

ACCADEMIA DEL CIMENTO □ BACON □ BIOT □ BOYLE □ BRUNFELS □ BUFFON □ BULWER □
KING CHARLES I & II □ DESAGULIERS □ FOSTER □ FRIES □ GESSNER □ HERESBACH □

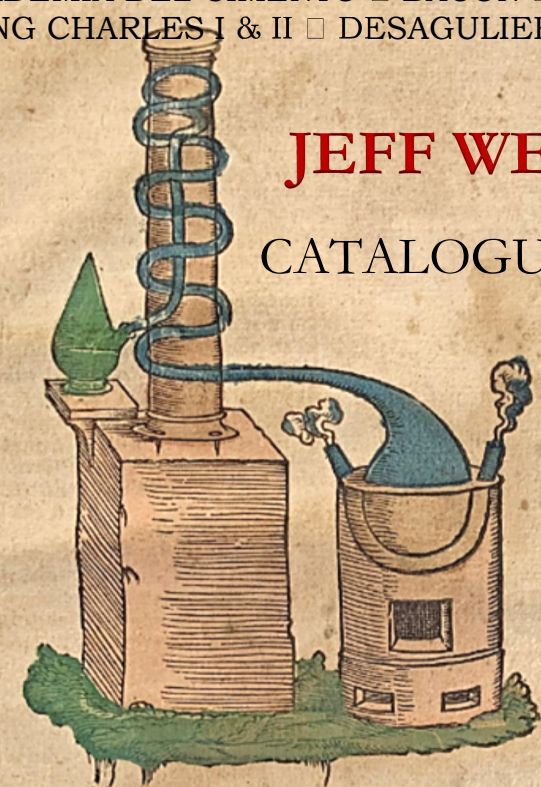
JEFF WEBER

CATALOGUE 222:

BEING
22 BOOKS

(Inclusive of one Pasteur Manuscript)

RARE BOOKS



HEWITT □ LIPSIVS □ MONTAIGNE □ SIR THOMAS MORE □ MOXON □ MUSSCHENBROEK □
PASTEUR □ PEREGRINIS □ RYFF □ SCULTETUS □ SUCKLING □



The Royal Society Changes its Mind

1

Accademia del Cimento (Florence, Italy); WALLER, Richard (translator). *Essays of Natural Experiments made in the Accademie del Cimento, under the protection of the most serene prince Leopold of Tuscany. Englished by Richard Waller, Fellow of the Royal Society.* London: Printed for Benjamin Alsop, 1684.

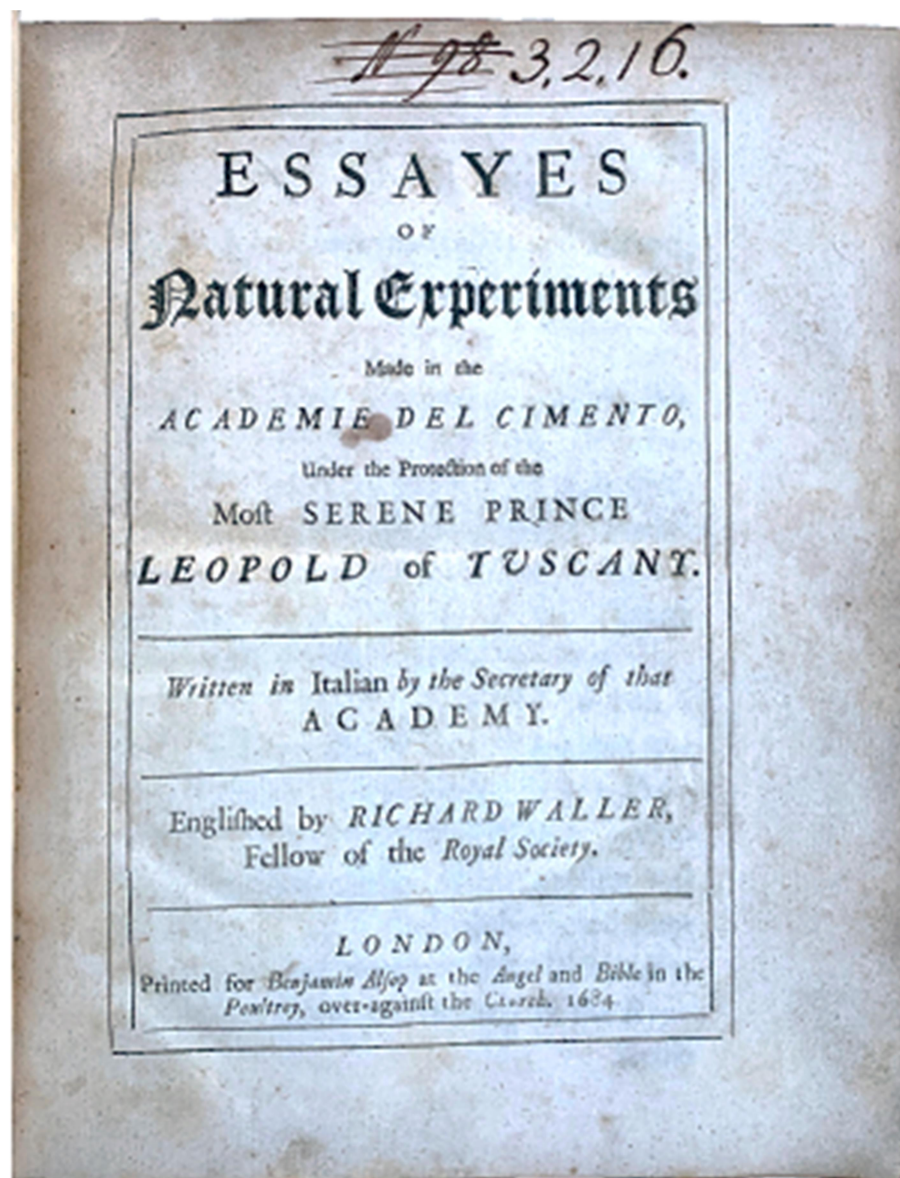
¶ 4to. [24], 160, [i.e.164], [10], [2] pp. Elaborate engraved allegorical half-title signed by R. Waller [showing Aristotle, an uncovered Mother Nature, and the Academy, presenting their work to the seated Royal Society], title-page with double-ruled border, 19 engraved plates. Original calf; worn, joints splitting. Kenney Sale copy. Shelf mark of Gordon Castle on title, with related bookplate. Good.

\$ 2,000

First edition in English. This work was first published in Florence in 1666. Richard Waller's translation of *Saggi di naturali esperienze fatte nell'Accademia del Cimento* (1667) was sponsored by the Royal Society of London. The *Accademia*,

founded in Florence in 1657 (three years before the Royal Society), was established to perform experiments intended to advance the work of Galileo. It describes experiments on light, sound and electricity, all translated by Richard Waller. The book contains one of the first accounts of Toricelli's invention of the mercury barometer and its proper interpretation in terms of the weight of the atmosphere. The work includes descriptions of the first true thermometers and hygrometers, experiments on the velocity of sound, the expansion of water on freezing, and Toricelli's experiment on the barometer and air pressure – an important influence on Robert Boyle's *New Experiments Physico-Mechanicall, Touching the Spring of Air*.

The frontispiece carries special significance, wherein the Academy felt snubbed by the British Royal Society: "In 1668, when the Royal Society of London received a copy of the book of experiments compiled by the Tuscan *Accademia del Cimento*, it was deemed by the Society to contain little that was new or innovative, and was seemingly soon forgotten. Yet 15 years later, Richard Waller's English translation of this book was licensed and published by the Society. The only reason offered by historians for this turnaround in the English attitude towards the book has been the social and political



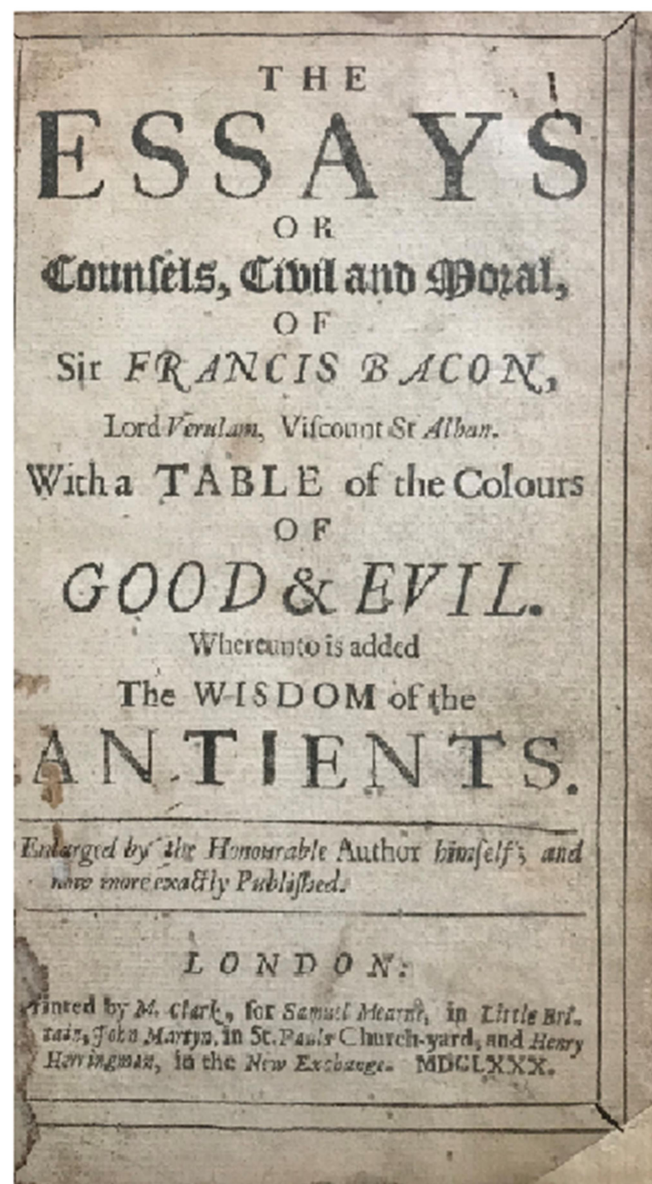
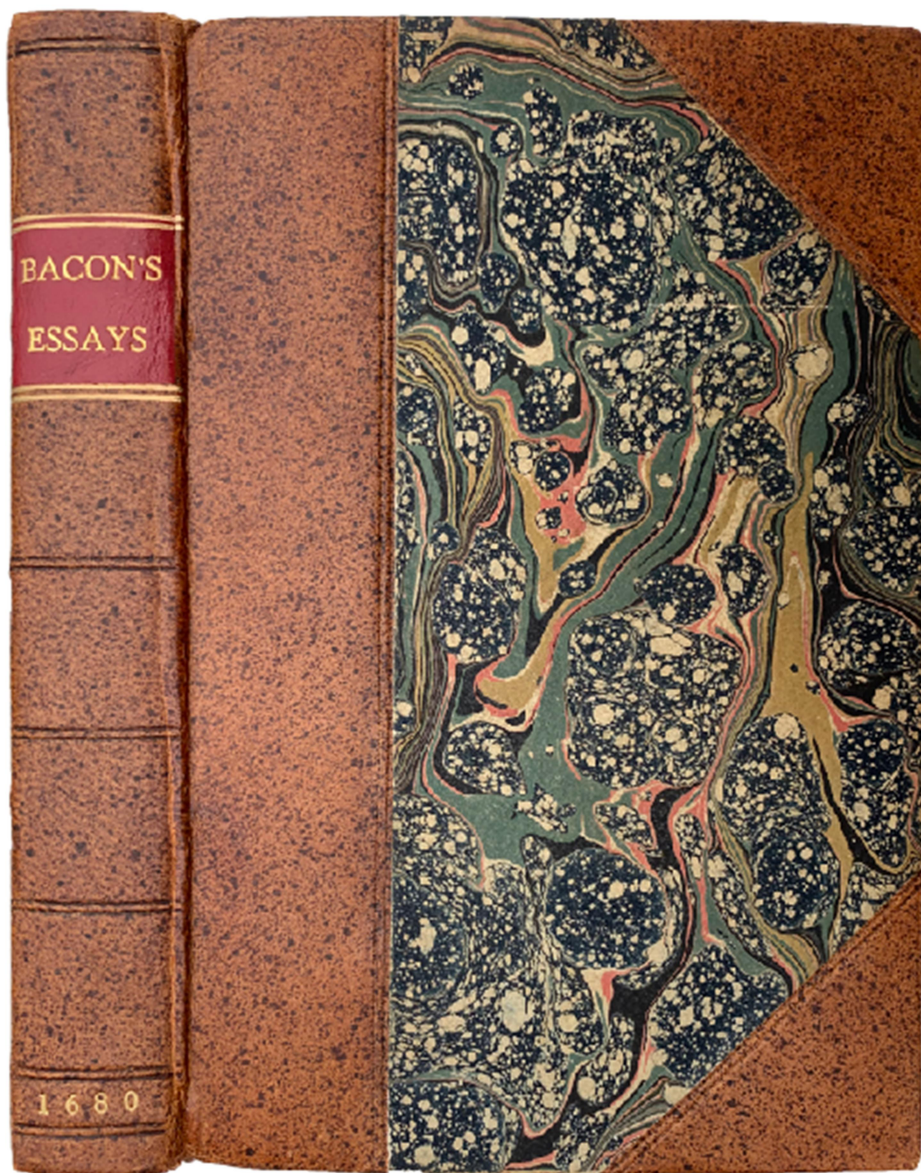
circumstances facing the Society in the early 1680s. However, a closer look at the reception of the translation and the intellectual interests of some of the Society's members at this time, especially the Society's temporary curator, Denis Papin, reveals that the 'Tuscans' work was re-evaluated for its significance to natural philosophical theories developed in the field of pneumatics." – Luciano Boschiero, "Translation, experimentation and the spring of the air: Richard Waller's *Essayes of Natural Experiments*." *Notes & Records of the Royal Society*, (2010) 64, pp. 67–83.

"... the frontispiece depicts allegories of the Cimento and the Royal Society in the company of Mother Nature who, uncovered, signals her approval of the Cimento's book to Aristotle. Waller's dedication to Hoskyns also alludes to the way in which the *Essayes* contributes to the Society's aim 'of promoting real Knowledge', referring to experimentally produced knowledge, rather than speculative metaphysics. More importantly for our attempt to find the reason for this translation, Waller mentioned the experiments narrated in the text that had already been performed in England. These experiments should, Waller suggested, still be of interest to the Society: Many indeed of these experiments have been made, and shewn in several Meetings of the Royal Society (before, and since the Publication of this in the Italian, in the Year 1667) by the Honourable Robert Boyle, Esq; and other worthy Members thereof; but for all this, I hope it may not prove unacceptable to find the Ingenious in other Parts of the World, have not thought their time misspent in these Endeavours, what contrary Sentiments so ever some may have; nor will the agreement between the success of Experiments made there, and what has been attempted here (often with a differing Apparatus) be less pleasing."

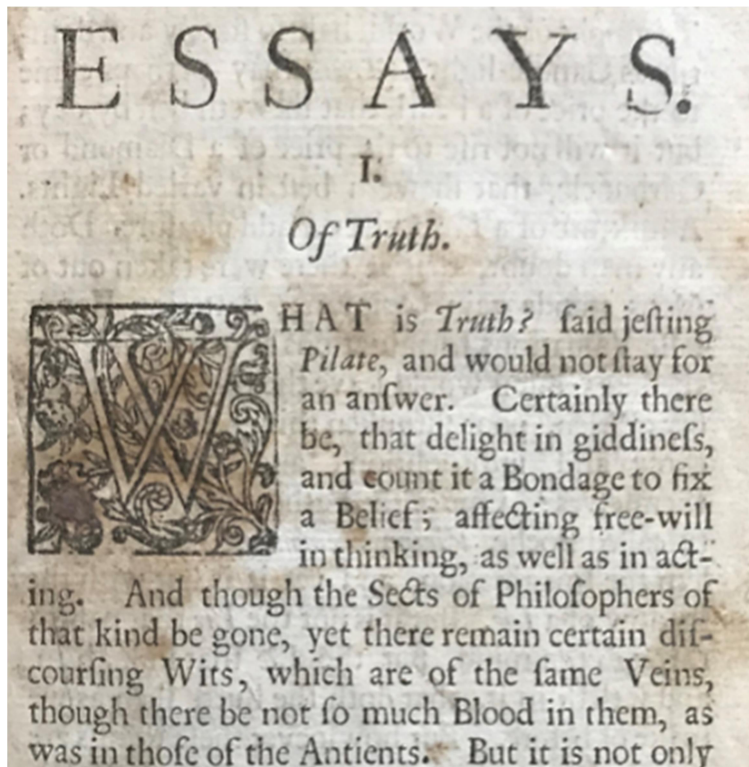
"Waller was clearly alluding to the relevance of the experiments found in the book to the work of several Fellows of the Royal Society in the early 1680s. Given the importance of experiments on air pressure to the work of both organizations, and the dominance of such experiments in the pages of the *Saggi*, Waller would have had in mind the interests in pneumatics demonstrated by Hooke, Boyle and Papin." [Luciano Boschiero].

☞ Bolton I p. 259; DSB, IX, p. 3; Duveen, p. 636; Krivatsy 26; Neville p. 4; Partington II, p. 508; Wheeler 196; Wing A161.

See: Luciano Boschiero, Translation, *Experimentation and the Spring of the Air: Richard Waller's Essayes of Natural Experiments*, *Notes and Records of The Royal Society*, 64(1):67-83. March 2010.



BACON, Sir Francis (1561-1626). *The Essays or Counsels, Civil and Moral, of Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, Viscount St Alban: With a table of the Colours of Good & Evil. Whereunto is added The Wisdom of the Antients. Enlarged by the honourable author himself; and now more exactly published.* London: printed by M[ary]. C[larke]. for Samuel Mearne, in Little Britain, John Martyn, in St. Pauls Church-yard, and Henry Herringman, in the New Exchange, 1680.

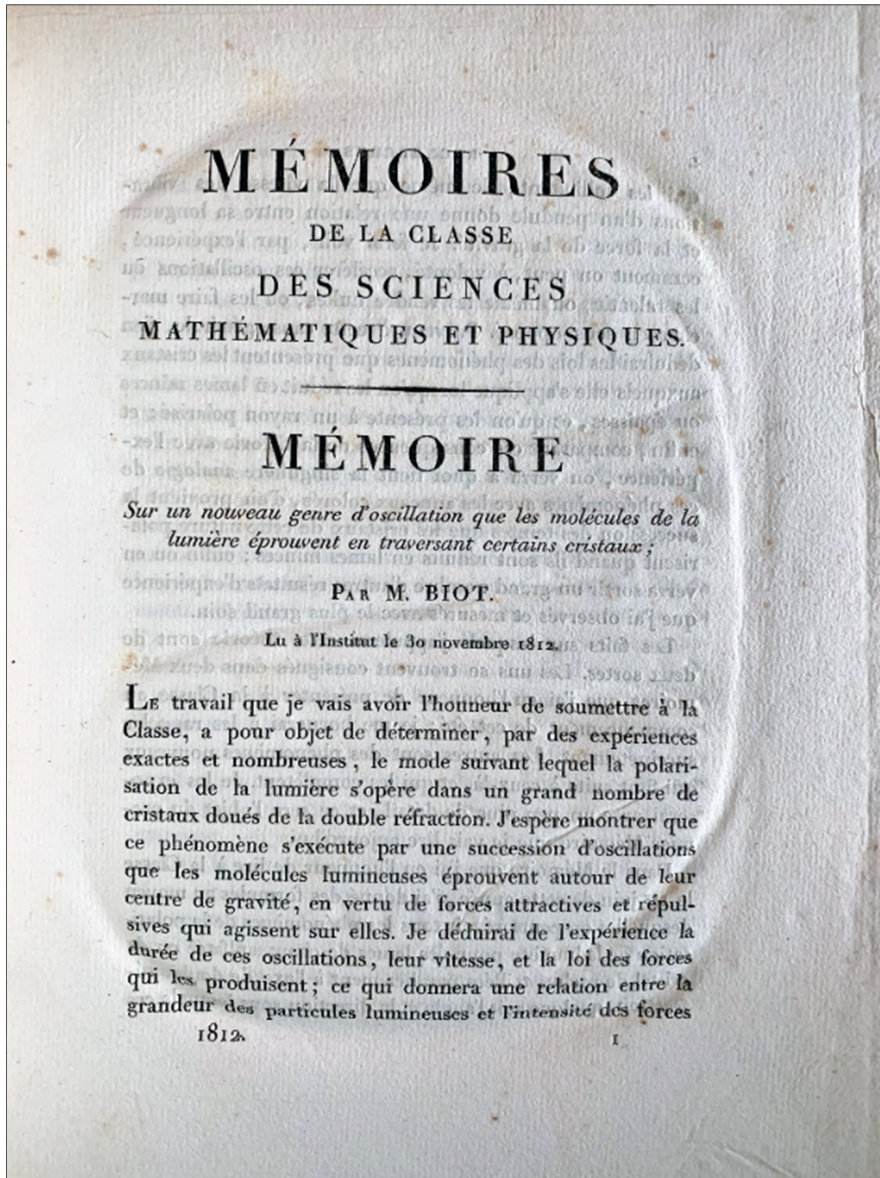


¶ Three works in one vol. Small 8vo. [8], 222, [4]; [10], 28; [12], 111, [3 blank], [2] pp. Title is mounted. "Of the colours of good & evil" has separate divisional title and pagination. "The wisdom of the ancients... Done into English by Sir Arthur Gorges Kt.", a translation of "De sapientia veterum", has separate pagination and title-page. Register is continuous throughout. Modern half speckled period-style calf with marbled boards, simple blind rules and gilt stamping on spine, red title label. Ownership signature of James Hutson [Hutoon?]. [G01651]

\$ 450

One of two known imprint variants of this edition [the other: printed by M. C. for Samuel Mearne, Stationer to the Kings Most Excellent Majesty]. First issued in 1597.

