedades . . . Bueno Vicente?]" Very good copy. RARE. [LV2313]

\$ 6950

First Heidelberg printing of this famous and controversial graphic depiction, description and recording of the horrors made by the native Central Americans subjugated by the Spanish conquerors in the 16th century. Parts of the text refer to Mexico, Guatemala, Yucatan, Cuba, Nicaragua, Hispaniola (today Haiti and the Dominican Republic), Jaragua [Xaraqua], Jamaica. The extraordinary illustrations depict scenes of mistreatment, torture and atrocities that were actually done to native Americans under the representatives of Prince Philip II of Spain. The Spanish Dominican friar Bartolome de las Casas was an eyewitness to some of this and made this record. The original text dates from 1552. In the text the author tells that some 15 million indigenous peoples of the Americas were murdered. This work was part of a larger group of anti-Spanish literature called *The Black Legend*, that demonized the actions of Spain during this period.



The publishing history of this book is detailed by MacNutt, who tells that the *Brevissima Relacion* was translated into French, Latin and Italian. The French edition of 1579 contains these same 17 engraved plates, also issued in Amsterdam in 1620; Paris in 1635, Lyons in 1642, and two more French issues in 1697 and 1701. The Italian editions were printed in 1626, 1630, and 1643. A Latin editions, [title vary] were printed in 1582, 1597 and the present issue of 1664. An English edition is recorded in 1583. The famous plates printed by Theodori de Bry, & Ioannis Saurii, were issued in Frankfurt. The present issue contains impressions of all 17 of the remarkable plates printed by De Bry in 1598.



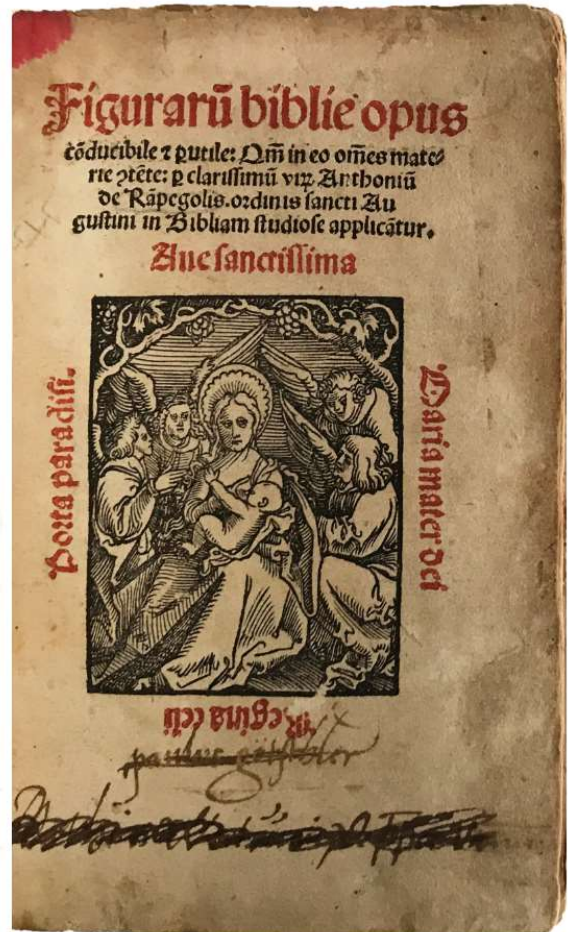
"Despite the fact that Las Casas was the first and most vehement in denouncing the Spanish conquerors as bad patriots and worse Christians, whose acts outraged religion and disgraced Spain, his evidence against his countrymen was diligently spread by all enemies of his country, especially in England and the Netherlands, while Protestant controversialists quoted him against popery, and discovered in the conduct of the conquerors the evidences of Catholic depravity." - McNutt, p. xxvii. Las Casas' account was largely responsible for the passage of the new Spanish colonial laws known as the New Laws of 1542, which abolished native slavery for the first time in European colonial history and led to the Valladolid debate.

PROVENANCE: Inscribed with the phrases, "Ex Biblio Barcheous[?]. . . 30"; early ownership inscription, ". . . Archimandrite Buenovicente" [Bueno Vicente?]. Archimandrite Bueno Vicente, an unverified name, would by title make this volume owned by the head of a monastery of the Spanish Orthodox Church.

REFERENCES: John Carter Brown, III, p.109; Sabin 11285; Cf. Landis, Dennis Channing. *Literature of the Encounter: A Selection of Books from European Americana*, John Carter Brown Library, 1991. See: Johnson, Julie Greer. *Book in the Americas; The Role of*

Books and Printing in the Development of Culture and Society in Colonial Latin America.

Providence: John Carter Brown Library, 1988; Francis Augustus MacNutt, *Bartholomeu de Las Casas: His Life, His Apostolate, and His Writings*, New York, 1909. See also: John F. Moffitt, Santiago Sebastian, *O Brave New People: The European Invention of the American Indian*, University of New Mexico Press, 1998. (pp. 303, 306). Wagner, Henry Raup & Parish, Helen Rand. *The Life and Writings of Bartolome de Las Casas*. University of New Mexico Press, 1967.



6. [Bible] **RAMPEGOLLO, Antonio de** [Antonius de Rampegollis [or] **Anthonium de Rampegolis**]. *Figurarum biblie opus conducibile & putile Quam in eo omnes materie contente: per clarissimum virum Anthonium de Rampegolis: ordinis sancti Augustini in Bibliam studiose applicantur.* Argentine [i.e. Strasbourg]: Joannem Knoblouch, [1516].

¶ Small 8vo. Collation: AA12, BB8, A-Z8, Aa-Jj8. Foliation: [20], cclvi ff. Title printed in red and black, large woodcut title vignette of the virgin Mary holding the baby Jesus at her breast surrounded by four angels, 3 small woodcuts, woodcut initial letter. Original full blind-stamped calf, raised bands, two later black leather gilt-stamped labels; rebacked mounting earlier labels, seemingly preserving originally used manuscript [ca. 15th century or earlier] sheets used as pastedowns, manuscript title[?]

applied to bottom edge [near spine]. Bound very tightly. Manuscript inscriptions on title obscured with ink. Very good. LLV2629

\$ 1,500

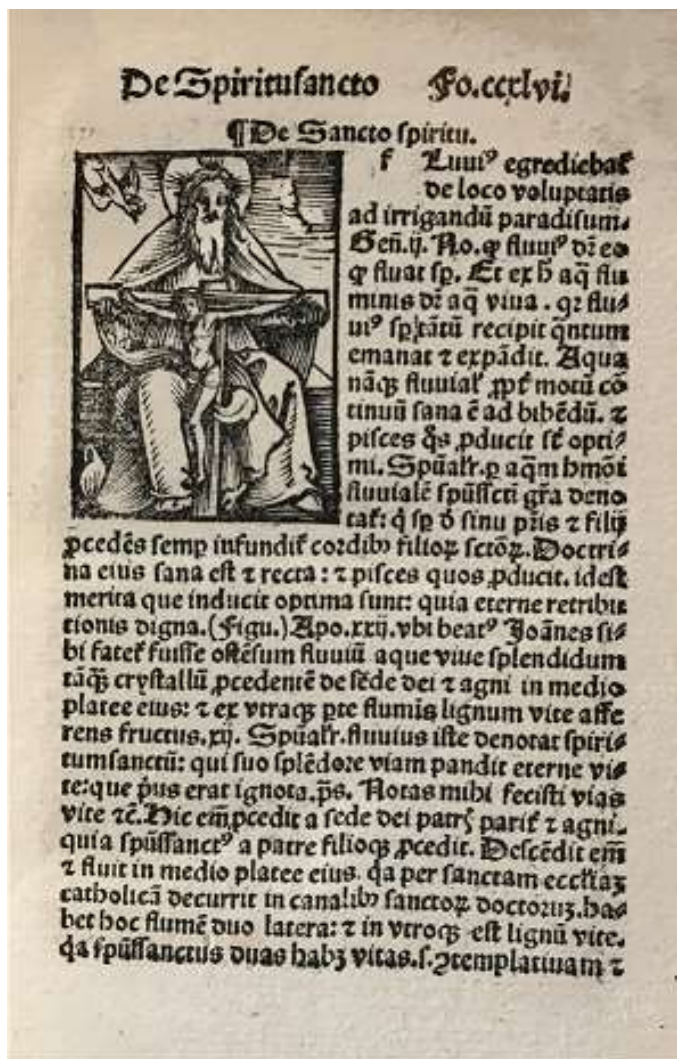
Early sixteenth century edition of this text from the theologian Antonio Rampegollo printed in Strasbourg by Johannes Knobloch I (d.1528). Knobloch started printing as early as 1497 and was responsible for much of the printing and publishing in this town for the rest of his life, then his son Johannes Knobloch II, continued the business. The text for this edition was previously printed in Cologne by Cornelius von Zierickzee [1505 and 1511]. Perhaps it is significant to point out that the German Reformation, initiated by Martin Luther, began with his Ninety-five Theses issued in 1517, just after this work being printed.

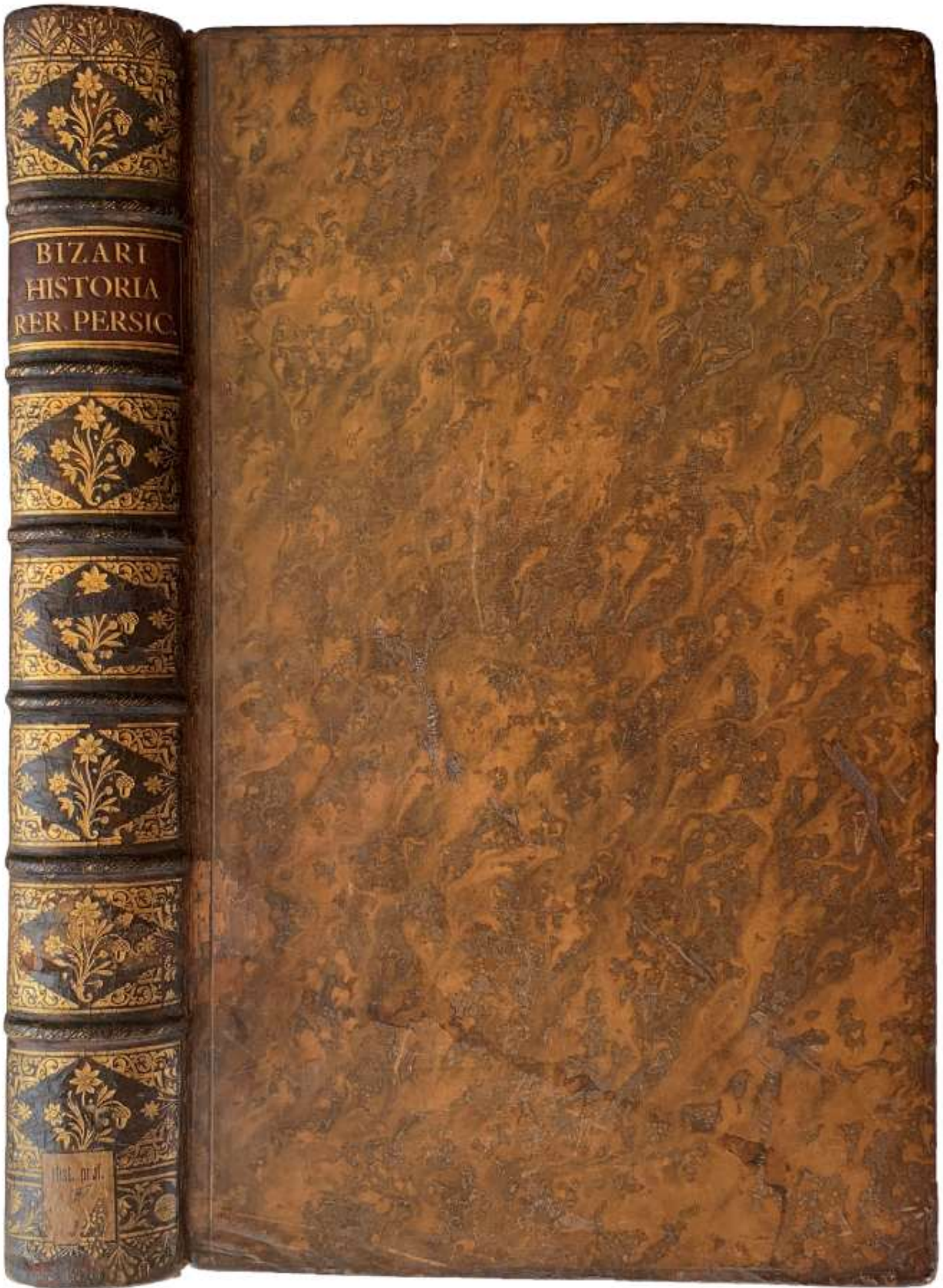
"De Diabolo": The extensive section [ff.69-78] on the devil discusses his place in the Bible, exorcism, and witchcraft.

Thus the title suggests "Figures of the Bible" it really means Biblical theology or themes. The book contents (as taken from the "index") includes: Abstinencia [abstinence], Accidia [apathy], De Adulatione [flattery], Amicitia [friendship], the Apostles, Ascensio [Ascension], Avaricia [greed], De Beacitudine [Blessed, happiness], De Charitate [charity], Confessio [confessions], Conscientia [awareness/conscience], Compunctio [compunction], Detractio [Detraction], Diabolous [diabolical], Divitie, Ecclesia [Church], Elemosyna, Fides Christinana [Christian faith], Bratia, Bula, De Humana conditione [human condition], Humilitate [humility], Infernus

[Inferno/Grave], Justicia, Lachryma [crying], Luxuria [self-indulgence - desire - lust], Maria virgo [Virgin Mary], Misericordia [compassion], Mundus [world], Oratio, Passio Christi [Passion of Christ], Patientia [patience], De Parentibus [parents], de Paupertate [of poverty], Penitetia [patience], Perseveratia, Predicatio, Recidivum, Religio, Resurrectio [resurrection], Sacerdos [priest], Scriptura sacra [Sacraments], Superbia [pride], Temptatio [Temptations],

etc. ¶ Antonio Rampegollo
 (Antonius de Rampegolis, Antonius Rampegola) (sec. 14.-15.),
 Augustinian theologian and
 Genoese orator, intervened at the
 Council of Constance in 1414.



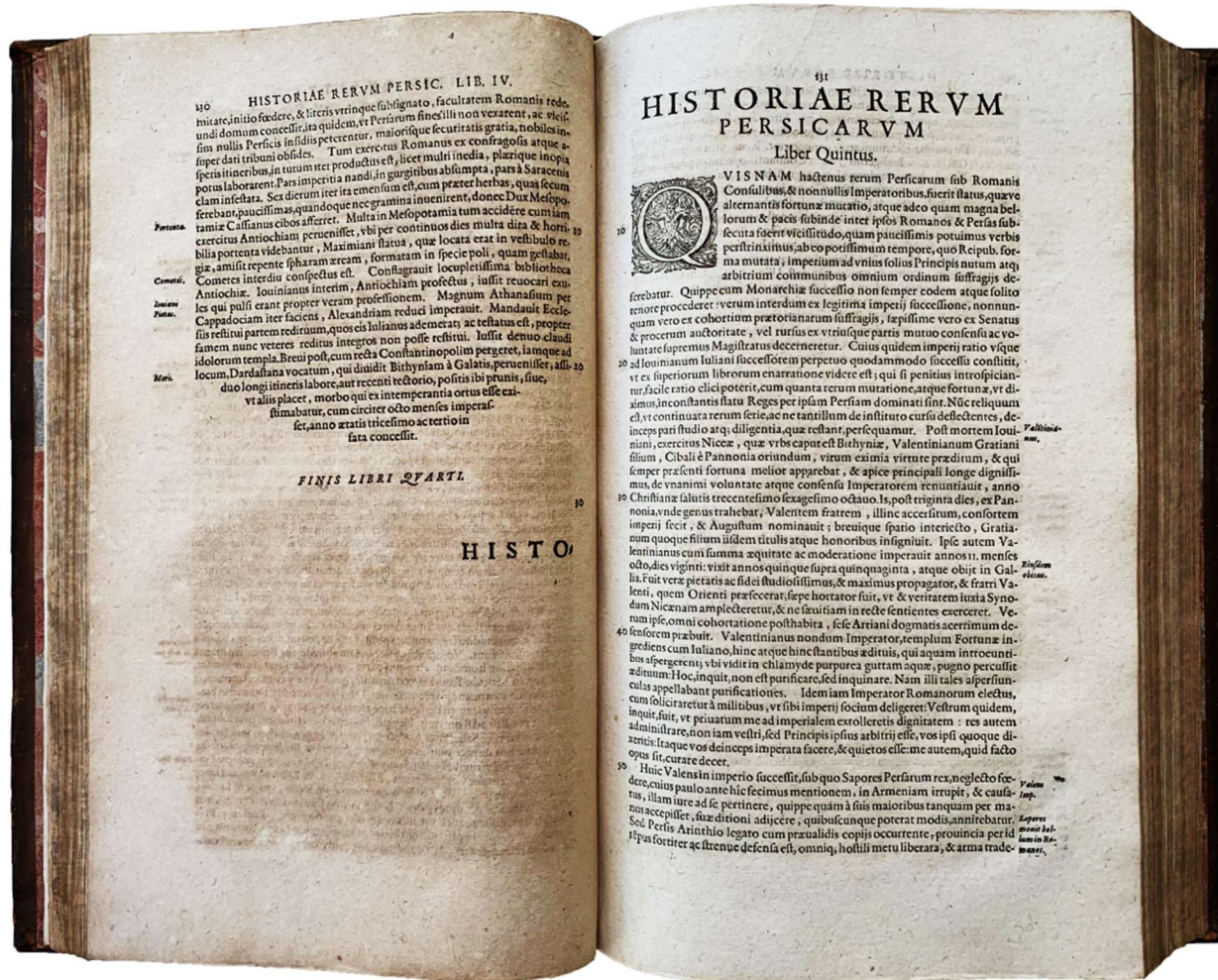


7. **BIZARI [BIZZARI], Pietro** (1525/30?-1586); **CLEASIAS; PHOTIUS; Henricus PORSIUS, Philippus CHALLIMACUS, and Thoma MINADOUS.** *Rerum Persicarum Historia, Initia Gentis, Mores, instituta, resque gestas ad haec usque tempora complectens. Venetae Itineraria Persica: Johannes Thomae Minado I belli Turco-Persici historia.* . . Frankfurt: Claude Marinus and heirs of Johan Aubry for Typis Wechel, 1601.

¶ Folio.): (4, A-3G6, 3H4, 3I-3K6, 3L4. Pagination: [8], 644, [32] pp. Wechel's Pegasus device on title page and verso of last printed leaf, head-piece, historiated and decorated initials. Contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments with floral and acorn design, raised bands, gilt title on dark red leather label, edges marbled in blue, marbled endpapers; small hole in lower compartment, some light wear, some light paper toning, a very pleasing copy. [ME1087]

\$ 2250

Second expanded edition. The 1601 edition is an expanded version of the work. It begins with Bizzari's treatise on the Persian people, their institutions, foreign policy, costumes, etc. It is followed by an excerpt from Photius' summary of Clesias' history of Persia (pp. 349-360); Henricus Porsius' history of the war between Murad III and Mehemetem; an oration to Pope Innocent III by Philippus Callimachus (15th century) on the Turkish war and Venice (pp.371-399; 400-431); and other materials (p. 433+) which take the history of the Persian war to 1588.



"Pietro Bizzarri [Bizarri], (born 1525/30?, died in or after 1586), historian and spy. . . Bizzarri became associated with the court of Mary Stuart, and in the hope of acquiring the patronage of the Scottish queen as well he presented to her a Latin treatise, *De bello et pace*. . . Bizzarri began his lifelong career as an intelligencer, passing political and diplomatic information to Cecil. Although there is no clear evidence, it is possible that Bizzarri had been [employed] at the Scottish court as an agent, and that it was Cecil who encouraged him to settle in Venice to collect and transmit information at a time when no Venetian ambassador was resident in England. . . Bizzarri travelled widely in Germany, but by January 1578 he was established in Antwerp, where he frequented the circle of the printer Christopher Plantin. . . In 1583 appeared his Persian history, *Rerum Persicarum historia*, dedicated to August of Saxony, although two presentation copies were also sent to England: one for the queen and one for Walsingham . . ." [Oxford DNB].

RERVM
PERSICARVM
HISTORIA,
INITIA GENTIS, MORES,
*instituta, resque gestas ad hac usque tempora
complectens:*

Auctore PETRO BIZARO Sentinate.

Cui accessit

Breuis ac vera HENRICI PORSII de bello inter MYRATHUM III.
Turcarum, & MEHEMETEM Hodabende, Persarum Regem gesto, narratio:
ac PHILIPPI CALLIMACHI Experientis de bello Turcis inferendo, oratio:
cuiusdemque de his quæ à Venetis tentata sunt, Persis ac Tartaris con-
tra Turcos mouendis, historia.

ET

APPENDIX, QUAM EX ITALICO LATINAM FECIT
IACOBVS GEYDERVS ab Herzszberga.

In ea

IOSEPHI BARBARI ET AMBROSII CONTARENI
Legatorum Reipub. Venetæ Itineraria Persica:
IOHANNIS THOMÆ MINADOI belli Turco-Persici historia:

ET

Anonymi cuiusdam, belli eiusdem descriptio.

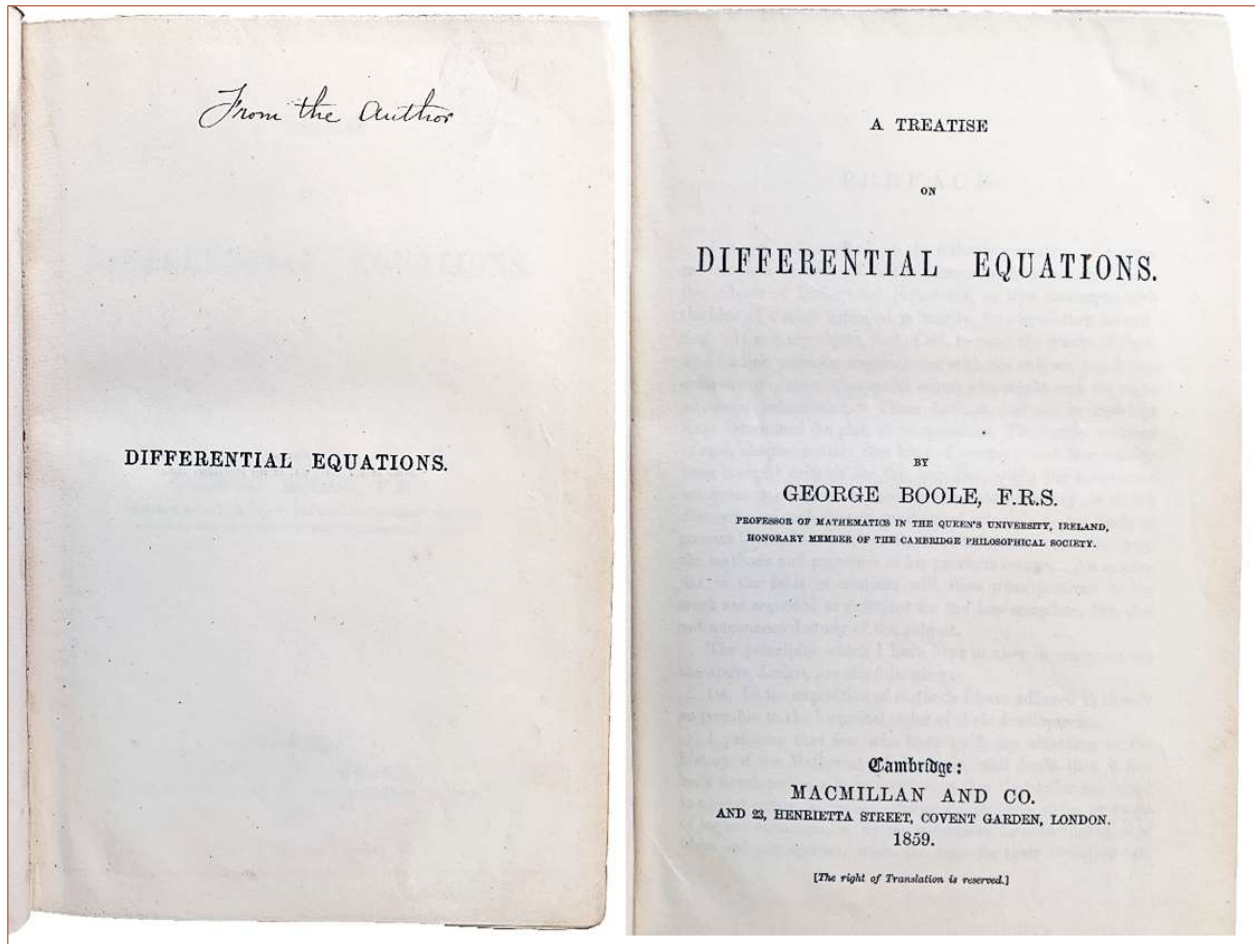
Cum INDICE locupletissima.



FRANCOFVRTI
Typis Wecheliani apud Claudium
Marnium, & heredes Ioannis Aubrii.
M. D C I.

Much of Barbaro's information about the Kipchak Khanate, Persia, and Georgia is not found in any other sources. — *Biographie universelle, ancienne et moderne*, J Fr Michaud; Louis Gabriel Michaud, Paris, Michaud, 1811-28, p. 327.

REFERENCES: VD17 23:231248Y; BL (German) 17th. c. B1503; Graesse I, 433; Brunet I, 955.



Signed "From the Author"

8. **BOOLE, George** (1815-1864). *A Treatise on Differential Equations [with] Treatise on Differential Equations. Supplementary Volume*. Cambridge: Macmillan, 1859-65. ¶
 2 volumes. 8vo. xv, [1 blank], 494; xi, [1], 235, [1 blank], 53, [ads 2] pp. Vol. 1 folding plate. I: Original double blind-ruled pale brown cloth, gilt-stamped spines; spine ends frayed, inner hinges cracked; II [Supple.]: Original double-ruled green cloth, gilt-stamped spines; 1 signature starting, heavily faded with spine ends worn, joints splitting. INSCRIBED "FROM THE AUTHOR" at Vol. 1 half-title. Vol. 1 errata slip and ownership signature of J. Bluason [or similar to Zhasor?], 1939. Vol. 2 title-page rubber stamp of Dr. George F. McEwin. Good. SS11540 \$ 1250



9. **CABEO, Niccolo [Cabaeus].** *Philosophia Magnetica, In Qua Magnetis Natura Penitus Explicatur. Et Omnium Quae Hoc Lapide cernuntur, causae propriae afferuntur.* .. Cologne and Ferrara: Johann Kinckius, Francesco Succi, 1629.

¶ Folio. [20], 412, [12] pp. Printer's mark of first title with the added fine engraved architectural title-page with scientific apparatus, 149 and wood-engravings including world map (p. 93); first title and dedication pages browned as usual. Added t.p. engraved has "praxis" changed to "pyxis" and imprint reads: Ferrariae apud Franciscum Succium. Contemporary full vellum, gilt spine title, edges colored. The first [typographic] title and dedication pages

were added to this Cologne edition (see below). Aside from the two German leaves, the rest of the text is clean, crisp and very fine. [S13076]

\$ 13,000

FIRST EDITION, COLOGNE ISSUE, OF THE FIRST WORK TO DISCUSS ELECTRICAL REPULSION, "PERHAPS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DISCOVERY OF THE CENTURY FOLLOWING GILBERT." – WOLF.

THE FIRST WORK TO DISCUSS ELECTRICAL REPULSION. "On p. 194 of this famous work of the great Italian Jesuit will be found the first recognition of electrical repulsion. Gilbert's discoveries and theories are freely discussed, the latter often adversely. Sympathetic telegraphy disproved (page 301); magnetic field mapped out by iron filings; also diagrams of the magnetic (lover's) telegraph. Cabeo opposed the views of Copernicus on astronomy, as well as those of Gilbert on terrestrial magnetism. Copies of this first edition are much sought after." – Wheeler Gift.

"An important work on the loadstone. . . A curious chapter. . . institutes a comparison between electrical and magnetical attraction. . . The PHILOSOPHIA MAGNETICA is the second Latin book published on electricity." – Mottelay.

The Cologne issue adds a new typographic title-page and resets the dedication leaf (conjugate leaf) beginning "Ludovico XIII" [see Wellcome description]. The Papal arms which were at the top of the engraved title-page are replaced with the Jesuit emblem and the last line of the title beginning with "multa quoque dicuntur." has been added. It seems fairly obvious that Succi printed two variants of the book, one intended for the German trade; the paper of the book is distinctly a superior Italian printing on fine paper except for the added leaves which are on the typically browned paper of seventeenth century German books. Probably Kinkius printed these two

aliquis ex scholarum rigore forsasse desideraret, quomodo scilicet Terrarum tractus illi hoc efficiant, vt diuertere faciant ad se versorium. patet alibi expositum in nostra ista philosophia. Interim certo constat hanc esse causam, sicuti certo constat distantiam, verbi gratia, esse causam, cur res minor videatur, & in maiori distantia cur adhuc minor appareat, etiã si non clarè sentias, qua ratione hoc distantia possit efficere: nec vllus negabit iure, se causam attulisse, cur nunc minor res videatur, dum distantiam profers, etiam si nihil aliud addas. Explicata igitur, vt dixi, deuiationis magneticoꝝ causã, loquor enim in vniuersum de directione magneticoꝝ: nec enim puto solum versorium, aut pyxidem declinare, sed puto declinare etiam magnetem ipsũ: iam alie duæ propositiones explicatæ patent, & causæ in aperto erunt, quarum altera hæc sit.

Proposita sit telluris mappa A. B. in hac sumatur aliquis meridianus



circulus: dico in quolibet puncto illius meridiani, & in qualibet distantia à polis A. & B. non semper æqualiter magneticum discedere à vero meridiano. Probatuꝝ hoc primo experientia: nam in meridiano Constantinopolitano discedit, qua parte Septentrionem spectat, ad Orientem per aliquot gradus; at, vtro in eodem meridiano vltra æquatorẽ prope caput Bonæ spei

spei profus magne congruit cum vero meridiano: est enim ibi ferè promontorium, quod propterea appellatur ab Hispanis *delas Agullias*. Hoc idem posset inductione ostendi in alijs multis meridianis, & in illo ipso *delas azores*, nam in illo toto, & in quolibet eius puncto circa terram non semper congruit pyxis cum vero meridiano, sed vltra æquatorẽ ab illo discedit. Verum hoc passim obuium erit, si terram quis percurrere velit in mappa, & ex nautarum obseruationibus magneticas deuiationes computare: nihil enim magis obuium erit, quam non vbique in eodem meridiano, æqualiter declinare pyxidẽ.

Huius ratio illa est, quam supra exposui; quia tunc magneticum congruit, cum vero meridiano, quando ex vtraque parte illius meridiani continentium spacia sunt ferè æqualia: tunc declinat ad vnã partem, quando ex illa parte longè maior Terrarum tractus iacet, quam ex alia; sed potest contingere, & de facto accidit, vt in aliquo meridiano res ita se habeat, vt in vna eius latitudine Terrarum spacia vtrinque sint æqualia, in alia latitudine sint longè inæqualia, vel in vtraque quidem inæqualia, sed cum magna diuersitate in ista ipsa inæqualitate, quia vel longè maior sit vna inæqualitas in vno parallelo, quam alia in alio, vel hic inæqualitas sit ad Orientem, alibi ad Occidentem, ergo in illo casu non erunt vtrobiq; eadẽ variatates, & declinationes magneticoꝝ à vero meridiano. Illud igitur pro ratione adduco, cur non in qualibet latitudine eiusdem meridiani exempli gratia, Constantinopolitani, æqualiter declinent magnetica; quia non vbique æqualia sunt terrarum spacia hinc inde posita ad latera illius meridiani: ad Constantinopolim enim maior terræ regio est ex parte Orientali tota nimirum vastissima Asia; ideo declinat ibi pars Septentrionalis ad Orientem non nihil. At vero ad Caput Bonæ spei vtrinque sunt ferè æquales Oceani vastitates, & ad frontem habet ferè mediam totam Africã, ideo ibi congruit cum vero meridiano.

Longitudo Terrestris inueniri non potest per magneticam directionem ad polos.

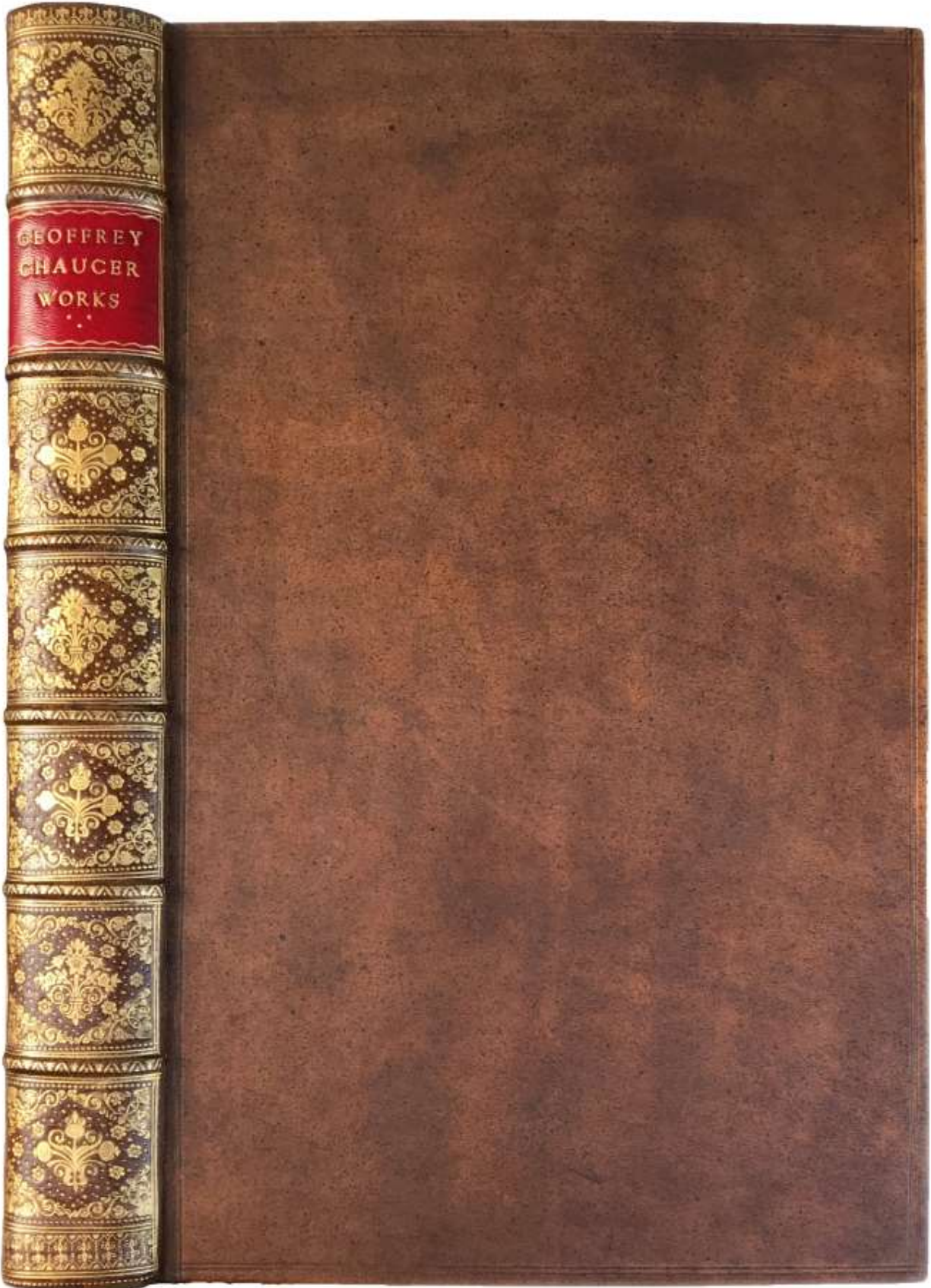
Caput XI.

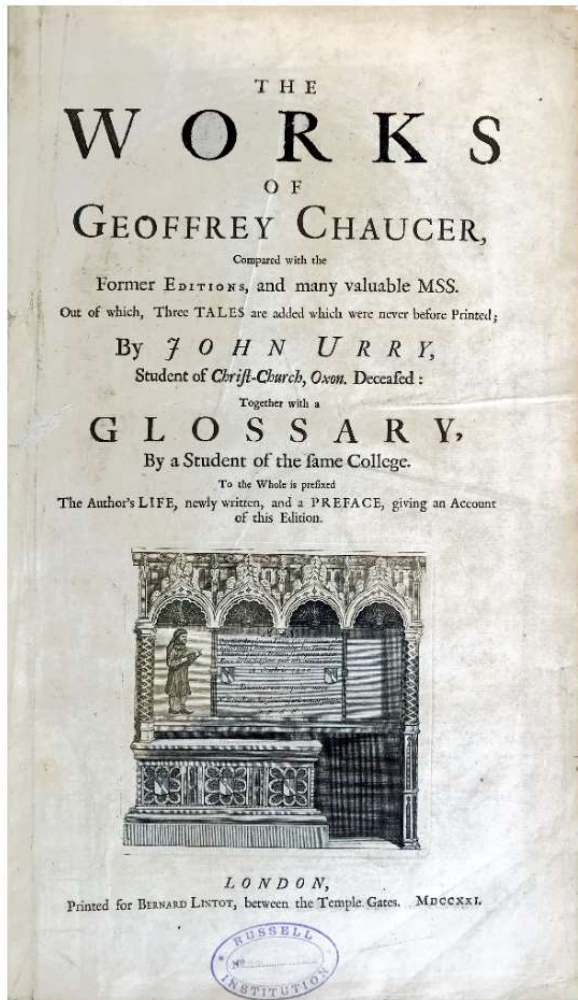


Vnc ex supra dictis errorem nonnullorum iam confutauĩ: ex eo enim quod magnetica deuiatent à vero meridiano, & in diuersis locis nunc magis, nunc minus, in eam deuenire spem, vt putarent se posse per magneticam directionem expedire ab implexatissimo illo problemate Geographico, quo queritur, quæ sit longitudo cuiusque

leaves and sent them to Italy to be added to his issue of the book. This copy is in a typical Italian binding of the time which implies, in this cataloger's mind, that Succi supplied the books with the changes in a finished form to his German counterpart.

☼ Bakken 7; Bibl. Dt. Mus. Libri rari 060; Ferguson I, 136; Riccardi I, 205; Ronalds 92; Sotheran, 659; Wheeler Gift 97; De Backer-Sommervogel II, 483, 1; Thorndike VII, 267ff.; Wellcome I, 1171a.





10. **CHAUCER, Geoffrey** (1340/43-1400); **John URRY** (1666-1715) (editor). *The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer, compared with the Former Editions, and Many Valuable MSS. Out of Which, Three Tales Are added which were Never Before Printed; By John Urry. . . London: Printed for Bernard Lintot, 1721.*

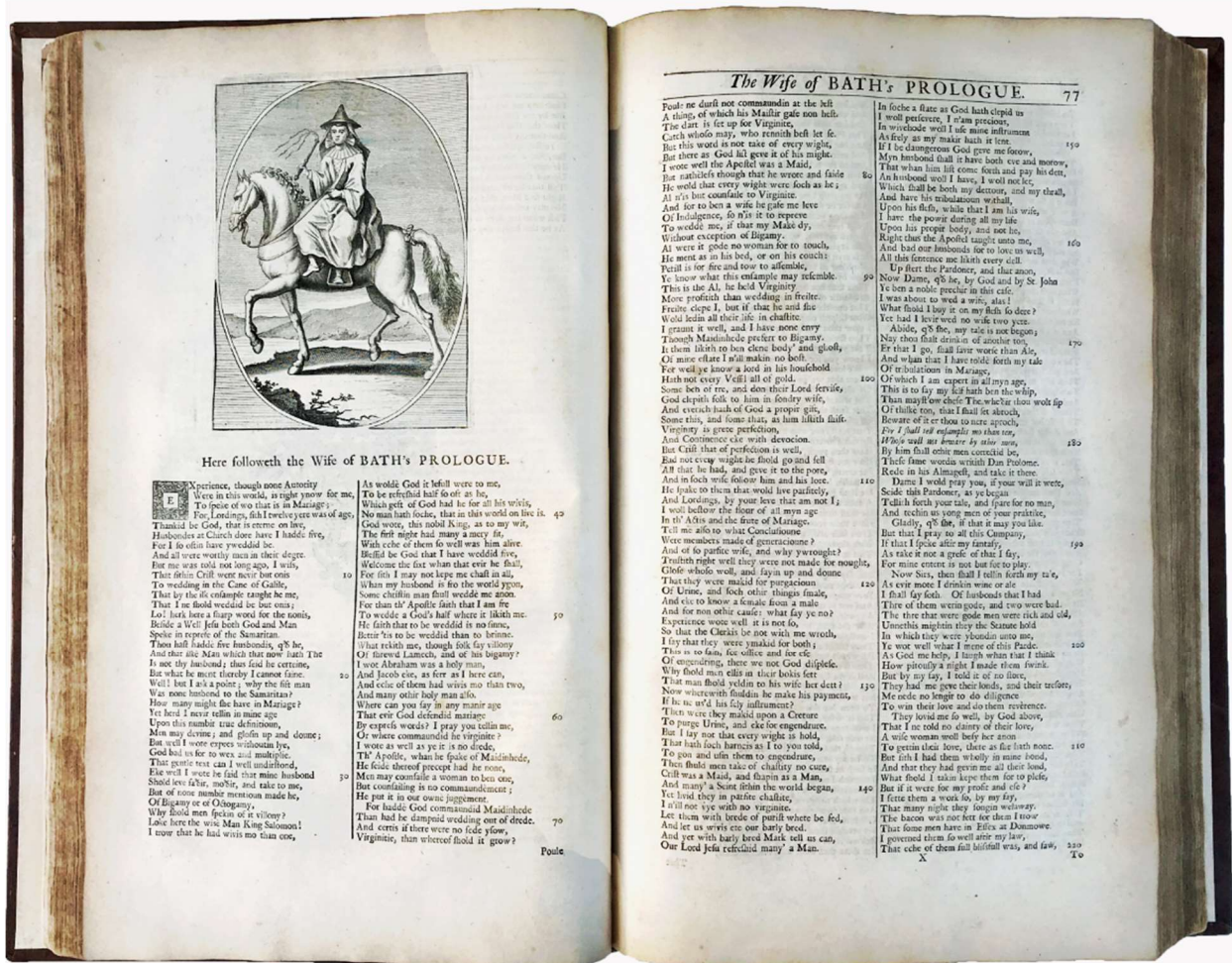
¶ 40 cm. Folio. [52], 626, 81, [1] pp. Title-vignette of Chaucer's tomb, headpieces, tailpieces, fleurons and initials, engraved portraits of Urry (by Nicolas Pigne) and Chaucer (by George Vertue), glossary, errata. Richly illustrated with engravings: engr. illus. of the pilgrims leaving Tabard Inn, Canterbury Tales section contains 26 engravings of the pilgrims on horseback, 2 ports. and figs. of Gamelyn and Sir Thopaz [total engr.: 30 figs.]. Modern full contemporary styled speckled calf, blind tooled rules, elaborately massed hand-tooled gilt spine, a regal treatment, raised bands,

crimson gilt-stamped label, edges all ruled in gilt, new (but gently toned) endleaves. Small rubber stamp at foot of title. A LOVELY COPY. [LLV2624]

\$ 3500

FIRST EDITION of Urry's edition. The work was left unfinished at Urry's death, and the final revision and completion were entrusted to Timothy Thomas, who wrote the preface and glossary. The life of Chaucer prefixed to the volume was the work of the Reverend John Dart, corrected and revised by Timothy Thomas. The glossary appended was also mainly compiled by Thomas. The edition features the portraits of Urry and Chaucer, and twenty-six "equestrian portraits representing the twenty-four tellers of tales (including the Plowman)..." - Reimer. Printed by William Bowyer; his records show three sizes printed: 1000 copies demy; 240 royal; 10 writing royal. [This copy measures 40 cm tall.]

"John Urry produced the first edition of the complete works of Chaucer in a Latin font, published posthumously in 1721. Included were several tales, according to the editors, for the first time printed, a biography of Chaucer, a glossary of old English words, and testimonials of author writers concerning Chaucer dating back to the 16th century. According to A. S. G Edwards, "This was the first collected edition of Chaucer to be printed in roman type. The text of Urry's edition has often been criticized by subsequent editors for its frequent conjectural emendations, mainly to make it conform to his sense of Chaucer's metre. The justice of such criticisms should not obscure his achievement. His is the first edition of Chaucer for nearly a hundred and fifty years to consult any manuscripts and is the first since that of William Thynne in 1534 to seek systematically to assemble a substantial number of manuscripts to establish his text. It is also the first edition to offer descriptions of the manuscripts of Chaucer's works, and the first to print texts of 'Gamelyn' and 'The Tale of Beryn', works ascribed to, but not by, Chaucer.'" [Wikip.].



Here followeth the Wife of BATH's PROLOGUE.

CONTENTS: The Canterbury Tales, Troilus and Creseide, Romaunt of the Rose, Chaucer's translation of Alfred's translation of Boethius's Consolations of Philosophy, etc.

REFERENCES: Alston, III 35; Bateson I 208; DNB; ESTC T106027; Graesse II, p. 127; Lowndes 426; K. I. D. Maslen & John Lancaster, *The Bowyer ledgers: the printing accounts of William Bowyer, 1710-1781*, p. 779; NCBEL I 557. See: Stephen R. Reimer, "The Urry Chaucer and George Vertue," *The Chaucer Review*, vol. 41, no. 1 (2006), pp. 105-109.



