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Catalogue 200

Proofs

Science, Medicine, Natural History,

Bibliography, & Much More

**Introduction &
Selective Subject Index on Following Pages**

Introduction

TWO HUNDRED CATALOGUES in thirty-three years: more than 35,000 books and manuscripts have been described in these catalogues. Thousands of other books, including many of the most important and unusual, never found their way into my catalogues, having been quickly sold before their descriptions could appear in print.

In the last fifteen years, since my Catalogue 100 appeared, many truly exceptional books passed through my hands. Of these, I would like to mention three. The first, sold in 2003 was a copy of the first edition in Latin of the Columbus Letter of 1493. This is now in a private collection. In 2004, I was offered a book which I scarcely dreamed of owning: the *Narratio Prima* of Rheticus, printed in 1540. Presenting the first announcement of the heliocentric system of Copernicus, this copy is now in the Linda Hall Library in Kansas City, Missouri. Both of the books were sold before they could appear in my catalogues. Finally, the third book is an absolutely miraculous uncut copy in the original limp board wallet binding of Galileo's *Sidereus Nuncius* of 1610. Appearing in my Catalogue 178, this copy was acquired by the Library of Congress.

This is the first and, probably the last, "personal" catalogue I will prepare. Hitherto, I have always tried to exclude any personality from my catalogues, trying simply to make clear descriptions of each item.

It is important to consult the subject index. Certain books are not in the obvious places. For example, the first editions of Hippocrates, Vesalius, and Harvey are not in the medical book section but are found in the first section. Many of the books are more fully illustrated on my web-page.

Since Catalogue 100 appeared in 1996, there have been some personnel changes in our bookshop. Ben Kinmont slowly left me to establish his own highly successful rare book business and then moved to the apple groves and vineyards of northern California in 2003. Anne Garner started working for me on a part time basis in the same year. She now has gone to the Berg Collection at the New York Public Library.

Abe Lerner, who designed the original layout for my Catalogue 11 in 1993 (it remains unchanged) and marked up the pictures, died in 2002 at the age of 93. Jerry Kelly quickly took over and maintained the high standards set by Abe. Bob Lorenzson has been my exacting photographer from the beginning. I have used only three printers in all these years: Dick Taylor's KNA Press in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania; Mark Orehowsky's Mark One Press of Philadelphia; and Jay Stewart's Capital Offset of Concord, New Hampshire.

I want to thank all my clients who have made these two hundred catalogues possible.

Jonathan A. Hill
1st August 2011

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I. Books Which Changed our Thinking

Each of the following thirteen books, spanning the first five centuries of printing and arranged chronologically, changed how we in the West view our world.

A Leaf from the Gutenberg Bible; A Technological Breakthrough

1. **BIBLIA LATINA.** A single folio leaf (389 x 273 mm.), containing *Acts of Apostles* VII:35–VIII:37 (leaf 289 of Vol. 2), double column, 42 lines per column, rubricated in red and blue (headlines in alternating red and blue lombard letters, chapter initial in red with numerals alternating in red and blue, red capital strokes). [Mainz: Printed by Johann Gutenberg & Johann Fust, 1455]. [Mounted in]: *A Noble Fragment: being a Leaf of the Gutenberg Bible*, with a Bibliographical Essay by A. Edward Newton. Title printed in red & black & two unnumbered leaves of text. Folio, orig. dark blue morocco by Stikeman & Co., covers panelled in blind, upper cover & spine lettered in gilt. New York: Gabriel Wells, 1921. \$95,000.00

A single paper leaf from the first substantial book printed with movable type in the western world, now known simply as the *Gutenberg Bible* or the *42-line Bible*. It is the first and, judging it by the quality of its design and materials, still the greatest of all printed books. It consists of 641 leaves, and was printed in an edition of probably 35 copies on vellum and 150 on paper, of which 48 complete or nearly complete copies are extant, 12 on vellum and 36 on paper. It initiated the ability to disseminate and store knowledge and literature as never before, by a method still unsurpassed.

The development of typographical printing in Europe during the second half of the 15th century changed the character of western civilization. "It has been

claimed that the craft of letterpress printing is the medium which turned the darkness of the middle ages into light; which secured to posterity the intellectual achievements of the past; and which furnished to civilization a means of recording all future progress."—*Encycl. Brit.*

The *Noble Fragment* originated with an imperfect copy of the Gutenberg *Bible* which was divided by Gabriel Wells, a New York book dealer, and dispersed as single leaves or larger fragments, the individual leaves mostly accompanied by A. Edward Newton's essay, as here. The copy had previously formed part of the collection of Maria von Sulzbach (1721–1794), wife of Carl Theodore, Electoral Prince of the Palatinate and subsequently Electoral Prince of Bavaria; thence the Hofbibliothek at Mannheim; the Royal Library at Munich (sold as a duplicate in 1832); and Robert Curzon, Baron Zouche (1810–1873) and his descendants. It was sold at auction in 1920 (Sotheby's, 9th Nov., lot 70) to Joseph Sabin, who in turn sold it to Wells.

Fine copy.

✦ Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 171—"No single invention has so advanced the status of man as has the process of printing from movable type." *Printing & the Mind of Man* 1.

First Printing of the Hippocratic Oath?

2. HIPPOCRATES. *De Natura Hominis. De Victu. De tuenda valitudine. Medicinae lex. Hippocratis iusjurandum. Hippocratis demonstratio quod artes sunt. Hippocratis invectiva in obrectatores medicinae. Quae quidem opera ut Latine & emendare legerentur.* Translated & edited by Andrea Brenta. Roman type, 27 lines. 20 unnumbered leaves. Small 4to (198 x 148 mm.), attractive antique limp boards (minor foxing). Rome: E. Silber, 1483-90.
\$50,000.00

First edition of this collection of texts by Hippocrates, translated from the Greek and edited by Andrea Brenta (d. 1484), professor of Greek and Latin in Rome and one of the first scholars to benefit from the opening of the Vatican library to the public in 1475.

Two 15th-century books have claim to containing the first printing of the Hippocratic *Oath*, which has long been regarded as expressing the fundamental ethical and moral standards of the medical profession: the present work (printed sometime between 1483 and 1490) and the *Articella* (colophon dated 29 March 1483). Priority is not yet determined.

The *Oath* is first mentioned in the first century A.D. and has maintained a central place in the European medical consciousness ever since.

Fine copy.

✦ Bietenholz, ed., *Contemporaries of Erasmus. A Biographical Register of the Renaissance and Reformation*, Vol. I, p. 193. Goff H-278. Klebs 519.1.

*One of the Most Dramatic & Far-Reaching
Technical Inventions of all Time;
"Das älteste rein technische Deutschgedruckte Buch"—Hassenstein*

3. **BUECHSENMEYSTEREI.** *Von Geschoss, Büchsen, Pulver, Salpeter und Feuerwerck. Wie man solich eygentlich zurichten sol. Was dabei einem Büchsenmeyster und Schützen zuwissen nötig.* Large woodcut on title depicting men loading & charging a cannon (signed "MF"). 24 unnumbered leaves. Small 4to, modern vellum over boards (single small & unimportant wormhole running throughout). Strasbourg: C. Egenolff, 1529. \$27,500.00

First separate edition of the first monograph on gunpowder and its ingredients and methods of manufacturing them. This is an extremely rare book — as are all of the later 16th-century editions — and this is a very fine and fresh copy.

It is still uncertain who actually invented gunpowder, one of the most dramatic and far-reaching technical inventions of all time. All who have examined the text have reached different conclusions regarding its date and authorship: Jähns dated it ca. 1425 and attributed it to Abraham von Memmingen, master-gunner to Duke Friedrich IV of Austria. Thorndike dated it ca. 1422 (see Vol. V, p. 34) and Hassenstein considered it a work of about 1420 and by Conrad von Schöngau. Partington says "it was pieced together from several sources, no doubt of very different dates."—*History of Greek Fire and Gunpowder* (1960), pp. 152-58.

The treatise begins with a series of twelve questions and answers for a master and pupil in which the theory of the explosion of gunpowder is given. Then follows a description of its materials and remarks on ordinary and special gunpowder, particular guns and methods of shooting, and different incendiary compositions. Great importance is given to the correct proportions of gunpowder's ingredients. The work also contains a formula for blessing a gun.

The anonymous author discusses the heavy demand for saltpetre as an ingredient of gunpowder. He describes how it can be produced on new walls in damp places or in stables or from latrines which have not been used for a long time, and teaches how to purify saltpetre, a process still used in Lavoisier's days. Finally he describes the manufacture of granulated or "corned" powder which was used for handguns and other small arms until the end of the 18th century.

The text was first printed early in 1529 at Augsburg as part of the first German language edition of Flavius Vegetius, *Vier Bücher der Ritterschaft*, and was separately reprinted later in the same year — the present edition — by Christian Egenolff at Strasbourg. Altogether, Egenolff and his heirs issued eight editions of the treatise: in 1529, 1531, 1534, 1550, 1559, 1569, 1582, and 1597.

A fine copy with many lower edges uncut, from the library of Denis Duveen. Calligraphic initial at head of title a little cropped. This is the sort of book which would have been read to death by gunners, fireworks manufacturers, and makers of saltpetre and gunpowder. OCLC locates only one copy in America, at

Yale, and that copy lacks the splendid title-page.

• Hassenstein, *Das Feuerwerkbuch*, (1941), p. 600. Jähns, *Geschichte der Kriegswissenschaften*, I, pp. 392-400 & 591.

A Magnificent Copy from the Library of Jacques Auguste de Thou

4. FUCHS, Leonhart. *De Historia Stirpium Commentarii insignes.* Printer's device on title & last leaf, woodcut portrait of Fuchs on verso of title, woodcut portraits of the artists, & over 500 woodcuts, all by Veit Rudolph Speckle after Albert Meyer & Heinrich Füllmauer, in fine contemporary or slightly later coloring. 14 p.l., 896 pp., 2 leaves. Folio (378 x 245 mm.), fine red morocco of ca. 1587, large coat-of-arms in center of each cover of Jacques Auguste de Thou & his wife, triple gilt fillet round sides, ten compartments on spine, nine of which have "IAM" stamped in gilt, the other compartment with the title in gilt, a.e.g. Basel: M. Isengrin, 1542. \$950,000.00

First edition, a magnificent colored copy from the library of Jacques-Auguste De Thou (1533-1617), and his first wife Marie de Barbançon-Cany, bound in fine red morocco ca. 1587, of the most celebrated of all herbals. The revolution which this book caused in natural history is comparable to the revolutions which Copernicus instigated in astronomy and Vesalius in anatomy with their books, both of which were published the following year.

Fuchs (1501-66), along with Brunfels and Bock, were pioneers in their efforts to accurately identify and illustrate the world of plants. The illustrations in this 2book set a new standard for botanical depiction and were deeply influential, being copied in innumerable works well into the 18th century.

"From classical times to the early sixteenth century not much progress had been made in medical botany. It all stemmed from Dioscorides. Text and illustrations of botanical works — both manuscript and printed — were derived from classical sources and had on the whole altered only for the worse, through continued copying from generation to generation. Consequently the numerous printed herbals of the fifteenth century, books such as the *Hortus Sanitatis*, were crude in text and woodcuts. But a change took place early in the sixteenth century. It is first manifested in the work of Brunfels, who engaged the artist Hans Weiditz to illustrate his *Herbarum Vivae Icones*, Strasbourg, 1530--6. This in turn inspired Leonhard Fuchs to publish his 'Commentaries on the History of Plants', perhaps the most celebrated and most beautiful herbal ever published...

"Fuchs was professor of medicine at Tübingen; and as such his primary objectives were to improve the knowledge of *materia medica* and to show the largest possible number of plants useful as drugs and herbs. He described four hundred German and one hundred foreign plants and illustrated them in five hundred and twelve superb woodcuts. These were designed by Heinrich

Fiillmauer and Albert Meyer, and executed by Veit Rudolph Speckle, whose portraits appear in the book — one of the earliest examples of such a tribute paid to artists in a printed book. Yet Fuchs's interest in plants was not wholly pharmacological; he dilates upon the beauties of nature, and he is enough of a true botanist to describe the characteristics of plants, their habits, habitats, and forms...

"In the text the plants are arranged in alphabetical order: there is no classification, no plant geography, nothing about their relations with other living things. Fuchs's text still draws heavily on classical learning — he was a Renaissance man — but he was acquainted with northwestern European species and even American plants like maize. The fuchsia, when it was brought from America, was named after him. However, the air of modernity is clearest in the woodcuts, based on first-hand observation of the living plant and establishing a standard of plant illustration which has been followed until our own day...

"Fuchs's Herbal, as it is generally known, was an immediate success; it was frequently reprinted and freely translated, at first in folio, but later in pocket editions."—*Printing & the Mind of Man* 69.

The *Historia* originally appeared in both colored and uncolored states. The thinness of the lines in the figures was intentional because Fuchs expected the illustrations to be colored and did not want the natural form of plants to be obliterated by shading. The coloring in the present copy is extraordinarily rich and accurate, the washes of every hue minute and obviously striving for a naturalistic approach. We may assume that the coloring of the copy was commissioned by a person of high rank and sophistication because other copies of the *Historia*, if colored at all, are scarcely executed with such accuracy. While it is uncertain that it was Jacques-Auguste de Thou (see below) himself who had the coloring executed for this copy because it came into his library forty-five years after it was printed, there is a strong likelihood.

PROVENANCE:

1. The binding bears the coat-of-arms of the French historian and statesman Jacques-Auguste De Thou (1533-1617), combined with that of his first wife Marie de Barbançon-Cany, their monograms intertwined in the supralibros and on the spine ("IAM").

Apart from being the most outstanding bibliophile of the late 16th and early 17th century, de Thou rendered outstanding service to Henry IV, e.g. he helped to prepare the edict of Nantes (1598), which established the religious liberty and political influence of the Protestants. De Thou's life's work was his enormous *Historia sui temporis*, the materials of which were drawn from his rich library which he began to establish as early as 1570, when he inherited a valuable library from his uncle Adrien. He inherited more books from his father, among them more than five gifts of Jean Grolier, and intensified collecting after he had left the monastery of Notre Dame in 1584 and settled in his mother's house in the Rue des Poitevins in Paris. There he established his library with the two brothers Pierre and Jacques Dupuy serving as librarians. In 1587, de Thou married his first

wife, Marie de Barbançon-Cany, but the marriage did not last for long (Marie must have died in the same year or only shortly thereafter). As soon as he was married, de Thou started having the bindings of his books decorated with combined coats-of-arms, thus, the copy of Fuchs' *Historia stirpium* must have entered the collection in or about 1587. Another result of his first wife's early death is that the volumes with the De Thou-Barbançon escutcheons were by far the fewest in his library whereas the ones with de la Chastre (his second wife since 1602) and the ones with his own single escutcheon are much more common.

The library of the Hôtel de Thou, the "Biblioteca Thuana," was famous; it was open to scholars and foreigners. By his death it contained more than one thousand manuscripts and 8000 printed books. The library remained in the family until 1680 when it was bought almost entirely by President de Ménars and in the 18th century passed to the Rohan Soubise family.

2. Inside cover with a small bookplate: monogram "GH." This was in the personal collection of the great Paris dealer Georges Heilbrun.

A fine and large copy in fresh condition. The binding shows the slightest wear to the corners and joints. Preserved in a box.

• Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 19. Grolier Club, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, 17. Horblit 33b. Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, p. 72.

"A Landmark in Human Thought"

5. **COPERNICUS, Nicolaus.** *De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium, Libri VI...* 147 woodcut diagrams in the text. 7 p.l., 196 leaves. Folio (265 x 187 mm.), 18th cent. Italian half-vellum & marbled boards (a few early leaves of text with light foxing), contrasting leather lettering piece on spine. Nuremberg: J. Petreius, 1543. SOLD

First edition, and a very fine and crisp copy; "the earliest of the three books of science that most clarified the relationship of man and his universe (along with Newton's *Principia* and Darwin's *Origin of Species*)."—Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 3. This work is the foundation of the heliocentric theory of the planetary system and the most important scientific text of the 16th century.

Our copy contains the rare errata leaf — bound in before the title — which is present in only about 20% of all known copies.

A fresh copy.

• Evans, *Epochal Achievements in the History of Science*, 15. Gingerich, *An Annotated Census of Copernicus' De Revolutionibus*, Paris 23. Gingerich, *Rara Astronomica*, 16. Horblit 18b. *Printing & the Mind of Man* 70—"a landmark in human thought. It challenged the authority of antiquity and set the course for the modern world by its effective destruction of the anthropocentric view of the universe." Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, 40. Zinner 1819 & p. 42.

"The Heart of Any Library of Medical History"

6. **VESALIUS, Andreas.** *De Humani Corporis Fabrica Libri Septem.* Fine woodcut title, woodcut port. of Vesalius, 21 full-page & two double-page & folding woodcuts of the skeletal, muscular, vascular, & nervous systems, about 200 further woodcuts in the text, many woodcut initials depicting medical scenes, and printer's woodcut device on last leaf. 6 p.l., 659 (i.e. 663), [37] pp. Large folio (406 x 270 mm.), 18th-cent. calf (corners & joints very neatly repaired, old repair to margin of title & head of following leaf, occasional light spotting or foxing), spine richly gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Basel: [J. Oporinus, 1543].

\$395,000.00

First edition, and a fine copy in quite clean and fresh condition; "the publication of this book was the greatest event in medical history since the work of Galen."—Garrison-Morton 375. Its impact on the life sciences is comparable to that of Copernicus' *De Revolutionibus*, published in the same year, in astronomy.

"The *Fabrica*, a handsomely printed folio, is remarkable for its series of magnificent plates, which set new technical standards of anatomical illustration, and indeed of book illustration in general...Vesalius's was the most splendid and the most comprehensive of a large number of anatomical treatises of the sixteenth century...No other work of the sixteenth century equals it, though many share its spirit of anatomical enquiry. It was translated, reissued, copied and plagiarized over and over again and its illustrations were used or copied in other medical works until the end of the eighteenth century."—*Printing & the Mind of Man* 71.

With this book, "published when he was only twenty-nine years old, Vesalius revolutionized not only the science of anatomy but also how it was taught. Throughout this encyclopedic work on the structure and workings of the human body, Vesalius provided a fuller and more detailed description of human anatomy than any of his predecessors, correcting errors in the traditional anatomical teaching of Galen...and arguing that knowledge of human anatomy was to be learned only from human sources. Even more revolutionary than his criticism of Galen and other medieval authorities was Vesalius's assertion that anatomical dissection must be performed by the physician himself — a direct contradiction of the medieval doctrine that dissection was a task to be performed by menials while the physician lectured from the tradition authorities. Only through actual dissection, Vesalius argued, could the physician learn human anatomy in sufficient detail."—Grolier Club, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine* (1995), 18a.

A very clean, crisp, and bright copy with the woodcut title and both folding double-page woodcut plates, signed "m3" and "p4" in fine condition. In this copy, the inserted half-sheet, also signed "m3" with the eight woodcut anatomical details, has been cut out and applied as overlays on m3. Preserved

in a calf-backed box.

• Cushing, Bio-Bibliography, VI.A.-1. Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 122. Evans, *Exhibition of First Editions of Epochal Achievements in the History of Science* (1934), 91. *Heirs of Hippocrates* 281—the “first edition of the *Fabrica* is the heart of any library of medical history.” Horblit 98. Lilly, *Notable Medical Books*, 29.

“The Most Important Single Medical Work Ever Published”

7. **HARVEY, William.** *De Motu Cordis & Sanguinis in Animalibus, Anatomica Exercitatio. Cum refutationibus Aemylii Parisani...et Jacobi Primirosii...* Two engraved plates. 2 p.l., 267, 84 pp., 2 leaves (misbound between pp. 82 & 83). Small 4to, cont. vellum over boards (occasional light foxing, two tiny wormholes in upper margin). Leyden: J. Maire, 1639. \$75,000.00

The third edition (but second complete edition) of the greatest book in the history of medicine; in this work Harvey announces his discovery of the circulation of the blood, gives a clear description of the heart’s action, and reports the experiments that provided proof for his assertions.

This is the earliest edition that collectors can reasonably expect to acquire. The first edition of 1628 is a famous (and extremely expensive) rarity. The second appearance of the text forms part of the second volume of Emilio Parisano’s *Exercitationum de Subtilitate* (Venice: 1635) and it is also a rare book. Certain portions of the text were omitted and it does not include the plates. In the present edition Harvey’s text is printed in paragraphs alternately with the “refutations” of Parisanus. The refutation by Primrose, which was first published in 1630, is added as a separate section at the end.

Harvey “conceived the idea of a circulation of the entire blood system, and demonstrated it conclusively by an exhaustive series of dissections and physiological experiments. For twenty years, Harvey pursued his objective in both human and comparative anatomy. He proved experimentally that the blood’s motion is continuous and always in one direction, and that its actual amount and velocity makes it a physical impossibility for it to do otherwise than return to the heart by the venous route, the heart being itself a muscle and acting as a pump. He showed how the whole of the blood passes through the lungs, is returned to the left side of the heart, then passes through the general circulation and returns to the right side.”—*Printing & the Mind of Man* 127—(1st ed. of 1628).

A very good copy of a book which is now quite uncommon.

• Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 123—(1st ed.). Garrison-Morton 759—(1st ed.)—“Together with Vesalius’s *Fabrica* (1543), Harvey’s *De motu cordis* shares the honour as the greatest book in the history of medicine. By fundamentally changing our conceptions of the functions of the heart and blood vessels, Harvey pointed the way to reform of all of physiology and medicine.” Grolier Club, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine* (1995), 27a—(1st ed.). Horblit 46—(1st

ed.). Keynes, *Harvey Bibliography*, 3.

*The Greatest Work in the History of Science;
An Attractive Copy in
Contemporary Vellum*

8. **NEWTON, Isaac.** *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica*. One folding engraved plate & numerous woodcut diagrams & illus. in the text. 4 p.l., 510 (i.e. 496), one leaf of errata & one blank leaf. 4to (245 x 188 mm.), cont. vellum over boards (some very light marginal spotting & very faint waterstaining to upper margins). London: "Jussu Societatis Regiae ac Typis Josephi Streater. Prostant Venales apud Sam. Smith," 1687. \$500,000.00

First edition, the "export issue" with the cancelled title and bearing the three-line imprint. This is a very good, crisp and unpressed copy, absolutely untouched, with many lower edges uncut in its original binding of Dutch vellum.

"The Principia was not only Newton's monumental achievement. It was also the turning point in his life. As we know from his papers, he had performed prodigies in a number of fields. As we also know, he had completed nothing...This time the sheer grandeur of the theme carried him through to completion. The publication of the *Principia* could not reshape Newton's personality, of course, but the magnitude of its achievement thrust him into the public eye beyond the possibility of another withdrawal...The investigation that seized Newton's imagination late in 1684 and dominated it for the following two and a half years transformed his life as much as it transformed the course of Western science."—Westfall, *Never at Rest*, pp. 407-08.

This copy has the cancel title with the three-line Samuel Smith imprint. It is sometimes regarded as the "export" issue because of the frequency with which copies with cancel titles are found bound as above in Dutch vellum. This agrees with Samuel Smith's activities as an exporter and importer of books to and from the Continent, but is also explained by the fact that as bookseller to the Royal Society, it would be natural that he would wish his name to appear on that proportion of the print run that he handled. The uncanceled or two-line title reads "Prostat apud plures bibliopolas," i.e. offered for sale by several booksellers. As Munby has demonstrated this reflects Halley's sales strategy of distributing the book amongst several booksellers). The total print run is reckoned to be between 300 and 400 copies, and it has been asserted that of these only 50 copies with the cancel title were produced. I suspect the figure is higher. Apart from the imprint on the title (the remainder of which is from standing type) there is no textual priority to either issue: textual variants as detailed by W.B. Todd in the "Bibliography of the 'Principia'" for A. Koyré and I.B. Cohen's critical edition (Cambridge 1972) occur with equal frequency between the two

issues, and the present copy has several of the “uncorrected” variants.

A very good unpressed copy of this important book in its first binding. With the errata leaf. It is a clean copy, remarkably free from the spotting and browning that often affects the work, and it is also a reasonably large copy (being 3 mm. taller and 6 mm. wider than the fine Norman copy, for example), and has several deckle edges uncut. As usual P4 is a cancel, and the diagram on D3 verso is printed correctly, not inverted.

♣ Babson 11. Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 11. Evans, *Epochal Achievements in the History of Science*, 19. Horblit 78. *Printing & the Mind of Man* 161. Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, 151.

*“Established the Fundamental Principles of the
Calculus of Probabilities”—Evans*

9. **BERNOULLI, Jacob.** *Ars Conjectandi, Opus Posthumum. Accedit Tractatus De Seriebus Infinitis, et Epistola Gallicè scripta de Ludo Pilae Reticularis.* Woodcut device on title, two folding printed tables, & one folding woodcut plate. 2 p.l., 306, 35, [1] pp. 4to, fine cont. vellum over boards, spine lettered in gilt. Basel: impensis Thurnisiorum, Fratrum, 1713. \$45,000.00

First edition of “the first systematic attempt to place the theory of probability on a firm basis and is still the foundation of much modern practice in all fields where probability is concerned — insurance, statistics and mathematical heredity tables.”—*Printing & the Mind of Man* 179. Bernoulli’s formulas were widely employed by the creators of derivatives in the early part of this century and were partly responsible for the financial distress of recent years.

A very fine and large copy preserved in a box.

♣ Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 110. *D.S.B.*, II, pp. 46-51. Evans, *Epochal Achievements*, 8. Horblit 12.

The Chronometer

10. **[HARRISON, John].** *The Principles of Mr. Harrison’s Time-Keeper, with Plates of the Same. Published by Order of the Commissioners of Longitude.* Ten folding engraved plates. 31 pp. Large 4to, attractive modern red morocco, sides panelled in gilt & blind, spine gilt. London: Printed by W. Richardson & S. Clark; and sold by J. Nourse & Mess. Mount & Page, 1767. \$95,000.00

First edition and a very fine copy with half-title. While latitude has been ascertainable by relatively simple means, measuring longitude presented considerable challenges. In 1714, the English government offered the enormous

prize of £20,000 to be awarded by the Board of Longitude to anyone who developed a reliable means of calculating longitude at sea. One way of measuring longitude is to compare local solar time with the standard time at the prime meridian. Local time is easily ascertained by observing the sun but only a very accurate clock can register a standard time over long periods. The improvements in horology effected by Christian Huygens (1654) and others after him about the mid-seventeenth century promised success with this method. But the practical problems associated with temperature-compensation and so forth remained long intractable, although several rewards for an invention were offered. Finally, John Harrison, a clockmaker with several useful inventions to his credit, perfected a chronometer of the required degree of accuracy, showing a steady rate of gain or loss. Harrison's chronometer not only supplied navigators with a perfect instrument for observing the true geographical position at any moment during their voyage, but also laid the foundation for the compilation of exact charts of the deep seas and the coastal waters of the world. There has possibly been no advance of comparable importance in aids to navigation until the introduction of radar.

• Horblit 42b.

The Founder of Immunology

11. JENNER, Edward. *An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolae Vaccinae, a Disease discovered in Some of the Western Counties of England, particularly Gloucestershire, and known by the Name of the Cow Pox.* Four engraved plates, printed in red & finished by hand (lower edges of plates trimmed with loss or partial loss of signatures). 1 p.l., iv, 75 pp., one leaf of errata. 4to (259 x 209 mm.), late 19th-cent. mottled half-calf & marbled boards, spine gilt, green morocco lettering piece on spine. London: Printed for the Author, by Sampson Low, 1798. \$25,000.00

First edition and a fine, rather large, copy of this great book; it is hard to imagine what life was like in the time of smallpox. In this book Jenner provided the first proof that a population could be immunized against disease.

"Jenner's discovery of vaccination made possible the immediate control of smallpox and the saving of untold lives. It also made possible, as Jenner realized, the ultimate eradication of smallpox as a disease, an end of which is only now within sight for the whole world [in 1980 it was totally eradicated]. Jenner must be considered the founder of immunology; in vaccination he made the first use of an attenuated virus for immunization. For his coining the term 'virus,' and his description of anaphylaxis, he must be considered the first pioneer of the modern science of virology."—*D.S.B.*, VII, p. 97.

Jenner found that patients who had had cowpox were resistant to smallpox, and he therefore conducted a clinical trial to confirm his discovery. Twenty-three cases of "vaccination" were described in the *Inquiry*. "To describe the matter

producing cowpox Jenner introduced the term 'virus,' contending that the cowpox virus had to be acquired from the cow and that it gave permanent protection from the smallpox. In Case IV of the *Inquiry* Jenner also describes a kind of reaction now known as anaphylaxis." (ibid).

Following the publication of Jenner's book, the practice of vaccination was adopted and spread with astonishing speed. The dried vaccine could be sent long distances, to India and America, where President Jefferson vaccinated his family and neighbors. Jenner's discovery made possible the immediate control of smallpox, and its ultimate eradication, as well as the eventual control of other diseases on the same principle by their respective "vaccines."

A fine copy with the bookplate of T.N. Brushfield, M.D., F.S.A. (1828-1910), an expert in mental illness, an antiquary, and a book collector. He was also a reader for the *O.E.D.*, contributing more than 72,000 slips.

• Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 127. Evans, *Exhibition of First Editions of Epochal Achievements in the History of Science* (1934), 101. Garrison-Morton 5423. Grolier Club, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, 53. Horblit 56. Lilly, *Notable Medical Books*, 151. *Printing and the Mind of Man* 250.

Ian Fleming's Copy

12. DARWIN, Charles. *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life.* Folding lithographed diagram. ix, [1], 502 pp., 32 pp. of ads at end, dated June 1859. 8vo, orig. green cloth (binding variant a), stamped in blind & gilt (head of spine with slightest wear, lower hinge a little cracked), uncut. London: J. Murray, 1859. \$165,000.00

First edition, and an outstandingly fine and fresh copy, of "the most influential scientific work of the nineteenth century."—Horblit 23b. This copy has Freeman's binding variant a.

This is a rather historic copy in the history of book collecting. It comes from the library of Ian Fleming, the author of several well-known novels. Our copy is housed in one of Fleming's characteristic boxes with his arms in gilt on the upper cover. It was Fleming who conceived the idea of collecting milestones of progress in the nineteenth century and asked Percy Muir, the distinguished bookseller, to assist him. This concept of collecting "important" books, regardless of subject, marks the beginning of a style of collecting which has been canonized, for better or worse, by the book *Printing and the Mind of Man*. See Muir's *Minding My Own Business* (1956) for an account of Ian Fleming and his "taste and technique" of book collecting.

Fine copy. Binder's ticket of Edmonds & Remnants on rear paste-down.

• Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 199. Evans, *Exhibition of First Editions of Epochal Achievements in the History of Science* (1934), 110. Freeman 373. Garrison-Morton 220. Grolier Club, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, 70b. *Printing & the Mind of Man* 344b.

DNA

13. **WATSON, James Dewey & CRICK, Francis Harry Compton.** "Molecular Structure of Nucleic Acids. A Structure of Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid" in *Nature*, Vol. 171, No. 4356 (25 April 1953), pp. 737-38. One text illus. Thick large 8vo, the entire Vol. 171 bound in cont. blue cloth. London: Macmillan, 1953.

[with]:

WILKINS, M.H.F., STOKES, A.R., & WILSON, H.R. "Molecular Structure of Deoxypentose Nucleic Acids" in the above, pp. 738-40. Two text illus. London: Macmillan, 1953.

[with]:

FRANKLIN, Rosalind E. & GOSLING, R.G. "Molecular Configuration in Sodium Thymonucleate" in the above, pp. 740-41. One text illus. London: Macmillan, 1953.

[with]:

WATSON, James Dewey & CRICK, Francis Harry Compton. "Genetical Implications of the Structure of Deoxyribonucleic Acid" in *Nature*, Vol. 171, No. 4361 (30 May 1953), pp. 964-67. Five text illus. London: Macmillan, 1953. \$7500.00

The original journal issues of *Nature* containing the paper recording "the discovery of the molecular structure of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), the main component of chromosomes and the material that transfers genetic characteristics in all life forms. Publication of this paper initiated the science of molecular biology. Forty years after Watson and Crick's discovery, so much of the basic understanding of medicine and disease has advanced to the molecular level that their paper may be considered the most significant single contribution to biology and medicine in the twentieth century...

"When Watson and Crick's paper was submitted for publication in *Nature*, Sir Lawrence Bragg, the director of the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge, and Sir John Randall of King's College agreed that the paper should be published simultaneously with those of two other groups of researches who had also prepared important papers on DNA: Maurice Wilkins, A.R. Stokes, and H.R. Wilson, authors of "Molecular Structure of Deoxypentose Nucleic Acids," and Rosalind Franklin and Raymond Gosling, who submitted the paper "Molecular Configuration in Sodium Thymonucleate." The three papers were published in *Nature* under the general title "The Molecular Structure of Nucleic Acids." Shortly afterwards, Watson and Crick published their paper "Genetical Implication of the Structure of Deoxyribonucleic Acid," in which they elaborated on their proposed DNA replication mechanism. In 1962, Watson, Crick, and

Wilkins shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.”—Grolier Club, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, 99.

Fine copy.

• Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 200. Garrison-Morton 256.3.

II: Important Science Books

Below we have listed other books noteworthy in the history of science.

14. ALBERTUS MAGNUS. *Liber Mineralium...Tractat[us] de Lapidum et Gemmarum. Materia. Accidentibus. Causis. Locis. Coloribus. Virtutibus. Ymaginibus. Sigillis. De Alchimis Speciebus, Operationibus et Utilitatibus. De Metallorum. Origine, & inventione. Generatione, et Causis. Congelatione. Liquefactione. Ductibilitate. Cremabilitate. Colore, & Sapore. Operatione. Virtute. Transmutatione...* Five large & four smaller woodcuts & numerous small marginal woodcuts. 4 p.l., 71, [1] leaves. Small 4to, attractive 18th-cent. half sheep & boards, spine gilt, blue leather lettering piece on spine. Oppenheim: [J. Koebel], 1518. \$55,000.00

Fifth separate edition and the first to be well-illustrated. Albertus' *Liber Mineralium* is "one of the best and most comprehensive of the western medieval lapidaries, it was written about 1260... It is a compilation from earlier writers with the addition of some facts derived from the author's own observations... Seventy stones are mentioned, arranged alphabetically, and Albertus says that gems differ from other stones in that in them the water element preponderates over the earthy constituents and he attempts to classify them by color."—Adams, *The Birth and Development of the Geological Sciences*, pp. 144-45.

"The *De Mineralibus* is divided into five books, dealing with stones (Books I–II), metals (Books III– IV), 'intermediates' (Book V), which are neither stones nor metals, but have characteristics of both... Albertus' *De Mineralibus* is not a simple lapidary. Even though its background is based in medieval thought, with many errors, the structure of the text is recognizable in modern textbooks (i.e., the

introduction of general principles giving the origin, and physical properties of minerals, followed by descriptions of individual minerals including appearance, place of occurrence, uses, etc.). With Albertus Magnus' mineralogy, the study of minerals begins to emerge from its embryonic period into a full fledged science. The tradition of magical and curative powers in gems still permeates the text, but one feels the author fighting the superstitions of the ancient beliefs, and seeing the world in a new, more skeptical and practical view."—Schuh, *Mineralogy & Crystallography: A Bibliography, 1469 to 1920* (in progress), p. 35.

Metals whose chemical and physical properties are described include gold, silver, mercury, lead, tin, and iron. Many chemical processes are discussed including solution, congelation, crystallization, calcination, sublimation, and amalgamation.

Fine copy. Early ownership signature dated 9 Feb. 1665 on title. Old library stamp on verso. The fine Freilich copy made \$43,875 (Sotheby's New York, 10 & 11 January 2001, lot 19).

♣ Neville, I, p. 24—"A very rare illustrated edition of this medieval alchemical and mineralogical treatise, one of the authentic writings of Albertus Magnus. The large woodcuts depict an alchemist carrying out a distillation, a jeweler and his wares, a lady, and a man in elaborate costume. The final leaf (missing in some copies) is headed 'De Alchimie phantastica fatiga Exhortatio Virgilii Saltzburgensis' and carries a six-line alchemical poem in German enclosed in a woodcut border. Folios 20-36 have marginal woodcuts of finger rings set with various gemstones, and folio 32 (verso) contains four small woodcuts of rings and their parts." Schuh, *Mineralogy & Crystallography: A Bibliography, 1469 to 1920*, 82.

*The Most Important German Commercial Arithmetic
of the First Half of the 16th Century;
Represented in Holbein's The Ambassadors*

15. **APIAN, Petrus.** *Eyn Neue Unnd wohlgegründte underweysung aller Kauffmans Rechnung in dreyen büchern, mit schönen Regeln und fragstucken begriffen...* Woodcut title (a little dusty), full-page woodcut arms on verso of the dedicatee Hansens Semfftel of München, & numerous woodcuts in the text. 199 unnumbered leaves, one blank leaf. 8vo, cont. panelled calf over wooden boards (binding with a few defects), panel borders formed with cloverleaves & other floral tools, upper cover dated "1531", orig. clasps & catches. Ingolstadt: G. Apianus, 9 August 1527.

[bound with]:

ELEMENTA PUERILIA *ad latinae simul et vulgaris linguae lectionem eadem opera predisoendam usui futura, Ad iunctis rerum vocabulis, haud mediocrem pueris frugem allaturis.* Title within elaborate woodcut frame. 40

unnumbered leaves (the last a blank). 8vo (a little dusty throughout & with some modest dampstaining). [Wittenberg, J. Clug, 1530].

[bound with]:

[HEYDEN, Sebaldus]. *Nomenclatura rerum domesticarum*. 20 unnumbered leaves (the last a blank). "Cygneae apud Wolffgangum Villicum Pistorem," 1530. \$49,500.00

A most attractive *sammelband*.

I. "First edition of Apian's *rechenbuch*, the most important German commercial arithmetic of the first half of the sixteenth century. The contents are standard for an arithmetic of the period and, in fact, are a rearrangement of the topics covered by earlier authors...

"After discussing the numbers and their representation as written numerals, the line abacus and the finger numerals, he describes the usual arithmetic operations and figurate numbers. Figurate numbers are those that may be represented by a geometrical figure, e.g., 4, 9, 16... (a square may be formed with this number of objects) or 3, 6, 10... (a triangle may be formed with this number of objects)...

"The text is illustrated with a number of woodcuts. Many of these are worthy of note, such as the one showing the minting of coins in the section dealing with monetary arithmetic. The text is quite complete and covers the various forms of handling arithmetical operations. For example, both the galley and the gelosia methods of multiplication are shown...

"A woodcut on the title page displays what is commonly referred to as Pascal's triangle. Its presence in this early sixteenth-century work provides further verification that this construct was known long before Blaise Pascal studied and wrote about it. Earlier examples have been found in the Far East as well as in Europe, although this is the first representation in printed form...

"Near its end, the book contains a short section illustrating a line abacus with a binary fraction notation down to $1/32,768$ or 2^{-15} in modern notation. While this is simply a natural extension of the older forms of arithmetical operations known as mediation and duplation, such notation is not encountered again until almost a century later at the time of John Napier and his binary chessboard."—Tomash A82.

Hans Holbein included this first edition of the *Rechnung* in his 1533 painting *The Ambassadors*; the small, partly open book appears on the lower shelf to the left of the famous anamorphic skull, open to a page that begins with the word "dividirt" (f. [Q8]v). It has been suggested that the term "divide" was chosen to reflect the political and religious division or disharmony of the early 16th century.

Petrus Apianus (1495-1552), professor of mathematics at the University of Ingolstadt, was one of the few professors of his time to teach arithmetic in the German language. Apianus' reputation was established by issuing a world map

in 1520 which names America and by his important geographical work, *Cosmographia* (1524) in which he was the first to show how to determine longitude by observing the distance of the moon from certain fixed stars. His most famous work in astronomy was his *Astronomicum Caesareum* of 1540.

A fine copy. This was an extremely popular work with later editions in 1532, 1537, 1544, 1564, and 1580. OCLC locates only two copies of our first edition in the U.S., at Columbia and the University of Chicago. With several early ownership inscriptions on front pastedown.

II & III. Also bound with the Apianus are two bilingual dictionaries, the first an anonymous work directed at children that begins with a list of Latin and German syllables, followed by the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and other devout passages. The *Elementa Puerilia* also contains 55 pages of vocabulary, in which each German term is accompanied by a group of three letters and a number (g m d 2, g f d 3, etc.) — a type of shorthand, perhaps identifying the relevant parts of speech. The second dictionary is an early edition of Sebald Heyden's popular *Nomenclatura rerum domesticarum*. Although this boasts more vocabulary words — each page features two double-column lists — it lacks the handy bilingual subheadings. The book saw numerous editions and all are rare. Fine copies.

• I. Smith, *Rara Arithmetica*, p. 155—(with an incorrect collation). Van Ortroj, no. 67.

16. ARISTOTELES. *Problemata*. Translated by Theodorus Gaza. [96] leaves (the 6th leaf a blank). 39 lines, Roman type. Capital strokes & paragraph marks in table supplied in red & blue. Folio (288 x 205 mm.), modern boards covered with 15th-century manuscript leaves, the front including the Commemorations on the Feast of the Holy Family Malachias 3:1 opening with illuminated initial E, the back cover with text from Mark 14 (several unimportant marginal wormholes). Mantua: J. Vurster and J. Baumeister, [ca. 1473]. \$85,000.00

First edition of Aristotle's *Problemata*; this is one of the earliest of any of the texts by Aristotle to be published. The *Problemata* are a collection of scientific dissertations in the form of questions and answers ascribed to Aristotle in twenty chapters. Subjects include mathematics, meteorology, medicine, wine, botany, oceanography, vision, and color.

The text was translated by Theodorus Gaza (ca. 1400-1475), who fled from his native city of Thessalonica before its capture by the Turks in 1430. He was one of the leaders of the revival of learning in the 15th century. In 1447 he became professor of Greek in the new university of Ferrara, to which his fame soon attracted students from all parts of Italy. In 1450, at the invitation of Pope Nicholas V, he went to Rome, where he was for some years employed in making

Latin translations from Aristotle and other Greek authors.

With the signature and notes of Tobias Faber, very probably the Lutheran minister who flourished ca. 1580 and the author of *Theses Medicae* (Basel: 1580).

A fine copy and very rare; ISTC locates only three copies in the U.S. (Harvard, LC, and PML).

• Goff A-1030. Klebs 95.1. Stillwell 583.

Forerunner of Newton

17. BORELLI, Giovanni Alphonso. *Theoricae Mediceorum Planetarum ex Causis Physicis deductae.* Five folding engraved plates. vii, 184 pp., 2 leaves. Small 4to, cont. limp vellum (occasional minor foxing), several outer edges uncut. Florence: Ex Typographia S.M.D., 1666. \$27,500.00

First edition of an important book in the history of science which anticipates the discoveries of Newton in the field of gravity. It contains the nucleus of the theory of the movement of the satellites of Jupiter according to the principles of universal attraction. Newton, who owned a copy of this book, referred to Borelli as his predecessor.

"During the summer of 1665 Borelli established an astronomical observatory in the fortress of San Miniato, a pleasant site on a hill a short distance from Florence. Here he used an excellent Campani telescope and some instruments of his own design to try to determine with extreme accuracy the motions of Jupiter's satellites. From this work came his *Theoricae mediceorum planetarum ex causis physicis deductae* (1666), in which, among other things, he explained how the elliptical orbits of planetary bodies could be understood in terms of three types of action...It is clear that Borelli had much more in mind than just explaining the motions of the moons of Jupiter. The Copernican implications of his scheme, however, could be masked by seeming to focus attention on Jupiter."—*D.S.B.*, II, p. 310.

Very fine and large copy preserved in a handsome black morocco box.

• Carli & Favaro 299. Domenico Bertoloni Meli, "Shadows and deception: from Borelli's *Theoricae* to the *Saggi* of the Cimento" in *The British Journal for the History of Science*, Vol. 31, No. 4 (Dec. 1998), pp. 383-402. Riccardi, I, 158—"Raro e pregiato."

"A Masterpiece of Scientific Literature"—Horblit

18. BOYLE, Robert. *The Sceptical Chymist: or Chymico-Physical Doubts & Paradoxes, touching the Experiments whereby Vulgar Spagirists are wont to Endeavour to Evince their Salt, Sulphur and Mercury, to be the True Principles of Things. To which in this Edition are subjoyn'd divers Experiments and Notes about the Producibleness of Chymical Principles.* 11 p.l., 440 pp.; 14 p.l., 268 pp. Two parts in one vol. Thick 8vo, cont. panelled calf (joints & ends of

spine very discretely repaired, several abrasions to covers), fleurons in corners, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Oxford, H. Hall for R. Davis & B. Took, 1680. \$35,000.00

Second edition (1st ed.: 1661), and the first edition of the second part, *Experiments and Notes about the Producibleness of Chymical Principles*. Boyle's *Sceptical Chymist* is a "masterpiece of scientific literature, seeking to clarify the confused theories and vague concepts then current. Boyle claimed that there were many more than the four Aristotelian elements — earth, air, fire, and water — and that matter is composed of atoms and clusters of atoms in motion."—Horblit 14.

The first edition of the *Sceptical Chymist* is an extremely rare book and almost never appears on the market. The second edition, which contains very substantial additions, has satisfied many collectors and librarians; it is also an uncommon book.

"Boyle was a firm believer in the particulate nature of matter, and developed his own corpuscular philosophy. Matter to him consisted of particles or atoms of various shapes and sizes arranging themselves into groups which constituted chemical substances: and Boyle found many more of these than the four elements of Aristotle...It is a theory much closer to that of modern physical chemistry with its molecules, atoms and kinetic theories, in which comparatively little attention is paid to the elemental character of the substance concerned. The importance of Boyle's book must be sought in his combination of chemistry with physics. His corpuscular theory, and Newton's modification of it, gradually led chemists towards an atomic view of matter, though this was only finally established by Dalton...The book must be considered as one of the most significant milestones on the way to the chemical revolution of Lavoisier in the late eighteenth century."—*Printing & the Mind of Man* 141.

A very fine copy, with the rare "Advertisement" leaf which is in the corrected state. One signature misbound. Eighteenth-century printed bookplate of "APP.". Preserved in a handsome black morocco-backed box.

• Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 39. Duveen p., 96. Fulton 34. Partington, II, pp. 497-508. Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, 26.

Braille

19. BRAILLE, Louis. *Procede pour écrire les Paroles, la Musique et le Plain-chant au moyen de points, a l'usage des Aveugles et dispose pour eux.* 4 p.l., 32 pp. Large 4to, cont. blue paper boards, printed paper label on spine (a little chipped). Paris: 1829. \$100,000.00

First edition and extremely rare; this is the first work to demonstrate Louis Braille's method of reading for the blind; it caused a revolution in the education of blind people. After several attempts to devise a successful system of type that

could be read by the blind, it took a sixteen-year-old student at the Institut Royale des Jeunes Aveugles at Paris — Louis Braille (1809-52) — to simplify the earlier attempts and create a system which is now used throughout the world.

“When it was that Braille first started the complicated procedure of reducing the maximum of points to six is not known, but the principal of the Institute at the time, one Dr Pignier, recorded that the essentials of Braille’s scheme were laid before him in 1825, when the young man was hardly sixteen years old...

“The 32-page booklet — ‘Procedure for writing Words, Music and Plainsong by Means of Points’ — was printed in the Institute in raised characters, the text using the normal alphabet, which some pupils had painstakingly trained their fingers to decipher. Braille also invented the stylo and frame still used by the blind for writing...

“Thus Braille provided the blind with a complete alphabet, mathematical and musical notations, and a stenographic method of writing. Pignier, his first biographer, declared that his modification of the Barbier system was not merely an improvement, it was a ‘new invention’...

“The Braille system was not given an immediate welcome; it was only in 1854 that it was officially accepted by the Institute itself. But at an international congress in Paris in 1878 it was adopted throughout Europe. It is now in use virtually throughout the literate world.”—*Printing & the Mind of Man* 292.

Fine copy in original state.

✦ *En Français dans le Texte* 242. Garrison-Morton 5851—(with wrong date).

“*The First Recognition of Electrical Repulsion*”

20. CABEO, Niccolo. *Philosophia Magnetica, in qua Magnetis Natura penitus explicatur, et Omnium quae hoc Lapide cernuntur, causae propriae afferuntur...* Engraved title & several engravings & numerous woodcuts in the text. 8 p.l., 412, [12] pp. Folio, cont. half-sheep & marbled boards (minor worming towards end), spine gilt, black leather lettering piece on spine. Ferrara: F. Succius, 1629. \$15,000.00

First edition, Jesuit issue, and a very fine copy. “Perhaps the most significant discovery of the century following Gilbert was that of electrical repulsion. This effect seems first to have been noticed incidentally by Cabeus, who, in his *Philosophia Magnetica* (1629), describes how filings attracted by excited amber sometimes recoiled to a distance of several inches after making contact.”—Wolf, *A History of Science, Technology, and Philosophy*, I, p. 303.

Cabeo also relates his many experiments on the possibility of telegraphic communication by means of magnetized needles and gives the first picture of the sympathetic telegraph, an imaginary magnetic telegraph which sometimes appeared in early electrical literature, fancifully prefiguring the actual telegraph. It was supposed to operate by synchronous activation of two instruments with alphabetic dials whose needles had been magnetized by the same magnet.

Cabeo (1586-1650), taught theology and mathematics in Parma for many years

until he settled in Genoa where he taught mathematics.

Handsome and large copy. There are three issues (no priority) of this book: the first issue has a royal coat-of-arms at the head of the title; the second issue has the coat-of-arms replaced by the Jesuit emblem; and the third was produced for export to Germany and has an added printed title with a Cologne imprint.

♣ Ferguson, I, p. 136. Neville, I, p. 232. Riccardi, I, 205-06. Wheeler Gift Cat. 97—"the first recognition of electrical repulsion."

The Foundation of Thermodynamics

21. **CARNOT, Nicolas Léonard Sadi.** *Réflexions sur la Puissance Motrice du Feu et sur les Machines propres à développer cette Puissance.* One folding engraved plate. 2 p.l., 118 pp. 8vo, cont. red morocco-backed marbled boards (unimportant small & faint dampstain at head of several leaves), spine gilt. Paris: Bachelier, 1824. \$45,000.00

First edition of one of the great rarities in the history of science. This landmark book anticipated both the first and second laws of thermodynamics; it is the author's only publication.

"Using the fallible analogy of a water-wheel and the language of caloric theory the book was essentially an attempt to calculate the mechanical equivalent of heat; Carnot devised the type of apparatus afterwards used by J.P. Joule to produce exact figures in 1841. His work led directly to the enunciation of the theory of the conservation of energy by Helmholtz in 1847. In fact, in a reprint of the *Réflexions* in 1878, Carnot's brother included the contents of some notebooks which showed that Carnot himself had formulated this theory, which is now the first law of thermodynamics. The second law of thermodynamics is also implicit in Carnot's treatise. Work is done only when heat passes from a hotter to a colder body. It follows that when an equilibrium of temperature is reached work ceases."—*Printing & the Mind of Man* 285.

It is known that only six hundred copies of this book were printed.

Fine copy.

♣ Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 155. D.S.B., III, pp. 79-84. *En Français dans le Texte* 239.

"Copernicus' First Printed Scientific Work"

22. **COPERNICUS, Nicolaus.** *De Lateribus et Angulis Triangulorum, tum planorum rectilineorum, tum sphaericorum, libellus eruditissimus & utilissimus, cum ad plerasque Ptolemaei demonstrationes intelligendas . . . Additus est Canon semissium subtensarum rectorum linearum in circulo.* Title within an elaborate woodcut border & numerous woodcut diagrams in the text. [30] leaves. 4to, fine 18th-cent. French-style green

morocco, triple gilt fillets round sides, spine gilt, a.e.g. Wittenberg: J. Lufft, 1542. \$350,000.00

First edition of Copernicus' first original publication, containing the first appearance of any part of the text of *De Revolutionibus* and Rheticus' first published trigonometric tables.

"When Rheticus returned to Wittenberg for the opening of the winter semester, he was elected dean of the liberal arts faculty on 18 October 1541. In early 1542 he separately published — under the title *De lateribus et angulis triangulorum* — the section on plane and spherical trigonometry in Copernicus' *De revolutionibus*. To this brief discussion of the *Sides and Angles of Triangles* [the present work] Rheticus added a table of half-chords subtended in a circle. Such a half-chord is actually a sine, although both Copernicus and Rheticus studiously avoided the use of that term. The table of sines in the *Sides and Angles of Triangles* differs from the corresponding table in *De revolutionibus* by increasing the length of the radius from one hundred thousand to ten million and by diminishing the interval of the central angle from 10' to 1'. Furthermore, by indicating the complementary angle at the foot of the columns and at the right-hand side of the page, the 1542 table became the first to give the cosine directly, although that term is not mentioned. Rheticus did not ascribe the authorship of this table to Copernicus nor, presumably out of modesty, to himself. Nevertheless, the table was undoubtedly his doing. His independent place in the history of mathematics is due precisely to his computation of innovative and monumental trigonometrical tables."—*D.S.B.*, XI, p. 396.

"This is Copernicus' first printed scientific work. Like most of the ephemeral textbooks from this period, *De lateribus* is quite scarce."—Gingerich, *Science in the Age of Copernicus*, 22.

A fine and large copy with several lower margins uncut.

☛ Zinner 1795.

A Source Book for Copernicus

23. **CÓRDOBA, Alfonso de.** *Tabule Astronomicæ Elisabeth Regine*. Large printer's mark, printed in red & black on verso of final leaf. Two parts in one vol. [52] leaves (incl. the blank B8). Small 4to, early 19th cent. calf, triple gilt fillet round sides, spine gilt, red & green leather lettering pieces on spine, a.e.g. Venice: Petrus Liechtenstein, 1503. \$27,500.00

First edition of this rare set of astronomical tables which were prepared for Isabella I (1451-1504), the Queen of Castile and Aragon. The book is divided into two parts: the first includes a dedication to Isabella and Ferdinand (who, most famously, sent Columbus on his voyage to discover a route to the East Indies) and a set of canons in sixty chapters explaining the use of the tables, with several

examples. The second part contains the tables.

In the *Commentariolus*, Copernicus' first draft of his planetary theory, which remained unpublished until the late 19th century, he refers to the length of the year. Copernicus mentions the values given by four astronomers: three of whom are well-known predecessors, Hipparchus, Ptolemy, and al-Battani. The fourth was referred to as "Hispalensis." Thanks to the researches of L. Birkenmajer in the early 20th century, "Hispalensis" has been identified as Alfonso de Córdoba, a contemporary of Copernicus. He was a Spanish astronomer, a doctor of arts and medicine, and probably born in 1458 in Seville. In the beginning of the 16th century, Alfonso de Córdoba lived in Rome and was employed by the powerful Borgia family, serving as physician to Cardinal Cesar Borgia (1475–1507) and was also working for Cesar's father, Rodrigo Borgia (1431–1503), who was Pope Alexander VI. Copernicus spent most of the period from 1496 to 1503 in Italy, and it is likely that he was aware of publications on astronomy that appeared at the time.

Apart from the present book, Alfonso edited the 1502 edition of the *Almanach Perpetuum* by Abraham Zacut (1452–1515), the most celebrated astronomer in the Iberian Peninsula of his time, and a short treatise in Latin on an instrument for determining the positions of the planets. This treatise is entitled *Lumen caeli, sive Expositio instrumenti astronomici a se excogitati* (Rome: J. Besicken, 28 May 1498).

"As was true for almost all European astronomers at the time, Alfonso de Córdoba faithfully adhered to the Alfonsine Tables and followed a tradition in the framework of Ptolemy's astronomy to the point that several of his tables are taken, whether directly or not, from Ptolemy's *Almagest*. Among the material used by Alfonso de Córdoba we have identified the *editio princeps* (1483) of the Alfonsine Tables...

"However, Alfonso de Córdoba did not limit himself to reproducing the tables in the 1483 edition adapting them for the time of Queen Isabella, for there are significant changes in presentation; indeed, several of his tables have very different formats from the standard ones, indicating that he had real insights into astronomy and was able to compute competently using tables. Moreover, he constructed some tables adapted to the latitude of his city, Seville, and this bears witness to his considerable computational skill. In fact, Alfonso de Córdoba's *Tabule astronomice Elisabeth Regine* may be regarded as another form of presenting the Alfonsine Tables without departing from its underlying astronomical content...

"The analysis of *Tabule astronomice Elisabeth Regine* shows that they cannot simply be reduced to a mere example of flattery, and that Alfonso de Córdoba produced astronomy at a level similar to that of the best astronomers of his time. This is probably why his tables were used by astronomers in the 1520s, notably, an unnamed author whose work is preserved in Vienna, MS 5303, and Nicholas Copernicus."—José Chabas, "Astronomy for the Court in the Early Sixteenth Century. Alfonso de Córdoba and his *Tabule Astronomice Elisabeth Regine*" in *Archive for History of Exact Sciences*, Vol. 58, No. 3 (2004), pp. 183-217—(& see the

entire article for a detailed description of the book, its contents, and importance).

Fine copy. Bookplate of Paul Helbronner.

• Houzeau & Lancaster 12712. Lalande, p. 31. Palau 61824.

*First Edition of the Most Important Agricultural
Treatise of the Middle Ages*

- 24. CRESCENZI (or CRESCENTIIS), Pietro de.** *Ruralia Commoda*. 211 unnumbered leaves (of 214, lacking three blanks). First leaf with a large illuminated initial in Augsburg style on stamped golden ground within a rectangular frame in red & green and some elegant floral extensions to the upper and inner margins. Rubricated throughout including red two- to six-line capitals & chapter numbers on recto of each leaf. Gothic type, 35 lines. Folio (296 x 212 mm.), orig. Augsburg binding of blind-tooled dark brown calf over bevelled wooden boards (ends of spine a little worn, some minor & mostly marginal worming), 18th-century manuscript paper label on spine, clasps missing. [Augsburg]: J. Schüssler, ca. 16 February 1471. \$200,000.00

First edition of the most important agricultural treatise of the Middle Ages; it is the first printed work devoted to agriculture. Crescenzi “took pains to prepare an encyclopaedic treatise on the subject, utilizing all the available sources of information, written and unwritten, and he accomplished his purpose so well that his treatise was one of the most important and popular books of the fourteenth century and even of the Middle Ages, and remained a standard book in its field for two and a half centuries.”—Sarton, Vol. III, Part I, p. 813.

Crescenzi (1233-1321), a native of Bologna, after studying medicine and the natural sciences, became a lawyer. His work on agriculture consists of twelve books covering the following subjects: agriculture in general including the best location of the farm or manor and its best arrangement; the nature of plants and the fertility of soil; the products of the fields, their uses and cultivation; the grape-vine (“this is perhaps the most important book”—Sarton); trees; horticulture (describing about one hundred and thirty plants useful for medicine and nourishment); meadows and woods; gardens (much of this book is original and was a forerunner of the treatises on gardening which appeared in the 16th and 17th centuries); two parts dealing with animal husbandry and hunting and fishing; a general summary in the form of 52 rules; and a final part containing a recapitulation of main duties and tasks month by month.

This book was printed by Augsburg’s second printer. Schüssler might have operated the first Augsburg paper mill and was employed by Mentelin in Strasbourg before starting his own printing business in 1470. The present work is his second dated book.

Binding: The binding is decorated with stamps of a palmette leaf, large and

small roses and other flowers, a scroll with text “ave maria,” etc., each stamp deeply impressed. Every stamp on our binding is connected to the so-called “Schwinck-master” of Augsburg. Regarding print, illumination, and binding, the present copy is an entirely authentic example of how books produced in Augsburg looked in their time around 1470.

Collation: complete and identical to the Huntington copy: 211 (of 214) leaves [a-r10, s-v12, x8] (the blanks s1, t1, v1 removed with only a one-inch stub of each remaining). According to GW 7820 (note 1), a few copies — most notably the copy at the Huntington — are known with a varying collation of the last four quires. This is consistent with the present copy, the three blank leaves of quires s-v12 being removed. A full-page-size and a smaller leaf are bound in, augmenting the text and written by a contemporary hand.

A very fine copy. While not a rare book in libraries, this book in such absolutely original condition is today rare on the market.

✦ *B.M.C.*, II, p. 328. Goff C-965. Klebs 310.1. Simon, *Bibliotheca Bacchica*, I, 32–“Le Livre IV est entièrement consacré à la vigne et au vin.” Stillwell, *The Awakening Interest in Science during the First Century of Printing 1450-1550*, 615–“Relates to the multitudinous problems of husbandry and agriculture incident to the management of a great estate. Based upon various traditional works on husbandry but written critically, from experience gained on Crescenzi’s country place, the Villa d’Olmo, near Bologna. Includes sections on hunting and fishing, the making of wine, and the diseases of animals, as well as on the cultivation of cereals, trees, and plants.”

The First Printing of Fermat’s Last Theorem

25. DIOPHANTUS, of Alexandria. *Arithmeticonum Libri Sex, et De Numeris multangulis Liber Unus. Cum Commentariis C.G. Bacheti... & observationibus D.P. de Fermat... Accessit Doctrinae Analyticae inventum novum, collectum ex variis eiusdem D. de Fermat Epistolis.* Large engraved vignette on title, several finely engraved headpieces & initials, & a few woodcut diagrams in the text. 6 p.l., 64, 341, 48 pp. Folio, cont. vellum over boards (a little warped, title with two small & unimportant tears at outer margin, one or two signatures browned as usual). Toulouse: B. Bosc, 1670. \$55,000.00

First edition, and a very fine and fresh copy. This edition is the first to contain Fermat’s observations on the *Arithmetica* of Diophantus, the first systematic treatise on algebra; it also contains (on H3r) the first statement of the celebrated “Last Theorem” which Fermat originally wrote by hand in the margins of his copy of Bachet’s edition of Diophantus (1620). This theorem is the most famous problem in mathematics and remained unsolved for over 325 years until its

recent solution by Andrew Weil.

The 1670 edition was published posthumously by Fermat's son Clement Samuel. It is based on his father's annotated copy of the Bachet edition of 1621 and contains a major part of Fermat's work on number theory, a branch of mathematics that he virtually created.

A nice copy. Minor foxing. A very few copies contain a portrait and occasionally an errata leaf, both of which were certainly issued later. They are not present in this copy.

♣ Smith, *Rara Arithmetica*, p. 348.

*“Profoundly Influenced Contemporary Philosophy”
Uncut Copy in Original State*

26. [EULER, Leonhard]. *Lettres a une Princesse d'Allemagne sur Divers Sujets de Physique & de Philosophie.* Twelve folding woodcut plates & woodcut diagrams in the text. xii, 314 pp.; xiv, 340 pp.; xiv, [2], 404 pp. Three vols. 8vo, cont. wrappers, entirely uncut. St. Petersburg: l'Academie Impériale des Sciences, 1768-68-72. \$35,000.00

First edition of an extremely rare book in commerce; this is the finest set I have ever seen. It is bound in contemporary wrappers and entirely uncut; the condition is fine and fresh. The margins are absolutely huge.

This famous work, which is concerned with cosmology and physics, consists of a series of letters addressed to the Princess of Anhalt-Dessau, to whom Euler had give lessons in physics. Euler attacked Leibniz's monadology here. Euler's *Lettres a une Princesse d'Allemagne* “had an immense success and profoundly influenced contemporary philosophy.”—*Printing & the Mind of Man* 196n. It ran to twelve editions in the original French, nine in English, six in German, four in Russian, and two in both Dutch and Swedish. There were also Italian, Spanish, and Danish editions.

A fine set preserved in a half-morocco box. Ex Bibliotheca Mechanica.

♣ Houzeau & Lancaster 8897.

“Marks an Epoch”

27. FOURIER, Jean Baptiste Joseph, Baron. *Théorie Analytique de la Chaleur.* Two engraved plates (small ink spot to blank portion on first plate). 2 p.l., xxii, 639 pp. Large 4to, cont. half-sheep & marbled boards (spine a little rubbed), flat spine gilt, black leather lettering piece on spine. Paris: Firmin-Didot, 1822. \$35,000.00

First edition, and a fine copy of this celebrated book. “This work marks an epoch in the history of both pure and applied mathematics. It is the source of all modern methods in mathematical physics involving the integration of partial differential equations in problems where the boundary values are fixed...The

gem of Fourier's great book is 'Fourier's series'."—Cajori, *A History of Mathematics*, p. 270.

Fourier's methods find their widest application to problems of vibration in heat, sound, and fluid motion.

• Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 154. D.S.B., V, pp. 93-99. *En Français dans le Texte* 232. Evans, *First Editions of Epochal Achievements in the History of Science* (1934), 37. Roberts & Trent, *Bibliotheca Mechanica*, p. 118.

*Galileo's First Work on Astronomy — Of Great Rarity;
Inscribed by Galileo*

28. GALILEI, Galileo. *Difesa di Galileo Galilei...contro alle Calunnie & imposture di Baldessar Capra Milanese. Usategli si nella Considerazione Astronomica sopra la nuova Stella del MDCIII. come (e assai più) nel pubblicare nuovamente come sua invenzione la fabrica, & gli usi del Compasso Geometrico, & Militare, sotto il titolo di Usus & fabrica Circini cuiusdam proportionis, &c.* Woodcut printer's device on title & last leaf & several woodcut diagrams in the text. 41, [2] leaves. Small 4to (212 x 161 mm.), cont. limp vellum (first few leaves slightly browned, final three leaves with faint dampstaining). Venice: T. Baglioni, 1607. \$750,000.00

First edition of Galileo's second publication, a sequel to his first book — *Le Operazioni del Compasso Geometrico* (1606) — and of equal rarity. This is also Galileo's first publication on astronomy. This is an important presentation copy, inscribed by Galileo to the Medici courtier Cipriano Saracinelli at the foot of the title-page: "All' Illre S. Cipriano Saracinelli, l'Autore" (the inscription has been somewhat shaved by an early binder's knife but is entirely clear). Works by Galileo bearing presentation inscriptions are of notable rarity.

The *Difesa* was occasioned by the plagiarism perpetrated by Simon Mayr and Baldassare Capra, both of whom copied and sold as their own invention Galileo's compass of proportion (or geometrical compass) and translated his treatise into Latin, claiming it to be their own work. Capra also claimed that Galileo has plagiarized from him. Capra was expelled from the University of Padua and the unsold copies of his book were confiscated. Galileo issued the present book to strengthen his case against Capra and defend his reputation in the eyes of important patrons. He personally distributed copies to influential persons.

