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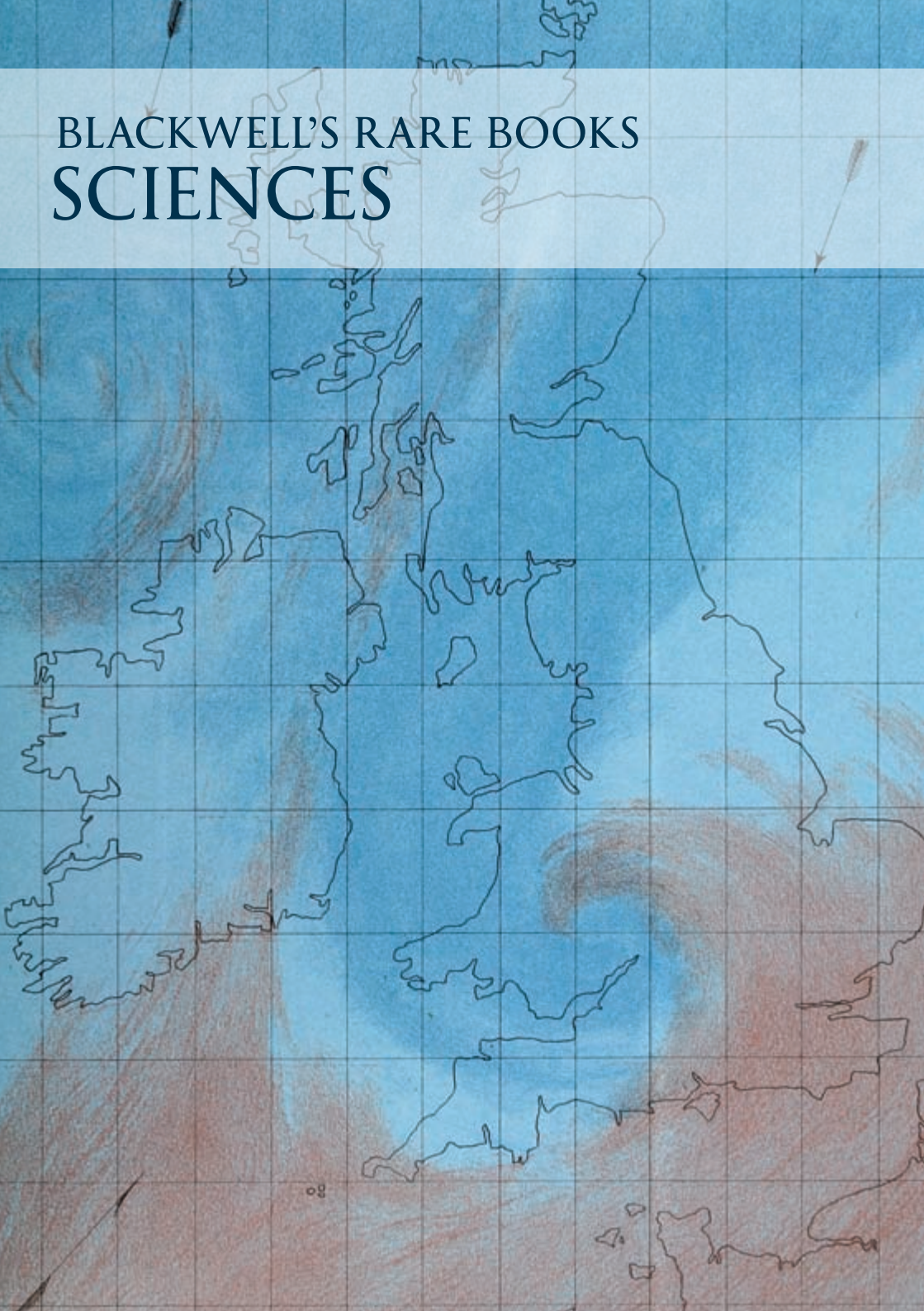
# SCIENCES



# Blackwell's Rare Books

48-51 Broad Street, Oxford, OX1 3BQ

Direct Telephone: +44 (0) 1865 333555 Switchboard: +44 (0) 1865 792792
Email: rarebooks@blackwell.co.uk Fax: +44 (0) 1865 794143
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Cover illustration: Item 48

**The word mélanges was apt**

1. **Alembert (Jean Le Rond d')** Mélanges de littérature, d'histoire, et de philosophie. Nouvelle edition, revue, corrigée & augmentée très considerablement par l'auteur. [Five volumes.] *Leiden: the brothers Murray, 1783, large folding table in vol. i (Système figuré des connaissances humaines),* pp. [iv], VIII, 407, [1]; [iv], 478, [2]; [iv], 432;[iv], 456; xx, 531, 12mo, *contemporary speckled calf, gilt rules on either side of raised bands on spines, contrasting lettering pieces, initial 'C.V.K.' in gilt on a black strip at foot of spines, red edges, a little trivial damage to the leather, very good* (Nottingham only in COPAC, Toronto, Hamilton College only in North America on Worldcat) **£750**

An attractive copy of a scarce edition, published in the year of the author's death. 'As time went on, d'Alembert's pen was increasingly devoted to non-scientific subjects … He wrote and read many essays before the Académie; these began to appear in print as early as 1753. In that year he published two volumes of *Mélanges de littérature, d'histoire, et de philosophie*. The first two were reprinted along with two more in 1759; a fifth and last volume appeared in 1767. The word mélanges was apt, for in these volumes were essays on music, law, religion, his treatise on the Élémens de philosophie, translations of portions of Tactics, and other assorted literary efforts. They make an odd mixture…' (DSB). But the scientific contributions are not negligible, including an essay on the application of probability theory to the question of innoculation, and an elegy of Jean Bernoulli: plus, of course, the preliminary discourses to the Encyclopédie.

The Murrays of Leiden had dealings with John Murray in London, but there was no family connection.

2. **Allbutt (Henry Arthur)** Di froy's handbukh … *R. Forder, 1897, FIRST YIDDISH EDITION,* pp. [viii], 82, [18], 8vo, *original wrappers, some minor soiling and wear, good* (COPAC and OCLC locate only the Wellcome copy, although there are copies in the BL and OCLC also records a copy at Harvard dated '[1887?]') **£1,500**

First Yiddish edition of Allbutt's *The Wife's Handbook*. Rare: early English editions are hardly less common. 'The wife's handbook consists mostly of the same information on pregnancy and childcare given in other nineteenth-century manuals, but it became notorious because of the final chapter on birth control … Some editions also included advertisements for contraceptive devices, and the book as a whole was officially condemned as "lewd". In spite of the persecution Allbutt faced, and the threat of prosecution for those selling the book, the Malthusian League continued to recommend his manual for its clear and practical information. There was even a Yiddish edition, aimed at the influx of Jewish refugees' (Angus McLaren, 'Birth control in nineteenth century England', 1978. See Porter and Hall, *The Facts of Life*, pp. 150-51).

**An unlocated edition**
**in 1402 Columbus sailed the ocean blue**

3. **[Anon.]** First Elements of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy; wherein the Knowledge of those Sciences are rendered more simple, and the Solar System described in a familiar Manner: also the powers of electricity, thunder, lightning, meteors, winds, heat, cold, &c. With suitable Reflections on the Works of Providence. Third edition. For the use Schools and Private Families. Illustrated with a Plate of the Sphere, and Map of the World. *Printed for G. Sael, 1797, blindstamp of Leicester City Libraries on several leaves at either end and their ink stamp on verso of title, a bit of water-staining at the beginning, one or two other minor stains, folding map creased,* pp. viii, 158, [2, advertisements], 12mo, *contemporary coarse linen, slightly worn, good* (Not in ESTC) **£800**

According to ESTC, at least in part textually the same as Bonnycastle's *Introduction to Astronomy* (first printed by Joseph Johnson in 1786). Bonnycastle's book was a great success, so there may be something piratical about this book, although Sael was a regular publisher of educational books 'for the use Schools and Private Families' as per the title and the advertisements here. This edition not in ESTC, which records the second, of 1796 (BL and Houston only), and the fourth, of 1798 (BL only).

The last Lesson in the second part (Geography) is on 'New Discoveries', principally in the Pacific Ocean, including New Zealand, New Hebrides, &c, and the work concludes: 'notwithstanding the amazing discoveries of navigators … since the first voyage of Columbus, in the year 1402 [sic], there still remain some countries either absolutely unknown, or very superficially surveyed.'

**Buttercups**

4. **[Ardene (Jean Paul de Rome d')** Traité des Renoncules, qui contient, outre ce qui regarde ces fleurs, beaucoup d'observations, physiques & de remarques utiles, soit pour l'agriculture, soit pour le Jardinage. Troisième édition. *Avignon: Louis Chambeau, 1763, with 6 folding engraved plates, a trifle browned,* pp. [vi], 342, small 8vo, *contemporary green boards, spine gilt, but defective, front inner hinge reinforced, edges worn, monogram of AS in gilt on upper cover, book-plate of the New York Horticultural Society, Bequest of Kenneth Mackenzie, inside front cover* **£750**

Third and last edition of a popular work which was also translated into German. 'Jean Paul Rome d' Ardène retired, about 1750, from his duties as *supérieur* of the college at Marseilles to the Château d' Ardène, diocese of Sisteron, where he created a botanical garden and gave himself to the study of flowers' (Hunt 526).

5. **Aristotle and Hippocrates (pseuds.)** Insigne artificium Aristotelis: or, Aristotle's Compleat Master-piece. In two parts. Displaying the Secrets of Nature in the Generation of Man. Regularly digested into chapters and sections, rendering it far more useful and easie, than any yet extant. To which is added, Hippocrates his Treasure of Health: or, Family physician: being choice and approved remedies for all the several distempers incident to humane bodies. *Printed and are to be sold by the booksellers, 1702, two parts in one vol. ('A Treasure of Health' has a separate*


Insigne Artificium Aristotelis:
OR,
ARISTOTLE's
Compleat Master-Piece.
In Two Parts.
DISPLAYING
The Secrets of NATURE
IN
The Generation of Man.
To which is added,
HIPPOCRATES
His Treasure of HEALTH:
OR,
Family Physician:
LONDON

Item 5

*title-page), with an engraved frontispiece, folding woodcut plate and 8 woodcuts in the text, last leaf blank but for a woodcut sacred monogram with in a cartouche on recto, several leaves a bit frayed at fore-edges and some with tears (without loss), minor worming in upper margins, a bit of spotting or browning,* pp. [iv], iv, 118, [2, advertisements], 25, [1], 12mo, *original sheep, some wear, boards a little bowed, good* (ESTC T223384) **£1,200**

A reasonably good copy of a rare and early edition – BL only in ESTC. This also seems to be the only edition of the Compleat Master-piece bearing this fanciful Latin title. ESTC calls for 24 pages at the end, but the 25 is prominent enough.

**Not in ESTC**

6. **Aristotle (pseud.)** Aristotle's Last Legacy, unfolding the mysteries of nature in the generation of man … *Printed for C. Hitch and L. Hawes, S. Crowder and Co., and H. Woodgate and S. Books, and C. Ware 1761, wood-engraved 'portrait' frontispiece, trimmed close at fore-edge with the loss of a few individual letters on p. 11 (sense recoverable), minor damp-staining at beginning and end,* pp. v (including frontispiece), [vi- viii], 9-120, 12mo, *original sheep, lower joint cracked (though stitching sound) worn at extremities, slightly defective at foot of spine, very good* (Not in ESTC; Worldcat locates a single copy, Chicago, although with a slight variant in the imprint) **£800**

A very rare edition, in excellent condition (for a popular sex-manual), of this abridgment of Aristotle's Master-piece, which was first published in 1684. The earliest edition of this title in ESTC is 1707. The splendid frontispiece shows a magus-like figure, bald, bearded, and clad in black robes, seated at a table with a celestial globe on it, behind the sitter a book-lined wall, in the background, next to a window, a framed figure of Death, a mirror and a couple of other small objects.

7. **Aristotle (pseud.)** The Works … In four parts. Containing: I. His Complete Master Piece … II. His Experienced Midwife … III. His Book of Problems … IV. His Last Legacy … A New Edition. *Printed for the Booksellers, 1798, lacking frontispiece, with 4 woodcut illustrations in the text, occasional staining,* pp. 407, 12mo, *original sheep, a bit rubbed, lower cover nearly detached* (ESTC T152370) **£350**

Not the rarest of editions, but still only four located in ESTC: BL, Glasgow, Gottingen, NLM.

8. **Aristotle (pseud.)** The Works … in Four Parts. Containing, I. His Complete Masterpiece … II. His Experienced Midwife … III. His Book of Problems … IV. His Last Legacy. A New Edition. *[Gainsborough: printed by Mozley] for the Booksellers, 1811, with 4 woodcuts in the text, somewhat browned throughout, patchily heavy in places,* pp. iv, [5-] 359, 12mo, *original sheep, gilt ruled compartments on spine, very slightly worn, good* **£450**

This edition not in COPAC or Worldcat, and though browned, a nice copy. A frontispiece might be expected, but there is no trace of any.

9. **Aristotle (pseud.)** The Works … In four parts. Containing, I. His Complete Masterpiece; displaying the Secrets of Nature in the Generation of Man. To which is added, The family physician, being approved remedies for the several distempers incident to the the human body. II. His experienced midwife; absolutely necessary for surgeons, midwives, nurses, and child-bearing women. III. His book of problems; containing various questions and answers relative to the state of man's body. IV. His last legacy; unfolding the secrets of nature respecting the generation of man. An enlarged edition, embellished with several fine engravings. *Published for the booksellers, (York: J. Hendrew, printer, Collier-Gate), 1812, with woodcut frontispiece and 10 woodcuts in the text, tear in fore-edge of frontispice, 2 leaves curiously cropped at a slight angle in fore-margin affecting some letters at the line ends,* pp. iv, [5-] 360, 12mo, *original sheep, good* **£750**

Wellcome only in COPAC: Worldcat adds Harvard and Lib. Co. Philadelphia. Binding in very good state.

10. **Aristotle (pseud.)** The Works … containing, His Complete Masterpiece … A new and improved edition with engravings. *Printed for Miller, Law, and Carter, and sold by all the Booksellers, 1830, with a woodcut frontispiece and 5 plates, a little water-staining,* pp. [i, half title], viii, [9]-224, [1], 12mo, *contemporary sheep, grained so as to resemble canvas, a little rubbed, very good* **£325**

This edition not in COPAC, although there are copies in US libraries. In fact this copy has an old price inside the back cover in ink, $2.50, and the binding seems more New York than London.

11. **(Arithmetic.)** The Four First Rules of Arithmetic, with a useful Collection of Tables, of Weights and Measure. *[No printer:] Sold by J. Satcherd and J. Whitaker, 1787, ?only edition, various contemporary calculations, pen trials, inkblots &c consistent with classroom use, stain of a paper clip affecting the top of the first 3 leaves,* pp. 62, 8vo, *original drab card wrappers, a bit worn and stained, good* (ESTC T014599; COPAC adds UCL and NLS, Worlcat does not add any) **£750**

ESTC records only the BL and Glasgow copies of this basic arithmetic, including commercial arithmetic (although the complexity of the examples would terrify the modern child). The drudgery is enlivened by humourous names given to various tradespeople and their customers, when examples of Bills &c. are given.

Given the mercantile slant to the volume, it is interesting to find that the first owners of the book were both female. 'Charlotte Chidley was born in the year 1778'; Sarah Taplin's inscription is unclear as to date, but late 18th-century at any rate.

12. **Bacon (Francis)** The Historie of Life and Death. With observations naturall and experimentall for the prolonging of life. Written by the Right Honorable Francis Lord Verulam, Viscount S. Alban. *Printed for I. Okes, for Humphrey Mosley, at the Princes Armes in Pauls Church-Yard. 1638 [1637], FIRST (UNAUTHORISED) ENGLISH TRANSLATION, engraved additional title-page with faint ink library-stamps (small penned note at head), letterpress title within ornamental border, ink ownership inscription on verso of engraved title, ink name on verso of title, woodcut headpieces and initials, text printed within within single line border, sporadic contemporary ink marginalia,* pp. [14], 323, [1], 12mo, *original brown speckled calf, rebacked in a paler calf, spine blind tooled in compartments, gilt lettered red morocco label in second, sides with triple fillet in blind (lightly worn at corners) and single gilt fillet on board edges, ink trials on preliminary and final leaves, red speckled edges, good* (Gibson 153; ESTC S100504; STC 1157; item 85 in the Fabyan Collection; this edition not in Wellcome) **£550**

With imprimatur leaf dated 30th September 1637. This pirated translation of Bacon's famous *Historia vitae et mortis* comes a full fourteen years after first publication of the work (in Latin) in London in 1623, and nine years after Bacon's death in 1626. The translator is unknown, but publication predates William Rawley's authorised translation dated 29th December 1637 by several months, making the present work the first translation into English. In the foreword of Rawley's edition, this earlier anonymous translation is referred to as 'lame, and defective, on the whole,' and Gibson comments that 'comparison of the two edns. illustrates clearly the fallibility of translations.'

13. **Bacon (Sir Francis)** Of the Proficience and Advancement of Learning, or the Partitions of Sciences IX Books. Written in Latin … Interpreted by Gilbert Wats. *Oxford: Printed by Leonard Lichfield, for Robert Yound and Edward Forrest, 1640, with engraved title-page and portrait frontispiece, both by William Marshall, woodcut facsimiles of cipher-alphabets on 4 pp., top outer corner of engraved title torn away without touching engraved surface, rust hole in one leaf affecting a couple of letters, Dedication and verso of last leaf dust stained, a few leaves with pink spots*

*(as often), a few other minor dampstains, paper flaws, &c, some pencil markings throughout, but a crisp copy,* pp. xxxii (not including engravings), 60, [14, tables], 477, [20], folio, *contemporary mottled calf, rebacked, corners slightly worn, good* (Gibson 1416; STC 1167; Madan, 1640 1; see PMM 119) **£2,200**

First edition in English of the expanded text, second issue. 'The crowning achievement of Bacon's philosophical career … Bacon did not construct an erudite, encyclopædic summation of existing knowledge (the project of many Renaissance scholars) but shaped an anti-encyclopædia dedicated to the notion that knowledge should grow … True science must rest upon empirical and experimental data' (Graham Rees in the *Encyclopædia of the Scientific Revolution*).

'Three out of four British Museum copies have a portrait of Bacon, but the translator's own copy in the Bodleian has not' (Madan). The dust staining of the outer pages of the letterpress text suggests that the sheets were left unbound for a period, before the engraved portrait and title-page were added at binding.

**Perspective**

14. **Bardwell (Thomas)** The Practice of Painting and Perspective made easy: In which is contained, the art of painting in oil … and a new, short, and familiar account of the art of perspective, illustrated with copper-plates, engraved by Mr. Vivares. *Printed by S. Richardson; For the Author; And Sold by Him … And by A. Millar … R. and J. Dodsley … and J. and J. Rivington, 1756, FIRST EDITION, with 6 engraved plates, author's bold signature on the title verso (as guarantee of authenticity), a few ink corrections to text (in author's hand?), a few light marginal stains,* pp. [i, Royal Imprimatur, on verso of first leaf), v, 64, 4to, *modern half calf, good* (ESTC T88062) **£950**

'By the early nineteenth century Bardwell was remembered more as a copyist of paintings than as a portraitist (DNB, after Edwards), and he might be little known as a painter, had it not been for his book, *The Practice of Painting and Perspective Made Easy.* Published in London in 1756 after a royal licence, it was dedicated to the earl of Rochford, whose *Portrait with Horse and Groom* he had painted in 1741 (Brodick Castle, Arran). "The Works of Van Dyck and Rembrandt are the surest Guides to Nature", wrote Bardwell in the introduction, while describing how the book arose from a private attempt to recapture the lost art of great colouring. "It is out of these most excellent Masters, that I have established my Method: … From them I have learned the Virgin Teints, and finishing Secrets; tho' I have always applied them to practice from Nature." He drew on many earlier authors, principally the French theorists Roger de Piles and C.-A. Du Fresnoy, but for all that it is an original thesis: the practical instructions, though presented in a traditional format, resulted from genuine study of seventeenth-century paintings in East

Anglian collections, combining what he believed to be their technique with his own experience as a painter. Talley and Groen, and White, have established through analysis that he applied most of the methods to his own work. Despite a disastrous contemporary review, the book went into two pirated editions in 1795 and 1840. Edwards noted its impact on youthful painters in its day, though he doubted the validity of the section on perspective' (ODNB).

**Polygraphick**

15. **[Barrow (John)]** Dictionarium polygraphicum: Or, the Whole Body of Arts regularly digested. I. The arts of Designing, Drawing, Painting, Washing Prints, Limning, Japanning, Gilding in all their various kinds. Also Perspective, the Laws of Shadows, Dialling, &c. II. Carving … III. A brief historical Account of the most considerable Painters, Sculptors, Statuaries, and Engravers, with those Cyphers or Marks by which their Works are known. IV. An Explanation of the … Heathen Deities … V. The Production, Nature, Refining, Compounding, Transmutation and Tinging all sorts of Metals and Minerals of various Colours. VI. The Arts of Making, Working, Painting or Staining all sorts of Glass and Marble … VIII. The Art of Tapestry-Weaving … IX. A Description of Colours, … X. The method of making all kinds of Inks … and also many other Curiosities … a more Compleat Work than has hitherto appear'd in any language … [Two volumes.] *Printed for C. Hitch and C. Davis, 1735* FIRST EDITION, *54 folding engraved plates, but lacking frontispiece, and artists' monograms in the text, one plate misfolded and slightly frayed on lower edge,* pp. [i], ii, [543, unpaginated], [ii, advertisement, title], [504, 4], 8vo, *contemporary panelled calf, rebacked, good* (ESTC T31837; Alston, III 549) **£650**

The first edition (there was a second in 1758) of this most compendious and richly illustrated dictionary of the arts, by the productive former teacher of mathematics and navigation to the 'young gentlemen' on Royal Navy ships (see ODNB). Unfortunately lacking the frontispiece, as sometimes happens.

16. **Beale (Lionel Smith)** How to Work with the Microscope. Third edition. Illustrated with Fifty-six Plates, containing upwards of 250 figures, and a Photographic Plate. *Harrison, 1865, with illustrations as above, recto of frontispiece foxed but scarcely affecting the photograph on the verso, a little browning,* pp. xvi, 272, 8vo, *original hard-grained red cloth, rebacked, preserving most of the original spine, covers a little stained, sound* (Gernsheim 779 for the first edition) **£200**

'Beale's name became well known in medicine from the 1850s as a result of the popularity of his books on the clinical uses of microscopy. In 1854 he published *The Microscope and its Application to Clinical Medicine*, which set out the procedures of microscopy and showed clinicians how to use the instrument in diagnosis through the examination of urine, blood, tumours, and parasites. This manual went through four editions, the last of which was published in 1878. A companion volume, *How to Work with the Microscope*, was first published in 1857 and appeared in its fifth and final edition in 1880. Beale was ahead of his time as a pioneer of clinical pathology, as this medical specialism was not formally established in Britain until the 1920s' (ODNB). The chapter on photography is 'one of the most valuable chapters in the book' (Preface).

17. **Berkeley (George, Bishop of Cloyne)** Three Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous. The design of which is plainly to demonstrate the reality and perfection of human knowledge, the incorporeal nature of the soul, and the immediate providence of a deity: in opposition to sceptics and atheists. Also to open a method for rendring the sciences more easy, useful, and compendious. The second edition. *Printed for William and John Innys, 1725, without the 4-leaf gathering of advertisements at end (see below), washed, with several corners repaired (notably the last leaf), small contemporary inscription to title-page ('Umagee'?)* pp. [x], 166, 8vo, *modern (not new) half calf, yellow edges, by Bayntun, sound* (Keynes 10; Jessop 146) **£1,200**

Not in fact a second edition, but a reissue of the unsold sheets of the first, with a cancel title. Keynes notes that the last gathering, including the advertisements, 'is printed on very inferior paper, and, being a late addition, will probably not be found in all copies.' In his preface Keynes notes that the Three Dialogues 'form only a slender volume, but it is properly placed among the major works owing to its special relation with *The Principles of Human Knowledge* … It is regarded as a literary work of art, being written with all the author's grace and clarity.'

18. **Berkeley (George, Bishop of Cloyne)** The Works of … To which is added an Account of his Life [by Joseph Stock]; and several of his Letters to Thomas Prior, Esq. Dean Gervais, Mr. Pope, &c. In Three Volumes. *Printed by J.F. Dove for Richard Priestly, 1820, with two folding engraved plates, occasional foxing (especially to the plates),* pp. [iv], lxxv, 411; [iv], 455; [iv], 476, 8vo, *contemporary diced calf, double gilt fillets on sides, spines gilt with lettering pieces in two compartments, marbled edges and matching end-leaves, a trifle worn, good* **£650**

A very good set.