11. **CHERUBIN D'ORLEANS.** *La Dioptrique Oculaire, ou La Theorie, la Positive, et la Mecanique, de l'oculaire dioptrique en toutes ses especes.* Paris: Chez Thomas Jolly, & Simon Benard, 1671.

¶ Colophon reads: 'De l'Imprimerie de Jean Cusson, 1670'. Tall 4to. [xlviii], 419, [1], [30] pp. 60 engraved plates (six double-page, some pls. signed 'L. Cossinus sculp.', incl. 3 text figs.), including the beautiful engraved allegorical half-title (drawn by Jean le Pautre (1618-1682) and engraved by Gerard Edelinck (1640-1707), title woodcut vignette; the leaves all extended at the gutter to permit the best possible opening for this volume. Modern full blind-stamped speckled calf, gilt-spine title. Title blind embossed: Franklin Institute Library, related small rubberstamp toward title-gutter, additional similar stamps found within. Cloth slip-case. Near fine. [SS13507]

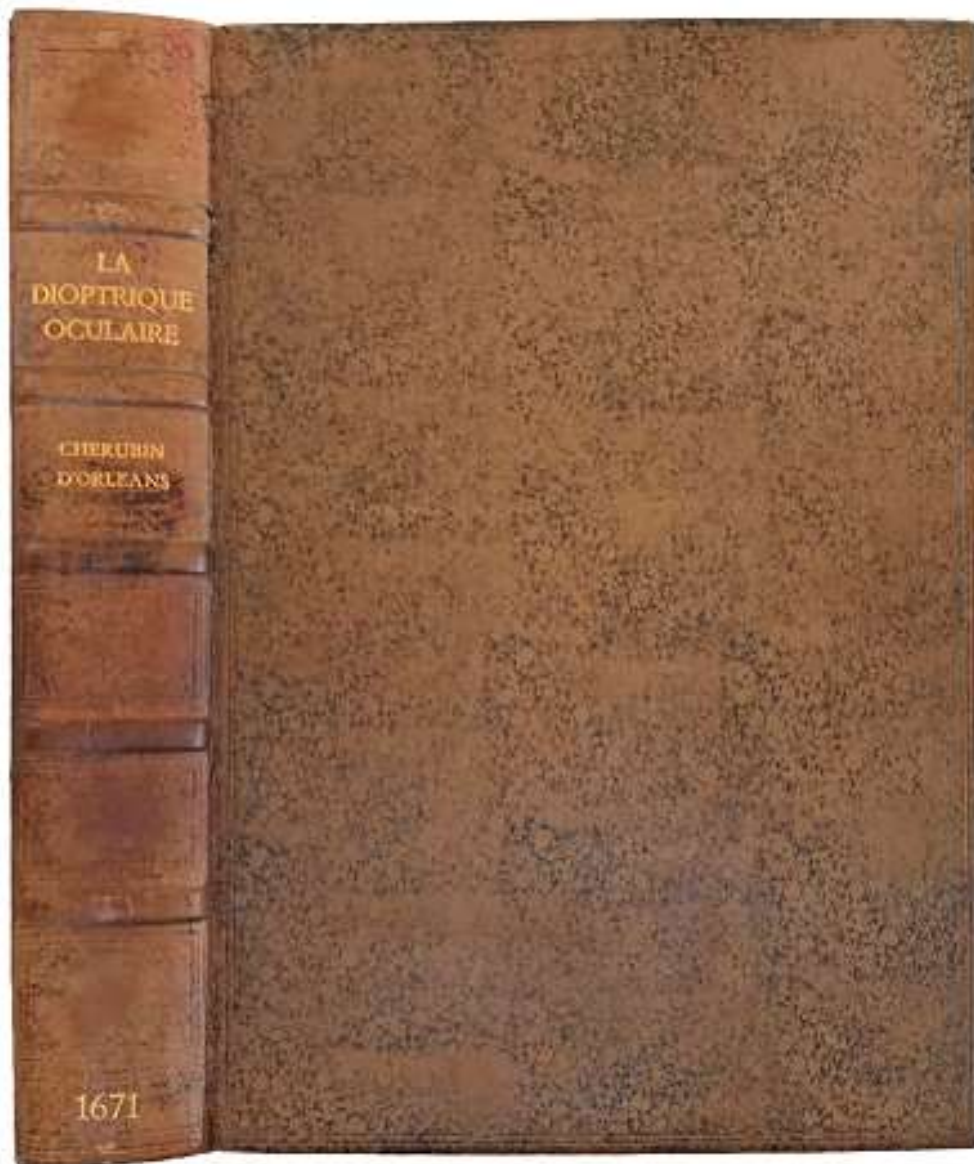
\$ 8500

FIRST EDITION OF THE MOST EXHAUSTIVE TREATISE ON OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS AND LENS MAKING IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. This work deals with lenses for all types of instruments, including microscopes, telescopies, the camera obscura, as well as a study of what has been learned with

different lens types. This is "the most exhaustive treatise on lens making in the seventeenth century. It is a six-hundred folio page long, comprehensive, cogently-argued treatise on telescope making. It contains an impressive amount of theoretical and practical, first-hand information on all of its facets - from explanations of the telescope's working principles, to descriptions of lens grinding and polishing, to rules for the right distances between lenses, to methods to find the right apertures, to descriptions of the shapes and articulations of the wooden parts and bolts and screws needed to properly point a telescope to the skies, to the construction of tubes, and so

on and so forth." --

Albert Van Helden, et al, pp. 289-291.



The beautiful engraved plates include two double-page plates showing the Moon (bound following pages 296 and 298), as seen through his binocular telescope, offering the proportion of optical perspective that he felt was superior due to the triangulation of the dual lenses and the eyes when focused

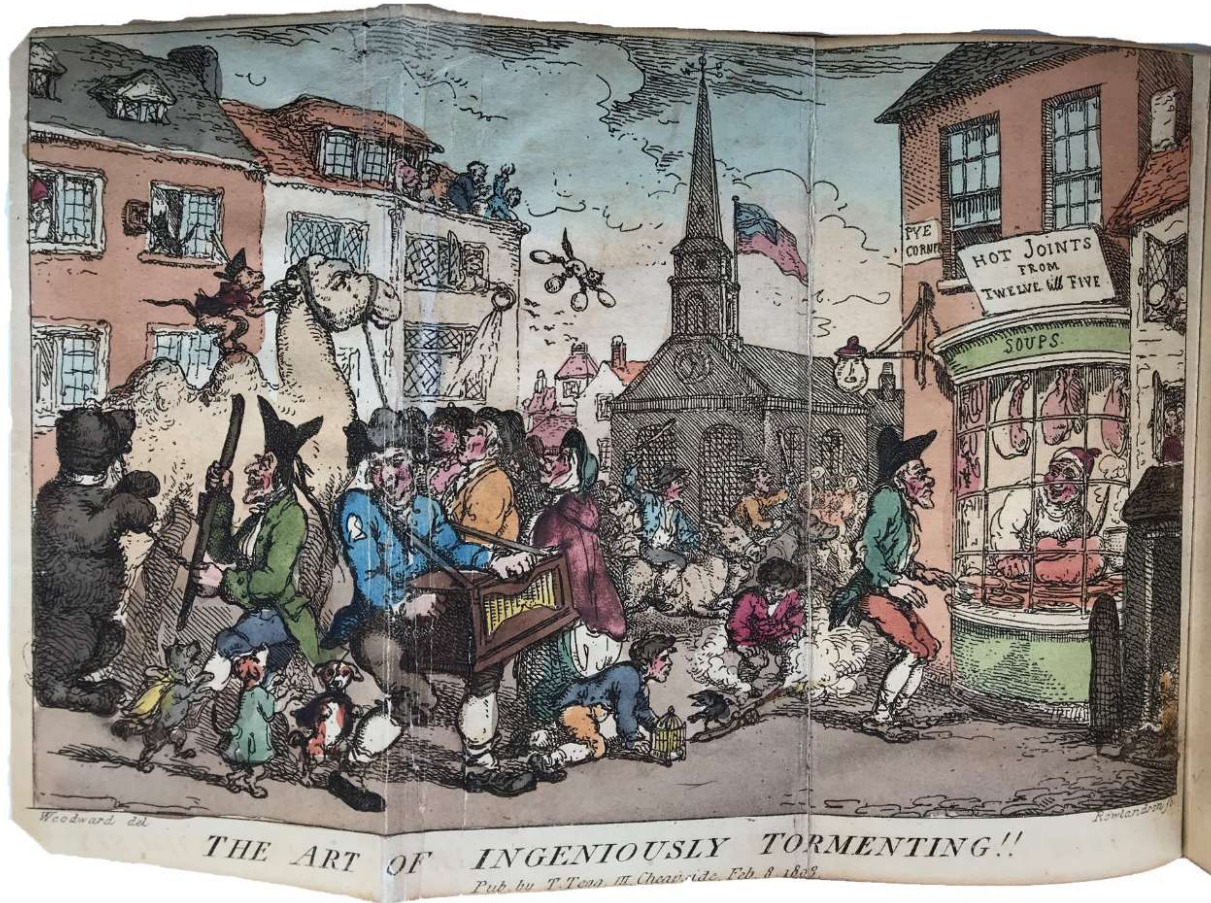
on distant objects. The plates are embellished with cherubs in various positions using the instruments. The author carefully depicts clearly the phases of the Moon relative to the Sun and the Earth as well as noting the eclipses of the Moon. He continues with observations on the Sun (showing the movement of Sun-spots), the planets

(Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn). Then he turns his attention to comets (p.316) and observations of the phenomena relating to the sky and the stars (p. 315). Additional attention is given to construction of the instruments, their uses, such as measuring the size of distant objects (in the solar system). He depicts in impressive detail various machines such as lathes and a combination lens-grinding and polishing tool. -- see: King, *History of the telescope*, p 57.



Cherubin invented an adjustable stage for the microscope: "Cherubin arranged to focus the object by screwing the base up and down by means of a screw in the centre of the base. This appears to be the first instance of a focusing screw being applied to the stage of a microscope." -- Clay and Court, *History of the microscope*, p. 82. [full description on request].

Daniel M. Albert et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, Blackwell Science, (1995), 412; Henry C. King, *History of the telescope*, (1955); Krivatsy-NLM, 2427; Albert Van Helden, et al, *The origins of the telescope*, Amsterdam University Press, (2011); Ewen A. Whitaker, *Mapping and naming the moon: A History of Lunar Cartography and Nomenclature*, Cambridge University Press, 2003.



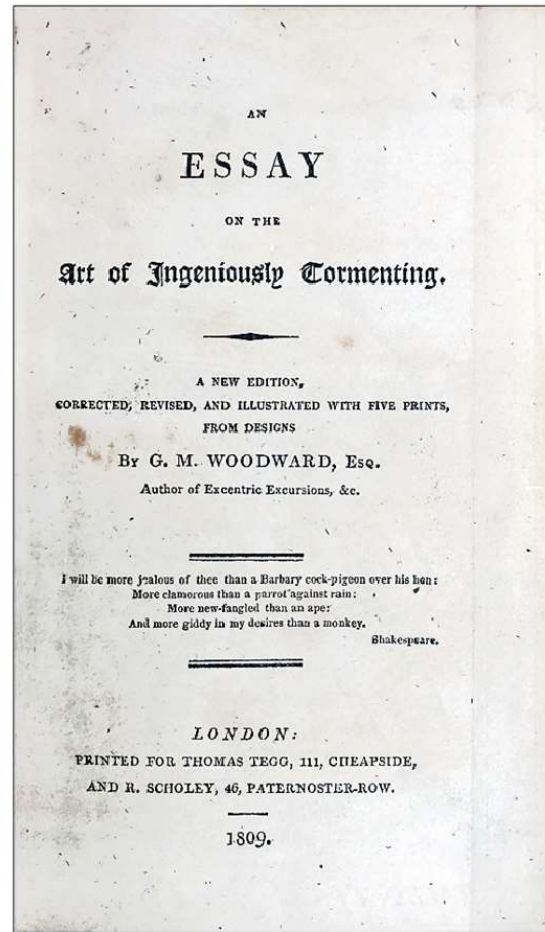
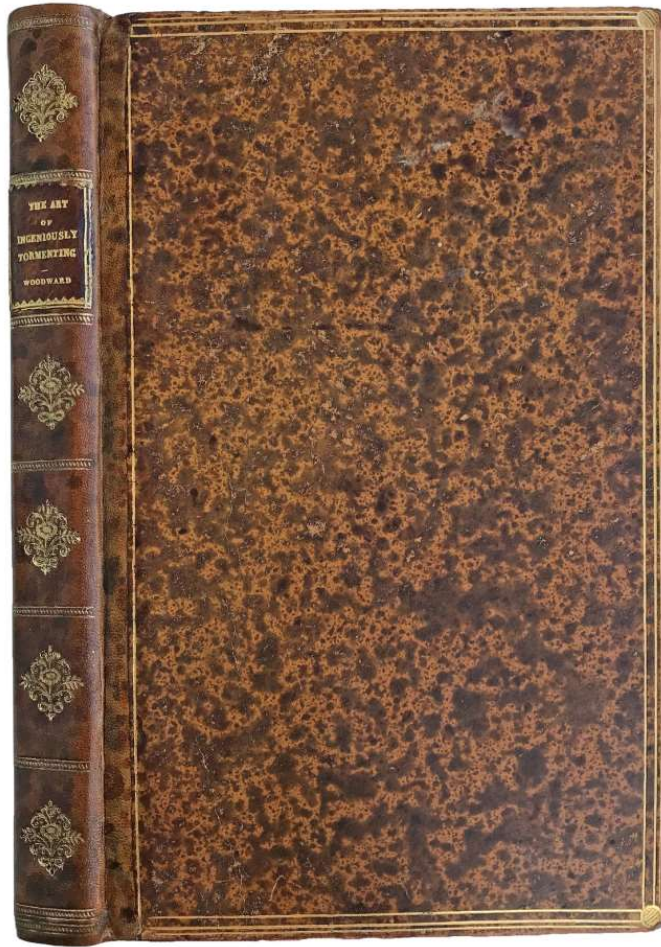
The Art of Ingeniously Tormenting

12. **COLLIER, Jane** (1714-1755); **Thomas ROWLANDSON** (1756-1827). *An Essay on the Art of Ingeniously Tormenting. A new edition, Corrected, Revised and illustrated, with five prints, from design, by G.M. Woodward, Esq.* London: Thomas Tegg, 1809.

¶ 12mo. [vi], 160 pp. With 5 hand-colored plates by George Moutard Woodward (incl. folding engraved frontispiece is signed in the plate by Thomas Rowlandson).

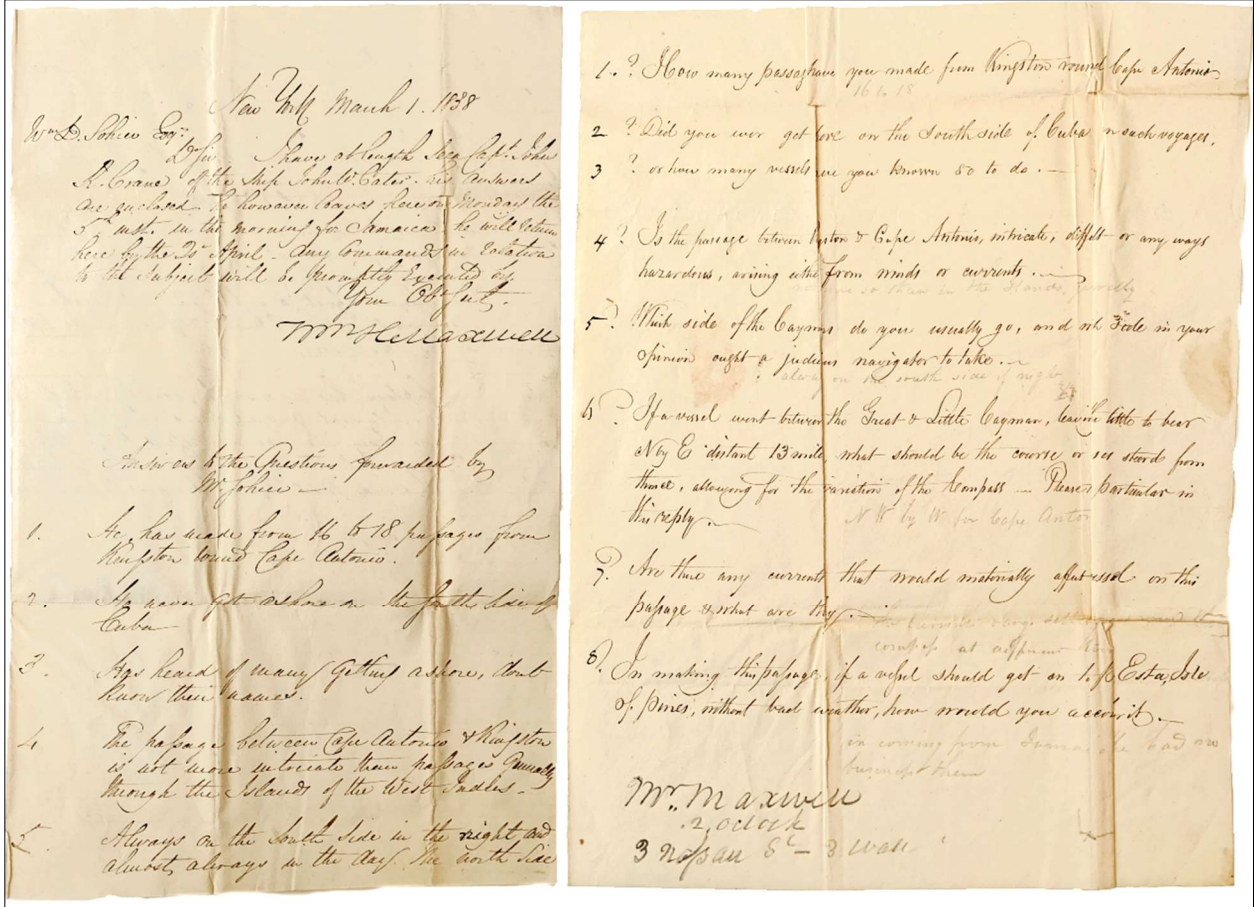
[Complete]. Original gilt-stamped speckled calf, all edges gilt, all edges gilt; expertly rebounded to match, gilt-stamped spine and brown leather title label. RARE. [LLV2627
\$ 750

First illustrated edition, second issue. The work was written styled after Jonathan Swift, with satirical advice on how to 'nag.'



"Directions to the binder" at end of Contents, stating where to place the four internal plates, all by George Moutard Woodward (1760-1809). Includes one folded leaf, a frontispiece engraved by Thomas Rowlandson, who was a close friend of the artist Woodward. The book (unillustrated) was first printed in 1753, this popular work stayed in print for a good while, this issue being called a "new edition, corrected, revised and illustrated, with five prints," but is in fact the first illustrated edition. By 1811 a fifth edition appeared. Note: The editor's advertisement is signed J.S.C.

"... extensively described in *An Essay on the Art of Ingeniously Tormenting* (1753), a satirical 'manual' advising those who have dependents, on ways to tease and torment them, written by [Henry] Fielding's friend, Jane Collier." - Karen Green, *A History of Women's Political Thought in Europe, 1700-1800*, Cambridge University Press, 2014. p. 135-6.



Firsthand Description of Ship's Captain
 Sailing regularly Between Cuba and Jamaica

13. [Cuba & Jamaica – Maritime, 1838] MAXWELL, William H. 2-PIECE AUTOGRAPH LETTER & MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENT SIGNED by William H. Maxwell to W.D. Sohier Counsellor, Boston, March 1, 1838. ¶ [Consecutively: approx. 12 ½ x 8 inches; 10 x 7 ¼ inches]. 2 + 1 pp. Folded for mailing, with related tears to some folds. Generally very good. With broken/opened wax seal.

[with:] Manuscript list of 8 answers to specific questions by William D. Sohier (1787-1868); the questions written in ink, the replies written in pencil. to be put to Captain John R. Crane of the ship “John W. Cater”. Very good.

\$ 350

Firsthand experience testimony of an American ship captain, John R. Crane, commanding the ship John W. Carter, forwarded by letter to a Boston lawyer, about perceived problems of sailing from Jamaica to Cuba.

TEXT:

New York, March 1, 1838, Ww. D. Sohier, Esq. / [Dear] Sir, I have at length seen Capt. John R. Crane of the ship John W. Cater, his answers are enclosed. He however leaves here on Monday the 5th ... in the morning for Jamaica, He will return here by the 20th April – any commands in relation to the subject will be promptly executed by your Object[?], William H. Maxwell.”

Answers to the Questions forwarded by Mr. Sohier –

1. He has made from 16 to 18 passages from Kingston [Jamaica] bound Cape Antonio [Cuba].
2. He never got ashore on the south side of Cuba.
3. Has heard of many getting ashore, don't know their names.
4. The passage between Cape Antonio & Kingston is not more intricate than passages annually through the Islands of the West Indies.
5. Always on the South Side in the night and almost always in the day the north side is more dangerous than the South Side.
6. N.W. by West for Cape Antonio.
7. There are all kinds of Currents, they set everyway. There are no regular currents, you cannot calculate ... there, or where[?]. You will meet them: he has been twenty eight voyages to Jamaica – and can –make no true calculation on the currents. The currents sometimes affect a vessel. So, as to make ones point in her cause [?], defense in 100 miles distance.

8. The Captain has no business near the Isle of Pines. I cannot account for a usual on a voyage from Jamaica Getting to the Isle of Pines but it might happen by continuance head winds and Extraordinary [??].

[On a separate sheet is the list of inquiries]

1. ?How many passages have you made from Kingston [Jamaica] round Cape Antonio. In pencil: 16 to 18.

2. ?Did you ever get ashore on the South side of Cuba on such voyages.

3. ?or how many vessels have you known so[?] to do.

4. ?Is the passage between Kingston and Cape Antonio mitricate[?], difficult or any ways hazardous, arising either from winds or currents. [In pencil: ... for me so than in the Islands generally[?]]

5. ?Which side of the Caymons do you usually go, and which [--cle?] is your opinion ought a judicious navigator to take. In pencil: Always on the South side of night.

6. ?if a vessel went between the Great & Little Cayman, leaving the little to her N by E distant 13 miles, what should be the course or courses steerd[?] from ----, allowing for the variation of the Compass – Please to be particular in this reply. In pencil: NW by W for Cape Antonio.

7. ?Are there any currents the would materially affect a vessel on this passage & what are they. [pencil response, but uncertain of its content: “compass at ...”].

8. ?In making this page if a vessel should get on to Point Esta, Isle of Pines, without bad weather, how would you account for it. In pencil: in coming from Jamaica we had no business there.

Wm. Maxwell

2 o'clock

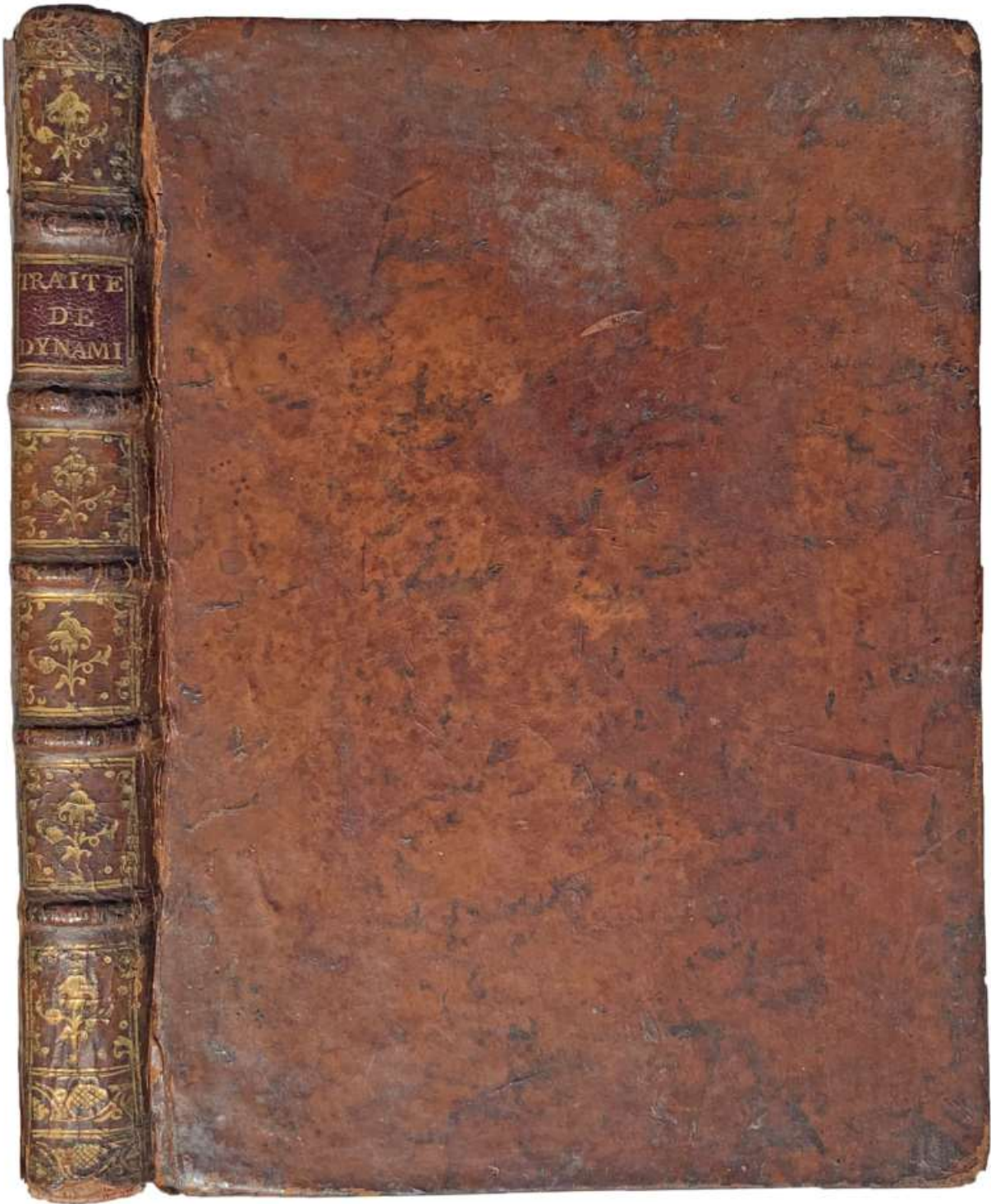
3 Nassau ... [Bahamas].

Crane, about to sail for Jamaica, was acting as expert witness, apparently in the case of another vessel which had been lost or wrecked while sailing from Kingston, Jamaica to Cape Antonio, the westernmost point of Cuba, instead straying to the Isle of Pines (later notorious as site of a Cuban prison for tortured political dissidents).

Crane, later famous for commanding the first iron steamboat to sail from London to New York, testified that the other Captain “had no business” sailing anywhere near the Isle of Pines, and that his ship could have been driven there only by “extraordinary circumstances” of strong head winds and unpredictable currents.

NOTE ABOUT SOHIER: “William Davies Sohier was born in Boston, Massachusetts to Edward and Mary (Davies) Sohier on March 13, 1787. He received his early education under Master Pemberton at Billerica, Massachusetts. He attended Harvard University; he was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and graduated with his B.A. in 1805. In 1808, he graduated from Yale University with a master's degree. He read law with Christopher Gore and was admitted to the bar of the Massachusetts Court of Common Pleas in July 1808 and to the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in March 1810. In 1809 he married Elizabeth Amory Dexter (b. 1789). They had six children, Edward Dexter (1810-1888), Joseph Foster (1811-1817), Mary Davies (born 1817), William (born 1822), Elizabeth Brimmer (1823-1916), and George Brimmer (1832-1877). Sohier died in Cohasset, Massachusetts on June 11, 1868; his business affairs were resumed by his sons William and Edward D. Sohier.” – Peabody Essex Museum.

Note: The Peabody Essex Museum has a collection of William D. Sohier’s archive.



[14]

14. **d'ALEMBERT, Jean le Rond** (1717-1783). *Traité de dynamique, dans lequel les loix de l'équilibre & du Mouvement des Corps sont reduites au plus petit nombre possible, & demontrees d'une maniere nouvelle, & ou l'on donne un Principe general pour trouver le Mouvement de plusieurs Corps qui agissent les uns sur les autres, d'une maniere quelconque.* Paris: David l'aine, 1743.

¶ Small 4to. [4], xxvi, [2], 186, [2] pp. 4 folding plates. Original full tree calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine panels, original gilt-stamped red morocco spine label; extremities showing wear, upper joint splitting (cords holding). Bookplate of Andras Gedeon, catalog label of Freres Perisse, Lyon; title with ownership signature "Averos—[perhaps (?) J.-A. Perisse?]. Very good. [SS11017]

\$ 5795

FIRST EDITION OF D'ALEMBERT'S GREAT WORK ON MECHANICS. This first published work of d'Alembert is a landmark in the history of mechanics. In his *Traité de dynamique*, he recognized that a scientific revolution had occurred and set out to formalize the new science of mechanics – an accomplishment often misattributed to Newton. "It reduces the laws of the motion of bodies to a law of equilibrium. Its statement that, the internal forces of inertia must be equal and opposite to the forces that produce the acceleration, is still known as d'Alembert's principle. This principle is applied to many phenomena and, in particular, to the theory of the motion of fluids." [PMM].

In this work, D'Alembert discusses his three laws of motion: inertia, the parallelogram of motion, and equilibrium. The *Traité* reduced the laws of the motion of bodies to a law of equilibrium. It has become useful in the solution of many technical and mechanical problems. D'Alembert, in addition to being a mathematician, mechanic, physicist and philosopher was also co-editor with Denis Diderot of the *Encyclopedie*. D'Alembert's method for the wave equation is also named after him. Provenance: Perisse Frères, (near contemporary ownership label inside front cover) imprimeur-libraires, (established c. 1760) was a publishing firm in Lyon, France, established by Jean-Andre Perisse-Duluc (born 1738) and his brother Antoine. Around 1825 the business expanded to Paris, becoming "Bourguet-Calas et Cie" in 1874. The business in Lyon continued into the 1880s. -- Andras Gedeon [ca.2008]. Gedeon was author of a bibliographic work, *Science and Technology in Medicine*.

PROVENANCE:, catalog label of Freres Perisse, Lyon [*Perisse Frères* (established c. 1760) was a publishing firm in Lyon, France, established by Jean-André Perisse-Duluc (born 1738) and his brother Antoine] – Andras Gedeon.

TRAITÉ DE DYNAMIQUE,

DANS LEQUEL LES LOIX DE L'EQUILIBRE
& du Mouvement des Corps sont réduites au plus petit nombre possible, & démontrées d'une manière nouvelle, & où l'on donne un Principe général pour trouver le Mouvement de plusieurs Corps qui agissent les uns sur les autres, d'une manière quelconque.

Par M. d'ALEMBERT, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences.



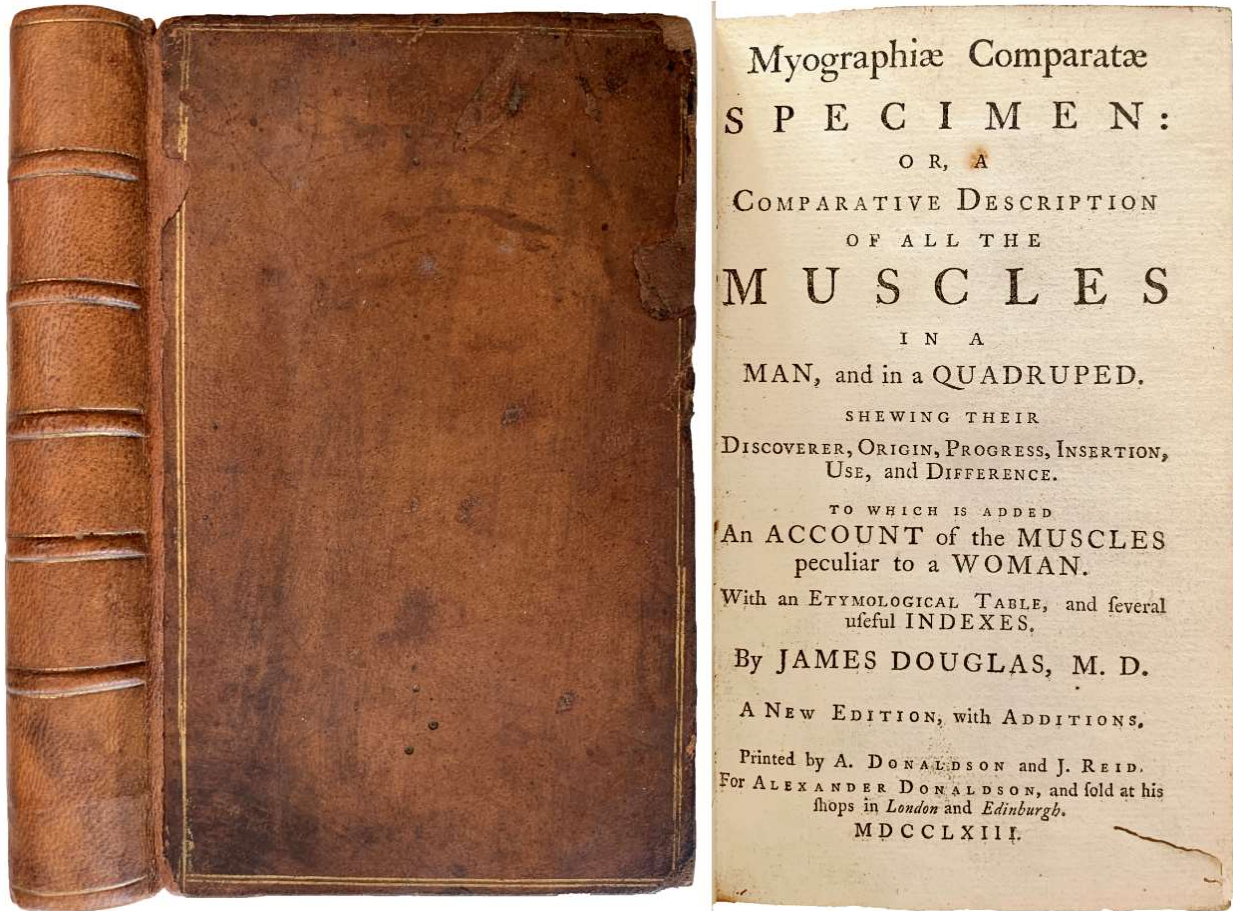
A PARIS, *Veroff*

Chez DAVID l'aîné, Libraire, rue Saint Jacques, à la Plume d'or.

M D C C X L I I I.

AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROI.

☼ Honeyman Sale, no. 803; Haskell F. Norman 31; *Printing and the mind of man*, 195; Roberts & Trent, *Bibliotheca mechanica*, p.7; Rouse & Ince, *History of Hydraulics*, (1957), pp. 94, 100; Poggendorf I, 28; Timoshenko, *History of Strength of Materials*, (1953), p. 35; Wellcome II, p. 28.

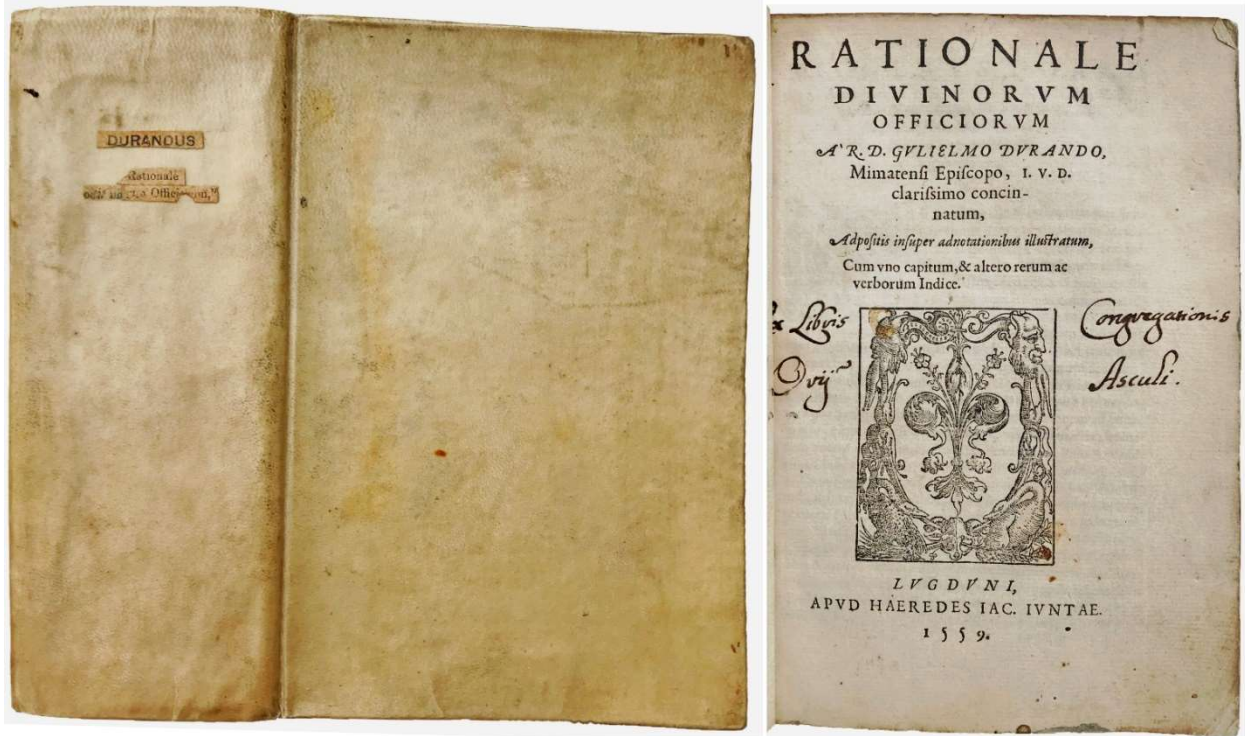


15. **DOUGLAS, James** (1675-1742). *Myographiæ Comparatæ Specimen: or, a Comparative Description of All the Muscles in a Man, and in a Quadruped. Shewing Their Discoverer, Origin, Progress, Insertion, Use and Difference. To Which is Added an Account of the Muscles Peculiar to a Woman.* . . London & Edinburgh: Printed by A. Donaldson and J. Reid for Alexander Donaldson, 1763.

¶ Early edition, revised. Sm. 4to. xxxii, 240 pp. First & last few leaves with minor marginal worming. Rebacked preserving original calf boards; extremities with minor nicks. Early ink ownership signature of William Benser["] [or Penrose], 1771. Very good. RARE. [M9445]

\$ 450

Detailed study of the muscles by the celebrated anatomist James Douglas. He famously described the peritoneum in detail and was mentioned in Alexander Pope's great satirical poem *The Dunciad*. Douglas was a close friend of John Hunter and the brother of the lithotomist John Douglas. NLM (18th C.), p. 125. See: Garrison, *History of Medicine*, p. 332; Garrison and Morton 1217 (not this item); Munk's Roll, vol. II, 77-79.



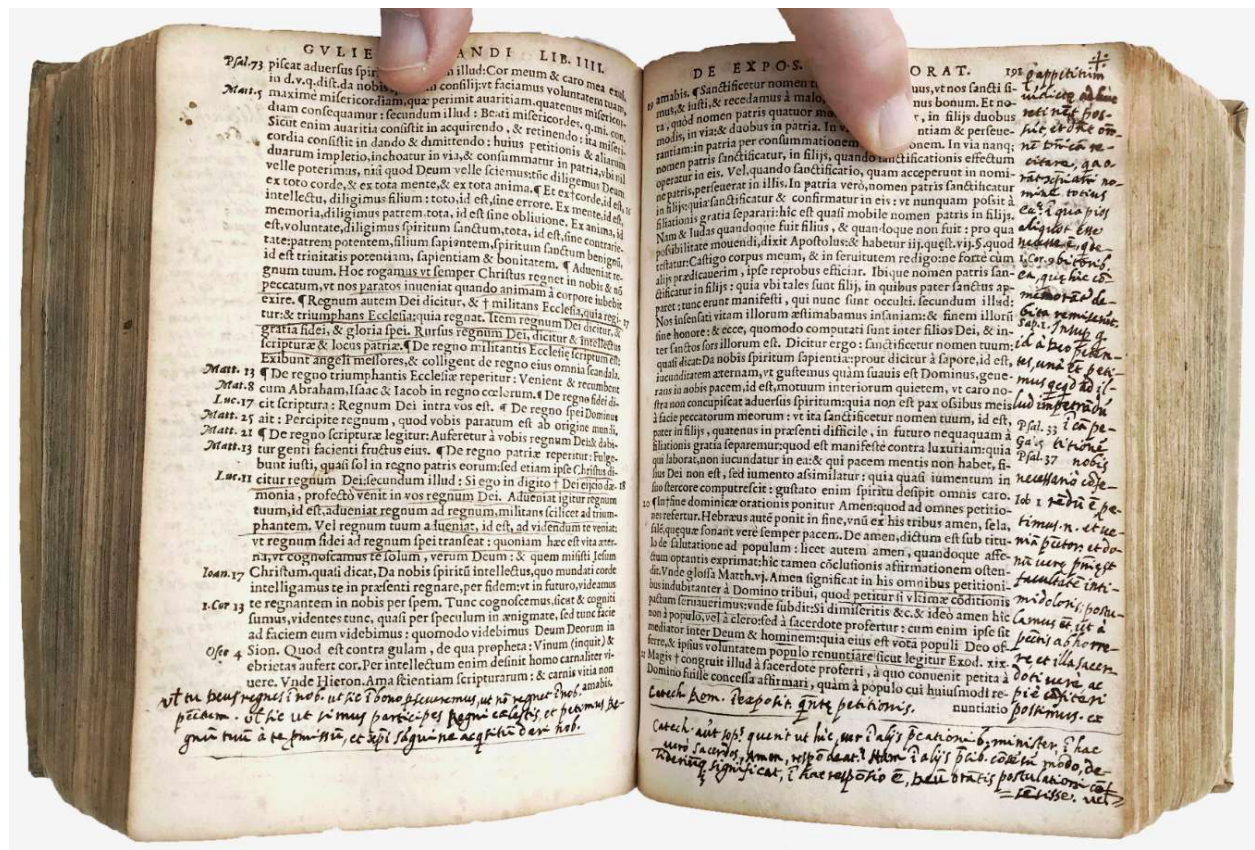
16. **DURANDO, Guielmo [Guillaume Durand], Bishop of Mende** (ca.1230-1296). *Rationale Divinorum officiorum a R.D. Gulielmo Durando, Mimatensi Episcopi, I.V.D. clarissimo concinnatum, adpositis insuper adnotationibus illustratum, cum uno capitum, & altero rerum ac verborum indice.* Lugduni [Lyon]: Haeredes iac. Juntae, 1559.

¶ Small 8vo. [43], 483 ff. Later vellum with title mounted on spine. Title inscribed by early owner "Ex libris Ovii - Congregationis Asculi." Additional ownership signature of F.W. Hyne-Davy. FFEP with early manuscript Latin inscription. [LLV2633]

\$ 1,250

PRINTED BY JUNTA: The *Rationale divinorum officiorum*, a liturgical treatise written in Italy before 1286, on the origin and symbolic sense of the Christian ritual. It presents a picture of the liturgy of the 13th century in the West, studied in its various forms, its traditional sources, and its relation to the church buildings and furniture. With Martene's *De antiquis Ecclesiae ritibus* it is the main authority on the medieval Western liturgies. It has run through various editions since its first publication in 1459.

This copy with frequent ink marginalia throughout in an early hand, presumed from the "Asculi" origin [see title]. Though there are numerous short entries, the more substantial ones are found on leaves: a5(v), i(r), blank facing f. 1, 82, 91(v), 95, 101(v)-102(r), 108(v), 100-101(r), 131(v), 134, 140(v)-141(r), 164(v)-165(r), 169(v), 178-179(v), 190-191, 202(r), 204(v)-205(r), 273(r), 295, 331, 338(v), 346, 363(r), 372(r), 385(r), 394(r), 435(v)-436-437(r), 447(v)-448(r)-449, 453-454(r), 458, 466-467(v). Additional leaves have minor marginalia and others are underlined in ink, though not offensive. The comments of the owner, shown throughout, are fine early extant notations giving the owner's thoughts and understanding of the text.