The compass of proportion as developed by Galileo was the first important mechanical calculating device. Galileo's instrument was a general purpose mechanical calculator capable of solving any practical mathematical problem likely to arise — swiftly, simply, without requiring previous mathematical education, and sufficiently accurate for ordinary practical purposes. No

previously known instrument had accomplished anything quite like that.

Something of the importance to society of such an invention as Galileo's can be grasped from the modern introduction of the electronic pocket calculator. It was the pocket calculator which suddenly made it possible for nearly everyone to deal effectively with almost any problem arising in practical matters by following rather simple instructions. The effects on society are already noticeable after only a few decades. A similar phenomenon occurred early in the 17th century with the rapid spread of Galileo's compass of proportion.

The *Difesa* also constitutes Galileo's first publication on astronomy. Capra had attacked Galileo for his views on the supernova of 1604 (Kepler's *nova*). Galileo, in his lectures in Padua, had maintained that the supernova was at an enormous distance from the earth as no parallax could be observed. According to Aristotelian doctrine, the heavens were immutable and no change was possible, therefore the supernova must be located in the sublunary sphere, and it was on these grounds that Capra criticized Galileo's views. The beginning of the *Difesa* is taken up with vindicating Galileo's belief that the supernova is in the region of the fixed stars. Galileo discusses at length Tycho Brahe's observations of the nova of 1572 as confirming his theory. This is his first published challenge to astronomical orthodoxy.

As mentioned above, our copy contains a presentation inscription by Galileo to Cipriano Saracinelli on the title. Saracinelli was a member of the Medici court and teacher, along with Galileo, of Cosimo II de' Medici (1590-1621). Galileo had frequent correspondence with Saracinelli who served as an intermediary between the scientist and the Medici family. On 11 September 1607 Saracinelli wrote Galileo confirming receipt of the present book and a another copy to be given to Cosimo II:

"The letter of Your Excellency of the 24th last came to me by the hand of Landucci, your kinsman, together with another of yours for the Serene Prince. The aforesaid two letters came to me along with two little books which contain the Defense of Your Excellency against that real plagiarist of your instrument or Geometer's Compass. The copy for me I have read through, and hence it seems to me that if that audacious Goat [a play on Capra's name] knew how to jump backwards, he would do so with all his might, I verily believe."

Laid in is an A.L.s. by Richard Garnett, keeper of books and prints at the British Library, dated 20 September 1904, stating that he has compared the inscription with specimens of Galileo's handwriting in the British Museum, is satisfied that it is genuine, and that "the officers of the Manuscript Department of the Museum are of the same opinion." More recently, we have had the inscription examined by Dr. Isabella Truci of the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Florence, and she also judges it to be absolutely authentic.

The title-page has also been inscribed by Vincenzo Torrielli, who bought the book in Florence in 1813, and by F.B. Sanborn — a member of the Concord group and friend of Emerson, Alcott, and Thoreau — who notes that he purchased the book in Genoa in 1892. Tipped-in is a newspaper clipping which

is Sanborn's letter to the editor of the *Republican*, dated 28 October 1902, describing the book and offering it for sale. It soon passed into the library of William Harris Arnold (1854-1923), bibliographer, book collector, and dealer, with his bookplate.

That the lower edge of the inscription is shaved suggests the copy was presented by Galileo in a simple temporary publisher's wrapper and when received by Saracinelli was bound in the present limp vellum binding, at which time the inscription was cropped by his binder.

A very good copy of an extremely rare book.

• Cinti 19. See Drake's trans. of Galileo's *Operation of the Geometric and Military Compass* (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1978) for a full account of the compass of proportion, its revolutionary importance, and this book.

"Made the Heliocentric System a Commonplace"

29. GALILEI, Galileo. *Dialogo... sopra i due Massimi Sistemi del Mondo Tolemaico, e Copernicano.* Finely engraved frontis. by Stephano della Bella showing Aristotle, Ptolemy, & Copernicus and several woodcut diagrams & illus. in the text. 5 p.l. (including frontis.), 458, [32] pp. 4to, cont. vellum over boards. Florence: G.B. Landini, 1632. \$150,000.00

First edition and an excellent, fresh, and large copy; the famous frontispiece is a rich impression with generous margins. Our copy is much less browned than is usual with this book.

"The *Dialogo* was designed both as an appeal to the great public and as an escape from silence. In the form of an open discussion between three friends — intellectually speaking, a radical, a conservative, and an agnostic — it is a masterly polemic for the new science. It displays all the great discoveries in the heavens which the ancients had ignored; it inveighs against the sterility, wilfulness, and ignorance of those who defend their systems; it revels in the simplicity of Copernican thought and, above all, it teaches that the movement of the earth makes sense in philosophy, that is, in physics. Astronomy and the science of motion, rightly understood, says Galileo, are hand in glove. There is no need to fear that the earth's rotation will cause it to fly to pieces. So Galileo picked up one thread that led straight to Newton. The *Dialogo*, far more than any other work, made the heliocentric system a commonplace." — *Printing & the Mind of Man* 128.

• Cinti 89. Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 8. Horblit 18c. Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, 74.

The First Modern Textbook of Physics

30. **GALILEI, Galileo.** *Discorsi e Dimostrazioni Matematiche, intorno à due nuove scienze attenenti alla Mecanica & i Movimenti Locali...con una Appendice del centro di gravità d'alcuni Solidi.* Woodcut device on title & numerous attractive woodcut illus. & diagrams in the text. [8], 314 (misnumbered 306), [6] pp. Small 4to, very attractive antique red morocco (a bit of foxing), panelled in gilt with gilt fleurons in each corner, triple gilt fillets round sides, spine richly gilt, a.e.g. Leyden: appresso gli Elzevirii, 1638. \$95,000.00

First edition, and a very fresh copy, of Galileo's last and greatest work; it is the first modern textbook of physics and the foundation of modern mechanics. "The two sciences with which the book principally deals are the engineering science of strength of materials and the mathematical science of kinematics...Galileo's *Two New Sciences* underlies modern physics not only because it contains the elements of the mathematical treatment of motion, but also because most of the problems that came rather quickly to be seen as problems amenable to physical experiment and mathematical analysis were gathered together in this book with suggestive discussions of their possible solution."—*D.S.B.*, V, p. 245.

A very fine copy. Old stamp carefully erased from blank portion of final leaf.

• Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 141. Evans, *First Editions of Epochal Achievements in the History of Science* (1934), 27. Horblit 36. *Printing & the Mind of Man* 130. Roberts & Trent, *Bibliotheca Mechanica*, pp. 129-30. Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, 75.

Number Theory Revolutionized

31. **GAUSS, Carl Friedrich.** *Disquisitiones Arithmeticae.* xviii, 668, [10] pp. 8vo, attractive antique mottled calf, gilt fillet round sides, spine gilt. Leipzig: G. Fleischer, 1801. \$45,000.00

First edition, first issue, of this immortal work which created a new epoch in the history of number theory; this is a famous rarity and our copy is in fine condition.

"Gauss ranks, together with Archimedes and Newton as one of the greatest geniuses in the history of mathematics...Gauss published his 'Arithmetical Disquisitions' at the age of twenty-four, an astonishing achievement, as it is considered to be a book that begins a new epoch in mathematics, being a fundamental book in the modern theory of numbers. In Part IV it contains a discussion of the theory of quadratic reciprocity, which Gauss had discovered at the early age of eighteen; yet Euler and Legendre before him had failed to prove it. His discovery of a method of inscribing in a circle a regular polygon of seventeen sides is described in Part VII — it was the first new discovery of this kind in Euclidean geometry for over two thousand years."—*Printing & the Mind*

of *Man* 257.

Fine copy with virtually none of the foxing and spotting which usually afflicts this book. Our copy is of the first issue with none of the cancels usually found.

• Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 114. Evans, *First Editions of Epochal Achievements in the History of Science* (1934), 11. Horblit 38.

*Magnificent Copy of the First Great Scientific
Work Published in England*

32. GILBERT, William. *De Magnete, Magneticisque Corporibus, et de Magno magnete tellure; Physiologia nova, plurimis & argumentis, & experimentis demonstrata.* Woodcut printer's device on title, Gilbert's woodcut coat of arms on verso, numerous woodcut diagrams & illus. in the text, & one folding woodcut plate (one fold with a careful repair). 8 p.l. 240 pp. Folio, cont. limp vellum (some occasional spotting, a few unimportant dampstains), ties gone. London: P. Short, 1600.

\$100,000.00

First edition, and a very fine and fresh copy, of the first major English scientific treatise based on experimental methods of research and the foundation work of magnetism and electrical science. Gilbert uses here for the first time the terms "electricity," "electric force," and "electric attraction."

Book I "deals with the history of magnetism from the earliest legends about the lodestone to the facts and theories known to Gilbert's contemporaries...In the last chapter of book I, Gilbert introduced his new basic idea which was to explain all terrestrial magnetic phenomena: his postulate that the earth is a giant lodestone and thus had magnetic properties...The remaining five books of the *De magnete* are concerned with the five magnetic movements: coition, direction, variation, declination, and revolution. Before he began his discussion of coition, however, Gilbert carefully distinguished the attraction due to the amber effect from that caused by the lodestone. This section, chapter 2 of book II, established the study of the amber effect as a discipline separate from that of magnetic phenomena, introduced the vocabulary of electrics, and is the basis for Gilbert's place in the history of electricity."—D.S.B., V, p. 397.

This is an early issue of the first edition, containing manuscript corrections (in the author's hand?) on pages 22, 47, 130, and 221. The large woodcut plate in this copy is on an untrimmed sheet; usually it has been cut down.

A really fine and crisp copy of this influential book, preserved in a morocco-backed box. Armorial stamp on verso of title.

• Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 54. Evans, *First Editions of Epochal Achievements in the History of Science* (1934), 26—"The scientific treatise on electricity and magnetism." Horblit 41. *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 107. Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, 85. Wheeler Gift Cat. 72.

*The Invention of the Air Pump and the
Electric Generator;
A Most Handsome Copy*

33. GUERICKE, Otto von. *Experimenta Nova (ut vocantur) Magdeburgica de Vacuo Spatio Primum à R.P. Gaspare Schotto . . . nunc verò ab ipso Auctore Perfectiùs edita, variisque aliis Experimentis aucta. Quibus accesserunt simul certa quaedam De Aeris Pondere circa Terram; de Virtutibus Mundanis, & Systemate Mundi Planetario; sicut & de Stellis Fixis, ac Spatio illo Immenso, quod tam intra quam extra eas funditur.* Engraved title, fine engraved port. of the author, two double-page engraved plates, & 20 engravings in the text (many full-page). 8 p.l. (including the engraved title), 244, [4] pp., 1 leaf of errata. Folio, cont. calf (small careful repair to upper cover), arms in gilt on upper cover, lower cover with arabesque stamp in gilt, spine gilt with "F v S" stamped in gilt in five compartments, contrasting leather lettering piece. Amsterdam: J. Janssonium a Waesberge, 1672.

\$65,000.00

First edition, and a really fine and handsome copy, of one of the great classics of science. This is the nicest copy of this book I have seen for many years.

This book is notable for its importance in the fields of electricity and air pressure and for its account of the discovery of the vacuum pump. Guericke describes here his electrical machine by which he generated the first visible and audible electric discharges (illustrated here). "This remarkable work on experimental philosophy ranks next to Gilbert's in the number and importance of the electrical discoveries described. Electric conduction and repulsion, the discharging power of points, the dissipation of charge by flames, the light due to electrification, the crepitating noises of small sparks are all recognized."—Wheeler Gift Cat. 170.

Also described is his famous air-pump with which he created a vacuum, something (or nothing) which had been sought since antiquity. This air-pump became fundamentally important for the study of the physical properties of gases. Guericke was able to demonstrate here that air had weight and determined its density. The applications in meteorology were enormous.

Guericke was also a devoted Copernican and this book contains his important astronomical investigations.

Contemporary ownership inscription of Rudolph, Graf von Abensperg und Traun, chamberlain of the imperial court on free front endpaper. An earlier member of Rudolph's family was Otto Ferdinand, Graf von Abensperg und Traun, field marshal under Frederick the Great.

• Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 55 (pp. 30 & 67). Dibner, *Founding Fathers of Electrical Science*, pp. 13-14. D.S.B., V, pp. 574-76. Evans, *Exhibition of First Editions of Epochal Achievements in the History of Science* (1934), 30. Horblit 44. Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, p. 16.

*The Movement of Sap in Plants and the First
Measurement of Blood Pressure*

34. HALES, Stephen. *Vegetable Staticks: Or, An Account of some Statical Experiments on the Sap in Vegetables: Being an Essay towards a Natural History of Vegetation. Also, a Specimen of an Attempt to Analyse the Air, By a great Variety of Chymio-Statical Experiments.* 19 engraved plates. 4 p.l., ii-vii, [2], 376 pp. 8vo, cont. calf (expertly rejointed), double gilt fillet round sides, spine gilt, red morocco lettering pieces on spine. London: W.& J. Innys, 1727.

[with]:

—. *Statical Essays: containing Haemastaticks; or, an Account of some Hydraulic and Hydrostatical Experiments made on the Blood and Blood-Vessels of Animals...To which is added, an Appendix, containing Observations and Experiments relating to several Subjects in the first Volume...With an Index to both Volumes.* xxii, [26], 361, [23] pp. 8vo, cont. calf (upper joint with a tiny split at head), double gilt fillet round sides, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: W. Innys, R. Manby, & T. Woodward, 1733. \$20,000.00

First editions and a very fine, fresh, and crisp set in matching bindings; these are great classics of experimental science. This set belonged to the great biologist Abraham Trembley (1710-84), who is best known for his pioneer studies of hydra; he has been called “the father of experimental zoology.” He has signed the title-page at the foot of Vol. I (along with the maiden name of his wife, Strassen).

In the first volume, Hales “studied the movement of sap in plants and discovered what is now known as root pressure. He measured the amount of water lost by plants through evaporation and related this to the amount of water present in a given area of soil in which the plants were growing. He estimated rain and dewfall in this connexion, measured the rate of growth of shoots and leaves, and investigated the influence of light on plants. He experimented on gases and found that they were obtainable from plants by dry distillation. He was the first to realize that carbon dioxide was supplied to plants by the air and formed a vital part of the plant’s food supply. These experiments led the way to those of Ingenhousz and de Saussure, while his ideas on combustion and respiration facilitated the discoveries of Black, Lavoisier and Priestley...

“The second volume contains the studies in blood pressure which make Hales one of the founders of modern experimental physiology. The application of the principle of the pressure-gauge or manometer enabled him to measure blood pressure during the contraction of the heart. He computed the circulation rate and estimated the velocity of the blood in the veins, arteries and capillary vessels and by showing that the capillary vessels are liable to constriction and dilation

he made an important contribution both to the study of physiology and the practice of the physician of today...Hales's work marked the greatest advance in the physiology of the circulation between Harvey and the introduction of the mercury manometer and other instruments for the measurement of blood pressure by J. L. M. Poiseuille in 1828."—*Printing & the Mind of Man* 189.

Uniformly bound sets of first editions are of great rarity.

☛ I & II: Horblit 45a & b. I: Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 26. II: Garrison-Morton 765—"the single greatest contribution to our knowledge of the vascular system after Harvey, and led to the development of the blood-pressure measuring instruments now in universal use."

Europe's Best Observatory

35. HEVELIUS, Johannes. *Machinae Coelestis Pars Prior; Organographiam, sive Instrumentorum Astronomicorum omnium, quibus Auctor hactenus Sidera rimatus, ac dimensus est...* Finely engraved frontis., engraved headpiece & initial, engraved coat-of-arms, & 30 engraved plates (some folding). 7 p.l. (incl. frontis.), 464 pp. Folio, cont. vellum over boards (very expertly & almost imperceptibly rebacked to match), arabesque in blind in center of panelled covers. Danzig: "Auctoris Typis, & Sumptibus," 1673. \$85,000.00

First edition, privately printed, of the description of Hevelius's observatory and catalogue of its instruments, at that time Europe's best observatory; it is the most lavish description of astronomical instruments ever published. The splendidly engraved plates depict various instruments.

"The extensive introduction to this splendid volume contains the author's autobiographical account of his scientific education. The balance of the work contains a detailed description of Hevelius's observatory, 'Stellaburgum,' and his astronomical instruments. The account is enhanced by thirty most exquisite plates depicting in painstaking detail the scientific apparatus assembled by Hevelius. Several plates show instruments that were still in planning stages. Essentially, the work was to demonstrate the accuracy of Hevelius's measurements and the high degree of mechanical perfection of his instruments against certain critics of the French astronomical school."—B.Y.U., *Johannes Hevelius* (1971), 12.

"Hevelius undoubtedly owed the success of his observations to his skill in designing, making, and engraving instruments: and the work [the present book] was of very great interest to his contemporaries."—*D.S.B.*, VI, p. 362—(& see pp. 362-63 for a detailed description of the instruments).

This is today a rare book. In 1679, a fire destroyed Hevelius's house and observatory in Danzig; his instruments, the workshop for their manufacture, most of his books and papers, his printing press, and stock of his publications were destroyed. The second part of this work, published a few months prior to

the fire, contained only observational data. Most copies of this second part were consumed by the fire.

Fine copy.

The Wave Theory of Light

36. HUYGENS, Christian. *Traité de la Lumiere. Où sont expliquées les Causes de ce qui luy arrive dans la Reflexion, & dans la Refraction. Et particulièrement dan l'étrange Refraction du Cristal d'Islande... Avec un Discours de la Cause de la Pesanteur.* Woodcut device on general & divisional titles and numerous woodcut diagrams & illus. in the text. General title printed in red & black. 4 p.l., 124, [2], 125-128, [2], 129-180 pp. 4to, cont. vellum over boards. Leyden: P. vanderAa, 1690.

\$55,000.00

First edition of one of the great classics of optics. This book contains Huygens' classical formulation of optical phenomena in terms of the wave theory of light, opposing the corpuscular theory advanced by Newton. Huygens showed how all points of a wave front originate partial waves and thereby propagate further wave motion. Thus reflection and refraction of light could also be explained. By the same means the complicated phenomena of double refraction and the polarization by double refraction were also explained. Huygens' wave theory of light remained unaccepted for over 100 years until Thomas Young used it to explain optical interference.

The second part of this book — the *Discours de la Cause de la Pesanteur* — contains Huygens' mechanical explanation of gravity. His "point of view was that gravity should not be attributed to a quality or propensity of bodies, but should be explained, like every other natural process, in terms of motion."—Wolf, I, p. 164.

This copy belongs to the issue in which Huygens' initials are on the title rather than his full name (no priority established).

A fine and fresh copy.

♣ Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 146. *En Français dans le Texte* 125. Evans, *First Editions of Epochal Achievements in the History of Science* (1934), 32. Horblit 54. Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, 111.

*"Of the Greatest Rarity"—Weil
Binomial Classification*

37. JUNG, Joachim. *Opuscula Botanico-Physica ex Recensione et distinctione Martini Fogelii... et Joh. Vagetii... cum eorundem Annotationibus accedit Josephi de Aromatariis... ad Bartholomeum Nanti Epistola de Generatione Plantarum ex Seminibus...* Three woodcuts on one page. 12

p.l., 183, [1] pp. 4to, cont. vellum over boards, red leather label on spine (a little chipped, minor foxing). Coburg: G. Otto, 1747. \$5500.00

First collected edition of Jung's revolutionary lectures on botany including Giuseppe degli Aromatari's letter on the germination of plants from seeds. The stagnation of descriptive botany in the 17th century "was ended by extremely important new theoretical developments, particularly in plant morphology, which stemmed from the work of Joachim Jung (Jungius), and which were certainly the reflection, in systematics, of the rising experimental philosophy . . .

"Jung was a man of great versatility and powerful intellect, ranking beside Galileo, Bacon and Descartes, his contemporaries . . . He was led by philosophy and observation to a systematic analysis of plant form which had a lasting impact on descriptive botany."—Morton, *History of Botanical Science*, pp. 167-68—(and see pp. 167-75 for a detailed account).

"Jung [1587-1657], for fear of heresy, published nothing in his lifetime and nearly a century passed before his notes were printed. These show an almost modern grasp of plant identification and classification. He gave botany much of its present nomenclature and provided the clear divisions of botanical interest into plant morphology (structure), physiology, and ecology (relationships). He classified plants by a binomial system, the first being a generic term, the second a descriptive adjective. The great rarity of his writings has hindered the wider adoption of his contributions."—Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 23.

Jung's works were based upon transcripts of lectures, edited shortly after his death by his students Martin Fogel and Johann Vaget.

Fine copy. Bookplate of Robert James Shuttleworth ((1810-74), the English-Swiss botanist and conchologist (see *D.N.B.*, XVIII, pp. 176-77). His collection of shells is now at the State Museum of Bern and his herbarium was donated to the British Museum.

• *D.S.B.*, VII, pp. 193-96. Evans, *First Editions of Epochal Achievements in the History of Science* (1934), 82. Ernst Weil, *Cat. 12*, item 137.

"A Monument of its Time"

38. KEPLER, Johannes. *De Stella Nova in Pede Serpentarii, et qui sub eius exortum de Novo iniit, Trigono Igneo. Libellus Astronomicis, Physicis, Metaphysicis, Meteorologicis & Astrologicis Disputationibus.* One double-page engraved plate & numerous woodcut diagrams in the text. 6 p.l., 212, 35, [3] pp., 1 blank leaf. 4to, late 17th-cent. or early 18th-cent. sheep (light browning & foxing as is usual, unimportant occasional marginal dampstaining), spine gilt. Prague: Printed by P. Sessius at the expense of the Author, 1606.

[bound with]:

SNEL(L), Willebrord & ROTHMANN, Christoph. *Descriptio Cometae, qui*

anno 1618 mense Novembri primum effulsit. Huc accessit Christophori Rothmannii Ill. Princ. Wilhelmi Hassia Lantgravii Mathematici descriptio accurata cometae anni 1585. Printer's device on title & several woodcut diagrams in the text. 4 p.l., 156 pp. 4to (occasional unimportant light stain). Leyden: Elzevir, 1619. \$75,000.00

A most appealing *sammelband* of two important astronomical works.

I. First edition. Early in October 1604, a new star appeared in the constellation Serpentarius (now called Ophiuchus). On the seventeenth of the month, when Kepler first observed it, the new star had been joined in Serpentarius by a rare conjunction of all three outer planets. Such conjunctions were believed by many astrologers to recur at two-hundred year intervals. Kepler's book deals successively with the astronomical, physical, and astrological aspects of the phenomenon. He supports Tycho's view that such new stars are located in the — no longer immutable — regions of the fixed stars. He also rejects the possibility that the entire occurrence is merely accidental but refuses to make any precise prognostications. In an appendix Kepler speculates that a similar phenomenon may have taken place at the time of Christ's birth, thereby confirming his belief that our time reckoning begins four or five years too late.

II. First edition of these important observations on the comets of 1585 and 1618. The first part, by Snell, concerns the 1618 comet. This comet not only provoked the famous astronomical dispute between Galileo and the Jesuits but also was the occasion for numerous books and pamphlets. In this work, Snell (1580-1626), who had studied with Brahe, Kepler, and Mästlin, the teacher of Kepler, "eliminated terrestrial vapors as a possible origin of comets because his own parallax measurements placed the comet of 1618 above the Moon."—Yeomans, *Comets*, p. 62.

Snell used the occasion of this work to publish the observations of Rothmann on the 1585 comet, using manuscripts preserved at Kassel. Rothmann (fl. 1590), was *mathematicus* to Wilhelm IV of Hesse at his observatory at Kassel, where he collaborated with Wilhelm on the preparation of his star catalogue. He visited Brahe in 1590 and conducted an extensive correspondence with him. The comet of 1585 "led to an exchange between Tycho in Hven and William IV and Rothmann in Kassel that lasted for six years... This correspondence covered all aspects of contemporary astronomy: instruments and methods of observing, the Copernican system (which Rothmann supported against Tycho's system), comets, and auroras."—*D.S.B.*, XI, p. 561. Rothmann's text discusses the nature of comets, parallax, and the Copernican system. See *D.S.B.* for entries on Wilhelm IV and Rothmann.

Very good copies. Early signature of "Verniquet" at foot of title of Kepler.

• I. Caspar 27. *D.S.B.*, VII, pp. 288-89—"a monument of its time." Gingerich, *Rara Astronomica*, 28. II. Bierens de Haan 4393. Lalande, p. 173.

The Germ of the Differential Calculus

39. **KEPLER, Johannes.** *Nova Stereometria Doliorum Vinariorum, in primis Austriaci, figurae omnium aptissimae; et Usus in eo virgae cubicae compendiosissimus & plane singularis. Accessit Stereometriae Archimedae Supplementum.* Numerous woodcut illus. in the text. [56] unnumbered leaves, one slip of errata. Small folio, cont. vellum over boards, traces of green silk ties. Linz: J. Planck at the expense of the Author, 1615.

[bound with]:

— *Ausszug aus der Uralten Messe-Kunst Archimedis und dero selben newlich in Latein aussgangener Ergentzung betreffend Rechnung der Körperlichen Figuren holen Gefessen und Weinfässer sonderlich dess Oesterreichischen so under allen anderen den artigisten Schick hat...* Numerous woodcut illus. in the text & the extremely rare woodcut slip depicting a gauging rod pasted-in on page 73. 2 p.l., 113, [3] pp. Small folio (some foxing as is always the case with this book). Linz: H. Blancken at the expense of the Author, 1616. \$65,000.00

First edition and first edition in German of this important text; it is very pleasant and unusual to have these two books bound together. The first book is the first work to be printed at Linz and contains investigations which prepared the way for Cavalieri's method of indivisibles and the infinitesimal calculus of Newton and Leibniz.

It is very amusing that Kepler was stimulated to write this book — and to invent numerous integration techniques which were important precursors to the calculus — because of his need to be able to calculate how much wine was left in the barrels in his cellar in order not to run short in the months following the harvest.

“At one time, while purchasing wine, he [Kepler] was struck by the inaccuracy of the ordinary modes of determining the contents of kegs. This led him to the study of the volumes of solids of revolution and to the publication of the *Stereometria Doliorum* in 1615. In it he deals first with the solids known to Archimedes and then takes up others. Kepler made wide application of an old but neglected idea, that of infinitely great and infinitely small quantities. Greek mathematicians usually shunned this notion, but with it modern mathematicians completely revolutionized the science...The new notion of infinity led gradually to the invention of methods immeasurably more powerful. Kepler conceived the circle to be composed of an infinite number of triangles having their common vertices at the centre, and their bases in the circumference; and the sphere to consist of an infinite number of pyramids. He applied conceptions of this kind to the determination of the areas and volumes of figures generated by curves revolving about any line as axis, but succeeded in solving only a few of the simplest out of the 84 problems which he proposed for

investigation in his *Stereometria*."—Cajori, *A History of Mathematics*, p. 160.

It is less well known that Kepler's book on integration methods also contains the germ of the differential calculus. "The subject of the measurement of wine casks had led Kepler to the problem of determining the best proportions for these. This brought him to the consideration of a number of problems on maxima and minima...he showed, among other things, that of all right parallelepipeds inscribed in a sphere and having square bases, the cube is the largest, and that of all right circular cylinders having the same diagonal, that one is greatest which has the diameter and altitude in the ratio of [square root of 2]:1. These results were obtained by making up tables in which were listed the volumes for given sets of values of the dimension...He remarked that as the maximum volume was approached, the change in volume for a given change in the dimensions became smaller."—Boyer, *The History of Calculus*. Kepler had noted, in modern terms, that when a maximum occurs the rate of change becomes zero, a basic principle of the differential calculus that is usually credited to Fermat later in the century.

Kepler had great difficulties in promoting the sale of the *Nova Stereometria*, accounting for the book's considerable scarcity. As Caspar relates, Kepler found only four purchasers for this work in the whole of Prussia. Because sales of the Latin edition were so lackluster, Kepler was moved to produce a German language version in 1616. Caspar considers it a new work rather than a mere translation: it has been revised, the appendix on weights and measures from antiquity up until the author's time is new, as is the glossary of German and Latin mathematical terms.

Apart from the inevitable foxing in the second work, these are very fine copies. None of the woodcuts have been touched by the binder's knife. With the bookplate of Comte Albert d'Esterhazy, a member of the counts of Esterhazy, a smaller line of the Esterhazy family. The counts of Esterhazy, now extinct, had huge possessions in former Upper Hungary, now Slovakia.

✦ *D.S.B.*, VII, pp. 299-300. I. Caspar 48. Cinti 55. II. Caspar 49.

A Fine Astronomical Sammelband

40. KEPLER, Johannes. *Harmonices Mundi Libri V*. Five engraved plates on four sheets & numerous woodcut diagrams & illus. in the text. 4 p.l., 66 (i.e. 64), 255 pp. Folio, early 18th cent. mottled sheep (title, final leaf, & plates somewhat browned, occasional light spotting), spine richly gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Linz: J. Planck for G. Tampach, 1619.

[bound with]:

—. *Prodromus Dissertationum Cosmographicarum, continens Mysterium Cosmographicum de Admirabili Proportionem Orbium coelestium...* One large

folding engraved plate, four large folding woodcut plates, & numerous woodcut diagrams in the text. 4 p.l., 163 (i.e. 159), 50 pp. Two parts in one vol. Folio (some browning, light & mostly marginal dampstains to a few leaves). Frankfurt: E. Kempfer for G. Tampach, 1621.

[bound with]:

HORTENSIUS, Martinus. *Responsio ad Additiunculam D. Joannis Kepleri, Caesarei Mathematici, praefixam Ephemeridi eius in Annum 1624. In qua cum de totius Astronomiae Restitutione, tum imprimis de observatione Diametri Solis, fide Tubi dioptrici, Eclipsibus utriusque Luminaris, luculenter agitur.* Woodcut printer's device on title & several woodcut diagrams in the text. 4 p.l., 54, [2] pp. Small 4to, uncut. Leyden: J. Maire, 1631. \$300,000.00

A fine and important *sammelband* of three significant astronomical works and very appropriately bound together.

I. First edition, first issue, and a fine copy of this great book. Copies of the first issue are distinctly rare. This epochal work contains Kepler's discovery of the third law of planetary motion. Kepler regarded this work as his crowning achievement in elucidating the harmonic regularities of the universe. It was Kepler's three laws which formed the basis of Newton's principle of universal gravitation.

"In the *Mysterium cosmographicum* the young Kepler had been satisfied with the rather approximate planetary spacings predicted by his nested polyhedrons and spheres; now [in 1619], imbued with a new respect for data, he could no longer dismiss its 5 percent error. In the astronomical book V of the *Harmonice mundi*, he came to grips with this central problem: By what secondary principles did God adjust the original archetypal model based on the regular solids?...

"In the course of this investigation, Kepler hit upon the relation now called his third or harmonic law: The ratio that exists between the periodic times of any two planets is precisely the ratio of the 3/2 power of the mean distances...the law gave him great pleasure, for it so neatly linked the planetary distances with their velocities or periods, thus fortifying the a priori premises of the *Mysterium* and the *Harmonice*."—D.S.B., VII, pp. 301-02.

II. Second edition, revised and enlarged, of Kepler's first scientific publication (which appeared in 1596). It is the "first unabashedly Copernican treatise since *De revolutionibus* itself...[Kepler] argued that the sun's centrality was essential, for the sun itself must provide the driving force to keep the planets in motion...

"Although the principal idea of the *Mysterium cosmographicum* was erroneous, Kepler established himself as the first, and until Descartes the only, scientist to demand physical explanations for celestial phenomena. Seldom in history has so wrong a book been so seminal in directing the future course of science."—*ibid.*

It was Kepler's belief, as expressed in the *Mysterium cosmographicum*, that he could successfully search for the basic cause of the regularities in the periods of the planets, and this led him to write the *Harmonices Mundi*.

This edition also contains as an appendix a reprint of Rheticus' *Narratio prima*, containing the first announcement of the Copernican system, Michael Mästlin's treatise on the dimensions of the orbits and celestial spheres, and Kepler's *Pro suo Opere Harmonices Mundi Apologia*.

III. First edition and very rare with no copy in *N.U.C.*; this is the author's most important book. Hortensius (1605-39), was professor in Copernican theory at the Amsterdam Athenaeum and just before his early death was made professor at Leyden University; his chief contributions were in the diffusion of Copernican astronomy and in his measurements of the angular size of the sun. He regularly exchanged letters with Descartes, Mersenne, Gassendi, Huygens, and Galileo.

Hortensius engaged in a well-known and important dispute regarding the opinions of Kepler concerning the angular diameter of the sun, a matter in which Hortensius ultimately triumphed. "This question was of great importance, because it was directly connected to the matter of the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, which Kepler had investigated by using observations of Mars. Kepler was vehement regarding this issue and used untenable arguments; Hortensius responded politely but suggested that Kepler might have altered the observational results in order to get agreement."—*D.S.B.*, VI, p. 520.

Nice copies. With the signature and notes of Charles Fournierat (sold Paris, Oct. 1868).

♣ I. Caspar 58. Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 6. Gingerich, *Rara Astronomica*, 33. Horblit 58. *Printing & the Mind of Man* 112. Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, 115. II. Caspar 67 & 68. III. Lalande, p. 197.

A Fundamental Work

41. LAPLACE, Pierre Simon, Marquis de. *Traité de Mécanique Céleste*. Folding engraved plate in Vol. IV. Five vols. Large 4to, handsome antique blue morocco-backed marbled boards, flat spines nicely gilt. Paris: J.B.M. Duprat & others, An VII [1798]-1825. \$19,500.00

First edition and a complete set with all the supplements. In this monumental and fundamental astronomical work, Laplace — the "Newton of France" — codified and developed the theories and achievements of Newton, Euler, d'Alembert, and Lagrange. "Laplace maintained that while all planets revolve round the sun their eccentricities and the inclinations of their orbits to each other will always remain small. He also showed that all these irregularities in movements and positions in the heavens were self-correcting, so that the whole solar system appeared to be mechanically stable. He showed that the universe was really a great self-regulating machine and the whole solar system could continue on its existing plan for an immense period of time. This was a long step forward from the Newtonian uncertainties in this respect . . . Laplace also offered a brilliant explanation of the secular inequalities of the mean motion of the moon about the earth — a problem which Euler and Lagrange had failed to solve . . . He

also investigated the theory of the tides and calculated from them the mass of the moon."—*Printing & the Mind of Man* 252.

A very nice set. Our set has the first state of the titles of Vols. I and II and all the supplements. It lacks the title leaf for the first supplement in Vol. IV as well as the half-title and title leaf for the second supplement of the same volume.

♣ Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 14. *D.S.B.*, XV, pp. 273-403. *En Français dans le Texte* 201. Horblit 63. Roberts & Trent, *Bibliotheca Mechanica*, pp. 197-98.

A Very Handsome Set

42. LAPLACE, Pierre Simon. *Oeuvres*. One folding lithographed plate in Vol. IV. Seven vols. Large 4to, a fine prize binding of cont. blue morocco, sides elaborately decorated in gilt, spines richly gilt, a.e.g., upper cover of Vol. I stamped in gilt "Académie des Sciences. Prix fondé par Mme la Mise de Laplace pour le 1er Elève sortant de l'École Polytechnique 1862. M. Matrot Adolphe. Né le 9 Juillet 1841 à Paris," all other covers stamped in gilt in center with the royal arms of the Académie des Sciences. Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1843-47. \$15,000.00

First edition of the collected works of Laplace, luxuriously produced at the initiative of Laplace's widow and financed by King Louis Philippe's government.

Contained here are Laplace's epoch-making works on astrophysics, mathematics and probability theory. The first five volumes are taken up by *Traité de Mécanique Céleste*, the foundation of modern theoretical astronomy. It has been called "the eighteenth-century Almagest" and "a sequel to Newton's *Principia*" (Horblit 63). Volume Six contains his *Exposition du Systeme du Monde*, one of the most successful popularizations of science ever composed. It is Laplace's resumé of current astronomical understanding. The final and thickest volume combines the *Essai Philosophique sur les Probabilités* with the *Théorie analytique des Probabilités*, the introduction to Laplace's groundbreaking masterpiece on probability theory. "The *Essai* has certainly had a longer life and almost certainly a larger number of readers than any of Laplace's other writings. The reason for its continuing — indeed, its growing — success has clearly been the importance that probability, statistics, and stochastic analysis have increasingly assumed in science, social science, and philosophy of science."—*D.S.B.*

Adolphe Matrot (1841-96), became a high official in the French national railroad company.

A fine and handsome set.

"Discovery of the Differential Calculus"

43. LEIBNIZ, Gottfried Wilhelm. "Nova Methodus pro Maximis et Minimis," pp. 467-73 & one plate (numbered "Tab. XII"), in *Acta Eruditorum* (1684). 14 engraved plates (many folding) & woodcuts in the text. 5 p.l., 591, [7] pp. Thick 4to, cont. fine smooth vellum over boards. Leipzig: C. Günther, 1684. \$27,500.00

First printing of this epochal work which opens the modern period in the history of calculus. "The controversy with Newton on priority of invention of the calculus does not detract from the superiority of Leibniz's method of notation, one retained in modern use. He applied his new method to the solution of the cubic parabola and the inverse methods of tangents and many problems left unsolved by Descartes. Fifteen years after Newton's first work in fluxions and nine after his own independent discovery, Leibniz published the above, his first announcement of the differential calculus."—Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 109.

The controversy between Newton and Leibniz over priority of the invention of calculus is one of the most famous in the history of science.

This volume of the *Acta Eruditorum* contains four further first printings of works by Leibniz: "De Dimensionibus Figurarum inveniendis" (pp. 233-36); "Demonstrationes Novae de Resistentia Solidorum" (pp. 319-25); "Meditationes de Cognitione, Veritate, & Ideis" (pp. 537-42); and "Additio ad Schedam...de Dimensionibus Curvilinearum" (pp. 585-87).

Bound-in is the 1685 volume of the *Acta Eruditorum* which contains another first printing by Leibniz: "Demonstratio Geometrica regulae apud Staticos receptae de momentis gravium in planis inclinatis, nuper in dubium vocatae" (pp. 501-05).

Very fine copies with none of the browning which is almost always present.

♣ Evans, *First Editions of Epochal Achievements in the History of Science* (1934), 7. Horblit 66a. *Printing & the Mind of Man* 160. Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, 130 & plate.

*One of the Most Extensive Treatises on Comets
Ever Produced;*

Fine Copy in Contemporary Coloring

44. LUBIENIETSKI (or LUBIENIECKI), Stanislaus. *Theatrum Cometicum, Duabus Partibus constans, quarum altera frequenti Senatu Philosophico conspicua, Cometas anni 1664 et 1665...et Theatri Cometici exitus.* Three engraved titles (each finely handcolored), two finely engraved & handcolored portraits, & 81 engraved plates (of which 72 have been finely handcolored, many are folding or double-page). Three parts bound in one vol. Thick folio, cont. vellum over boards. Amsterdam: F.

Cuyper, 1668-66-68. \$165,000.00

First edition of this magnificently illustrated treatise on comets; it is one of the most extensive works on the subject ever written, containing a history of all the comets observed up to 1665. This copy has been superbly handcolored by a contemporary artist.

The greater part of the work, the first volume, is taken up with Lubienietki's correspondence with over forty of the leading astronomers of the day — including Guericke, Hevelius, and Schott — on the famous comet of 1664-65 and other astronomical matters.

"This encyclopedic work on comets, composed of numerous reports of observations of the bright comet of 1664-1665, a history of all known comets, and a treatise on their correspondence with terrestrial events, is liberally illustrated with celestial maps of comet paths. Since each map represents the observations of a different astronomer, taken together they illustrate the variety of cartographic traditions popular during the seventeenth century."—Warner, *The Sky Explored*, p. 164.

Lubienietki (1623-75), was a Polish scientist and nobleman.

Fine set. Accompanying this is the very rare sequel by Lubienietki, his *Monumentum Radzivilianum, in quo Theatri Cometici usus multiplex...demonstratur* (1670; 5 p.l., 28, [8] pp.).

• Lalande, p. 269—"Il contient une vaste érudition au sujet des comètes de tous les temps." Poggendorff, I, 1508.

Malpighi's Collected Works

45. **MALPIGHI, Marcello.** *Opera Omnia.* Engraved allegorical frontis. in Vol. I & 123 engraved plates (including the 7 small ones). Titles printed in red & black with engraved arms of the Royal Society. 3 p.l., 15 pp., 2 leaves, 78 (i.e. 82), 1 leaf, 35 pp., 2 leaves, 72 pp.; 3 p.l., 44 pp., 2 leaves, 20 pp., 1 leaf, 144 pp. (several leaves misbound). Two vols. in one. Folio, cont. blindstamped with arabesque design & panelled vellum over boards (binding a little soiled, some browning and/or foxing as is usual with this book), spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: R. Scott, 1686.

[bound with]:

—. *Opera Posthuma...quibus praefixa est eiusdem Vita.* Engraved frontis. port. & 19 engraved plates. Title printed in red & black with engraved arms of the Royal Society. 1 p.l., 110, 187 pp. Folio (some occasional

browning and/or foxing as is typical). London: A. & J. Churchill, 1697.

[bound with]:

—. *De Structura Glandularum Conglobatarum Consimiliumque Partium, Epistola*. 1 p.l., 10 pp. Folio. London: R. Chiswell, 1697. \$15,000.00

First editions and one of the grandest productions of the Royal Society; this handsome folio contains the collected works of Malpighi (1628-94), the founder of histology and the greatest of the microscopists; they are today very scarce on the market. The first title is the first complete edition of his collected works published during his lifetime; all three works are splendid examples of bookmaking.

Included here are Malpighi's great masterpieces on the anatomy of plants, the embryonic development of the chick (which makes him the founder of descriptive or iconographic embryology), the anatomy of the silkworm (the first monograph on an invertebrate), the discovery of the existence of capillaries (which completed the chain of the circulation of the blood postulated by Harvey), and his observations on the lungs (which overthrew the current conceptions of the pulmonary tissues demonstrating their true vesicular nature).

Malpighi's writings were first collected in Le Clerc and Manget's *Bibliotheca Anatomica* (Geneva: 1685), but without his *Anatome Plantarum* and *De Bombyce*. Also, "the two folio volumes of this London edition are far more handsomely printed, in much larger type, and the drawings are beautifully reproduced and widely spaced upon the plates" (Adelmann).

Very good copies. With the fine and large late 17th-century engraved armorial bookplate of Pierre de Chalud.

♣ Adelmann, I, p. 509. Frati 2, 4, & 4bis. I. Garrison-Morton 66. Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, 141.

A Magnificent Sammelband from the Auersperg Library

46. **MARCI A KRONLAND, Johannes Marcus.** *Idearum Operatricium Idea sive Hypotyposis et detectio illius occultae Virtutis, quae Semina faecundat, & ex iisdem Corpora organica producit*. Finely engraved title-page & many unusual engravings in the text (some full-page). [350] pp. (of 352, lacking as usual a leaf of the table of contents A4, see below). 4to, cont. vellum over boards, yapp edges, sides stamped in gilt with a central arabesque device on each cover, flat spine decorated, edges gilt & gauffered. [Prague: Typis Seminarii Archiepiscopalis], 1635.

[bound with]:

—. *De Proportione Motus seu Regula sphygmica ad celeritatem et tarditatem pulsuum ex illius motu ponderibus geometricis librato absque errore metiendam*.

Finely engraved title, engraved port. of the author on verso, one engraved plate, & 31 engraved illus. in the text. Each page of text printed within a border of printer's ornaments. 64 leaves. 4to. [Prague: J. Bilina, 1639].

[bound with]:

— . *De Proportione Motus Figurarum Recti Linearum et Circuli Quadratura ex Motu*. Finely engraved title, & 32 engraved illus. in the text. Each page of text printed within a border of printer's ornaments. 71 (of 72) leaves. 4to. Prague: [ex Typographia Academica], 1648.

[bound with]:

— . *Thaumantias Liber De Arcu Coelesti deque Colorum apparentium Natura, Ortu, & Causis*. Finely engraved illus. title & numerous engravings in the text. 3 p.l. (of 4, lacking the engraved port.), 268, [2] pp. 4to. [Prague: Typis Academicis, 1648]. \$55,000.00

A magnificent *sammelband*, containing Marci's four most important books.

I. First edition of the author's very rare first book; Marci (1595-1667), professor of medicine at Prague University has been called the "Bohemian Galileo." Needham, in his *History of Embryology*, describes Marci's theories regarding embryology in the present book as a "development of extraordinary interest" (p. 80).

"His *Idearum Operatricium Idea*, published in 1635, was a mixture of purely scientific contributions to optics, and speculative theories about embryology. Thus he explained the production of manifold complexity from the seed in generation by an analogy with lenses, which will produce complicated beams from a simple light-source. The formative force radiates from the geometrical centre of the foetal body, creating complexity but losing nothing of its own power...

"Marcus Marci thus links together the following trends of thought: (1) the old Aristotelian theory of seed and blood, (2) the new rationalistic mathematical attitude to generation as e.g. in Gassendi and Descartes, (3) the new experimental approach, in his contributions to optics, (4) the cabbalistic mysticism of light as the fountain and origin of things. Finally (5) by his brilliant guess of centres of radiant energy, he anticipates much of modern embryology (field theories, fate of part as function of positions, etc.). Pagel and Baumann give an elaborate discussion of his opinions."—Needham, pp. 80-81.

As stated above this copy lacks the second leaf of the table of contents. This was usually excised by the printer or binder as the contents listed on this leaf were not printed in the present book due to a change of plans.

II. First edition, and very rare, of the best known and most important book of Marci. The present book contains "his theory of the collision of bodies

(particularly elastic bodies) and gave an account of the experiments whereby he reached it. Although these experiments are described precisely, Marci was unable to formulate general quantitative laws from them, since his results were not drawn from exact measurements of either of the sizes and weights of the spheres that he employed or of the direction and velocity of their motion. Rather, he was content with simple comparisons of the properties that he investigated, characterizing them as being 'smaller,' 'bigger,' or 'the same' as each other . . . despite these shortcomings, his observations and conclusions are generally right. He was able to distinguish different qualities of spheres and to state the concepts of solid bodies and of quantity of motion."—*D.S.B.*, IX., p. 97.

The delightfully engraved title-page illustrates many of the experiments described in the book: weights being dropped from a high tower, a cannon being fired, careening balls on a billiard table, sparks flying off a grinding wheel (centrifugal force), a man swinging from two ropes (pendulum motion), and a man batting a ball against a wall.

Marci "was the first to make substantial progress with the difficult problem of impact, a problem that Galileo touched on without success and that Descartes completely muffed."—E.C. Watson in *American Journal of Physics*, Vol. 16 (1948), pp. 246-47.

III. First edition of what I believe to be the rarest of all the books by Marci. The present book, concerned with the theory of collisions, is a continuation and elaboration of his 1639 publication *De Proportione Motus seu Regula Sphygmica*. In this work, Marci responds to criticisms made of his 1639 book [see item II] and presents new theories concerning the geometrical form of bodies in movement, the properties of free fall, the duration of the oscillation of a pendulum and its length, etc. There are a number of references to Galileo.

Lacking the fourth preliminary leaf (with engraved portrait of the author on verso).

IV. First edition of a very rare book. "Marci also carried out research in optics, setting down most of his results in *Thaumantias* . . . (1648). In his optical experiments, designed to explain the phenomenon of the rainbow, Marci placed himself in the line of such Bohemian and Moravian investigators as Kepler, Christophe Scheiner, Baltasar Konrad, and Melchior Hanel. In his experiments on the decomposition of white light, for which he employed prisms, Marci described the spectral colors and recorded that each color corresponded to a specific refraction angle. He also stated that the color of a ray is constant when it is again refracted throughout another prism . . . He did not mention the reconstitution of the spectrum into white light (a result that is first to be found in the work of Newton), although he did study the 'mixture' of colored rays. He also made inconclusive experiments on light phenomena on thin films."—*D.S.B.*, IX, p. 97.

Lacks the portrait of Marci.

Minor browning but a very fine *sammelband*; it is hard to imagine a more pleasing object. Bookplate of Wolfgang Engelbert, Graf von Auersperg. Ex

Bibliotheca Mechanica.

• D.S.B., IX, pp. 96-98. Roberts & Trent, *Bibliotheca Mechanica*, pp. 214-15. IV. Boyer, *The Rainbow*, pp. 219–(& see pp. 219-25 for a long discussion of this book)—“Of considerable significance for the attempt to explain color quantitatively.”

“The Beginning of Systematic Observation” of the Sky

47. MAYER, Christian. *Gründliche Vertheidigung neuer Beobachtungen von Fixsternterabanten, welche zu Mannheim auf der kurfürstlichen Sternwarte entdeckt worden sind.* Two folding engraved plates. 308 pp. 8vo, cont. early 19th-cent. green cloth-backed marbled boards (some foxing). Mannheim: in der Hof- und Akademie-Buchdruckerei, 1778. \$3500.00

First edition and very rare; this book marks the beginning of the systematic observation of the sky. Mayer (1719-83), was professor of mathematics and physics at the University of Heidelberg and director of the famous observatory at Mannheim.

“In 1777, Mayer said he had discovered more than 100 satellites of fixed stars. This term was misunderstood and Mayer’s colleagues inferred that he was claiming to have discovered planets of other fixed stars. Today we speak of a companion of a fixed star, such as the companion of Sirius. But the contemporary astronomers, especially Hell, argued against Mayer’s observations — which marked the beginning of systematic observation and an important impetus to this new branch of astronomy.”—D.S.B., IX, p. 231.

Very good copy from the library of the Princes and Electors of Bavaria.

The Metric System

48. MÉCHAIN, Pierre François André & DELAMBRE, Jean Baptiste Joseph. *Base du Système Métrique Décimal, ou Mesure de l’Arc du Méridien compris entre les Parallèles de Dunkerque et Barcelone, exécutée en 1792 et Années suivantes . . .* 28 folding engraved plates & numerous tables in the text. 1 p.l., 180, ii, 551 pp.; [iii]-xxiv, 844 pp.; 1 p.l., 4, 16, 704, 62 pp. Three vols. Large 4to, cont. straight-grained calf, triple gilt fillets round sides, spines gilt, red & green leather lettering pieces on spines. Paris: Baudouin & Garnery, 1806-07-10.

[bound with]:

BIOT, Jean Baptiste & ARAGO, Dominique François Jean. *Recueil d’Observations Géodésiques, Astronomiques et Physiques, exécutées par Ordre du Bureau des Longitudes de France . . . pour déterminer la variation de la*

pesanteur et des degrés terrestres sur le prolongement du Méridien de Paris, faisant suite au troisième volume de la Base du Système métrique. Two folding plates. 1 p.l., xxx, 588 pp. Large 4to, binding as above. Paris: Courcier, 1821. \$37,500.00

First edition and a very attractive set of the account of the important meridian measurement which served as the basis for the metric system. "We owe the introduction of an international metric system to the French Revolution. In 1790 the Académie des Sciences, at the request of Talleyrand, set up a commission to consider the question . . . In 1791 they reported that the fundamental unit of length should be derived from a dimension of the earth: it should be the ten-millionth part of a quadrant of the earth's meridian extending between Dunkirk and Barcelona . . . The astronomers . . . Delambre and . . . Méchain were charged with the task of measuring accurately the newly adopted length along the meridian arc between Dunkirk and Barcelona. Owing to the disturbances of the revolutionary period their work was much impeded, but in 1799 their measurement was completed. The above work — 'Basis of the Metric Decimal System' — embodies their report. The length of a metre (equalling 39.37 English inches) was marked on a platinum bar."—*Printing and the Mind of Man* 260.

Biot and Arago's book serves as a supplement to Méchain and Delambre's three volume work. It contains the results of the authors' meridian measurement in Spain, and as far north as the Shetland Islands, and in connection with it, Biot's determination of the seconds' pendulum at the various stations of the arc between Dunkirk and Formentera, of which the results obtained were pronounced by Prof. Grant in his *History of Physical Astronomy* as "the earliest data of this kind which fully deserved the confidence of astronomers."

A handsome set of the foundation work which established the metric system. Half-titles in the first three volumes lacking.

• En Français dans le Texte 212.

The Basis of the Science of Genetics

49. MENDEL, Gregor. "Versuche über Pflanzen-Hybriden" in *Verhandlungen des naturforschenden Vereines in Brünn*, Vol. IV (1865), pp. 3-37 in the "Abhandlungen." 8vo, later half-cloth & marbled boards (spine gilt). Brünn: Verlage des Vereines, 1866. \$125,000.00

First edition; this rare volume contains Mendel's classic work on the hybridization of plants — the foundation work of genetics.

"In comparison with his predecessors, Mendel was original in his approach, in his method, and in his interpretation of experimental results. He reduced the hitherto extremely complex problem of crossing and heredity to an elementary level appropriate to exact analysis. He left nothing to chance. . . By the statistical analysis of large numbers Mendel succeeded in extracting 'laws' from seemingly

random phenomena. This method, quite common today, was then entirely novel. Mendel, inspired by physical sciences, was the first to apply it to the solution of a basic biological problem and to explain the significance of a numerical ratio. His great powers of abstraction enabled him to synthesize the raw experimental data and to reveal the basic principles operating in nature...

"Mendel's manuscript, as read at the 1865 meetings [at Brünn or, today, Brno], was published without change in the Natural Sciences Society's *Verhandlungen* in 1866. The other members, however, could hardly have grasped either the main idea or the great significance of his discoveries. The *Verhandlungen* was distributed to 134 scientific institutions in various countries, including those in New York, Chicago, and Washington...

"Mendel was a lonely, unrecognized genius. Yet the rediscovery of his work brought to a close an era of speculation on heredity, which then became a subject of scientific analysis. He opened a new path to the study of heredity and revealed a new mechanism operating in the process of evolution. Every generation of biologists has found something new in his fundamental experiments. The science of genetics, which had both its origins and a powerful impetus in Mendel's work, has advanced with prodigious speed, linking many branches of biology (cytology in particular) with mathematics, physics, and chemistry. This development has led to a deeper understanding of man and nature with far-reaching theoretical implications and practical consequences."—*D.S.B.*, IX, pp. 281-83.

In addition, this volume includes one of Mendel's meteorological papers (pp. [318]-30). "Mendel began his meteorological studies in 1856 and was soon recognized as the only authority on this subject in Moravia" (*D.S.B.*).

Fine copy.

• Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 35. Evans, *First Editions of Epochal Achievements in the History of Science*, 112. Garrison-Morton 222. Grolier Club, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, 74—"The discovery of the Mendelian ratios, set forth in the present paper, has been called the most significant event in the history of genetics." Horblit 73a. *Printing & the Mind of Man* 356a. Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, 146.

The Fine Earl of Bute — Horblit Copy
With His Important Contribution to the Theory of Numbers

50. **MERSENNE, Marin.** *Cogitata Physico Mathematica. In quibus tam naturae quàm artis effectus admirandi certissimis demonstrationibus explicantur.* Numerous woodcuts in the text. Five parts in one vol. Large thick 4to, cont. blind-stamped vellum, arabesque device in center of each

cover. Paris: A. Bertier, 1644.

[bound with]:

— . *Universae Geometriae, Mixtaeque Mathematicae Synopsis: et Bini Refractionum Demonstratarum Tractatus*. 16 p.l., 589 pp. Large 4to. Paris: A. Bertier, 1644. \$35,000.00

First editions and very rare in such fine condition. These two works are important compendia of texts by Mersenne, including several of his most important works on mathematics, optics, physics, and music. The *Universae Geometriae* is considered to be a supplement to the *Cogitata* and they are oftentimes found bound together.

“This collection comprises *De Mensuris, Ponderibus & Nummis Hebraicis, Graecis & Romanis ad Gallica redactis, Hydraulica Pneumatica; arsque navigandi. Harmonia Theorica, Practica, et Mechanica phaenomena; F. Marini Mersenni Minimi Tractatus Mechanicus Theoricus et Practicus; his . . . Ballistica, et Acontismologia and Universae Geometriae, Mixtaeque Mathematicae Synopsis, et Bini Refractionvm . . .*

“Mersenne’s parallel discussions of light and vision run throughout the *Cogitata* and the *Universae geometriae*. His close English connections are revealed by the inclusion in the optical section of *Universae Geometriae* of unpublished work by Walter Warner and a version of Hobbes’ treatise on optics.”—Roberts & Trent, *Bibliotheca Mechanica*, p. 223.

The preface to the *Cogitata* contains the first appearance of his famous statement about perfect numbers, known as “Mersenne’s Numbers.” The search for Mersenne numbers — prime numbers — that occur in decreasing frequency the higher they are is still ongoing, with huge computations utilizing the full capacity of the most advanced computers. Prime numbers, once regarded as numerological oddities, are now of crucial importance for encrypted electronic communication. See Ball, *A Short Account of the History of Mathematics*, pp. 306-07.

“An exceedingly interesting collection...Mersenne was in constant correspondence with all the most celebrated men of his time, namely Galileo, Torricelli, Pascal, Descartes, Fermat, Roberval, &c. and in this collection has published, besides his own writings, most important works and letters of his eminent friends not to be found elsewhere, and including, not only their discoveries, but also their scientific quarrels...these volumes [are] highly important for the history of science.”—Libri sale catalogue, 1861.

The *Cogitata* is illustrated with numerous woodcuts showing musical instruments, music, and geometrical diagrams.

Fine copies, handsomely bound. With the armorial bookplate of John Stuart, third Earl of Bute (1713-92). Bute formed a magnificent scientific library (see *D.N.B.*). Book label of Harrison D. Horblit. Ex libris Bibliotheca Mechanica. Very occasionally another much slighter work by Mersenne — his *Novarum Obserotionum Physico-Mathematicarum* (1647) — is bound-in following the *Universae Geometriae*. It is not present here.

☛ Mottelay, p. 122.

Charles of Valois' Copy in Contemporary Green Morocco with Arms

51. **MONTE, Guido Ubaldo, Marchese del.** *Perspectivae Libri Sex*. Large woodcut diagram on title & more than 300 woodcut diagrams in the text. 2 p.l., 310, [1] pp. Folio, cont. dark green morocco, arms of Charles de Valois on sides & his monogram in corners (Olivier 2600, fers 6 & 7), triple gilt fillet round sides, flat spine divided into seven compartments, 6 with monogram repeated, a.e.g. Pesaro: G. Concordia, 1600.

\$45,000.00

First edition of this important landmark in the history of the science of perspective and a precious copy from the library of Charles of Valois (1573-1650), finely bound in contemporary green morocco with his arms. Charles was the natural son of Charles IX and was also Count, then Duke of Angoulême. He served in numerous military campaigns and was imprisoned for a number of years for having taking part in several intrigues. Released in 1616, he was appointed ambassador to Germany in 1620. His considerable collection of books was left by his elder son, Louis de Valois, Comte d'Alais, to the Minims of La Guiche in Charolais. Its library was dispersed at the time of the French Revolution.

Monte (1545-1607), was Galileo's patron and friend for twenty years and was possibly the greatest single influence on the mechanics of Galileo.

This work "is the culminating book in the phase of mathematical perspective with which we have been concerned... His *Perspectivae libri sex* provided a definitive and often original analysis of the mathematics of perspectival projection, in a far more extended way than either Commandino or Benedetti had aimed to do... Guidobaldo's book rightly came to be regarded as the main source of reference for anyone seriously interested in the underlying geometry of perspectival projection. But this is not to say that he made life at all easy for the painter who wishes to approach his text. His only substantial treatment of a representational technique occurred in his final book, in which he analysed the scenographic perspective of stage design."—Kemp, *The Science of Art*, pp. 89-91—(& see his detailed account of the contents of the book).

Galileo apparently read the work in manuscript in 1594 and the illustrations of shadows on the lunar surface in his *Sidereus Nuncius* (1610) may be based on Book Five (see S.Y. Edgerton in *Art Journal* 44, Fall 1984, p. 226).

A magnificent copy preserved in a morocco-backed box. 17th-century ownership inscription on title "Ex Bibliotheca Minimorum Guichiensium."

☛ Besterman, *Old Art Books*, p. 74. *D.S.B.*, IX, p. 487-89. Riccardi, II, 179.

A British Mechanical Calculator

52. MORLAND, Samuel. *The Description and Use of Two Arithmetick Instruments. Together With a Short Treatise, explaining and Demonstrating the Ordinary Operations of Arithmetick. As likewise, a Perpetual Almanack, and several Useful Tables.* Frontis. port. of the author, 10 full-page engravings in the text, & 10 engraved plates (3 folding, 6 of the plates printed on either side of 3 sheets). 3 p.l. (including the frontis. port. & two title-pages), 10 leaves (the 7th is one of the folding engraved plates [it contains four images marked A-D and is oftentimes cut up and pasted onto blank versos of A8, B1, B2, & B3]), 11-24, 24-29, 29-49, 48-78 (with further frequent mispagnations), [2], [30], 16 pp. Small 8vo, orig. calf (joints & corners rubbed), spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: M. Pitt, 1673. \$45,000.00

First edition of one the most maddening of all the great British science books: every copy is different, every copy lacks something or some things, and there seems to be no surviving “ideal” copy (even the ESTC says the “structure is quite uncertain”). This is the Macclesfield copy, bought “new” shortly after the book’s publication and is as genuine a copy as could be, bound in its original calf binding. It has more of the parts than most copies.

This is the first book on a mechanical calculator written in English, and the first separate work on the subject after Napier’s *Rabdologiae* of 1617. There was little else in English on calculating instruments for more than 150 years, until the publication of Babbage in 1827.

This book describes two “arithmetick instruments”: the first is Morland’s adding machine which was a modification of Pascal’s calculator. The second instrument is his “multiplier,” which was developed in 1666 and operated on the same principle as Napier’s bones.

Morland (1625-95), also describes in the addendum to the present book a “Perpetual Almanac.”

Virtually every copy of Morland’s *Description* is made up somewhat differently; this example lacks the first four leaves of the “Explanation of the Perpetual Almanack” in the appended texts, but is otherwise more complete than the majority of copies we have examined. This copy includes the commonly lacking portrait, and also the cancellandum at F8 (the second cancellandum, G8, may in fact be the engraved title of the “Perpetual Almanack,” which is bound after the second B signature). Our copy has the engraved illustrations in quire A printed directly onto the paper rather than pasted on, as found in other copies.

Fine and tall copy, with some lower edges uncut. Contemporary signature of Sir Nathaniel Herne (ca. 1629-79), an alderman of London, from an established Norfolk family whose estate Broomfields was on Bethnal Green in the East End. From the library of the Earls of Macclesfield.

• Taylor, *The Mathematical Practitioners of Tudor & Stuart England 1485-1714*, no.

358. Tomash M132.

An Optical Classic

53. **NEWTON, Isaac.** *Opticks: or, a Treatise of the Reflexions, Refractions, Inflexions and Colours of Light. Also Two Treatises of the Species and Magnitude of Curvilinear Figures.* Nineteen folding engraved plates. Title printed in red & black. 2 p.l., 144, 137 pp., 1 leaf, 139-211, [1] pp. Large 4to, cont. English panelled calf (carefully rebacked by Aquarius, minor foxing). London: S. Smith & B. Walford, 1704. \$45,000.00

First edition, and a fresh copy, of one of the great classics in optics. "All previous philosophers and mathematicians had been sure that white light is pure and simple, regarding colours as modifications or qualifications of the white. Newton showed experimentally that the opposite is true: there are pure coloured rays which cannot be analysed by refraction, such as the green of the spectrum; just as there are coloured rays which can be analysed, such as the green formed by mixing blue and yellow light. Natural white light, far from being simple, is a compound of many pure elementary colours which can be separated and recomposed at will."—*Printing & the Mind of Man* 172.

This book is distinguished in two other ways. First, it contains Newton's earliest mathematical papers in print, published here for the first time to assert his priority over Leibniz in the invention of the calculus. Second, it contains his set of sixteen "Queries" on the nature of matter which, in the 18th century, was considered to be the most important feature of the *Opticks* and had a profound influence on scientific thought.

Very good and crisp copy. With the bookplate of William A. Cole, the distinguished collector and bibliographer of chemistry.

♣ Babson 132. Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 148. Horblit 79b. Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, 150.

54. **[NEWTON, Isaac].** *Arithmetica Universalis: sive De Compositione et Resolutione Arithmetica Liber. Cui accessit Halleiana Aequationum Radices Arithmetice inveniendi methodus. In Usum Juventutis Academicæ.* Diagrams in the the text. 4 p.l., 343 pp. 8vo, fine antique panelled calf (faint & unimportant dampstaining in gutter to first & final few leaves), spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Cambridge: Typis Academicis; London: B. Tooke, 1707. \$15,000.00

First edition of what I believe to be the scarcest of all of Newton's books on the market. This was, in the 18th century, the most popular mathematical work by Newton, being reprinted a number of times both on the Continent and in

England. Newton compiled the *Universal Arithmetic* in a “cavalier fashion by plundering the papers connected with his *Observations on Kinckhuysen* early in the 1670s. Since things Newton touched had a way of turning to gold, the work did not merely summarize algebra but advanced the science — in its analysis of imaginary roots, for example. Leibniz reviewed the published work anonymously in the *Acta eruditorum* in highly laudatory terms [in 1708].” —Westfall, *Never at Rest. A Biography of Isaac Newton*, p. 398.

Newton’s disciple and successor in the Lucasian chair at Cambridge, William Whiston, edited and published the present work. The book also contains Halley’s “Method of finding Roots of Equations Arithmetically,” which was originally published in the *Philosophical Transactions* of 1694.

Over the years, I have had, with the exception of this book, all of Newton’s printed publications. This book is truly uncommon.

Very good copy. Stamp on title of Stonyhurst College.

♣ Babson 199.

Newton’s Invention of Calculus

55. [NEWTON, Isaac]. *Analysis per Quantitatum Series, Fluxiones, ac Differentias: cum Enumeratione Linearum Tertii Ordinis*. Engraved allegorical vignette on title by Nutting incorporating a portrait of Newton as the source of light, two folding engraved tables, numerous engravings in the text, and several engraved head- & tailpieces. 7 p.l., 101 pp. 4to, very good antique mottled calf, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: Pearson, 1711. \$95,000.00

First edition of one of the great books of science and a famous rarity. This book contains Newton’s first independent treatise on higher mathematics and his first account of one of his three great contributions to science, the invention of calculus. It also contains the first printed account of his equally significant discovery of the binomial theorem. This work must be considered alongside his *Principia* of 1687 (Horblit 78) and *Opticks* of 1704 (Horblit 79) as demonstrating his extraordinary achievements in mathematics, physics, and optics respectively.