**Viscount Keith's copy**

19. **Bernoulli (Johann)** Essai d'une nouvelle theorie de la manoeuvre des vaisseaux. *Basle: Jean George König, 1714, FIRST EDITION, with 10 folding engraved plates, a bit of water-staining in the upper margins, more pronounced at either end, small triangular fragment missing from upper margin of title,* pp. [xvi], 220, [4], 8vo, *contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt, red lettering-piece, a little rubbed, upper joint cracked, ends of spine chipped, armorial bookplate on front paste-down of George Keith Elphinstone, Viscount Keith, good* **£2,250**

Johann Bernoulli's only published book (though not of course his only publication). It was prompted by Bernard Renau d'Elicagary's book of 1689 on the physics of sailing ships, *De la théorie de la manoeuvre des vaisseaux*. Bernoulli (as Huygens had before him) criticises Renau's theories and also Descartes's concept of force. Two letters from Bernoulli to Renau are printed at the end of the volume, with Renau's reply to the first. The dispute was part of the vis viva controversy, the confusion in Cartesian mechanics between force and kinetic energy.

In the years following its discovery in 1684, the great Swiss mathematicians Johann Bernoulli (1667-1748), and his brother Jakob, brought the Leibnizian calculus to essentially its modern form. They applied the new calculus techniques to numerous

problems in both pure and applied mathematics, and were largely responsible for initiating the rapid development of mathematics in Europe in the next century.

'Though he commanded all three main fleets, the channel, the North Sea, and the Mediterranean, Keith never (unlike many of his contemporaries) commanded nor fought in a fleet battle which might have brought him greater fame. But he was unrivalled in his day in his experience and skill in combined operations – Charlestown, Toulon, south Africa, Abu Qir – and he was both a consummate seaman and a meticulous administrator. This, and his success in dealing with the several problems he had to face, give his career a particular interest' (ODNB).

20. **Beyer (Hartmann)** Quaestiones novae in libellum de sphaera Ioannis de Sacrobusto, in gratiam studiosae iuuent utis collectae. *Frankfurt: Petrus Brubach, 1549, FIRST EDITION, with woodcut printer's device of a Janus head on title, another version on recto of last leaf within a cartouche, with 4 woodcut initials, one a repeat, of very poor quality, 2 diagrams in text, uniformly slightly browned, a few spots and stains, defects in outer margin of 3 leaves at end repaired with the loss of 2 or 3 letters on the verso of one leaf, some dog-ears,* ff. [8], 125, [3], small 8vo, *plain modern calf, extensively annotated in a contemporary hand, sound* (VD16 B 2492; Zinner 1959) **£800**

First edition (an edition appeared in Venice in the same year) of one of the most frequently reprinted *Questions* on Sacrobosco of the sixteenth century, for the use of students (and hence a rather cheap production). This copy was closely read, annotated with highlights, calculations, and corrections more or less throughout.

Herman Beyer (1516-77) was a native of Frankfurt, returning to that city after studies and some years' teaching mathematics and theology at Wittenberg. He was an active Reformer, and a friend of Melanchthon. John Dee had a copy of the 1571 edition.

**'Communis Europae præceptor'**

21. **Boerhaave (Hermann)** Praelectiones academicae in proprias Institutiones rei medicae edidit, et notas addidit Albertus Haller. Editio prima Neapolitana, ceteris aliis accuratior. Tomus primus [-septimus]. *Naples: Sumptibus Dominici Terres ex typographia Josephi Raymundi, 1754-55, 7 vols., title of vol. i printed in red and black, each title-page with woodcut vignette, two small burn holes in B2 of vol. vii with the loss of a few*

*letters, some very minor marginal damp-staining and occasional light foxing,* pp. [viii], 240; [iv], 280; [iv], 296; [vi], 250; [xii], 168; [iv], 196; [iv], 320, 4to, *original carta rustica, front inner hinge of vol. i a little weak, slight soiling, contemporary signature on each title of Michaël Boëtte, very good* (Lindeboom, *Bibliographia Boerhaaviana* 119; OCLC locates Alabama and OKU only) **£1,500**

Rare Neapolitan edition of Boerhaave's lectures, edited and annotated by Haller. 'Boerhaave's influence spread throughout Europe. His textbooks were published in Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy, among other countries, and his students transmitted his teachings, even to later generations, since after Boerhaave's death [1738] Haller published a seven-volume edition of the Institutiones … The medical faculties of the universities of Vienna, Göttingen, and Edinburgh were begun or reformed after the system that Boerhaave instituted at Leiden. Indeed, the modern medical curriculum – with its emphasis on matural science, anatomy, physiology, pathology, and, in particular, clinical training – owes much to Boerhhave' (G.A. Lindeboom in DSB).

22. **Bosch (Johann Lonaeus van den, *Praes.*)** Concordia medicorum et physicorum de humano conceptu, atque foetus corporatura, incremento, animatione, mora in utero ac nativitate: praeterea de Centauris, Satyris atque monstris reliquis, et daemonum concubitu: CXXI thesibus publice … disputandis compraehensa … Andrea Helepyro … respondere … *Ingolstadt: Wolfgang Eder, 1582, title within border of printer's ornaments, woodcut arms of the duke of Bavaria on verso of title, woodcut head- and tail-pieces, verso last leaf damp-stained, and dust-stained on verso,* pp. [vi], 25, 4to, *modern beige calf, good* (No copies outside Europe recorded in Worldcat; BL and Bodley only in the UK) **£400**

Theses for disputation on conception, the development of the foetus, and parturition – and monsters. The tendency is pro-Vesalian and anti-Aristotelian.

23. **Brewster (Sir David)** Manuel d'Optique, ou Traité complet et simplifié de cette secience … traduit par M.P. Vergnaud. Ouvrage orné d'un grand nombre de figures. Tome premier [- second]. *Paris: A la Librairie Encyclopédique de Roret, 1833, First edition in French, 2 vols, with 183 'figures' on five folding engraved plates at end of vol. ii, occasional minor foxing,* pp. [iv], iv, 268; [iv], v, 289, [1], 12mo, *original green roan-backed boards, a little faded and worn, sound* **£250**

A translation of the Cabinet Cyclopaedia Treatise on Optics. Only one copy in COPAC, Glasgow, although there is a copy in the BL.

24. **Brewster (Sir David)** [Collection of 18 Offprints or Extracts, being Book Reviews, some inscribed.] *Edinburgh: c. 1850-60, 18 offprints or extracts in one vol., a few pages dust stained, last leaf damaged but without loss of text by adhesion of sealing wax,* 8vo, *late nineteenth-century black cloth, rebacked preserving original spine, good* **£750**

All but one of the papers gathered here are from the *North British Review* (the exception being from the *Proceedings of the RSE*) and represent about a quarter of Brewster's contributions to that periodical. The spine is lettered 'Sir David Brewster's Papers,

vol. II' and probably there existed or exist two or three other volumes to complete the collection. The papers take the form of book reviews, sometimes of a single work, sometimes a number up to 28 which will include books published over a decade or two, as well as articles in periodicals, and a few of Brewster's own compositions. The topics covered are various, including travel and geography, colour and light, engineering, mental philosophy, geology, biography (Watt and Cavendish, Dalton, Galileo): a full list is available on request. Seven are variously inscribed as from the author, three of them to a Miss Richardson 'with Sir D. Brewster's Compts.' A further curious inscription occurs in the final paper, that on mental philosophy. This topic includes witchcraft, Mesemerism, &c – and table-turning. The last item in the review is 'Letters on Table Moving', by A.B., 1853 (only one copy in COPAC); beneath the title is written 'By my naughty husband. J.K.B.'

25. **Buchan (William)** Domestic medicine; or, the family physician … Chiefly calculated to recommend a proper attention to regimen and simple medicines. *Edinburgh: Balfour, Auld, and Smellie, 1769,* FIRST EDITION, *a little water-stained at the end,* pp. xv [i], 624, 8vo, *contemporary calf, rebacked, calligraphic ownership inscription inside front cover 'William Wray's Book, 1770', sound* (ESTC T116615) **£1,500**

The very scarce first edition of this famous book. 'Buchan (1729-1805) was born at Ancram in Roxburghshire, where his father had a small estate, besides renting a farm. When yet a boy at school young Buchan was amateur doctor to the village; yet he was sent to Edinburgh to study divinity. But he supported himself to a considerable extent by teaching mathematics to his fellow-students, and gave up divinity for medicine, the elder Gregory showing him much countenance … In 1769 appeared, at the low price of six shillings, the first edition of his *Domestic Medicine; or the Family Physician*, the first work of its kind in this country. Its success was immediate and great … Full of anecdote, of agreeable manners, benevolent and compassionate, he was unsuited to make or keep a fortune: a tale of woe always drew tears from his eyes and money from his pocket' (ODNB).

Buchan's 'remarks are not only of permanent value, but give incidentally a valuable picture of the relations between social conditions and disease in the 18th century' (Comrie p. 425). The volume is further inscribed on the fly leaf with a purchase price – 6/2 rather than the 6s above, and a note of 'Smith's General System of Physic. Price 17 shillings.' William Smith's book was also published in 1769.

**the most whimsical of naturalists**

26. **Buckland (Francis Trevelyan, 'Frank')** Log-Book of a Fisherman and Zoologist. Illustrated. *Chapman & Hall, 1875,* FIRST EDITION, *with wood-engraved frontispiece (The Bore on the Severn) and 3 plates, illustrations in the text, some full-page, endpapers through-set on to outside of flyleaves,* pp. xiv, [i], 407, 8vo, *original green cloth, slightly darkened and worn, front inner hinge repaired, inscribed by the author on the inside front cover, good* **£300**

A good association copy. Lee, naturalist of the Brighton aquarium, was an adviser and friend to Buckland (he has a brief entry in ODNB), and a kindred spirit. The presentation inscription reads 'To his friend Henry Lee with Frank Buckland's very kindest regards,

37 Albany St, Aug 12 1875'. Loosely inserted is an unattributed advertisement card for a 'Preserved Indian's Head', dated from Guayaguil [sic], 16th February 1868, and such a head is the subject of one of the chapters. Others are piscatorial, gastronomical, and the collection is headed with the superb 'At the Royal Academy without a Catalogue.' Provenance: Dr. Emile Louis Bruno Clement (1844-1928), explorer and ethnographer, and by descent through the family.

**The Terralunelion, better than an Orrery**

27. **Burnap (Uzziah Cicero)** The Youth's Ethereal Director; or a concise and familiar explanation of the elements of astronomy; together with instructions and tables for the calculation and delineation of eclipses. Designed for the use of schools and academies; and especially for such young ladies and gentlemen, as are unacquainted with the higher branches of the mathematicks. *Middlebury (Vermont): Printed by J.W. Copeland, 1822,* FIRST EDITION, *with two engraved plates, one folding, uniformly slightly browned, offsetting from the plates,* pp. vii, 95, [1], 8vo, *contemporary sheep backed marbled boards, yellow edges, a little worn, contemporary ownership inscription on fly-leaf of Eliza Ames, various pencil notes on the end-leaves, presumably by her, good* (Several locations in Worldcat, but none in COPAC) **£450**

The first plate depicts a Terralunelion, 'an instrument, so simply constructed, is far better, than the complicated machinery of an Orrery … An ingenious instrument-maker might construct one, with such accuracy, and improvements, as to render it highly valuable in Literary Institutions.' The author was a Congregationalist minister.

28. **Burnside (William Snow) and Panton (Arthur William)** The Theory of Equations: with an Introduction to the Theory of Binary Algebraic Forms. *Dublin: Hodges, Figgis & Co., [and] London: Longmans &c, 1892,* pp. xvi, 496, 8vo, *contemporary prize binding of dark blue calf by Maltby, arms of Oxford High School blocked in gilt on upper cover, spine richly gilt in compartments, red lettering piece, printed label inside front cover completed in MS, specifying the volume a prize for J R Holliday in mathematics, 1896, very good* **£100**

In 1892 Burnside was already a prominent mathematician, but his work on group theory was yet to come. Prize bindings are sometimes undistinguished: sometimes a feature will lift them out of the ordinary. Here the marbled endleaves are the height of late Victorian exuberance, and the edges match. The top edge is of course a little dust-dulled (or have a patina); but the others, especially the lower, are brilliant.

**Botanical tables for the field**

29. **[Bute (John Stuart, Earl of)]** The Tabular Distribution of British Plants. Part I. Containing the Genera [only]. *Printed by J. Davis, 1787,* pp. 11, [21, Index], and 27 Tables, mostly folding, oblong 8vo (125 x 215 mm), *original quarter calf, worn at extremities, headcap defective, boards slightly soiled, good* **£1,500**

Very rare, and extraordinary as an artifact. A second Part, *Species*, was also printed. Bute's *Botanical Tables* ('composed solely for the amusement of the fair sex' according to the Dedication) was privately printed, at vast expense, in 9 vols., 4to, in or about 1785, in an edition of only 12 (or perhaps 16) copies. This handy little volume was 'composed entirely for the convenience of those who have the work in 4to, and who may wish to carry it with them into the field.' It is natural to suppose that only as many of the present work were printed as of the *Botanical Tables*, though fewer seem to have survived.

Henrey 1419 records a work with this title from a unique copy in the NHM, but that is a quarto of 57 pages, dated 1780, and she states that much of it was incorporated into Botanical Tables. The introductory remarks here begin 'The following distribution is the same followed in the former edition … though reduced,' which statement surely puts the attribution to Bute, not universally allowed, beyond doubt. This edition is not in ESTC, although there are copies in Cambridge and Kew (both the two Parts, the former attributed to Sir John Hill). The Cambridge copy was formerly Lord Macartney's, who was one of the original recipients of *Botanical Tables*, which suggests a close relationship between that work and this, as well as to to the earlier *Tabular Distribution*, whose print run is not known.

The Tables consist of a General Plan and 26 Tables. No. VIII is not present, and perhaps was not printed, since 'In this table there are no British plants': the same is true of *Botanical Tables*. Five of the plates are single sheets, four are slips pasted onto paper, the rest are folding, up to four folds: an intriguing piece of book making.

30. **Camerarius (Joachim, the younger)** Symbolorum & Emblematum ex re Herbaria desvmtorvm centuria una [-quarta] collecta. *Frankfurt: Johannis Ammonii, 1661, 4 parts in one vol., each with an engraved title-page, in total 400 circular emblematic intaglio engravings of plants, herbs, animals, birds, insects, fish, reptiles, etc. – many incorporating landscape or architectural interest, mostly with the engraved area straightened off at top (having been re-worked from the 1605 edition, see below), third part dated 1672, occasional small blank corner repairs, a few scattered spots, but a crisp copy,* ff. (1-2), 3-102; (1), 2-103; (1), 2-104; (1), 1-(101), 4to, *contemporary ivory vellum, ownership inscription of Michaël Morganberg of Vratis[lavia] 1732, very good* (Hunt 287 (& 181); Nissen BBI 312; Nissen ZBI 793; Manning, *The Emblem*, p. 120; see also Pritzel 1441 & Arber, *Herbals*, p. 68) **£2,000**

Second edition of the four parts together. *Symbolorum & Emblematum* is the first work to treat natural history in emblematic form, and one of the most appealing emblem books of its era. 'Camerarius devoted each of the four centuries of emblems to a different corner of the created world: herbs and trees; quadrupeds; bird and flying insects; sea creatures. The completed design surveys the four orders of created things, each book confining itself to a single province' (Manning). The first collected edition was published in 1605, the plates here being reworked, resulting in almost all instances, for inexplicable reasons, in the loss of a sliver at the top of the engraving: the loss is confined to the borders and the images are unaffected.

*Centuria Una* is the earliest botanical emblem book. Published separately in 1590, it was one of the first books to contain illustrations of plants on intaglio (engraved) plates, which are attributed to either Hans Schroder or Hans Silbermacher. They are of special merit and appeal. Rich in symbolism, they illustrate animals and plants and represent both fact and fable. Crop infestation, bee-keeping, and various ways of fishing are depicted, whilst fable is represented by examples of unicorns, mermaids, and dragons.

German physician and herbalist Joachim Camerarius the younger (1534-98), had a deep interest in botany from his early childhood. After studying at Wittenberg, he travelled in Hungary and Italy and later settled in Nuremberg, where he cultivated a garden and was kept supplied with rare plants by friends and the city merchants.

31. **Including the Time when, and the Manner how America was first peopled Catcott (Alexander)** A Treatise on the Deluge. Containing I. Remarks on the Lord Bishop of Clogher's account of that event. II. A full explanation of the scripture history of it. III. A collection of all the principal heathen accounts. IV. Natural Proofs of the Deluge, deduced from a great Variety of Circumstances, on and in the terraqueous Globe. And, Under the foregoing general articles, The following Particulars will be occasionally discussed and proved, viz. The Time when, and the Manner how America was first peopled. – The Mosaic Account of the Deluge written by Inspiration. – The Certainty of an Abyss of Water within the earth. – The Reality of an inner Globe or central Nucleus. – The Cause of the subterranean Vapour and of Earthquakes. – The Origin of Springs, Lakes, &c. – The Formation of Mountains, Hills; Dales, Vallies, &c. – The Means by which the Bed of the Ocean was formed. – The Cause of Caverns or natural Grottos; with a Description of the most remarkable, especially those in England. – Also an Explication of several lesser Phaenomena in Nature. Adorned with a Copper-Plate, representing the internal Structure of the terraqueous Globe, from the Center to the Circumference. *London: sold by M. Withers, and D. Prince, in Oxford, 1761,* FIRST EDITION, *with 1 engraved plate, a trifle browned,* pp. [xvi], 296, 8vo, *contemporary calf-backed marbled boards with vellum corners, rebacked, good* (ESTC T51645; Sabin 11496) **£850**

'Catcott was a Hutchinsonian for his entire life. He first took a public stand for the system in 1756 when he published his Remarks on the Lord Bishop of Clogher's 'Explanation of the Mosaic account of the creation and of the formation of the world'. The bishop had expressed doubts about the universality of the Noachian flood, and Catcott wrote to counter him. He wrote as a Hutchinsonian, but also from the perspective of one who had studied the geological record. And, indeed, Catcott's work as a geologist was extremely important. From 1748 until the 1760s, he roamed the country examining the

ruins at Avebury and Stonehenge and geologic formations in the mines of Cornwall and Derbyshire. To be sure, his conclusions were always dependent upon his Hutchinsonian assumptions (which themselves were undoubtedly influenced by his religious values), but the calibre of his observations was superb. For this reason he, unlike many Hutchinsonians, garnered respect from many scientific scholars of the day. In 1761 he published his opus magnum, a *Treatise on the Deluge*, in which he attempted to prove not only that the flood was universal, but that it occurred when water which had been trapped under the earth's crust broke out' (ODNB). He also 'included a 'Collection of the principal heathen accounts of the flood' and remarks on 'The time when, and the manner how, America was first peopled', both of which were acknowledged by Sir Charles Lyell to have been influential' – and while the ODNB specifies that these sections were added to the 1768 edition, this is in error, since they are present in this copy and called for on the title-page and in the contents list.

**The Ice Age**

32. **Charpentier (Jean de)** Essai sur les glaciers et sur le terrain erratique du bassin du Rhone. *Lausanne: Marc Ducloux, 1841,* FIRST EDITION, *with a folding hand-coloured engraved map and 8 lithographed plates, diagrams in the text,* pp. [iv], x, 362, 8vo, *contemporary half calf, gilt decorated spine, black lettering piece (slightly scuffed), marbled edges, very good* (Norman 462; Ward & Carozzi 474) **£750**

'Although Louis Agassiz is usually credited with originating the theory of the Ice Age, the true progenitor of glacial geology was Charpentier, who began studying glaciers after the Glacier de Giétroz disaster of 1818, in which a lake dammed by the glacier burst through the ice. By studying the Rhone Valley and the huge blocks of granite scattered mysteriously throughout it from the Alps to the Jura, Charpentier confirmed the theory proposed in 1821 by his friend Venetz, that these so-called 'erratic' (i.e., unconformable) blocks could only have been moved by the action of glaciers, which must have arisen after the formation of the Alps since many of the blocks were mineralogically identical to rocks found in some Alpine peaks. Using the geological evidence he had gathered, Charpentier (1786-1855) was able to refute other current hypotheses explaining the presence of the erratic blocks; nevertheless, when he introduced his glacier theory in a paper read in 1834, he was met with incredulity and scorn. Charpentier maintained his position, inviting others to come visit him and see the evidence for themselves. One of these visitors was Agassiz, who became so enthusiastic over the Ice Age theory that he hastily wrote his own Études sur les glaciers (1840), rushing it into print shortly before Charpentier completed his own essay' (DSB).

**Morocco Elegant**

33. **Chavasse (Pye Henry)** Advice to Wives on the Management of themselves during the periods of Pregnancy, Labour, and Suckling. Second edition. [bound with, as issued:] Advice to Mothers on the Management of their Offspring, during the

periods of Infancy, Childhood, and Youth. Third edition. *Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans. R. Davies, Birmingham, 1843, 2 works in 1 vol., complete with half-titles,* pp. xix, 91; xxiii, (2), [25-] 213, small 8vo, *original 'Morocco Elegant', dark purple hard grained morocco, gilt panelled sides, title within gilt floral wreath on upper cover, spine gilt, gilt edges, a trifle rubbed, very good* **£650**


A work of extraordinary longevity, with an '11th' edition appearing 1948 (brought up to date). Intended for the use of young Victorian mothers, these two works contain a series of 114 and 232 questions and answers respectively. Both works proved popular and influential in their time, providing much useful information including sections on exercise, diet, preparations for labour, hints to attendants, suckling & weaning; ablutions, management of the umbilical cord, vaccination, nursery advice, childhood clothing, dentition, accidents, amusements, diseases and their prevention, etc.

Both titles were available separately in Cloth Extra, at 3/6, or bound together, Cloth Extra at 5/6, or Morocco Elegant, 12/6. Early editions are rare. Of this there are only 3 copies each in COPAC (BL, O, C) and Worldcat does not add any: the earliest edition in Wellcome is 1889.

**the Daniel Cycle**

34. **Chéseaux (Jean-Philippe Loys de)** Remarques astronomiques sur le livre de Daniel. *Lausanne: 1777, manuscript copy, written in a very neat early nineteenth-century hand, with a page of diagrams at end,* pp. [v], 136, 4to, *original half green morocco, large lettering piece in centre of upper cover, spine gilt with a ?lunisolar motif in 6 compartments, book-plate inside front cover of Lord Handyside and a note by him on verso of title regarding the text and the presentation of this manuscript to the Royal Society of Ediburgh, within their stamp at head of title, very good* **£550**

Chéseaux' s book is not especially rare, although Worldcat lists no copy outside Europe, and COPAC only locates copies at Bodley and UCL. Handyside's note records that the MS was executed for William Cunninghame of Laigshaw.

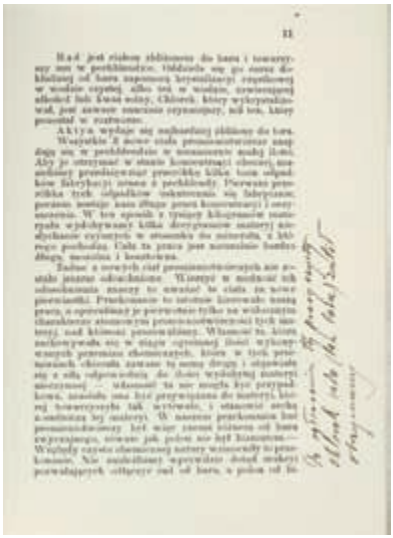
In his *On the Jubilean Chronology of the Seventh Trumpet of the Apocalypse*, Cuninghame (1776-1849), brought to the fore a unique line of evidence in confirmation of the year-day principle. The background was this: Nearly a century before, a Swiss astronomer M. Jean Philippe Loys de Chéseaux – correspondent of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris, foreign associate of the Academy at Göttingen, and author of various astronomical and mathematical works and tables – had been engaged in chronological research. And in order to fix the certainty of the date of the crucifixion, he was led to examine the book of Daniel.

M. de Chéseaux had been pondering a possible relationship between the prophetic periods of the 1260 and 2300 years, as the duration of certain predicted epochs, and the facts of astronomy – that is, the cyclical periods measuring the planetary revolutions in

the heavens. To his amazement and delight he discovered that these periods comprise lunisolar cycles of remarkable perfection and occurrence, whose existence had been unknown to astronomers. He found that they are of one and the same character. He found, moreover, that the difference between these two periods, which is 1040 years – and which he called the 'Daniel Cycle' – is the most accurate lunisolar cycle thus far discovered, harmonizing the revolutions of sun and moon.