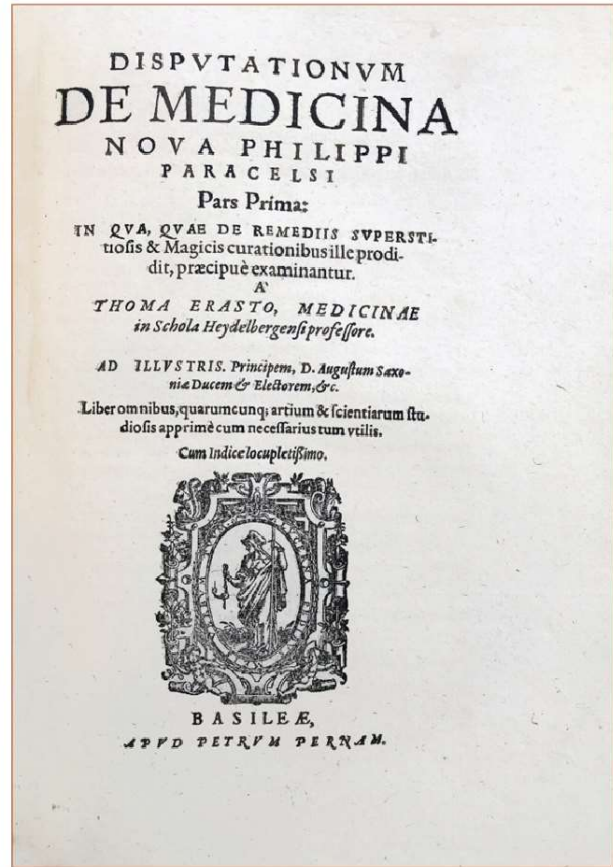
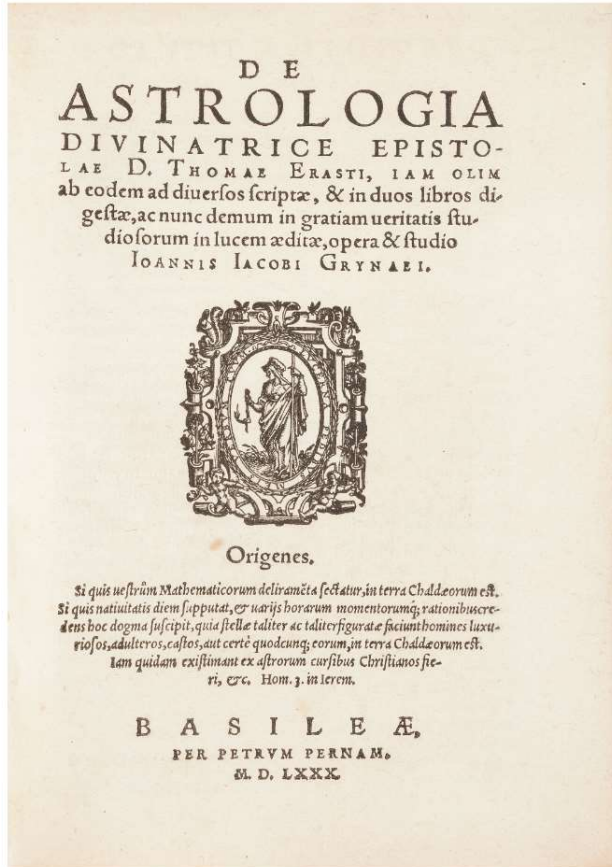


PROVENANCE: I: Ex libris Ovii - Congregationis Asculi - II: Reverend Frank Walter Hyne-Davy was vicar of Nether Wallop. See: *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, 1944, p.30.

Durand "was born at Puimisson, near Beziers, of a noble family of Languedoc. He studied law at Bologna, with Bernardus of Parma, and by about 1264 was teaching canon law with success at Modena. Pope Clement IV, another Frenchman, called him to the pontifical court as a chaplain and auditor of the palace, and in 1274 he accompanied Clement's successor, Pope Gregory X, to the Second Council of Lyons, the constitutions of which he helped draw up. As spiritual and temporal legate of the patrimony of St. Peter, he received in 1278, in the name of the pope, the homage of Bologna and of the other cities of Romagna. Pope Martin IV made him vicar spiritual in 1281, then governor of Romagna and of the March of Ancona (1283). In the midst of the struggles between Guelfs and Ghibellines, Durandus successfully defended the papal territories, both by diplomacy and by arms. Pope Honorius IV retained him in his offices, and although elected bishop of Mende in 1286, he remained in Italy until 1291. In September 1294 he was present at Orleans at the Provincial Council presided over by Simon, Bishop of Bourges. In 1295 he refused the archbishopric of Ravenna, offered him by Pope Boniface VIII, but accepted the task of pacifying his former provinces of Romagna and the March of Ancona. In 1296 he withdrew to Rome, where he died. His tomb is in the church of Santa Maria sopra Minerva." - Wikip.

See: William A. Pettas, *A History and Bibliography of the Giunti (Junta) Printing Family in Spain, 1526-1628. This Work Covers the Junta (Giunti) Press and the Imprenta Real in Burgos, Salamanca and Madrid, With a Brief History of the Several Giunti Presses in Venice, Florence and Lyon, And A Bibliography of the Press of Juan Bautista Varesio in Burgos, Valladolid and Lerma.* Oak Knoll, 2005. William Pettas, *The Giunti and the Book Trade in Lyon.* In: *Libri, tipografi, biblioteche. Ricerche storiche dedicate a Luigi Balsamo.* Biblioteca di bibliografia italiana, 148. Firenze: I. Olschki. 1997.

See: Thibodeau, Timothy M., trans. *The Rationale Divinorum Officiorum of William Durand of Mende: A New Translation of the Prologue and Book One.* New York: Columbia University Press, 2007 (2010).



17. **ERASTUS, Thomas** (1524-1583); **Joannis Jacobi GRYNÆI [Johann Jacob GRYNÆUS]** (1540-1617). *De Astrologia Divinatrice Epistolae. . . Origines, Si quis vestrum Mathematicorum delirameta sectatur, in terra Chaldaeorum est. Si quis nativitatis diem supputat, & variis horarum momentorum(ue). . . [bound with]: De Medicina Nova Philippi Paracelsi Pars Prima: In Qua, Quae De Remediis Superstitiosis & Magicis curationibus ille prodidit, Praecipue examinantur...* Basle: Peter Perna, 1580, 1572.

¶ Two volumes bound as one. Quarto. Pagination: [8], 236, [12]; [16], 267, [20] pp. [including blanks]. Two printer's devices on title pages, full-page portrait of Paracelsus on N3r of second work, decorated initials; minor stains. Contemporary limp vellum, yapp fore-edge, covers lightly curled, one tie of four. Title in old hand on bottom edge, old owner's seven-line ink note on front free end paper on "Diogenes," minor

marginal dampstain on two leaves, otherwise, a fresh, clean, crisp copy. VERY RARE.
[LLV2606]

\$ 2,500

First edition. THOMAS ERASTUS' DISPUTATIONS CONCERNING
ASTROLOGY AND THE NEW MEDICINE OF PARACELTUS. First Editions.
[bound with: DISPUTATIONUM DE MEDICINA NOVA PHILIPPI PARACELSI
PARS PRIMA: IN QUA, QUAE DE REMEDIIS SUPERSTITIOSIS & MAGICIS
CURATIONIBUS ILLE PRODIDIT, PRAECIPUE EXAMINANTUR. . .]. This is
one of two books written by Erastus concerning divining astrology, especially directed
to certain persons named in the letter of Erastus, in this case the primary being
Christopher Stathmion, whose last letter is dated from 1559. Thomas Erastus, 1524-
1583, Swiss Protestant theologian, a physician, whose original name was Luber,
Lieber, or Liebler. As a follower of Huldreich Zwingli, he supported the Swiss leader's
view of the Lord's Supper at the conferences of Heidelberg (1560) and Maulbronn
(1564) and in a book (1565). In spite of his vigorous opposition to the Calvinist
doctrine, Presbyterian Church discipline and government were introduced in
Heidelberg in 1570. In 1574, Erastus was excommunicated by the Heidelberg
consistory, but a year later the edict was removed. . .The term Erastianism has come
to represent approval of the dominance of civil authority in all punitive measures and,
by extension, complete dominance of the state over the church, though Erastus
himself never held such an extreme view. Erastianism achieved its definitive
expression in the Leviathan of Thomas Hobbes.

". . .On his return from Italy to Germany Erastus was shocked at the extent to which
men were addicted to vain predictions of astrologers and at the astrological
restrictions under which medical practice labored. . .as an antidote to the superstition
poisoning Germany he had made a translation from the Italian into German of the

book of Savonarola against astrologers. This aroused some opposition among German astrologers, and the aforesaid physician of Coburg, Chrsitopher Stathmion, had contended that Savonarola's work did not apply to divination or astrology which was based on natural causes. . . He adopts the usual theological position that divination is the work of demons. He joins Pico and Savonarola in their wholesale onslaught upon astrology, to which he would appear to leave almost no field of activity. . . In the first volume of his Disputations Concerning the New Medicine of Paracelsus . . . Erastus has more to say against astrology. It holds first place in magic of which he utterly disapproves, and is the offscouring of all impious arts. . . Erastus denied the possibility of natural magic. Nor would he admit that the Magi of ancient Persia had been priests or sages. Their magic too, he regarded as diabolical. He showed himself even more incensed at Pomponnazzi for his favorable attitude toward magic in *De incantationibus* than at Paracelsus. . . Astrology he condemned as the foundation of all other magic arts. He censured Paracelsus for speaking approvingly of augury, prodigies, geomancy, pyromancy, and necromancy, and for condoning the receiving from demons' remedies to be employed for good ends." [Thorndike, V5, pp. 652-660]

FURTHER: Regarding the second tract, the Disputations "concerning and against the new Paracelsan medicine composed by Erastus illustrate on the one hand his opposition to the medical views of Paracelsus and his followers, and on the other hand his opposition to various occult arts and sciences, most of which he accuses Paracelsus of countenancing." "Erastus commends Paracelsus for one thing, namely, his careful preparation of medicines and revival of distillation. " (p. 657).

REFERENCES: Astrologiae: VD 16 E3669; Adams E905 & E910; Cantamessa I,1401; DSB IV,388; Durling/NLM 1383; Antoine Faivre & Jacob Needleman, *Modern esoteric spirituality*, London, 1992, p. 181; Houzeau/Lancaster 4932; Herbert Jaumann, *Bio-bibliographisches Repertorium*, p.253; Rosenthal, *Magica*, 3397; Medicina: VD 16 E3679; Sudhoff 247; Wellcome I, 2057; Waller 2778.



[18 Forbin] Large city view of Jerusalem



Extraordinary & Graphic Large Plates of the Levant Region of the Middle East

The Prince of Lichtenstein library copy

18. **FORBIN, Auguste de, Comte** (1779-1841) & **Abbe de CHOISY**.

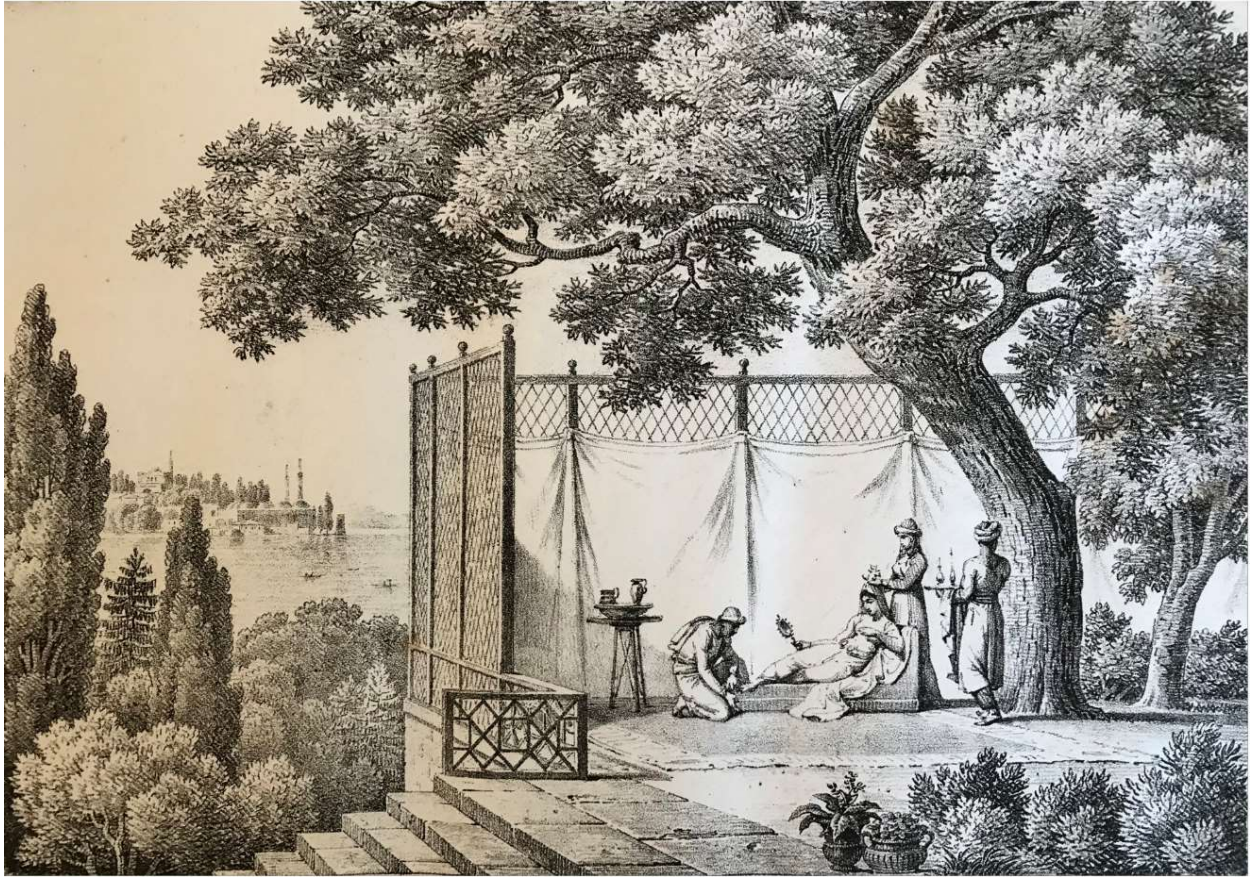
Voyage dans Le Levant en 1817 et 1818. Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1819.

¶ 2 volumes. Text (sm. 8vo.) and Atlas folio. TEXT VOLUME: 8vo. [xii], 460 pp. Half-title ["se trouve chez Delaunay, libraire Palais-Royal, no. 243"], title vignette of the Armes Royale, dedication to the king, list of plates, with the rare folding engraved plate "Plan du Saint Sepulcre à Jerusalem"; plate is torn and mended (some Kozo, etc.). Contemporary quarter calf, paste-paper overs boards, red morocco gilt-stamped spine label, spine with gilt bands. ATLAS VOLUME: Large oblong folio. [54

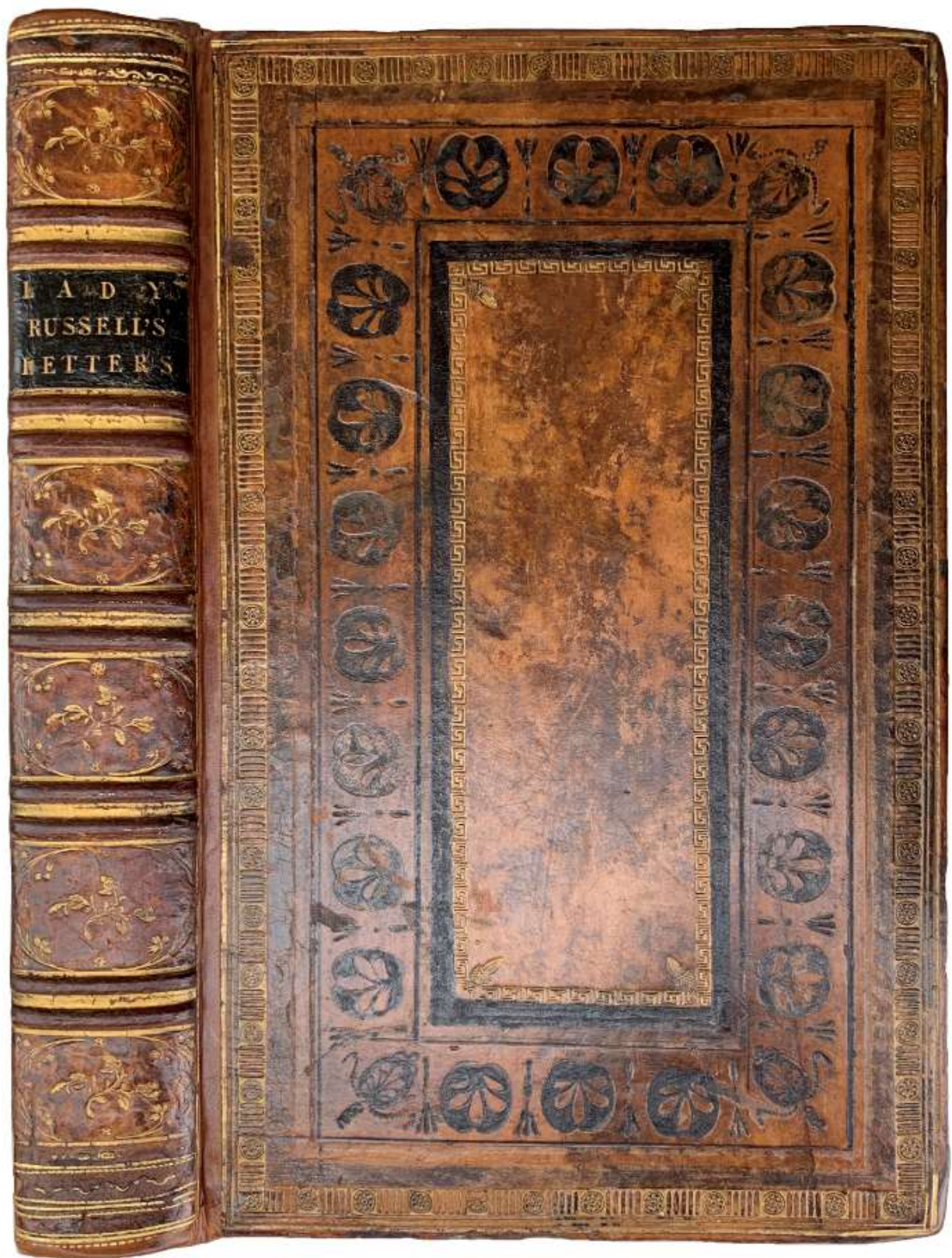
cm]: [2] pages, 78 leaves of plates (70 lithographs after Carle Vernet, Fragonard, Isabey, Pierre Prevost, and Forbin, 8 aquatints by Debucourt after Forbin, 2 engravings by Englemann and Debucourt after Forbin), plans (etchings). Original printed cover-title mounted as a title, "Voyage dans Le Levant en 1817 et 1818 » on rouge colored paper. Handsomely bound in modern half dark calf, gilt-stamped spine, original spine preserved, early green cloth over boards, decorative endpapers. Bookplate of the Prince of Lichtenstein library [Ex-libris Liechtensteininis] of Vienna. Handsome set. RARE COMPLETE WITH ATLAS & TEXT. [ME1067]

\$ 20,000

FIRST EDITION OF BOTH PARTS, which were issued separately and thereby seldom found together. Brunet notes the Atlas was printed in 325 copies – this is repeated by Khatib, who explains the early publishing history thusly: "Two editions, one marked "Seconde", were issued in 1819 with the text in 8vo and the folio plates to be purchased separately." Dedicated to Louis XVIII (1755-1824). The year-long voyage went to Greece, Syria, and Egypt. Forbin had obtained permission to acquire specimens from Egypt for French museums. Forbin was accompanied by the artist Pierre Prevost (1764-1823) and a very young engineer de Louis Maurice Adolphe Linant de Bellefonds (1799-1883). The voyage was sponsored by Louis XVIII, the last king of France, who had himself lost many of royal powers subsequent to Napoleon's escape from Elba in 1815 and the 100 day campaign to retake the throne. Napoleon quickly gained support from military veterans still loyal to him. His campaign famously ended at Waterloo on June 18, 1815. This work is famous for the large number of large and remarkable plates. They were executed with the highest production methods and involved a number of qualified artists. Most "of the plates are scenes of Egypt and Palestine, after drawings by Forbin, Isabey, Prevost, Fragonard and Carle Vernet. The aquatint plates are all after drawings by Forbin himself."



The travelers came first to Melos, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, Ephesus, Acre, Jafa, Jerusalem (noting the Temple of Solomon), The Dead Sea, Jordan, Cairo, Luxor, and Thebes. "In 1816 Forbin became Director of Museums in Paris and in August 1817 he made a semi-official year-long voyage to the Levant to purchase antiquities for the Louvre. He travelled to Athens, Constantinople, Asia Minor, Syria and Palestine. From Jaffa he went overland to Alexandria and visited Egypt. This book was the result; it was one of the first important French books to use lithography on a grand scale, and the standard of production is equal to that of Napoleon's *Description de l'Egypte*, or Dominique Vivant Denon's *Voyage dans la Basse et la Haute Egypte*, 2 vols." – Khatib, p. 152-3. More details on request.



[19] Lady Russell. Bound by Edwards of Halifax



[Women Authors]

Mrs Allanson:
Presented by Thomas Edwards, Esq. Halifax.
in the Year 1813.

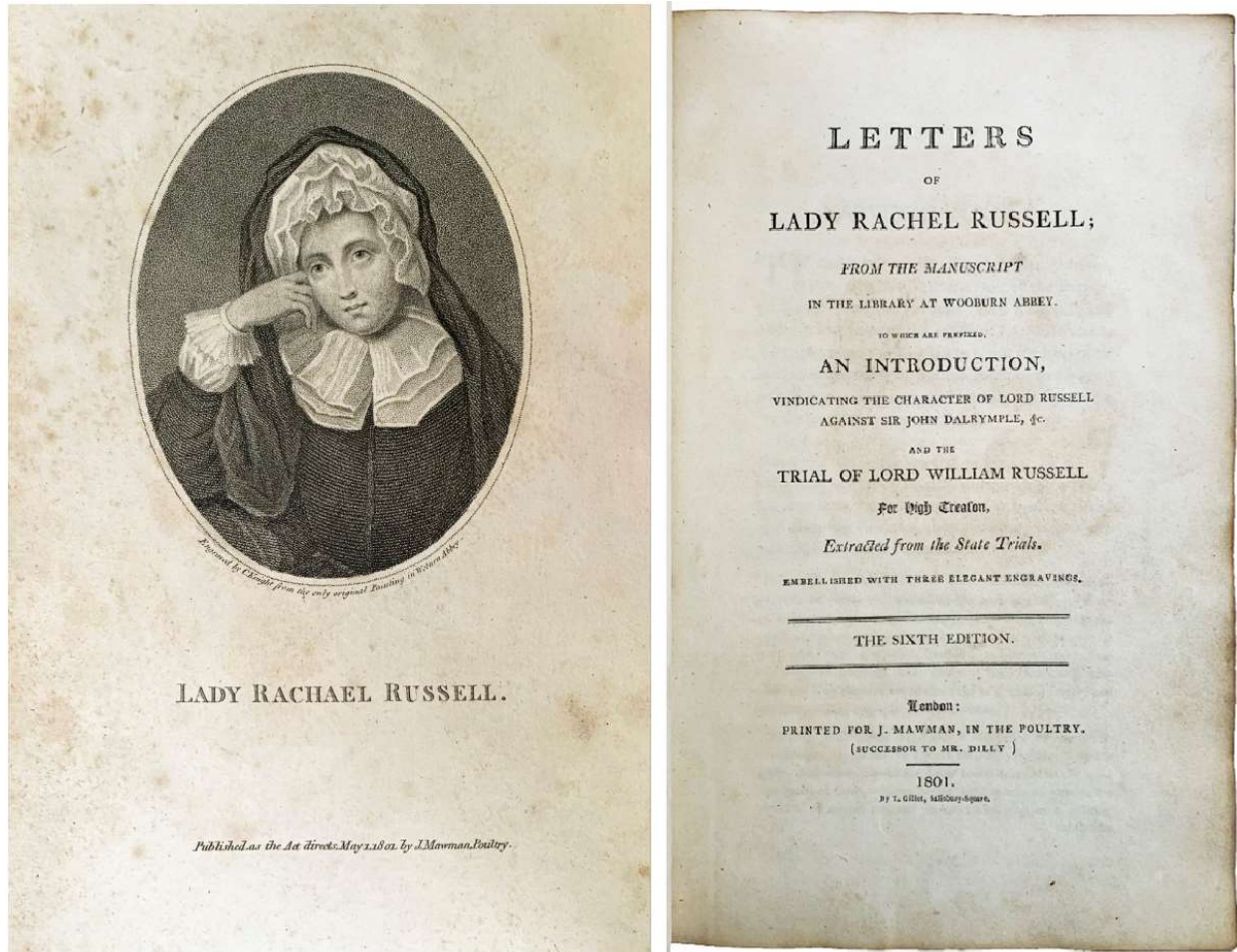
Edwards of Halifax Binding, Inscribed by Thomas Edwards

19. **[FORE-EDGE PAINTING] [EDWARDS OF HALIFAX] RUSSELL, Lady** (1636-1723). *Letters of Lady Rachel Russell; from the manuscript in the library at Woburn Abbey. To which are prefixed, an introduction, vindicating the character of Lord Russell against Sir John Dalrymple, &c. And the trial of Lord William Russell for high treason. The sixth edition.* London: Printed for J. Mawman, 1801.

¶ 8vo. [2], iv, [clxix]-clxxi, [1], v-viii, clxvi, 351, [1] pp. Half-title, frontispiece portrait of the author, adv., dedication, portrait of Lord William Russell, "The parting scene" (engr. plate), publisher's ads (rear). Original full Etruscan calf by Edwards of Halifax, with Greek palmette pattern, gilt-Greek-key border, raised bands, elaborate gilt compartments, gilt-stamped leather spine label, all edges gilt; neatly rebacked preserving original spine. With a modern full calf elaborately tooled in blind and gilt, marbled sides, drop-back box, from the Cottage Bindery, Bath.

\$ 25,000

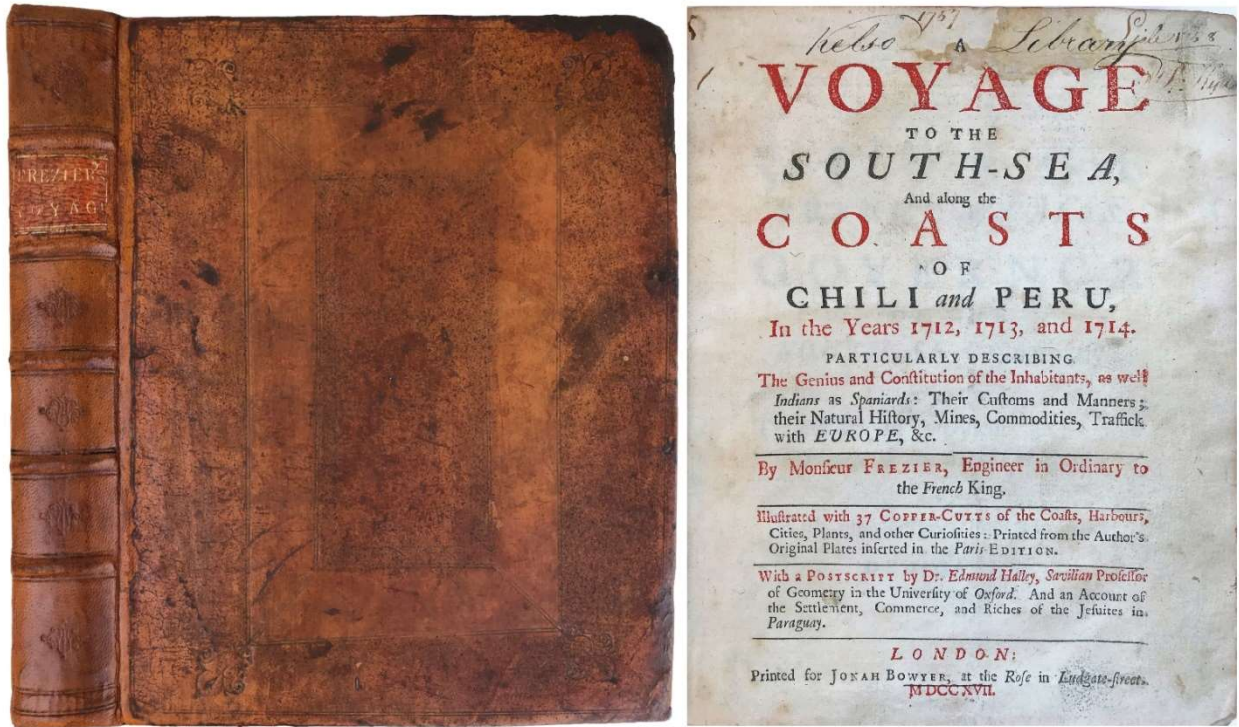
EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE SPECIMEN OF AN EDWARDS OF HALIFAX BINDING AND FORE-EDGE PAINTING WITH AN INSCRIPTION FROM THOMAS EDWARDS (1762-1834).



INSCRIBED FROM THOMAS EDWARDS to MRS. ALLANSON, 1813. Reverend George Allanson (1759-1826), Prebendary of Ripon, Yorkshire. He married Anne Elizabeth Allanson (born Davies).

WITH A SPLENDID FORE-EDGE PAINTING BY EDWARDS OF HALIFAX, OF BLENHEIM PALACE (& GROUNDS).

PROVENANCE: Mrs. [Anne Elizabeth] Allanson, from Thomas Edwards (of) Halifax, 1813. Bookplates of [Lord] J. D. Wyatt [John D. Wyatt; motto: "vi attamen-honore" = "with force but honour"]; A. C. Burford, Folkestone, Kent.



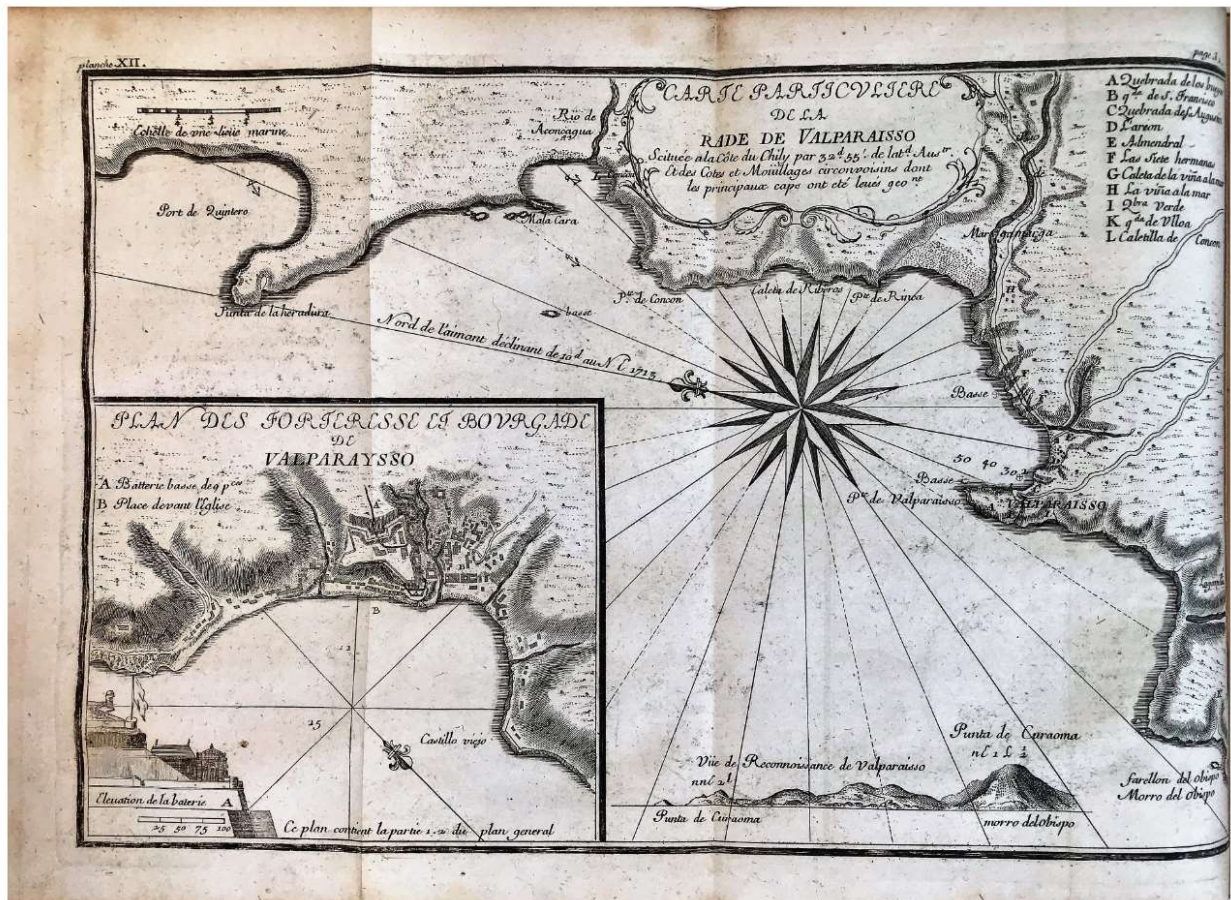
From the Libraries of Neal Harlow & the Kelso Library

20. **FREZIER, Amedee Francois** (1682–1773). *A voyage to the South-Sea, and along the coasts of Chili and Peru, in the Years 1712, 1713, and 1714. Particularly describing The Genius and Constitution of the Inhabitants, as well Indians as Spaniards . . . , &c.* London: Jonah Bowyer, 1717.

¶ 4to. [vi], [8], [2], 335, [xviii] pp. [Collates complete]. Title printed in red & black. 37 fine (the edition binder notes omit pl. XXX) engraved plates (numbered I-XXIX, XXXI-XXXVI, 36, XXXVII) [18 folding], music notation (p. 66), maps and charts, index; frontispiece map, title, and dedication pages with upper margins waterstained and damaged or trimmed (and repaired), worm trails from title through p. 10, burn-hole pp. 7-8, blotch-stains p. 289. CONTENTS includes: Dedication (top margin repaired with paper fill), Preface to the Reader, Directions to the binder, Postscript by Edmund Halley, Some Account of the Settlement of the Jesuits in the Spanish Indies, index. Original paneled calf; rebacked to style, raised bands, blind decorative devices in compartments, preserving original leather gilt-stamped spine label. With the ownership signature of N. [Neal] Harlow; inscription of the Kelso Library, [1757?]. Very good copy. [LLV2613]

\$ 2250

First edition in English. "The first reliable maps of the Chilean and Peruvian coasts were drawn by the French explorer Amedee-Francois Frezier (1682–1773). In 1712, he was sent on a spying mission to the Spanish ports and fortifications of South America, travelling along the Pacific coastline as far as Callao, the port of Lima. His maps were later used by two of France's most famous explorers, Bougainville and Laperouse. Frezier also took a keen interest in botany, mineralogy, economics and anthropology. His most celebrated achievement is the introduction to Europe of the Chilean strawberry, which was used to create the hybrid species known today as the garden strawberry. Frezier's observations and illustrations of the people, plants and animals he encountered on his South American travels are given in this popular account, published in Paris in 1716 and [later] in the English translation of 1717." [Cambridge University Press].

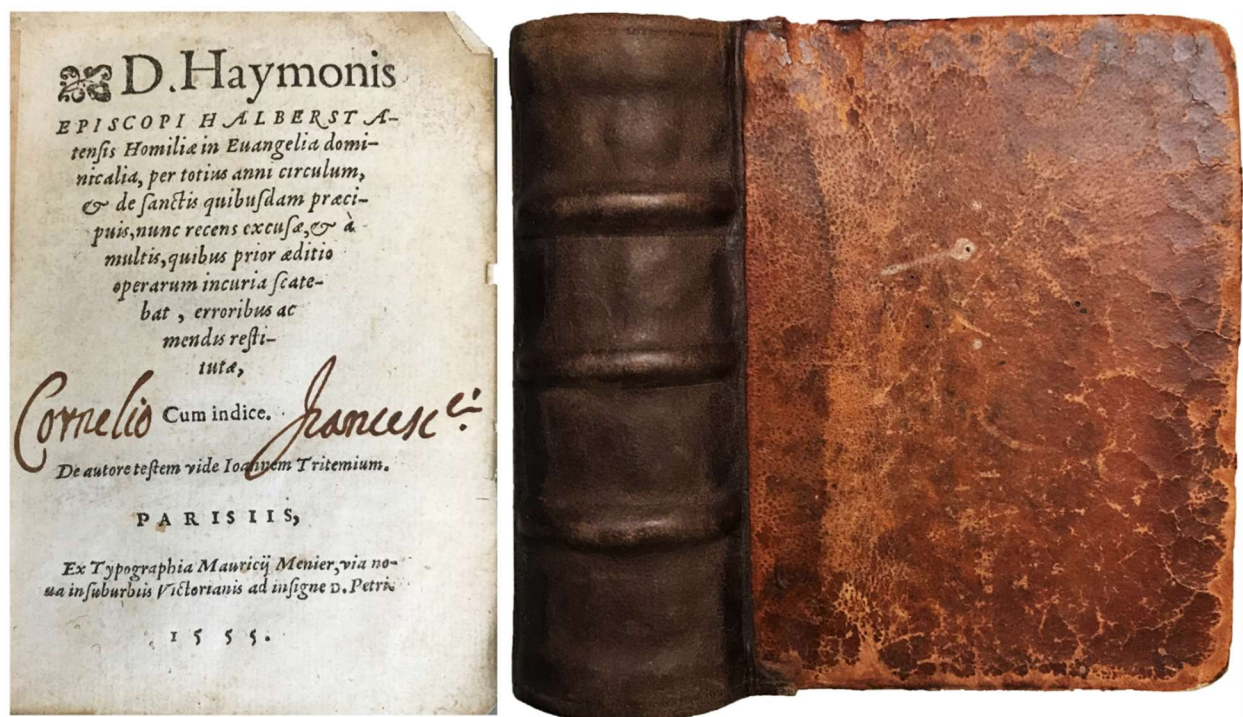


French royal military engineer, Frezier, offers the first detailed accounts of the people, plants, and customs of the people of South America. The first section covers his voyage from France, to São Vicente [Saint Vincent], off the western coast of Africa, the island of St. Catherine (off the coast of Brazil), round Cape Horn and the second gives detail of his voyage along the coast of Chile, stopping at the Bay of Concepción, Valparaiso, Santiago, Bay of Coquimbo, Arica, and Peru, Callao, Lima, San Salvador, etc. The description of strawberries is found on p. 76. Gold is a frequent topic, including refining and the mines at Tilsil and Lampanqui. Dancing is recorded in Peru. The cocoa plant is noted (p.167, 269). Plate IX depicts, among other things, a man swinging a cane-like stick towards a ball, perhaps like lacrosse ["La Sueca"] game played by the Chilean Indians. Goodman believes this is described as if it were akin to golf. For this edition astronomer Edmund Halley (1656-1742) corrected some geographical errors. See: Edward Julius Goodman, *The Explorers of South America*, University of Oklahoma Press, 1992.

Although very brief, it was the accounts of Frezier and Laperouse that offered some notion of the recording of music and musical instruments in South America. Bennett Zon, *Representing Non-Western Music in Nineteenth-century Britain*, University of Rochester Press, (2007), p. 25.

PROVENANCE: 1] The Kelso Library, the first known Scottish proprietary subscription library, founded in 1750, with their name inscribed in the upper title [See: John Mason, *Kelso Records; being traditions and recollections of Kelso*, Edinburgh, 1839.]2 Neal Harlow (ca.1908/9-2000), distinguished librarian at UCLA, historian and author who published five volumes on the history of California that are greatly prized by map collectors and California historians.

☼ Borba de Moraes I, 329; ESTC T145981; Hill, 654; Nissen ZBI 1433; Palau 94965; Sabin 25926.



21. **HAYMON OF AUXERRE** (d.865); **Haymo Halberstattensis*** (formerly attributed to) [**Haymon of Halberstadt**] (ca.778-853); **Johannes Trithemius** (1462-1516). *D. Haymonis Episcopi Halberstatensis Homiliae in Evangelia dominicalia: per totius anni circulum, & de Sanctis quibusdam praecipuis, nunc recens excusae, & a multis, quibus prior aeditio operarum incuria scatebat, erroribus ac mendis restitutae, Cum indice. De autore testem vide Joannem Tritemium.* Paris: Mauricii Menier, 1555.

¶ 16mo. 393 ff. Woodcut initial letters; some curling of leaves, some dust soiling & chipping to final leaf. Old full calf, raised bands, rebacked; extremities worn. Rubber stamp on final leaf: Collegium et Seminarium St. Hyacinth - Granby, Mass. - Fund anno 1927; earlier signature on title of "Cornelio Januce[scucci]". [LLV2636]

\$ 500

These Homilies on the Gospels have apparently some question as to their authorship. They were printed by Maurice Mernier in Paris. The title page of this work points to Haimo of Halberstadt, but Eduard Riggenbach has given proof that the similarly-sounding Haymon of Auxerre is the true author.

From a misunderstanding, in particular, of Jean Tritheme, this work was long confused with another homonymous religious figure of the Carolingian era, Haymon of Auxerre, who died ca. 865. An abundant amount of work was attributed to him, including commentaries on biblical texts. That equivocation was lifted in particular by the Swiss theologian Eduard Riggenbach (1861-), a professor at the University of Basle, with his book, *Die älteste lateinischen Kommentare zum Habraerbrief*, Leipzig: A. Deichert, 1907. Presently the prevailing position is that, "Haymon d'Halberstadt semble n'avoir exercé aucune activité." - Andre Rayez. See also: Ian Levy, *The Letter to the Galatians*, Grand Rapids, MI: William B. Eerdmans, 2011: "For many years Haimo of Auxerre's biblical commentaries had circulated under the name of Haimo of Halberstadt and were so classified in Migne's *Patrologia Latina* (116-18). However, in 1907 Edward Riggenbach examined these editions and concluded that the commentaries could not have been written by the German bishop of Halberstadt but rather by the French monk of Auxerre." - Levy, p. 38.

"Certainly, personalities and works such as those of Haimo and Remigius of Auxerre deserve full attention. The former, confused for centuries with Haimo of Halberstadt, had been a pupil of a well-known grammar teacher of Irish origin, Murethac (and something of his teaching must have remained also in this way of handling problems). Haimo remained then permanently at Auxerre as a teacher. . . . To Haimo, as far as the Old Testament is concerned, are attributed at least the commentaries on the Song of Songs and on Isaiah." - Claudio Leonardi, "Old Testament Interpretation in the Church from the Seventh to the Tenth Century," in: *Hebrew Bible*.

Old Testament. I: From the Beginnings to the Middle Ages (until 1300). . . , edited by Magne Sæbo, Magne Sæbø, Göttingen, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 2000, p. 194.

Haymon of Auxerre (d.865), was a member of the Benedictine Abbey of Saint-Germain d'Auxerre, and authored numerous Biblical commentaries and theological texts. See: Shimahara, Sumi, *Haymon d'Auxerre, exegete*

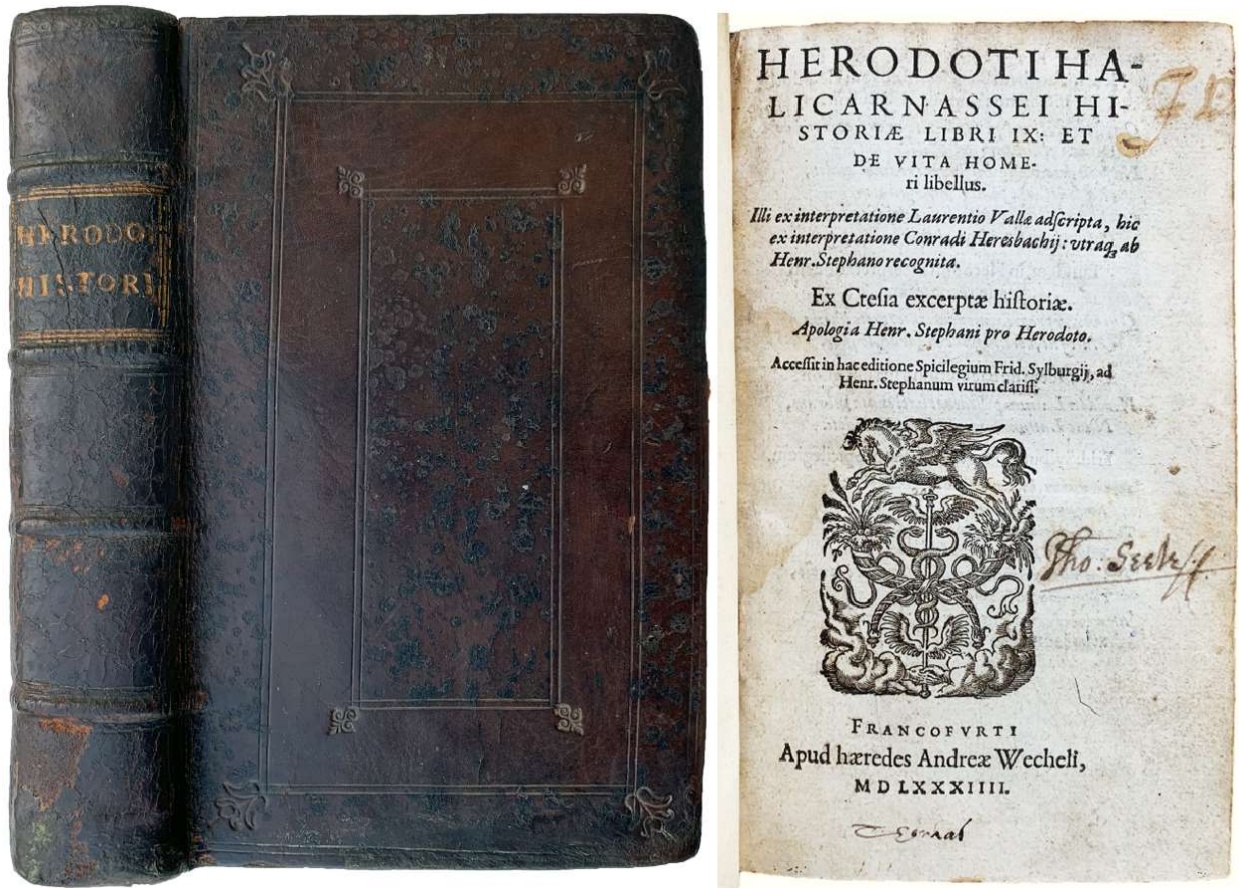
Carolingien, Turnhout: Brepols, 2013. Series: Collection Haut Moyen Age; 16.