This work contains *De Analysi per Aequationes Numero Terminorum Infinitas* (written in 1669 and published here for the first time; it contains the first printed account of the binomial theorem); two treatises first published in the *Opticks* but written in 1693 and 1695; *Methodus differentialis* (written in 1676 and published here for the first time; it is the basis of the calculus of finite differences); and a letter from Newton to Collins, written November 8th, 1676.

A few minor stains but a very nice copy of by far the rarest of Newton’s great books.

♣ Babson 207. Horblit 66b.

The Second Edition of the Principia

56. **NEWTON, Isaac.** *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica...Editio Secunda auctior et emendatior.* Engraved vignette on title, one folding engraved plate (a bit foxed), & numerous woodcut diagrams in the text. 14 p.l., 484, [8] pp. Large 4to, cont. English speckled calf (finely rebacked & recorned by Aquarius). Cambridge: [University Press], 1713. \$40,000.00

Second edition and a fine copy; this is the first edition to include the General Scholium in which Newton gives a general resumé of the work. This edition was edited by Newton's favorite pupil, Roger Cotes, who provided an important preface in which he undertook to explain and defend Newton's account of gravity.

Very fine copy.

♣ Babson 12. See Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 11, Horblit 78, and *Printing & the Mind of Man* 161 for the first edition.

The Fundamental Law of Electric Circuits

57. **OHM, Georg Simon.** *Die galvanische Kette, mathematisch bearbeitet.* One folding engraved plate. iv, 245, [1] pp. 8vo, cont. half-cloth & marbled boards (ends of spine almost invisibly repaired), spine gilt. Berlin: T.H. Riemann, 1827. \$29,500.00

First edition of this pioneering work which contains one of the most important discoveries in electrical science — "Ohm's law" — the basis of the present system of electrical measurement. Ohm discovered the unit of resistance in an electrical current.

"In the field of electrical measurement Ohm was the great pioneer... Ohm's great contribution — 'The Galvanic Chain Mathematically Calculated' — was to measure the rate of current flow and the effects of resistance on the current. 'Ohm's law' — that the resistance of a given conductor is a constant independent of the voltage applied or the current flowing — was arrived at theoretically by analogy with Fourier's heat measurements (1800-14)." — *Printing & the Mind of Man* 289.

It is known that the publisher was forced to pulp most of the copies of this book due to lack of sales.

A very fine and fresh copy with the bookplate of Alfred Schmid.

♣ Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 63. Horblit 81. Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, 154. Wheeler Gift Cat. 835.

*With Illustrations from Designs by
Leonardo da Vinci*

58. [PACIOLI, Luca]. *Divina Proportione*. Edited by A. Capella. 87 fine woodcut plates & 183 woodcut diagrams in the margins. Title printed in red & black. 6 p.l., 33, [1 blank leaf], 26 leaves. Folio (288 x 201 mm.), cont. vellum over boards (binding soiled, first & last leaf very slightly soiled), upper cover with the legend "Divina Propor" on a scroll in a early hand, remains of ties. [Venice]: P. de Paganini, [June 1509]. \$450,000.00

First edition and a splendid, fine, and large copy of this great book which contains the handsome woodcut illustrations from designs by Leonardo da Vinci; the importance of this book for the study of type design and Renaissance mathematics and architectural theory cannot be overestimated. The discussion of letter forms, "although not the earliest, forms the first serious treatise of this kind to be printed and became the inspiration of the successive similar works by Albrecht Dürer and by Geofroy Tory."—Morison, "Preface" to his Grolier Club edition (1933).

"The *Divina proportione*...comprised three books: 'Compendio de divina proportione,' 'Tractato de l'architettura,' and 'Libellus in tres partiales tractatus divisus quinque corporum regularium.' The first book, completed at Milan in 1497, is dedicated to Ludovico Sforza. Its subject is the golden section or divine proportion, as Pacioli called it, the ratio obtained by dividing a line in extreme and mean ratio. It contains a summary of Euclid's propositions (including those in Campanus' version) relating to the golden section, a study of the properties of regular polyhedrons, and a description of semi-regular polyhedrons obtained by truncation or stellation of regular polyhedrons. Book 2 is a treatise on architecture, based on Vitruvius, dedicated to Pacioli's pupils at Sansepolcro. To this he added a treatise on the right proportions of roman lettering. The third book is an Italian translation, dedicated to Soderini, of Piero della Francesca's *De corporibus regularibus*...

"The writings of Pacioli have provided historians of the Renaissance with important source material for the study of Leonardo da Vinci."—*D.S.B.*, X, pp. 270-71.

Fine and fresh copy.

♣ Kemp, *The Science of Art*, pp. 27, 55, 62, 63, 104, & 171. Mortimer, II, 346. Smith, *Rara Arithmetica*, pp. 87-89.

Commandino's Mathematical Renaissance Completed

59. PAPPUS, of Alexandria. *Mathematicae Collectiones*. Ed. by Federico Commandino. Numerous woodcut illus. & diagrams in the text. 4 p.l. (the last a blank), 334 (i.e., 332) pp. Folio, cont. limp vellum (title a bit soiled, last two leaves with some light dampstaining), ties gone. Pesaro:

H. Concordia, 1588. \$25,000.00

First edition and a very fine and fresh copy of this uncommon book; this edition, providing the complete extant text, was the final work to be edited by Commandino and completes his life's work of reviving Renaissance mathematics by making available the best mathematical writings of antiquity.

"In the silver age of Greek mathematics Pappus stands out as an accomplished and versatile geometer. His treatise known as the *Synagoge* or *Collection* is a chief, and sometimes the only, source for our knowledge of his predecessors' achievements. The *Collection* is in eight books, perhaps originally in twelve, of which the first and part of the second are missing . . .

"Book VII is the most fascinating in the whole *Collection*, not merely by its intrinsic interest and by what it preserves of earlier writers but by its influence on modern mathematics."—*D.S.B.*, X, p. 293-95—(and see pp. 294-98 for a full discussion of the contents).

This concerns, in a passage on Apollonius' *Conics*, the attempt to conceive of the product of more than three straight lines as geometrical entities, known as "Pappus' Problem." Descartes devoted a major part of his own *Géométrie* to this, and solved it by the use of algebraic notation. "Pappus' problem thus inspired the new method of analytical geometry that has proved such a powerful tool in subsequent centuries. In his *Principia* (1687) Newton also found inspiration in Pappus; he proved in a purely geometrical manner that the locus with respect to four lines is a conic section, which may degenerate into a circle."—*D.S.B.*, X, p. 296.

Topics discussed in the other books include astronomy and mechanics.

A very fine copy preserved in a green morocco-backed box.

• Rose, *The Italian Renaissance of Mathematics*, p. 214—"Within 25 years of Commandino's death the first step in founding the mechanics of the seventeenth century was to be taken by Galileo when, in criticising the inclined plane theorem of Pappus, the Tuscan mathematician adumbrated the notion of inertia. This step was not taken in an intellectual vacuum, but represents the culmination of the mathematical renaissance that had been achieved by the *Restauratores*."—(& see the whole of Chap. 9 for Commandino and this book). Smith, *History of Mathematics*, I, pp. 136-37.

*A Beautifully Illustrated Technological Work;
A Fine and Fresh Copy*

60. RAMELLI, Agostino. *Le Diverse et Artificiose Machine* . . . composte in lingua Italiana et Francese. Engraved title within architectural border, full-page port. of the author signed with the monogram of Léonard Gualtier on verso of title, 194 engravings in the text of which 20 are double-page & the remainder full-page. Each page of text enclosed by a border of type ornaments. 16 p.l., 338 pp. Folio, 18th-cent half-sheep &

patterned boards (occasional light browning), spine gilt, green leather lettering piece on spine. Paris: "In Casa del'autore," 1588. \$45,000.00

First edition, and a very fine and fresh copy, of *The Various and Ingenious Machines* of Ramelli (c. 1531-90), one of the most beautiful as well as one of the earliest and most important pictorial technical works to be printed. This book contains depictions of "pumps, fountains, derricks, bridges, mills, hydraulic machinery, cannon and arquebuses, cranes and pneumatic devices. For industrial enterprises there are shown logging mills, metal-working machines, continuous-bucket conveyors, looms for spinning and weaving, bellows, saws and foundry equipment . . . the engravings are among the best in technological illustration."—Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 173.

A fine copy of an extremely influential work. The impressions of the plates are very rich and dark. Bookplate of Carl Sahlin. Ex Bibliotheca Mechanica.

• Mortimer 452.

*"A Central Work in the History of
Renaissance Astronomy"—Rose*

61. REGIOMONTANUS, Johannes. *Epytoma . . . in Almagestum Ptolomei*. [Edited by Caspar Grosch & Stephan Römer]. Full-page woodcut of Ptolemy & Regiomontanus seated beneath an armillary sphere within a fine white-on-black woodcut border and 279 woodcut diagrams in the text. Gothic letter. Numerous 6-, 7-, & 14-line floriated & historiated woodcut initials, xylographic title, & woodcut printer's device on verso of final leaf. 107 leaves (lacking the final blank). Folio (298 x 210 mm.), 17th cent. calf (joints & corners well repaired, first & final leaves with some worming, second & third leaves entirely remargined), single gilt fillet round sides, gilt arabesque in center of each cover, spine gilt. Venice: Johannes Hamman, 21 Aug. 1496. \$100,000.00

First edition and a good copy of this great book in the history of astronomy. "The importance of this book lies in the fact that it enshrines, within the editor's commentary, the first appearance in print, in a Latin translation from the Greek, of the monumental compendium of Claudius Ptolemaeus of Alexandria known as the *Almagest* . . . The *Almagest* is an encyclopaedia of astronomical knowledge . . . which established astronomy as a mathematical discipline. It contains an elaborate theory of the planets, the discovery of the second inequality of the moon's motion (known as evection), the determination of the distance of the moon, an exposition of spherical and plane trigonometry and an account of the construction and use of astronomical instruments . . .

"Regiomontanus' influence was felt in both western and eastern Europe and his publication of the *Almagest* helped to re-introduce Greek astronomy into the western world."—*Printing & the Mind of Man* 40.

"The *Epytoma* is a central work in the history of Renaissance astronomy in that it codified and corrected the somewhat disordered Ptolemaic astronomy of the middle ages."—Rose, *The Italian Renaissance of Mathematics*, p. 94.

A good clean copy preserved in a morocco box. In this copy, the first three leaves have been very skillfully supplied from another example. Lightly washed.

• Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 1—"This handsome volume again brought Greek astronomy and the accepted version of the universe before the Western world in Latin, a language all learned men could read. The xylographic portrait of Regiomontanus is considered authentic." Evans, *First Editions of Epochal Achievements in the History of Science* (1934), 14. Goff R-111. Horblit 89. Klebs 841.1. Stillwell 103.

A Large & Thick Paper Copy of His Masterpiece

62. SCHEINER, Christoph. *Rosa Ursina sive Sol ex Admirando Facularum & Macularum suarum Phoenomeno varius... Libris quatuor...* Engraved allegorical frontis., fine engraved port. of the Duke of Bracciano, engraved vignette on title, & very many finely engraved illus. in the text (some full-page) depicting the author's observations of sunspots and the telescopes used by him. 20 p.l. (incl. frontis.), 784 pp., one blank leaf, [36] pp. Large thick folio (390 x 267 mm.), cont. vellum over boards (several careful repairs to binding, light browning & occasional minor marginal dampstaining). Bracciano: [Privately Printed by] A. Phaeus, 1626-30.

\$75,000.00

First edition, and a remarkable large and thick paper copy, of Scheiner's greatest work; this magnificent book, which is today very rare on the market, is the most richly and superbly illustrated astronomy book published in the first half of the 17th century. It describes and depicts Scheiner's observations of sunspots and his telescopes.

We have never seen a large and thick paper copy of this book before; it is simply gigantic when compared to a normal copy (which usually measures about 348 x 240 mm.).

In 1611, Scheiner constructed a telescope with which he began to make astronomical observations, and in March of that year, he detected the presence of spots on the sun. Scheiner's claim to the discovery of sun spots, independently of Galileo, was the origin of one of the most famous and heated controversies in the history of science.

This book contains the summation of Scheiner's observations of the sun. He confirmed his method and criticized Galileo for failing to mention the inclination of the axis of rotation to the plane of the ecliptic.

Of great importance is Scheiner's discovery of the helioscope, described here. This was the first Keplerian telescope in use, consisting of two convex lenses; it

was also the first to use colored glass in the eyepiece. Kepler himself had only considered the telescope theoretically.

Scheiner writes here that he had used the Keplerian telescope thirteen years before in the presence of the Archduke Maximilian.

The quality of the engravings in this book is exceptional. There are many fine illustrations of the telescope and its parts, lenses, fittings, etc. *Rosa Ursina* was printed on the private press established by Paolo Jordano Orsini, Duke of Bracciano, a great patron of astronomy, at his castle at Bracciano.

A very fine copy of a book which is very difficult to find. Old Jesuit library inscription on title dated 1637. Another inscription on title concealed.

♣ Cinti 79. *D.S.B.*, XII, pp. 151-52. King, *The History of the Telescope*, pp. 40-45. Linda Hall Library, *Jesuit Science in the Age of Galileo*, 6.

*The Classical Roman Authors on Agriculture,
The Rural Life, & Wine*

63. SCRIPTORES REIRUSTICAE. [:The classical Roman agricultural works of Cato, Varro, Columella, & Palladius]. Edited by Franciscus Colucia, Georgius Merula, & Phillippus Beroaldus. 244 unnumbered leaves (incl. aa10, a blank). Roman type, 44 lines. First leaf of text printed in red & black (incl. a large red initial), woodcut printer's device on final leaf, & numerous fine historiated initials throughout. Folio (305 x 205 mm.), attractive antique vellum-backed blind-stamped vellum & heavy wooden boards (first leaf a little spotted & dusty, occasional light marginal dampstaining towards end). Reggio Emilia: F. de Mazalibus, 20 November 1499. \$17,500.00

The final 15th-century edition of this great work, a collection of the most important classical Roman authors on agriculture, land management, animal husbandry, veterinary medicine, and rural life. First printed by Jenson at Venice in 1472, this is the third edition with the additional matter and commentaries by Filippo Beroaldo, partly based on earlier studies of Merula and Colucia.

Each of the texts by Cato, Varro, Columella, and Palladius which are collected here deal with viticulture and the art of winemaking. The most original and interesting writer is Junius Moderatus Columella, who was born at Cadiz, in the year 2 B.C., and died in Rome in A.D. 65. His Books III and IV are devoted entirely to the vine, of which he describes fifty-eight species; to the choice of the soil and aspect of the vineyards; and to the planting, pruning, and cultivation of the vines up to the time of the vintage. In Chapters 18 to 41 of Book XII, Columella describes in detail the vintage and how to make and care for different sorts of wine.

Very good copy.

♣ Goff S-350. Klebs 902.5. Simon, *Bibliotheca Bacchica*, I, 45. Simon, *Bibliotheca*

Gastronomica, 309.

The First Great French Work on Agronomy

64. SERRES, Olivier de, seigneur de Pradel. *Le Theatre d'Agriculture et Mesnage des Champs*. Finely engraved architectural title-page by Mallery with Henri IV seated on his throne in a garden, eight fine woodcut vignettes, fine woodcut initials, and 13 large woodcuts in Chapters XIII & XIV. 9 p.l., 3-1004, [20] pp. Folio, 18th cent. mottled calf (minor scuffing to binding extremities), spine gilt, contrasting lettering piece on spine. Paris: J. Metayer, 1600. \$100,000.00

First edition of the first great French work on agronomy — in its widest sense — to be published. In this book, Serres devotes substantial sections to hunting, cookery, practical medicine, irrigation, forestry, viticulture, vegetable gardening, medicinal plants, fruit trees, silk cultivation, the management of servants, etc., etc. The author also discusses the duties of the mistress of the house and remedies for all manner of diseases suffered by men and animals.

The work is divided into eight books, one of which is devoted entirely to wine and the culture of the grape. At the head of each book is a pretty woodcut vignette (145 x 68 mm.) enclosed within an ornamental border. These show various scenes on the estate: cows, the dairy, etc.; in the next ploughing and sowing are in progress; the third illustrates viticulture and the wine press; others show milking scenes, bee-hives, landscape gardening, forestry, and at the end a hunting scene with falcons.

Serres (1539-1619), a Protestant, took part in the religious struggles in his native Vivarais. After 1573, he retired to his family's property of Pradel where for more than a quarter of a century he tried to revive the estate. It was there that he wrote this great book, based on his own experience and on the classical texts concerning agriculture. Henri IV also had taken a strong interest in the economic regeneration of France and the present work became, in effect, a manifesto for the King's new policies. Serres became a royal counselor in 1599 and advised Henri IV on various agricultural and economic projects.

A very good and fresh copy. Minor foxing and a few unimportant marginal dampstains. Single tiny wormhole in lower margin of first third of book.

• *En Français dans le Texte* 79. Simon, *Bibliotheca Bacchica*, II, 619. Vicaire, pp. 788-89.

Established Paleontology as a Science

65. SMITH, William. *Stratigraphical System of Organized Fossils, with Reference to the Specimens of the Original Geological Collection in the British Museum: explaining their State of Preservation and their Use in Identifying the*

British Strata. Two double-page folding partially hand-colored plates (one with a 4 cm. tear touching a few letters), one engraved & one letterpress. 1 p.l., xi, [1], 118, [3] pp. Large 4to, attractive antique half-calf & marbled boards, flat spine gilt, contrasting morocco lettering piece on spine. London: E. Williams, 1817. \$15,000.00

First edition of a rare book. Smith's *Strata identified by Organized Fossils* (1816-19) and the present work established paleontology as a science. Smith was the first to correlate particular types of fossils with different strata. "Smith's dating of the strata by means of the fossils found within them was not entirely new. Steno had noted the association. But it was Smith who first planned and documented the association to 'identify the courses and continuity of the strata in their order of superposition.' This made palaeontology a fundamental part of geology. It was now beginning to emerge that geological time could no longer tolerate the shackles of biblical chronology. It was in the 'testimony of the rocks' and not in the Book of Genesis that the history of the earth must be sought."—*Printing & the Mind of Man* 274 for Smith's *Geological Map* of 1815.

Only 250 copies were printed and this book is consequently most uncommon. A planned second part was never published due to a lack of subscribers.

Fine copy.

☛ *D.S.B.*, XII, pp. 486-92.

A Pioneer Work in Modern Geology

66. STENO, Nicolaus. *De Solido intra Solidum Naturaliter contento Dissertationis Prodrumus*. Engraved arms of the Grand Duke of Tuscany on title, a large folding engraved plate, & a folding sheet with descriptive letterpress. Title in red & black. 1 p.l., 78 pp., 1 leaf. 4to, modern panelled calf. Florence: ex Typographia sub signo Stellae, 1669. \$35,000.00

First edition of a fundamental work for the modern sciences of geology, crystallography, and palaeontology. In this book, Steno "described the composition of the earth's crust in Tuscany and a famous diagram in his book shows six successive types of stratification: the first attempt ever made to represent geological sections. This was a sequence which he believed would be found all over the world. He explained the true origin of fossils found in the earth as being remains of once living things and he discriminated between the volcanic, chemical and mechanical modes of the origin of the rocks. He was the first clearly to recognize that the strata of the earth's crust contain the records of a chronological sequence of events from which the history of the earth can be reconstructed. He attempted to find the principles of stratigraphy... He deduced that these changes in the original position of the strata are the real causes of the unevenness of the earth's surface. This was in direct contradiction to the accepted belief that mountains had existed ever since the beginning of things or

had simply grown."—*Printing & the Mind of Man* 151.

"This work also contains the first formulated crystallography and, of the constancy of interfacial angles of crystals of quartz, a study basic to mineralogy."—Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 90.

A very nice copy.

♣ Horblit 96. Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, 185.

The Invention of the Barometer

67. TORRICELLI, Evangelista. *Lezioni Accademiche*. Engraved frontis. port., engraved vignette on title, & woodcut illus. in the text. xlix, [1], 96 pp., one leaf. Large 4to, mid 18th-cent. half calf & marbled boards, inside front cover with stencilled binder's label of A. Milne, Forres. Florence: J. Guiducci, 1715. \$8500.00

First edition and a very fine and fresh copy. "This collection of Torricelli's lectures provides an important summary of Torricelli's theories, published posthumously by Tommaso Bonaventura; includes chapters on percussion, lightness, winds, military architecture, and mathematics. Chapter 7 on the movement of winds is a pioneer contribution in the field of meteorology explaining in detail their origin in atmospheric changes and refuting the contemporary theory that they issued from the earth. His two famous letters on the barometer are reprinted here... The preface by Bonaventura includes a life of Torricelli."—Roberts & Trent, *Bibliotheca Mechanica*, p. 322.

Fine copy, bound somewhat unusually in a provincial English signed binding.

♣ Cinti 169. Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 149. *D.S.B.*, XIII, pp. 437-39. Riccardi, II, 544. Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, 190.

"The Cornerstone of Modern Systematic Ornithology"

68. WILLUGHBY, Francis. *Ornithologiae Libri Tres: in quibus Aves omnes hactenus cognitae in methodum naturis suis convenientem redactae, accurate describuntur, Descriptiones Iconibus elegantissimis et vivarum Avium simillimis, Aeri incisus illustrantur. Totum opus recognovit, digessit, supplevit Joannes Raius*. Large engraved arms of the Royal Society on title, 77 engraved plates, two printed tables, & two woodcuts in the text. Title printed in red & black. 6 p.l., 307, [5] pp. Folio, cont. vellum over boards (a bit dusty or foxed). London: J. Martyn, 1676. \$9500.00

First edition, first issue (title-page printed in red and black rather than solely in black) of "the cornerstone of modern systematic ornithology, being the first book on the classification of birds without respect to geographical boundaries. The work contains descriptions of all the birds known to the authors or

adjudged by them to be sufficiently authenticated by the published accounts of others."—Zimmer 678.

This work was begun jointly by Willughby and Ray and completed by Ray after the former's death in 1672. As a piece of book production, Geoffrey Keynes considered it magnificent, and so it is.

A fine and crisp copy.

☛ *D.S.B.*, XIV, pp. 412-14.

III: Medicine

Medicine has never been my strongest suit but, over the years, I have handled some of the most important and rarest, including a several of copies of Vesalius' *Fabrica* and a copy of Harvey's *De Motu Cordis*. Below is a selection of notable medical books.

"The Origin of an Idea of Great Importance"

69. **AROMATARI, Giuseppe degli.** *Disputatio de Rabie Contagiosa. Cui praeposita est Epistola De Generatione Planarum ex Seminibus. Qua detegitur, in vocatis seminibus contineri plantas verè conformatas, ut dicunt, actu.* 8 p.l., 96 pp. Small 4to, cont. vellum over boards. Venice: J. Sarcina, 1625.

\$12,500.00

First edition and one of the great rarities in the literature of embryology; it had, according to Ernst Weil (Cat. 14, item 11), a great influence on Harvey. In this work, Aromatari disputes the doctrine of spontaneous generation, sustains the fact that not each seed or egg has the germinative faculty, and states that only a small proportion of the seed or egg constitutes the embryo and the bulk is substance for its nourishment.

Aromatari (1587-1660), "studied philosophy and medicine in Perugia, Montpellier, and Padua, where he attended Fabricius' lectures. After graduating M.D. in 1605, Aromatari remained at Padua until 1610 when he settled at Venice to practice medicine. His fame soon caused him to be requested as personal physician by King James I of England and by Pope Urban VIII; but Aromatari declined...He was also famous as a man of letters as well as a physician. From 1609 until 1613, he was involved in a literary debate with the poet Alessandro

Tassoni over the work of Petrarch. Aromatari is remembered today, however, for his hypothesis of the preformation of the germ...

"In 1625 Aromatari published at Venice his famous *Epistola de generatione plantarum ex seminibus* ('Letter on the Generation of Plants from Seeds')...The work was only four pages long, but it immediately made Aromatari famous...

"Aromatari affirmed that the seeds of plants are composed of two parts: a smaller part, the germ, which contains, in miniature, all parts of the future plant; and a larger part, which is destined as nourishment for the germ and therefore comparable to the yolk of an egg. He was also explicit on two other fundamental points: he denied, absolutely, the spontaneous generation of all living species (animal and vegetable) and postulated that each living kind is born from the seed (plants) or the egg (animals) of the same kind...

"He first advanced the hypothesis of the preformation of the germ: 'In the aforesaid seeds, the plant exists already made...the plant arises from the seed, but it is not generated in the seed; we think that likely the chick is sketched in the egg, before it is brooded by the hen.' Aromatari's priority on the doctrine of the preformation of the germ was acknowledged by William Harvey in his *De generatione animalium*...

"Aromatari's hypothesis of germinal preformation became the new idea of the seventeenth century, and was developed later in the famous works of Marcello Malpighi, Jan Swammerdam, and Charles Bonnet, the greatest theorists of preformation in animal generation. Therefore, Aromatari's *Epistola* marks the origin of an idea of great importance in the history of embryology."—*D.S.B.*, I, p. 293.

The *Epistola* appears as leaves 5-8 of the preliminaries.

A very fine copy of a book which I have been hoping to find for many years. Early inscription on front paste-down endpaper: "Cash [price inked out] purchd from Logan London 1710." With the Trotter family 18th-century engraved bookplate with motto "In promptu."

♣ Needham, *A History of Embryology*, pp. 121, 167, 169, & 183.

"Of Singular Rarity"

70. **BOREL, Pierre.** *Historiarum, et Observationum Medico-physicarum, Centuria prima [–Centuria secunda] In qua, non solum, Multa utilia, sed & rara, stupenda ac inaudita continentur.* 12 p.l., 240 pp. Small 8vo, 18th-cent. mottled calf (a few headlines very slightly shaved), flat spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Castres: A. Colomer, 1653.

\$45,000.00

First edition of one of the greatest rarities in the history of medicine and microscopy; I have been looking for a copy for many years. As a testament to the book's rarity, it should be noted that Haskell Norman was never able to acquire

a copy, settling only for the second edition of 1656.

This is "the first work to apply microscopy to medicine. Borel probably saw the blood corpuscles and *Sarcoptes scabiei*."—Garrison-Morton 260. The use of the microscope in medicine revealed another world for physicians and scientists. There are also a number of dental and ophthalmological observations.

Borel (1620-71), was born at Castres, studied medicine at Montpellier, and began his practice at Castres in 1641. In 1653 he went to Paris and about 1654 was appointed physician to the king. During his whole life he ardently pursued the study of natural history, chemistry, optics, astronomy, antiquities, philology, and bibliography. Among his other works are the first bibliography of chemistry (1654) and the first history of the telescope (1655). Besides practicing medicine, Borel collected rarities, plants, antiquities, and minerals from the town itself and countryside surrounding Castres.

The learned dealer Ernst Weil, in his *Cat. 16* described a copy of the present book and wrote "a most important work, and of singular rarity."

Fine copy. With a note in a late 18th-century hand on the free front-endpaper: "Provenant de la Bibliotheque de l'abbé Sepher (?). 12 Mai 1786."

• D.S.B., II, pp. 305-06.

First Description of Hay Fever

71. BOTALLO, Leonardo. *De Catarrho Commentarius... Addita est in fine monstrosorum renum figura, nuper in cadavere repertorum.* Woodcut Aldine anchor on title & two full-page woodcuts. 89, [7] pp. 8vo, 18th-cent. vellum over boards (blank portion of title with three small holes). Paris: B. Turrisan, 1564. \$14,500.00

First edition of a book of exceptional rarity; this work is the first monograph on "summer catarrh" (or hay fever). It is the first accurate description of hay fever, one of the major allergic disorders. Botallo's book is absent from nearly all of the great collections of medicine.

Botallo noted some healthy people who, after smelling certain flowers, suffered a runny nose and "explosive" sneezing. He describes the symptoms (headache, violent sneezing, and watery discharge from the nostrils and eyes, together with a hard dry cough), associates it with asthmatic attacks, and correctly identifies its causes.

This work is also notable for the seven-page supplement at end, which "provides a careful description, accompanied by a detailed illustration, of an instance of fused kidneys with horseshoe configuration. This anomaly, too, had previously been observed and described, although more briefly, by Berengario da Carpi in the *Isagogae* (1522). Nonetheless, Botallo's detailed account indicates his interest in anatomy and his not inconsiderable ability as a dissector and observer."—D.S.B., II, p. 337. For more on this, see Benjamin & Schullian, "Observations on Fused Kidneys with Horseshoe Configuration: the

Contribution of Leonardo Botallo (1564)" in *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*, V (1950), pp. 315-26.

Botallo (ca. 1519-87/88), took his medical degree at Pavia and continued his studies at Padua with Falloppio. He achieved great repute as an anatomist and has long been known for his description of the *ductus arteriosus* or duct of Botallo. In his treatise on gunshot wounds, he, like Paré, advocated a milder treatment than currently in vogue. Botallo served as physician to Charles IX, Catherine de' Medici, and her favorite son, the duke of Anjou, later Henry III.

Fine copy.

♣ Garrison-Morton 2581.99.

A Magnificent Atlas of Surgical Instruments

72. BRAMBILLA, Giovanni Alessandro. *Instrumentarium Chirurgicum Viennense*. Finely engraved title & dedication leaves & 65 finely engraved plates depicting hundreds of surgical instruments. 2 p.l., 159 pp. of text. Large folio, cont. mottled sheep (minor wear to foot of spine, some rubbing), triple gilt fillet round sides, spine gilt, contrasting leather lettering piece on spine. [Vienna: M.A. Schmidt, 1781]. \$15,000.00

First edition of the most complete survey of surgical and medical instruments of the time. This is a genuinely scarce and beautiful book, finely printed on thick paper; it depicts hundred of surgical instruments in actual size, including 49 dental instruments, as well as those used in otology, ophthalmology, etc.

Brambilla (1728-1800), an important military surgeon, "was given by the Emperor Joseph II the task of reorganizing the teaching of military medicine...In Vienna he instituted the Josephinum, an academy of military medicine and surgery (1785), where regular instruction was given for military surgeons...He was one of a number of Italian physicians who successfully practiced medicine in Vienna about the turn of the century."—Castiglioni, p. 625.

A very good and handsome copy. Inlaid to the inside of the lower cover is a most unusual circular green morocco bookplate "Ex Bibliotheca Fr. L.K. A. C.-T. 1788." The bookplate is 95 mm. in diameter.

The First Organized Treatise on Medicine to be Printed "A Gem of the First Water"—Osler

73. CELSUS, [Aulus Aurelius] Cornelius. *De Medicina*. [196] leaves, the last a blank, 34 lines & a headline. Roman type. Initial spaces with guide letters. Foliated in an early hand (now cropped), a few early MS. marginalia (faint, owing to washing and restoration in the 19th century). Minor worming in first and last few leaves, single small wormhole in last few gatherings, short tear in inner margin of s5, a few small marks and

some very faint residual stains. Small folio (270 x 191 mm.), red straight-grained morocco by Charles Lewis ca. 1830 (spine faded, one corner slightly bumped), a.e.g. [Colophon]: Florence: Nicolaus [Laurentius], 1478. \$150,000.00

Editio Princeps. The *De Medicina* was the first organized treatise on medicine to be printed, and the first Western history of medicine. Written in about A.D. 30, it remains the greatest medical treatise from ancient Rome.

Celsus' fine literary style earned him the title of *Cicero medicorum*, his Latin terminology creating a nomenclature that is still in use today. His work is in eight books, the first four of which deal with diseases treated by diet and regimen, the last four describing those amenable to drugs and surgery. The third book contains, among other things, the first use of the term 'insanity' (*Insania*), and the first adumbration of heart disease (*Cardiacus*), which became the canon of subsequent knowledge in antiquity.

The fourth book contains the four classical signs of inflammation. The fifth book begins with a classified list of drugs, followed by a chapter on weights and measures, pharmaceutical methods, and prescriptions.

The sixth book treats skin and venereal diseases, as well as those of the eye, ear, nose, throat and mouth. The seventh book is surgical (see Garrison, *History of Medicine*, pp. 107–109). There are numerous important contributions to dentistry, and a classic description of malaria (Major, p. 96). The surgical chapters contain the first account of the use of the ligature, excellent descriptions of lateral lithotomy and herniotomy, and the earliest discussion in Western literature of the repair of mutilations, including plastic operations for restoring the nose, lips, ears, etc. (Zeis Index 21 and 2116; "certainly the earliest writer on plastic surgery," p. 1).

Celsus' text was virtually unknown in the Middle Ages, as the manuscript was lost until its rediscovery in 1426 in Siena. Nevertheless it became a standard text for centuries. It was edited for publication, as such among the earliest medical books to be printed, by Bartolomeo Fonzio.

The book is constructed of both quarto and folio gatherings. This copy has the headline on O5r correctly reading "Quintus", "BARTHOLOMEVS" on δ1b, and gg1 signed. Early in the last century the *De Medicina* was not an uncommon book, but this (very nice) copy and the (not very nice) Norman copy are the only complete examples to have appeared for public sale in the last 50 years; the three other copies during that period all had leaves lacking or inserted.

A fine copy from the library of Beriah Botfield (1807-63), his sale Christie's London, 30 March 1994, lot 11. Preserved in a morocco box.

• Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 119. Garrison-Morton 20, 3666.81 (dentistry), 5548.1 (surgery), 5733.50 (plastic surgery), and 6375 (history of medicine). Goff C-364. Grolier Club, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, 4. Klebs 260.1. Osler, *Incunabula Medica*, 147 and pp. 16–17 ("a gem of the first water"). Osler 286. Stillwell, *The Awakening Interest in Science*, 331.

The First Printed Book on the Pulse

- 74. GILLES DE CORBEIL (or AEGIDIUS CORBOLIENSIS).** *De Pulsibus*. [48] leaves, Gothic type, ca. 32 lines. Small 4to (193 x 145 mm.), attractive antique panelled calf. Padua: M. Cerdonis, January 1484.
\$45,000.00

First edition of the first printed book on the pulse. The art of feeling the pulse dates back to legendary antiquity in both Greek and Chinese medicine and is still used as a scientific method of investigating the functioning of the heart.

De Pulsibus is a textbook composed in verse by the French physician and humanist Gilles de Corbeil (fl. 1200), the celebrated French physician who was a pupil of the school of Salerno and Montpellier and later went to Paris, where he was archiater to Philip Augustus and probably taught in the university. Called by Neuburger "the transalpine herald of the glory of the school of Salerno," Gilles composed three important medical poems that amplified and paraphrased the entire Salernitan doctrine in Latin hexameters.

The first poem, on urine, appeared in print in 1483; it was considered the classical text on uroscopy until the end of the 16th century. The present work, on the pulse, appeared in 1484 and Gilles' third work was on the virtues of compounded drugs. "The description of the different kinds of pulse, methods of examining the patient, of studying the urine, advice about the behaviour of the physician, and invectives against the pharmacists are presented in facile and elegant form."—Castiglioni, p. 316.

Gilles de Corbeil's texts were "of great influence in transmitting the teachings of the school of Salerno."—Stillwell 648.

The text contains the valuable commentary of Gentile da Foligno (d. 1348), the prominent professor of medicine at Bologna, Perugia, Siena, and Padua. He was the first European physician to perform a dissection on a human being. The editor was Avenantius de Camerino (15th-16th cent.).

Fine copy. Stamp F.E. Chattard M.D. on front flyleaf and stamp of the Medical and Chirurgical Library of Maryland beneath the colophon.

♣ Garrison, *An Introduction to the History of Medicine*, p. 151. Goff A-92. Klebs 464.1. Sarton, II, pp. 440-41.

"One of the Glories of English Medicine"
A Famous Rarity

- 75. GLISSON, Francis.** *De Rachitide sive Morbo Puerili, qui volgò The Rickets dicitur, Tractatus... Adscitis in operis societatem Georgio Bate, & Ahasuero Regemortero Medicinae quoque Doctoribus, & pariter Sociis Collegii Medicorum Londinensium*. Woodcut illus. in the text. 16 p.l., 416 pp. 8vo, cont. speckled sheep (small defect to foot of upper joint), sides ruled in

blind. London: G. Du-gard for L. Sadler & R. Beaumont, 1650.

\$22,500.00

First edition of "one of the glories of English medicine."—*D.N.B.*; this is a very fine and fresh copy in a well-preserved contemporary binding, complete with the preliminary leaf signed "A" (otherwise blank).

This book is the first full account of the childhood disease rickets, and one of the very first works on pediatric medicine to be published in England. Glisson was for many years a professor of medicine at Cambridge University, and later became one of the first members of the Royal Society. In 1645 he was assigned to a committee to study rickets which at the time was considered a new disease. His chief collaborators were George Bate and Ahasuerus Regemorter, whose names appear on the title-page. In fact, this volume, as it was finally printed, is almost entirely Glisson's own work (and his first book).

Glisson included a detailed study of the biomechanics of deformed bones and joints, and the pathologic anatomy of scoliosis. He used braces, splints, and shoes to straighten bowlegs and curved spines, and advocated exercise and massage to overcome muscular weakness. In attempting to correct the deformities of rickets, Glisson's work did much to advance the treatment of distortions in general.

"All writers on the diseases of children agree in their admiration of this book. Its 416 pages are full of original observation. The propositions arrived at are stated in a scholastic manner, and some of the accompanying hypotheses are associated with physiological doctrines now forgotten, but these are not mixed up with the observations of patients during life and after death, which make the book a work of permanent value."—*D.N.B.*, VII, p. 1316.

A fine copy of an extremely rare book on the market. It is interesting to note that Dr. John Martin, in his long book collecting career, never obtained a copy.

☛ Garrison-Morton 3729. Still, *The History of Paediatrics*, pp. 214-27.

One of the Earliest & Most Important Tracts on the Plague

76. JACOPI, Johannes (or JACME, Jean or JASME). *Tractatus de Pestilentia*. Gothic type, 20 lines. [12] leaves. Small 4to (197 x 138 mm.), modern boards. [Augsburg: Johann Keller, 1478-82]. \$45,000.00

First edition of one of the earliest, most popular, and important tracts on the plague. This is an extremely rare book — ISTC locates only four copies: BSB, BL, Countway, and NLM. The in-progress GKW locates another copy at the Cistercian monastery at Wilhering in Upper Austria. The printer of this book, Johann Keller, published only five books and they are, for the most part, very rare.

Jacopi (or Jacobi or Jaume or Jacme or Jasme), was a "Catalan physician, and translator from Arabic into Catalan, professor of medicine in Montpellier. His

birthplace is unknown, but it was possibly Lleida (Lerida on the Segre), and he may have studied in the university of that city. He was mentioned as early as 1360 in a contested election for the chancellorship of the University of Montpellier, was finally elected to that position in 1364, and retained it until his death in 1384. He was consulting physician to several popes and kings: he attended pope Urban V (1362-70); in 1370 he was called to Avignon to aid pope Gregory XI (1370-78); in 1378 he was appointed physician to Charles V the Wise, king of France 1364-80; in 1384 he attended the antipope Clement VII (1378-94) in Avignon . . .

“Joannes wrote a number of medical treatises, notably the *Tractatus de pestilentia*, the *Secretarium practicae medicinae*, and the *Tractatus de calculis in vesica* . . .

“The first of these was probably the first to be composed, about 1373. Judging by the number of early printed editions, Joannes’ treatise on the plague was by far the most popular work of its kind . . .

“His plague treatise is divided into three parts, dealing with the cause of the pestilence, the proper regimen for avoiding it, and the treatment. In part I he says that the plague may be caused by infections coming from bad sanitation, foul stagnant water, corrupt air. The two signs of the disease are fever and apostumes. Various questions concerning the susceptibilities of different people are debated. Part II deals with the precautions against the disease which everyone should take. Suitable dwelling places and proper living conditions are described; methods of fumigation, proper diet and exercise are advised. Bloodletting is to be used with caution. In part III the methods of treatment are discussed; these are purgation, bloodletting, and strengthening drugs.”—Sarton, III, Pt. 2, p. 1687.

A fine and fresh copy with many edges uncut.

• B.M.C., II, p. 361. Goff J-15. Klebs 542.1. Klebs & Sudhoff, *Die Ersten Gedruckten Pestschriften*, no. 62 & pp. 145-49. Osler, *Incunabula Medica*, 190.

*A Contemporary Collection of Reports
on Blood Transfusion*

77. [MANOLESSI, Emilio Maria, ed.]. *Relazione dell’ Esperienze Fatte Inghilterra, Francia, ed Italia Intorno alla celebre e famosa Trasfusione del Sangue per Tutto Maggio 1668...La maniera di facilmente praticarla ne gli Huomini...con nuova Esperienza in un Cane vecchio, e sordo restituito alla forza, & udito*. One woodcut plate. 2 p.l., 74 pp., one leaf. Small 4to, orig. semi-stiff boards (minor wear, first two leaves with minor repairs in blank margins, some light dampstaining). Bologna: Manolesi, 1668.

\$12,500.00

First edition of this very rare and invaluable contemporary collection of reports

on the sudden and numerous experiments with blood transfusions which took place in 1667 and 1668 in England, France, and Italy. Printed here on pages 2-52 are a series of Italian translations of letters from Jean Baptiste Denis (9 March and 25 June 1667), G. Lamy of the University of Paris (8 July and 26 August 1667), and C. Gadroys (8 August 1667) all relating to their experiments with blood transfusions between animals and between animals and humans.

Pages 52-74 describe the experiments with blood transfusions undertaken by Manfredi in Rome, opinions expressed on the subject by a certain Gayen in Montpellier (related in a letter by M. Gurge); Claude Tardy's letter in which he describes his experiments as professor of surgery at the Faculty of Medicine in Paris; experiments in England by Thomas Coxe, Richard Lower, and Edmund King; further experiments by Denis on 19 December 1667 (the first report of a reaction to a transfusion); the first detailed account of a blood transfusion (by Libavius in 1615); and the experiments in transfusions performed by Montanari and Cassini in Bologna and Udine in 1667 and early 1668.

Very good copy of a rare and important book. The copy at NLM lacks the plate.

☛ Krivatsky 9542—(under the title). Peumery, *Les Origines de la Transfusion Sanguine, passim*.

"The First Monograph on the Diseases of an Occupational Group"

78. PARACELsus. *Von der Bergsucht oder Bergkranckheiten drey Bücher, inn dreyzehnen Tractat verfast unnd beschriben worden. Darinnen begryffen vom ursprung und herkommen derselbigen kranckheiten, sampt ihren warhafftigen Preservativa unnd Curen. Allen Ertz unnd Bergleüten, Schmeltzern, Probierern, Müntzmaistern, Goldschmiden, unnd Alchimisten, auch allen denen so inn Metallen und Mineralien arbayten, hoch nutzlich, tröstlich unnd notturfftig.* [Edited by Samuel Architectus (Zimmermann)]. Title printed in red & black. 8 p.l. (final leaf a blank), 62 leaves, [2] leaves. Small 4to, attractive antique panelled reversed calf. [Dillingen: S. Mayer], 1567. \$45,000.00

First edition of one of the most uncommon and important of all of the medical writings of Paracelsus; I had this book once before, many years ago.

"Paracelsus's book on the diseases of miners was the first monograph on the diseases of an occupational group. The first section covers the diseases, mainly pulmonary affections, of miners, including the etiology, pathogenesis, symptomatology and therapy. The second book describes the diseases of smelter workers and metallurgists, and the third section discusses diseases caused by mercury."—Garrison-Morton 2118.1.

The book was probably written around 1533-34 but remained unknown until its publication in 1567. The present book exerted a definite influence on the development of this branch of occupational medicine. For the next one hundred

and fifty years after the appearance of this work every writer on this subject referred to Paracelsus. For a long and detailed account of the book and its importance, see George Rosen's *The History of Miners' Diseases*, pp. 64-88.

Fine and fresh copy.

• D.S.B., X, p. 307—"Paracelsus' description of miners' diseases was the first to identify silicosis and tuberculosis as occupational hazards." Garrison, *An Introduction to the History of Medicine*, p. 207—"One of the few original contributions of the time to clinical medicine." *Heirs of Hippocrates* 212—"This rare first edition of the first monograph devoted to the occupational diseases of miners and metallurgical workers...was the result of Paracelsus' own observations while studying metallurgical operations at the Fugger mines in the Tirol." Sudhoff 88.

From a Physician's Press

79. PINDER, Ulrich. *Epiphaniae Medicorum. Speculum videndi urinas hominum. Clavis aperiendi portas pulsuum. Berillus discernendi causas & differentias februm.* Title flanked by 3 woodcut stars & a small man-in-the-moon (each hand-colored); on title verso a full-page circular woodcut of a physician demonstrating uroscopic analysis to a student, surrounded by a border of 20 urine glasses with xylographic abbreviated captions of different diagnoses (each hand-colored in different shades); table on Aii with the same urine glasses with full (unabbreviated) typographic captions, each hand-colored; smaller woodcut at beginning of each of three parts depicting a physician attending a patient in bed & performing the diagnostic procedure described in that section (the first finely hand-colored); and numerous woodcuts in the text including many illus. of urine glasses. 2 p.l., ccv leaves (lacking the final leaf — a blank). 4to (214 x 152 mm.), cont. blindstamped calf over wooden beveled boards (a few unimportant wormholes), two (of four) catches, clasps lacking. [Nuremberg: F. Peypus? for the Author, 1506].

\$27,500.00

First edition, and a very fine copy in a handsome contemporary blindstamped binding of this well-illustrated book, privately printed at the author's own press. The coloring of the woodcuts is strictly contemporary. This is one of earliest books printed from a physician's private press, which was set up in Pinder's home in Nuremberg, where he was city physician.

The three *Epiphaniae* treat the colors of the urine and their significance, the movement of the heart and pulse, and the various fevers and feverish states caused by emotions and diseases.

This work also includes Gilles de Corbeil's *Carmina de Urinarum Judiciis*, but

omits the epilogue found in Choulant's edition of that text. "Pinder's edition is not listed in Choulant's bibliography of printed editions of Gilles, and contains a number of variant readings not recorded by him."—Durling 3652.

A fine copy. Printed bookplate of Anton Jonas Kilianstein (d. 1638), who studied medicine at Ingolstadt. He became professor of anatomy and surgery there and also served as rector of the University (see Hirsch, III, p. 524). Engraved armorial bookplate of Fr. Xav. de Hieber, dated 1773.

A Fine Copy

80. SCHEINER, Christoph. *Oculus hoc est: Fundamentum Opticum, in quo ex accurata Oculi Anatome, abstrusarum experientiarum sedula peruestigatione, ex invisibilibus specierum visibilium tam everso quam erecto situ spectaculis, necnon sordidissimum rationum momentis Radius Visualis eruitur; sua Visioni in Oculo sedes decernitur; Anguli Visorii ingenium aperitur...* Finely engraved allegorical frontispiece. & numerous woodcut diagrams in the text. 7 p.l. (incl. frontispiece.), 254 pp. 4to, cont. limp vellum over boards (first & last few leaves with faint dampstaining), ties gone. Innsbruck: D. Agricola, 1619. \$25,000.00

First edition, and a fine copy, of one of the most famous and important works in the history of optics. In this book, Scheiner demonstrated for the first time that the retina is the actual organ of sight and explained the pupil changes known as "accommodation." He also devised the pin-hole test ("Scheiner's test") to illustrate accommodation and refraction.

"The intricate frontispiece depicts a 'camera obscura' and a system of inverting lenses, as well as the newly-invented telescope. The peacock in the foreground carries a double meaning, representing not only the science of optics, but the overly prideful Galileo."—Linda Hall Library, *Jesuit Science in the Age of Galileo*, 9.

A fresh copy. Early signature on title of "P.D. Huet." This is most certainly the famous French scholar and scientist Pierre Daniel Huet (1630-1721), who, being short-sighted, devoted his anatomical studies to the question of vision and the formation of the eye. He made more than 800 dissections (see *Encycl. Brit.*).

• D.S.B., XII, pp. 151-52. Garrison-Morton 1480.

Chinese & Japanese Medicine

81. LES SECRETS *de la Medecine des Chinois, consistant en la parfaite connoissance du pouls.* Envoyez de la Chine par un François, Homme de grand merite. 6 p.l., 135, [6] pp. 12mo, cont. sheep (some wear to

binding), spine gilt. Grenoble: P. Charvys, 1671. \$15,000.00

First edition of an exceptionally rare book, it is “the first Western book on Chinese medicine, with a few brief comments on Japanese methods. This anonymous collection of translations of early Chinese texts on pulse medicine has been variously attributed to different Jesuits working in China at the time.”—Garrison-Morton 6491.9. No copy of this book is located by OCLC in the U.S. (although there is a copy at NLM).

This work gives the first account in the West of the Chinese theory of pulses and of the theory and practice of acupuncture. The text appears to be a compilation of Chinese texts translated or summarized and seems to be a partial source for the two books generally credited with giving the first Western accounts of Chinese medicine: Andreas Cleyer’s *Specimen Medicinae Sinicae* (Frankfurt: 1682) and Michal Piotr Boym’s *Clavis Medica ad Chinarum doctrinam de pulsibus* (Nuremberg: 1686).

The authorship of this book is not known. The Wellcome and NLM catalogues cite the following as authors, or possible authors, while noting the reservations of Grmek: Louis-Augustin Alemand (1643-1728), Michel Boym (1612-59), and Julien Placide Hervieu (1671-1746), but dates alone rule out all three. The author, a Jesuit, states that he is writing from Canton in 1668, having been ejected from Peking along with his fellow Christians. M.D.

Grmek, in “Les Reflets de la Sphygmologie chinoise dans la Médecine occidentale,” *Biologie médicale*, Vol. 51 (1962), pp. lix-lxiii proposes as possible candidates the Jesuit fathers Jean Valat, Adrien Greslon, Humbert Augery, Jacques Le Favre, Claude and Jacques Motal and Philippe Couplet. However there is no convincing evidence for any attribution.

A very good unpressed copy of an important book.

• Krivatsy 10856.

IV. Manuscripts

While not well-known for dealing in early text and illuminated manuscripts, a surprising number have quietly passed through my hands. Below are several now in stock, mixed with more modern manuscripts.

*Joseph's Black's Chemistry Lectures;
A Hitherto Unrecorded MS.*

82. **BLACK, Joseph.** Manuscript on paper entitled "Observations from Dr. Black's Lectures on Chemistry. 1791." One very long extending plate of "Farenheits Scale," one folding "Table of Compound Salts," one full-page table of "Dr. Black's New Nomenclature," & one table in the text. 360 pages [i.e. 361, page no. 309 is repeated], ruled in pencil, 20 lines to a page in a neat and legible hand with numerous contractions. 4to (219 x 176 mm.), cont. calf-backed marbled boards (minor restoration to spine), new red morocco label, vellum tips. [Edinburgh]: 1791.
\$15,000.00

A hitherto unknown set of notes on the famous chemistry lectures which Joseph Black (1728–1799) delivered for about thirty years, firstly in Glasgow and then in Edinburgh, until 1796. "Black's reputation as an inspired teacher of chemistry began to grow in his early years at Glasgow and later at Edinburgh, attracting numbers of foreign students to undertake courses. Although formally part of the medical curriculum, many more students attended the lectures than ever intended to graduate in medicine. Chemistry was a rapidly developing subject and Black's audience included many who wanted to experience the intellectual stimulation which it provided... Black did not vary the basic structure

of the lecture series throughout his teaching career. Introductory lectures consisted of definitions and an outline history of chemistry. Following this there were four sections: the general effects of heat (expansion, fluidity, and inflammation); the general effects of mixture; chemical apparatus; and the 'chemical history' of bodies. This last, and largest, section was divided into salts, earths, inflammable substances, metals, and waters."—ODNB.

During Black's lifetime, he published only twice: his dissertation in 1754 and his classic paper which appeared in the *Papers* of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh in 1756 (which was reprinted several times later).

In our manuscript the text is continuous, with discrete section headings and very few corrections or alterations. The title originally read "Observations for Dr. Black's Lectures on Chymistry," but was evidently altered at an early date. The plan of the lectures follows Black's model, but the introductory lectures are not present here. In this manuscript, Black discusses chemical mixture; chemical apparatus; salt; alkali; acids; compound salts; ammonia; tartar; borax; metals of various kinds including mercury, zinc, antimony, copper, gold, silver, platina, and nickel. There are also sections on water, vegetables, fermentation, animal substances, etc.

There are some references to earlier chemists, but of greater interest are the references to the work of contemporary commercial and scientific figures such as Josiah Wedgwood and

James Watt. Black revised his lectures to keep up with the latest advances, and therefore manuscript versions from different years can be quite different. It is also important to note that this manuscript may be a more accurate representation of the lectures as Black delivered them than the published edition, which appeared posthumously in 1803 under the editorship of John Robison, where they were "in a somewhat restructured form."—ODNB. In *Joseph Black 1728-99. A Commemorative Symposium* (ed. by A.D.C. Simpson, Edinburgh, 1982), John Christie argues convincingly that it is Robison's view of what Black ought to have said, rather than what Black himself said. In the same volume, William Cole provides an invaluable and extensive list of manuscripts of Black's lectures in public and private hands (not knowing this one).

The year of these lectures, 1791, was the last before Black finally began to teach the new theory of chemistry adopted by Lavoisier in Paris.

Fine copy. Signature of James Gardiner of Maryport, Cumberland, on rear pastedown; the final two pages are "Directions for making Artificial Mineral Waters" in his hand.

*The Boncompagni Manuscript of Chapters 14 & 15 of
Fibonacci's Liber Abbaci;
The Introduction of Arabic Numerals & the Beginning of the
Commercial Revolution in Europe*

- 83. FIBONACCI, Leonardo [or LEONARDO OF PISA].** [*Liber Abbaci*, chapters 14 and 15]. Manuscript on paper written in brown ink in an Italian humanist cursive hand, single column, ca. 24 lines; initials and chapter headings left blank for rubrication. 117 leaves, 1 blank leaf. Small 4to (218 x 160 mm.), 19th-century marbled boards (minimal soiling). [? Venice, ca. 1480]. \$750,000.00

An important manuscript — apparently the only copy still in private hands — of Chapters 14 and 15 of Fibonacci's *Liber Abbaci*, a ground-breaking text in the development of mathematics in the West and a source for Pacioli. Fibonacci (ca. 1170-after 1240), was the greatest Christian mathematician of the Middle Ages and the mathematical renaissance in the West may be dated from him. Our manuscript is bound with four further arithmetical and computational manuscript texts of the late 14th century.

"Leonardo of Pisa, also known as Fibonacci, published his *Liber Abbaci* in 1202, and again in revised form in 1228. He is most widely known because of a relatively insignificant problem in *Liber Abbaci* which gives rise to the Fibonacci sequence. However, *Liber Abbaci* has also been recognised as an important step in the development of algebra in medieval Europe. For example, Leonardo is seen as a pioneer in the development of systematic methods for solving linear equations in several unknowns and he gives one of the earliest accounts of the algebraic methods of al-Khwarizmi and Abu-Kamil for solving quadratic equations...Chapter 14 is about calculation with square and cube roots, either using approximations or in the style of Euclid's *Elements* X. Finally, Chapter 15 has three sections, one dealing with advanced proportion, another with (geometric or abstract) squares and cubes, and the last one dealing with the algebra of al-Khwarizmi."—John Hannah, *False Position in Leonardo of Pisa's Liber Abbaci*, pp. 1-2.

"The *Liber Abbaci* was, for centuries, one of the storehouses from which authors got material for works on arithmetic and algebra. In it are set forth the most perfect methods of calculation with integers and fractions, known at the time; the square and cube root are explained, cube root not having been considered in the Christian occident before; equations of the first and second degree leading to problems, either determinate or indeterminate, are solved by the methods of 'single' or 'double position,' and also by real algebra. He recognised that the quadratic $x^2 + c = bx$ may be satisfied by two values of x ."—Cajori, *A History of Mathematics*, p. 123.

"Leonardo Fibonacci, the first great mathematician of the Christian West, was a member of a family named Bonacci, whose presence in Pisa since the eleventh century is documented...His father, as a secretary of the Republic of Pisa, was

entrusted in 1192 with the direction of the Pisan trading colony in Bugia (now Bougie), Algeria. He soon brought his son there to have him learn the art of calculating, since he expected Leonardo to become a merchant. It was there that he learned methods ‘with the new Indian numerals,’ and he received excellent instruction. On the business trips on which his father evidently soon sent him and which took him to Egypt, Syria, Greece (Byzantium), Sicily, and Provence, he acquainted himself with the methods in use there through zealous study and in disputations with native scholars. All these methods, however — so he reports — as well as ‘algorismus’ and the ‘arcs of Pythagoras’ (apparently the abacus of Gerbert) appeared to him as in ‘error’ in comparison with the Indian methods. It is quite unclear what Leonardo means here by the ‘algorismus’ he rejects; for those writings through which the Indian methods became known, especially after Sacrobosco, a younger contemporary of Leonardo, bear that name... Around the turn of the century, Leonardo returned to Pisa. Here for the next twenty-five years he composed works in which he presented not only calculations with Indian numerals and methods and their application in all areas of commercial activity, but also much of what he had learned of algebraic and geometrical problems. His inclusion of the latter in his own writings shows that while the instruction of his countrymen in the solution of problems posed by everyday life was indeed his chief concern, he nevertheless also wished to provide material on theoretical arithmetic and geometry for those in more advanced questions. He even speaks once of wanting to add the ‘subtleties of Euclid’s geometry’; these are the propositions from books II and X of the *Elements*, which he offers to the reader not only in proofs, in Euclid’s manner, but in numerical form as well. His most important original accomplishments were in indeterminate analysis and number theory, in which he went far beyond his predecessors...

“The word *abacus* in the title does not refer to the old abacus, the sand board; rather it means computation in general, as was true later with the Italian masters of computation, the *maestri d’abbaco*. Of the second treatment of 1228, to which ‘new material has been added and from which superfluous removed,’ there exist twelve manuscript copies from the thirteenth through the fifteenth centuries; but only three of these from the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth centuries are complete. Leonardo divided this extensive work, which is dedicated to Michael Scotus, into fifteen chapters...

“[In Chapters 14 and 15 of the *Liber Abbaci*] Leonardo shows himself to be a master in the application of algebraic methods and an outstanding student of Euclid. Chapter 14, which is devoted to calculations with radicals, begins with a few formulas of general arithmetic. Called ‘keys’ (*claves*), they are taken from book II of Euclid’s *Elements*. Leonardo explicitly says that he is forgoing any demonstrations of his own since they are all proved there. The fifth and sixth propositions of book II are especially important; from them, he said, one could derive all the problems of the *Aliebra* and the *Almuchabala*. Square and cube roots are taught numerically according to the Indian-Arabic algorithm, which in fact

corresponds to the modern one. Leonardo also knew the procedure of adding zeros to the radicands in order to obtain greater exactness...Next, examples are given that are illustrative of the ancient methods of approximation...The chapter then goes on systematically to carry out complete operations with Euclidean irrationals...The proof, which is never lacking, of the correctness of the calculation is presented geometrically...At the end of chapter 15, which is divided into three sections, one sees particularly clearly what complete control Leonardo had over the geometrical as well as the algebraic methods for solving quadratic equations and with what skill he could use them in applied problems. The first section is concerned with proportions, and their multifarious transformations...The second section first presents applications of the Pythagorean theorem, such as the ancient Babylonian problem of a pole leaning against a wall and the Indian problem of two towers of different heights. On the given line joining them (i.e., their bases) there is a spring which shall be equally distant from the top of the towers...The third section contains algebraic quadratic problems (*questiones secundum modum algebra*). First, with reference made to 'Maumeht', i.e. to al-Khwarizmi, the six normal forms $ax^2 = bx$, $ax^2 = c$, $bx = c$, $ax^2 + bx = c$, $ax^2 + c = bx$ (here Leonardo is acquainted with both solutions), and $ax^2 = bx + c$ are introduced; they are then exactly computed in numerous, sometimes complicated, examples. Leonardo also includes equations of higher degrees that can be reduced to quadratics. For example it is given that (1) $y = 10/x$; (2) $z = y^2/x$; and (3) $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$. This leads to $x^8 + 100x^4 = 10,000$. The numerical examples are taken from the algebra of al-Khwarizmi and al-Karaji, frequently even with the same numerical values. In this fourth section of the *Liber abbaci* there also appear further names of the powers of the unknowns...

"With Leonardo a new epoch in Western mathematics began; however, not all of his ideas were immediately taken up. Direct influence was exerted only by those portions of the *Liber abbaci* and of the *Practica* that served to introduce Indian-Arabic numerals and contributed to the mastering of the problems of daily life. Here Leonardo became the teacher of the masters of computation (the *maestri d'abbaco*) and of the surveyors, as one learns from the *Summa* of Luca Pacioli, who often refers to Leonardo. These two chief works were copied from the fourteenth to the sixteenth centuries...Leonardo was also the teacher of the 'Cossists,' who took their name from the word *causa*, which was used for the first time in the West by Leonardo in place of *res* or *radix*. His alphabetical designation for the general number or coefficient was first improved by Viète (1591), who use consonants for the known quantities and vowels for the unknown. Many of the problems treated in the *liber abbaci*, especially some of the puzzle problems of recreational arithmetic, reappeared in manuscripts, and then in arithmetics of later times...Cardano, in his *Artis arithmeticae tractatus de integris*, mentions appreciatively Leonardo's achievements when he speaks of Pacioli's *Summa*. One may suppose, he states, that all our knowledge of non-Greek mathematics owes its existence to Leonardo, who, long before Pacioli,

took it from the Indians and Arabs.”—*D.S.B.*, IV, pp. 604-13.

Imbedded in one of the mathematical puzzles contained in chapter 13, the Fibonacci sequence has found application in stochastic processes, Fibonacci retracement, Fibonacci Vector Geometry (FVG), ‘a relatively modern branch of computational geometry which studies geometric objects that can be sequentially generated using Fibonacci-type recurrences’ (see Sukanto Bhattacharya, ‘A Computational Exploration of the Efficacy of Fibonacci Sequences in Technical Analysis and Trading’ in *Annals of Economics and Finance*, I, p. 220), etc., and the Golden ratio found in it is observed in plant life, music, art, and architecture.

“Regarding his contribution to the history of financial mathematics it was recently suggested that Fibonacci was “the first to develop present value analysis for comparing the economic value of alternative contractual cash flows [and] he also developed a general method for expressing investment returns, and solved a wide range of complex interest rate problems... Stimulated by the commercial revolution in the Mediterranean during his lifetime... his discoveries significantly influenced the evolution of capitalist enterprise and public finance in Europe in the centuries that followed. Fibonacci’s discount rates were more culturally influential than his famous series.”—William N. Goetzmann, *Fibonacci and the Financial Revolution*, NBER Working Paper no. 10352, March 2004).

Incipit: “[Q]uidem numeri h[abe]nt radices : & notantur quadrati...”

Watermarks: cf. Briquet 11806 and 14559 (watermarks of a crown and a bull’s head, both found in the Venetian region in the 1480s).

Provenance: Prince Baldassare Boncompagni Ludovisi (1821-94), historian of science and the first modern editor of the *Liber Abbaci*, printed in his *Scritti di Leonardo Pisani*, 2 vols., Rome, 1857-1862; purchased in 1932 by Robert B. Honeyman Jr. (1928-1978), the noted collector of scientific books and manuscripts, his Ms. Gen. Sci. 6; Honeyman sale, Sotheby’s, London, 2 May 1979, lot 1109; purchased by J. Bergart in 1980.

Census: Fourteen manuscripts from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century of the *Liber Abbaci* are recorded, most of which are incomplete. Copied out separately, ours is one of only four surviving examples of the advanced mathematics in Chapters 14 and 15 and it appears to be the only one that remains in private hands.

Bound before Fibonacci’s text are four further arithmetical and astronomical texts, written in the late 14th century in a single hand: 1) Books I and II of Boethius’ *De Arithmetica* on fol. 1r-64r and with ca. 125 diagrams in red and brown ink; 2) Robert Grosseteste’s *Computus* on fol. 65r-93r and illustrated with 10 diagrams; 3) tables for the computation of Christian and Arabic years and tables of conjunction and opposition, with explanatory notes on fol. 93v-96r; and 4) Johannes de Pulchro Rivo’s *Computus Manualis* on fol. 97r-101r.

• E. Narducci, *Catalogo di Manoscritti ora posseduti da Baldassare Boncompagni* (Rome, 1892), pp. 77-78, no. 122. C.U. Faye & W.H. Bond, *Supplement to the Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada* (1962), p.

20, no. 6. K.P. Harrington & Joseph Pucci, *Medieval Latin* (1997), plates 5, 30 and 31. Sarton, Vol. II, Part. 2, pp. 611-13.

*The Archive of One of the Most Important Books
of the Shakespeare Head Press*

84. HABERLY, Loyd. The archive of the author's most important book — *Mediaeval English Pavingtiles* (Shakespeare Head Press: 1937) — including the author's original manuscript, working papers, drawings, proofs and other related material, comprising introductory and bibliographical essays, subject and place indexes, notes, preliminary drafts, corrected galley proofs, with hundreds of pencil tracings of tiles with notes and drawings, proofs and paste-ups, final page proofs, prospectuses, etc. Accompanying the archive is a copy of the original edition of the book and two woodcut blocks with Haberly's drawings. N.p.: before 1937. \$7500.00

A large and important archive, comprising hundreds of pages and sheets, of Haberly's most important book — *Mediaeval English Pavingtiles* — concerned with both medieval and modern tiles, the various methods of manufacture and use, artistic qualities and styles, and history. These patterned or decorated tiles were used on the floors and walls of churches throughout Britain and this is the only monograph devoted to the subject.

Haberly was interested in the manufacture of tiles as well as the artistic qualities of the finished product; he experimented by building kilns and firing the tiles himself in order to better understand the ancient craft of making tiles.

Haberly's book was the first substantial work on the rich and decorative art of the medieval English picture-tile makers. The book itself is one of the most handsome of all the titles printed by the Shakespeare Head Press, being richly illustrated with hundreds of reproductions of the tiles themselves. There is much of interest for the archeologist as well as the art historian.

It is important to note that this archive contains much textual and illustrative material which was not used in the book itself including many hundreds of tracings.

Fine condition.

