

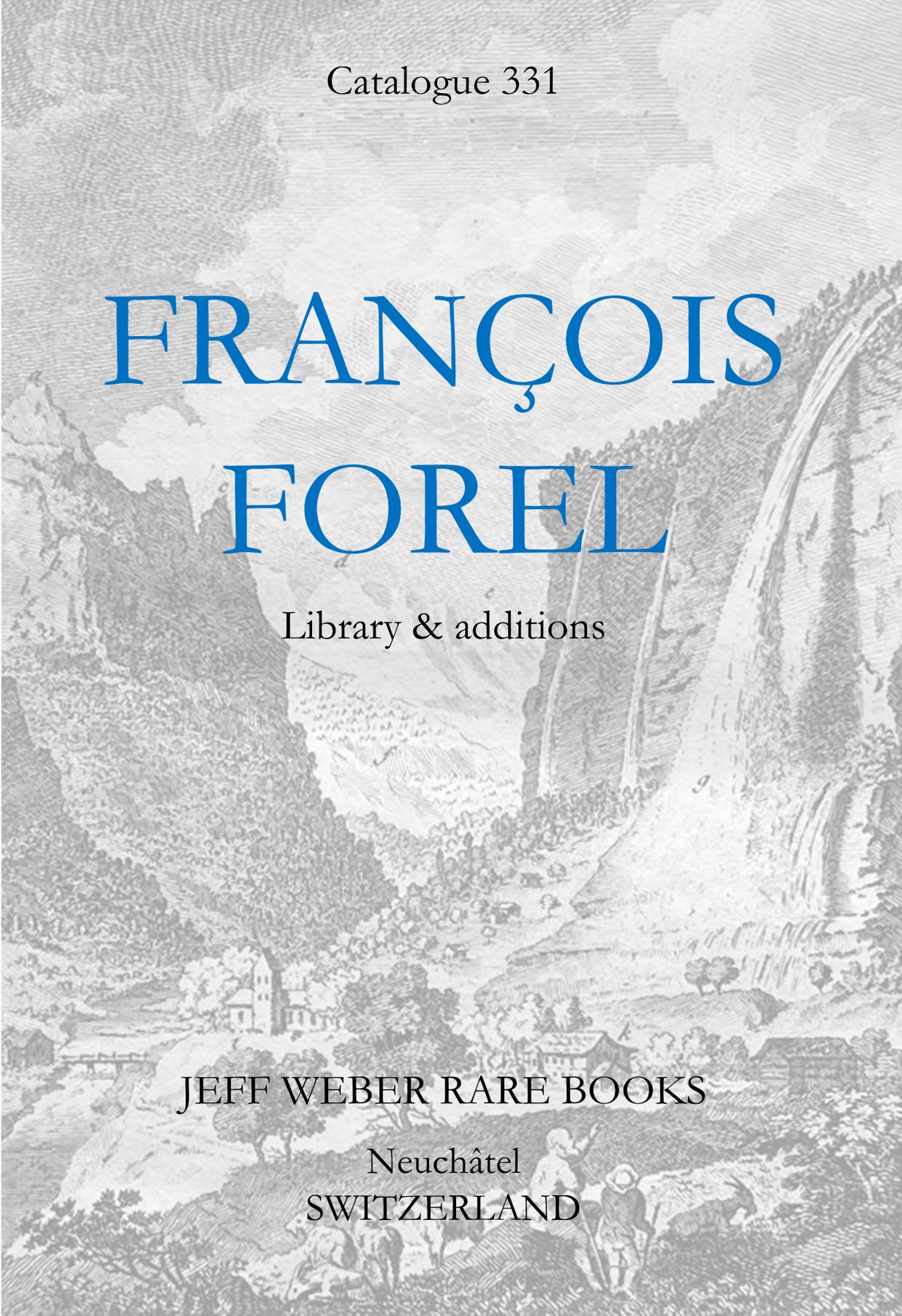
Catalogue 331

FRANÇOIS
FOREL

Library & additions

JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

Neuchâtel
SWITZERLAND



Catalogue 331

FRANÇOIS
FOREL

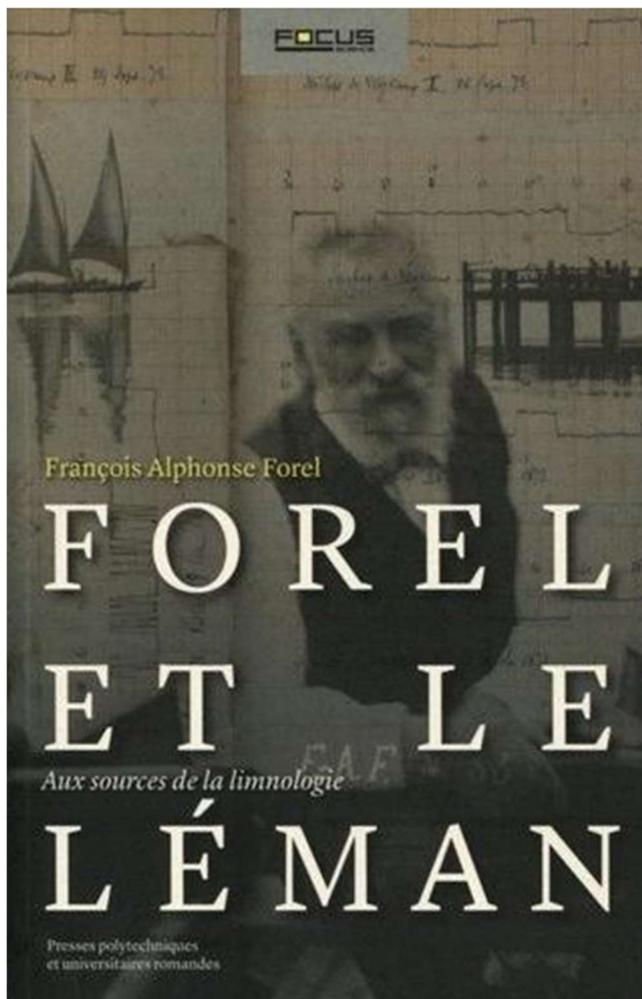
Library & additions

JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

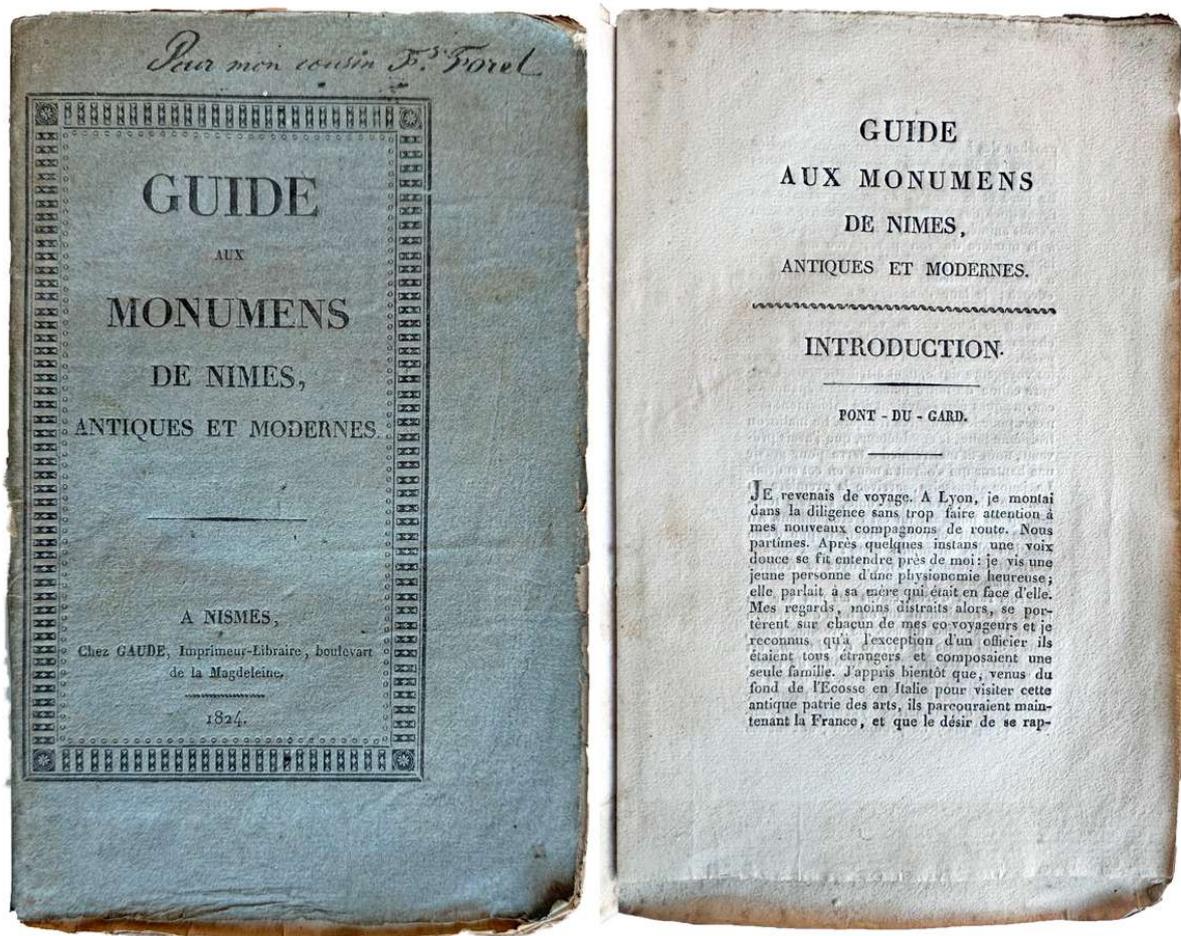
Neuchâtel
SWITZERLAND

COVER : [34] MAZURE; TITLE: [22] Gruner [or GROUNER]

FRANÇOIS-ALPHONSE FOREL (1841-1912) was a Swiss physician and scientist who pioneered the study of lakes (especially Lake Geneva), and is thus considered the founder of lake science. He was also professor at the University of Lausanne and the *Father of limnology*. So wide was his knowledge that he was referred to as “the Faraday of Lakes” in his obituary in *Nature*. He was well regarded by the Scottish scientific community, visiting at least once, and also being elected as an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.



François Alphonse Forel, *Forel et le Léman, Aux sources de la limnologie*, Lausanne : Presses Polytechniques et Universitaires Romandes, 2012.



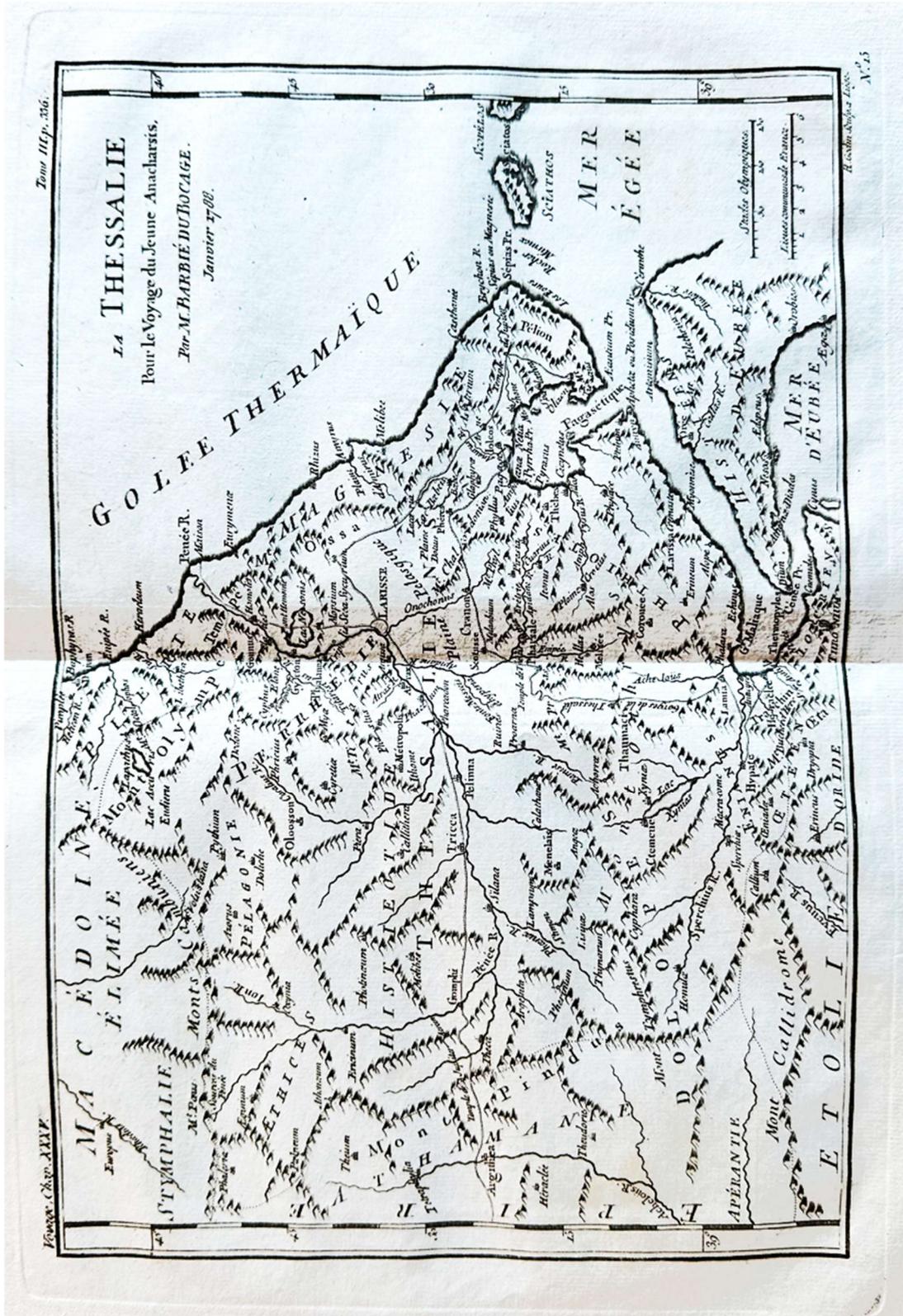
1. **BARBAROUX, Charles Ogé** (1792-1867). *Guide aux Monumens de Nimes, Antiques et Modernes*. A Nismes, Chez Gaude, 1824. ¶ Two parts in one volume. 8vo. 158, [2] pp. 19 engraved plates (pls. II, VIII, X, XI, XII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII are folding), errata. Original blue printed wrappers ; edges worn. RARE. Inscribed « Pour mon cousin F. Forel ».

\$ 200

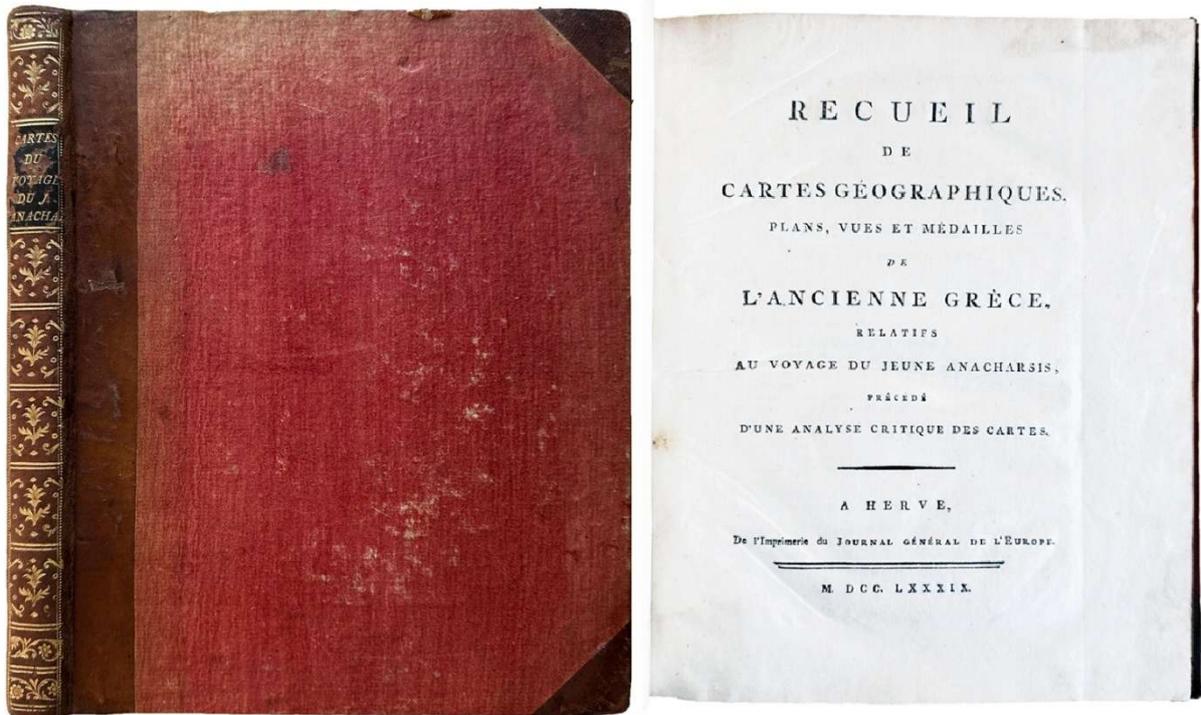
This work describes the ancient Roman monuments found in Nîmes, France, and is backed up with a second section on 'modern' monuments there. Among the structures of interest are the Hôpital Général, built in 1811, and the Maison Centrale de Detention, dating from ca. 1820.

Charles Ogé Barbaroux worked at the royal court of Nîmes in the south of France. The frontispiece for this volume includes a vignette of the Pont-du-Gard, the ancient Roman aqueduct bridge built in the first century AD to carry water over 50 km (31 mi) to the Roman colony of Nemausus (modern day Nîmes). The text also gives a review of the Roman baths, near Fontaine. The author also describes the 'modern' gendarmerie at the ancient Porte d'Auguste, Nîmes, restored in 1828. The Roman amphitheater at Nîmes is still extant, here a plan for the structure is represented. Another section describes the Maison Carrée which is an ancient

Roman temple in Nîmes, it is also one of the best-preserved Roman temples to survive in the territory of the former Roman Empire.



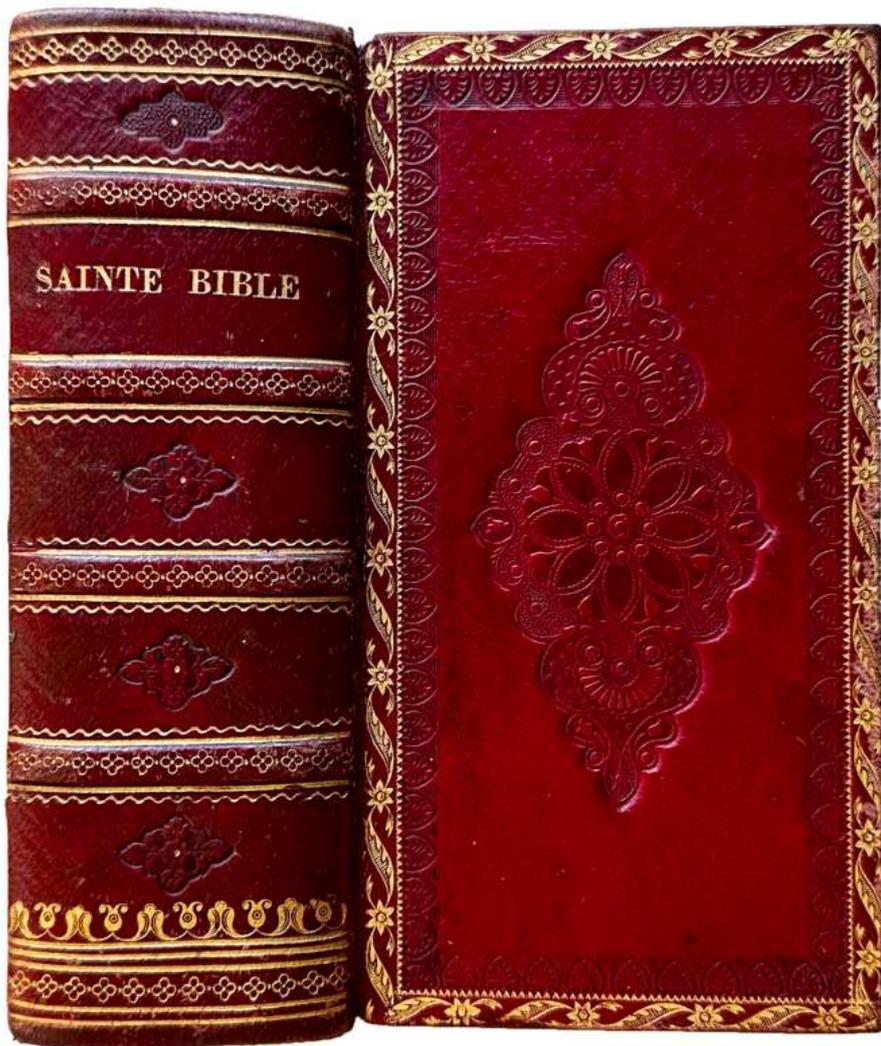
[2]



2. **BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE, Jean Denis** (1760-1825). *Recueil de Cartes Géographiques, plans, vues et médailles de l'Ancienne Grèce, relatifs au Voyage du jeune Anacharsis, précédé d'une analyse critique des cartes.* Herve : De l'Imprimerie du Journal Général de l'Europe, 1789. ¶ ATLAS volume only. 4to. XXXIV pp. 31 engraved plates (many folding) [4 are for the Introduction, 27 are for the 2nd volume]. Contemporary half calf, rouge paste-paper over boards; corners showing, rubbed, some fading to covers, the spine very well preserved, as well the plates within.

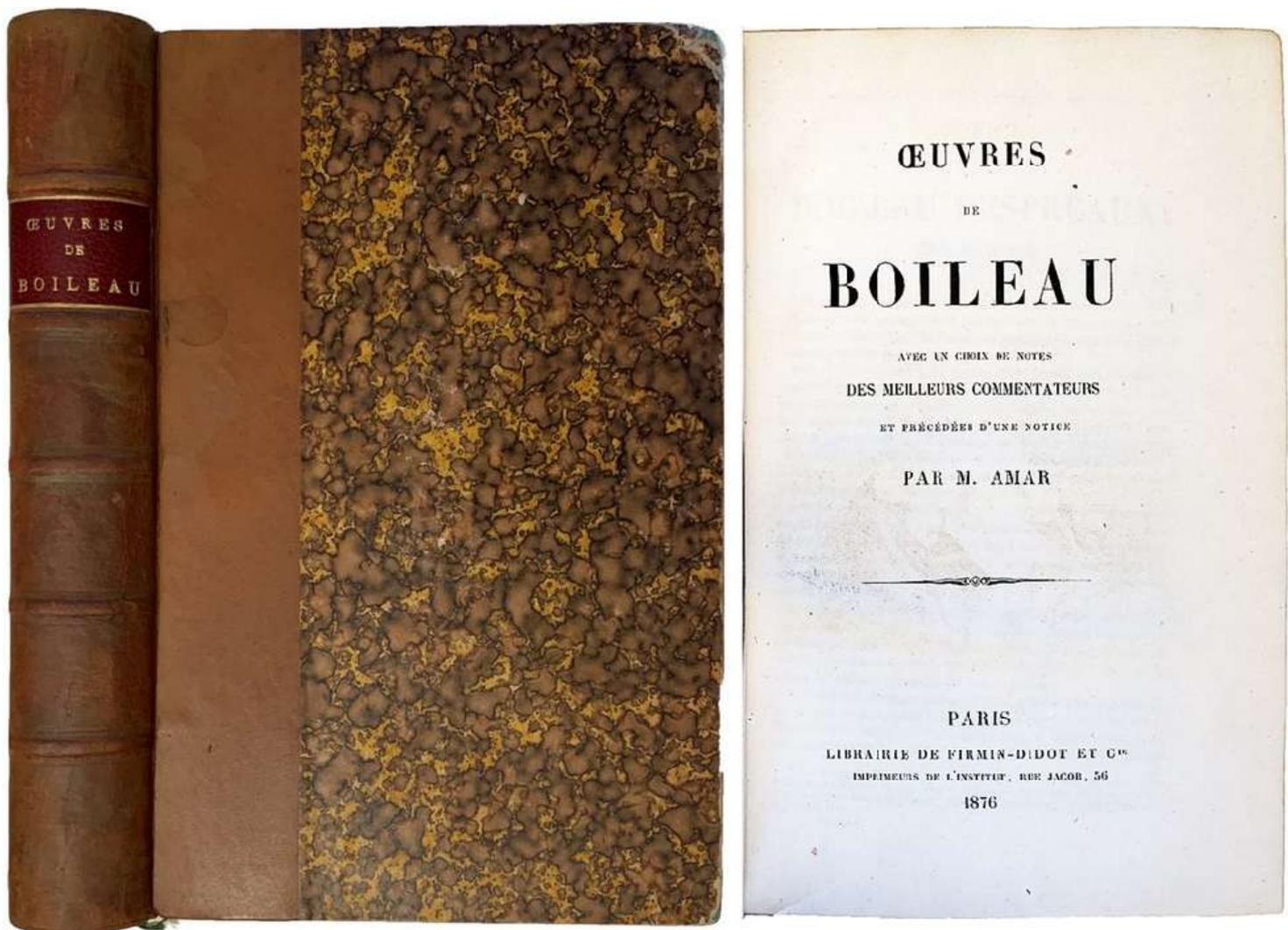
\$ 100

Table des planches: La Grèce et ses îles. – Plan du passage des Thermopyles. – Plan du combat de Salamine. – Essai sur la bataille de Platée. – Carte du Palus– Méotide et du Pont– Euxin. – Plan du Bosphore de Thrace. – L'Hellespont. – Plan des environs d'Athènes. – L'Attique, la Mégaride et partie de l'île d'Eubée. – Plan de l'Académie et de ses environs – Plan d'une palestres grecque, d'après Vitruve. – Plan d'Athènes. – Plan et élévation des Propylées. – Plan du temple de Thésée; élévation et vue du Parthénon. – La Phocide et la Doride. – Essai sur les environs de Delphes, et vue du Parnasse. – Plan d'une maison grecque, d'après Vitruve. – La Béotie. – La Thessalie. – La Corinthie, la Sicyonie, la Phliasie et l'Achaïe. – L'Elide et la Triphylie. – Essai sur la topographie d'Olympie. – La Messénie. – La Laconie et l'île de Cythère. – Essai sur la topographie de Sparte et de ses environs. – L'Arcadie. – L'Argolide, l'Epidaurie, la Trézinie, l'Hermionide, l'île d'Egine et la Cynurie. – Platon sur le cap Sunium, au milieu de ses disciples. Vue. – Ancien théâtre grec. – Les Cyclades. – Médailles tirées du cabinet du Roi.