**Annotated by the author**

35. **Curie (Marie)** O nowych cialach promieniotwórczych: praca odczytana na wspólnem posiedzeniu Sekcyi Chemicznej i Fizycznej IX Zjazdu Lekarzy i Przyrodników Polskich w Krakowie, dn. 24 lipca 1900. *Cracow: Drukarni Uniwersytetu Jagiellonskiego, 1900,* FIRST POLISH EDITION, *author's manuscript corrections in ink to three pages, ink stamp removed from verso of title,* pp. 23, 8vo, *original printed wrappers, small repair to upper wrapper, good* (Klickstein, *Marie Sklodowska Curie*, p. 15) £7,500



First edition in Polish of Marie Curie's paper 'Les nouvelles substances radioactives' (1900), reviewing her continuing efforts to isolate polonium and radium and to determine the latter element's atomic weight, with her autograph editorial corrections in brown ink to text on three pages (pp. 6, 11, 12).. The French version of Curie's paper appeared in the *Revue Scientifique*, Vol. 14 (1900), pp. 65-70; the Polish translation – almost certainly prepared by Curie herself – was delivered on July 24, 1900 to the chemical and physical section of the 9th Congress of Polish Physicians and Scientists held at Cracow. It was published both separately (as this copy) and in the proceedings of the congress. The years 1900-1903 were a time of unequaled productivity for the Curies, who during this period published no fewer than 19 papers (both jointly and separately) summarizing their ongoing researches on radioactivity and reviewing the rapidly growing literature on this subject. Rare – NUC cites only one copy in North American libraries (Library of Congress), and OCLC gives only the Polish Union Catalogue, which specifies one copy in Lublin.

Marie Curie's autograph is scarce, and highly sought-after. While she inscribed copies of her major works to fellow scientists, works bearing her editorial annotation are of exceptional rarity in commerce.

**Various Foreign Animals**

36. **D'Obsonville (Foucher)** Philosophic Essays on the Manners of Various Foreign Animals; With Observations on the Laws and Customs of Several Eastern Nations. Written in French and Translated into English by Thomas Holcroft. *Printed for John Johnson, 1784,* FIRST EDITION, *a little browned or foxed in places,* pp. viii, 395, 8vo,

*near contemporary (fly-leaves watermarked 1797) tree calf, separate contrasting lettering pieces on spine, a few abrasions, cracks (or worming) at head of spine, armorial book-plate inside front cover of John Campbell of Orange Bay, Jamaica, very good* (ESTC T112696) **£750**

Foucher D'Obsonville (1734-1802), French traveller and naturalist, went by land to India in 1753 and remained there for the best part of 20 years. Most of the creatures considered, and the customs associated with them, are therefore from the sub-continent, but we can also trace his journey via Persia and the Levant. The French original, published at the behest of Buffon (who is mentioned in the text), appeared in Paris the year before, where this translation was made under the supervision of the author and 'a learned friend, a Scotch gentleman, who was equally conversant in both the French and English languages.'

Thomas Holcroft (1745-1809) was the son of an itinerant cobbler/pedlar, and was largely self-educated. He had a very variegated career, much of it spent acting on and writing for the stage. 'In 1783 he went to Paris, as a correspondent for a newspaper, the *Morning Herald*, at a guinea and a half a week, a little more than he had been getting as an actor. The printer John Rivington engaged him to scout for French publications suitable for translating; some of these translations Holcroft later made himself' (ODNB). He is probably best known for his indictment for treason in 1794, along with the artisan Thomas Hardy, and the scholar John Horne Tooke, and others.

Although there are copious references to hunting, the book (either in French or English) seems to have eluded Schwerdt. The book bears some annotations in pencil by someone who read the book in 1844. Most simply mark passages of interest, or indicate disapproval, but in a couple of places are more extensive notes, disparaging the French achievements in India and extolling British valour. A nice copy of a scarce book.

37. **Darwin (Charles)** The Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life. Third edition, with additions and corrections. (Seventh thousand.) *John Murray, 1861, folding chart, half-title present, edges of text lightly browned, soiled at foot of title-page,* pp.xix, [i] (blank), 538, [2], 8vo, *original wavy-grain green cloth, by Edmonds and Remnant, with their ticket, extremities rubbed, backstrip gilt lettered direct; sides blind panelled with wide stamped border, chalked brown endpapers, hinges strengthened and neat repairs to head and tail of spine, good* (Freeman 381) **£3,850**

The first edition to be fully revised, and the first edition to contain 'An Historical Sketch of the Recent Progress of Opinion on the Origin of Species' (pp.xiii-xix).

38. **Darwin (Charles Robert)** The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication. Second edition, Revised. Fourth thousand. In Two Volumes. Vol. I [-II]. With illustrations. *John Murray, 1875, illustrations in the text, a little spotting at the extreme ends,* pp. xiv, 473, [1]; x, 495, [1], 32 (ads, dated January 1882), crown 8vo, *original green cloth, lettered in gilt on spines and with arches-style decoration, very slight wear, but a nice copy, tight in the bindings, front free endpaper of vol. ii has lost its bloom from an effort apparently to clean it by wiping, two book-plates and two ownership inscriptions, good* (Freeman 880) **£300**

The final text, with a Table of Principal Additions and Corrections. Freeman states that the ads. inserted in vol. ii are dated 1876 or later. The edition of 1880 was also called fourth thousand, that of 1882, fifth.

**Kicking out Aristotle**

39. **(Descartes.) HELLEMANS (C.)** [Engraved portrait of Descartes.] *[No place or publisher, n.d.,] line engraving,* image 192 x 137mm, sheet size 191 x 137mm; *trimmed within plate mark close to image on 3 sides, cropped at the foot with loss of 2 of 3 lines of epithet, sound* **£450 + VAT**

An important, probably near contemporary, engraved portrait. Although this wonderful image is described by Beretta as 'well known' we have found no other reproduction of it. Beretta argues that the image is part of Descartes' rhetorical stance of reaching truth by direct observation of nature rather than through a reliance on earlier literature. He points to the small number of books shown, and the symbolism of Aristotle being symbolically kicked out of the picture. It is also worth pointing out that the traditional iconography of the scholar in his study, where many open books are laid out on tables and lecterns, is pointedly abandoned, so that Descartes is seen writing a new book without reference to the few old ones in study.

The missing lines read: 'Talis erat vultu Naturae Filius: unus assignansq[uae] suis quartis miracula causis, Qui Menti in Martis viscera pandit iter. Miraculum reliquum solus in orbe fuit' (see the reproduction in Marco Beretta, *Bibliotheca Lavoisieriana*, 1995, p. 17).

40. **Dirac (Paul Adrien Maurice)** The Principles of Quantum Mechanics. *Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1930, FIRST EDITION, occasional spotting,* pp. x, 257 [1], large 8vo, *original cloth, minor rubbing, spine a trifle faded, contemporary owner's name and address on front free endpaper (R.L. Krans, 13.8.30, Leiden), with a few notes in pencil in Dutch, good* **£1,100**

Dirac's seminal work, which summarized the foundations of a new science, much of which was his own creation. It provided an elegant axiomatic approach based on states and observables, creating a descriptive language that is still in use today, as is the book itself. Rudd Krans was the author of 'The history of physics in the education of physics teachers,' in *Physics Education*, 7, 1, 58-60, Jan 1972 .

41. **Dudley (Dud)** Metallum martis: or, Iron made with Pit-coale, Sea-coale &c. And with the same Fuell to Melt and Fine Imperfect Mettals, and Refine perfect Mettals. *[?West Bromwich: John Nock Bagnall, 1851], with a folding colour-printed plate, a couple of dog-ears with concomitant dust-staining,* pp [xix], 54, [2], 12mo, *original vellum, soiled, good* **£250**

The 'Publisher to the Reader' signed and dated 'J. N. B., [i.e. John Nock Bagnall] West Bromwich, March, 1851.' This is a reprint of the rare 1665 edition, and is itself by no means common. 'Dud Dudley is the best-known and most persistent of those, starting with Thomas Proctor in 1589, who attempted to smelt iron ore with a fuel other than charcoal, thus opening the way to producing iron in quantities not limited by the availability (and hence the speed of growth) of wood. He claimed in his book, *Dud Dudley's Metallum martis* (1665), to have succeeded, but this has been the subject of modern doubt: the best view is probably that he made something like iron, but contaminated with sulphur and therefore too brittle at red heat to be forged. His claim to have made pots and other cast-ware is more credible, but this probably provided insufficient work to keep a blast furnace busy … In 1665, probably to find a financial backer, Dudley wrote *Dud Dudley's Metallum martis* … His diagrammatic map of the coalfield around Dudley Castle is an early move towards geological mapping. The secrets of his process (if there were any) were not disclosed in this and they therefore probably died with him. However, it is possible that Sir Clement Clerke, one of his successors at the Dudley furnace, was his pupil. If so, what Dud Dudley discovered may have enabled Clerke and his sons to establish the successful copper and lead smelting works using reverberatory furnaces' (ODNB).

**Briggs's Euclid**

42. **Euclid.** [in Greek:] Eukleidou stoicheion biblia [13]. [I-VI only, all published]. Elementorum Euclidis libri tredecim. Secundum vetera exemplaria restituti. Ex versione Latina Federici Commandini aliquam multis in locis castigata. [Edited by Henry Briggs]. *William Jones, 1620, woodcut ornament on title, woodcut initials at*


Item 42

*the beginning of each book, Greek and Latin in parallel columns, diagrams in text, without the terminal blanks,* pp. [ii], 250, small folio, *mid-19th-century half calf over marbled boards, marbled endleaves, red edges, by R. Hunt and Sons, Birmingham, early initials 'RM' (or 'R. Old'?) towards foot of title, inscription of E. Harrold dated 1778 at head, early eighteenth-century book-plate on verso of title of John Washer of Lincoln's Inn, good* (STC (2nd ed.), 10559; ESTC S121362) **£2,000**

A decent, solidly bound copy of a scarce edition. The binding style is reminiscent of the Macclesfield Hatton bindings: curiously there was no copy of this edition in the Macclesfield sale catalogue. This the first printing of Euclid in Greek in England: the Greek type used is that cut for the Eton Chrysostom (Henry Savile's project).

'Briggs's edition of Euclid's Elements (Books I-VI), printed without the editor's name, was published in London in 1620. In the previous year Sir Henry Savile had invited Briggs to become professor of geometry at Oxford, where he took up his duties at Merton College in January 1620. In his last lecture, Saville introduced Briggs with the words, "Trado lampadem successori meo, doctissimo viro, qui vos ad intima geometriae mysteria perducet." Tactfully Briggs began his lecture course where Saville had left off, at the ninth proposition of Euclid (*Complete Dictionary of Scientific Biography*).

43. **Euler (Leonhard)** Vollstaendige Anleitung zur Algebra: von den verschiedenen Rechnungsarten, Verhältnissen und Proportionen. *St. Petersburg: bey der Kayserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1771, 2 vols. in 1, a little (inherently) browned with a little occasional spotting, cancelled library stamp on first title, stamps also on front fly-leaves,* pp. [xii], 256; [iv], 384, 8vo, *near contemporary half calf, boards slightly soiled, extremities worn, crack in upper joint, sound* **£1,500**

The first edition was published in St. Petersburg in 1770. 1771 saw two editions, the present one and one published in Lund, but some catalogues give Lund as the real place of publication of the present edition. The work was 'published in many editions in English, Dutch, Italian, French, and Russian, [and] greatly influenced nineteenth- and twentieth-century texts on the subject' (DSB). The only copy of this edition in COPAC is in Birmingham.

44. **Evelyn (John)** Kalendarium hortense: or, The Gard'ners Almanac, directing what he is to do monthly throughout the year. And what fruits and flowers are in prime. To which is added, a Discourse of Earth, relating to the culture and improvement of it for vegetation, and propagation of plants, &c. The Sixth edition, with many useful additions. *Printed by John Martyn, 1676, two parts in one vol.,* pp. 127, [8], 182, [2, blank], 8vo, *contemporary sheep, worn at extremities and hinges abraded, lacking front free endpaper, lower board held by central cord only, contemporary ownership inscription on title of Rebecca Pitts, triple signature of John Brierly on rectos of both blanks, that at the end dated Birmingham 1709, slightly later only just literate inscription upside down on verso of last blank presenting the volume to an aunt 'and my Brather,' the Christie's Evelyn library ex-libris inside front cover, good* (Keynes 63; Wing E3496; ESTC R21559: there is an issue with a variant title-page, not mentioning the 'Discourse of Earth,' BL only) **£900**

The only octavo edition containing 'A Discourse of Earth,' which consists of the same sheets as were also issued separately in 1676 – i.e. the first edition. The *Kalendarium* was one of Evelyn's most popular works and was printed five times in folio and nine times in octavo in his lifetime.

**The circle cornered**

45. **Falcó y Segura (Jaime Juan)** Hanc circuli quadraturam invenit. *Antwerp: Pierre Bellière, 1590 [1591], with large woodcut vignette on title (an Ancient on one knee, holding a book in his left hand, and in the other supporting a large set of dividers, between which a floating crown pierced by a sceptre), woodcut initials, diagrams in text, some within lateral borders of printer's ornaments, a little damp-staining, a small copy,* pp. 29, [1], lacking final blank leaf, small 4to, *new calf-backed marbled boards, red edges, good* (see Palau 86406) **£1,000**

The Valencian Falcó y Segura (1522-94) was primarily a poet, and noticed as such by Cervantes. However, at one point in his long and complicated career he became obsessed with the problem of squaring the circle. The present text is the result, first published in Valencia in 1587. De Morgan notices it in the *Budget of Paradoxes* as 'more than commonly worthless; but as Montucla and others have referred to the verses at the end, and as the tract is of the rarest, I will quote them … Falco's verses are pretty.' (De Morgan castigates Montucla for bibliographical inexactitude, but makes a mistake himself.) In an excess of enthusiasm, Falcó is said to have repeated Archimedes' feat, dashing naked through the streets, proclaiming his discovery. The verses which De Morgan admired begin 'Vocabur ante circulus', and the poor old figure complains of being quadrated: the author consoles him. The Licence is dated 16 December 1590 and it seems the booklet appeared in the following year.

**'Cul=paper'**

46. **Fioravanti (Leonardo)** Three Exact Pieces of Leonard Phioravant Knight, and Doctor in Physick, viz. his Rationall Secrets, and Chirurgery, reviewed and revived. Together with a book of excellent Experiments and secrets, collected out of the practises of severall expert men in both faculties. Whereunto is annexed Paracelsus his One hundred and fourteen experiments: with certain excellent works of B.G. à Portu Aquitano. Also Isaac Hollandus his Secrets concerning his vegetall and animall work. With Quercetanus his Spagyrick antidotary for gun-shot. *Printed by G. Dawson, and are to be sold by William Nealand, 1652, 4 parts in 1 vol., the second to fourth with their own title-pages, fleuron border to general title-page, the fore-edge of title, several headlines and catchwords shaved, a little bit browned with some soiling or staining here and there, paper flaw in Qq1 touching 3 letters,* pp. [viii],

16, [2], 180, [vi], 75 [recte 106], [x], 92 [recte 72], [xii], 75, [1, blank], small 4to, *old calf, blind ruled borders on sides, rebacked, corners worn, Walter Pagel's copy, with manuscript ex libris ticket of his son Bernard, also ex Liverpool Medical Institutions with various labels and stamps, 17th-century ownership inscription on title partly erased (William [?W.]), and a probably contemporary one, 'Farringdel', towards the foot, last page with an inscription with a mention of one Jacob's misdemeanour ('whipping the top till they cryed shame on him') in July 1709, good* (Wing F953; ESTC R211011 (correcting the date of publication to 1651 for some reason); Sudhoff 370; Neville I, p. 456) **£2,000**

First edition of this compilation of texts, primarily translations of the popular Fioravanti, and more importantly Paracelsus, by John Hester, originally published nearly 100 years earlier. The editor, William Johnson, author of *Lexicon chymicum*, published in the same year by the same printer, was chemist to the Royal College of Physicians, and he took the opportunity of this publication to print two vitriolic attacks at the beginning of the volume, the first on Noah Biggs, the second on Nicholas Culpeper, whose translation of the *Pharmacopoeia Londinensis* so exercised the College. Johnson is frothing at the mouth, and he reports the words of a Gentleman and Scholar who was heard to say in a bookshop that in his translation 'Culpeper hath made Cul=paper, fit to wipe our breech withal.'

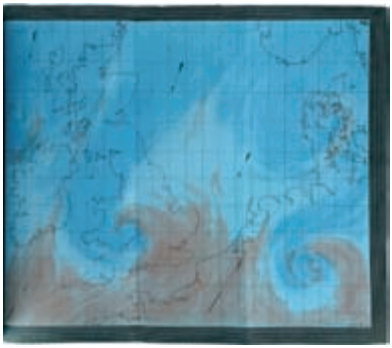
John Hester 'was a practical man, and he realized that he could best help the new chemical remedies (and his business) to prosper by acting as propagandist. From the 1570s until his death (c. 1593) he continued to pour out a flood of translations. At first he concentrated on Fioravanti's works, but later he turned to other authors such as Duchesne [Quercetanus] and Hermann and to spurious works by Paracelsus and others. Relatively uninterested in the deeper aspects of Paracelsism, he normally chose works to translate which were short on theory and long on lists of chemical recipes … Hester's many translations were undoubtedly of the greatest importance in the introduction of chemical remedies into England, and through them many English physicians must have become aware for the first time of the different aspects of the new movement on the Continent. His work was much less important for the spread of Paracelsian thought in England, for although he translated a few minor works or extracts from the Swiss reformer, he instinctively chose items which were rich in recipes and conscientiously avoided the more obscure and less profitable works which set forth the Paracelsian doctrines. But even so, Hester's translations were the only English works ascribed to Paracelsus until the middle of the next century … .For this very reason, these translations were reprinted as there was nothing else available' (Debus, *English Paracelsians*, pp. 66-69).

This is not a particularly rare book, but is usually in poor condition. The Pagel provenance is highly appropriate.

47. **Fisher (George)** The Instructor; or, Young Man's Best Companion. [&c, &c, &c]. *Printed for A. Millar, W. Cadell, and W. Cater, 1794, with an engraved frontispiece, one folding engraved plate (with inscription on verso: see below), woodcut illustrations in the text, a bit of spotting, staining and thumbing,* pp. iv, [13-] 379, 12mo, *original calf in a contemporary covering of fine suede, curiously sewn together over the inside front covers, good* (Not in ESTC) **£400**

First published in 1733, this most compendious work was frequently reprinted, in London, in the Provinces, and in the Colonies. This particular edition is not in ESTC or Alston, although Alston 408 is a 1798 edition by the same printers, recorded in a single copy at Bodley, with the same curious anomaly among the preliminary leaves: the text however is continuous. The engraved plate is inscribed on the verso: 'Thomas Allanson's Book, Hutton, 1804,' this followed by a prayer for understanding and learning.

**The Shipping Forecast …**



48. **FitzRoy (Robert)** The Weather Book: A Manual of Practical Meteorology. Second edition. *Longman [et al], 1863, with 16 folding plates and diagrams, some very large, and 2 being coloured lithographs on blue paper,* pp. xiv, [i], 480, 24 (advertisements, dated June 1864), 8vo, *original bright blue ribbed cloth, lettered in gilt on spine, minimal wear to extremities, book-plate inside front cover of John Waern Hill, very good* **£450**

'FitzRoy is best remembered for his contributions to meteorology, particularly forecasting. The popular so-called "Fitzroy barometers", consisting of a siphon barometer with attached thermometer and Fitzroy's Rules, are distinct from the coastal barometers; the former were manufactured only after his death and were still being made in the late twentieth century. His name was given to several geographical features in Patagonia and Australia, and on 4 February 2002 a shipping forecast area off north-west Spain (previously Finisterre) was named after him' (ODNB). One could argue that he is at least as well remembered as the commander of HMS Beagle on its momentous voyage around the world, 1831-36, with Darwin on board.

Although he brought the term 'forecast' into the meteorological vocabulary, FitzRoy emphasized that forecasts were not "prophesies or predictions … the term forecast is strictly applicable to an opinion"' (ODNB). This second edition, same year as the first, describes itself as 'carefully revised … many notes added, besides a paper on Electricity, with some cosmical considerations.'

**Establishes Fracastoro as one of the foremost scientists of all time**


49. **Fracastoro (Girolamo)** De sympathia et antipathia rerum. De contagione & co[n]tagiosis morbis et curatione libri tres. *Lyon: [colophon: Nicolas Bacquenois for] Guillaume Gazeau, 1551, woodcut publisher's device on title, numerous woodcut initials,* pp. 558, [1], small 8vo, *strictly contemporary blind stamped pigskin, with initials OM in the space above the central panel and the date 1551 in that below it, a little bit darkened and worn, ink stamp and large letter R on verso of title, extensive underlinings and some*

*marginal notes, quotation from Aristotle in Greek on front free endpaper, various notes on three pages at end, good* (Adams 823 [distinguishing two issues, one as here, and one with Bacquenois' name on the title-page]; Durling 1637; Garrison-Morton 2528 and *Heirs of Hippocrates* 175 [first edition]) **£1,000**

Second edition (first, Venice, 1546). 'Although his medical poem on syphilis is perhaps more widely known, the present work is a far more important contribution to science, establishes Fracastoro as one of the foremost scientists of all time, and earns him the title of founder of modern epidemiology. De contagione contains the first scientifically reasoned statement of the true nature of infection, contagion, and the germ theory of disease and is the foundation of all modern views on the nature of infectious diseases' (*Heirs of Hippocrates*).

50. **Gadesby (Richard)** A New and Easy Introduction to Geography, by way of question and answer, divided into lessons. Principally designed for the Use of Schools. Containing A Description of all the known Countries in the World; Of their respective Situations, Divisions, Mountains, Rivers, Principal Cities and Towns, Forms of Government, Religion, &c. Likewise several useful problems on the terrestrial globe, with An Explanation of the Vicissitudes of the Seasons. To which is now added, a new geographical table. The second edition, Improved and Enlarged. *Printed for the Author and sold by S. Bladon, 1783, with a folding engraved plate, short tear in plate, a little foxing,* pp. xii, 191, [1], 12mo, *original sheep, spine gilt ruled, minor wear, good* (ESTC T113973, BL only, COPAC adds NLS) **£650**

There were five editions in the space of 25 years, the first in 1776 (recorded in 3 copies in ESTC, all in the UK), the last edition not printed for the author. The author describes himself as a 'Private Teacher of Writing, Accounts, Geography, &c.' Scots are said to be descended from Scythians, the United States are 13 in number and the Spanish are in possession of Florida, Louisiana, Old and New Mexico and the peninsula of California, 'though the native Indians, of which there are innumerable tribes, still live in the quiet possession of many large tracts.' Australia, where 'natives are black, and go naked', is only known from the coasts. In the section on globes we are referred to 'that ingenious piece of mechanism, Mr. Harrison's Time-Keeper.'

**Curiosities of Art & Nature**

51. **(Gainsborough Printing.) The School of Wisdom:** or Repository of The most valuable Curiosities of Art & Nature. *Gainsbrough [sic]: Printed by John Mozley; and sold by J. F. and C. Rivington, London, 1776, FIRST EDITION, unevenly browned, lower margins trimmed close, touching the text in a couple of instances, poor impression of the type in a few places,* pp. xii, 324, 8vo, *recent half diced calf, gilt floral printed boards, sound* (ESTC T128783; Alston III 317a; this edition not in Wellcome) **£550**

One of the first books printed in Gainsborough (three titles appeared in 1776 under the imprint of Mozley), though not a magnificent example of the printer's art. The title continues: 'Containing I. A survey of man, with sublime reflections on his most noble part, the soul. II. A particular description of that curious structure, the human body: with the most wonderful properties of the eyes, fully described. III. Astronomy. Oratory,

morality, and politeness. IV. A review of the creation, viz, birds, beasts, fishes, and insects: their industry, sagicity, &c. V. Of the terraqueous globe; gravity, air, light, sound; water, clouds, rain, hail, snow, &c. their properties and use. VI. Nations compared with each other. VII. Drawing; painting in water and oil colours; gilding, etching, engraving, painting upon glass, and bronzing. VIII. The arts of painting or staining glass and marble, of staining wood, ivory, bones, horn, paper, parchment, &c. IX. Dying linen, woolen, silk, leather, &c. X. Of casts and impressions from figures, busts, medals, leaves, &c. XI. The whole art of pyrotechny or fire-works. XII. The art of making porcelain after the Chinese manner. With a great variety of other curious particulars, equally instructive and amusing. Compiled from various authors.'

**The first chancellor of the sex police**

52. **Gerson (Johannes)** De pollutione nocturna. *[Cologne: Johann Guldenschaff, c. 1480], spaces for initials, some contemporary underlining in red, splash marks (of a diluted purple ink) affecting front paste-down and first two leaves, repeated at end but on a lesser scale, affecting 5 leaves, first gathering foxed, leaves 3-7, and 8 with a small fragment missing from margin at lower outer corner,* ff. 16 [including the initial blank (shewing offset printing from another work)], small 4to, *nineteenth-century German cloth-backed marbled boards, bookplate inside front cover of Paul Graf von Hoensbroech and the Hoensbroech blind-stamp on the first two leaves, title in contemporary manuscript at head of first page – inserting 'ac diurnas' after nocturnas, another line below it erased, sound* (ISTC ig00260000; GW 10816; Goff G260; Klebs 459.8) **£4,000**

Regarded as the first medical text to be printed (first, Cologne, 1466 or 1467) it was also one of the most popular in the incunable period, ISTC recording no fewer than 16 separate editions to 1491, this being the 10th in that list but the 8th according to Klebs. Jean Gerson (1363-1429) was 'Chancellor of the University of Paris, and a leading fifteenth century theologian. [This] is a treatise on whether or not a priest, having had a nocturnal wet dream, is in a fit state of spiritual purity to celebrate mass the following morning. Since the priest had the pious obligation to confess his wet dream, Gerson became, de facto, the first chancellor of the sex police' (John Money, 'The Sex Police in History', *Journal of Gender, Culture, and Health* IV.4, 1999).