*A Handsome & Complete Illuminated MS. of
the Letters of St. Jerome*

85. ST. JEROME. *Epistolae*, in Latin, illuminated manuscript on vellum. 329 leaves (plus 2 original endleaves), complete. Thick folio (360 x 255 mm). Collation: i2, ii-vi10, vii8, viii-xxxi10, xxxii-xxxiii10, some

slight misbinding with the innermost bifolia of gatherings 4 and 22 interchanged. Written space 240 x 160 mm., single column, 35 lines of fine humanistic script in two hands (break at fol. 241r), with headings and the table of contents in red, guides to the rubricator survive at the edges of leaves indicating that the volume is untrimmed, spaces left for Greek words to be inserted, numerous simple 2-line initials in blue, two large white-vine initials in gold on a red, blue & green ground, the first with a butterfly (fols. 1r, 139v), minor wormholes at front, otherwise in outstanding condition, contemporary binding of leather over thick wooden boards (8mm. thick), blind-tooled in Venetian style with roll-stamps & interlaced ornament around a central diamond (carefully restored and rebacked), remains of four clasps & red silk catches. [Central Italy (probably Rome): third quarter of the 15th century].

\$225,000.00

This handsome manuscript, which is in outstanding condition, contains one hundred and thirty numbered letters from, to, or otherwise associated with St. Jerome (ca. 347-420), the greatest scholar of the early Church and undoubtedly one of the founders of Western civilisation. He was commissioned by Pope Damasus I to revise the Old Latin text of the Four Gospels from the best Greek texts, and as his letters show, slowly over the course of a number of years he extended this task to encompass the Vulgate translation of the entire Bible. He stands colossus-like as a writer straddling and uniting the gulf between the ancient and medieval worlds. His *De Viris illustribus*, written in Bethlehem in 392, is a comprehensive catalogue of notes on one hundred and thirty five authors from St. Peter down to Jerome himself. It became an important blueprint of both the Carolingian Renaissance as well as the humanist one, a guide to the important texts which should be sought out and preserved. Jerome became the humanists' saint. In Renaissance art he was portrayed hunched over a manuscript in his library, with his symbols the lion or occasionally the owl in the background.

Jerome's letters are deeply personal and of great historical importance, as it is only through their survival that we can trace the character of the man, and the gradual development of his thought and scholarship. It is here we see the tireless scholar, the gifted translator, and strong-minded exegete, albeit often irascible and on occasion acidic in his criticisms. While his letters were greatly admired and often copied in the circle of the recipients, it seems that Jerome himself was personally responsible for the "publication" of the collection as a whole, and he names the book as one of his own in his *De Viris illustribus*. They never slipped from sight, and Lowe's supplement to CLA (1971) lists some thirty-eight manuscripts, beginning with Naples VI.D.59, a 6th-century Italian copy in uncials.

The early Renaissance revived the classical tradition of letter-writing. The

rediscovery of the letters of Cicero and the revival of those of Jerome linked ancient and papal Rome in accord with the educational agendas of Nicholas V (Pope 1447-55) and Pius II (1458-64). The present manuscript was almost certainly made in Rome, and its vast size sets it apart from many of its contemporaries. It remains a large and beautiful book in near flawless condition. Preserved in a cloth box.

*A Handsome Swiss Pharmaceutical Manuscript
With More than 350 Recipes*

86. MUMMENTHALLER, Johann Georg. Manuscript on paper entitled "Künst Büch. Darinen enthalten Allerhand Schöne und herliche Experimentierte Medicinische Compositionen so ich in Meiner Praxcin Täglich gebrauche für Mich Joh: Georg Mummenthaller. Pract. Med. in Langenthal...zu Gunsten meinem Lehr knaben Hans Jacob Richter von Sissach des Gassler Gebiets zu gestelt. Anno 1756." A fine and legible (autograph?) manuscript, written throughout in brown ink in one italic hand with calligraphic titles. First leaf with a fine and handsome coat-of-arms in color of Hans Jacob Richter. 3 p.l. (incl. frontis.), [1]-190 leaves, 191-369 pp. Folio (393 x 252 mm.), cont. mottled sheep, spine gilt, contrasting vellum lettering piece on spine. [Langenthal, Switzerland], 1756. \$19,500.00

A most handsome pharmacological manuscript book, prepared by Johann Georg Mummenthaller, a physician and member of a prominent family of physicians and apothecaries for three centuries in Langenthal, a town near Bern. His brother Jacob (1737-87), served as a ship's surgeon in the Dutch navy and his son Samuel founded a well-known brewery in Langenthal.

The manuscript contains experiments and recipes which Mummenthaller devised and used on a daily basis as a practicing physician. It begins with the finely painted coat-of-arms of Hans Jacob Richter of Sissach near Basel, for whom this manuscript was prepared. The first fifteen leaves of text contain detailed instructions on urinalysis. The balance of the text consists of about 350 pharmaceutical recipes. Each recipe begins on the rectos with its name in Latin and German, a detailed list of ingredients, and their proportions by weight. On the versos we find instructions on methods of preparing each medication, which diseases were suitable for the drug's employment, methods of application, effects and side-effects, etc.

Some of the recipes include: "Franckfürter pillen," "Rossoli," "Spiritus Vitrioli," "Aqua Apophlectica," "Elixier Anglica," "Elixier Universal," "Essentia Absynthi," "Essen Cordial," and "Mixtur Cephalica," "Lac Rorismarini," "Pillula Succini," and "Essent. Stomachalis."

The manuscript is handsomely written throughout in one hand. It is most

uncommon to have a manuscript collection of pharmaceutical recipes presented in such a large and handsome format.

Fine condition.

*The Art of War;
A Fine Early Manuscript*

87. VEGETIUS RENATUS, Flavius. *De Re Militari*. Decorated manuscript in Latin on paper. 4to (202 × 145 mm), 80 leaves, complete, plus 28 later blanks at front and rear, one original initial blank excised, one leaf (f. 21) misbound (which should appear before f.13), the penultimate leaf (blank) and preceding leaf carefully pasted together, partially obscuring some slightly later theological annotations to verso of final leaf of text. Gatherings of 12 leaves throughout, 25-27 lines, in a neat and legible cursive gothic book hand in a dark brown ink, headlines and running titles in red, chapters numbered in red arabic numerals. A large six-line blue initial with elaborate red penwork on first leaf, together with over 125 small painted initials (mostly two-line) in red or blue. Several near-contemporary side notes in more than one contracted hand. 16th- or early 17th-century blindstamped calf over wooden boards (upper joint a little cracked), covers blind-rolled in panels with two complex borders of vines, fleur-de-lis and other motifs, surrounding a rectangular central panel with interlace and palmettes, two slim brass clasps with bands and catches intact, blue edges. [Northern Europe, probably Germany or Flanders, ca.1420]. \$100,000.00

A handsome and unusually well-preserved manuscript in a very fresh blind-stamped binding of Vegetius' great treatise on warfare *De Re Militari*, the most widely-read classical military text of the Middle Ages. It formed the basis of the education of nearly every aristocratic military commander in Europe and was for many centuries the most popular source of information on the preparation and conduct of warfare. Originally composed in the fourth century as a guide to the training and organization of the Roman legions, it was dedicated to Emperor Theodosius (AD 379-95). It is divided into four books, each faithfully reproduced in the present manuscript (the books begin on f.1., f.15v., f.32v and f.62v respectively).

"Book I consists of twenty-eight chapters dealing with the recruiting and training of troops, five chapters of which are devoted to information on the construction and arrangement of camps. It is in Book I that Vegetius discusses the art of war in his own time and there also clearly reveals the need for a program of renewal of the armies of the empire in the face of increasing pressure from the Germanic tribes on the frontiers. The twenty-five chapters of Book II

concern the organization and employment of the legion...Book III's twenty-six chapters are dedicated to a discussion of strategy and tactics, including a series of rules for warfare ("*Regulae bellorum generales*"). These rules with their summary listing of the principles of war and military procedure, perhaps served as one of the chief attractions of Vegetius' work in the middle ages...Vegetius' *regulae* continued to be repeated by author after author until the beginning of the nineteenth century when they were voided by the greatly changed nature of war and were replaced by the principles provided by writers such as Clausewitz. Book IV discusses siege warfare, both defensive and offensive, in thirty chapters. Book IV was perhaps the portion of the *De re militari* of most immediate practical value to the medieval reader and no doubt accounts in large part for the book's great popularity in the middle ages."—Shrader, Charles R., "A Handlist of Extant Manuscripts containing the *De Re Militari* of Flavius Vegetius Renatus" in *Scriptorium*, 33 (1979), p. 281—(not knowing of this MS.).

The popularity of the text continued into the Renaissance — Machiavelli used it in his writings — and, indeed, into the nineteenth century. George Washington apparently carried an annotated copy of the English translation with him into battle. Vegetius' work is filled with maxims that have become a part of our everyday life, most notably "He, therefore, who aspires to peace should prepare for war" which is still widely used in contemporary rhetoric by presidents, prime ministers, politicians, and officers in Europe and North America.

Despite the popularity of this text in the fifteenth century (it was first printed in c.1473-4), surviving manuscripts from this period are scarce, especially in commerce. The condition of the present manuscript is remarkable for a secular text written on paper rather than vellum. The paper is notably strong, and bears the "ox-head and cross" type watermarks usually associated with German and Flemish paper mills of the first half of the fifteenth-century.

The present fifteenth-century MS. is noteworthy not only for its excellent condition, but also for the careful contemporary corrections to the text; it is one of the very few not studied by the modern editor, M. Reeve. Further study of the corrections would be useful to our understanding of how Vegetius was read, perhaps in humanist circles, in the fifteenth century. A complete study of the text of the present manuscript and its annotations remains for future scholars. Although numerous medieval copies of the text survive, only four are recorded in American libraries, and worldwide very few copies are in private collections.

Paper: watermark, Ox-head, not in Briquet, Piccard, online archive, nos. 67317, Sasbach 1433, and 67853, Heidelberg 1410.

Binding: roll used for central panel is very similar to roll reproduced in Elly Cockx-Indestege, "L'Atelier de Reliure du Collège des Jésuites à Bruxelles, 1630-1685," in *Mélanges d'Histoire de la Reliure offerts à Georges Colin*, (ed. Claude Sorgeloos [Brussels, 1998]), p. 175, roll R11, identified on bindings from 1643-1671. See also the bindings from Frankfurt and Worms from the second half of the sixteenth century reproduced in Ilse Schunke, *Die Einbände der Palatina in*

der Vatikanischen Bibliothek [Città del Vaticano, 1962], Vol. 1, pl. XXIII, Pal. V 1786, and pl. XXI, Pal. V 1287).

Provenance: Seventeenth-century engraved armorial bookplate of Paris Graff zu Wolkenstein et Trostburg with small nineteenth-century Wolkenstein family stamps on lower margins of first and last leaves.

An exceptionally well-preserved secular medieval manuscript in near pristine condition, preserved in a box.

V. Bibliography

The fields of bibliography and the history of collecting both books and manuscripts have always been my first love. This is what I collected personally while serving my apprenticeship at John Howell-Books, Seven Gables Bookshop, George S. MacManus, and Zeitlin & VerBrugge. In fact, the contents of my Catalogue One included my personal collection of bibliography. The books described below come from, for the most part, recent dispersals in Rome, Milan, Paris, and New York.

"The Best Bibliography Before the 18th Century"—Besterman

88. **ANTONIO, Nicolás.** *Bibliotheca Hispana sive Hispanorum, qui usquam unquamue sive Latina sive populari sive alia quavis lingua scripto aliquid consignaverunt Notitia, his quae praecesserunt locupletior et certior brevia elogia, editorum atque ineditorum operum catalogum Duabus Partibus continens, quarum haec ordine quidom rei posterior, conceptu vero prior duobus tomis de his agit.* Two finely engraved inserted frontispieces. Title printed in red & black. 40 p.l., 633 pp.; 690 pp. Two vols. Folio, cont. red morocco (lower edges very slightly worn at outer corners), triple gilt fillets round sides, spines richly gilt, contrasting leather lettering pieces on spines,

a.e.g. Rome: N.A. Tinassi, 1672.

[with]:

—. *Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus, sive Hispanorum, qui usquam unquâmie scripto aliquid consignaverunt, notitia. Complectens scriptores omnes qui ab Octaviani Augusti imperio usque ad annum M. flourunt.* xl, [8], 410 pp.; 9 p.l., 286, [62] pp. Two vols. in one. Folio, cont. red morocco with nearly identical tooling as above, a.e.g. Rome: A. de Rubeis, 1696. \$12,500.00

First editions and a fine complete set of this incomparable one-man achievement in the field of national bibliography. "To Spain belongs the credit of having produced what is easily not merely the biggest but the best national bibliography before the eighteenth century. This is the *Bibliotheca Hispana* of Nicolaus Antonius. The first section of this work appeared in two large folio volumes from the press in Rome of Nicolaus Angelus Tinassius. Extending altogether to 1,360 closely printed pages, it consists of the main text in alphabetical order of authors by Christian names, followed by a succession of appendixes and appendixes to appendixes, bringing the work up to date; a section devoted to women writers; a section in three parts, devoted respectively to foreign writers in Spanish or to writers in the Spanish colonies, to writers closely connected with Spain, and to foreign writers on Spain; an index by surnames; a topographical index; four indexes by ecclesiastical adherence and rank; and finally a subject index based on an interesting classification. The whole work deals with Spanish authors since 1500, in whatever language they wrote, and enumerates about 6,500 such writers. The bibliographical details are remarkably full and accurate, and altogether this work, though it is little known, deserves to hold a high place among the classics of systematic bibliography...

"Nicolaus Antonius unfortunately did not live to see the second part of his great work through the press. It was published posthumously in Rome in 1696, in two folio volumes, about half the length of the first two, printed by Antonius de Rubeis. The *Bibliotheca Hispana vetus* deals in its first volume with Spanish writers from the beginning to the year 1000, in the second volume with those who flourished between 1000 and 1500. To the latter volume is added a 'Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana', and a subject index to both volumes. Although the interest of these two volumes is naturally mainly literary and historical, they are of considerable value even from a specifically bibliographical point of view."—Besterman, *The Beginnings of Systematic Bibliography*, pp. 44-45.

Fine and handsome set in matching bindings. Bindings with a few minor scuff marks. Occasional light foxing or browning. Complete sets are today rare on the market. Small old Jesuit library stamp on titles.

✦ Grolier Club, *Bibliography*, 66—"This amazing work is not only the biggest but also the best national bibliography published prior to the eighteenth century... The bibliographical details are remarkably full; several subject indices are provided. Antonio, who was perhaps the first scholar to devote himself

full-time to bibliography, started this work in 1649 and constantly added to it until his death 35 years later."

*Fine Copy on Royal Paper, Priced Throughout;
A Family Copy*

89. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: ASKEW, Anthony). *Bibliotheca Askeviana. Sive Catalogus Librorum rarissimorum Antonii Askew, M.D. Quorum Auctio fiet apud S. Baker & G. Leigh...Die Lunae 13 Februarii MDCCLXXV. & in undeviginti sequentes Dies... vi, 149, [1] pp.* Tall 8vo, cont. vellum-backed marbled boards, black leather lettering piece on spine. London: 1775. \$2500.00

A "Royal Paper" copy, with "Price Four Shillings" on the title, of this important sale catalogue, priced throughout in a contemporary hand in rather pale red ink. "Another great collector of the same generation was Dr Anthony Askew (1722-1772), who travelled on the Continent and whose achievements in the medical field are quite eclipsed by his proficiency as a classical scholar. As a book-collector, he is said to have attempted to secure a complete series of all the Greek classics ever published; he purchased privately R. Mead's Greek manuscripts, the papers of Dr Taylor and some fine early classical *codices* from the library of the Maffei family. His sale (13 February 1775) was a great success and was attended by the Paris bookseller De Bure, who bought for the Duc de La Vallière and other French collectors (including the King of France)."—De Ricci, p. 52. George III was another major purchaser at the sale.

The leaf of "Libri Omissi" is present. 3570 lots.

Fine copy with the contemporary signature of "Deborah Askew" on the title. She is very probably one of Askew's twelve children by his second wife.

♣ Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, col. 558—"Catalogue curieux...riche en anciennes éditions classiques." Peignot, p. 78—"Catalogue assez curieux, surtout pour les anciennes éditions."

"Virtually Unobtainable"

90. (BARBERINI, Francesco, Cardinal). *Index Bibliothecae...* Engraved vignette on title & another — emblematic — vignette on final leaf of Vol. II. 2 p.l., 646 pp., one leaf with the Barberini arms, otherwise blank; 2 p.l., 596 pp. Two vols. Folio, cont. vellum over boards. Rome: Typis Barberinis, Excudebat M. Hercules, 1681. \$22,500.00

The rare catalogue of the vast library created by the enormously rich Cardinal Francesco Barberini (1597-1679), a great patron of the arts due to his status as one

of the chief beneficiaries of the exorbitant nepotism practiced by his uncle Pope Urban VIII. The cardinal built a rich library at the Palazzo Barberini which included ancient Greek and Roman manuscripts, and he supported numerous European intellectuals, scholars, scientists and artists including Jean Morin, Gabriel Naudé, Gerhard Johann Vossius, Heinsius and John Milton.

“The Barberini library, which was catalogued in 1681 (the catalogue of manuscripts that was to form the third volume was never published), remained in private hands until 1902, when it passed into the Vatican library. Such acquisitions of private libraries by institutions are especially characteristic of Italian library history. The Barberini catalogue has enjoyed a special importance because it is a rather early and very large book and appears to have been widely circulated.”—Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, p. 23. Taylor describes this catalogue as “virtually unobtainable” (p. 228) and considers it an important work in bibliographical history (p. 129). The catalogue is alphabetically arranged and contains more than 60,000 books.

Barberini’s catalogue was for many years one of the principal bibliographical reference works at the disposal of scholars, second in rank only to Thomas Hyde’s third catalogue of the Bodleian Library (1674) with which it shared the then revolutionary alphabetical arrangement under the authors’ surnames, but was richer in books printed in Italy.

This catalogue is truly rare on the market.

A very fine set.

♣ Ottino & Fumagalli 3701. Peignot, p. 79. Pollard & Ehrman, pp. 262 & 263.

A Great Medical Library

91. (AUCTION CATALOGUES: BARON). *Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de feu M. Baron, Premier Médecin des Camps & Armées du Roi en Italie & en Allemagne, ancien Doyen de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris, &c. dont la Vente se fera en sa maison.* 1 p.l., xx, 339, 142 pp. 8vo, cont. vellum over boards (light browning throughout), red morocco lettering piece on spine. Paris: Née de la Rochelle, 1788.

[bound with]:

(—). *Catalogue de différens Objets de Curiosité, qui composoient le Cabinet de feu M. Baron, Médecin; Dont la vente s’en fera en Février 1788...Elle consiste en Tableaux, Dessins, Estampes, plus de 2,400 Portraits divers, tant encadrés qu’en feuilles, dans tous les genres, diverses pieces d’Histoire Naturelle, &c.* 12 pp. 8vo. Paris: Basan & George, 1788. \$2500.00

The rare sale catalogues of the library (6505 lots) and art and natural history collections (82 lots but with, oftentimes, several hundred items in a lot) of Hyacinthe Théodore Baron, the younger (1707-87), dean of the medical faculty

of Paris. His collection of medical books (about 2300 lots) was one of the finest and most extensive of the 18th century. Baron also had a fine and large selection of scientific and natural history books. The catalogue is arranged according to subjects listed in an eight-page "Table" and is therefore easy to use; it is prefaced by a biography and bibliography of Baron.

His very large collections of engraved portraits and other works of art were sold through a separately issued catalogue, also present here, in very large lots. This catalogue is rare.

Minor browning, but nice copies. Signature and book label of William Semprini.

• Grolier Club, *Printed Catalogues of French Book Auctions . . . 1643-1830*, 331-32. Guigard, II, pp. 33-35. Peignot, p. 79. Waller 18061.

The Library of the Duchesse de Berry

92. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: [BERRY, Duchesse de]). *Catalogue de la Riche Bibliothèque [du Château] de Rosny, dans laquelle se trouvent les Grands et Beaux Ouvrages a Figures, tant Anciens que Modernes, publiés en France, en Angleterre et en Italie, dont plusieurs sur Peau de Vêlin, avec les Dessins originaux (Exemplaires Uniques); une Collection de Quatre-Vingt-Six Manuscrits très précieux et de la plus Haute antiquité; . . . dont la Vente aura lieu le Lundi 20 Février prochain et jours suivans . . . tous les livres sont, en général, richement reliés, avec les armes comme ci-dessous, ou avec le chiffre couronné de Madame la Duchesse de Berri. Engraved arms on title & two lithographed plates. viii, 264 pp. 8vo, cont. red sheep-backed red patterned cloth boards (minor rubbing), spine gilt, uncut. Paris: Bossange et al., 1837. \$2500.00*

Marie Caroline Ferdinande Louise de Naples, Duchesse de Berry (1798-1870), daughter of King Frances I of Naples, for all her hectic involvement in the history of her time and the tragedies overshadowing her life, succeeded in forming a library that has secured her a place among the great "femmes bibliophiles" of the ages. Two of her children died in childbirth and her husband was murdered in her presence on the steps of the Opéra in 1820. The July Revolution of 1830 forced her to flee the country; in 1832 she unsuccessfully tried to foment a popular rising in the Vendée, hoping that, Charles X having died in exile, her son, the Duke of Bordeaux (later on Comte de Chambord) would succeed his grandfather on a Bourbon throne. While in prison, she gave birth to a daughter, the child of Lucchesi-Palli whom she had secretly married in 1831; their marriage lasted until his death in 1864. Most of her books were luxuriously bound by René Simier; he or his son even bound some copies of her sale catalogue. Her political adventures had cost her a large part of her fortune and forced her to sell most of her books. Her manuscripts she was able to keep until

1864; other books were sold posthumously in 1888.

The Duchesse de Berry (1798-1870), "avait fondé une splendide bibliothèque, composée d'ouvrages remarquables par la beauté des éditions et le luxe de la reliure... Cette bibliothèque renfermait une collection unique de manuscrits, dont la plupart, provenaient des Pithou, de Marguerite de Valois, de Henri II, Louis XIII, Marie Leczinska, etc. Quelques-uns remontaient au VIII^e siècle... On y trouvait aussi un grand nombre de lettres autographes de Henri IV, de Fénelon, de Bourdaloue, et d'autres personnages illustres..."

"Aucune collection, depuis longues années, n'avait offert un ensemble de livres plus recommandables par le provenance et la richesses de l'ornementation, et qui présentât, en même temps, plus d'intérêt au point de vue de l'art."—Guigard, I, pp. 105-06.

2578 lots of books and MSS.; 74 lots of prints, medals, bronzes, etc. The Bibliothèque Royale bought several of the best MSS.

Fine copy and priced throughout in a contemporary hand. Bookplate of Anselm vanden Bogaerde.

"The First General Bibliography of 15th-Century Books"

93. BEUGHEM, Cornelius à. *Incunabula Typographiae sive Catalogus Librorum Scriptorumque proximis ab inventionione Typographiae annis, usque ad Annum Christi M.D. inclusive, in quavis lingua editorum...* 6 p.l., 191 pp. 12mo, cont. panelled calf (very carefully rebacked preserving the orig. spine). Amsterdam: J. Wolters, 1688. \$5000.00

First edition of "apparently the first bibliography of incunables... It extends to 200 pages and describes about 3,000 works, arranged as follows: editions of the Bible; other works, arranged alphabetically by authors; books containing works by several authors; anonymous works, set out alphabetically by their titles; ancient books of uncertain date; books both anonymous and undated. This compilation is clearly the work of a skilled and experienced bibliographer."—Besterman, *The Beginnings of Systematic Bibliography*, pp. 35-36.

There are about 3000 entries and to each author is added a short biographical note.

Beughem (fl. 1678-1710), bookseller and city counselor at Emmerich, was the foremost bibliographer of the 17th century.

Fine copy from the library of Eric H.L. Sexton, the noted collector of incunabula.

☛Grolier Club, *Bibliography*, 85—"The first general bibliography of fifteenth-century books. Beughem applies for the first time the word 'incunabulum,'... to the books themselves."

*Certainly the First Book Auction in Paris
& Gabriel Martin's First Sale;
Of Very Great Rarity*

94. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: BIGOT FAMILY). *Bibliotheca Bigotiana. Seu Catalogus Librorum, quos (dum viverent) summâ curâ & industriâ, ingentique sumptu conguessere...Joannes, Nicolaus, & Lud. Emericus Bigotii...Quorum plurimi MSS. Antiqui bonae notae tam Graeci quàm Latini...Horum fiet Auctio die I. mensis Julii 1706, & seqq....* 4 p.l., 72 pp.; 1 p.l., 73-220 pp.; 1 p.l., 248, 59 pp.; [1] p., 31 pp.; [1], 31 pp. Five parts in one vol. 8vo, cont. speckled calf (occasional light dampstain in lower inner corner), spine richly gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Paris: J. Boudot, C. Osmont, & G. Martin, 1706. \$7500.00

A great rarity; "the first sale certainly by auction [of books in Paris] is that of the Bibliotheca Bigotiana on 1 July 1706: 'horum fiet Auctio', says the title-page. It included the library of Jean Jacques de Mesmes, for whom Naudé had written his *Advis pour dresser une Bibliothèque* eighty years before, mixed with the books of Emeric Bigot. This was the first sale catalogue compiled by Gabriel Martin. Paris started late, but within the next twenty-five years it had become the leading international center for book auctions."—Pollard & Ehrman, pp. 237-38.

Émery Bigot (1626-89), French man of letters and literary scholar, knew all the leading French poets and writers of his time. He inherited the large family library which had been formed by his father Jean, councillor to the court of Normandy. Jean had spent enormous amounts of money on the library which contained 6000 books and more than 500 MSS. upon his death. Émery continued to greatly enlarge the library during his many travels in England, Holland, Germany, and Italy. The sale catalogue contains 16,486 lots, including many individual lots with numerous items.

Part V lists the MSS. which were purchased separately by the King and can be found today at the Bibliothèque Nationale.

Fine copy. Book label of William Semprini.

♣ Bléchet, p. 69. *Histoire des bibliothèques françaises. Les bibliothèques sous l'Ancien Régime 1530-1789* (ed. Claude Jolly), p. 462. Grolier Club, *Printed Catalogues of French Book Auctions...1643-1830*, 12. N.B.G., Vol. 6, col. 60—"le catalogue forme un livre curieux." Peignot, p. 81. No copy in the Broxbourne library.

*Interleaved with Prices & Buyer's Names;
The Huth Copy*

95. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: BINDLEY, James). *A Catalogue of the Curious and Extensive Library of the Late James Bindley, Esq. F.S.A....* which will be Sold by Auction by Mr. Evans. Engraved frontis. port. in the first part. 1 p.l., 71, [1] pp.; 1 p.l., 97, [1] pp.; 1 p.l., 90 pp.; 1 p.l., 62 pp. Four

parts in one vol. 8vo, cont. diced russia, finely rebacked to match, spine gilt, orig. black morocco lettering piece on spine. [London]: 1818-19-20. \$1850.00

A very fine copy from the Huth library with bookplate, interleaved, ruled in red, and priced throughout with buyers' names and running totals. Bindley (1737-1818), who for fifty-three years held the position of Commissioner of Stamp Duties and eventually became "father" of the Society of Antiquaries, formed an outstanding collection of rare and unique Elizabethan and Stuart English literature; he and Dr. Richard Farmer shared in about equal parts the books of Narcissus Luttrell (1657-1732), when these were sold with the collection of Edward Wynne in 1786. The principal buyers at Bindley's sale were Richard Heber, James Perry, and Robert Triphook.

The 8290 lots of books and 108 lots of autographs achieved the large sum of approximately £13,500.

A very fine copy. A small sale of omissions was held on 16 January 1821 and, as usual, is not present.

• De Ricci, p. 94. Fletcher, pp. 244-48. ODNB.

The First Issue with a Special Illumination in Gold

96. (BLANDFORD, George Spencer-Churchill, Marquess of (& from 1817, Fifth Duke of Marlborough). *Catalogus Librorum qui in Bibliotheca Blandfordiensi reperiuntur*. Nine fascicles bound in one vol. Large 4to, cont. green half-calf & marbled boards (some scuffing, one corner worn), spine richly gilt, a.e.g., leather lettering piece missing from spine. [London: Printed for Private Distribution by Ballintine & Byworth], 1812. \$3500.00

The very rare first issue of this famous and uncommon privately printed catalogue, compiled by the bookseller Triphook, printed for presentation purposes and specially illuminated (the second issue contains a further 34-page supplement with a separate title-page dated 1814). What is not well-known about presentation copies of the first issue is that they have the capital "H", specially illuminated in gold in the transcription of a chapter heading in the entry for the Valdarfer Boccaccio in the fifth fascicle. This was, of course, along with the Bedford Missal, the most famous book in the Marquess' library. Copies of the later issue of the catalogue do not have this remarkable illumination. Our copy bears the presentation inscription from the Marquess of Blandford to "Revd Mr. [last name indecipherable]" on the free front endpaper.

"George Spencer, fifth Duke of Marlborough (1766-1840), better known to book-collectors as the Marquess of Blandford, spent enormous sums of money on his library at White Knights, near Reading. In 1814 [but see De Ricci's note]

he printed privately a catalogue of his library (which is not as scarce as such books usually are). In 1819 he was compelled by circumstances to part with his library (7 and 22 June 1819). Although the sale was brilliantly attended and such great collectors as Spencer, Heber and Grenville bought liberally, the result was disappointing. The 'Valdarfer Boccaccio' which Blandford had bought against Lord Spencer for 2260 pounds in the Roxburghe sale, now brought only 918 pounds, 15 shillings and the buyer was Lord Spencer, who had lost nothing by waiting seven years."—De Ricci, pp. 77-78.

Apart from the binding wear, a fine copy and much rarer than De Ricci suggests. Mid-19th-century bookplate of George Edmund Benbow.

✦ Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, col. 612.

97. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: BLONDEL). *Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque de feu le Citoyen Blondel; dont la Vente se fera en sa maison, rue des Martyrs - Montmartre, no. 114, le premier vendémiaire, An Veme [22 Sept. 1796], , et jours suivans. xvi, 336 pp. 8vo, orig. wrappers, uncut.* Paris: Bleuet fils, 1796. \$2950.00

The very rare first issue of the sale catalogue of the library of "Citoyen" Blondel. This was a notable library of 2781 lots (including thirty lots of paintings and prints) and was particularly rich in botany and other areas of natural history and belles-lettres. Most of the books are 18th century. The sale was postponed for reasons unknown and the catalogue was reissued in the following year with "1797" in the imprint.

Very fine copy in original state.

✦ Grolier Club, *Printed Catalogues of French Book Auctions . . . 1643-1830*, 372. Lugt 5497. Peignot, p. 81—(citing the 2nd issue of 1797)—"Bibliothèque riche en livres d'histoire naturelle."

*The First Independent Bibliography of
Chemistry and Alchemy*

98. BOREL, Pierre. *Bibliotheca Chimica. Seu Catalogus Librorum Philosophicorum Hermeticorum...Authorum Chemicorum, vel de transmutatione Metallorum...* 6 p.l., 276 pp. 12mo, cont. vellum over boards. Paris: C. du Mesnil & T. Jolly, 1654. \$12,500.00

First edition of "the first independent bibliography of chemistry and alchemy, including manuscript material, based on the author's very considerable collection of 4,000 books and manuscripts. Borel, 'medecin ordinaire du Roy,' made some original contributions to medicine and also wrote on optics, the microscope, botany, and antiquarian subjects."—Grolier Club, *Bibliography*, 59.

A fine copy of a book which has become scarce.

✦ *D.S.B.*, II, pp. 305-06. Ferguson, I, pp. 116-17. Neville, II, p. 179—"This

constitutes the first extensive catalogue of chemical works. It cites many authors or titles either now entirely lost or obtainable only with great difficulty.”

The First Important Book Auction in Paris?

99. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: BOUCOT, Claude Nicolas). *Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de défunt M. Boucot, Garde-Rolle des Offices de France. Composée de plus de dix-huit mille Volumes de Livres imprimez, tres-bien conditionnez, plusieurs des in folio étant de grand paper, & reliez en maroquin. De plus de soixante & dix mille Estampes, entre lesquelles il y a dis-sept mille Portraits...Et de plusieurs Manuscrits en velin, ornez des tres-belles Mignatures.* La vente s'en fera en détail au plus offrant & dernier Encherisseur. Le 16. Novembre 1699 & autres jours suivans. 1 p.l., 38 pp.; 138 pp., one leaf of errata, one leaf of an "Appendix" of additional books. Two parts in one vol. 12mo, cont. mottled sheep (slightly rubbed), spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Paris: [S. Moette & Boudot], 1699. \$27,500.00

The extremely rare catalogue of what is very likely the first sale by auction of an important library issued in Paris. This catalogue has all the earmarks of an early auction catalogue: lot numbers and the wording of the "Avertissement" on the verso of the title strongly suggests this was an auction. Additionally, and this may be unique in our copy, each lot in the print catalogue and the first 410 lots of the book catalogue have been priced in a contemporary hand, giving further evidence and strength to this catalogue's priority over the Bigot sale of 1706 (which is certainly an auction). See Pollard & Ehrman, Table XXV (Pollard stating he believes it is an inventory catalogue) and page 237 (where he strongly suggests it could be an auction catalogue).

Boucot (d. 1699), lawyer, councillor, and secretary to the King, formed one of the largest and most famous collections of books, prints, drawings, and manuscripts in Paris in the 17th century. For a detailed account of his activities, see Antoine Schnapper's *Curieux du grand siècle, les collectionneurs d'art au XVIIe siècle* (1994).

The catalogue consists of two parts. In our copy, the catalogue of the prints, drawings, and illustrated books is bound in first. We first find 179 lots of prints with each lot having between 17 and 5801 (!) items. This is followed by 41 large lots of portraits. Then we find 428 lots in folio and 95 large lots in 4to of illustrated books (including many atlases, famous botanical works, and festival books). At the end the fifty manuscripts are grouped in twenty-three lots and these include three *Roman de la Rose* manuscripts, thirty-five Books of Hours, and one manuscript datable to 1348.

The catalogue of the 18,000 books follows and here they have been again arranged by size and, oftentimes, in large lots. Many of the books are of the 15th

and 16th centuries. Bléchet states the Royal Library was a major buyer at the sale.

A fine copy of a catalogue for which I have been searching for more than thirty years, ever since I first studied Pollard & Ehrman. This copy has the additional "Appendix" leaf at end with a further 24 lots of books for sale, all of which are by or about Protestantism.

♣ Bléchet, p. 67. Grolier Club, *Printed Catalogues of French Book Auctions . . . 1643-1830*, 9. Guigard, II, p. 74. Loh, Vol. 3, p. 249. Lugt 171.

100. (BRIDGES, John). *Catalogus Librorum Johannis Bridges, Armigeri; nuper ex Hospitio Lincolnensi. Juxta Exemplar Catalogi MSti quem ipse dum in vivis erat, concinnari fecerat. Adjicitur Appendix MSSorum.* Engraved frontis. 2 p.l. (incl. the frontis.), 4, 345, [1], 2 pp. 8vo, 19th-cent. black half morocco & marbled boards (rather rubbed, final leaf foxed), spine gilt, a.e.g. London: J. Tonson & J. Watts, 1725. \$2250.00

The very uncommon inventory catalogue of the library of John Bridges (1666-1724), historian of Northamptonshire, who left his library to his two brothers. They prepared this catalogue for sale but their efforts were fruitless as the books were sent to auction before the year was out. This is one of the earliest of all English inventory catalogues. The frontispiece depicts the idealized entrance to the Bridges library. This copy is annotated throughout with prices realized in the sale of the library a year later, along with some additional titles.

Bridges achieved an established place for himself in the intellectual life of London and was elected to the Royal Society in 1708. Dibdin called Bridges "a notorious book-collector" and the library contained over 4000 books and MSS. It was notably rich in the history and antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland.

A very good copy.

♣ *D.N.B.*, II, pp. 1229-30—"the catalogue of his library was long retained as valuable by curious collectors." Fletcher, *English Book Collectors*, pp. 156-58. Pollard & Ehrman, p. 212, Table XXV, & no. 222. Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, pp. 193 & 206.

A "Very Knavish" Sale

101. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: BRIDGES, John). *Bibliothecae Bridgesianae Catalogus: or, a Catalogue of the Entire Library of John Bridges, Late of Lincolns-Inn, Esq; Consisting of Above 4000 Books and Manuscripts in all Languages and Faculties; particularly in Classics and History; and especially the History and Antiquities of Great-Britain and Ireland: which will begin to be sold by Auction on Monday the seventh Day of February 1725/6, at his Chambers in Lincolns-Inn, No 6.* Engraved allegorical frontis. 3 p.l. (incl.

frontis.), 199 pp. 8vo, cont. panelled calf (well-rebacked to match), spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: Printed by J. Tonson & J. Watts, 1725/26. \$2000.00

The English issue of the sale catalogue of the library of John Bridges (1666-1724), historian of Northamptonshire. Bridges left his fine library to his two brothers, who prepared an inventory catalogue in 1725 for sale. Their efforts were apparently fruitless as the books were sent to auction before the year was out.

There are two issues of the present auction catalogue: the English issue with the title in English and a frontispiece, and a second issue with two title-pages, one in Latin and another in French. The continental issue was prepared in order to attract bids from dealers and collectors from Europe. It is generally not recognized that attempts were made by English auctioneers in the early 18th century to generate business from the Continent.

There was a scandal surrounding the sale as Bridges' two brothers were quite obviously bidding up the books. Humphrey Wanley, who was a buyer at the sale for Robert Harley's library, described the sale as "very knavish."

A fine and crisp copy, priced throughout in a contemporary hand. Engraved armorial bookplate of Sir George Shuckburgh Bart.

• *D.N.B.*, II, pp. 1229-30—"the catalogue of his library was long retained as valuable by curious collectors." Fletcher, *English Book Collectors*, pp. 156-58. See Pollard & Ehrman, p. 212, Table XXV, & no. 222 for the inventory catalogue of earlier in the same year. Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, pp. 193 & 206.

Large Paper Set; One of Twelve Copies?

102. (AUCTION CATALOGUES: BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, Richard Plantagenet Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos Grenville, first Duke of). *Catalogue of the Library removed from Stowe House, Buckinghamshire.* Which will be sold by Auction by Messrs. S. Leigh Sotheby & Co....on Monday, 8th January, 1849, & Eleven following Days and on Monday, 29th January, 1849, & Eleven following Days... 2 p.l., 350 pp. Large 4to, cont. red half-morocco & marbled boards (joints a little rubbed, short splits at foot of joints), spine gilt. [London: 1849].

[bound with]:

(—). *The Stowe Granger. Catalogue of the First Portion of the Extensive and Valuable Series of Engraved British Portraits, as also those of Distinguished Foreigners connected with England, from William I. to James II. inclusive, comprising the Illustrated Copy of the Biographical History of England, by the Rev. James Granger. Removed from Stowe house, Buckinghamshire.* Which will be sold by Auction by Messrs. S. Leigh Sotheby & Co....on Monday, 5th

of March, 1849, and Eight following Days. 2 p.l., 147 pp. Large 4to. [London: 1849].

[bound with]:

(—). *The Stowe Granger, and other Engravings. Catalogue of the Remaining Portion of the Engraved British Portraits, comprising those from the Reign of James II. forming the Illustrated Copy of the Continuation of the Biographical History of England, by the Rev. Mark Noble, to which are added, the Fine Engravings of the English School, consisting of the Works of Woollett, Strange, Hogarth, &c., the very complete Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds...Interesting Series of Original Coloured Drawings of the Scenery of Scotland, by Gilfillan, Engraved Copper Plate Portraits...removed from Stowe House, Buckinghamshire, which will be sold by Auction by Messrs. S. Leigh Sotheby & Co....on Wednesday, 21st March, 1849, and five following days. 2 p.l., 62 pp. Large 4to. [London: 1849].* \$3500.00

A nearly complete collection of the sale catalogues of the printed books in the library at Stowe, formed by the first Duke of Buckingham (1776-1839), who was immensely fat and known as the "gros marquis" and his son, the second Duke (1797-1861), womanizer and general incompetent (but we must be forgiving as they were book collectors). Both were notorious spendthrifts and the second Duke was forced to sell the contents of his house in 1848 and 1849 (he was pushed over the brink into bankruptcy by the expenses of a visit to Stowe by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. The preparations for the visit cost vast sums. The bailiffs, present at the time of the royal visit and dressed in uniforms of the Duke's staff, waited for the departure of the Queen before taking possession of the effects of Stowe and the Duke's other residences). At the time of the sale, according to Quaritch, the library had a reputation as the most valuable private collection in Great Britain.

The sale of books described in the first catalogue (6211 lots) , which included a blockbook, brought £10,355.7.6. The other two catalogues — 1375 and 826 lots — fetched £2359.10.6 and £1440.8.0 respectively.

This set is printed on large paper and has been ruled in red throughout with prices and buyers' names in a contemporary hand. An early note on the free front endpaper states that only twelve copies on large paper were printed.

Fine set. Bookplate of Geo. Robert Brigstocke of Ryde, dated 1904.

☛ De Ricci, p. 131. Fletcher, *English Book Collectors*, pp. 342-45. Quaritch, *Dictionary*, pp. 39-43.

The Capilupi MSS.

103. (CAPILUPI FAMILY). *Catalogo de' Codici Manoscritti della Famiglia Capilupi di Mantova.* By Juan Andrés. 1 p.l., 364, [2] pp. 8vo, cont. mottled

sheep, gilt fillet round sides, spine gilt, orange leather lettering piece on spine. Mantova: La Societa' all' Apollo, 1797. \$2500.00

The library was founded early in the 16th century by the Capilupi family, prominent as writers and men of literature. Lelio Capilupi (1497-1560), whose father Benedetto was secretary to the Marquis Francesco Gonzaga of Mantua, was the author of the *Rime* (published posthumously in 1585) and a group of compositions call "Centones" (see Denis Rhodes, "Lelio Capilupi and the 'Centones ex Virgilio' in *The Library*, Sixth Series, Vol. 16, No. 3 (Sept. 1994), pp. 208-18).

The Capilupi family library in Mantua contained an important collection of manuscripts. This scarce catalogue describes 129 medieval and 15th and 16th-century MSS. 73 of the MSS. were acquired by the Italian State in 1932 and are now at the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale at Rome. The remainder have been dispersed (at least ten are now amongst the Harleian manuscripts at the British Library) or lost.

Fine copy. Signature, dated 1999, and book label of William Semprini.

♣ Nicolini 26.

Contains Much First-Hand Bibliographical Information

104. [CLARKE, William]. *Repertorium Bibliographicum; or, Some Account of the Most Celebrated British Libraries*. Engraved frontis., ten engraved plates (all somewhat foxed as is usual), & one woodcut port. in the text. [iii]-vi, [2], vii-xlvi pp., one leaf, 138, 133*-138*, 139-672, [1] pp. Tall 8vo, cont. dark red straight-grained morocco, sides panelled in an elaborate gilt design, spine richly gilt, a.e.g. London: W. Clarke, 1819. \$3500.00

First edition, and an unusually lovely copy, of a book which is today rather scarce. This is a descriptive account of the great British public and private libraries, with much information on libraries dispersed at auction and with an extensive index. Highlights of each collection are described. Archer Taylor considers this an excellent book about public, private, and sale catalogues. Clarke was matched only by Dibdin for providing first-hand information on all the great collectors of the late 18th and early 19th centuries in Britain.

Bound-in at the end, as is sometimes the case, is William Wynken's *A Dialogue in the Shades, between William Caxton, Fodius, a Bibliomaniac, and William Wynken, Clerk* [8 pp.; London, 1817] and *A Ballad entitled Rare Doings at Roxburghe Hall* [8 pp., London, n.d.].

A fine and handsome copy with the bookplates of Charles Henry Turner, John William Pease, and Lord Wardington. Lacks half-title.

♣ Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, pp. 39-41—"A good book about library catalogues...The unique feature that commends the *Repertorium* to me is the 'Index of Books' (pp. 603-673). Accounts of collectors and collections do not usually offer the reader the assistance of such an index."

*"Catalogue Précieux" — With MSS. from
Mount Athos*

- 105. (COISLIN, Charles du Cambout, Duc de).** *Bibliotheca Coisliniana, olim Segueriana; sive Manuscriptorum Omnium Graecorum... accedunt Anecdota bene multa ex eadem Bibliotheca desumta cum Interpretationes Latina, studio & opera D. Bernardi de Montfaucon...* Five engraved plates, two finely engraved headpieces, & several engravings in the text (some full-page). 12 p.l., 810 pp. Folio, cont. polished speckled calf, spine richly gilt. Paris: Guerin & Robustel, 1715.
\$12,500.00

First edition of this monumental catalogue, compiled by Montfaucon, the eminent historian and founder of Greek paleography, of the magnificent collection of Greek MSS. owned by Coislin (1664-1732), French prelate. A very scarce book, this is only the second copy I have had in thirty years.

Most of the manuscripts come from the library of Pierre Séguier (1588-1682), the celebrated Chancellor of France and Coislin's grandfather. "The manuscripts were given to the abbey of St. Germain des Prés in 1731. Part of them were burned in 1793 and the remainder is now in the Bibliothèque Nationale."—Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, p. 237. Thus, this catalogue is the best record we have of these wonderful MSS.

Montfaucon's catalogue is considered to be an extraordinary piece of scholarship. The plates and text illustrations are facsimile reproductions of several of the manuscripts.

Fine and handsome copy with the large and attractive engraved bookplate of Nicholas Joseph Foucault (1643-1721), Marquis de Magny, statesman, archeologist, and bibliophile. He formed an important and large collection of illuminated manuscripts and printed books.

• Peignot, pp. 89-90—"Catalogue précieux; le nombre des manuscrits dont le rédacteur donne la description, est d'environ 400. Plusieurs avoient été tirés des monastères syriens, situés sur le mont Athos. Chaque manuscrit est bien décrit; on en détermine l'état, et par conjecture dans quel temps il a paru."

"A Remarkable Library...Rare"

- 106. (COLETI (or COLETTI), Giovanni Antonio).** *Catalogo delle Storie particolari Civili ed Ecclesiastiche delle Città e de' Luoghi d'Italia, le quali si trovano nella domestica Libreria dei Fratelli Coleti in Vinegia.* xii (first leaf a blank), 328 pp. Large 4to, orig. semi-stiff boards, entirely uncut. [Venice]: Stamperia degli Stessi, 1779.
\$2500.00

First edition of the "rare" (Taylor) catalogue of the Coleti collection; this is the first catalogue of a private library devoted to Italian local history and includes

histories of cities, towns, and small localities and remains of considerable value. Arranged alphabetically under the localities, it has an extensive index of authors which makes it easy to consult.

The collection had been started many years before by the scholar Niccolo Coleti (1681-1765), the uncle of Niccolo (d. 1812) and his relative Giovanni Antonio (d. 1818), who were all members of a prominent Venetian family of printers and booksellers which also produced excellent scholars. About 3000 books are listed and each contains information concerning typography, illustration, format, etc. Many of the books are accompanied by valuable annotations.

The collection was sold by the heirs in 1834 to the bookseller Gaetano Canciani who, in turn, sold it to "una casa patrizia inglese" (see Ottino & Fumagalli). A note in another copy we have inspected reveals the buyer: Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan, eighth Baronet (1800-79), of Trelowarren, Cornwall, a Tory politician, scientist, and philosopher, who formed a "most choice library."—ODNB.

Fine and large copy in original state. Book label of William Semprini.

• Besterman 3233. Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, col. 630—"Ouvrage importante pour la bibliographie des historiens de l'Italie." Nicolini 88. Ottino & Fumagalli 4043—"ricchissima raccolta." Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, p. 136—"a remarkable library...rare."

The Crevenna Private Library Catalogue

107. (CREVENNA, Pietro Antonio). *Catalogue raisonné de la Collection de Livres de M. Pierre Antoine Crevenna, Négociant à Amsterdam.* Engraved vignettes on titles & numerous engraved head- & tail-pieces throughout. Six vols. bound in one thick vol. Large 4to, cont. red pigskin-backed blue boards (some rubbing), vellum corners, spine lettered in gilt, entirely uncut. [Amsterdam]: 1776. \$9500.00

A fine uncut set, remarkably bound in one thick volume, of this rare and famous catalogue, privately printed in three hundred copies; it is one of the most highly appreciated 18th-century catalogues of a private library. Crevenna (d. 1792), a passionate and scholarly Italian bibliophile from Milan, spent most of his life in Amsterdam where he assembled his collections, rich in rare and excellent editions of the Greek and Latin classics and other important books and MS. including over 1000 incunabula, books printed by the Aldine and other presses, and important groups of Italian and French literature. By trade, he was a tobacco merchant who married Antoinetta Maria Bolongaro, the daughter of a very wealthy Italian merchant also living in Amsterdam.

Assisted by his librarian, the Milanese author Carl' Andrea Oltolina, he himself compiled this richly annotated catalogue, well-known for its many learned bibliographical notes. The catalogue also serves as an early catalogue of

autograph MSS. The last volume comprises extensive indices, including incunabula arranged according to date, a list of the Greek and Latin authors, chronological lists of books printed by Aldus, the Giunti, Gryphius and others.

Very nice and large set with all the required errata leaves.

✦ Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, col. 593—"Ouvrage recherché, assez rare; les descriptions des premières éditions y sont faites avec grand soin." Peignot, p. 92—"Excellent ouvrage, assez rare, les descriptions des premières éditions y sont faites avec exactitude. On y relève quelquefois Debure." Pollard & Ehrman, Table XXXII. Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, p. 8—"Crevenna assembled a gentleman's library of expensive standard works and, as the preface relates, took much pleasure in the task. The catalogue lists more than a thousand incunabula and was important for that reason in a time before the appearance of larger and better bibliographies" (& see pp. 100, 129, 135, & 238).

A Great Rarity; One of Twelve Copies

108. [DEBURE, Guillaume François]. *Musaeum Typographicum, seu Collectio in qua, omnium ferè Librorum in quavis facultate ac Lingua rariorum, Rarissimorum, notatu que dignissim. accurate Recensentur à Guillelmo-Francisco Rebude, juniore, Bibliopola Parisiensi.* Title within ornate typographical border composed of fleurons by Fournier le Jeune. 1 p.l., 43 pp. Small 8vo, cont. red morocco (like in all copies, short tears to margins of several leaves, each carefully strengthened), triple gilt fillet round sides, spine richly gilt, contrasting morocco lettering piece on spine, a.e.g. [Paris]: 1755. \$37,500.00

First edition, one of twelve copies printed. Debure's *Musaeum Typographicum* is one of the most elusive and intriguing bibliographical compilations of the eighteenth century, intended for private circulation among a few friends and clients by the twenty-four year old Debure (1731-82), soon to become the most influential bookseller and bibliographer in France of 18th century. It is one of the greatest rarities in bibliographical and antiquarian booktrade literature.

The *Musaeum Typographicum* is an alphabetical list of 510 books printed between 1457 and 1737, including separate entries for copies on vellum, and on ordinary or large paper, of the same books. Bibliographers, from Brunet to Jean Viardot, have considered the volume to be the forerunner or trial balloon of the Debure's landmark publication in the history of bibliophily, *Bibliographie Instructive*, the first volume of which appeared only eight years later.

The traditional number of copies printed has always been given as twelve (see Brunet, Bigmore and Wyman, and Viardot). Whether or not this is exactly true, there is no doubt that this book is virtually unobtainable. I have been waiting many years for a copy to put on my shelves.

The most likely explanation for the printing of this rare catalogue was as a sort of extremely exclusive advertisement of the books which he could supply from his family's stock and other sources. Many of the books listed could have been furnished from Debure's father's, his own, and other Parisian booksellers' stocks (even the 1462 Bible, of which several copies had recently come into the market).

Fine copy.

• Bigmore & Wyman, I, p. 94. Brunet, II, 554. Viardot, "Livres rares et pratiques bibliophiliques" in *Histoire de l'Édition française*, II, p. 459.

"Numerous Volumes of the Greatest Beauty"
A Large & Thick Paper Copy from the Huth Library

109. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: DENT). *Catalogue of the Splendid, Curious, and Extensive Library of the late John Dent, Esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A....* which will be sold by Auction by Mr. Evans... 1 p.l., 84, [2] pp.; 1 p.l., 94, [1] pp. Two parts in one vol. 8vo, cont. green half-morocco & marbled boards, spine gilt, uncut. [London]: 1827. \$1350.00

A fine large and thick paper copy, priced throughout in a contemporary hand with buyers' names. "Also in 1827 was dispersed the even more valuable library of John Dent (29 March and 25 April), containing numerous volumes of the greatest beauty, several remarkable illuminated manuscripts, the second volume of the first Homer on vellum (afterwards in the Phillipps collection), the 1462 Bible, and a number of other books printed on vellum, such as the 1469 Livy from the Canonici, Edwards and Sykes collections (now in the Grenville library)."—De Ricci, p. 99.

John Dent (ca. 1760-1826), banker and M.P., was in his last years "a virtual cipher in the Commons. Tortured by tic douloureux, he threw himself off a cliff near his villa in 1825, but survived. He retired from parliament at the dissolution in 1826."—ODNB. Quaritch, in 1895, described Dent as "a truly royal collector, who knew what was good to have, and who spared no pains or expense to have it."

Fine copy with the Huth bookplate.

One of Thirty-Five Copies on Writing Paper;
With Prices & Names of Buyers

110. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: DRURY, Henry Joseph Thomas, Rev.) *A Catalogue of the Extensive and Valuable Library of the Rev. Henry Drury, M.A., late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge...An Extraordinary Collection of Classical and Theological Manuscripts. Best Editions of the Classics. Early Printed Books. Productions of the Aldine Press...* which will be sold by Auction, by Mr. Evans...on Monday, February 19, and Eleven

following Days; and on Monday, March 12, and Ten Following Days... 2 p.l., vii, 262 pp. 8vo, cont. dark red half-sheep & marbled boards (minor rubbing), flat spine gilt. [London]: 1827. \$2750.00

From the tipped-in slip following the title-page: "Thirty-five copies printed on Writing Paper, for Presents. Presented by the Rev. Henry Drury to [in MS.]: Robert Gatty Esqr." This copy has been neatly ruled in red throughout with prices and buyers' names in a contemporary hand.

Drury (1778-1841), "had a great reputation in his day as a classical scholar, but contented himself with editing selections from the classics for the use of Harrow School."—ODNB. One of his pupils there was Lord Byron. A good friend of Dibdin, Drury was an original member of the Roxburghe Club to which he presented books in 1817 and 1824. He owned 255 MSS, listed in alphabetical order in the preliminaries, of which Sir Thomas Phillipps, through Thorpe, bought 69 of them. The sale of 4738 lots realized £8,917.13.0.

A fine copy. At the end a final nine lots have been added by a contemporary hand.

♣ De Ricci, p. 98—"All were beautifully bound by Charles Lewis."

*Large & Fine Paper Copy, Ruled in Red & Priced Throughout
with Buyers Names in a Contemporary Hand*

111. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: EDWARDS, James). *A Catalogue of the Valuable Library of James Edwards, Esq. Containing a splendid Assemblage of Early Printed Books, chiefly upon Vellum. Highly Curious and Important Manuscripts, many of them executed for Sovereign Princes. Magnificent Books of Prints, and various important Articles in every department of Literature and Science...* Three folding engraved plates of vases. 2 p.l., 47 pp. 8vo, cont. half-calf & paste-paper boards (upper joint a little cracked but strong), spine stamped in gilt & blind. London: R.H. Evans, 1815. \$1750.00

A large and fine paper copy, ruled in red, and priced with buyers' names throughout in a contemporary hand. Edwards (1757-1816), a member of the famous "Edwards of Halifax" family, came to London in 1784 where he quickly became one of the greatest booksellers of his time. Operating on a large scale and reaping handsome profits, he acquired the Pinelli library from Venice, the Paris d'Illens books from France, and books from Prince Eugène de Savoie in Vienna.

This sale included many of the treasures that he had kept back for himself such as the Bedford Missal, the 1469 Livy on vellum, and Poussin's drawings after Leonardo. The sale is treated at length by Dibdin in *The Bibliographical Decameron*, Vol. III, pp. 111-27. 830 lots of books and MSS. and nine lots of vases.

A nice copy.

♣ De Ricci, pp. 89-90. *D.N.B.*, VI, pp. 538-39.

*The Most Important Bookseller's Catalogue
of the 17th Century*

112. ELZEVIER, Daniel. *Catalogus Librorum qui in Bibliopolio Danielis Elsevirii venales extant.* Woodcut printer's device on title. 176 pp.; 86 pp., 1 blank leaf; 60 pp.; 200 pp. 2 blank leaves; 120 pp.; 24 pp.; 103 pp. Seven parts bound in one vol. 12mo, cont. fine smooth vellum over boards. Amsterdam: D. Elzevier, 1674. \$15,000.00

A fine copy of by far the most important bookseller's catalogue of the 17th century, listing on 736 pages upwards of 20,000 titles.

"It is divided into seven parts: theology, law, medicine, books on 'miscellaneous' subjects, books in French, in Italian, Spanish and English, and in German. No prices were given but these were presumably quoted on request. Included are, of course, the books published by the Elzeviers still in print, and a vast number of other books printed in Holland, and the catalogue is therefore still of bibliographical value. It also served contemporary scholars as a work of reference and may be considered a select universal bibliography."—Grolier Club, *Bibliography*, 68.

Fine copy.

☛ Pollard & Ehrman no. 69.

*The Only Copy Printed on Vellum
in a Masterpiece Binding by Niedrée*

113. ELZEVIER, Daniel. *Catalogus Librorum Officinae Danielis Elsevirii; Designans Libros, qui ejus typis et impensis prodierunt, aut quorum aliàs copia ipsi suppetit, et quorum auctio habebitur.* Elzevier woodcut device on title & divisional title. Unidentified illuminated coat-of-arms on the leaf following the preliminaries. 12 pp., 1 leaf, [38] pp. 8vo, a fine contemporary signed retrospective mosaic binding by P. Niedrée of red morocco, covers gold-tooled & inlaid with black morocco to a 16th-century strapwork design, spine similarly decorated in compartments and finely lettered, citron morocco doublures gold-tooled to an 18th-century dentelle design, gilt edges, uncut. Paris: Firmin Didot for J. Ch. Motteley, 1823. \$17,500.00

The unique copy printed throughout on vellum; the great collector of Elzeviers, J. Charles Motteley (1778-1850), sponsored this luxurious reprint of the extremely rare 1681 auction catalogue of the books printed at the Elzeviers' Amsterdam house. A total of 101 copies of this reprint, beautifully printed by Firmin Didot, were privately issued (this copy on vellum, 20 copies on large paper, and 80 copies on Holland paper). This was Motteley's own copy and appears in his famous sale of books from the Elzevier press (Paris, 2 December

1824 and following days, lot 2069, 140 francs).

At the time of the sale, this copy was simply bound (“plié”); the purchaser had it elaborately bound in the present binding and inserted the leaf with the unidentified illuminated coat-of-arms.

The present binding by Niedrée, Thouvenin’s successor, is a masterpiece of finishing, the exterior Renaissance style and the dentelles in the style of the 18th century.

Motteley lived as a hermit, alone and isolated in a rundown apartment. He was afraid to make home repairs because of his fear of disturbing the treasures on which he had spent so much money.

Very fine copy preserved in a red morocco pull-off case. Occasional browning at edges of leaves. With additional vellum endpapers.

Rare

114. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: FAGEL, Hendrik). *Bibliotheca Fageliana. A Catalogue of the valuable and extensive Library of the Greffier Fagel, of the Hague...* which will be sold by Auction, by Mr. Christie...on Monday, March 1, 1802, and the Twenty-nine following Days. xii, 490 pp. 8vo, cont. calf (well-rebacked to match), gilt fillet round sides, spine gilt, green morocco lettering piece on spine. London: Printed at Barker & Son, 1802. \$3000.00

A rare auction catalogue; the collection was purchased before the sale *en bloc* by Trinity College, Dublin. The Fagel library, formed over the course of almost two centuries by a politically powerful Dutch family, today is one of the most important collections at Trinity College, Dublin. “The Fagel library was the product of a century of rich Amsterdam taste, remarkable for its large collection of maps and of European topography and views, though its ten thousand political pamphlets may have been the principal attraction for the College. Traditional Dutch interest in gardens was represented by *de luxe* copies of botanical works with the plates illuminated and the titles lettered in gold, and by volumes of drawings of flowers by Nicolas Robert and of tulips by a native artist, the latter annotated with the prices paid for Semper Augustus and other varieties during the tulip mania.”—Hobson, *Great Libraries*, pp. 180-82.

“While Henrik Fagel, *Greffier* or Chief Minister of Holland, was in England on a diplomatic mission during the winter of 1794-95, his country was overrun by French revolutionary forces, preventing his return to his family and home in The Hague. Initially his property was sequestered but it was released by mid 1798, and his art collections and library were shipped to London where Fagel, in straightened financial circumstances, had determined to sell them. Through the good offices of John Foster, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons and later described as ‘the original proposer of the scheme’, money was made available in May 1798 by the Erasmus Smith Charity in Dublin for the purchase of the

library for Trinity. There was a delay in putting this scheme into effect and Fagel determined to sell it by public auction, the sale to start on 1 March 1802. The catalogue of almost 10,000 lots...created a sensation and must have galvanized the Dublin party, for they made a successful bid for the entire library in February. On 6 March the Erasmus Smith Charity released enough funds to cover Fagel's asking price of 8000 pounds sterling and the cost of transportation."—Vincent Kinane, "The Fagel Collection" in *Trinity College Dublin* (ed. by Peter Fox), Dublin, [1986], p. 158—(& see the rest of the article).

This catalogue documents the fact that London, along with Paris, was increasingly considered to be the principal book auction center (Amsterdam had fallen behind. The Dutch heirs of this vast library had it shipped to Christie's, in spite of the cost.

Very good copy from the library of Prof. T.A. Birrell.

*One of the Most Important & Largest of All
Private Book Collections;
Priced Throughout*

115. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: FALCONET). *Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de feu M. [Camille] Falconet, Médecin Consultant du Roi, et Doyen des Médecins de la Faculté de Paris...* 1 p.l., v-xliv, 543 pp.; 1 p.l., [3]-829 pp. Two vols. 8vo, cont. sheep (corners worn, head of spine of Vol. II a bit chipped), spines gilt, red morocco lettering pieces on spines, a.e.g. Paris: Barrois, 1763. \$6000.00

The sale catalogue of one of the most important and largest of all private book collections, especially strong in medicine and natural history; Peignot states (p. 97) "ce catalogue est un des plus considérables qui existent." Falconet (1671-1762), French court physician, was a book collector for more than seventy years and this catalogue contains 19,798 lots (the library comprised about 60,000 books; many of the lots are bundles) of which over 6000 lots are of medical, natural historical, or scientific interest. Falconet came from a long line of physicians and he himself was consulted during the last illness of Louis XIV, and became "médecin consultant" to Louis XV. The catalogue is preceded by a biographical sketch of the collector (including a list of his publications) and bibliographical notes. At the end of Vol. II is a most useful author index of 698 columns.

Falconet presented to the Bibliothèque du Roi (today's Bibliothèque Nationale) some 11,000 volumes not contained in that library, but reserved their use for his lifetime. They are indicated in the catalogue by brackets (an absolutely unique feature in an auction catalogue). This was one of the largest donations ever made to the B.N. Clearly, Falconet's gratitude for his appointment as court physician prompted his bequest, one of the largest on record, to the Royal Library.

Diderot felt that the love of books was only pardonable in two cases: 1) "lorsqu'on sait les estimer... 2) lorsqu'on les possède pour les autres autant que

pour soi... On peut sur ces deux points proposer M. Falconet pour modèle."

Very good set. Priced throughout in a contemporary hand. Priced copies are very uncommon.

• Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, col. 457. Grolier Club, *Printed Catalogues of French Book Auctions... 1643-1830*, 169. Peignot, p. 97—"Ce catalogue est un des plus considérables qui existent." Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, pp. 55, 114, 132, 190, 228, 240-41.

A Handsome Private Library Catalogue of Early MSS.

116. (BIBLIOTECA RICCARDIANA, FLORENCE). *Catalogus Codicum Manuscriptorum qui in Bibliotheca Riccardiana Florentiae adservantur in quo multa Opuscula anecdota in lucem passim proferuntur et plura ad Historiam litterariam locupletandam inlustrandamque idonea, antea ignota exhibentur* Jo. Lamio. Engraved frontis., engraved vignette on title, & one engraved plate (reproducing specimens of handwriting). xxvi, [2], 436 pp. Folio, attractive modern calf (a few careful repairs to margins of final leaf), triple gilt fillet round sides, spine richly gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine, uncut. Liburni: A. Sanctini, 1756.

\$3500.00

The collections of early books, manuscripts, and works of art in the Biblioteca Riccardiana of Florence were begun in the 16th century by Riccardo Romolo Riccardi. In the last decades of the 17th century it was significantly enlarged by Francesco Riccardi, partially as a result of the dowry of his wife, Cassandra Capponi. Her father Vincenzo, an erudite and famous man of letters and science closely connected with the circle of Galileo, had left his daughter part of his extensive library of scientific and philosophical texts. The collections were housed in the magnificent palazzo in Via Larga (today Via Cavour), which was purchased from the Medicis in 1659, and is today known as the Palazzo Medici Riccardi.

The Riccardi family was unusual in that they allowed the public to use the library throughout most of the 18th century.

The present catalogue, prepared by Giovanni Lami (1697-1770), the famous librarian and antiquarian, describes about 3000 medieval and renaissance manuscripts. This was one of the finest collections of early manuscripts in private hands at the time. It included many splendid illuminated and text manuscripts as well as autograph manuscripts by Petrarch, Boccaccio, Savonarola and of the greatest humanists including Alberti, Ficino, Poliziano and Pico della Mirandola.

Fine copy. Book label of William Semprini.

• Nicolini 22. Ottino-Fumagalli 2941—"rarely found in commerce."

*Magnificently Bound for the Prince Royal,
Louis-Charles-Philippe-Raphaël d'Orléans*

117. DÉPARTEMENT DE LA MARINE, FRANCE. *Catalogue Général des Livres composant les Bibliothèques du Département de la Marine et des Colonies.* Five thick vols, each printed on heavy laid paper. 8vo (230 by 150 mm), uniformly bound ca. 1847 by the atelier of the Imprimerie Royale for the Prince Royal, Louis-Charles-Philippe-Raphaël d'Orléans, Duc de Nemours (1814-1896) in crimson straight-grained morocco (minor & skillful repairs to several joints), sides and smooth spines richly gilt in the style of the "Rocaille Louis-Philippe," the solid tools on covers connected with curved triple fillets, in centers the initials "LO" surrounded by a laurel wreath and surmounted by the royal crown (OHDR fer 2), inside gilt roll borders, light-blue watered-silk liners and endleaves, a.e.g. Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1838-39-40-42-43.