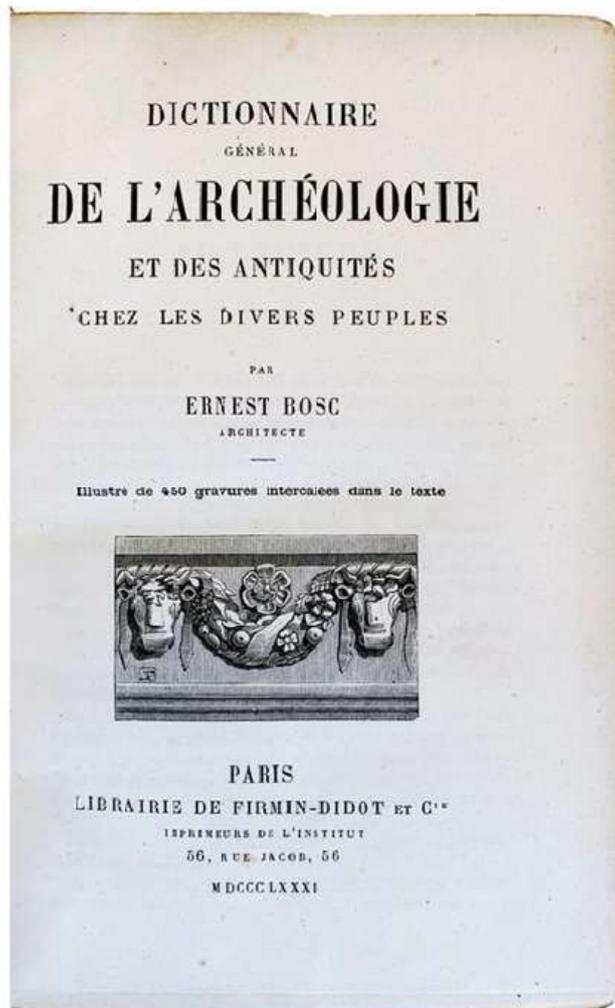
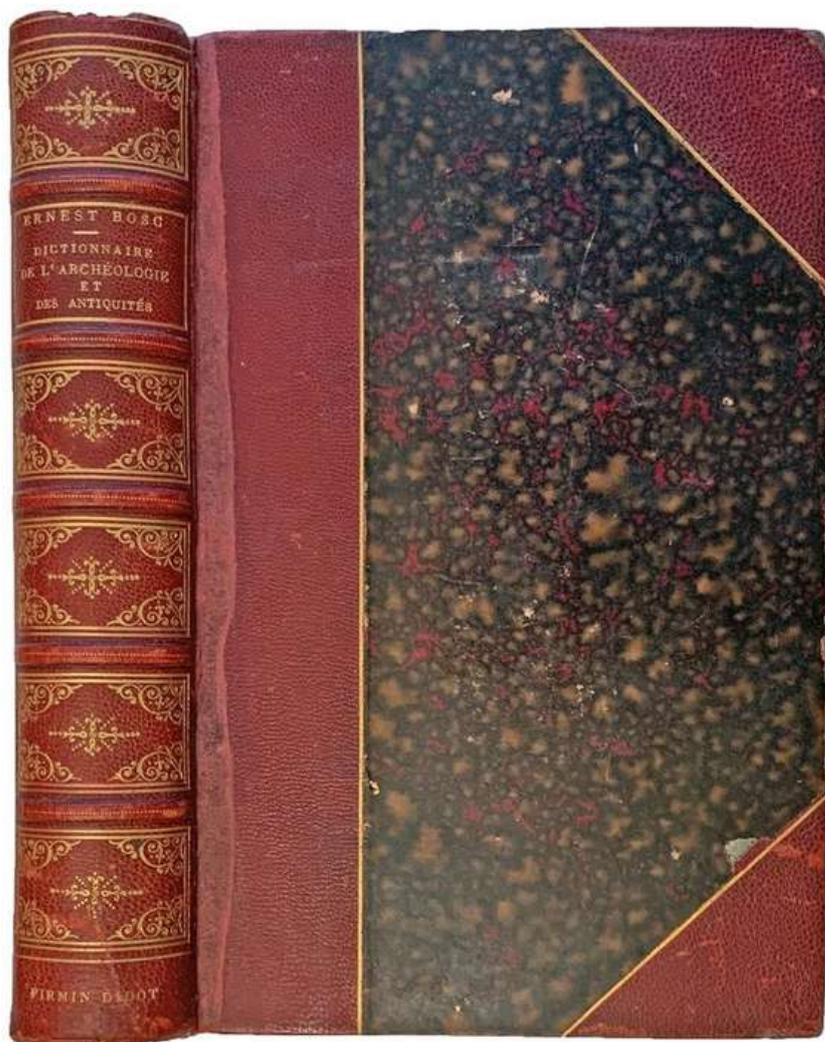
3. [Bible]. *La Sainte Bible qui contient l'ancien & le nouveau Testament. Nouvelle édition revue & corrigée.* BOUND WITH : *Les Pseaumes de David. Mis en Vers François . . . Nouvelle Edition.* Amsterdam : Wetsteins, 1710. ¶ 2 volumes in 1. Small 12mo. Bible: not paginated; Psalms: 312 pp. 2 engraved title-pages. Original full blind- and gilt-stamped red morocco, marbled boards, slip-case; nicely preserved binding. Very good+. \$ 125





4. **BOILEAU DESPREAUX, Nicolas** (1636-1711); **AMAR du RIVIER (Jean-Augustin)** (1765-1837) (introduction). *Oeuvres de Boileau*. Paris: Firmin-Didot, 1876. ¶ 12mo. [iv], 594 pp. Early quarter calf, marbled boards. Very good.] AH1009 \$ 22

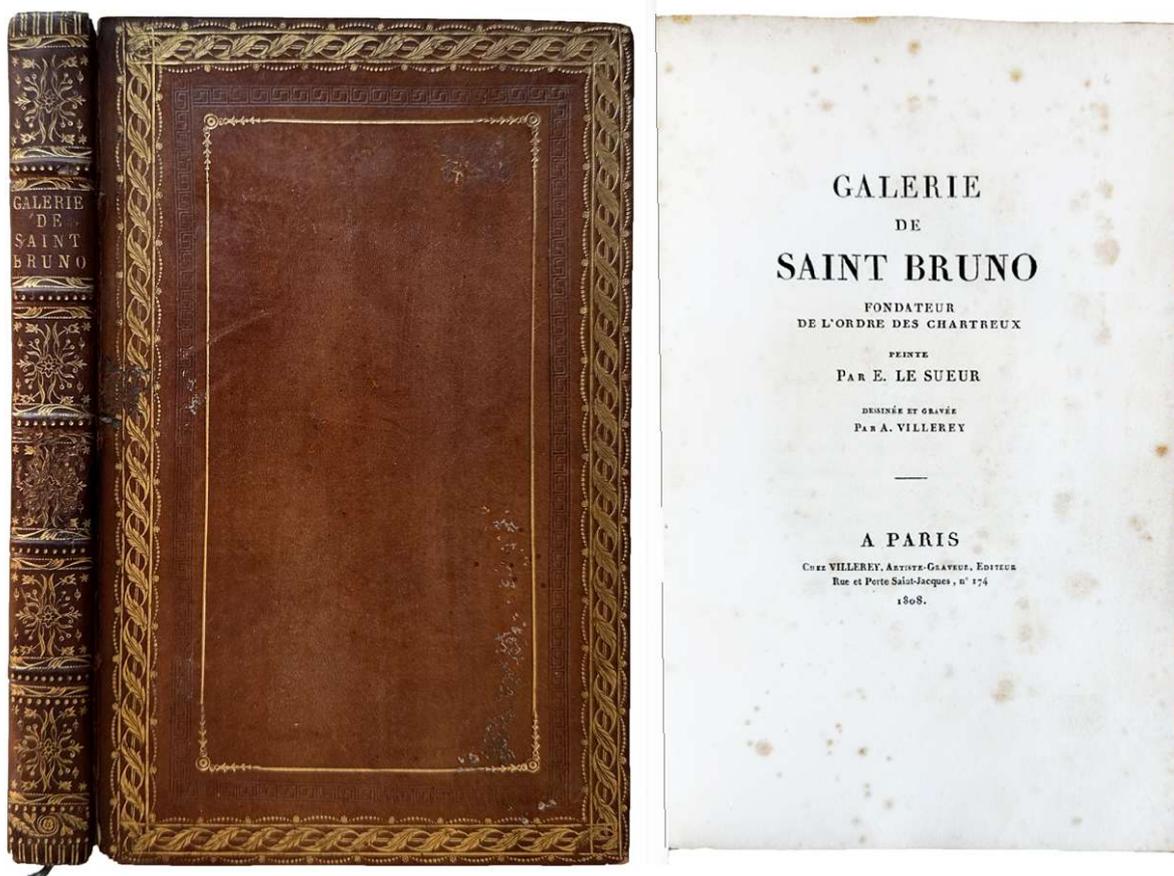
Nicolas Boileau sieur Despréaux, also named Nicolas Boileau Despréaux, was a French man of letters of the Grand Siècle. poet, translator, polemicist and theoretician of literature, he was considered in his time and during the two following centuries as the legislator or the "Regent of Parnassus" for his "passionate intransigence". Admirer and friend of Molière, familiar with Antoine Furetière, Claude-Emmanuel Luillier dit Chapelle, Olivier Patru and Guillaume de Lamoignon, first president of the parliament of Paris, he was, during the last quarter of the century, the friend, the colleague and the privileged interlocutor of Jean Racine.



5. **BOSC, Ernest** (1837-1913). *Dictionnaire general de l'archeologie et des antiquites chez les divers peuples*. Paris: Firmin-Didot, 1881. ¶ 12mo. vii, [1], 576 pp. Title-vignette, 450 engraved figs. Early gilt-stamped half red morocco, marbled boards, t.e.g.; upper joint reinforced with kozo. Good. Scarce. AH1011

\$ 35

First edition of the author's well-illustrated 'general dictionary of archeology and antiquities among various peoples.'



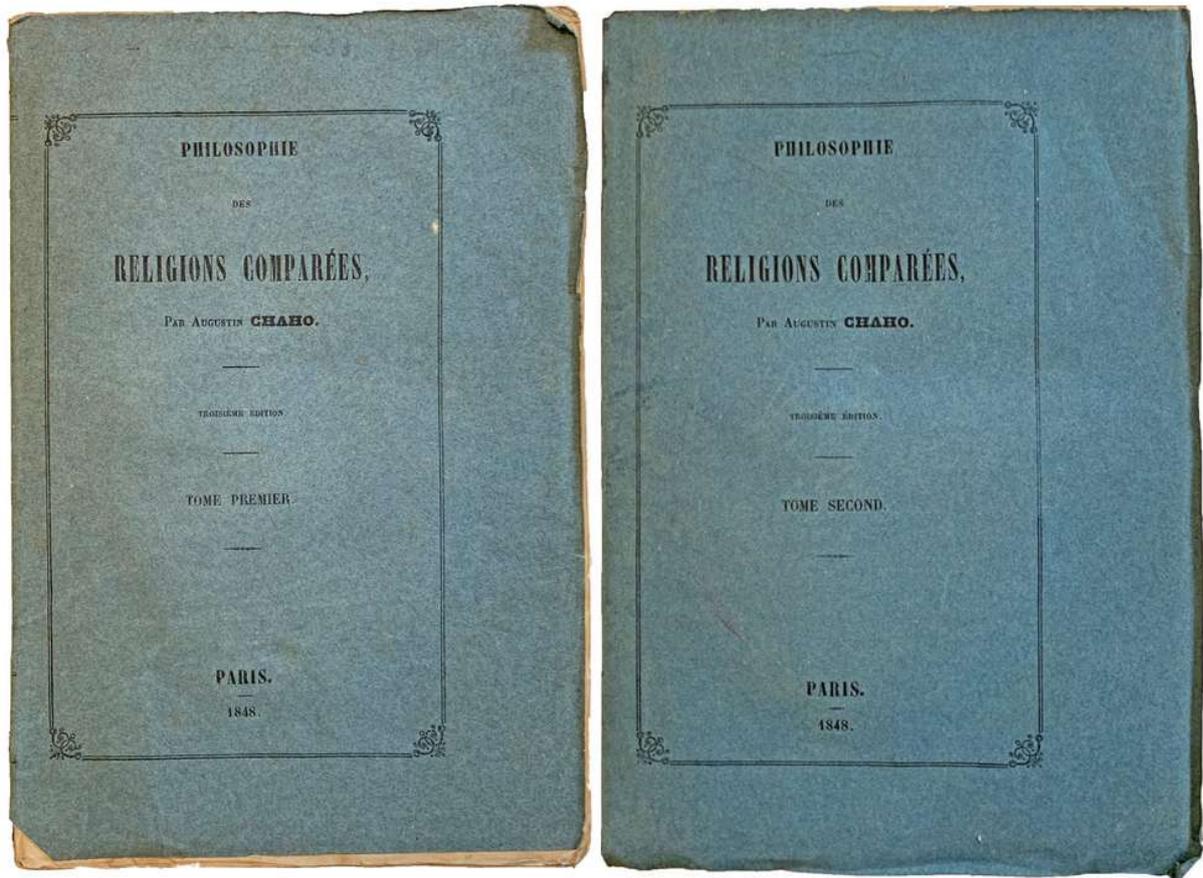
6. **BRUNO, Saint** (ca.1030-1101). *Galerie de Saint Bruno fondateur de l'ordre des Chartreux. Peinte par E. Le Sueur. Dessinée et gravée par A. Villerey.* A Paris, Chex Villerey, 1808. ¶ 8vo. [IV], 46, [2], 22 pp. Engraved frontispiece portrait, 25 engraved plates; foxed. Original full blind- and gilt-stamped calf, all edges gilt; upper joint cracked. Good.

\$ 65

First printing of this beautiful suite engraved by Villerey after Eustache Le Sueur, including an engraved portrait of Eustache Le Sueur (1617-1655). Eustache Le Sueur (shown here), was a French artist and one of the founders of the French Academy of Painting.



Bruno of Cologne, venerated as Saint Bruno, was the founder of the Carthusians. Saint Bruno has long been regarded as the patron saint of Calabria and one of the patron saints of Germany. This volume contains the life of Saint Bruno. His famous series of paintings on the Life of St Bruno, were executed in the cloister of the Chartreux.



Comparing Early Religions

7. **CHAHO, Augustin [Joseph Augustin] [Agosti Xaho]** (1811-1858). *Philosophie des Religions Comparées. Troisième édition.* [Two volumes]. Paris, 1848. ¶ Two volumes. 8vo. xxiv, 480; viii, 547, [1] pp. Original blue printed wrappers; some chipping to spine of vol. I, but cords strong. Very good. [AH1105]

\$ 135

Third edition of the author's philosophy of comparative religions. It seems evident from online resources that this third edition is the only available edition. The work was first issued in 1847 (no copies located [WorldCat], and the same for any copy of a second edition. Chaho organized his treatise into diverse views on light, believers, Atheists, mysteries, polytheism, miracles, and much more. He includes the Hebrews, Indians, Persians, Egyptians, cults, superstitions, symbolism, allegories, Confucius, etc.

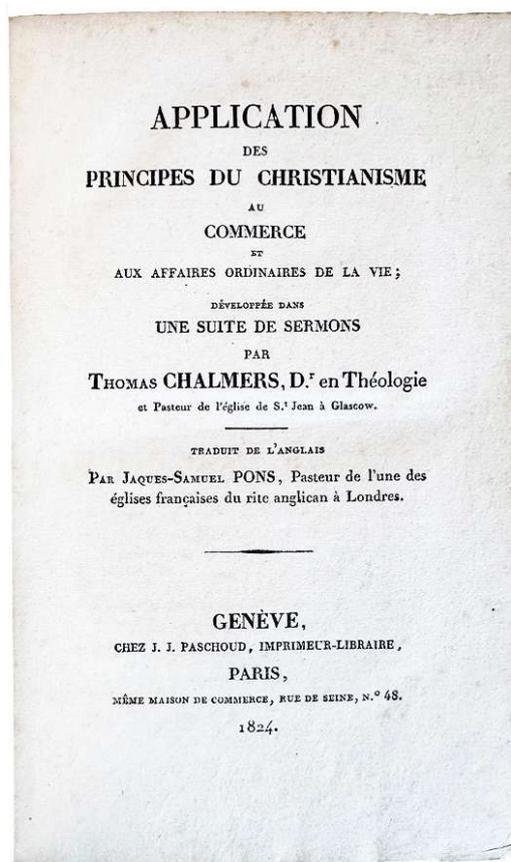
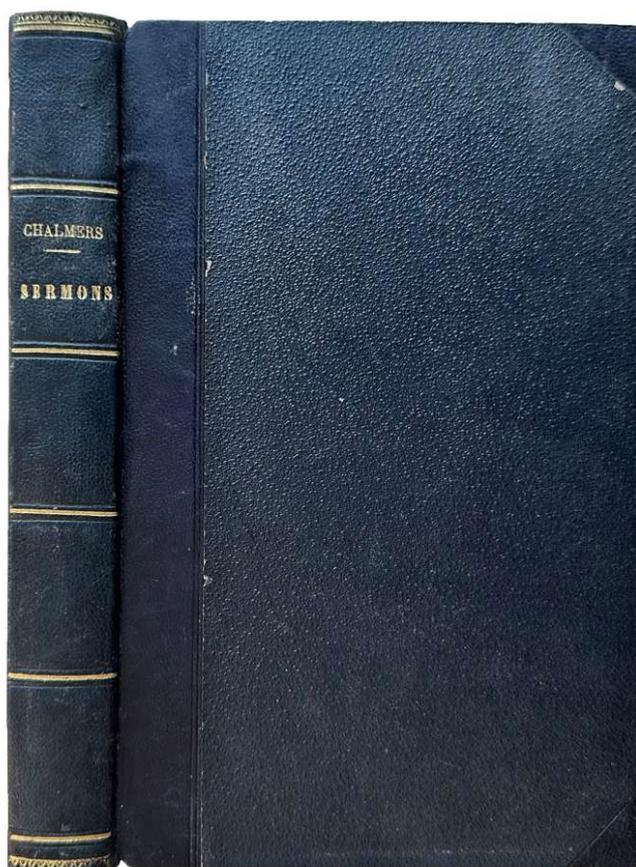
Joseph Augustin Chaho, or Agosti Xaho, French Basque writer, historian, Indianist, philologist and politician, was considered a precursor of Basque nationalism, a pioneer of secularism and republicanism in the Basque Country. He also wrote a

vital work on the Basques, *Travel to Navarre during the insurrection of the Basques (1830-1835)*.

Chaho's unbridled imagination led him to write works that became well known. In Paris he published *Paroles d'un Voyant* in reply to *Paroles d'un Croyant*, by Lamennais. His first Basque publication is *Azti-beguia, Agosti Chaho Bassaburutarrak Ziberou herri maiteari Parisetik igorritik beste hanitchen aitzindari arguibidean goiz izarra* (Paris, 1934, 14 pp.). Its title already gives a glimpse of who Chaho was: "Eye of a soothsayer (or magician) sent from Paris to his beloved village of Zuberoa by Agustín Chaho, from Basaburúa, morning star on the luminous way, forerunner of many others". It is written in the Basque language. There are elements of geology and cosmogonic astronomy in this booklet. This was followed by *Voyage en Navarre pendant l'insurrection des basques (1830-1835)* (Paris, 1836, 456 pp. and 3 plates).

He soon devoted himself to grammatical studies. When he is only twenty-six years old, he publishes *Etudes grammaticales sur la langue euskarienne*, in collaboration with A. Th. d'Abbadie (Paris, 1836). He dedicated the book to the "Zazpirak-Bat", which makes him a precursor of this motto. In 1838 he tries to initiate in Toulouse a newspaper, *Revue de Voyants*. Before returning to Euskalerrria in 1840, he published in Paris the booklet *L'espagnolette de S. Louis, Agonie du Parti Revolutionnaire en France* and *Lettre a Jacques Laffitte*. Already established in Baiona, he collaborates with Viscount Belzunce in the writing of *Histoire primitive des Euskariens-Basques*. Four years later he founded his newspaper *Ariel*, oriented to republican ideas and polemics. He published in 1846 *Philosophie des religions comparees* and, in 1847, the mentioned *Histoire primitive des Euskariens*. In 1848 he wrote the novel *Lelo ou la Navarre il y a 500 ans*.

See: Gustave Lambert, de Bayonne, *Etude sur Augustin Chaho, auteur de La philosophie des religions comparees*, Paris: E Dentu; Bayonne: L. Andre, 1861. p. 590.



8. **CHALMERS, Thomas** (1780-1847). *Application des Principes du Christianisme au Commerce et aux affaires ordinaires de la vie, développée dans une suite de sermons. Traduit ... par Jacques-Samuel Pons.* Genève : J.J. Paschoud, 1824. ¶ 8vo. XXIV, 355, [1] pp. Original half black (or navy-blue) calf, black cloth, spine gilt-stamped; a few small worm holes on rear joint, otherwise the binding is well preserved. Some spotting. Very good.

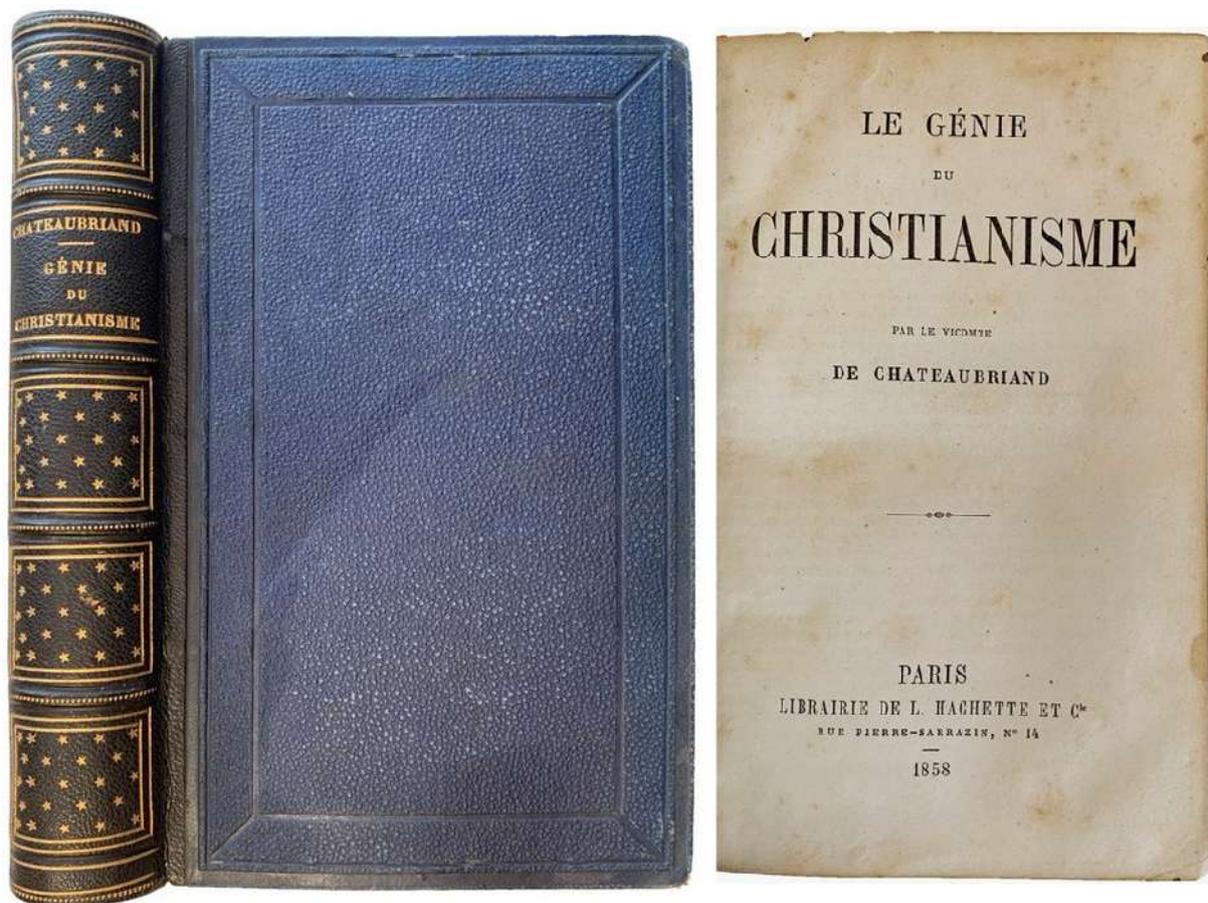
\$ 20

French translation from the English. “Thomas Chalmers, a prominent Scottish minister, theologian, and political economist, had a notable, albeit indirect, influence on France and Switzerland. While he wasn’t directly involved in French or Swiss religious or political movements, his work on poor relief, church-state relations, and evangelicalism resonated with thinkers and reformers in both countries.” [web].

“Often described as the greatest Scotsman of his age, Thomas Chalmers was something of a polymath. He became a colossus for evangelical historic Calvinism in Scotland in his day and arguably the most influential instrument used by the Lord in his Church in Scotland since John Knox.” – John Kiddie, *Evangelical Times*.

Chalmers' "preaching, social concern, parish experiments and interest in bible societies and missions, made him famous in Britain, well known in North America, and respected in France." – John Roxborough, *The Legacy of Thomas Chalmers*, (International Bulletin of Missionary Research, 23(4) October 1999, pp. 173-176.

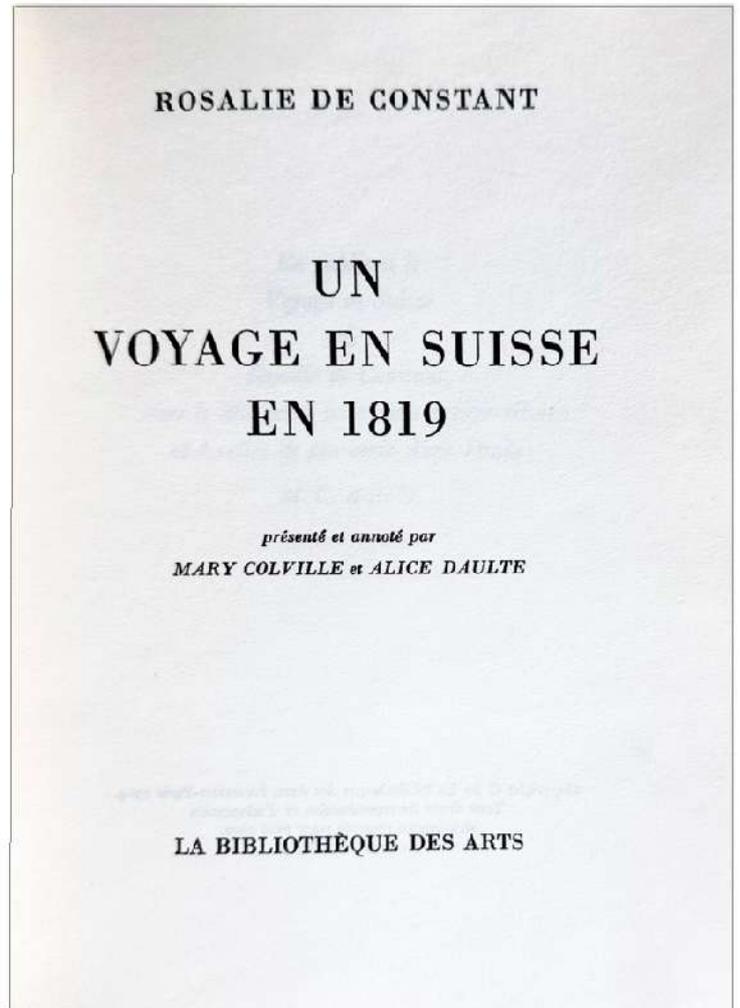
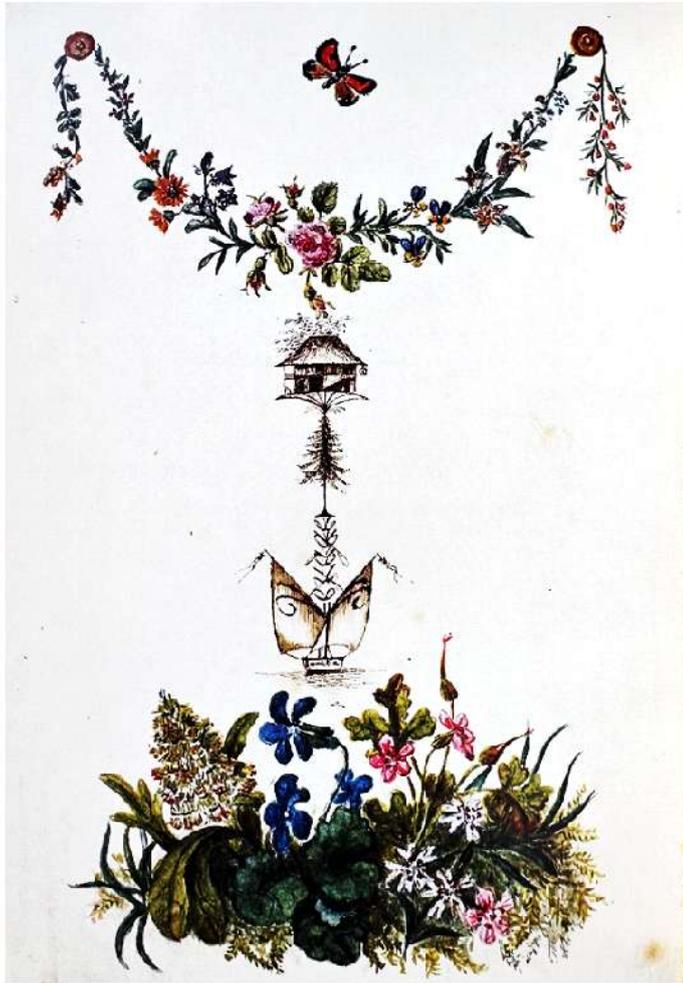
Thomas Chalmers FRSE, was a Scottish Presbyterian minister, professor of theology, political economist, and a leader of both the Church of Scotland and of the Free Church of Scotland. He has been called "Scotland's greatest nineteenth-century churchman" Chalmers' *Bridgewater Treatise*, in the series *On the Power, Wisdom and Goodness of God as Manifested in the Adaptation of External Nature to the Moral and Intellectual Constitution of Man*, appeared in two volumes 1833 and went through 6 editions.