*Formerly attributed to: Haymon of Halberstadt also known as Haymon de Fulda (Latin: Haimo Halberstatensis), German, of the Carolingian period, born about 780, died on 26 March 853. He was a Benedictine monk, then became bishop of Halberstadt in 840 and remained there till his death. Listings on WorldCat only show the Bishop of Halberstadensis as author (i.e., no reference to Haymon of Auxerre).

Johannes Trithemius (1462-1516), was a German Benedictine abbot and polymath active during the German Renaissance as a lexicographer, chronicler, cryptographer and occultist. He had considerable influence on the development of early modern and modern occultism. Brann states that "Trithemius arcanelly foresaw the coming of the Protestant revolt" with his words, "A large religion sect will arise, the destruction of the ancient religions."

PROVENANCE: Cornelio Janucescucci [this signed name confirmed from the signature of another book signed by him, date unknown] - St. Hyacinth Seminary, Granby, Massachusetts [now the Granby Preparatory Academy] 1927.

See: Andre Rayez, [article] «Haymon d'Halberstadt (saint), benedictin et eveque, † 853», Dictionnaire de spiritualite, vol. 7, col. 97; Noel L. Brann, The Abbot Trithemius (1462-1516): The Renaissance of Monastic Humanism, Brill, 1981; Klaus Arnold, Johannes Trithemius, Wurzburg, 1971; F. J. Steele, Towards a spirituality for lay-folk: the active life in Middle English religious literature from the thirteenth century to the fifteenth. 1995.



22. **HERODOTI HALICARNASSEI HERODOTUS** (c.484-425 BC); **Lorenzo VALLA** (1407-1457); **Conrad HERESBACH** (1496-1576). *Historiae libri IX: et de vita Homeri libellus. Illi ex interpretatione Laurentio Vallae adscripta, hic ex interpretatione Conradi Heresbachii, utraque ab Henr. Stephano recognita. Ex Ctesia excerptae historiae. Apologia Henr. Stephani pro Herodoto. Accessit in hac editione Spicilegium Frid. Sylburgii ad Henr. Stephanum virum clariss.* Francofvrti: Apud haeredes Andreae Wecheli, 1584.

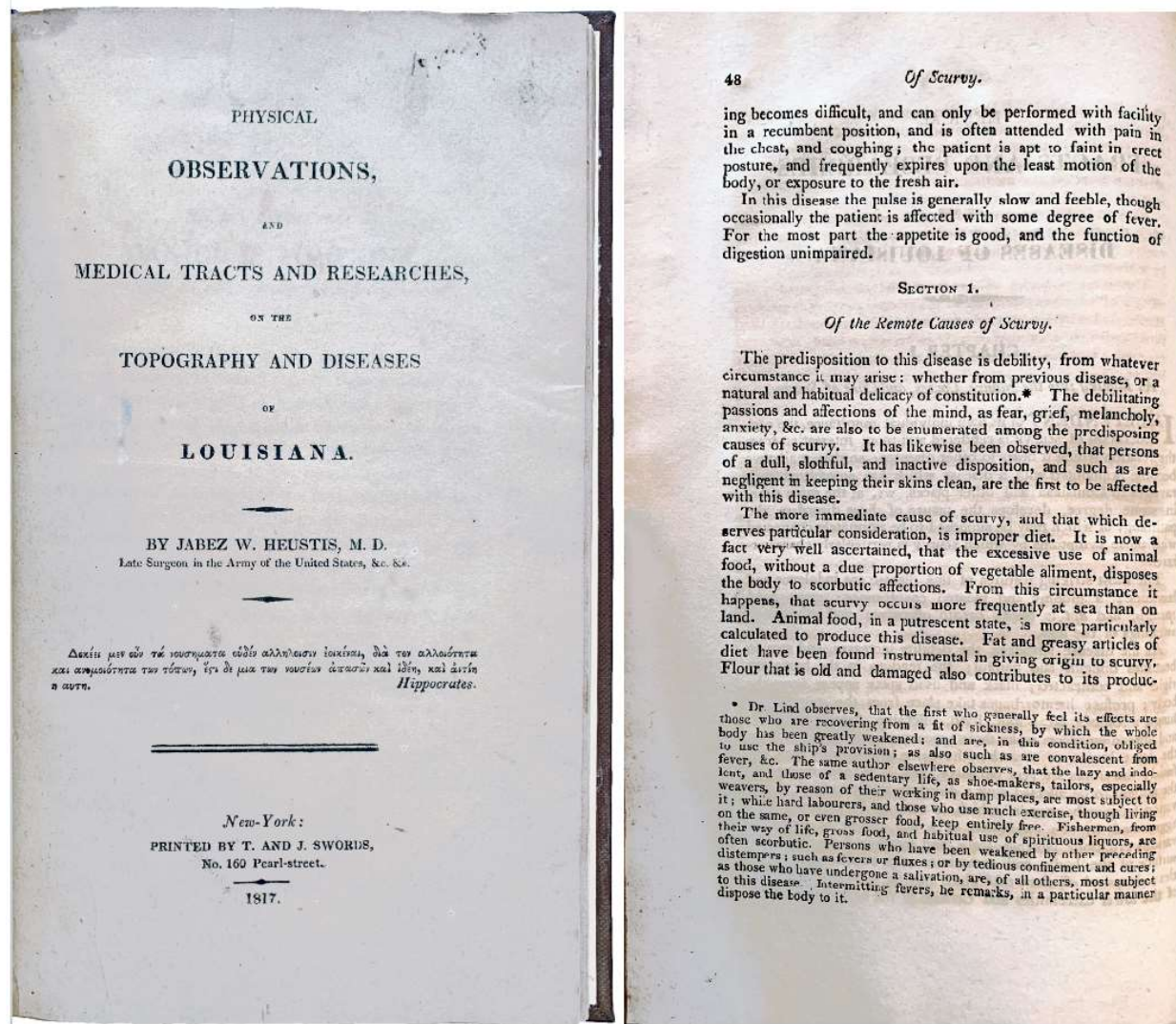
¶ Small 8vo. LXXII, 592, [88] pp. Contemporary full blind-stamped calf, raised bands, gilt-title, black leather label; bottom spine mended with kozo. Title signed with the ownership name of Thomas Seele, Provost of Trinity (1661-75), Dean of St. Patrick's (1671-4). Very good. RARE. [PW1338]

\$ 995

Early edition of this important work in Greek historiography. Herodotus's work, written in 440 BC, is considered the founding work of history in Western literature. The *Histories* serves as a record of the ancient traditions, politics, geography, and clashes of various cultures that were known in Western Asia, Northern Africa and Greece.

The *Histories* also stands as one of the earliest accounts of the rise of the Persian Empire, as well as the events and causes of the Greco-Persian Wars between the Achaemenid Empire and the Greek city-states in the 5th century BC. Herodotus portrays the conflict as one between the forces of slavery (the Persians) on the one hand, and freedom (the Athenians and the confederacy of Greek city-states which united against the invaders) on the other. / The *Histories* was at some point divided into the nine books that appear in modern editions, conventionally named after the nine Muses. These are: Book I (Clio); Book II (Euterpe); Book III (Thalia); Book IV (Melpomene); Book V (Terpsichore); Book VI (Erato); Book VII (Polyhymnia); Book VIII (Urania); Book IX (Calliope). [Wikip.].

PROVENANCE: Thomas Seele (1611-1675), was born in Dublin, where his father was verger and sexton at Christchurch Cathedral. He was elected a Fellow at Trinity in 1634, and became Provost in 1661, a post which he held until his death. "Seele tightened discipline among the students and brought more order and colour into the Chapel services by appointing regular preachers and a College organist." – Trinity College Website. Hoffmann 2,236; Graesse 3,256; Ebert 9560.



Scurvy in Louisiana

23. **HEUSTIS, Jabez Wiggins** (1784-1841). *Physical Observations, and Medical Tracts and Researches, on the Topography and Diseases of Louisiana*. New York: T. and J. Swords, 1817.

¶ 8vo. 165 pp. Modern maroon buckram, gilt-stamped red leather spine label. Bookplate of E.H. Conner, M.D. SCARCE. Very good.

\$ 1,250

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of this rare work by an army surgeon in Louisiana covering medical topography, disease outbreaks, communicable diseases, and scurvy.

Heustis, a “physician and surgeon, was born in the Dominion of Canada in 1784 and died in Talladega, Ala., in 1841. Most of his life was spent in the South. He served in the various campaigns under General Jackson and published ‘*Physical Observations and Medical Tracts and Researches on the Topography and Diseases of Louisiana*’ (New York, 1817) and other medical works” (Alderman, et al., p. 197).

“He attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, from which he received his degree of doctor of medicine, and in 1806 entered the United States navy. In the following years he left the navy, and entering the army, with the rank of surgeon, saw service under General Jackson in the campaign in the South. He began the private practice of his profession at Catawba, Ala., and in 1835 he moved to Mobile. He was prominent, not only as a physician and surgeon, but for the number and character of his contributions to the literature of his profession. He wrote many articles for the American Journal of Medical Science, and other professional periodicals, and published various books and pamphlets on medical and kindred topics. Among these were: *Physical Observations...*; *Medical Facts and Inquiries Respecting the Causes, Nature, Prevention and Cure of Fever*; and *The Bilious Remittant Fever of Alabama*. He died from blood-poisoning contracted in the performance of a surgical operation” (Ballagh & Fleming, p. 489).

As an early American surgeon practicing in the South, Heustis is considered a member of the heroic school of medicine. “By 1800, many American physicians and paramedicals were coming to New Orleans and establishing practices along with the French and Spanish physicians of the

colony.... The arrival of the American physicians with their ‘new’ antiphlogistic therapeutic practices of bleeding, blistering, purging, leeching, vomiting, and sweating introduced to New Orleans the so-called ‘heroic school of medicine,’ which was characterized by extreme, or heroic, forms of therapy” (Salvaggio, p. 30).

Although members of the heroic school are described as much more aggressive in their treatments than their European and Creole counterparts, Heustis was thought to be a bit of an outlier who rejected some of the more extreme methods, like mercury. However, he still found use for some other now-archaic treatments, though not necessarily for their medical value—perhaps due to his military background, he thought of blistering as a good way to distinguish maligners from real patients. “In his work on the diseases of Louisiana, published in 1817, he maintained that blistering was a good test to find out if a man was really sick. If a man was not sick, he was unlikely to submit to the pain of blistering a second time” (Horsman, p. 118).

In his book, Heustis proposes a relationship between climactic conditions in Louisiana and the spread of disease. “Climatic conditions prompted medical authorities to refine the notion that stagnant lakes alone caused the disease outbreaks. Jabez Heustis, a physician, noticed that disease was most prevalent in New Orleans during the late summer, particularly August. In 1817 he explained this condition by differences in seasonal precipitation and temperatures. During the spring and early summer rainy seasons, the ponds and lakes filled with fresh water, ‘rendering New Orleans healthy.’ The prevalence of sickness in late summer arose from the desiccation of the lakes and the high temperatures that caused the vegetable material to decompose and release effluvia into the atmosphere” (Colten, pp. 34-35).

In the introduction, Heustis describes the geography of Louisiana, not only because “Louisiana is a country so important, and, at the same time, so little known, that all information respecting it will, no doubt, be seized with avidity, and read with attention,” but also because endemic diseases ‘of every climate owe their generation and character to the local peculiarities of

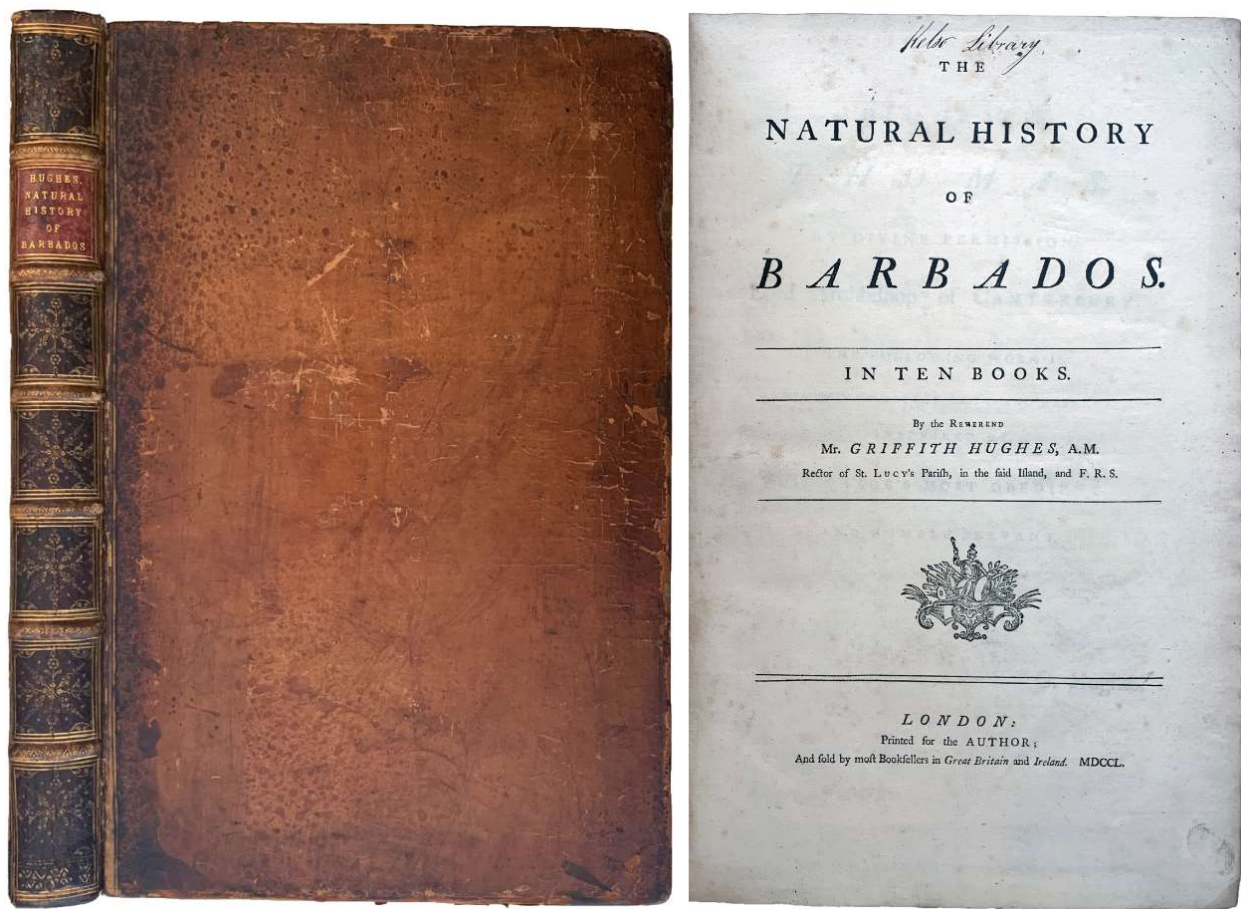
physical causes” (p. 5). In the postscript, Heustis claims that he “as in contemplation the publication of a full and complete *System of the Theory and Practice of Physic*, in four volumes octavo” (p. 163). However, it appears that no such work was ever published.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Eugene H. Conner was Chairman of the Department of Anesthesia at the University of Louisville School of Medicine. He was considered to be a local historian, and once co-presented a talk on the relationship between Abraham Flexner and Louisville, KY to the American Medical Association with Drs. Gordon R. Tobin and Morris M. Weiss. Among other papers, Conner wrote “Physicians and the Development of Scientific Agriculture: Empiricism to Science, 1731-1863” (*Transactions & Studies of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia*, Vol. 45, No. 6, 1978, pp. 316-35).

☀ Alderman, Edwin Anderson; Joel Chandler Harris; Charles William Kent, *Library of Southern Literature: Biographical Dictionary of Authors*, Atlanta: Martin & Hoyt, 1910; Ballagh, James Curtis & Walter Lynwood Fleming, *The South in the Building of the Nation: Southern Biography*, Richmond, VA: Southern Historical Publication Society, 1909; Colten, Craig E., *An Unnatural Metropolis: Wrestling New Orleans from Nature*, Baton Rouge: LSU Press, 2006; Horsman, Reginald, *Frontier Doctor: William Beaumont, America's First Great Medical Scientist*, Columbus, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1996; Salvaggio, John E., *New Orleans' Charity Hospital: A Story of Physicians, Politics, and Poverty*, Baton Rouge: LSU Press, 1992.



[Hughes]



Griffith Hughes's "Standard Work on the Early Natural History of the Island" of Barbados

24. **HUGHES, Griffith.** *The Natural History of Barbados. In Ten Books.* London: Printed for the Author; And sold by most Booksellers in Great Britain and Ireland, 1750.

¶ Folio 13.75 x 8.75 inches; 349 x 223 mm. [2, title (verso blank)], [2, dedication to Thomas [Hering], Archbishop of Canterbury (verso blank)], vii, [1, Errata], [10, "A List of the Subscribers"], [1, "The Contents"], [1, "Authors Quoted" and "Texts of Scripture Cited or Illustrated"], 250, 251*-254*, 251-314, [7, Explanatory Notes], [1, blank], [4, Addenda], [7, Index], [1, blank] pp. Pages 116 and 117 misnumbered 115 and 116. Large folding engraved map, "A Map of the Island of Barbados," by Thomas Jefferys, Geographer, and 30 engraved plates (22 of which are botanical) by R.

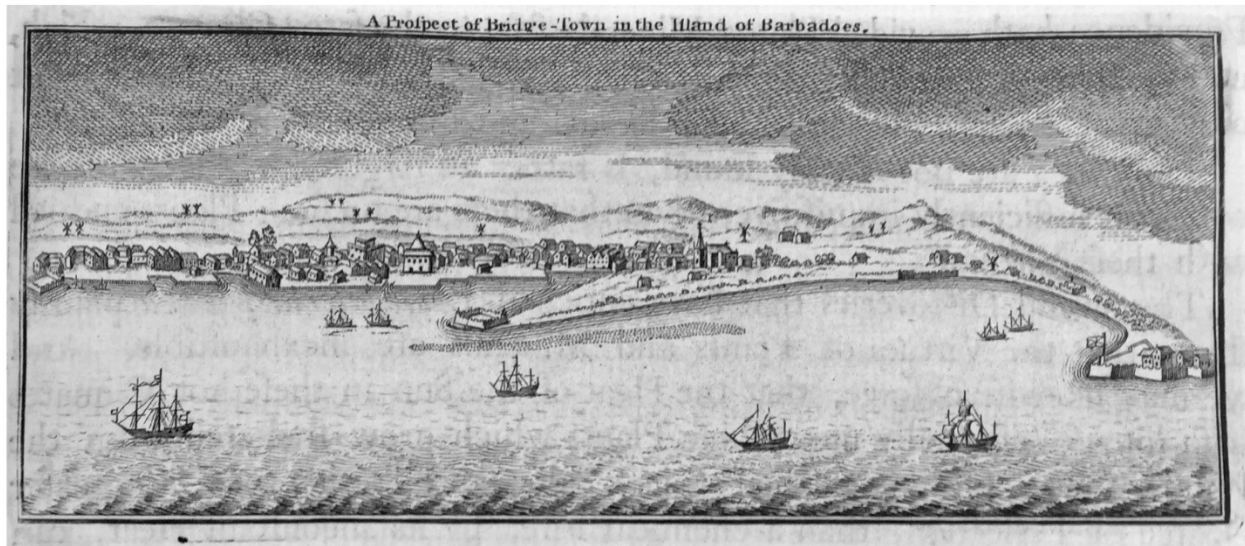
Austen, George Bickham, George Dionys Ehret, and J. Mynde, after Ehret and Bickham. Each of the plates is dedicated to one or more of the subscribers (mainly royalty and peerage). Engraved head-piece vignette, "A Prospect of Bridge-Town in the Island of Barbadoes," on pages 1, 31, 61, 188, and 251, and engraved head-piece showing a swag of fruit and flowers (at pages 43, 97, 121, and 141). Decorative woodcut head- and tail-pieces and initials; a2 with clean tear, folding map with short tear into the image (repaired on the verso), and with lower right edge creased, short tear to upper margin of pages 107/108 and 109/110, same location on pl. IV (facing p.111), some offsetting of the plates, with occasional offsetting and bleed-through from text and woodcut tail-pieces.

Contemporary calf, spine decoratively tooled in gilt in compartments with six gilt-decorated raised bands and red leather label ruled and lettered in gilt; neatly rebacked, with original spine laid down, binding rubbed and worn. Armorial bookplate of James Dickson Esqr. of Ednam in the County of Roxburgh; early ink ownership inscription at head of title: Kelso Library. A very good copy. M13164

\$ 5,000

First edition. "Not a great deal is known concerning Griffith Hughes. He was born perhaps in Merionethshire about 1707 or 1708 and graduated B.A. and M.A. from St John's College, Oxford, in 1748. Yet just two years later, while rector of St Lucy's parish in the north of Barbados, he brought out his *Natural History* of the island. At that time he was a member of the Royal Society and obviously a competent botanist... The book is one to place beside Catesby's *Natural History* (1731[-47]), which also gave some account of West Indian plants, in some instances the same ones, with similar local names. Hughes had an advantage over Catesby in that a majority of the Barbados plates were drawn by Ehret, whereas just three of Catesby's are from that gifted artist's hand. Probably several of the unsigned Barbados plates are also by Ehret, for he may have signed only those that he felt were good... The book has many charming features. Not often does a work on natural history contain an index to 'Texts of Scripture Cited or Illustrated'. It is the model work by the colonial parson who knows his poets and would know all he can of the flora and fauna among

which he has come to dwell. Both in style and in philosophy he is a man of his century” – Hunt.

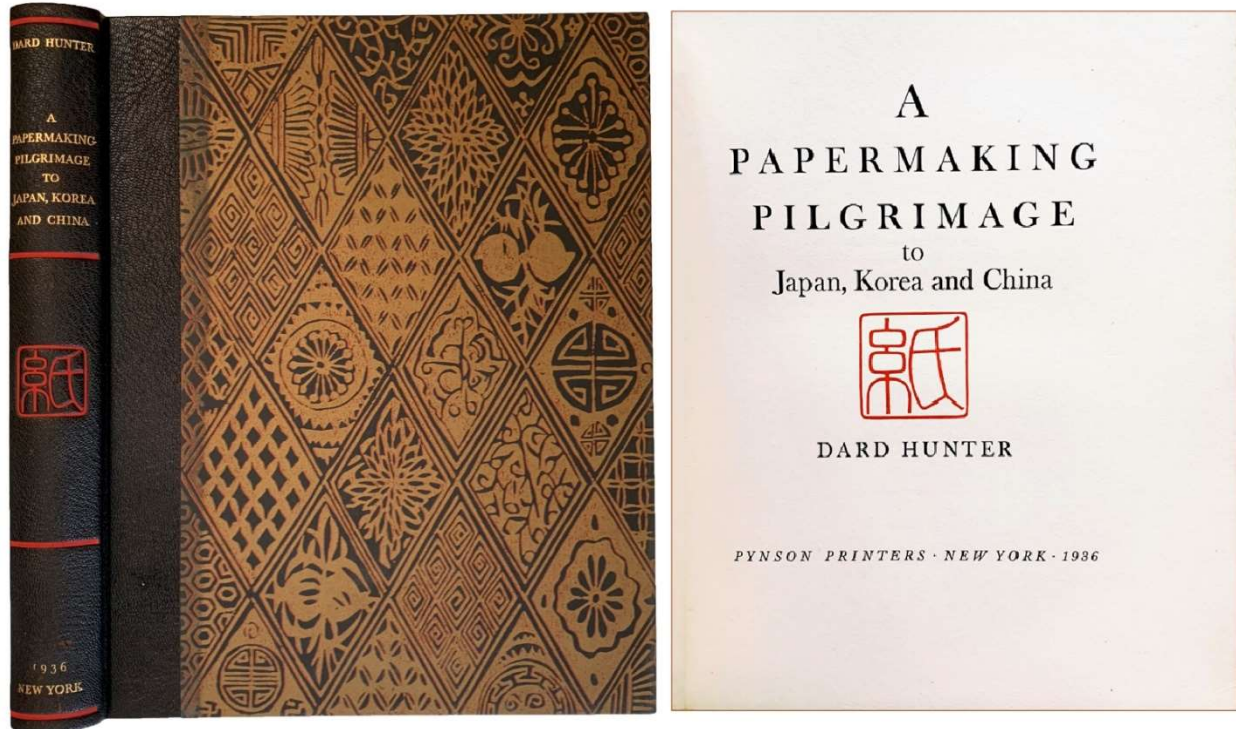


Women and their use of time are commented on by Hughes, in a passage where he also discusses the function of nature painting using shells: “In the section of his *Natural History of Barbados* (1750) devoted to shells [pp.267-286], Griffith Hughes defended the inclusion of women in his audience by stating: ‘I have heard several of the Fair Sex, who are fond of Shell-work, frequently ridiculed, as wasting their Time in a trifling and useless Manner.’ On the contrary, he argued, configuring shells into designs not only answered Joseph Addison’s idea of ‘*The Beautiful*,’ but it particularly suited the ‘Genius of Women,’ who have a facility for putting ‘Shape and Colour artificially ... together.’ Moreover, it was so much better than ‘murdering their Time in Gaming!’ ... In these remarks [and others], Hughes included women in his audience and in the heterosocial scene of natural history, yet he delineated for them a distinct relationship to nature and to knowledge, associating men with natural philosophy and its central attribute of disinterested curiosity and associated women with imagination, artifice, and the need for improvement...” Susan Scott Parrish, *American Curiosity: Cultures of Natural History in the ...* – 2012, p.174.

PROVENANCE: James Dickson (1712-1771) “was born in Stichell, the son of a tenant farmer. Aged about fourteen, young James was apprenticed to a saddler in

Kelso. However, he seems to have been a high spirited and mischievous young man for he vandalised the Town Well in the Square, (according to one version by polluting it with a dead cat), then fled the town to escape from punishment. The details of his subsequent career are somewhat obscure but by 1739 he was living in London where he carved out a very successful career as a merchant. It is likely that among his activities he was a prize agent dealing with the sale of ships captured during the wars with France and Spain. (At that time enemy ships and their contents were sold and the spoils shared by the men who had captured them.) He probably also did very well from the capture of Havana in Cuba in 1762, as he would later name his house after this event. In the 1760's James Dickson returned to his native town, now an extremely wealthy man. He immediately began to acquire land in the district including an area beside the River Tweed, between Oven Wynd and the Old Bridge. Here he built himself a handsome town house – Havannah House - employing as his architect one James Nisbet, also a native of Kelso but with a practice in London. He also bought a number of properties in the Square where he had the Cross Keys Hotel erected. Further afield he bought the barony of Broughton near Peebles, and he became Member of Parliament. for a Scottish Burghs seat. In 1765 James Dickson bought the barony of Ednam from the last of the Edmonstone lairds. Thereafter he styled himself Dickson of Ednam and his house in Kelso was renamed Ednam House. As laird he was an enthusiastic improver, draining and enclosing land, building a water powered mill for making woolen cloth, and encouraging the setting up of a brewery business. The village of Ednam was rebuilt, the houses being roofed with pantiles or slates, and its main street is still today as Dickson planned it. His most ambitious project - for a canal from Kelso to Berwick to allow for the easier export of local produce - was never achieved. He was unable to raise the enthusiasm, or the money, from other local landowners and the plan came to nothing. He died in 1771, aged just 59.”

☼ Sitwell, *Great Flower Books*, p. 104; Hunt 536; McGill/Wood, page 393 (“A standard work on the early natural history of the island”); Jackson p. 369; Nissen, *BBI*, 950; Pritzel 4319; Sabin 33582.



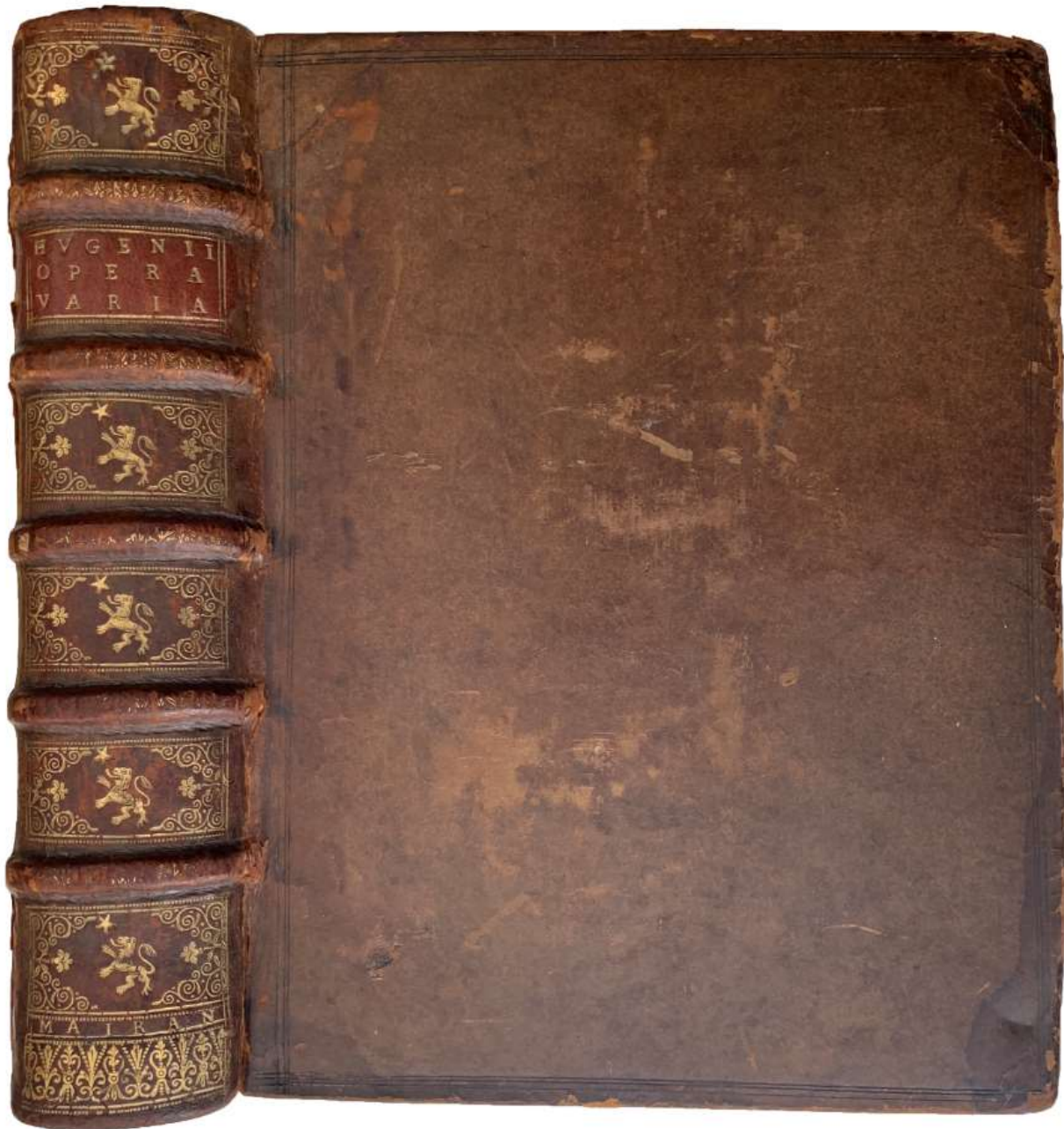
25. **HUNTER, Dard** (1883-1966). *A Papermaking Pilgrimage to Japan, Korea and China*. New York: Pynson Printers, 1936.

¶ 4to. 148, [4] pp. Frontispiece, illustrated with 68 photogravures and drawings, index. With 50 examples of paper tipped-in. Original quarter black gilt and red-stamped morocco, decorative paper printed with a pattern from an old Korean woodblock by Gerhard Gerlach, brown hand-numbered slip-case (repaired with kozo). Ownership inscription of Frederic P. Klund; Occidental bookplate. Near fine. [B2620]

\$ 2500

LIMITED EDITION, being no. 230 of 370 numbered copies, each signed by both Dard Hunter and the publisher Elmer Adler. Beautifully printed and designed book as per Dard hunter's altitudinous standards. It contains 50 specimens mounted at the rear, each collected by the author during his "pilgrimage" to the traditional handmade papermakers and paper mills of Japan, Korea, and China. In the 1930s, he visited paper mills, and papermakers in Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Indochina, and India, and established a school of papermaking in Rajahmundry, India, in 1937. He established the Dard Hunter Paper Museum at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1939 (moved to the Institute of Paper Technology, Appleton, Wisconsin, in 1954. – David Shavit, *The United States in Asia: A Historical Dictionary*, 1990, p. 254.

☀ See: Hunter, *My Life with Paper*, pp.127-129; Leonard B. Schlosser, *An Exhibition of Books on Papermaking*, Philadelphia: Free Library of Philadelphia, 1968, p. 13.



[26] HUYGENS

Bound for the owner, Mairan, with his name on the foot of the spine.

250. 2.

CHRISTIANI HUGENII

ZULICHEMII,

Dum viveret Zelemii Toparchæ,

OPERA VARIA.

VOLUMEN PRIMUM.

J. B. de Bouvry

1758



Antiqu. de Malin 1724

*232
6*



LUGDUNI BATAVORUM,
Apud **JANSSONIOS VANDER AA.**
Bibliopolas. MDCCXXIV.

26. **HUYGENS, Christiaan.** *Opera Varia*. Lugduni Batavorum: Janssonios Vander Aa, 1724.

¶ Four books in one volume. 4to. (246 x 193 mm) [18], (1-4), 5-776, [18] pp. Engraved frontispiece portrait (by Ottens), 56 folding plates. Contemporary full calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine panels, gilt-stamped red morocco spine label; covers and joints rubbed, hinges beginning to split. Bookplate of Andras Gedeon and P.A. Moiroud (on title-page), "d'Ortous de Mairan, 1724" on title-page, J. B. de Bouvou (signature on title, dated 1758). Very good. [SS13434]

\$ 4695

FIRST COLLECTED EDITION of Huygen's works, edited by G. J. 'sGravesande, consisting of: *Horologium oscillatorium* (first published 1673), treatises on geometry, astronomical observations, including *Kosmotheoros* (first published posthumously in 1698), and *Opera miscellanea* (which includes a treatise on the game of dice, the theory of music, and problems in optics).

"His magnum opus, *Horologium oscillatorium*, stands as a solid symbol of the force of the mathematical approach and was recognized as such by Huygens' contemporaries. Compared to the relatively simple mathematical tools which Galileo used in his works, the wealth of mathematical theories and methods that Huygens was able to apply is significant, and herein lies the direct and lasting influence of his work." [DSB].

PROVENANCE: Jean-Jacques d'Ortous de Mairan (1678-1771) was a French geophysicist, astronomer and supporter of Newton. He was best known for demonstrating the existence of circadian rhythms in plants.

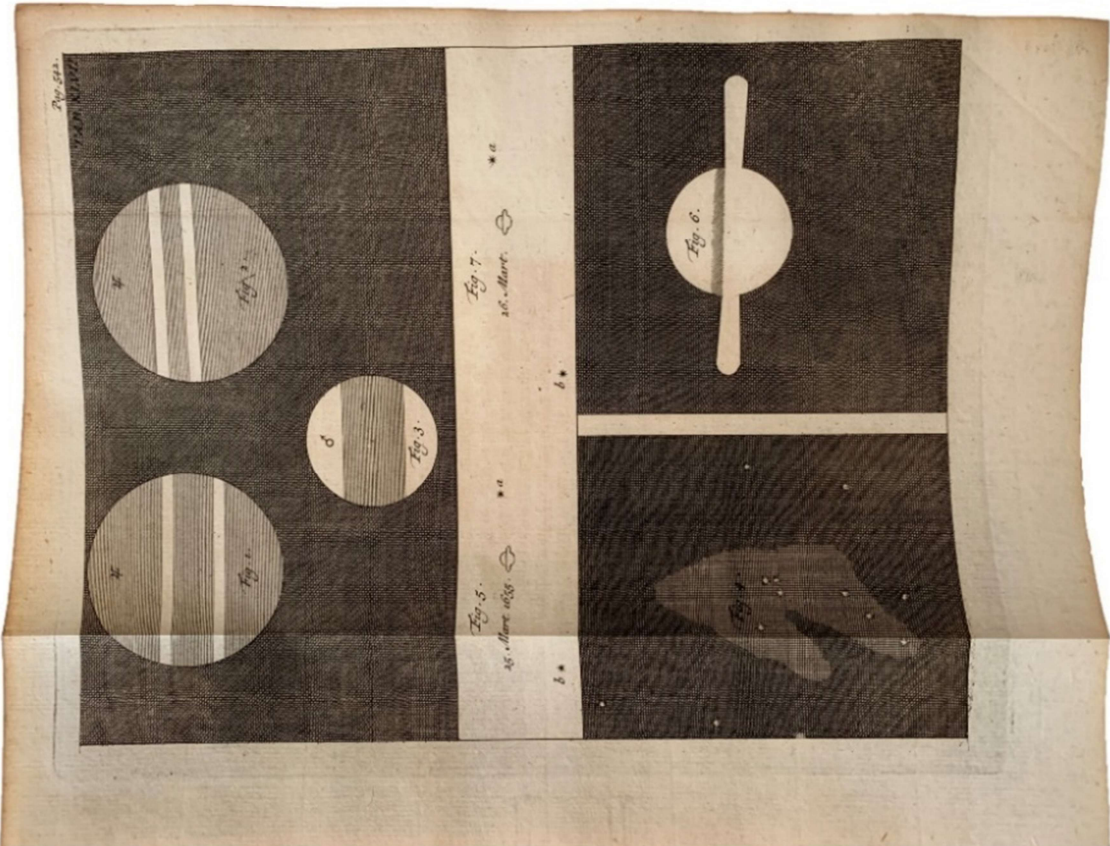
∞ DSB Vol. VI, pp. 597-612; Wellcome III, p. 324.

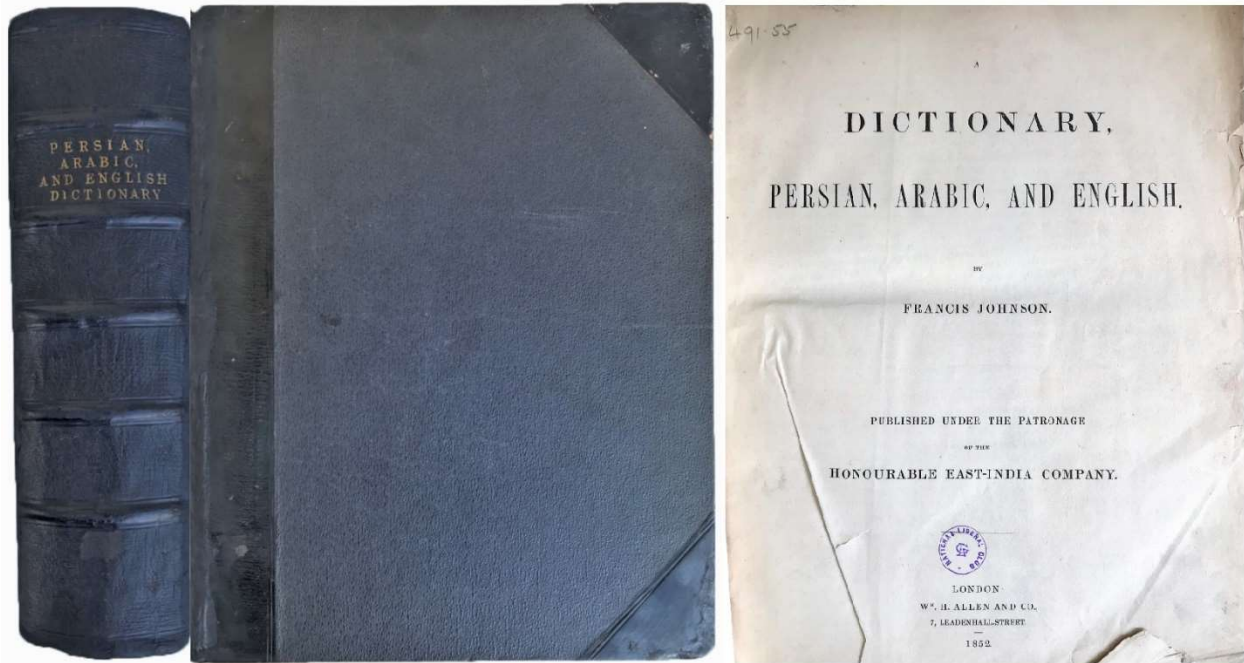
See: Ellen McNiven Hine, Jean-Jacques Dortous de Mairan and the Geneva Connection: Scientific Networking in the Eighteenth Century. Voltaire Foundation, 1996.



CHRISTIANI HUGENII
DE
SATURNI
LUNAE
OBSERVATIO NOVA.

ANNO millesimo sexcentesimo quinque-
simo quinto, Mensis Martii die quinto &
vicesimo, Saturni planetam per rubrum
dioptricum aspectans, animadverti præter
ansas sive brachia quæ utrimque illi cohae-
rent, stellulam quandam ab occasu additan-
tem, tribus circiter serupulis remotam, cratque dispo-
sita secundum eam quæ per utraque brachia ducta fuis-
set rectam. Et cum subdubitarem nunquid fortasse
planeta esset ejus generis, quales circa Jovem quatuor
Tom. III.
VV





27. **JOHNSON, Francis E.** (1796?-1876). *A Dictionary, Persian, Arabic, and English. Published under the patronage of the Honourable East-India Company.* London: Wm. H. Allen, 1852.

¶ Printed by W. M. Watts, London. 4to. 1,420 pp. Printed in triple columns. Title and final leaf with edge wear. Original half black calf, publisher's cloth, five raised bands, blind-and gilt-stamped spine; extremities worn, with kozo repairs. Bookplate of the Gladstone Library – National Liberal Club, small rubber-stamps of the National Liberal Club (founded by Prime Minister William Gladstone in 1882). RARE.
[LLV1879]

\$ 1250

Second, vastly enlarged and revised edition – CONSIDERED THE BEST EDITION: originally the compilation of Meninski pioneered lexicography and Persian Farsi. His work was based upon native lexicons, and amplified and corrected from the same. This book of Johnson was at first a complete revision of John Richardson's dictionary, issued in Oxford, 1777-1780. It was revised and improved by Charles Wilkins, 1806-1810. Subsequently a new edition, considerably enlarged, by Johnson, was printed in 1829. SCHOLARS CONSIDER THIS 1852 BOOK SO IMPORTANT AND WITH SO MUCH NEW MATERIAL THAT IT IS A NEW BOOK.



A

DICTIONARY,

PERSIAN, ARABIC, AND ENGLISH.

ALIF, the first letter of the Arabic and Persian alphabets, in arithmetic represents the number one, and in almanacks and astronomical books, Sunday and Taurus. It also denotes an unmarried man. Like its sisters *wāw* and *yū*, this letter is sometimes a vowel, and at other times a consonant. As a vowel, it is called *الف ساكنه* *alf sākinah*, Quiescent *الف ليند* *alf layyīnā*, Soft *الف المد* *alf mad*, Alif of extension or prolongation. Being invariably preceded by a consonant inflected with the vowel *a*, called *فتحة* *fatha*, which is akin to *ālif*, it merely prolongs the sound, so as to form the simple long vowel *ā* of "far" or "father": as, *مال* *māl*, Wealth. In Persian, however, a broader sound is given to it, more nearly allied to the *a* in "water" or "war": as, *حال* *hāl*, (pronounced *haul*) State, *حاجا* *hājā*, (pronounced *haw*) A place. When, in Arabic words, *ālif* occurs at the end of a word, or at least is followed only by *hamza*, then the sound of *mad* *mad*, which means "extension or prolongation," is given to it, whether the sign *~* be written or not: as, *حمر* or indifferently *حمر* *hamrū*, fem. Red, (to be sounded like the *a* in "hurrah"). In this case it is called *الف ممدودة* *alf maddūda*, Extended *الف* *alf*, in contradistinction to *الف مقصورة* *alf maqṣūra*, Short *الف*. This latter *ālif* is not unfrequently met with at the end of Arabic words: as, *عصا* *ʿaṣā*, (originally *عصو* *ʿaṣū*) A staff; *دنيا* *duyā*, The world. But *الف مقصورة* *alf maqṣūra* appears more frequently in the form of *yū*, with a small *ālif* placed above: as in *بشرى* *bushrā*, Glad tidings; *مصطفى* *mustaṭfī*, Elect; *حبل* *ḥabla*, Pregnant; *فضلى* *fudlī*, fem. Excellent.

In Arabic, *ālif* may be substituted for *wāw* or *yū*: as, *قال* *qāla* (originally *قول* *harala*) He

spoke: *باع* *bāʿ*, (originally *بيع* *bayʿa*) He sold. It is employed to form the dual in verbs and nouns: as, *كتبا* *katābā*, They two wrote; *يكتبان* *yaktubān*, They both will write; *رجلان* *rijulān*, Two men. It also forms the noun of agency: as, *ضارب* *ḍarīb*, A striker. Likewise, adjectives: as, *سكران* *sakrān*, Drunk; *كبري* *kubrī*, fem. Greater. It is used in the formation of plurals, both regular and irregular: also of several of the مصدر *masdars*, or verbal nouns, &c., for all of which see Grammar.