\$35,000.00

This magnificently bound five volume catalogue is to a large extent tantamount to a bibliography of French naval and colonial history, describing 17,108 works printed up to 1842, plus approximately 3000 later acquisitions, short-title listed in the index only. It was compiled under the supervision of Louis Marie Bajot (1775-d. "after 1854"), Inspector General of the library of the ministry of the French navy, in collaboration with Angliviel, in charge of the ministry's library of maps and charts.

The compilation of the catalogue required remarkable cooperation of numerous librarians in Paris, the ports, and far-flung places such as Pondicherry and Guadeloupe. The catalogue, in fact, lists the contents of no less than eleven libraries belonging to the Ministère de la Marine: its main library and the *Dépot général des Cartes et Plans* in Paris; the libraries of the naval bases at Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort and Toulon; and the naval hospitals of these ports (except for Lorient). It also gives a list of six colonial naval libraries.

In all cases, the names of the librarians in charge and their salaries are given (interestingly, Bajot's was 7,000 frs, while Angliviel's was more than double at 18,000 frs per year). This information is repeated in the preliminary matters of each volume. The catalogue itself preferably describes the copies of the two Paris libraries, otherwise those in one of the other nine libraries; three columns indicate the symbols and shelf numbers of the eleven libraries in three columns headed "Ports," "Hôpitaux," and "Paris."

During the Restoration, and especially under Louis-Philippe, the binding atelier of the Imprimerie Royale, under the direction of a certain Courtois, bound the official publications of the Imprimerie in good calf bindings for the ministries, and in richly gilt deluxe morocco for the King and the Crown Prince (the Duc de Nemours, second son of Louis-Philippe, had succeeded his elder brother on his death in 1842 as Prince Royal). These binding for the Duc de

Nemours are particularly successful for the handsome treatment to the wide spines.

The Duc de Nemours, who was himself an important book collector, was greatly interested in the Navy and especially the colonies, having participated in the conquest of Algeria. His library was dispersed many years after his death, in 1931-32.

Preserved in five lined red cloth boxes, morocco labels on backs.

✦ Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, cols. 643-44—"Le ministère de la Marine a fait en bibliographie un fort bon travail, très-digne de servir de modèle...Le catalogue de la marine se recommande par les notes qui accompagnent les titres d'un grand nombre d'ouvrages, indiquant exactement le contenu des livres enregistrés...Ces renseignements sont d'une grande utilité pour les travailleurs. Le catalogue contient en tout 17,108 articles."

"A Joy to Read"—Taylor

118. (GARAMPI, Giuseppe, Cardinal). *Bibliothecae Josephi Garampii Cardinalis. Catalogus Materiarum Ordine digestus et Notis Bibliographicis Instructus* a Mariano de Romanis. Five vols. 8vo, cont. half-vellum & decorated boards, contrasting leather lettering pieces on spines. Rome: de Romanis, 1796. \$12,500.00

One of the most important of all private library catalogues as well as one of the rarest; this catalogue was compiled for an inventory sale at the fixed prices marked.

"This catalogue deserves a place among the best classified polymathic catalogues for its own sake and as a complement to the contemporary *Firmiana* and *Pinelliana*. Prefect of the Vatican archives from 1749 to 1772 and entrusted with the duty of buying books for the Vatican library, Cardinal Garampi (1725-92), was later nuncio in Warsaw and Vienna. His official life explains the nature and quality of his library and the opportunities he had to acquire books..."

"This well-printed catalogue compiled by Mariano de Romanis...has good tables of contents and excellent indexes of authors (with the titles of books) in each of the four volumes. The prices are printed in the catalogue. The Garampi catalogue with 16,630 items considerably exceeds both the Pinelli catalogue with 12,563 items (12,859 items in the London sale catalogue) and the Firmian catalogue with about 13,000 items..."

"The figures give no complete idea of the library, but no one can reconstruct it because De Romanis buried thousands of pamphlets in single lots. There are, for example, about 4600 Biblical tracts in Lot No. 8751 and 700 more in the next two lots. With 587 and 580 items, respectively, Lot Nos. 8810 and 8811 devoted to literary history and bibliography would have been sufficient to make any library fortunate enough to acquire them an important center for bibliographical studies. Had De Romanis listed these tracts individually, the Garampi catalogue

would be an invaluable guide to eighteenth-century bibliography. But to expect this is to ask for more than he thought of doing and more than the circumstances permitted. The detailed classification, which is reliable as far as I have tested it, the indexes, and the good bibliographical and critical notes make this catalogue a joy to read."—Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, pp. 242-43.

The collection was particularly strong in history (lots 8818-16,630). Vol. I contains a life of Garampi by Girolamo Amati.

Fine set.

☛ Nicolini 66. Pollard & Ehrman, p. 204 & Table XXV.

*From the Library of Prince Ernest, Duke of Cumberland &
the Subsequent Kings of Hanover
"Sumptuously Printed" & "Very Rare"*

119. (GEORGE III). *Bibliothecae Regiae Catalogus*. [Compiled by Frederick Augusta Barnard]. Mezzotint frontis. port. of George III (a little foxed), arms on each title, & two engraved views of the library serving as head- & tailpieces. Five vols. Large folio, cont. red straight-grained morocco (minor scuffing), panelled & tooled in gilt with centerpiece stamped monogram "GR" surmounted by a crown on covers, spines gilt, dentelles gilt, a.e.g. London: W. Bulmer & W. Nicol, 1820-29.

\$47,500.00

The catalogue, "sumptuously printed" by Bulmer, of the magnificent library of King George III (1738-1820), donated to the nation by his son, George IV. This is a royal copy, having belonged to Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland and the fifth son of George III, who became King of Hanover in 1837. It is superbly bound in red straight-grained morocco and printed on paper superior to other sets.

"The kings of England had, from the end of the fifteenth century, always shown a certain taste for fine books, especially for the handsomer volumes of their own day...A new library was started in 1765 by King George III, when he purchased for £10,000 the valuable collection of incunabula (with a few manuscripts) brought together by Joseph Smith (1682-1770), the British Consul at Venice...

"George III continued adding to his library for nearly fifty years, buying with considerable discrimination at all the notable sales of the period; he secured the best books at the West, Ratcliffe and Askew auctions, built up a magnificent collection of English plays, and kept on right up to the Roxburghe sale (1812). His usual agents were Messrs Nicol, the booksellers, but he seems to have obtained from the Continent some extremely valuable incunabula by the assistance of one Horn of Ratisbon, a great despoiler of the German convents...

"There is a sumptuously printed but hastily compiled catalogue of which copies are seldom met with."—De Ricci, pp. 55-56.

"As a boy George III had received an excellent education. He learned Latin well enough to be able to read the classics; French and German; history, geography, and the British political system; mathematics and elementary science; art, architecture, and music. After he left the schoolroom he continued his education under the Earl of Bute, an inspiring if somewhat pedantic tutor...Under his tuition the King developed wide cultural interests, a reverence for scholarship, and the instinct of a collector..."

"The King's aim was...to acquire a library which contained every book which an eighteenth-century scholar could desire. It was a library to be used, not simply to be admired...It was, as far as it could be in the eighteenth century, a universal library...It is rich in library catalogues. In addition to the catalogues of British libraries, there are catalogues from France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Poland, and Russia. There are over five hundred sale catalogues, most British and most with the prices marked..."

"It was the King's wish that a catalogue should be published, but he postponed this as long as possible. When it became clear after 1812 that the King would never recover, Queen Charlotte and the Prince Regent urged the preparation of a catalogue. It was compiled by Barnard and published between 1820 and 1829 in five folio volumes...It was never offered for sale but copies were presented to heads of state and the great libraries in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. It is today an extremely rare book."—John Brooke, "The Library of King George III" in *The Yale University Library Gazette*, Vol. 52, No. 1 (July 1977), pp. 33-45.

"Frederick Barnard had begun the catalogue of the books and manuscripts of the King's Library while it was at Buckingham House. The catalogue was completed...by Barnard and his staff for the Trustees of the British Museum and printed in five volumes between 1820 and 1829...Very few copies were printed, none for sale, and they are now very rare."—Paintin, *The King's Library*, p. 22.

This copy lacks the engraved frontispiece portrait of Barnard. A sixth volume, issued separately in 1829 and not present here, describes the maps, prints, and drawings.

A magnificent set. From the library of Prince Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, and the subsequent Kings of Hanover.

• Miller, *That Noble Cabinet*, p. 125—"one of the finest libraries ever created by one man... By the time of the King's death the collection amounted to 65,250 volumes, besides 19,000 unbound tracts."

A Well Preserved Copy

120. GESNER, Conrad. *Epitome Bibliothecae...nunc denuo recognita & plus quam bis mille authorum accessione (qui omnes asterisco signati sunt) locupletata: per Josiam Simlerum...* Woodcut printer's device on title. 6 p.l., 184, [14] leaves (the last a blank). Folio, cont. richly blind-stamped

pigskin-backed boards, boards covered with reused vellum leaves of an incunable printed in red & black (first four leaves with some fairly inoffensive marginal dampstaining, some unimportant worming), 3 (of 6) orig. ties. Zurich: C. Froschauer, 1555. \$10,000.00

First edition, and a lovely copy of Josias Simler's scarce authorized abridgement, with his own additions, of Gesner's *Bibliotheca*, one of the epochal works in the annals of bibliography. Simler (1530-76), one of Gesner's friends and his first biographer, was professor of theology at Zurich where he also taught mathematics and astronomy.

This copy bears the signature "Casp. Melissander 1566. Januarii. Lauingae" on the front paste-down. This was Caspar Melissander Bienemann (1540-91), the evangelical theologian who studied at Jena and Tübingen where he learned Greek. Because of this skill, he accompanied Kaiser Maximilian II on his legation to Greece where Bienemann adopted the name "Melissander." Upon his return, he served in various academic and political posts. He is best remembered today for his hymns, several of which were used by Bach.

Bound after the Gesner is a copy of the first edition of Johann Funck's *Chronologia* (Nuremberg: 1545). The final twenty leaves have some dampstaining and the worming is more serious.

Fine copies in original state.

☛ Wellisch A 16.3a. Bienemann: *A.D.B.*, II, p. 626. Jöcher, III, cols 399-400.

A Rare French Provincial Auction Catalogue of Books

121. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: GLATIGNY, Gabriel de). *Catalogus Librorum D.D. Gabrielis de Glatigny, Regi à Consiliis in Supremâ Monetarum, Senescalli & Praesidialis Curiâ Lugdunensis Provinciae, Regiarum Causarum Actoris.* 7. p.l., 118 pp. 8vo, orig. speckled wrappers (title a little dusty), uncut. Lyon: Frères Duplain, 1755. \$2750.00

A rare provincial sale catalogue; there is no copy in OCLC, the Grolier Club, nor Blogie. Glatigny (1690-1755), who succeeded his father as "avocat général à la cour des monnaies" at Lyon, was well-known for his erudition beyond the law; he also enjoyed a considerable knowledge of history and literature. A member of the Lyon Academy of Sciences, his *Oeuvres posthumes de Monsieur de*** contenant ses Harangues au Palais, ses Discours academiques, etc.* was published in 1757.

While not a large library — 1538 lots — we learn from the "Avis" that Glatigny's selection of 16th-18th-century books was carefully made. He also made his library available to the citizens of Lyon. The sale was held 8 March-6 April 1756.

Minor dampstaining in lower margins of the first few pages, but a fine copy.

☛ *N.B.G.*, Vol. 20, col. 798.

The Perfect Copy: Major Abbey's Set

- 122. GOLDSCHMIDT, Ernst Philip.** *Gothic & Renaissance Bookbindings*. Exemplified and Illustrated from the Author's Collection. Plates (some in color; see below). Two vols. Large 4to, orig. cloth (lower hinge of Vol. II a little cracked), spines lettered in gilt. London: E. Benn, 1928.
\$12,500.00

First edition, the deluxe issue limited to only 50 numbered sets, with an additional 50 mounted photographic plates not included in the trade issue. This set belonged to Major J.R. Abbey, one of the three or four greatest collectors of bindings of the 20th century, and contains his extensive notes throughout the volumes, consisting of dated inventory numbers of bindings described in this catalogue and purchased by him from Goldschmidt or at auction, comparable items from other dealers, contemporary auction results, cross-references to J.B. Oldham's works on early English bookbindings, etc., etc. Our set contains much unique information which details the formation of Abbey's early binding collection and bookbinding history.

Tipped-in is a letter (one page, 12mo) from Oldham to Abbey, dated 23 May 1958, concerned with bookbinding matters.

With Major Abbey's bookplate in each volume and accession note on the rear paste-down endpaper of Vol. I. From the library of Eric H.L. Sexton, the noted collector of incunabula.

• Breslauer, *The Uses of Bookbinding Literature*, pp. 27-28—"Goldschmidt (1887-1954), [was] Viennese by birth, Dutch by nationality and Londoner by choice, private scholar and collector turned bookseller. His *Gothic and Renaissance Bookbindings*... is a work of immense learning which has had a lasting influence on binding studies. He refined and expanded Weale's and Gottlieb's principles and methods."

*Thick Paper Set, Ruled in Red With Prices
& Buyers' Names*

- 123. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: HANROTT, P.A.).** *Catalogue of the Splendid, Choice, and Curious Library of P.A. Hanrott, Esq. Part the First [-Fifth]...* which will be sold by Auction, by Mr. Evans... Five parts in two vols. 8vo, cont. green half-morocco & marbled boards (carefully rebacked with orig. spines laid-down), spines gilt, t.e.g., others uncut. London: 1833-33-34-34-34.
\$2750.00

A fine thick paper set, ruled in red with prices and buyers' names throughout in a contemporary hand; this is a very uncommon sale catalogue. "Little seems to be known about P.A. Hanrott, but it is obvious that he was a collector of no mean learning... His large library ... contained many books printed on vellum,

a number of manuscripts, fine incunabula, books on large paper or printed on vellum, according to the usual Dibdinian formula."—De Ricci, pp. 100-01.

This was one of the most important collections sold during this time, containing books printed by Fust and Schöffer (on vellum), Caxton and other early English printers, *editiones principes*, such as the Homer of 1482, *Chroniques de France*, 1476, as well as outstanding copies of the great books down the ages. The 10,831 lots of the five parts realized £22,425, 7s 6d.

Hanrott spent about 40,000 pounds while forming his library and was forced to sell it when his investments in sugar plantations in the West Indies collapsed due to the abolition of slavery.

Very nice set. Bibliotheca Lindesiana bookplate.

• Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, cols. 565-66—"cette très-importante collection."

Fine Paper Copy

124. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: [HEATH, Benjamin]). *A Catalogue of Books, in the Various Branches of Literature, which Lately formed the Library of a Distinguished Collector; and were Sold by Auction by Mr. Jeffery, of Pall Mall: with their Prices, and Purchasers' Names.* 2 p.l., 384 pp. Tall 8vo, cont. grey boards (finely rebaked & recorned in diced russia to match), spine gilt, uncut. London: P. Martin, 1811. \$1500.00

The interest aroused by the Heath sale, which took place in April and May of 1810, appears to have been so widespread that the publishers felt justified in republishing the sale catalogue later in 1810, together with the prices realized and the buyers names. They added twenty-two lots, Nos. 4787-4809, which had not appeared in the original catalogue, but were obviously offered at the end of the sale. According to Fletcher, perhaps only 250 copies of the republished catalogue were printed.

Due to continued great demand, a new edition of the enlarged second catalogue was prepared in 1811, with a different printer and publisher. Our copy of this new edition is a fine uncut copy, printed on special fine paper, with the names of the buyers and prices and the additional lots. It is rare.

Benjamin Heath (1704-66), classical scholar and book collector, "was a collector of rare books from the age of thirteen, and in his lifetime distributed his library between two of his sons, but still left a large collection. There was printed in 1810 a 'Catalogue'. Heath was the principal collector of this library, but it was augmented by his son, the Rev. Benjamin Heath."—*D.N.B.*, IX, pp. 339-40. The sale, which provoked Dibdin to paroxysms of enthusiasm (see his *Bibliomania*, 1811), realized £8,899. But its contents no longer belonged to Heath: he had sold it for £3,000 to two booksellers, Cuthell and Martin, who then, at a huge profit, had them auctioned by Jeffrey. Heber was the chief buyer at this sale.

Fine and handsome copy.

*“The First Really Modern Scientific Library Collected
by a Great Scientist”*

125. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: HOOKE, Robert). *Bibliotheca Hookiana. Sive Catalogus Diversorum Librorum: viz. Mathematic. Philosophic. Medicorum, Philologicor. Hist. Natural. Navigat., &c....* Quorum Auctio habenda est Londini, in Edibus vulgo dictis Inner Lower-Walk, in Exeter-Exchange in the Strand, the 29th of April, 1703. Per Edoardum Millington, Bibliop. Londin. 2 p.l., 56 pp. 8vo, cont. vellum-backed blue boards. [London]: R. Smith et al., [1703]. \$49,500.00

The sixth known copy of the auction catalogue of Robert Hooke’s wonderful library; I have been dreaming of owning this catalogue for many many years.

With the sale catalogue of Robert Hooke (1635-1702), “we enter the world of modern science and perhaps one can call Hooke’s the first really modern scientific library collected by a great scientist...there can be no doubt that Hooke was one of the greatest geniuses the world has ever known. His library well illustrates his greatness...

“Fortunately, we are fairly well informed about his activities as a book collector. His diary covering the periods August 1672 to December 1680 and November 1688 to August 1693 has been preserved and published. He was a passionate book collector and hardly a day goes by without his recording a purchase either at auction or from booksellers...He collated the books he purchased and he read them...

“Hooke died intestate and his library was sold by auction on 29 April 1703. The catalogue has a preface by Richard Smith, publisher to the Royal Society and a bookseller often mentioned in the diary, where he draws attention to the scientific importance of the library and the fact that many of the books have notes by Hooke, perhaps an indication that the world realized that this sale was a particularly important event. In the sale there over 3,000 volumes (some doubtless containing several titles), a large library for that time. Approximately half were in Latin, very approximately 1,000 in English, 200 in French and 20 in Spanish...

“The large majority of his books was scientific and medical, and this was a most unusual feature at this time...They form a superb collection on these subjects and even in his own time must have been most remarkable. None of the great names in his field is missing and Hooke by no means confines himself to books by his contemporaries, he had many sixteenth-century books; this again is an unusual feature for his time...

“His other sixteenth-century books are nearly all in Latin...all the great names are represented: Aristarchus, Agricola, Ptolemaus, Cardanus, Porta, Regiomontanus, Oronce Finé, Bassantin, Bruno, Palissy, Dee, Durer, Agrippa, Paracelsus, Paré, etc. For the seventeenth century the collection is as complete as one could possibly wish...

“The more general section of the library is also of the highest interest. Of

course, the surveyor to London, an architect and collaborator of Wren had the great architectural books by Vitruvius, Palladio, Alberti and so on; as well as books on the theory of Art...

"In English literature, the dramatists are well represented and, on the whole, the poets too... French, Spanish and Italian literature are well represented with most of their classic authors...

"Hooke was perhaps the most brilliant representative of the passionate desire for the new knowledge and ideas of his century. There was at that time a daily social exchange of information on all kinds of subjects, and Hooke was at the centre of this work, his splendid library surely helping him in discussions on all conceivable subjects. His collection has an extraordinarily modern look about it and could well have been assembled — if the books were available — by a twentieth-century man of the widest culture and interests. This sale catalogue remains, I think, as a most vivid illustration of one of the most brilliant minds England has ever produced."—H.A. Feisenberger, "Introduction," *Sales Catalogues of Libraries of Eminent Persons, Vol. 11., Scientists* (1975), pp. 4-7.

There are six known copies of this catalogue: two at the British Library, one each at the National Library of Ireland, Durham University Library, and UCLA, and our copy. The first two have an additional ten leaves ("Appendix") listing a further 711 miscellaneous lots. Giles Mandelbrote, in his essay — "Sloane's Purchases at the Sale of Robert Hooke's Library" (in the forthcoming *Libraries within the Library. The Origins of the British Library's Early Printed Collections*) has determined that the books listed in the "Appendix" come from an entirely different library, that of Stuart Bickerstaff (b. 1661). There is some physical evidence in the BL copies that the "Appendix" was issued separately from the rest of the catalogue.

Our copy very probably belonged to the mathematician William Jones (ca. 1675-1749). Jones, who served as tutor to both the first and second Earls of Macclesfield, formed a magnificent mathematical library and no doubt used this catalogue as a reference work. Several books from Hooke's library were present in the Macclesfield library.

A fine copy, marked with little dots, ticks, or lines next to many lot numbers. These might denote the holdings of the Macclesfield library or items bought by Jones at the sale.

• Munby & Coral, p. 20.

One of Twelve Copies on Holland Paper

126. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: LA BÉDOYÈRE, Noël François Henri Huchet, Comte de). *Catalogue des Livres rares et précieux de la Bibliothèque de M. le Comte de La Bédoyère, dont la vente se fera le mardi 4 avril 1837 et les vingt-deux jours suivants, à... Maison Silvestre...* 4 p.l., x, 214, 1 leaf, [215]-239, [5] pp. 8vo, cont. red half-morocco, signed at foot of spine

"Bauzonnet-Trautz", spine gilt, uncut. Paris: Silvestre, 1837. \$2500.00

One of twelve copies, this being copy No. 7, printed on Holland paper, of the sale catalogue of the first library formed by La Bédoyère (1782-1861), one of the best-known French book collectors of the 19th century. The son of one of Napoleon's generals, La Bédoyère was a high officer in the Gardes du Corps of Louis XVIII and Charles X and chevalier of Saint-Louis and of the Légion d'honneur. Known as one of the most discerning and rigorous collectors, he envisioned forming a library of the best early and modern editions in the most splendid examples. He bought from the leading dealers and made important acquisitions at the sale of Caillard in 1810 and the sales of d'Ourches and Firmin Didot in 1811.

When buying modern luxury books, he often bought five or six copies printed on the finest paper and selected the best leaves from each to form one "extra" superior copy. He sought with great ardor copies of proofs before letters and the original watercolors and drawings which he bound in the most sumptuous style.

"Très-belle bibliothèque, formée par un amateur plein de zèle et très-difficile. Les reliures de Du Seuil, de Padeloup, de Derome sont nombreuses, ainsi que les ouvrages non rognés."—Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, col. 476.

The sale of 1750 lots produced the large sum of 108,753 fr. Immediately after this sale, La Bédoyère started collecting again and the second library was sold in 1862, after his death.

Fine copy, handsomely bound. In regular copies the name of the owner is concealed on the title as "La B***" but in the dozen special copies the owner's last name is given in full and were clearly for presentation after the sale. With the very excellent author index and printed price list.

• Guigard, II, pp. 269-70—this sale "passait pour l'une des plus riches de son époque, tant par le choix, le nombre et la variété des sujets, que par le luxe de l'ornementation et de la reliure."

127. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: LA BÉDOYÈRE, Henri, Comte de).

Catalogue des Livres rares et précieux Imprimés et Manuscrits, Dessins et Vignettes composant la Bibliothèque de feu M. le Comte H. de La Bédoyère... xiii, [3], 400 pp.; xii, 55 pp.; vi, 192 pp. Three parts in one vol. 8vo, cont. vellum over boards (binding a little soiled), arms in gilt of Baron de Walckenaer on covers, single gilt fillet round sides, flat spine gilt, black leather lettering piece on spine, t.e.g., others uncut. Paris: L. Potier, 1862.

\$1500.00

A nice copy of the sale catalogue of the second of two libraries formed by La Bédoyère. It realized 155,439 frs, 75 c. (Part I) plus 13,124 frs, 40 c. (Part II, for

which no price list was issued).

The second section contains a published account of the first sale, an index, and price list. 4583 lots and partially priced in a contemporary hand.

• Guigard, II, p. 270—"La seconde, dans son genre, était peut-être la plus curieuse qu'on ait réunie. Elle n'était composée, pour ainsi dire, que d'ouvrages sur la Révolution française. On y comptait cent mille pièces consistant en pamphlets, affiches et placards, mémoires, procès-verbaux, chansonniers, almanachs historiques et satiriques; journaux politiques, gravures, portraits et caricatures relatifs aux hommes du jours. Le tout accompagné de vingt dossiers de lettres autographes des principaux personanages de la Révolution."

The Most Important Collection of the 18th Century

128. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: LA VALLIÈRE). *Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliotheque de feu M. le Duc de la Valliere. Premiere Partie contenant les Manuscrits, les premieres Éditions, les Livres imprimés sur vélin & sur grand papier, les Livres rares, & précieux par leur belle conservation, les Livres d'Estampes, &c. dont la Vente se fera dans les premiers jours du mois de Décembre 1783.* Engraved frontis. port., one folding engraved plate, & four engraved facsimiles (three folding). Four vols. 8vo, cont. calf ("veau porphyre"), gilt fillets round sides, gilt fleurons in each corner of covers, flat spines richly gilt, red & tan morocco lettering pieces on spines. Paris: G. De Bure, 1783. \$9500.00

An exceptionally lovely set of the celebrated catalogue of the first part of the most important book and manuscript collection of the 18th century. The catalogue, prepared by De Bure and Van Praet, contains MSS., noteworthy incunabula, and books printed on vellum or large paper. Their descriptions influenced French and English book collectors and bibliographers for several generations. The sale, consisting of 5668 lots, made the enormous sum of 464,677 liv. 8 s.

"The manuscripts constitute an amazing collection of early French poetry and romances."—Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, p. 248.

This set, which is priced throughout in a contemporary hand, has the *Supplément* to the first part and the separately printed 42-page price list; they are very rare and are usually found only in large paper sets.

Very fine and handsome set. Engraved bookplate of A. Kuhnholz.

• Brunet, II, 554. Peignot, pp. 128-29. Pollard & Ehrman no. 297.

Very Rare

- 129. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: LA VALLIÈRE).** *Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque de feu M. le Duc de la Vallière. Seconde Partie. Disposée par Jean-Luc Nyon l'Ainé.* Six vols. 8vo, a most unusual binding of slightly later speckled calf, flat spines gilt, green morocco lettering pieces on spines. Paris: Nyon l'aîné, & Fils, 1788. \$14,500.00

The loveliest set I have seen of this sale catalogue of the second portion of the library of La Vallière; it is much rarer than the 1783 catalogue of the first portion of his library. This second catalogue, containing the so-called "livres ordinaires," was sold *en bloc* to the Marquis de Paulmy who almost immediately resold it to the Comte d'Artois (the future Charles X), from whom it passed into the Arsenal Library in 1797. There are nearly 27,000 lots in this catalogue and it is comprised mainly of French and Italian literature and history. "On y trouve beaucoup de livres rares et curieux qui manquent dans les autres grandes bibliothèques de Paris."—Brunet, II, 554.

Fine and extremely fresh set in most unusual contemporary bindings. This is the second issue with the title-pages dated 1788 rather than 1784.

• Coq, Dominique, "Le parangon du bibliophile français: le duc de la Vallière et sa collection" in *Histoire des bibliothèques françaises*, Vol. II, pp. 328-29—this sale catalogue contained "éditions rarissimes d'auteurs italiens, petits recueils collectifs de poètes du XVI^e siècle, la partie la plus importante des romans, poésies et pièces de théâtre postérieurs au XVI^e siècle, plusieurs incunables uniques, une centaine de catalogues de ventes annotés, et combien d'autres richesses qui figurent aujourd'hui parmi les trésors trop méconnus de la bibliothèque de l' Arsenal." Peignot, p. 129. Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, pp. 248-49.

*With Scientific Instruments &
a MS. Author Index*

- 130. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: LE MONNIER, Louis Guillaume).** *Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque, et Notice d'Instruments de Physique, d'Astronomie, etc. provenants du Cabinet de feu L.G. Le Monnier... précédées d'un Extrait historique sur sa Vie, etc.* xxii, [1], 4, 226 pp. 8vo, cont. pink paste-paper boards, finely rebacked, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine, entirely uncut. Paris: Gaudefroy, 1803. \$4250.00

The scientific career of Louis Guillaume Le Monnier (1717-99), was rather unusual in that he performed notable research and experiments in both botany and physics and achieved a high position as a medical doctor (see *D.S.B.*, VIII, pp. 176-78). He was a professor at the Jardin du Roi, a contributor to the *Encyclopédie*, and botanized with Linnaeus and the Jussieus at Fontainebleau. He later established himself as a physician at the royal court, ultimately becoming

first physician to the King. His comfortable life came to an end with the Revolution but Le Monnier survived and opened up an herbalist shop, cared for his botanical garden, gave free medical consultations, and married a very young niece who selflessly cared for him until his death.

The present catalogue (2197 lots) contains important sections of medicine, natural history, physics, astronomy, and general science. At the end there is a collection of 21 lots of Le Monnier's scientific instruments including telescopes and microscopes.

Fine copy and priced throughout with running totals in a contemporary hand. Very rare; no copy in OCLC. While the promised author index was never published, it has been furnished here in a 46-page manuscript bound-in following the catalogue.

• Grolier Club, *Printed Catalogues of French Book Auctions . . . 1643-1830*, 448. Kafker, *The Encyclopedists as Individuals: A Biographical Dictionary of the Authors of the Encyclopédie*, pp. 202-07. Peignot, p. 109.

The Library of a Provincial Collector

131. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: MAIGRET). *Catalogue des Livres de feu M. Maigret, Capitoul de Toulouse. Dont la Vente se fera en détail au plus Offrant & dernier enchérisseur, Lundi 7 février 1752, jours suivans.* 1 p.l., 43, [2] pp. 8vo, attractive antique calf-backed marbled boards, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Paris: R. Davidts, 1752. \$2500.00

The very rare sale catalogue of the library of Maigret, a town councillor of Toulouse. Especially strong are the library's holdings in belles-lettres, history, and the sciences and arts. There are a surprising number of books in English and about Britain. 514 lots of mainly 18th-century books, priced throughout in a contemporary hand.

Fine copy.

• Grolier Club, *Printed Catalogues of French Book Auctions . . . 1643-1830*, 97.

A Rare 18th-Century Italian Auction Catalogue

132. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: MAREFOSCHI, Mario Compagnoni). *Bibliothecae Marii Compagnonii Marefusci S.R.E. Cardinalis Catalogus.* [Compiled by Mariano de Romanis]. 2 p.l., 232 pp. Small 4to, cont. marbled boards (some wear, title a little soiled & dampstained), orig. printed label on spine. Rome: J.A. Monaldini, 1786. \$4000.00

A very rare and early Italian catalogue (I believe it to be an auction catalogue); "there were very few auctions in Italy before the nineteenth century, where inventory sales at fixed prices seem to have been the normal custom."—Pollard

& Ehrman, p. 204—(Pollard thinks this catalogue is an inventory catalogue). This catalogue has far greater characteristics of auction catalogues than inventory catalogues: each item is numbered, it is not arranged by shelf, and there are no printed prices.

Cardinal Marefoschi (1714-80), Secretary of the Propaganda Fide, was known for his philo-Jansenist leanings and his friendship with Pietro Tamburini, a noted Jansenist author and celebrated professor of the University of Paris, and for having recommended the removal of the Jesuits from staffing the Pontifical Irish College, Rome. Marefoschi formed a large and fine library which was well-known in scholarly circles; the neurologist Domenico Cotugno (1736-1822), who discovered the cerebro-spinal fluid, is known to have used the collection (see Dorothy Schullian's article in *The Journal of the History of Medicine & Allied Sciences*, Vol. XVII (1962), pp. 168-81).

There were two catalogues of the Marefoschi library, the present one issued in 1786 and a second appearing a year later. Our 1786 auction catalogue contains 6105 lots divided into five classes. Most of the books are 17th and 18th century; there are a sprinkling of 16th-century books. Marefoschi's collection was strong in theology and history and he also had good holdings of bibliographies and public and private library catalogues.

The auction (?) clearly did not do well and the following year Monaldini issued another named catalogue with 3848 lots of unsold books, this time with fixed prices and in one author alphabet.

Very good copy.

✦ Nicolini 72. Ottino & Fumagalli 4046. Pollard & Ehrman, p. 204 & Table XXV—(but listing it as an inventory catalogue). See Ceccarelli 94 for the 1787 catalogue.

A Royal Copy of a Catalogue of a Royal Library

133. (MARIA AMALIE AUGUSTE, Herzogin von Pfalz-Zweibrücken).
Verzeichnis der sämtlichen Bücher, welche sich in der von der höchstseeligen Frau Herzogin von Pfalzzweibrücken, königl. hoheit, zurückgelassen Bibliothek zu Neuburg befinden und zum öffentlichen Verkaufe bestimmt sind... 101 pp. 8vo, orig. pale pink printed wrappers bound in cont. boards, blue leather label on upper cover. Neuburg an der Donau: 1833. \$3750.00

Maria Amalie Auguste of Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld-Bischweiler (1752–1828), was the last Electress and first Queen of Saxony and Duchess of Warsaw. She was born in Mannheim, the daughter of Count Palatine Frederick Michael of Palatinate-Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld-Bischweiler and his wife, Countess Palatine Maria Francisca of Palatinate-Sulzbach. The sister of Maximilian Joseph, later King of Bavaria, Maria was the highest ranking woman in Saxony from 1780 at the death of her mother-in-law. In 1769 she married the Saxon Elector Frederick Augustus III and in 1806 they were proclaimed the first King and Queen of

Saxony. The following year, Napoleon I made them Duke and Duchess of Warsaw, a newly-created principality in Poland.

This is an extremely rare priced catalogue of a royal library. The 1956 items, each priced, are mostly of the 18th and early 19th centuries. The catalogue is divided into four sections: religious works (fewer than you might think), history and geography, literature in German and French (this is the numerical strength of the library), and "vermischte Schriften."

A very fine copy and rare; OCLC locates no copy outside of Germany (and only copies at Berlin and München). From the library of the Kings of Bavaria.

134. (MARTINENGO, Leopardo, Conte di Barco). *La Libreria di...Signor Leopardo Martinengo Patrizio Veneziano...cogli Uomini illustri della Chiarissima Famiglia Martinengo...* [Compiled by Baldassare Camillo Zamboni]. Finely engraved arms serving as a vignette at head of dedication. 6 p.l., 138 pp., one blank leaf. Large 4to, orig. semi-stiff boards, entirely uncut. Brescia: P. Vescovi, 1778. \$2500.00

The rare catalogue of the library of the distinguished Martinengo family of Brescia and Venice. The family counted as members scholars, soldiers, and political figures including Titus Prosper, who edited the works of Saint Jerome for the Aldine Press.

This catalogue describes the numerous works published by members of the Martinengo family over the centuries as well as other books preserved in the family library. There is also an account of the unpublished works by various members of the family which are retained in the library.

Very fine and fresh copy in original state. Errata slip pasted in on final blank leaf. Book label of William Semprini.

♣ Ottino & Fumagalli 4145.

Ruled in Red & Priced Throughout

135. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: MEAD, R.). *Bibliotheca Meadiana, sive Catalogus Librorum Richardi Mead, M.D. qui prostabant Venales sub Hasta, apud Samuelem Baker...Die Lunae, 18vo. Novembris, M.DCC.LIV. Iterumque Die Lunae, 7mo. Aprilis, M.DCC.LV.* Added engraved port. of Mead serving as frontis. 2 p.l., 242 pp. 8vo, cont. half-calf & marbled boards (well-rebacked to style), spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. [London]: 1754-55. \$2250.00

The famous auction catalogue of the library of Dr. Richard Mead (1673-1754), friend of Newton, Pope, and Bentley, who was not only a celebrated physician — his patients included George I, Newton, Sir Robert Walpole, and Alexander Pope, — but also a noted bibliophile. His enormous collection of over 100,000

volumes, particularly rich in early editions of the classics and medical books (and including early MSS.) took 56 days to sell and even attracted interest in France (De Boze was a buyer at this sale).

This sale marked the beginning of a dramatic rise in prices for old books during the 18th century in England.

A very nice copy, ruled in red, and priced throughout in a contemporary hand. With the bookplate of Henry B.H. Beaufoy, F.R.S. The frontispiece portrait has been inserted.

✦ Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, col. 578—"Mead mérite de figurer parmi les collectionneurs les plus fervents qui se soient jamais montrés." De Ricci, p. 47. Osler 3369. Pollard & Ehrman, p. 248 & number 253.

"One of the Most Famous Private Libraries in Europe"—Munby

136. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: MEERMAN, Gerard & Johan). *Bibliotheca Meermanniana; sive Catalogus librorum impressorum et Codicum manuscriptorum...quorum publica fiet auctio die VIII sqq. Junii, anni MDCCCXXIV Hagae Comitum in Aedibus defuncti...* Five vols. bound in three. 8vo, orig. blue boards, nicely rebacked in sympathetic white paper, printed labels on spines, uncut. The Hague: S. & J. Luchtmans et al., 1824. \$2750.00

A fine uncut set in the original boards of the sale catalogue of the Meerman collection, "one of the most famous private libraries in Europe."—Munby, *Phillipps Studies*, Vol. III, p. 26. The library was founded by Gerard Meerman (1722-71), a prominent jurist and the author of *Origines Typographicae* in which he proclaimed Laurent Coster the inventor of printing. Gerard's greatest *coup* was to acquire the entire manuscript collection of the Collège de Clermont, once the property of the Jesuits in Paris. The library was continued by his son Johan (1753-1815), also a jurist of note, and a founder of the Royal Library at The Hague.

These sale catalogues describe about 10,000 books and 1100 MSS. Sir Thomas Phillipps, through the London bookseller Rodd, acquired more than 650 of the manuscripts. The sale realized more than 131,000 guilders.

Fine set.

✦ De Ricci, p. 120. Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, col. 596—"Belle collection, riche en livres rares et en ouvrages des premiers temps de l'imprimerie. Les trois premiers volumes contiennent les imprimés, le 4e les manuscrits, le 5e donne les prix. Les anglais firent de forts achats à cette vente."

The Library of the Founder of the Acta Eruditorum

137. (MENCKE, Otto & Johann Burckhard). *Bibliotheca Menckeniana, quae Autores praecipue Veteres Graecos et Lat. Historiae item Literariae, Eccl. et Civilis, Antiquitatum ac Rei Nummariae scriptores, Philologos, Oratores, Poetas et Codices MSS. complectitur...* Engraved frontis. port. of J.B. Mencke. Title printed in red & black. 8 p.l. (incl. frontis.), 876 pp., [82] leaves. Thick 8vo, orig. limp boards (occasional minor foxing), uncut. Leipzig, J.F. Gleditsch & Son, 1727. \$4500.00

Second edition, much enlarged (1st ed.: 1723) and a very lovely copy in original state; this was a very influential catalogue and was considered in its time to be the model of a universal bibliography. The *Menckeniana* is a catalogue of a specialized library particularly interesting to students of history and the history of learning. It was open to the public. The library was created by Otto Mencke (1644-1707), professor of moral philosophy at Leipzig University and founder of the *Acta Eruditorum*, the first great German scholarly journal. Mencke bequeathed the library to his son Johann Burckhard (1674-1732), professor of history at the same institution.

The first edition of the *Menckeniana* was exhausted in two years, suggesting how important the catalogue was considered by other scholars. In the Preface to the second and larger edition of 1727 Mencken writes about serving scholars and complains about the difficulty of recovering books that had been lent. There is no suggestion at the time that he contemplated the sale of his library, but within a year he issued small priced catalogues and within five years he had disposed of his books. As we can see, an owner's catalogue can be an incidental means of selling a library. The largest part of the library was purchased in 1730 by Bünau and the remainder was auctioned in 1732.

The catalogue contains one of the earliest instances of a frontispiece portrait in a library catalogue. The final leaves contain an author index, one of the earliest examples found in a private library catalogue.

A very fine copy in original state.

♣ Folter 528. Loh, G., *Verzeichniss der Kataloge von Buchauktionen und Privatbibliotheken aus dem deutschsprachigen Raum*, Vol. I, p. 205. Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, pp. 7, 13, 108, 114, 127, 128, 131, 175, 207, & 252-53.

Limited to 25 Copies Only

138. (MÉRARD DE SAINT-JUST, Simon Pierre). *Catalogue des Livres en très petit Nombre qui composent la Bibliothèque de M. MÉRARD DE S. JUST, Ancien Maître-d'Hôtel de Monsieur, frere du Roi.* 2 p.l., 164, 5 pp. 12mo, early 19th-cent. half-calf & marbled boards (short crack at foot of upper joint),

flat spine nicely gilt. Paris: de l'Imprimerie de Didot l'Ainé, 1783.

\$17,500.00

Limited to 25 copies only, finely printed by Didot on Annonay paper; this is one of the rarest and oddest of all private library catalogues. Méraud (1749-1812), man of letters, was born into a family of great wealth and, for a number of years, was in charge of the residence of the future Louis XIII. After retiring from his public duties in 1782, he concentrated on his growing collection of books and on commissioning editions printed in severely limited numbers.

Guigard wrote (Vol. II, p. 351): "Sans l'amour des livres, Méraud de Saint-Just serait complètement oublié." There is much truth in this but the catalogue is a fascinating and rare document which keeps Méraud's name alive in the world of bibliophily. The catalogue is an odd combination of books which were present in his library, books no longer in his library, and books which he desired for his library (including some books which could be imaginary; see below).

His collection was not large but fine. Méraud did not have the taste for *editio princeps* (except for Aldines) but preferred the best editions with careful editing. The catalogue describes 513 items, each with details regarding binding and prices paid. In the Preface, which alone would justify reprinting for his extraordinary views on book collectors, and in his concluding remarks on pp. 161-163, he sets out his main interests, foremost among them fine bindings, listing eight binders whose works he had acquired or himself commissioned: Padeloup, Laferté, Derome le Jeune, Chamean, Chaumont, Roger Payne and Baumgarten. He enumerates sixteen sales at which he acquired books, including those of the Pompadour, Boze, Gaignat, Gouttard, Mac Carthy Reagh, and 'Mylord Kerí' (i.e. Ker, Duke of Roxburghe) collections. His catalogue is the first in which the binders of the books, whenever known, are mentioned.

Méraud has been accused of including in his catalogue the description of books which never existed or which he never owned, but Escoffier convincingly defends him against that charge, though Barbier shows that six of his own works, described as printed editions, were, in fact, in MS.

Méraud suffered two major losses from his library which he recounts in this catalogue. During an absence, the pipes in the kitchen leaked, causing serious water damage to the library room below, irreparably destroying 200 of his most precious books. Then, on the 12th of December 1782, the English navy seized a French boat which was carrying 1000 books of Méraud's — considered by Guigard to be the cream of his collection — which he had sent to a friend in America (why he had sent them he never explained). These volumes were never recovered.

A very fine copy. This copy has the five extra pages at end (often missing) which contain a description of one of the books in the catalogue, the *Des Pierres Précieuses* of Dutens. This was the first book printed by Didot l'Ainé.

With the 19th-century bookplate of Baron du Charmel.

• Brunet, III, 1643. Guigard, II, pp. 351-52. Houghton Library, *Bibliotheca Chimaerica* (1962), p. 7. Peignot, p. 113—"assez recherché à cause de sa rareté."

Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, p. 92.

“Collection fort Importante”–Brunet

139. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: MOREL-VINDÉ, Charles-Gilbert, Vicomte de & PAIGNON-DIJONVAL, Gilbert). *Catalogue des Livres rares et précieux, des Manuscrits, etc. de la Bibliothèque rassemblée par feu M. Paignon Dijonval, et continuée par M. le Vicomte de Morel-Vindé, Pair de France.* Dont la Vente se fera le lundi 17 mars 1823, et jours suivans... xvi, 4, 489 pp. 8vo, cont. sheep-backed marbled boards, flat spine gilt. Paris: De Bure frères, 1822. \$3000.00

The large and fine library formed by Paignon-Dijonval (1708-92), was inherited by his grandson, Morel-Vindé, who made important additions to it. Morel-Vindé (1759-1842), the author of the *Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen* (1790), was active as an agronomist. He served as a member of Parlement and became Pair de France in 1815; Louis XVIII created him baron and vicomte.

This library of 3216 lots contained books and manuscripts of the highest quality. The most expensive item of the sale was lot 71, a 15th-century *Breviary* from the La Vallière sale with 41 miniatures, some in *grisaille* (1600 francs to Crozet). The library was quite rich in the sciences, including, quite predictably, agriculture.

Fine copy. Pages 455-85 contain an extremely useful author index and, even better, an index of anonymous works.

✦ Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, col. 498–“Collection fort importante.” *N.B.G.*, Vol. 36, cols. 528-29.

The Remains of Baron von Stosch's Collections

140. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: MUZEL, Henrich Wilhelm, later Baron von Stosch). *Verzeichniss einer Sammlung hauptsächlich zu den Alterthümen, der Historie, den schönen u. Wissenschaften gehöriger mehrentheils italienischer, englischer und französischer Bücher, auch Landcharten, Zeichnungen, und Kupferstiche von berühmten Meistern, auch einiger Gemählde, imgl. einer Sammlung Schwefel-Abdrücke von antiken Gemmen &c. welche der verstorbene Herr Heinrich Wilhelm Muzel genannt Stosch Walton hinterlassen und am 22sten April 1783 und folgende Tage...in der Wohnung des Verstorbenen an der Ecke der Linden-Allee und Kirchgasse...in öffentlicher Auction...werden solten.* 78 pp. Small 8vo, disbound. Berlin: printed by C.S. Spener, [1783]. \$4750.00

The extremely rare auction catalogue of the library and art collection, very largely inherited by Muzel from his uncle the antiquarian Philipp von Stosch

(1691-1757). Stosch had a varied and fascinating life: he was an antiquarian, book and art collector, diplomat, spy, thief, and an open homosexual. He made the monocle fashionable and his collection of engraved gems was superior to that of the King of France. Sir Compton Mackenzie described Stosch as "an expatriated Prussian sodomite."

Stosch was born in Küstrin, Brandenburg, of an old Silesian family and studied at Frankfurt before becoming interested in archeology. His antiquarian interests and noble title enabled him to make many acquaintances among scholars, including Richard Bentley, with whom he continued relations for many years. Stosch's friendship with the collector Franz Fagel, *Greffier* of Holland, caused the Silesian to enter the world of politics and diplomacy. For a detailed biographical sketch of Stosch and his numerous and varied activities, see D.M. Quynn, "Philipp von Stosch" in *Catholic Historical Review*, Vol. 27 (1941), pp. 332-44.

Stosch formed a library of approximately 6000 books on archeology and 2000 Greek and Latin MSS. After Stosch's death, the Vatican purchased a great many of the most valuable manuscripts. A century later it was revealed that Stosch had stolen many of the very same manuscripts from the Vatican during his years in Rome.

Following Stosch's death on 6 November 1757, Muzel assumed his uncle's title and planned to sell everything, including the library, collection of medals, gems, statues, drawings, engravings, and paintings. Initial efforts to sell large sections intact did not succeed, and many of the items were disposed of separately over a period of years.

The present catalogue describes the final remains of Stosch's collections which were sold following Muzel's death in Berlin. The library clearly contains books from Philipp von Stosch's library as there are many Italian imprints from the 17th and first half of the 18th century. There are also many examples of books of a certain "racy" nature as well. Pages 47-74 describe sixteen volumes of drawings and engravings of old masters (part of Stosch's famous *Atlas* of prints?). The remaining pages describe a collection of 9832 prints, a great collection of sulfur casts of engraved gems, antique gems, and a small selection of paintings, all no doubt deriving from the earlier Baron von Stosch's collections.

Fine copy and very rare. Not in Loh (which means it is really rare) or OCLC.

141. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: ORRY DE FULVY, Jean Henri Louis). *Catalogue des Livres de feu M. Orry de Fulvy, Conseiller d'Etat, et Intendant des Finances; dont la Vente se fera en détail le 17 janvier 1752 à l'Hôtel de Beauvais, rue S. Antoine.* 2 p.l., 89 pp. 8vo, attractive antique calf-backed marbled boards, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Paris:

Musier, 1752. \$2500.00

The rare inventory auction catalogue of the library of Orry de Fulvy (1703-51). A member of a prominent noble family (his brother Philibert Orry, Comte de Vignori, a financier and government minister, was famously dissolute), Jean Henri Louis was a councillor to the Paris *parlement* and held other important government positions (see *N.B.G.*, Vol. 38, cols. 879-80). He established at the château of Vincennes, east of Paris, in 1740, a soft-paste porcelain factory. In 1745, the factory, under Charles Adam, Orry de Fulvy's valet, was granted a 20-year royal privilege to manufacture porcelain painted in the Meissen style with figures and gilding. Following Orry de Fulvy's death, the factory experienced financial difficulties but began a new phase in 1752 when Louis XV, King of France (1723-74) acquired one quarter of the shares. The factory was then renamed the *manufacture du roi* (royal manufactory) and was granted official permission to mark its pieces with the royal cipher of interlaced "L"s.

Fine copy. 196 multi-volume lots, listing about 1250 books. This copy has been priced throughout in a contemporary hand. At the end, in a different contemporary hand, is a list of "Livres qui ont esté Vendu secretement." These are an additional group of 17 books of a scandalous or forbidden nature.

• Grolier Club, *Printed Catalogues of French Book Auctions... 1643-1830*, 94. Peignot, p. 99.

The Great Bodleian Catalogue

142. BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXFORD UNIVERSITY. *Catalogus Impressorum Librorum Bibliothecae Bodleianae in Academia Oxoniensi.* Engraved frontis. in Vol. I with the ports. of Bodley, the Earl of Pembroke, Archbishop Laud, Sir Kenelm Digby, and John Selden; engraved vignette of the Bodleian on title, and engraved headpieces & initials at the beginning of each alphabetical section. 6 p.l., 611 pp.; 714 pp., one leaf of errata, one leaf. Two vols. Large folio, cont. paste-paper boards (edges very slightly worn), arms in gilt of "The Society of Writers to the Signet" on each cover, well-rebacked by Trevor Lloyd in antique calf, spines gilt, red & green morocco lettering pieces on spines, entirely uncut. Oxford: e Theatro Sheldoniano, 1738. \$5000.00

A fine uncut set of the fourth of the great catalogues of Bodley's books and in many ways the most important — for just over one hundred years it remained the only general catalogue of Bodleian printed books. This catalogue was a long time in the making: in 1702, Thomas Hearne, an assistant at the Library, began preparing a supplement of addenda and corrigenda to the 1674 catalogue which had been prepared by Thomas Hyde. The revision was continued and enlarged by Joseph Bowles, Robert Fysher, Emanuel Langford, and others. Printing began in 1727 and took eleven years to complete. Eight hundred copies were printed,

300 of them on large paper (and more than half of the 800 were thrown away in 1785). In the 19th century, W.D. Macray praised this catalogue highly for its "remarkable accuracy and the abundance and minuteness of its cross references."

The catalogue immediately became a standard reference work for scholars throughout Europe due to its comprehensiveness and alphabetical arrangement. Indeed, in 1752, Cambridge University Library bought a copy of the 1738 Bodleian catalogue which, interleaved and annotated, served as the main catalogue of the Cambridge Library until the early 19th century!

Fine, crisp, and unpressed set. This set bears the supralibros of The Society of Writer's to the Signet. Early armorial bookplate of "E. Lothian." From the library of Prof. T.A. Birrell with his signature.

♣ Peignot, p. 62. Philip, *The Bodleian Library in the Seventeenth & Eighteenth Centuries*, pp. 87-91.

An Invaluable Book

143. PEIGNOT, Gabriel. *Répertoire Bibliographique Universel, contenant la Notice raisonnée des Bibliographies spéciales publiées jusqu'à ce Jour, et d'un grand Nombre d'autres Ouvrages de Bibliographie, relatifs à l'Histoire littéraire, et à toutes les parties de la Bibliologie.* xx, 514 pp. 8vo, cont. calf-backed pink paste-paper boards, green vellum tips, flat spine nicely gilt, green morocco lettering piece on spine. Paris: A.A. Renouard, 1812.

\$1750.00

First edition of this invaluable book, still of great use. "The first bibliography of bibliographies with critical commentaries, listing selected subject bibliographies and public and private catalogues."—Grolier Club, *Bibliography*, 120. Archer Taylor considered Peignot's critical list of nearly 500 private library catalogues to be "very important" (p. 187) (and I agree; I have considered it one of my chief guides for more than thirty years).

Minor foxing but a fine copy.

♣ Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, pp. 186-87 & 209.

From the Library of the Chateau de Mouchy

144. (AUCTION CATALOGUES: [PERTHUIS]). *Catalogue des Livres, la plupart rares et singuliers, composant la Bibliotheque de feu M. de P*****s* ["Perthuis" supplied in a contemporary hand], dont la Vente se fera le Jeudi 13 mai 1819 et jours suivans... 1 p.l., ii, 136 pp. 8vo, cont. russia-backed marbled boards, spine nicely gilt, uncut. Paris: J.S. Merlin &

Madame Huzard, "Avril 1819."

[bound with]:

([LECOQ]). *Catalogue des Livres précieux du Cabinet de M. **** ["Lecocq" supplied in a contemporary hand]. Dont la Vente se fera le lundi 12 mars 1821. iv, 59, [1] pp. 8vo (title with a small unimportant repair in blank margin), uncut. Paris: Bossange et fils & Brunet, 1820. \$3000.00

Two rare sale catalogues; both are very rare with the first not in OCLC. These are very fine copies from the library of the Chateau de Mouchy, with bookplate.

I. This was a fine library of mostly 18th-century books but with a sprinkling of earlier books and some illuminated manuscripts. The library was particularly strong in literature, travel, and history. 2155 lots, and priced throughout in a contemporary hand.

II. This was a small but highly selective "cabinet" of 485 lots. Mr. Lecocq had a distinct taste for copies on large paper, in fine morocco bindings, or with original drawings bound in. Again, most of the books were of the 18th century. Priced throughout in a contemporary hand.

• II. Grolier Club, *Printed Catalogues of French Book Auctions...1643-1830*, 577.

The Breslauer Copy

145. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: PETIT, Antoine-François). *Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque de feu le Citoyen Antoine-François Petit, Médecin.* xvi, 487 pp. 8vo, cont. half-sheep & boards (minor rubbing), flat spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Paris: Chaillou & Jannet, 1796. \$7500.00

The rare auction catalogue of one of the most extensive medical, scientific, and natural history libraries formed in the 18th century. Petit (1718-95), a native of Soissons, was, like his father François, physician to the Duc d'Orléans. The library had been founded by François and was greatly enriched by the son, who bought at all the great sales of scientific books of the time, both in France and in other countries.

The catalogue contains 3816 lots and about ninety per cent of the lots are medical or scientific. This copy is priced throughout in a contemporary hand and there is a very useful author index at the end.

The fine Breslauer copy (Christie's NYC, 22-23 March 2005, lot 516, \$6600).

• Grolier Club, *Printed Catalogues of French Book Auctions...1643-1830*, 366. Peignot, p. 118—"L'histoire naturelle, la médecine, la chirurgie et la pharmacie sont les parties les plus riches de ce catalogue."

The History of Libraries; Finely Bound

- 146. PETIT-RADEL, Louis Charles François.** *Recherches sur les Bibliothèques anciennes et modernes, jusqu'à la Fondation de la Bibliothèque Mazarine, et sur les Causes qui ont favorisé l'accroissement successif du nombre des Livres.* Three engraved plates (two are folding & depict floor plans of the Mazarine). 2 p.l., vii, 448 pp., one leaf of explanatory text for the folding plates, [4] pp. of ads. 8vo, fine cont. calf with the binder's ticket of Antoine Chaumont, Paris, sides panelled & decorated in gilt & blind, spine finely gilt, contrasting green morocco lettering piece on spine, a.e.g. Paris: Rey & Gravier, 1819. \$2500.00

First edition of this valuable history of libraries, especially in France, from the 6th century onwards. There is a long section on the Bibliothèque Mazarine, its foundation, and holdings, as well as an overview of the public libraries of France, including those in provincial cities. With an extensive index.

Petit-Radel (1756-1836), was librarian of the Mazarine.

A particularly fine and beautifully bound copy.

An Essential Reference Work

- 147. POLLARD, Graham & EHRMAN, Albert.** *The Distribution of Books by Catalogue from the Invention of Printing to A.D. 1800. Based on Material in the Broxbourne Library.* 38 plates & many tables in the text. Folio, orig. "Roxburghe" binding of red morocco-backed boards, t.e.g. Cambridge: Printed for Presentation to Members of the Roxburghe Club, 1965. \$9500.00

Limited to 150 copies only; this is the first book solely devoted to the history of the method of distribution of books by catalogue. This book "remains unsurpassed, particularly for the period to 1700, its scope including catalogues from printers, booksellers, and auctioneers, fair catalogues from Frankfurt and Leipzig, prospectuses, publishers' and others' catalogues in books, inventories of private, trade, and institutional collections, and printed catalogues of private and institutional libraries...Few books that have dealt with the history of catalogues have been more influential, and in many respects it remains to be fully exploited."—McKitterick, "Book Catalogues; Their Varieties and Uses" in *The Book Encompassed. Studies in Twentieth-Century Bibliography* (1992, ed. by Peter Davison), p. 164.

Fine copy and very scarce on the market. Preserved in a box.

- 148. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: POTIER).** *Catalogue des Livres de feu M. Potier, Ancien Avocat au Parlement, dont la Vente se fera le Jeudi quatre*

["quatre" is crossed-out & corrected to "3" in a contemporary hand] Février 1757 & jours suivans. 4 p.l., 156, [4] pp.; 8, [3] pp. Two parts in one vol. 8vo, attractive antique half-calf & speckled boards, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Paris: Morel l'aîné, 1757. \$2950.00

The Grolier Club and OCLC erroneously attribute the ownership of this catalogue to François Joachim Bernard Potier, duc de Gesvres (1692-1757). This is impossible as he was not a lawyer but a "noble d'épée" and died on 19 September 1757, seven months after this sale was held. Annie Charon, in the on-line "Esprit des livres," states that M. Potier was without doubt a member of the Potier family of magistrates and lawyers, many of whom had served the Parlement de Paris since the 15th century.

We learn from the interesting two-page tribute in the preliminary leaves of the first part that Potier has devoted himself, in addition to his professional duties, to training young lawyers for the bar. His important collection of books on jurisprudence was available to everyone, both Frenchmen and foreigners.

Indeed, the vast proportion of books described in the catalogue and supplement — 2214 lots — is devoted to legal topics.

Fine copy. Priced throughout in a contemporary hand.

✦ Grolier Club, *Printed Catalogues of French Book Auctions...1643-1830*, 132–(lacking the schedule of sale for the first part and the *Supplement*).

149. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: [RENOUARD, Antoine Augustin]).

Catalogue de la Bibliothèque d'un Amateur, avec Notes Bibliographiques, Critiques et Littéraires. 2 p.l., xix, [1], 360 pp.; 2 p.l., 354, 16 pp.; 2 p.l. 348 pp.; 2 p.l., 407 pp. Four vols. 8vo, slightly later green calf-backed marbled boards (spines a little faded), spines gilt, black leather lettering pieces on spines (labels a bit flaked). Paris: A.A. Renouard, 1819. \$2000.00

First edition of this celebrated catalogue of the personal library of Renouard (1765-1853), the eminent bibliographer, bookseller, and collector. It is rich in rarities of all periods. The preface is of great biographical and bibliographical interest, as Renouard relates the history of the collection, his career as a publisher, bookseller, and collector, and expounds his ideas on the proper compilation of catalogues of this kind.

The present catalogue "seems to me to deserve special praise for its attention to catalogues of private libraries. This catalogue of Renouard's own library contains about 150 catalogues, chiefly French and English, of which nine-tenths concerned sales after 1750. Renouard's identification of owners whose names are concealed by initials, asterisks, and other symbols, or are entirely lacking is important. The catalogues themselves are remarkable for their quality and value. The historical and critical comments of a man who was both a successful dealer and a competent bibliographer contain information about the owners and the

disposition of the books that cannot be easily found in other places.”—Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, p. 199.

This set contains in Vol. II Renouard’s 16-page “Notice sur une nouvelle Edition de la traduction françoise de Longus, par Amyot, et sur la découverte d’un fragment grec de cet ouvrage.” This is very rare and does not appear in most sets.

Fine and attractive set. Signature of William Semprini, 1998, on front flyleaf of Vol. I.

• Brunet, IV, 1235-36—“C’est un livre fort supérieur...la bibliothèque de M. Renouard offrait déjà la collection particulière la plus curieuse qui fût en France.” Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, col. 608—“Cet inventaire d’une très-importante collection se recommande par ses notes très-nombreuses qui fournissent de curieux et intéressants détails sur bien des points de la bibliographie” (& he continues for another three columns discussing the importance and dispersal of the contents of this catalogue).

Renouard’s Personal Library

150. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: [RENOUARD, ANTOINE AUGUSTIN]). *Catalogue d’une précieuse Collection de Livres, Manuscrits, Autographes, Dessins et Gravures composant actuellement la Bibliothèque de M. A.A.R.* 2 p.l., iv, 424 pp. Thick 8vo, orig. blue printed wrappers bound in attractive antique blue calf-backed marbled boards, uncut. Paris: J. Renouard, 1853. \$950.00

The first issue of the sale catalogue of Renouard’s final personal library, with all the descriptions by himself and published just before his death in 1853, at the age of 88. His death delayed the sale, and the catalogue was reissued in 1854. Renouard (1765-1853), originally a manufacturer and involved in late revolutionary politics, became a collector, publisher, and bookseller. He achieved bibliographic immortality through his bibliographies of the Aldine and Estienne presses, indispensable to the present day. Renouard was one of the two or three most important French booksellers in the first half of the 19th century.

Fine copy. This first issue is quite uncommon. 3604 lots.

151. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: RENOUARD, ANTOINE AUGUSTIN). *Catalogue d’une précieuse Collection de Livres, Manuscrits, Autographes, Dessins et Gravures composant la Bibliothèque de feu de M. Antoine-Augustin Renouard...dont la vente aura lieu le Lundi 20 novembre et les trente jours suivants...* xxx, iv, 424 pp. 8vo, orig. beige printed wrappers bound in attractive antique calf-backed marbled boards, uncut. Paris: L. Potier & J. Renouard; London: Barthès & Lowel,

1854. \$850.00

The second issue of the sale catalogue of Renouard's final personal library. This second issue contains supplementary lots 3605-3700, their descriptions based on Renouard's notes, a new title and half-title, and a new Preface by Potier. The sale realized the vast sum of 203,600 frs.

A Bibliographer's Library

152. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: RIVE, Jean Joseph). *Catalogue de la Bibliothèque des Livres de feu l'Abbé Rive, acquise par les Citoyens Chauffard et Colomby...* Mis en ordre par C.F. Achard. xvi, 159 pp.; 128 pp.; 64 pp. Three parts in one vol. 8vo, late 19th cent. green half-morocco & marbled boards, spine gilt. Marseilles: Rochebrun & Mazet, 1793. \$3500.00

The sale (or inventory) catalogue of the library of the prominent bibliographer Rive (1730-91), who, as librarian to the Duc de La Vallière from 1768 to 1780, was instrumental in the formation of what became the finest private library of the 18th century. Rive had a considerable contemporary reputation as a bibliographer but his personality, irascible and querulous, caused him to participate in many controversies, both bibliographical and political. Following his employment with the Duc, Rive became librarian of the famous Méjan Library at Aix-en-Provence.

Rive's library was bought by Chauffard, "Juré-Priseur," and the bookseller Colomby in Marseilles. There is some debate whether this is an auction or inventory catalogue. The most precious book in the library, the Gutenberg Bible on paper, lacking two leaves, realized only 60 frs. The catalogue was prepared by Achard (1751-1809), originally a physician who ended his life as a librarian of the City of Marseilles, having published a first catalogue of its library in 1792.

Rive's bibliographical collection is described in the third part and contains many wonderful rarities.

A particularly fine copy with occasional prices in a contemporary hand. 2553 lots. Kühnholtz engraved bookplate.

• Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, cols. 556-57. Grolier Club, *Printed Catalogues of French Books Auctions...1643-1830*, 359. Peignot, p. 121. Pollard & Ehrman no. 214—(stating it is an inventory catalogue).

*The Library of the Author of One of the Greatest
of all Memoirs*

153. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: [SAINT-SIMON, Louis de Rouvroy, duc de]). *Catalogue des Livres de feu Monsieur le duc de S. Simon. Dont la Vente se fera en détail Lundi 11 août 1755 & jours suivants...* 95 pp. 8vo, attractive antique calf-backed marbled boards, spine gilt, red morocco

lettering piece on spine. Paris: R. Davidts, [1755]. \$7500.00

The very rare sale catalogue of the library of Louis de Rouvroy, Duc de Saint-Simon (1675-1755), French soldier, diplomat, and the writer of one of the greatest of all memoirs. Born at Versailles, he had as godparents Louis XIV and the queen. After his military adventures, he gave up his commission in 1702 and attached himself to the court. Saint-Simon was "intensely interested in all the transactions of Versailles, and by dint of a most heterogeneous collection of instruments, ranging from dukes to servants, he managed to obtain the extraordinarily secret information which he has handed down...

"Saint-Simon was an indefatigable writer, and he began very early to set down in black and white all the gossip he collected, all his interminable legal disputes of precedence, and a vast mass of unclassified and almost unclassifiable matter...Saint-Simon, though careless and sometimes even ungrammatical, ranks among the most striking memoir-writers of France, the country richest in memoirs of any in the world. He has been compared to Tacitus and for once the comparison is just. In the midst of his enormous mass of writing, phrases scarcely inferior to the Roman's occur frequently, and here and there are passages of sustained description equal, for intense concentration of light and life, to those of Tacitus or of any other historian."—*Encyc. Brit.*

Saint-Simon's library was not especially large — 1057 lots — but his choice of texts reveal his true interests: French history, politics, genealogy, and literature.

Fine copy, priced throughout in a contemporary hand.

♣ Grolier Club, *Printed Catalogues of French Book Auctions ... 1643-1830*, 119. Guigard, II, pp. 425-26. Peignot, p. 122.