9. **DE CHATEAUBRIAND, François-Rene, vicomte de (1768-1848).** *Le Génie du Christianisme*. Paris: L. Hachette et Cie, 1858. ¶ Small 8vo. IV, 651, [1], 4 pp. Some light spotting. Original gilt-stamped black morocco-backed, raised band, gilt-spine, blind-stamped navy blue pebbled cloth, all edges gilt. Curiously scarce. Very good. AH1019

\$ 25

A binding with a deluxe gilt-edged decorative touch.



10. **CONSTANT, Rosalie de** (1758-1834). *Un Voyage en Suisse en 1819*. Paris : La Bibliothèque des Arts, 1964. ¶ Small 8vo. CI, [3], 148, [2] p. XVII plates, including color frontispiece; unopened. Printed wrappers. Very good.

\$ 12

With annotations by Mary Colville and Alice Daulte.

Rosalie de Constant was an artist and botanist.

Sauce Piquante No. 200
 quelques herbes fines coupées menues,
 2 onces d'ail de bon goût en poudre
 prise bien chaude, sans y ajouter
 un demi-livre de pain que vous
 faites un peu mûrir, & mettez
 tout en eau de farine avec
 environ une petite livre
 de vin avec quelques œufs de volaille.
 on mettra mettre avec dedans
 pour donner un goût de romarin
 en mettant un peu de romarin
 on capotes & un peu de romarin
 mettez votre viande coupée en
 fines tranches dedans un
 moment, on sert votre
 sauce dans un dancier de bois
 avec la sauce avec une
 ou deux cuillères de romarin.
 Cette sauce est très bonne avec
 le bœuf & les côtelettes.

Melises (aigres)
 à l'eau de Cerises
 avec un peu de sucre
 de l'eau des herbes
 françaises
 trois livres



[11] French Manuscript Family Cookbook, 19th century

Beuf à la mode.

Prenez un bon morceau de bœuf
au cuart, (de 10 lb ou moins), mettez
dessus un demi pott de vinaigre
avec quelques grains de genièvre
& deux de girofles, laissez le
en vinaigre 3 ou 4 jours, puis
lavez le bien, & mettez le
dans un pott de terre (s'il se
peut) avec son vinaigre, un
verre de bière ou de vin
de deux pieds de vand p^r 10 lb
de viande; mettez le pott sur
un feu très doux en vous couchant
gâter le cuire un peu moins
vivement la matinee suivante,
peis dessus le bœuf sur votre
plat, & la sauce sur un
autre en la passant dans un
tamis, quand votre gelée est
prise, lever soigneusement
la grille & renverser la gelée
par dessus le bœuf.

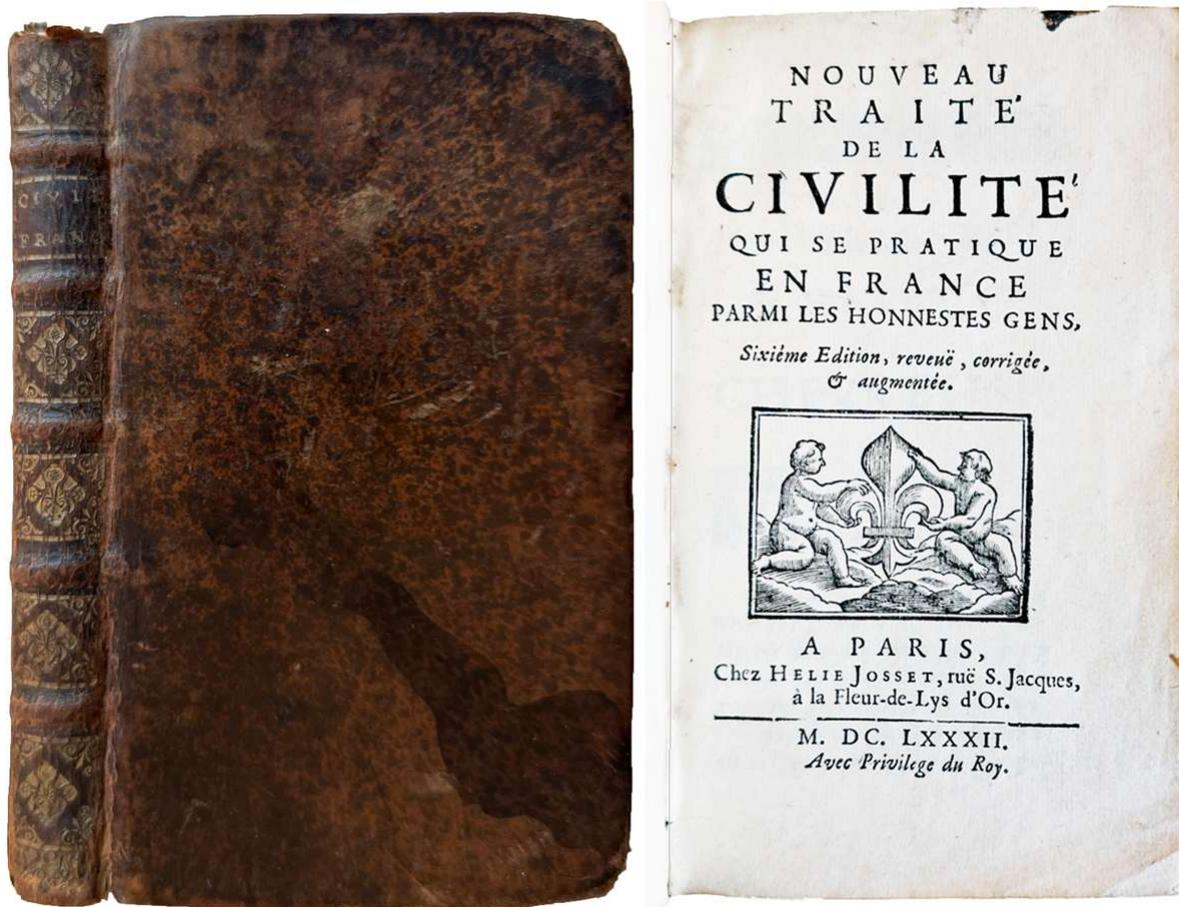
Poubinte au bœuf. Turin

Vous cuidez votre poubinte de
la même manière à l'eau
bouillante un quart d'heure
vous y mettez une goutte
de bon jus, un bon morceau
de beurre frais, fromage
& sel, vous laissez mijoter
un moment, vous mettez
du jus dans votre tôle,
vous y mettez votre poubinte
vous la laissez 10 minutes
avant de servir pour qu'elle
prenne la forme, vous
tournez au moment de servir
sur votre plat.

11. [Anon.]. Cookbook, French manuscript. "Recettes 1826." Near Geneva, Switzerland, 1826. ¶ 12mo. 156 pp. Probably related to the François Forel family and preserved in the family collection, thus in the locality of Geneva or elsewhere next to Lake Geneva (even possibly Montreux). Original marbled boards with upper cover label in the form of a shield; heavily worn yet the cords are holding well. Some frequent foxing, staining. Rather legible. Good.

\$ 275

This family French manuscript cookbook is full of recipes from cover to cover (only the final leaf is blank). The descriptions of recipes include various jams (such as confiture à l'orange), pigeon pâte, preparations for meat, cold paté, gâteau à la soude (soda cake), cookies (biscuit de Bienne), cakes (gâteau anglaise = English cake), Tranches de veau à l'Italienne (Italian Veal Tenderloin), at least three times saying that a recipe came from her mother "ma mere" "marmalade aux abricots" + "Salade aux concombres" (cucumber salad). In other cases, other recorded recipes have other attributions for their sources, such as a Mde. Calame, and Mde. Barbey.



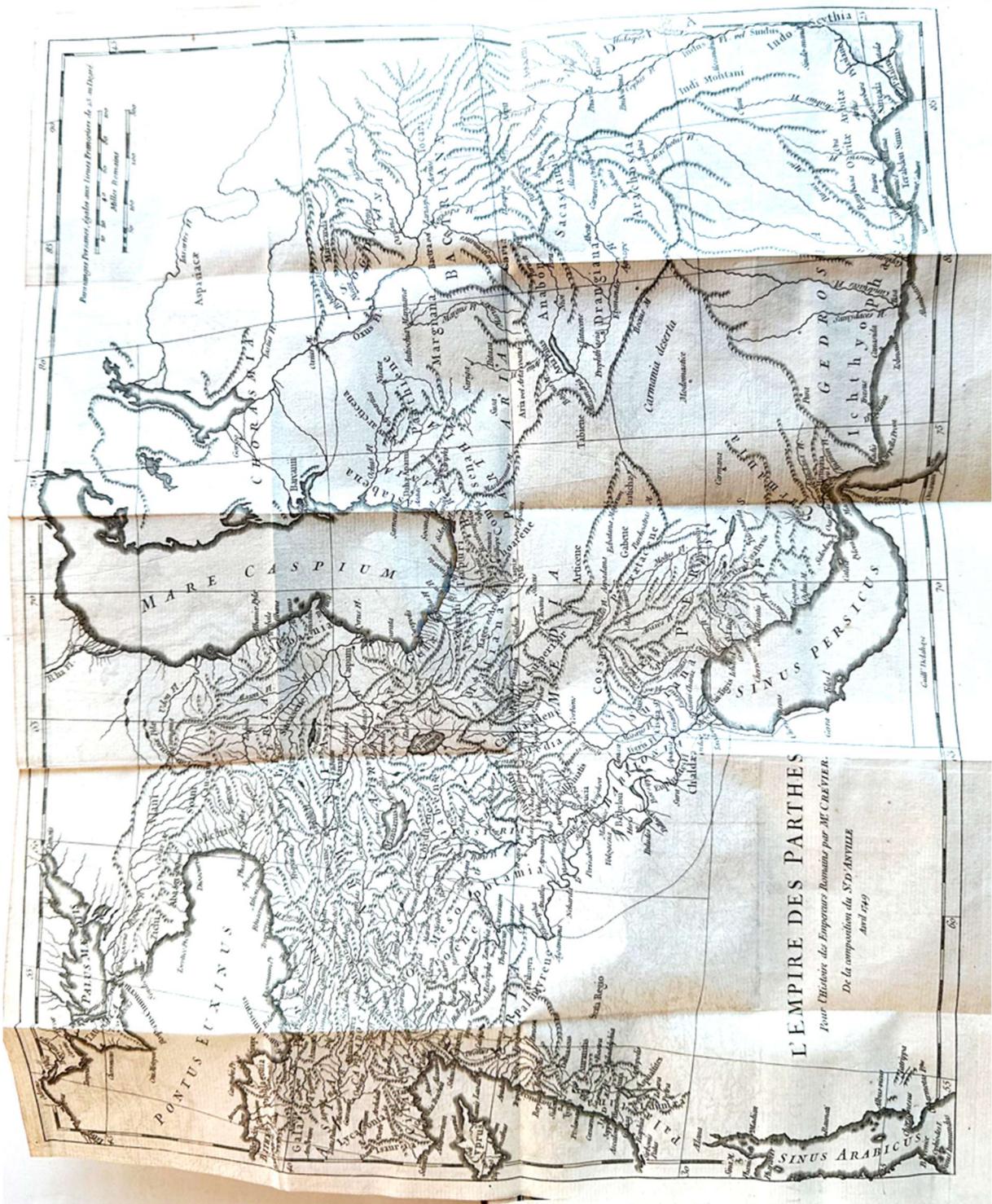
12. **COURTIN, Antoine de** (1622-1685). *Nouveau Traité de la Civilité qui se pratique en France parmi les honnêtes gens, Sixième Edition, revue, corrigée, & augmentée.* Paris : Chez Helie Josset, 1682. ¶ Small 8vo. [xvi], 264, [8] pp. Title woodcut vignette. Original mottled calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped compartments; spine ends worn, upper joint starting, corners showing. Good+.

\$ 125

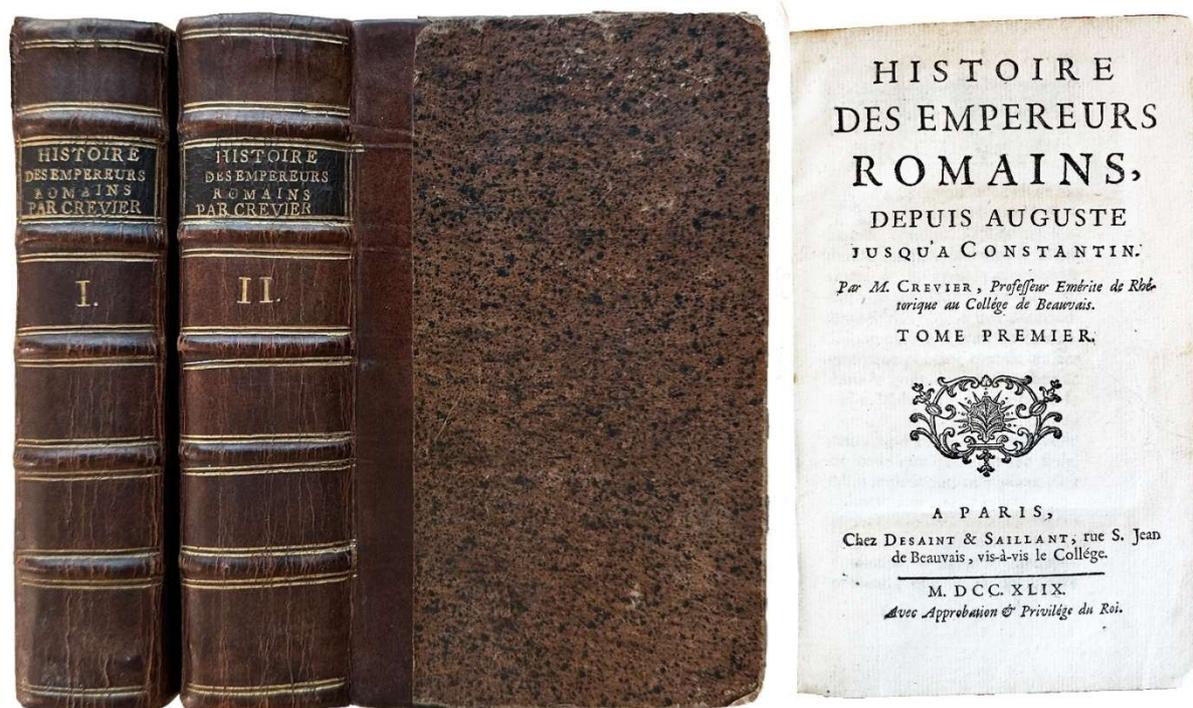
Sixth edition, revised and augmented. A classic among treatises on the rules of conduct in polite society. Antoine Courtin's best-known work on civility, first issued in 1671, was popular and enjoyed numerous editions.

First published under the title *Nouveau Traité de la Civilité* in Paris in 1671, the work is full of sage advice for those not wishing to commit a faux pas in refined society: 'It is indecent, in the Company of Ladies, or any other serious persons, to pull off your Cloak, to pull off your Periwig or Doublet, to pair your nails, to pick your teeth, to scratch your head, or any other part, to mend your Garter or Shoestring, or to call for your Gown or your Slippers to put yourself at ease. It would be as ridiculous as for a Horse Officer to appear before his General at a Muster, in his Shoes instead of his Boots'.

See: W. Lee Ustick, *Seventeenth Century Books of Conduct: Further Light on Antoine de Courtin and the Rules of Civility*, 1929.



[13] Map of Parthia, 7th century BC



13. **CREVIER, Jean-Baptiste-Louis** (1693-1765). *Histoire des Empereurs Romains, depuis Auguste jusqu'à Constantin*. Par M. Crevier, professeur émérite de rhétorique au collège de Beauvais. Paris : Desaint & Saillant, 1749. ¶ 2 (of 12?) volumes. [2], x, 531, [21] ; [viii], 680, [20] pp. vol. I : 1 large folding map of GERMANIE, 1749. Vol. II: 1 large folding map of "L'Empire des Parthes" [Parthian Empire or Arsacid Empire]. Light waterstain throughout vol. II gutter. Original quarter dark calf, raised bands, gilt-rules, black spine labels, decorative speckled paper over bds.; rear joint of vol. I starting to split at head, shelf-wear. Good.

\$ 20

Contains the history of the Roman Emperors: "from Augustus to Constantine." These 2 volumes include the first 6 parts. The Parthian Empire, also known as the Arsacid Empire, was a major Persian political and cultural power centered in ancient Iran [Persia] from 247 BC to 224 AD. The second volume of this work of Crevier, features a large folding map of Parthia.

Crevier, Jean Baptiste Louis (1693–1765), French author, was born at Paris, where his father was a printer. He studied under Rollin and held the professorship of rhetoric in the college of Beauvais for twenty years. He completed Rollin's *Histoire romaine* by the addition of six volumes (1750–1756); he also published two editions of Livy, with notes; *L'Histoire des empereurs des Romains, jusqu'à Constantin* (1749); *Histoire de l'Université de Paris*, and a *Rhétorique française*, which enjoyed much popularity. – *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 11th ed.

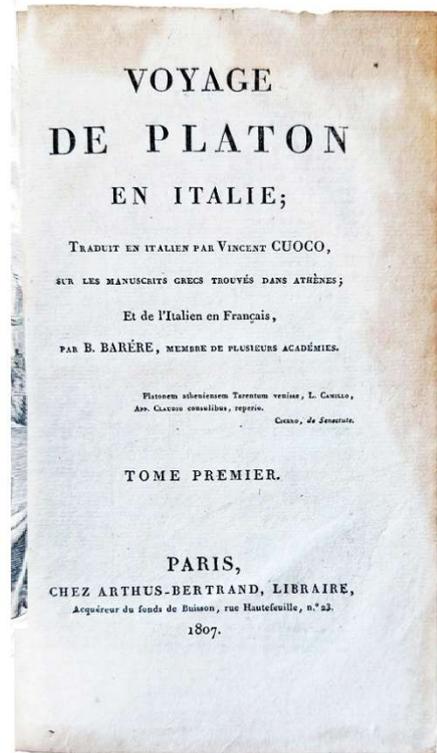
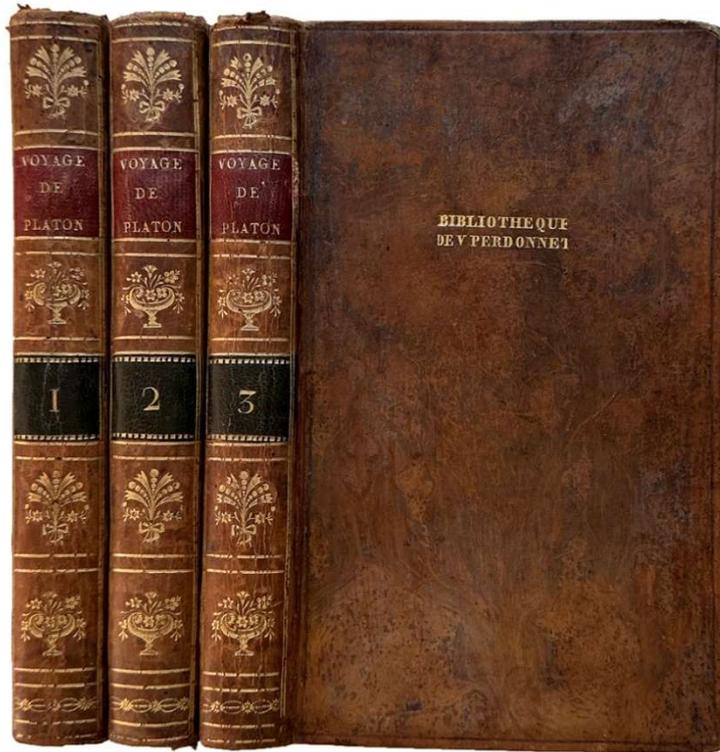


Miris invent.

J. B. Massard Sculpteur

Nous recevons de la famille d'Architas, le même accueil hospitalier que nous aurions reçu de cet ami, s'il eût été présent.

[15] CUOCO



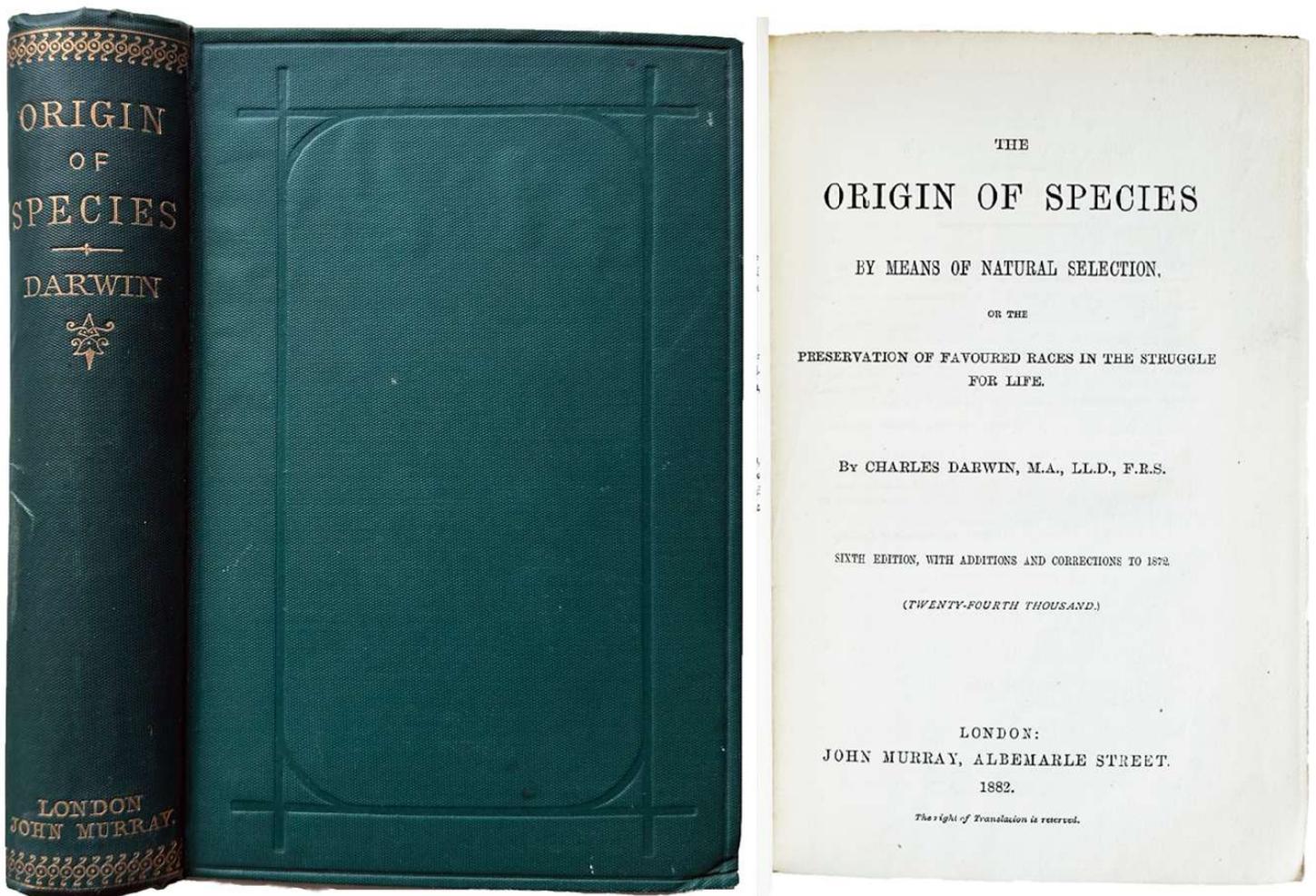
14. **CUOCO, Vincenzo** (1770-1823). *Voyage de Platon en Italie; Traduit en Italien par Vincent Cuoco, sur les manuscrits grecs trouvés dans Athènes ; et de l'italien en français, par B. Barère, membre de plusieurs académies.* Paris : Arthus-Bertrand, Paris, 1807. ¶ 3 volumes. 8vo. [8], xviii, 332 ; [iv], 350 ; [iv], 355, [1] pp. Engraved frontispiece (vol. I), engr. folding plan of the ancient city of Tarente; offsetting (browning) to title. Original calf. Provenance : Bibliothèque de V. Perdonnet. Good.

\$ 50

Plato's Journey to Italy; a philosophical novel, translated into Italian by Vincent Cuoco, purported to be based on the Greek manuscripts found in Athens; and from Italian into French, by Bertrand Barère (1755-1841), member of several academies.

PROVENANCE: Vincent Perdonnet (1768-1850), born in Vevey, was a stockbroker and a Swiss politician also known for his actions as a Vaudois patriot.





First use of the word "Evolution"

15. **DARWIN, Charles** (1809-1882). *The Origin of Species by means of natural selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life. Sixth edition, with additions and corrections to 1872. (Twenty-fourth thousand)*. London: John Murray, 1882. ¶ Small 8vo. xxi, (1), 458 pp. Folding table, glossary. Original dark green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership signature of Dr. Auguste Cuénod (1868-1954), Swiss ophthalmologist. Nice, tight, well-preserved copy.

\$ 600

Sixth edition, twenty-fourth thousand, with additions and corrections. Freeman 407 is described with the point being that 17 book titles are listed on the advertisement page, verso of the title page.

The sixth edition (first issued in 1872) is the last published in Darwin's lifetime and contains his final major corrections and revisions. This is the first edition with the title, *The Origin of Species by means of natural selection*. This printing includes a new

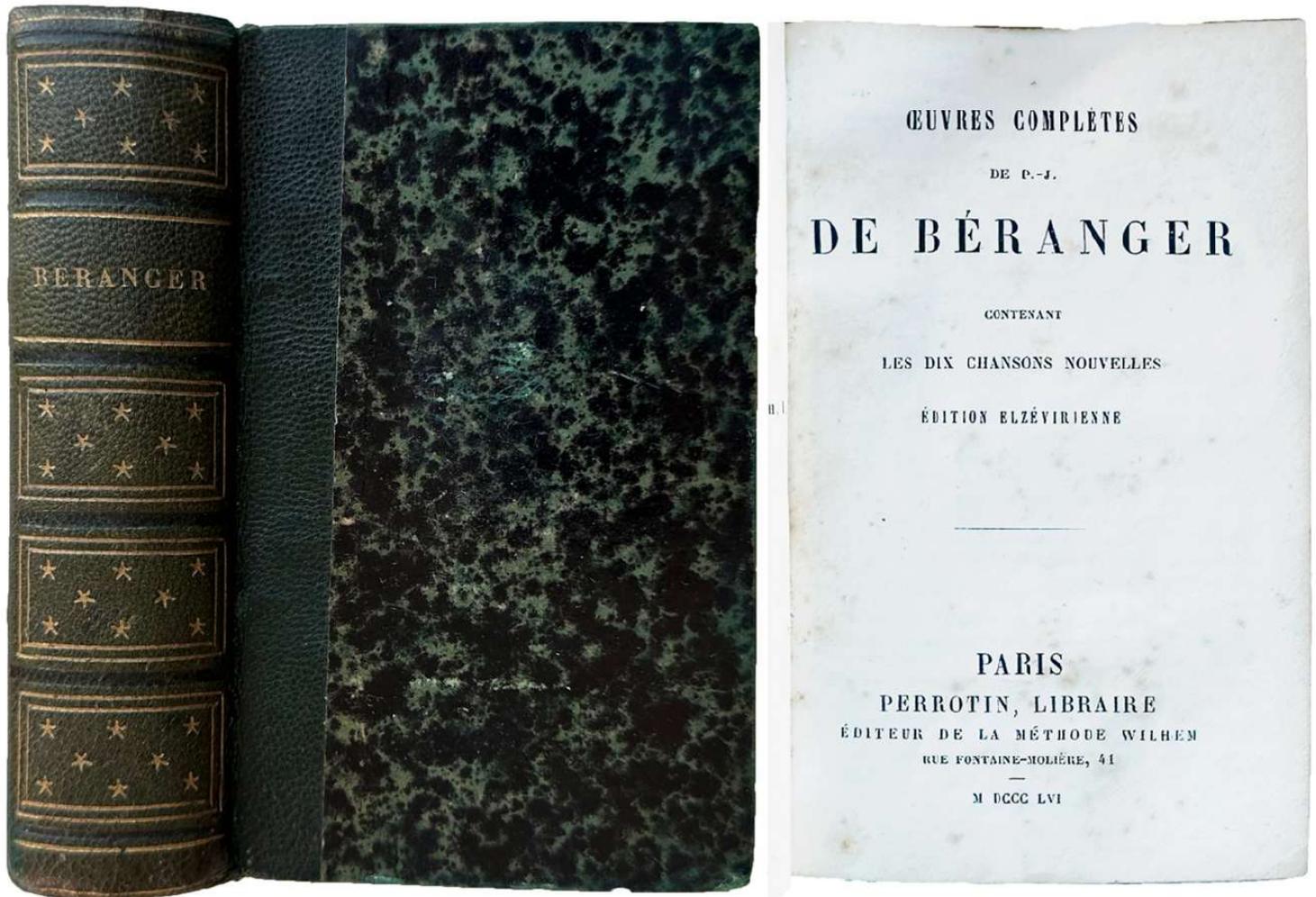
chapter inserted to confute the views of the Catholic biologist St. George Jackson Mivart, FRS (1827-1900), who attempted to reconcile the theory of evolution as propounded by Charles Darwin with the beliefs of the Catholic Church, but was condemned by both Darwin and the Church. The word 'evolution' is used in the text for the first time with this work.