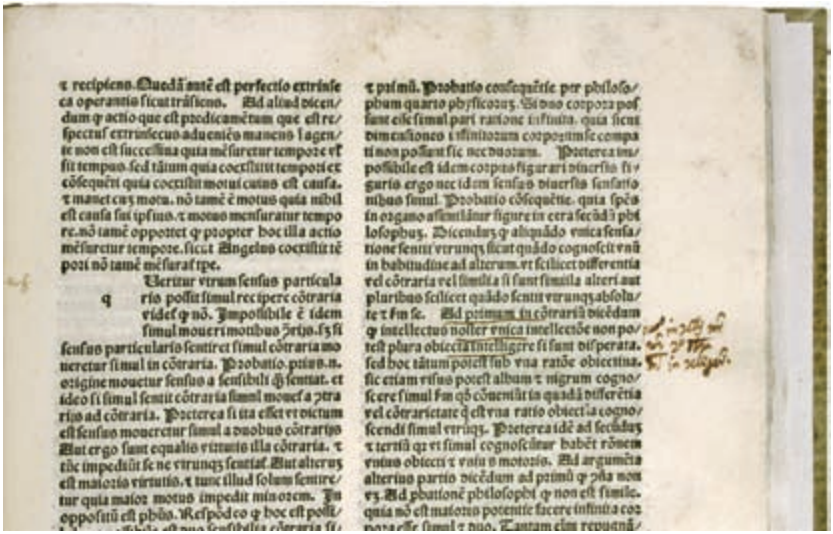
Paul, Graf von Hoehnbroech, 1852-1923, joined the Jesuits in 1872, studying at Stonyhurst amongst other places. Becoming disillusioned, he converted to Protestantism, and began attacking the Jesuits, the Papacy, and Roman Catholicism in general. His objections to Supra-national powers were taken up by the Nazis.

**An incunable Duns Scotus editio princeps**

53. **Gometius Hispanus.** Quaestio de cuiuscumque scientiae subiecto. [and, as issued:] Duns Scotus. Quaestiones super libris De anima Aristotelis. *[Pavia: Antonio de Carcano, c. 1490], FIRST EDITION, some staining, pinkish in places,* ff. [28, the last blank],

[bound after:]

**[Fantis (Antonio de)]** Speculum rationale [short title, at colophon, and head of text]. *[colophon:] Venice: Simone de Lovere, 1504, FIRST EDITION, text in black letter in double columns, woodcut initials, a little staining at the beginning,* ff. 43 (of 44,



Item 53

lacking final blank), folio, *modern vellum with leaves from an MS glossed text on the sides, good* (First: ISTC ig00320000; Klebs 468.1; BL and Wellcome only in the UK, Bryn Mawr and LoC in the US. Second: one copy in the USA recorded in Worldcat, Saint Bonaventure [logically enough], none in COPAC) **£5,000**

'Gometius Hispanus is identifiable with the Gometius de Ulispone [Lisbon] who edited [Scotus's] *Summa Astesani* for De Colonia and Manthem at Venice in 1478. In his [prefatory] letter to Anselmus Meia (presumably the Meianus of Proctor 8391) Gometius says he is criticising 'quaestionem … de subiecto naturalis philosophiae a … Nicoletto Vernia … [The volume also contains] apparently the editio princeps of Duns on the *De anima*' (BMC, IB. 31345). The Scotus text, one of his earliest, occupies the greater part of the edition (23 leaves).

The first work bound here is a collation of the opinions on logic of Aristotle, Averroes, Duns Scotus, Albertus Magnus, Avicenna, Al-Farabi, and others. De Fantis himself was a Scotist, editing *Qaestiones quolibetales* (Venice 1515) and providing a navigational chart in *Tabula generalis ac mare magnum Scotice* (Venice 1516). The title page consists of a (lengthy) letter of recommendation, other letters follow the main text.

**Graafian follicles**

54. **Graaf (Reinier de)** De mulierum organis generationi inservientibus tractatus novus. Demonstrans tam homines & animalia caetera omnia, quae vivipara dicuntur, haud minus quam ovipara ab ovo originem ducere. *Leiden: Hack, 1672,* FIRST EDITION, *with a portrait frontispiece and an additional engraved title (the latter within the first signature), and 27 engraved plates, 10 folding,* pp. [xxiv, but the second gathering bound between P and Q_], 334 [14], plus blank leaf, small 8vo, *contemporary*

*sprinkled calf, corners worn, rebacked preserving most of original gilt spine, red lettering piece, sound* (Garrison-Morton 1209; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 638; Krivatsy 4908; Norman 926) **£1,500**

'Graaf demonstrated ovulation anatomically, pathologically, and experimentally. He opposed the Aristotelian doctrine of the egg being formed in the uterus as a result of activation of the menstrual blood by the male semen, but held that generation takes place from the ovum pre-existent in the ovary. He herein gives the first description of ovarian (Graafian) follicles and the corpus luteum. His was an advanced and accurate understanding of the anatomy of the female genitalia. The twenty-seven engraved plates illustrating Graaf's anatomical research add interest to this small volume' (*Heirs of Hippocrates*). The binding is worn, but this is internally a nice copy.

55. **Gronovius (Laurentius Theodorus )** Bibliotheca regni animalis atque lapidei, seu recensio auctorum et librorum qui de regno animali et lapideo … tractant … *Leiden: for the Author, 1760,* FIRST EDITION, *some foxing, damp-staining towards the end, chiefly in the lower margins, a few ink smudges,* pp. [viii], 326, 4to, *contemporary or slightly later half calf, rebacked, corners worn, a presentation copy with numerous manuscript notes, a few of which slightly trimmed (see below), good* (Besterman col. 4149) **£1,750**

A presentation copy, inscribed on the title 'Dono Auctoris possidet M. Th. Brunnichius, Lugduni Batav, 1765.' Morten Thrane Brunnich, 1737-1827, the Danish zoologist and mineralogist, with a handful of publications already under his belt, embarked on a European tour in 1764, including an early stop in Leiden where he was presented with this copy. There are fairly frequent manuscript notes, filling in gaps in the bibliography, both retrospectively and prospectively, up to about 1780, evidence of a close acquaintance with the literature.

This was a pioneering bibliography, confined to the animal (excluding Man) and mineral kingdoms, the vegetable having been well served by Linnaeus and Seguier, the latter with much assistance from Gronovius. The catalogue is not restricted to printed books: the second item listed for instance being 'Achemedis, Liber de Margaritis … ineditus MSS Arabicus' in the public library of Leiden, and and many of the items are in the periodical literature.

**Mexican medicine**

56. **[Guerrero (Luis)]** Elementos de clínica médica interior muy utiles … por contener las doctrinas de los mejores autores … Dalas a luz un Americano. Primera edicion. *Puebla: Imprenta del hospital de San Pedro, 1832 [i.e. 1833]* FIRST EDITION, *2 parts in one vol. (continuous signatures but separate pagination, second/divisional title with the later date), loss of a few letters in a couple of places due to faulty impression, and a couple of leaves creased before printing,* pp. [v], 1-438, 87 [recte 86], [4, Index], small 8vo, *contemporary tree sheep, flat spine with gilt ruled compartments, black lettering piece, yellow edges, extremities slightly worn, very good* **£850**

From the early years of the foundation of the medical school at Puebla (hospitals had existed more or less since the Conquest), this is both a complete treatise on clinical medicine, and, in the second part ('Replica contra la división de cirugía y medicina',

read by Guerrero at the opening of the school in 1833), a refutation of Pedro Calderon's persistence in the division between physician and surgeon. An important document in the history of Mexican medicine.

Scarce: 5 copies in Worldcat, 3 on the West Coast of the USA, 2 on the East; Wellcome only in COPAC.

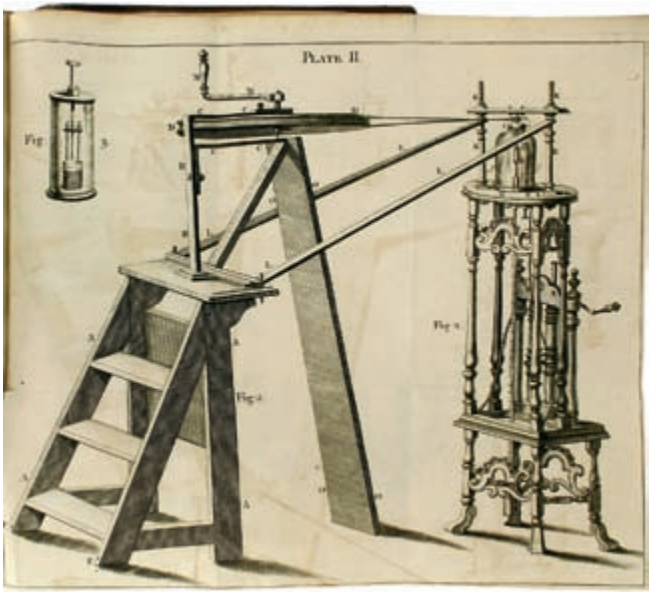
57. **Hart (John)** A Practical Treatise on the Construction of Oblique Arches. Third Edition, corrected. *John Weale, Architectural Library, 1848, 11 engraved plates, minor spotting,* pp. viii, 52, small folio, *original purple blind stamped cloth, printed paper label on upper cover, slightly worn and unevenly faded, contemporary signature inside front cover of F.G. Holmes, Henry R. Holme's printed label beneath this, sound* £350

The oblique, or skew, arches perfected by the railway pioneers still call forth admiration. The present work uses 'language suited to the capacities of the men engaged in the execution of them' rather than being a scientific treatise, 'for much of the beauty of a design depends upon the workmen being acquainted with the principles of construction' (Preface). Hart, denoted a mason on the title-page, had worked with Robert Stephenson on the London and Birmingham Railway (the first intercity line to be built into London), and the book is dedicated to him.

58. **Harvey (William)** The Anatomical Exercises … De Mortu Cordis 1628: De Circulatione Sanguinis 1649: the First English Text of 1653 now newly Edited by Geoffrey Keynes. *Nonesuch Press, 1928,* LIMITED EDITION, *printed on Van Gelder handmade paper, folding copperplate-engraved plate by Stephen Gooden with the usual faint offset on facing page,* pp. [ii] (blanks), xvi, 203, [5] (blanks), 8vo, *original russet-red niger morocco, lightly faded backstrip gilt lettered between raised bands, double gilt ruled border to sides, offsetting from turn-ins as usual, t.e.g. on the rough, others untrimmed and partly unopened, near fine* (Dreyfus 51) £280

Issued on the occasion of the tercentenary celebrations of the first publication of the text of *De motu cordis*. 'This translation [the 1653 edition], in the vigorous language of Harvey's own time, has not been reprinted since 1673. In the middle of the nineteenth-century a new translation was made. Actually, it was in itself guilty of new inaccuracies, and substituted dullness for vigor of language' (Dreyfus).

59. **Hauksbee (Francis)** Physico-Mechanical Experiments On Various Subjects. Containing An Account of several Surprizing Phenomena touching Light and Electricity, Producible on the Attrition of Bodies. With many other Remarkable Appearances, not before observ'd. Together with the Explanations of all the Machines, (the Figures of which are Curiously Engrav'd on Copper) and other




Item 59

Apparatus us'd in making the Experiments. *R. Brugis, 1709, FIRST EDITION, 8 engraved plates (7 folding, at end), somewhat foxed in places,* pp. [14], 194, 4to, *old calf, rebacked, red edges, calligraphic ownership inscription inside front cover 'James Thwaytes's Book, Appleby School, June 20, 1828,' sound* (Duveen, p. 282; ESTC T60574; Norman 1020) **£4,000**

'Hauksbee's important experiments on electro-luminescence, static electricity, and capillarity described in the present work, mark the beginning of sustained experimentation in the field of electricity. He was the first to demonstrate the optical effects produced by the passage of electricity through rarified air. His demonstration of the efficacy of glass in producing frictional electricity opened the way from the work of Gray, Dufay and Franklin, and his discoveries in capillarity (he was the first adequately to explore the subject) influenced Laplace nearly one hundred years later. Hauksbee performed many of his experiments at the suggestion of Isaac Newton, from whom Hauksbee learned the theoretical import of some of his discoveries; in turn, Hauksbee's results influenced Newton's revisions and additions in the new editions of his *Principia* and *Optiks*' (Norman).

60. **Hayes (Richard)** Interest at one View, calculated to a farthing: At 2½3, 3¼4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 per cent. For 1000 £. to 1 £. for 1 day to 96 days; and for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 months. With rules and examples to cast up interest at any rate, by the said tables. With a curious table, whereby standard gold and silver, in bars, is compared with the courses of exchange between Amsterdam and London. Also tables for reducing the most common gold coins to pounds, and the contarary: being

very useful in receiving and paying monies. The eighth edition, with additions … To which is added, a concise table, whereby to cast up salaries and wages speedily, and others of great use in receiving and paying of money. *Printed for W. Meadows, 1751, small strip missing from top of first 2 leaves, without loss, a little spotted or soiled in places,* pp. iv, [5-] 347, [3, advertisements], 16mo, *nineteenth-century hard-grained morocco, lettered in gilt on spine, the patch where the author's name should be missing, lacking rear free endpaper, sound* (ESTC 166875, O and C only) **£250**

Hayes, an 'accomptant and writing-master', first published these interest tables in 1732 and they were reprinted regularly for the next 70 years. The early editions are all rare, the only edition in Kress being 1765.

61. **Hennessy (Henry)** On the Influence of the Earth's Internal Structure on the Length of the Day. *Printed by Taylor and Francis, 1856, various authorial corrections to the text and 4 leaves inserted with further annotations,* pp. 7, 8vo, *disbound, traces of blue paper wrappers on last page, good* **£750**

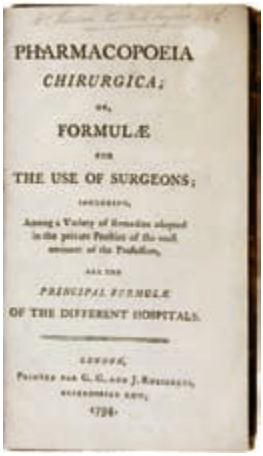
An offprint from the *Philosophical Magazine* for August 1856. Henry Hennessy (1826-1901), the elder brother of Sir John Pope Hennessy, 'was remarkable for his versatile interests and scientific ingenuity. In his earliest paper, published in 1845, when he was only nineteen, in the *Philosophical Magazine*, he proposed the use of photography for the registration of barometric and thermometric readings. In 'Researches in Terrestrial Physics' (*Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, 141, 1851, 511–47) he argued from the figure and structure of the earth and planets, that they were of fluid origin, and that a fluid nucleus at a high temperature was enclosed within their crust' (ODNB). The present paper continues the argument of the earlier paper, and brings in Darwin on the Ascension Island 'volcanic bombs': 'Mr. Darwin explains the phænomena very rationally.' The inserted leaves provide about 5 pages of additional material. The subject clearly continued to interest Hennessy, since he referes to an article by Delaunay of 1865 in one note. An interesting example of a scientist's working papers, on a subject still being worked on today.

62. **Herschel (Sir John F.W.)** Essays from the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, with Addresses and other pieces. *Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, & Roberts, 1857, FIRST EDITION of this collection,* pp. iv, 750, 8vo, *contemporary polished calf, spine gilt, red lettering piece, spine a little darkened, crack at head of upper joint, sound* **£150**

An interesting collection, not all scientific, including poetical translations and original poems.

63. **[Houlston (William)]** Pharmacopoeia chirurgica; or, Formulæ for the use of Surgeons; including, Among a Variety of Remedies adopted in the private Practice of the most eminent of the Profession, all the principal formulæ of the different hospitals. *Printed [at the Philanthropic Press] for G.G. and J. Robinson, 1794, FIRST EDITION, endpapers dampstained but scarcely affecting text,* pp. [iv], 130,

12mo, *original calf, gilt ruled compartments on spine, black lettering piece, upper joint split but cords firm, inscription at head of title 'Dr. Fearon to W.A. Taylor 1846,' very good* (ESTC N11205, Birmingham only in the UK, NLM, Chicago and Minnesota in the USA) **£900**


PHARMACOPOEIA
CHIRURGICA;
OR,
FORMULÆ
FOR
THE USE OF SURGEONS;
PRINCIPAL FORMULÆ
OF THE DIFFERENT HOSPITALS.

A rare pharmacopoeia specifically for surgeons, clearly drawing on experience and experiments, with copious references to current practice and literature. A second edition appeared in the same year, and another in Dublin: they all seem to be pretty rare. This edition not in BL or Wellcome. Houlston was the editor of *Surgical Tracts*, 1789, and *Sketches of facts and opinions respecting the venereal disease*, 1792: there are several formulæ here for said condition. The Philanthropic Press was an arm of the Philanthropic Reform, a young offenders institute founded in 1786.

64. **Hudson (William)** Flora anglica, exhibens plantas per regnum Angliæ sponte crescentes, distributas secundum systema sexuale: cum differentiis specierum, synonymis autorum, nominibus incolarum, solo locorum, tempore florendi, officinalibus pharmacopaeorum. *Printed for the author and sold by J. Nourse and C. Moran, 1762, FIRST EDITION,* pp. viii, [viii], 506, [22], 8vo, *contemporary calf, spine gilt with rules on either side of raised bands, red lettering piece, a little rubbed and scuffed, headcap defective, good* (ESTC T147634 [calling in error for plates]; Henrey 858) **£600**

Richard Pulteney pointed out in 1760 that 'the learned were prepared to see the English botany modelled according to the rules of the Linnean school. Dr. ['Sir John'] Hill seized the first opportunity of attempting it, in his *Flora Britannica*, of 1760; but it was executed in a manner so unworthy of his abilities, that his work can have no claim to having answered the occasion: and thus the credit of the achievement fell to the lot of Mr. William Hudson' (quoted by Henrey, pp. 89-90). Hudson's work 'long remained the essentail manual of British botanists, and it was so popular that when it became scarce a copy sold for nearly twenty times the original price [i.e. £7 as opposed to 7s]' (op. cit. p. 111). The book is not a rarity, but it may still be said to be scarce.

65. **Hudson (William)** Flora Anglica … Editio altera, emendata et aucta. [Two volumes.] *Printed for the Author and sold by J. Nourse, 1778, fragment of fore-edge torn off Aa4 with the loss of one letter to a side note, a little worming in the lower margins of vol. I, 2 clean tears in Xx1 in vol. II, probably paper flaws,* pp. [iv], xxxviii, [ii, Errata], 396; [ii], 397-690, 8vo, *contemporary speckled calf, red and green lettering pieces on the spines, the latter with an attractive leaf spray tool, minor wear, good* (ESTC T146468; Henrey 859) **£400**

Henrey gives 334 pp. for the first vol., which marks the division between the 18th and the 19th Classes: however, there is no reason why the volumes should not be divided just as well between the 20th and the 21st, or indeed any natural break between the Classes and the signatures. There is though a stub between pp. 334 and 335, and pp. 335/6, signed Y, would appear to be a cancel.

66. **[Jackson (Mary Ann)]** The Pictorial Flora; or, British botany delineated, in 1500 lithographic drawings of all the species of flowering plants indigenous to Great Britain; illustrating the descriptive works on English botany by Sir J.E. Smith, Lindley, Hooker, Withering, and other authors *Longman, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1840, 131 lithographed plates, mostly with 12 figures to the page but including an appendix including some 300 extra figures (with a gap in the numbering), foxed,* pp. iv, 42, 8vo, *contemporary green vellum, metal catch and clasp, red lettering piece, sound* **£300**

The present work is a tour de force, 'the whole of the figures were drawn on stone by the authoress.' The work was intended to be portable and inexpensive enough to be within the means of very young people.

**A pair of Specimen Flora**

67. **[Jackson (Mary Ann)]** The Specimen Flora; or, British Botany Exemplified by Plants from a Collector's Cabinet. Arranged by the Author of "The Pictorial Flora." *Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1847, two copies, with 102 and 96 mounted specimens respectively (some in common, most not, many seaweeds in the second),* each with pp. iv (printed title-page and Preface), and then 105 leaves with 102 actual specimens mounted in one copy, the remaining pages filled with manuscript poetical quotations, and 101 leaves with 96 specimens in the other, the remainder (and some versos) filled with manuscript poetry, *most specimens mounted direct but some on slips of paper, most in good condition although a few have loose or missing pieces, some marginal dust staining (given the nature of the book the pages are a bit crinkled, thus allowing the dust in), the first bound in blue silk, single broad gilt fillets on sides, rebacked in cloth originally blue but now much faded, the second in green silk, identically decorated, lettered in gilt on spine, remains of silk ties, joints split, spine detached from lower cover, but the book still functioning thanks to strong patterned end-papers, sound* **£2,500**

These are the second and third copies of this rare book which we have handled. When we had the first (now the only copy in Worldcat, at Oklahoma), the only other copy we could locate was in the catalogue of the Natural History Museum (a three volume set): it is, however, missing – possibly transferred in to the herbarium collection, and not completely lost. Evidently Miss Jackson had the preliminary leaves printed with a view to making collections, probably not as a commercial venture. Having the two copies side by side is useful for comparison, and tells us a little more about how the book was made up. Little seems to be known about her, although *The Pictorial Flora*, 1840, is a substantial

work. The Preface to that work is dated from Lichfield, and she states that 'the whole of the [1500] figures were drawn on stone by the authoress; and that the collection of specimens, from which a very large proportion of the drawings were made, was formed during the excursions of the last five summers among the vales and meadows of the midland districts; – the woods, mountains and glens; – the rocks and sea-shores, of the northern counties, and of Wales.'

The same districts are the sources of the specimens in the first copy, the county or place name being noted along with the name of the plant (those in the second are not localised). The Preface states that the book was aimed at students or children, the author wishing to 'impress the figure of a plant upon the eye of a child.' She hopes the book will be a 'not unpleasing accompaniment to the fireside lesson.'

68. **(Jarrold, publisher.)** The Earth and its Garment of Water and Air. *Jarrold & Sons, c. 1855, 5 parts in one vol., each with its own title-page, diagrams and illustrations in the text,* pp. [4, general title and contents], 32, 32, 32, 32, 32, small 8vo, *original red pebble-grain cloth, blind stamped borders on sides of ferns and tendrils, title in gilt within gilt ornaments on upper cover, upper cover slightly faded, spine more so with short split at head of upper joint, armorial book-plate inside front cover of Maclean of Ardgour, stamp of the Celtic Society in gilt on lower cover with Gaelic motto, good* **£250**

A discrete series in *Science for the Household*, eventually extending to 3 vols., and this itself part of a larger series, Jarrold's *Household Tracts*. These popular tracts were produced in large numbers, but their survival rate is low.

**With A New Accurate Map of Part of North America**

69. **Kalm (Peter [Pehr, or Pietari])** Travels into North America, Containing its Natural History, and a Circumstantial Account of its Plantations and Agriculture in General. The Civil, Ecclesiastical and Commercial State of the Country, the Manners of the Inhabitants, and several curious and important remarks on various subjects. Translated into English by John Reinhold Forster … Enriched with a map, several cuts for the illustration of natural history, and some additional notes. [Three volumes.] *[Vol. i] Warrington: William Eyres, [vols ii-iii] London; Printed for the Editor and sold by T. Lowndes, 1770-71, FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH, 6 engraved plates and a large folding engraved map (here bound in vol. iii), occasional slight browning in vols. ii-iii, handling tear in map at meeting of the stub it is mounted on,* pp. xvi, 400; [2, title, verso blank], [viii, subscriber's list], [3]-352; viii, 310, [14, index], 8vo, *contemporary speckled calf, single gilt fillets on sides, gilt rules on either side of raised bands on spine, Roman numerals lettered direct, green lettering pieces (Forster/Travels), excellent* (Howes K5; Streeter Sale 823; Sabin 36989; Larson 329; Lande 482; *Taxonomic Literature* 3493) **£5,000**

'One of the most reliable eighteenth-century accounts of American natural history, social organization, and political situation. Kalm gives an especially important accounts of the American Swedish settlements' (Streeter).


Item 69

Forster, who, with his son George, was about to become the naturalist aboard Cook's second voyage, translated this text from the German version of 'the two Murrays, both of whom are Swedes, and one a pupil of Linnaeus, and therefore we may be sure that this translation corresponds exactly with the original' (Preface). He truncated some passages, where the untravelled Swede's wonder got the better of him, and included illustrations and the map, which appeared neither in the Swedish (1753-1761), nor the German editions. In 1766 Forster succeeded Priestly as tutor at the Dissenters' Academy in Warrington, hence the first volume's appearance in that town.