References: Gibson, *Francis Bacon: A Bibliography of His Work and of Baconiana*, 24a; ESTC R11985; Wing B288.



BIOT, Jean-Baptiste (1774-1862). *Mémoire sur un nouveau genre d'oscillation que les molécules de la lumière éprouvent en traversant certains cristaux*. Paris: Chez Firmin Didot, Imprimeur de l'Institut Impérial de France,... 1814. ¶ Series: *Mémoires de la Classe des sciences mathématiques et physiques de l'Institut impérial de France, Année 1812*. pt. 1. 4to. 371, [1] pp. 2 folding plates (nos. 1-21, figs. 1, 1bis, 3); some foxing to endleaves. Original decorative boards, recent calf back, leather spine label, gilt bands, black leather spine label with gilt title; extremities of boards rubbed, freckled, but generally very good. Bookplate of Franz Sondheimer; small ownership teal rubber-stamp applied to title [GYMNAS. IMM. CONC. SOC. IES. / PARIS. AD VALL. GIR. / IHS]. VERY RARE.

\$ 2,500

First edition. “[Arago’s optical] experiments [on quartz] were repeated in a more systematic way, with various plates of different thicknesses, by J.-B. Biot, a strong supporter of Newton’s emission theory ..., and the inventor of the polarimeter, who showed that some crystals of quartz turned the plane of polarization

towards the right and others towards the left (Biot 1812, 1818); Biot had concluded that it was due to a property ‘inherent to the molecules themselves, independent of their regular arrangement in the crystalline body’, as in the case of liquids in which he had discovered optical rotation.” – Authier, pp. 373-4.

Jean-Baptiste Biot (1774-1862), French physicist and astronomer, a former student of the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées and Ecole Polytechnique, was appointed Professor at the Ecole Centrale in 1797 and at the Collège de France in 1801. Biot was elected to the French Academy of Sciences in 1803. The German mineralogist J.F.L. Hausmann, in honor of Biot’s studies on the optical properties of mica, dedicated the mineral biotite to him.

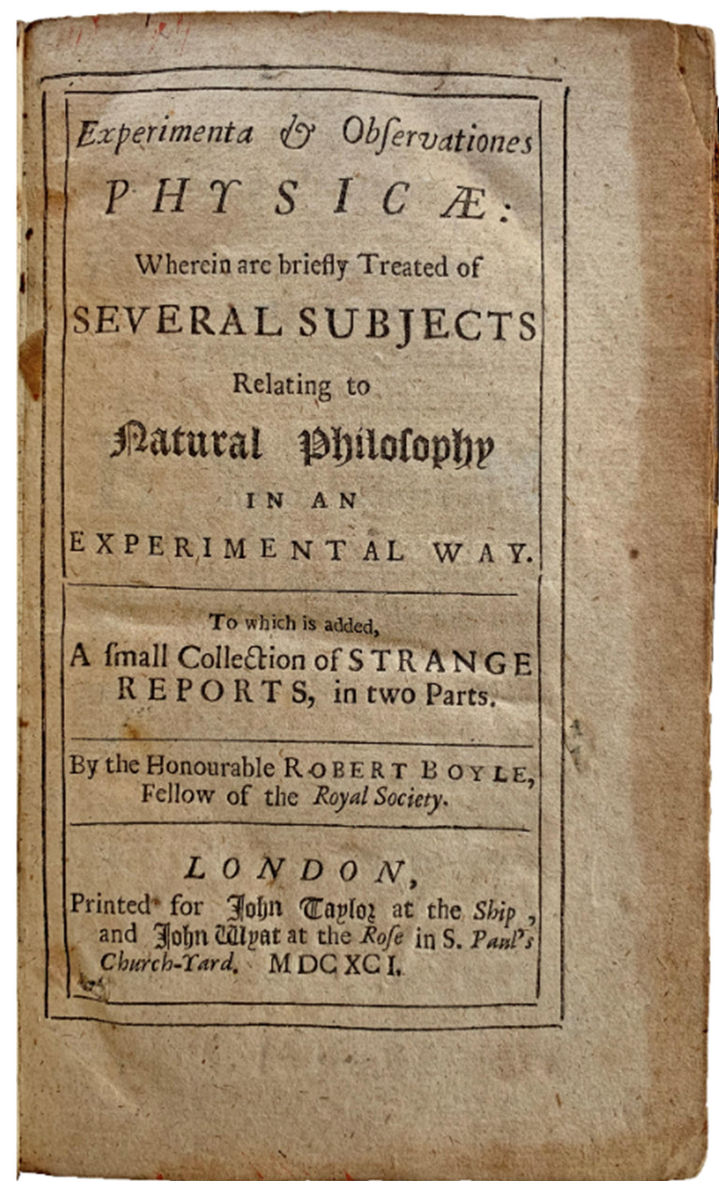
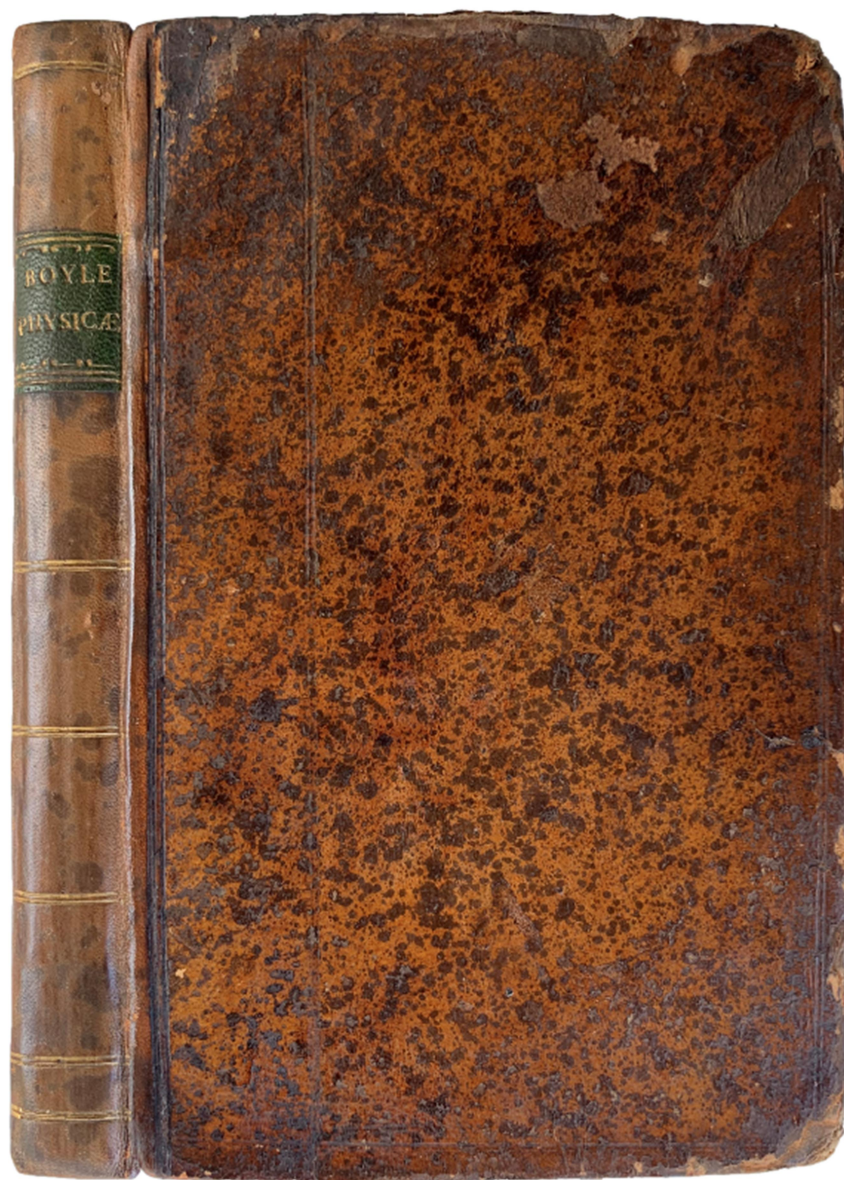


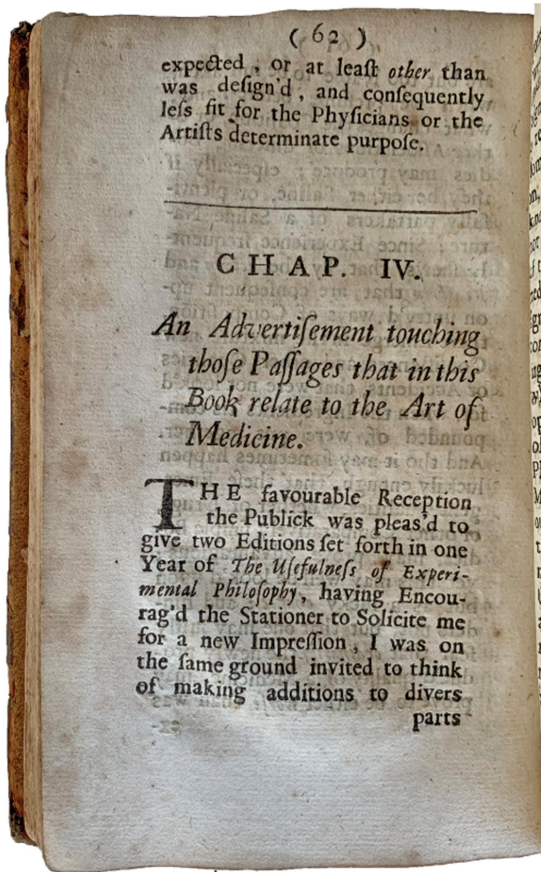
Provenance: Franz Sondheimer (1926-1981), British chemist specializing in organic chemistry, born in Stuttgart, studied chemistry and earned his degree at Imperial College London. He was a postdoctoral student of Robert E. Woodward at Harvard University, where he assisted in the first formal total synthesis of cortisone. He then worked in Syntex SA, Mexico City, Head of the Organic Chemistry Department at the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot Israel, appointed as Royal Society Research Professor at the University of Cambridge and Fellow of Churchill College, Cambridge. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, May 1967. His membership citation read: Professor Sondheimer is distinguished for his work on the total synthesis of a range of natural products, the partial synthesis of steroid hormones and analogues, and especially for his syntheses of the hitherto unknown class of conjugated unsaturated macrocyclic compounds which has led to some interesting theoretical conclusions. From 1967 to 1981 he was Royal Society Research Professor, University College London. Tragically he took his own life in 1981 during a sabbatical at Stanford University [cyanide]. He also had a passion for the history of chemistry and built one of the most important private book collections centered on chemistry and crystallography ever formed in the 20th century. See: *Chemical & Engineering News Archives*, February 23, 1981, vol. 59 (8), p 12.

“Here follows a brief note how Frank spent a great deal of money after I introduced him to the passion of collecting. By then I myself was an ardent collector of antique scientific books, which of course I showed to Frank with some pride. He then decided to do the same, but only to collect first editions of classic chemistry books which had been written by such great chemists as the Hon. Robert Boyle [1627-1691]. Even in London these treasures were difficult to find, and often cost several hundred, if not thousands of pounds sterling. After a few years, and after having splendid bookcases built for them in his Mayfair flat-Frank had by then become Royal Society Research Professor at University College, London - he had built up a superb collection of the history of chemistry. All were *editio princeps*, many of them in original bindings, often of antique leather and rebound if necessary. His magnificent collection was unique in private hands and it gave him great pleasure, as his wealth allowed him to enrich his knowledge and his life through it. Unfortunately after his death, the collection was dispersed ...” – see: Anthony R. Michaelis, “Rich Chemists and how they enjoyed their Wealth,” p.7.

“In the early nineteenth century Biot was the leading French champion of mathematical science against speculative ‘systems’ which were then still quite popular. According to him, the goal of the physical sciences is a search for mathematical laws of phenomena, rather than for primary causes. He allowed the use of imponderable fluids, but solely as a convenient hypothesis, which may be modified or abandoned if the facts contradict it. Biot distinguished the emission or wave *system* from a *theory*. By ‘theory’ he understood a set of mathematical relations between exactly measured observations. Biot realized his ideal of a physical theory in this theory of ‘mobile polarization.’ Though he utilized ‘light molecules whose axes oscillate between two limits,’ he never identified this model with reality. Following Newton, he refused to discuss the cause of fits of easy reflection and refraction and took them as a ‘fact.’ Biot’s theory was built on two concepts: the periodicity of light and the asymmetry (or transversality) of light about the direction of its propagation. His attempts to mathematize these concepts were important, though they appeared rather awkward in the emission theory of light.” – Kipnis, p. 211.

See: André Authier, *Early Days of X-ray Crystallography*, Oxford University Press, 2013; Jed Z. Buchwald, *The Rise of the Wave Theory of Light: Optical Theory and Experiment in the Early Nineteenth Century*. University of Chicago Press, 1989; *DSB II*, 139 – M.P. Crosland; N. Kipnis, *History of the Principle of Interference of Light*, 2012, pp. 211, 253.





BOYLE, Robert (1627-1691). *Experimenta & Observationes Physicae: Wherein are briefly Treated of several subjects relating to natural philosophy in an experimental way. To which is added, a small collection of strange reports, in two parts.* London: Printed for John Taylor at the Ship, and John Wyat at the Rose in S. Paul's Church-Yard, 1691. ¶ Small 8vo. [26], 158, [2], 28, [2] pp. Original calf; rebacked (gilt bands, gilt-stamped leather spine label), extremities worn, some browning. VERY RARE.

\$ 3,000

First edition, complete. Boyle had intended for this to be a much longer book, thus the reference in the title to "two parts" – only one was ever issued. The second part was going to include his medical recipes, which were published privately as, *Some receipts of medicines*, 1688, then as *Medicinal Experiments*, issued in 1692-4, with later editions following.

Michael Hunter describes the work well in his book, *Boyle, Between God and Science*. "Perhaps sensing his end was approaching, Boyle was clearly giving much attention at this time to his literary remains. He now prepared for the press what proved to be his last book published in his lifetime, his rather clumsily entitled *Experimenta & Observationes Physicae ...*"

"Appended to the work was the first section of a compilation entitled 'Strange Reports', which recounted ten occurrences which were bizarre but

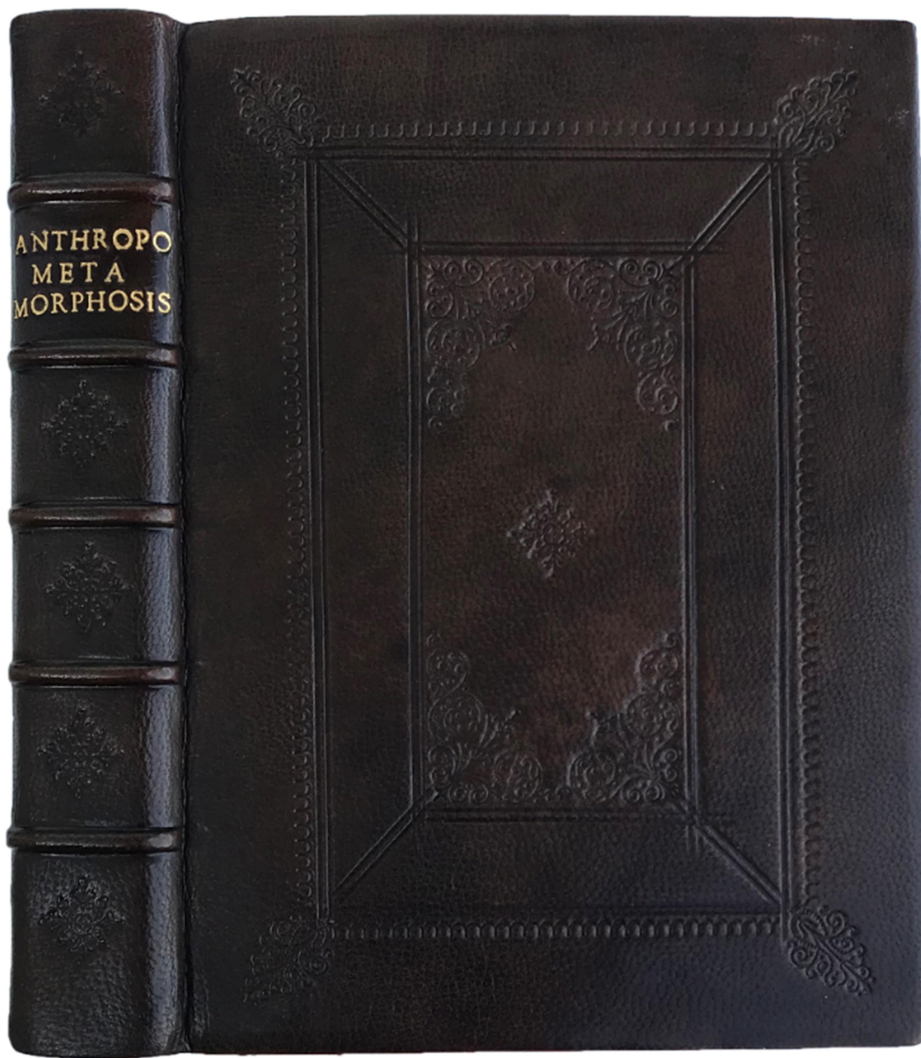
'purely Natural' – from plants resuscitated from their ashes to plague vapours leaving narks on the walls of rooms. In a prefatory note Boyle explained that he planned a second part, which would consist of 'Phaenomena, that are, or seem to be, of a Supernatural Kind or Order'. On the other hand, he rather darkly gave the reader notice "That you are not to expect the II. Part at this time: Discretion forbidding me to let that appear, till I see what Entertainment will be given to the I. Part..." (p.229).

"Though this was the last tract published during Boyle's life, it is less important than 'The History of Air', which came out a few months after his death. There is an interesting preamble in the form of a letter to Oldenburg in which Boyle expresses the hope that his observations 'may be taken in good part from a Person ... that was never a Professor of Philosophy, nor so much as a Gownman'. ... The *Experimenta* are a most diverse collection 'thrown together' with Boyle's characteristic casualness. In Chapter I he sets down a series of interesting observations on lodestones in which the influence of heating, rate of cooling, and of thermal gradients upon their magnetic properties is described at length. Chapter II is devoted to a further analysis (see his 'Essay on Gems') of the specific gravity and other physical properties of diamonds, and the third chapter deals again . . . with the influence of various chemical substances on the colour of solutions of vegetable pigments."

