20. Summer selection


VD17 12:103201R. Wolfstieg Bibliographie der freimaurerischen Literatur 42370 (under the caption "Die Gesellschaft vom Rosenkreuz"). New editions printed in Amsterdam 1660 and in Leipzig 1706. Richard G. Olson writes in "Science and Religion, 1450–1900. From Copernicus to Darwin": "Perhaps the most powerful expression of the radical protestant sense that any search for natural knowledge without God’s saving grace through Christ was doomed came from Johann Andreae. In his Civis christianus (The city of Christ) of 1619, Andreae described a vision of a christian wandering aimlessly in the world. Totally exhausted, the wanderer turns to God in a desperate attempt to discover the meaning of his life". Johann Valentin Andreae (1686-1654) was a German theologian and a Christian utopian. "Chymische Hochzeit Christiani Rosencreutz anno 1459", a text which had an influence on the Rosicrucians, has been ascribed to him. The M. P. Burk, to whom this copy has belonged, is the deacon Markus Philipp Burk (1755-1819) who published the bibliography "Vollständiges Verzeichnis aller in Druck gekommmener lateinischen und teutschen Schriften des verdienstvollen württembergischen Gottesgelehnten Johann Valentin Andreae" (Tübingen 1793). "Civis christianus" is found in this bibliography as no. 16. As a possible translator and editor, Burk’s name has also been mentioned in association with the anonymously published "Abriss eines rechtschaffenen und thätigen Christenthums", based on "Civis christianus" and other texts by Andreae, printed in Tübingen in 1775.

3. *Sveriges rikes siö-lagh: som aff then stoor- mäcktigste/ höghborne förste och herre her Carl then elfte/ Sveriges Göthes och Wendes konung och arff-förste/ stoor-förste til Finland/ hertigh uthi Skåne/ Estland/ Lijfland/ Carelen/ Brehmen/ Vehrden/ Stettin-Pommern/ Cas suben och Wenden/ förste til Rügen/ herre ofwer Ingermanland och Wissmar; så ock pfaltz-grefwe wijdh Rhein i Beyeren/ til Güllich/ Clewe och Bergen hertigh/ &c. stadgat wardt åhr eff ter Christi byrd ett tusende sex hundrade sexti jonde och siunde [The Swedish law of the sea ...]*. Stockholm, G. Hantsch, 1667. 4°. Engraved front, (12), 120, (16) pp. Verso of title with woodcut depicting the large Swedish national coat of arms, flanked by lions. Contemporary vellum, somewhat stained, with coloured edges. Rear flyleaf torn out. Copy interleaved with fine writing paper, although lacking annotations. Occasional minor spotting. Engraved frontispiece cut at plate edge and nicely mounted on thick contemporary writing paper. Title leaf with small hole and it and the following leaves somewhat browned and with small dampstain in upper margin. The latter reappears from p. 85 and onwards. Index leaves somewhat browned. A very good copy. SEK 12000
Collijn Sveriges bibliografi 1600-talet 490. A new edition was published as early as 1668. A German translation was published in Wismar in 1670 and Loccenius translated the law into Latin in 1674. The nice and rare engraved front with oval portrait of Charles XI with Stockholm in the background is unsigned. The renowned Swedish book collector Per Hierta guessed that the engraver might be Hartmann or Padtbrugge. The Swedish law of the sea from 1667 was replaced as late as 1864 and in Finland in 1873. The law was based upon preparatory work by Hendrick de Moucheron which ended in a proposal presented by a commission lead by Seved Bååt in 1665. This proposal was then revised by Johan Paulin Olivekrantz and established by the regency on June 12 1667.