In a few instances, *ālif*, though written, is not pronounced. This is the case after *wāw* of the plural of the verb: as, *نصروا* *nasarū*, They assisted; and seems to have been introduced in order that this *wāw* may not be taken for the conjunction *wāw*. Some grammarians extend the use of this silent *ālif* to other words: as, *بنون* *banūn*, Sons; *بنوا* *banū* (for *بنو* *banū*) *زayed*, Sons of *Zayd*; *شاربوا* *shāribū* ' *mā*, (for *شاربو* *shāribū*) Drinkers of water. After *توتون* *tautūn* preceded by *فتحة* *fatha*, *ālif* is written, but not sounded: as, *ضربت* *zarabtu zaydan*, I smote *Zayd*. Also, when it is the substitute of the light *nūn* in such a phrase as *بالناصية* *bi'n nāsiyat*, Verily we will drag by the forelocks. Neither is it pronounced when following the *روى* *rawīy*, or last letter of a verse: as when *التعاب* *iltiqāba*, اصاب *asāba*, are written *التعابا* *iltiqābā*, اصابا *asābā*.

Then there is the *ālif* of lamentation (*ندب* *naḍba*): as, *وا زيدا* *wā zaydā*, Alas! *Zayd*: and of imploring aid (*استغاث* *istiṭāsa*): as, *يا زيدا* *yā zaydā*, Ho! help, *Zayd*.

In Persian, *ālif* is of two kinds.—1. Prefixed to certain particles: as, *ابا* *ābā* (for *ā* *bā*), With;

also to words of three or more letters, when it takes the vowel originally belonging to the first letter, which then becomes quiescent: as, *اشكم* *iškam*, (originally *شكم* *shikam*), The belly.—2. To denote privation: as, *اجنيان* *ajniān*, Motionless: *اخواستي* *akhawāstī*, Unwillingness.

ālif in the middle of a word is of five kinds.—

1. When employed to convert the third person singular of the aorist into the precative: as, *ميراد* *mīrād*, May he die! (from *ميرد* *mīrad*); *برواد* *burād*, May he be! (from *بود* *burad*); *مرواد* *mararād*, May he not go! (from *رود* *rotad*). Or when it stands in the place of the prefix *ب* *bī*: as, *ميرام* *mīrām*, I will die (for *ميرم* *mīrēm*).—
2. Pleonastic, for ornament, or by poetic licence: as, *سبك سركسار* *sabuk-sār* (for *سبك سركسار*), Light-headed; *ستگار* *stangār* (originally *ستگر* *stagar*), Tyrannical; *خوار* *khwār* (for *خور* *khūr*), Contemptible.—3. To denote continuation or proximity: as, *خندخند* *khandākhand*, Incessant laughter; *دامدام* *damādam*, Moment to moment, every moment; *دوشادوش* *dushādush*, Shoulder to shoulder, arm in arm.—4. To denote totality, or completeness: as, *سراسر* *sarāsir*, From beginning to end; *سررايا* *sarīyā*, From head to foot.—5. In lieu of the conjunction *wāw*: as, *تکاپوي* *takāpūy* (for *تک و پوي* *tak u pūy*), A running to and fro, search. In some parts of Persia a medial *ālif*, when followed by *nūn*, is sounded like *ū*: as, *باران* *bārān* (pronounced as if written *دوران* *dārān*), Rain.

ālif at the end of words is of seven kinds.—

1. Used in calling: as, *شاه* *shah*, O King! *شهریارا* *shahr-gārā*, O friend of the city!—2. To denote prayer: as, *نکشیندا* *na nakhīnādā*, May he not sit! *بیندا* *bīnādā*, May he see! Sometimes two *ālif*'s

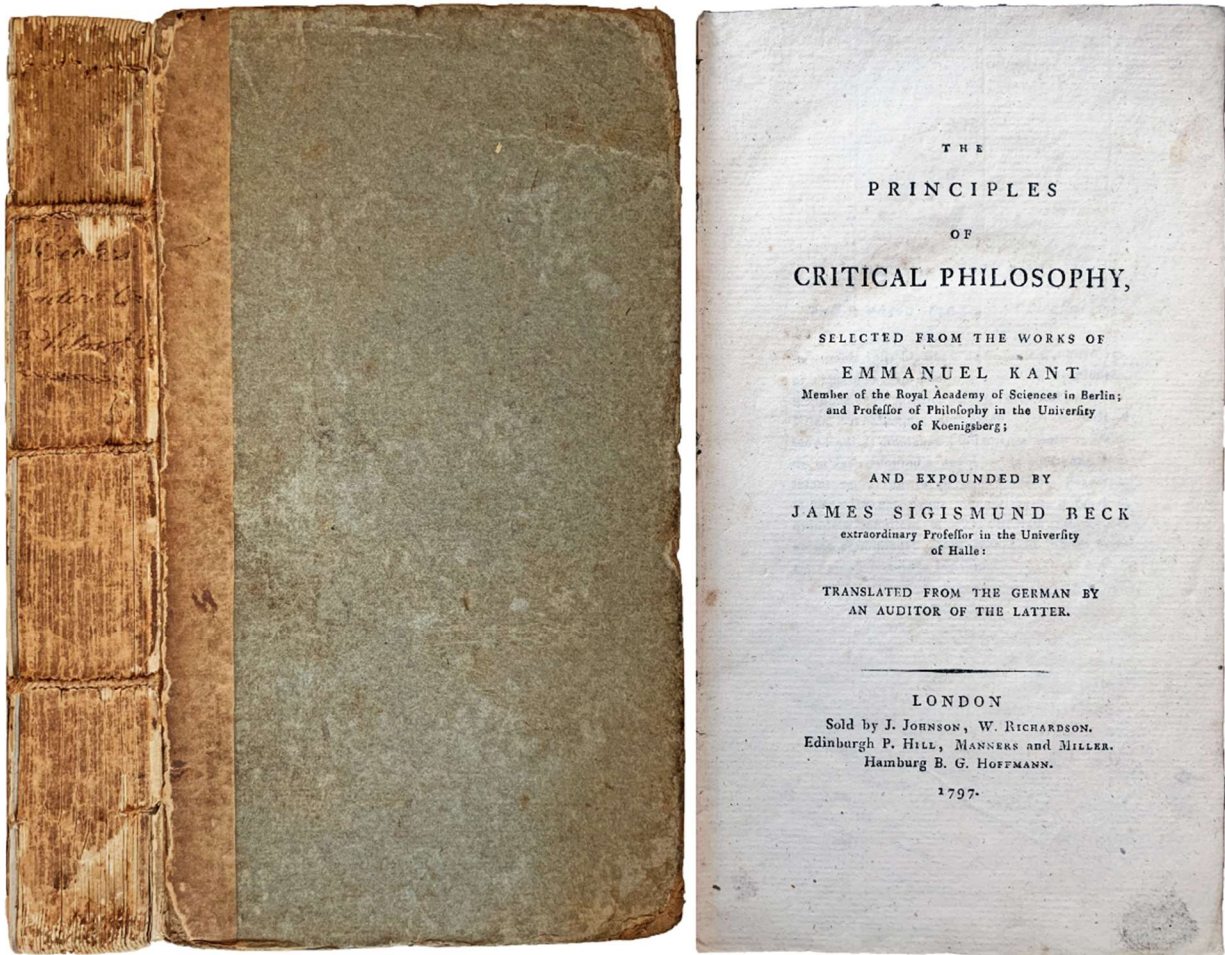
Regarding Richardson's folio Johnson offers the following comment, "It was inconvenient in size, being printed in folio, with an ungraceful oriental type, and it was very defective in its stock and choice of words. It was little else than an abridgement of the Oriental Thesaurus of MENINSKI, printed in four folio volumes at Vienna in 1680, effected by omitting the Turkish words incorporated in that collection, and by putting together words of similar sound, but of different significations, and sometimes of different etymology . . . Richardson made some additions to his text, chiefly from the lexicons of GOLIUS and CASTELLUS. . ." At least one other issue is touched on: that of price – the new edition was produced at a third of the price of Richardson's treatise. He compliments the press of Watts, responsible for this edition. "The [dictionary] by Mr. Richardson and Sir Charles Wilkins, is the acknowledged groundwork of the author's labours."

"JOHNSON, FRANCIS (1796?–1876), orientalist, spent much time in early manhood in Italy, where he applied himself to the study of oriental languages, and learned Arabic from an Arab. In March 1818 he left Rome in company with Charles (afterwards Sir Charles) Barry, Charles (afterwards Sir Charles) Lock Eastlake, and Kinnaird, an architect, for Athens. After studying antiquities there till June, Johnson and Barry travelled overland to Constantinople, but they parted in August, Johnson returning to Italy, while Barry pursued his travels in Egypt (Lady Eastlake, *Memoir of C. L. Eastlake*, p. 72; Barry, *Sir Charles Barry*, pp. 25 sq.). In 1824 Johnson was appointed to the chair of Sanskrit, Bengali, and Telugu in the East India Company's college at Haileybury. He resigned his chair in 1855, was married in 1857, and died at Hertford on 29 Jan. 1876.

"THE GREAT WORK OF JOHNSON'S LIFE WAS HIS 'PERSIAN DICTIONARY.'" On its first publication in 1829 it was described as the third edition of Richardson's dictionary. It contained, however, much original matter, especially in respect of the Arabic element in Persian. In

1852 Johnson published a revised and much extended edition under his own name alone. This work is by far the most important contribution to Persian lexicography in any European language. Compound words are treated with especial completeness. Johnson also edited the 'Gulistan' of Sa'di (1863), while in Sanskrit he re-edited, with the addition of a vocabulary and a collation of new manuscripts, H. H. Wilson's text and translation of the 'Meghad_tā' (1867). His well-known selections from the 'Mahabhrata' (1842) and his 'Hitopadea,' London, 1840, 4to (subsequent editions 1847, 1848, and 1864), have long proved very useful to English beginners in the study of Sanskrit." – [Hertfordshire Mercury, 12 Feb. 1876; Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, new ser. vol. ix., Report for 1876; Johnson's Works.]. DNB – 1885-1900, Volume 30. For a dialog on some other titles written by Johnson, see: Raja Lahiani, Eastern Luminaries Disclosed to Western Eyes: A Critical ... – (2008), page 51.

REFERENCES: Locations: Aberdeen, Birmingham, British Library, Cambridge, Durham, Edinburgh, Liverpool, National Library of Wales; Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru, London Library, London School of Economics, National Library of Scotland Newcastle, Oxford, School of Oriental & African Studies (SOAS), Trinity College Dublin.



Rare in Original Boards

28. **KANT, Immanuel** (1724-1804). *The principles of critical philosophy, selected from the works of. . . and expounded by James Sigismund Beck. Translated from the German by an auditor of the latter.* London: Sold by J. Johnson, W. Richardson; Edinburgh: P. Hill, Manners and Miller; Hamburg: B. G. Hoffmann, 1797.

¶ 8vo. lxxx, 454, [ads 2] pp. Original quarter paper-backed blue drab boards; spine chipped, corners showing. Ex library bookplate. Very good. RARE. [S6957]

\$ 5000

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION of James Sigismund Beck's three-volume *Erlaunternder Auszug aus den critischen Schriften* des Herrn Prof. Kant (Riga: Hartknock, 1793-1796), an important early introduction to Kant's thought. Beck's work stands far above the plane of the similar efforts of Kiesewetter, Snell, and others. Beck was extraordinary professor at the University of Halle.



29. **KIRCHER, Athanasius** (1602-1680). *Turris Babel, sive Archontologia qua primo Priscorum post diluuium hominum vita, mores rerumque gestarum magnitudine, Secundo Turris fabrica civitatumque exstructio, confusio linguarum, & inde gentium transmigrationses, cum principalium inde enatorum idiomatum historia, multiplici eruditone describuntur et explicantur.* Amstelodami, Ex officina Janssonio-Waesbergiana, 1679.

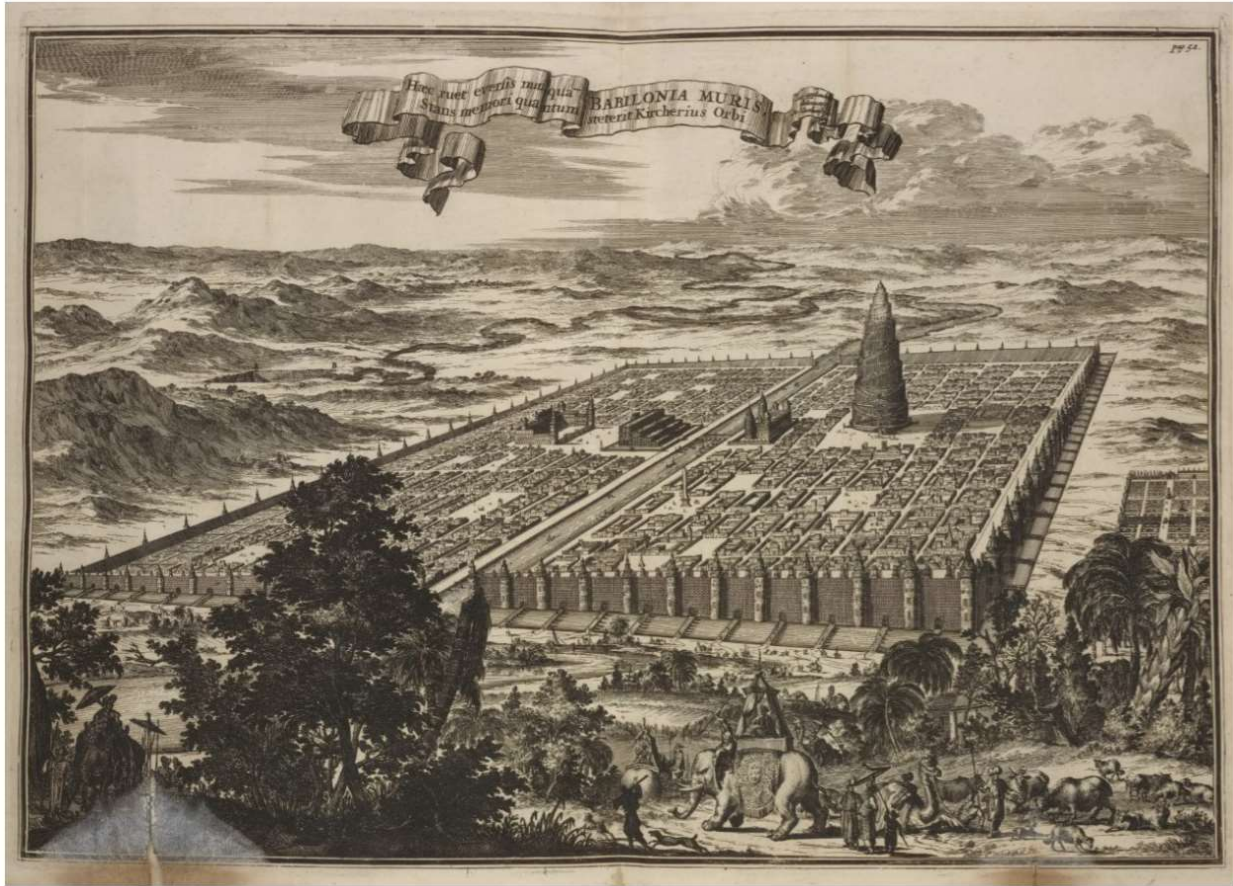
¶ Tall 4to. Collection: *4, **4, A-Z4, Aa-Ff4. Pagination: [xvi], 219, [13] pp. 25 plates and illustrations (8 folding), including the historiated half-title by Gerard Lairesse (1641-1711) engraved I.Y. Munnichuysen, tables, coinage woodcuts, Egyptian hieroglyphs or "Zoographus", comparative alphabet table (p. 190), index; first two leaves with wear to margins (not touching any ink), with 3 plates supplied in facsimile

(Babylonia, p. 52; "Horti Pensiles. . ." [Penciles], p.58; Nimrod p. 112) and the folding Tower of Babel plate in partial facsimile (bottom section). The image shows Caesar addressing an architect [?] for the building plans of the Tower of Babel. Decorative woodcut tail-pieces and initials, index, errata. Ink annotation at errata "Excusantur" also, p. 9 margin with ink note relating to the calculation of people to populate the Tower " - 2332 - m.[-]m.m.m. - " Original full vellum, manuscript spine title [completely faded]; lacking front and rear free endleaves, some stains, rear cover gouged, top cover with some mild wrinkling, lower right corners showing. First three leaves with marginal tears (some loss at outer edges), variously stained (most notably the top edge shows a waterstain that effects the leaves variously. Bookplate of Leonhard Raaf. Very good copy. [LV2315]

\$ 6500

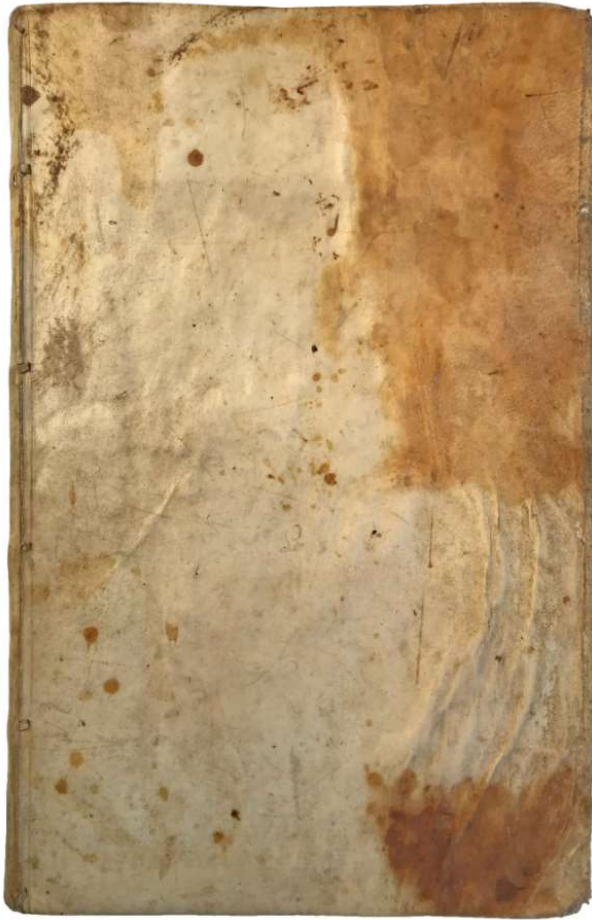
FIRST EDITION OF THE MOST EXPRESSIVE AND VISUALLY INTERESTING OF ALL WORKS ABOUT THE LORE RELATING TO THE TOWER OF BABEL, ADDING TO THIS ASSESSMENTS OF CERTAIN WONDERS OF THE WORLD, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STUDY OF LANGUAGES, ESPECIALLY OF EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS, AND ALSO RELATING THE TEXT TO THE BIBLICAL STORY OF THE INABILITY OF PEOPLE TO COMMUNICATE TOGETHER.

Here is Kircher's encyclopedic work on the history of the construction of the Tower of Babel, his speculations regarding its height, location, etc. Much of the topographical and historical information was garnered from the author's studies and research in earlier texts. Included is the genealogical tree of Noah and his descendants. He also enters into a study of the comparison of languages, including Phoenician, Hebrew, Chaldean, Syriac, Arabic, Ethiopian, Elamite, Persian, Coptic, Armenian, Greek, and Latin. "In Kircher's *Turris Babel*, his reconstruction of the confusion of languages following Nimrod's act of architectural arrogance, he put forward a series of theories attempting to explain language change. These include migration, wars, colonization, and climate. Language change was generally viewed as a form of decline from the original and perfect language of Adams, which Kircher considered to be lost forever. Against this natural decline, humanist philological authority institutionalized its prescriptive claims to regulate language norms by establishing bodies such



as the Accademia della Crusca and the Academie Francaise. Kircher's cure for the curse of Baroque Babel was at once more radical and knowingly impractical. By creating a new, written language, he offered to stop language change forever - to wrench language from history (and use) and give it to philosophy." – Wilding, p. 101.

PROVENANCE: Early ownership signature of: And. Glinde Sielns[?]. Bookplate of Leonhard Raaf, with his signature on page 159, bottom margin. Initials of "CK" at foot of both the half-title and title-page [minutely written]. Leonard Frederick Raaf [or Leonhard Fredrik Raaf] in Smaland (1786-1872), born 18 September 1786 on the farm Tomestorp in Kisa parish, Ostergotland, died 9 June 1872 on Forsnas farm in Sund parish, Ostergotland County, was a Swedish writer, folklore collector, antiquarian, member of parliament, landowner and state auditor. He was taught at home and at the age of 16 he matriculated to Uppsala University,

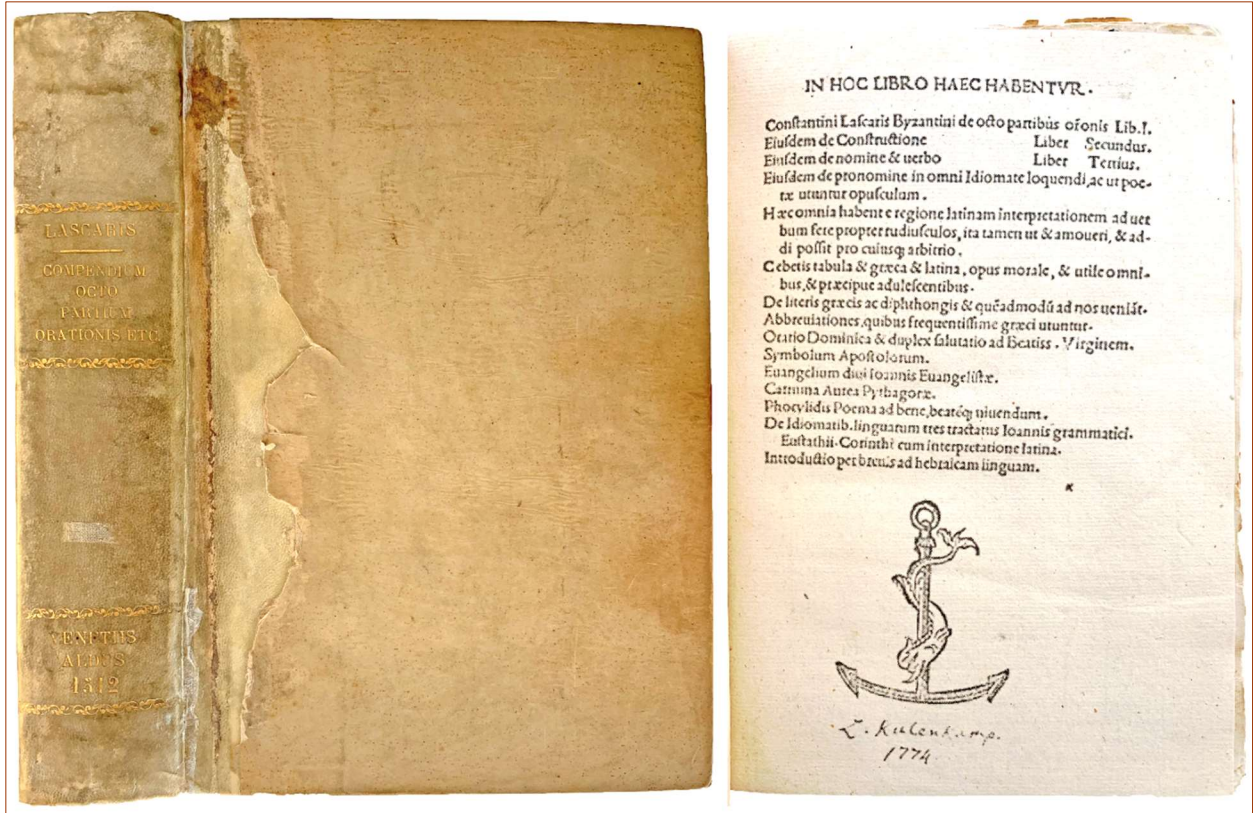


graduating in 1805. During his student years in Uppsala, he came in contact with representatives of Romanticism, such as Per Daniel Amadeus Atterbom. He was employed at a government office in Stockholm, but continued his studies a few years, alternating with service in the war expedition. Raaf earned his PhD in 1807. He was extra ordinary clerk in the war expedition from 1805 to 1810. Raaf was also a politician, Member of Parliament (chivalry and nobility), 1809-10, 1840-41, 1850-51. He gave medieval manuscripts, the so-called LF Raafs Diplomatarium. Further, he collected folklore along with Arvid August Afzelius and published the "Swedish ancient folklore" 1834-42. As anthropologist and cultural historian, he published a work that is still considered important a five volume, study of the Ydre district in Ostergothland, 1856-75.

In addition, he wrote a thesis on Swedish diplomacy, a guide for anyone who wants to devote himself to the study of Swedish medieval documents

and letters. From Tomestorp he had moved to Milling Torp, from there to Bulsjo and finally, in 1843, to Forsnas - all farms in southern Ostergotland - where he had his home, until his death in 1872. During the first half of the 1800s his home was also the summer residence of a large part of the then Swedish cultural elite, such as Gudmund Joran Adlerbethsgatan, Per Daniel Amadeus Atterbom, Eric Drake, Joachim Nicolas Eggert, Daniel Georg Ekendahl, Lorenzo Hammarskold, Samuel Hedborn, Clas Livijn, Christian Molbech and Vilhelm Fredrik Palm Leaf, who lived with Raaf for shorter or longer periods. He became a member of the Royal Society for the issuance of manuscripts on Scandinavian history in 1828, the Royal Institute of Letters, History and Antiquities in 1829, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences 1861st Member of Geatish Society 1811th. For posterity, he is perhaps best known for his pronounced conservatism, and its opposition to the country's modernization. His grave can be found on the Forsnas farm. His sister Charlotta Eleonora Raaf (1785-1821) was married to Carl Ake Hammarskjold (1768-1848). Their grandson was Hjalmar Hammarskjold, who in turn was the father of Dag Hammarskjold.

☼ *Bibliotheca Esoterica* 2391; Brunet III, cols. 668-669; Caillet, Manuel bibliographique des Sciences psychiques ou occultes, 5795; Cicognara 2055; Graesse IV, p. 22; Honeyman 1832; De Backer-Sommervogel, vol. IV, col. 1069, no. 36; Stanford, *The Great Art of Knowing*, p.157; Nick Wilding, "If you have a secret, either keep it, or reveal it": Cryptography and universal language." See: Joscelyn Godwin, *Athanasius Kircher*, (1979), pp. 34-43. NOTE: Not in Brigham Young collection as compiled by Brian L. Merrill, Kircher Jesuit Scholar, 1989 [though listed with his "major works"]; "This compilation of Kircher's researches into the biblical account of the tower of Babel is similar in scope and format to the Arca Noe . . . Kircher speculates about the construction of the tower. He also traces the migration of the people after the confusion of tongues."



*The Anchor & Dolphin of Aldus Manuzius
A Pioneering Work on Greek-Latin Grammar*

30. **LASCARIS, Constantino [Constantine]** (1434-1501). *IN HOC LIBRO HAEC HABENTVR. Constantini Lascaris Byzantini de Octo Partibus Orationis. . . de Constructione Liber Secundus. Eiusdem de nomine & uerbo Liber Tertius. .* [Text in Greek and Latin]. Venice: Aldus Manuzio [Aldine Press], October, 1512.

¶ 4to. COLLATION: [alpha]7 (of 8), a8, b10, [beta]8, [gamma]8, c8, d10, [delta]8, [epsilon]8, e8, f10, [zeta]8, g10, [eta]8, [theta]8, h8, i10, [iota]8, k[kappa]8, k8, l10, [lambda]8, [mu]8, m8, n6, v[vu]4; x10, [xi]8, o[omicron]8, y8, z10, [pi]8, p[rho]4, &4, 2a-2b8, [2c]4. In all: 293 (of 294) unnumbered leaves. Greek and Roman types, with the Greek and Latin sheets interleaved, as in most copies. Capital spaces with guide letters. Large, bold Hebrew alphabet primer (at end of book). Neat sparse early marginalia. [NOTE: Signatures: a-f in alternate 8's and 10's, g-m in alternate 10's and 8's (h4 signed C4), n6, x-z in alternate 10's and 8's, &4,

2a-2b8, chi4, alpha-pi8, rho4. Leaves f10 and rho4 are blank. Aldine device on t.p. and p.[568]]. BINDING: Nineteenth century vellum, gilt-stamped spine title; some chipping to covers, joints started. Lacks initial title page ([alpha]1), supplied in facsimile on toned paper, yet there is a title heading on first text leaf. Few small worming holes to outer margin (only a few letters affected overall). First few leaves with small stain to very edge of outer margin, no affect; a few leaves with slight chipping at head and few light damp stains to top outer margin of some leaves; occasional browning or foxing. Small repair to a1 inner hinge corner, no affect.

PROVENANCE: Bookplate of bookseller and author, Leonis ["Leo"] S. Olschki". Overall, a good copy of this scarce title. [LLV2607]

\$ 6000

AN IMPORTANT GREEK-LATIN GRAMMAR PUBLISHED BY ALDUS MANUTIUS. Third Aldine edition of Aldus Manutius' first published book, and of which Aldus took a great deal of care. Lascaris, born in Byzantium, was a Greek scholar and grammarian, one of the promoters of the revival of Greek learning in Italy during the Renaissance. During the 1453 fall of Constantinople Lascaris fled to Rhodes and then Italy. There he became a tutor in Greek to Hippolyta. His important Greek grammar was the first book printed solely in Greek, issued in 1476. It was reprinted several times, including, as in this edition the Greek alphabet and the Golden Verses of Pythagoras.

"About 1500, Aldus began to plan the publication of a trilingual Bible, with the Hebrew, Greek and Latin texts printed on three parallel columns. In preparation for it, Aldus composed a short Hebrew primer and published it both independently and as an appendix to his own Latin grammar and Lascaris's Greek grammar from 1501 onwards, using the beautiful Hebrew fount designed for him by Francesco Griffo of Bologna (d. 1518).

Unfortunately the project, announced by his collaborators Justin Decadyus (in 1498) and William Grocyn (in 1499) and by Aldus himself in the Pindaro edition of 1513, was never brought to completion and all that remains of his dream is the Hebrew primer and two proof sheets for Genesis datable about 1501, now in Paris. Aldus's collaborator Demetrius Ducas moved to Spain after Aldus's death and was one of the Greek

PROVENANCE: Leo S. Olschky, [see]: *Monumenta typographica. Catalogus LIII; primordii artis typographicae . . .*, [Catalogue LIII: 1223 (another copy)]. 1903.

REFERENCES: Adams L228; Ahmanson-Murphy 105; BM-STC Italian 370; Brunet III: 857; Kallendorf, Craig, Aldo Manuzio (Aldus Manutius), 95; Renouard 58; STC Italian II: 226; Census of Italian 16th Century Editions=EDIT16 36173; Universal Short Title Catalogue 837409.

See: Zeidberg, David, with Fiorella Gioffredi Superbi, eds. *Aldus Manutius and Renaissance Culture: Essays in Memory of Franklin D. Murphy; Acts of an International Conference, Venice and Florence, 14-17 June 1994*. Florence: Olschki, 1998.



31. **LEEUWENHOEK, Antoni van** (1632-1723). [FOUR WORKS BOUND TOGETHER]: [I] *Anatomia Seu interiora Rerum, Cum Animatarum tum Inanimatarum, ope & beneficio exquisitissimorum Microscopiorum Detecta variisque experimentis demonstrate, una cum discursu & ulteriore dilucidatione Epistolis quibusdam ad Celeberrimum, quod ser[enissi]mi Magnae Britanniae Regis auspicio Londini floret, Philosophorum Collegium, datis comprehensa . . .* 1687; *De Vivis animalculis in lactibus seu semine masculino piscium . . .* [issued continuous with previous title] [with II]: *Continuatio epistolarum, datarum ad longe Celeberrimam Regiam Societatem Londinensem.* 1689; [with III]: *Arcana Naturae Detecta . . .* Delphis Batavorum, Apud Henricum a Krooneveld, 1695; [with IV]:

Continuatio Arcanorum Naturae Detectorum . . . Delphis Batavorum,
Apud Henricum a Kroonevelt, 1697.]

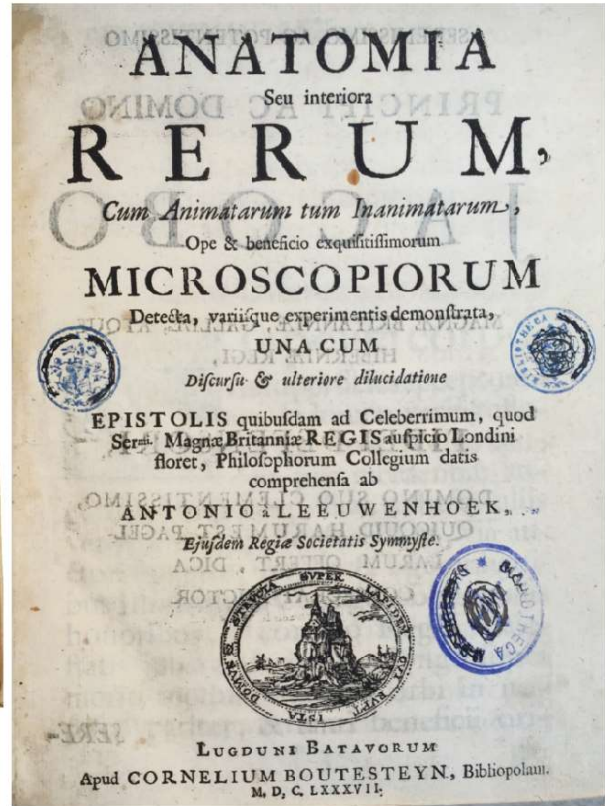
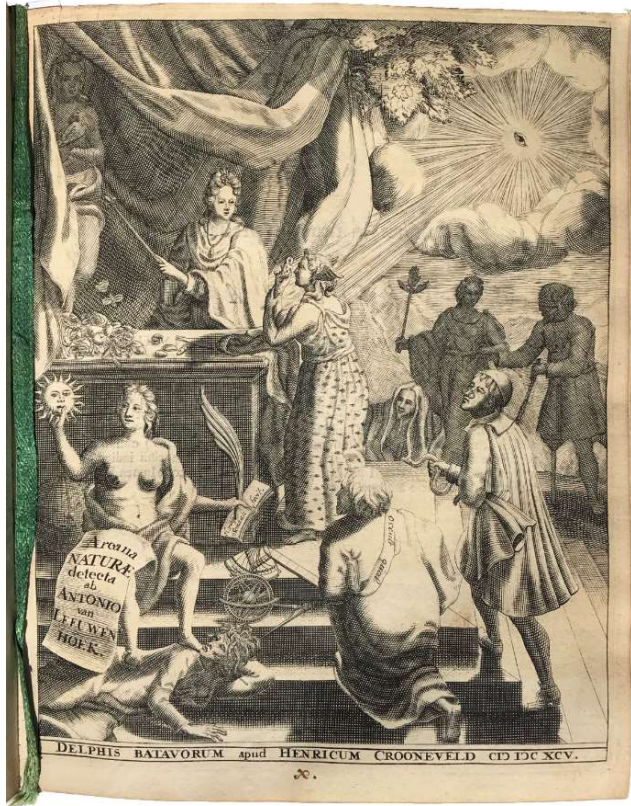
¶ 5 works in one volume. Sm. 4to. [ii], [iv], 3-78; 258; [viii], 124; [viii], 568, [xiv]; [ii], 192, [viii] pp. Page numbers 231-232 repeated in pagination [first section]. Numerous engraved plates (many folding); occasional light foxing. Original vellum backed with quarter calf with elaborate gilt-stamped spine; some wear to joints. [Spine title: "LEEUWENHOEK :: OPUSCULA VARIA"]. Bookplates of Pierre Lambert and Pierre Amalric; three rubber-stamps on title (scribbled), final leaf with two additional stamps (not scribbled) Bibliotheca Mellicensis. [SS13111]

\$ 6500

First or early collected printings of Leeuwenhoek's letters :: THE FIRST SYSTEMATIC USE OF THE MICROSCOPE. "To Antonio van Leeuwenhoek, of Delft, belongs the high merit of having been the first to use the microscope systematically and having brought the construction of the simple microscope in his own hands to a high degree of perfection. . . Self-taught and never having attended a university, ignorant of Latin and Greek and of the classical texts, he became one of the greatest and most expert microscopists, thanks to the sagacity of his observations and the perfection of his technique" :: Arturo Castiglioni, *A History of Medicine . . .* pp. 528-529).

"Leeuwenhoek was a mast lens-grinder and, during his lifetime, constructed several hundred microscopes, grinding a new lends for each new investigation which he undertook. / These volumes contain some eighty letters from among several hundred in which Leeuwenhoek communicated the results of his microscopical investigations to the Royal Society in London and which were published in its Philosophical Transactions over many years. Though not a trained scientist and unable to follow up his hundreds of investigations, he opened up avenues of anatomy hitherto unknown and unseen, leading to accurate physiology and, in turn, to accurate therapeutics. One example is use of his perfected microscope by Malpighi . . . to define the ultimate structure of the capillaries, which closed the final link in Harvey's description of the circulation of the blood. Leeuwenhoek first described the individual plant cell, the individual striped

muscle cell, spermatozoa, red corpuscles, and the crystalline lens of the eye. These works are richly illustrated with Leeuwenhoek's drawings, which are of fundamental importance to histologic anatomy." :: *Heirs of Hippocrates* 585, 586, 587, 589, 590.



"Van Leeuwenhoek was the first to see protozoa under the microscope. He found microorganisms in the mouth and on the teeth and, for the first time, furnished exact descriptions of the shapes of bacterial clumps and chains as well as of individual bacilli. No one else was to see bacteria again for over a century. He also wrote about the cell nucleus and the structure of spermatozoa, gave the first accurate account of red blood corpuscles, delineated the conformation of the crystalline lens, and discovered the sarcolemma and the striped nature of skeletal muscle. His thorough examination of the capillary circulation which Malpighi had recently touched on briefly with appreciating its significance, completed proof of the blood circulation proposed by Harvey sixty years earlier." :: LeFanu-Lilly Library.

"Anatomia Seu interiora Rerum" comes in two states: this is the issue with "Inanimatarum" on the title instead of "Inanimarum". Other points include: "nebeficio" instead of "beneficio". Cf. Dobell 22. / Contains Leeuwenhoek letters: Anatomia seu . . . (1687): 28-31, 34-6, 38, 42-52; Continuatio epistolarum . . . (1689): 53-60; Arcana . . . (1695): 32, 33, 37, 39-41, 61-92; Continuatio Arcanorum . . . (1697): 93-107.

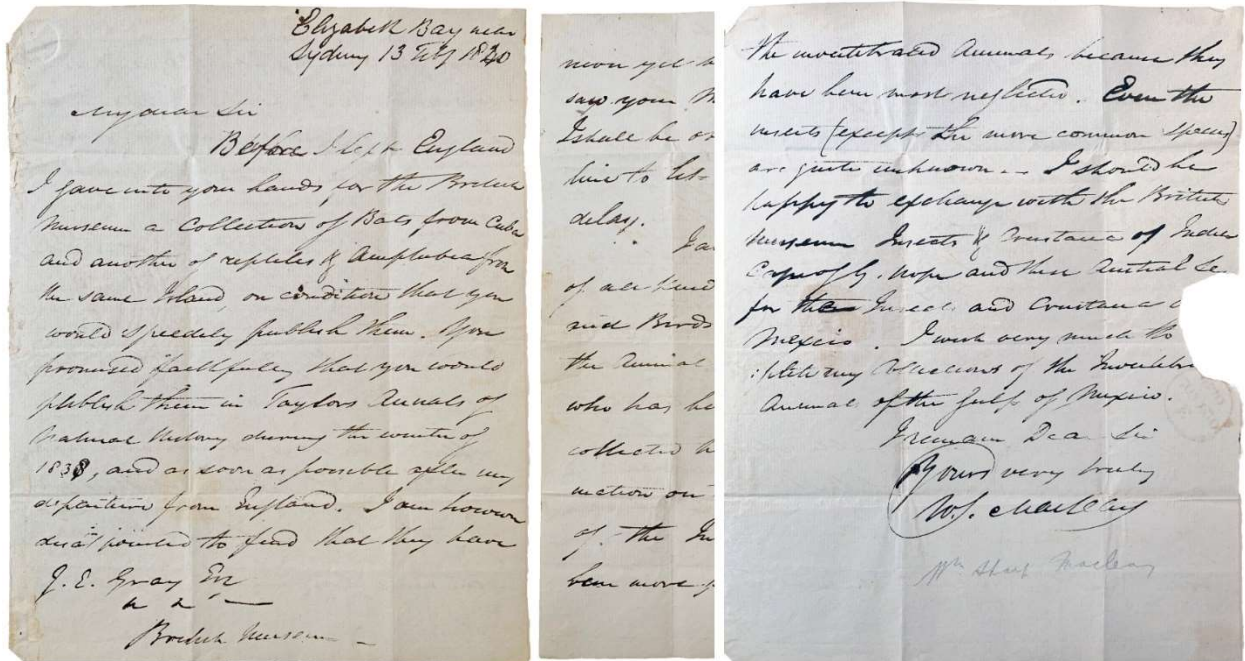


PROVENANCE: Pierre Amalric (1923-1999), born in Velour sur Agouti, France, studied medicine in Toulouse, after the WWII he mentored Professor Calmettes, a well-known ophthalmologist, becoming himself an ophthalmologist and through his career contributed some 670 articles. "His main medical contributions were on choroidal circulation, the treatment of diabetic retinopathy, and a description of the Triangle Syndrome indicating choroidal infarction, which bears his name." :: "The Mystery of Heinrich Heine's Neuro-Ocular Disease," *Historia Ophthalmologica Internationalis*, 2015, 1: pp. 153-164 [published posthumously]. He was a member of l'Academie nationale de medecine, American Academy of Ophthalmology, de l'Academie de Medecine de Rome, Royal College of Ophthalmologists

(London). He was also a very important rare book collector, owning a first edition of Vesalius' *Fabrica* with hand coloring, etc.

PROVENANCE: Pierre Lambert (1899-1969) was a Parisian bookseller [Catalogue de la librairie Pierre Lambert, Livres anciens et quelques livres modernes, Mars 1927]; he bequeathed his personal collection of Joris-Karl Huysmans to the Bibliotheque de l'Arsenal. He was President de la Societe J-K. Huysmans 1967 through 1969. Also owned the Leeuwenhoek's *Opera Omnia . . . Editio Novissima*. Leiden: Johannes Arnold Langerak, 1722-1719, sold at Christie's Andras Gedeon sale of April 23, 2008. See: Letheve J., "The donation Pierre Lambert in the Arsenal Library" within *Bulletin bibliophile*, 1972, pp. 184-188; Andre Billy, "Pierre Lambert," *Bulletin de la Societe J.-K. Huysmans*, 1969-1970.

Clay & Court, *The History of the Microscope*, pp. 32-36, 41; Dobell 23, 24, 25, 26; Krivatsy, NLM 6782, 6783, 6787, 6788; LeFanu-Lilly Library, *Notable Medical Books* 97 [Arcana Naturae Detecta]; Haskell F. Norman 1319, 1317, 1321 :: see 1320 note for *Anatomia seu interior rerum*, 1687 "greatly expanded second edition"; Osler 1020, 1021; Waller 10876, 10882, 10877, 10880; Wellcome III, See: Garrison and Morton 67 and *Grolier One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine* 37 for an historical inventory of the Leeuwenhoek letter sequence.



His Collection of Bats from Cuba

32. **MACLEAY, William Sharp** (1792-1865). Autograph Letter Signed, to John Edward Gray, Esq., British Museum, London. "My dear sir". Written at Elizabeth Bay, Sydney, Australia. Feb. 13, 1840.

¶ [9 x 7.25 inches]. 4 pages, folded. Very good condition. [NOTE: Above picture shows Pages 1 & 3]

\$ 2,000

Rare autograph letter written by British naturalist William Macleay, to John Edward Gray of the British Museum, regarding the collection of specimen bats, Mammalia and birds. Reference is made to the author's prior residence in Cuba, where he collected a specimen of bat that is now named for him. Macleay's last part of his life was spent in Sydney, Australia, and it is here from which he writes Gray in 1840. I believe that Gray did publish findings on the bats, as two articles written by Gray were published in 1838-9 relating to these collections [see citations below]. The letter mentions ornithologist and artist John Gould, who is responsible for the collecting and research on birds. Charles Darwin cites all three naturalists, Gray, Gould and Macleay in his classic "On the Origin of Species".

LETTER TEXT:

“My dear sir,

Before I left England I gave into your hands, for the British Museum a Collection of Bats from Cuba and another of reptiles of Amphibia from the same Island, on condition that you would speedily publish them. You promised faithfully that you would publish them in Taylor's Annals of Natural History, during the winter of 1838 and as soon as possible after my departure from England. I am however disappointed to find that they have never been published, and as I saw your M.S.S. before I left England I shall be obliged by your writing me a line to let me know the cause of the delay.

I am making larger collections of all kinds here except Mammalia and Birds. Those departments of the Animal Kingdom I leave to Gould who has been hard at work and has collected he says considerable information on the Manners of the Birds of the Interior. My attention has been more particularly directed to the invertebrated Animals because they have been most neglected. Even the insects (except the more common species) are quite unknown. – I should be happy to exchange with the British Museum Insects of Australia of [Indies?], Cape of G. Hope and these [Austral?] for the Insects and Crustacea [of] [text missing] Mexico. I wish very much to [text missing] [complete?] my Collections of the invertebrate Animals of the Gulf of Mexico."

William Sharp Macleay or McLeay (1792-1865), British civil servant and entomologist, matriculated to Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating in 1814 with honors. "Macleay moved to Havana, Cuba, where he was, in turn, commissioner of arbitration, commissary judge [1844-6], and then judge. Retiring from this work, he emigrated to Australia, where he continued to collect insects and studied marine natural history."