“Mivart was someone Charles Darwin took seriously; Darwin prepared a point-by-point refutation which appeared in the sixth edition of *Origin of Species*. One of Mivart’s criticisms to which Darwin responded was a perceived failure of natural selection to explain the incipient stages of useful structures. Taking the eye as an example, Darwin was able to show many stages of light sensitivity and eye development in the animal kingdom as proof of the utility of less-than-perfect sight (argument by intermediate stages). Another was the supposed inability of natural selection to explain cases of parallel evolution, to which Huxley responded that the effect of natural selection in places with the same environment would tend to be similar.” – Wikip.

“Mivart supported the general concept of evolution but minimized the contribution of natural selection, preferring to believe that the appearance of new species resulted from an innate plastic power that he called individuation (a positive internal force within living beings through which they evolve). He argued that natural selection could never produce complex structures such as the vertebrate eye, because the initial stages of the structure would be useless until all the components were present. He also denied the evolution of human intellect, insisting that it was conferred by divine power.” – Britannica

PROVENANCE : Dr. Auguste Cuénod (1868-1954), Swiss ophthalmologist – François Forel (no markings).

§ Freeman, 407.

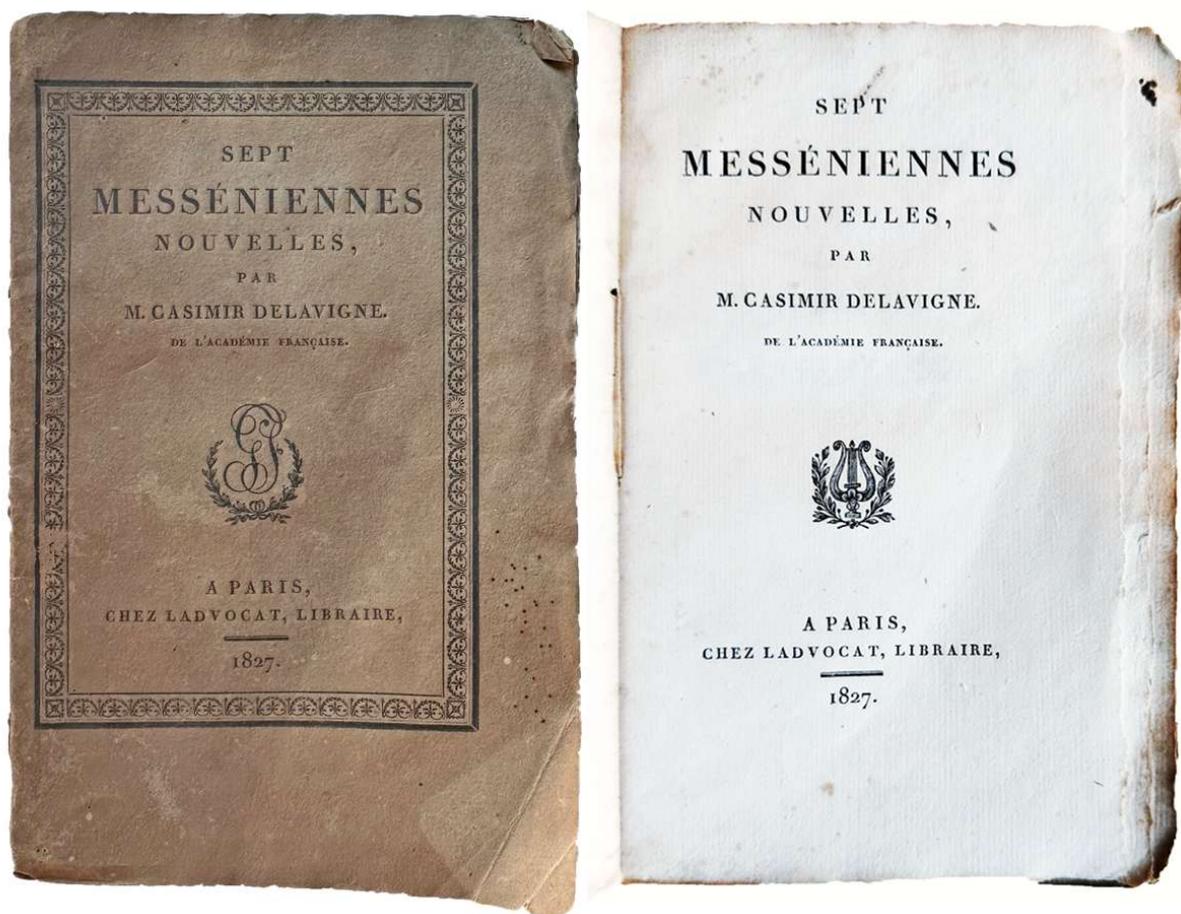


16. **DE BÉRANGER, Pierre-Jean** (1780-1857). *Oeuvres Complètes de P.-J. de Béranger ; contenant les dix chansons nouvelles. Edition Elzévirienne.* Paris : Perrotin, 1856. ¶ Small 8vo. [4.4 inches tall]. [4], XX, 632 pp. Index. Contemporary quarter dark green morocco-backed marbled boards, spine embellished with gilt-stamped compartments, blind-bands, marbled endsheets. Very good.

\$ 30

A collected works of these popular songs in Napoleonic France and after.

Pierre-Jean de Béranger was a prolific French poet and chansonnier (songwriter), who enjoyed great popularity and influence in France during his lifetime, but faded into obscurity in the decades following his death. He has been described as “the most popular French songwriter of all time” and “the first superstar of French popular music”.



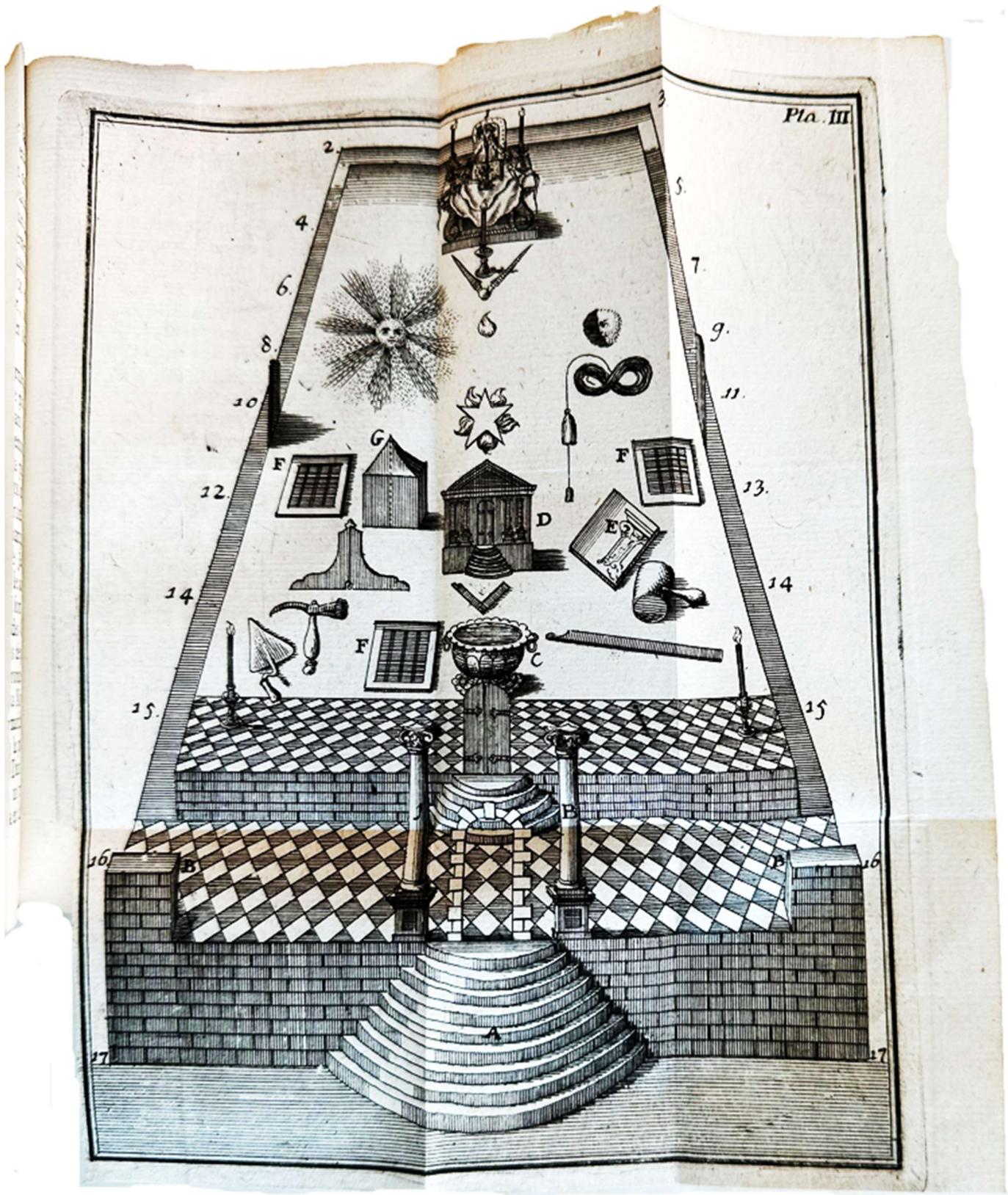
17. **DELAVIGNE, Casimir** (1793-1843). *Sept Messéniennes nouvelles*. Paris : Chez Ladvoocat, 1827. ¶ 12mo. [IV], 72, V, [3] pp. Original printed wrappers ; soiled, spine and corners well worn. Foxing. Ownership signature of François Forel (or perhaps Mme. Forel). Rare in the original printed wrappers. Good.

\$ 10

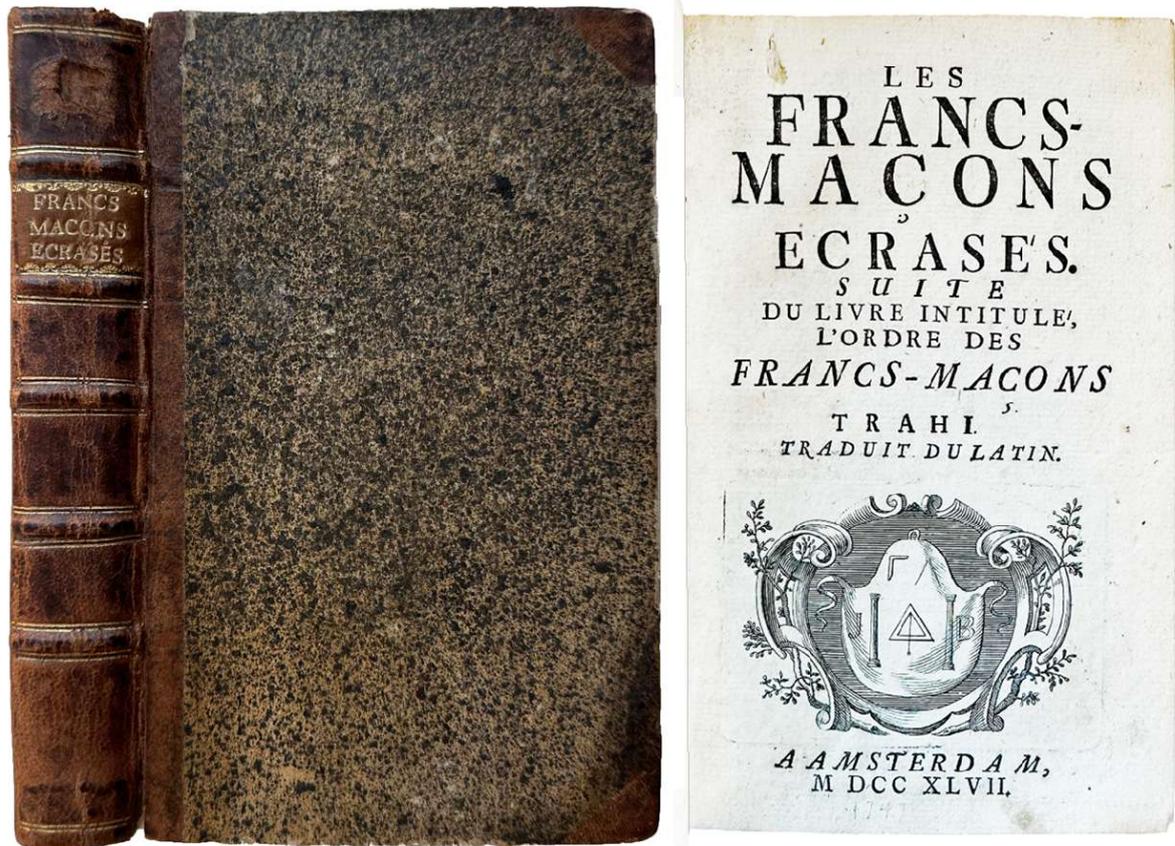
Seven new “Messeniennes.” The Messenians (region of Greece) having had, in the 7th century BC, continuous successes against the Spartans, the latter, according to the response of the oracle, asked the Athenians for a general, who, to mock them, sent them a lame schoolmaster, named Tyrtaeus. But Tyrtaeus with his war songs so well excited the courage of the Spartans, that they defeated the Messenians and exercised the greatest cruelties on Messenia. From this, Casimir Delavigne, by a distant allusion to the misfortunes of Messenia and perhaps to the songs of Tyrtaeus, named “Messenian” the lyric poems in which he recalled the misfortunes of France in 1814 and 1815. The name was then extended to other poems which had no more connection with them.



[18]



[18] Anti-Freemasons
Les Francs-Maçons Ecrases.



18. [Anti-Freemasons; Abbé Larudan, a pseudonym]. *Les Francs-Maçons Ecrases. Suite du livre intitulé l'Ordre des Francs-Maçons trahi. Traduit du Latin* [or rather, written by the Abbé Larudan]. A Amsterdam, 1747. ¶ Small 8vo. XXVIII, 338, [2] pp. Engraved frontispiece, title-vignette, 5 folding plates, 1 figure (p. 114). Original half calf, speckled paper over boards, 5 raised bands, gilt-stamped spine; spine showing wear. Ownership signature of E.T. Porret. Very good.

\$ 250

French translation, from the Latin, with the errata (in the avertissement). The frontispiece is remarkable as it showing a freemason in the foreground, exasperated, pulling his hair (wig?) off in shame, as a 3-story building under construction (under his direction or approval), is suddenly collapsing – all the ladders falling, all the people of the ladders falling to an uncertain end. Seemingly a satiric/comical view of the Freemasons, the title of the book [“freemasons crushed,” literally], whereas the text is about the history of the freemasons.

There are two distinctively different issues of this title, both with the same imprint and year. One issue: Small 8vo. XXVIII, 338, [2] pp. Frontis., 5 plates. The other issue: 12mo. XXXIV, [2], 445, [3] pp. Frontis., 5 plates. The latter issue is a duodecimo, presumedly reset to 445 pages in length – noting that the frontispiece

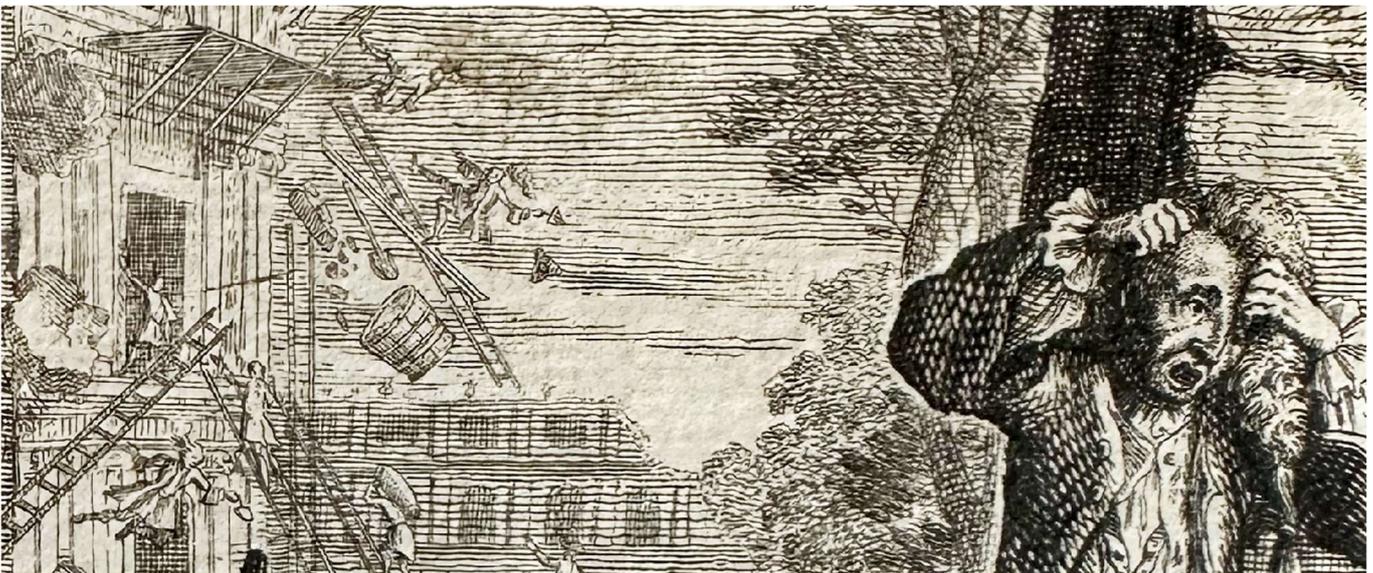
and the 5 plates are likely all the same, probably the text matches as well – but I do not know.

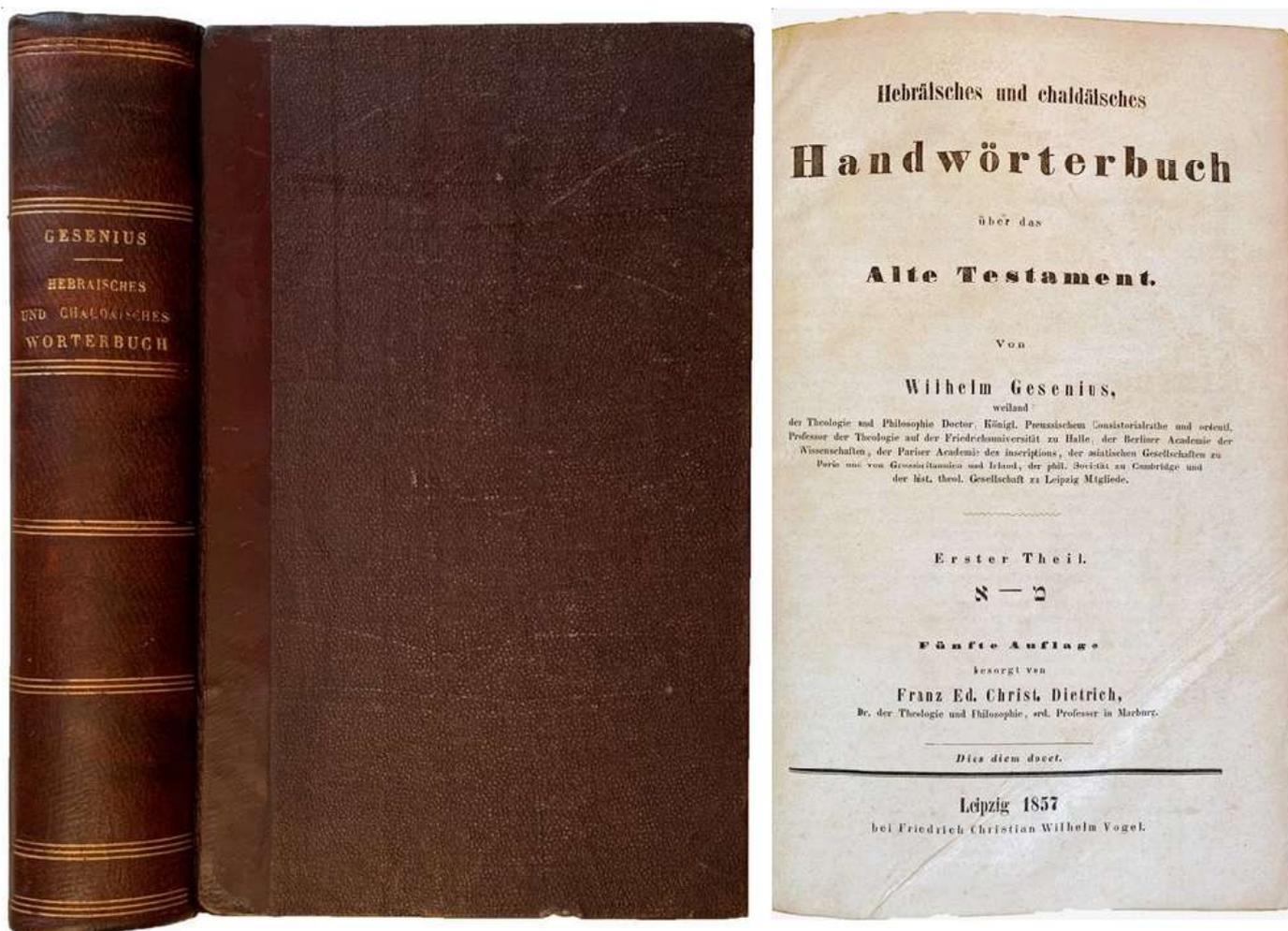
Written against freemasonry, denouncing their rituals, ceremonies, etc. The plates show freemason ritual regalia. However, the fifth plate (said to be often missing – here it is present) is curious: for it shows what are curious masonic emblems, arranged in the form of a cross: Fox, Monkey, Pelican, Dove, Lion.

“The idea that Freemasonry was a secret society, when it is only a society of secrets, sharpened a curiosity that the works of disclosure, even those of Freemasons such as Abbé Desfontaines, failed to satisfy. Even before the renewal of the papal condemnation, the first work against the mason appeared, the crushed Freemasons of Abbé Pérau (1747) [this book], which no longer presented the lodges as places of Philadelphia and philanthropy, but as political-philosophical pharmacies exalting freedom and equality.” [translated from Jacques Lemaire].

§ See: Harry Carr, *The Early French Exposures*, London: Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076, 1971. p. 281-314. Jacques Lemaire, *Les Origines françaises de l'antimaçonisme (1744-1797)*, (Coll. «Études sur le 18e siècle», hors série, 2) 1985. Caillet, III, 8510.