Kalm was one of Linnaeus's most important 'apostles.' He landed in Philadelphia in 1748 and was befriended by Franklin, Bartram and Cadwallader Colden. The first part of his journey, which was undertaken to discover new plants that might be suitable for the climate of Scandinavia, concentrated on New England, Pennsylvania especially, and the second part took him to Canada. In the political sphere, Kalm predicted American independence, and he has much on the Indian tribes. He was not uncritical of the English colonialists, and several of Forster's footnotes correct him on such matters.

70. **Kelly (Patrick)** A Practical Introduction to Spherics and Nautical Astronomy; being an attempt to simplify those useful sciences. With an Appendix on Time, Time-keepers, Transit Instruments, &c. The Fourth Edition. *Printed for J. Johnson & Co., 1813, 20 engraved plates, some folding, diagrams in the text, plates (dated 1796) uniformly slightly browned, one dust-stained in the lower margin,* pp. xvi, 231, [1], 8vo, *recased in original calf, slightly rubbed, lacking lettering piece, good* **£500**

The standard nineteenth century textbook of spherical trigonometry, first published in 1796. Kelly 'was for many years master of the Finsbury Square Academy, London … a finishing school teaching commercial and mathematical subjects, [which] comprised a boarding-house, schools, and an observatory. Kelly published for the use of his students *Practical Introduction to Spherics and Nautical Astronomy* (1796), which reached a fifth edition; *Elements of Book-Keeping* (1802), which reached a seventh edition; and *The Ship-Master's Assistant and Owner's Manual* (1803), which continued to a twentieth edition, latterly in other hands. He was appointed mathematical examiner at Trinity House, and in 1809 the degree of LLD was conferred on him by the University of Glasgow' (ODNB). As a claim to fame (as opposed to undoubted utility), it may be said that Meriwether Lewis took a copy of Kelly's work with him on the famous Lewis and Clark expedition of 1803-6.

**A Privilege copy**

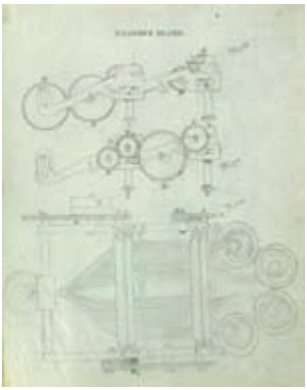
71. **La Mettrie (Julien Offray de)** Abregé de la theorie chymique. Tiré des propres ecrits de M. Boerhaave. Par M. de La Metrie [*sic*]. Auquel on a joint le Traité du Vertige, par le même. *Paris: Lambert & Durand, 1741,* FIRST EDITION, *with woodcut ornament on title, head piece and initials, adivisional title to the Traité du Vertige (but pagination continuous), a little staining staining here and there,* pp. [viii], 301, [5], 12mo, *contemporary speckled calf, a gilt scallop shell at each corner on both covers, spine gilt in compartments, red lettering piece, a little worn, joints cracked but cords holding, the copy deposited in the library of the chancelier Henri François d'Aguesseau by the terms of the Privilege, with neat accession numbers on the rear fly leaf, and bibliographical notes at the front, red ink stamp of P.E. Cathelineau of Paris and Vaas on p. 111 (nineteenth-century), twentieth-century notes in French in blue ink to the first part, good* (Stoddard 11, Briansson imprint; Duveen p. 336 ('a little known work'); Neville II p. 6; BL, Wellcome and Glasgow only in COPAC; Harvard and UC Berkeley only of this issue in the US in OCLC) **£2,200**

'Regarded by the public as the most daring and dangerous of the Philosophes … La Mettrie's main service to medicine was his advocacy and propagation of Boerhaave's teaching … [his efforts had the result] of bringing medical subject matter into the arena of philosophical discussion and intellectual history' (DSB). DSB goes on to lament the lack of Boerhaavian methodology 'in the four treatises, long since forgotten, that La Mettrie wrote on venereal disease, vertigo, dysentery and asthma.' In the preface to the vertiginous supplement here La Mettrie states that this is by no means a translation of the Latin dissertation he had previously published, but is much more extensive, and he could see no more convenient way to bring it before the public.

By terms of the Privilege (Huart and Briasson included, and whose imprints appear in variant issues), as was common practice, two copies were to be placed in the Bibliotheque publique, one in the Louvre and one with chancelier Daguesseau, whose scallop shells on the binding here denote his ownership of this copy. The last leaf here has 2 pages of Errata, not recorded.

72. **Lawson (Thomas)** The Cotton Spinners Assistant, Containing the art of calculation in a cotton Mill through all its various operations, from the raw material into yarn and cloth, likewise all speeds, from the power and speed on the Steam Engine, to

the spindle of the Mule. *[Manchester: c. 1835,] manuscript in ink on feint ruled paper, with 9 very fine pencil drawings on light blue tracing paper* c. 200 pages with various gaps, empty and excised pages, 4to, *original green morocco, a bit rubbed, spine worn and torn, owner's name in gilt on upper cover, book-plate inside front cover, sound* **£2,000**



An extensive and painstakingly thorough treatise on cotton manufacture and the necessary machinery, with sections on prices, profits, bills of exchange, &c, &c, with exquisite drawings. The make-up of the volume suggests that it was also something in the nature of a journal, continually being added to.

**Teaching and Learning Geography**

73. **Lenglet Dufresnoy (Nicolas)** Geography for Children; or, a Short and Easy Method of Teaching and Learning Geography: designed principally for the use of schools. Whereby Even Children may in a short Time know the Use of the Terrestrial Globe and Geographical Maps, and all the considerable Countries in the World; their Situations, Boundaries, Extent, Divisions, Islands, Rivers, Lakes, Chief Cities, Government and Religion. Divided into Lessons, in the Form of Question And Answer: With a new general map of the world, the Spheres, and also a List of Maps necessary for Children. Translated from the French … and now greatly augmented and improved throughout the Whole. The twenty-second edition. To which is prefixed, a method of learning geography without a master, for the Use of such grown Persons as have neglected this useful Study in their Youth. And A Table of the Latitude and Longitude of the remarkable Places mentioned in this Work. *Shrewsbury: Printed by Sandford and Maddocks, 1800, a folding double-hemisphere world map as frontispiece, and 3 engraved plates, 1 folding,* pp. xii, 154, 12mo, *original sheep, roll tooled borders on sides, joints split, ends of spine worn, owners name in ink on upper cover, good* (ESTC T140009, BL only) **£450**

A rare provincial printing of this highly successful Geography, first published in English in 1737, in French in 1736.

74. **Lessius (Leonardus)** Hygiasticon: or, The right course of preserving Life and Health unto extream old Age: together with soundnesse and integritie of the Senses, Judgement, and Memorie. Written in Latine by Leonard Lessius, and now done into English. The second Edition. *[Cambridge]: Printed by [R. Daniel and T. Buck] the printers to the Universitie of Cambridge, 1634, title within border of woodcut printer's ornaments, sixth and seventh leaves slit near inner margin, without loss (see below),* pp. [xl, including initial blank], 210, 70, [4], long 24mo, *contemporary black (or very dark brown) morocco, gilt roll tooled borders on sides, ornaments in the corners and the centre, spine gilt ruled, gilt edges, a pait of brass clasps and catches, signature on verso of initial blank 'Anne Wiiliamsone With my hand 1662,' good* (STC (2nd ed.) 15521; ESTC S108498 – 3 in the UK, four

in the USA; Cagle 824; Palmer, Herbert, 8 ['I know of no copy of the first edition', presumably meaning in commerce, and indeed no copy at auction since 1975]; see Gibson, Bacon, 472) **£1,000**

A very attractive copy of a scarce book (same year as the first edition), a translation by Nicholas Ferrar or Thomas Sheppard of Lessius, a translation (or free rewriting: see Palmer) by George Herbert of *A treatise of temperance and sobrietie* by Luigi Cornaro, and a translation of *Esser miglior la vita parca della splendida & sontuosa* attributed to Ortensio Landi.

'It was also in connection with Ferrar's Little Gidding community that Herbert himself undertook the translation, under the title *Treatise of Temperance and Sobriety*, of a mid-sixteenth-century Italian work by Luigi Cornaro. Although Herbert apparently knew Italian, as well as Spanish and French (Walton, 27), his translation was largely based on a Latin version of the text and was published in 1634 with a preface explaining that: "Master George Herbert of blessed memorie, having at the request of a Noble Personage translated it [Cornaro's treatise] into English, sent a copie thereof, not many moneths before his death, unto some friends of his, who a good while before had given an attempt of regulating themselves in matter of Diet." It is likely that the "Noble Personage" who commissioned the translation was Bacon and the "friends" were the Ferrars' (ODNB).

The damaged leaves at the front appear to have been in that state ab initio, in so far as an attempt to repair them was made before the book was bound.

**Matthew Boulton's copy**

75. **Lewis (William)** The Philosophical Commerce of Arts: designed as an attempt to improve Arts, Trades, and Manufactures. Vol. I [all published]. *Printed for the Author, 1765, FIRST EDITION, a fine large folding frontispece and 5 engraved plates, lacking most of the preliminary matter (Preface and Contents), but with Licence leaf, title, divisional title and Dedication, a couple of light small stains on frontispiece,* pp. [vi], ii, 646, [14, Index], 4to, *contemporary calf, red lettering piece, some worming at foot of spine and slight wear to extremities, Christie's Matthew Boulton label inside front cover, good* (ESTC T149722; Duveen p. 355; Neville Vol.2 , p.60) **£650**

Though sadly lacking most of the preliminary matter, this copy is none the less offered on the strength of its provenance – a first class association – and also the splendor of the frontispiece, and the handsome binding. Then again, four plates are usually all that are called for, although the overlooked fifth, here present at the end of the volume (the others being grouped near the front), is fully described in the text. The title was first proposed in 1748 as a periodical, and then appeared in four sections between 1763 and 1765 (such a

procedure not conducive to correct collation), and copies exist with the title dated 1763. *Commercium Philosophico-Technicum*, the title by which the work is usually known, appears on the divisional title.

76. **Leybourn (William)** The Art of Dialling, performed geometrically, by scale and compasses: arithmetically, by the canons of sines and tangents: instrumentally, by a trigonal instrument, accommodated with lines for that purpose: the geometrical part whereof is performed by projecting of the sphere in plano, upon the plain it self, whereby not onely the making, but the reason also of dials is discovered. *Printed by S[arah]. G[riffin]. and B[ennet]. G[riffin]. for Benjamin Tooke and Thomas Sawbridge, 1669,* FIRST EDITION, *engraved portrait frontispiece (cut down and mounted: see below), one folding engraved plate, diagrams and illustrations in the text, some spotting and staining,* pp. [viii], 175, [1], small 4to, *contemporary sheep, partial loss of surface and fading of gilt on spine, corners worn, contemporary ownership inscription on fly leaf of Francis Hillyard, various other early and a bit untidy inscriptions and pen trials, some in pencil, sound* (ESTC R231068; Taylor 322) **£2,000**

The first of Leybourn's books on the subject, and by far the scarcest. This edition has 'Dialling,' in line 2 of title, and imprint date 1669; another edition has 'dialling:' and lacks imprint date (BL only in ESTC). The long-lived Leybourn (1626-1716), originally a printer, turned to mathematics and especially surveying. He enjoyed a fine reputation in his day, both as a fellow (described by John Gadbury as of 'a facetious, pleasant and cheerful disposition'), and as a mathematician, ranked by William Derham with Oughtred and Jonas Moore, and some of his textbooks had a life of over a century. This copy has had a bit of a hard life, but the vestiges of gilt on the spine speak of former splendour. The portrait seems to have been cut down and mounted a long time ago, if the staining at the foot of the leaf is anything to go by, it being shared with the adjacent leaves.

**Two rare Cologne Lulls, reeking of the laboratory**

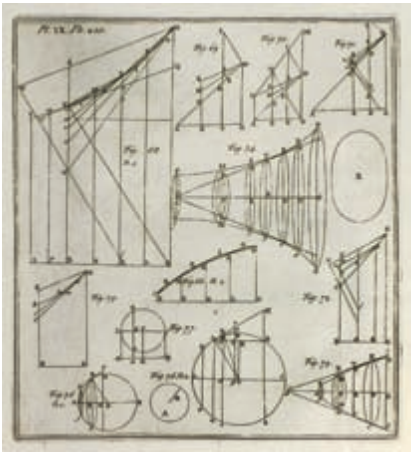
77. **Lull (Ramón)** Mercuriorum liber iam tandem subsidio manuscripti exemplaris perfecte editus. *Cologne: Johann Birkmann, 1567, with woodcut printer's device on title and at end, abrasion on title (possible from the removal of a stamp) with the loss of a few letters, top outer corner of B1 torn away with the loss of the page numeral, small hole corroded in blank margin of Z1, damp-stained, chiefly in the top half of the first half,* pp. [xvi], 381, [1], small 8vo, *modern beige calf, green label, 5 tabs on fore-edges, with much underlining, symbols in margins, &c, and 2 pp. of manuscript notes on fly-leaf at front, in French, sound*

[together with:]
**Lull (Ramón, attrib.)** Secreta Secretorum … et Hermetis Philosophorum in libros tres divisa cum opusculo D. T. Aquinatis, de Esse & Essentia mineralium & C. Aluetani de conficiendo diuino Elixire libellus. *Cologne: Gosvin Cholin, 1592, with woodcut printer's device on title, some damp-staining in the upper margins,* pp. [viii], 159, [3, blank], small 8vo, *contemporary calf, outer and inner frames of triple blind rules, with ornaments at the corners and in the centre, some wear, rebacked, red edges, two tabs attached to outer edges, with copious underlining and a small amount of annotation in certain places and extensive notes on the four blank pages at end (including paste-down), in French (where legible) and dated 1625 (MDCXXV), good* (First: Rogent & Duran 109; Palau 143884; COPAC records copies at the BL and Oxford, nothing further in Worldcat; no auction record since 1975; KVK adds Landesbibliothekenverbund Österreich / Südtirol, SWB and GBV. Second: Rogent & Duran 139; Adams L1711; Palau 143842) **£3,500**

Scarce early editions of both texts, in very similar formats although a quarter of a century apart. They are united especially by having been read very closely, annotated, and probably used in the laboratory, by an early 17th-century French alchemist, whose identity is not (as far as we can tell) revealed in the annotations. But his pre-occupation with quicksilver is manifest. The *Mercurio* has underlinings &c on almost every page, while the other texts in the volume only attract attention when mercury is mentioned. The *Secreta secretorum* is less heavily marked, except in the sections relating to aquavitae and minerals – further suggestive of the book's service in the lab. The annotations include cross-references between the two volumes. The latter work is its first edition and is attributed to Lull on the title-page – although he is almost certainly not its true author.

**the first systematic exposition of Newton's methods**

78. **Maclaurin (Colin)** A Treatise of Fluxions. In two books. Volume I [-II]. *Edinburgh: Printed by T.W. and T. Ruddimans, 1742,* FIRST EDITION, *with the half-title to vol. i (not called for for vol. ii), and with 51 folding engraved plates,* 2 vols. in 1, pp. [vi], vi, 412; [ii, title to vol. II], 413-763, [1], 4to, *old calf, gilt roll tooled borders on sides, skillfully rebacked, spine gilt, red lettering piece, red edges, large armorial book-plate inside front cover of Henry Godfrey Godfrey Faussett Osborne, very good* (ESTC T93640) **£7,500**



'In 1742 Maclaurin published his 2 volume *Treatise of Fluxions*, the first systematic exposition of Newton's methods written as a reply to Berkeley's attack on the calculus for its lack of rigorous foundations. Maclaurin wrote in the introduction "[Berkeley] represented the method of fluxions as founded on false reasoning, and full of mysteries. His objections seemed to have been occasioned by the concise manner in which the

elements of this method have been usually described, and their having been so much misunderstood by a person of his abilities appeared to me to be sufficient proof that a fuller account of the grounds of this was required."

'The *Treatise of Fluxions* is a [beautifully printed] major work of 763 pages, much praised by those who read it but usually described as having little influence. However, [Grabiner] argues convincingly that Maclaurin's influence on the Continentals has been underrated. Grabiner gives five areas of influence of Maclaurin's treatise: his treatment of the fundamental theorem of the calculus; his work on maxima and minima; the attraction of ellipsoids; elliptic integrals; and the Euler-Maclaurin summation formula.

'Maclaurin appealed to the geometrical methods of the ancient Greeks and to Archimedes' method of exhaustion in attempting to put Newton's calculus on a rigorous footing. It is in the *Treatise of fluxions* that Maclaurin uses the special case of Taylor's series now named after him and for which he is undoubtedly best remembered today. The Maclaurin series was not an idea discovered independently of the more general result of Taylor for Maclaurin acknowledges Taylor's contribution. Another important result given by Maclaurin, which has not been named after him or any other mathematician, is the important integral test for the convergence of an infinite series. The *Treatise of Fluxions* is not simply a work designed to put the calculus on a rigorous basis, for Maclaurin gave many applications of calculus in the work. For example he investigates the mutual attraction of two ellipsoids of revolution as an application of the methods he gives' (MacTutor, on-line).

See J.V. Grabiner, 'Was Newton's calculus a dead end? The continental influence of Maclaurin's treatise of fluxions', *Amer. Math. Monthly* 104 (5) (1997), 393-410.

79. **Maclaurin (Colin)** An Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries … Publish'd from the Author's Manscript Papers by Patrick Murdoch. *Printed for the Author's Children: and sold by A. Millar, and J. Nourse, [and others in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dublin], 1748,* FIRST EDITION, LARGE PAPER COPY, *with 6 folding engraved plates, half title guarded, browned and stained around the edges (from turn-ins of old binding), succeeding 2 leaves with diminishing stain, but fragile in the fore-margin, same story at end, unevenly browned and with occasional foxing throughout,* pp. [xxii, including half-title and 19-page Subscribers list], xx, 392, 4to, *modern half dark calf, tan lettering piece, old front free endpaper preserved with two eighteenth-century Cambridge ownership inscriptions, sound* (Babson 85; Wallis 112; ESTC T81914) **£900**

'Gifted with a genius for geometrical investigation second only to Newton's, Maclaurin, the one mathematician of the first rank trained in Great Britain in the [18th] century, confirmed Newton's exclusive influence over British mathematics' (ODNB). Maclaurin had nearly completed this work on Newton's theories of natural philosophy, rational mechanics and gravitation when, during the uprising of 1745, the Jacobite army marched upon Edinburgh. Maclaurin organized the city's defence, driving himself into a state of exhaustion from which he never recovered. 'Only a few hours before his death he dictated the concluding passage of his work on Newton's philosophy, in which he affirmed his unwavering belief in a future life' (ibid 8:612). Patrick Murdoch published the book by subscription for the benefit of Maclaurin's children, prefaced by a memoir of the author.

**Smallpox in Boston**

80. **Maddox (Isaac, Bishop of Worcester)** A Sermon preached before His Grace Charles Duke of Marlborough, President, the Vice-Presidents and Governors of the Hospital for the Small-pox, and for inoculation, at the parish-church of St. Andrew Holborn, on Thursday, March 5, 1752. By Isaac Lord Bishop of Worcester. Published at the Request of the President, Vice-Presidents, and Governors. The fifth edition, with a new preface. To which is added a postscript, containing an account of the small-pox and inoculation, at Boston in New-England, in the Year 1752. *Printed by H. Woodfall, [1753],* pp. [iv], viii, 32, 4to, *disbound, good* (ESTC T47647) **£350**

'Maddox was much concerned with the social and physical ills of his age, and was well known as a preacher of charity sermons. Mindful, perhaps, of his own childhood, he preached in 1753 at the chapel of the Foundling Hospital a sermon entitled 'The wisdom and duty of preserving destitute infants', describing these as 'the most pitiable, most helpless, and most innocent Part of the human Species'. He promoted inoculation against smallpox, becoming a president of the Smallpox Hospital, London … Maddox's career, like the lives of Edmund Gibson, John Potter, and William Warburton, shows the rise of a man of conspicuous ability but humble origins to the heights of the Hanoverian church' (ODNB).

The Sermon was several times reprinted in quick succession, with updates on the progress of the programme of inoculation. A despairing 'Uncontrolled Note' in ESTC on-line declares 'I can't find the post-script on small-pox in Boston in BL copy.' But 'post script' in the title is misleading, since the Boston account is a postscript to the preface of the fourth edition, here pp. [i-] viii. This account records the greater mortality among the 'Blacks' – 'these poor Creatures, probably the most neglected…'

81. **Manley (Edward)** Manley's Expedition Plough. *Oxford: Munday, [c. 1810,] advertising handbill,* folio, approx. 325 x 165 mm, *fore-edge unevenly trimmed, sometime folded and with a few small marginal tears, good* **£200**

'This Implement does, at least, the Work of Three Common Ploughs.' For instance, First Ploughing reduced from one day to three hours. The handbill gives Directions, explaining the Use of the Plough, Directions for the Ploghman, testimonials, and details on where and how to place orders, finally offering a Reward of One Hundred Guineas for any infringement of the Patent; the heading at the top is 'By the King's Patent,' with woodcut Royal arms at centre. This handbill is not recorded in COPAC, which however refers to the Goldsmith's copy of 'Remarks on the use and advantages of the expedition plough', Exeter, 1810. The south west of England was the primary market for this plough, but there were agents in Ireland and the West Indies.

**One for each Month of the Year**

82. **Marsh (John, of Chichester)** The Astrarium Improved; or, Views of the Principal Fixed Stars and Constellations, Represented on Twelve Plates, (One for each Month of the Year;) from which their names and relative situations may be known by Simple Inspection. *Printed for John Cary, 1818, 12 engraved star charts, hint of browning on the plates and one or two smudges, tear in fore-margin of last 4 plates (and lower wrapper), in the last instance just touching the engraved surface,* pp. 12, [2], 4to,

*original drab wrappers, a little frayed, good* (See Fordham p. 76: Fordham had only seen the RAS copy of the 1822 issue. Of the present issue COPAC and Worldcat record only one copy, NLS) **£1,200**


A rare booklet of star charts, for popular consumption, first published in 1806, re-issued from time to time thereafter (all issues are rare), taking into account astronomical developments and in particular the appearance of the great comet of 1811, whose trajectory is delineated on three of the plates here. The plates are mostly dated Decr. 31, 1811.

Little seems to be known about the author, Marsh, but his dedication of the work to William Walker is suggestive. William, or rather Adam, Walker, was the most famous of the early nineteenth-century itinerant lecturers on scientific subjects, accompanying his lectures with a splendid Eidouranion. Astrarium is a term which has an ancient usage, but Marsh does not appear to be referring to a particular machine – although in the same year, 1818, Thomas Elton published an *Elucidation of the Transparent Astrarium*.

Monthly star charts are 'a feature that would become increasingly popular among amateur astronomers … Actually, Johann Bode was the first to publish a series of maps showing how the night sky changes month by month; they appeared in his astronomy textbook of 1768, which went through many later editions. But few other astronomers picked up on the idea until Rubie [1830]' (*Out of this World: The Golden Age of the Celestial Atlas*, LHL online exhibition, item 40).

83. **Martin (Benjamin)** The Young Gentleman and Lady's Philosophy, in a continued survey of the works of nature and art; by way of dialogue. Vol. I … Illustrated by Thirty-three Copper-plates. [-Vol. II. Illustrated by Nineteen Copper-plates]. *Printed and sold by W. Owen, and by the author, 1759-63, FIRST EDITION, with a frontispiece and 53 engraved plates, some plates folding, the map in vol. ii mis-folded and protuding slightly and there frayed,* pp. xii, 410, [4]; [i], 412, [7], the plates numbered consecutively up LII, 8vo, *contemporary polished calf, spine with gilt rules on either side of raised bands and numbered in gilt direct, slight wear, good* (ESTC T25359) **£850**

These volumes stand alone, but the contents had first appeared in *The general magazine of arts and sciences*. A third edition of the 2 vols. appeared in 1781, succeeded in 1782 by a third volume, which, however, is catalogued separately in ESTC. The first volume deals with astronomy and meteorology, the second with celestial and terrestrial globes, light and colours, and sounds. The plates are mainly of scientific instruments (including globes), for the most part, of course, made by Martin.

Plate VIII has an Appendage, which accounts for the anomaly in the plate count: the Appendage is in fact volvelles, to be cut out, for the Geocentric planetarium depicted in VIII.

84. **Martino (Pietro di)** Nuove istituzioni di aritmetica pratica. *Naples: Paolo and Nicola di Simone, 1755, occasional light foxing or spotting, one page with contemporary repair to outer margin,otherwise clean and unpressed,* pp. [viii], 237, [1, Tavola Pittagorica], [2, blank], 8vo, *contemporary vellum, spine lettered in ink; a little soiled and a trifle worn, very good* **£900**

Rare: this edition not in Riccardi. A 'buon corso di aritmetica elementare' (Riccardi), current in Italy from the 1740s to the mid-nineteenth century. According to Riccardi the work first appeared in 1739 (the date of the Licence). A geometrical equivalent appeared in 1740, a similarly long-lived textbook. Martino was one of the the principal proponents of Newtonianism in Italy. He spent some time as professor of astronomy in Bologna before returning to his native Naples in 1735. He died young at the age of 39 in 1748. The earliest edition in ICCU is 1758; Worldcat locates one copy of this edition, in Switzerland.