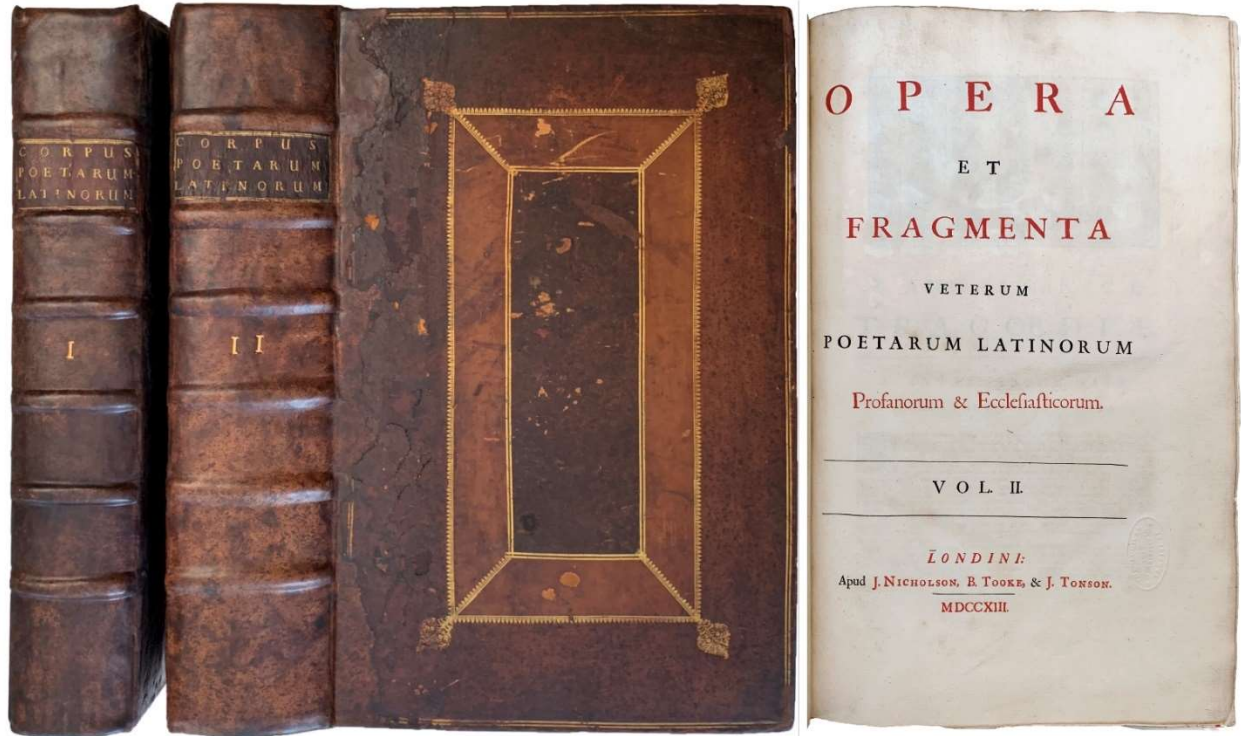
Macleay's principal work was *Horae Entomologicae; or, Essays on the Annulose Animals*, parts 1-2 (1819–1821). McLeay was an early correspondent with Charles Darwin, though he "condemned evolution outright". [Janet Browne, *Power*, p.192. "Macleay emigrated to Australia in 1839, living briefly at the Colonial Secretary's House in Macquarie Place with his

parents before moving in September of that year to the family's still unfinished Elizabeth Bay House. He took possession of the estate in 1845..."

Macleay's mustached bat, named for him, called, *Pteronotus macleayii*, is a species of bat in the family Mormoopidae, found in Cuba and Jamaica.

John Edward Gray (1800-1875), FRS, British zoologist, the elder brother of zoologist George Robert Gray and son of the pharmacologist and botanist Samuel Frederick Gray. During his 50 years employed at the British Museum, Gray wrote nearly 500 papers.

☞ See: [I] Gray, John Edward, "A revision of the genera of bats (Vespertilionidae), and the description of some new genera and species." *Magazine of zoology and botany*, 2 : 483–505. 1838. [II] Gray, John Edward, "Descriptions of some Mammalia discovered in Cuba by W. S. MacLeay, Esq. With some account of their habits, extracted from Mr. MacLeay's notes." *Annals of Natural History*, 4 : 1-7 pl. 1. 1839.



33. **MAITTAIRE, Michael** (1668-1747) [ed.]. *Opera et Fragmenta Veterum Poetarum Latinorum Profanum & Ecclesiasticorum Duobus Voluminibus comprehensa*. London: J. Nicholson, B. Tooke, & J. Tonson, 1713.

¶ 2 vols. Tall 4to. [x], 803, [803-804]; [ii], [805]-1752, [12], 7, [1] pp. Title printed in red & black, subscriber's list, numerous copper engravings, engraved head and tail-pieces, index; Vol. II free front-endpapers loose (affixed to detached cover). Contemporary gilt-stamped calf, 6 raised bands; neatly rebacked. SCARCE. Nice copy: internally near fine.

HANDSOME RENOWNED PRINTING OF THE LATIN POETS.

[LV2128a]

\$ 1250

FIRST EDITION of Mattaire's collected Roman poets, featuring Plautus, Terence, Lucretius, Catullus, Virgil, Ovid, Marcus Manilius, Seneca the Younger, Lucan, Silius Italicus, Statius, Gaius Valerius Flaccus, Martial, Ausonius, Claudian, and several others. ¶ "A very valuable collection, beautifully printed" (Lowndes & Bohn, p. 1894).

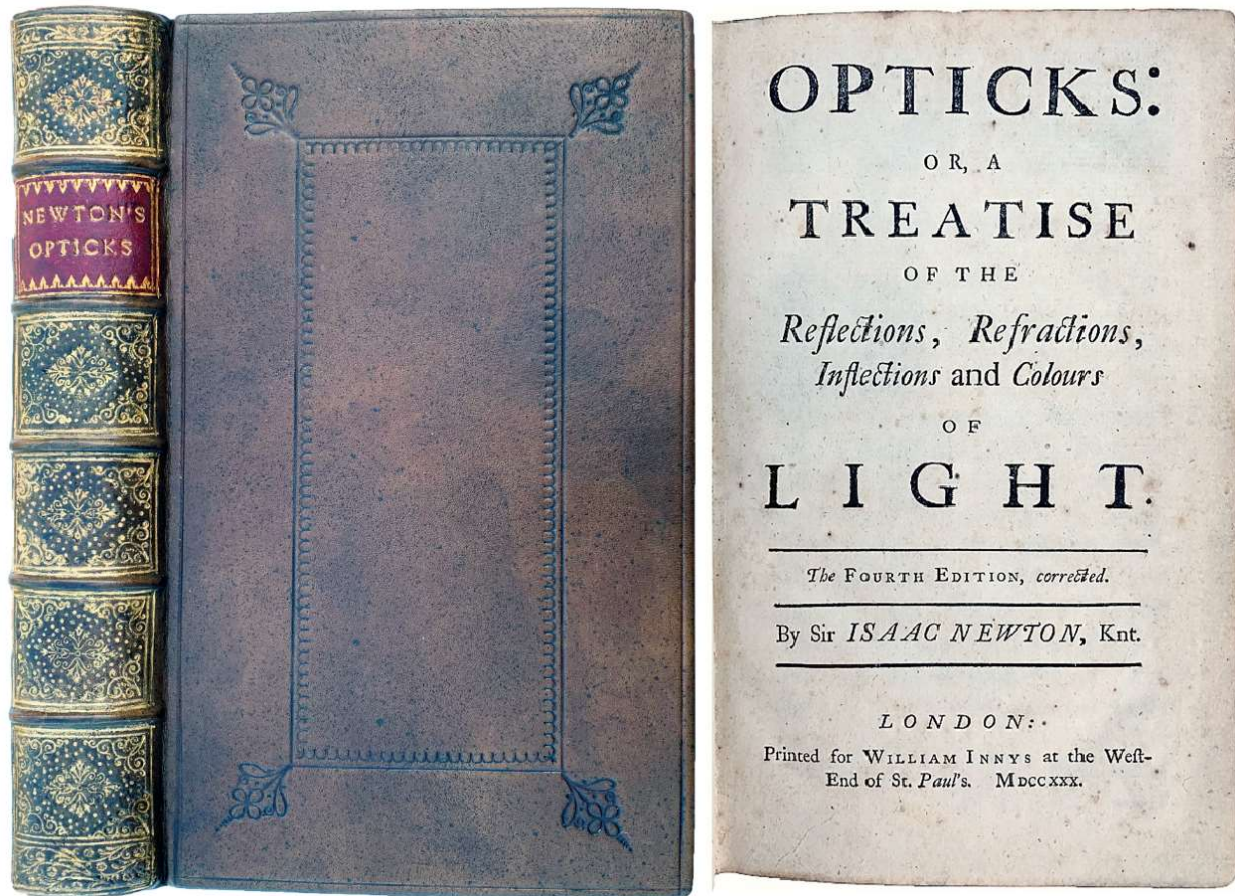
¶ Maittaire, "born in London, was of French extraction. After an education at Westminster-school, and Christ-church, Oxford, he was chosen second master of Westminster-school, 1696; but relinquishing the post 1699, he from that time devoted himself to literature and private tuition, and was patronised by the first earl of Oxford and his son. He is chiefly known as a classical editor; and his editions of various Greek and Latin authors have long been esteemed for their accuracy" (Prince, p. 565).



Engravings: Vol. I: An elaborate coat of arms flanked by Minerva [Athena] and another Roman goddess (possibly Fama [Pheme], due to her holding a trumpet and branch) preceding a life of Eugene of Savoy by Maittaire, to whom the work is dedicated; a bust of Plautus and stylized scene engraved by John Sturt after a painting by Bernard Lens I; a bust of Terence and stylized scene engraved by John Sturt after a painting by Bernard Lens I; a portrait of Lucretius seated reading a book engraved by Elisha Kirkall after a painting by Francois Boitard; a bust of Catullus and stylized scene engraved by Kirkall after a painting by Boitard; a statue of Virgil and stylized scene engraved by Michael Vandergucht; portrait of Virgil with Phoebus [Apollo] holding a mask engraved by Kirkall after a painting by

Boitard; a portrait of Ovid showing the Fall of Phaethon and mourning dryads engraved by Kirkall after a painting by Boitard; and a portrait of Marcus Manilius depicting him with a compass and armillary sphere engraved by Kirkall after a painting by Boitard. Vol. II: A detailed depiction of Seneca the Younger's tragedy *Medea* showing Medea in her chariot pulled by dragons leaving her murdered sons, Tisander and Alcimenes, in her wake, with a burning city in the background (possibly the Burning of Lyons, which Seneca wrote about in his *Epistle XCI*) engraved by Kirkall after a painting by Boitard; a portrait of Lucan being executed for treason before Emperor Nero, symbolically holding the head of Pompey from his own Pharsalia engraved by Kirkall after a painting by Boitard; a scene depicting a pyre bearing Silius Italicus' name, flanked by Roman soldiers and philosophers; a portrait of Statius before a flaming city (possibly Thebes, from his *Thebaid*) engraved by Kirkall after a painting by Boitard; a scene depicting Jason and the Argonauts on his ship from Gaius Valerius Flaccus' *Argonautica*, with Flaccus' name in the corner, engraved by Kirkall after a painting by Boitard; a scene depicting several satyrs pointing to a sign bearing Martial's name—a reference to his satirical *Epigrammata*; a scene depicting Ausonius in the court of either Emperor Valentinian I or his son, Gratian, whom Ausonius tutored, engraved by Kirkall after a painting by Boitard; and a scene depicting Neptune [Poseidon] rescuing Amymone from rape, with Claudian's name on a banner borne by a bat-winged demon, engraved by Kirkall after a painting by Boitard.

REFERENCES: ESTC T99357; Lowndes, William Thomas & Henry George Bohn, *The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature*, Vol. IV, London: George Bell & Sons, 1890; Prince, Philip Alexander, *Parallel History: Being an Outline of the History and Biography of the World, Contemporaneously Arranged*, Vol. II, London: Whittaker, 1843.



34. **NEWTON, Isaac** (1643-1727). *Opticks: or, a Treatise of the Reflections, Refractions, Infections and Colours of Light. The Fourth Edition, corrected.* London: Printed for William Innys, 1730.

¶ Sm. 8vo. [viii], 382, ads. [2] pp. 12 engraved folding plates [Book I: pt. 1, 5 pls.; Book II: pt. 2, 4 pls.; Second Book: Pt. I: 2 pls.; Book III: 1 pl.]; minor ms. annotation on p.1 [GT-xxx :: ownership initials?]; margins show some minor worming. Antique-styled modern blind-ruled full calf, raised bands, massed gilt stamped spine, gilt-stamped red leather label, mild foxing. Very good (in a fine binding). [S13834]

\$ 5000

NEWTON'S FINAL EDITION OF THE *OPTICKS*: Fourth edition, corrected. "This is the final edition, revised by Newton."

"This new edition is carefully printed from the Third Edition, as it was corrected by the Author's own Hand, and left before his Death with the Bookseller." –

Advertisement. "Newton's contributions to the science of optics: his discovery of the unequal refractions of rays of different color, his theory of color, and his investigations of 'Newton's rings,' to mention only a few of the most noteworthy: place him among the premier contributors to that science. . . . Today we recognize that his work on optics offers unique rewards in its exciting, innovative conjunction of physical theory, experimental investigation, and mathematics, and in the revealing glimpse that it provides of a crucial period in the evolution of experimental science." – Alan E. Shapiro, *The Optical Papers of Isaac Newton*: Volume 1, (1984), p. xi.

This edition contains the full set of 13 Observations [Book II, Part IV], and 31 queries or questions [Book III, see p. 350]. As written by the respected Newton scholar, Richard S. Westfall, "From the perspective of natural philosophy, the 'Quaestiones' were the first of the series of speculations that form the warp on which he wove the fabric of his scientific career. Throughout his life, his speculations turned on a limited set of crucial phenomena which seem to have functioned in his eyes as keys to the understanding of nature. Nearly all of them appear in the 'Quaestiones.'" – Westfall, p. 96.

"Whereas the *Principia* is a mathematical work involving intricate geometrical relationships and only a handful of major experiments, the *Opticks* overflows with detailed accounts of reflection and refraction, the separation of white light into the colors of the spectrum, the manner of the eye's operation, the formation of images by lenses, the colors of the rainbow, the construction of the reflecting telescope, and much more. Unable to contain himself, the author introduces many subjects that have little or nothing to do with the behaviour and analysis of light: metabolism and digestion, the circulation of the blood, the creation of the world and the Great Flood of Noah, the scientific method, even the images that haunt the dreams of madmen. Moreover, Newton wrote the *Opticks* in English, making its contents accessible to a far wider audience than the *Principia*, whose classical Latin had stymied many potential readers. His friend John Locke, who had only months to live, was baffled by the earlier work, but read the *Opticks* 'with pleasure, acquainting myself with everything in them.'" :: Gale E. Christianson, *Isaac Newton*, Oxford University Press, 1996.

REFERENCES: Babson, 136 (v. I, pp. 68-9); Gray, Newton, p. 37. See: Richard S. Westfall, *Never at Rest*, p. 96.

LA PERSPECTIVE CVRIEVSE
PAR LE P.F. JEAN FRANÇOIS NICERON PARISIEN
DE L'ORDRE DES MINIMES



Dauet delinavit

A Paris chez Pierre Billaine rue St. Jacques a la Bonne Euy devant St. Yves. avec privilege du Roy. 1737. n. f. e

Anamorphoses and the Theory of Perspective

35. **NICERON, Jean Francois** (1613-1646). *La Perspective Curieuse ou Magie Artificiele des effets Merveilleux: de l'optique, par la vision directe, la catoptrique, par la reflexion des miroirs plats, cylindriques & coniques, la dioptrique, par la refraction des crystaux . . . Oeuvre tres-utile aux peintres, architectes, graveurs, sculpteurs. . . .* Paris: Chez Pierre Billaine, 1638.

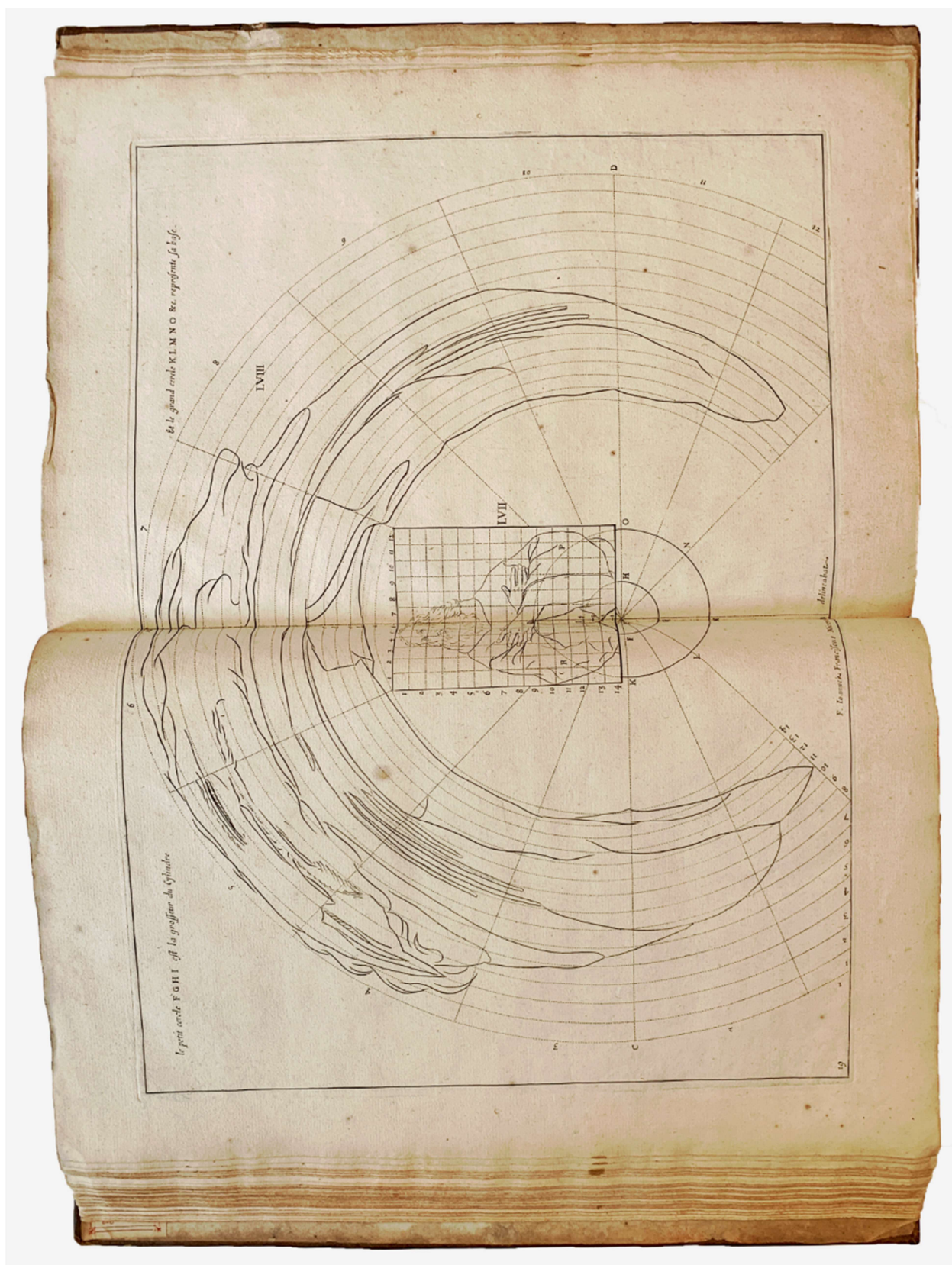
¶ 6to. [xxiv], 120, [2] pp. Engraved frontis. (by Pierre Daret), 25 engraved copper plates (1 double-page). Original full blind-stamped calf, spine with gilt rules and title; spine neatly replaced, extremities rubbed. Bookplates of Newbattle Abbey Library, [First] Earl of Ancram [Sir Robert Kerr (c. 1578–1654)] and the Honorable William Marquiss of Lothian (General William John Kerr, 5th Marquess of Lothian, 1737-1815). Fine. [SS13508]

\$ 7500

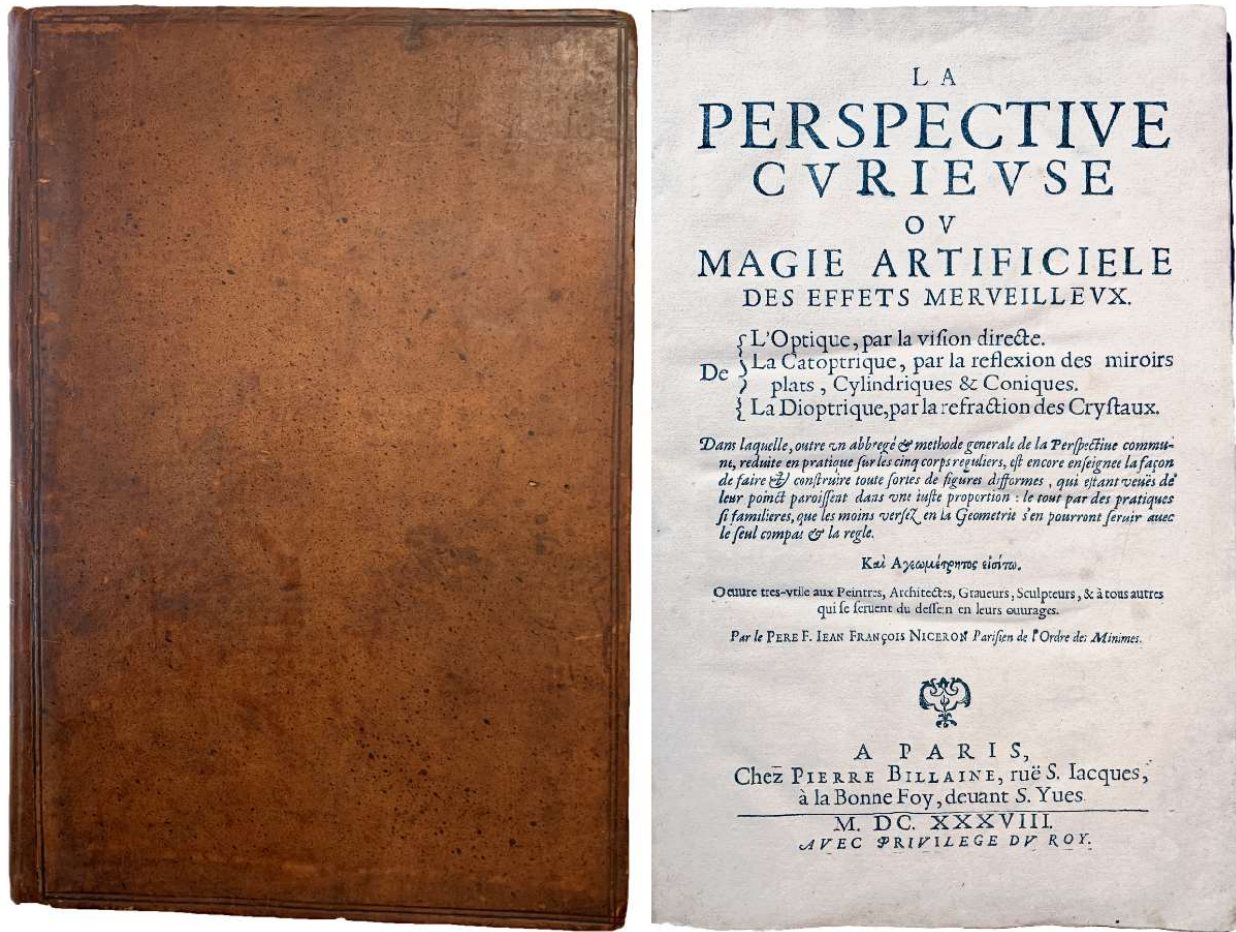
First edition, with a fine provenance, of Niceron's important treatise on perspective, geometrical optics, and anamorphic projection, which gains added significance in the history of science for containing (in Book IV) "perhaps the first published reference to Descartes' derivation of the law of refraction (1638) and thus gains some historical significance" -- *DSB*.

The work is famous for its study of the application of illusion to optical science: "The classic phase of anamorphosis, during which it came to relate vitally to a series of scientific and theological concerns, occurred in France and Rome in the 1630s and 1640s. The theorist at the centre of the Paris-Rome developments was Jean-Francois Niceron" -- Kemp.

"This richly illustrated manual on perspective revealed for the first time the secrets of anamorphosis and trompe l'oeil. It contained the first published reference to Descartes's derivation of the law of refraction. First published in 1638 with 25 plates only, Niceron's work was later enlarged by Roberval in a far inferior edition (1663). Divided into four Books, the first Book presents briefly the fundamental geometrical theorems, and then develops a general method of perspective, borrowing heavily from Alberti and Durer." – [gogeometry]



[35 Nicéron]

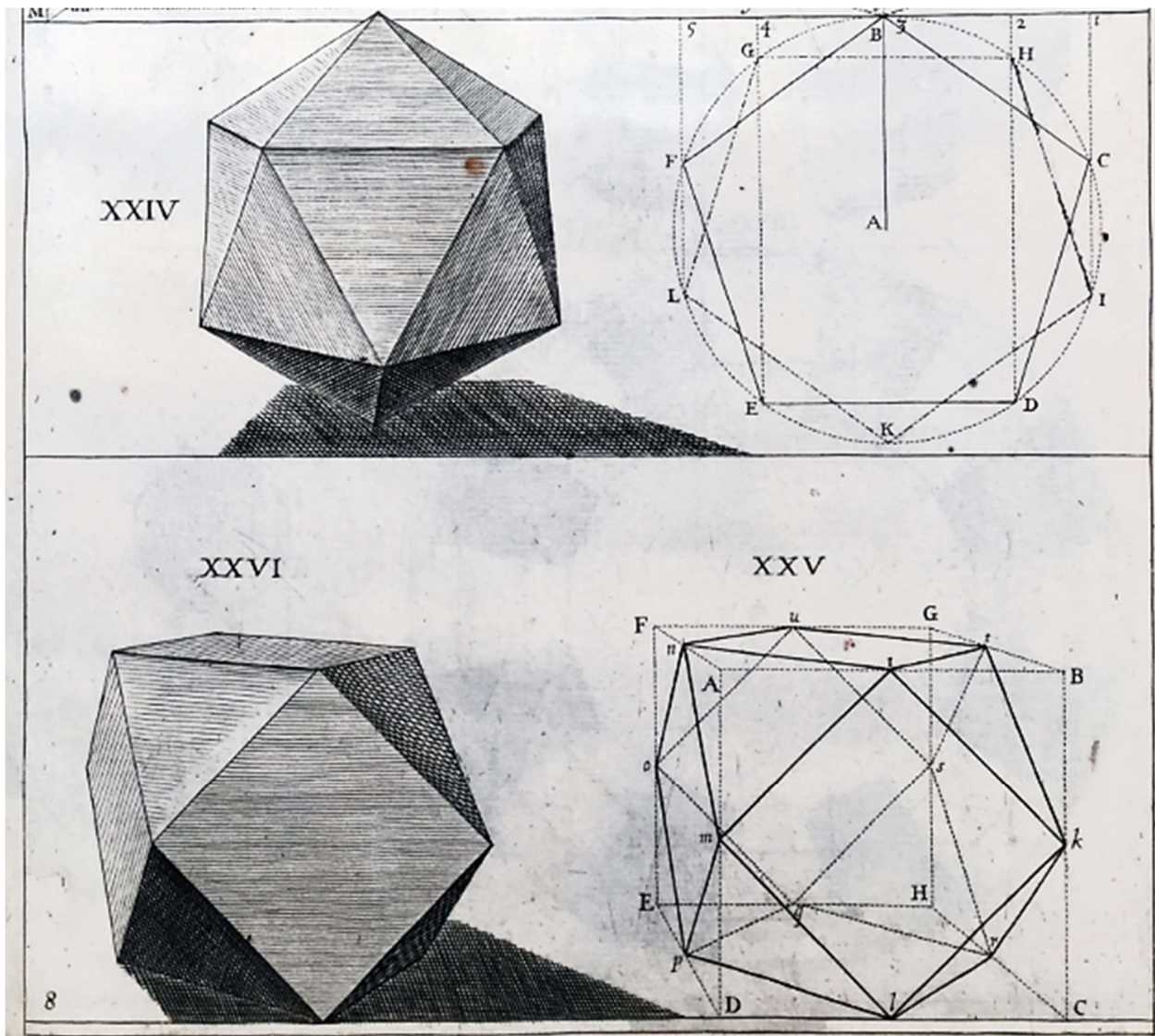


Jean-Francois Niceron (1613-1646), born in Paris, was a French mathematician, Minim [Catholic] friar, and painter of anamorphic art, on which he wrote the ground-breaking book, "La Perspective Curieuse." He travelled widely throughout Europe and was awarded a professorship in Rome. / Provenance: Sir Robert Kerr (c. 1578–1654) was a Scottish nobleman. His son Charles inherited the title, though ultimately the title merged with that of Lothian, thus the second bookplate.

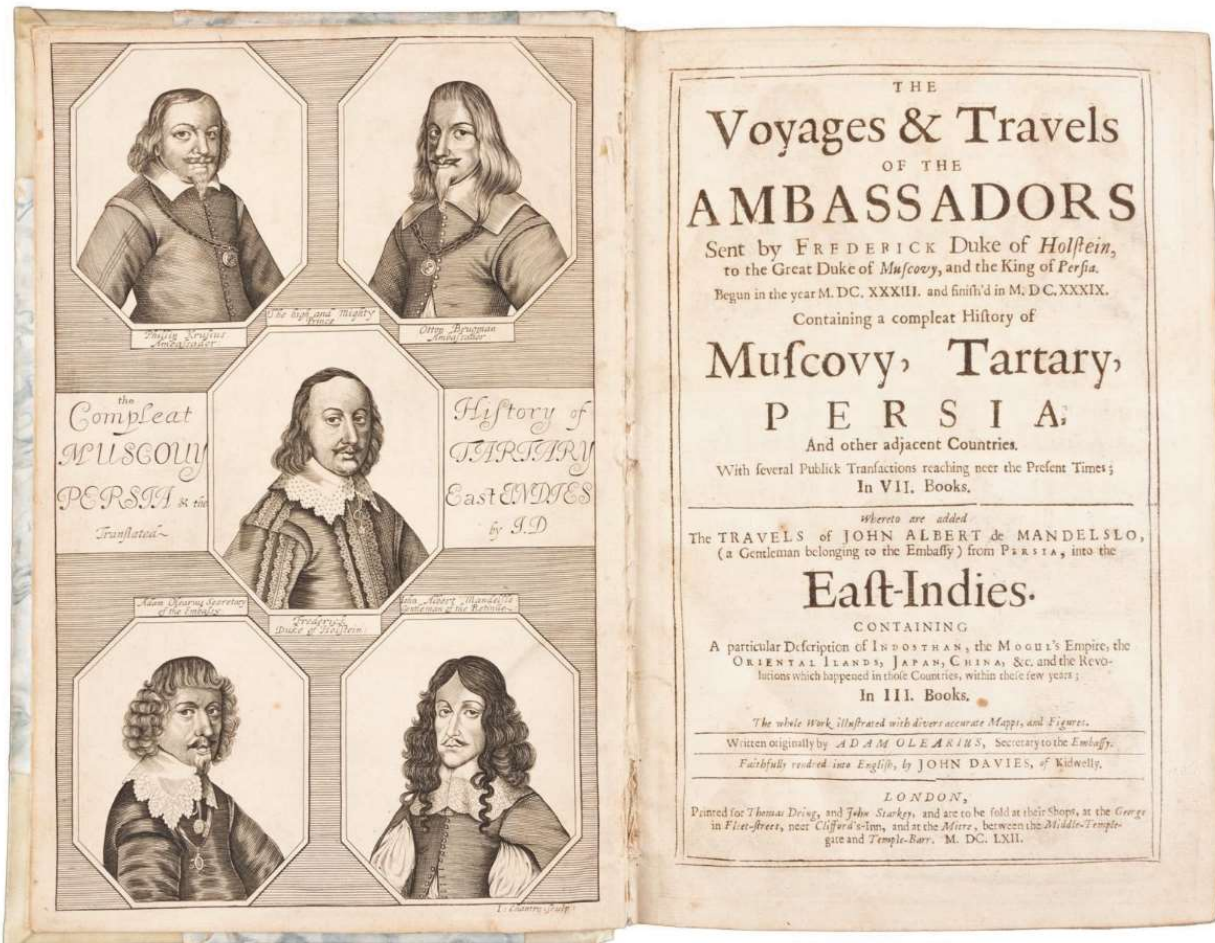
PROVENANCE: Bookplate of Newbattle Abbey Library, [First] Earl of Ancram [Sir Robert Kerr (c. 1578–1654)] – Bookplate of Honorable William Marquess of Lothian (General William John Kerr, 5th Marquess of Lothian, 1737-1815).

REFERENCES: Martin Kemp, *The Science of Art: Optical Themes in Western Art from Brunelleschi to Seurat*, Yale University Press, 1992; Vagnetti, 391-393; DSB X, p. 103; Berlin Katalog 4713. See: Christie's sale 3534.

See: Ivan Moscovich, *The Magic Cylinder Book*, Tarquin Publications; Martin Gardner, "Anamorphic art", *Scientific American*, vol. 232, no 1, pp. 110-116, January 1975; Richard Gregory, *Mirrors in Mind*, W.H. Freeman, New York, 1996; Jonathan Miller, *On Reflection*, National Gallery Publications, London, 1998; Ernst Gombrich, *Art and Illusion*, Phaidon Press, Oxford, 1977.







The Bridgewater Library copy

36. **OLEARIUS, Adam** (1603-1671); [and **John Davies**, trans.]. *The voyages & travels of the ambassadors sent by Frederick Duke of Holstein, to the great Duke of Muscovy, and the King of Persia. Begun in the year M.DC.XXXIII. and finish'd in M.DC.XXXIX. Containing a compleat history of Muscovy, Tartary, Persia, and other adjacent countries. With several publick transactions reaching near the present times; in VII. books. Whereto are added the Travels of John Albert de Mandelslo, (a gentleman belonging to the embassy) from Persia, into the East-Indies. Containing a particular description of Indosthan, the Mogul's Empire, the oriental islands [sic], Japan, China, &c. and the revolutions which happened in those countries, within these few years; in III*

books. The whole work illustrated with divers accurate mapps, and figures. Written originally by Adam Olearius, secretary to the embassy. Faithfully rendred [sic] into English, by John Davies, of Kidwelly. London: printed for Thomas Dring, and John Starkey, and are to be sold at their shops, at the George in Fleet-street, neer Clifford's-Inn, and at the Mitre, between the Middle-Temple-gate and Temple-Barr, M.DC.LXII. [1662].

¶ 2 volumes in 1. (Folio) 29x20 cm (11½x7¾"). [28], 424, [4], 287, [10] pp. Two title-pages, illustrated with 7 folding or double-page copper-engraved maps; 4 copper-engraved plates including the five-portraits frontispiece engraved by I. Chantry. Later three-quarter vellum with marbled boards, red morocco spine label, tooled and titled in gilt, Bridgewater Library gilt-crest on upper cover. Bookplate of the Bridgewater Library; rubber-stamp of H. H. Shepley.

\$ 10,000

First edition in English, translated from *Offt beehrte Beschreibung der neuen orientalischen Reise*, 1647, by John Davies. Important and widely-read account of travels through Russia and Persia, and into India and the Far East, during the seventeenth century. The maps include the large folding plan of the Volga, plus the Baltic regions, Muscovy, Persia, Asia, China, etc.

“The first edition of Olearius’ account of his travels was published in 1647 in Schleswig under the title *Offt beehrte Beschreibung der neuen orientalischen Rejse, so durch Gelegenheit einer Holsteinischen Legation an d. König in Persien geschehen*. An extended and restructured edition appeared in 1656: *Vermehrte Neue Beschreibung der Muscovitischen und Persischen Reyse, so durch gelegenheit einer Holsteinischen Gesandschafft an den russischen Zaar und König in Persien geschehen* (reprint with a commentary by D. Lohmeier, Tübingen, 1971). The *Vermehrte Neue Beschreibung* is divided into six “books” of which the fourth treats the mission’s route up to Isfahan, with detailed descriptions of Ardabil, Qazvin, Qom, Kāšān, and their stay at the Safavid court. Book five is an encyclopedic description of Persia, covering aspects such as geography, fauna and flora, political institutions, manners, customs and clothing, Safavid history, education, language and script, trade, and religion. The return journey from Isfahan is the subject of book six. Amongst the numerous ethnographic observations, mention should be made of

Olearius' depiction of the 'Āšūrā ceremonies and other Shi'ite rituals, including the recitation of a "Machtelname" and the celebration of 'Ali's designation as the Prophet's successor ("Chummekater," p. 435ff., 456ff.). Of interest for the history of printing is the regular insertion of Persian and Turkish quotations in the original script, serving as a model for the later account by Engelbert Kaempfer. The copper plate illustrations are of particular value, especially his detailed city views and the portrait of Shah Šafī. Modern scholars such as Strack, Emerson, and Brancaforte have presented different views on the question of Olearius' objectivity and the extent to which he was affected by contemporary assumptions (Strack; Brancaforte; Emerson). "Olearius provided the first comprehensive description of Persia since antiquity, but his achievements appear less significant when compared with the far broader range and experience of later travelers who wrote after him in the course of the 17 century" (Lohmeier, p. 59). Still, all later travelogues are heavily indebted to him and his work can be studied as a starting point for the genre. His outstanding contribution to the cartography of Persia is his *Nova Delineatio Persiae et Confiniorum veteri longe accuratior edita Anno 1655*, the first realistic map of Iran that, in particular, corrects the location and form of the Caspian Sea." – *Encyclopaedia Iranica*.

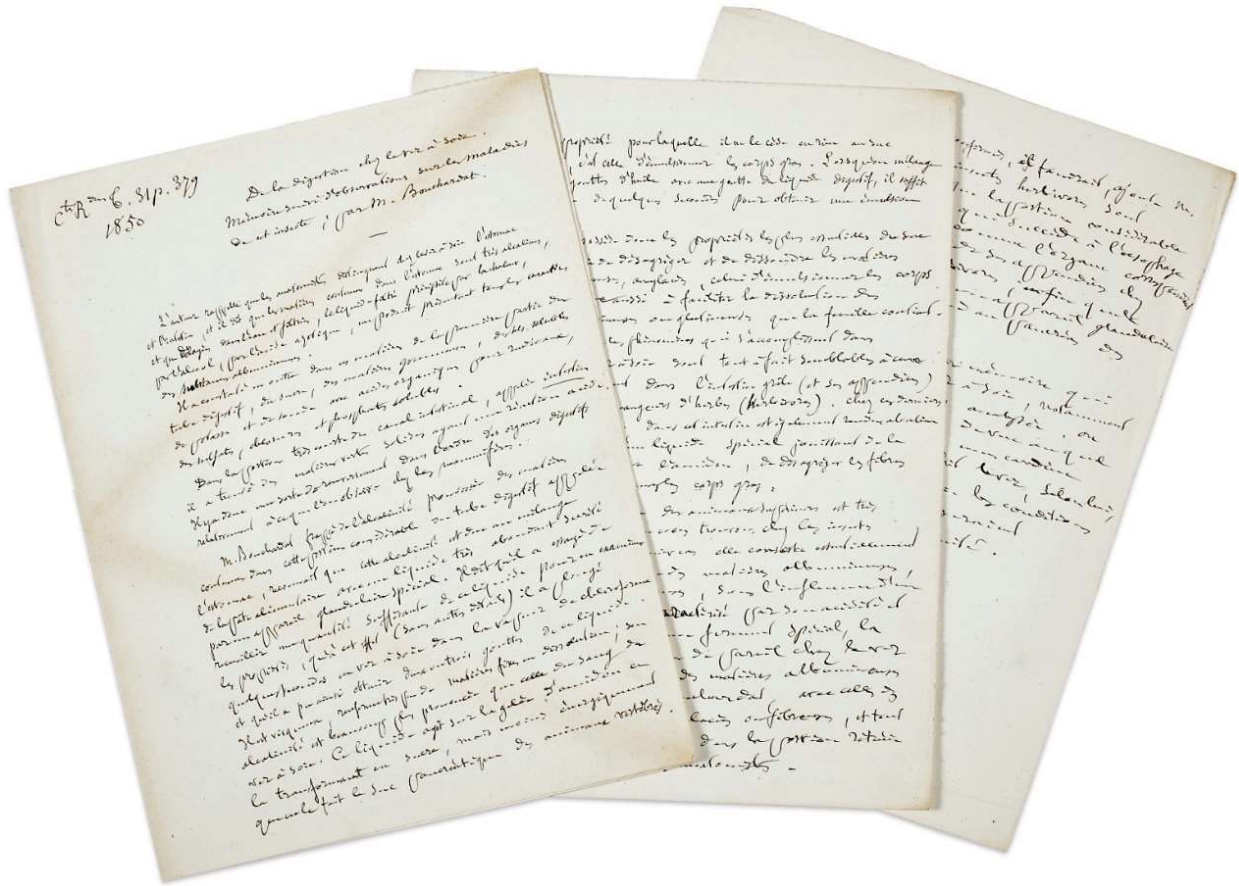


Olearius, "Born in 1599 (with the German name Öhlschlegel, later Ölschläger), Olearius studied theology, mathematics, astronomy, and geography at the University of Leipzig. After various teaching assignments, in 1633 he entered the service of Frederick III (1597-1659), ruler of the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp. As secretary and counselor, he took part in the diplomatic missions to Russia and Persia that were aimed at negotiating a new direct trade route for Persian silk. After the

initial consent of the Tsar, the embassy set out for Persia in 1635. Taking the route through Moscow and following the Volga to Astrakhan, they entered Persia after crossing the Caspian Sea at Šamāḳ-i. There, the delegation had to wait for three months before they were allowed to proceed. Olearius used the time to acquire a basic knowledge of Persian and Arabic. Their route then took them from Ardabil, Qazvin, and Kāšān to Isfahan, the capital. After a stay of several months, the mission returned without concrete results by a similar route, this time passing through Rašt. Olearius continued his service in Gottorp as court mathematician and principal of the extensive court library and collections (Kunstammer). He was deeply engaged in the baroque literary scene of his time and achieved wide international recognition. He died in 1671 and was buried in Schleswig (Lohmeier).” – *Encyclopedia Iranica*.

PROVENANCE: The Bridgewater Library (bookplate) – H. H. Shepley (rubber-stamp): “The Bridgewater family library and manuscripts comprise the core, if not the main bulk, of the Huntington's early English collections. When Henry Huntington acquired it *en bloc* in 1917 from the fourth Earl of Ellesmere, it was the oldest family library still in private hands. It contained 8,300 printed books of outstanding overall quality including three Caxtons, all four Shakespeare folios and many of the quartos and famous rarities of 16th- and 17th-century drama and verse. Added to this were roughly 13,000 manuscripts both literary and historical, including the crown jewel of the collection, the Ellesmere collection. The richness and integrity of the library have made it an object of study in its own right. Because of the great age and complicated history of the collection, several names may be used to refer to it. Its owners bore the surnames Egerton or Leveson-Gower, and their titles included the baronage and earldom of Ellesmere and the earldom and dukedom of Bridgewater. Thus, it is that the printed books are referred to as the Bridgewater [House] library, while the manuscript portion is called the Ellesmere collection. Some bits of the collection still exist outside the Huntington. At the time of the 1917 sale, the Egertons retained some 1,600 manuscripts of particular significance to the family. These are represented by facsimiles in the Ellesmere collection. Sales from the library in the 19th century released some books to the open market. Finally, Henry Huntington sold some Bridgewater books as "duplicates" in auction sales from 1918 to 1924.” [Huntington Library].

∞ Wing (CD-ROM, 1996), O269; ESTC (RLIN), R021580.



37. **PASTEUR, Louis** (1822-1895). [Autograph Manuscript:] "*De la digestion chez la ver a soie. Memoire suivi - observations sur les maladies de cet insecte; par M. Bouchardat*". Paris, ca.1868. ¶ Holographic manuscript of 2 1/2 pages (on a bifolium and 2 single sheets, unsigned) by Pasteur. 10 1/4 x 7 3/4 inches [255 x x198 mm]. Custom beige gilt-stamped leather folding case by Atmore Beach. Fine. [M13535]

\$ 9500

Pasteur writes regarding the digestive mechanism of silkworms, discussing previous research by Apollinaire Bouchardat and presented to the Academie des Sciences, on digestion in mammals, and published in the *Comptes Rendus*. The silk industry represented a significant portion of the French economy in the 19th century, and thus silkworms were particularly precious to the French. Starting in 1853, the worms began to be infected with two then-unknown diseases, now known as flacherie [a disease caused by silkworms eating infected or contaminated mulberry leaves] and pebrine, or "pepper disease" [which is caused by protozoan microsporidian parasites], and by

1865, farmers were financially devastated due to the silkworms' resulting high death rate. Pasteur was asked to come to the town of Ales in the south of France to solve this mystery and save the silk industry. After five years, he was able to successfully isolate the problems, and determine a method to stop the spread of the diseases.