detail



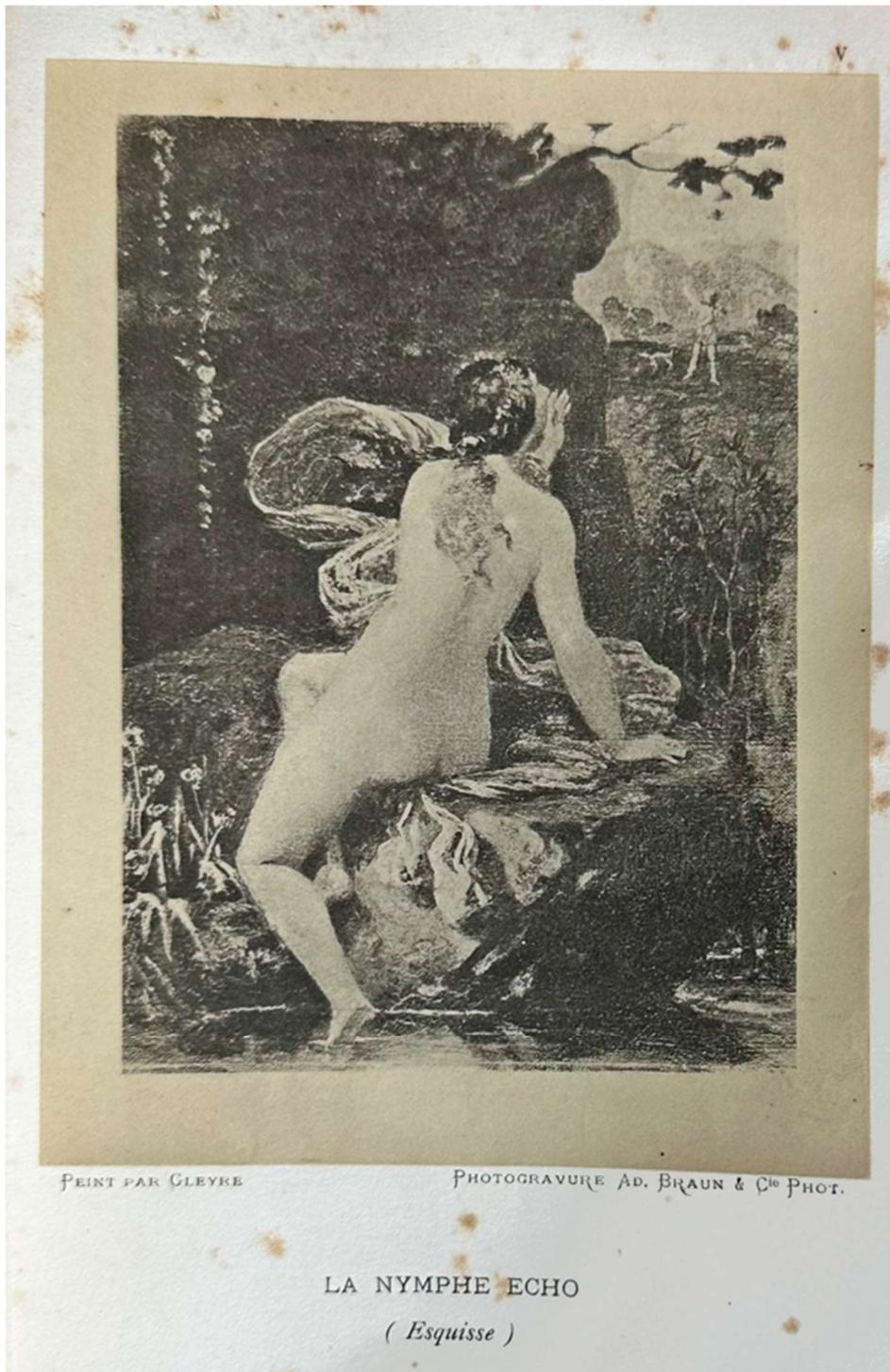


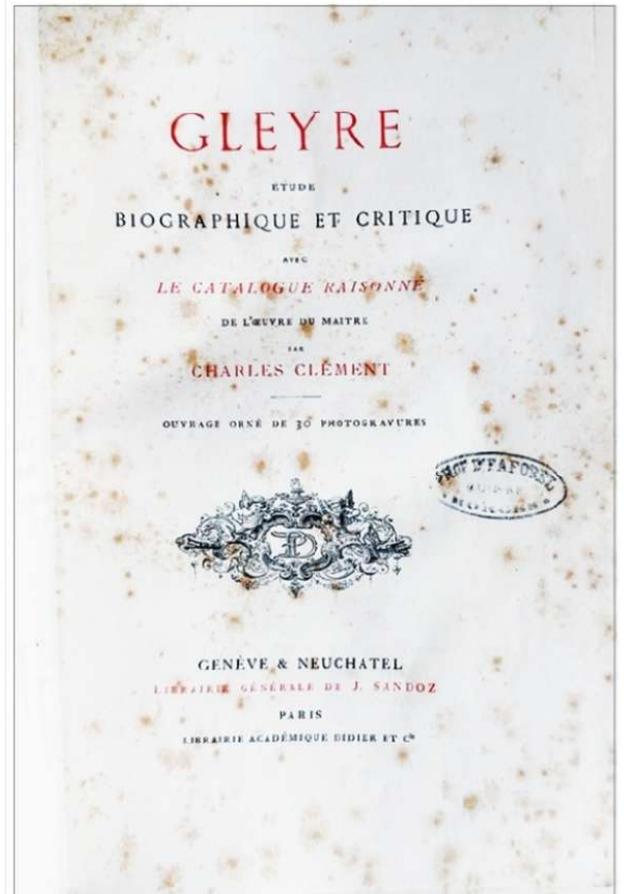
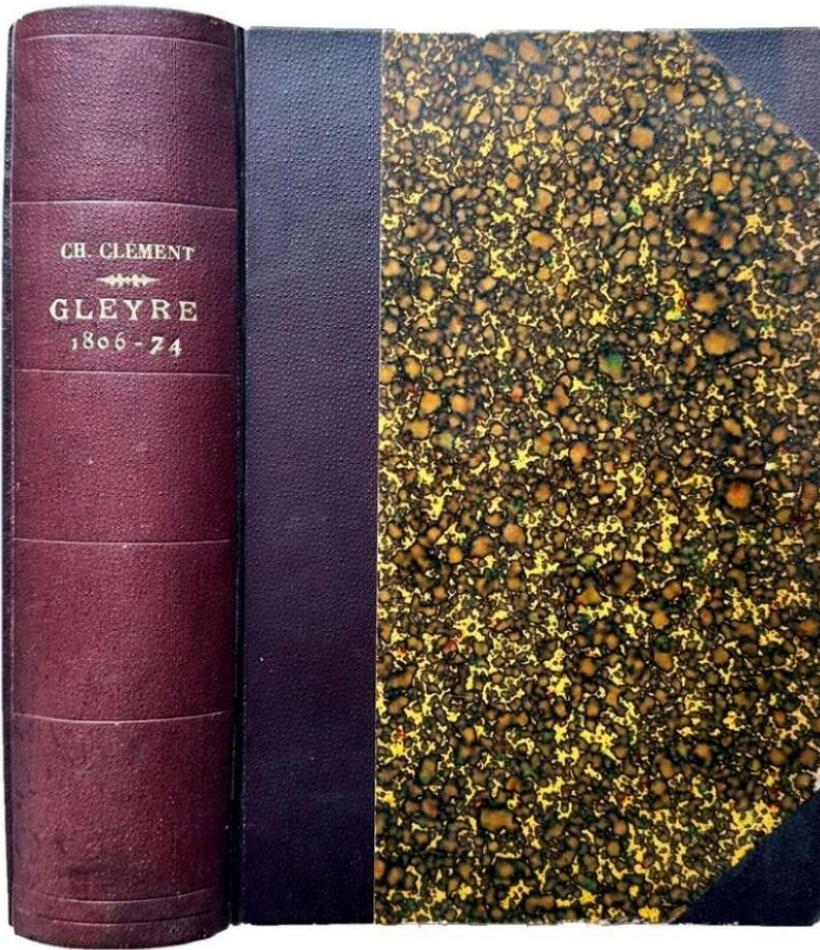
19. **GESENIUS, Wilhelm** (1786-1842); **Franz Eduard Christoph DIETRICH** (1810-1883). *Hebraisches und chaldaisches Handwörterbuch über das Alte Testament* . . . Leipzig: Friedrich Christian Wilhelm Vogel, 1857. ¶ 2 volumes in 1. 8vo. XLVII, [1], [3]-542; [2], 462, [2] pp. Text in 2 columns. Original quarter gilt-stamped maroon calf, cloth over boards; lower edge of upper cover with gnawed portion (minor). Ownership name erased [1858]. Complete. Very good. AH1122

\$ 50

Fifth edition. Gesenius' most important contributions to the knowledge of Hebrew language and grammar are (1) *Hebraeisch-deutsches Handwoerterbuch . . .*, in two volumes (Leipzig, 1810–12); an improved edition “*Hebraisches und chaldaisches Handwoerterbuch ueber das Alte Testament*” (Leipzig, 1815; after the tenth edition aramaisches was substituted for chaldaisches). The book has appeared in German in 16 editions. / Heinrich Friedrich Wilhelm Gesenius was a German orientalist, lexicographer, Christian Hebraist, Lutheran theologian, biblical scholar and critic. / “The editor of this work, Franz Dietrich, was a German orientalist and Protestant theologian. He studied from 1829 to 1832 in Leipzig and Halle, became a tutor in Marburg in 1836, became a private lecturer there in 1839, became an associate professor in 1844 and a full professor in 1848 in the philosophical faculty, and in

1859 he was transferred to the theological faculty in the same capacity.” [Encycl.] / See: Edward Frederick Miller, *The Influence of Gesenius on Hebrew Lexicography* (Contributions to Oriental History and Philosophy, No. 11), NY, Columbia Univ. Press, 1927. Irene Garbell, “Gesenius, Heinrich Friedrich Wilhelm”, *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, vol. 7 (2nd ed.), 2007, p. 562.





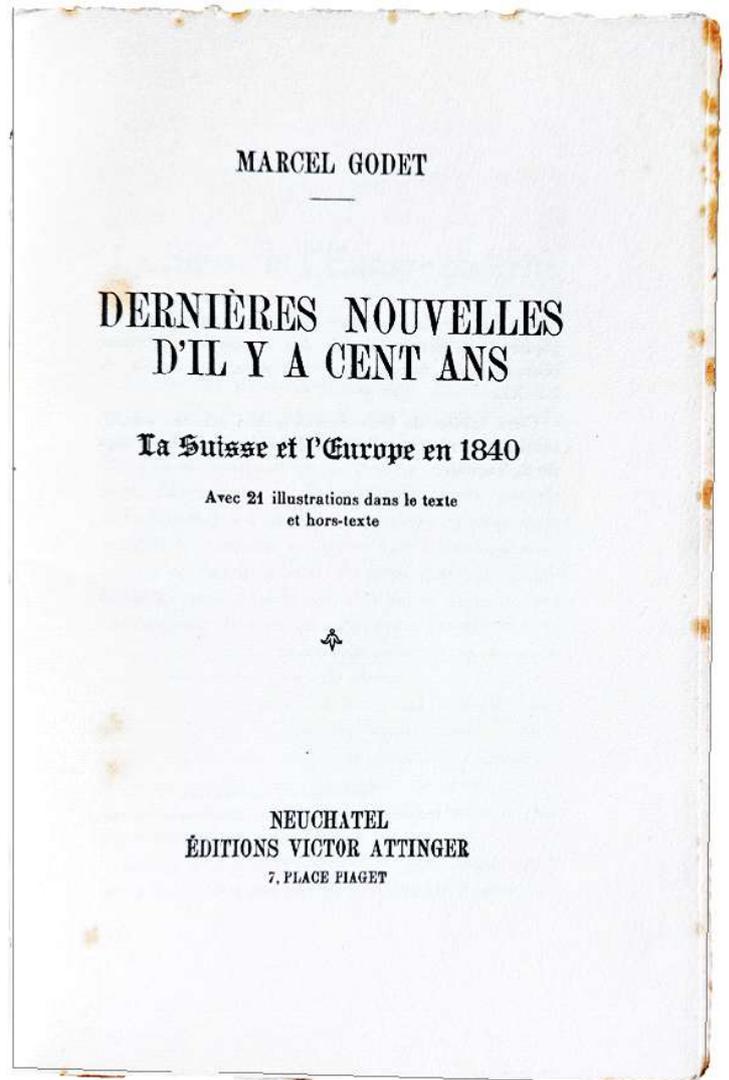
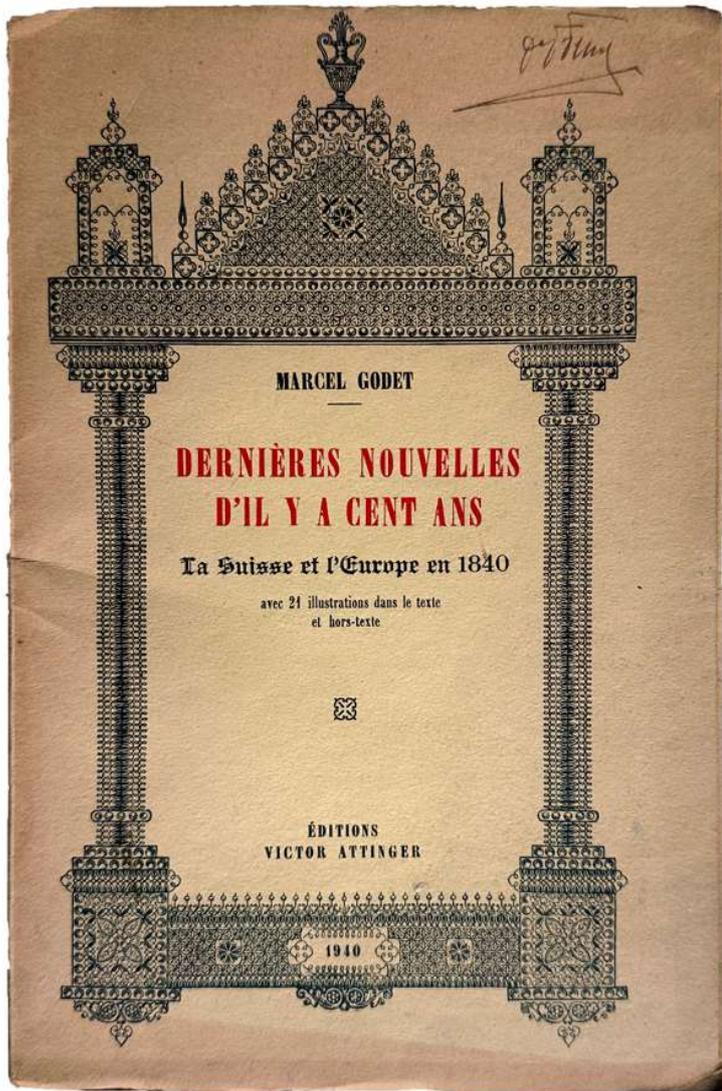
20. [GLEYRE, Charles (1806-1874)] CLEMENT, Charles (1821-1887).

Gleyre étude biographique et critique ; avec le catalogue raisonné de l'œuvre du maître. Genève & Neuchâtel : J. Sandoz, [ca.1877]. ¶ 8vo. [IV], 547, [1] pp. Title printed in red & black. 30 mounted plates; heavily foxed, prominent waterstain along bottom margins throughout. Early half maroon cloth, gilt-stamped spine, marbled boards. Good (the binding is well preserved).

\$ 30

Biography of the accomplished Swiss artist. In Clément's catalogue of Gleyre's works there are 683 entries, including sketches and studies. Clément was a friend of the artist.

Marc Gabriel Charles Gleyre, was a Swiss artist who was a resident in France from an early age. He took over the studio of Paul Delaroche in 1843 and taught a number of younger artists who became prominent, including Henry-Lionel Brioux, Jean-Léon Gérôme, George du Maurier, Claude Monet, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Louis-Frédéric Schützenberger, Alfred Sisley, Auguste Toulmouche, and James McNeill Whistler.



21. **GODET, Marcel.** *Dernières Nouvelles d'il y a cent ans : La Suisse et l'Europe en 1840.* Neuchâtel : Victor Attinger, n.d. ¶ 8vo. 92, [2] pp. 21 figures; foxed. Reprint. Original yellow printed wrappers; a bit darkened. Ownership signature of François Forel. Good. \$ 15



[22] GROUNER, *Histoire Naturelle des Glacieres de Suisse*. 1770

HISTOIRE
NATURELLE
DES GLACIERES
DE SUISSE,

traduction libre de l'allemand de M. GROUNER,

par M. DE KÉRATTO, premier capitaine aide-major
à l'école royale militaire, & chargé d'enseigner
la Topique aux élèves de cette école.



A P A R I S,

chez PANCKOUCKE, Libraire, rue des Poitevins,
à l'Hôtel de Thion.

M. D C C. L X X.

Avec approbation, & privilège du Roi.

GLACIERES
DE LA
SUISSE

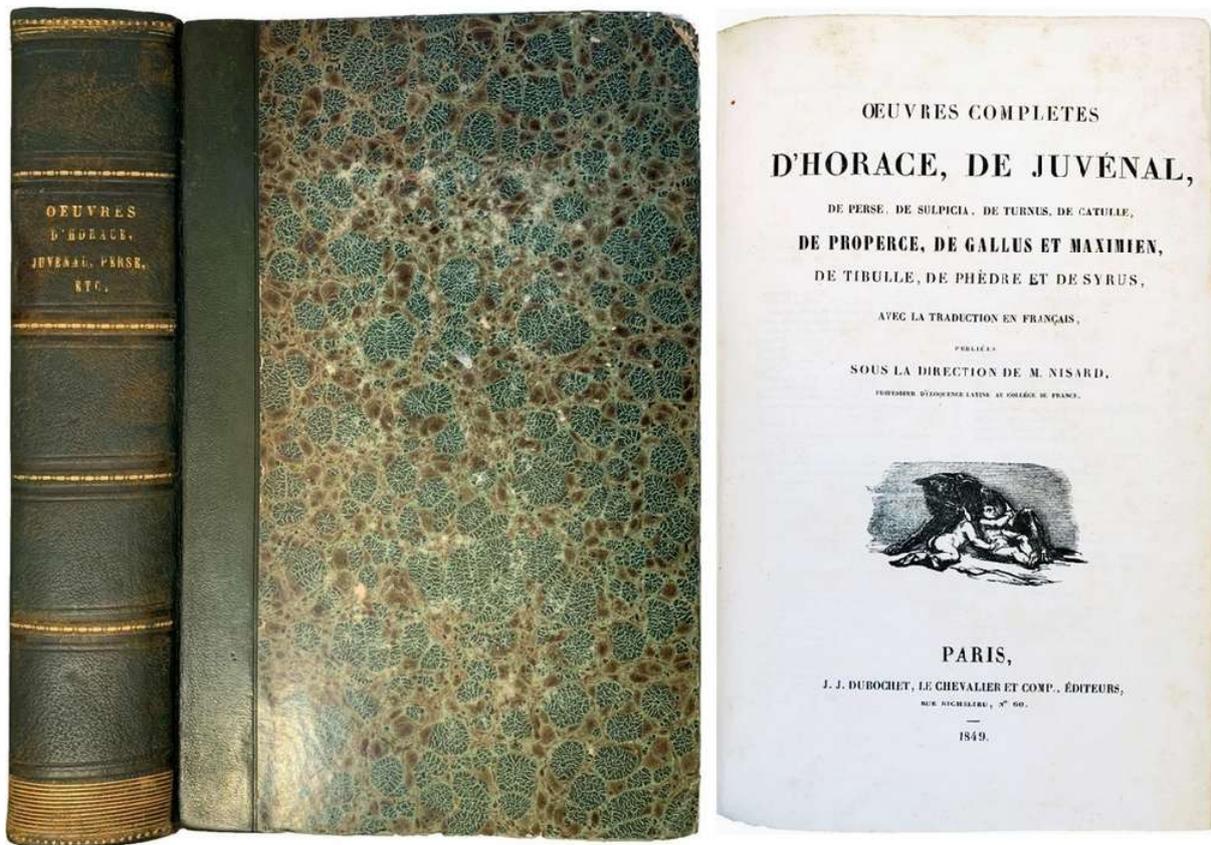


22. **GROUNER, [Gruner] Gottlieb Sigmund** (1717-1778); **GUYNEMENT DE KERALIO, Louis Felix** (1731-1793). *Histoire Naturelle des Glacieres de Suisse. Traduction libre de l'allemand . . . , par M. de Keralio*. Paris: Chez Panckoucke, 1770. ¶ 4to. xiv, [2], 372 pp. Engraved frontispiece, 18 folding engraved plates, 2 folding engr. maps, 1 explanatory folding plate. Early quarter vellum, maroon straight-grain morocco gilt-stamped spine label, small (and old) gilt ownership stamp on spine, mauve paper over boards, vellum tips, soiled covers. Laid in: postcard addressed to Signor Guilue [or possibly: Frederic(!)] Waller, Milano 16, 52 Corso Magenta [Italy]. Very good. [TK0030]

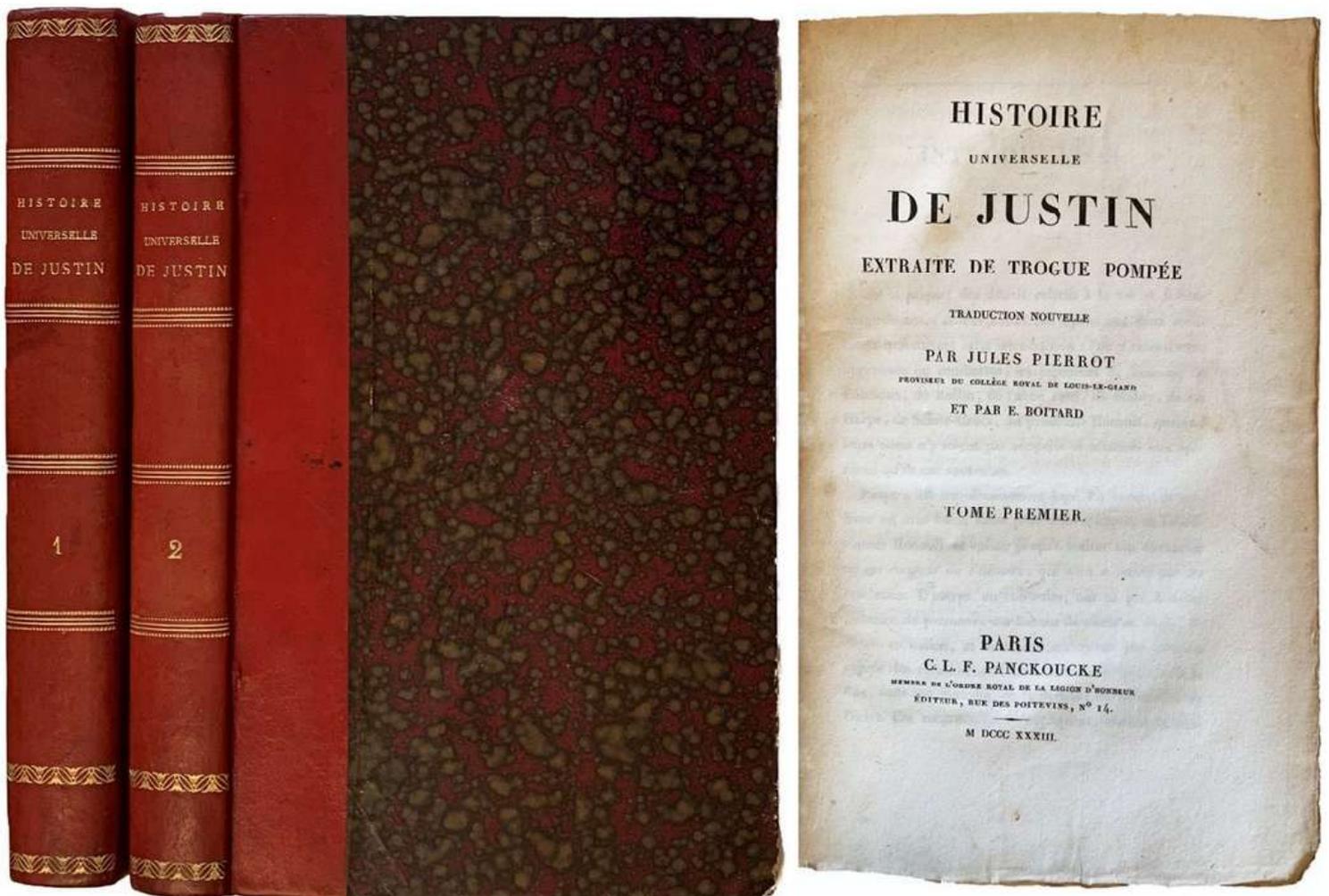
\$ 1,850

First published in 1760 as *Die Eisgebirge des Schweizerlandes* (3 vols.) and here translated from the German, by Louis-Felix Guynement de Keralio, translator. Johann Ludwig Aberli (1723-1786), illustrator. This work is the first concerted effort to systematically describe in detail the snowy mountains of Switzerland. The author made the first maps of minerals found in Switzerland and published the first mineralogy of Switzerland. Gruner became known as a geologist. In 1760 he

published a three-volume work on mountains and glaciers in Switzerland. This work is comprised of three parts: the first two, based on earlier authorities, includes a detailed description of the Swiss Alps. Gruner includes “contemporary” information received from his numerous correspondents. The final part is more specifically about glaciers and their various properties. His reports on the Swiss mountains are based less on his own travels than on stories by others and on older literature. Though in many respects imperfect, Gruner’s book sums up all that was known on the subject in his day, and forms the starting-point for later writers. The illustrations are very curious and interesting. Plate XIII is the oldest known panoramic view of Mont-Blanc.



23. **HORACE** [Quintus Horatius Flaccus] (65BC-8BC); **JUVENAL** [Decimus Junius Juvenalis]; **PERSIUS** [Aulus Flaccus Persius] (34-62); **SULPICIA**.; Turnus.; **CATULLUS** [Caius Valerius Catullus]; **TIBULLUS** [Albius Tibullus]; **PHAEDRUS** [Caius Julius Phaedrus]; **Desire NISARD** (1806-1888). *Oeuvres Complètes d'Horace, de Juvénal, de Perse, de Sulpicia, de Turnus, de Catulle, de Propertius, de Gallus et Maximien, de Tibulle, de Phèdre et de Syrus, avec la traduction en français*. Paris: J.J. Dubochet, 1849. ¶ Tall 8vo. [vi], XII, 819, [1] pp. Contemporary quarter dark green morocco, marbled boards; rubbed. Very good. AH1034 \$ 40



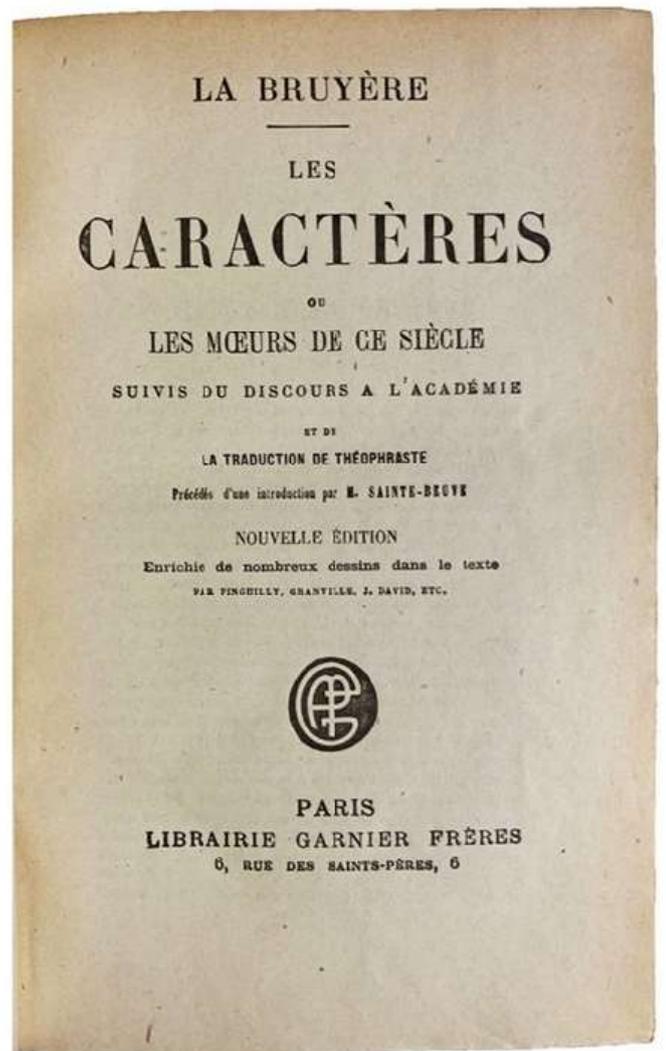
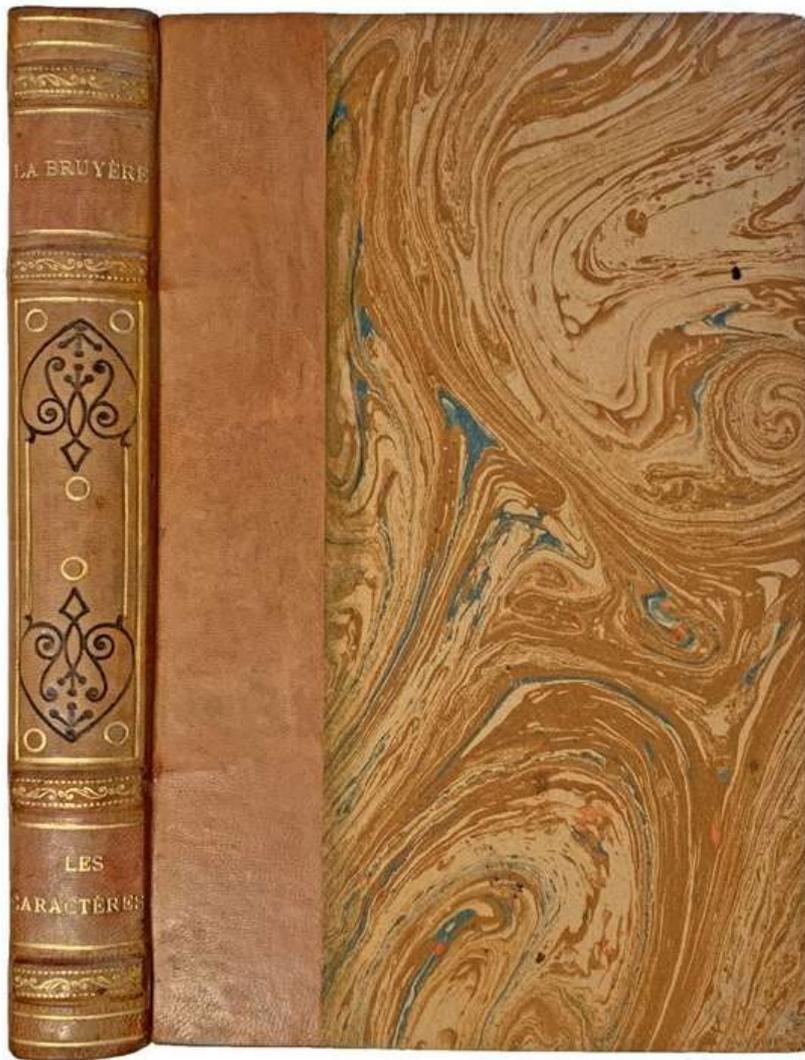
24. **JUSTINO, Marco Juniano [JUSTIN]** (c. second century); **Jules Amable PIERROT** (1792-1845). *Histoire Universelle de Justin, extraite de Trogue Pompée*. Paris: C. L. F. Panckoucke, 1833, 1829. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. XXX, [2], 388; [VI], 352, [2] pp. Latin text with facing translation. Early quarter red gilt-stamped calf, marbled boards with original brown printed wrappers bound in; corners showing wear. Very good. AH1038

\$ 45

Pierrot was professor of rhetoric at the Royal College of Louis-le-Grand.