**One of the most fundamental of all physical theories**

85. **Maxwell (John Clerk)** A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism. Vol. I [-II]. *Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1873,* FIRST EDITION, *second issue (with Errata leaves), 20 lithographed plates (distributed between the 2 vols.), without the publisher's advertisements, a little bit of spotting at either end of both vols. (principally the fly-leaves),* pp. xxix, [i, sectional title], 2 (Errata), 425, [3]; xxiii, 2 (Errata), 444, [2], 8vo, *near contemporary (c. 1900) prize-like binding of calf, double gilt ruled fillets on sides, arms of St. John's College, Cambridge, blocked in gilt in the centre, spines gilt in compartments with insignia of the college, contrasting lettering pieces, marbled edges matching the marbled end-leaves, boards warping a little, slightly worn, good* (Horblit 72) **£5,500**

'The impact of the Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism was at first muted, but within a few years of his death [1879] his field theory shaped the work of Maxwellian physicists: George Francis FitzGerald, Oliver Heaviside, Joseph John Thomson, and others. Following Hertz's production and detection of electromagnetic waves in 1888, Maxwell's field theory and electromagnetic theory of light came to be accepted and regarded as one of the most fundamental of all physical theories. Maxwell's equations gained the status of Newton's laws of motion, and the theory was basic to the new technology of electric power, telephony, and radio. His reputation and the status of Maxwellian physics was enhanced by the advent of 'modern' physics in the twentieth century, understood as resting on his conception of the physical field and appeal to statistical descriptions' (ODNB).

'It is of great advantage to the student of any subject to read original memoirs on that subject, for science is always most completely assimilated when it is in its nascent state' (Preface, a propos Faraday). Einstein equated Faraday with Galileo, and Maxwell with Newton (see PMM 355).

This copy is in what appears to be a prize binding, although there is no evidence of its having been presented as such. Curiously, we have recently acquired from another source a group of four St. John's prize bindings (matching tools, by or for Deighton), awarded to Samuel Lees, in which this title would take a preeminent, and congruous, place. J.J. Thomson's copy, in a TCC prize binding, fetched $45,000 in the Norman sale, and then $85,000 in the Freilich sequel.

Maxwell has, belatedly, now achieved the distinction of a statue in Edinburgh, in St. Andrew Square, in front of the RBS headquarters.

86. **Mead (Richard)** De imperio solis ac lunae in corpora humana et morbis inde oriundis. *Raphael Smith, 1704, FIRST EDITION, title very slightly soiled,* pp. [i], xxx, 96, 8vo, *a crisp copy in contemporary Cambridge-style calf, corners worn, rebacked, covers bowing, contemporary ownership inscription on title of Wm. Dalzell, on fly-leaf of Sam. Caldwell, recording his purchase of the book in Dublin in 1754, good* (ESTC T55648) **£750**

'Mead continued his efforts in Newtonian physiology with his next publication, *De imperio solis ac lunae in corpora humana et morbis inde oriundis* (On the Influence of the Sun and Moon on Human Bodies and the Diseases Arising Thence), published in 1704. Here Mead joined Hippocratic climatic theory with Newton's theory of the tides, claiming that a tidal flux of the air caused many ailments. This account has variously been termed the last gasp of astrological medicine and one of the first works of Newtonian medicine. The lack of any mathematical foundation makes Mead's claims to Newtonianism unconvincing, but the case histories he cites, many from Pitcairne, are of interest. Mead's puritan upbringing is evident in his accounts of providential interventions in the weather, such as the storms which accompanied Cromwell's death in 1658. This work was … a great success: Halley reprinted it in his *Miscellanea curiosa* (1708), and an English translation appeared in 1712' (ODNB). Scarce in first edition.

**Remarks on the Shepherd of Banbury**

87. **Mills (John)** An Essay on the Weather; with Remarks on The Shepherd of Banbury's Rules for Judging of it's Changes; and Directions for preserving lives and buildings from the fatal effects of lightening. Intended chiefly for the use of husbandmen. *Printed for S. Hooper, 1770, FIRST EDITION, one or two spots,* pp. xxx, 108, [4, advertisements], 8vo, *calf-backed boards, rebacked, notes on the front fly-leaf (slightly affected by a one-time too-generous application of glue), recording flowering times precisely as recommended by Linnaeus, spanning the years 1785-93, and isolatedly 1817, inside the front cover, 'Chaileys' at the head, good* (ESTC T12202) **£1,200**

'Mills, John (c.1717-1786x96), writer on agriculture, is a figure about whom little definite is known, other than through his publications. He was apparently in Paris in 1743 in order to bring out a French edition of Ephraim Chambers's *Cyclopaedia*, in collaboration

with Sellius, a German historian. However, Lebreton, the printer commissioned by Mills, cheated him out of the subscription money, attacked him, and managed to get a licence in his own name. This incident forms part of the origin of the *Encyclopédie*. Mills returned to England, and Sellius died at Charenton Lunatic Asylum in 1787…

'His first agricultural publication was his translation of Duhamel du Monceau's *Practical Treatise of Husbandry*, which he published in 1759. His subsequent works included an *Essay on the Management of Bees* (1766), a translation from the Latin of G. A. Gyllenberg's *Natural and Chemical Elements of Agriculture* (1770), an *Essay on the Weather* (1770, translated into Dutch in 1772), *Essays, Moral, Philosophical, and Political* (anonymous, but advertised under his name), and a *Treatise on Cattle* (1776)' (ODNB). The most significant fact to be gleaned from the present work, a propos the author's biography, is that Benjamin Franklin was his 'highly respected friend', and the work is permeated by Franklinian ideas.

The Shepherd of Banbury, John Claridge by name, published *The Shepherd's Legacy* in 1670, a text which was popular and which enjoyed a revival in the second half of the 18th century. Due to a cataloguing error, repeated by several bibliographers, it was for a long time denied that there ever had been such a personage.

88. **Morgan (Thomas)** Physico-Theology: or, a philosophico-moral disquisition concerning human nature, free agency, moral government, and divine providence. *Printed for T. Cox. 1741,* FIRST EDITION, *inscription of Walter Bowman to verso of title,* pp. vii, [1], 353, [15], 8vo, *contemporary half calf with marbled paper boards, backstrip with five raised bands between gilt rolls, black morocco label in second compartment, the rest with central lozenges comprising flower and acorn tools, rubbed, joints cracking but sound, small loss at ends of backstrip, sound* (ESTC T99580) **£300**

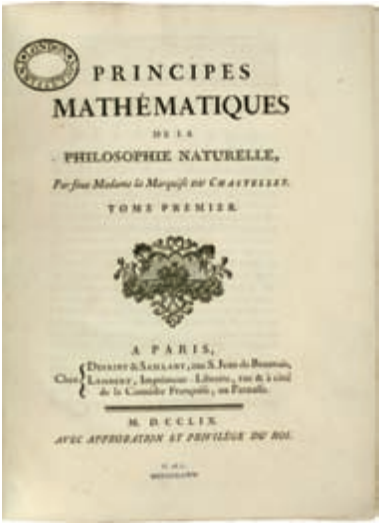
With this volume Morgan, a controversial deist and medical writer, 'generated further controversy by casting doubt upon the moral probity of the Old Testament patriarchs' (ODNB). He begins by deriving from the phyisical properties of the world – referencing mechanics, gravity, and Newton's theory of light – the existence of God, and continues to morality and free will, concluding that 'The moral Character, or the prevailing Love, Desire and Pursuit of Truth, Order and Rectitude, is the divine Stamp and Signature upon the Mind or Soul of Man' (p. 350). The previous owner Walter Bowman was Maclaurin's rival for the chair of mathematics at Aberdeen in 1717.

89. **Morley (Henry)** Jerome Cardan. The Life of Girolamo Cardano, of Milan, Physician. In Two Volumes. Vol. I [-II]. *Chapman and Hall, 1854,* FIRST EDITION, *with woodcut medallion portrait of Cardano on first title and bust portrait of Tartaglia on the second, one or two scattered spots,* pp. [i, half-title], xii, 304; [i, half-title], iv, 328, 8vo, *contemporary half burgundy morocco, spines gilt, some corners a bit worn, good* **£200**

Morley's was the first life of Cardano in English, and is perhaps still the best. Morley's career mirrored Cardano's in various ways (a physician, voluminous writer, money problems).

**Translated by the Marquise du Chastellet**

90. **[Newton (Sir Isaac)]** Principes Mathématiques de la Philosophie Naturelle, [translated] Par feue Madame la Marquise du Chastellet. [Two volumes.] *Paris: Desaint & Saillant, Lambert, 1759, 14 folding engraved plates, woodcut head- and tail-pieces, occasional minor foxing,* pp. [ii], xviii, [vi], 437; [ii], 297, [2], 4to, *modern half calf, stamp of the London Institution on titles and final page, together with U. of L. 'Withdrawn' stamp, sound* (Wallis 38.03) **£3,500**


PRINCIPES
MATHÉMATIQUES
DE LA
PHILOSOPHIE NATURELLE,
Par feue Madame la Marquise DU CHASTELLET.
TOME PREMIER.
A PARIS,
M. DCC LIX.
AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILÈGE DU ROI.

This regular edition of the first (and only) French translation of the *Principia* – therefore vital for the spread of Newtonianism on the Continent – was preceeded by an imperfect edition three years earlier, which was withdrawn. There are said to be 12 surviving copies. The present edition is nothing like so rare, but is still difficult to find. The Marquise du Chastellet was described by Voltaire as 'a great man whose only fault was being a woman', and she may still be underrated as a scientist (though see David Bodanis's *Passionate Minds*, 2006). She died of childbed fever several years before the book was published. The Preface is by Voltaire.

91. **Nichol (John Pringle)** Views of the Architecture of the Heavens. Fourth edition. *Edinburgh: William Tait [and others], 1843, frontispiece and 20 engraved plates, occasional light foxing,* pp. xii, [2], 219, 8vo, *original sand-grained pinkish cloth, a bit faded, stained and rubbed, rebacked (a little crudely), sound* **£75**

Originally published in the form of letters to a lady, the epistolary form was dropped in this edition, to render it compatible with other of the author's treatises.

92. **Pardies (Ignace-Gaston)** Dell' Anima delle Bestie, e sue funzioni. Nel quale si disputa la celebre questione de' moderni se gli animali bruti sian mere machine automate senza cognizione, ne senso come gli orologi. *Venice: Per Andrea Poletti, 1696, contemporary ownership inscription on title, slightly browned, edges untrimmed,* pp. [xxiv], 187, [1], 16mo, *original carta rustica, spine lettered in ink, soiled, spine darkened, very good* **£650**

A rare printing of the Italian translation of Pardies' perhaps most famous work, the *Discourse de la connaissance des bestes*, an argument against the Cartesian mechanistic view of animals. It sparked debate and controversy: some saw his argument as so weak that they concluded the work was in fact a covert defence of Cartesianism. The Italian version had first appeared in 1684 and saw several editions in the following decades; we have not been able to trace any copies of this one in Worldcat or COPAC.

93. **Parkinson (James)** The Chemical Pocket-Book, or Memoranda chemica; arranged in a compendium of chemistry, according to the latest discoveries, with Bergman's table of single elective attractions, as improved by Dr. G. Pearson. Calculated as well for the occasional reference of the professional student, as to supply others with a general knowledge of chemistry. *Printed by H. Fry, and published by D. H. Symonds, Murray and Highley, Callow, Coxe, Arch, and Cuthell, 1800, FIRST EDITION, errata corrected in a contemporary hand, a trifle browned in places,* pp. xii, 169, *152-69, 170-229, [1, Errata], [2, advertisements], 12mo, *uncut in modern calf, good* (ESTC T165172; Duveen p. 458 – second edition) **£950**

Very scarce: not as absolutely rare as ESTC (5 locations, BL only in UK) would suggest, but very difficult to find: there is no copy in the Chemical Heritage Foundation Library for instance. Parkinson's is nowadays (lamentably) a household name, but the Shaking Palsy did not take on its eponym until Charcot fixed it in 1876. Besides his medical career, Parkinson was involved in radical politics (and was active in the causes of the poor in his native Hoxton), as well as palaeontology.

As usual, there are additional gatherings *P and **P, interrupting the pagination as above: Q1 was cancelled. The final advertisement leaf lists three works 'Just Published by the same Author', including the rare *Dangerous Sports*.

**Popular lectures**

94. **Partington (Charles Frederick)** A Manual of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, being the substance of a series of lectures delivered in the London, Russell, Surrey, and Metropolitan Institutions. Illustrated by four copper plates, and two hundred and seventy engravings on wood. In two volumes. *Printed for J. Taylor 1828, FIRST EDITION, illustrated as above, a few leaves slightly browned, one or two spots,* 2 vols. in 1, pp. xl, 304, vii, 432, medium 8vo, uncut, *original purple blind-stamped cloth lettered in gilt on spine, faded, small tear at head of spine, split in spine along one of the horizontal rules, good* **£200**

'Between 1823 and 1830 Partington lectured regularly at the London Institution, in some cases offering broad (although brief) surveys of such subjects as natural or experimental philosophy, at other times focusing on a relatively narrow subject such as the nature and properties of water. He lectured to the London Mechanics' Institution in 1825 and 1833, appeared at the Russell and Surrey institutions, and was regularly employed by the mechanics' institutes of Yorkshire and Lancashire; he commanded the highest fees paid to a lecturer by the Stalybridge Mechanics' Institution' (ODNB).

95. **Pelletier.** Le petit physicien, ou le Savant de bonne société, choix de tous les tours les plus récréatifs de mathématique, physique et de chimie … d'après M. Pelletier. *Paris: M. Ardant frères, 1843, a few diagrams in the text, a little worming at the beginning with the loss of a few letters, a few spots,* pp. 324, 18mo, *uncut in the original printed wrappers, good* **£400**

A rare volume of *physique amusante*, chiefly concerened with electricity, and reporting on the revival of the craze for animal magnetism in 1838. There is a single location in Worldcat, BNF, of an edition dated 1840, with the same collation. The printed wrapper


Item 95

has 'Par' M. Pelletier, the printed title 'd'après.' A French book of this period surviving in printed wrappers is unusual. The lower wrapper has a woodcut portrait of a genial-looking savant in his study, presumably the author although the sitter bears a strong resemblance to Benjamin Franklin. The paper he is writing upon bears the words 'Science du bonheur', and a book on the floor has a title beginning 'Elect'.

96. **[Pemberton (Henry)]** A View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy. *S. Palmer. 1728, FIRST EDITION, LARGE PAPER COPY, engraved title vignette, 6 headpieces, 6 initials and 5 tailpieces by J. Pine after J. Grison, 12 folding engraved plates, 1 plate a bit mis-folded and projecting slightly beyond textblock and correspondingly dust-stained at edge, old repairs (before binding) to top inner corner of first two leaves,* pp. [L, including list of subscribers], 407, 4to, *contemporary mottled half calf, spine with six raised bands, gilt with crowns and fleurs-de-lys, red morocco label with gilt lettering in the second compartment, cracks in joints, but sound, small fragment of lettering piece missing, corners worn, old shelf mark inside front cover, good* (ESTC T53471 and [mysteriously] N64146; Babson 98; Wallis 132) **£1,000**

A good, solid copy of this highly influential study of Newton's works. 'Dr. Pemberton studied under Boerhaave, prepared the Fifth *London Pharmacopoeia* and was invited by Newton to edit the third (1726) edition of the *Principia*. This study of Newton's philosophy is interesting as being the account of a close friend. The preface contains the author's recollections of Newton, especially in his old age. There is also a poem on Sir Isaac by Richard Glover (poet and M.P., 1712-1785) written in his 16th year; the author's introduction on Newton's method of reasoning in philosophy; and a long list of subscribers' (Babson).


Item 97

97. **Penny Mechanic, The.** A Magazine of the Arts and Sciences. Illustrated by Mr. G.H. Wall. [Bound as 5 volumes.] *Published by D.A. Doudney, at the Holloway Press; [and G.] Berger, 1836-43, 9 annual volumes of weekly issues (bound as 5), each number with a wood engraving on the front, and occasional illustrations and diagrams in the text, prefaces and annual title-pages to most years, additional engraved frontispieces to three annual vols., engraved frontispiece on yellow paper facing an advertisement ('Permit me to introduce to your notice the Penny Mechanic' on a scroll held by a bespectacled gentleman doffing his top hat),* 8vo, *contemporary purple roan-backed drab boards, neatly rebacked, very good* **£1,500**

A rare complete run (but see below) of a very valuable periodical, which, although directed to the working classes and their practical concerns, does not neglect the latest developments in science and technology, notably advances in electrical science, photography and the railways; with a great deal of miscellaneous information as well, including notices of lectures being given in London at various literary and scientific scocieties and institutions. This run corresponds to the BL and Bodley holdings; a smallish number of fragmentary runs also appear in COPAC; however, the last issue of 1843 appears not to have been the final number: see the bound volume presented to the Revd. Prof. Willis by Charles Holtzapffel (latterly the publisher, on the evidence of this volume), now in Cornell, which contains two issues from 1844.

Vol. viii lacks a general title (one is supplied in manuscript) and its Preface is at the start of vol. iv, vol. iv has the general title but with an manuscript one in addition, but it lacks an index and has no Preface of its own. The title varies: *The Penny Mechanic*, vols. i and ii, *The Penny Mechanic and the Chemist*, vols. iii and iv, *The Mechanic and Chemist*, vols. v and vi, *The Penny Mechanic and Chemist* to the end.

98. **Petvin (John)** Letters Concerning Mind. To which is added, a Sketch of Universal Arithmetic; comprehending the Differential Calculus, and the Doctrine of Fluxions. *Printed for John and James Rivington, 1750, FIRST EDITION, title reinforced at inner margin, occasional light spotting,* pp. iv, 200, (1) errata, pp. 174-5 comprise a single folding leaf printed on recto only, *modern half calf, sound* (ESTC T109697) **£400**

These eighteen Letters were published posthumously from the author's short-hand version, and transcribed by one James Harris. Petvin, vicar of Islington in Devon, includes references to the works of Locke, Cudworth, Newton, Maclaurin, Brook Taylor, and others. Coleridge had a copy and added marginalia: see R. Florence Brinkley, Coleridge on John Petvin and John Locke, *Huntington Library Quarterly*, Vol. 8, No. 3, May, 1945.

99. **(Pharmocopoeia.)** Pharmacopœia Nosocomii Regalis Sancti Bartholomei. *Typis J. Adlard, 1799, interleaved and with manuscript recipes, stamp of the Pharmaceutical Society on verso of title with a heavy 'Withdrawn' stamp over it, slight foxing,* pp. 84, 12mo, *modern black buckram, ownership inscription on fly-leaf of Thomas Watts, House Surgeon at St. Bartholomew's, dated August 11th, 1814, sound* (ESTC N11344) **£950**

An interesting copy of a rare hospital Pharmacopœia: ESTC records 2 copies in the UK and 4 in North America, but there are also 2 copies in Wellcome, one of them similarly interleaved. The recipes employ apothecary symbols, and some have attributions: rather oddly, towards the end, there are a couple of recipes for furniture polish. St. Bartholomew's is the oldest surviving hospital in England. The printer, James Adlard, was 'eminent printer and upwards of twenty years the faithful and meritorious printer of the Monthly Magazine,' and was local to Barts, his address being in Smithfield.

**3-D**

100. **(Photography.) BREWSTER (Sir David)** The Stereoscope, its history, theory and construction, with applications to the fine and useful arts and to education. With fifty wood engravings. *John Murray, 1856, FIRST EDITION, partly unopened, a little foxed or dust-stained in places,* pp. iv, 235, [4, Murray's ads for works by Brewster], [16, Catalogue of Binocular Pictures], 32 (Murray's Genereal List), 8vo, *original ripple-grain cloth, double blind-stamped frame on sides, a stereoscope blocked in gilt in the centre of the upper cover, lettered in gilt on spine, slight wear, good* **£600**

'The sudden popularity of the lenticular stereoscope [unveiled by Brewster in 1849], which almost superseded the reflecting stereoscope, seems to have gone to Brewster's head, and his personal antagonism to Professor Wheatstone led him to make ceratin incorrect statements in an attempt to deny him credit of being the first to obtain stereoscopic effect from flat pictures … in his book *The Stereoscope*' (Gernsheim, *History*, p. 256).

**The earliest exposure table**

101. **(Photography.)** DAGUERRE **(Louis-Jacques-Mandé)** The Daguerrotype. Translated by John Smythe Memes. *New York: W.A. Cox [and others in Boston, Philadelphia and Washington], March, 1840, contained in The American Repertory, Vol. I, with illustrations in the text,* pp. 116-32, within the complete annual volume ([i], 483), 8vo, *fairly recent calf backed boards, good* (Wilson, J.L., *Catalogue of a Collection devoted to the Literature of the History of Photography*, 169) **£950**

'This is a reprint of Meme's translation of Daguerre's Manual [Gernsheim, *Incunabula* 641], but not including the section on the Diorama. It also includes various improvements by Arago, Seguier, Moignat, Soleil, Bayard and Cauche. There is also a "Table of General Rules for Exposure &c." – the earliest exposure table. This article was later extracted and sold in wrappers as "A Full Description of the Daguerrotype Process", the first American brochure on photography' (Wilson).

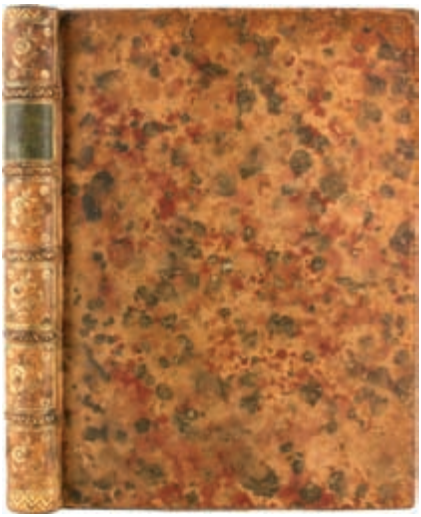
There is a prefatory note, in which the editors 'take great pleasure in stating that several gentlemen of this city [New York], among whom, we may name Dr. Chilton, President Morse ['the Father of American Photography'], and Professor Draper, have fully succeeded in procuring fine specimens of photogenic drawings by means of this instrument.' It was the happenstance of Morse's being in Paris in 1839 and meeting with Daguerre, that led to the instaneous uptake of the new art in the US. This volume also contains Draper's 'Remarks on the Daguerrotype', pp. 410-04 in the July issue.

102. **(Photography.)** PRICE **(William Frederick Lake)** A Manual of Photographic Manipulation, treating of the practice of the art and its various applications to nature. Second Edition. *John Churchill & Sons, 1868, with illustrations and diagrams in the text, a little browned and brittle, some fraying, two tears repaired,* pp. viii, 304, 8vo, *modern half calf, sound* **£250**

First published in 1858 (Gernsheim 807), when Price was still a practising photographer, here revised, corrected and considerably augmented. Price's *Manual* 'filled a void in photographic literature, being the first in which the student could obtain anything approaching an equal amount of instruction on the aesthetic side of his hobby or profession' (Gernsheim, *History* p. 245). Lewis Carroll was greatly impressed with Price's photographic work.

**Leap-years**

103. **Pitati (Pietro)** Compendivm … super annua solaris, atque lunaris anni quantitate, Paschalis item solennitatis iuxta veteres Ecclesiae canones recognitione, romaniq[ue] calendarii instauratione, deq[ue] vero passionis dominicae die; ortv qvoqve, et occasv stellarvm fixarvm, in tres divisvm tractatus. Opus tum Christiane reip. tum chronographiae, ac mathematicae studiosis vtilissimum, nunc recens in lucem editum. *Verona: Paolo Ravagnano, 1560,* FIRST EDITION, *woodcut printer's device on title, woodcut initials, Register and colophon on recto and heraldic woodcut on verso of last leaf, lacking final (?blank) leaf, a few headlines shaved, a little water-staining at the beginning towards the top,* ff. 128 (i.e. 130, 5-6 being repeated in the foliation, several other errors not affecting total), [1], 4to, *eighteenth-century ?Italian mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments, unlettered green lettering*



*piece, yellow marbled edges, the Macclesfield copy with book-plate and blindstamps, good* (Riccardi I/2, 287 6; Adams P1322; in the USA, Burndy, Harvard, Princeton and Texas only in Worldcat) **£2,000**

The Veronese nobleman, astronomer and mathematician Pietro Pitati, dates not known but whose flourit is given as 1560, compiled almanacs and ephemerides including a continuation of Stoeffler's. 'The Council of Trent led to the printing of a number of works on the calendar, some of them prepared at an earlier date. One such example that is notable for its contents was by Petrus Pitatus (Verona 1564 [sic: there was a Venice edition that year], written 1539). He discussed the rule of Easter … and drew up a lunar calendar for 1539-1805. He argued for the same sort of lunar calendar adjustment as in the Breviary, but he also wanted to have no fewer than 14 days dropped for the solar calendar to bring it back (as he thought) to that of its founder, Julius Caesar. Most significantly for later history, accepting a value of 134 for J, he compromised and pleaded for the rule whereby three out of four centennial years be ordinary (non leap-years). This is, of course, the Gregorian rule' (J.D. North, in *Proceedings of the Vatican Conference to commemorate the 400th Anniversary of the Gregorian Calendar Reform*, p. 101).