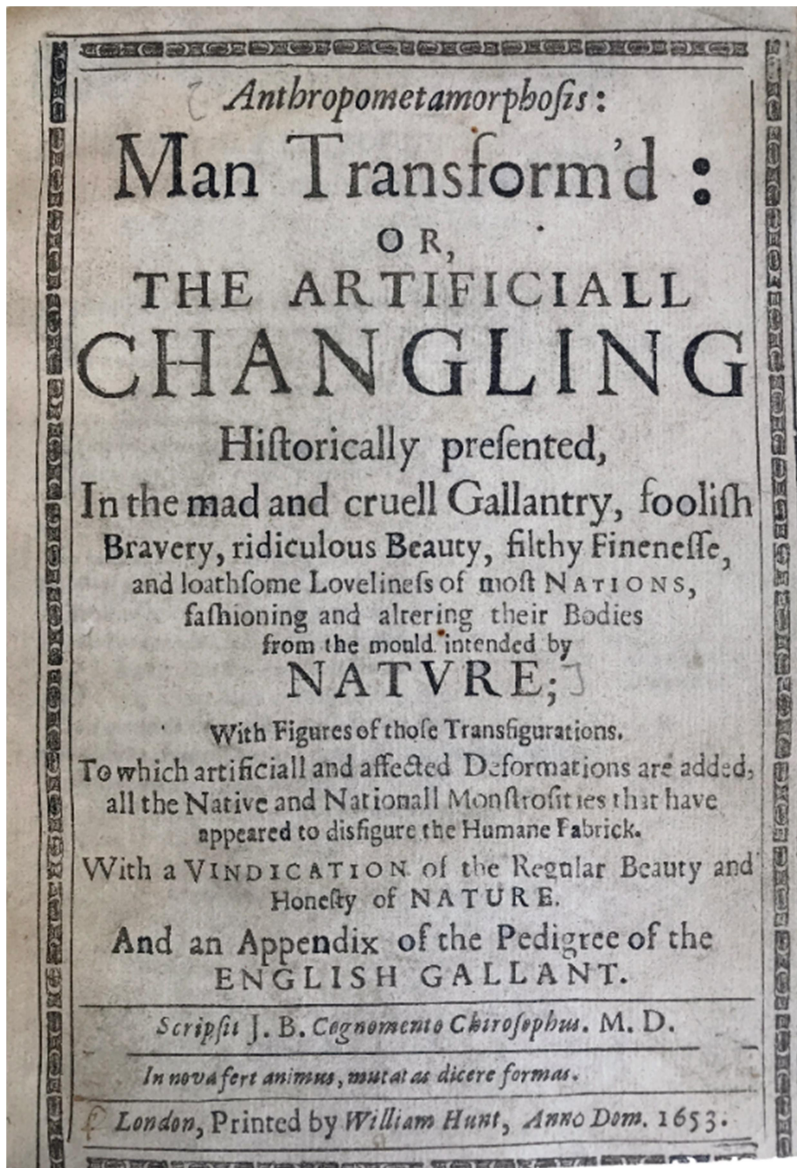
"One is surprised on turning to Chapter IV to find that it treats of the 'Art of Medicine', and the first case recorded (pp. 67-73) is as remarkable as it is well described. A knight of Boyle's acquaintance suffered an incomplete flaccid hemiplegia following a depressed fracture of the side of his head. Though some of the bone had been removed by the 'Chirurgeons' after the accident, the paralysis continued with little change for a period of twenty-four weeks, when the wound was again opened and a spicule of bone removed that was found pressing into the dura matter. Within five fours the man could move his little finger (for the first time in eight months), and after two or three days his whole arm recovered. Boyle did not appreciate the real significance of this extraordinary case; but, looking back at it now, one realizes how close he had come to the discovery of the motor area! For this, however, two world had to wait until the advent of Hitzig, Ferrier, and Sherrington – some two hundred years later." [John Fulton, *A Bibliography of the Honourable Robert Boyle*, (1961), XXXIX, pp. 132-33.

Includes the preamble letter to Henry Oldenburg, the "Advertisement about the Disposition of the following Treatise", TOME I: 1) Containing Chymico-Magnetical Experiments and Observations; 2) Containing Various Observations about Diamonds; 3) Many Changes of Colour produc'd by one simple ingredient; 4) ... relate to the Art of Medicine; 5) Containing Experiments and Observations Solitary [note: "A Monstrous Pearl" and "An odd Observation about the influence of the Moon."]; 5) Containing two Pentacles of Chymical Experiments [note: "A very uncommon way of making a Cale of Gold" and " An Experiment about the Chymical Analysis of Pearls"]. TOME II: Strange reports, in II. parts. Address'd to a vertuoso, friend to the author. 1-X "Relations", errata, advertisement.

Hunter, M., *Boyle, Between God and Science* . Not in Honeyman. See: *Bibliotheca Hookiana* (1703) [lot 226, page 49].



[5] BULWER, *The Artificiall Changeling*



*First Illustrated Edition
 With Portrait & Allegorical Engraved Title*

5

BULWER, John. ["J. B."] (1606-1656). *Anthropometamorphosis: man transform'd: or, the artificiall changling historically presented, in the mad and cruell gallantry, foolish bravery, ridiculous beauty, filthy finesse, and loathsome loveliness of most nations, fashioning and altering their bodies from the mould intended by nature, with figures of those transfigurations, to which artificiall and affected deformations are added, all the native and nationall monstrosities that have appeared to disfigure the humane fabrick, with a vindication of the regular beauty and honesty of nature, and an appendix of the pedigree of the English Gallant. Scripsit J. B. Cognomento Chirosophus M. D.* London: Printed by William Hunt, 1653.

19 cm. Small 4to. [52], 559, [1], [30] pp. Elaborate allegorical engraved half-title by T. Cross, engraved frontispiece portrait of the author by W. Faithorne, title within woodcut border, numerous woodcuts throughout and the added leaf with woodcuts on verso and recto after p. 122 [S2], index, ads. Elegantly bound in antique-styled full dark chocolate brown blind-stamped morocco, raised-bands, simple gilt-stamped spine title, all edges yellow with black-speckling. WITH THE RARE ALLEGORICAL HALF-TITLE AND

FRONTISPIECE PORTRAIT & TITLE. Second and best edition, the first illustrated. BEAUTIFUL COPY & VERY RARE. M13457

\$ 12,500

SECOND AND BEST EDITION, THE FIRST ILLUSTRATED, and much expanded, of the author's last and most popular work. The work was originally issued in 1650 in 12mo and with 263 pages. Bulwer treats in this fascinating account, the whole human body and its various parts, by different nations, both in ancient and modern times, stressing the deformities and freaks both natural and artificial. "Considered to be the earliest book on tattooing and body mutilations, the book is a mixture of fact and fiction, some from traveler's tales, some from early literature." – Nixon Library.

The title, *Anthropometamorphosis*, "literally means 'humanity-changing.' It is one of the first studies in comparative cultural anthropology and included a strong tone of social commentary." (op.cit.).

Bulwer discusses the curious fashions in hair, heads (describing artificially produced square heads, long heads, round heads, dog heads), headdress, foreheads, "eyebrow rites," eyes, noses (long, shovel-shaped, or even lacking a nose), ears, "mouth fashions and oral monstrosities," lips (lip-rings, lip-spikes, etc.), legs, breast fashions, etc. There is an interesting chapter about "Strange inventive contradictions against Nature, practically maintained by diverse Nations in the ordering of their Privie parts," descriptions of various circumcision rites (men and women). The moral agenda is uppermost in this work, with a pronounced emphasis on the natural as morally superior to the artificial. He presents a long list of authorities consulted, including Columbus, Francis Drake, De Bry, Campanella, Aldrovandi, Avicenna, Bacon, Mandeville, Peter Martyr, Vesalius, Harvey, and Captain Smith (who furnished much



detail of the strange customs of the inhabitants of Virginia and Florida), etc. Those “New World” inhabitants are discussed at length. Among the monstrosities described are giants, dwarves, and two-headed people.

“Bulwer took Francis Bacon’s plea for a ‘science of man’, as well as his inductive method, more literally than any other seventeenth-century savant... his works more nearly approach modern psychology in character than those of illustrious philosophical contemporaries” – *DNB*.

“The beauty of the Universe consists in things perfect and permanent” – (p. 25) ruled over by the monarch, Nature. Bulwer’s approach to the monstrous body echoes the themes of the polemical literature of the time in Europe, especially with its studies on the head. A large section, including 15 of the 23 sections of the text, are concerned with deformations or modifications to the head or face. – Platt.

FRONISPIECE: “The frontispiece to the 1653 edition shows a European woman, a hair-covered man and a South American Indian with full body paint standing side by side. They are being judged by Nature, Adam and Eve and a body of disapproving magistrates (including the ghost of Galen) for transforming their bodies, while the devil flies above them laughing and saying, “In the image of God created he them! But I have new-molded them to my likeness.” – Nixon Library.

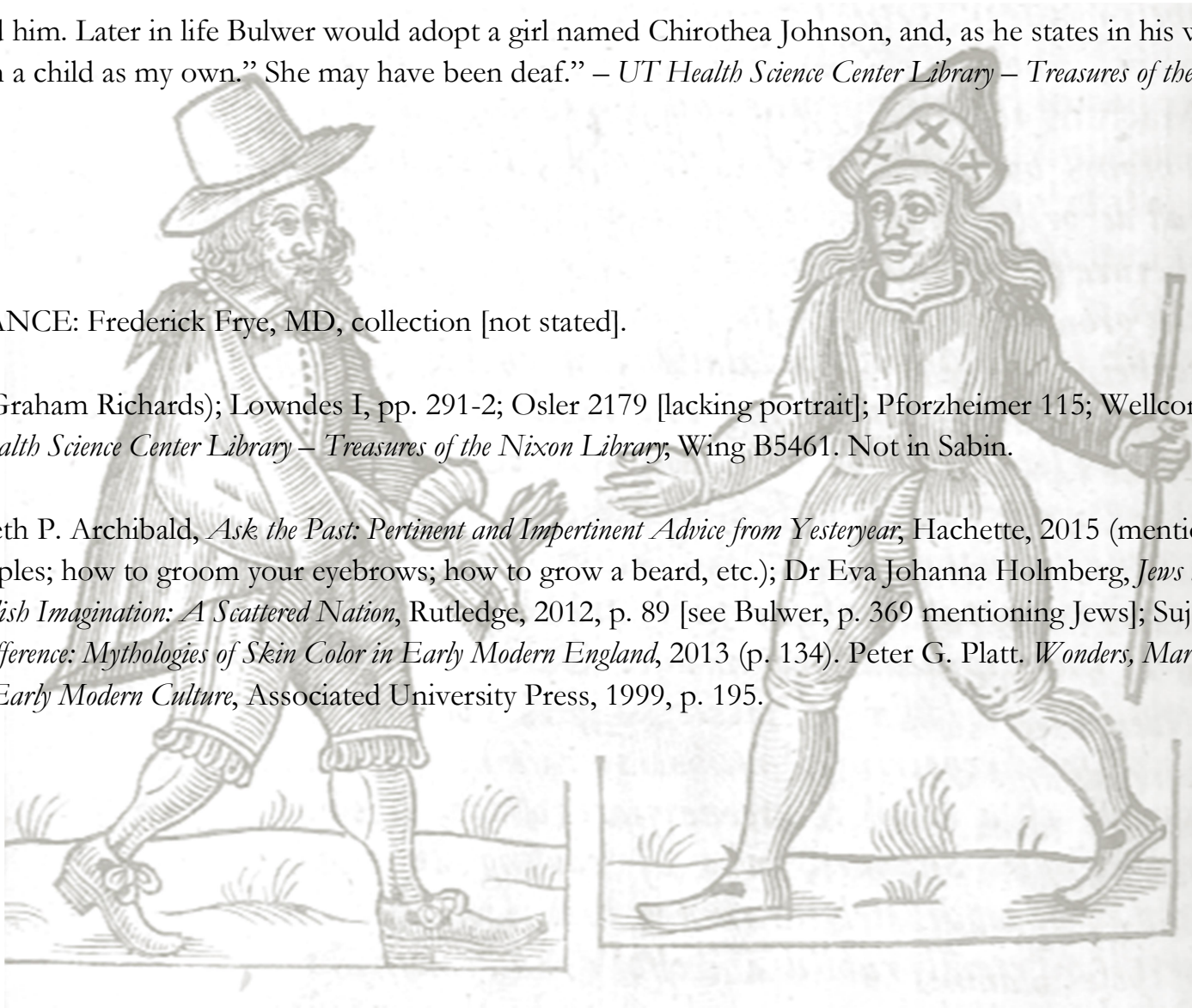
Bulwer (1606-1656), English physician and early Baconian natural philosopher, resided in London, is best known for his work on the methods for communicating knowledge to the deaf and dumb. Osler notes the priority of Bulwer over Wallis in this regard. “John Bulwer was born in London in 1606, the only surviving son of an apothecary named Thomas Bulwer and Marie Evans of St. Albans. He continued to work and live in London until his death in October 1656. Although information about his education is unclear, he was probably educated in Oxford (no degree) in the 1620s, and later, between 1650 and 1653, acquired a *Medicinae Doctor* (M.D.) degree at an unknown European university. In 1634 he married a woman known only as the “Widow of Middleton.” They had no children, and she

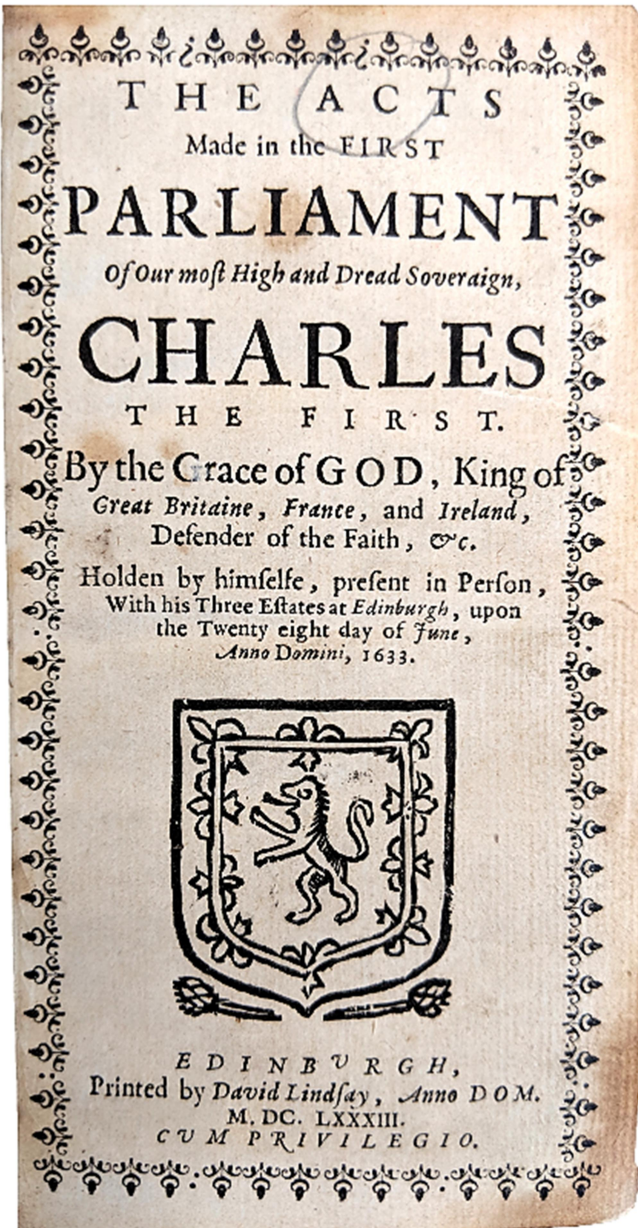
predeceased him. Later in life Bulwer would adopt a girl named Chirothea Johnson, and, as he states in his will “bred her up from a child as my own.” She may have been deaf.” – *UT Health Science Center Library – Treasures of the Nixon Library*.

PROVENANCE: Frederick Frye, MD, collection [not stated].

☼ DNB (Graham Richards); Lowndes I, pp. 291-2; Osler 2179 [lacking portrait]; Pforzheimer 115; Wellcome II, p. 270; *UT Health Science Center Library – Treasures of the Nixon Library*, Wing B5461. Not in Sabin.

See: Elizabeth P. Archibald, *Ask the Past: Pertinent and Impertinent Advice from Yesteryear*, Hachette, 2015 (mentioning “how to cure pimples; how to groom your eyebrows; how to grow a beard, etc.”); Dr Eva Johanna Holmberg, *Jews in the Early Modern English Imagination: A Scattered Nation*, Rutledge, 2012, p. 89 [see Bulwer, p. 369 mentioning Jews]; Sujata Iyengar, *Shades of Difference: Mythologies of Skin Color in Early Modern England*, 2013 (p. 134). Peter G. Platt. *Wonders, Marvels and Monsters in Early Modern Culture*, Associated University Press, 1999, p. 195.





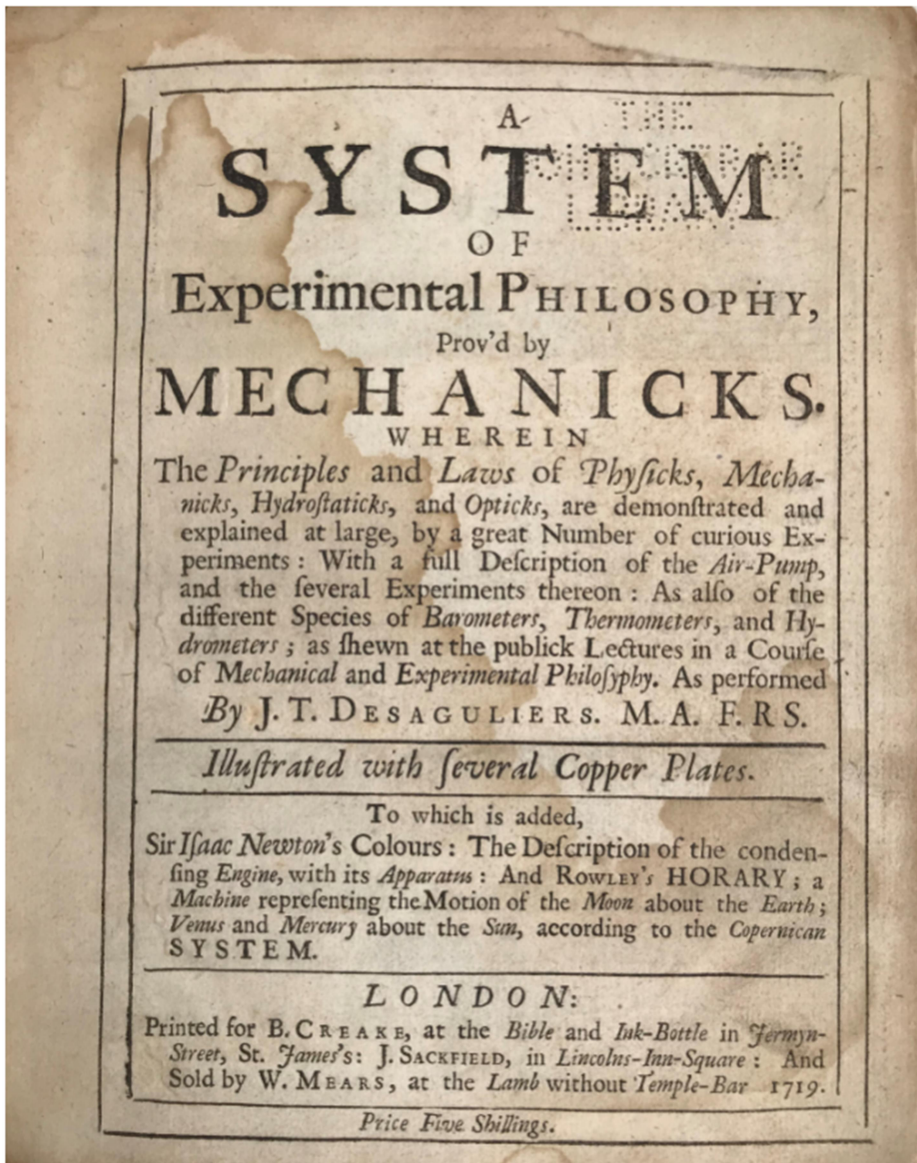
6

[CHARLES I, KING (1600-1649), & KING CHARLES II (1630-1685)].

The Acts Made in the First Parliament of Our most High and Dread Sovereign, Charles the First ... [with] The Laws and Acts Made in the First Parliament of Our most High and Dread Sovereign, Charles the Second ... [with] The Laws and Acts Made in the Second Parliament of Our most High and Dread Sovereign, Charles the Second. Edinburgh: David Lindsay, 1683.

3 parts in 1 book. 130, [2 blank], [131-32], 133-376; 377-640 pp. Separate title-pages, text clean; title-page for first vol. with short closed tear. 20th-century half calf over blue buckram, gilt-stamped blue buckram spine label, a.e.g.; extremities a bit rubbed. Internally near fine. [LV1798]

\$ 275



*Spurious Edition of Desaguliers'
Famous Private Lectures
Containing Notes on Boyle's Air Pump
and Newton on Color Theory*

7

DESAGULIERS, John Theophilus (1683-1744); **ISAAC NEWTON** (1643-1727). *A System of Experimental Philosophy Prov'd by Mechanicks, wherein the principles and laws of Physicks, Mechanicks, Hydrostaticks, and Opticks, are demonstrated and explained at large, by a great number of curious experiments. . . To which is added, Sir Isaac Newton's colours: the description of the condensing engine, with its apparatus: and Rowley's Horary; a machine representing the motion of the Moon about the Earth; Venus and Mercury about the Sun, according to the Copernican System.* London: Printed for B. Creak, . . . J. Sackfield . . .; And sold by W. Mears, . . . 1719.