Warmholtz Bibliotheca historica Sueo-Gothica 9470. With biographical data on pp. 68-84. Pp. 85-94 with the poem “Hela wärldens pilgrims-färd/ width [...] Truls Kohres/ wälþydde jordsätnings-dagh” by “Johan Ellossen”, a pseudonym for the Swedish 17th-century poet Lasse Lucidor. The widely travelled Truls Kåhre (1600-72) worked in his youth as a musician in Stockholm and then as a tutor to the sons of the councilor of the realm Matthias Soop. In 1641 Kåhre began a long and adventurous journey through Holland, Portugal, Morocco, Spain, Italy, Malta, Turkey, Syria and the Middle East, Iraq, Egypt, the Arabian peninsula, Greece, France and other places, before returning to Stockholm on Christmas Eve 1645. The information in the section containing biographical data in this book is the only contemporary printed account of this journey. Gustaf Elgenstierna (1871-1948) was a civil servant in the postal service and for a time in charge of the book auctions in Stockholm. He is mostly known for ”Den introducerade svenska adelns ättartavlor”, a genalogical and biographical standard work on the Swedish nobility, which was published in nine volumes in 1925-36. He owned a very large library, well-stocked not least with works on genealogy and biography, which was sold at auction in 1955.

5. [Bergensterna] ALCINIUS, ABRAHAM. Christeligh lijk-predijkan/ som för närwarande höge och förnähme sampt folckrijke församling bleff hållen uthi Stockholm och St. Jacobs kyrckia åhr 1678 den 12 maij. tå hans kongl. may:tz wår allernådigste konungz och herres troomans ammirals och ammoralitetz rådz/ then edle och wälborne herres h. Johan Bårgenstiernas herres til Haddenäs/ etc. döde lekamen medh wederbörlig heder och prydnad dbersam-mastädes wardt begrafwen [A funeral sermon

Admiral Johan Bergenstierna, who died on the ship Victoria prior to the naval battle at Rügen in 1676, travelled to East India, among other places, and visited, for example, Java, Siam and Japan. Bergenstierna is usually counted as the first Swede to visit Japan, an event which took place in 1647. This is the only presentation of his travels made in older times, and the preacher at the Admiralty, Alcinius, obviously had access to Bergenstierna’s travel journals. These are now lost, which makes this work the main source of his travels. Bergenstierna owned Hadnäs on Åland and is buried in the church of Lemland.


Collijn Sveriges bibliografi 1600-talet 663. VD17 1:006455A & 1:006455V. Both Collijn and VD17 treat this as a joint work. The title leaf of the second work is preceded by four unpaginated pages. Johan Olivekrantz, or, before he was raised to the nobility, Paulinus, (1633-1707) was a diplomat and a great admirer of Hugo Grotius. In this work he attempts to provide the reader with a summary of Grotius’ “De jure belli ac pacis”, chapter by chapter, in a tabular form. According to “Svenskt biografiskt lexikon” it was used as a compendium in the teaching at Uppsala University. Simon Heinrich Musaeus (1653-1711) was professor of law in Kiel and, now and then, also wrote occasional poems. In the foreword of the first work there are excerpts from the letters of Queen Christina to the wife of Hugo Grotius. The velvet binding indicates that this is probably some kind of presentation copy. Hugo Grotius (1583-1645), who was Swedish ambassador in Paris in 1634-44, published “De jure belli ac pacis” in 1625, a work which became central for international law, but to a large extent also influenced the political thinking in Sweden during its period as a great power, not least through Grotius’ friend and correspondent Axel Oxenstierna.
As the only known runic manuscript at the time it attracted considerable attention and in 1694 it was acquired by the Swedish College of Antiquities. No later than 1701 the College's secretary Johan Peringskiöld published a new edition with the whole manuscript in facsimile, his own brief commentaries and translations into Swedish and Latin. During the 18th century the authenticity of the manuscript increasingly was called into question and in 1774 the historian C. G. Nordin finally showed that it was a falsification. Halpap was first thought to be its originator, but research made in the late 19th century shows that the manuscript probably was produced within a circle of friends acquainted with the great Swedish scholar Olof Rudbeck in Uppsala. The young law student Carl Lundius has been identified as the main suspect in this manuscript fake.