The colophon reads: Impressum Veronae: per Austulphum Veronensem [Astolfo di Grandi] in aedibus authoris: opera et expensis Pauli Rauagnani de Asula. This suggests that the volume was produced as an article of self-promotion: nevertheless, the book is important. Sheets from this edition were re-issued in Basle in 1568 by Perna, with the first gathering reset (and a new title provided) and the last two leaves omitted.

104. **Pitcairne (Archibald, and others)** Selecta Poemata, Archibaldi Pitcarnii Med. Doctoris, Gulielmi Scot a Thirlestane, Equitis, Thomæ Kincadii, civis Edinburgensis, et aliorum. [Edited, with an Introduction, by Robert Freebairn]. *Edinburgh: [n.pr.,] 1727, woodcut headpiece and decorative borders, issue on regular paper, lightly browned and spotted,* pp. xii, 145, [11], 12mo, *modern quarter calf with marbled paper boards, backstrip with five gilt-ruled raised bands, red gilt label in second compartment, new endpapers, very good* (ESTC T85781; Foxon p. 577; Osler 5305) **£150**

A collection of neo-Latin poems mostly by the physician Archibald Pitcairne (1652-1713). Adressed almost exclusively to Scottish worthies, a notable exception is Sir Isaac Newton. Pitcairne had visited Newton en route to Leiden in 1692, when he was shown and allowed to take away the manuscript of *De natura acidorum*, the only one of his chemical works published in Newton's lifetime, completed by Pitacairne, in 1710. Pitcairne devoted the latter part of his life to medical practice (away from controversy) and to poetry.

**Four Prize Bindings, good texts**

105. **(Prize Bindings. Samuel Lees.)** FOURIER **(Joseph Baptiste Joseph, Baron)** The Analytical Theory of Heat. Translated, with notes, by Alexander Freeman. *Cambridge: At the University Press, 1878, with a few diagrams in the text,* , pp. xxiii, [4, Corrections, dated 1888], 466, 8vo, *half tan pigskin, arms of St. John's College, Cambridge, in gilt on covers, spine gilt with a crown and rosette in the top compartment, a crown and a portcullis in the lowest, lettered in gilt direct, inscribed by Samuel Lees of St. John's College, Cambridge, noting it as the College Prize, 1908, very good* £1,200

First edition in English (first, in French, 1822), of this celebrated book. 'This work marks an epoch in the history of both pure and applied mathematics. It is the source of all modern methods in mathematical physics involving the integration of partial differential equations in problems where the boundary values are fixed' (Cajori).

Together with, approximately uniformly bound:

1. **Thomson (William, Baron Kelvin)** Reprint of Papers on Electrostatics and Magnetism. Second edition, *Macmillan, 1884.* Wright's Prize, 1908.

2. **Thomson (William, Baron Kelvin)** Baltimore Lectures on Molecular Dynamics and the Wave Theory of Light. *C.J. Clay and Sons, 1904.* Hughes' Prize, 1909. First edition, preceded by the papyrograph version, Baltimore, 1884, the text here followed by 12 appendices. Thomson alludes to the 19 years it took to print this volume. With printed errata plus two errata slips, one dated 1906.

3. **Salmon (George)** Traité de Géométrie Analytique à deux dimensions. *Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1897.* Third French edition. John Winbolt Prize, 1911.

Samuel Lees (1885-1940) ended his distinguished career as Chance Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Birmingham. He collected many awards and prizes.

106. **Proctor (Richard Anthony)** The Sun: Ruler, Fire, Light, and Life of the Planetary System. With nine lithographic plates (seven coloured) and one hundred drawings on wood. Third edition. *Longmans, Green, and Co., 1876, illustrated as above, one of the colour plates folding, occasional slight foxing,* pp. xxiii (including initial blank and half-title), 482, 8vo, *contemporary prize binding of red calf, arms of Elizabeth College, Guernsey, blocked in gilt on both covers, spine gilt in compartments, black lettering piece, good* £75

'Carefully revised, and some important sections (including an account of Professor Langley's researches) have been added' (Preface).

107. **Pultney (Richard)** Revue générale des écrits de Linné: ouvrage dans lequel on trouve les anecdotes les plus intéressantes de sa vie privée, un Abrégé de ses Systêmes et de ses Ouvrages, un Extrait de ses Aménités Académiques … traduit de l'anglois, par L.A. Millin de Grandmaison; Avec des Notes et des Additions du Traducteur.

[Two volumes.] *A Londres [i.e. Paris]: chez Buisson, 1789,* FIRST FRENCH EDITION, *a folding table, a bit foxed and browned in places and some water-staining,* pp. vi, 386; [iv], 400, 8vo, *contemporary mottled calf, large gilt armorial stamp on covers, but indecipherable, spines gilt, green lettering pieces, corners worn, red leather book-label of Arpad Plesch in vol. i, sound* (Soulsby 2609; ESTC T140580) **£400**

Pulteney's 'most significant work, *A General View of the Writings of Linnaeus*, contained the first biography of Linnaeus in English. In his memoir of Pulteney in Rees's *Cyclopaedia* (vol. 23, 1813), Sir James Edward Smith stated that this book "has contributed more than any work, except perhaps the Tracts of Stillingfleet, to diffuse a taste for Linnaean knowledge in this country" … A French translation of the book by L. A. Millin de Grandmaison (1789) drew favourable comments on the continent' (ODNB). The translator, Aubin-Louis Millin de Grandmaison (1759-1818), antiquary and naturalist, co-founder of the one of the first Linnean societies in the world, the Société linnéenne de Paris, added much new material (the English edition was in one vol.).

108. **Raspail (François-Vincent)** Nouveau Système de Physiologie Végétale et de Botanique, fondé sur les méthodes d'observation, qui ont été développées dans les nouveau système de chimie organique, accompagné d'un Atlas de 60 planches d'analyses. [Three volumes: two text one atlas.] *Paris: Chez J.-B. Baillière, 1837,* FIRST (ONLY) EDITION, *text vols. with 4 folding tables and others in the text, 60 engraved plates in the Atlas, minor foxing,* pp. xxxi, (1), 599; viii, 658, (1); 91, 8vo (the atlas vol. a little larger than the others, *an attractive set in contemporary half calf, with some slight wear, very good* (Pritzel 7418; not in Nissen) **£500**

Raspail (1794-1878) 'held a prominent place in the development of science in the nineteenth century … He belonged to the group of biologists who prepared the way for the rise of cell theory. Although it would be wrong to call him the creator of the modern concept of the cell, the definitions and descriptions he gave of the cell are truly remarkable' (DSB). He was an expert microscopist, an accomplished organic chemist, one of the founders of cytochemistry, and modern parasitology, as well as being significantly involved in French politics.

109. **[Rochefort (Charles de), Louis de Poincy, & Raimond Breton]** Histoire naturelle et morale des Iles Antilles de l'Amerique. [ … ] Avec un Vocabulaire Caraïbe. *Rotterdam: Arnould Leers, 1658,* FIRST EDITION, *issue with dedication signed 'L.D.P.', additional engraved title and portrait of dedicatee, 43 engravings in text, woodcut title device and tailpieces, a folding map (with a small repair) added from another work, a little light foxing and marking, two small intermittent wormholes (sometimes touching a letter but not affecting*

*legibility), a few stamps of 'Sucrerie Agricole de l'Union, Ste Lucie',* pp. [xviii], 527, [13] + map, 4to, *contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments, red label in second compartment, marbled edges and endpapers, old chipping to leather, neat repairs to head and tail of joints and two corners, good* (Sabin 72314; Beinecke *Lesser Antilles* 46; JCB II, 484) **£2,500**

The first, anonymously published, edition of this important natural and cultural history of the Antilles, including many engravings of plants and animals. At the end is a 13-page topical vocabulary by Father Raymond Breton (1609-1679), which he later (1665-6) expanded into an alphabetical dictionary, and which is the first such work on any native language of the Lesser Antilles. The main text appears to have been compiled by Charles de Rochefort (1605-1683) – not his contemporary César de Rochefort (vide Sabin) – and later printings and translations (of which there were several) include de Rochefort's name; he most likely adapted the text from the work of de Poincy. A reduced version of Sanson's landmark 1650 map of North America (California as an island &c) has been added between the two parts, taken from an unknown octavo source but meant to be bound there at 'Tom I. Pag. I'. This copy bears the stamps of an institution on the island of Saint Lucia, one of the Lesser Antilles.

In the second part there are chapters on food, childbirth and child-rearing, and on medicine generally. There is also a 'digression' to the Appalachians.

See Everett Wilkie, 'The Authorship and Purpose of the Histoire naturelle et morale des iles Antilles de l'Amerique, an early Huguenot Emigration Guide', *Harvard Library Bulletin*, New Series II, 3 (1991), 26-84.

110. **[Roy (William)]** [docket title on verso of last leaf:] General Roy's Instructions on Reconnoitirng [sic]. [drop title:] General Roy's Instructions on Reconnoitring [sic]. Orders and Instructions to be observed in examining, describing, representing, and reporting any Country, District, or particular Spot of Ground, that Officers or Engineers may, at any Time, be ordered to Reconnoitre and Report. *[Dublin:] Printed by A.B. King, [n.d.], sometime folded, upper half of last page a little dust-soiled,* pp. 6, [2], folio, *disbound, good* **£650**

Unrecorded. William Roy (1726-1790), founder of the Ordnance Survey, reached the rank of major-general in the army in 1781, and these Orders seem to have been printed in his lifetime ('it is General Roy's positive Orders that upon all occasions…'), but the earliest A.B. King printing that we can disover is 1793. These Orders may be regarded as the quintessence of Roy's method. Roy had surveyed Ireland in 1765.

111. **Salmon (George)** A Treatise on Conic Sections. Sixth edition. *[Cambridge printed for] Longmans, Green & Co., 1879,* pp. xv, 399, [1], 8vo, *contemporary tan calf prize binding with the arms of Oxford High School blocked in gilt at the centre of the upper cover, spine gilt in compartments, black lettering piece, very good* **£50**

'The contributions to mathematics for which Salmon is chiefly remembered are his textbooks. They dealt, as did his original research, with geometry and algebra. He had the rare ability to present a theory as an organic whole and not as a series of disjointed

propositions. After his death Horace Lamb remarked on the 'brilliant contrast which they [Salmon's books] exhibited with most of the current textbooks of that time' (Lamb, 421). The best known of Salmon's textbooks was the first to be written, *A treatise on conic sections*, containing an account of some of the most important modern algebraic and geometric methods (1848). In this book he exhibited the power of Cartesian co-ordinates and drew together methods of analytic and descriptive geometry. It was translated, as were his other three textbooks, into many western European languages, and, like the others, ran to many editions. It was still a standard text in 1948, when the centenary of publication was remembered by an article in the Mathematical Gazette, and brought Salmon recognition from the leading mathematicians of his day' (ODNB).

**Extracted from the second edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica***

112. **[Saussure (Horace Bénédict de)]** A Description of the two Albinos of Europe, (One Twenty-one, the other Twenty-four Years of Age.) Extracted from M. Sassure's Journey to the Alps, in the year 1785, and now published in the Encyclopædia Britannica. *Glasgow: Printed by J. Mennons, [?1790], a bit soiled and stained,* pp. 15, 8vo, *newish blue paper wrappers, sound* (ESTC T218632) **£800**

This text has a curious printing history. There were 5 editions in or around 1790, all provincial, all rare: Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Derby (1793) and Glasgow. This last is the commonest in ESTC, though only 3 UK locations are recorded, and none elsewhere.

113. **Seacole (Mary)** Wonderful Adventures of Mrs. Seacole in Many Lands, edited by W.J.S.; with an introductory preface by W.H. Russell. *James Blackwood, 1857, FIRST EDITION, with a folding wood engraved frontispiece,* pp. xii, 200,

[bound with:]

**Fern (Fanny, pseud. [i.e. Sarah Payson Willis, afterwards Eldredge, afterwards Parton])** Ruth Hall: a domestic tale of the present time. *FIRST ENGLISH EDITION (same year as the New York first),* pp. x, 182, 8vo, *contemporary (?provincial, ?American, ?Australian), half diced black morocco, straight-grained cloth boards, four raised flat bands on spine gilt, brown morocco lettering piece (MRS/SEACOLE &c), spine worn at head and foot, lower joint cracked, contemporary inscription on front fly leaf 'Emily F. Kennedy from her loving husband', sound* **£1,200**

An interesting conjunction of texts. Mary Seacole has recently come (back) to fame (a Blue Plaque in Soho Square, Jane Robinson's brilliant biography, and the most recent republication of the text by Penguin Books). Surprisingly rare for a book which was so popular at the time: but the popularity may account for its rarity. COPAC records only one real copy, at Cambridge: there is a copy in the BL as well. The 1858 edition is hardly commoner, with just 3 locations recorded: Cambridge, Bodley, and NLS. The binding of this copy with another – a 'revolutionary' work (see Joyce Warren's introduction to the Rutgers 2005 edition of Fanny Ferns' writings) – has meant the loss of the original printed cover, with the portrait of Mrs. Seacole: but the conjunction, and the inscription, go some way to making up for this lack. Ruth Hall is also a scarce book.

114. **Serret (Joseph-Alfred)** Cours d'algèbre supérieure. Cinqième édition. [Two volumes.] *Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1885,* pp. xiii, 647; xii, 694, 8vo, *near contemporary prize-style calf, double gilt fillets on sides, arms of New College Oxford blocked in gilt at the centre of the upper covers, spines richly gilt in compartments, marbled edges, one or two minor scrapes and a tiny bit of uneven fading, very good* **£100**

Card inside each vol. of Ronald J.M. Holliday, New College, but not apparently a prize. Serret (1819-1885), 'with his contemporaries P.O. Bonnet and J. Bertrand, belonged to that group of mathematicians in Paris who greatly advanced differential calculus during the period 1840-65' (DSB). The first edition of this title was in 1849.

115. **[Smith (John)]** A Letter to J. K[elly], M.D. With an Account of the Case of Mr. T----n, of the City of Oxford. To which are subjoined, Some Observations on the Ulcered Sore Throat. *Oxford: printed for D. Prince, 1765, with half-title, last leaf repaired at inner margin,* pp. [ii], 50, small 4to, *uncut in modern boards, good* (Cordeaux and Merry 1945; ESTC T9320, 4 copies on either side of the Atlantic) **£350**

Dr. Kelly had been called to attend upon an Oxford man who was feverish, bled him, wrote a prescription, and went away to the country. The patient worsened. Dr. Smith was sent for, and, making a different diagnosis, prescribed differently. Then the two doctors visited the patient together, and could not agree. Dr. Smith gave way to Dr. Kelly. The patient died. Then Dr. Kelly went about blaming the fatal result on Dr. Smith's intervention. This is Dr. Smith's defence, backed up with the deceased's wife's sworn statement, and Smith's 'Observation' on the recent outbreak of ulcerated sore throat in the vicinity of Oxford – 20 children had died in the Bartons, a small parish.

116. **Somerville (Mary)** On the Connexion of the Physical Sciences. Ninth edition, completely Revised. *John Murray, 1858, with a portrait frontispieces, diagrams and illustrations in the Notes section, and 10 engraved plates,* pp. xvi (including frontispiece), 523, 8vo, *contemporary polished calf, double gilt fillets on sides, spine richly gilt in copmartment, marbled edges, slight rubbing, very good* **£250**

The last life-time edition of this classic, and a nice copy. 'Impressed by the overlap between the branches of science covered in her first project [translating Laplace], and anxious to make clear her ideas about the interconnections she saw between the subjects discussed, Somerville started a second book. *On the Connection of the Physical Sciences*

was published by Murray in 1834. Thanks to close consultations with leading scientists in both England and France (including Brougham, Faraday, Lyell, Whewell, Ampère, and Becquerel), the work was an up-to-date account of what would later be classed as astronomy and traditional physics, with, in addition, sections on meteorology and physical geography (then linked with heat). Supplemented with concise introductions to the technical material, it presented all in straightforward prose backed by mathematical notes. It was immensely successful. Subsequent editions, incorporating the most recent research findings … functioned for a time as an annual progress report for physical science' (ODNB).

117. **Tartaglia (Niccolò)** La Nova Scientia … con vna gionta al terzo libro. *[colophon:] Venice: no printer [C. Troiano de i Navo], 1558, elaborate woodcut on title-page, woodcut illustrations and diagrams in the text, title-page a little browned and with repairs to edges, especially the lower but just without loss, verso of E2 with very faint impression of last three lines, partially supplied in manuscript, but the last line and a half scarcely discernable,* ff. [ii], 32, small 4to, *later limp yellowish vellum, ink stamp on title of the Biblioteca Aprosiana obscuring the last name of a contemporary ownership inscription (first name Giorgio), good* (Adams T191; CNCE 31552; see Cocle 658; PMM 66 for the first edition) **£2,200**

Third edition (first 1537), published in the year after the author's death. 'Problems in gunnery led Tartaglia, in *Nova scientia*, to suggest two instruments for determining inaccessible heights and distances. The historian Pietro Riccardi considered them "the first telemeters" and cited their related theories as "the first attempts at modern tchymetry" … Tartaglia's attitude towards military matters in his letter dedication the Nova scientia to Francesco Maria delle Rovere, duke of Urbino; the letter eloquently demonstrates his discreet reticence and effectively reflects his ethical qualities' (DSB). His novel mix of natural philosophy and mathematics heralded the wider significance that falling bodies would soon have in European intellectual culture through the work of Galileo. Although 'una gionto' to the third book is here adumbrated, it seems it was never printed, neither here, not in the 1583 edition, nor in the *Opere* of 1606.

118. **Theophrastus.** Graece & Latine opera omnia. Daniel Heinsius textum Graecum locis infinitis partim ex ingenio partim e libris emendavit. *Leiden: Ex Typographio Henrici ab Haestens. Impensis Johannis Orlers, And. Cloucq, & Ioh. Maire. 1613, FIRST HEINSIUS EDITION, printed title (dust-soiled) in red and black, a light dampmark to first few leaves, otherwise just a few tiny spots, embossment of the Earls of Macclesfield to title, one early marginal note concerning a corrected reading (p. 323),* pp. [xvi], 508, folio, *contemporary calf, boards with a double blind fillet border, backstrip with five raised bands between blind fillets, small paper shelflabels at head and base, pastedowns lifted (with South Library bookplate to front board), flyleaves creased and one torn at edge, joints just splitting at head, a small patch of leather lost from top edge of front board, a few scratches and marks elsewhere, good* (Dibdin II 497; Schweiger I 319; Ebert/Browne 22823) **£850**

The first edition of Theophrastus edited by the important Dutch scholar Daniel Heinsius (1580-1655), printed with the Latin translation by Theodore Gaza. Heinsius had consulted a manuscript in Heidelberg and an annotated copy of the first Aldine edition (the source of which is uncertain), and had Casaubon retrieve some information from English libraries. Harwood calls the result 'An excellent edition' though others are more critical of its authority and accuracy. The works of Theophrastus include the 'Characters', much-imitated character sketches, and two botanical works, 'Enquiry into Plants' and 'On the Causes of Plants', which are the most important pre-Renaissance works in the field, being the first attempts to systematically organise and describe the botanical world. The genus of African shrubs 'Heinsia' was named for Heinsius's contribution to botany in editing this volume. This edition not in Hunt.

**T & T′**

119. **Thomson (William, Lord Kelvin) and Tait (Peter Guthrie)** Elements of Natural Philosophy. *Cambridge: at the University Press, [1879], numerous diagrams in the text,* pp. [vii], 295, [1], 8vo, *contemporary black polished calf, double gilt fillets on sides, arms of New College Oxford blocked in gilt at the centre of the upper cover, spine gilt in compartments, red lettering piece, boards very slightly warped, card inside front cover of Ronald J.M Holliday of New College, very good* **£150**

A handsome copy of the second edition of this important book (first in 1873). This edition was revised by William Burnside (then still an undergraduate), 'and an Index, of which we have long felt the necessity has been drawn up for us by Mr. Scott Lang.' This has the appearance of a prize binding, although Holliday is not recorded as having been awarded any prizes while at New College: so perhaps rather he had the book bound for him personally, with the arms of the College, as a mark of pride or gratitude.

120. **[Thouvenel (Pierre)]** Mémoire Physique et Médicinal, montrant des rapports évidens entre les phénomenes de la Baguette Divinatoire, du Magnétisme et de l'Electricité. Avec des éclaircissemens sur d'autres objets non moins importans, qui y sont relatifs. Par M. T***. [And:] Second mémoire physique et médicinal … [Two volumes.] *A Londre; & se trouve a Paris, chez Didot le jeune, 1781-84, FIRST EDITION, a few light spots, tear in inner margin of second title,* pp. [iv], 263; [iv], 304, 8vo, *original wrappers, rebacked, stamp on second title and one other page of Js. Ae. Rabaut, preserved in a folding cloth box, good* (Crabtree 18 & 117; Wheeler Gift 506 & 506A; Gartrell 512 & 513; Ronalds p. 498) **£450**

'A study of the use of the divining rod and its effectiveness in discovering hidden sources of water. Thouvenel (1747-1815) recalls the tradition of magnetic medicine and the theories of earlier writers concerning a universal magnetic force which accounts for such mysterious powers. He writes about "animal electricity" and "animal magnetism" as derived from that tradition, not from the writings of Mesmer. The similarities between these ideas of Thouvenel and those of Mesmer are, however, striking. [In the second part] After presenting summaries of some of the responses to his first Mémoire, Thouvenel describes subsequent attempts to use the divining rod to seek water. He points out that he been charged by the king to investigate the mineral and medicinal waters of the realm' (Crabtree).

Provenance: Jacques Antoine Rabaut-Pommier (1744-1820), member of the Conseil des Anciens (Upper House of the Directoire): oval book stamp with olive branches and the name 'Js. Ae. Rabaut Pr'.

121. **[Torre (Alfonso de la)]** Sommario di tutte le scientie. Del magnifico M. Domenico Delfino, nobile Vinitiano. Dal quale si possono imparare molte cose appartenenti al uiuere humano, & alla cognition de' Dio. *Venice: Gabriele Giolito de' Ferrari, 1556, FIRST EDITION of this translation, with large and splendid woodcut printer's device on title, woodcut initials, printed in italic letter, somewhat spotted and stained, various repairs to inner margins of many leaves, scarcely affecting text,* pp. [xxvii], 268, small 4to, *recent half vellum over marbled boards, old Italian lettering-piece preserved on spine, sound* (CNCE 26249; Adams D228; Palau 335237; Smith, *Rara* p. 275; well represented in Worldcat, this edition not in COPAC, although Adams records the TCC copy) **£1,500**

Edited by Nicolò dalla Croce, who signs the Dedication and falsely attributes the work to Domenico Delfino, scion of one of the most illustrious Venetian families. It is a translation of Alfonso de la Torre's *Vision delectable de la philosophia y artes liberales*, earliest known edition Zamora 1480, many times reprinted in Spain and for the first time in Italy (in Spanish) in Venice in 1554. This version, always under Delfino's name, had several editions. The original was the subject of a recent study by Luis M. Giron-Negron, published by Brill, in which 'the sources, content and fate of the 15th-century allegorical fable Visión Deleytable are examined from three angles: as a medieval compendium of religious philosophy, as a major influence in Spanish literature, and as an invaluable historical source on Jewish-Christian interactions in medieval Spain … The first part considers Visión's didacticism within the Jewish and Christian frames of education in 15th-century Spain. The second part includes a review of Visión's philosophical content as a comprehensive articulation of a rationalist Weltanschauung. The final section traces its intriguing editorial fate and literary influence through the 17th century in Spain, Italy and the Netherlands. It is Visión's first systematic study from the dual perspective of a Hispanist and a Hebraist' (publisher's blurb). See Bongi, *S. Annali di Gabriel Giolito de' Ferrari*. Roma, v. 1 (1890) p. 503-505.