Pasteur's groundbreaking work *Etudes sur les maladies des vers a soie*, written in 1870, recounts his researches and discoveries during this time. In the present manuscript, Pasteur analyses Apollinaire Bouchardat's 1850 work "De la digestion chez le ver a soie. Memoire suivi d'observations sur les maladies de cet insecte," which was published in chapter 31 of the *Comptes Rendus* in 1850, focusing on Bouchardat's description of the silk worm's anatomy, and in particular his description of their digestive tract: "L'auteur rappelle que les anatomistes de . . . dans les vers a soie l'estomac et l'intestin, et il dit que les matieres contenues dans l'estomac sont tres alcalines. . . ." Bouchardat's work was one of many that Pasteur studied while trying to understand what was happening to the silk worms, and it is interesting to see that even at this early stage, Pasteur had an idea that the diseases killing the worms were related to their digestive systems. Apollinaire Bouchardat (1806-1886) was a French pharmacist and hygienist known as the founder of diabetology. He believed that exercise and diet were major factors in controlling the disease and speculated that the main cause of the disease was located in the pancreas.

"The stomach digestion of the higher animals is very different from that which we find in the insects since in the first case it consists essentially in the dissolution of albuminous, fibrinous & gelatinous materials, under the influence of a digestive liquid characterized by its acidity and by the presence of a special ferment 'gasterase'. There is nothing similar in the silkworm; the digestion of the albuminous material is effected . . . with that of the fatty and starchy or fibrous, all or mostly in the narrow portion called the intestine by the anatomists . . . If these views conformed, it would be necessary . . . to admit that the herbivorous insects are [not] provided with a stomach, only the considerable portion of their digestive tube which follows from the oesophagus being considered as the organ corresponding to the small intestine . . . ", etc.



38. **PORTA, Giambattista della** (ca. 1535-1615). . . . *Magiæ Naturalis libri viginti; ab ipso quidem authore adaucti, nunc vero ab infinitis, quibus editio illa scatebat mendis, optime repurgati: in quibus scientiarum naturalium diuitiæ & deliciae demonstrantur: accessit index, rem omnem dilucide repraesentans, copiosissimus . . .* Rothomagi [Rouen, France]: Sumptibus Ioannis Berthelin, 1650.

¶ Small 8vo. [14], 662 pp. [complete] [note: 147-148 and 629-630 omitted in pagination, as originally printed]. Woodcut headpiece, initial letters, illustrations & figs. [pp. 283, 285, 286, 288, 389, 397, 399, 410, 553, 554, 573, 575, 576, 577, 580, 583, 584, 592, 608, 609; light line of waterstaining showing in a few signatures. Original full vellum with unusual four brass corner pieces (apparently later) pieces with rivets; vellum soiled, large gash in spine exposing inner lining. Early ownership inscription "Ex Libris selorandri [?] ---off medicin Gesdinienoff[?]" applied to front endleaf. Internally very good. [LLV2640]

\$ 2000

Early Latin edition of the full text of the author's expanded text containing XX books. The work was later translated into English (1658). The contents of the twenty books are (translated here): 1) Of the causes of wonderful things; 2) Of the generation of animals; 3) Of the production of new plants; 4) Of increasing household stuff; 5) Of changing metals; 6) Of counterfeiting gold; 7) Loadstone; 8) Of Strange Cures; 9) Of Beautifying Women; 10) Distillation; 11) Perfuming; 12) Of Artificial Fires; 13) Of Tempering Steel; 14) Of Cookery; 15) Of Fishing & Hunting; 16) Of Invisible Writing; 17) Of Strange Glasses; 18) Of Statick Experiments; 19) Of Pneumatick Experiments; 20) Of the Chaos.



"From 1574 to 1580 Della Porta was repeatedly interrogated by inquisitors, and the publication of his writings was prohibited. Jean Bodin, in his *Demonomanie des sorciers* (1580), accuses Della Porta of being a 'poisonous sorcerer' and goes on to attack Agrippa. Among the various followers of Paracelsus, Jacques Gohory, denounced Della Porta. As Massimo L. Bianchi has recently demonstrated, Della Porta was up to

date on Paracelsus' ideas, although perhaps only through his followers. As if this were not enough, Thomas Erastus, a Protestant critic of Paracelsism, spoke out against Della Porta as well - which leads one to believe that the last two accusations were also reactions against his chemical experiments. This onslaught forced Della Porta, at the height of his fame, to cease published for several years." - Zambelli, p. 28.

"Porta's first book, published in 1558 as *Magiae naturalis*, was a treatise on the secrets of nature, which he began collecting when he was fifteen. The secrets are arranged in four books, and the conception implied in the title is that natural magic is the perfection of natural philosophy and the highest science. This small collection of secrets constituted the basis of a twenty-book edition of the *Magiae naturalis* published in 1589, which is Porta's best known work and the basis of his reputation. It is an extraordinary hodgepodge of material representing that unique combination of curiosity and credulity common in the late Renaissance. But combined with the author's insatiable desire for the marvelous and apparently miraculous is a serious attempt to define and describe natural magic and some refined application of both mathematical and experimental techniques in science." - *DSB*, XI, pp. 96.

Giambattista della Porta, noted Neapolitan mathematician and natural philosopher, overshadowed only by Galileo in the work of Renaissance science, had a wide range of scientific and literary interests. There are demonstrated by his numerous published works. His most famous and best remembered are those on natural magic, optics, refraction and the telescope. He was also a member of the outstanding literary academy of Naples, Altomare, and the founder of the Accademia de' Secreti (Secrets of Nature). Later, he became a member of the famous Accademia dei Lincei, as well as other lesser known literary academies in Naples. His dabbling in pseudo-scientific and occult sciences caused his works to be banned by the Inquisition in 1592, which was lifted in 1598. Thorndike points out that Della Porta was either adept at escaping "serious molestation or punishment by submission or by influence in high places." - Thorndike, v.6, p. 156.

See [most referring to 1558 first ed.]: *DSB*; Duveen p. 481 (1651 ed.); Mottelay, pp. 72-75; Partington, II, p. 17; Poggendorff, II, p. 505; Wellcome, I [not mentioning this ed.]; Wolf, *History of Science*, I, pp. 544-545. See: Lynn Thorndike, *A History of Magic and Experimental Science*, volume 6, p. 156; Paola Zambelli, *White Magic, Black Magic in the European Renaissance*. Brill, 2007; Steven P. Marrone, *A History of Science, Magic and Belief: From Medieval to Early Modern Europe*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan Education, 2015, pp. 202-204; Kristie Macrakis, *Prisoners, Lovers, and Spies: The Story of Invisible Ink from Herodotus to al-Qaeda*. Yale University Press, 2014.



German Edition of the Important Midwifery Manual

Bound in Green Vellum

39. **RUEFF, Jakob** (1500/5-1558). *Ein schon lustig Trostbuehle von dem Empfengknussen und Geburten der Menschen, unnd jren vilfaltigen Zufalen und Verbindernussen, mit vil unnd mancherley bewarter Stucken unnd Artznyen, ouch schonen Figuren, darzu dienstlich, zu Trost allen gebarenden Frouwen, und eigentlichem Bericht der Hebammen, erst nuwlich zusammen gelasen ...* Zurych: Christoffel Froschouer, 1554.

¶ 22 cm. 4to. [[8], 88, [8 in manuscript], 93-143] ff. Profusely illustrated with 68 remarkable woodcuts. Author's name notes (at end of dedication). Early ink marginalia ff. XXXIIIv, CVr, CXXIr. The marginalia and the 8 leaves of manuscript text between ff 88 and 93 are all in the same hand. Lacks ff 89-92, some margins with minor tears. Signature aa (the first 4 leaves, including title) repaired (closing tears expertly), the title with a large

closed tears and a blank section replaced. Original full stained green vellum with right-side flap (neatly mended). EXTREMELY RARE. [M13972]

\$ 8500

FIRST GERMAN LANGUAGE EDITION of Rueff's, *De Conceptu et Generatione* ... 1554 (issued the same year), THE GREATEST MIDWIFERY & BIRTHING BOOK OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. "Jacob Rueff ..., who was responsible for the instruction and examination of midwives in Zurich, improved upon Rosslin's manual. His book for midwives and pregnant women, *De conceptu et generatione hominis* (Zurich, 1554), stressed the importance of knowledge of the anatomy of the female pelvis. The illustrations, derived from Rosslin and Vesalius, were the first in an obstetric book to be based on anatomic reality, rather than showing diagrammatic figures in a bottle or balloon. He described forceps for extraction of the dead fetus. Rueff also discussed cephalic version by combined external and internal version, and manual delivery of the placenta. Rueff portrayed the birth stool with drapery rather than boards on the lower portion, 'So that the child will not be injured and so that ... women assisting the midwife can insert their hands.' Although Rueff believed strongly in astrologic influences on pregnancy, particularly in the development of monsters, his book, with Rosslin's, had a great influence on improving obstetric care. An edition in the German vernacular appeared the same year, and was titled *Trostbuchle* or "... a comforting booklet of encouragement concerning the conception and birth of man, and its frequent accidents and hindrances, et cetera." [Eskes & Longo].

The book features wonderful woodcuts. The three prominent woodcuts that adorn the book include: (1) The lying-in chamber with all the activity of birthing shown; (2) The bedchamber of a pregnant noblewoman with a midwife in attendance. An astrologer notes the alignment of the heavenly bodies at the moment of birth to foretell the infant's future; (3) Figure of a pregnant woman showing her organs and braced in front of a chair.



The title is translated as: *The expert midwife, or An excellent and most necessary treatise of the generation and birth of man ... : also the causes, signs and various cures of the most principal maladies and infirmities incident to women. Six books.*

"Jacob Rueff ... practiced as an obstetrician in Zurich, ... [this work was] written by Rueff in 1554, four years before his death. The work originally appeared in both Latin and German versions ... and contrasted favorably

with its predecessors on the same subject, both in the amount and accuracy of its information and in its illustrations.

Rueff's text comprised six sections, or "books." The first deals with the physiology of impregnation and conception and with the development and nutrition of the fetus. The second describes the uterus and the condition of the fetus with it and includes a chapter of necessary precepts for pregnant women. Book 3 explains parturition, with rules and medicaments for alleviating delay and difficulty of birth and for the care of the mother and infant; it has a chapter on obstetric instruments, such as the speculum and both smooth and toothed forceps for extraction of a dead fetus, which are displayed in clear woodcuts. Book 4 teaches the management of fifteen forms of unnatural birth (including the delivery of awkward presentations and of twins), each illustrated by traditional birth figures in which the fetus looks like a grown child, although the artist has added more anatomic detail than is shown in earlier drawings. Book 5 discusses false conceptions, tumors of the uterus, physically defective infants and monsters, abortion and its treatment, and the signs of conception. Book 6 suggests the causes of sterility and describes the principal diseases of the uterus, once again offering prescriptions for appropriate remedies." LeFanu also comments further that the view of Rueff's monsters, as they are illustrated, by people of that day, influenced by mysticism and interpretation, resulting in the notion that symbolism (a monster) represented a "sin (sodomy) and virtue (the Greek letter Y and the cross of Christ, or salvation, on the infant's torso." [LeFanu, Lilly]. Collation: Wellcome copy [b12180816]: [8], CXLIII ff.

REFERENCES: Cushing R306; Eskes & Longo, *Classics in Obstetrics and Gynecology*, pp. xiii-xv; Durling, NLM, 3981; Garrison and Moron 463; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 233; LeFanu, *Notable Medical Books from the Lilly Library*, Indiana University, p. 35 (1637 English ed.); Hagelin, Ove, *The byrth of mankynde otherwise named The Womans Booke*, Stockholm, (1990), pp. 19-23 (1580 edition).



40. **RYFF, Walther Hermann.** *Das New gross Distillier Buch Wolgegründter Kunstlicher Distillarion . . . ; Mit ordentlichen vnd vollkommenen Registern.* [Frankfurt am Main]: C. Egenolph, [1567].

¶ 4to. (in 6s). Collation: *4 [title supplied], A-Z6, a-i6, k5. Foliation: [4], CXCVII ff. 349 woodcuts, (345 are hand-colored; 4 not colored). PAPER CONDITION: Neat repairs applied to: final leaf of register with manuscript insert (as a replacement), B2 mended with conservator's paper applied to verso, D1 paper repaired with hand-stitching, D4 re-margined, D5 corner replaced, some reinforced paper mend on verso, F1 puncture is filled, G6 tear mended, H2-3 mended, J1+3 mended, L2-3 mended, N5 mended, Q2 mended, Q3 lower corner replaced, R3-6 mended, S2 mended, c1-d2 worm holes present (some mends). Staining throughout, paper brittle, waterstained throughout and with numerous worms holes (not obtrusive). BINDING: Early full mottled calf over boards, leather clasps (clasps are neatly reattached). This copy contains frequent marginalia (naming the plants in English, Latin) in at least two different hands,

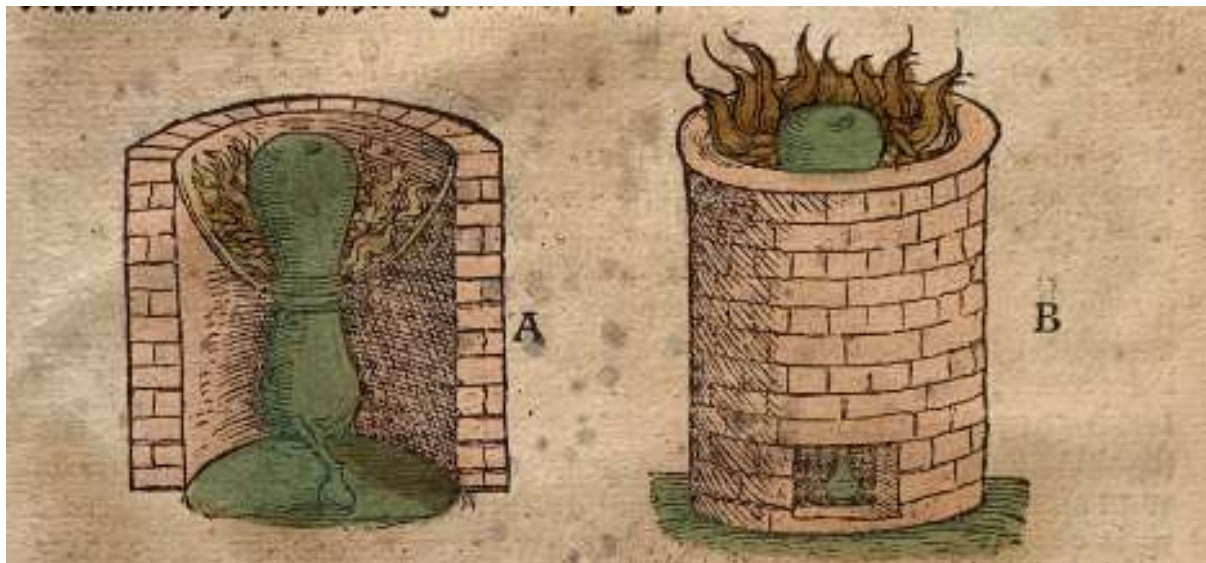
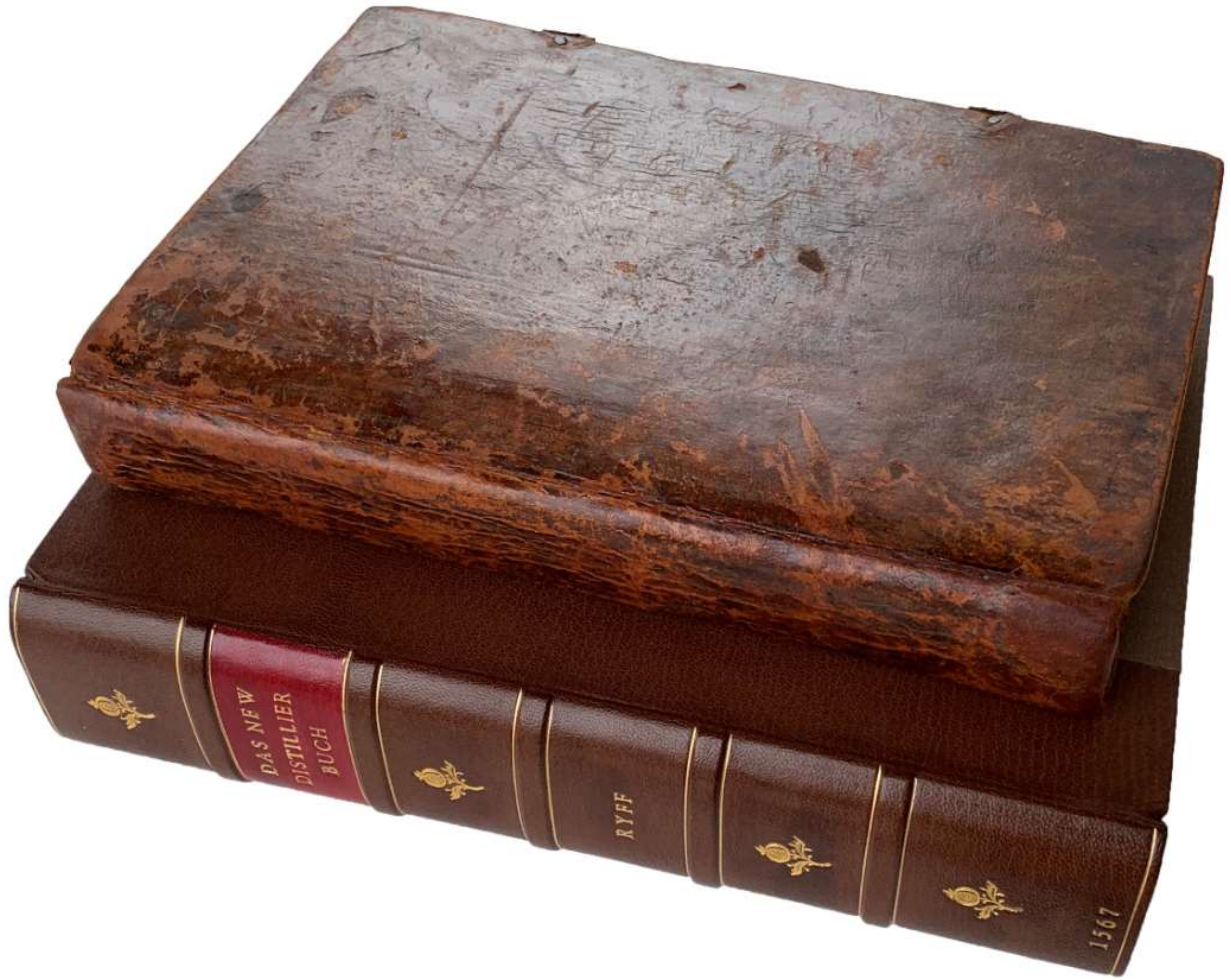
showing use. EXTREMELY RARE. EXTREMELY RARE
DISTILLATION MANUAL FOR MEDICINAL HERBS, PLANTS,
ANIMALS: 349 WOODCUTS, NEARLY ALL HAND-COLORED.
[M13661]

\$ 15,000

THIRD RYFF EDITION based on the original work of Brunschwig, all printings are now rare and remain important. EXTREMELY RARE AS A FULLY HANDCOLORED COPY. The original text was written by Hieronymus Brunschwig, *De arte distillandi*, first published in 1500 and through 1512 (titles differ), then adapted by Walther Hermann Ryff in 1545, with re-issues in 1555, 1556, 1567 and 1597. This is Ryff's chief work on pharmaceutical preparations and the plants and animal products used for medicine. The work is in three parts, treating the distillation, aqua vitae, quinta essential, etc., with woodcut figures of stills, crucibles (containers), and furnaces. The second and third parts continue with more distillations and preparations from plants, and animals. The final second treats the preparation of oils, balms, etc.

"The *Liber de arte distillandi, de simplicibus* (1500) reveals greater originality; primarily because of the description, complemented by abundant illustrations of chemical and distillation apparatus, this book became a pharmaceutical-technical handbook that was the authority far into the sixteenth century." [DSB]. "Brunschwig describes the distillation of spirit from wine, mead, and fermented fruit juices, and the distillation of plants, roots and flowers." [Partington].

☼ See: DSB II, pp. 546-7; Durling 749 [this 1567 edition not in Durling]; Ferguson II, pp. 306-7 (1556 edition); Benzing, Brunschwig & Ryff; Partington II, pp. 83-4. This issue not in Wellcome [See Wellcome 5668 for 1545 edition]. Not in Roy G. Neville.



[40] RYFF



Beautiful Copy

41. **SCHOTT, Gaspar** (1608-1666). *Cursus Mathematicus, Sive Absoluta Omnium Mathematicarum Disciplinarum Encyclopaedia, In Libros XXVIII. digesta, eoque ordine disposita, ut quivis, vel mediocri praeditus ingenio, totam Mathesin a paucis tentatum, a nullo numeris omnibus absolutum. Accesserunt in fine Theoreses Mechanicase Novae.* Wurtzberg: Jacob Hertz for Heirs of Johann Godefried Schonweter, 1661.

¶ Folio in 6s. COLLATION:)(6,)()6, A-3H6, 3I4, a-d6, e4.

PAGINATION: [24], 660, [56] pp. Elaborate engraved half-title with the portrait of Emperor Leopold I, engraved by Andreas Frolich, 42 engraved plates (2 folding); browning (as usual). Contemporary blind-tooled pigskin over boards, brass clasps, early paper ms. spine labels; light rubbing. Small stamp on title, ms. inscription "Monasterii Weingartensis" dated 1671. Very good. [SW1646]

\$ 4250

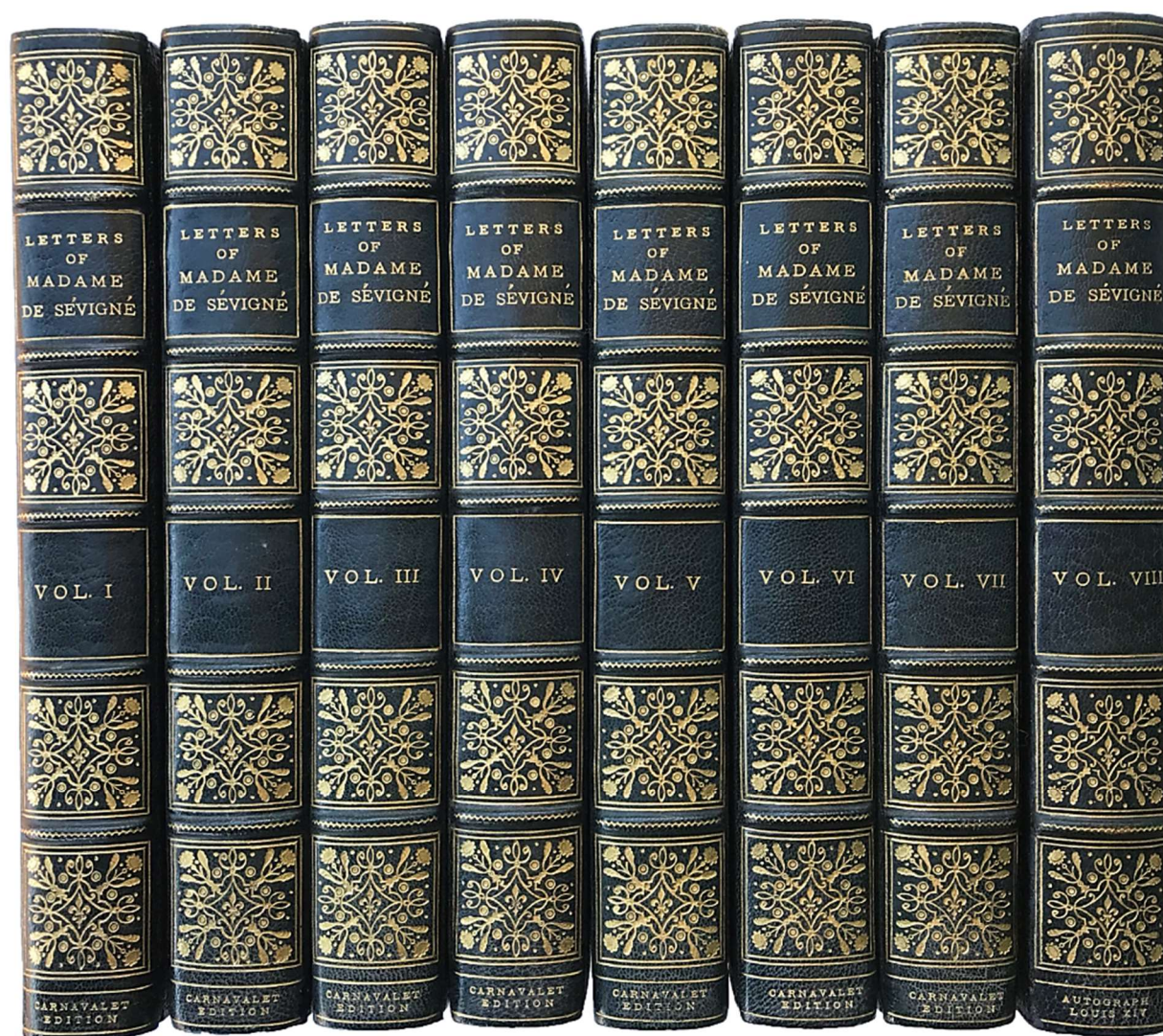
FIRST EDITION. Schott's survey of mathematics includes chapters on arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, algebra, logarithms; chapters on astrology and astronomy, chronology, geography, hydrography, horology, mechanics, hydrostatics and hydraulics, optics and dioptics, military architecture and tactics, and musical harmonics. The last chapters focus on speculative theories and the "new mechanics" including a discussion of perpetual motion. There are prefatory letters from Athanasius Kircher and Balthasar Conrad as well as a poem by Adam Adamandus Kochanski. Schott was a German Jesuit and scientist. While he wrote profusely throughout most of his life, he did not begin publishing his writing until his fifties. He published 11 books in the last 8 years of his life (1658-1666), "Exhausted, it is said, by overwork on his books, he died in 1666." *DSB* XII, p. 211.

Monasterij Weingartensis A. 1671.



PROVENANCE: Foundation of the monastery of Weingarten, who were founded in 935.

REFERENCES: Dunnhaupt V, 6.1; Bibl. Dt. Museum 249; Poggendorf II, 838; Roller II, 412; Honeyman 2811; Houzeau & Lancaster 9324; De Backer/Sommervogel VII, 907:6. BL 17th German S1237.





Bound by Stikeman

With Original Vellum Document

Signed by Louis XIV, King of France

42. **SEVIGNE, Madame de [Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, marquise de Sevigne]** (1626-1696). *The Letters. Newly re-edited, revised and corrected, including over three hundred letters not previously translated into English. Introduction by A. Edward Newton. [8 volumes]*. Philadelphia: J.P. Horn, 1927.

¶ SPECIALLY BOUND SET. 8 volumes. Royal 8vo. 7 colored frontispieces Original full blue morocco, covers richly gilt in floral borders with gilt heraldic center device, spine similarly gilt, gilt ruled inner dentelles, red leather doublures enclosed in gilt ruled border, red silk moire endleaves. THE EIGHTH VOLUME CONTAINS AN ORIGINAL VELLUM MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENT SIGNED BY KING LOUIS XIV (1638-1715). The set bound by Stikeman in contemporary full blue morocco. Minor rubbing, a few marginal tears to preliminaries of volume one, the eighth volume rebuilt to correct a binding flaw, but preserved beautifully. [LV2649]

\$ 4000

WITH AN ORIGINAL VELLUM DOCUMENT SIGNED BY LOUIS XIV, KING OF FRANCE, IN A DELUXE VERSION OF THE LETTERS OF MADAME DE SEVIGNE – COPY #3 CARNAVALET EDITION, expanded with an eighth "volume." "Newly re-edited, revised and corrected, including over three hundred letters not previously translated into English. WITH SPECIAL ADDED COLOPHON LEAF TO THE SUBSCRIBER, Mrs. J. P. Laffey [John Paul Laffey]: "The additional volumes contains an original vellum document signed by Louis

XIV, Set Number 3. THIS IS CLEARLY ONE OF THE MOST DELUXE FORMS OF THIS SET. Normally seen bound in cloth, even another deluxe copy was also bound by Stikeman, but with the usual seven volumes. The unusual eighth volume here is extra and may be unique, at least to the extent that this is copy #3 (copies #1 and 2, if extant, might include other documents).

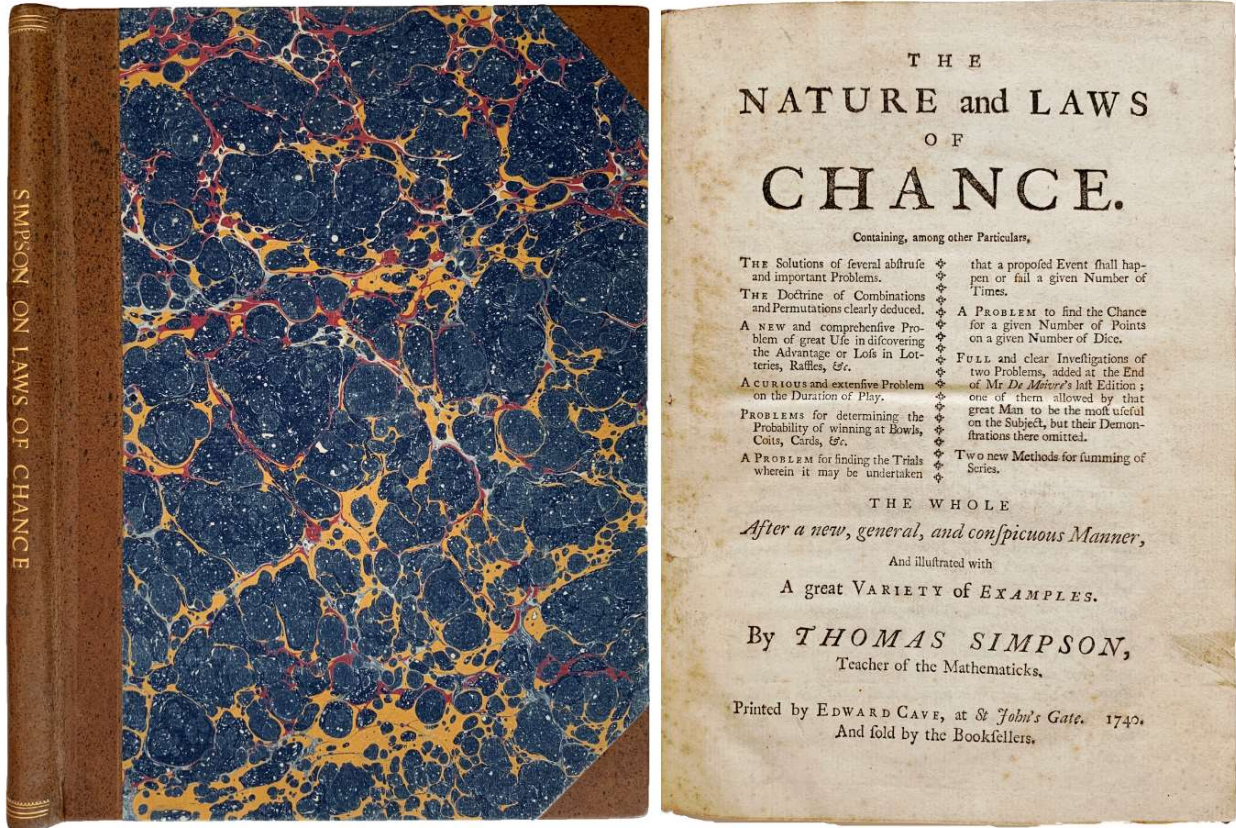


The letters within this volume are mostly addressed to Madame de Grignan (her daughter, Françoise-Marguerite de Sevigne, comtesse de Grignan).

The letters of Madame de Sevigne, a French aristocrat, are much admired for their wit and vividness. A voracious writer, most of her letters were written to her daughter Françoise-Marguerite de Sevigne (1646-1705). On 4 February 1671, Madame de Grignan left Paris to join her husband in Provence (the baby girl being shipped off to a convent for life.) The separation from Françoise-Marguerite left Madame de Sevigne bereft. "I look in vain for my daughter; I no longer see her, and every step she takes increases the distance between us. (I am) still weeping, still swooning with grief," she wrote to Françoise-Marguerite only hours after her departure. Thus began perhaps the most famous series of correspondence in literary history. Over the span of nearly 30 years, Madame de Sevigne sent well over 1,000 letters to her daughter in the far-away Chateau de Grignan, often composing them at the rate of 20 pages a day.

LOUIS XIV (1638-1715), dated 26 August 1665 official document on vellum, folded. [15.5 x 21 inches]. This document opens, as per usual, " Louis par La grâce de dieu – Roy de France et de Navarre Chef et Souverain Grand Maistre de l'Ordre et Milice du Saint-Esprit, a tous ceux qui ces presentes lettres verront; Salut..." Signed by Jeannin De Castille. By my read (and others could do much better than I!) the text of the document names Baron [Jean-Baptiste] Colbert (1619-1683), who was a French politician who served as the Minister of Finances of France from 1661 to 1683 under the rule of King Louis XIV. At this time in his life, 1665, "Colbert had worked to create a favourable balance of trade and increase France's colonial holdings. Colbert worked to develop the domestic economy by raising tariffs and by encouraging major public works projects, and to ensure that the French East India Company had access to foreign markets, so that they could always obtain coffee, cotton, dyewoods, fur, pepper and sugar. In addition, Colbert founded the French merchant marine. Colbert's market reforms included the foundation of the Manufacture royale de glaces de miroirs in 1665 to supplant the importation of Venetian glass. In January 1664 Colbert became the Superintendent of buildings; in 1665 he became Controller-General of Finances. A hard worker his whole life, he died of kidney stones, suffering greatly in pain due to them."

PROVENANCE: John Paul Laffey (1862-1937), a judge, married Marie Louise Soutiere Laffey (1869-1934), the owner, of Delaware. As a lawyer Laffey was head of du Pont's legal department. His obituary appears in the South Dakota Bar Journal, Volume 6, 2917 – J.N. Bartfield Books, Inc., NYC – Frederick Nord of San Jose.



43. **SIMPSON, Thomas** (1710-1761). *The Nature and Laws of Chance*. *Containing, among other Particulars, The Solutions of several abstruse and important Problems. . . the whole after a new, general, and conspicuous manner, and illustrated with a great variety of examples*. London: Printed by Edward Cave, 1740.

¶ First edition. 8vo. [2], iv, 85, [1] pp. Modern half brown speckled calf, gilt spine title, marbled boards. Early armorial bookplates of Thomas Salwey, L.L.D. [ca.1740-60] of Richard's Castle [motto: "Crucem gerentes salvaegentes"], Salop; J.W.L. Glaisher, Sc.D., Trinity. Bookplate of The Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics (Jan. 1930); initials "F.N.D." for Florence Nightingale David of University College London. David presented this book to statistician Margaret Stein (married to fellow statistician Charles Stein). Fine. S13850

\$ 2,750

First edition. The lead work is Simpson's response to and challenge towards Abraham de Moivre's (1667-1754), *Doctrine of Chances*, issued in a

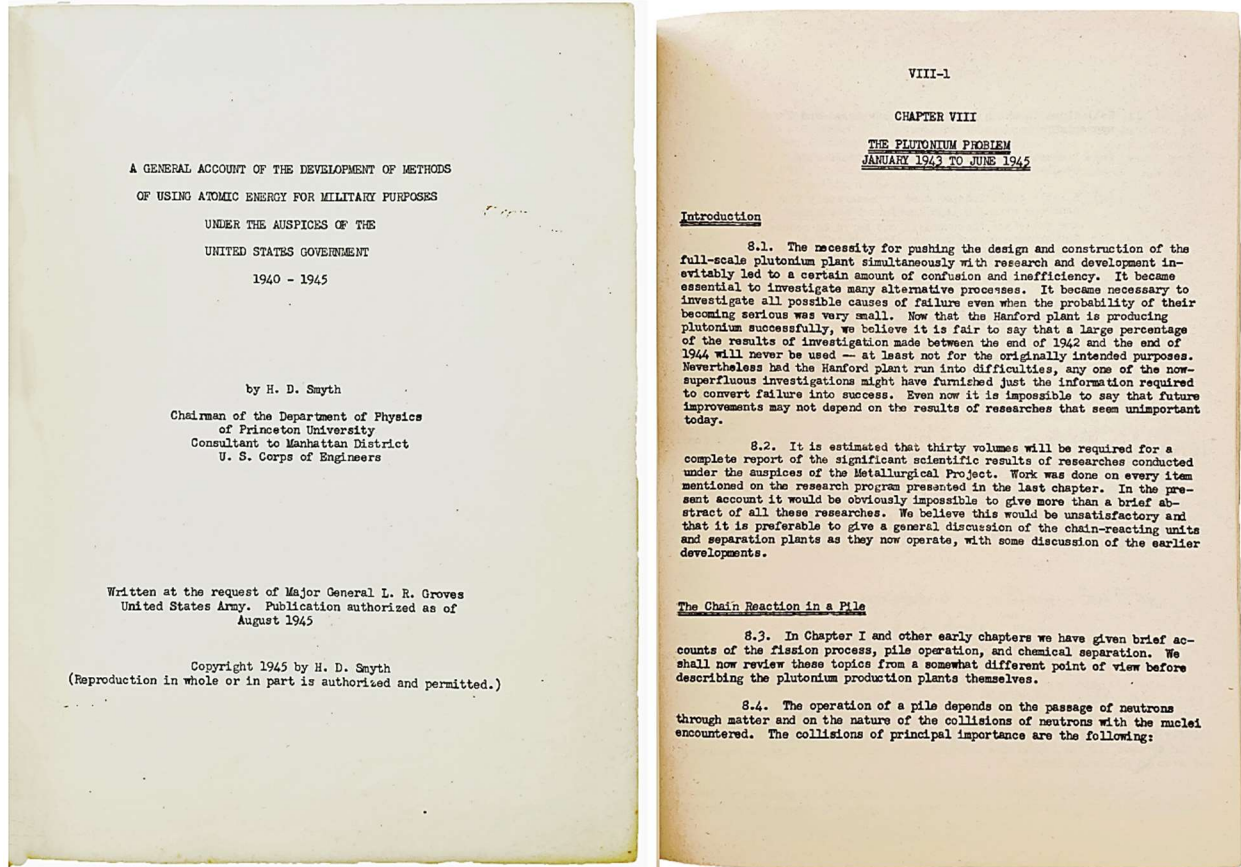
second edition in 1738. Simpson's work in the preface directly addresses Mr. De Moivre, "I should be poorly ambitious of appearing the Author of a Performance, that would, was every Bird to claim his own Feather, be stript as naked as the Jay in the Fable." See also: Karl Pearson, (edited by Egon Sharpe Pearson), *History of Statistics in the 17th and 18th Centuries*, (1978), pages 169, 171-2.

Stephen Stigler describes how this book and the author's 1742 title, *The Doctrine of Annuities and Reversions*, irritated De Moivre. Both titles were based on the work of De Moivre, whom Stigler indicates was intellectually the superior to Simpson. – (Stigler, p. 88). De Moivre's second edition of his Annuities book is scathing of Simpson's work, saying he "mutilates my Propositions." The two exchanged barbs and accusations as evidenced in their own writings. Stigler observes that Simpson as a mathematician-writer tends to the reactionary and chooses to point out the distribution of errors and not on the mean observation. "Even though the position of the body observed might be considered unknown, the distribution of errors was, for Simpson, known." (p. 91).

PROVENANCE: James Whitbread Lee Glaisher, Sc.D. (1848-1928), Fellow of Trinity College, was a prolific English mathematician and astronomer. – Francis Galton Laboratory, Karl Pearson. In the twentieth century Francis Galton and Karl Pearson led the way in developing statistics into a mathematical discipline. – F. N. D. Florence Nightingale David (1909-1993), also known as F. N. David was an English statistician, born in Ivington, Herefordshire, England.

See: Blanco, Mónica. "Thomas Simpson: Weaving fluxions in 18th-century London." *Historia Mathematica*, vol. 41 (1) (2014), pp. 38—81. "The main part of this historical paper deals with a comparison of Thomas Simpson's 1737 and 1750 treatises on fluxions, and with their place in the exposition and development of Newtonian calculus in the 18th century. The author highlights some of the differences in emphasis and content between the two works, explaining several of those differences in helpful detail." – Douglas Bridges, Christchurch, New Zealand.

☀ ESTC T78204.



*First Official Public Announcement on the Manhattan Project
The Creation of the Atomic Bomb*

44. **SMYTH, Henry DeWolf (1898-1986); United States. War Department. Corps of Engineers.** *A General Account of the Development of Methods of Using Atomic Energy for Military Purposes Under the Auspices of the United States Government 1940-1945.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1945.

[10 ³/₈ x 7 ⁷/₈ inches] Sm. 4to. [193] pp. With page IV-7 printed upside down [IV-8 positioned correctly]. [After the unpagged front matter, which is printed on one side of the leaf, each chapter has separate pagination and the pages of the Appendices are numbered A1-1 and so forth.”] Original cream-colored textured card-wrappers, lithoprinted on the front “Released for Publication on _____”, side-stapled [2]; corners curled, variously soiled (representative of ‘normal’ exposure). Signature of M.J. Coffee. Good.

PROVENANCE: "M.J. Coffee / Rm 213 Chemistry Bldg. / Ohio State Univ. / Columbus, Ohio" With an inscribed index card, "This is my copy of the A-Bomb record sent to all the people who were instrumental in perfecting the bomb used on Hiroshima + Nagasaki. It was sent out after the war to people who worked for the Manhattan Project. I was at the Ohio State University in Columbus Ohio."

\$ 4,000

LIMITED EDITION of about 1,000 copies. [Jones]. First official government statement printed and released [on August 12, 1945] solely for persons related to the project and the press, being the first printed account of the development of the Manhattan Project and the atomic bomb, issued just six days after the bombing of Hiroshima. The lithoprinting was done in the Adjunct General's Office in the Pentagon.

Coleman describes the conditions by which this book was put together, "It is apparent that gathering the leaves for binding was done in haste under the pressure of tight security precautions. Pages are lacking or repeated in several copies that have been seen." – p. 206. This copy is complete.

"Researchers should note that correspondence dealing with the writing and editing of the Smyth Report is mainly located in Series V, Smyth Report. This correspondence appears to have been filed by Smyth with related materials (i.e., notes, draft manuscripts, early printings) for several reasons. His primary intent appears to have been continuity; the correspondence discussing his work on the Smyth Report often refers to specific drafts, now also filed in Series V. These letters were also often classified "Secret" and "Top Secret" along with his various manuscript versions from 1944 through 1945. These materials remained together over the years while in Smyth's possession, periodically undergoing review for declassification as a group by the U.S. AEC. For these reasons, as well as the fact that Smyth meticulously arranged Series V himself, the correspondence dealing with the Smyth Report has been maintained in its original order and assigned to this separate series. Cross referencing has been done for correspondents who appear in Series V, Smyth Report; the existence of letters in Series V has been noted under the appropriate correspondent's name in the Series I section of the container list." – American Philosophical Society, Henry DeWolf Smyth Papers.

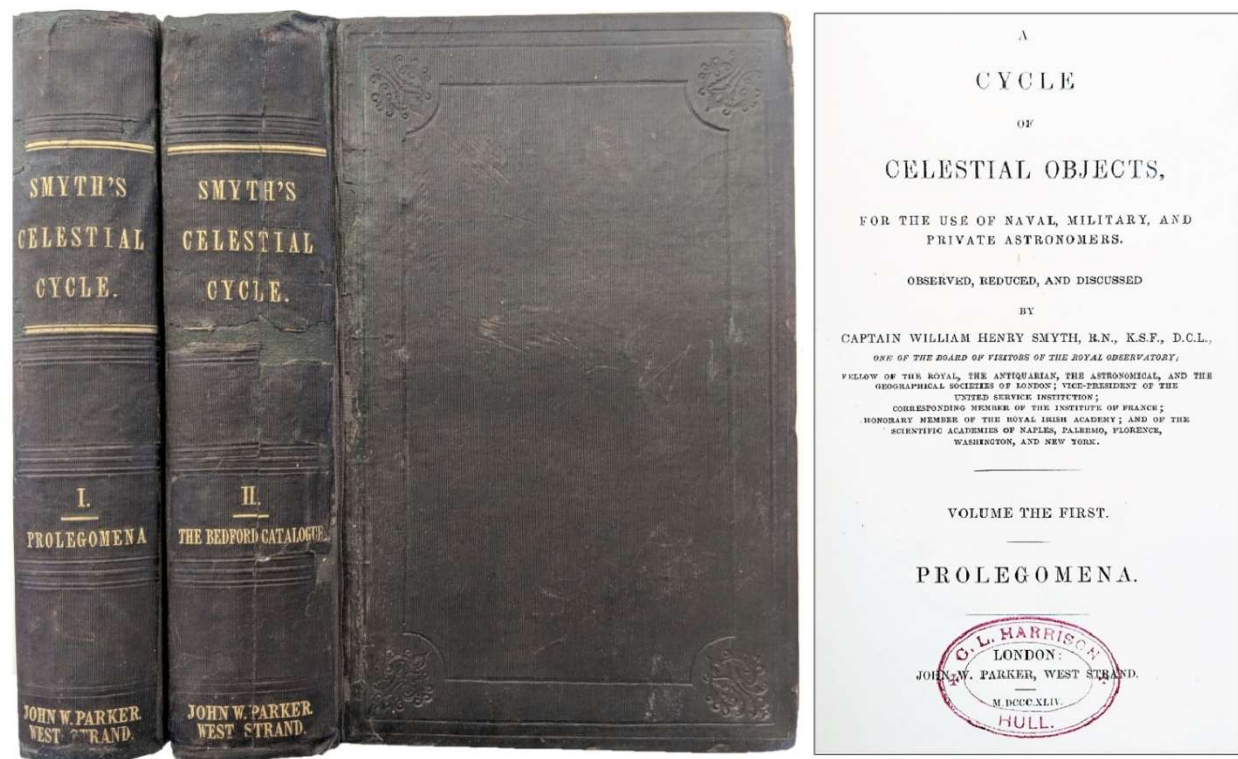
In addition, page VI-12 contains the sometimes missing “secret” classified content dealing with plutonium production rates. This copy contains both the entire section V and the plutonian production rates from VI-12.