**SEK 3000**

Warmholtz Bibliotheca historica Sueo-Gothica 2563. Fiske Icelandic collection p. 245. Reprinted in Hicke’s "Linguarum vett. septentrionalium" 1705. The fragmentary text "Hjalmar och Hramers saga" [The saga of Hjalmar and Hramer] was first conveyed to a Swedish audience through a dissertation by the student Lucas Halpap published in 1690 under the presidency of Johan Bilberg. Allegedly, the manuscript had been found at and bought from a farmer in the district of Rasbo in Uppland. As the only known runic manuscript at the time it attracted considerable attention and in 1694 it was acquired by the Swedish College of Antiquities. No later than 1701 the College's secretary Johan Peringskiöld published this edition with the whole manuscript in facsimile, his own brief commentaries and translations into Swedish and Latin. During the 18th century the authenticity of the manuscript increasingly was called into question and in 1774 the historian C. G. Nordin finally showed that it was a falsification. Halpap was first thought to be its originator, but research made in the late 19th century shows that the manuscript probably was produced within a circle of friends acquainted with the great Swedish scholar Olof Rudbeck in Uppsala. The young law student Carl Lundius has been identified as the main suspect in this manuscript fake.

**Lidén Catalogus disputationum** 20. When Anders Celsius returned to Uppsala in 1737 after a long stay abroad, he soon got an interested assistant in his astronomical observations in Pehr Wargentin. By initiative of Celsius Wargentin also came to devote his time to theoretical studies and at Celsius suggestion he made the movements of the moons of Jupiter the subject of a treatise. On his own Wargentin began to work out tables of the movements of these celestial bodies. When he at the beginning of 1741 was able to show Celsius a draft, the latter found that the tables of Wargentin were more correct than the information given in the French ephemeri in "Connaissance des temps", based upon tables by Cassini the Elder, and even greater was the surprise when the new tables of Jacques Cassini arrived in Uppsala in the summer of 1741. Wargentin’s tables turned out to be considerably more accurate than these and corresponded better with the observations. In the autumn of 1741 Wargentin wrote the treatise suggested by Celsius, which he defended in public on December 12 the same year. This treatise became the foundation of Wargentin’s lifelong interest in Jupiter’s moons. The tables and observations he later published on the subject gave him renown all over Europe as the true authority within the field. For example it was Wargentin who worked out the tables of the moons of Jupiter in the new edition of Halley’s astronomical tables, published by the French astronomer Lalande in 1759.


A publisher’s catalogue is bound into some copies, but is lacking here. Didier-François d’Arclais de Montamy (1702-65) wrote the essay on porcelain in volume vii of "Encyclopédie", published by D’Alembert and Diderot. The latter published the posthumous work "Traité des couleurs pour la peinture en émail et sur la porcelaine" in 1765, which here has been translated into German.
11. COLSON, NATHANIEL. The mariner’s new calendar. Containing the principles of arithmetic and practical geometry; with the extraction of the square and cube roots: also rules for finding the prime, epact, moon’s age, time of high-water, with tables for the same. Together with exact tables of the sun’s place, declination, and right-ascension: of the right ascension and declination of the principal fixed stars: of the latitude and longitude of places: a large table of difference of latitude and departure, for the exact working a traverse. Also the description and use of the sea-quadrant, fore-staff and nocturnal: necessary problems in plane-sailing and astronomy, wrought by the logarithms, and by Gunter’s scale: a tide table: the courses and distances on the coast of Great Britain, Ireland, France, &c. And the soundings at coming into the Channel: with directions for sailing into some principal harbours. The whole revis’d, and adjusted to the new stile, by William Mountaine, F.R.S. London, printed for J. Mount and T. Page, 1768. 4:o. 136 pp. With several small woodcut illustrations and larger woodcut illustrations on p. 20 and 63-64. Contemporary light brown calf, slightly worn, with sparingly blind-stamped covers. Blue sprinkled edges. Leather scraped off at head of spine, front joint starting at top, a few minor scratches. A nice copy with small bookplate of Anders Persson in Västerås on front pastedown. SEK 4800

A large number of editions printed between 1676 and 1785 can be found in ESTC, although not this one. Verso of half title with a publisher’s catalogue: “Books of navigation, sea charts, &c. printed for J. Mount and T. Page on Tower-hill”. On pp. 89-136, with a new title leaf: “A large and useful table of difference of latitude and departure in minutes and thenths parts, to every degree and quarter point of the compass, for the exact working of a traverse”. A popular guide for navigating at sea.