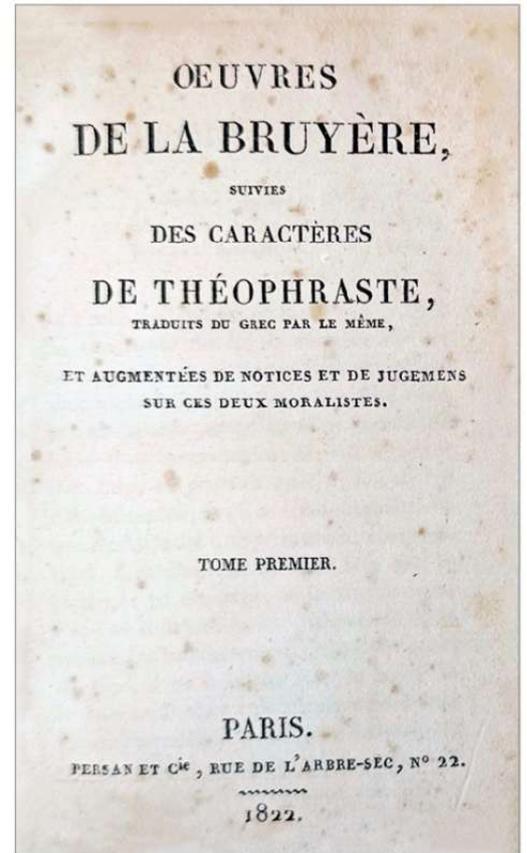
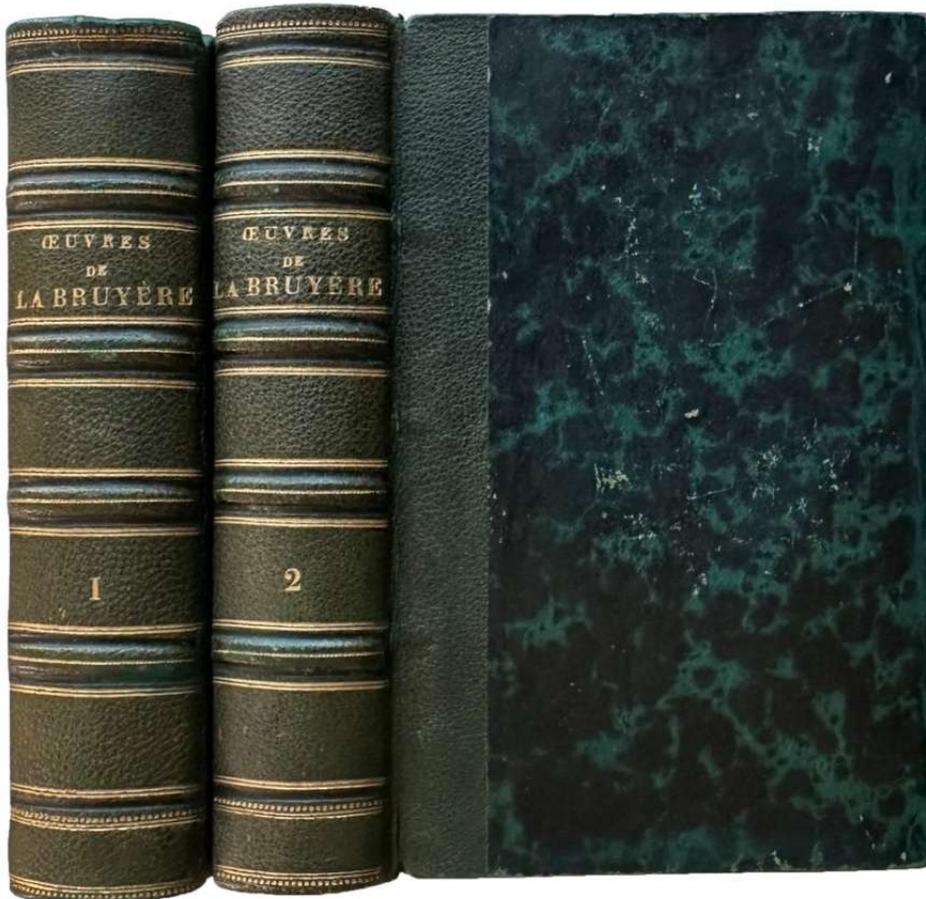
[25] LA BRUYERE



25. **LA BRUYÈRE Jean de** (1645-1696). *Les Caractères ou les Mœurs de ce siècle suivis du discours à l'académie et de la traduction de Théophraste*. Paris: Librairie Garnier Freres, n.d. ¶ 12mo. xxv, 528 pp. Figures; some light penciling. Modern quarter flesh-colored calf, stamped with black and gilt-tooling, marbled boards. Ownership signature of F. Lamunier. Very good. AH1041

\$ 40

When La Bruyère's *Caracteres* appeared in 1688, Nicolas de Malezieu predicted at once, that it would bring “*bien des lecteurs et bien des ennemis*” (*many readers and many enemies*). That proved to be true.



26. **LA BRUYÈRE, Jean de** (1645-1696). *Oeuvres de la Bruyère suivies des caractères de Théophraste, traduits du Grec par le même, et augmentées de notices et de jugemens sur ces deux moralistes*. Paris : Persan et cie, 1822. ¶ 2 volumes. Small 12mo. [4], viii, 487, [1] ; [4], 468 pp. Contemporary quarter dark green gilt-stamped spine with raised bands, gilt title, marbled boards, marbled endsheets. Very good.

\$ 65

The *Caractères*, a translation of Theophrastus, and a few letters mostly addressed to the prince de Condé, complete the list of his literary work, with the addition of one curious, and much-disputed, posthumous treatise.

The plan of the book is thoroughly original, if that term may be accorded to a novel, and skillful combination of elements exists in it. The treatise of Theophrastus may have furnished the concept, but it gave little more. With the ethical generalizations and social Dutch paintings accompanying his original, La Bruyère combined the peculiarities of the Montaigne *Essais*, of the *Pensées*, and *Maximes* of which Pascal and La Rochefoucauld are the masters respectively, and lastly of that peculiar seventeenth-century product, the “portrait” or elaborate literary picture of the personal and mental characteristics of an individual. The result was quite unlike anything that had been seen previously, and, it has not been

exactly reproduced since, although the essay of Addison and Steele resembles it very closely, especially in the introduction of fancy portraits.

La Bruyère's privileged position at Chantilly provided him with a unique vantage point from which he could witness the hypocrisy and corruption of the court of Louis XIV. As a Christian moralist, he aimed at reforming people's manners and ways by publishing records of his observations of aristocratic foibles and follies, which earned him many enemies at the court.

In the titles of his work, and in its extreme desultoriness, La Bruyère reminds the reader of Montaigne, but he aimed too much at sententiousness to attempt even the apparent continuity of the great essayist. The short paragraphs of which his chapters consist are made up of maxims proper, of criticisms literary and ethical, and above all, of the celebrated sketches of individuals baptized with names taken from the plays and romances of the time.

These last are the greatest feature of the work and that which gave it its immediate, if not its enduring, popularity. They are wonderfully piquant, extraordinarily lifelike in a certain sense, and must have given great pleasure or (more frequently) exquisite pain to the apparent subjects, who in many cases were unmistakable and most recognizable.

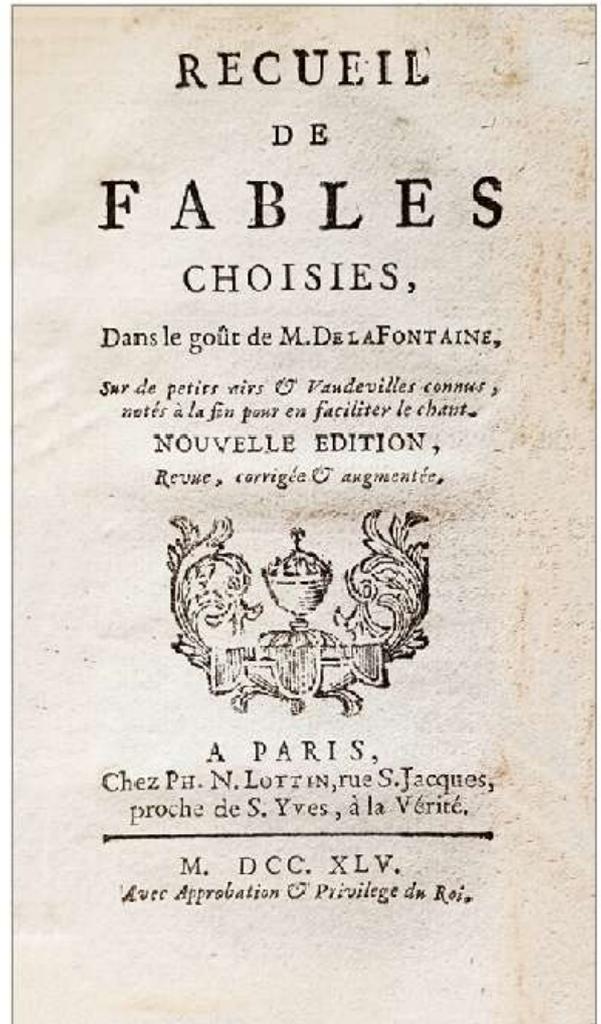
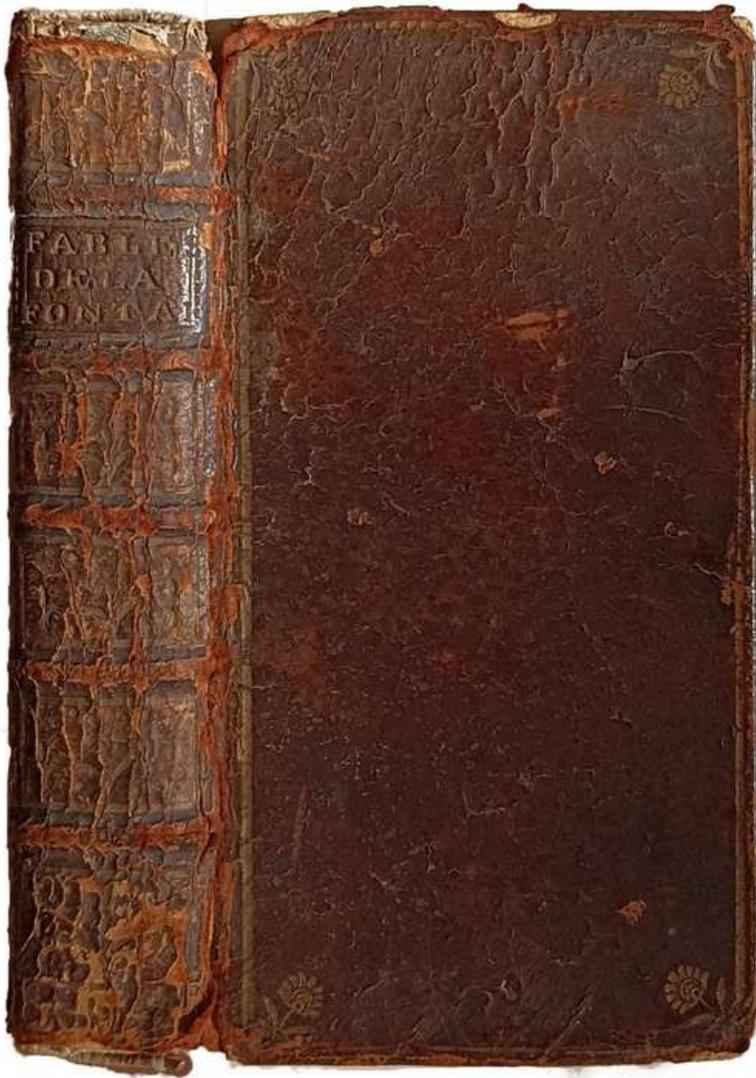
Book of Fables

27. **LA FONTAINE, Jean de** (1621-1695). *Recueil de Fables Choisies. Dans le goût de M. De la Fontaine, sur de petits airs & Vaudevilles connus, notes a la fin pour en faciliter le chant. Nouvelle édition, revue, corrigée & augmentée.* Paris : Chez Ph. N. Lottin, 1745. ¶ 16mo. [VIII], 322, [14], 32, 12 pp. Half-title, title wood-cut vignette, wood-cut tail pieces, index. Original full calf, gilt tooling, all edges gilt, French marbled endleaves; spine and extremities quite worn. Cords are intact and strong. Aside from the covers, the book itself is well-preserved. Rare. [LV2711]

\$ 395

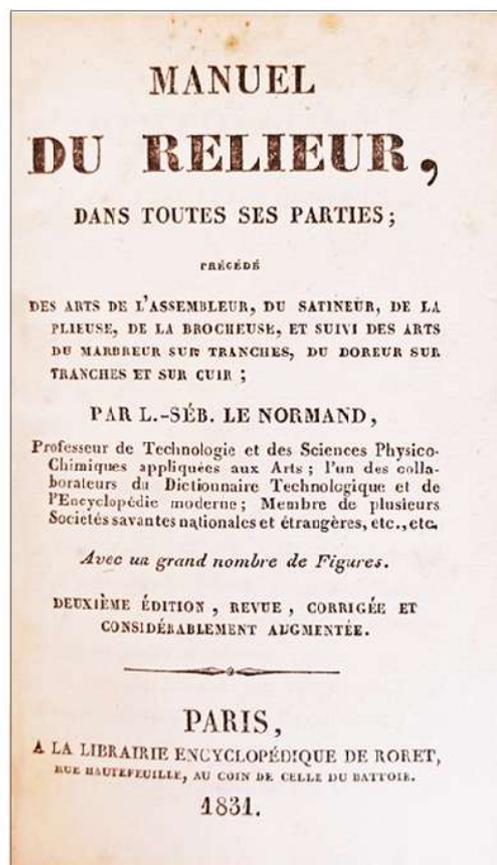
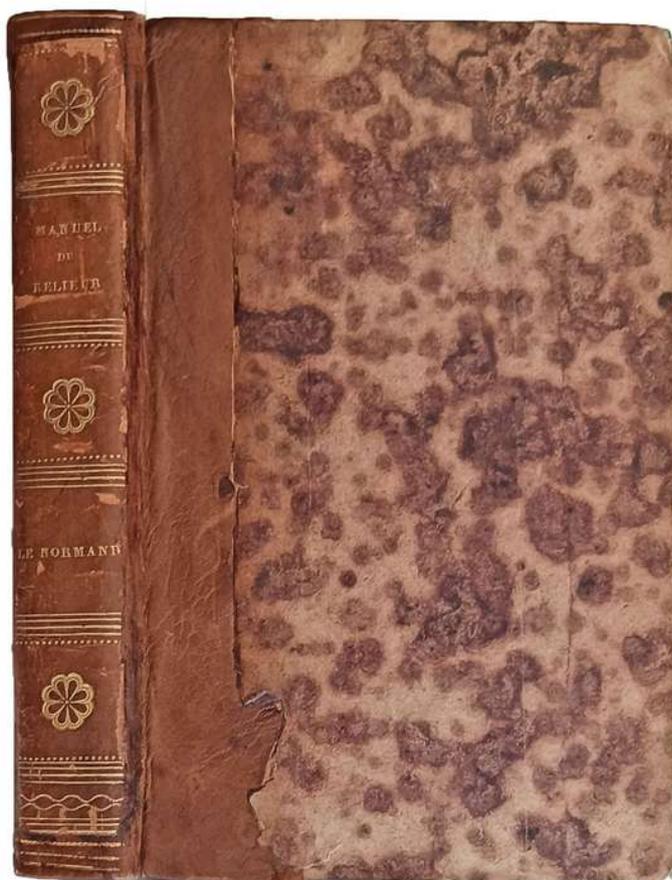
New edition, revised, corrected & increased. Published by Philippe-Nicolas Lottin.

Collection of selected fables. In the style of M. De la Fontaine, set to well-known tunes and vaudevilles, with notes at the end to facilitate singing.



This edition, arranged in six parts, contains 300 fables [50 per section], follows an earlier version that the publisher states was “a bit haphazard” and with public demand asking for the sold out edition, the publisher issued this version and included some music by Jean-Baptiste Lully (1632-1687), Michel Lambert (1610-1696), Andre Campra, (1660-1744), Henri Desmarets (1661-1741), Andre Cardinal Destouches (1672-1749), Louis-Nicolas Clerambault (1676-1749), Louis Marchand (1669-1732), Marin Marais (1656-1728), Jean-Baptiste Drouard de Bousset (1662-1725), etc., written for the harpsichord and viol “which the children can easily accompany on the harpsichord or any other instrument.” [vi].

CONTENTS: Book I: 50 fables [pp. 1-47]; Book II: 50 fables [pp. 48-98]; Book III: 50 fables [pp. 99-153]; Book IV: 50 fables [pp. 154-210]; Book V: 50 fables [pp. 211-270]; Book VI: 50 fables [pp. 271-322]. Two sections of printed music follow.



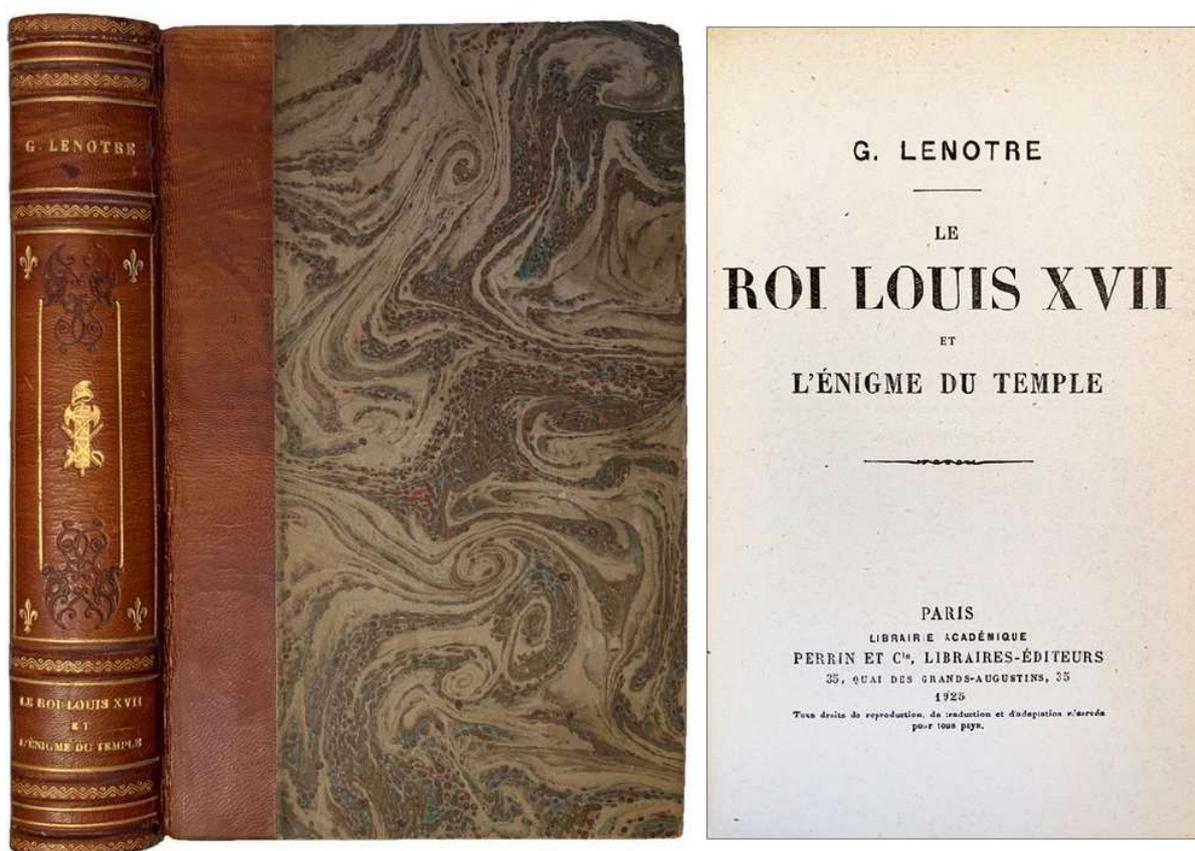
28. **LE NORMAND, Louise Sebastien** (1757-1837). *Manuel du Relieur, dans Toutes ses Parties; Precede des Arts de l'Assembleur, du Satineur, de la Pliouse, de la Brocheuse, et suivi des Arts du Marbreur sur Tranches, du Doreur sur Tranches et sur cuir. . . . Le Normand*. Paris: Librairie Encyclopédique et Roret, 1831. ¶ 12mo. [vi], viii, 286 pp. 3 large engraved folding plates. Contemporary quarter gilt-stamped calf, marbled boards. Very good+ copy. [LV2715]

\$ 175

Second edition, revised and corrected, and considerably augmented. This French binding manual forms part of the Encyclopaedia Roret and was first published in 1827. It has been frequently reprinted in many languages. LeNormand was an enthusiastic amateur binder and was one of the editors of the Encyclopaedia Roret.

Louis-Sebastien Lenormand, son of a clockmaker, French chemist, physicist, inventor, and a pioneer in parachuting, considered as the first man to make a witnessed descent with a parachute and is also credited with coining the term parachute. "After this public demonstration Lenormand devoted himself to establishing the science of "pure technology". To this end, he first became a Carthusian monk, as the monastery in Saïx near Castres allowed him to continue his "profane" studies. When during the French Revolution he had to renounce his priesthood and marry, he moved to Albi to teach technology at a college newly

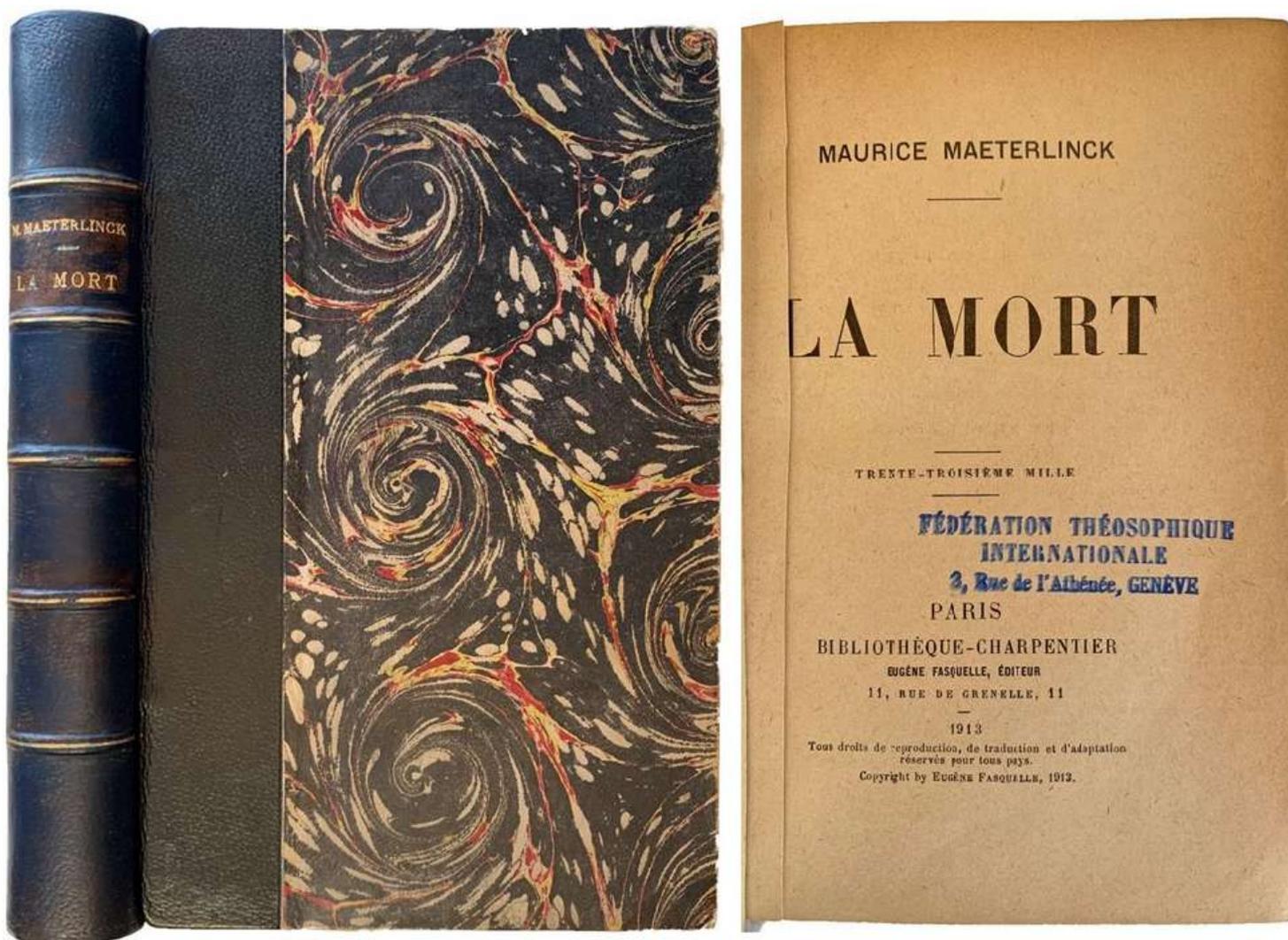
founded by his father-in-law. In 1803 he moved to Paris where he obtained a job at the excise office, part of the finance ministry. During his time at the excise office, Lenormand started publishing in technology journals and filed patents for a paddle boat, a clock successfully installed at the Paris Opera and a public lighting system. When he was removed from his job in 1815, Lenormand got involved even more in publishing, first establishing *Les annales de l'industrie nationale et etrangere* (The Annals of National and Foreign Industry) and *Le Mercure technologique* (The Technologic Mercury), and, starting in 1822 and continuing until his death in 1837, twenty-volumes of *Le Dictionnaire technologique* (The Technologic Dictionary). During that time, he also published manuals on such diverse topics as foodstuff and bookbinding.” [Wikip.].