“The story of the development of the atomic bomb by the combined efforts of many groups in the United States is a fascinating but highly technical account of an enormous enterprise. Obviously military security prevents this story from being told in full at this time. However, there is no reason why the administrative history of the Atomic Bomb project and the basic scientific knowledge on which the several developments were based should not be available now to the general public. To this end this account by Professor H. D. Smyth is presented.¶ All pertinent scientific information which can be released to the public at this time without violating the needs of national security is contained in this volume ...” – Major General L.R. Groves (foreword).

“There was published on 12 August 1945 (six days after the atomic attack on Hiroshima) the remarkably full and candid account of the development work carried out between 1940 and 1945 by the American-directed by internationally-recruited team of physicists, under the code name of ‘Manhattan District’, which culminated in the production of the first atomic bomb... Compiled by Professor Smyth of Princeton, a consultant to the ‘Manhattan District’ project at Los Alamos, whose commandant General L.R. Groves provided the foreword, ‘the Smyth Report’, as it is familiarly known, was published at one dollar by the U.S. Superintendent of Documents” – *Printing and the Mind of Man*, 422e.

Smyth (1898-1986), Professor of Physics at Princeton, served as a consultant to the Manhattan Project from 1943-45. After the war he was appointed Commissioner of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, from 1949-54.

☼ Coleman 3 [and earliest obtainable issue], see: Earle E. Coleman, “The ‘Smyth Report’: A descriptive checklist,” *Princeton University Library Chronicle*, vol. 37 (1976), pp. 204-218; Smyth, “The ‘Smyth Report,’” *Princeton University Library Chronicle*, 37 (1976), pp. 173-189. Jones, Vincent, *Manhattan: The Army and the Atomic Bomb*. Washington, DC: United States Army Center of Military History, 1985, pp. 560-1.



45. **SMYTH, Captain William Henry** (1788-1865). *A Cycle of Celestial Objects, for the Use of Naval, Military, and Private Astronomers. Volume 1: Prolegomena; Volume II: The Bedford Catalogue.* London: John W. Parker, 1844.

¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. viii, [4], 516, 4; [iv], xx, 560 pp. Half-titles, numerous engraved figures, index, ads. Original black blind-stamped cloth, gilt-stamped spines; neatly rebacked preserving original spines. Bookplates of Isaac Brown and Flounders Institute, Ackworth, title-page rubberstamp of G. L. Harrison, Hull. Very good. Very Scarce. [S13406]

\$ 1850

The true first edition of William Henry Smyth's classic handbook intended for amateur astronomers. George Lovi calls it "the first true celestial Baedeker and not just another 'cold' catalogue of mere numbers and data. In 1825 Smyth established a private observatory in Bedford, England, equipped with a 5.9-inch refractor telescope. He used this instrument to observe a variety of deep sky objects over the course of the 1830s, including double stars, star clusters and nebulae. He published his observations in 1844 in the *Cycle of Celestial Objects*, which earned him the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1845 and also the presidency of the society. The first volume of this work was on general astronomy, but the second volume became known as the *Bedford Catalogue* and contained Smyth's observations

of 1,604 double stars and nebulae. It served as a standard reference work for many years afterward; no astronomer had previously made as extensive a catalogue of dim objects such as this. It was reprinted in 1986, and in the Foreword to that edition George Lovi . . . writes, 'What makes it so special is that it is the first true celestial Baedeker and not just another 'cold' catalogue of mere numbers and data. Like the original Baedeker travel guidebooks of the last century, this work is full of colorful commentary on the highlights of the heavenly scene and heavily influenced several subsequent works of its type, even to the present day. . . It is in the descriptive material that Smyth is a delight. He not only describes what the user of a small telescope will see, but also includes much fascinating astronomical, mythological, and historical lore. Many of these descriptions are especially valuable for the novice and user of small telescopes of a size similar to Smyth's.'" See: (2008). William H. Smyth, "The Bedford Catalog from Cycle of Celestial Objects; foreword by George Lovi, 1986."

Admiral William Henry Smyth KFM DCL FRS FRAS FRGS FSA (1788-1865), born in Westminster, England, was an English naval officer, hydrographer, astronomer and numismatist. He is noted for his involvement in the early history of a number of learned societies, for his hydrographic charts, astronomical work, and a wide range of publications and translations. He died at his home in St. John's Lodge, Cardiff, and buried in the little churchyard at Stone near Aylesbury.

PROVENANCE: Isaac Brown (1803-1895), Principal of the Friends' Flounders Institute, Ackworth, Yorkshire (a Quaker school) (1848-1870), elected Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, 1851; George Lawrence Harrison, 88 Boulevard, Hull, Yorkshire (fl. ca.1922-3). In 1922 Harrison was proposed for membership to the Royal Astronomical Society by C. H. Adamson. See: R. Shanks, "The Flounders Institute: A Quaker Experiment in Teacher Training," *Educational Review*, Volume 9, 1957 - Issue 3 Pages 221-227. "Obituary Notices: Fellows: Brown, Isaac," - *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, Vol. 56, 1896, p.188. For Harrison, see: *Journal of the British Astronomical Association*, 1923.



Stunning Achievement in American Chromolithographic Printing

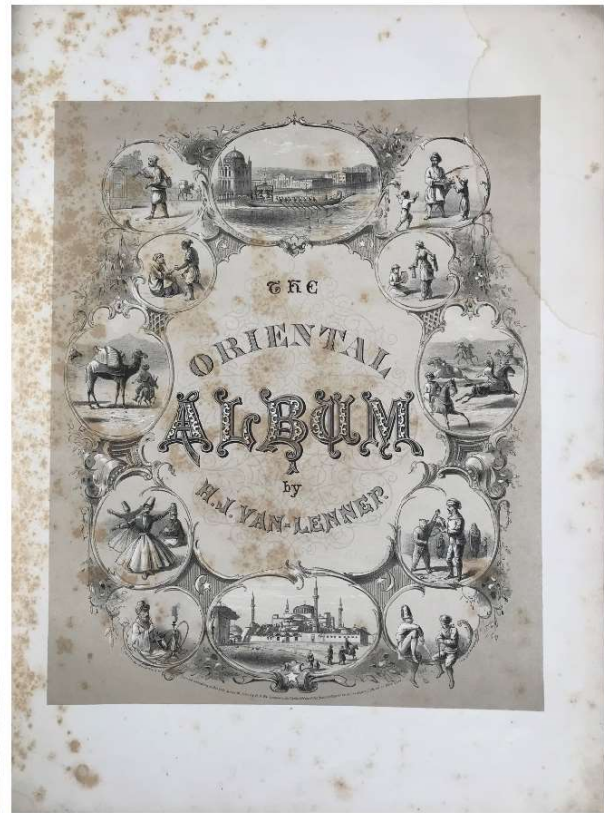
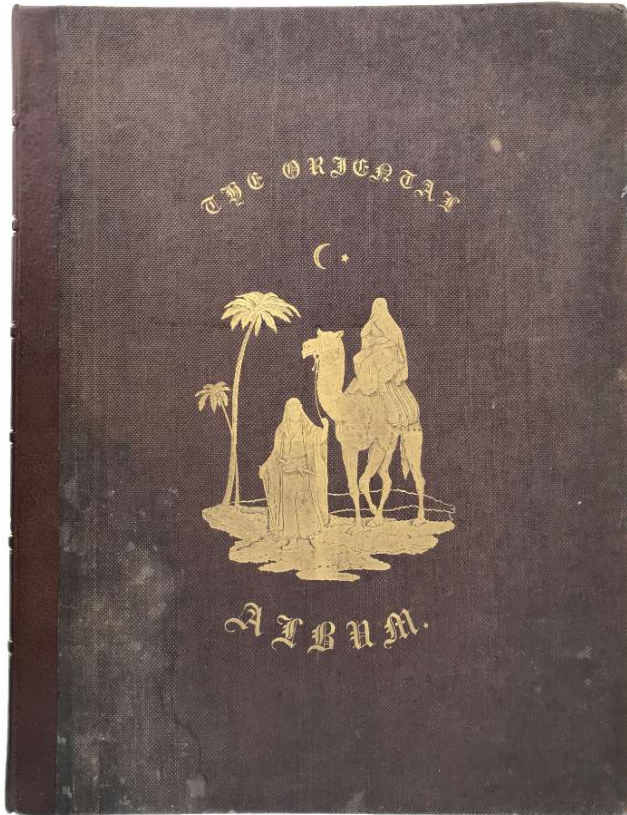
46. **VAN LENNEP, Henry John** (1815-1889). *The Oriental Album: Twenty illustrations in oil colors of the people and scenery of Turkey, with an explanatory and descriptive text.* New York: Anson D. F. Randolph, 1862.

¶ Folio. Tinted lithographic half-title with 12 vignettes by Charles Parsons, printed by Endicott & Co. (dated 1862), title-page, 20 chromolithographic plates by Charles Parsons after van Lennep, printed by Endicott & Co. of New York; some foxing and occasional waterstain (protruding into some plates and title). Modern brown morocco-backed and preserving original brown pebbled gilt-stamped (depicting a desert oasis with 2 palm trees, a woman riding a camel, being led by a bearded man), cloth boards, gilt spine bands. RARE. [ME1078]

\$ 7500

First and only edition of this remarkable album containing 20 chromolithographic plates, one of the most ambitious color-plate books of the American Civil War period (1861-64). The production of this large format album with printed text and plates, was based on the writings and drawings of Henry J. van Lennep, a Missionary in Turkey who returned to the United States in 1861. The book contains an introduction wherein the author acknowledges the valuable contribution of Charles Parsons, of New York, and that of the publisher, Messrs. Endicott & Co., "who was patiently overcome the difficulties inherent, especially in this country [referring to the war], to a work of such magnitude and novelty" The author states, "The sketches are all portraits, and every picture has been drawn directly from nature."

"The one really big chromolithographic book of this decade . . . the art is simple, but [Charles] Parson's hand is obvious in the good lithography, and Endicott's printing is well done for its time" -- McGrath.



"Endicott achieved a rich variety of color which demonstrated the increased technical ability of American printers in the medium" -- Reese.

The large chromolithographic plates feature colorful scenes of men or women in costumes common to their tribe or race, as found in and around the Ottoman Empire and Asia Minor. The plates include six scenes of Armenian peoples, five scenes with Turkish persons, two scenes of Jewish people (one is a wedding) in the Ottoman Empire, one Russian (Circassian) to the north. Included are plates of (1) Turkish and Armenian Ladies (abroad); (2) A Turkish Effendi; (3) Armenian Lady (at home); (4) Turkish Scribe; (5) Turkish Lady of Rank (at home); (6) Turkish Cavass (police officer); (7) Turkish Lady (unveiled); (8) Armenian Piper; (9) Armenian Ladies (at home); (10) Armenian Marriage Procession; (11) Armenian Bride; (12) Albanian Guard; (13) Armenian Peasant Woman; (14) Bagdad Merchant (travelling); (15) Jewish Marriage; (16) Jewish Merchant; (17) Gypsy Fortune Telling; (18) Bandit Chief; (19) Circassian Warrior; (20) Druse Girl.

Henry J. Van Lennep (1815-1889), born in Smyrna (present-day Izmir, Turkey) Turkey, the son of European merchants. In 1830 he was sent to the United States for his education, which he undertook in Massachusetts. " He prepared for college at Mount Pleasant Institute, Amherst, Mass., and Hartford (Conn.) Grammar School.

After graduating from Amherst College in 1837, he attended Andover Theological Seminary for one year, then studied with Rev. Joel Hawes in Hartford and was ordained a Congregational minister in 1839." He returned to Turkey in 1840 to serve as a Missionary. There he remained for twenty-nine years. During this time he wrote of his experiences, made numerous drawings and oil paintings. Returning to the United States in 1861, he turned his drawings of Middle Eastern life into this Oriental Album. "Van Lennep was proficient in numerous languages and was also a skillful artist, sketching (in pencil or pen and ink) scenes from his extensive travels. Many of his drawings appeared in published works, which include *The Oriental Album: Twenty Illustrations, in Oil Colors, of the People and Scenery of Turkey, with an Explanatory and Descriptive Text* (1862); *Travels in Little-known Parts of Asia Minor: with Illustrations of Biblical Literature and Researches in Archaeology* (1870); and *Bible Lands: their Modern Customs and Manners Illustrative of Scripture* (1875). He also executed several drawings for Professor Edward Hitchcock, including his *Geology of Massachusetts* (1841) and *Illustrations of Surface Geology* (1860)."

"Van Lennep was married three times: to Emma L. Bliss (1839-40), Mary E. Hawes (1843-44), and Emily Ann Bird (1850-?). He had six children. Van Lennep died in Great Barrington, Mass., in 1889." -- Amherst College Archives and Special Collections (where his drawings are located).

PROVENANCE: The estate of Susan J. Lyman.

REFERENCES: Atabey 1274; Bennett, p.108; Blackmer Catalogue 1715; Blackmer Sale 1500; *DAB XIX*, 200; McGrath, pp.38, 115, 162; Reese, *Stamped with a National Character*, New York, Grolier Club, (1999), 97. See: Lester I. Vogel, *To See A Promised Land: Americans and the Holy Land in the Nineteenth Century*, Pennsylvania State University Press, (1993), p. 105; Priscilla Mary Isin, *Bountiful Empire: A History of Ottoman Cuisine*, Reaktion Books, 2018.



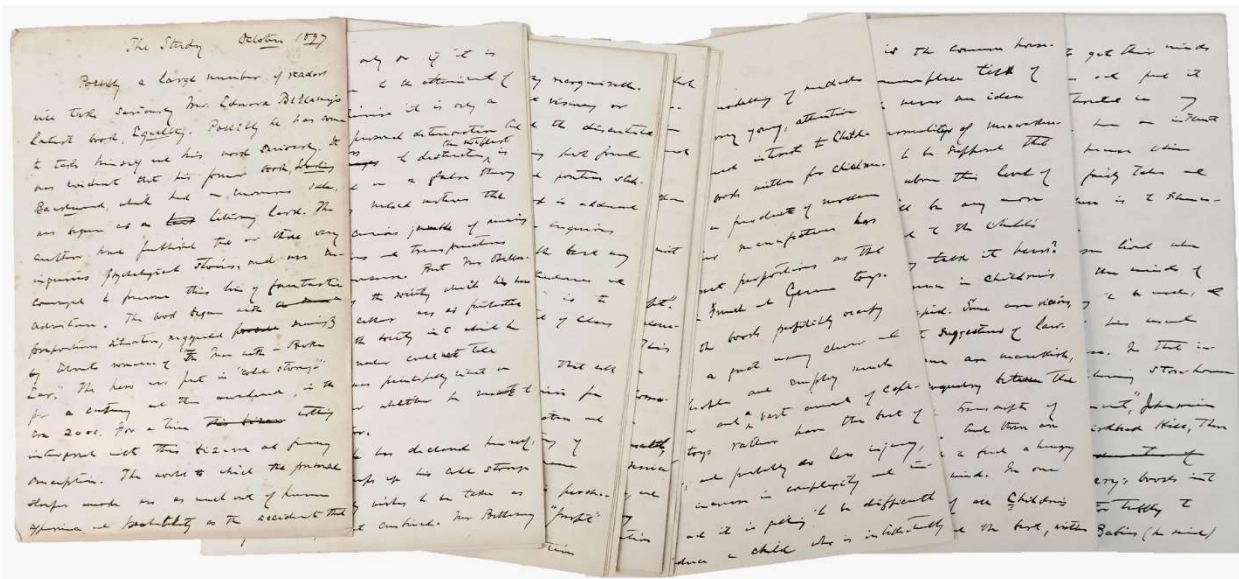
47. **WARNER, Charles Dudley** (1829-1900). [Manuscript] "*The Study.*" *Original holograph manuscript, for: The Editor's Study.* New York, Harper's Bazaar, October 1897.

¶ 22x15 cm. 26 unbound leaves. Laid into unique 3-piece green and crimson gilt-decorated morocco pull-off slip-case, made by The Adams Bindery in New York [ca.1897-1900], one of the great bookbinderies of early 20th century America. First page lightly foxed. SIGNED by Warner on the final page. Near fine. [LV2318]

\$ 2,850

ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT ESSAY BY CHARLES DUDLEY
 WARNER, SAMUEL CLEMENS' FRIEND & COLLABORATOR.
 Autograph manuscript, 26 leaves, of the first two parts of Warner's
 "Editor's Study" essay published in volume 95, October, 1897 [pp. 798-

800], of Harper's Bazaar (part III, a single paragraph review of George du Maurier's *The Martian*, is not included). On their editorial staff since 1884, this is likely the manuscript Warner submitted to Harper's—though there are minor authorial corrections throughout, otherwise the text appears identical to the published version. Warner penned the "Editors Drawer" from 1884-1892, then took on the aforementioned "Editor's Study".



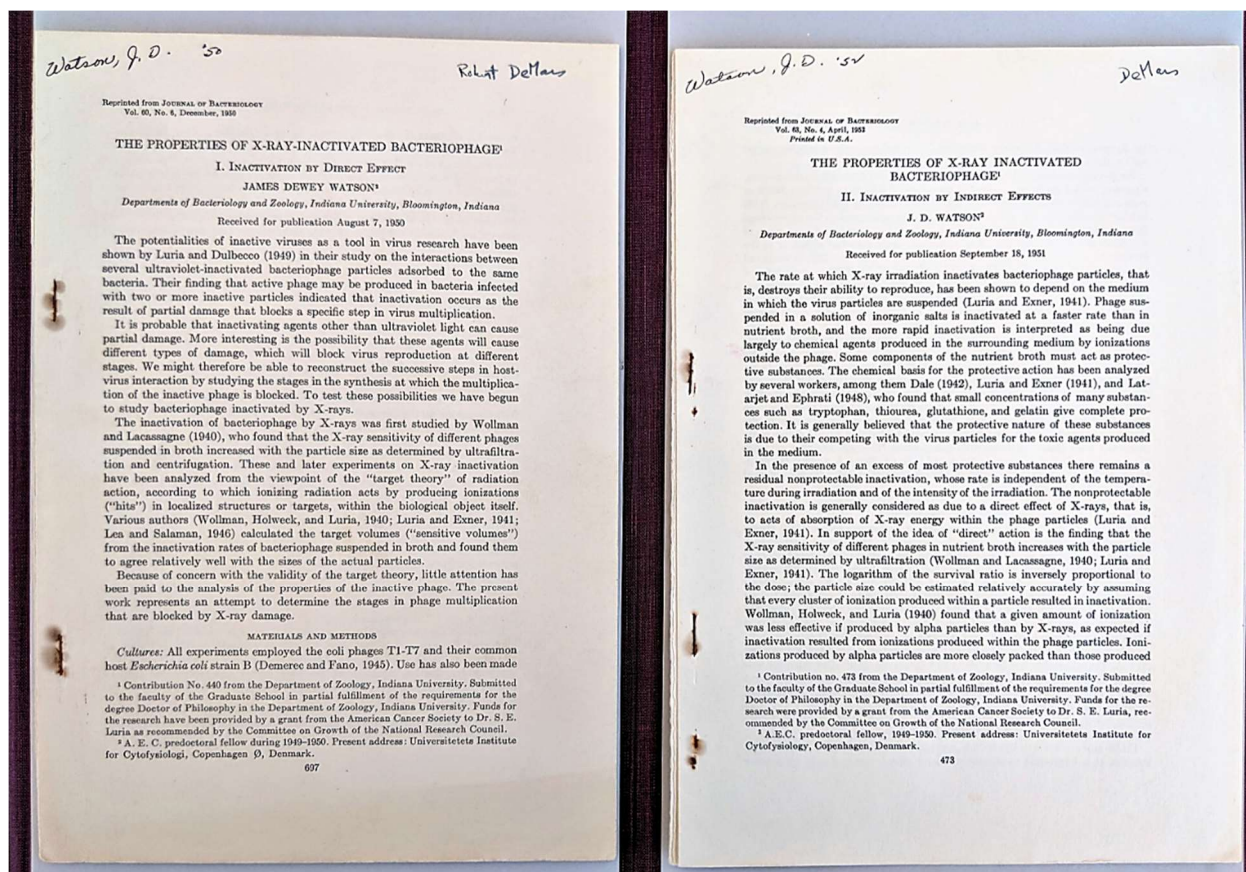
Part I is both a negative review of Edward Bellamy's Utopian novel *Equality*, (1897), and a rebuttal of Bellamy's socialist ideas. "Equality is a mischievous book, because it tends to divert the attention from the serious and awful social and political problems we have to solve, and which we should go at like men and Christians, in to the dreams, the impossible fantasies, of feather-headed socialism."

Part II is an extended and somewhat prescient critique of contemporary children's literature, very similar to Harold Bloom's more recent takedown of the *Harry Potter* series. In it, Warner makes the case that children's authors generally underestimate their readership, and that the best children's books are those that appeal to adults as well (e.g., Twain,

Kipling, the Brothers Grimm). His biggest gripe with popular children's literature is that "[t]he books are well enough morally, and written often in a sprightly manner, but they have not the least inspiration in them, and cultivate neither the imagination nor the reasoning faculty. The cultivation of the imagination is the great thing for children, for this enables them to see life not in its flatness, but in its roundness." This sort of eloquence was typical of Warner's writing, and is present throughout the work.

Charles Dudley Warner is best remembered as Mark Twain's close friend, and only co-author. He and Twain collaborated to write *The Gilded Age: A Tale of Today*, (1873), supposedly after being challenged by their wives to write a better novel than they were used to reading. While never as famous as Twain, Warner was quite well known in his own time. He was prolific as both a writer and editor, writing numerous books and articles (mostly based on his own experiences and opinions), and was the first president of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

For a complete print version of the "Editor's Study" columns, see James W. Simpson's *Editor's Study* by William Dean Howells (Troy, N. Y.: Whitston Press, 1983).



Watson's First Published Papers

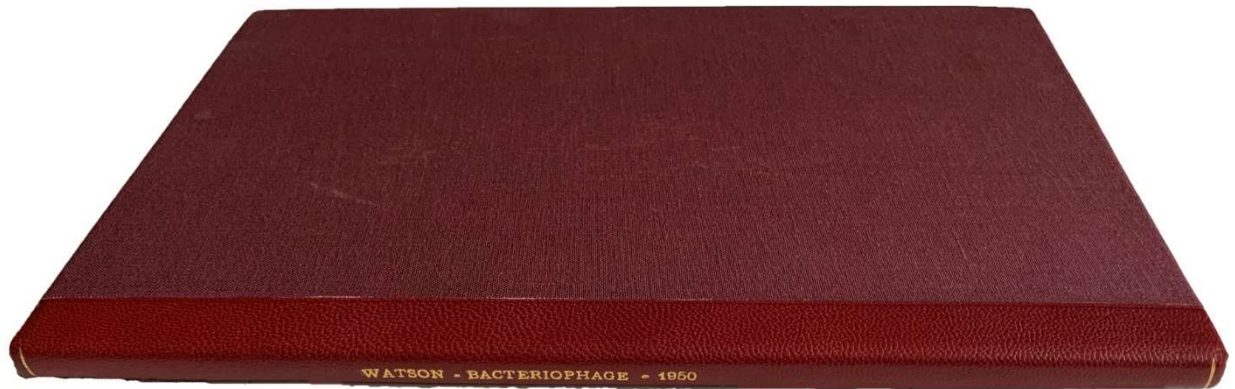
48. **WATSON, James Dewey** (b. 1928). [2 offprints] *The Properties of X-Ray-Inactivated Bacteriophage. I. Inactivation by Direct Effect*. Offprint: *Journal of Bacteriology*, Vol. 60, No. 6, pp. 697-718, December 1950.

¶ Tall 8vo. 3 figs., 10 tables, refs., pencil notation on fig. 3 (presumably by DeMars). Self-wraps; two rusted (original) staples, slight stain from rust. Signature of Robert DeMars and author's name notation on cover. Fine. [with:] **WATSON, James Dewey**. *The Properties of X-Ray-Inactivated Bacteriophage. II. Inactivation by Indirect Effects*. Offprint: *Journal of Bacteriology*, Vol. 63, No. 4, pp. 473-485, April 1952. 3 figs., 6 tables, refs. Self-wraps; two rusted (original) staples, slight stain from rust. Signature of Robert DeMars and author's name notation on cover. Fine. [SS13435]

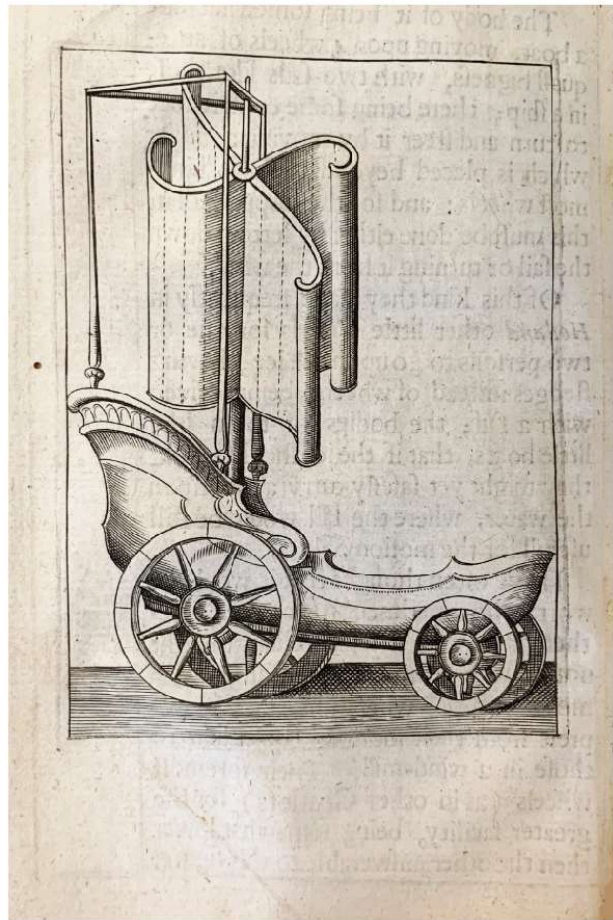
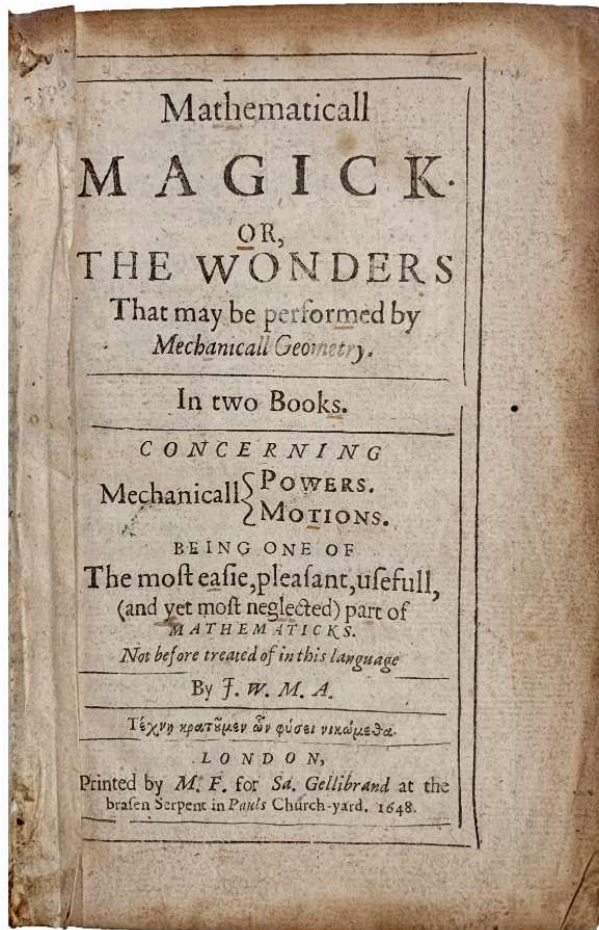
\$ 4,850

FIRST EDITION(s) of James D. Watson's first published research papers, in support of his doctoral candidacy, dealing with inactivation of T2

bacteriophage with X-Rays. Luria and Dulbecco had previously discovered (1949) that bacteriophage could be inactivated by ultraviolet irradiation, and in this paper Watson describes similar effects obtained by X-Ray exposure. A result of this investigation was that the required "killing" dosage or "hits" is logarithmically related to the intensity of the exposure, unlike ultraviolet irradiation. Through a sophisticated technique using heat-inactivated *E. coli*, Watson was able to measure the adsorptive capacities of various T-phages and postulate the damage done to a phage's ability to adsorb and infect a host bacterium, resulting in subsequent lysis. In his second paper, Watson demonstrates the indirect effect of "hyperprotection" of X-Ray inactivated phage by concentrations of cysteine. "The struggle in the spring of 1950 was 'to write up minor results' for his thesis. He thought of it as 'torture.' He wrote the thesis in a month, but Salva 'did not like it' and took it home for rewriting. 'Not surprisingly,' Watson recalled, 'the thesis was accepted without fuss at my Ph.D. exam in late May.' He later reflected that he got his degree fast, 'not because I was really that bright, but because there was very much less to learn.'" [McElheny].



PROVENANCE: Robert DeMars' copies of these papers. As the third graduate student mentored by Salvador Luria, DeMars went on to positions at Washington University (St. Louis) and the University of Wisconsin (Madison). His genetic research also involved investigations using strains of T bacteriophage. As a personal friend and colleague of the author, Watson gave copies of all his papers to DeMars as they were published. McElheny, *Watson and DNA Making a Scientific Revolution*, pp. 25-28.



49. **WILKINS, John** (1614-1672). *Mathematicall Magick or, the Wonders that may be performed by Mechanicall Geometry. In two books. Concerning Mechanicall Powers. Motions. Being one of the most easie, pleasant, usefull, (and yet most neglected) part of mathematicks. Not before treated in this language.* London: Printed for M.F. for Sa. Gellibrand, 1648. ¶ Small 8vo. [iii-viii], 295 pp. Title and text within ruled borders, numerous woodcut illustrations and diagrams (some full page); drawing of wheeled gears (p. 38); lacks front blank. Original full bind-stamped calf. Nice copy. S13847

\$ 5,000

First edition. Written at a time where experimental philosophy was just finding favor among membership of the Royal Society. Wilkins had just become Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, and surrounding him were

Fellows, each a learned man of science, and members of the Oxford Philosophical Club (the precursor to the Royal Society): Christopher Wren, Walter Pope, Thomas Sprat, William Lloyd, William Neile, Samuel Parker. Others have held Wilkins in high esteem, included among these are his corresponding colleagues, Robert Boyle, Robert Hooke, Isaac Newton (his student), and Henry Oldenberg.

"... the first text on mechanics available in the English language . . . describing various machines, including strange devices and possibilities, such as a land vehicle powered by wind, submarines, flying automata, clocks, magnetic perpetuum mobile, etc."--*Bibliotheca Mechanica*, page 354.

"Wilkins dedicated his work to His Highness the Prince Elector Palatine (Charles I Louis) who was in London at the time. It is divided into two books, one headed Archimedes, because he was the chiefest in discovering of Mechanical powers, the other was called Daedalus because he was one of the first and most famous amongst the Ancients for his skill in making Automata.[3] Wilkins sets out and explains the principles of mechanics in the first book and gives an outlook in the second book on future technical developments like flying which he anticipates as certain if only sufficient exercise, research and development would be directed to these topics." [Wikip.]

"In the 20 chapters of the first book, traditional mechanical devices are discussed such as the balance, the lever, the wheel or pulley and the block and tackle, the wedge, and the screw. The powers acting on them are compared to those acting in the human body. The book deals with the phrase attributed to Archimedes saying that if he did but know where to stand and fasten his instrument, he could move the world and shows the effect of a series of gear transmissions one linked to the other. It shows the importance of various speeds and the theoretical possibility to increase speed beyond the speed of the earth at the equator. Finally, siege engines like catapults are compared with the cost and effect of then modern guns.

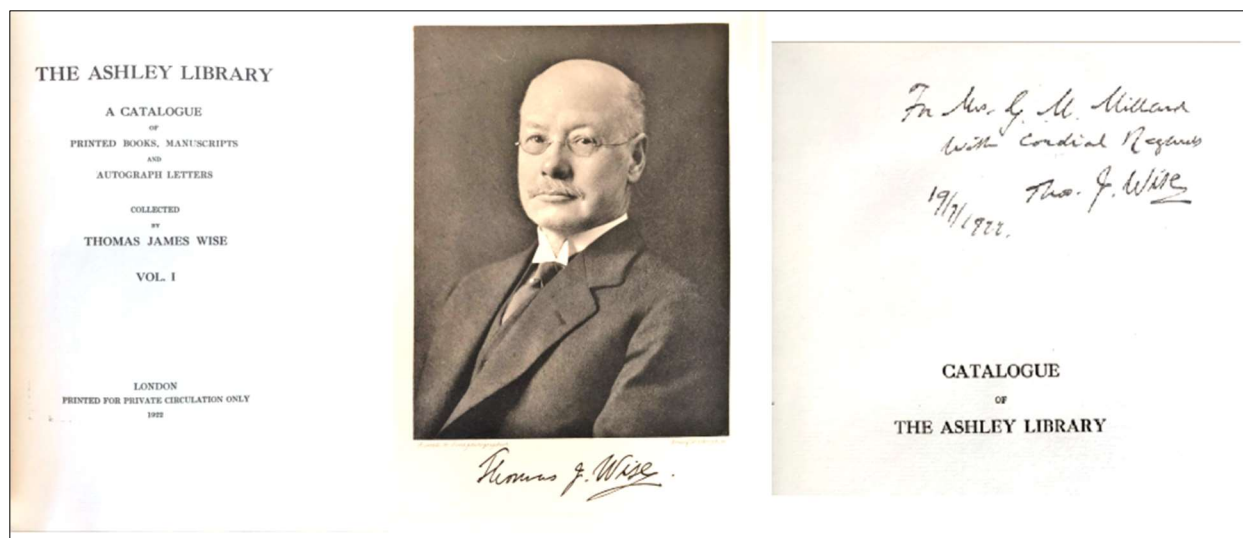
In the 15 chapters of the second book, various devices are examined which move independently of human interference like clocks and watches, water mills and wind mills. Wilkins explains devices being driven by the motion of air in a chimney or by pressurized air. A land yacht is proposed driven by two sails on two masts, and a wagon powered by a vertical axis wind turbine. A number of independently moving

small artificial figures representing men and animals are described. The possibilities are considered to improve the type of submarine designed and built by Cornelis Drebbel. The tales about various flying devices are related and doubts as to their truth are dissipated. Wilkins explains that it should be possible for a man, too, to fly by himself if a frame were built where the person could sit and if this frame was sufficiently pushed in the air. In chapter VII, Wilkins discusses various methods how a man could fly, namely by the help of spirits and good or evil angels (as related on various occasions in the Bible), by the help of fowls, by wings fastened immediately to the body or by a flying chariot. The whole of this chapter (and of the following one) concerns the possibilities of flying. Wilkins continues by saying that sufficient practice should enable a man to fly. The most probable way, however, would be by a flying chariot, which may be so contrived as to carry a man within it... and be equipped with some sort of engine, or else be big enough to carry several persons each of them successively laboring to cause the chariot to fly. Wilkins uses the next chapter to dissipate any doubts there may be as to the possibility of such a flying chariot, but of course a number of particular items would have to be developed and tested. In Chapters IX to XV, extensive discussions and deliberations are set out why a perpetual motion should be feasible, why the stories about lamps burning for hundreds of years were true and how such lamps could be made and perpetual motions created." [Wikip.]

PROVENANCE: Inscribed in an unknown hand: "Bp. [Bishop John] Wilkins" (Bishop of Chester), "Boheis Cowad 2922" [??], Thomas Taylor, de Hawly, William Kemp de East Garston, 1702. – William Kemp, vicar of East Garston, Berks., through resignation of Gerrard Erington. Patron: the Dean and Chapter of Christchurch, Oxford.

Two different issues of the title are recorded by ESTC & Wing: priority is not assigned. ESTC R227427 (title reads 'wonders', 'powers' and 'J.W.', and, ESTC 6164 (title reads 'vvonders', 'povvers' and 'I.W.'). Note: neither include a frontispiece, which first appears in the 1680 printing.

REFERENCES: DSB [Hans Aarsleff], XIV, pp. 361-381; Sotheby, Honeyman VII, 3120; Sotheby's The Library of the Earls of Macclesfield, Part 6, p. 362, no. 2126; Raymond Toole Stott, A Bibliography of English Conjuring 1581-1876, p. 280, no. 883; Tomash & Williams W74; ESTC R6164; Wing W2198 First Edition.



Inscribed by T. J. Wise – the Alice Millard copy

50. **WISE, Thomas James** (1859-1937). *The Ashley Library. A Catalogue of Printed Books, Manuscripts and Autograph Letters. Collected by Thomas James Wise.* London: Printed for private circulation ..., 1922-36. ¶ 11 volumes. 4to. xiii, 267; xii, 214; xii, 209; xi, 213; x, 210; x, 218; xi, 220; xi, 208; xv, 332; xii, 224; xxiii, 200 pp. Photogravure frontispiece portraits, 179 plates, index, errata slip. Original gilt-stamped beveled-edged beige buckram, top edges gilt. INSCRIBED BY T. J. WISE. Fine.

\$ 2,850

LIMITED EDITION of 50 copies printed on English hand-made paper by the Dunedin Press. This set is inscribed by the noted compiler-bibliophile, Thomas J. Wise, to Mrs. G. M. Millard, "with cordial regards ... 19/7/1922". Rare complete set of this famous collection assembled by the revered and notorious collector, thief and forger, Thomas James Wise. The collection is now part of the British Library holdings. Even so, despite Wise's reputation, the collection was a monument to 19th century British literature and literary manuscripts. It is particularly strong in authors such as Ben Jonson, Shirley, Milton, Coleridge, Conrad, Ford, Davenport, Waller, Dryden, Pope, Gay, Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, Byron, Tennyson, both Brownings, Arnold, the Brontës, Swinburne, Robert Lewis Stevenson, Thomas Hardy, etc., the Younger Romantics, the Pre-Raphaelites, pre-Restoration drama, etc. After his death, his widow sold the collection to the British Library. At that point, and because Wise's reputation was known by 1934, the collection copies were compared with the BL copies and the librarians found that 200 book leaves were missing and 89 of them turned up in the Wise collection. Henry Wrenn of the University of Texas, who had

been building a collection there, found that 60 of the UT copies were completed with BL copy leaves, courtesy of Wise.

“One of the greatest frauds – not to say international conspiracies – in the history of book publishing is that involving Thomas J. Wise, the eminent bibliographer and book collector, friend of Rossetti, Swinburne, and other famous writers, in the forgery of rare first editions. Wise’s own private collection, the Ashley Library, now in the British Museum, was one of the greatest private libraries in the world, and during the course of years he helped John Henry Wrenn, successful Chicago business man, build up in Americana almost equally rare collection (now at the University of Texas), interlarded though it was with Wise’s forgeries.” – Wrenn jacket note.

With the publication of John Carter and Graham Pollard, *An Enquiry into the Nature of Certain 19th century Pamphlets*, 1934, the outstanding disclosure was made that “T. J. Wise had forged more than 50 ‘first editions’ of English authors and sold them, copy after copy, to wealthy book-collectors.”

PROVENANCE: This is the Alice P. Millard (1873-1938) copy. She married George Madison Millard, a senior employee at the Chicago book shop of A. C. McClurg, was herself a famous Pasadena bookseller, catering to the wealthy elite, famously living in a Frank Lloyd Wright home that was built for her.

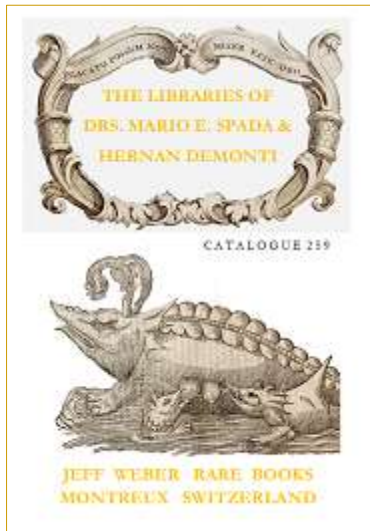
See: Fannie E. Ratchford, (ed.), *Letters of Thomas J. Wise to John Henry Wrenn ...* Knopf, 1944.

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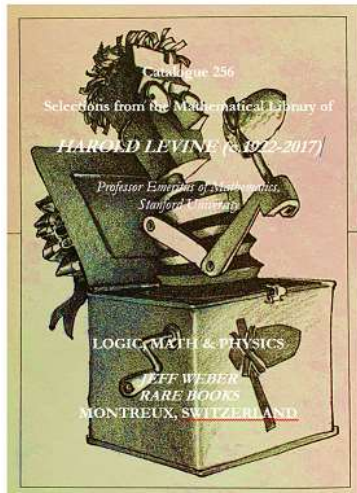


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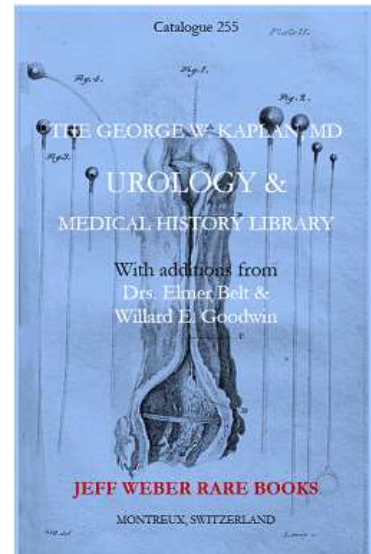
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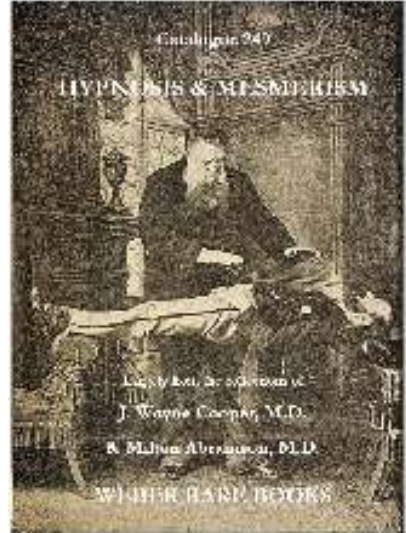
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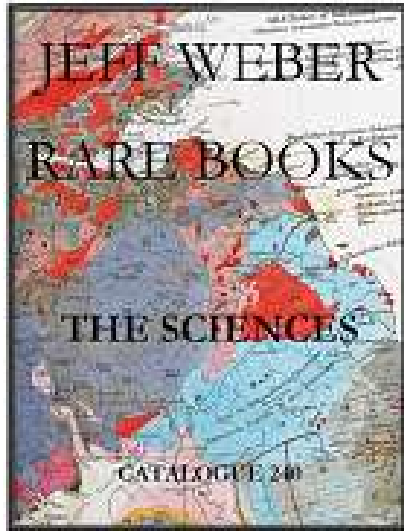
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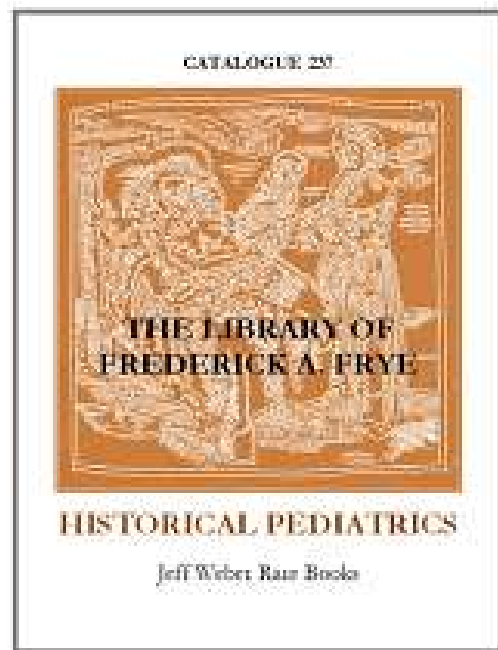
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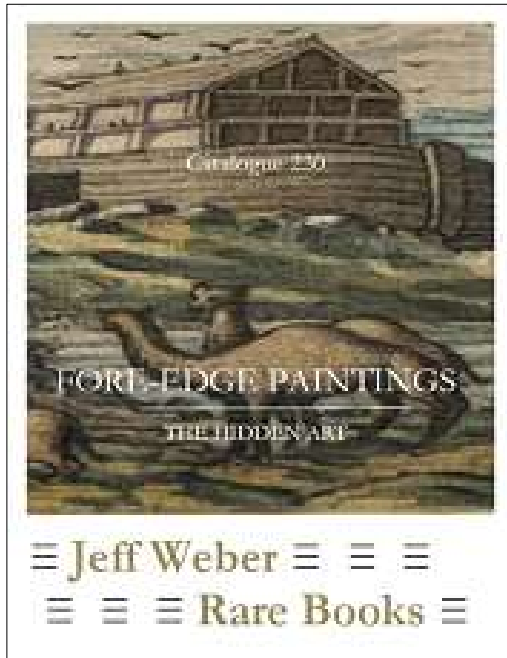
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