Translated by Olof Bidenius Renhorn and first published in 1744-45. This is the second Swedish edition. The unpaginated leaves at the end of each part contain publisher’s advertisements. On pp. 161-73 in part II: “Herr Silhouettes undersökning öfver Mandevilles tankar, som skrifwit Sagans om bien, hvaruti han påstår att odygden är för samhäl- len nyttig” [Mr Silhouette’s investigation of the thoughts of Mandeville, who has written the Tale of the bees, in which he claims that mischief is useful for society].

A catalogue of maps, atlases and teaching aids for sale from Edme Mentelle. The introductory text presents the teaching aids and describes how they should be used in the teaching. The later part describes the terms of sale for Mentelle’s "Atlas nouveau". Edme Mentelle (1730-1815) was a French cartographer and taught at the French court during the 1780s and was at the time "historiographe de monseigneur comte d’Artois", the future Charles X. Mentelle made, among other things, the drawings for a famous and for its time very advanced globe, which was made for Louis XVI’s son Louis Joseph and has been preserved to this day. Despite the fact that his importance as a cartographer has been put in to question - he barely left Paris during his lifetime and has been called “the most sedentary of armchair geographers” - he made a great impact through his teachings and his textbooks. “Mentelle became, in effect, the official geographer of the Republic during the latter phase of the National convention and through the Directory, from late 1794 to 1799” according to Michael Heffernan’s article “Edme Mentelle’s geographies and the french revolution” in “Geography and Revolution” (2005).


The vignette depicts a portrait medal of King Gustav iii of Sweden, engraved by Gismondius from an original by Dom. Cunego. A remarkable celebratory pamphlet presented to Gustav iii on April 4, 1784 at one of his three visits at Propaganda Fide during his Italian journey. It contains celebratory poems to “the count of Haga” (the travel alias used by the king) in a large number of languages, printed at the printing works of the Propaganda, all based on a poem by G. J. Adlerbeth. The crowded pages contain texts in Swedish, Ethiopian, Armenian, Kurdish, Etruscan, Malabar, Persian, Chinese and Tibetan, among other languages, constituting an impressive compilation of the type supply of the printing works. Consequently, and for very good reasons, the book can be seen as a type specimen.

15. **[Gustav iii] YIOMNHMA Parmense** in adventu Gustavi iii Sveciae regis. Parma, ex typographia regia [=J. B. Bodoni], 1784. Folio. (7,1 blank,1,1 blank),30,(1) pp. With engraved title vignette and engraved vignettes on pp. (3), 1 and 30. Elegant early 20th-century red half morocco binding with raised bands, gilt spine with neatly mounted label from an old binding. Insert fine. Insignificant soiling on title leaf, which also contains the small ownership stamps of Adolfo Rasi. SEK 40,000

Brooks Edizioni Bodoniane 247. Another edition was simultaneously printed in quarto. This folio edition is exceedingly rare. The work is Bodoni’s magnificent tribute to Gustav iii of Sweden, presented to the king when he visited the printing works in Parma during his Italian journey.
16. Kort beskrifning på ärostatiska machinen, hvarmed herrar physici Charles och Robert gjorde en luft-resa 1524 fannar öfver jorden, d. 1 dec. 1783, samt berättelse om herr Montgoliers tilförene gjorde försök med luft-machinen, jemte en tilläggelse på physiska grunder til vidare eftertanker om bruket med samma machin. Med kopparst [A short description of the aërostatical machine, in which the gentlemen ... Charles and Robert made an aeronautic journey 1524 fathoms above the earth, 1 dec. 1783, and an account of mr Montgolfier’s earlier experiments with the air machine, with an appendix ... on the use of the same machine]. Stockholm, A. J. Nordström, 1784. 8:o. (19) pp. & 1 folded engraved plate. Sewn as issued in contemporary spunge-painted greyish-lilac wrappers. Three minor defects on spine, which indicates that the booklet has previously been sewn into a binding. Occasional minor spotting. Damp-stain in the inner margin towards the end. Minor contemporary correction in the text on p. (14). Minor darker-toned stain on pp. (17-18). Plate with minor spotting and an expertly closed tear. SEK 12500