29. **LENOTRE, G.** [pseud. for] **Louis Leon-Theodore GOSSELIN** (1855-1935). *Le Roi Louis XVII et l'énigme du Temple*. Paris: Perrin et Cie, 1925. ¶ Small 8vo. [VIII], 451, [5] pp. Plates. Early quarter mottled calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine, marbled boards, t.e.g. AH1045

\$ 20

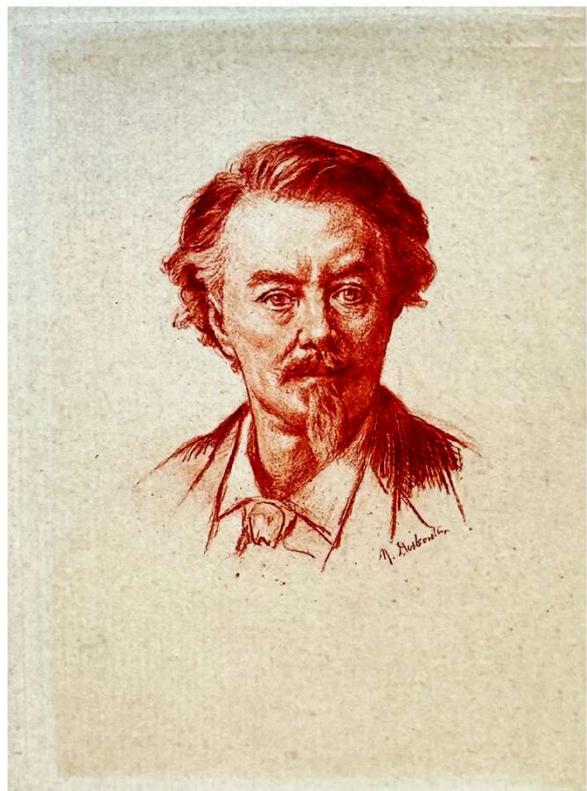
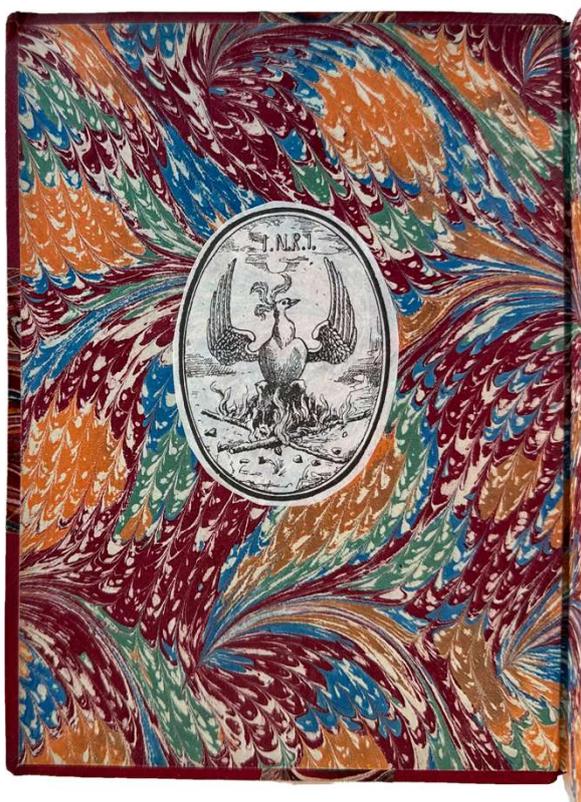
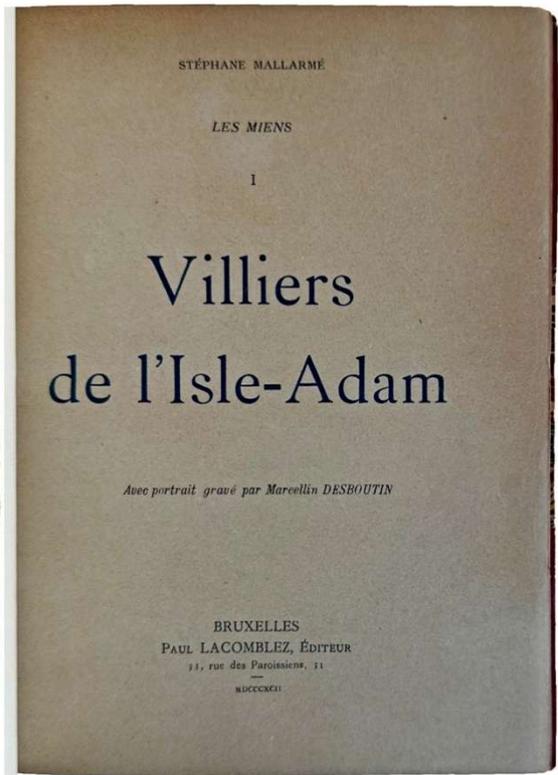
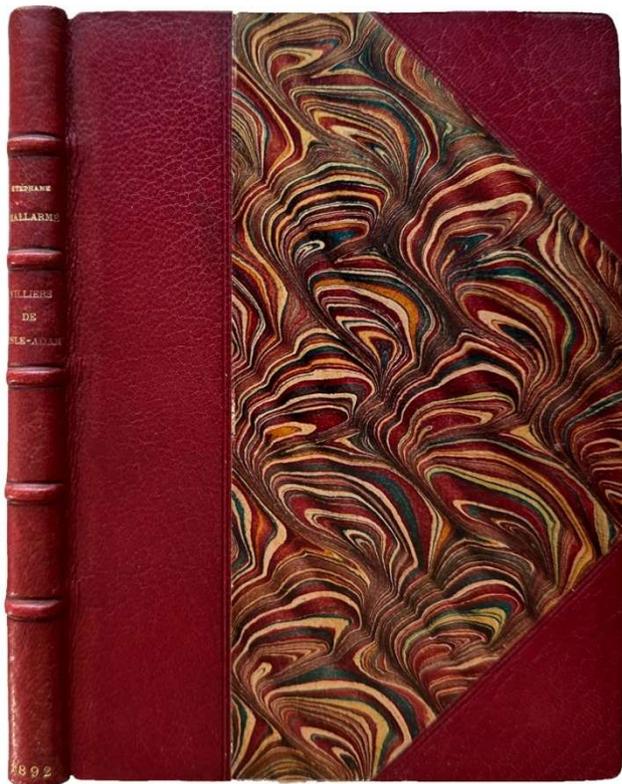
Louis Leon Theodore Gosselin was a French historian and playwright who wrote under the pen name G. Lenotre.



30. MAETERLINCK, Maurice (1862-1949). *La Mort*. Paris: Bibliothèque-Charpentier, 1913. ¶ *Trente-troisième mille*. Small 8vo. [iv], 272, [3] pp. Early gilt-stamped quarter dark brown morocco, raised bands, marbled boards, t.e.g.; a bit fading to spine. Rubber-stamp ownership on title. Very good. AH1050

\$ 10

Originally published as, *Our Eternity*, first published in English, incomplete version entitled *Death*, 1911 – and an enlarged and complete version in original French, 1913 (this is the latter).



[31] *Villiers de L'Isle-Adam*

31. **MALLARME, Stéphane** [pseud. for **Étienne Mallarmé**] (1842-1898). *Les Miens I. Villiers de l'Isle-Adam. Avec portrait grave par Marcellin Desboutin.* Bruxelles : Paul Lacomblez, 1892. ¶ 12mo. 77, [1] pp. Early half crushed red morocco, raised bands, blind- and gilt stamped spine, marbled boards, marbled endsheets, top edge gilt, by Malraison, reliure, with the original printed wrappers bound in. Oval bookplate "I.N.R.I." [In Nomine Rex Iudaeorum] with a Phoenix rising from the fire. Fine copy.

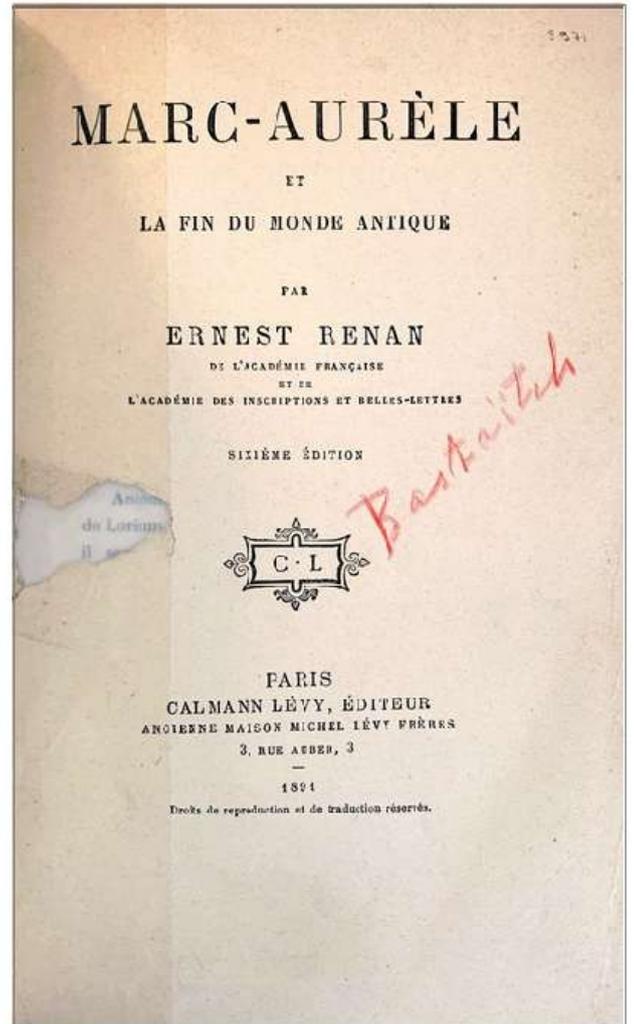
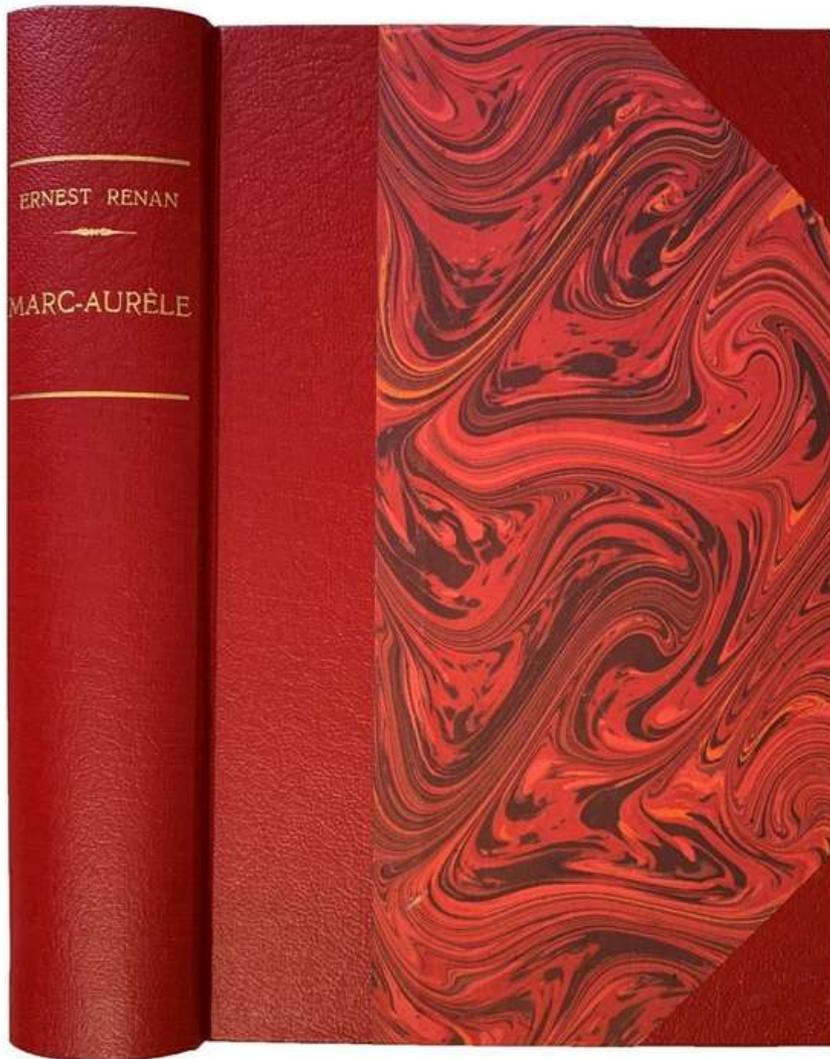
\$ 75

Second edition, with a fine frontispiece portrait of Villiers de L'Isle-Adam drawn and copper-engraved by Marcellin Desboutin (1823-1902), printed in sanguine color. Mallarmé's eulogistic lecture on his late friend had appeared two years earlier, in an edition of only 50 copies. It was at his home in 1864 that Mallarmé first met Villiers de L'Isle-Adam.

Mallarmé was a major French symbolist poet, and his work anticipated and inspired several revolutionary artistic schools of the early 20th century, such as Cubism, Futurism, Dadaism, and Surrealism.

"After several unsuccessful attempts, he managed to obtain early retirement on health grounds in November 1893. By then his reputation as France's greatest living poet was firmly established through the publication of his poems in various literary magazines and partial collections and through the admiring essay on him that Verlaine wrote in his celebrated volume *Les Poètes Maudits* (The Accursed Poets, 1884). The "mardis," weekly Tuesday evening meetings that he held in his Paris apartment from 1880 onward, were eagerly attended by the leading figures in literature, painting, and music. His retirement meant that he was able to spend more time at his country retreat at Valvins on the banks of the upper Seine, where he died unexpectedly on September 9, 1898 at the age of 56." – [poetryfoundation].

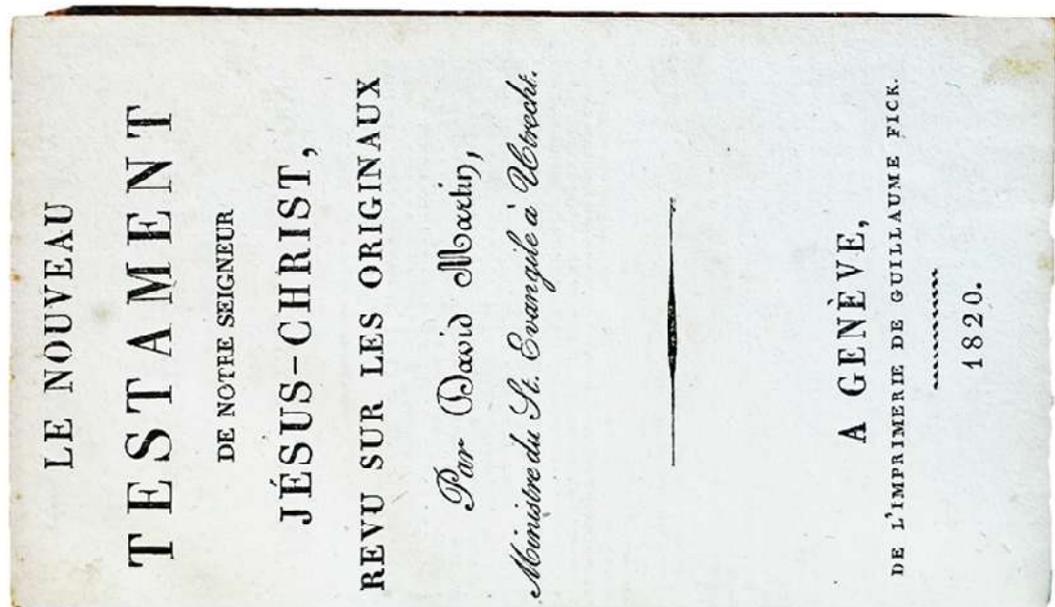
PROVENANCE (uncertain): Stanislas, marquis de Guaita (1861-1897) owner of a large occult library. The letters INRI (Jesus Nazareus Rex Iudaeorum). Or possibly: "Igne Natura Renovatur Integra" – see alchemical library of René Philippon (1869-1936). A specialist in occult sciences, collector, entomologist and patron, Philippon recovered the Rosicrucian (or esoteric) library of Henri Chacornac (1855-1907).



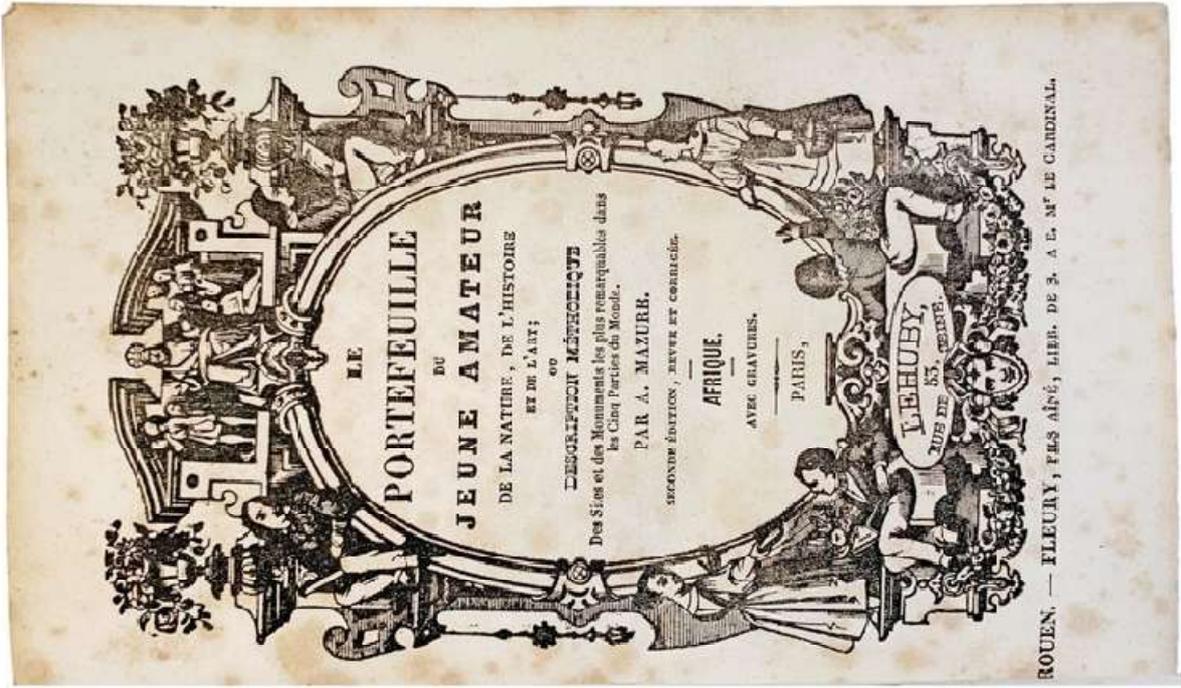
32. [Marcus Aurelius (120-180)] **RENAN, Ernest** (1823-1892). *Marc-Aurèle et la fin du Monde Antique. Sixième édition*. Paris: Calmann Levy, 1891. ¶ Series: *Histoire des Origines du Christianisme*, 7. 8vo. [iv], 648 pp. Title torn near gutter, with clear tape used to 'replace' the missing blank section, though extended from top to bottom of title; former ownership signature in red pencil on title, some penciling in text. Modern gilt-stamped half red cloth, marbled boards. The binding is lovely, the text with a few blemishes, but a fine working copy of this latter edition. AH1160

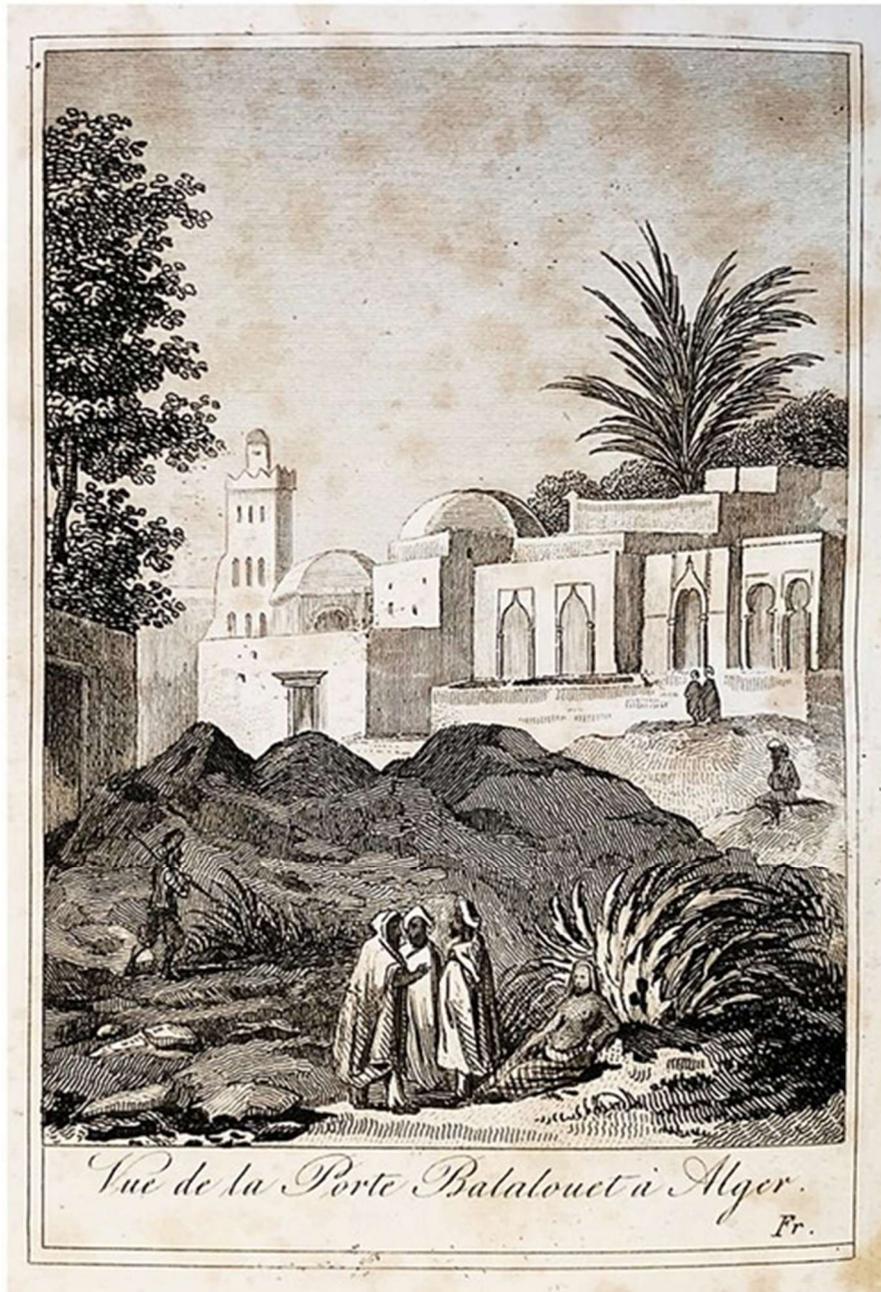
\$ 20

Joseph Ernest Renan was a French Orientalist and Semitic scholar, expert of Semitic languages and civilizations, historian of religion, philologist.



33. MARTIN, David. *Le Nouveau Testament de Notre Seigneur Jésus-Christ, revu sur les originaux*. A Geneve, Guillaume Fick, 1820. ¶ 12mo. [IV], 319, [1] pp. Original calf, gilt-stamping, all edges gilt; rubbed, corners showing. Ownership inscription, 1821, signature of Mme Burnier. Good. \$ 45

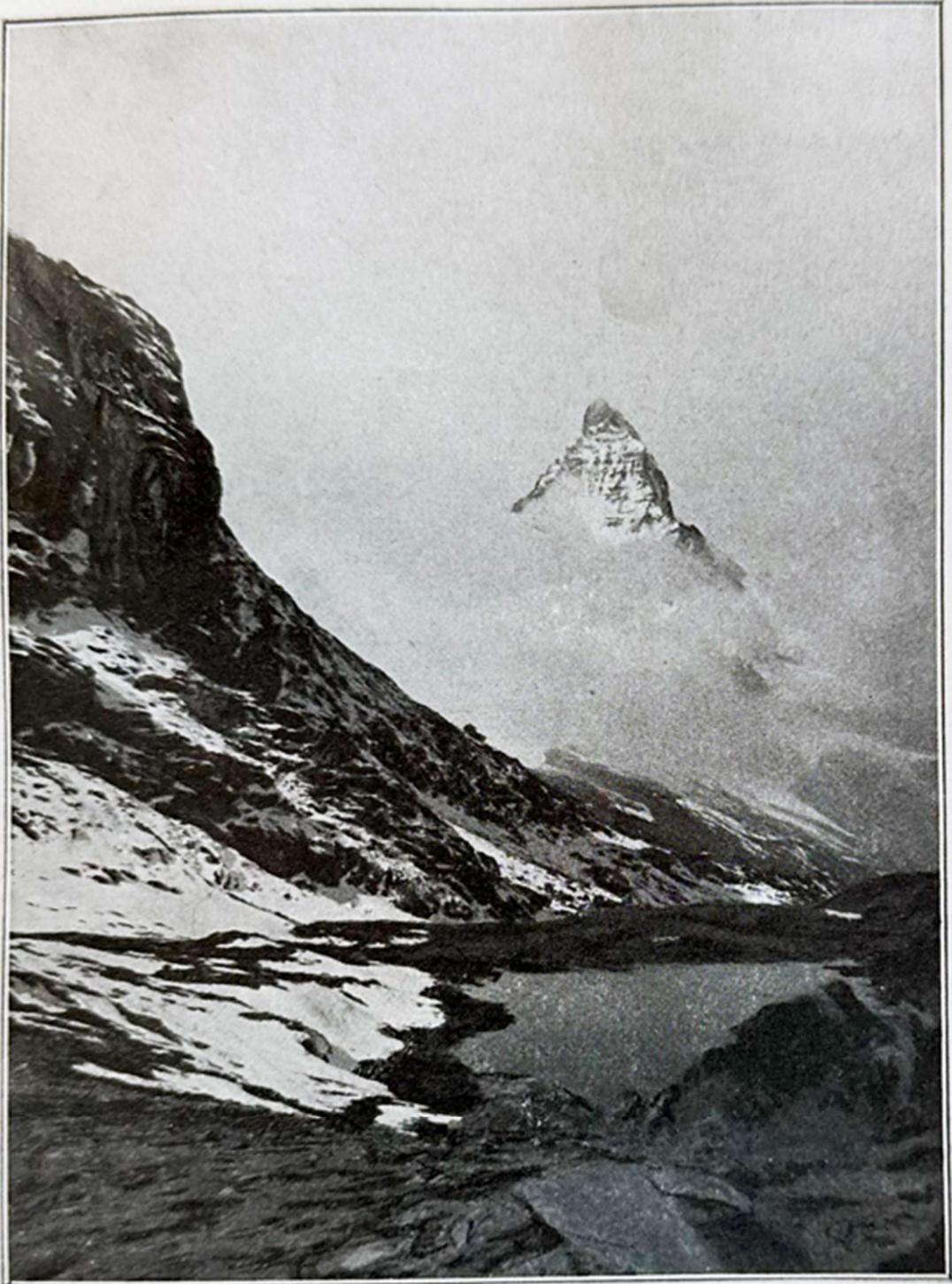




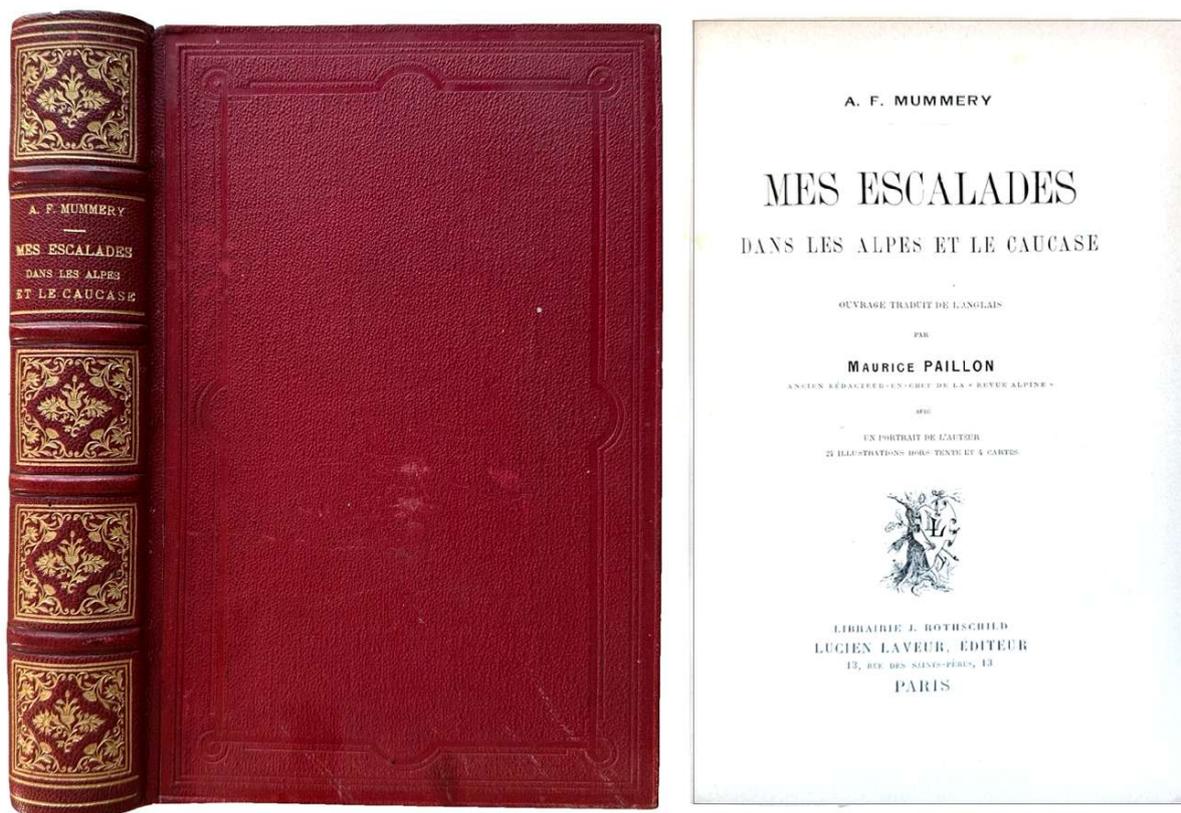
34. MAZURE, P.-Adolphe (1799-1870). *Le Portefeuille de Jeune Amateur de la nature, de l'histoire et de l'art, ou, Description méthodique des sites et des monuments les plus remarquables dans les cinq parties du monde*. Afrique. Paris: Lehubey, [1843?]. ¶ 12mo. [ii], 281 pp. 3 engraved plates. Original and highly elaborate decorative & pictorial full gilt boards with spine lettering in black (on black!); extremities worn. Good. AH1053

\$ 75

Second edition, revised and corrected. P.-Adolphe Mazure also wrote *Elements de grammaire generale*, 1838.