¶ Sm. 4to. [xxii], 201, [5] pp. 10 folding engraved copperplates, 5 figs. (pp. 24, 54, 75, 112), half-title is a publisher's ad for Boerhaave, rear publisher's ads [2 ff.], head and tail-pieces; title edges chipped. With errata. Title (+ p.101) perforated stamp and with a rubber stamp on verso, of the John Crerar Library, eight plates with the ex-library rubber stamp on versos; waterstained throughout. WITH

FREQUENT EARLY INK CORRECTIONAL NOTES. Modern half blind-stamped dark calf, gilt spine title, raised bands, marbled paper over boards, new endleaves, bindery ticket at rear: Pat M. Bruno. Inscription on recto of front blank (verso is ad for Boerhaave book), “W. --- 1720 Power.” [S13189]

\$ 4,000

FIRST ENLARGED EDITION, early issue, without “All carefully Examined and Corrected by Mr. Desaguliers” on title [which otherwise is re-titled, “Lectures of Experimental Philosophy”]. Includes: *Sir Isaac Newton’s Colours. Proposition. Lights which differ in Colour, differ also in Degrees of Refrangibility*. Initially published without the author’s permission and then, by evidence of the printed Preface, agreed to issue the book with an erratum.

There are multiple forms of this edition as different copies collate differently (Andrade, Kenney, Honeyman copies). The Honeyman copy, called a second edition, has two title-pages, and the Preface by Desaguliers, with an imprint of 1719. There are also differences in the title-pages. The fiasco of the unauthorized edition is the cause of the various issue differences. “Perhaps Dawson hoped ... to ingratiate himself with his patron, but instead he incurred the wrath of the lecturer. Immediately Desaguliers became aware of the book, which he called ‘ill put together, sadly transcrib’d and worse corrected’, he approached the booksellers. He found that two-thirds of the imprint had already been sold by Messrs Mears, Creak and Sackfield, but they paid him ten guineas ‘to pacifie me’. They also promised to insert into all remaining copies a preface that Desaguliers would write, together with a substantial errata. The preface follows the Dawson dedication in some copies of the book entitled, *A System of Experimental Philosophy*, but precedes it in another version called *Lectures in Experimental Philosophy*.” See: Carpenter, pp. 34-5, 119.

Contents: Mechanical experiments, Mechanical powers & definitions; How to make a heavy Body seem to rise it self; gravity, balance, leaver, pulley, wheel axle, wedge, screw, laws of nature, hydrostatics; Description of Robert Boyle’s Air-Pump (uses & experiments); How to make an air vacuum; Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers; Catoptrichs; Dioptrichs; Sir Isaac Newton’s Colours; Condensing Engine; “Rowley’s Horary being a machine to represent the Motion of the Moon about the Earth, and the Earth, Venus and Mercury about the Sun.”



The preface, written by Desaguliers himself, explains that this volume of lectures was released “before I designed to publish them.” He then retells how Paul Dawson “took a copy of the lectures ... that they may be service to him when he went thro’ my courses, and they were afterwards sold and published without my knowledge.” He obtained a copy of the text and made numerous corrections – thus the micro-print 1 ½ page errata. The he invites the owner to annotate the book throughout “before he begins to read the lectures.” And indeed, the owner named Powers did annotate this copy – clear evidence he read that Preface. (A2-3).

The *DNB* asserts that Desaguliers, “held in great esteem by Sir Isaac Newton,” “is said to have been the first to deliver learned lectures to general audiences. Lectures by him, at his London house were widely attended and were made attractive by experiments.” In addition it mentions that Paul Dawson was responsible for the work and that Desaguliers himself “disavowed” himself of the edition. – *DNB*

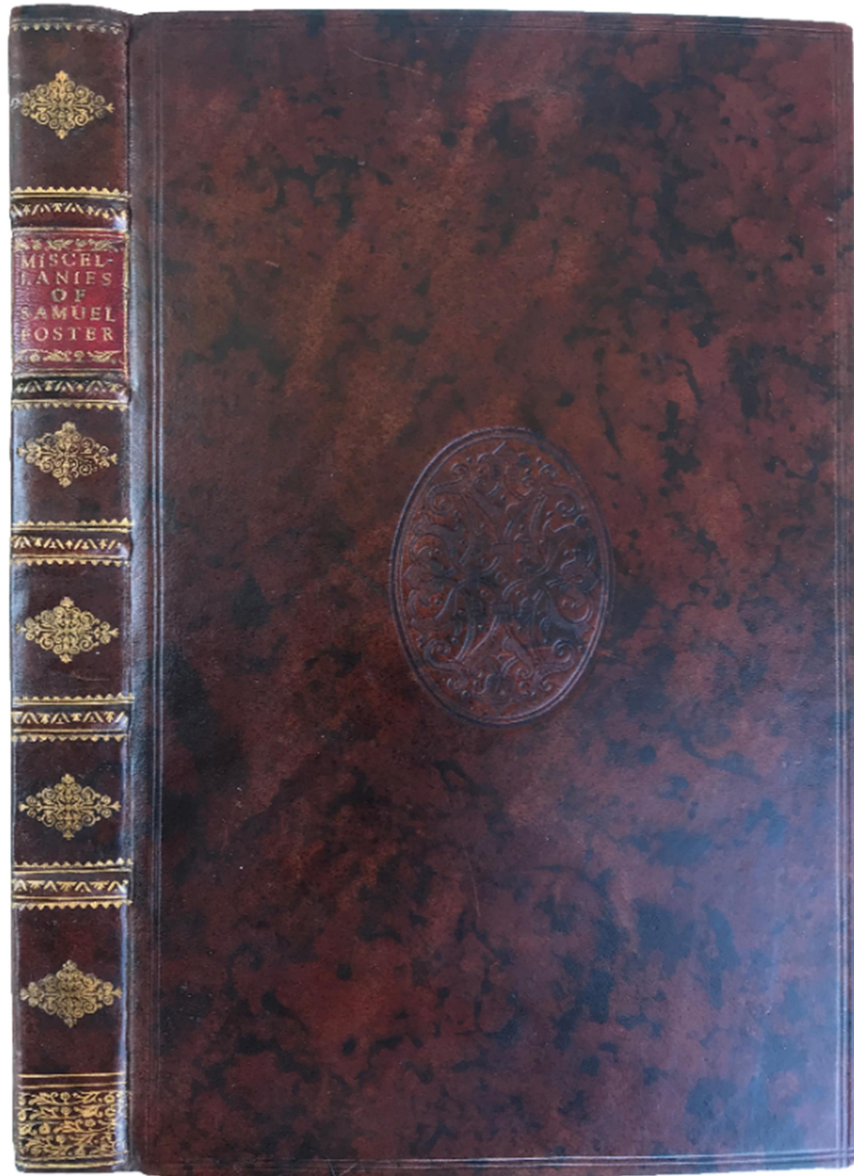
(pp. 850-1).

Nicholas A Hans describes the types of persons attending Desaguliers' lectures: "merchants, craftsmen and clerks, and his private audiences consisted of gentlemen and courtiers and included ladies as well." – Nicholas A Hans, *New Trends in Education in the Eighteenth Century*, (1951), p. 141.

Writing for the *DSB*, A. Rupert Hall, points out that Desaguliers did not produce his own version of these lectures until 1734, "when he took occasion to denounce this unauthorized version..." – *DSB*, IV, pp. 43-6.

John Theophilus Desaguliers (1683-1744), born at La Rochelle, emigrated to England in 1685 [as a Huguenot refugee, hidden in a tub at 2-years of age], studied at Oxford, he became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1714. As the Society's experimenter and a close friend of Newton he often verified Newton's theories through experimentation. "In 1717 he published *Physico-Mechanical Lectures*, an eighty-page abstract of the twenty-two lectures of his course. Although not authorized by Desaguliers, the present work is the first full account of his lectures, edited by his student Paul Dawson. Primarily of interest as a textbook of Newtonian physics, many chemical topics are included. The first issue appeared with the title *A System of Experimental Philosophy*."

☼ Bakken [title: "*Lectures of experimental philosophy ... 1719*"] pp. 52-3; Goodison, *English Barometers 1680-1860*, p. 369; Keynes, *Boyle*, 366, pp. 122-9; Roy G. Neville, I, p. 354 [second issue]; Poggendorff, I, 554; Wellcome II, p. 451; Wheeler 249. Not in Babson, Barchas, Gray, or Verne L. Roberts catalogues. See: *DSB*, IV, p. 45; Taylor, *Mathematical Practitioners 1714-1840*, 35; Audrey T. Carpenter, *John Theophilus Desaguliers: A Natural Philosopher, Engineer and Freemason in Newtonian England*, Bloomsbury Academic, 2011.



MISCELLANIES:
OR
MATHEMATICAL LOGOBRATIONS,
OF
M^R SAMUEL FOSTER.
Sometime publike Professor of
Astronomie in GRESHAM
Colledge in LONDON.

Published, and many of them translated into
Englysh, by the care and industry of
JOHN TWYSDEN. C. I. M. D.
Wherunto he hath annexed some things of his own.

The CATALOGUE of all which the
following Page will shew.
Rowland: B. & C.

L O N D O N,
Printed, by R. & W. LEYBOURN. And are to be
sold in St. Paul's Church-yard, the Bible upon Lud-
gate-hill, and at the Middle-Temple-gate in Fleetstreet.
M. DC. LIX.

1659

FOSTER, Samuel (-1652); **TWYSDEN, John** (1607-1688). [Latin title] *Miscellanea: sive Lucubrationes mathematicae...*; [English title] *Miscellanies; or, Mathematical lucubrations of Mr Samuel FOSTER, sometime publike Professor of Astronomie in Gresham Colledge in London; published, and many of them translated into English, by... John Twysden; whereunto he hath annexed some things of his own....*, London: for R & W Leybourn, 1659.

With 22 TITLES or SECTIONS within:

1) *Stellae Fixae, ... ad annum incarnationis 1671. ... Quoad Longitudines...* London: Leybourniana, 1659. / *Astroscopium de Astroscopio. / Astroscopium Concerning the Astroscope. / 2) De Instrumentis Planetariis ... Of the Planetary Instruments, to what they serve, and how they are to be used. London: Leybourniana, 1659. / De harum Theoricarum Fabrica. How these Theories of the Planets are made. / Observationes Eclipsium. / Ratio facillima Comptandi altitudinem Solis horarian ... / 3) Problemata Geometrica Varia. London: Leybourniana, 1659. / Page 17 of this section contains a 6-line ink manuscript: "To find the Aria of a Circle is usually found by this Proportion ... but one third of the Aria of the Bass[?] of this ..." / 4) *Problematum Quorundam ... Certain Mathematical Problems, (Concerning Triangles as well Oblique as Rectangled,) ... by J. Twysden. London: Leybourniana, 1659. / Problemata Quaedam succincta condendi Canones Sinuum, Tangentium, & Secantium. / Demonstartio Quadrantis Horometrici ... / Epitome Aristarchi Samii ... Solis, Lunae, & Terrae. / 5) Lemmata Archimedis, apud Graecos & Latinos jam pridem desiderata, e vetusto codice m.s. Arabico. London: Leybourniana, 1659. / 6) *The Geometrical Square with the Use Thereof in Plain and Spherical Trigonometrie. London: Leybourniana, 1659. / Of Projection. A description of the Horizontal Projection. / p. 8 with marginalia. / Mr. Samuel Foster His Precepts, concerning refracted dials. / 7) *The Whole Art of Reflex Dialling, Shewing the way to draw all manner of Dials which shall shew the hour by a Spot of light reflected from a Glasse upon any Ceiling ... All performed by an easie Instrument sitted with lines to that****

purpose. By John Twysden. London: Leybourniana, 1659. / A Short Treatise of Fortifications. Written by J.T. / The Printer to the Reader. / Appendix. The Extract of a Letter written by Master Im. Halton, from Grayes-Inn, in May 1650. / An Extract of a Letter of a later date, written by said Mr. Im. Halton to his Friend, in which he intimates the Construction of an Instrument for taking of Altitudes. / AEquations arising from a Quantity divided into two unequal parts: An the Second Book of Euclides Elements, Demonstrated by species by John Leeke. / p. 1 with minor marginalia. P. 7 signed by previous owner.

¶ Folio. [xvi], 27, [1], 4, 4, 48, 20, 8, 23, [1], 36, 4, 8, 4, [2 blank], 17, [1], 26, [2 blank - replaced], 40, 16, [2 t-p], 10*, 2-6, [1], 10, 7, [1] pp. [NOTE: 10* - this page misnumbered "10" as it should have been "1" as the beginning of the next section]. Some leaves misnumbered. With 22 parts (including 3 appendices) in one vol., 6 with separate printed title pages; with 11 leaves of plates (including 4 folding); light to moderate foxing throughout, often internally toned and smudged. With 2 general title pages, English and Latin; mended and with elements replaced in facsimile, darkening, dampstaining and dust smudging, margins somewhat brittle. Catalogue leaf mended. Modern full mottled calf with blind- and gilt-tooling, new endleaves. EXTREMELY RARE and with a varied history (no two copies are known to be alike). [SS13502]

\$ 7,500

FIRST EDITION of this series of tracts, though each copy located contains a different number of parts. All were published here for the first time and posthumously. It also contains the Epitome of Aristarchus of Samos as well as the Elements of Archimedes, from the Arabic.

He published little himself, but many treatises written by him were printed after his death, though John Twysden and Edmund Wingate, his editors, state that long illness caused them to be left very imperfect, and Twysden complains that some people had taken advantage of his liberality by publishing his works as their own (Preface to Foster's *Miscellanies*).

"John Ward tells us that: "He made several curious observations of the Sun and Moon, as well as at Gresham College, as in other distant places (see his *Miscellanies*)." The *Miscellanies*, or, "*mathematical lucubrations*", was a posthumous

publication, consisting of a series of papers on varied topics, supplied after Foster's death, by his brother Walter Foster to his friend John Twysden, "a learned and scientific man who acquired great proficiency in astronomy as well as medicine". The curious observations are in a paper entitled "*Observationes Eclipsium*" and consist of details on eight lunar eclipses, four solar eclipses, one comet, and one sun-spot, made during the period 1638-1652... These meetings, sometimes at Gresham College (by implication, in Foster's rooms) led directly to the formation of the Royal Society in 1660. In the more relaxed years of the Restoration, the Royal Society prospered immediately, providing the stage on which the greats of British Science - Newton, Hooke, Boyle, Halley and many others - were able to flourish. Unfortunately, Foster did not live long enough to see the foundation of this most eminent of societies. Ward tells us that he was "disabled by his great and long infirmities" during his professorship, and in 1652 Foster succumbed. Samuel Foster was buried at the church of St Peter le Poer in London." – Mike Frost, *Samuel Foster and his Observations from "Distant Places"* – web resource.

PROVENANCE: Two ownership signatures are noted from: John Frith, 1723 (signed on final leaf) "John Frith Philomath ... his Book March ... Don't keep it too long from the Owner" – Rowland: Bell [?] (title-page), with several marginal annotations in this hand in the "Stellae Fixae" section. Note: A certain John Frith, Philomath, was a member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, but cannot be the same person.

Samuel Foster, born in either Northamptonshire or Coventry at an unrecorded date (died 1652), was an English mathematician and astronomer, matriculated to Emmanuel College Cambridge, in 1616, taking his masters' degree in 1623. He made several observations of eclipses, both of the sun and moon, while a Professor of Geometry and Astronomy at Gresham College (appointed in 1636 and again in 1641, until his death in 1652) and in other places; and he was known particularly for inventing and improving planetary instruments.

Wing F - 1634. See: Frost, Mike, "Samuel Foster and His Circle". *The Antiquarian Astronomer*. Society for the History of Astronomy, 2006, 3: 31–48; "Foster, Samuel (FSTR616S)". *A Cambridge Alumni Database*. University of Cambridge; Christopher Hill, *Intellectual Origins of the English Revolution*, 1965, p. 100; Henry Lyons, *The Royal Society, 1660–1940: A History of Its Administration Under Its Charters*, Cambridge University Press, 1944, pp. 8, 12.



GALIENVS **Spiegel der artzney:** **AESCOLAPVS**
 gemachte durch den hochgelertē **Lau-**
 rentiu Phuesen / der philosophie vn artzney doctorē/
 gesogē vñ den fürnemstē büchern der altē diser kunst
 Auch durch lange fleißige übung / vñ erfariūg / welche
 ein meister aller ding ist / des obgenantē doctorē sū
 wegen gebracht / mit fast nutzlichen vñ bewertē
 stucken / dem mensche sein gesundheit zū
 behalten / die verloren wider bringē /
 vñ zūnderweisung aller / so
 sich artzney vnderziehē
 wollen.
Sancti Georgii Sacerdoti Pratoris Sythlicensis
 3 . 5 . 4 . 9 .
 Gebessert vñ widerumb fleißig übersetzt
 Durch Orthonem Bunselo.



Gart der gesuntheit. zū latin

Virus sanitatis. von allerley Thieren / Vöglen / Fischen oder Wundern / vñ
 Edlen gstein. daruff gezogen von den natürlichen Meistern / was dem menschen zū seiner ge-
 sundheit dienet. mit höchstem fleiß durch suchē / corrigiert. vñ gebessert.

Item ein neuw Register / in welchem man den ganzen inhalt disē büchē (als in
 einem spiegel) sieht. Sogt klärluch an die artzneyen / zū allerley krankheiten / nach ordnung des A. B. C. ge-
 wisst vñ on arbat seindē. in welchem theil disē büchē. in welchem capitel / vñ bey welchem büchstaben
 (neben der geschribtē gesezt) ein yegliche artzney gefunden werdē.

Das erst theil von den Thieren.

Das drit theil von den Fischen



Das ander theil von den Vöglen.

Das vierd theil vom Edlen gstein.





FRIES, Lorenz [Laur, Laurent] (1485?-1532?); **Otto BRUNFELS**. *Spiegel der artzney: gemacht durch den hochgelerte[n] Laurentiu[m] Phriesen, der philosophey vn[d] artzney doctore[n] gezoze[n] vß den fürnemste[n] buechern der alte[n] diser kunst ... Gebessert vnd widerumb fleissig*. Straßburg, Balthasser Beck, 1529. ¶ Folio in 6s. COLLATION: a-y⁶, z⁴, A⁶ (lacking final blank). Title within elaborate woodcut border flanked by the figures of Galen and Asclepius, the apothecary, mother (left), patient, and herbalist (right), above the title: an ornamental view of two figures, two dragon-like heads facing one another, a winged cherub. Leaf xi "has the picture of the *contrafactor Lasszman* ("counterfeit bloodletting manikin"). This is Choulant's "b" edition, where "a" is the Griener edition, a totally different treatment within and that edition heavily illustrated.

WITH: [**Hortus Sanitatis**] *Gart der gesuntheit zu latin Ortus sanitatis. von allerley Thieren, Vöglen, Vischen, oder Mörwundern vnd Edlem gstein daruß gezogen von den natürlichen Meistern was dem menschen zu seiner gesuntheit dienet, mit höchstem fleiß durch sucht, corrigiert und gebessert ; Jtem ein neüw Register ...* Straßburg, Beck, 1529. ¶ Folio in 6s.

COLLATION: a-z⁶, A⁶ (lacking final blank). Title with 4 woodcuts, numerous woodcuts throughout. This work printed in two column format. [Colophon: Getruckt zu Straßburg am Holtzmarckt, durch Balthasser Beck. Und vollendt uff den vier und zwentzigsten tag des Hornungs. Im jar der geburt Christi unsers selig makers. M.D.XXIX.].

2 works bound in one. Folio in 6s. [12 x 8.25 inches] cxlj; [143] leaves. Contemporary full blind-stamped pig-skin with historiated portraits in center panels, manuscript spine title, two brass clasps, all edges stained blue; joints starting to split. Lacks first and last blank leaves, G1 of HORTUS with closed tear at gutter, A5 (final leaf) with repaired tear. Title inscribed Sum Fris Georgii Schedleri [?] Prioris Cyöthisiensis[?] 1589.

\$ 40,000

Abridged German translation of Beck's Hortus Sanitatis, translated from the Latin. This is the first edition edited by Otto Brunfels, the fourth in all. The first German edition, also abridged, was published in 1509 by Johann Prüss. It was issued again in 1521 and with numerous varied editions. [See: Hunt Botanical Library #21 (also by Beck)]. A Dutch edition issued in 1526. This edition, printed by Beck and Johann Grüninger, is newly corrected. It consists principally of the second part of the traditional *Hortus*.

Fries' *Spiegel der artzney*, bound first here, concerns internal medicine, but also includes chapters on beer, wine, milk, cheese, herbs, fish, and spices.

Clearly the publisher intended both works to be issued together as numerous copies are paired together as with this. In that sense, this is a complete two-part work.

"Brunfels, a German botanist, became a Cathusian monk in his early twenties, a short time after completing his education at Mainz. He abandoned the monastery in 1521 when he became a convert to the Protestant faith and spent several years at various towns in southwest Germany as an evangelical minister and theological writer. Brunfels returned to Strasbourg in 1524 where he established a school and directed his interests to the study of botany and medicine. He is most often remembered for his classic work in botany, *Herbarum vivae icones* (1530-1536), a work which marked the beginning of modern taxonomy. He received a medical degree at Basel in 1532 or 1533 and, after a short period in private practice in Strasbourg, was appointed town physician at Bern in 1533. He died only a year later, probably of diphtheria." [Heirs of Hippocrates].