The Stock of One of England's Greatest Booksellers

154. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: SCOTT, Robert). *Catalogus Librorum Roberti Scotti, Bibliopolæ regii Londinensis. In quavis Lingua & Facultate insignium ex Variis Europæ Partibus advectorum, quorum Auctio habenda est Londini, ad Insigne Ursi in Vico (vulgo dicto) Ave-Mary-Lane, prope Ludgate-street, decimo tertio die Februarii, 1687/8. Per Benjaminum Walford, Bibliopolam Londinensem. 2 p.l., 144, 135-175, [1] pp. Large 4to, attractive antique panelled calf (title dusty), uncut, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. [London]: W. Nott et al., [1687/88].*

\$5500.00

The scarce auction catalogue of much of the stock of Robert Scott (ca. 1632-1709/10), who was considered by Roger North "the greatest Librarian in Europe." Scott concentrated on the "Latin trade," a "term used for the importation of all kinds of books into England in the 16th and 17th centuries. The trade covered many-volumed editions of the Fathers, polyglot bibles, dictionaries, new editions of classical texts — books which it was not economic to print or reprint in this

country; as well as the latest books on medicine, science, and theology.”—Pollard & Ehrman, p. 85.

Scott made frequent trips abroad to supplement his stock and to fulfil commissions given him by cherished customers such as John Cosin, bishop of Durham. He was also the London agent of the Oxford University Press and of the Bodleian Library and an active and leading member of the Stationers’ Company. After many years in business, a large part of his stock (25,000 items in 8800 lots) was sold in the present auction catalogue organized by his former apprentice Benjamin Walford.

Fine uncut copy, lacking the final leaf, a blank.

The First English Auction Catalogue

155. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: SEAMAN, Lazarus). *Catalogus Variorum & Insignium Librorum Instructissimae Bibliothecae... Lazari Seaman, S.T.D. Quorum Auctio habebitur Londini in aedibus Defuncti in Area & Viculo Warwicensi, Octobris ultimo. Cura Gulielmi Cooper Bibliopolae.* 3 p.l., 64, 57-112, 109-128, 131-137 pp. Large 4to, cont. reversed calf (very carefully & sympathetically rebacked & recornered). London: E. Brewster & W. Cooper, 1676. \$45,000.00

A fine copy of the first English auction catalogue; this is a rare book on the market (and, according to ESTC, not at all common in libraries). “The library sold was that of Lazarus Seaman (d. 1675), Puritan divine and one-time master of Peterhouse; he is today primarily remembered as the owner of the books which furnished the material for the first English book auction. There were 5,571 lots, divided into four sections according to size, each subdivided according to subjects. The sale realized over £700, the highest price achieved being £8 2s for St. John Chrysostom’s *Opera*, Paris 1636.”—Breslauer & Folter, *Bibliography*, 74.

“The idea of an auction had been suggested to Dr Seaman’s executors by Joseph Hill, a presbyterian minister who had left England for Holland in 1662 because of the Act of Uniformity. He was pastor of the Scottish Church at Middelburg, until he was forced to return to England in 1673 during the Anglo-Dutch War. More than twenty years later Edward Millington in a letter of 25 June 1697 about other matters thanked Hill ‘for your great Service done to Learning and Learned Men in your first advising and effectually setting on foot that admirable and universally approved way of selling Libraris by Auction amongst us.’”—Pollard & Ehrman, p. 234.

A fresh and unpressed copy of this book. Armorial bookplate of Philip Yorke, first Earl of Hardwicke (1690–1764), who was Lord Chancellor and a leading politician.

The Beginning of the British Library

- 156. ([SMITH, Joseph]).** *Catalogus Librorum Rarissimorum, ab Artis Typographicae Inventoribus, aliisque eiusdem Artis Principibus, Ante Annum Millesimum Quingentesimum excusorum. Omnium optime conservatorum.* Title printed in red & black. 1 p.l., 70 pp., 1 leaf. 8vo, cont. vellum over boards, black morocco lettering piece on spine (label abraded). [Venice: J.B. Pasquali, 1737]. \$5000.00

The very rare second edition, enlarged by 21 additional incunabula (the first edition of ca. 1735 lists 227 titles and was printed in an edition of only fifty copies) of Consul Smith's privately printed catalogue of his magnificent collection of incunabula. Only a few copies of this edition were printed (an early note on the title-page of this copy states only 25 copies were printed).

Smith (1682-1770), was British Consul at Venice and, in 1765, sold his superb library to George III for £10,000. It thus became the nucleus of the "King's Library" and of the British Museum (now Library). Horace Walpole sneered at Smith as "the merchant of Venice" who knew nothing of his books save their title-pages, but the censure is quite undeserved.

Fine copy with the Bibliotheca Lindesiana bookplate. With an early note on the front paste-down endpaper "Sale by Wheatley March 1833."

• Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, col. 625. De Ricci, pp. 54-55. Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, pp. 261-62.

- 157. (SMITH, Joseph).** *Bibliotheca Smithiana, seu Catalogus Librorum D. Josephi Smithii Angli per Cognoma Authorum dispositus.* Finely engraved coat-of-arms on title. Title printed in red & black. 4 p.l., xliii, dxix (i.e. dxvii), [1], cccxlviii (i.e. cccli), [3] pp. Thick large 4to, orig. publisher's vellum over boards, fleuron in gilt in center of covers with gilt fleurons in each corner, double gilt fillet round sides, spine gilt, brown morocco lettering piece on spine, a.e.g. Venice: Typis J.B. Pasquali, 1755. \$3000.00

Third edition and the first complete edition of the catalogue of Smith's magnificent collection of incunabula and a few early manuscripts.

Fine copy in the original publisher's binding.

• Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, col. 625. De Ricci, pp. 54-55. Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, pp. 261-62.

*The First Great Collection of Shakespeare at Auction;
Large Paper Copy*

158. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: STEEVENS, G.). *Bibliotheca Steevensiana. A Catalogue of the Curious and Valuable Library of George Steevens, Esq. Fellow of the Royal and Antiquary Societies (Lately Deceased.) comprehending an extraordinary Fine Collection of Books, in Classical, Philological, Historical, Old English and General Literature...which will be Sold by Auction...by Mr. King...on Tuesday, May 13, 1800, and Ten following Days.* vi, 125 pp. 8vo, cont. marbled boards, handsomely rebaced & recorned with diced russia, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine, outer & lower edges uncut. London: 1800.

\$1750.00

A fine large paper copy, clearly printed on thicker and superior paper than regular copies, and priced throughout in a handsome contemporary hand. Steevens (1736-1800), was "a fine scholar but an unpleasant character in private life...His sale (13 May 1800) marks the earliest appearance in the auction-room of a large Shakespearean collection. He owned some fifty Shakespeare Quartos, several of which sold for prices varying from twenty to thirty pounds, or ten times as much as the average previous records. Among the purchases were Kemble and Malone, George III and the Duke of Roxburghe (both of whom bought through Nicol) and the Marquess of Bute."—De Ricci, p. 62.

"Steevens's major achievements lie in the contributions he made to Shakespeare scholarship, to the study of early English drama, and to the study of Hogarth's work...It is unfortunate that Steevens should be better remembered for his hoaxes and for his attacks on various of his contemporaries rather than for his valuable additions to Shakespeare scholarship."—ODNB.

Handsome copy. 1943 lots.

*Large & Thick Paper Set, Ruled in Red, with Prices
in a Contemporary Hand*

159. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: SUSSEX, Augustus Frederick, Duke of). *Bibliotheca Sussexiana. The Extensive and Valuable Library of His Royal Highness the Late Duke of Sussex, K.G. &c. &c.* Engraved frontis. port. of Sussex (port. somewhat foxed). Six parts in one thick vol. 8vo, cont. calf (joints a little rubbed), with the stamp of "W. Nutt, Binder," single gilt fillet round sides, spine richly gilt, black leather lettering piece on spine (a little flaked), t.e.g. [London]: 1844-44-44-45-45-45. \$3750.00

A fine large and thick paper set, complete, of the sale catalogue of the library of Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex (1773-1843), the sixth son of George III. Our copy has been ruled in red throughout with prices in a contemporary hand.

According to Breslauer only forty examples of the large paper copies were printed.

The Duke of Sussex formed a very large library with the assistance of the bibliographer Thomas Pettigrew. The great strength of the library lay in a remarkable collection of editions of the Bible, including the Gutenberg Bible. "The six sales of his collections (1844-1845) produced but a small portion of what he had spent on them, although he had bought with good judgment, because they took place in the years when prices were at their very lowest. The two biggest buyers were Sir Thomas Phillipps and the British Museum."—De Ricci, p. 118.

Augustus Frederick's "liberal political views estranged him from his father and the court, and excluded him from lucrative employments similar to those enjoyed by the other royal dukes. He supported the progressive political policies of his time, including the abolition of the slave trade, Catholic emancipation, the removal of the civil disabilities of Jews and dissenters, the abolition of the corn laws, and parliamentary reform."—ODNB.

A fine set. 14,107 lots; the total result being £19,179.16.6.

• Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, cols. 585-87—(a long and detailed account of the sales).

A Very Rare Collection of Fête Books

160. (TESSIN, Nicodemus, Greve). *Catalogue des Livres, Estampes & Dessains du Cabinet des beaux Arts, & des Sciences*, appartenent au Baron Tessin, Marèchal de la Cour du Roy & Sur-Intendant de Battiments & Jardins Royaux de Suede. 2 p.l., 124 pp. Small 4to, edition binding of cont. speckled sheep (a few unimportant defects to spine), spine gilt, a.e.g. Stockholm: J.G. Matthieu, 1712. \$29,500.00

This catalogue — which is of the greatest rarity — describes one of the choicest collections of books and art of the early 18th century, comprising about 1700 books, manuscripts, and many thousands of drawings. The collection was formed by Nicodemus Tessin (1654-1728), a member of the prominent Swedish family and an architect by profession, who was Superintendent of Public Buildings in Sweden. He was one of the great European architects of the late 17th and early 18th centuries; his whole career was, however, limited to his native country of Sweden. His duties extended far beyond building and maintenance: he had to design court festivals and funerals and take responsibility for almost all events of a visual nature in Stockholm. Tessin was also one of the greatest art and book collectors of Europe and bought from all the leading dealers in Paris for an extended period. His agent in Paris was Daniel Cronström (1655-1719), Sweden's First Secretary in Paris and later Ambassador to France from 1703.

The first part of the catalogue (pp. 1-52), listing circa 700 items, is devoted to

architecture and art in their widest aspects: architecture proper, fortification, garden architecture, works on perspective and painting, ornamental engraving, archeology (including an extensive collection of early works on Rome), interior decoration, etc. The catalogue also describes drawings by such artists as Leonardo, Raphael, Caracci, Poussin, Coypel, and others. These drawings, while briefly described in only five pages of the catalogue, comprise about 18,000 items.

The second part — about 800 works — is a collection of books and manuscripts on all sorts of public festivities: royal entries, tournaments and carousels; theater and opera decoration and performances; “fêtes galantes,” masques and ballets, fireworks and illuminations; sacred festivities and processions; funeral processions and decorations; and costume balls. This section is very remarkable from a bibliographical point of view as it provides exact descriptions giving not only imprint date and printing place, but also the number of plates.

The majority of Tessin’s book collection is now in the Royal Library of Sweden and the prints and drawings are preserved in the Nationalmuseum. Our copy does not contain the very rare supplement of 17 pages, which is not present in most of the few known copies (such as the only example listed in *N.U.C.*).

A fine copy. Unknown to Ruggieri. Bookplate of the Fideikommissbiblioteket.

161. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: VANTRoux). [Drop-title]: *Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque de feu M. de Vantroux, qui seront vendus Mardi 30 Août 1757 et jours suivans.* 23 pp. 8vo, attractive antique calf-backed marbled boards, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. [Paris: Robustel, 1757]. \$2450.00

A very rare sale catalogue; there is no copy in OCLC or the Grolier Club nor is it present in the on-line “Esprit des Livres” of Annie Charon. This catalogue, arranged in inventory fashion, lists about 400 books in 31 large lots. While most of the books are 18th century, there are many 17th-century items. Each book within every lot has been priced throughout in a contemporary hand.

Fine copy.

A Very Rare Imaginary Library Catalogue

162. (AUCTION CATALOGUE:). [Drop-title]: *VENTE APRÈS DÉCÈS, De la Bibliothèque de nos égorgeurs.* 8 pp. Small 8vo, later red wrappers, stitched. N.p.: n.d. [but Rouen: March 1795]. \$7500.00

First edition of an extremely rare imaginary library catalogue; there is no copy listed in OCLC . It was unknown to Gustave Brunet in his *Essai sur les Bibliothèque imaginaires* and to William A. Jackson in his *Bibliotheca Chimaerica. A Catalogue of an Exhibition of Catalogues of Imaginary Books* (Houghton Library:

1962). Édouard Frère, in his *Manual du Bibliographe Normand* (1858-60), describes the book (Vol. II, p. 595) and supplies the place of publication and date. There appear to be two copies at Toulouse.

The present pamphlet was written just as the Terror of Robespierre was coming to an end and reflects the hatred and exhaustion of many Frenchmen who were sick of anarchy and misery. We quote from the first page of the catalogue: "La société des terroristes, incarcérateurs, spoliateurs, égorgés, buveurs de sang, &c. possédoit une Bibliothèque curieuse, qu'on se propose de mettre en vente. Voici la première partie du Catalogue des livres composants cette Bibliothèque: on ne doute pas que les amateurs ne s'empresent d'y mettre leur enchère."

Then follows thirty-seven descriptions of books, each making pointed allusions and satiric criticisms of participants of the Terror. For example, the first entry is "Histoire du Néron moderne, soixante volumes in-folio, par Poret, au couteau à deux tranchants, rue Massacre." A student of the French Revolution could have a most enjoyable time deciphering each item's allusions and references.

Fine copy, preserved in a box with a red morocco label.

*Finely Bound in French Red Morocco & Ruled Throughout in Red;
Michael Wodhull's Copy*

163. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: WEST, James). *Bibliotheca Westiana: A Catalogue of the Curious and truly Valuable Library of the late James West, Esq; President of the Royal Society... digested by Samuel Paterson.* Which... will be sold by Auction, by Mess. Langford... on Monday, the 29th of March 1773, and the Twenty-three following Days... viii, 239 (i.e. 235) pp. 8vo, cont. French red morocco, triple gilt fillet round sides, flat spine richly gilt, a.e.g. [London]: 1773. \$10,000.00

The second of the auction catalogues prepared for the sale of the library of James West. This is a splendid copy bound in contemporary French red morocco and entirely ruled in red (including the title-page) with prices in a contemporary hand. This copy belonged to the famous book collector Michael Wodhull (1740-1816), who has characteristically recorded on the free front flyleaf the price, date and place of purchase as well as signed it.

West (1704-73), treasurer of the Inner Temple and President of the Royal Society, formed a collection of printed books "exceedingly rich in early English ones. It contained no fewer than thirty-four Caxtons, and a large number of works from the presses of Lettou, Machlinia, the anonymous 'Scole mayster' of St. Albans, Wynkyn de Worde, Pynson, and the rest of the old English typographers, many of which were unique copies. His manuscripts were exceptionally interesting and valuable."—Fletcher, *English Book Collectors*, p. 205—(& see pp. 203-07). His library was also strong in scientific, historical, and

philosophical works as well as books dealing with law and crime. West bought at all the great sales and dispersals in England for nearly fifty years, including those of Rawlinson, Harley, and Folkes.

West also formed large collections of prints, drawings, paintings, medals and coins, and an important natural history cabinet. Upon his death, the collections were consigned to a general auctioneer, Messrs. Langford, who were a stone's-throw from West's house and experienced in selling anything and everything. Langford's prepared a catalogue of the library but suppressed it within a week due to its inferior and chaotic cataloguing and modest appearance. Samuel Paterson, the great auctioneer and cataloguer, was called in to produce a fresh catalogue, under the auspices of Messrs. Langford, intended to be more worthy of the library's fame.

Paterson's catalogue — the present one — merged all the books. The number of lots was increased from 3796 to 4653 and the cataloguing was far superior (the compiler of the first catalogue disliked titles in German and had only a slight knowledge of the older books). The sale, with Paterson officiating, brought nearly £3000 which was a very great event for the time. All the great English collectors of the period were buyers including Bindley, Wodhull, Dr. Askew, Dr. Hunter, George Mason, Thomas Crofts, and C.M. Cracherode.

A very fine copy.

♣ De Ricci, pp. 51-53, 55-57, 66, & 72. R. Charles Lucas, "Book-Collecting in the Eighteenth Century: The Library of James West" in *The Library*, 5th Series, Vol. 3 (1949), pp. 265-78.

Created a Revolution for the Distribution of Books

164. WILLER, Georg. *Catalogus Novus nundinarum Vernalibus Francofurti ad Moenum, Anno M.D. LXXV. celebratis. Eorum scilicet librorum, qui hoc semestri, partim omnino novi, partim denuo vel forma, vel loco, à prioribus editionibus diversi, vel accessione aliqua locupletiores, in lucem prodierunt, & his Nundinis venales sunt expositi.* 16 unnumbered leaves. Small 4to, modern boards. Frankfurt am Main: 1575. \$6500.00

The spring 1575 catalogue of the Frankfurt Book Fair. The catalogues of the Frankfurt Book Fair, issued twice a year by Georg Willer starting in the autumn of 1564, created a revolution for the book trade. "Before that date printers visiting the fair must have had to write out by hand countless lists of new books to send to their customers: thereafter they could send copies of the fair catalogue to the local booksellers all over Europe, who in turn passed them on to their customers... The fair catalogue was a co-operative effort: the printers coming to the fair sent in advance title-pages of the books they were bringing, so that Willer could arrange them in subject order before printing his catalogue."—Pollard & Ehrman, p. 77.

These "catalogues represent the first international bibliographies of a periodic

character, attempting to list every six months all new publications issued in Europe, and they can be considered the prototype of today's *Books in Print*. The books are arranged by subject; for the first time, place, publisher, and date are always mentioned."—Grolier Club, *Bibliography*, 24—(according to Breslauer and Folter, the earliest Willer catalogue in America is the autumn 1568 issue at Harvard).

All Willer catalogues are extremely rare. According to OCLC, the earliest Willer catalogue in America is the 1574 issue (but see above). It is interesting to note that Dr. Breslauer did not have any 16th-century issues. The earliest copy in the Broxbourne Library is spring 1577.

Fine and fresh copy with several leaves uncut at foot. No copy in the U.S., according to OCLC. From the library of Thore Virgin (1886-1957).

165. WILLER, Georg. *Catalogus Novus nundinarum Autumnalium Francofurti ad Moenum, Anno M.D. LXXV. celebratarum, eorum scilicet librorum, qui hoc semestri, partim omnino novi, partim denuo vel forma, vel loco, à prioribus editionibus diversi, vel accessione aliqua locupletiores, in lucem prodierunt, & his Nundinis venales sunt expositi.* 18 unnumbered leaves. Small 4to, modern boards (title a little spotted). Frankfurt am Main: 1575.
\$6500.00

The autumn 1575 catalogue of the Frankfurt Book Fair. Fine and fresh copy. No copy in OCLC. From the library of Thore Virgin (1886-1957).

166. WILLER, Georg. *Catalogus Novus nundinarum Vernalium Francofurti ad Moenum, Anno M.D. LXXVIII. celebratarum, eorum scilicet librorum, qui hoc semestri, partim omnino novi, partim denuo vel forma, vel loco, à prioribus editionibus diversi, vel accessione aliqua locupletiores, in lucem prodierunt, & his Nundinis venales sunt expositi.* 16 unnumbered leaves. Small 4to, modern boards (minor foxing). Frankfurt am Main: 1578. \$6000.00

The spring 1578 catalogue of the Frankfurt Book Fair. Fine and fresh copy. No copy in OCLC. From the library of Thore Virgin (1886-1957).

167. WILLER, Georg. *Catalogus Novus nundinarum Autumnalium Francofurti ad Moenum, Anno M.D. LXXVIII. celebratarum, eorum scilicet librorum, qui hoc semestri, partim omnino novi, partim denuo vel forma, vel loco, à prioribus editionibus diversi, vel accessione aliqua locupletiores, in lucem prodierunt, & his Nundinis venales sunt expositi.* 18 unnumbered leaves. Small 4to, modern boards (minor foxing). Frankfurt am Main: 1578.
\$6000.00

The autumn 1578 catalogue of the Frankfurt Book Fair. Fine and fresh copy. No copy in OCLC. From the library of Thore Virgin (1886-1957).

168. WILLER, Georg. *Catalogus Novus nundinarum Vernalium Francofurti ad Moenum, Anno M.D. LXXXI. celebratarum, eorum scilicet librorum, qui hoc semestri, partim omnino novi, partim denuo vel forma, vel loco, à prioribus editionibus diversi, vel accessione aliqua locupletiores, in lucem prodierunt, & his Nundinis venales sunt expositi.* 20 unnumbered leaves. Small 4to, modern boards (minor foxing). Frankfurt am Main: 1581. \$6000.00

The spring 1581 catalogue of the Frankfurt Book Fair. Fine and fresh copy. No copy in OCLC. From the library of Thore Virgin (1886-1957).

169. WILLER, Georg. *Catalogus Novus nundinarum Autumnalium Francofurti ad Moenum, Anno M.D. LXXXI. celebratarum, eorum scilicet librorum, qui hoc semestri, partim omnino novi, partim denuo vel forma, vel loco, à prioribus editionibus diversi, vel accessione aliqua locupletiores, in lucem prodierunt, & his Nundinis venales sunt expositi.* 18 unnumbered leaves. Small 4to, modern boards (minor foxing). Frankfurt am Main: 1581.

\$5500.00

The autumn 1581 catalogue of the Frankfurt Book Fair. Fine and fresh copy. No copy in the U.S., according to OCLC. From the library of Thore Virgin (1886-1957).

170. WILLER, Georg. *Catalogus Novus nundinarum Vernalium Francofurti ad Moenum, Anno M.D. LXXXIII. celebratarum, eorum scilicet librorum, qui hoc semestri, partim omnino novi, partim denuo vel forma, vel loco, à prioribus editionibus diversi, vel accessione aliqua locupletiores, in lucem prodierunt, & his Nundinis venales sunt expositi.* 23 unnumbered leaves. Small 4to, modern boards. Frankfurt am Main: 1584.

\$5000.00

The spring 1584 catalogue of the Frankfurt Book Fair. Fine and fresh copy. Some offsetting from opposing pages. From the library of Thore Virgin (1886-1957).

171. WILLER, Georg. *Catalogus Novus nundinarum Autumnalium Francofurti ad Moenum, Anno M.D. LXXXIII. celebratarum, eorum scilicet librorum, qui hoc semestri, partim omnino novi, partim denuo vel forma, vel loco, à prioribus editionibus diversi, vel accessione aliqua locupletiores, in lucem prodierunt, & his Nundinis venales sunt expositi.* 14 unnumbered leaves. Small 4to, modern boards. Frankfurt am Main: 1584.

\$5000.00

The fall 1584 catalogue of the Frankfurt Book Fair. Fine and fresh copy. From the library of Thore Virgin (1886-1957).

*Rich in Incunabula and Caxtons;
Thick Paper Copy*

172. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: WILLETT). *Merly Library. A Catalogue of the Well Known and Celebrated Library of the late Ralph Willett... which will be sold by Auction, by Leigh and Sotheby on Monday, December 6, 1813, and 16 following Days...* 2 p.l., 119 pp. 8vo, cont. marbled boards, finely rebacked & recornered in calf, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: 1813. \$2250.00

A fine copy of this uncommon catalogue, here printed on fine and thick paper with many outer and lower edges uncut. Willett (1719-95), after inheriting the family's West Indian estates, devoted his life to scholarship, botany, and the collecting of books and pictures. He formed a very rich library, strong in incunabula, travel, botany, topography, and architecture. His collections of incunabula and Caxtons, as well as four block books, were amongst the finest of the time. Willett published a splendid folio catalogue of his library in 1790 and it is possible that Dibdin had a hand in cataloguing some of the books for this sale catalogue. He certainly offered to look over the proofs of the early printed book descriptions and some of the notes look like his. For an account of Willett and his library, see Alan G. Thomas in *The Book Collector* (Winter: 1963), pp. 439-48.

2906 lots with some illuminated MSS.

☛ De Ricci, p. 88. Jackson 33.

VI. Manuscript Library Catalogues

I have always found these to be fascinating objects
and I think others should too.

The Library at Schloss Arenfels

173. (SCHLOSS ARENFELS). Three manuscript catalogues, all highly legible, of the library at Schloss Arenfels, near Bad Honningen in the Rhineland. The earliest is dated 1789, the most recent 1875, and from internal evidence we can date the second one to about 1816. Folios (ranging from 370 x 250 mm. to 335 x 210 mm.), various contemporary bindings including half-vellum and yellow boards, boards, and cloth. Schloss Arenfels: 1789, ca. 1816, & 1875. \$15,000.00

An important discovery. Schloss Arenfels, which traces its foundations to 1258, was the ancestral home of the Grafen von Isenburg, a family which traces its origins to 983. It produced several notable members of the church, including Diether von Isenburg (1412-82), Archbishop and Elector of Mainz who founded the University of Mainz; Johann V. von Isenburg (ca. 1507-56), Archbishop and Elector of Trier; and Salentin von Isenburg (ca. 1532-1610), Archbishop and Elector of Cologne. Another member, Ernst von Isenburg-Grenzau (d. 1664), was the governor general of The Netherlands.

The castle and its contents later passed by marriage to the Grafen von der Leyen. In 1848 the property was inherited by Reichsgraf Ludolf Friedrich von Westerholt (1804-69) and his wife Johanna (1804-74). The library remained intact until 1951 when a large portion (about 2500 titles in 6500 volumes) went to the Stadtarchiv Bottrop, and the remainder (1167 lots) was sold at auction by Nethe

& Venator of Cologne, 13-15 Sept. 1951. Many of the auctioned books were purchased by the University of Cologne. This was one of the most important auctions of books in Germany during the years immediately following World War II.

The first catalogue (1 p.l., 212 pp.), dated 1789, describes the 907 titles already in the library. The library traces its origins to Bernhard von Westerholt zu Westerholt und Wilbrink (d. 1639) and Hermann Hector von Westerholt (b. 1592). The library experienced its greatest growth in the late-18th century when Ludolf Friedrich Adolf Freiherr von Boenen (1747-1828) and his wife Gräfin Wilhelmine Friederike von Westerholt-Gysenberg (1757-1820) contributed their books to the castle library. A highly cultured couple (he was president of the newly founded *theatervereins* in Münster), they were intensely interested in collecting books concerned with French and German literature, theater, travel, gardening and the household, and current politics.

Further contributions of books dealing with law, government, and history were made by Reichsgraf Carl Casper von der Leyen (1655-1739), the cathedral provost Damian Friedrich von der Leyen (1738-1817), and his nephew Philipp Franz von der Leyen (1766-1829). The last two collected many works concerning the French Revolution and the natural sciences.

The second catalogue (1 p.l., 73 leaves) was prepared no earlier than 1816 (the most recent book we can find in the catalogue was published in that year). The library has become much more numerous.

The final catalogue (5 p.l., 329 pp.) reflects the state of the library in 1875. The grandson of Ludolf Friedrich and Wilhelmine, Ludolf Friedrich von Westerholt had inherited the castle and its library. He and his wife Johanna were serious collectors of books and it was during their tenancy that many of the finest early printed books entered the library.

In fine condition.

•<http://www.ulb.uni-muenster.de/hbw/bibliotheken/bottrop-westerholt/peitz.html>.

An 18th-Century French Provincial Bookseller's Sales Book

174. BARBIER, Jean François, fils, Bookseller. Manuscript on paper entitled "Journal de vente pour servir à nous Jean-François Barbier, fils, Libraire, au Mans." 378 pp. Small folio (330 x 210 mm.), disbound. [Le Mans]: 9 April 1756-10 February 1773. \$12,500.00

A very rare survival: this is the daily sales book, listing the name of each client, his profession, books sold, date, and prices of the books for a 17-year period, recorded by a provincial French bookseller. These kinds of detailed records, listing sales on a daily basis, are extremely rare and provide a fascinating glimpse into the French provincial book trade and the reading tastes of his clientele. Approximately 3500 transactions are recorded.

In fine condition. The handwriting is quite legible.

*The (Entirely Empty) Manuscript Library Catalogue
of the Duchesse de Berry*

175. ([BERRY, Duchesse de]). Intended manuscript library catalogue of the Duchesse de Berry, entitled in gilt on the upper cover "Précis du Catalogue de la Bibliothèque. Janvier 1841" and with her arms in gilt on the lower cover. 46 blank leaves. Folio (400 x 265 mm.), orig. green calf, sides finely decorated in gilt & blind, fleurons in each corner of both covers, dentelles gilt. N.p.: January 1841. \$3500.00

This is the intended manuscript catalogue of the library of Marie Caroline Ferdinande Louise de Naples, Duchesse de Berry (1798-1870), daughter of King Frances I of Naples, who for all her hectic involvement in the history of her time and the tragedies overshadowing her life, succeeded in forming a library that has secured her a place among the great "femmes bibliophiles" of the ages. Her extremely complicated life probably prevented her from commencing this catalogue, which is entirely blank inside.

Most of her books were luxuriously bound by René Simier. Her political adventures had cost her a large part of her fortune and forced her to sell most of her books. She was able to keep her manuscripts until 1864; other books were sold posthumously in 1888.

The Duchesse de Berry (1798-1870), "avait fondé une splendide bibliothèque, composée d'ouvrages remarquables par la beauté des éditions et le luxe de la reliure... Cette bibliothèque renfermait une collection unique de manuscrits, dont la plupart, provenaient des Pithou, de Marguerite de Valois, de Henri II, Louis XIII, Marie Leczinska, etc. Quelques-uns remontaient au VIII^e siècle... On y trouvait aussi un grand nombre de lettres autographes de Henri IV, de Fénelon, de Bourdaloue, et d'autres personnages illustres..."

"Aucune collection, depuis longues années, n'avait offert un ensemble de livres plus recommandables par le provenance et la richesses de l'ornementation, et qui présentât, en même temps, plus d'intérêt au point de vue de l'art."—Guigard, I, pp. 105-06.

Fine copy.

*Matthew Boulton's Intended Library Catalogue;
Lined & Ruled in Red and Ready*

176. ([BOULTON, Matthew]). Without any entries, this was the intended manuscript library catalogue of Matthew Boulton (1728-1809), entrepreneur, manufacturer, and a founder of the Industrial Revolution. 141 leaves, each ruled in red & lined in pencil. Folio (370 x 230 mm.), cont. diced russia, gilt filet round sides, flat spine gilt, spine titled

"Catalogue." N.p.: n.d. \$2250.00

This was the planned catalogue of the library of the Matthew Boulton. Clearly his numerous activities as inventor, industrialist, social animal, and good Birmingham citizen never afforded him the chance to make entries in this catalogue, which, apart from the rules in red and lining, is entirely empty. Therefore, the best record we have of Boulton's fascinating library is the Christie's London catalogue of 12 December 1986 (this catalogue did not appear there).

Very fine and fresh copy.

The Autograph MS. of Debure's Musaeum Typographicum

177. [DEBURE, Guillaume François]. Manuscript on paper, in part autograph, entitled "Museum Typographicum Bibliotheca Rarissima seu Collectio amplissima in qua omnium fere librorum in quavis facultate, ac linguâ rariorum rarissimorum que ab artis inventae origine ad annum presentem, magna cum curâ, diligentiaq. recensentur, Lutet Parisior Anno M.D.CC.L." 1 p.l., 212 numbered leaves & 10 further blank leaves, each ruled in brown ink. 8vo (160 x 108 mm.), cont. calf, rebacked with the orig. spine laid-down, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine, entitled "Bibliot Parissi." Paris: 1750. \$100,000.00

One of two autograph manuscripts of Debure's first and rarest book, the *Musaeum Typographicum*, which was issued in twelve copies in 1755. The printed book was intended for private circulation amongst a few friends and clients and is one of the greatest rarities in bibliographical and antiquarian booktrade literature. The 1755 printed *Musaeum Typographicum* is an alphabetical list of 510 books printed between 1457 and 1737, including separate entries for copies on vellum, and on ordinary or large paper, of the same books. It was a sort of extremely exclusive advertisement of the books which he could supply from his family's stock and other sources. Many of the books listed could have been furnished from Debure's father's, his own, and other Parisian booksellers' stocks (even the 1462 Bible, of which several copies had recently come into the market).

The text of the present manuscript was compiled by the extremely precocious eighteen year old Debure (1732-82), a fourth generation bookseller and publisher who was soon to become the most influential bookseller and bibliographer in France of the 18th century. Debure wrote about the origin of the two manuscripts and the printed edition in his *Appel aux Savans et aux Gens de Lettres, au Sujet de la Bibliographie instructive* ([Paris]: 1763), pp. 6-7: "Ce *Musaeum typographicum* renferme plusieurs titres de livres rares, sans notes ni remarques quelconques. Le manuscrit original est actuellement entre les mains de M. Gagnat qui, tout jeune que j'étois alors, eut la complaisance de l'accepter; et qui, par une continuation de ses bontés, veut bien le conserver dans son cabinet. J'ai

imprimé moi-même la copie que j'avois gardée de cette petite notice, et j'en ai tiré douze exemplaires, que des amis particuliers m'ont demandés successivement, et auxquels j'en ai fait présent; de manière que je leur ai sacrifié jusqu'à celui que je m'étois réservé."

Our manuscript has long been in the possession of Jean Viardot, the distinguished bookseller and scholar; the other manuscript passed from Gaignat after his death and is now at the Bibliothèque de l'Université Charles-de-Gaulle, Lille, the gift of the heirs of Edmond Agache (1847-1920).

The present manuscript is in two parts. The first part (1 p.l., 1-47 leaves) contains the text of the published *Musaeum Typographicum* but with many substantial differences (some books in the MS. are not present in the printed edition and vice versa). And some of the entries in the printed edition are longer or shorter than in the MS. This portion of the manuscript is written in Deburé's very neat formal hand.

The second part (leaves 48-212), written very slightly later by an anonymous collector or scholar, is entitled "Notes curieuses sur tous les Articles...dans ce Catalogue." Here we find extensive notes elaborating on the books listed in the main catalogue. The collector, who reveals a deep knowledge of early books and rarity, has also placed in the inner margins of the first section of the manuscript cross-references to his notes.

In fine condition preserved in a morocco-backed box. Bookplates of Baron du Charmel and Henri Bonnasse.

✦ Jean Viardot, "Un épisode du collectionnisme en fait de livre au XVIII^e siècle: le *Musaeum typographicum* ou le goût des raretés superlatives" in *Littératures Classiques*, 66 (2008), pp. 161-78.

*The Manuscript Library Catalogue
of the Comte de Fortis*

178. (FORTIS, François Marie, Comte de). Manuscript on paper entitled "Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de M. Le Comte de Fortis," written throughout in a neat hand. 61 pages with entries and several hundred blank pages. Folio (330 x 200 cm.), cont. green reversed calf-backed marbled boards (a little worn). N.p.: ca. 1844. \$4750.00

A fine library catalogue describing the collection of the Comte de Fortis (1768-1847), French man of letters and lawyer. Born at Chambéry, Fortis served as an *avocat général* at the court of Lyon and wrote many literary works including accounts of Lyon and Aix-les-Bains as well as a memoir of Jacquard.

This is a handsomely-written manuscript library catalogue, listing about 1300 books, mostly belles-lettres, travel, and law from the 18th and early 19th centuries. The latest book entered we have noticed is dated 1844.

In fine condition.

✦ Larousse, *Grand Dictionnaire Universel du XIX^e Siècle*, Vol. 8, p. 625.

- 179. (LYON: CATALOGUE OF BOOKS).** Untitled manuscript catalogue of books, on paper, 161 numbered pages, tall narrow 8vo (255 x 100 mm.), cont. wallet binding of vellum over boards, deerskin tie. N.p.: n.d [but perhaps Lyon, not before 1750]. \$4500.00

A most attractive MS. catalogue of books, for the most part of the 16th and 17th centuries. The first two pages contain a table of contents: "Dictionnaires, Geographie et Chronologie, Ditto le ville de Lyon, Religion, Droit, Philosophie, Metaphysique, Histoire, Poetes, Art oratoire, Erudition, Voyages, Miscellanea, Langues, Romans, Politique." For many of these many subjects, the compiler has made further sub-divisions.

This was not an ordinary library. It is filled with important books of the early 16th century including the most notable books of the Estiennes and many Greek books. The most modern book in the catalogue we find is dated 1750.

The ambitious cataloguer has also made an author index but got no further than the letter "E."

In fine condition. A few unimportant stains.

*A Magnificent Manuscript Catalogue of the Library
of an Intimate of Louis XV & Madame Adelaïde*

- 180. (NARBONNE-LARA, Françoise de Chalus, Comtesse de).** Manuscript entitled "Catalogue des Livres qui composent la Biblioteque de Madame la Comtesse de Narbonne." Calligraphic title, 128 leaves listing books, 26 blank & unnumbered leaves, 81 unnumbered leaves containing an author index. Folio (305 x 200 mm.), cont. red morocco, quadruple gilt fillet round sides, flat spine gilt with floral devices, green morocco lettering piece on spine, endpapers of blue silk, a.e.g. N.p.: [1776]. \$39,500.00

The magnificent manuscript catalogue of the library of Françoise de Chalus, Comtesse de Narbonne-Lara (1734-1821), an intimate of Louis XV, King of France, and his daughter, Madame Adelaïde. In 1749 Françoise de Chalus married Jean-Francois, Comte de Narbonne-Lara. A lady-in-waiting to the Duchesse of Parma and then a member of the dissipated circle around Madame Adelaïde, the elder daughter of Louis XV, Françoise lived in the chateau La Bove.

After Madame Adelaïde bore the illegitimate son of her father Louis XV (or her brother the Dauphin Louis!), the child was brought up by the Count and Countess of Narbonne as their own so as to avoid scandal. This child grew up to be Louis de Bourbon, Comte de Narbonne-Lara (1755-1813), the famous French politician and general.

This handsome and legible catalogue begins with a fine calligraphic title-page incorporating the Comtesse's arms within an ornamental border. The following

128 leaves have been ruled in red and describe on the rectos approximately 750 titles. In each case, the cataloguer has provided the title, place of publication, date, and format. The books have been listed in the traditional arrangement established by the Parisian booksellers in the early 18th century: Holy Scriptures, Jurisprudence, Science and Arts, Belles-Lettres, and History. The catalogue concludes with an author index of 128 leaves, dated 1776.

As a member of Madame Adélaïde's entourage, the library naturally contained many novels, but also works by the French *philosophes* of the 18th century (Rousseau, Voltaire, etc.) which is quite surprising as Madame Adélaïde belonged to the "anti-philosopher" circle. Most of the books are of the 18th century.

A fine manuscript library catalogue. From the La Rochefoucauld family library.

• Welvert, *Autour d'une Dame d'Honneur, Françoise de Chalus, Duchesse de Narbonne-Lara (1734-1821)*, (Paris: 1910).

A Notable Scottish Family's MS. Library Catalogue

181. (SHAW-STEWART, Sir Michael Robert, 7th Baronet). Manuscript on paper entitled "Press Catalogue of Books in the Library of Sir Michael R. Shaw Stewart Bart. Ardgowan. MDCCCXLIX." Lithographed title & 80 printed ruled leaves, each written on one side in a neat & legible hand. Folio (380 x 240 mm.), orig. half calf (covers somewhat worn & rubbed, upper hinge cracked but strong), leather lettering label on upper cover, a.e.g. "Ardgowan: 1849." \$3000.00

The Shaw-Stewart family has been one of the most important in Renfrewshire since the 15th century. The lands of Ardgowan, set on the south shores of the Firth of Clyde, were given to John Stewart by his father King Robert III of Scotland in 1403 and the estate has been passed down from father to son or uncle to nephew to the present day. Sir Michael R. Shaw-Stewart (1826-1903), was M.P. for and Lord Lieutenant of Renfrewshire and chairman of the County Council. He inherited an estate of about 26,400 acres. Ardgowan House — "the house of the smith" — was built between 1798 and 1801 for Sir John Shaw Stewart, the 4th Baronet. The house was designed by William Cairncross who was Robert Adam's assistant when he designed and built Culzean Castle. Culzean had just been completed and greatly influenced the original design of Ardgowan House.

Along with a magnificent house, Shaw-Stewart also inherited a fine library, here detailed. It is arranged by shelf-mark with title and author, format, place of publication, and date. Approximately 2000 titles are listed and, quite interestingly, about 80 percent were printed before 1800 (including a good number of 16th-century books). There are many continental imprints.

Fine condition.

VII. Pigskin & Wooden Boards

There are few objects as pleasing as a book, be it in folio, quarto or octavo, fully bound or half bound in pigskin over wooden boards. They are such strong, durable, and handsome objects. Below is a selection.

A Handsome Sammelband containing Three of Aristotle's Chief Scientific Works

182. ARISTOTLE. ... *Physicae Libri. VIII. Joan. Argyropilo interprete, adiectis Joan. Eckii Adnotationibus & commentariis*... Large woodcut arms of the dedicatee Duke Ernst of Bavaria on title. Fine woodcut initials, illus. & diagrams throughout. Title printed in red & black. 1 p.l, CXI leaves. Folio, cont. south German blind-stamped pigskin-backed wooden boards (small blank portion of title patched at an early date, title somewhat soiled), orig. clasps & catches, upper cover stamped in black "Philosop. Naturalis Aristotel." [Augsburg: Grimm & Wirsung, 1518].

[bound with]:

— ... *Libri De Coelo. IIII. De Generatione. II. Meteororum. IIII. Argyropilo, Nypho Boetio interprete. Adiectis Eckii Commentariis*. Large woodcut arms of the dedicatee Bishop Georg of Bamberg on title and numerous woodcut illus. & diagrams in the text. Final leaf with large armorial woodcut of the publisher. CXXV, [1] leaves. Folio. [Augsburg: Grimm &

Wirsung, 1519].

[bound with]:

—. . . *De Anima. Libri III. De sensu & sensato. Liber I. De memoria & reminescentia Liber I. De somno & vigilia. Liber I. De longitudine & breuitate vitae. Liber I. Per Argyropilum. Ex antiqua traductione. Adiectis Eckii Commentariis.* Large woodcut arms of the dedicatee Bishop Christopher of Brixen. Fine woodcut initials & several woodcut illus. in the text. [Augsburg: Grimm & Wirsung, 1520]. \$25,000.00

A magnificent sammelband in a handsome contemporary binding of three of Aristotle's chief scientific works. The editions were prepared and translated by John Argyropulus (1416?-86), Greek humanist who was a very active promoter of the revival of learning in the West. Born in Constantinople, he was invited to Florence by Cosimo de' Medici, and was there appointed professor of Greek in the university. He left for Rome in 1471 where he continued to teach. He was highly esteemed as a translator of Aristotle.

Johann Eck (1486-1543), best known as Luther's greatest opponent, was professor and chancellor at Ingolstadt for thirty years. He is a representative of the scholastic humanists, who were loyal supporters of the Church, while they were also eager for a revival of classical learning, and a new system of education. About 1515, the Duke of Bavaria established a commission to find means for ending the interminable strife between the rival academic parties at the University of Ingolstadt, and entrusted Eck with the preparation of fresh commentaries on Aristotle and Petrus Hispanus. These works became the standard text books of the university. The commentaries were inspired with much of the scientific spirit of the New Learning, but Eck had no sympathy with the revolutionary attitude of the Reformers (see *Encyc. Brit.*).

Very fine and fresh copies in a most attractive binding.

• Riley, *Aristotle. Texts and Commentaries to 1700 in the University of Pennsylvania Library. A Catalogue*, 170, 68, & 55.

The "Grosse Distillierbuch"

183. BRUNSCHWIG, Hieronymus. *Das Buch zu Distilieren die zusammen gethonen Ding: Composita genant: durch die einzigen Ding un̄ das buch Thesaurus pauperum genant, für die armen yetz von neüwem wider getruckt und von unzalbarn irrthumen gereynigt unnd gebessert...* Fine large woodcut on title, several other large woodcuts & about 125 woodcuts in the text. 8 p.l., 280 leaves. Small folio, cont. blindstamped calf-backed wooden boards (a few unimportant wormholes to first fifty leaves, occasional

minor stain), orig. clasps & catches. Strasbourg: H. Grüniger, 1532.

\$15,000.00

Third edition (1st ed.: 1512) of the "Grosse Distillierbuch," the most extensive early handbook of pharmacology, which remained an authority throughout the 16th century. The special purpose of this book was to apply the methods of distillation with steam to separate the active principles of medicinal agents from the nonessential matter.

This is a richly illustrated work with more than 125 handsome woodcuts depicting distillation equipment, furnaces, and anatomical subjects. The text describes the distillation of spirits from wine, mead, and fermented fruit juices, and the distillation of plants, roots, and flowers. There are sections on aromatic and empyreumatic oils, distilled vinegar, and other products of distillation. There are particularly good descriptions of the technique of distillation. For each plant, Brunschwig has provided its synonyms, indications, and valuable parts.

Brunschwig (ca. 1450-ca. 1512), after receiving an education in surgery, traveled extensively through Alsace, Swabia, Bavaria, and the Rhineland as far as Cologne, practicing surgery and acquiring experience in the preparation of medicines, specifically in the technique of distillation. He finally settled in his native city of Strasbourg where he practiced medicine and became a writer on medical and pharmacological subjects.

A very good copy in a contemporary binding. Two leaves — P6 and Q1 — carefully remargined at head and foot with several neat repairs (from another copy?).

• D.S.B., II, pp. 546-47. Durling 749.

Cardano's Second Great Encyclopedia of Natural Science

184. CARDANO, Girolamo. *De Rerum Varietate Libri XVII.* Fine medallion woodcut port. of the author on title, numerous woodcut illus. in the text, & a woodcut plate illustrating a volvelle inserted at p. 438. Tables in the text. 6 p.l., 707, [32] pp. Thick folio, cont. blind-stamped panelled pigskin over wooden boards (binding a little soiled, minor foxing here & there), orig. clasps & catches. Basel: [H. Petri], 1557.

[bound with]:

NIGER, Dominicus Marius. *Geographiae Commentariorum Libri XI. . . Una cum Laurentii Corvini Novoforensis Geographia. Et Strabonis Epitome per D. Hieronymum Gemusaeum translata.* Woodcut printer's device on title & another version on verso of final leaf. 48 p.l., 787, [1] pp. Folio. Basel: [H. Petri, 1557].

\$23,500.00

A very attractive sammelband of two important works in a handsome

contemporary blind-stamped panelled pigskin binding over wooden boards.

I. First edition of Cardano's second great encyclopedia of natural science; it is a continuation and supplement to his *De Rerum Subtilitate* (1st ed.: 1550). These two works contain his important ideas on physics and metaphysics. In this book, Cardano made notable contributions to mechanics, hydrodynamics, and geology and there are interesting chapters on astronomy, botany, zoology, chemistry, metallurgy, etc.

"Of special chemical interest is Book X (p. 375-410), comprising one chapter on fire . . . a chapter on distillation with woodcuts of apparatus, and a chapter on chemistry. It finishes by a chapter on glass."—Duveen, p. 117.

II. First edition of this rare and massive geography. Niger, of Venice, wrote his "Geography" in 26 books, 11 on Europe, 11 on Africa, and 4 on Asia. This first edition contains the commentary of Wolfgang Weissenburger. The text was used by Hakluyt and Holinshed.

Nice fresh copies. Signature of "Lud. Romanus. 1580" on title.

♣ I. *D.S.B.*, III, pp. 64-67. Partington, II, pp. 9-15. Thorndike, V, pp. 563-79. Wheeler Gift Cat. 45.

In a Handsome Nuremberg Binding

185. DIOSCORIDES. *De Medica Materia Libri V. De Letalibus Venenis, eorumque precautionione & curatione. De Cane rabido: Deque notis quae morsus ictusve animalium venenum relinquentium sequuntur: Deque eorum curatione, Lib. Unus.* Interprete Marcello Vergilio... eiusdem... commentarii... Woodcut printer's device on title. Much Greek printing. 14 p.l., 753, [1] pp., one blank leaf. Folio, slightly later blind-stamped pigskin-backed wooden boards (light browning, minor marginal worming to last quarter of leaves), orig. clasps & catches (for more on the binding, see below). Cologne: J. Soter, 1529.

[issued & bound with]:

BARBARO, Ermolao. ... *In Dioscoridem Corollariorum Libri Quinque. Adiectus est Index eorum quae hisce libris explicantur, quem post Dioscoridis indices consulto locavimus.* Large woodcut printer's device on title. 1 p.l., [1]-6, [1], 7-78 leaves (= 80 leaves). Folio (some worming in the outer margins of the book but I do not find it offensive). Cologne: J. Soter, 1530.
\$17,500.00

A very handsome *sammelband* in a noteworthy Nuremberg binding (for the binding, see below). It is hard to imagine a most attractive copy of these two books.

I. This is the first Greek-Latin parallel edition of Dioscorides, the most important botanical book from antiquity; the Greek text is based on the 1518

Aldine edition. The Latin translation and commentary was prepared by Marcellus Vergilius (1464-1521) and it is known for its excellence.

Dioscorides (fl. A.D. 50-70), "wrote an encyclopaedia of materia medica in five books which embodied the results of Greek research in pharmacy and applied botany and was far better arranged and more complete than the earlier compilations. This work remained authoritative for more than fifteen centuries . . . Dioscorides's work is of importance also for the history of ancient chemistry, as it describes simple chemical preparations . . . , mentions the earliest reaction of wet analysis . . ."—Sarton, I, pp. 258-59. More than 600 plants and plant ingredients, 90 minerals, and 35 animal products are described.

"Dioscorides identified natural families of plants long before Linnaeus's practical classification system of the eighteenth century; thus his work also has significance in the history of biology and taxonomy."—Grolier Club, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine* (1995), 3—(earlier eds.).

"It is no exaggeration to say that from its publication until well into the seventeenth century — even after the appearance of the *Pinax* of Bauhinus in 1623 — all botanical studies were based on this book, and the great part of any new botanical matter published during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was in the form of a commentary on Dioscorides."—*Printing & the Mind of Man* 20—(1st ed. of 1478).

Also included in this edition are the *Poisons and Antidotes* and *Poisonous Animals and the Treatment of their Wounds*.

The *De Materia Medica* also has substantial sections on the virtues of wine (see Simon, *Bibliotheca Bacchica*, I, p. 207 for the 1499 Aldine ed.).

II. Issued the following year is its companion piece, the noteworthy commentary *Corollarium* of Ermolao Barbaro (1454-95), humanist, diplomat, and editor. Barbaro's text has been edited by Giovanni Battista Egnazio (ca. 1478-1553).

BINDING & PROVENANCE: This is a fine Nuremberg binding of mid-16th century blindstamped pigskin-backed wooden boards with the original clasps and catches. On the upper cover is stamped in black the arms of the church councillor Hieronymus Paumgärtner the Younger (1525-1602). It was the custom that bindings of the City Library of Nuremberg were stamped with the arms of church councillors and Paumgärtner was particularly involved in the growth of the library. The blind stamping on the pigskin employs the roll "Salvator — Johannes der Täufer — Paulus — David" which, according to Christine Sauer in her "Exlibris und Supralibros der Stadtbibliothek Nürnberg" in *Einbandforschung*, Heft 22 (2008), pp. 23-41 (especially pp. 28, 34, & 39), was especially favored by Paumgärtner's binder. The date "1564" has also been stamped in black on the upper cover of the pigskin. On the title of the first work, we also find the round printed book label of the church councillor Lukas Friedrich Behaim von Schwarzbach (1587-1648). Stamped in blind on the upper cover of the pigskin at top is "L K" and at bottom "B A."

Fine and large copies with many outer edges uncut.

✠ I. Pritzel 2294. II. Castiglioni, p. 373–Barbaro was “one of the leaders of Humanism.” Pritzel 407. Sandys, II, p. 83.

A Fine Copy of the Camerarius Mattioli

186. MATTIOLI, Pietro Andrea. *Kreutterbuch...jetzt widerumb mit viel schönen neuwen Figuren, auch nützlichen Artzneyen, und andern guten stücken, auss sonderm fleiss gemehret, und verfertiget durch Joachimum Camerarium...* Title, printed in red & black, with large woodcut border by Jost Amman, ca. 1000 woodcuts in the text, & printer’s device on colophon leaf, also by Amman. 8 p.l., 460, [38] leaves (the last a blank). Large folio, cont. blindstamped pigskin over wooden boards (for more on binding, see below), orig. brass clasps & catches. Frankfurt: [S. Feyerabend, P. Fischer, & H. Dack], 1586. \$32,500.00

First edition, and a superb copy, of the first edition of Camerarius’s version of Mattioli’s great herbal. The first German edition had appeared in 1563 in Prague, translated by Georg Handsch (1529-78). For our edition, Joachim Camerarius (1534-98), took Handsch’s translation and added his own extensive commentary; these passages are marked by asterisks.

This edition contains the celebrated Gesner/Camerarius suite of woodcuts. Gesner had been preparing material for a massive *Historia plantarum* but died before finishing the task. Camerarius acquired the material, utilized the woodcuts in the present work and supplemented them with his own. They are remarkable in their scientific detail, especially the enlarged depictions of floral structure, seeds, and fruit. This is the first time that such representation was consistently followed, and marks the beginning of what only much later became a convention in scientific botanical illustration, when the taxonomic importance of these details was fully appreciated. They also appeared in Camerarius’ recension of Mattioli, *De Plantis Epitome utilissima* of the same year (which is a different text from the above, and not merely a Latin version of the same).

In addition to the botanical cuts, the German edition contains seven woodcuts of distilling apparatus.

In the Foreword, Camerarius describes in detail the history of the production of this book, and of the woodblocks in particular. Not all of the Gesner woodblocks were finished when Camerarius set out to edit Mattioli’s text. In supervising the cutting of the already executed designs of the blocks, he took much care in assuring they were botanically correct. In the preface he gives a list of woodcuts already finished, but not botanically correct, and describes how the depicted configurations and shapes of leaves differ from nature.

The fine title woodcut has, within an oval at top, a female figure seated and feeding a snake, with the motto “Bonae Valetudini Digatum”; at bottom another oval containing a fine small agricultural scene, with a tree surrounded by a

woven fence at center, having the motto "Wan Gott Wil / Spes," the whole surrounded by the motto "Omnia Florebunt Prospiciente Deo." The compartment is inscribed at the bottom left "C S", and at right "I A".

Binding: contemporary blindstamped pigskin over wooden boards, two rolls bearing the monogram "M. N." (attributed by Haebler, *Rollen und Plattenstempel*, 313, 1 and 2, to Martin Nebert of Nuremberg). With the original brass clasps and catches.

Provenance: Slightly later manuscript entry at foot of title: "Weil dieses Buch in meiner Bibliothec doppelt gewesen, habe diese Theil meinem lieben Hn: Schwager Tit: Hn: George Herman von Schweinitz geschencket. Hans Friedrich v. [?]Mutschelnitz."

A fine, tall, and crisp copy with many lower edges uncut. A few gatherings with some very slight browning and a small patch of marginal worming on leaves 243-53 not affecting text. The binding is somewhat soiled.

Drugs to Treat the Plague

187. MINDERER, Raymund. *De Pestilentia Liber Unus Veterum et Neotericorum Observatione constans.* Finely engraved title. 18 p.l. (incl. engr. title, the second leaf is blank), 386 pp. Thick 8vo, cont. richly blindstamped pigskin over wooden boards, one (of two) clasps. [Augsburg: 1608]. \$3750.00

First edition. Minderer (ca. 1570-1621), army doctor, physician to the city of Augsburg and to the Emperors Mathias and Maximilian, wrote a series of medical and pharmacological works. He is best remembered for his work on military medicine and for his discovery of ammonium acetate (*spiritus Mindereri*).

In this uncommon work, Minderer considers the origins of the plague, how it spreads, the various kinds of plague and symptoms, and methods of treating those afflicted by the plague. The second half of the book contains an extended discussion of numerous drugs which could be used to combat the plague. Detailed recipes are provided.

A very fine copy. Bound-in before the Minderer is a fine copy of the first edition of Matthaeus Rader's *Aula Sancta Theodosii Iunioris, S. Polcheriae Sororis, Eudociae Uxoris...* (Augsburg: 1608). This is a work concerning Pulcheria, Empress of the East (399-453) and her brother, Theodosius II, Emperor of the East (401-50).

♣ Hirsch, IV, p. 215. Partington, II, pp. 171-72.

An Appealing Sammelband

188. ORTA, Garcia de. *Aromaticum, et Simplicium aliquot Medicamentorum apud Indos Nascentium Historia... nunc verò primùm Latina facta, & in*

Epitomen contracta à Carolo Clusio. Woodcut printer's device on title & 16 woodcuts in the text. 250, [10] pp., one leaf of errata. 8vo, late 16th cent. richly blindstamped pigskin over wooden boards, orig. clasps & catches. Antwerp: C. Plantin, 1567.

[bound with]:

PICODELLA MIRANDOLA, Giovanni Francesco. *Libri III. De Auro . . . Accessit Bernhardi Comitis antiqui Trevirensis . . . Per Chemeias* :[in Greek] *Opus Historicum & dogmaticum, ex Gallico in Latinum simpliciter versum, & nunc primùm in lucem editum*. Woodcut printer's device on title. 13, [3] (blank), 223 pp. 8vo. OberÜrsel: C. Sutor, 1598. \$10,000.00

An attractive sammelband in a lovely and fresh richly blindstamped pigskin binding.

I. First edition in Latin of this important account of Indian plants; it is "the first account of Indian materia medica and the first textbook on tropical medicine written by a European. It includes a classic account of cholera."—Garrison-Morton 1815—(the first edition was published in Goa in 1563 and is a legendary rarity).

Clusius (1526-1609), has substantially modified Orta's text and added much new material relating to the New World, derived from Oviedo and Thevet.

The woodcuts depict plants, fruits, etc.

II. Third edition (1st ed.: 1586) of this well-known alchemical book. "His only alchemical work was this on gold. It was written so early as 1515 and in it he endeavours to prove the possibility of the transmutation of metals both speculatively and historically by actual cases, some of which he himself was eye-witness."—Ferguson, II, p. 203—(a copy is in the Young collection). All three of the 16th-century editions are extremely rare.

The author also comments on the medicinal properties of gold and discusses potable gold. There is material culled from many different sources, including Hermes Trismegistus, Plato, Aristotle, Theophrastus, Rhazes, Avicenna, Dioscorides, Geber, Fernel, Arnaldus of Villanova, Ramon Lull, and Johannes of Rupescissa.

Fine copies with the contemporary ownership inscription of Jesuit College at Ingolstadt, dated 1603.

• I. D.S.B., X, pp. 236-38—(Orta) & VIII, pp. 120-21 (Clusius). Sabin57,663. Voet 1838.

*A Fine Sammelband of his Writings on Science
& Mental Illness*

189. PARACELSUS. *Das Büch Meteorum . . . Item: Liber Quartus Paramiri de Matrice*. Title within typographical border & fine woodcut port. of the

author on next leaf. 2 p.l., 106 numbered leaves. 4to, cont. blind-stamped pigskin-backed wooden boards, clasps & catches, upper cover stamped in black "P v P." Cologne: Heirs of A. Birckmann, 1566.

[bound with]:

—. *Astronomica et Astrologica . . . Opuscula aliquot, jetzt erst in Truck geben, und nach der Vorred verzeichnet.* Title within typographical border. Fine full-page woodcut port. of Paracelsus on recto of 9th preliminary leaf, woodcut arms on recto of penultimate leaf of the city of Cologne (repeated on p. 179), on verso the arms of Paracelsus, & another full-page woodcut port. of the author on recto of final leaf. Several other woodcuts in the text. 10 p.l., 235, [3] pp. 4to (minor browning). Cologne: Heirs of A. Birckmann, 1567.

[bound with]:

—. *Philosophiae Magnae . . . Tractatus aliquot, jetzt erst in Truck geben, unnd hiernach verzeichnet.* Title within typographical border & a full-page woodcut portrait of the author, aged 47, on verso of A4. 4 p.l., 247, [2] pp. 4to (minor spotting). Cologne: Heirs of A. Birckmann, 1567.

[bound with]:

—. . . *Schreyben, von den Kranckheyten, so die vernunfft berauben, als da sein S. Veyts Thantz, hinfallender siechtage, Melancholia und Unfinnigkeit, etc. sampt ihrn warhafften curen. Darzu auss gemeldts Authoris Büchern gethan sein etliche lustige und nutzbare Process, Administrationes und würckungen dess Vitriols und Erdenhartzes in rechter treuw publiciert, durch Adamum von Bodenstein.* [58] leaves (the last leaf is blank). 4to. [Basel: Perna ?], 1567.

\$47,500.00

A magnificent *sammelband* in a handsome contemporary binding from the library of Hans Fürstenberg with his bookplate. Stamped on the upper cover are the initials "P v P"; it is also signed on the front free fly-leaf in a contemporary hand "Paulus v Praun [?]." Paul von Praun (1548-1616), a wealthy merchant and art connoisseur from Nuremberg, was one of the greatest art collectors of his time. He lived in Bologna and formed a collection of over 250 major paintings (including two by Michelangelo and one by Leonardo da Vinci) and large collections of drawings, copper engravings, and woodcuts by the most important artists of the 15th and 16th centuries (including the finest group of Dürer prints ever formed). The "Praunsche Kabinett" was moved to Nuremberg after Praun's death and remained intact until 1803.

I. First edition of one of Paracelsus's major contributions to natural philosophy in which he strongly attacks Aristotelianism. This text is followed by the first

printing of his *Book on the Matrix* (in German), certainly one of the most searching texts on the nature of women.

The fine woodcut portrait depicts Paracelsus at age 45 and is one of the finest renderings of him.

II. First edition of the first collection of Paracelsus' writings on astrology and astronomy; it contains an extensive introduction by the editor, Balthasar Flöter (fl. 1567). "Paracelsus based his astrology on the age-old theory of the interaction of man (microcosm) with the universe (macrocosm) and he considered astral influences to be one of the five causes of disease which also included poisonous and impure substances, psychological, spiritual, and divine causes."—*Heirs of Hippocrates* 211.

The first woodcut portrait of Paracelsus is after the original Augustin Hirschvogel engraving. Paracelsus is 47 years old, shown holding a sword with his arms and a long inscription round the four sides. The second portrait, also by Hirschvogel and dated 1538, depicts the author at age 45.

III. First edition of this important collection of writings; it is the chief collection of Paracelsus's works on natural philosophy, translated here into German. The texts are: "De Vera Influentia rerum"; "De Inventione Artium"; "De Sensu & Instrumentis"; "De Tempore Laboris & Requieti"; "De Bona & Mala Fortuna"; "De Sanguine ultra Mortem"; "De Obsessis a Malis Spiritibus"; "De Somniis, & Erynibus in Somno & annexis"; "De Animabus Hominum post Mortem apprentibus"; "De Lunaticis"; "De generatione Stultorum"; "De Homunculis"; "De Nymphis, Sylvanis, Pygm. Salamand. &c."; "De Imaginatione"; "De Maleficis & eorum operibus"; and "De Animalibus ex Sodomia natis."

IV. First edition. This treatise on illnesses of the mind — *Diseases that Deprive Man of his Reason* — was written circa 1526, and predates Weyer's *De Praestigiis Daemonum* by nearly forty years. "Paracelsus anticipated the descriptive method in psychiatry, giving a purely medical account of the clinical manifestations of epilepsy, mania, and hysteria, refuting previous theories that these diseases were caused by demonic possession or other supernatural means."—Garrison-Morton 4916.1.

Fine copies, in very fresh condition.

♣ I. Sudhoff 73. Zinner 2400. II. Sudhoff 85. Zinner 2432. III. Sudhoff 86. IV. Sudhoff 91.

Auctions

190. PHILIPPI, Johann. *Tractatus de Subhastationibus, ad Usum Practicum utriusque Fori, Potissimum Saxonici, directus, et celebriorum Dicasteriorum Praejudiciis illustratus.* 8 p.l., 438, [42] pp. (the last leaf a blank). Small thick 4to, cont. richly blind-stamped pigskin over wooden boards from the

workshop of Jakob Krause, upper cover with the arms of Duke Augustus of Saxe-Weissenfels (1614-80), stamped at top of panel in gilt "H H V B" & at bottom "1668," arms repeated on lower cover. Leipzig: J. Gross & C. Michael, 1667. \$2500.00

First edition of this uncommon and interesting book on auctions, their history since antiquity, the various kinds of auctions — "Dutch" auctions, auctions by candle, etc. — and the legal aspects of auctions. While auctions were common in Babylonian and Roman times, they fell out of favor until the end of the 16th century when the practice revived. This book was published in Leipzig, the traditional German center for auctions from about 1670. Numerous Roman and German legal and historical documents are cited in the text. There are several references to book auctions in the text.

Phillipi (1607-79), was professor of law at the University of Leipzig and held a series of prominent legal positions in the local government. He wrote extensively on legal topics.

Fine copy. Bound-in after are 1) J. G. Freyer, *Tractatus de solutionibus: in quo de personis solventibus, & solutum recipientibus, rebus, tempore, loco, modis ...solutionisagitur* (Erfurt: Saher, 1660) and 2) J. Thomae, *Tractatus de noxia animalium: continens pauperiei, pastus, edicti de animalibus ferocibus aedititii, pignorationem item, vindictae privatae & publicae* (Leipzig: Kirchner, 1653). Two old library stamps on half-title.

• A.D.B., Vol. 26, p. 76. Binding: see Schmidt, *Bucheinbände Darmstadt*, plate 32; Haebler, p. 238, VII, and Rabenau, *Deutsche Bucheinbände um Jakob Krause*, plate 54.

The Marvels of Science & Technology

191. SCHOTT, Gaspar. *Magia Universalis Naturæ et Artis, sive, Recondita naturalium & artificialium rerum scientia, cujus ope per variam applicationem activorum cum passivis, admirandorum effectuum spectacula, abditarumque inventionum miracula, ad varios humanæ vitæ usus, eruuntur. Opus quadripartitum.* Four finely engraved frontis. & 91 engraved plates (some folding and/or double-page). Some music printing in Vol. II. Four vols. Small 4to, cont. richly blindstamped pigskin over wooden boards, sides richly stamped in a panel design, each upper cover stamped "R.W.A.T." & dated "1662", orig. clasps & catches. Würzburg: H. Pigrin [Vol. I], J. Hertz [Vols. II & III], & heirs of J.G. Schönwetter, [Vol. IV], 1657-57-58-59. \$35,000.00

First edition, and a very fine and complete set in matching bindings of contemporary pigskin over beveled wooden boards, dated 1662, with the original catches and clasps. Complete sets in such fine condition are rarely

encountered on the market.