**A work of considerable philosophical importance**
**Influential in the early stages of the Enlightenment**

122. **[Tschirnhaus (Ehrenfried Walther von)]** Medicina mentis, sive tentamen genuinae logicae in quae differentur de methodo detegendi incognitas veritas. [Part Two]: Medicina corporis, seu cognitiones admodum probabiles de conservanda Sanitate. *Amsterdam: Albertus Magnums & Jan Rieuwert Junior, 1687 [1686,] FIRST EDITION, 2 parts in 1 vol., woodcut device on both titles, 4 small engravings and 53 woodcut diagrams in the text, separate title and pagination for the second part, a little spotting, one gathering loosening,* pp. [xvi], 224; [iv], 59, [1], 4to, *contemporary vellum over boards, later orange paper label on spine hand lettered, slightly soiled, signature (c. 1850) on fly-leaf of James Barry Roberts, M.A, good* (Krivatsy 12001) **£1,100**

German-born Tschirnhaus (1651-1708) studied philosophy, mathematics and medicine at the University of Leiden. He was deeply impressed by the tolerant atmosphere there,

and was significantly influenced by meeting and associating with Descartes. Later, after meeting Leibniz in Paris, Tschirnhaus began to move in the high circles of scientific influence. He achieved some notable mathematical research and published the results in journals and separately. He somewhat exhausted his mathematical talents searching for algorithms, and a controversy with Fatio de Duillier was sparked by Tschirnhaus's publication of an incorrect method of finding tangents to curves generated by the motion of a drawing pencil within a system of taut threads. 'An explanation of the method appears in a major work of considerable philosophical importance, *Medicina corporis et mentis* (1686-1687), which was influential in the early stages of the Enlightenment.' (DSB).

'The *Medicina Corporis* (Medicine for the body) (1686) was Tschirnhaus' first book, comprising twelve rules for a physically healthy life. His second and main work was the *Medicina Mentis* (Medicine for the mind) (1687). It contains a methodology for a philosophy of nature based on experimentation and deduction. The oblique but nonetheless obvious references to Spinoza in the *Medicina Mentis* prompted Christian Thomasius to charge Tschirnhaus with heresy and Spinozism, to which the accused replied with *Eilfertiges Bedencken* (1688)' (Martin Schönfeld in the *Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy*).

There were editions in Leipzig 1695, in German in 1688 and 1705-08, and there are modern reprints and translations.

**Including an answer to the debt problem**

123. **Turner (Richard)** The Young Geometrician's Companion; being a new and comprehensive course of practical geometry; Containing, I. An easy Introduction to Decimal Arithmetic, with the Extractions of the Square, Cube, Biquadrate, and other Roots. II. Such Definitions, Axioms, Problems, Theorems, and Characters, as necessarily lead to the Knowledge of this Science. III. Planometry, or the Mensuration of Superficies; as Squares, Parallelograms, Triangles, Circles, Segments, &c. IV. Stereometry, or the Mensuration of Solids; as Cubes, Parallelopipedons, Prisms, Cones, Pyramids, Cylinders, Spheres, Frustums, &c. V. The Sections of a Cone; as Ellipses, Parabolas, Hyperbolas, Spheroids, Conoids, Spindles, &c. VI. The Platonic Bodies; as Tetraedrons, Hexaëdrons, Octaëdrons, Dodecaëdrons, and Icosaëdrons. To Which is Added A Collection of curious and interesting Problems, shewing that Lines and Angles, (and consequently the least Particle of Matter) may be divided in infinitum; that Superficies and Solids may be so cut as to appear considerably augmented; and, that the famous Problem of Archimedes, of moving the Earth, is capable of an easy and accurate Demonstration … .*Printed for S. Crowder, 1787,* FIRST EDITION, *title printed in red and black ('Companion' printed in red and gone over in black ink, numerous woodcut illustrations and diagrams in text, a bit of damp-staining in the lower inner margins, ink splodge on one page,* pp. [xii], 240, 12mo, *modern drab boards, spine lettered vertically in black, original blue sprinkled edges, good* (ESTC T112951) **£750**

A long title, but one worth reading through. ESTC records just six copies, 3 on either side of the Atlantic: of those in the UK, 2 are in Scotland, one at Glasgow Univeristy, which granted Turner an honorary LLD in 1785.

'Problem 24. To find the Side of a Cubic Block of Gold, which being coined into Guineas, would pay off the National Debt' (the answer is 16 feet).

124. **Vergil (Polydore)** De rerum inventoribus libri octo. Eiusdem in dominicam precem commentariolum. *Basel: apud Isingrinium, 1546, final blank discarded, dampmarking to lower outer corner and upper inner corner appearing intermittently, small neat repair to blank area of title, a little faint browning elsewhere,* pp. [xliv], 524, 12mo, *eighteenth-century mottled sheep, rebacked, backstrip with five raised bands between double gilt fillets, red morocco label in second compartment, joints and bands rubbed, an area of surface abrasion on lower cover, marbled endpapers, all edges red, sound* (Adams V432) **£550**

The famous *De inventoribus rerum*, a humanist encyclopaedia so popular it saw more than thirty Latin editions in the author's lifetime (of which this is one) – including vernacular translations would more than treble the total. Michael Isingrin produced a number of those editions, averaging nearly one new edition every two years between 1540 and 1560. Polydore Vergil (1470-1555) is also known for his *History of England*, first published in 1534, but it is this encyclopaedia, themed on the origins of scientific and cultural knowledge and rituals, that is a defining text of his age.

125. **Vergil (Polydore)** De Gli Inventori delle cose. Libri otto. Tradotti per M. Francesco Baldelli. *Florence: Per Filippo, e Iacopo Giunti, e Fratelli, 1587, FIRST EDITION of this translation, light foxing, a little toning, additional colophon leaf at end of text (listing an incomplete register) cancelled with an ink stroke but not removed, correct colophon leaf also present after index,* pp. [xxiv], 426, [50], 4to, *old vellum boards, backstrip with a dyed label lettered in gilt, edges mottled red and blue, a scattering of wormholes to backstrip (none through to paper), hinges cracking but strong, a few light marks, very good* (CNCE 48251) **£750**

The first edition of Francesco Baldelli's translation of Polydore Vergil's history of inventions. The original text, first published in 1499 and expanded soon after, was incredibly popular but critical of Catholicism, and as a result was condemned by the Sorbonne and placed on the *Index*. Vergil died in 1555, and twenty years later an expurgated version was published in Rome with the approval of the Catholic church. It is this version which Baldelli uses, producing the second translation into Italian of any form of the work (following Lauro's, which saw several editions between 1543 and the banning of the book). COPAC records copies of this edition in five locations: the Wellcome, Glasgow, Oxford, Manchester, and the BL; it is not listed in Adams.

126. **Wall (Martin)** A Letter to John Howard, Esq; F.R.S. *[Oxford: 1785], 'F.R.S.' at head of text inked out, corrections in ink on p. 6, presumably authorial, slightly browned, the outer pages more so, title page with cancelled stamp of the Radcliffe Library (duplicate),* pp. 16, 8vo, *stitched as issued without wrappers, outer leaves almost detached, fragile* (ESTC T196152) **£700**

The Radcliffe Infirmary opened on St Luke's Day (18 October) 1770, and in 1784 in the third edition of his *State of the Prisons* Howard made some critical remarks about it, both its architecture and its functioning. This is Wall's rebuttal. The letter was printed for Subscribers and was presumably produced in generous enough numbers, but today it is rare, with just four copies recorded in ESTC: three in Oxford, one at Harvard.

Wall 'went to Winchester College, then to New College, Oxford, in 1763. He graduated BA in 1767, MA in 1771, BM in 1773, and DM in 1777, and was a fellow of New College until 1778. He studied medicine at St Bartholomew's Hospital, and in Edinburgh. Wall began practice at Oxford in 1774; on 2 November 1775 he was elected physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary and in his *Letter* of 1785 he replied to John Howard's criticisms of the infirmary. He became reader in chemistry in 1781 … He drank tea with Dr Johnson at Oxford in June 1784 and his essay on the south sea islands was presumably the origin of their conversation on the advantage of physicians travelling among barbarous nations. Wall died in Oxford on 21 June 1824; an obituary records his capacity for exhilarating conversation and his hilarity of temper, lively anecdotes, and urbanity, as well as his free treatment of poor patients' (ODNB).

127. **Wallis (John)** A Treatise of Algebra, both historical and practical. Shewing, The Original, Progress, and Advancement thereof, from time to time, and by what Steps it hath attained to the Heighth at which now it is. With some Additional Treatises, I. Of the Cono-Cuneus; being a Body representing in part a Conus, in part a Cuneus. II. Of Angular Sections; and other things relating there-unto, and to Trigonometry. III. Of the Angle of Contact; with other things appertaining to the Composition of Magnitudes, the Inceptives of Magnitudes, and the Composition of Motions, with the Results thereof. IV. Of Combinations, Alternations, and Aliquot Parts. *Printed by John Playford, for Richard Davis, bookseller, in the University of Oxford, 1685,* FIRST EDITION, *with engraved portrait by Loggan (bound slightly askew and just trimmed in outer margin towards the top), and 10 folding engraved plates (that for Algebra bound in place, but slightly trimmed at top and minimally frayed at fore-edge), others all gathered at end, a very few spots,* [xx, including A Proposal about Printing…], 374, [iv], 17, [i], 76 [i.e. 176], [i], 17, folio, *contemporary calf, variously scored and worn in a minor way, and very skillfully repaired, very good* (Wing W613; ESTC R12258) **£7,500**

Wallis's famous mathematical work on algebra, his only book to be published in English and the first recorded effort to give a graphical interpretation of the complex roots of a real quadratic equation. Some of his greatest works are contained here 'including an exposition of the method of infinite series and the first printed account … of Newton's

pioneering results. Wallis had long been afraid that foreigners might claim the glory of Newton's achievements by publishing some of his ideas as their own before Newton himself had done so. He therefore warned his younger colleagues at Cambridge not to delay but to leave perfection of his methods to later editions … Wallis helped shape over half a century of mathematics in England … In addition, the book contains a full exposition of algebra with its history in a hundred chapters, a feat never previously attempted by any author' (DSB). Wallis also devoted the final twenty-eight chapters to a discussion of the methods of exhaustion and of indivisibles with reference to the Arithmetica infinitorum. A number of shorter treatises on analytic three dimensional geometry and sundry other topics of great significance are included, as well as various supplementary treatises concluding with Caswell's *A Brief (but Full) Account of the Doctrine of Trigonometry*.

The bibliography of the book is complicated, in so far as the parts may have been issued separately – and in this respect, most notably, the 'Proposal about Printing' has indeed its own ESTC number (R218356). It is however plainly signature A of this work: anomalous all the same, but the book should be considered complete as here described.

128. **Ward (Seth)** Idea trigonometriae demonstratae. (In usum juventatis Oxoniensis.) Item praelectio De cometis et Inquisitio in Bullialdi astronomiae philolaicae fundamenta. *Oxford: L. Lichfield, 1654, FIRST EDITION of this collection, woodcut diagrams throughout, a trifle browned or spotted in places,* pp. [vi], 22, [viii], 44; [xii], 47, small 4to, *modern calf backed boards, edges of first part unstained, the second and third parts with edges stained red and blue respectively, good* (Madan 2263) **£2,000**

Seth Ward (1617-89) is best 'remembered in the history of astronomy for his formulation of an alternative to Kepler's law of areas. Kepler's law of elliptical motion began to find general acceptance with the publication of Bouillau's *Astronomia Philolaica* in 1645. In place of the area law, however, Bouillau postulated a complicated motion described by reference to a cone. Ward, in 1653 [in the second part here], showed that Bouillau's scheme amounted to assuming uniform angular motion with respect to the empty focus of the ellipse … [This] presented a very attractive alternative to the intractable Kepler equation. During the following generation, it and various modifications of it were widely used in planetary computations' (DSB).

In *De Cometis*, Ward suggested that comets moved on closed, elliptical orbits about the sun and he further argued that because comets were 'eternal' they would reappear in the skies at periodic intervals. In contrast Kepler had argued in his *De cometis libelli tres* (1619) that comets were ephemeral objects formed spontaneously out of 'fatty' impurities in the aether that travelled in straight lines. The last two parts have separate title pages dated 1653; they were issued together in that year (see Madan, who is rather scathing on the trigonometrical part).

129. **Wauthier (J.M.)** The Geographical Institutions: or, a set of classical and analytical tables; forming a complete course of gradual lessons in ancient and modern geography. First part [-Second Part]. To which are added, an entirely new and familiar Treatise on the Sphere; an extensive collection of problems on the globes; also a complete table of the proprieties of the planets, and a catalogue of the fixed

stars, on a new plan, with appropriate maps, schemes, etc. The whole laid down according to the most recent treaties and latest discoveries. *Printed by Schulze and Dean … for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown … and J.M. Wauthier … Sold also by Messrs. Bossange and Masson, 1816-15,* FIRST EDITION *of both parts, 2 parts in one vol., 3 folding engraved hand-coloured maps, slight foxing at either end,* pp. vi, [64, each a Table]; 25, [1], folding table, [2, Tables or Heads … to be cut out and pasted on Cards), 4to, *original calf backed boards, rebacked, original large printed label on upper cover, good* **£900**

A very rare and interesting schema of geography and astronomy. The author describes himself as a 'Geographer and Professor of the instructive methods of the Abbé Gaultier,' but little else sems to be known about him, although he published a number of books and maps, in English and French, the present work emerging in a third edition in 1820. The good Abbé himself spent some time in England. The 1820 edition is recorded in COPAC only at Leicester, the second edition not at all, and the first at the BL only. The maps, 'a large sized one of Europe and four smaller ones [on 2 sheets] of Asia, Africa, North and South America,' have no names on them (for pupils to fill in as they learn), and were also to be had separately.

The text suggests that 'children in their walks may be taught all these different terms by the easy and natural contrivance of pouring water on an uneven place … where they will soon discover by themselves many isles, peninsula's [sic], gulphs, &c., and form a clearer idea of them than out of any book.'

130. **Weidler (Johann Friedrich)** Institutiones mathematicae decem et sex purae mixtaeque matheseos disciplinas complexae. Sub finem tabulae logarithmorum contractae et index generalis qui lexici mathematici instar esse possit. *Wittenberg: Sam. Hanauer, 1718,* FIRST EDITION, *title printed in red and black, with 44 engraved plates (numbered I-XLIII, XV twice), some browning,* pp. [xxiv, the first blank], 778, [26], [32], small 8vo, *contemporary calf, double gilt fillets on sides, inner roll tooled border, spine gilt in compartments, slightly rubbed, the Macclesfield copy with blind-stamps and book-plate, very good* **£750**

Weidler, who became professor of mathematics at Wittenberg in 1719, here overhauls and brings up to date J.C. Sturm's text books, with copious references to recent literature. Mathematics here comprehends virtually the whole of natural philosophy. Unlike Sturm, Weidler was not translated into English, but the long reach of the Earl of Macclesfield secured a copy: there is none in COPAC. Harvard and UC Berkeley are the only USA locations recorded in Worldcat.

**First edition in Welsh of *Every Man his own Physician***

131. **(Welsh.) William (Thomas)** Oes lyfr. Yn dair rhan … *[Carmarthen]: Argraphwyd gan I. Ross, yng Nghaerfyrddin, 1768, a little browning and staining,* pp. [iv], 72, 72-91, [bound with:]
**Theobald (John)** Pob dyn ei physygwr ei hun … Newydd ei gyfieithu i'r Gymraeg. *Caerfyrddin: argraphwyd ac ar werth gan I. Ross, 1771,* pp. 96, 12mo, *modern marbled boards, good* (First: ESTC T145712; *Libri Walliae* 5278; Second: ESTC T137309; *Libri Walliae* 4761) **£750**

Second edition of the first work, a Biblical and British chronology (first, 1724), here brought up to the accession of George III, including monarchs, natural disasters, notable printings in Welsh, &c. The second work is probably the first edition in Welsh of *Every Man his own Physician* (first edition 1764). It is in two parts, the first dealing with human ailments, the second with veterinary. The original owner, Rees Rees of Kenfig (Glamorgan) has written a couple of receipts in the latter category (in English) on the rear fly leaf, and his ownership inscription is on both titles. ESTC list two locations for each: BL and UC Wales.

132. **Willis (Thomas)** Dissertation sur les urines. Tirée des ouvrages de Vvillis tres-celebre Medecin d'Angleterre. Nouvellement mise en François. Par ***. Seconde edition. *Paris: Laurent d'Houry, 1687, with a fine woodcut tail-piece, some light water-staining,* pp. [xii], 162, small 8vo, *original mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments, minor wear, good* (G-M 2464 for the first editon of *Diatribae duae*) **£450**

Second edition in French (first 1683), this the rarer of the two. 'Willis was acknowledged as a leader among the Oxford virtuosi in both chemistry and anatomy. He secured a national and international reputation with his 1658-9 text, *Diatribae duae medico-philosophicae* (other London editions 1660, 1662, 1677; The Hague, 1662; Amsterdam, 1663, 1665, 1669; Leiden, 1680). *Diatribae duae* consists of separate tracts on fermentation and fevers, with a dissertation on urine appended to the latter' (ODNB). However it was not until *Pharmaceuticae rationalis*, 1674, that Willis identified and named diabetes.

**with etched self-portrait**

133. **Wilson (Benjamin)** [A Collection of Tracts on Electricity and Lightning Conductors … together with an account of his life in manuscript.] *[London: 1760-c. 1788], an engraved self-portrait, manuscript title-page, 5 extracts from Philosophical Transactions, and a 3 pp. manuscript biographical notice (loosely inserted in a pocket at the end), occasional slight foxing,* 4to, *modern half calf, good* **£1,600**

A modern nonce collection of Benjamin Wilson's writings on electricity, and in particular his 'long arid controversy with Benjamin Franklin about the design of lightning conductors' (ODNB), enhanced by the inclusion of a rare impression of his etched self-portrait and an manuscript account of his life, more or less contemporaneous with his death, and derived from the family. Comprising extracts from *Philosophical Transactions* (bound in the following order):

1. 'Lightning, and the Method of securing Buildings from its Effects: In a Letter to Sir Charles Frederick.' Vol. LXIII, pp. 48-66 (including Dissent and Letter from Cavendish, Franklin and others), 1772.

2. 'Sundry Papers relative to an Accident from Lightning at Purfleet, May 15, 1777.' pp. 232-317, 2 folding engraved plates. Vol. LXVIII. (Wilson's New Experiments … pp. 245-313).

3. A Letter from Mr. B. Wilson … to Mr. Aepinus … pp. 436-66, 2 folding engraved plates. Vol. LIII, 1764.

4. Samuel Musgrave's 'Reasons for dissenting from the Report of the Committee appointed to consider Mr. Wilson's Experiments' … pp. 801-822. Vol. LXVIII, 1778.

5. 'Farther Experiments in Electricity; by Mr. Benjamin Wilson'. Pp. 896-906; and 'A Letter to Mr. Benjamin Wilson concerning Electricity; from Mr. Thorbern Bergman'. Pp. 907-09, with a folding engraved plate. Vol. LI, 1760.

Plus, at end: 'Wilson's Family.' manuscript in ink on paper, 3 pp., 4to, inscribed 'This Ms given me by Sir R. Wilson in 1811. Ch. James.' That is, Benjamin's son, Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, (1777-1849), army officer and colonial governor, who, 'although loaded with distinctions by allied foreign sovereigns [several knighthoods], he received none from his own' (ODNB). This memoir corroborates what the ODNB has to say, though giving him as the 15th and not 14th child of his parents, but of course has a special immediacy. The etched self-portrait, NPG D8621, is trimmed vertically, slightly foxed, and inscribed on verso 'From the Author To Sir Anthony Thomas Adby.'

134. **A new globular projection, plus a Ramus Wilson (Henry)** Trigonometry Improv'd, and Projection of the Sphere, made easy. Teaching The Projection of the Sphere Orthographick, and Stereographick: As also, Trigonometry Plain and Spherical; with plain and intelligible Reasons for the various and most useful Methods, both in Projection and Calculation; with the Application of the whole to Astronomy, Dialling, and Geography. *Printed by H.P. for John Senex and W. Taylor, 1720, FIRST EDITION, with 10 engraved plates, smallish and plates shaved,* pp. [xii], 192,
[bound with:]
**[Pierre de La Ramée]**, Arithmetica. *Paris: Wechel, 1562,* pp. 70 (i.e. 90), 12mo, *eighteenth-century English half calf, spine gilt, red lettering piece (Astrom/&/ Arithmet), red edges, the Macclesfield copy with book-plate and blind-stamps as usual, good* (First: ESTC T95388; 5 copies in the UK, 3 in Oxford; 5 in the USA, 2 in Michigan) Second: only 2 copies of this edition in Worldcat, in France and Gemany) **£3,000**

Wilson's text on projection is important, and is a scarce book. 'In tandem with bookselling, Senex was long concerned in the production of maps and atlases. Between 1707 and 1711 he worked with Price (and later Maxwell) on a large atlas series, issuing in 1707 broadside 'Proposals for a new sett of correct mapps' advertising the partners as 'Geographers to the Queen' and promising work that 'shall in correctness, and all other

particulars, far exceed any yet done' … The *Atlas maritimus & commercialis* (1728), a work to which Halley lent his assistance and the text for which is said to have been written by Defoe, featured maps drawn on a new 'globular' projection patented in 1721, which Senex had himself devised in association with John Harris and Henry Wilson' (ODNB).

Ramus' *Arithmetica*, also an important work, was first printed in Paris in 1555 by Wechel, and again in 1557. This edition not in Adams, and of an interesting date: 'beginning in 1562 Ramus' intellectual position became increasingly fused with religious and political issues' (DSB).

The Macclesfield Sammelbands are somewhat arbitrarily collected, but there is no denying that the present volume contains significant, if perhaps unrelated, texts.

135. **Wood (John George)** Natural History. With four hundred and eighty original designs by William Harvey. Nineteenth edition. *George Routledge and Sons, 1892, with a coloured frontispiece and illustrations in the text,* pp. xx, 444, 8vo, *contemporary dark green calf, double gilt fillets on sides, arms of Oxford High School blocked in gilt at the centre of the upper cover, spine gilt in compartments, red lettering piece, minimal wear to spine, good* **£40**

One of Wood's most successful books, in print for half a century, written while he was still at Merton and first published in 1852.

**Averroes solved**

136. **Zimara (Marco Antonio)** Questio de primo cognito. Ejusde[m]q[ue] solutiones co[n]tradictionum in dictis Auerrois. In quibus eam solertia[m] internosces: vt eas ne parva quidem labes contaminet. *Lyon: Venundantur apud Scipionem de Gabiano [colophon:] Impressum per Jacobi Myt, 1530, title printed in red and black within woodcut border, first leaf a little frayed at edges, a bit browned in the first half,* ff. lxxv (lacking final blank), 8vo, *nineteenth-century German sheep-backed boards, newer endleaves, good* (Glasgow only in COPAC; Worldcat locates NLM (but not in Durling), NYAM and Stanford in the US) **£1,500**

A scarce separate printing (the work was included in various editions of Aristotle) of a text first published in 1508. The dissertation on cognition, delivered at Padua, is followed by 'solutions to the contradictions' in Averroes' commentaries on Aristotle. Zimara (1475-1535) was one of the leading Averroeist philosophers associated with Bologna and Padua, and also taught at Naples.

'Differences of opinion over just what Aristotle meant and over the relative value of his Hellenistic and Arabic commentators in elucidating his meaning soon divided the Aristotelians into opposing camps; and the resulting divisions were exacerbated by rivalries for academic chairs, by an increasing violence of language, and by varying preferences for one or the other of Aristotle's works as the basic text in logic. The [sixteenth] century opened with the fight between the orthodox Averroist Marcantonio Zimara, whose appointment at Padua Pietro Bembo tried to block, and the Alexandrines Alessandro Achillini and Pietro Pomponazzi, who accused Averroes of having plagiarized Simplicius' (Eric Cochrane, 'Science and Humanism in the Italian Renaissance,' *American Historical Review*, 81 (5) Dec., 1976, 1039-1057).


DISQVISITIONVM
PHYSICARVM
De
MAGNETE
SEPTIMA.
Favente Divini Numinis
Aurâ,
Jussu Sapientiss. Philosophorum
ORDINIS,
THEODORO ZVINGERO,
DANIEL SCHOENAVERVS,
BASILEÆ,
Literis JACOBI BERTSCHII.

Item 137

**Basle dissertations on the magnet**

137. **Zwinger (Theodor, the Younger)** Disquisitionum physicarum de magnete prima [-septima]. *Basle: J.R. Genath and [7:] J. Bertsch, 1685-97, 7 dissertations,* pp. [ii], 32, [2]; [ii] 33-48, [2]; [ii], 49-64, [2]; [ii], 65-80, [2];[ii], 81-112, [2]; [ii], 113-144, [2]; [ii], 145-160, [2], 12mo *variously in wrappers, disbound, or uncut and unopened, good* **£850**

A series of dissertations on magnetism, under the supervision of Theodor Zwinger the Younger, published spasmodically over a period of 12 years, continuously paginated, though interrupted by title-pages and lists of questions for disputation. Seven seems to have been all that were puiblished, though the seventh ends mid-sentence and has a catchword which is not succeeded. The authors are Theodor Gernler (1685), Jeremiah Gemusius (1686), J.H. Mosis (1689), Mattias Kraemer (1691), Genusius (1692), Philipp Adam Brucker (1692: a bit of worming in the gutter, touching some letters), Daniel Schönauer [1697].

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