"Fries' *Spiegel der artzney*, first published at Strassburg in 1518, is said to be the oldest work on internal medicine in the German language. It became very popular and went through many editions up to 1546, all published at Strassburg, the first two by Johann Grueninger and later ones by Balthasar Beck. In 1529, the famous herbalist Otto Brunfels issued a revised edition with Fries' consent, which contained so many typographical errors that a new edition containing a warning for the previous one, was published in 1532, edited and corrected by Brunfels. ... His popular *Spiegel der artzney*, has chapters describing in order, from top to toe, the most common diseases incl. tooth-ache, women's diseases, food and drink, climate, poisons, colic, fever, uroscopy and the spleen." [Ove Hagelin, *Rare and Important Medical Books in the Library of the Karolinska Institute*, p. 24 [1532 edition].

BNHCat F 488; Choulant, *Anatomic Illustration*, Durling, NLM 1664 and 2467; Thorndike, *History of Magic & Experimental Science*, V, pp. 430-8.

The practise of the new and old phisicke,
 wherein is contained the most excellent Secrets of
 Phisicke and Philosophie, devided into foure Bookes. In the which are the
 best approued remedies for the diseases as well inward as outward, of al the parts
 of mans body: treating very ample of al distillations of waters, of oyles, balmes,
 Quintessences, with the extraction of artificiall saltes, the vse and preparation of
 Antimony, and potable Gold Gathered out of the best & most approued Authours,
 by that excellent Doctor Gesnerus. Also the Pictures and maner to make the Ves-
 sels, Furnaces, and other Instruments thereunto belonging Newly corrected
 and published in English, by George Baker, one of the Queenes Ma-
 iesties chiefe Chirurgians in ordinary.



Printed at London, by Peter Short. 1599.

GESSNER, Conrad (1515--65); George BAKER.

The practice of the new and old phisicke, wherein is contained the most excellent Secrets of Phisicke and Philosophie, devided into foure Bookes. In the which are the best approued remedies for the diseases as well inward as outward, of al the parts of mans body treating very ample of al distillations of waters, of oyles, balmes, quintessences gathered out of the best and most approued authours, by that excellent Doctor Gesnerus; also the pictures and maner to make the vessels, furnaces, and other instruments thereunto belonging. Newly corrected and published in English by George Baker London: Peter Short, 1599.

¶ Small 8vo. [12], 256 ff. Title with woodcut of ALCHYMYA surrounded by scientific instruments used for distillation; the second, third and fourth books also are embellished with fine large woodcut titles. Numerous woodcuts throughout. Full morocco. Title verso and final leaf signed by former owner/reader (unreadable). Exceedingly rare.

SOLD

First edition in English under this title. This work was issued earlier in 1576, published by Baker, with the title *The Newe Jewell of Health*.

Ferguson describes the content as being the "pharmaceutical and to some extent the chemical

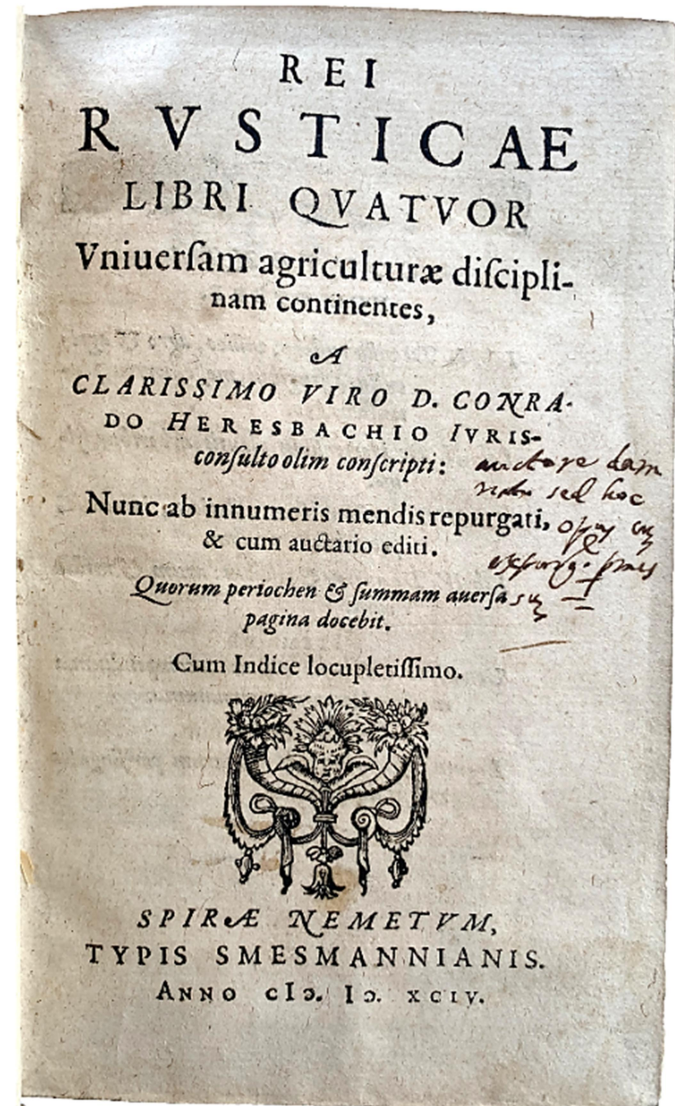
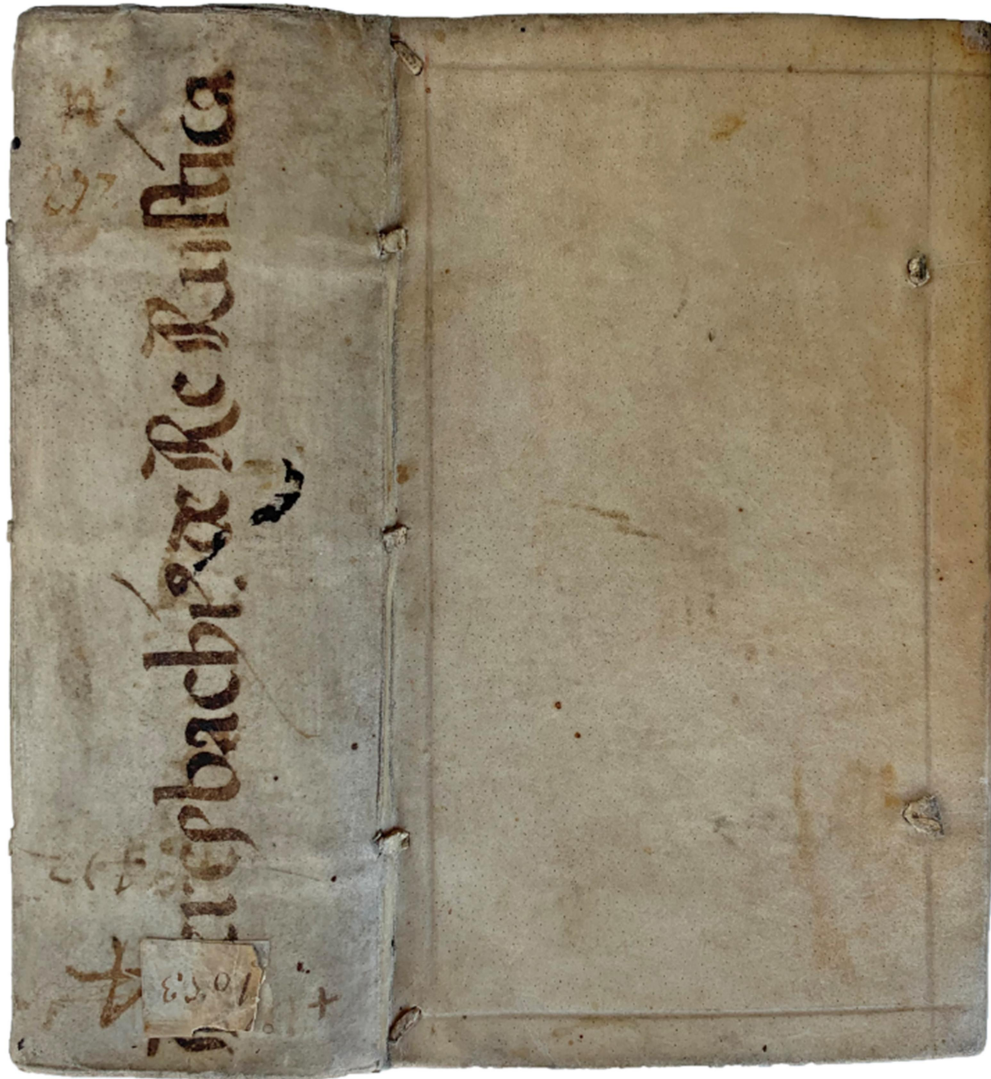
knowledge of the time of Shakespeare." – Ferguson, pp. 9-10.

“A striking figure . . . was the Swiss Conrad Gesner (1515--65), whose attainments in botany, zoology, medicine and surgery . . . brought him the name of ‘German Pliny’.” – Castiglioni.

In England "it was Gesner, not Paracelsus, who was the prime mover of . . . chemical medicine . . . [this book] . . . was the most advanced and complete work on chemistry [of] the sixteenth century." [Kocher, *Journal of Historical Medicine*, August 1947].

George Baker (1540-1600) was a master of the Barber Surgeons' Company attached to the household of the Earl of Oxford. He was also one of the Chirurgians in general to Queen Elizabeth. He translated a number of works on medicine in addition to those of Gesner.

☞ Garrison, *History of Medicine*, pp. 229-30; Castiglioni, *A History of Medicine*, p. 487; Cushing G-217; DNB, I, p. 927; *DSB*, V, pp. 378-9; Ferguson, I, 316; NLM, 16th Century, 2088; Partington, II, p. 82; STC 11799; Waller 3524.



[11] HERESBACH

HERESBACH, Conrad [Konrad] (1496-1576). *Rei Rusticae libri quator. Universam agriculturae disciplinam continentes, a clarissimo viro ... Nunc ab innumeris mendis repurgati, & cum auctario editi.* ... Spirae Nemetum: Typis Smesmannianis, 1594. ¶ Small 8vo. [xxviii], 889, [lix] pp. Occasional ink marginalia or underlining (unobtrusive), outer corner shows some occasional waterstains. Early short 5-line ink inscription on title, with similar handwriting on front fep, with the name of Dr. Philippo Carerario. BINDING: Original full blind-stamped vellum, manuscript spine title. Bookplate (with initials SC intertwined, and "E" "L" below. Verso of title with small bookplate of Eugenio Moreno Lopez, Consejero de Estado, 1875.

\$ 450

Late sixteenth century edition, first issued in 1573 and reprinted many times. In addition an English translation appeared in 1586. Offizin Smesmann, the publisher, is known for this edition only, which is issued in this 1594 octavo and a 1595 duodecimo.

"This is an early book on agriculture with information on tilling the land, tending gardens and orchards, feeding and breeding "cattell," and information about "poultre, fowle, fish and bees." The author provides an alphabetical table listing all of the subjects covered as well as a listing of all the sources he has used. Each of the four books is written in the form of a conversation between Cono, Rigo, Metella, and Hermes. The second book about Gardens, Orchards, and Woods details a conversation between Thrasybulus, Marius, and Julia. Hipoconus, Euphorbus, Hedio, and Eumaeus art the participants in the third book's conversation on Feeding, Breeding, and Curing of Cattell. Finally, Pullarius, Mellisseus, Chenoboscus, and Piscinarius discuss Poultry, Fowle, Fish, and Bees in the fourth book. This authorial

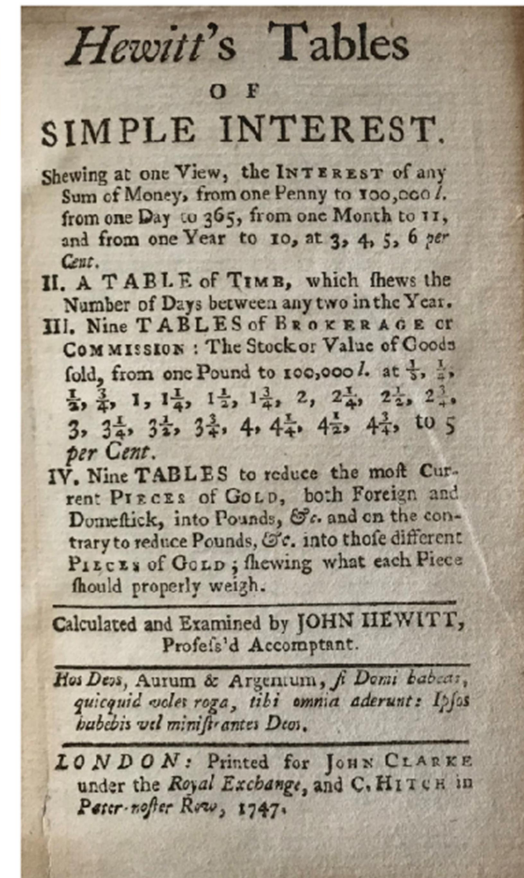
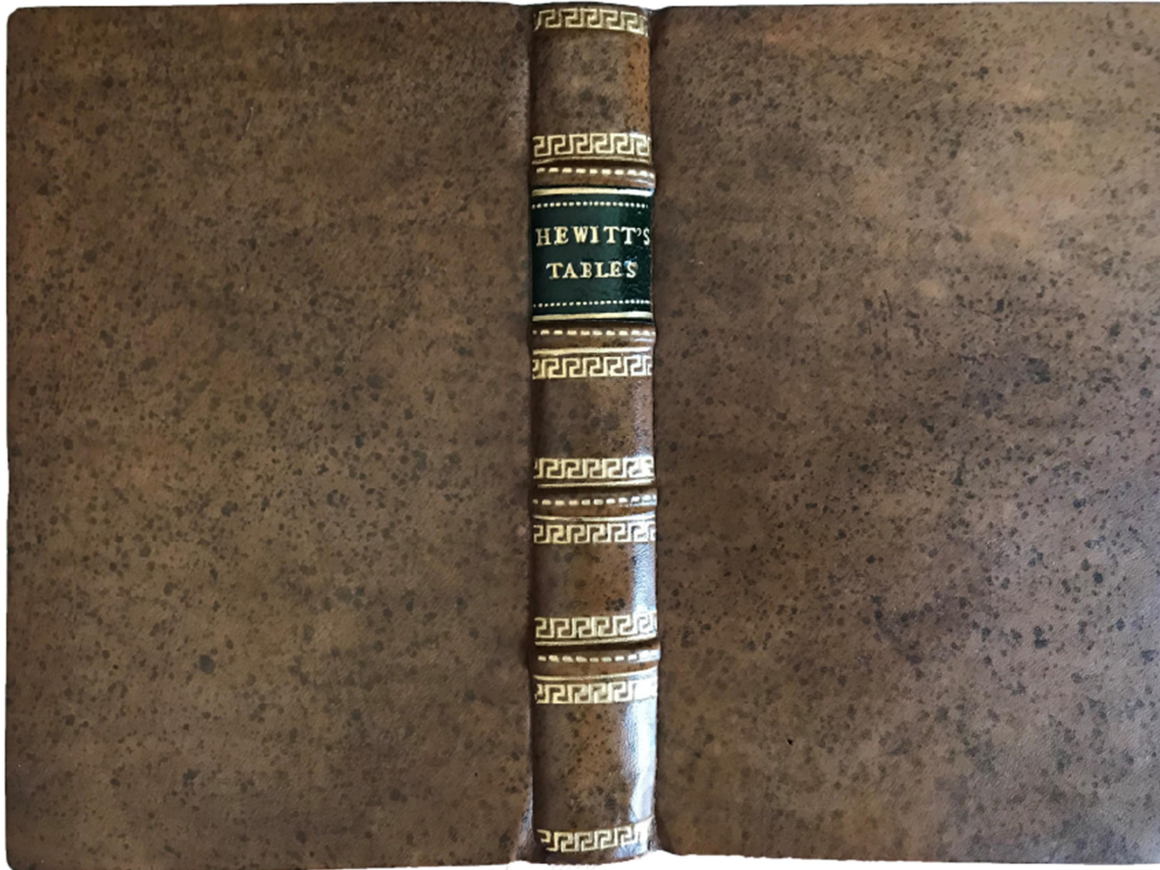
technique is quite effective. Marginal notes are also available to enable the reader to access the information more easily. The work concludes with a listing of the Old English Rules for Purchasing Land." [ASU, for the 1614 English edition].

Conrad [Konrad] Heresbach, German Humanist, compiled and produced this famous work on the art of agriculture, or, husbandry. The book is divided into four chief books: of the soil (management and care of), the plants (gardens, orchards, forests), and of animal husbandry (such as poultry, bees). The fourth book is devoted to birds and fish. Following the fourth book is a section on laws relating to agriculture, drawn from religious and other authorities, dealing with specific places and what is learned from historical events. Next is a calendar section, January through December, with advice to what should be done when, exactly as in the farmer's almanac.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Philippo Carerario – Eugenio Moreno López (1813-1880), [lawyer for the state] Consejero de Estado, 1875, related bookplate (with initials SC intertwined, and "E" "L" below.

Adams H 336; BM; Hunt 198 [1614 edition in English, translated by Barnaby Googe]; Roth D.96; STC German 397.

See: Mauro Ambrosoli, *The Wild and the Sown: Botany and Agriculture in Western Europe, 1350-1850*. Cambridge University Press, 1997.



12

HEWITT, John [fl.1738-1760]. *Hewitt's Tables of Simple Interest. Shewing at one View, the Interest of any Sum of Money, from one Penny to 100,000 l., from one Day to 365, from one Month to 11, and from one Year to 10, at 3, 4, 5, 6 per Cent...* London: Printed for John Clarke and C. Hitch, 1747.

¶ 12mo. [10], [i-v], vi-cxxix, [i] pp. Second leaf is signed A3, A[7] recto blank. Modern full speckled-calf, elaborate gilt-stamped compartments, raised bands, black leather spine label. Ownership signature of John Coryton. Lovely copy. RARE. [GG01725]

\$ 750

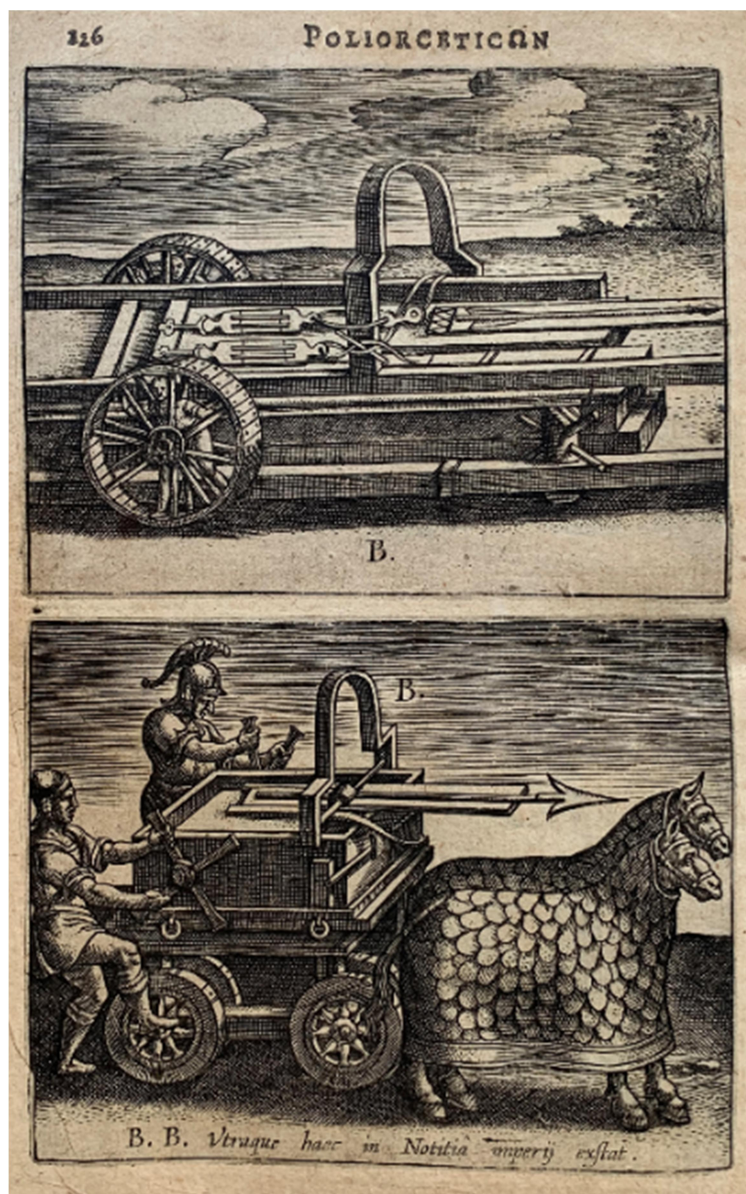
COMPLETE TITLE: Hewitt's Tables of Simple Interest. Shewing at one View, the Interest of any Sum of Money, from one Penny to 100,000 l., from one Day to 365, from one Month to 11, and from one Year to 10, at 3, 4, 5, 6 per Cent. II. A Table of Time, which shews the Number of Days between any two in a Year. III. Nine Tables of Brokerage or Commission: The Stock or Value of Goods sold, from one Pound to 100,000 l. at $1/8$, $1/4$, $1/2$, $3/4$, 1, $1\ 1/4$, $1\ 1/2$, $1\ 3/4$, 2, $2\ 1/4$, $2\ 1/2$, $2\ 3/4$, 3, $3\ 1/4$, $3\ 1/2$, $3\ 3/4$, 4, $4\ 1/4$, $4\ 1/2$, $4\ 3/4$, to 5 per Cent. IV. Nine Tables to reduce the most Current Pieces of Gold, both Foreign and Domestick, into Pounds, &c. and on the contrary to reduce Pounds, &c. into those different Pieces of Gold; shewing what each Piece should properly weigh.