This is Schott's greatest and most complete work on the wonders and marvels of science and technology. Much of the work is concerned with applying science and mechanics to art, music, theater, cryptography, etc. Volume I is devoted to optics and optical phenomena, and deals with projection, illumination, perspective, optical illusions, the *camera obscura*, the telescope and the microscope. The second volume is devoted to acoustics and phonetics, music theory and instruments, and has a number of ingenious musical devices driven by water, wind, weights and springs, etc. Volume III is concerned with mechanics, statics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, and their various applications. This volume includes a report on Guericke's experiments with the vacuum (p. 604) several years before the publication of his *Experimenta Nova* in 1672. The final volume deals with magnetism and magnetic devices, with further chapters on cryptography, pyrotechnics, physiognomy, chiromancy, divination, etc.

Gaspar Schott (1608-66), a German Jesuit, studied under Athanasius Kircher and was his chief collaborator, disciple, and publicist. He "became the center of a network of correspondence as other Jesuits, as well as lay experimenters and mechanicians, wrote to inform him of their inventions and discoveries. Schott exchanged several letters with Guericke, seeking to draw him out by suggesting new problems, and published his later investigations. He also corresponded with Huygens and was the first to make Boyle's work on the air pump widely known in Germany...

"Schott's chief works, the *Magia universalis* and the two companion volumes...are huge, uncritical collections, mines of quaint information in which significant nuggets must be extracted from a great deal of dross. Like many of his time, Schott believed that the principles of nature and art are best revealed in their exceptions. This makes him a useful source on the history of scientific instruments and mechanical technology."—*D.S.B.*, XII, pp. 210-11.

A very crisp set.

♣ Ashworth, *Jesuit Science in the Age of Galileo*, p. 27—"The seventeenth century offered no better source on how to make a cipher machine, a magnetic clock, or a burning lens." Ferguson II, p 340.

A Rare Festival Book from the Library of Archduke Ferdinand II

192. [ZEHENDTNER VOM ZEHENDTGRUEB, Paul]. *Ordenliche Beschreibung mit was stattlichen Ceremonien und Zierlichkeiten, die Rom. Kay. May...den Orden dess Guldin Flüss, in disem 85. Jahr zu Prag und Landshut empfangen...* 20 plates, all finely engraved by Antoni Boys, thirteen of which are folding & 7 mounted in the text. Title in red and black. 155, [1] pp., 1 blank leaf. Small 4to, cont. fine pigskin over boards with the large coat-of-arms of Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol of Ambras Castle near Innsbruck on upper cover, arabesque ornament on back cover (lower cover with a small defect, lower corners a little worn), ties gone.

Dillingen: J. Mayer, 1587. \$45,000.00

First edition of this highly attractive 16th-century Austrian festival book, from the library of Archduke Ferdinand II of Tyrol (1529-95), the noted patron of the arts, with his arms on the upper cover. The book describe and illustrates the splendid celebrations at Prague and Landshut on the occasion of the reception of Emperor Rudolph II and other noble personages into the Order of the Golden Fleece. The author was court secretary to the Archduke Ferdinand and he commissioned the Flemish painter Antoni Boys to lavishly illustrate the volume.

The folding plates depict the imperial escorts in Prague and Landshut, the festivities and fireworks in Landshut, the banquets, etc. Antoni Boys was painter to the court of Archduke Ferdinand from 1580 to 1587.

A very nice and complete copy of a book which often lacks plates. Title a little dusty, some foxing in the occasional place, and some minor dampstaining at end. A few short tears strengthened. The book is rare, as are all festival books of the 16th century. Laid-in are two autograph letters to Prime Minister count Eduard Taaffe (1833-1895), former owner of this copy. One of the letters, pointing out the significance and rarity of the book, is signed by the Chancery of the Order of the Golden Fleece at Vienna. The other one is by Baron Heinrich von Haymerle (1828-1881), Foreign Minister of Austria in 1879.

• Bénézit II, 709—"aujourd'hui extrêmement rare." Berlin Cat. 2820—with 12 etchings only. Bucher, *Bibliographie der deutschen Drucke: Dillingen* (1960), no. 589—listing 6 copies: 3 in Austria, 2 in Germany, and 1 in Switzerland.

VIII. Music

Music has always been an important part of my life and, about six years ago, I began to learn how to play the piano. My teacher has always stressed that I must learn the theory behind the music and, as a result, I have become interested in both printed music and music theory as well as books about musical instruments.

An Early Work on the Metronome

193. [BUERJA, Abel]. *Beschreibung eines musikalischen Zeitmessers*. One folding engraved plate. 23 pp. Small 8vo, cont. speckled boards (upper outer corner of each cover rounded). Berlin: Petit & Schöne, 1790.

\$4950.00

First edition of this extremely rare and early work on the metronome; OCLC does not locate a copy in the U.S. Bürja (1752-1816), professor of mathematics at the Berlin Military Academy and a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, wrote many books on mathematics, hydraulics, and scientific instruments. He was the first to call into question the rigor of Lagrange's exposition of the calculus.

This is an early and noteworthy book on the metronome of the author's own invention. The development of a reliable instrument to denote the speed at which a musical composition is to be performed took several centuries to be realized. Galileo left a scheme for a pendulum time-marker in his papers and in the 17th and 18th centuries many scientists, instrument makers, and musicians including Thomas Mace, Etienne Loulié, Joseph Sauveur, and John Harrison all developed pendulums to measure musical time.

The present work describes Bürja's experiments with a weighted pendulum of variable length which is depicted on the folding engraved plate. The

metronome was only perfected in the beginning of the 19th century by Maelzel and Winkel. Beethoven was the first important composer to employ the instrument.

Fine copy.

♣ Cajori, *A History of Mathematics*, pp. 155 & 258. *MMG*, Vol. IX, p. 234. *New Grove*, Vol. 12, pp. 222-23.

"The Foundation of the Modern Science of Acoustics"

194. CHLADNI, Ernst Florens Friedrich. *Die Akustik...* Engraved vignette port. of the author on title & eleven plates. 2 p.l., [iii]-xxxii, 304 pp., 1 leaf, 305-310 pp. Large 4to, cont. boards (some wear & occasional foxing). Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel, 1802. \$4750.00

First edition. "Chladni, professor of physics in Breslau, was the first to reduce the general association between vibration and pitch to a tabular basis and thus to lay the foundation of the modern science of acoustics. His first results were reported in 'New Discoveries in the Theory of Sound', 1787, and were greatly enlarged in 'Acoustics', 1802. He spread sand on plates made of metal and glass, which were fixed in clamps. He then applied a violin bow to the edge of each plate and recorded the patterns produced thereby in the sand. These figures are still known by Chladni's name."—*Printing & the Mind of Man* 233b.

A good and large copy. In the collation given by *N.U.C.*, the vignette on the title-page is counted as plate XII. Ex *Bibliotheca Mechanica*.

♣ Roberts & Trent, *Bibliotheca Mechanica*, p. 70—"the consummation of Chladni's classical researches in the theory of sound... Timoshenko credits this work with arousing great interest in the theory of plates." Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, 38.

195. CHLADNI, Ernst Florens Friedrich. *Beyträge zur praktischen Akustik und zur Lehre vom Instrumentbau, enthaltend die Theorie und Anleitung zum Bau des Clavicylinders und damit verwandter Instrumente.* Five folding plates. xvi, 180 pp. 8vo, mid-19th-cent. sheep (rubbed, final two leaves with long tears well-repaired). Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel, 1821. \$1500.00

First edition of Chladni's least known book, in which he describes his inventions the euphonium and the clavicylinder, keyboard instruments based on the glass harmonica. Chladni devotes much of the work to the acoustical properties of both instruments.

Very good copy. Ex *Bibliotheca Mechanica*.

♣ *D.S.B.*, III, pp. 258-59. *New Grove*, Vol. 4, pp. 289-90.

"An Invaluable Source of Information"

196. ENGRAMELLE, Marie Dominique Joseph. *La Tonotechnie ou l'Art de noter les Cylindres, et tout ce qui est susceptible de Notage dans les Instrumens de Concerts mécaniques. Ouvrage nouveau.* Engraved frontis., five folding engraved plates (one with careful repairs to folds on verso), & a few illus. in the text. Engraved head-piece on first leaf of dedication. Pages 43-50 are larger folding leaves entitled "Table de Caractères" with woodcuts. 5 p.l. (incl. frontis.), xxvii, [1], 236, [4] pp. 8vo, modern red morocco, uncut. Paris: P.M. Delaguet, 1775. \$5000.00

First edition of a scarce book which describes a numbered dial (*cadran*) used in "notating" the studded barrels of mechanical musical instruments. The invention was immediately applied to music boxes; later applications included the pneumatic organ and player piano.

Engramelle (1727-1805), was a French builder of mechanical instruments. "The description (in his *La tonotechnie*, 1775) of his invention of a numbered dial (*cadran*) and its use in 'notating' the studded barrels of mechanical musical instruments were important in his own time and constitute an invaluable source of information today on French late Baroque performing practices. The plans for the studded barrels to play various pieces of music were accompanied by tables, from which the following generalizations can be drawn: all tempos are strikingly fluid; endings are clearly retarded; the inequality of *notes inégales* ranges in proportion from 3 : 1 to 9 : 7; staccato takes precedence over legato; there are minute gradations of staccato, which is however usually extremely short, and there are similarly fine shades of differentiation for legato; grace notes are short and invariably fall on the beat; no trills maintain the same rapidity throughout; and finally, all such 'rules' are allowed broad freedom in their application."—*New Grove Dictionary*, Vol. 6, pp. 202-03.

Very good copy. Contemporary ownership inscription on half-title and title.

♣ Chapis, *Histoire de la Boite à Musique et de la Musique mécanique*, pp. 27-32.

The Mathematics of Music

197. [LEFÈVRE D'ÉTAPLES, Jacques] (or Jacobus Faber Stapulensis). *Musica libris quatuor demonstrata.* Printer's device on title and many tables & woodcut diagrams in the text. 44 numbered leaves. Small 4to, attractive speckled half-calf & speckled boards, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Paris: G. Cavellat, 1552. \$4950.00

First separate edition; first published in 1496 as part of a larger work, and several times reprinted in that form, including once by Estienne in 1514. This is study of the mathematical theory of music, by the great French humanist,

theologian, and commentator on Aristotle, Lefèvre d'Étaples (ca. 1455-1537). "He went no further than Boethius, but he made clearer divisions and gave a full commentary to each principle. Unlike Boethius, he succeeded in showing that the small semitone is larger than three Pythagorean commas and smaller than four, using calculations of 33 digits...Faber was more concerned with the mathematical laws of music than with performing skills. Many music theorists of the 16th century to the 18th either referred to Faber or quoted him."—*New Grove*, Vol. 6, p. 345.

Fine condition.

The Laws of a Vibrating Membrane

198. RICCATI, Giordano. *Delle Corde ovvero Fibre Elastiche Schediasmi Fisico-Matematici*. Seven folding engraved plates & one folding printed table. xxiv, 246 pp., 1 leaf. Large 4to, modern marbled boards. Bologna: T. d'Aquino, 1767. \$2950.00

First edition of an important book. Giordano Riccati (1709-90), one of the brilliant sons of the noted scientist Jacopo Riccati, was the first to study the laws of a vibrating membrane. Giordano was instructed by his father in the physical sciences and mathematics and settled in Trebbia.

"The text of this work is divided into eight 'Schediasmi' and five dissertations. The first are devoted to the proportion between the distension of the cord and the force that it produces, compression of air, the proportion between the force applied to the middle of a stretched cord and the various effects, the vibration of a sonorous cord, the vibration of an aerial cord, the proportions of the cord of a musical instrument, the factors governing the frequency of the vibration generated by a natural or artificial instrument, and the propagation of sound in the air...

"Of the five dissertations at the end, the first two discuss the propagation of sound by line and radius from a central source, the first making the assumption that the vibration will remain constant throughout the range and the second assuming that the vibration will decrease as the distance from the source becomes greater. The third dissertation concerns the propagation of sound in spherical sectors. In the fourth dissertation, Riccati presents Euler's formula from his work on the nature of fire, on the means of determining the velocity with which sound is propagated in the air...

"The fifth, and final, dissertation is concerned with the hypothesis proposed by Frisi that the vibration is propagated through the air in a wave, the air molecules being set in motion by those already activated; this is in contrast to the notion that all of the air is set in motion simultaneously by the initial sound."—Roberts & Trent, *Bibliotheca Mechanica*, p. 278.

Very good copy. Ex Bibliotheca Mechanica.

☛ Poggenдорff, II, 625-27. Riccardi, II, 354—"Questa pregiata opera."

From the Library of the Kings of Bavaria

199. STOEPEL, Franz David Christoph. *Neues System der Harmonie-Lehre und des Unterrichts im Pianoforte-Spiel.* Three finely lithographed added title-pages & 6 lithographed plates (on 3 sheets). Vol. I: 3 p.l. (incl. added title), 35 pp., one lithographed leaf of music; Vol. II: 1 p.l. (added title), 38 pp.; 26 pp.; 36 pp.; Vol. III: 3 p.l. (incl. added title), 74 pp., 2 lithographed leaves of music; 1 p.l., 33 pp. Much lithographed & letterpress musical printing in the text. Six parts in three vols. Folio, orig. green leather over boards, gilt fillet round sides, flat spines gilt, a.e.g. Frankfurt: Andreä, 1825-27. \$6500.00

First edition, and a magnificent set printed on thick paper from the library of the Kings of Bavaria. This is an extremely rare work on harmony and piano technique by Stoepel (1794-1836), German music pedagogue who established music schools in Berlin, Potsdam, Erfurt, Frankfurt-an-der-Oder, and Paris. His schools followed the influential system of instruction established by J.B. Logier (1777-1846) (see *New Grove*, Vol. II, pp. 132-33).

Fine and handsome set, preserved in the original green slipcase, spine lettered in gilt.

♣ *A.D.B.*, Vol. 36, pp. 433-35.

*“A Standard Reference Work”;
An “Incunable” of Lithography*

200. WEBER, Gottfried. *Versuch einer geordneten Theorie der Tonsetzkunst zum Selbstunterricht, mit Anmerkungen für Gelehrtere.* Titles & leaf of dedication in Vol. I lithographically printed, 7 folding lithographed leaves of music, & much music printing in the text. 6 p.l. (including inserted lithographed title & leaf of dedication), viii, 334 pp., one leaf of ads; 1 p.l. (lithographed title), [4] (errata), xii, 333, [3] pp., one leaf of errata; 1 p.l. (lithographed title), [32], 400 pp.; 48 lithographed leaves of printed music. Four parts in three vols. 8vo, cont. half-calf & marbled boards (upper cover of Vol. I a little wormed, minor foxing), flat spines gilt, black leather lettering pieces on spines. Mainz: B. Schott, 1817-18-21. \$1500.00

First edition of a scarce and notable work; this book is an “incunable” of lithography and reflects the usefulness of this new medium in music printing. Weber (1779-1839), German composer and theorist, was the great friend and patron of Carl Maria von Weber.

“Weber’s most important work was his *Versuch einer geordneten Theorie der Tonsetzkunst*, which became a standard reference work for his generation. Even

before the appearance of the third and fourth parts, Johann Gottlob Werner and Friedrich Schneider had adopted Weber's new simplified terminology and figuration system, an immense pedagogical development, into texts of their own without acknowledging their indebtedness to Weber. Weber was probably the first man to use roman figures as function signs. Johann André also based his text partly on Weber...

"The book was written from the standpoint of self-instruction; Weber believed that the musical art could not be derived in a logical manner from one grand fundamental principle. He would have nothing to do with the harmonic series, the mathematical representation of intervallic relationship, or the derivation of the major scale from the harmonic tones of the dominant (as in the work of his contemporaries de Momigny and Schicht). As a result, the theory of harmony was taken back to the position it occupied at the time of Heinichen and Mattheson. Yet in spite of this we owe him a great debt, methodologically speaking. Without introducing any genuinely new ideas he managed to arrive at a number of generalizations, especially in the beginning of his book; but, because his reasoning was exclusively inductive, he was for the most part a patient collector of facts."—*New Grove*, Vol. 20, p. 267.

Nice set. Ownership stamp of Dr. Johannes Brockt on front paste-down endpapers and Oskar Greuling on titles of Vols. II and III.

IX. Sample Books

I like these kinds of books, so important in the history of dyeing, chemistry, and business. They are pretty and tend not to survive well.

201. BADISCHE ANILIN- & SODA-FABRIK. *Los Colores de Anilina de la Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik, Ludwigshafen s/Rhin y su aplicación sobre lana, algodón, seda y otras fibras textiles.* Two plates depicting the company's chemical factories in Ludwigshafen, Lyon, & Moscow and 621 samples of fabrics & threads on twenty plates. 1 p.l., ix, 561, xii pp. Thick 8vo, orig. cloth, sides & spine lettered in gilt. Ludwigshafen am Rhein: 1902. \$1650.00

A very attractive sample book prepared for the Spanish-speaking market. The text describes each dye and the numerous samples demonstrate the dyes' effectiveness. BASF has been one of the world's largest manufacturers of synthetic dyestuffs and other chemicals for the textile industry.

Fine copy with the samples in brilliant and fresh condition.

202. FARBENFABRIKEN VORM. FRIEDR. BAYER & CO. *Die Halbseidenfärberei unter Anwendung der Farbstoffe...* Frontis. depicting the Bayer dyeing factory at Elberfeld & 37 plates with 384 mounted cloth

samples. vi, 127, [1] pp. 8vo, cont. half-cloth & boards. Elberfeld: F. Bayer, 1903. \$1650.00

A very handsome sample book with 384 fine samples of silk swatches, all in the most brilliant colors and designs. The introduction of benzidine colors in the 1880s caused a revolution in the manufacture of textiles.

A fine copy, complete with an unusually large number of samples. The plates are included in the pagination.

203. FARBENFABRIKEN VORM. FRIEDR. BAYER & CO. *Die Benzidinfarbstoffe und anderen substantiven Farbstoffe in ihrer Anwendung auf Baumwolle und sonstige Pflanzenfasern.* **Text vol.:** Frontis. depicting the Bayer dyeing factory at Elberfeld, one folding plate, & 49 illus. in the text depicting dyeing machinery. 1 p.l., v, 307 pp. **Sample vol.:** *Katigenfarben auf Baumwollgarn. Nachtrag zur Katigenbroschüre.* Frontis. depicting the Bayer dyeing factory at Elberfeld & 18 double-page plates (paginated 2-37), containing 267 samples of colored threads. Two vols. 8vo, cont. half-cloth & boards. Elberfeld: F. Bayer, 1906-07. \$1500.00

A most attractive sample book with 267 fine samples of colored threads, all in fresh condition. The text volume contains a detailed account of the manufacture of dyes and their applications to textiles, describing techniques used in Germany, France, Italy, England, and the U.S.

A fine set.

204. TUCHFABRIK UND FAERBEREI CHRISTOFFEL, in Monschau in der Eifel. Manuscript sample book, containing about 1200 samples of various kinds of dyed wool & felt. 39 leaves of thick board. Very thick oblong folio (440 x 570 mm), cont. leather backed marbled boards (some wear), upper cover with paper label containing in manuscript "Farb Buch...1st November 1822...19 April 1826." Monschau: 1 Nov. 1822-19 April 1826. \$12,500.00

An extremely fine and relatively early sample book of about 1200 samples of dyed wool and felt, produced by the Christoffel dyeing company of Monschau (formerly Montjoie) in the Eifel region of what is today western Germany. The chief industries of Monschau in the 18th and 19th centuries were the production and dyeing of textiles. The Christoffel family was one of the leading dyers of the town and the present sample book is signed by Carl Ludwig Christoffel on the inside front paste-down endpaper, dated 1st November 1822. An immediate descendent — Elwin Bruno Christoffel (1829-1900) — became a prominent

mathematician (see *D.S.B.*, III, pp. 263-64).

This sample book contains 467 samples of the finished dyed wools and felts, along with two to four additional samples of unfinished fabrics for each of the finished samples. Each of the 467 finished samples is accompanied by a recipe in manuscript for the dye which was employed.

A very attractive sample book produced in the period preceding the development of aniline dyes.

Some dustiness but in very good condition.

205. (ENGLISH DYEING SAMPLE BOOK). An untitled manuscript sample book, containing about 4800 samples of various kinds of dyed textiles. Very thick folio (440 x 350 mm), an account book of orig. half-calf & marbled boards (label of "McCorquodale & Co. Ltd. Account Book Manufacturers, Leeds" pasted to inside upper cover, dated in MS. "1887"), orig. straps & buckles. 215 numbered pages. [Leeds?]: 1887.

\$9500.00

An impressively large and richly illustrated sample book of about 4800 dyed samples of textiles, demonstrating the full range of colors available to textile manufacturers. The origin of the manuscript appears to be northern England. At the head of each leaf, the compiler has labeled in manuscript the colors, for example, "Acid Reds," "Basic Yellows & Oranges," "Basic Blues," "Alkali Blues," etc. etc. Below the samples, in the same hand, we find detailed chemical recipes to achieve the desired colors.

This is very much a sample book containing experimental dyeing trials: for example on page 106, the compiler has written above the samples "To determine wether [sic] for a given increase in depth of shade, it is cheaper to increase the amount of mordant or to use more Alizarin." On the following page, the compiler has written above the relevant samples ""To determine wether [sic] one ought not to use smaller amounts of mordant when dyeing with smaller amounts of coloring matter."

On page 215, is a list of twenty-four "Manufacturers of coal tar colours." They include BASF, Mollin of Bradford, Casella of Frankfurt, Bayer of Elberfeld, Geigy of Basel, Williams Brothers of Hounslow, Ashton & Kinder of Manchester, and Wood and Bedford of Leeds.

The manuscript is in fine condition. The samples range in size from 35 x 35 mm. to 80 x 40 mm. A few of the samples are frayed or loose, but all of the samples have retained their rich coloring. Sample books of this size containing such an enormous number of samples rarely survive in such good condition.

206. FARBWERKE HOECHST AG. *Colorants dérivés du goudron fabriqués par Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning Höchst sur Mein. A. Partie générale. Les matières colorantes dérivées du goudron, leurs propriétés et réactions et les méthodes de leur emploi.* Frontis. illus. of the Hoechst dyeing factory & 173 samples of dyed fabrics and leathers. 1 p.l., 182 pp. 8vo, orig. cloth, upper cover decorated in gilt. Hoechst am Main: 1896.

\$1250.00

Hoechst was founded in 1863 as "Teerfarbenfabrik Meister, Lucius & Co." in Hoechst, near Frankfurt and changed its name some years later to "Teerfarbenfabrik Meister Lucius & Brüning." The samples are all in fine and bright condition.

Fine copy.

207. FARBWERKE HOECHST AG. *Die Teerfarbstoffe der Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning Höchst a. M. auf dem Gebiet der Färberei von Baumwolle und anderer vegetabilischen Fasern.* Two frontis. illus. of the Hoechst dyeing factory, illus. of dyeing machinery in the text, & 1544 samples of dyed fabrics and threads. Two vols. in three (Vol. II in two parts). Large thick 8vo, orig. half-cloth & boards. Hoechst am Main: 1906.

\$2250.00

The present work contains more samples of dyed fabrics and threads than any other sample book I have seen. The samples are all in fine and bright condition.

Fine set.

Sixty Paper-Thin Samples of Wood

208. NORDLINGER, Hermann von. *Collection de 60 Sections transversales de Bois des Essences forestières les plus importantes à l'Usage des Élèves de l'École impériale Forestière de Nancy...* 60 samples of different woods, each mounted within a folded sheet & displayed through an oval cutout. Two folded sheets (= 8 pp.) of title, preliminary text & list of samples. 12mo, all the loose folded sheets contained within the orig. box of red leather-backed black boards, spine nicely gilt. Nancy: N. Grosjean, n.d. [but ca. 1855].

\$4950.00

First edition of an extremely rare and unusual book containing sixty thinly shaved — quite translucent — samples of different species of wood, each identified on its surrounding folding wrapper. The samples, intended to be viewable by the naked eye or with a magnifying glass or microscope, were prepared so that each species would demonstrate its particular cellular and

structural characteristics.

Nordlinger (1818-97), professor of silviculture and inspector of forests at Hohenheim in Württemberg, collaborated with a number of French botanists on forestry research. These samples were designed to accompany a small work of 39 pages by Auguste Mathieu (1814-90), professor of natural history at the forestry school at Nancy, entitled *Description des Bois des Essences forestières les plus importantes* (1855). However, they rarely seem to survive together.

Fine copy, preserved in its original slipcase. Not in the usual bibliographies.

The Chemistry of Dyes with 247 Color Samples

209. RUNGE, Friedlieb Ferdinand. *Grundriss der Chemie*. 247 mounted color samples in the text. xxiv, 333, [1] pp.; xxxii, 316 pp., one leaf of errata. Two vols. in one. 8vo, attractive antique half-calf & blue boards (minor foxing), spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine, uncut. Munich: G. Franz, 1846-47. \$3250.00

First edition of this rare work on the chemistry of dyes by the co-discoverer of aniline dyes in coal-tar. Runge (1795-1867), was associate professor in Breslau and later in the Prussian Marine service in Berlin and Oranienburg.

Nice set with all 247 mounted color samples. Old library stamp on each title. *D.S.B.*, XI, pp. 615-16. Hein & Schwarz, *Deutsche Apotheker-Biographie*, Vol. II, p. 549—"R., der ein sehr vielseitiger Chemiker war, hat sich in erster Linie mit der Chemie des Steinkohlenteers befasst und wurde somit zum Begründer der Steinkohlenteerchemie." Neville, II, p. 407—"An important treatise on the preparation, properties, and uses of inorganic pigments and dyes, by the codiscoverer of aniline dyes made from compounds isolated from coal tar." Partington, IV, pp. 183-84. Poggendorff, II, 721-22. Not in Ron, *Bibliotheca Tinctoria*.

210. VULLIOD ANCEL & CIE, LYON. A sample book issued by Vulliod Ancel & Cie of Lyon (known earlier as Renard & Villet & Vulliod Frères). Eight panels bound in accordion fashion. Folio, orig. cloth, stamped in gilt on upper cover, each panel with imprint "Vulliod, Ancel, & Cie, Lyon." From the upper cover: "Lyon, Automne 1902." \$3000.00

One of the most beautiful textile sample books I have come across, containing 768 brilliantly colored samples of threads. The company was founded by Renard in Lyon in 1780 for the dyeing of silk and maintained its importance through the 19th and much of the 20th century.

Fine condition.

X. Japanese Books

Thanks to the skills of my wife Megumi, this has become a fascinating specialty of ours. The books have proven hard to keep in stock because of my wife's considerable sales abilities.

Western Medicine in Japan

211. HOBSON, Benjamin. *Seii ryakuron* [trans.: *The First Lines of the Practice of Surgery in the West*]. Many woodcut illus. in the text. In Chinese with Japanese reading marks. Printed on double leaves, oriental style. Four vols. 8vo (254 x 174 mm.), orig. yellow wrappers, stitched as issued, printed paper labels on upper covers. [Tokyo]: Yorozuya Hyoshiro, 1858.
\$5000.00

First edition to be published in Japan of a quite fascinating book. Hobson (1816-73), after studying medicine at University College, London, served with the London Missionary Society in China. Hobson arrived in Macao in 1839 and spent about twenty years in China in hospitals in Macao, Hong Kong, Canton and Shanghai. He was a pioneer in proposing the establishment of a medical school in Hong Kong for Chinese students and wrote many books, including an English/Chinese medical dictionary.

A serious student of the Chinese language, Hobson also wrote in Chinese a series of four original medical books, with two Chinese collaborators: *Outline of Anatomy and Physiology* (*Quanti xin lun*, 1850), the present work (*Xiyi lüelun*, 1857), *Practice of Medicine and Materia Medica* (*Neike xinshuo*, 1858), and the *Manual of Gynecology, Obstetrics, and the Nursing Care of the Newborn* (*Fuei shinsetsu*, 1858). These books were not translations of individual European medical works but entirely new and unique distillations, written in Chinese, of what Hobson considered to be the best in Western medicine. They were widely used within

the Chinese missionary medical schools for the rest of the century.

Their immediate success in China caused the present work to be quickly published in Japan as well. The translator was Gonsai Miyake who was particularly interested in Western medicine.

Vol. I is a general review of Western surgical techniques and the kinds of illnesses which require surgery, including burns and gun shot wounds. Hobson also compares the Eastern and Western practices of medicine. Vols. II and III deal with surgery of the hand, foot, and bones in general; eyes, nose, mouth, chest and abdomen; various dermatological growths; and general orthopedic surgery. The fourth volume is concerned with herbal medicine and pharmaceutical preparations and their applications in treating diseases.

The fine woodcuts depict numerous Western surgical procedures and instruments. At the end of Vol. IV there is an eight-page table of contents printed in English.

Minor marginal worming but a fine set.

212. OKA, Genpo. *Moshi Hinbutsu Zuko* [Illustrated treatise of objects from Nature in Mao's Book of Poems / Songs / Odes]. 118 full-page fine woodcuts of animals & plants in the text by Yukosai Kunio. 43; 43; 32 folded leaves. Seven parts in three vols. 8vo, blue semi-stiff wrappers, embossed with a floral design, sewed in Chinese manner with woodcut printed labels on each cover (two labels a little abraded, a bit of unimportant marginal worming). Kyoto: Kitamura Shirobei, Tenmei 5 [1785]. \$5000.00

First edition of this beautifully illustrated book, xylographically printed. A most handsome book, it describes the natural world, depicting plants, birds, fish, mammals, insects, and reptiles and their uses in pharmacology. The text — "Mao's Book of Poems" [the *Shijing* of Mao] — is the earliest existing collection of Chinese poems and is one of the great Confucian classics, dating from the 12th to the 7th cent. B.C. It is regarded as a foundation work of Chinese literature.

Genpo (Koyoku) Oka (1737-87), a physician in Osaka, was the compiler of this work and knew classical Chinese. This work, printed on *nino* paper (the best for block books), is a fine example of high-quality Japanese book production. The main text is in Chinese, with the plant and animal names in both Chinese and Japanese. The handsome illustrations are from drawings by Suya Kunio and the woodcuts were done by Omori Kibe and Yamamoto Chozaemon.

Fine set, preserved in a modern cloth case. Several red ownership stamps.

• Walravens, *Zoologische Buchillustration in China und Japan* (in Nissen *ZBI*), p. 447–(with incorrect date).

XI. Unusual & Out-of-Scope Books

All dealers fall in love with books outside of their regular specialties and I am certainly no exception. Below are “interesting” books which didn’t “fit” in the earlier sections and works rather far from my normal interests; they all have considerable merit.

Drinking in Holland

213. ALKEMADE, Kornelis van & SCHELLING, P. van der. *Nederlands Displegtigheden, Vertoonende de plegtige gebruiken aan den dis, in het houden van Maaltyden, en het Drinken der gezondheden, onder de oude Batavieren, en Vorsten, Graaven, Edelen en andere ingezetenen der Nederlanden, weleer gebruikelyk, nevens den oorsprongk dezer gewoontens, en der zelve overeenkomst met die van andere Volken.* 18 engraved plates (two serve as engraved titles, two others are on one sheet, & six are folding). 84 p.l. (incl. engraved t.p.), 562 pp.; 2 p.l. (incl. engraved t.p.), 557, [61] pp.; 45 p.l. 612, [52] pp. Three vols. 8vo, cont. fine vellum over boards. Rotterdam: P. Losel, 1732-35. \$4500.00

First edition of this history of festivals and drinking in Holland by Alkemade (1654-1737) and Schelling. Sections are devoted to everyday drinking, ceremonial drinking, drinking songs and the dishes used, with a special focus on the history of the drinking vessels themselves. The illustrations, some of which are signed by F. van Bleyswyck, are drawn in great detail and represent a historical survey of these various vessels, from the simple to the incredibly

ornate.

A lovely book and a particularly fine set.

♣ Cagle 1075. Crahan Sale (Sotheby's NYC, Oct. 1984), 233. Fritsch 485. Not in Bitting, Simon, or Vicaire.

A Fine Collection of mid-18th-Century Art Catalogues

214. (AUCTION CATALOGUES: JOLY DE FLEURY, Jean Omer). *Catalogue des Collections de Dessins & Estampes, d'Histoire Naturelle, de coquilles et Machines de Monsieur l'Abbé de Fleury, Chanoine de l'Eglise de Paris, Dont la Vente commencera le 4 Mars 1756.* vi, 63 pp. 8vo, cont. vellum over boards, single gilt fillet round sides, flat spine gilt, gilt wheat sheaves in five of the compartments, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Paris: G. Martin & P.G. Simon, 1756.

[bound with]:

(SIREJACOB, J.A.J.). *Catalogue d'une très-belle Collection d'Estampes, de Rubens, Van Dyck, Jordaens, Teniers, Callot & autres fameux Maîtres Italiens, François & Flamands. Assemblées depuis longues Années, & Délaissées par Monsieur J.A.J. Sirejacob, Ecuyer. Qui se Vendront...a Bruxelles, Lundi le 27. Août 1764. & jours suivans...* 1 p.l., 76 pp. 8vo. Brussels: H.V. Lemincs, [1764].

[bound with]:

([LE BRUN]). *Catalogue de Tableaux, Estampes, Desseins, Bronzes, Figures de marbre, Bustes & Gâines de marbre, Procelaines d'ancien Japon, de France & de Saxe, montées en Bronze doré d'or moulu, & non montées, du Cabinet de Monsieur***; dont la vente se fera le Mardi 19 Juin 1764...& jours suivans...* 21 pp. 8vo. Paris: Merifot, Fils, [1764].

[bound with]:

(COLLIN DE VERMONT, Hyacinthe). *Catalogue des Tableaux, Desseins, Estampes et Bosses, provenans du Cabinet de M. Hyacinthe Collin de Vermont, Peintre ordinaire du Roi, & Adjoint à Recteur de son Académie Royale de Peinture & Sculpture, dans lesquels sont compris des Tableaux, Desseins & Estampes de M. Rigaud, Peintre du Roi...* 35, [1] pp. 8vo. Paris: Didot l'aîné, 1761.

[bound with]:

(ROBYNS, Martin). *Catalogue de Tabeaux, de Cabinet de feu Monsieur Martin Robyns; qui se Vendront publiquement en Argent de change*

Lundi 22. Mai 1758. & jours suivans... 24 pp. Brussels: P.J. De Grieck, [1758].

[bound with]:

(**COSTA, Benjamin da**). *Catalogue d'un Magnifique & très Renommé Cabinet de Tableaux, des plus grands Maitres Italiens, Francois & du Pais-Bas; Recueillis avec beaucoup de fraix...par Monseur Benjamin da Costa, Lesquels seront Vendu publiquement...le Lundi 13 Août 1764.* 14 pp. 8vo. The Hague: P. Gosse & D. Pinet, 1764.

[bound with]:

(**NOAILLES, —, Maréchal de**). *Catalogue des Tableaux qui composent le Cabinet de feu Mr. le Marechal de Noailles.* 41 pp. 8vo. Paris: Didot, 1767.

[bound with]:

(**SYDERVELT, Antoine**). *Catalogue du beau & précieux Cabinet de Tableaux des principaux Maîtres Hollandois; de Desseins...d'Estampes...de divers Instrumens pour des Expériences de Phisique & d'Optique...de Medailles d'argent...de feu Monsieur Antoine Sydervelt, dont la Vente se fera le Mercredi 23. Avril 1766, & jours suivans, chez Arnoldus Dankmeyer...par Henri de Winter, Couretier.* 1 p.l., 132 pp. 8vo. Amsterdam: P. Yver, [1766]. \$17,500.00

A remarkable and most attractive *sammelband* of eight French, Dutch, and Belgian art auction catalogues. All of them are rare.

I. Jean Omer Joly de Fleury (1700-55), a member of a prominent and wealthy family, was an important collector of prints, drawings, books, scientific instruments, and natural history objects. We learn from Gabriel Martin's preface that, due to the collector's sudden death, the prints and drawings would be sold "as found" in portefeuilles and the large collection of specimens again, would be sold "as found," in the drawers. Nevertheless, the collection is quite well catalogued and we can gather an excellent idea of the contents. Dezallier d'Argenville described Joly's collection in 1755, calling it "famous." He illustrates some of the specimens.

II. A fine sale of 847 lots of prints and 19 lots of books with plates. Very rare; no copy in OCLC.

III. 116 lots. OCLC locates only one copy, at the BN.

IV. A painter's collection of art. 443 lots including paintings, drawings, prints, and reliefs. Collin de Vermont (1693?-1761), was "a pupil of Rigaud and Jouvenet. He studied in Rome and entered the Académie in 1725. In 1727, he was one of the artists to work on decorations for the Apollo Gallery in the Louvre."—Benezit, III, p. 1244. OCLC locates only one copy, at the BN.

V. 300 lots of paintings by Rubens, van Dyck, Breughel, Wouwermans, and Teniers. Very rare; no copy in OCLC.

VI. Benjamin da Costa, a member of the prominent Anglo/Dutch Jewish family, formed a small but important collection of paintings. 90 lots. Very rare; no copy in OCLC.

VII. Adrien Maurice, duc de Noailles (1678-1766), had a brilliant military career and served in the wars of Louis XV in Italy and Germany. He was appointed a marshal of the French Army in 1734. The duc de Noailles was also a fiscal advisor to Louis XV and unsuccessfully recommended financial prudence. This catalogue contains only 88 lots but we find paintings by Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Titian, Raphael, Carracci, Dürer, Breughel, Rembrandt, etc. OCLC locates only one copy, at the BN.

VIII. One of the most important art sales in Holland of the period. 117 lots of paintings (Wouwerman, Ruysdael, and others), 172 lots of drawings, 227 lots of prints, 85 lots of illustrated books, 20 lots of instruments, 192 lots of medals, and 29 lots of "Diverses Raretés." Not in OCLC.

Fine copies.

• I. Lugt 906. *N.B.G.*, Vol. 26, col. 861. II. Lugt 1404. III. Lugt 1395. IV. Lugt 1181. V. Lugt 1006. VI. Lugt 1400. VII. Lugt 1654. VIII. Lugt 1528.

*"A Triumph of Organization, Common Sense,
& Kitchen Skills"—Davidson*

215. BEETON, Isabella Mary. *The Book of Household Management...also Sanitary, Medical, & Legal Memoranda; with a History of the Origin, Properties, and Uses of all Things connected with Home Life and Comfort.* Colored frontis., added engraved title printed in green & black, 12 colored plates of various roasts and other preparations, & numerous woodcuts in the text. xxxix, 1112 pp. Thick small 8vo, fine red morocco by Sangorski & Sutcliffe (printed title somewhat foxed), single gilt fillet round sides, spine gilt, a.e.g. London: S.O. Beeton, 1861. \$3500.00

First edition and a particularly nice copy of this famous book, certainly the most well-known of all English cookery books. The book went through many editions.

"Its success, however, also rested on its quality, especially the combination of clear structure and precise detail. Recipes, for example, were arranged alphabetically in sections, with ingredients, prices, weights, and cooking times all precisely stated. The book's style moved easily between detailed instructions and neat aphorisms. For Mrs Beeton, a people's 'way of taking their meals, as well as their way of treating women' were marks of civilization. Dining well 'implies both the will and the skill to reduce to order, and surround with idealisms and grace, the more material conditions of human existence'. That will

and skill she showed in large measure.”—ODNB.

Fine and fresh copy of a book which, due to heavy usage in the kitchen, usually appears in poor condition. A few signature letters just touched at foot. Signature on free front flyleaf of “Janie Popperwell Novr. 10th 1864.”

• Bitting, p. 32—“This is one of the earliest cookery books using colored illustrations.” Davidson, *The Oxford Companion to Food*, pp. 69-70.

An Important Natural History Journal

216. GESELLSCHAFT NATURFORSCHENDER FREUNDE, BERLIN.
Beschäftigungen der Berlinischen Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde.
 Engraved vignette on each title, 55 engraved plates (of which 29 are finely handcolored & many are folding), and one folding printed table. Four vols. 8vo, cont. Danish mottled sheep (headcaps of Vols. II-IV very carefully repaired), gilt border round sides, arms in gilt in center of each cover Count Adam Gottlob von Moltke (see below), spines gilt, blue & black morocco lettering pieces on spines, stamp in gilt at foot of each volume “F.C. Raben.” Berlin: J. Pauli, 1775-76-77-79. \$16,500.00

First edition, all published, of this important natural history journal, issued by one of the most active of all natural history organizations of the 18th century; this group — the “Society of the Friends of Nature” — was founded in 1773 by the natural historian F.H.W. Martini (1729-78). Complete sets, especially in such fine condition, are today very rare on the market. The plates are particularly well-engraved and colored.

The contributors to this journal amount to a roll-call of important natural historians, chemists, astronomers, physicians, and other scientists; they include: Martini, Humboldt, Achard, Pallas, Ferber, Targioni, Klaproth, Gleditsch, Karsten, Chamisso, Beckmann, Trebra, Bode, Schröter, Scheele, Reuss, Meidinger, Hacquet, Charpentier, Gleichen-Russworm, Silberschlag, etc., etc.

This journal gives a very intimate view of the workings of the Society. Each volume contains a preface with accounts of the activities of the Society, recently elected members (including Joseph Banks, John Bartram, and the American Philosophical Society), obituaries of deceased members (and these are particularly valuable as they are often the only detailed biographies we have of them), and richly detailed subject indexes to the articles. Vol. I prints the by-laws, a history of the founding of the group, and a list of the original members.

Altogether, there are about 120 scientific articles included in these volumes and the subjects encompass mineralogy, geology, conchology, astronomy, scientific instruments, zoology, chemistry, etc., etc.

In Vol. III, Martini has printed a catalogue of the Society’s library and cabinet (630 books and 123 specimens acquired within four years of the foundation).

Provenance: arms in gilt of Count Adam Gottlob Moltke (1709-92), diplomat,

statesman, and councillor to Frederick V, and one of the most powerful men in Denmark in the 18th century. The present set was subsequently in the library of the Danish botanist Frederik Christian Raben (1769-1838), Count of Christianholm on Lolland. Raben collected plants in Europe, Greenland, and Brazil. Most of his herbarium, containing well over 1100 specimens, belongs to the Botanical Museum in Copenhagen and to the Herbarium in Meise. Modern booklabel of J.A. Freilich.

A fine and handsome set in excellent and fresh condition.

♣ Kronick 359. Nissen, *ZBI*, 4576.

*One of a Very Few Printed on Vellum;
The Syston Park — Doheny Copy*

217. BIBLE, PSALMS, Greek. *Psalterium Graecum e Codice MS. Alexandrino, qui Londini in Bibliotheca Musei Britannici asservatur. Typis ad similitudinem ipsius Codicis Scripturae fideliter descriptum.* Edited by Henry Hervey Baber. Greek type in imitation of Alexandrian uncials, Roman type and another Greek type for the introduction & notes. xii, [32] leaves, 18 pp. Very large 4to (binding: 353 x 299 mm), fine cont. English blue morocco over thick boards, unsigned but almost certainly by Charles Lewis, richly panelled & decorated in gilt, wide roll-tooled borders around sides, spine richly gilt, a.e.g., inner covers with doublures of blue morocco borders, richly gilt, & inlaid panels of watered yellow silk, watered yellow silk endpapers. London: R. Taylor, 1812. \$25,000.00

A magnificently produced letterpress facsimile edition — printed throughout on fine vellum — of the Psalms from the famous Codex Alexandrinus, a fifth-century manuscript of the Greek Bible, containing the majority of the *Septuagint* and Greek N.T. Presented by the Patriarch of Constantinople Cyrillus Lucaris, who brought it from Alexandria, to King Charles I in 1627 and now in the British Library, the manuscript is probably the third oldest among the extant Greek Bible manuscripts (after the Vaticanus and Sinaiticus).

This book was printed in specially designed type, designed to emulate the uncial script of the Codex. The type was cut by Joseph Jackson (1733-92), an apprentice to the first Caslon, and who is particularly remembered for cutting “peculiar” fonts, such as the “Domesday” character and the Greek types employed in the present work.

Baber was keeper of printed books at the British Museum. Between 1816 and 1828 he published a three-volume edition of the Old Testament part of the Codex Alexandrinus.

According to the list of subscribers, only 17 copies were printed on vellum. The final 18-pages contain a collection of the various readings of the Alexandrian MS. compared with the Roman edition of the Vatican text of the *Septuagint* printed

in 1587.

A very fine copy, with the bookplates of Sir John Thorold of Syston Park, the Rt. Hon. William Henry Smith, and Estelle Doheny.

♣ Darlow & Moule 4789. Reed & Johnson, *Old English Letter Foundries*, p. 315. Updike, II, p. 121. Van Praet, I, 13.

The Most Celebrated of English Writing Books

218. BICKHAM, George. *The Universal Penman*. Engraved frontis. & 212 leaves of plates, entirely engraved. Tall folio, cont. mottled calf (joints carefully repaired, title with minor soiling), flat spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: Printed for Robert Sayer, n.d. (but ca. 1741). \$6500.00

First edition, and a really fine copy, of the most celebrated of English writing books, a compendium of all scripts then in current use in England. Originally issued in 52 parts over an eight-year period to subscribers, copies were bound-up either by the subscribers or by various publishers who had access to all the parts. This copy is of the so-called fourth issue with the imprint "Printed for Robert Sayer" on the title.

Bickham (ca. 1684-1758), an engraver and writing master, started "his most important contribution to British engraving, *The Universal Penman*, a joint work with his son and John Bickham (fl. 1730-1750), his son or brother... Issued in fifty-two parts from 1733 to 1741, it was the culmination of his work as an engraver of calligraphy: it contained examples by twenty-five contemporary writing-masters on 212 folio copperplates, many embellished with decorations engraved by his son, as the elder Bickham firmly believed that drawing was a necessary qualification for the man of business."—ODNB.

Fine copy. Contemporary signature on free front-endpaper — using his best handwriting — of Thomas Southan. Modern booklabel of Peter A. Wick.

♣ Bonacini 207. Ambrose Heal, *The English Writing-Masters and their Copy-Books* (1931). 7 IV.

Hardware in France

219. BONNOT, —. *Détail général des Fers, Fonte, Serrurie, Ferrure et Clouterie, à l'Usage des Bâtimens. Avec les Tarifs des Prix*. Engraved arms of the Duc du Chartres serving as headpiece on first leaf of dedication (see below). viii, xvi, 519 pp. Thick 8vo, cont. red morocco, triple gilt fillet round sides, spine finely gilt, a.e.g. Paris: B. Morin & l'Auteur, 1782.

\$7500.00

First edition, and a fine thick-paper copy in fine contemporary red morocco,

of this extremely rare guide to the hardware makers and their prices for individual items in the northern French province of Picardy, an area famous for its ironwork. This is an invaluable reference work for French hardware of every sort, their prices and makers, the iron industry in general, and French decorative arts and architecture.

Bonnot, described on the title-page as a "Vérificateur de Serrurerie," wrote this book in order to assist architects in their selection of building and decorative materials. While providing names of manufacturers in Normandy, Champagne, and Paris, the bulk of the book gives detailed descriptions of manufacturers in Picardy, their products, and prices. The range of hardware is extraordinary.

The very finely engraved headpiece, by Étienne Claude Voysard, incorporates the arms of the Duc du Chartres with a number of locks and keys.

An exceptionally fine copy.

220. (BOOK-CLASPS & -CATCHES). A remarkable collection of nine highly ornate silver or pewter book-clasps & -catches, from the 16th to the 18th centuries in Germany. Each has been mounted on an elaborate panel of brown morocco (300 x 225 mm.) with beveled sunken panels of green morocco, each lettered with the date and artist or location of manufacture. All nine panels are preserved in a specially constructed box of morocco (upper joint cracked), "Book-Clasps" lettered on spine.

\$15,000.00

This is an exciting and remarkable assemblage providing a wonderful overview of the silversmith's artistry for the decoration of books.

1. Silver clasp & catches, ca. 1580, by Wenceslaus Tanitzer (1508-85), Frankfurt am Main (actual size: 62 x 28 mm.)

2. Silver clasp & catches, ca. 1600, by Christoph Tanitzer (1560-1618) (135 x 40 mm.)

3. Pewter clasp & catches with engraving, ca. 1700, Cologne (162 x 42 mm.)

4. Engraved silver clasp & catches, ca. 1700, Strasbourg (145 x 55 mm.)

5. Engraved silver clasp & catches, ca. 1700, Pforzheim (120 x 45 mm.)

6. Engraved silver clasp & catches with 9 mounted red & green glass decorative pieces, Upper Bavaria, ca. 1700 (140 x 50 mm.)

7. Large & highly decorative Baroque silver clasp & catches, ca. 1750, Danzig (242 x 115 mm.)

8. Engraved silver clasp & catches, ca. 1750, Prague (165 x 70 mm.)

9. Engraved silver clasp & catches, ca. 1750, Hamburg (120 x 45 mm.)

This collection would be a wonderful study and exhibition piece. Fine condition.

221. BOREL, Pierre. *Tresor de Recherches et Antiquitez Gauloises et Françaises, reduites en Ordre Alphabetique. Et enrichies de beaucoup d'Origines, Epitaphes, & autres choses rares & curieuses, comme aussi de beaucoup de mots de la Langue Thyoise ou Theuthfranque.* Engraved printer's vignette on title. 52 p.l., 611, [23] pp. 4to, 18th-cent. mottled calf (joints very nicely repaired, minor browning), spine richly gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Paris: A. Courbé, 1655. \$1750.00

First edition and scarce; this book, "a collection of linguistic antiquities listed in alphabetical order (1655) was the basis for Favre's greatly enlarged *Dictionnaire du vieux François*, published in 1882."—*D.S.B.*, II, p. 305. Borel (1620-71), born at Castres, studied medicine at Montpellier and began practice at Castres in 1641. In 1653 he went to Paris and a year later was appointed physician to the King. During his whole life he ardently pursued the study of natural history, chemistry, optics, astronomy, antiquities, philology, and bibliography. Among his works are the first bibliography of chemistry (1654) and the first history of the telescope (1655).

Besides practicing medicine, Borel was a devoted collector of various rarities including plants, antiquities, and minerals from the town and countryside of Castres. He established a museum in his hometown.

In the preliminary leaves, Borel thanks his friends Gassendi, Marolles, La Mothe le Vayer, Patin, etc. for their help in the preparation of this book.

Fine copy. Ownership inscription of the Dijonnais collector and scholar Jean Baptiste Du Tillot, dated 1700, on title. Du Tillot formed a rich cabinet of paintings, prints, and books.

• Brunet, I, 1112—"Cet ouvrage est peu commun."

The Rare First Illustrated Edition

222. [BRILLAT-SAVARIN, Jean Anthelme]. *Physiologie du Gout, ou Méditations de Gastronomie transcendante; Ouvrage Théorique, Historique et a l'Ordre du Jour...* Par un Professeur. Two frontis. by Henri Monnier. 2 p.l., 410 pp.; 2 p.l., 432 pp. Two vols. 8vo, cont. green calf-backed marbled boards (very slightly rubbed, some foxing, half-title of Vol. I with a minor stain), spines gilt in the Romantic style. Paris: Sautelet & Mesnier, 1829. \$1500.00

Third edition, the first edition to contain illustrations, of the most famous book in gastronomy. Following his involvement in the various political vicissitudes of France before and during the Revolution, Brillat-Savarin (1755-1826), fled to the United States where he gave French lessons, played violin at the John Street Theater in New York City, and discovered the pleasures of turkey and Welsh rarebit. In 1797 he was allowed to return and was appointed counselor to

France's Supreme Court of Appeal, a post he held until his death.

Brillat-Savarin "remained a bachelor and spent his leisure time drafting various treatises on economics and history and an essay on the duel. He was interested in archaeology, astronomy, chemistry, and, of course, gastronomy, appreciating good restaurants...He entertained frequently at home in the Rue de Richelieu in Paris and cooked some specialities himself; including tuna omelette, stuffed pheasant garnished with oranges, and fillet of beef with truffles. On 8 December 1825, two months before his death, the book which was to make him famous had appeared in the bookshops: *Physiologie du gout.*"—Larousse.

The frontispieces illustrate two of Brillat-Savarin's meditations and are in Monnier's typical charming style.

Very good set of an edition which is oddly uncommon.

• Vicaire 117. Not in Bitting, Cagle, or Simon.

The Only Copy Printed on Vellum

223. BUCKINGHAM, George Villiers, Duke of & Catherine Manners Villiers, Duchess of. *Letters of the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, chiefly addressed to King James I., of England.* Frontis. with facsimiles of the Duke's handwriting. 4 p.l. (incl. frontis., the first two leaves are blanks), xliii, [2], 39, [1] pp. 8vo, fine cont. green pebbled morocco, sides nicely panelled in gilt, flat spine gilt, a.e.g. Edinburgh: T.G. Stevenson, 1834. \$4000.00

First edition, one of only 51 copies printed; the present example is the unique copy printed on vellum. This work prints for the first time a group of letters collected by the antiquary Sir James Balfour of Denmylne and deposited in the Advocates' Library.

Fine and handsome copy with the bookplate of W.A. Foyle at Beeleigh Abbey.

An Early "Sin" Tax

224. BURNABY, Anthony. *Two Proposals, Humbly Offer'd to the Honourable House of Commons, Now Assembled in Parliament. I. That a Duty be laid on Malt, in the stead of the present Duty on Beer and Ale; and likewise, that the several Engagements that Revenue lies under, be Transferr'd on that of Malt. II. That a Duty be laid on Malt, and the present Duty on Beer and Ale be continued. To which is Annex'd An Accompt, what in all Probability the Frauds of Brewers do amount to, and wherein such Frauds are Prejudicial to the King, to the Subject, and to the Trade it self: Likewise by what Means such Grievances are most properly Redress'd.* Title within ruled border (upper rule slightly shaved). 1 p.l., 26 pp. Small 4to, disbound. London: 1696. \$950.00

First edition of this rare pamphlet concerned with the taxation of beer and malt. Burnaby, of the Middle-Temple, states that a malt tax would be universal

and that "not any Person will Escape paying his Proportion according to his Consumption; Ergo No Person can complain; who Consumes little, will have but little to pay."

Fine copy.

Printed on Vellum with the Original Drawings

225. CAYLUS, Marthe-Marguerite Le Valois de Villette de Murçay, Comtesse de. *Souvenirs de Madame de Caylus*. Nouvelle Édition avec une Introduction et des Notes par M. Charles Asselineau. Five original sepia pen & wash drawings bound in, replacing the printed plates. 2 p.l., xlv, 268 pp., 2 leaves. 8vo, fine cont. orange morocco super gilt by Hardy, arms in gilt on each cover of the 12th Duke of Hamilton, spine richly gilt, red & green morocco lettering pieces on spine, a.e.g. Paris: J. Techener, 1860. \$5000.00

The only copy printed on vellum, each page being ruled in gold, and containing the five original sepia pen & wash drawings. The fine drawings are: the portrait of Madame de Caylus after a painting by Daullé in her lifetime; Madame de Montespan acting as Femme de Chambre to Mademoiselle de la Vallière; Reconciliation of the King with Madame de Montespan; Promenade of Madame de Maintenon and Madame de Montchevreuil in the Forest of Fontainebleau; and the Prince de Condé seized with small pox.

The memoirs of the Comtesse de Caylus (1673-1729), are very valuable source materials for life in the court of Louis XIV. They were first published by Voltaire but this edition is considered the best.

A very fine copy.

• Brunet, I, 1705.

John Lumley's Copy

226. DEMOSTHENES. *Demosthenous Logoi duo kai hexekonta* [:in Greek] Habes lector Demosthenis Graecorum oratorum omnium facile principis orationes duas et sexaginta, et in easdem Vulpiani Commentarios quantum extat: Libanii Argumenta: Tum collectas à studioso quodam ex Des. Erasmi Rot. Guilhelmi Budaei atque aliorum lucubrationibus Annotationes. Ad haec ipsius, Plutarcho Libanioque]authoribus, Vitam. Et lectionem denique variam adiectam. Woodcut printer's device on title & repeated on verso of final leaf. Printed throughout in Greek. 12 p.l., 532, 507 (i.e. 207) pp., [28] leaves. Folio, 17th-cent. English sheep (a few scars, title a bit stained & soiled, final five leaves with a small & unimportant burn hole in margin), spine gilt, upper cover stamped in gilt

"B.C.R." Basel: J. Herwagen, Sept. 1532. \$9500.00

First edition of Erasmus' important edition of Demosthenes (384-322 B.C.), the great Attic orator and statesman, whose fame as an orator can be compared only with the fame of Homer as a poet. This copy bears the signature on the title of John Lumley, first Baron Lumley (ca. 1533-1609), "one of the great Elizabethan collector-patrons. His collections, which included books, paintings, and marbles, were catalogued during his lifetime and transcriptions of the manuscripts published during the twentieth century. The significance of these inventories cannot be underestimated — they provide a unique illustration of his particular interests and intellectual pursuits as well as a more general picture of aristocratic taste in Elizabethan England...Lumley's library was one of the largest in Elizabethan England. It was housed at Nonsuch and contained nearly 3000 books...The books are inscribed with the original purchaser's name."—ODNB.

The majority of Lumley's books passed from Lumley to Henry, Prince of Wales, and then to the Royal Library and now survive in the British Library. This copy remained in private hands and bears the bookplate of J.P.R. Lyell (1871-1948), the book collector and founder of the Lyell Lectures at Oxford.

This edition, while based on the 1504 *editio princeps* of Aldus, is the first to contain the commentaries of Erasmus, Budé, and others. It contains all the speeches and Ulpian's *Scholia*. Erasmus contributed a preface as well. Dibdin wrote of it: "there are many preferable readings to be found. It is a beautiful and excellent work, according to Fabricius, containing the commentaries of Ulpian in the margin of each page; and at the end, the various readings collected by Danesius; also the commentaries of Budaeus, Erasmus, and other learned men, on certain passages of Demosthenes."

Fine and fresh copy.

• Brunet, II, 587—"Cette belle édition...elle est rare." British Museum, *John Lumley* (1956), number 1709—"Lumley copy now privately owned."

The Fine John Evelyn Copy

227. DUFRESNOY, Charles Alphonse. *L'Art de Peinture*...Traduit en François. Enrichy de Remarques, reveu, corrigé, & augmenté. Troisieme Edition. Engraved vignette on title & 32 plates (incl. an engraved title). 6 p.l., 276 pp.; [62] pp. 8vo, cont. speckled calf (joints at head with very short cracks), dark red morocco lettering piece on spine. Paris: N. Langlois, 1684. \$3500.00

Third edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged, of this famous and influential poem on painting in elegant Latin hexameter, translated by Roger de Piles (1635-1709). Dufresnoy (1611-68), a native of Paris, studied painting in Rome and Venice and, upon his return, was engaged to furnish the paintings for the magnificent Château du Raincy. He provided many paintings for the chapel,

salons, and pavilion but suffered paralysis after two years and was obliged to retire.

The present work was originally published in Latin as *De Arte Graphica* (1st ed.:1668); the work enjoyed many editions in the 17th, 18th, and early 19th centuries. This edition contains the original Latin text with French translation on facing pages. Written during his Italian sojourn, it embodies Dufresnoy's observations on the art of painting and may be termed a critical treatise on the practice of the art, with general advice to students. The precepts are sound according to the standard of his time though the poetical merits are slender in style (formed chiefly on Lucretius and Horace). Dufresnoy stressed the importance of color as an essential component of artistic beauty.

This edition contains in the second part the valuable engravings — engraved title and 31 plates — by Sebastian Le Clerc (1637-1714), entitled "Figures d'Academie pour apprendre à désiner."

Provenance: John Evelyn, (sale Christie's London, 30 Nov. 1977, lot 495) with his acquisition notes. Modern booklabel of Peter A. Wick.

A fine and crisp copy.

• Benezit, Vol. 4, p. 1287. Berlin Kat. 4619.

*The MacCarthy-Reagh — Duc de Noailles — Rosebery — Lynde —
McLaughlin — Breslauer Set on Large Paper & Bound in
Contemporary Red Morocco*

228. DUGDALE, William. *Monasticon Anglicanum: or, The History of the Ancient Abbies, Monasteries, Hospitals, Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, with their Dependencies, in England and Wales: also of all such Scotch, Irish, and French monasteries as in any manner relate to those in England... Illustrated with the Original Cuts of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and Habits of the Religious and Military Orders... the Whole Corrected, and Supplied with many Useful Additions, by an Eminent Hand [John Stevens]. Engraved frontis. & 151 engraved plates (some folding). Titles printed in red & black. Four parts in three vols. Large folio (442 x 278 mm.), cont. red morocco (corners & headcaps a bit worn, minor rubbing to joints), triple gilt fillet round sides, spines elaborately gilt, a.e.g. London: R. Harbin et al., 1718-22-23-23. \$9500.00*

A magnificent large-paper set, with a very distinguished provenance (see below), magnificently bound in contemporary red morocco. Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum* (1st ed.: 1655-73) "gave the history of the various orders in England, and an account of all the individual monasteries. The surviving foundation charters, and charters relating to the growth of the monastery, were printed in full, and all known benefactions of land made to the monastery were set down. *Monasticon Anglicanum* established for the first time the importance of

charters as a primary source for the writing of medieval history, and as a source for understanding the legal practice of earlier centuries and aspects of the feudal system relating to conditions of tenure. Equally it established for the first time since the Reformation the importance of monasteries and the scale of their territorial possessions. In Elizabethan and Jacobean times monasteries had been a reviled institution, associated only with superstition, idleness, and all the faults of the old religion...Dugdale established monastic history as a legitimate subject of study...

"Editions of Dugdale's work continued to appear after his death as scholars polished and quarried his researches. His place in the annals of historical scholarship is an honourable one. His speciality was the retrieval of factual information relating to the great institutions of the middle ages: the monasteries, the legal system, and the aristocracy. The scale of his operations was greater than any previous endeavour, and its achievements were astonishing, especially in view of the disorder of the records from which he worked. *Monasticon Anglicanum* opened up a new area of historical research, and provided the foundations for such future investigations."—ODNB (for Dugdale).

This edition in English, edited and enlarged by John Stevens (ca. 1662-1726), was "followed by a two-volume supplement (1722-3), containing some 500 additional monastic charters in English translation. It improved on Dugdale by covering the mendicant orders and including biographical accounts of monastic writers, and for the first time it treated pre- and post-Reformation monastic history as a continuum. Stevens did not attempt the task of historical interpretation (partly to avoid the charge of Catholic bias), and his presentation of the documents in English translation rather than in the original Latin did not please the academic purists (such as Thomas Hearne), but these criticisms are outweighed by the scale of his single-handed achievement as a collector of scattered material who opened up the monastic past to a non-professional readership."—ODNB (for Stevens).

A fine set. The MacCarthy-Reagh (sale 1815, lots 4134-35 to Debure) — Duc de Noailles (bookplate, sale 1835, lot 376) — Rosebery (bookplate) — Lynde (bookplate) — McLaughlin (sale 7 October 1980, lot 1691) — Breslauer (sale 27 & 28 June 2005, lot 968) set.

Euler's First Two Publications

229. EULER, Leonhard, respondent. *Theses Logicae verè Tumultuariæ quas...pro Vacante Professione logica, respondente...Leonhardo Eulero, Pauli fil....ad diem 21. Ian....submittit Iohannes Burcard.* 8 pp. Small 4to, cont. half-vellum & marbled boards. Basel: Printed by Widow of F.

Lüdis, 1722.

[bound with]:

—, **respondent.** *Positiones Logicae Miscellanae* quas...pro vacante Cathedra Logica ad d. 30. Ian. M DCC XXII...publico eruditorum examini subiciet M. Ioh. Rudolphus Battierius...respondente...Leonhardo Eulero. 8 pp. Small 4to. Basel: Printed by E. & J.R. Thurneysen, [1722]. \$15,000.00

First editions of the first two publications of Leonhard Euler (1707-83), the greatest mathematician of the 18th century. These extremely rare theses — OCLC locates copies only at Basel — reflect Euler's remarkable precociousness. A true child prodigy, Euler entered the University of Basel at the age of thirteen and studied with Johann I Bernoulli. Euler graduated in the summer of 1722 and soon thereafter launched his remarkable and varied scientific career.

In these two theses, Euler acted as opponent (*respondens*). The first thesis, on logic, was delivered by Johannes Burckhardt, an amateur mathematician, who had earlier given Euler private instruction. The second thesis again deals with logic. In December of the same year, Euler defended another thesis, on Roman law.

These two theses are bound together with a collection of thirteen other theses from the University of Basel, all dealing with logic. The others are:

1. **SCHWARZ, Nikolaus.** *Positiones de Sophismate quo deluduntur ii, qui de specioso logicorum titulo falsò sibi gratulantur...* Respondente...Jona Petro d'es Cherny... 12 pp. Basel: E. & J. R. Thurneysen, [1722].

2. **BERNOULLI, Nikolaus I.** *Theses logicae de Methodo analytica et synthetica...* Respondente...Andrea Burcardo... 8 pp. Basel: E. & J. R. Thurneysen, [1722]. With this thesis, Bernoulli was made professor of logic at Basel.

3. **GRYNAEUS, Simon.** *Positiones de Logica surdi nati...* Respondente...Joh. Conr. Schweighauser... [6] leaves. Basel: J. L. Brandmüller, [1722].

4. **BRANDMÜLLER, Jakob.** *Observationes Logico-morales...* Respondente...Johanne Schorendorfio... [4] leaves. Basel: J. L. Brandmüller, [1722].

5. **KOENIG, Emanuel.** *Considerationes logicae...* Respondente...Benedicto Stehelio... 8 pp. Basel: E. & J. R. Thurneysen, [1722].

6. **BERNOULLI, Daniel.** *Theses Logicae sistentes Methodum examinandi Syllogismorum validitatem...* Respondente...Friderico Zwingerio... [4] leaves. Basel: J. L. Brandmüller, [1722].

7. **RYHINER, Peter.** *Theses Logicae in quibus inter alia Proponuntur syllogismi quidam in logicis vulgò omissi...* Respondente...Benedicto Stehelio... [6] leaves. Basel: J. L. Brandmüller, [1722].

8. **BRINGOLF, Samuel.** *Observationes Logicae circa Sophisma quo ab Abstracto ad Concretum concluditur...* Respondente...Ernesto Ludov. Stichelbergero... 8 pp. Basel: Genath, [1722].