"Försäljes i Runémarks boklåda på Lilla Nygatan" [Sold in the Runémark bookshop on Lilla Nygatan]. The beautiful plate with text in French shows shows the balloons of Charles and Robert taking off from the Tuileries in Paris.


Translated by P. J. Hjelm. The Scottish philosopher and historian Adam Ferguson (1723-1816) was professor at the University of Edinburgh and a friend of David Hume and Adam Smith. His "An essay on the history of civil society" was first published in 1767. His criticism of the lack of civic virtues in commercialism influenced both Hegel and Marx.

19. CHANTREAU, (PIERRE NICOLAS). Voyage philosophique, politique et litteraire, fait en Russie pendant les années 1788 et 1789. Ouvrage dans lequel on trouvera avec beaucoup d’anecdotes, tout ce qu’il y a de plus intéressant et de vrai sur les moeurs des russes, leur population, leurs opinions religieuses, leurs préjugés, leurs usages, leur constitution politique, leurs forces de terre et de mer, et les progrès qu’ils ont faits dans les sciences, etc. Traduit du hollandais, avec une augmentation considéable. Par Chantreau. Avec carte et gravures en taille-douce. I-II. Hamburg, P. F. Fauche, 1794. 12:o. 111-xx, 314 pp. & 1 folded engraved map & 1 engraved plate + xii, 300 pp. & 2 engraved plates. Two volumes in beautiful contemporary half calf bindings with richly gilt spines, tan title and green oval-shaped volume labels. Glazed edges. Spines slightly faded. Inserts very good with a few faint dampstains on pp. 227-28 in volume I and some minor spotting in the text on pp. 141-42 in volume II. Corner torn off with loss of paper and text on pp. 75-76 in volume I. Old repair in upper margin on p. 293 in volume II. Signature of Louise Celsing. From Biby Manor in Södermanland, Sweden. Half title lacking in volume I. SEK 4800 The nice plates and the map engraved by Gustav Georg Endner. First published in Paris the same year. This is an original work and the statement that it is a translation is fictitious. Elisabet Lovisa Celsing (1772-1866) was given Fjällskäfte and a third of the ironworks in Hellefors bruk as an entailed estate. She married Elof Ihre (1766-1828) in 1791.
20. MELANDERHJELM, DANIEL. *Astronomie*. Stockholm, J. P. Lindh, 1795. 8:o. (4), xliii, (1 blank), 392 pp. & 3 folded engraved plates + 474, (7) pp. & 2 folded engraved plates. Two volumes, sewn as issued, uncut and unopened in contemporary grey paper wrappers with MS titles on spines. Insignificant spotting on covers. First volume with defect and tear at head of spine. Occasional minor spotting. Plates attached to outer margins of the pages to which they are referring. Control stamps of the Swedish Academy of Sciences on title leaves. A magnificent copy and rare in this pristine condition. SEK 6500

First Swedish edition, revised and enlarged compared to the Latin original “Conspectus praelectionum academiarum continens fundamenta astronomiae”, which was published in 1779 and noticed in the learned journals of Europe by, for example, Lalande and Bernoulli. The encyclopedist D’Alembert also praised the work in a private letter to Melanderhjelm. The Swedish edition was published by Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences and the proceeds of the sales was to go to prizes in the mathematical sciences. The book was a success and the edition of 500 copies was sold out within a couple of months. For a long time the work was also used as a textbook, for example at Uppsala University.