The first edition was issued in 1736. This is the second edition. A Dublin printing followed in 1773.

PROVENANCE: John Coryton is likely son to Peter Goodall, who took the Coryton name after his marriage to the niece of the fourth and final Baronet, with whose death in 1739 the baronetcy became extinct (UK National Archives). LOCATIONS: William Andrews Clark Memorial Library (UCLA); The British Library, St. Pancras; National Library of Scotland. National Archives. "Coryton of Pentillie, Pellaton." [available on-line].

English Short Title Catalog N002433.





13

LIPSIUS, Justus (1547-1606). *Poliorceticon sive de Machinis Tormentis Telis. Libri quinque. Editio altera, correctae & aucta.*

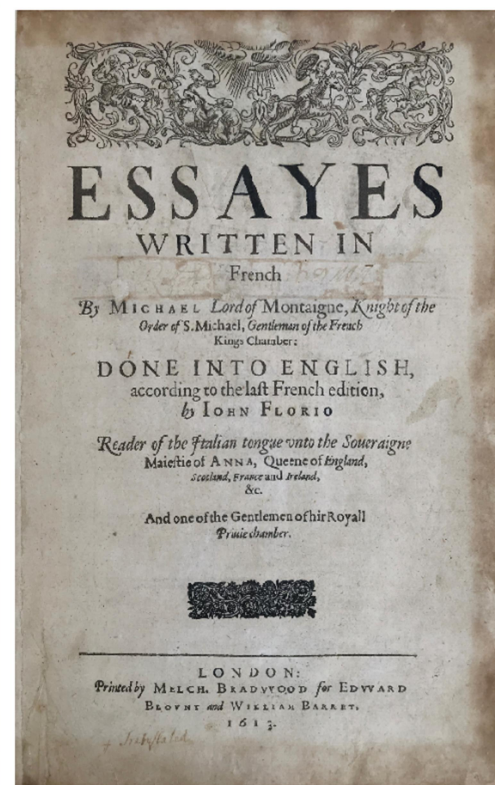
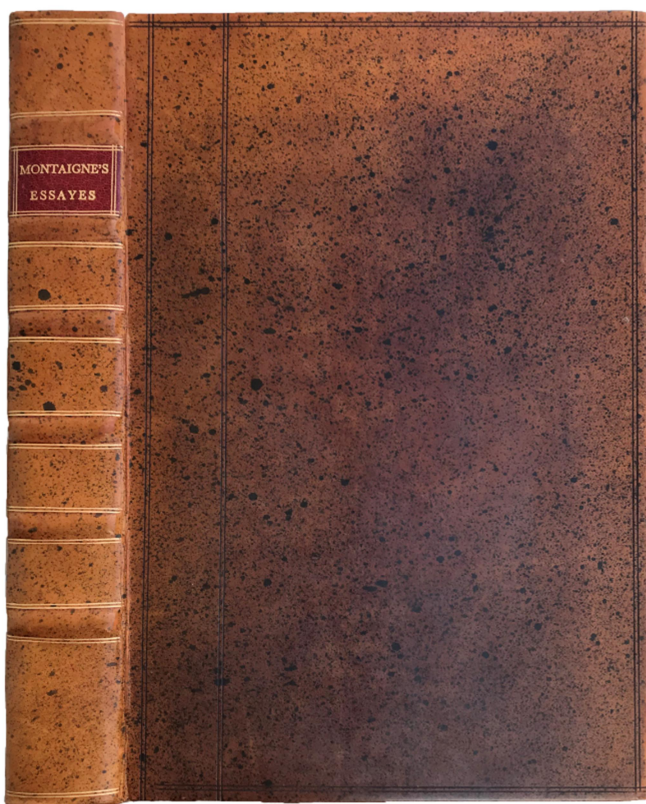
[WITH]: *De Amphitheatro liber. In quo forma ipsa loci expressa, & ratio spectandi. Cum aeneis figuris; De Amphitheatris ...*

[WITH]: *Saturnalium Sermonum libri duo, qui de Gladiatoribus. Editio ultima & castigatissima.* Antwerp: Ex Officina Plantiniana, Apud Joannem Moretum, 1599, 1598, 1604.

¶ Three works bound together (the 2nd work in two parts). 4to. 218, [6]; 77, [7]; 136, [4] pp. Early vellum; repaired. Armorial bookplate. Good.

\$ 200

Later editions. Featuring the delicious engraved plates of gladiators, of the amphitheater in Verona, and the study of siege machines, the art of war and the Roman armies.



“The Unfolding of a Mind of Genius in Dialogue With Itself”

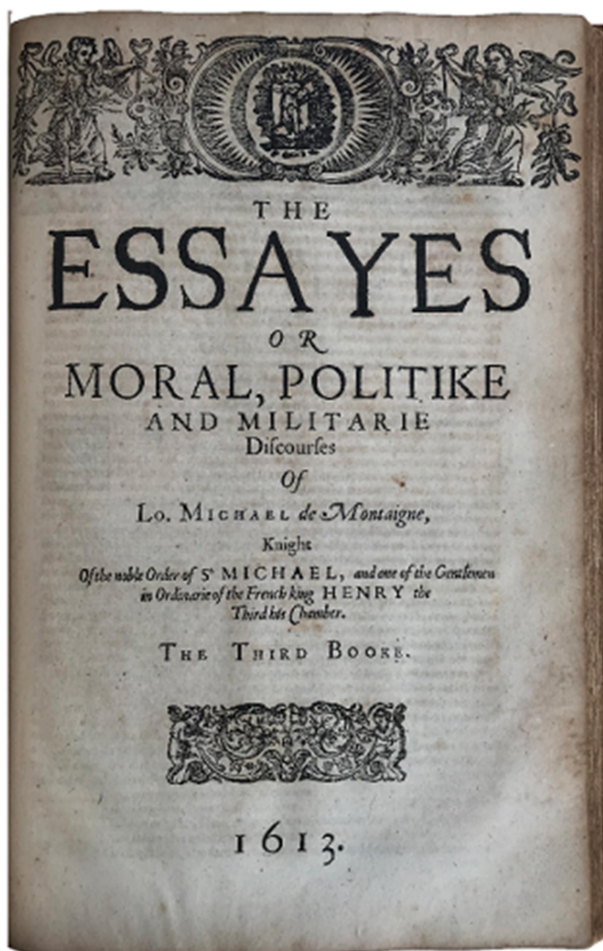
14

MONTAIGNE, Michel de (1533-1592). *Essayes Written In French... Done Into English, according to the last French edition, by John Florio*. London: Printed by Melch. Bradwood for Edward Blount and William Barret, 1613. ¶ Folio. [7 ¼ x 11 inches]. [x], 630 pp. Frontispiece engraved portrait of Florio by William Hole bound facing the first text leaf, containing general title page, Main title with headpiece and vignette, separate title-pages for the second and third books, elaborate ornamental woodcut-engraved initials, headpieces throughout, occasional mispagination; title edges browned, portrait

the repaired tear, strengthened with later backing. Antique-style full brown calf blind- and gilt-stamped sprinkled calf, raised bands, maroon label. Small manuscript notation at foot of title. Very good copy. [LLV2626]

\$ 5,950

Second edition in English of Montaigne's seminal masterpiece, with the key Elizabethan translation of John Florio used by Shakespeare as a source for *The Tempest* (circa 1611), a splendid folio volume in contemporary calf boards.



“Montaigne devised the essay form in which to express his personal convictions and private meditations, a form in which he can hardly be said to have been anticipated... He finds a place in the present canon, however, chiefly for his consummate representation of the enlightened skepticism of the 16th century, to which Bacon, Descartes and Newton were to provide the answers in the next” – *Printing and the Mind of Man*, 95.

“Walt Whitman and Norman Mailer are indirect descendants of Montaigne, even as Emerson and Nietzsche are his direct progeny” – Bloom, *Western Canon*, pp.147–151.

“It is generally accepted that Shakespeare used Florio’s translation when writing the passage on the natural commonwealth in his *Tempest*” – Pforzheimer 378.

Initially published in French in 1580, Montaigne’s *Essayes* were first published in English in 1603, with this translation.

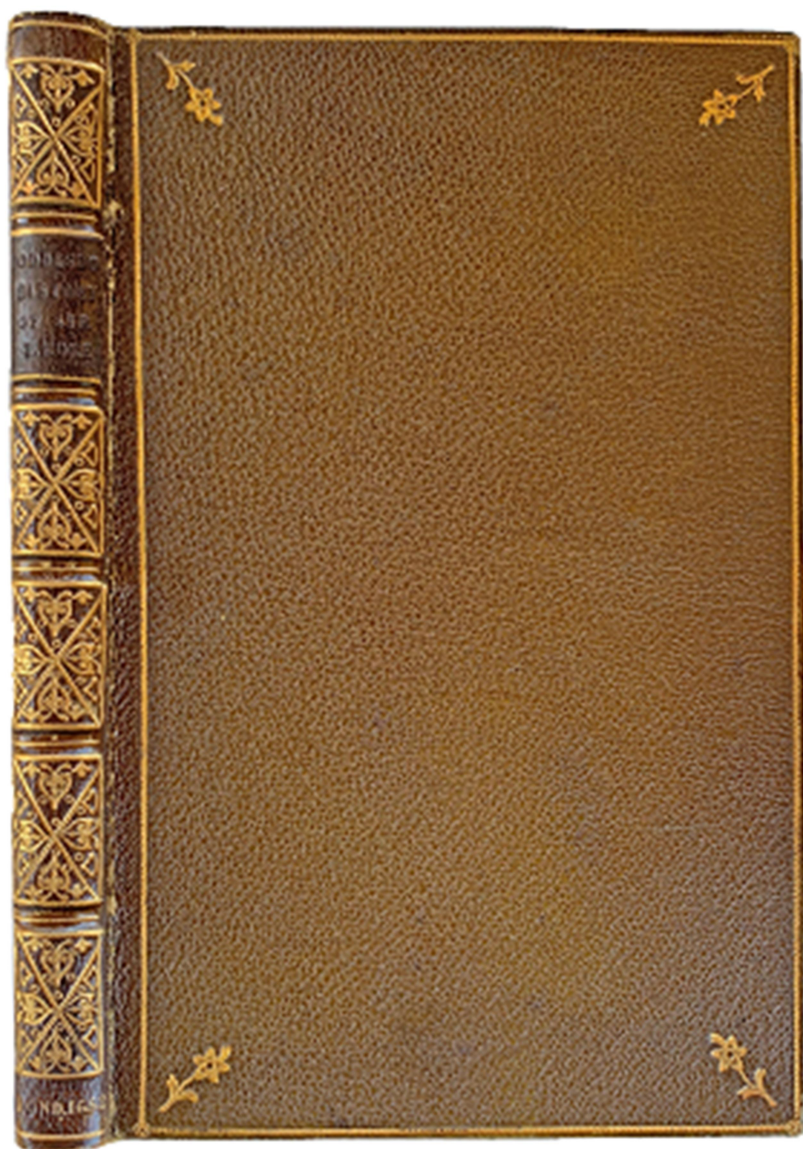
☼ STC 18042. Lowndes, 1588. ESTC S111840.



THO. MORI
VITA & EXITVS:
OR, THE
HISTORY
OF
St. THOMAS MORE,
SOMETIME
Lord High Chancellor
OF
ENGLAND.

Collected out of severall Authors
By J. H. Gent.

LONDON,
Printed by E. Cotes, for George Eversden, at the
Golden-ball in Aldersgate-street, 1652.



Henry J. B. Clements' copy

15

MORE, Sir Thomas, Saint (1478-1535);
HODDESDON, John (fl. 1650). *Tho. Mori Vita
& Exitus: or, the History of Sr. Thomas More,
sometime Lord High Chancellor of England. Collected
out of severall Authhors by J. H. Gent.* London:
Printed by E. Cotes, for George Eversden, 1652.

¶ Small 8vo. [16], 150, [2] pp. Folding engraved
frontispiece. Title printed in red & black. Later
brown gilt-stamped morocco, a.e.g. Bookplate of
Henry J. B. Clements. ["Patriis Virtutibus"]. Very
good.

\$ 850

Printed by Cotes, E. (Ellen) [printer], a woman.

A biography of Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor
to King Henry the Eighth. In 1535 More was
executed for refusing to legitimize the King's
marriage to Anne Boleyn.

PROVENANCE: Henry John Beresford Clements
(1869-1940).

Mathematicks made easie:
 Or, a Mathematical
 DICTIONARY,
 EXPLAINING
 The Terms of Art, and Difficult
 Phrases used in Arithmetick, Geometry,
 Astronomy, Astrology, and other Mathema-
 tical Sciences.
 Wherein the true Meaning of
 the word is Rendred, the Nature of Things
 signified Discussed, and (where Need re-
 quires) Illustrated with apt Figures and
 Diagrams.
 With an APPENDIX, exactly contain-
 ing the Quantities of all sorts of Weights and
 Measures: The Characters and Meaning of the
 Marks, Symbols, or Abbreviations commonly
 used in Algebra. And sundry other Observables.
 By Joseph Moxon, a Member of the Royal Society,
 and Hydrographer to the King's most Excellent Majesty.
 The Second Edition, Corrected and much Enlarged by
 Hen. Coley, Teacher of the Mathematicks in Baldwins Gardens.
 LONDON,
 Printed for J. Moxon, at the Sign of Atlas in
 Warwick Lane. M. DC. XCII.



R. H. sculp.

Joseph Moxon.
 Born at Wakefeild August
 the 8.th Anno 1627.

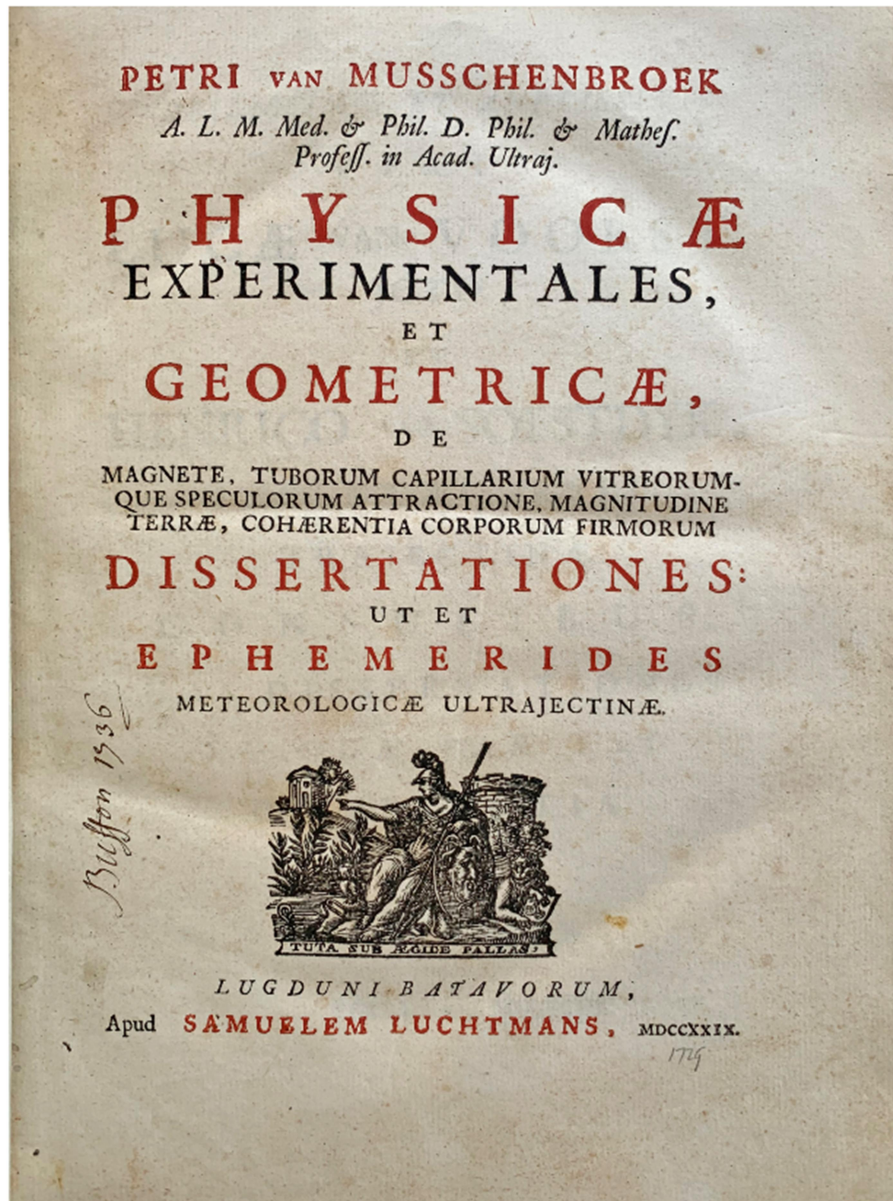
Mathematicks made Easie:
 Or, a Mathematical
DICTIONARY,
 EXPLAINING
 The Terms of Art, and Difficult
 Phrases used in *Arithmetick*, *Geometry*,
Astronomy, *Astrology*, and other *Mathema-*
tical Sciences.
 Wherein the true Meaning of
 the word is Rendred, the Nature of Things
 signified Discussed, and (where Need re-
 quires) Illustrated with apt Figures and
 Diagrams.
 With an *APPENDIX*, exactly contain-
 ing the Quantities of all sorts of Weights and
 Measures: The Characters and Meaning of the
 Marks, Symbols, or Abbreviations commonly
 used in *Algebra*. And sundry other Observables.
 By *Joseph Moxon*, a Member of the Royal Society,
 and *Hydrographer* to the King's most Excellent Majesty.
 The Second Edition, Corrected and much Enlarged by
Hen. Coley, Teacher of the *Mathematicks* in *Baldwins Gardens*.
 LONDON,
 Printed for *J. Moxon*, at the Sign of *Atlas* in
Warwick Lane. M. DC. XCII.

MOXON, Joseph (1627-1691). *Mathematicks made Easie: or, a mathematical dictionary: explaining the terms of art, and difficult phrases used in arithmetick, geometry, astronomy, astrology, and other mathematical sciences. Wherein the true meaning of the word is rendred, the nature of things signified discussed, and (where need requires) illustrated with apt figures and diagrams. With an appendix, exactly containing the quantities of all sorts of weights and measures: the characters and meaning of the marks, symbols, or abbreviations commonly used in algebra. And sundry other observables. The second edition, corrected and enlarged by Hen. Coley.* London: Printed for Joseph Moxon, at the sign of Atlas on Ludgate-Hill, 1692.

¶ Small 8vo. [32], 199, [1] pp. Signatures: A⁸ a⁸ B-N⁸ O⁴. Frontispiece engraved portrait signed: F.H. van. Hove. sculp.; 4 leaves of plates (1 folding), 3 figs. (pp. 158-9). Original full mottled calf; worn. Good. \$ 450

Second edition, edited by Henry Coley (1633-1695?).

ESTC R10338; Wing (CD-ROM, 1996), M3007



SIGNED "BUFFON 1736"

17

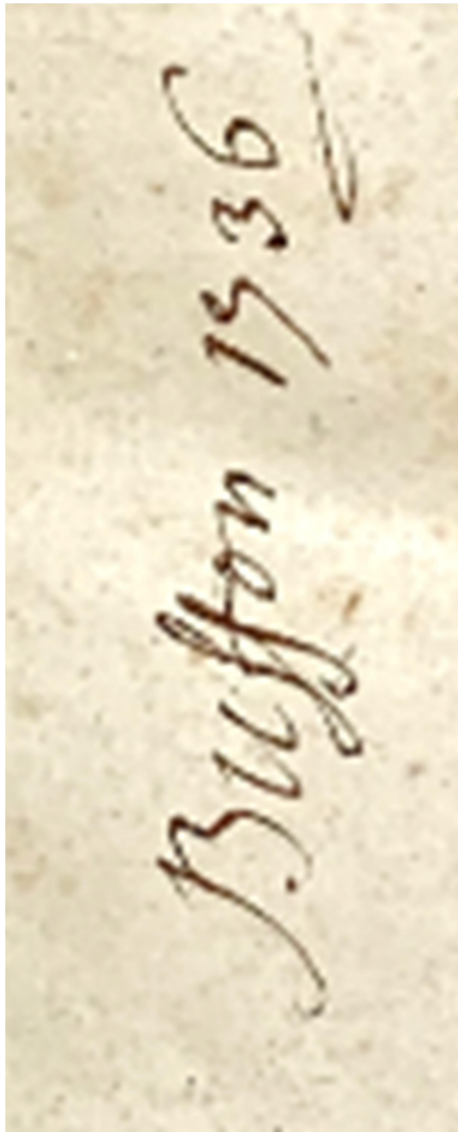
MUSSCHENBROEK, Petrus van (1692-1761).