9. **GUERTLER, Nikolaus.** *Positiones Logicae miscellaneae*...Respondente...Joh. Jacobo Hardero... 8 pp. Basel: Widow of H. Lüdins, [1722].

10. **BIRR, Anton.** *Historiae Rationalis philosophiae rudis atque inchoata quaedam et festinanti manufacta adumbratio*...Respondente...Jacobo Christophero Iselio... [10] leaves. Basel: J. L. Brandmüller, [1722].

11. **KELLER, Johann Heinrich.** *Theses miscellaneae*...Respondente...Petro La Brune... [4] leaves. Basel: J. L. Brandmüller, [1722].

12. **MIEG, Johann Rudolf.** *Theses Philosophicae*...Respondente...Friderico Zvingero... 8 pp. Basel: E. J. R. Thurneyser, [1722].

13. **STAEHELIN, Benedikt.** *Theses Logico-philosophicae*...Respondentis...Jacobo Christophoro Iselio. 7, [1] pp. Basel: Widow of H. Lüdins, 1722.

Fine copies. A few have very faint dampstaining. Signature "Ex libris. Jac. Christ. Ramspeck Med. Cand. 1741" on free front endpaper. Ramspeck (1722-97), was professor of mathematics at Basel.

☛ *D.S.B.*, IV, pp. 467-68.

Engraved by Abraham Bosse

230. **FARINATI, Paolo.** *Diverses Figures a l'Eau forte de petits Amours, Anges vollants, et Enfans, propre a mettre sur frontons portes et autres lieux. Ensemble plus.rs sortes de Masques de l'Invention.* 30 double-page engraved plates, including the title, each on a stub. 8vo, cont. speckled calf, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Paris: A. Bosse, 1644.

\$15,000.00

First edition of this very appealing and handsome series of engravings by Abraham Bosse after designs by the Italian artist and draughtsman Paolo Farinati (1524-1606). Farinati's chiaroscuro drawings were often used as "modelli." The plates depict small cupids and angels (22 plates) and eight plates of masks. Paolo Farinati was a highly productive painter and draughtsman from Verona, whose paintings are preserved in many churches. "Farinati's drawings are held in high esteem and, according to Mariette...he was a gifted draughtsman whose compositions show the influence of Paolo Veronese, though he fails to match Veronese's expressiveness of light and refinement."—Benezit, Vol. 5, p. 474.

Appended at the end are four additional plates from Bosse's *Différentes manières de Dessiner et Peindre* (1667) and the suite of four double-page engravings for his *Les Quatre Éléments* (1630?). These four are entitled "Lefeu," "L'Air," "Leau," and "La Terre."

A very fine copy in fresh condition from the Macclesfield library. The engravings are richly inked. Early engraved bookplate with legend at foot: "This Book is to be sold by J. Groenewegen & A. vander Hoeck in the Strand." They were Dutch emigré booksellers who issued catalogues in London ca. 1723-24.

His First Book; Illustrated by Gautier d'Agoty Fils

- 231. FAUJAS DE SAINT-FOND, Barthélemy.** *Mémoire sur des Bois de Cerfs Fossiles, Trouvés en creusant un Puits, dans les environs de Montélimar en Dauphiné, à 14 pieds 2 pouces de profondeur, le 28 du mois d'Août dernier (1775).* Four finely color-printed vignettes & one color-printed plate. viii, 24 pp. Large 4to, cont. mottled calf, triple gilt fillet round sides, spine nicely gilt, green morocco lettering piece on spine. Grenoble: J. Cuchet, 1776. \$12,500.00

First edition of Faujas de Saint-Fond's first book, beautifully illustrated by Gautier d'Agoty fils with four finely colored vignettes and one full-page plate. This is an extremely rare book and the first copy I have handled.

The book is concerned with fossilized deer antlers found in wells near Montélimar. Three of the colored vignettes depict butterflies. The fourth vignette depicts a mineral specimen and fully exploits the engraving and coloring technique of the Gautier d'Agoty family. The full-page plate is a magnificent colored depiction of various fossilized deer horns and again the engraving and coloring techniques of Gautier d'Agoty are beautifully realized.

Fine copy. Bookplate of Eugène Chaper (1827-90), son of Achille Chaper who was director of mines at La Mure. The father formed a great collection of books concerning the Dauphiné and Stendhal in his castle at Eybens near Grenoble.

☛ *D.S.B.*, IV, pp. 548-49. *N.B.G.*, Vol. 17, cols. 168-72.

*Attributed to Benjamin Franklin;
Robert Southey's Copy*

- 232. [FRANKLIN, Benjamin?].** *L'Art de se rendre Heureux par les Songes c'est-à-dire en se procurant telle Espèce de Songes que l'on puisse désirer conformément à ses inclinations.* 8 p.l., 238 pp. Small 8vo, attractive antique red morocco (title a little dusty), double gilt fillet round sides, sides richly gilt, green morocco lettering piece on spine. Frankfurt & Leipzig: 1746. \$7500.00

First edition of a very rare and mysterious book; its authorship has long been attributed to Benjamin Franklin. The anonymous author — a so-called "vieux chymiste François" — describes methods of dreaming on command through the means of magical potions prepared from extraordinary ingredients. The chemist received the secrets of these drugs' preparations from an Indian sorcerer in Illinois while on a voyage to Canada and the American colonies to study botany.

The references in the book to electrical experiments and the fact that Franklin wrote a text in English while president of Pennsylvania entitled *Art of Procuring Pleasant Dreams* have caused many bibliographers to ascribe the authorship to Franklin. In the sales of McCarthy-Reagh (lot 1979 but with no attribution to

Franklin), Pixérécourt, and Eugène Paillet copies of this book achieved very high prices.

David Gamut, in an article in the *New York Times* of 10 November 1889 reviewing the recent Franklin bibliography by Paul Leicester Ford, wrote: "Either Franklin knew the work, which, in the preface, alluded to experiments with electricity that greatly interested him, or Franklin wrote it, as the book collectors in France have fancied for more than a century...in any case 'L'Art de Se Rendre Heureux par les Songes' should be in the Franklin bibliography."

This copy bears the following ownership inscription on the title: "Robert Southey. Aberdeen 28 Aug. 1819." This was purchased by Southey while touring Scotland with Thomas Telford (who, in his *Journal of a Tour of Scotland in 1819*, mentions Southey purchasing this book). This copy was sold when Southey's library appeared at Sotheby's, 8 May and fifteen following days, 1844, lot 76.

Very good copy.

♣ Barbier, I, p. 296—"ouvrage singulier et fort rare." Caillet 4200. Nodier, *Mélanges tirés d'une petite bibliothèque*, p. 209.

Printed on Ice

233. (FROST FAIRS). *Frostiana: or a History of the River Thames, in a Frozen State: with an account of the Late Severe Frost; and the Wonderful Effects of Frost, Snow, Ice, and Cold, in England, and in Different Parts of the World; interspersed with Various Amusing Anecdotes. To which is added, the Art of Skating.* xxii, 124 pp. 8vo, orig. blue boards (neatly rebacked in paper, some browning & foxing), uncut. London: Printed and Published on the Ice on the River Thames, by G. Davis; sold also by Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, February 5, 1814. \$1500.00

First edition. A charming anecdotal account of those rare occasions when the Thames froze over, in 1715, 1739, 1767, 1788, and 1814. The river traditionally became the scene of a "Frost Fair," when food and entertainment booths were set up, most notably a booth with a portable printing press; here one could buy broadside poems and prints, often with one's name inserted, in much the same way souvenirs are still sold in New York's Times Square. The present volume is much the most substantial frozen Thames imprint. Included are chapters on snow, ice, the effects of cold, and northern winters; the last nine pages are devoted to the history and technique of ice skating.

Very good copy of a rare book.

A Beautifully Illustrated Work on Horsemanship

234. GALIBERTO, Giovanni Battista di, Conte. *Il Cavallo da Maneggio. Libro. Dove si Tratta della nobilissima Virtu del Cavalcare, come il Cavagliere*

deue star' à cavallo, acciò sia chiamato perfetto cavagliere, amato, e stimato da tutti; come si deue domar' il cavallo, governare, inserrate, imbrigliare, amaestrare; in che tempo si deuno pigliar li poledri per ammaestrarli di tempo in tempo, e di scola in scola. Della razza dei stalloni, de pelami; de segni buoni, e cattiu; & in fine dei rimedii ad' ogni sorte d; infirmità che puol accader' al cavallo. Diviso in tre Parti... Added engraved title, engraved coat-of-arms on verso of title, 56 engravings of which 30 are full-page engravings in the text, & 26 are engraved plates on 14 sheets (one folding). 4 p.l. (incl. added engraved title), 107, [3] pp. Small folio, orig. Viennese edition binding of cont. vellum over boards, three ornamental borders round sides, fleurons in each corner, coat-of-arms on upper cover of the Habsburgs, the one on the rear cover depicts the coat-of-arms of an Austrian Archduke (all stamped in silver, now oxidized), orig. red & beige silk ties, a.e.g. Vienna: J.J. Kürner, 1650. \$18,500.00

First edition of this beautifully illustrated German Baroque work; it is the first book printed in Austria on equestrian riding schools. Vienna has had a long tradition, stemming from the Spanish Riding School founded in 1562 by Habsburg Emperor Maximilian II, of the highest level of horsemanship and this handsome book is part of that notable tradition. The Lipizzaner stallions of today, which demonstrate classical dressage, trace their roots to the Spanish Riding School.

Galiberto was a Neapolitan count and riding master to Emperor Ferdinand IV, King of Hungary and Bohemia (his finely engraved coat-of-arms is on the verso of the title-page). The present work is divided into three parts. The first is devoted to the proper training of horses and here we find a discussion of the best sources for horses including Spain and Naples (the sources for the finest of the Lippizans), Turkey, and Pomerania. The second deals with horsemanship and the third is concerned with illnesses of horses and veterinary medicine.

The well-engraved plates depict horse training scenes, harnesses, bridles, spurs, and other equestrian equipment. The fine folding plate show the horse and its anatomy.

A very fine copy in fresh condition.

*A "Tour de Force" in a Fine Padeloup le Jeune Doublée Binding
With Arms*

235. HORACE. ...*Opera.* Entirely engraved throughout, both text & illus. and richly illustrated with initials, head- & tail-pieces, vignettes & full-page illus. 16 p.l., 176, [3], 179-264, [2] pp.; 12 p.l., 48, [3], 50-94, [3], 96-152, [3], 154-172, [3], 174-191, [17] pp. (the last leaf a blank). Two vols. in one. Thick 8vo, cont. olive green morocco with the ticket of Padeloup

le Jeune on first title, covers richly gilt, arms in gilt on both covers of Philippe Laurent de Joubert, spine divided into six compartments, four richly gilt, the second & third with red morocco labels gilt, inner covers with doublures of olive morocco borders & inlaid panel of red morocco, both richly gilt, gold metallic endpapers, a.e.g. London: J. Pine, 1733-37.
\$9500.00

First edition, issue with "potest" on page 108, of this magnificently engraved book, "the most elegant of English eighteenth-century books in which text and illustrations alike are entirely engraved."—Ray, p. 3. This is a particularly fine and luxurious copy, bound by Padeloup le Jeune for Philippe Laurent de Joubert, art collector and financier (president of the Cour des Comptes of Montpellier and later treasurer of the États de Languedoc). This copy later belonged to Thomas Westwood (1814–88), poet and bibliographer of angling and Edward J. Bullrich (both with bookplates).

"John Pine (1690-1756) may well have been the pupil of Bernard Picart, the great French engraver at Amsterdam: he was the best English engraver in the first half of the century. His edition of Horace is engraved throughout, text as well as ornament...

"The results are a unity between decoration and text which at times suggests Didot's *Horace* of 1799; a contrast between thick and thin strokes in the letters which naturally follows from the engraving process but which foreshadows the type design of Baskerville, Bodoni, and Didot; and the wide 'leading' between the lines of text which did so much to give their pages a brilliant effect."—*Printing & the Mind of Man, Exhibition of Fine Printing*, no. 105.

"The subscription list printed at the beginning of the book must be one of the most illustrious of its kind, naming the great and the good from every corner of Europe, including the kings of England, Spain, and Portugal."—ODNB.

A fine copy in an outstanding *doublée* binding by Padeloup le Jeune. Quite uncommon in a fine contemporary French binding with arms. With the slightest of rubbing at a few extremities.

♣ Blumenthal, *Art of the Printed Book*, p. 24—"a tour de force."

Color Theory

236. HUNDERTPFUND, Liberat. *Die Malerei auf ihre einfachsten und sichersten Grundsätze zurückgeführt. Eine Anweisung, mit ganzen Farben alle Halbtöne und Schatten ohne Mischung zu malen.* One folding printed table & 26 lithographed plates (of which 22 are finely printed in a variety of colors). 8vo, orig. marbled boards (a bit rubbed). Augsburg: J. Walch, 1847.
\$3500.00

First edition of this rare work on color theory and the art of painting. Hundertpfund (1805-78), moved to Munich in 1832 and "gained a huge

reputation as a result of his *Portrait of Johann Georg von Dilles*, director of the museum in Munich. He mostly painted portraits, but also did a number of genre paintings."—Benezit, Vol. 7, p. 450.

"Of the theorists, Liberat Hundertpfund came closest to Goethe's neo-Aristotelianism, arguing that light 'upon its first entrance into Darkness... is absorbed by it, and its splendour diminishes — it becomes blue.' As the light begins to triumph over darkness, so 'this blue becomes tinged with red,' and so on — in a continuous progression towards yellow, the colour which represents the almost complete dominance of light. Also like Goethe, he proposes a series of significances for the poles of colour, ranging from negative (blue) to positive (yellow)." —Kemp, *The Science of Art*, pp. 298-99.

Twenty of the lithographed plates depict in various colors (including one in black and white) the different shadings one could achieve on the same image of a draped cloth. Another plate depicts an idealized artist's pallet and one more depicts six kinds of brushes.

A fine copy. This book was translated into English and published in 1849.

Searching for Gold in the Interior of Africa

237. JOBSON, Richard. *The Golden Trade: or, A discovery of the River Gambia, and the Golden Trade of the Aethiopians. Also, the Commerce with a great blacke Merchant, called Buckor Sano, and his report of the houses covered with Gold, and other strange observations for the good of our owne countrey; set downe as they were collected in travelling, part of the yeares, 1620. and 1621.* 4 p.l., (1st leaf a blank), 143, 152-66 pp., one blank leaf. Small 4to, cont. calf (a little rubbed & worn), double gilt fillet round sides, central panel in gilt with gilt fleurons in each corner. London: N. Okes for N. Bourne, 1623.
\$25,000.00

First edition of one of the great early English accounts of the exploration of the interior of Africa and the first to be published separately; it is a classic account of the search for gold.

Ghana, the earliest known empire of the western Sudan, first entered the historical consciousness of North Africa near the end of the eighth century but probably originated long before. Famous to North Africans as the "Land of Gold," Ghana (which, apart from its name, has no historical connection with modern-day Ghana) was said to possess sophisticated methods of administration and taxation, large armies, and a monopoly over the notoriously well-concealed gold mines. Ghana was the main supplier of gold, the chief commodity of the trans-Saharan trade which linked the Mediterranean economies that demanded gold — and could supply salt — to the sub-Saharan economies, where gold was abundant.

In 1620, "Jobson (fl. 1620–23), merchant and travel writer... was sent as one of

the supercargoes on the third of a series of expeditions up the Gambia River undertaken by a group of London entrepreneurs who had in 1619 been granted a crown patent to trade in west Africa. Although the area was already frequented by English traders, the first two expeditions to tap the age-old trans-Saharan gold trade, still known in Europe only from its terminus in the Moorish states of north Africa, had failed. Jobson and his companions reached the Gambia in November 1620, established a base near the mouth, and then sailed some 200 miles up the river until it became too shallow to continue. Jobson, with nine of the crew and some African guides, then went on in an open rowing boat to Tenda (in modern Senegal), where, he had been told, he would find an itinerant gold trader, Buckor Sano. Sano was delighted to meet him. He had no gold then available but promised that if they returned he could easily supply it in exchange for imported trade goods. After ten days Jobson and his party returned, rejoined the ship, and left the Gambia in June 1621...

"On his return Jobson published an account of the expedition, hoping to persuade the 'gentlemen adventurers' to send out another. But none was sent. His book, however, entitled *The Golden Trade*... (1623; reprinted 1904), the first account of the area in English, attracted interest. It is a garrulous, disorganized production, but full of detailed accounts of the country — the geography, the customs he observed among the inhabitants, and the flora and fauna."—ODNB. There is also much about the mining of gold.

A fine copy of a book of considerable rarity. Early note on front free endpaper: "1 Sh. Lond. 1706." Original stab-holes in gutters.

• NTSC 14623.

A Source for Chaucer & Shakespeare

238. JOSEPH OF EXETER [attrib. to DARES PHRYGIUS]. *Daretis Phrygii... De Bello Troiano, ... Libri Sex, a Cornelio Nepote Latino carmine heroico donati... Item, Pindari Thebani Homericae Iliados Epitome... Ad haec, Homeri Ilias, quatenus a Nicolao Valla, & V. Obsopoeo Carmine reddita.* [Edited by Alban Thorer]. Italic type, with some printing in Greek & one line of Hebrew in Thorer's preface. Woodcut initials. 8 p.l., 612 pp., one leaf (colophon). 8vo, 18th-cent. half-vellum & boards (light dampstains in first four quires), two vellum lettering pieces on spine. Basel: no printer, [March 1541]. \$6000.00

Editio princeps of the Latin epic poem *De Bello Troiano* ("On the Trojan War"), the only surviving work of the 12th-century English poet who wrote in Latin, Joseph of Exeter (Iosephus Iscanus, fl. 1190).

During the Middle Ages, when knowledge of Homeric texts in the original, was lost in Western Europe, such Latin retellings of the events of the Trojan War became immensely important. One of the most popular of these accounts was

De Exidio Troiae Historia ("History of the Fall of Troy") by "Dares the Phrygian," which purports to be an eyewitness account of the Trojan War, and which is known to us through a medieval Latin version believed to have been composed in the early sixth century A.D.

In the late 12th century the English poet Joseph of Exeter adapted Dares' prose work into Latin hexameters, and it is this version that is printed here for the first time, but erroneously attributed to Dares — it was not until the Frankfurt edition of 1620 that Joseph's name was correctly attached to the poem.

Scholars have suggested that Joseph's version was the principal source (through Boccaccio's *Il Filostrato*) of Chaucer's *Troilus and Criseyde*, which in turn inspired Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida*.

Following Joseph's epic is printed the so-called *Ilias Latina* ("Latin Iliad"), a Latin verse epitome in 1070 hexameters of Homer's *Iliad* attributed to one "Pindarus Thebanus" in the manuscripts and in early editions (as here); its date is unknown, although internal evidence places it before A.D. 68. The main importance of this Latin *Iliad* lies in preserving the events of the epic for those ignorant of Greek.

The second half of the volume is taken up by twelve Books of Homer's *Iliad* in the Latin verse translations by the Bavarian humanist Vincentius Opsopoeus (Books I, II, and IX), and Niccolò della Valle (Books III-V, XIII, XVIII, XX, XXII-XXIV).

✦ Adams D-128 (assigning printing to J. Parcus [= Kuendig], who, however, is not recorded as a Basel printer before 1546). *D.N.B.*, X, pp. 1093-94. Shaaber, *Check-list of Works of British Authors Printed Abroad*, J-331. VD16, D 127.

Louis XIV Satirically Attacked

239. KONINGLYKE ALMANACH, *Beginnende van 't Jaar 1705...&c. Waar in zeer duidelyk vertoon word De Loop der Zon des Ongerechtigheids; ofte Tooneel des Oorlogs in Europa, behelzende de Zinnebeelden der VII. Helde-Deugden, &c. &c. &c....Almanac Royal, commençant par Année 1705...&c. : Où est parfaitement observé le Cours du Soleil d'Injustice, ou Theatre de la Guerre en Europe, qui comprend des Emblemes des VII. Vertus heroïques, &c. &c. &c.* Seven finely engraved plates. Two printed leaves (incl. title). Small folio, cont. red half-morocco & speckled boards, spine richly gilt, upper cover with an in-laid green morocco label with the title in gilt. Brussels: "au depens de la Compagnie de L.v.S. L.L.T. F.G. M.D.F.d.L. C.I.C. & L.d.D.C. &c.", [1705]. \$3950.00

First edition of this extremely rare satiric piece concerning Louis XIV and the War of Spanish Succession; the only copy located by OCLC — at Yale — lacks six of the seven plates. The accompanying text, in French and Dutch and explaining each plate, virulently attacks the motives of Louis XIV in bringing

about the War of Spanish Succession (1701-14).

The first plate depicts Louis XIV as the Sun King in the center with rays extending out from him, each describing crimes and murders perpetrated by him during his long reign. Some of them are "Vendre des Offices," "Inceste avec la Femme du Dauphin en 1680," "Violer des Accords comme le Traité de Partage de la Monarchie d'Espagne," "Empoisonner le Fils du Duc de Baviere Heretier d'Espagne," "Brûler dans le Palatinat en 1689," "Adultre avec Me. de Montespan en 1670," "Legitimer des Enfans Batards," "Massacrer en 1673, dans les Villages d'Hollande," etc.

The remaining plates all deal with related themes, each brutally satiric. The plates have been signed with false names or false addresses: "A Gand chez C. le Courier a la Fuite de Flandre," "A Venise chez Maximilian Douleur a la Cour solitaire," etc.

Fine copy in a very pleasant contemporary binding.

• Brunet, I, 195.

240. [LACOMBE, Jacques]. *Dictionnaire Portatif des Beaux-Arts, ou, Abregé de ce qui concerne l'Architecture, la Sculpture, la Peinture, la Gravure, la Poésie & la Musique; avec la définition de ces Arts, l'explication des Termes & des choses qui leur appartiennent . . .* Par M. L.**. Avocat. Finely engraved vignette on first leaf of text. 2 p.l., viii, 707, [3] pp. Thick 8vo, cont. marbled calf (foot of spine with slightest wear), spine nicely gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Paris: la Veuve Estienne & Fils & J.T. Herissant, 1752. \$1500.00

First edition of this very popular and useful dictionary of art and artists, including architecture, sculpture, painting, and engraving as well as poetry and music. This was a very influential book which went through many editions into the 19th century. Lacombe (1724-1811), French man of letters and lawyer, wrote an extended series of historical, scientific, and literary works; "il est auteur de plusieurs ouvrages estimés."—*N.B.G.*, Vol. 28, col. 540.

Fine and handsome copy. Signature of "Caroli Dionisii Seguini," dated 1st February 1769 with the price of "3.10."

*The First Book "Computer" Book; Woven entirely in Silk
Predating the "Livre de Prières tissé"
One of Only Three Known Copies*

241. LAMARTINE, Alphonse de. *Les Laboureurs. Poème tiré de Jocelyn. Reproduit en caractères tissés avec license des propriétaires éditeurs.* Title with the armorial device of the City of Lyon on verso & 20 pp., all woven in silver and black silk thread, each page surrounded by a fine interlocking

ornamental border. Large 16mo, orig. dark green janseniste morocco, original ornamental woven silk doublures, the opposing leaves bearing the same motif but woven in reverse, original monochrome silk endleaves (joints almost invisibly repaired, extremely minor wear to extremities). Lyon: J.A. Henry, 1883. \$45,000.00

The first book woven entirely in silk by the Jacquard loom method. Of the greatest rarity: only three copies are recorded; ours is the only one in private ownership. Now virtually unknown, the silk-woven Lamartine precedes by at least three years the celebrated *Livre de Prières tissé* (1886-87). There can be no doubt that our volume represents the very first book created by an automated machine, with hundreds of thousands of programmed operations generated by highly complex algorithms through the use of punched cards.

At the time of its invention, in 1801, the Jacquard loom was the most complex programmable machine in existence, for which thousands of punched cards were employed as automated weaving instructions for a mechanized loom. The incredible potential of Jacquard's punched card system, with its binary data and disarmingly modern "input / output" capabilities, was seized upon by English visionary Charles Babbage (1791-1871), who integrated the process into his theoretical "Analytical Engine." James Essinger argues convincingly that the Jacquard Loom was pivotal in the development of computer science (see *Jacquard's Web: How a Hand-loom led to the Birth of the Information Age*, 2004). It is of the greatest significance that present creation precedes the celebrated *Livre de Prières tissé* (1886-87) by at least three years, and thus remains the very first example of a "computer generated" book. With uncanny prescience, the data input mechanisms and intricate algorithms that were responsible for creating the present volume prefigure modern computer automation and computer programming.

It is an inescapable truth that the silk-woven Lamartine disappeared from the world of science and bibliography for more than a century. The most recent description of the book appeared in 1900, namely in Vicaire's *Manuel de l'Amateur*, Vol. 4, cols. 979-980. Contemporary chroniclers to whom the book was known are few in number, yet they all agree upon three fundamental facts: that it was created before the *Livres de Prières tissé*; that it was extremely rare even in the 19th century; and that no copies of the book were ever offered for sale. It would appear that only two examples of J.A. Henry's silk woven Lamartine have been hitherto described. Ours, recently rediscovered, has remained unrecorded for 128 years; apparently it is the only copy remaining in private ownership.

Information about the creation of the present volume is scant, but a highly interesting account of it is given in the August 1889 issue of *Le Correspondant*. While describing the *Livre de Prières tissé* as a marvel of technology and a model of bibliophilic refinement, the author freely acknowledges that "this is not the first time that the Lyon manufacturer [J.A. Henry] had performed a similar feat: several years ago there appeared Lamartine's poem *Les Laboureurs* — a complete

curiosity; examples of it are rare and have never been offered for sale on the open market. One of them is in the Bibliothèque Mazarine; another copy, unique and even richer than the preceding, was ordered by the Comte de Paris on the condition that no other examples would be created; it now holds an honored place in the library of the Château d'Eu" (see "Une Merveille artistique: un Livre de Prières tissé en soie," Vol. 156, pp. 602 et seq.).

Additional details about the book appeared in the 1889 periodical *Le Livre / Bibliographie moderne (Revue mensuelle)* in which is related an exchange between Émile Egger, author of *L'Histoire du Livre* (1880) and M. Heinrich, Dean of the Faculty of Arts in Lyon. Egger was informed that from his extensive study of bookmaking techniques, he had mistakenly omitted one very important book, namely "a book that was not printed, but woven in silk by a disciple of Jacquard, namely J.A. Henry, a Lyonnais manufacturer. The text of this book was Lamartine's poem *Les Laboureurs*. It was an experiment of weaving...and is the true prototype of the *Livre de Prières*, the latter being the direct result of the Lamartine experiments" (Vol. 10, 4e Livraison [10 April 1889], p. 207).

Of the three recorded copies, two issues exist. The title-page of our copy is clearly dated 1883 and gives the address of publisher, J.A. Henry, as 24, rue Lafont, Lyon. The Bibliothèque Nationale copy is not dated, but it does supply some very significant information about the work, namely that it was created as a souvenir of the 1878 Paris Exposition by J.A. Henry (stated address: 3, rue du Garet, Lyon). Messieurs Prignol were responsible for "mise en carte" (i.e., the creation of the punched cards that "programmed" the Jacquard loom). Lespinasse & Paquet undertook operations ("usage") and Messieurs Vallet engaged in the actual weaving process ("tissage").

Apart from its monumental scientific and technical significance, it can be stated without exaggeration that the present volume is a joy to behold. Every page simply gleams on account of the fine silver and black silk, here almost microscopically woven into typographic and artistic perfection: there are exactly 400 weft threads per 2.5 centimeters, for which the movement of the weaving machine was strictly limited to one tenth of a millimeter. It is in every way an extraordinary book.

❖ Unknown to Michael Laird, "Le Livre de Prières tissé" in *The World From Here: Treasures of the Great Libraries of Los Angeles*, 2001, no. 63—"other books woven by this firm have not been located."

*The Earliest Bibliography Exclusively Devoted to Art;
The Fine Macclesfield Copy*

242. LEONARDO DA VINCI. *Trattato della Pittura di Lionardo da Vinci. Novamente dato in luce, con la vita dell'istesso autore, scritta da Rafaelle du Fresne.* Added engraved title, fine large engraved vignette on title, fine full-page engraved port. of Alberti, numerous engraved illus. in the text,

& many engraved initials, head-, & tail-pieces. 10 p.l. (incl. added engraved title), 112 pp., [8] leaves (incl. a plate & a blank leaf); 8 p.l. (incl. the port. of Alberti), 62 pp. Two parts in one vol. Folio, early 18th-cent. mottled calf (very careful repairs to spine & corners), double gilt fillet round sides, spine richly gilt. Paris: G. Langlois, 1651. \$20,000.00

First edition and a lovely copy from the Macclesfield library; this book had a great influence on French and Western art history. Our Italian edition is considered preferable as it contains the *Della Pittura* and *Della Statua* of Leon Battista Alberti (the French edition of the same year does not).

Leonardo's treatise on painting was brought together from many notes by his pupil Francesco Melzi. A manuscript copy made for Fréart de Chanteloup and illustrated by Nicolas Poussin, formed the basis for this edition. "The first edition of the *Trattato della pittura* was designed to represent Leonardo monumentally. The format of the book is large, the typography elaborate."—Steinitz, *Leonardo da Vinci's Trattato della Pittura...A Bibliography*, pp. 145-50 & Belt 1. The book was edited by Raphael Trichet du Fresne (1611-61), numismatist and art historian. He was corrector of the press at the Imprimerie Royale and later librarian to Queen Christina of Sweden, succeeding Naudé in the post. Trichet was himself one of the great bibliophiles and collectors of the 17th century.

Following the biography of Leonardo in the preliminary leaves of the first part is three-page list of 35 arts books; this is the first bibliography exclusively devoted to art.

Again, in the second part, following the biography of Alberti is the earliest bibliography of his writings. It is divided into several sections: printed works in Latin, writings which remain in manuscript, and editions translated into Italian.

Of the fifty diagrams and illustrations in the text, thirty-five pertain to Leonardo's work and fifteen to Alberti's treatise.

Fine, fresh, and large copy. Signature of "Leonorius Aubry 1663" on front paste-down endpaper.

♣ Cicognara 232.

243. THE LONDON AND COUNTRY BREWER. *Containing the Whole Art of Brewing all Sorts of Malt-Liquors, as practised both in Town and Country; according to Observations made by the Author in Four Years Travels through the several Counties in England. Also the Method of preserving Liquors in the Cask, and Directions to be observed in Bottling them.* 4 p.l., 332 pp., 2 leaves of index. Four parts in one vol., each part with a special title-page. 8vo, attractive modern marbled boards, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: Printed for T. Astley & sold by R. Baldwin, jun., 1750. \$650.00

"Sixth edition." This was a very successful and popular book with many editions. The first edition was issued in 1735-38. All editions are rare. Very good

copy.

*Presentation Copy from Baron Holbach;
Bound in Contemporary Red Morocco*

244. MARIETTE, Pierre Jean. *Traité des Pierres graveés.* Finely engraved title-pages, engraved dedication leaf to Louis XV, engraved head- & tail-pieces, & many engravings in the text. Vol. I: two engraved plates & Vol. II: 63 engraved plates. 5 p.l., 468, [2] pp.; 2 p.l., xii, [4], 132 (i.e. 135 leaves incl. 47*, 86*, & 107*); 2 leaves. Two vols. Folio, cont. red morocco, triple gilt fillet round sides, spines richly gilt, a.e.g. Paris: 1750. \$20,000.00

First edition and a magnificent large set bound in contemporary red morocco; this is a presentation copy from Baron Holbach, inscribed on the free front-endpaper: "This Book I receiv'd from the Baron D'Holbach. Paris – October – 1763."

"This is the earliest analytical work on engraved gems and one that fully retains value even today. However, the two volumes are actually two distinct works combined together for the author's convenience as publisher as well as writer. The first volume is by far the most important because of its authoritative summary of the knowledge of engraved gems and that enormously increased in value by its lengthy discourses on previous works published on engraved gems, with a large, nearly exhaustive list of same...

"The first volume begins with a history of engraved gems in general, followed by an essay on modern gem engravers and their work, and a large description of the art of engraving, divided into 4 chapters: I. descriptions of gemstones and other stones used in engraved gems, pp. 153-94, i.e., diamond (including its faceted forms with text & a fig of same), ruby, glass, zircon, garnet, emerald, beryl, peridot, chrysolite, topaz, sapphire, amethyst, other quartz varieties, opal, turquoise, malachite, jade, lapis, coral, amber, and ivory. The authorities cited here are mostly Pliny, De Berquen, and De Boodt. II. Lapidary processes, tools, equipment, etc, required to engrave gems and with the famous engraved plate showing an engraver in his atelier, and beneath, diagrams of the engraving head, accessories, and points. III. Falsifications, and IV. Making impressions. The last portion of the first volume, p. 239 to the end, comments on previous writers and engravers of plates for illustrative purposes, as well as the bibliography...

"In contrast, the second volume is entirely devoted to descriptions of engraved gems in the cabinet of Louis XV(1710-1774), King of France, and it is this volume that aroused the keenest interest on the part of C. W. King, *Antique Gems and Rings*, I, 1872, pp. 465-6, who lauds the first volume but criticizes the second, noting that 'the large number of engravings, by Bouchardon [1698-1762], after gems in the royal cabinet, are, however, in too loose and flowing style to give any accurate idea of their originals.' The drawings of the gems were supervised by Comte de Caylus(1692-1765), the noted French art connoisseur and

antiquarian."—Sinkankas 4208.

The above-mentioned bibliography (pp. 239-468) in Vol. I is an extremely comprehensive and valuable guide (see Peignot, p. 249).

Holbach (1723-89), a nobleman of immense wealth and with considerable learning, was the host of a brilliant salon in Paris for many years and a prolific contributor to the *Encyclopédie*.

This richly illustrated work, which contains more than 200 engravings, is in very fine condition. Engraved armorial bookplate of Kirknvall.

The Father of the Modern Epigram

245. MARTIAL (or MARTIALIS, Marcus Valerius). *Martialis cum duobus comentis*. Woodcut publisher's device on title. 158 numbered leaves, one unnumbered leaf, one blank leaf. Folio (305 x 205 mm.), fine cont. Milanese binding of blind-stamped calf (minor worming, ends of spine a bit worn), sides panelled in blind with elaborate knotwork stamping, ties gone. [Milano: J.A. Scinzenzeler] for Joannes Jacobus & Bros. Legnano, [20 February 1505]. \$25,000.00

A handsome and rare edition in a most attractive contemporary Milanese blind-stamped binding of the epigrams of Martial (born ca. 38/41-d. 102 A.D.), the Roman author whose poetry "embraces the whole range of the life of a man about town. From this point of view their value to the student of Roman life and manners is inestimable. They bear witness alike to the nobler aspects of that life and to the more ignoble."—*Encyc. Brit.* Many of his epigrams are obscene and written to titillate.

The epigrams are accompanied by the extensive commentaries of Domizio Calderini (1447-78), and Giorgio Merula (ca. 1430/1-94). Calderini, part of the circle of humanists whose center was the Greek Cardinal Bessarion, also wrote commentaries on Juvenal, Ovid, Ptolemy, Virgil, and other classical authors. Merula taught in Milan and was responsible for several editions of Latin authors as well as commentaries on such authors as Cicero, Juvenal, Martial, Virgil, and Pliny.

This is a most handsome book, finely printed in Roman type. The printer, Johann Angelus Scinzenzeler, was active in Milan from 1501 to 1526 and printed extensively for the Legnano brothers.

A crisp and tall copy with many lower edges uncut. Early ownership inscriptions on title: "1592 Emptus af Carolo" and the "Bibliothecae [erased] Augustae." Late 18th-century signature of Joseph von Lassberg, the German scholar and bibliophile on the free front endpaper (which suggests this book comes from the library of His Serene Highness the Prince Fürstenberg at Donaueschingen).

• Balsamo, *Scinzenzeler*, 48—"Bella edizione." Not in Adams.

Printed in "Frivolipolis"

246. [MERCIER DE COMPIÈGNE, Claude François Xavier]. *Mon Serre-Tête ou les Après-Soupers d'un Petit Commis, Brochure comme il y en a tant.* Woodcut head- & tailpieces in the text. 4 p.l., 141, [2] pp. Small 8vo, modern green morocco with morocco inlays suggesting a penis & gonads (minor dampstaining). "Frivolipolis. Chez moi & chez les Marchands de Nouveautés, 1788" [but printed in Paris]. \$1500.00

First edition of this very rare collection of poems and songs of a satiric and libertine nature; this seems to be the author's first or second book (of many). Mercier (1763-1800), was an author and editor known for his poetry. During the French Revolution, he opened a bookshop which specialized in his numerous publications.

Fine copy in a slipcase.

• Brunet, *Imprimeurs imaginaires et Libraires supposés*, p. 249. Cioranescu 44651. N.B.G., Vol. 35, cols. Weller, II, p. 237.

A Utopian Classic

247. [MERCIER, Louis Sébastien]. *L'An Deux Mille Quatre Cent Quarante. Rêve s'il en fut jamais.* 6 p.l., 458 pp. 8vo, cont. grey boards, manuscript labels on spine. London [but probably printed in Dresden]: 1772. \$950.00

An early edition of this utopian classic, one of Robert Darnton's "key texts" which he discusses at length in his *The Forbidden Best-Sellers of Pre-Revolutionary France*, Chap. 4. Darnton writes "There is no better writer to consult if one wants to get some idea of how Paris looked, sounded, smelled, and felt on the eve of the Revolution...[It is] a general indictment of life under the Old Regime...Mercier describes a society without monks, priests, prostitutes, beggars, dancing masters, pastry chefs, cooks, a standing army (all nations have accepted an arrangement for perpetual peace), slavery, arbitrary arrest, taxes, credit (everyone always pays in cash), guilds, foreign trade (every country is essentially agricultural and self-sufficient), coffee, tea, or tobacco."

Fine copy from the library of the Princes and Electors of Bavaria.

A Pioneering Dialect Glossary

248. [MERITON, George]. *The Praise of York-shire Ale Wherein is enumerated several sorts of Drink, with a Discription of the Humors of most sorts of Drunckards. To which is added, a York-shire Dialogue, in its pure natural dialect, as is now commonly spoken in the North parts of York-shire. The third edition. With the Addition of some Observations, of the Dialect and*

Pronuntiation of Words in the East Ryding of York-shire. Together with a Collection of significant and usefull proverbs. By G.M. Gent. 2 p.l., 124 pp. Small 8vo, early 19th-cent. blue morocco by C. Lewis (title a little dusty, small portion of outer upper corner of title carefully renewed at an early date), triple gilt fillet round sides, spine richly gilt, orange morocco lettering piece on spine, a.e.g. York: J. White for F. Hildyard, 1697.

\$6500.00

Third edition and best edition, greatly enlarged, of this important contribution to the study of contemporary northern English dialect and pronunciation. George Meriton (1634-ca. 1711), was a legal writer and owner of Castle Leavington in the North Riding of Yorkshire. "In 1683 he published *A York-shire Dialogue in its Pure Natural Dialect* at York. A second edition appeared in 1685, also at York, with his poem 'The Praise of York-shire Ale' and a pioneering dialect glossary, preceded in print only by John Ray's; a third edition with additional dialect material was published in 1697."—ODNB.

The book is divided into four parts. The first part (pp. 1-78) provides the poem, a lively narrative of a Rabelaisian jaunt by Bacchus and his court to Northallerton, Easingwold and York, consuming astonishing quantities of the "humming Yorkshire ale." The second (pp. 79-81) is entitled "Some Observations concerning the Dialect and various Pronunciation of words in the East-Riding of Yorkshire." The third part (pp. 83-85) is a "Collection of Significant and usefull Proverbs, some of which are appropriated to York-shire" and the fourth part (pp. 89-124) is the glossary.

Fine copy with the bookplate of William Gott. This copy passed on to his son, John Gott (1830-1906), bishop of Truro. He owned a perfect First Folio and a number of Shakespeare quartos. The most important Shakespeare volumes were directly purchased by Folger but the remainder was sold at Sotheby's (see De Ricci, p. 181). This copy sold for the remarkable figure of £215 (20 & 21 March 1908, lot 143). With an early note on the rear free flyleaf: "t/x Hibberts sale. 1839 i/x binding by C. Lewis 1831."

Czar Alexander's Copy in Red Morocco with Arms

249. MIONNET, Théodore Edmé. *De la Rareté et du Prix des Médailles romaines, ou Recueil contenant les types rares et inédits des Médailles d'or, d'argent et de bronze, frappées pendant la durée de la République et de l'Empire romain.* Numerous engravings in the text (each with a tissue guard). 3 p.l., xvi, 567 pp. Thick 8vo, cont. red straight-grained red morocco, sides with elaborate gilt borders, arms in gilt on both covers of Czar Alexander I, Emperor of Russia, flat spine richly gilt, a.e.g., blue silk endpapers. Paris: l'Auteur, Testu, Debure, 1815.

\$4950.00

First edition, and a very fine copy from the library of Czar Alexander I,

Emperor of Russia. Our copy is bound in contemporary red straight-grained morocco, richly decorated in gilt, and with Alexander's arms on each cover.

The present work was one of the standard guides to classical numismatics of the 19th century; it went through several editions. Mionnet (1770-1842), was a leading numismatist of the first half of the 19th century; he invented the "Mionnet scale" and was the author of several other monumental works on coins, including the *Description des Medailles antiques, grecques et romaines* (1806-13) in six volumes.

Fine copy.

One of Two Printed on Vellum

250. MUSGRAVE, Philip, Sir, 2nd Bart. *The Life of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart., of Hartley Castle, Co. Westmorland, and of Edenhall, Co. Cumberland. Governor of the City of Carlisle, &c. Now first published from an Original MS.* By the Rev. Gilbert Burton. vii, 56 pp. 8vo, cont. calf, sides stamped in blind & gilt, spine nicely gilt, green leather lettering piece on spine, a.e.g. Carlisle: Samuel Jefferson, 1840. \$3750.00

One of two copies only printed on vellum of this rare provincial imprint. This is number 4 of the Carlisle Tracts published by Samuel Jefferson (1808-46), the Carlisle bookseller who published a number of topographical guides to the city and the surrounding areas. On the rear vellum flyleaf, Jefferson has written "Of this edition / on parchment / two copies only were printed. S. Jefferson."

Musgrave, (1607-1678), was a royalist army officer and local politician. "A staunch and uncompromising royalist throughout his active life, Musgrave's loyalty to the crown was never in doubt. Experienced in both military affairs and plotting in the 1640s and 1650s, he was well placed at the Restoration to keep the two counties of Cumberland and Westmorland firmly under royal control. The image of Musgrave from his public life remains very much that of an 'Orlando Furioso' in local politics."—ODNB.

A very fine copy. OCLC locates only the BL copy.

The Earliest Dated Edition; not in Goff

251. NIAVIS, Paulus. *Epistole Longiores Magistri Pauli Niavis.* 22 unnumbered leaves, complete. Small 4to, attractive red morocco-backed marbled boards (evidence of ownership stamp on first leaf, now almost invisible, very minor traces of damp along top margin). "Impressum liptzk per me Cunradum Kacheloffen Anno dni. M.cccc.xciii" [Leipzig: Conrad Kachelofen, 1494]. \$12,500.00

First dated edition (and quite possibly the first edition) of the most significant

collection of letters written by “the champion of German humanism” for the instruction of students in the arts of eloquent writing and critical thought. The letters of Paulus Niavis express praise and admiration for classical Latinity, while assailing the Catholic Church for its anti-intellectualism that is hostile to “pagan [i.e. classical] learning.” Niavis pays tribute to Cicero and Quintillian, and attacks, with bitter sarcasm, the scholastic grammars of his age. This is the first dated edition of the *Epistolae longiores* and may well be the first (see below).

“During the last two decades of the fifteenth century Paulus Niavis wrote Latin dialogues and letters in the desire to equip students with a sufficient and elegant means of expressing themselves on many aspects of their experiences at the University. For the modern reader the letters witness life and thought at a critical stage of early modern German history...It was the eve of both the full flowering of German humanism and the Protestant reformation. The career of Niavis spanned an era of radical curriculum reform in the arts faculties at schools and universities, where a centuries-old program of scholasticism was being replaced by a program based on the Italian *studia humanitatis*. Niavis came to embrace the new program energetically. His letters are a testimony of the blending of Italian and German elements in the cultural phenomenon of German humanism.”—Rand H. Johnson, *Magister Paulus Niavis*, introduction.

Paul Schneevoegel — as a true humanist he Latinized his name to Paulus Niavis — was born about 1460 in Eger in Bohemia. At the University of Ingolstadt he received his Baccalaureate and at the University of Leipzig he was awarded the M.A., becoming a teacher of Latin and Greek. In 1490 he began a seven-year term as city clerk in Zittau, and in 1497 he became chief clerk in Bautzen where he served as town clerk until his death after 1514.

“Great credit is due to Paul Schneevoegel for leading youth to the ancient classic authors of Rome, instead of giving them the works of the middle or latest period of Roman literature, and also for introducing more tasteful and thorough interpretations.”—*American Journal of Education*, IV, 1870, p. 534, “Public Instruction in Saxony.” Niavis was also an accomplished editor of Plato, Lucien, Cicero and other classical writers.

Niavis published three collections of letters — *Epistola breves, mediocres, and longiores* — that embody his humanistic and pedagogical agenda, all of which were addressed to the Archdeacon Andreas Hubner. The present collection is the longest and fullest of the three, and contains frequent references to great classical orators and philosophers. Niavis defends the humanistic philosophy, and gives examples for the proper conduct of the true humanist. He makes the then unorthodox claim that eloquence was not to be attained through the study of grammar but through the texts of the best authors, specifically Cicero, Quintillian and Terence. Niavis defends his career as a Catholic humanist who chose not to enter religious orders, while attacking the Church for its indifference to classical authors. However, in a “*columnne ecclesie*,” Niavis lists Augustine, Jerome, Lactantius, Ambrose, Gregory, Basil, Hilary, John Chrisostom, and Cyprian, all of whom were familiar with “pagan learning” and

are recommended to students in the pursuit of the humanistic ideal.

It is not without interest that in 1492 Niavis published the *Iudicium Iovis*, a small allegorical fable which is now recognized as one of the earliest radical “green” manifestos; this work remains startlingly modern in its treatment of deforestation, pollution, and sustainability.

Two editions of the *Epistolae longiores* were printed by Conrad Kachelofen (priority indeterminate). Our edition is GW M26046 and is clearly dated “1494” on the colophon. GW M26045 records an undated Kachelofen edition, printed with types that are known to have been used by him from 1487 to 1495 (hence the completely ambiguous assigned date of “ca. 1487-1495” that has been perpetuated throughout the literature). We have collated the two editions, apparently for the first time, and discovered that GW M26046 (dated “1494”) clearly represents the superior text and is very probably the first edition. Our collation has been submitted to the *Gesamtkatalog* for further analysis.

All editions of the *Epistolae longiores* are rare outside Germany. This 1494 edition is not in Goff, and ISTC locates only the BL copy in the British Isles. Of the undated Kachelofen edition, Goff and ISTC list only the Beinecke copy in America — none in Britain or France.

An excellent wide margined copy, with a number of untrimmed edges.

• B.M.C., III, p. 626. BSB-Ink N-42. GW M26046. ISTC in00025100. A. Bömer: “Paulus Niavis. Ein Vorkämpfer des deutschen Humanismus” in *Neues Archiv für Sächsische Geschichte und Altertumskunde*, Vol. 19 (1898), p. 91, No. XII-A. *Magister Paulus Niavis: Epistole breves, Epistole mediocres, Epistole longiores* (ed. Rand Johnson) 1995, passim. Thomas Haye, *Lateinische Oralität*, 2005, p. 76 and Chapter 5.

Monumental Effigies

252. PASSERI, Giovanni Battista. *De Marmoreo Sepulchrali Cinerario Perusiae effosso Arcanis Ethnicorum Sculpturis insignito in quibus Symbolice Sacra quaedam revelatae Religionis Mysteria adumbrantur et Clementi XIV. P.O.M ac sapientissimo ad incrementum Musei Pontificii Vaticani ab Emerico Bolognino.* Engraved frontis., large engraved vignette on title, two engraved head- & tailpieces, & one engraved initial. Title printed in red & black. 32 pp. Large 4to, attractive calf-backed marbled boards (some foxing), spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Rome: Praesidium Facultate, 1773. \$750.00

First edition. Passeri (1694-1780), the well-known Italian antiquary, fellow of the London Royal Society, and vicar general of Pesaro, devoted much of his efforts to the archeological studies.

This is a rare work on sepulchral monuments of the Christian era with figures carved in relief, all coming from Pesaro. The examples described and discussed

are now in the Vatican.

Apart from the foxing, which is sometimes rather pronounced, a fine copy.

♣ Cicognara 2618. *N.B.G.*, Vol. 39, cols. 307-08.

Neoclassical Designs

253. PERGOLESI, Michel Angelo. [*A Great Variety of Original Designs of Vases, Figures, Medallions, Friezes, Pilasters, Pannels and other Ornaments, in the Etruscan and Grottesque Style; Executed in the Most Finished Manner*]. 67 engraved plates numbered 1-66 with two different plates numbered 56 (final plate with small portion missing, just touching the image). 13 parts. Large folio (525 x 395 mm.), orig. pink wrappers stitched as issued (upper wrapper of first part & lower wrapper of final part absent for obvious reasons), uncut. [London: published by the Author, 1777-92].

\$14,500.00

First edition of this extremely rare collection of ornamental designs by Pergolesi (d. 1801); they document his great success in London after he left Rome to work for James Adams.

"The present work, his only publication, consists entirely of neoclassical designs for almost every type of ornament — ceilings, doors, wall panels, silverware, furniture, urns and vases, marquetry, etc. — interspersed with arabesques and grotesques. Because no title page or accompanying text was ever issued, the circumstances surrounding its appearance are obscure, although the imprint lines on the plates show that it was issued in parts, and that the first eleven suites of five plates each were published between May 1777 and March 1785 . . . Pergolesi's primary aim in publishing his designs was not to document his achievements, but rather to provide a pattern book for the fashionable Adam style of neo-classical ornament . . . Unlike Richardson, Pergolesi was unwilling to enter into partnerships with publishers, and the limited circulation of his suite seems confirmed by its comparative scarcity today."—*The Mark J. Millard Architectural Collection. Vol. II. British Books*, 55—(& see the rest of the essay for a detailed account of the off-and-on publication history of this book).

In excellent condition. Preserved in a morocco-backed box.

♣ Harris, *British Architectural Books and Writers 1556-1785*, 699.

The French Riviera

254. PETIT, Victor. *Les Plages de France et d'Italie. Nouvelle Collection de Vues représentant les Principaux Sites des Cotes de la Provence et du Piémont. . . Cannes, Antibes et Fréjus*. 17 finely lithographed plates (two are folding). 13 pp., one leaf. Oblong 8vo, orig. red cloth (upper cover

panelled & lettered in gilt. Paris: Monrocq Bros., n.d. [but ca. 1863].
\$1500.00

First edition and rare. A charming album of richly colored views of the coast line of the French Riviera, featuring Cannes, Antibes, and Fréjus. This is the first (and apparently only) of a planned series to depict the most scenic areas of the coastline of the French and Italian Rivas.

Victor Petit (1817 or 1818-71), a native of Troyes, illustrated many books concerning the south of France.

Very fine copy from the library of the Kings of Bavaria.

*The Picturesque Begins;
A Beautiful Copy in Contemporary Green Morocco*

255. PLAW, John. *Rural Architecture; or Designs, from the Simple Cottage to the Decorated Villa; including some which have been executed.* Engraved frontis. & 61 engraved plates (many in fine aquatint, all printed in brown ink). 8 pp. of text. Large 4to, cont. green morocco, triple gilt fillets round sides, flat spine richly gilt. London: I. & J. Taylor at the Architectural Library, 1796. \$7500.00

The finest and prettiest copy imaginable of this handsome and influential work. Originally published in 1785, the present work is "the first of the long line of cottage and villa books characteristic of Picturesque aesthetics of the first quarter of the nineteenth century."—Harris, *British Architectural Books and Writers 1556-1785*, p. 11. Archer 260.1 describes this as the first example of a genre of British architectural literature often informally termed the "villa book." He describes it as the first British architectural book to include plates in aquatint.

"Plaw viewed the buildings he designed as part of a picturesque landscape. He was clearly influenced by the writings of Thomas Whately and other such theorists of picturesque landscape. He depicted his buildings in landscape settings, with the natural forms relating directly to those of the architecture. He was the first to do this consistently in an architectural publication. He was also the first to use aquatint for a publication of this sort, grading his lights and shadows with a freedom and variety hitherto unequalled. The buildings he illustrated — thirty designs in all — were mostly domestic and mostly modest. The villas, thirteen in all, were chastely classical, symmetrically composed (though some have projecting wings or bays); the cottages, five in all, include some of the thatched type, but nothing unruly. The very format of the book reflected his decorous aims; it was a thin quarto volume, quite unlike the grand folios that most architects of the period designed to advertise their abilities. Plaw set the model for villa and cottage pattern books that became a feature of architectural publishing in England for the next fifty years."—*The Mark J. Millard Architectural Collection. Vol. II. British Books*, p. 210.

A fine and lovely copy. Bookplate of Osthausen.

*"An Exceedingly Rare Book"—Hunter;
Printed on Paper Made from Conferva*

- 256. SENGER, Gerhard Anton.** *Die älteste Urkunde der Papierfabrikation in der Natur entdeckt nebst Vorschlägen zu neuen Papierstoffen . . .* x, [11]-96 pp. Small 8vo, orig. printed wrappers bound in cont. half-sheep & marbled boards, flat spine gilt, black leather lettering piece on spine. Dortmund & Leipzig: G. Mallinckrodt, 1799. \$19,500.00

First edition. "An exceedingly rare book of ninety-six pages relating to the oldest record of papermaking discovered in nature, with proposals for new materials for making paper. The essay is printed on paper fabricated from conferva, a water plant, called by Senger water wool. He states that water wool, or river paper, was the oldest form of papermaking in nature. This material he termed a coralline product, being the web of water insects, seed capsules, or insects' eggs. Senger discusses the probability of sufficient conferva being found as a substitute for rags in papermaking."—Hunter, *Literature of Papermaking*, pp. 46-47.

Conferva, according to the *O.E.D.*, is a genus of plants consisting of certain fresh water green algae, composed of unbranched many-celled filaments.

Fine copy and pretty copy. This is a truly rare book: Leonard Schlosser, the greatest collector of the 20th century of books on the history of paper, never acquired a copy. His collection is now at the NYPL and several years ago we were able to furnish a copy, thereby filling a conspicuous gap.

• Not in Schlosser's *An Exhibition of Books on Papermaking* (Phila.: 1968).

*The First Arithmetic in the Croatian Language;
A Very Rare Book*

- 257. SILOBOD BOLSIC, Mihalj.** *Arithmetika Horvatszka, koju Za Obchinszku vszega Orszaga haszen, y potrebochu z-vnogemi izebranemi Pældami obilnò iztolnachil, y na szvetlo däl je: Mihaly Sillobod, drugàch Bolssich.* 8 p.l., 384, [36] pp. Thickish 8vo, cont. Croatian (?) binding of calf over boards (three corners & head of spine a little worn, occasional minor foxing), covers ruled in blind. Zagreb: A. Reiner, 1758. \$12,500.00

First edition of the first Croatian book on arithmetic. This is an extremely rare book with no copy in OCLC. In 2008 a reprint with a new introduction was issued on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the publication of this work. At the same time, a Croatian postage stamp was issued to commemorate the anniversary.

"Public education in Croatian regions under the rule of the Habsburg Monarchy had not yet been organized even in the first half of the 18th century...

"The growing needs in trade and economy forced the teachers of that time to

pay more attention to doing sums and calculations. At that time, however, the only handbooks for mathematical operations existed only in foreign languages while it was necessary to teach the population in the Croatian language. This is why Mijo Šilobod Bolšić wrote his first arithmetic in the Croatian language, more specifically in the Kaikavian dialect, published in the year 1758 in Zagreb, entitled "Arithmetika Horvatszka"...

"Mijo Šilobod Bolšić was born in the year 1725 in the village Sveti Martin pod Okicem. He attended the gymnasium in Zagreb, studied philosophy in Vienna and continued his studies of theology in Bologna. He served as parish priest in various parishes in the Kaikavian regions of Croatia. Šilobod wrote several works of different contents in the Croatian and Latin languages but had become best known for his very extensive book on arithmetic..."

"In writing his arithmetic handbook Šilobod used some foreign arithmetic books, among them the well known handbook of arithmetic written by the Italian author Giuseppe Maria Figatelli. Šilobod's handbook is divided into four parts: the first part contains the four mathematical operations: addition, subtraction, multiplication and division; the second part describes all operations with fractions, the third part contains the simple and complex rule of three, and the fourth part contains practical trading accounts, debts, profits, losses, mix calculus and many others. In this fourth chapter there are also some more complex explanations, probably intended for pupils who have already sufficiently mastered the first three parts of the book. At the end of the book, on thirty-six un-paginated pages, we find displayed various practical tables. This entirely defines the task and purpose of this work, i.e. the knowledge of the basic accounts and all the accounts that appear in practical life, particularly in trade..."

"Since the handbook was written in the Croatian language, this is where the Croatian arithmetical terminology appears for the first time. Šilobod had obviously used terms that were already recorded in dictionaries; however, this was entirely insufficient because his needs were much greater. On the other hand, the more complex mathematical terms could not be easily found in dictionaries and they were not used by the wide population.

"This is the reason that Šilobod found out he was facing a huge problem: it would be the first time to record the existing mathematical terminology in a published book, naturally, in the Kaikavian region for which he had written his handbook. He would then have had to adapt the terminology that had already been present in dictionaries, particularly in the dictionary of J. Belloszténecz. Afterwards he himself would have had to coin the terms he needed, using the already existing roots of specific words of related meaning in the Kaikavian dialect of the Croatian language. He had obviously coined some names by translating Latin terms that he then adjusted to the Kaikavian expression..."

"Šilobod's arithmetic has great significance in the Croatian culture, particularly because this is the first arithmetic in the Croatian language: it was the first appearance of the systematically used Croatian mathematical terminology. Besides, the handbook had an important role in the education of the Croatian

people at the time when great need occurred for the enhancement of the knowledge of accounting in trade and economy."—Žarko Dadić, <http://www.croatia.org/crown/articles/9506/1/Arithmetika-Horvatszka-from-1758-the-oldest-Croatian-arithmetic.html>.

A very good copy of a very unusual imprint.

His Cooking was Too Good

258. SIMPSON, John. *A Complete System of Cookery, on a Plan entirely new, consisting of Every Thing that is requisite for Cooks to know in the Kitchen Business; containing Bills of Fare for Every Day in the Year, and Directions to Dress each Dish; being One Year's Work at the Marquis of Buckingham's from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1805.* xi, 754 pp. Thickish 8vo, cont. red half-morocco & marbled boards, flat spine gilt. London: W. Stewart, 1806. \$2500.00

First edition of this successful and popular book which went through several editions in a ten year period. Simpson was the chef for George Grenville, first marquess of Buckingham (1753–1813), the politician and a considerable gourmet. His extreme obesity — surely thanks to Simpson's cooking — made him an object of ridicule and he was frequently caricatured by Gillray as a pig at the trough. Grenville died of diabetes.

Very fine copy with an engraved bookplate "This Book Belonged to Elizabeth Hastings, Countess of Moira, Baroness Hastings, Hungerford &c. &c. April 1808."

♣ Bitting, pp. 436-37.

259. (THAMES TUNNEL). *Zeichnungen und Notizen von den Arbeiten an dem Gange unter der Themse von Rotherhithe nach Wapping, London.* Eleven engraved or aquatint plates (one folding, one double-page, & one with an overlay), one folding map, & one folding hand-colored plate depicting soil strata. 1 p.l., 4 pp., 5-14 leaves. Oblong 12mo, orig. printed boards. London: "gedruckt bei G. Schulz, 13, Poland Street," 1827.

\$3000.00

Marc Isambard Brunel's great Thames Tunnel, the first underwater tunnel ever built, was conceived in the early 1820s. Construction began in 1825. Its revolutionary use of the tunneling shield was watched all over the world with enormous interest. Almost from the beginning, the tunnel's construction attracted many spectators to the site at Rotherhithe where the first shaft was sunk. To cater to this public, the private Thames Tunnel Company issued a series of small illustrated guide books in various languages, which appeared in successive updated editions, each having varying illustrations depending on the

stage of the work. The preface to this German edition is dated September 1827.

This little book is most charmingly illustrated employing engraving, mezzotint, and the hand-coloring of one plate depicting the soil strata encountered during construction. The map illustrates the line of the approach roads and sites for the carriage ramps. Also illustrated is the famous tunneling shield, a cross-section of the length of the tunnel, etc. Some have speculated that Brunel himself wrote the text of this book.

A very fine and fresh copy from the library of the Kings of Bavaria. Such items rarely survive.

A Son of Candide

260. (VOLTAIRE). *Candide en Dannemarc, ou l'Optimisme des Honnêtes-Gens.* [?By Charles Claude Florent de Thorel de Campigneulles?]. 8 p.l., 209 pp. 8vo, orig. marbled wrappers (a few minor stains in text), uncut. Geneva [but Rouen]: 1767. \$950.00

First edition of a rare imitation of Voltaire's *Candide*, this time taking place in Denmark. It is a sequel to Dulauren's *Candide, seconde partie* of 1760 and picks up the story where Dulauren leaves off. The authorship and place of publication are somewhat mysterious. Recent research by Jacques Rustin and Edward M. Langille suggest that Charles Claude Florent de Thorel de Campigneulles is the author (this is based on stylistic similarities). Christopher Thacker, in his article "Son of Candide," was able to confirm the book was published in Rouen and not in Geneva.

Turning his back on both Voltairean satire and scepticism, the novelist proposes a moralistic fable — the focal point of which is a rehabilitation of Leibniz's "theory of optimism." The main body of the novel tells the story of Candide and his new wife, the noble Zénoïde, in their sumptuous Copenhagen townhouse. Before achieving this happy state, however, the couple endures various trials and tribulations reminiscent of the newly minted gothic genre. *Candide en Dannemarc* also features a satirical portrait of Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

Fine copy from the library of the Dukes and Electors of Bavaria. There is a pirated edition of the same year with 236 pages.

✦ We would like to thank Prof. Edward Langille for his help in describing this book.

One of Fifty Copies

261. WILLIAMS, William Carlos. *The Complete Collected Poems of William Carlos Williams 1906-1938.* Large 8vo, orig. blue cloth (tiny stain on verso of title with no show through), t.e.g., others uncut. Norfolk: New Directions, [1938]. \$3750.00

First edition, limited to 50 copies only printed on Hazelbourn paper and signed by the author. Signature of Charles A. Campbell, Cleveland, 1958 on free

front endpaper.

Lacking the slipcase but a nice copy. Scarce.

- 262. WILLIAMS, William Carlos.** *The Collected Later Poems of William Carlos Williams.* 8vo, orig. cloth, slipcase, printed label on slipcase. [Norfolk]: New Directions, [1950]. \$850.00

First edition, limited to 100 copies signed by Williams. Fine copy.

With 188 Plates Engraved on Satin

- 263. [WORLIDGE, Thomas].** [*A Select Collection of Drawings from Curious Antique Gems; Most of Them in the Possession of the Nobility and Gentry of this Kingdom; etched after the Manner of Rembrandt*]. Engraved frontis. & 187 fine engravings, all printed on SATIN and mounted on thick paper. Folio (410 x 315 mm.), late 18th-century olive-green straight-grained morocco, covers with a Greek key border, small corner stars & rules forming panel, spine with five double raised bands with red gilt morocco inlays, compartments with antique head surrounded by starbursts, purple silk doublures & endpapers, inner gilt dentelles with pineapple cornerpieces, a.e.g. [London: 1768]. \$17,500.00

First edition, the first issue without letterpress as issued and with the plates engraved on satin. This is one of the stranger and more bibliographically complicated books of 18th-century England. The plates in this very rare first issue are engraved on a pale gold satin which renders a very eerie effect. Only a few copies were issued with the plates engraved on this unconventional medium; almost all copies of the various issues contain the plates printed on conventional paper. While engraving on satin or silk was by no means uncommon, the present work is commonly agreed to be the most exceptional English book with engravings on textiles of the period (see Hind, *A History of Engraving & Etching*, pp. 17 & 239). Our copy contains more plates than the H.M. Fletcher copy (183 plates on satin but a later issue with letterpress) described by Sinkankas or *D.N.B.* (see below).

This is the best known work by Thomas Worlidge (1700-66), the prolific and highly popular etcher; he enjoyed great success during the winter seasons amongst the fashionable crowd at Bath. His enthusiasm for the work of Rembrandt, which was shared by a number of influential artists and collectors in mid-eighteenth-century England, was the dominant force in his life and work.

"Worlidge's last work was a series of 182 etchings of gems from the antique (three are in duplicate). The series was published in parts, some of which seem to have been issued as early as 1754; but Worlidge died before the work was completed. It was finished by his pupils William Grimaldi and George Powle,

and, being printed on satin, was published by his widow in 1768 at the price of eighteen guineas a copy...The frontispiece, dated in 1754, shows Worlidge drawing the Pomfret bust of Cicero; behind on an easel is a portrait of his second wife, Mary. No letterpress was included originally in the volume, but between 1768 and 1780 a few copies were issued with letterpress. After 1780 a new edition in quarto, deceptively bearing the original date of 1768, appeared with letterpress in two volumes."—*D.N.B.*, XXI, p. 944.

Each of the delicate engravings is titled and bears a caption denoting the contemporary owner of the gem depicted. It includes the untitled plate of Hercules slaying the Nemean lion which, like all the other plates in this volume, is not numbered.

The English cabinets represented are those of the Lords Montague, Bessborough, Devonshire, Marlborough Portland, Northumberland, Grey, Exeter, Radnor, Clanbrassil, Warwick, Leeds, Newnham. The gentry are represented by Armytage, Hope, Robinson, Dundas, Dr. Chauncey, John Tomlinson, P. Snell, Jr., Matthew Duane, Dr. Fothergill, Carlisle, P.C. Webb, Seymour, Stanley, and Fitzhugh.

A very fine and fresh copy of this luxurious and remarkable book. Bookplate of Comte Chandon de Briailles, dated "1940" by hand.

• Sinkankas 7331.