Bring Itineraria Svecana 290. Schiötz Itineraria Norvegica 1195*. Bibliotheca danica II:589. Aberstén & Tiselius Göteborgs och Bohus län i litteratur, karta och bild 209. Aberstén Bibliographia Gothoburgensis 215. The rare portrait, engraved by Åkerland, lacking as usual. The English original was published in 1796 and the book was translated into Russian, Dutch and Portuguese, among other languages, at an early stage. Mary Wollstonecraft (1757-1797) is today mostly known for her for her polemics against Burke in “A vindication of the rights of women” and she has, somewhat anachronistically, been called the first feminist. From Midsummer to October 1795 she made a business journey along the west coast of Sweden to Norway, which she described in letters to her then husband Gilbert Imlay. In the work she describes her impressions of Gothenburg, Uddevalla and Trollhättan, among other things. Magdalena Kiörning (1759-1810) was born in Härnösand and married the district judge Johan (Jan) Tideman from Jämtland in 1778. Carl Gustaf Lewenhaupt (1834-1908) owned the manor Aske in the parish of Hätuna in Uppland. His library contained some 10000 volumes and among the subjects were history, travel books, genealogy, heraldry and many pamphlets from the Swedish Age of Freedom and the Gustavian Era.

Klemming Sveriges förhållanden till fremmande magter p. 418. Lonchamp L’œuvre imprimé de madame Germaine de Staël no. 111, the note. Madame de Staël et l’Europe no. 449. The original, “Ueber das Continentalsystem und den Einfluss desselben auf Schweden” was printed in the same year. This French translation was published with a false imprint and a Swedish translation by Carl Delén was also published in the same year. Editions were also printed abroad in the following year. At the time, August Wilhelm Schlegel (1767-1845) was living in Sweden and during the campaign of 1813-14 he was the secretary of Crown Prince Charles John. Lonchamp writes that the work is not by de Staël, although she may have provided Schlegel with verbal information on the subject. The authors behind “Madame de Staël et l’Europe” is more certain and write that de Staël “sans doute” was consulted.


SEK 4000

Klemming Sveriges förhållanden till fremmande magter p. 418. Lonchamp L’œuvre imprimé de madame Germaine de Staël no. 111, the note. Madame de Staël et l’Europe no. 449. The original, “Ueber das Continentalsystem und den Einfluss desselben auf Schweden” was printed in the same year. This French translation was published with a false imprint and a Swedish translation by Carl Delén was also published in the same year. Editions were also printed abroad in the following year. At the time, August Wilhelm Schlegel (1767-1845) was living in Sweden and during the campaign of 1813-14 he was the secretary of Crown Prince Charles John. Lonchamp writes that the work is not by de Staël, although she may have provided Schlegel with verbal information on the subject. The authors behind “Madame de Staël et l’Europe” is more certain and write that de Staël “sans doute” was consulted.

faded and with minor spotting. Occasional spotting in upper margin and two stains from printing ink on p. 112 in the first volume. Printed on thick paper. A very good copy with small bookplates of Torbjörn Lenskog. SEK 7500 Almquist Sveriges bibliografiska litteratur 2810. The printing of the catalogue, which lists Swedish and foreign works printed until 1796, began in 1805. Lacking the joint half title for volume I, which was meant to be discarded and which is not mentioned by Almquist. In volume II leaves 39/40, 243/44 & 267/68 are cancels. This is still the main catalogue of Uppsala University Library, even though the supplementary card- and computer-based catalogues has become very extensive over time.