Physicæ Experimentales, et Geometricæ, de Magnete, tuborum capillariorum vitreorumque speculorum attractione, magnitudine terræ, cohaerentia corporum firmorum Dissertationes: ut et Ephemerides Meteorologicæ Ultrajectinae. Lugduni Batavorum [Leyden], Apud Samuelem Luchtmans, 1729.

¶ 4to. [10], 685 pp. Title printed in red & black. 28 numbered folding engraved plates, 1 unnumbered plate (facing p. 465), 4 folding tables (last table is extra-large), errata. Original old calf; heavily worn, cords holding. TITLE-PAGE SIGNED "BUFFON 1736". Internally fine; binding worn. Good.

\$1,500

First edition. This work studies the laws and phenomena of magnetism and mathematics. The applications of physical dynamics are studied in the law of distance (p. 20), action of flames (p. 70), whirling magnet (p. 116), consequent poles (p. 243), declination at Paris and London (p. 150), dip (p. 206), Halley's Chart of Magnetic Lines. Contained are also the author's experiments on the strength of materials (Wolf,



II, pp. 517-9). He "discussed the diversity of behaviour of solids subject to tension, bending and compression, describing some equipment for loading tests; he also provided important results about the limit compression load for thin poles in relation with their strength."
[Giovanni Solari] In 1729, he used the word "physics" which had never been used before.

Musschenbroek, born in Leyden to a family of instrument makers. He became a pupil of Boerhaave and 's Gravesande, He studied at the University of Leyden and received his medical degree in 1715 and later his doctor of philosophy in natural philosophy (physics). He later became professor of physics and mathematics at Duisburg, Utrecht and Leyden. He was one of the most celebrated physicists and most important researchers of his day. He knew Newton and Desgaguliers and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1734. "Although he was certainly indebted to Newton for his thinking on laws (of nature), Van Musschenbroek's views can be seen to diverge from Newton's on crucial points." [Ducheyne & Present]. He is now remembered for his contribution relating to the Leyden jar and for renovating experimental physics.

This copy signed by Georges-Louis Leclerc, Comte de Buffon (1707-1788), "Buffon 1736" in a very recognizable hand.

Wheeler Gift 268; Ronalds p. 358.

See: Steffen Ducheyne & Pieter Present, "Pieter van Musschenbroek on laws of nature", *The British Journal for the History of Science*, Volume 50, Issue 4, 2017, pp. 637-656. Giovanni Solari, *Wind Science and Engineering*, p. 157.

Manuscrit L. 81 p. 379
1850

De la digestion chez le veau saucé.
Méthode nouvelle de conservation sur les maladies
de cet inséte; par M. Bouchardat.

L'action réelle que le mastic, lorsqu'il est dans l'estomac
et qu'il est en contact avec les aliments, est de les rendre
plus divisibles, plus susceptibles de pénétrer par les
parois de l'estomac, et de les rendre plus susceptibles
de passer dans le sang.

La digestion est une action de la puissance vitale
qui agit sur les aliments, et qui les rend plus
susceptibles de pénétrer par les parois de l'estomac,
et de passer dans le sang.

Dans la digestion, les aliments sont divisés en
particules plus petites, et plus susceptibles de
pénétrer par les parois de l'estomac, et de passer
dans le sang.

M. Bouchardat propose de conserver les
aliments dans cette position, et de les rendre plus
susceptibles de pénétrer par les parois de l'estomac,
et de passer dans le sang.

L'estomac, par son action, agit sur les aliments,
et les rend plus susceptibles de pénétrer par les
parois de l'estomac, et de passer dans le sang.

Les principes de la digestion sont de rendre les
aliments plus divisibles, et plus susceptibles de
pénétrer par les parois de l'estomac, et de passer
dans le sang.

Le transformement en sucre, par le mastic, est
une action réelle, et qui agit sur les aliments,
et les rend plus susceptibles de pénétrer par les
parois de l'estomac, et de passer dans le sang.

proprieté pour laquelle il ne le cède en rien au suc
qui est le résultat de la digestion. Lorsqu'on mélange
quelques gouttes avec un peu de liqueur digestive, il suffit
de quelques heures pour obtenir une émulsion

de sucre dans les propriétés les plus essentielles de son
action, et de dissoudre les aliments les plus
résistants, tels que les os, les dents, les cornes,
les ossements, etc. et de les rendre plus susceptibles
de pénétrer par les parois de l'estomac, et de passer
dans le sang.

Les principes de la digestion sont de rendre les
aliments plus divisibles, et plus susceptibles de
pénétrer par les parois de l'estomac, et de passer
dans le sang.

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Les principes de la digestion sont de rendre les
aliments plus divisibles, et plus susceptibles de
pénétrer par les parois de l'estomac, et de passer
dans le sang.

proprieté, et favorise, par son action, la
digestion des aliments. Lorsqu'on mélange
quelques gouttes avec un peu de liqueur digestive,
il suffit de quelques heures pour obtenir une émulsion

de sucre dans les propriétés les plus essentielles de son
action, et de dissoudre les aliments les plus
résistants, tels que les os, les dents, les cornes,
les ossements, etc. et de les rendre plus susceptibles
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dans le sang.

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Les principes de la digestion sont de rendre les
aliments plus divisibles, et plus susceptibles de
pénétrer par les parois de l'estomac, et de passer
dans le sang.

PASTEUR, Louis (1822-1895). **AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT**: “*De la digestion chez la ver à soie. Mémoire suivi – observations sur les maladies de cet insecte; par M. Bouchardat.*” Paris, ca.1868. ¶ Holographic manuscript of 2 ½ pages (on a bifolium and 2 single sheets, unsigned) by Pasteur. 10 ¼ x 7 ¾ inches [255 x x198 mm]. Custom beige gilt-stamped leather folding case by Atmore Beach. Fine. [M13535]
\$ 9,500

Pasteur writes regarding the digestive mechanism of silkworms, discussing previous research by Apollinaire Bouchardat and presented to the Académie des Sciences, on digestion in mammals, and published in the *Comptes Rendus*.

The silk industry represented a significant portion of the French economy in the 19th century, and thus silk worms were particularly precious to the French. Starting in 1853, the worms began to be infected with two then-unknown diseases, now known as flacherie [a disease caused by silkworms eating infected or contaminated mulberry leaves] and pébrine, or "pepper disease" [which is caused by protozoan microsporidian parasites], and by 1865, farmers were financially devastated due to the silk worms' resulting high death rate. Pasteur was asked to come to the town of Ales in the south of France to solve this mystery and save the silk industry. After five years, he was able to successfully isolate the problems, and determine a method to stop the spread of the diseases.

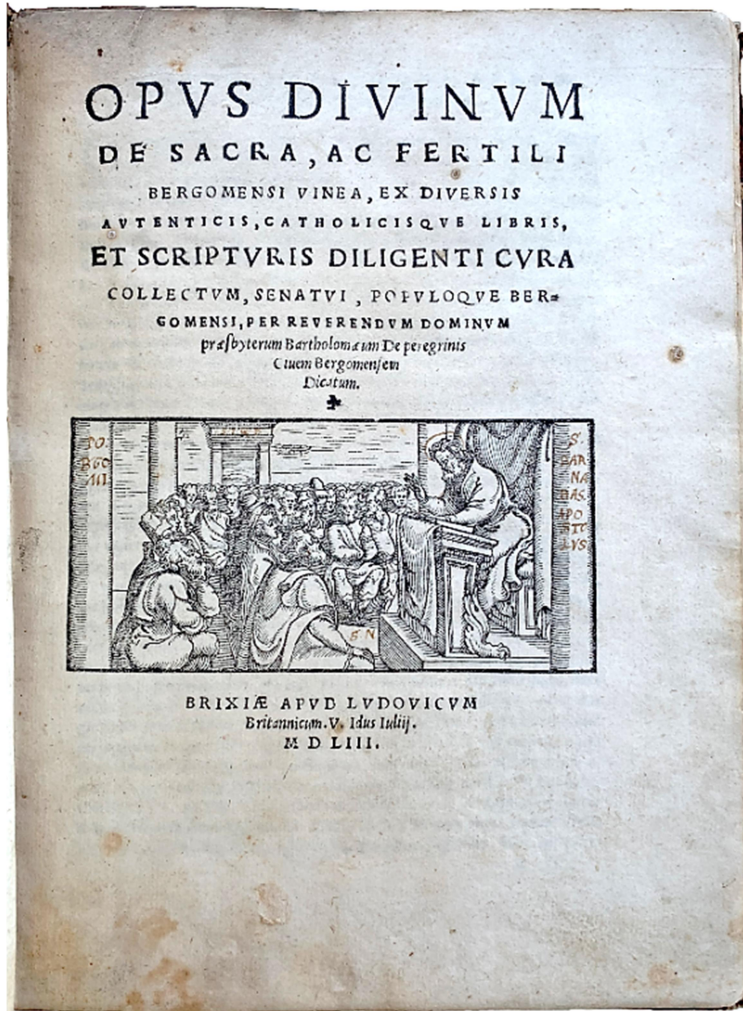
Pasteur's groundbreaking work *Études sur les maladies des vers à soie*, written in 1870, recounts his researches and discoveries during this time. In the present manuscript, Pasteur analyses Apollinaire

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

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

Bergamo, Italy – Metaphor for Wine and the Vineyard

19



PEREGRINIS, Bartholomæus de [Bartolomeo Peregrino].

Opus Divinum de Sacra, ac fertili Bergomensis vinea, ex diversis authenticis, catholicisque libris et scripturis diligenti cura collectum, senatui, populoque Bergomensis per reverendum dominum praesbyterum Bartholomaeum De Peregrinis civem Bergomensem dicatum. Brixiae, apud Ludovicum Britannicum, 1553.

¶ Small 8vo. cc. (6) 55 (8) ff. [some misnumbering of leaves]. Collation: A8, A-B8, C6, D8, E8, F8, G4, H8, I4, K8. [lacking 8 leaves].

Woodblock vignette on title, representing the St. Barnabas preaching, a Bergamascan apostle, and some fine historiated woodcut initials. LACKS [1 leaf, unnumbered, in first gathering], A2, A4, A6-7, A8, B3, B6. Dark stain affecting top margin throughout. Original calf-backed speckled boards; boards scuffed. Very good. [NOTE: as is]. "A very scarce book." [Dufresnoy].

\$ 450

Rare original (and unique) edition of this ecclesiastical history of Bergamo whose curiosity is also the metaphor for wine and the vineyard.

Translation of the title: Being an account of the lives of the Bishops and other principal ecclesiastics of Bergamo.

Nicolas Lenglet Dufresnoy, A New Method of Studying History, Geography and Chronology, 1730.



liche bereyten einn ofen / wie obgemelt / in zimlicher größe / also daß
h mit holz vnder feuren mögen / setzen einn jrdin helm dar auff / aber
doppel



doppel / aller maß als wir in der er-
ste angezeygt haben / durch ein küpf-
fern helm / oder mit der Rindsbla-
sen / solche spiritus zukülen / so bald
das wasser ein wenig warm wirt /
mit andern frischen widerzukülen /
wie auch in andern gemeynen Ser-
pentinien geschehen sol. Dis jrdin ge-
fess sol auch aller maß innerhalb vñ
außerhalb wol verglasurt sein / dan
der spiritus oder geyst des weins ist
also krefftig / daß er die Instrument
bald zerstört / Laß dir in hienebē ge-
setzter gestalt vñ proportio mache.
Dis Instrument von kupffer / er-
den oder zaffner geschir / magstu zu
solcher kühlung auch nützlich vñ auch
en / allein daß du merckest / dz sich vil
flegmatischer / grober / vnverdäwe-
ter materi damit auffhebt vñ nit
vber sich getribē wirt / welche herab
müß / durch vilfaltige Distillatio wi-
der herauf gezogen / separiert oder
gescheyden werden.

Die Teutschen Weinbrenner ha-
ben auch jr sonderliche kühlung der geyster des weins / aber in der warheyt
ganz vbel proportioniert / dann zu ein kessel / da vil massen eingehn / habē
sie allein zwo kleiner rōin / strack vñ dersch gericht / durch welche solche
spiritus gekült werden solle. Es ist aber solche kleine külung vil zuschwach
wie dir dise figur so hie steht / klärtlichen anzeygt.



Xoß

Extremely Rare Distillation Manual for Medicinal Herbs, Plants, Animals
349 woodcuts, nearly all handcolored

20

RYFF, Walther Hermann. *Das New groß Distillier Büch Wolgegründter Künstlicher Distillarion ... ; Mit ordentlichen vnd vollkommenen Registern.* Franckfort [Frankfurt am Main]: C. Egenolph, [1567].

¶ 4to. (in 6s). Collation: *⁴ [title supplied], A-Z⁶, a-i⁶, k⁵. Foliation: [4], CXCVII ff. 349 woodcuts, (345 are hand-colored; 4 not colored). PAPER CONDITION: Neat repairs applied to: final leaf of register with manuscript insert (as a replacement), B2 mended with conservator's paper applied to verso, D1 paper repaired with hand-stitching, D4 re-margined, D5 corner replaced, some reinforced paper mend on verso, F1 puncture is filled, G6 tear mended, H2-3 mended, J1+3 mended, L2-3 mended, N5 mended, Q2 mended, Q3 lower corner replaced, R3-6 mended, S2 mended, c1-d2 worm holes present (some mends). Staining throughout, paper brittle, waterstained throughout and with numerous worms holes (not obtrusive). BINDING: Early full mottled calf over boards, leather clasps (clasps are neatly reattached). This copy contains frequent marginalia (naming the plants in English, Latin) in at least two different hands, showing use. EXTREMELY RARE. [M13661]

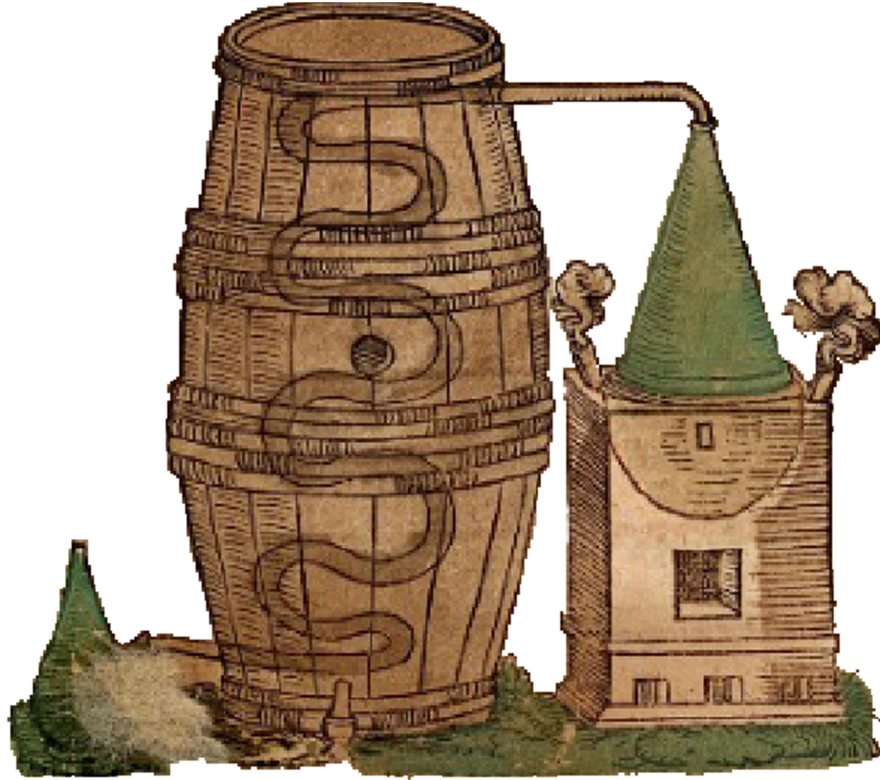
\$ 18,000

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

"The *Liber de arte distillandi, de simplicibus* (1500) reveals greater originality; primarily because of the description, complemented by abundant illustrations of chemical and distillation apparatus, this book became a pharmaceutical-technical handbook that was the authority far into the sixteenth century." [DSB].

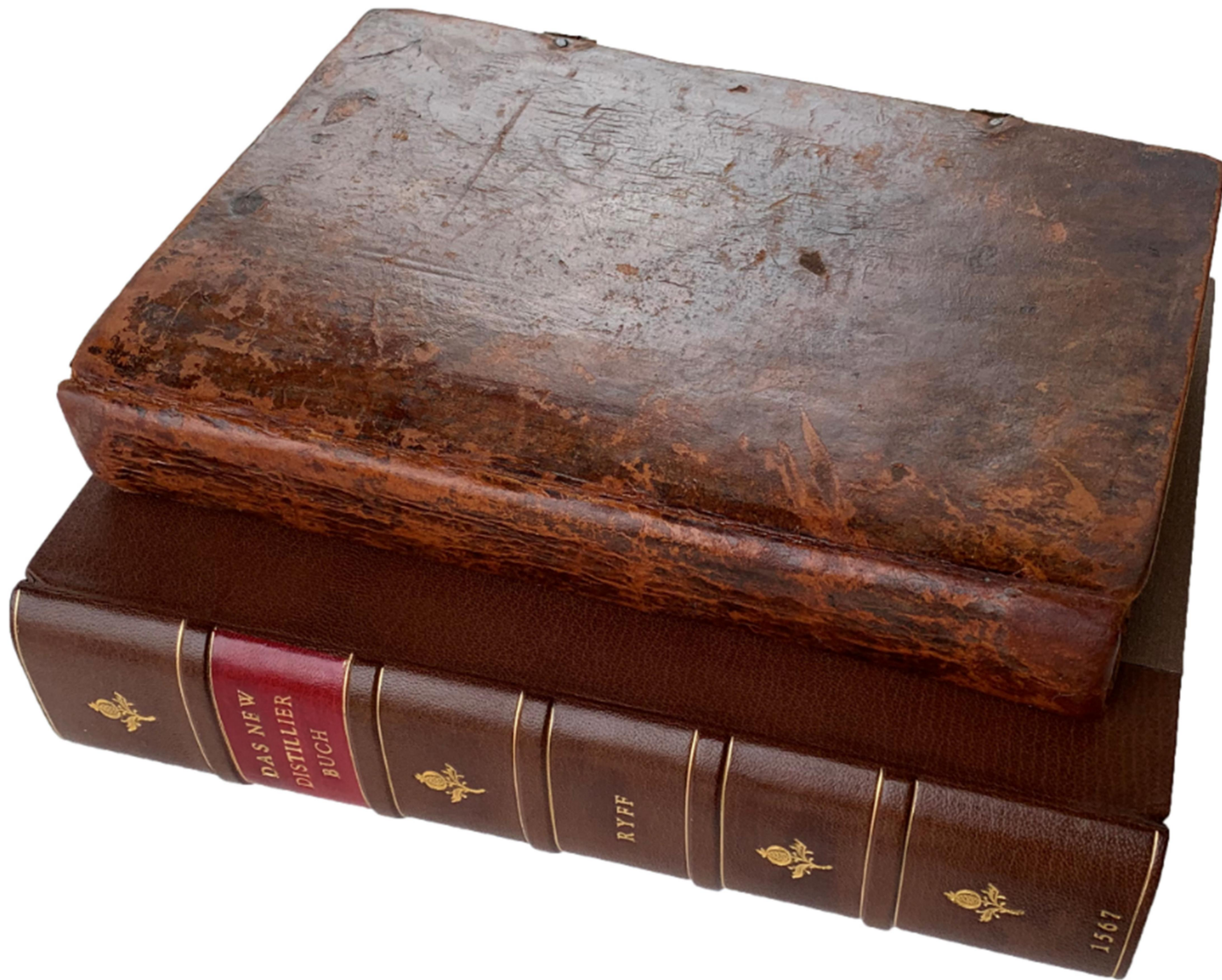
"Brunschwig describes the distillation of spirit from wine, mead, and fermented fruit juices, and the distillation of plants, roots and flowers." [Partington].