25. TAWASTSTJERNA, J. J. & STÅHL, LOR-ENTZ. Föreläsningar uti permanenta fortification, vid Kongl. artilleri-läroverket på Marieberg [Lectures on the permanent fortification, at the Royal Artillery School at Marieberg]. Stockholm, C. Deleen, 1826. 8:o. xxxi,(1),376 pp. + Plancher [=title on front board]. Oblong folio. 15 partly folded engraved plates. Two volumes in contemporary red half morocco with orange embossed paper and double gilt filets on covers. Text volume with beautifully gilt spine, dark green label and glazed yellow edges. Plate volume with slightly worn gilt-ruled spine and gilt-lettered title on front cover, edges and corners of boards worn. Text volume with slight browning on pp. 201-08. Front flyleaf somewhat creased and with an ink stain, thinly spread out. Plates 5, 6 and 8 slightly spotted in upper margin. Larger plates 11, 12 and 15 with somewhat heavier spotting. Inscription on front pastedown of plate volume: “Tillhör Carlsborgs fästningsbyggnad”. A. af Petersen’s signature on front pastedowns. Bookplate and signature, dated 1947, of K. Magnell. A nice copy. SEK 5000 August af Petersens (1806-67) was born in Erstavik and educated at the Swedish Army School at Karlberg. He made his career as a fortification officer, working at, among other places, the large fort at Karlsborg in Middle Sweden, and eventually became a lieutenant colonel.

Dane P. O Brøndsted (1780-1842) made an archaeological journey in Greece in 1810-12, partly in the company of Koës, Linkh, Stackelberg, Haller von Hallerstein, Foster and Cockerell. He presented the rich material he had gathered on the journey in a large work, “Voyages dans la Grèce” / “Reisen und Untersuchungen in Griechenland”. It was planned to be published in eight expensive volumes, but only the first two, on Keos and the Parthenon metopes, respectively, were published in Paris in 1826 and 1830. After the publication of the first volume, an anonymous writer in the journal “Hermes” made serious accusations about the work and claimed that Brøndsted had copied the contents of the papers left behind by Villoison. The present pamphlet is a thorough refutation of these charges, in which Brøndsted, point by point, shows that they are baseless.

27. BRØNDSTED, PETER OLUF. Om en målet brændteers-vase af antik hellensk oprindelse, som nu er udstillet paa Charlottenborg, i Akademiets fortegnelse nr. 254. Copenhagen. J. D. Qvist (1842). 8:o. 18,(2 blank) pp. Sewn as issued with contemporary backstrip. A very good copy. SEK 1500

The short foreword on verso of the title leaf is dated April 14, 1842. This little essay, which is based on a lecture in det Kongelige danske Videnskabernes selskab, treats a hellenistic hydria from Vulci from the collection of Lucien Bonaparte. The vase exhibited at Charlottenburg was however not the original, but a smaller copy made by Gius tiniani in Naples, who had specialized in making copies of “Etruscan” vases. Apart from a description of the vase itself and its decor, Brøndsted briefly describes the history and the distinctive character of Greek pottery. Brøndsted (1780-1842) was well acquainted with the subject and had earlier written an essay on Panathenaic prize amphoras and published a description of 32 vases from Vulci in the collection of Campanari. He is however mainly known for his “Voyages dans la Grèce” 1826-30.


The English original was published in 1846 under the title “The cricket on the hearth”. Anonymously translated by the Swedish author Thekla Knös, who debuted as a translator with this work. Title leaf lithographed by J. F. Meyer and printed by C. A. Bagge.


Hesse Svensk numismatisk bibliografi 1703. Half title with text “Kongl. svenska myntkabinettet. II. Kufiska mynt.” Published by the Royal Swedish Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities. A catalogue of the collection of Arabic coins in the Royal Coin Cabinet, and an important survey of coins found in Swedish soils.

Krok Bibliotheca botanica suecana 129. Nissen Die botanische Buchillustration 655. Blomqvist Mat och dryck i Sverige p. 113. The leaf pp. 15-16 is a cancel. In this copy both variants of plate X are preserved. The work was published in ten parts, for which Peter Åkerlund (1835-71) made the nice illustrations, all in colour and lithographed by A. J. Salmson. Elias Fries (1794-1878) was professor of botany at Uppsala University and head of the Uppsala Botanical Garden and Museum. He made his most important scientific contributions to the field of mycology, in which he also played an important role in the international research community. This is surely one of the most charming of the Swedish illustrated works published in the 19th century.