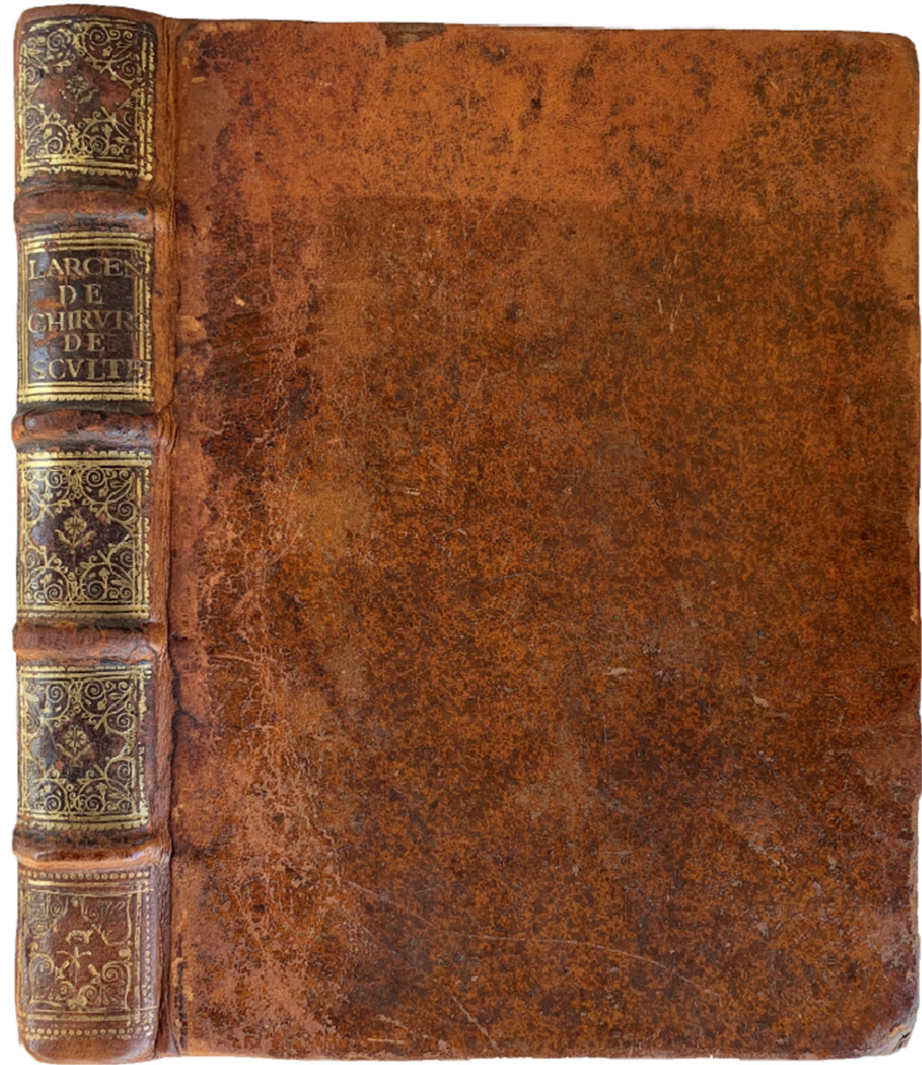
TITLE: New groß Distillier-Buch, Wolgegründter Künstlicher Distillation Gvaltheri H. Ryff, Medici, & Chirurgi: Vnderweisung vnd bericht, die fürnembste Distillierte Wasser, Kostliche Aquas uitae ... ; Mit ordentlichen vnd vollkommenen Registern. Franckfort: Christian Egenolph, 1556.



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

RYFF binding & box picture follows:





[21] SCULTETUS

SCULTET, Jean [Johannes SCULTETUS] (1595-1645). *L'Arcenal de Chirurgie de Jean Scultet (..) Ouvrage postume (..) renouvelé, corrigé, et augmenté divisé en deux parties. Mis en François par Messire François Deboze (..). Avec la description d'un Monstre humain exposé à Lyon le 5 de Mars 1671.* Lyon: d'Antoine Galien, 1672. ¶ 4to. COLLATION: PAGINATION: [xx], 385, [25] pp. With elaborately engraved half-title showing an operation and various surgical instruments mounted on the wall, three persons with rope holding the patient down, five others in attendance, engraved by Tixerrdat, 401 figures, 1 heraldic plate; total plates: 48 [plate 22 in duplicate, 2 monster plates are unnumbered]. Signature on half-title of P. Lescuyer.

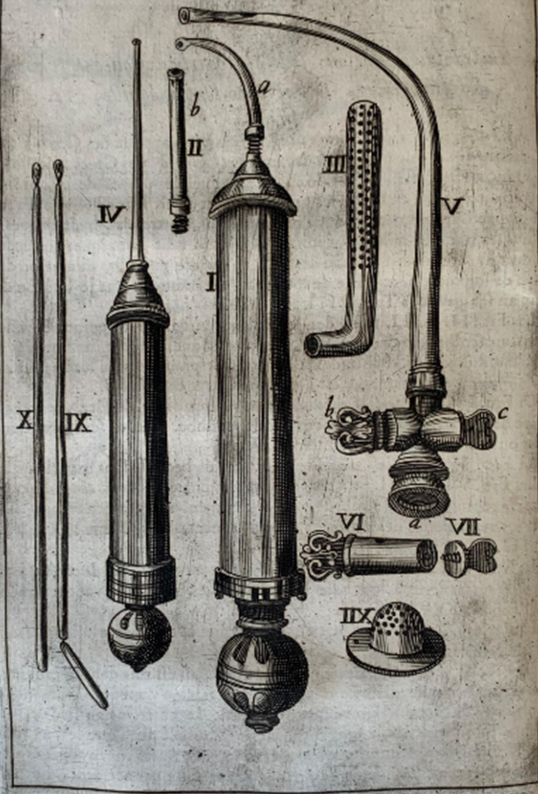
\$ 1200

First French translation by Sir François Deboze, of *Cheiroplotheke, seu, Armamentarium chirurgicum*, issued in 1655. There was a second edition of the French issue printed in 1675. It has the same collation, but the imprint differs.

The work is much devoted to surgical instruments, many of which were invented by the author himself. The plates support the descriptive narrative, dealing with fractures, cranial surgery, showing the use of various instruments, amputation of the breast, urinary tools, castration, etc. Of particular interest are the two plates showing the figure of an infant monster, born in 1671, thus new to this edition of Scultet. The infant had malformed limbs and the facial structure was also disfigured.

Garrison and Morton 5571 (first Latin edition of 1655); André Hahn and Paule Du maître, *Histoire de la médecine et du livre médical à la lumière des collections de la bibliothèque de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris*, (Paris, 1962), pp. 201, 204; NLM, Krivatsy 10756; Waller 8790; Wellcome V, p. 76.

TABLE. XIV



PORTRAIT D'UN ENFANT MONSTRE EXPOSE





FRAGMENTA AVREA.

A Collection of all

THE
Incomparable Peeces,

WRITTEN
By Sir JOHN SVCKLING.

And published by a Friend to perpetuate
his memory.

Printed by his owne Copies.

LONDON,
Printed for *Humphrey Moseley*, and are to be
sold at his shop, at the Signe of the Prin-
ces Armes in *S^t. Pauls Churchyard*.

MDCXLVI.

SUCKLING, John, Sir (1609-1642). *FRAGMENTA AVREA: A collection of all the incomparable peeces [sic], written by Sir John Suckling. And published by a friend to perpetuate his memory. Printed by his owne copies.* London: Printed for Humphrey Moseley, and are to be sold at his shop, at the signe of the Princes Armes in St Pauls Churchyard, 1646. ¶ 4 pt. in 1. SIGNATURES: A in four, A-G in eights, H in four; A-E in eights, F in four; A-D, A-C, in eights, D in four. PAGINATION: [8], 119, [7], 82, 64, [4], 52 pp. Fine engraved portrait of the author by W. Marshall. Later full gilt-ruled speckled calf; rebacked, spine elaborately stamped with compartments, two labels, marbled endleaves; extremities rubbed. Very good.

\$ 1200

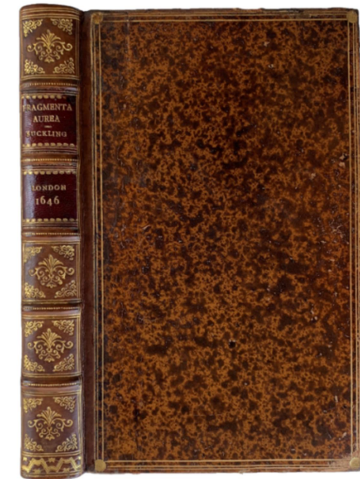
First Edition, first issue with the first two words of the title printed in CAPITAL LETTERS. Each division in the contents has special title-page. The Poems, Letters and Account of religion have imprint: Printed by Ruth Raworth for Humphrey Moseley (or Mosely) "Aglaura" has two title-pages, one for Act V, with imprint: Printed for Tho. Walkleyand ... sold by Humphrey Moseley. "Aglaura," "The goblins," and "Brennoralt" have separate paging.

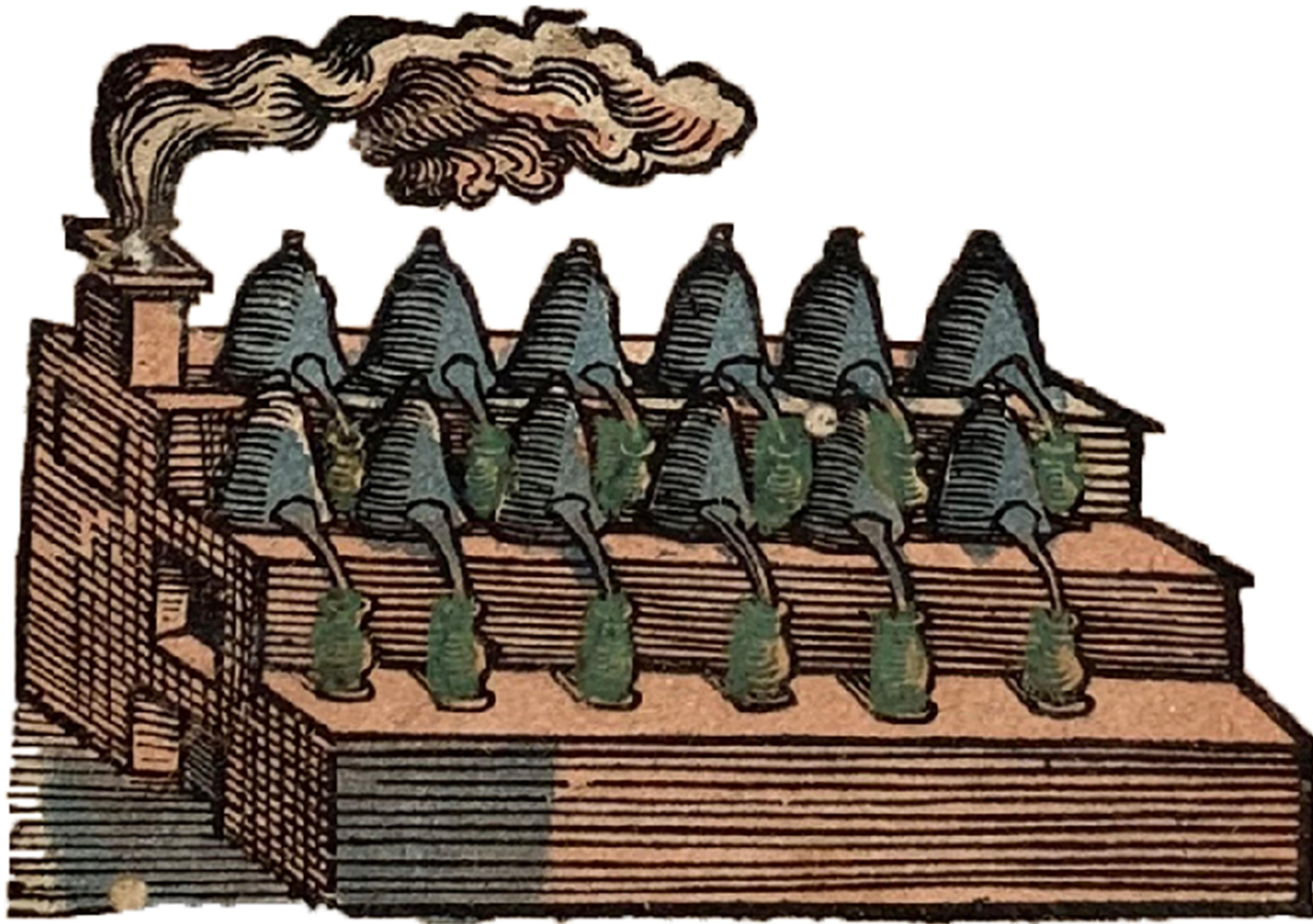
One short passage directly references "Mr. Wil. Shakespars". On pages 29-30 appears "A Supplement of the imperfect copy of verses of ..."

Sir John Sucking, English 17th century poet, a supporter of King Charles I, in fact there became a group of supporters, together known as the Cavalier poets. Sucking is credited with inventing the card game cribbage. As a card player he apparently cheated his way and won plenty of money doing so. He also experienced an unfortunate end to his life.

Contents: To the reader.--Poems, &c.--Letters to divers eminent personages: written on several occasions.--An account of religion by reason. A discourse upon occasion presented to the Earl of Dorset.--Aglaura.--The goblins. A comedy.--Brennoralt. A tragedy.

Wing S6126; Pforzheimer 996; Hayward, *English Poetry*, 84.

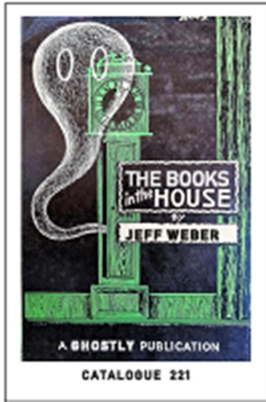




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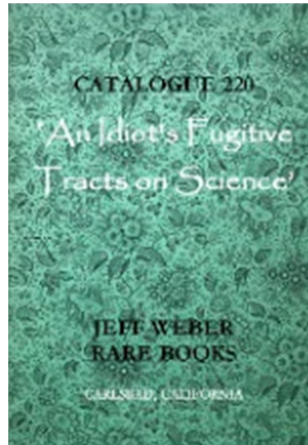
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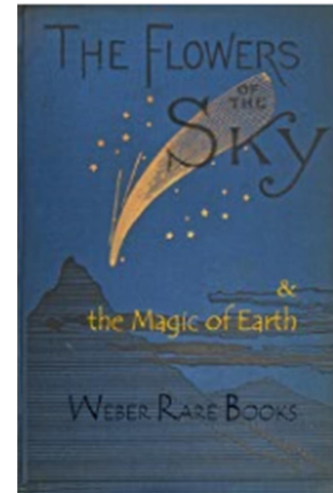
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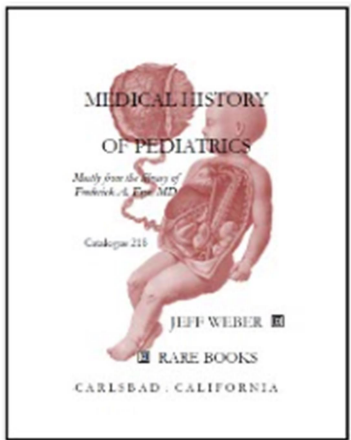
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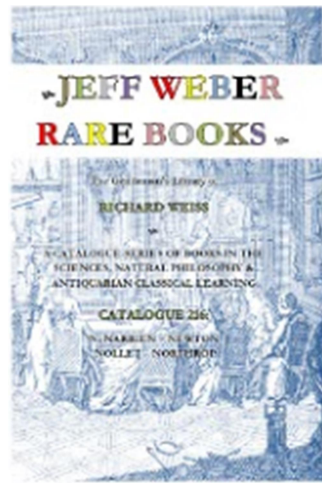
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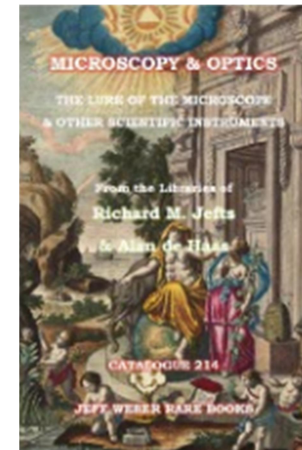
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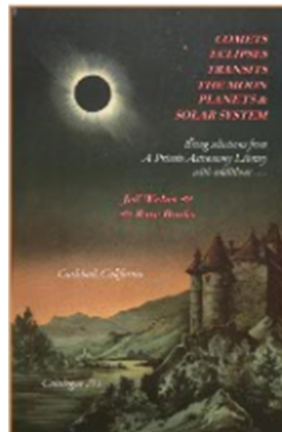
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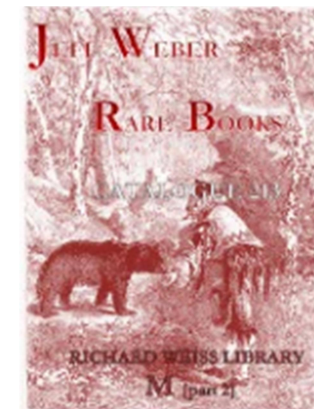
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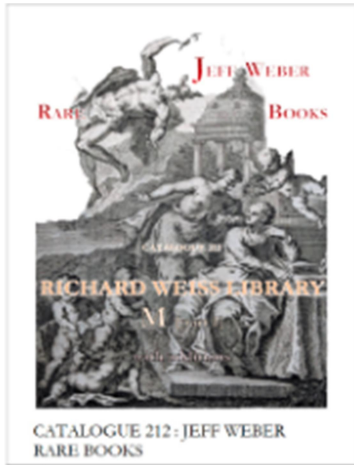
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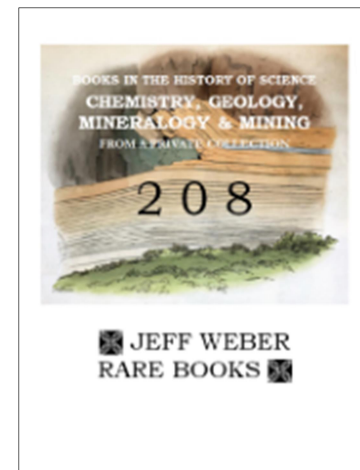
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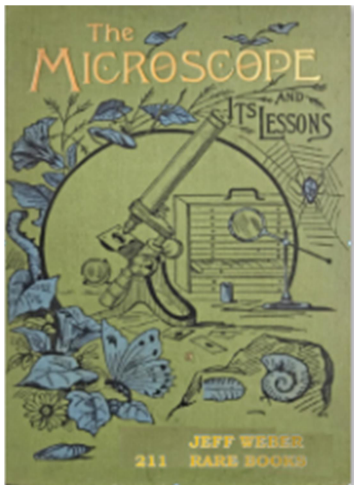
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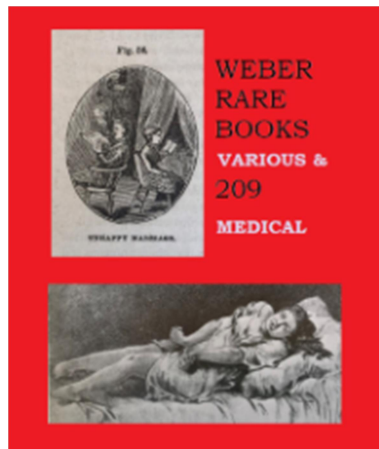
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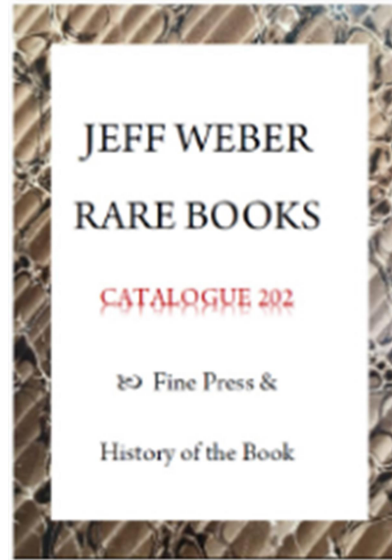
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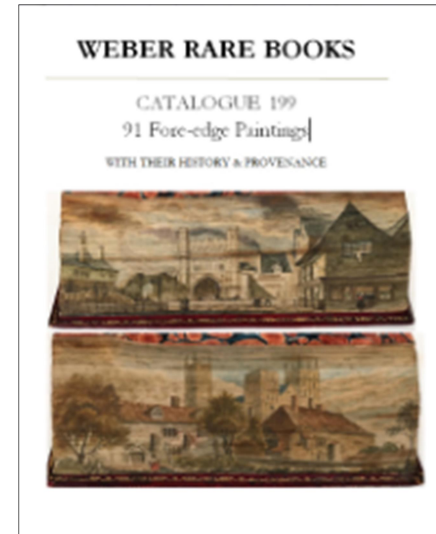
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