CERVIN ET LAC DU RIFFEL



Climbing the Alps

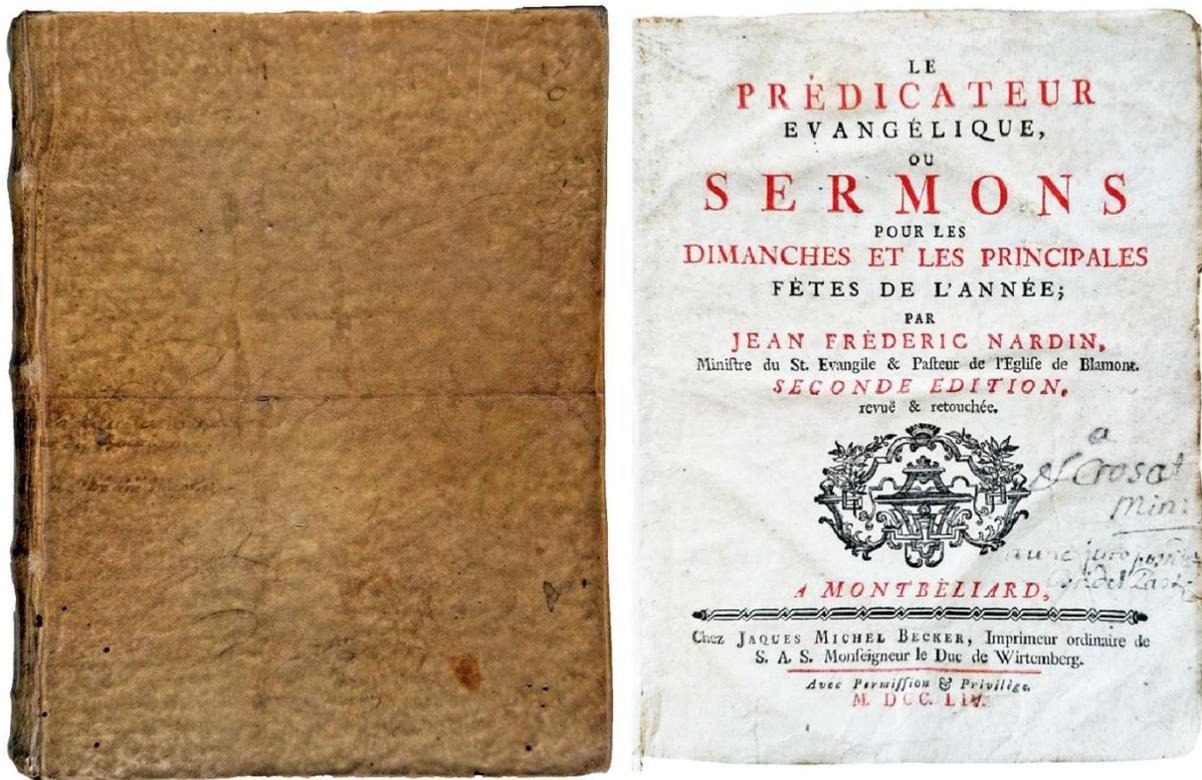
35. **MUMMERY, Albert Frederick** (1855-1895). *Mes Escalades dans les Alpes et le Caucase. Ouvrage traduit de l'Anglais par M. Paillon.* Paris : 2 Lucien Laveur, 1903. ¶ 8vo. XL, 327, [5] pp. 24 plates, 4 maps. Original red morocco-backed red blind-stamped cloth, all edges gilt. Waterstained along the outer margins, but without a water-mark, the leaves show some rippling, otherwise, very good. The binding is handsomely maintained.

\$ 40

Translated from the English to French. With the photographic portrait of the author as the frontispiece.

Albert Frederick Mummery, was an English mountaineer and author. Although most notable for his many and varied first ascents put up in the Alps, Mummery, along with J. Norman Collie, Geoffrey Hastings, and two Gurkhas are also the first men in recorded history to have attempted to summit one of the Himalayan eight-thousanders. Their innovative, light-weight endeavour upon Nanga Parbat in 1895 proved ill-fated; Mummery and both Gurkhas died in an avalanche whilst reconnoitering the mountain's Rakhiot Face. Mummery left behind him a legacy of some of the most well-regarded routes in the Alps, and also, in his book *My Climbs*

in the Alps and Caucasus, (1895) (this title, translated) one of the enduring classics of mountaineering literature.



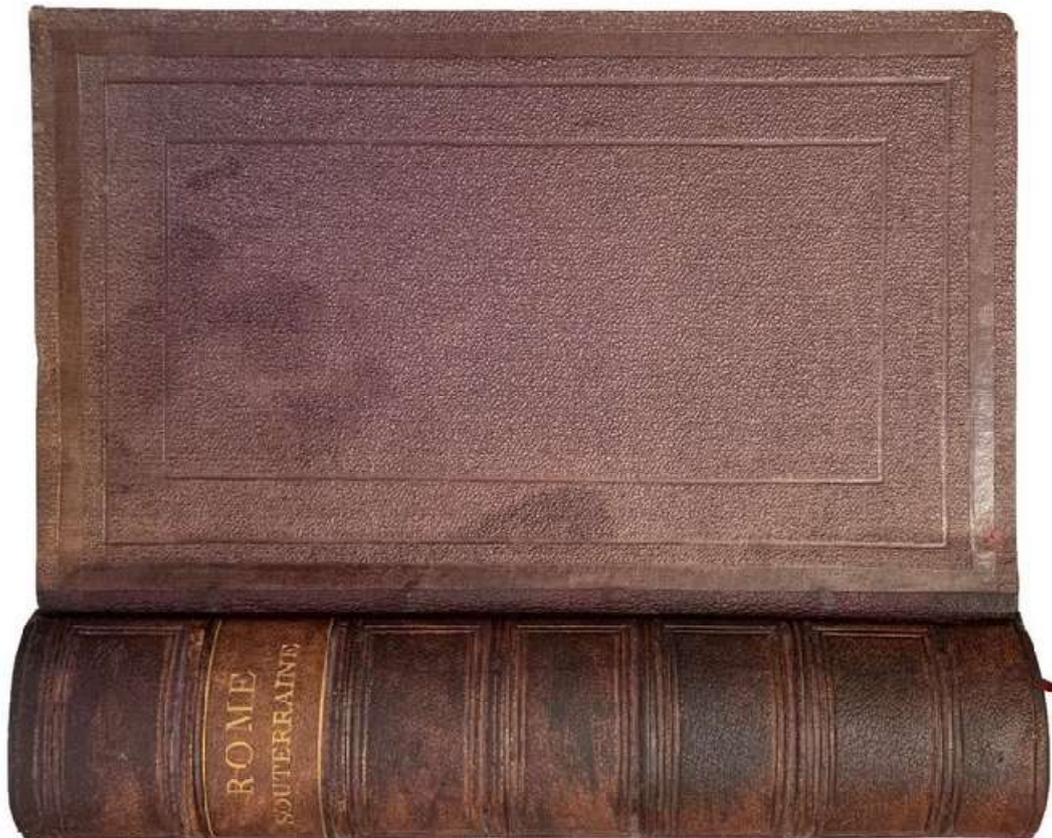
36. **NARDIN, Jean Frederic** (1687-1728). *Le Prédicateur Evangélique, ou Sermons pour les Dimanches et les Principales fêtes de l'année. Seconde édition, revue & retouchée.* A Montbéliard, Chez Jaques Michel Becker, 1754. ¶ 4to. [X], 790 pp. Title-page printed in red & black, title vignette. Ink inscription on title; foxed throughout (though somewhat mild). Original full vellum; some minor worm-trails. Bookplate of Dr. Victor Cuénod, and related inscription; ms. Inscription on title. Generally very good.

\$ 75

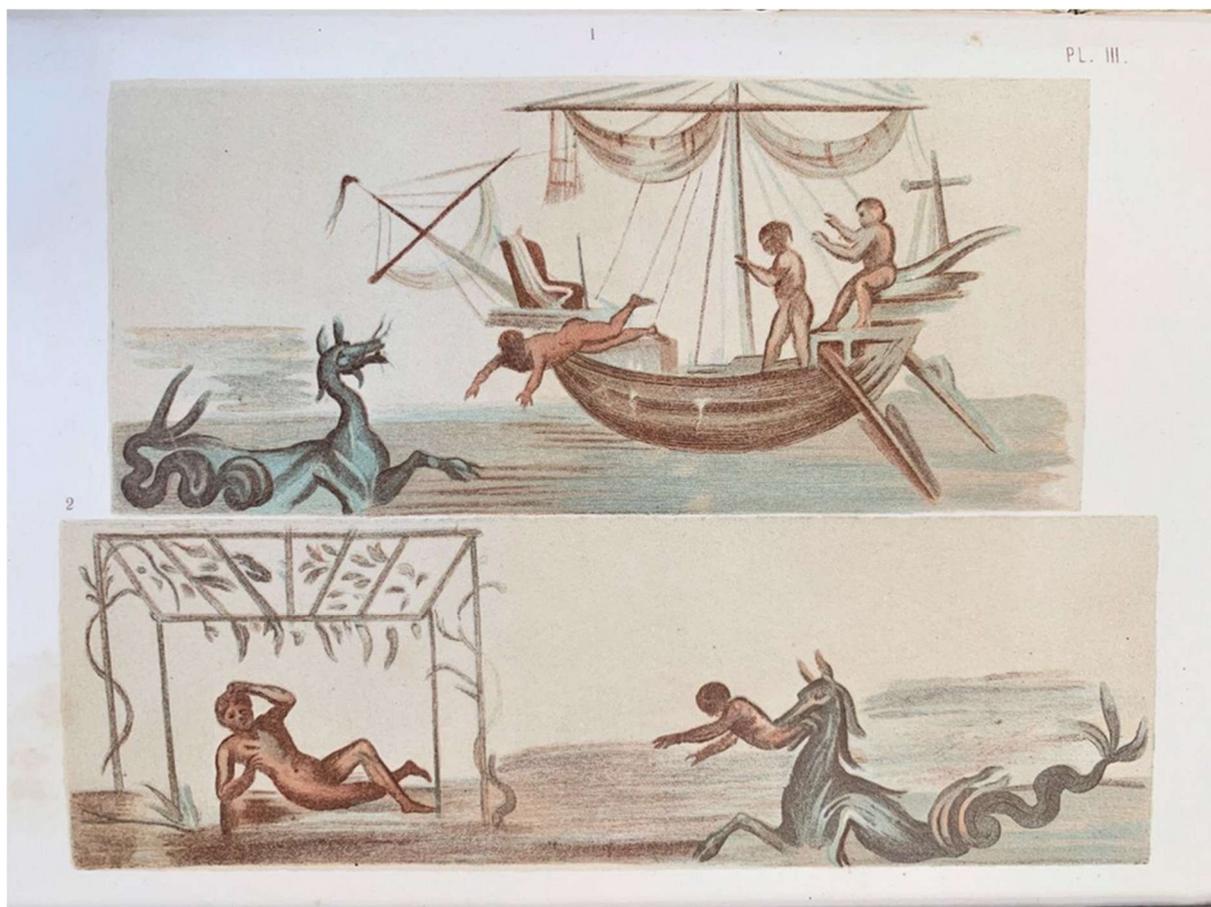
Second edition, revised & augmented. Jean-Frédéric Nardin was a Lutheran pastor from the Pays de Montbéliard, disciple of Philipp Jacob Spener, promoter of pietism and precursor of the Revival. Despite the brevity of his life, Jean-Frédéric Nardin's influence on French and Swiss Protestantism was very significant. This development continued largely after his death. On the other hand, a collection of sixty-five of his sermons, first published in 1735 in Basel under the title "The Evangelical Preacher", then republished 5 times, representing several thousand copies, circulated for decades in all the old families of the Montbéliard region and well beyond, since the "Société des Amis", founded in 1812 in Geneva by Ami Bost, Émile Guers and Henri-Louis Empeytaz, which can be considered the

starting point of the French-speaking Protestant Revival , made it one of its regular readings alongside the Imitation of Jesus Christ or the Heidelberg Catechism.

PROVENANCE: [1] Dr. Victor Cuénod, Vevey, Switzerland. [2] François-Alphonse Forel (1841-1912) – no markings, but his copy.



[37] NORTHCOTE



Findings Underground in Rome

37. **NORTHCOTE, J. Spencer** (1821-1907); **William Robert Bernard BROWNLOW** (1830-1901). *Rome Souterraine : Résumé des découvertes de M. de Rossi dans les catacombes romaines et en particulier dans le cimetière de Calliste. Traduit de l'anglais, avec des additions et des notes par Paul Allard. Pref. par M. de Rossi.* Paris: Didier et Cie, 1874. ¶ Large 8vo. xx, 601, [1] pp. 20 chromo-lithographic plates, 1 'atlas' plan in chromo-lithography, 62 figs., 1 folding plan, index. Original quarter maroon morocco-backed maroon blind-stamped cloth, spine with raised bands, gilt-stamped title; spine re-colored, corners showing. Very good. AH1055

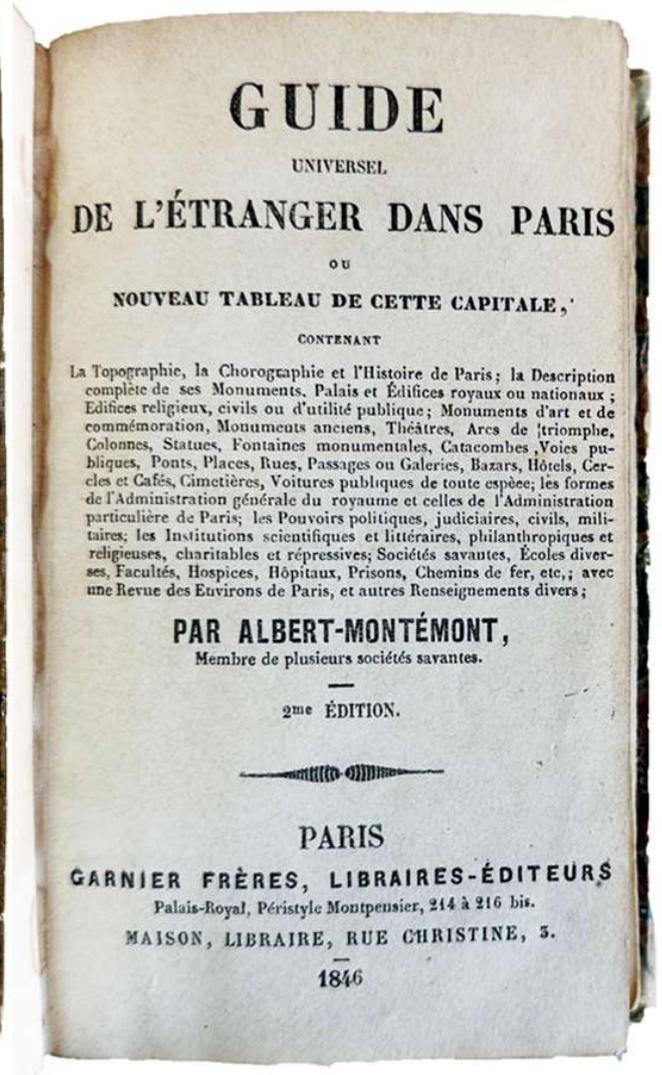
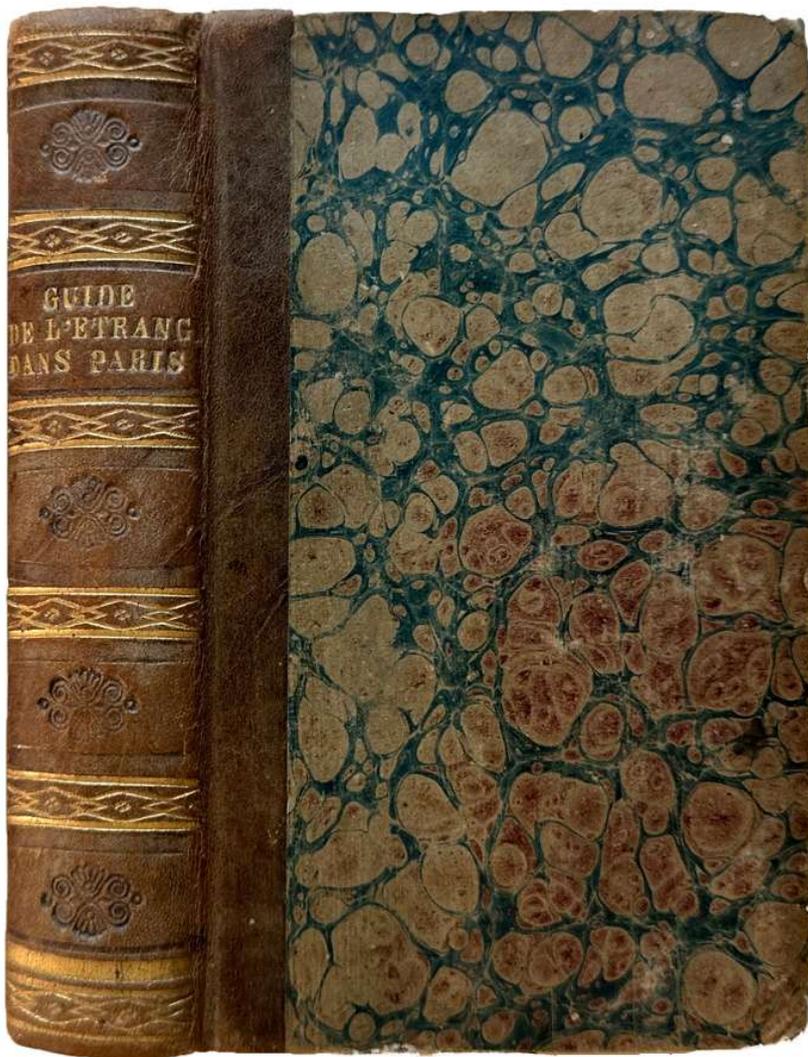
\$ 75

Second edition, revised and augmented (first issued in 1872). Northcote's scholarly works include the authoritative *Roma Sotterranea*; or an Account of the Roman Catacombs, Especially of the Cemetery of St. Callixtus, compiled from the works of Commendatore Giovanni Battista de Rossi (London, Longman, 1869; new expanded edition 1879), on the Catacombs of Rome, written in conjunction with William R. Brownlow, afterwards Bishop of Clifton.



DÔME DES INVALIDES

[38]



38. [Paris] MONTÉMONT, Albert Étienne (1788-1861). *Guide universel de l'Étranger dans Paris ou Nouveau tableau de cette capitale . . . 2^{me} édition.* Paris : Garnier Frères, 1846. ¶ 12mo. [4], 361, [1], 34, 29, [1] pp. 18 engraved plates. Contemporary quarter blind- and gilt-stamped calf, marbled boards. Very good.

\$ 75

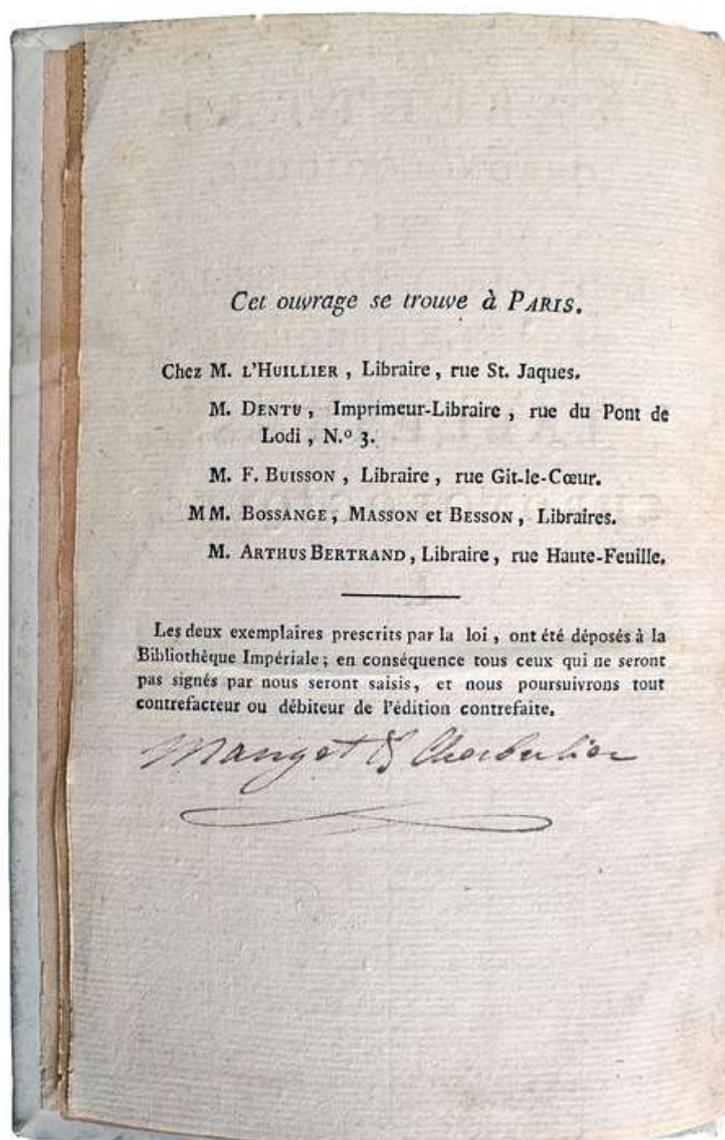
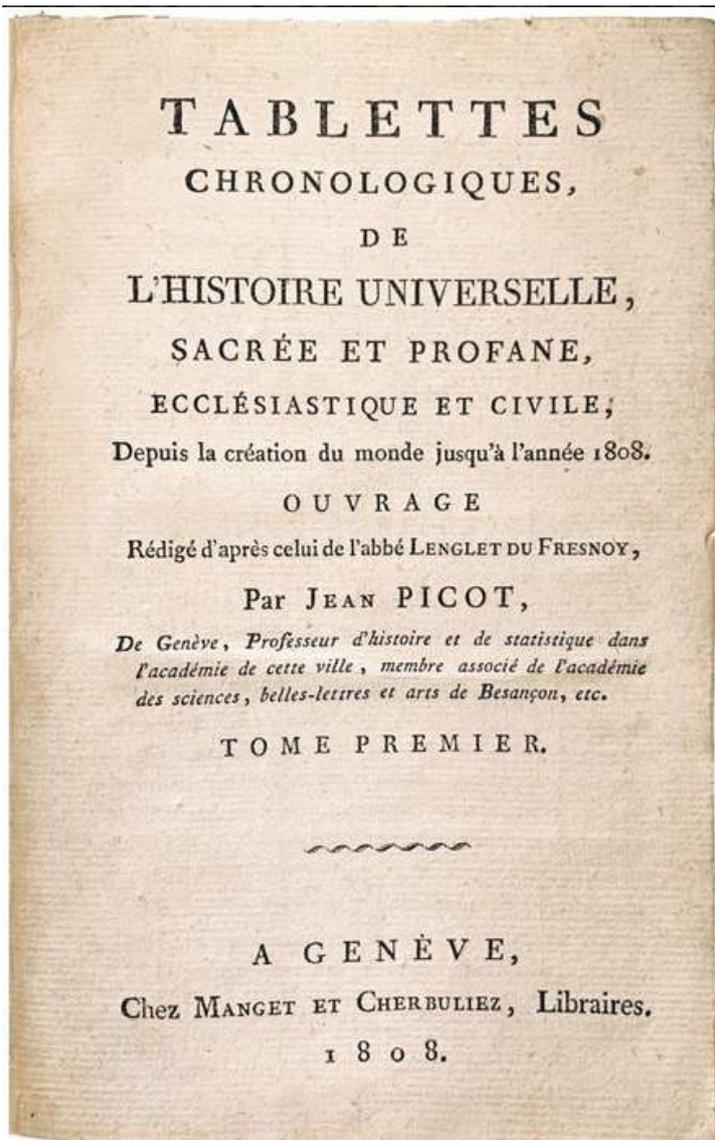
Attractive little guidebook to Paris and its monuments.

Albert-Étienne Montémont was born on August 20, 1788, in Rupt-sur-Moselle, the son of Jean-Joseph Montémont, a forest ranger, and Agnès Joly. He did well in his studies at the college in Remiremont and learned German while living with a German family to whom his parents had sent him. In 1805, he joined the administration of combined duties and held various positions until 1815, in Épinal, then Valence, Gap, Italy, and again in Gap. A fervent Bonapartist, he then chose to devote himself to literature; he spent time in England as a tutor and traveled to various European countries. He wrote translations, tourist guides, travelogues, and poetry. Initiated into Freemasonry during the Empire, he joined the revolutionary

lodge *Les Amis de la Vérité* in Paris in 1821, but after the Fieschi assassination attempt in 1836, he affiliated himself with the Grande Loge Centrale de Paris. He was behind the Vosges banquets in Paris in 1818. In 1830, he returned to a civil service position at the Ministry of Finance as head of the office responsible for statistical work. Albert Montémont's application to the Royal Society of Sciences of Nancy was registered on March 15, 1821. Caumont was responsible for the report, which he made on June 21, 1821, after Montémont renewed his application and sent his new work, a *Voyage en Italie*. Subsequently, Albert Montémont, who was a prolific writer, proved to be a very assiduous correspondent: the works he sent are mentioned 28 times in the Table de Favier! He translated all of Walter Scott's works and wrote a 51-volume *Histoire universelle des voyages*. He was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor on December 11, 1850. He died on December 31, 1861, in Paris. [Jean-Claude Bonnefont].



[39] PICOT



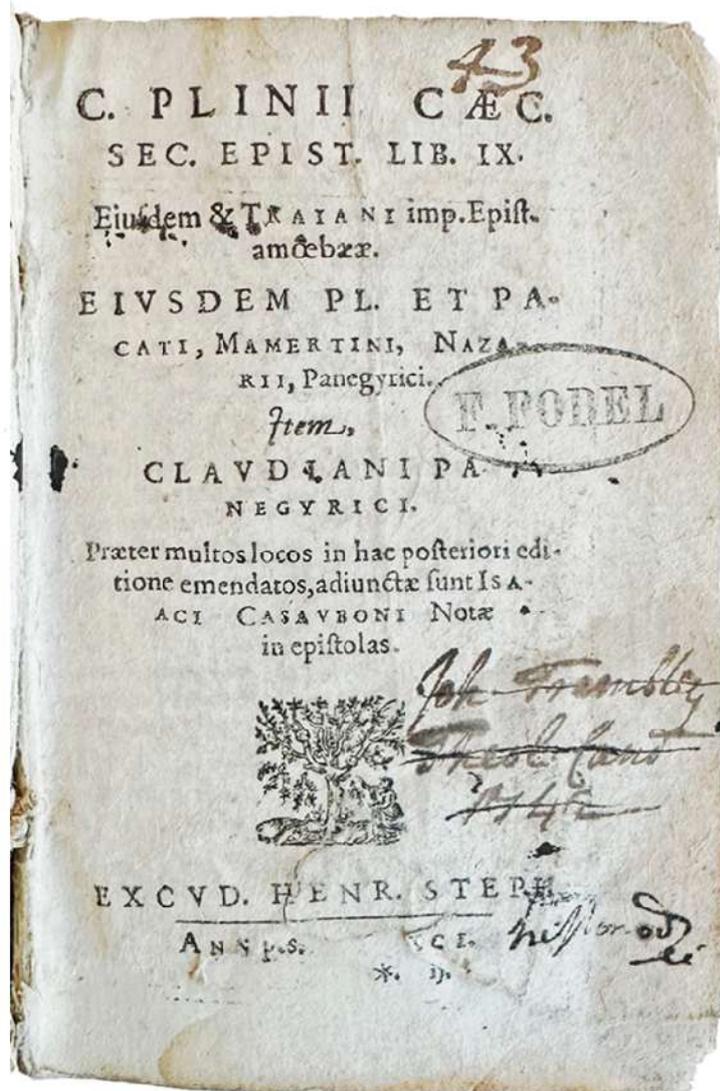
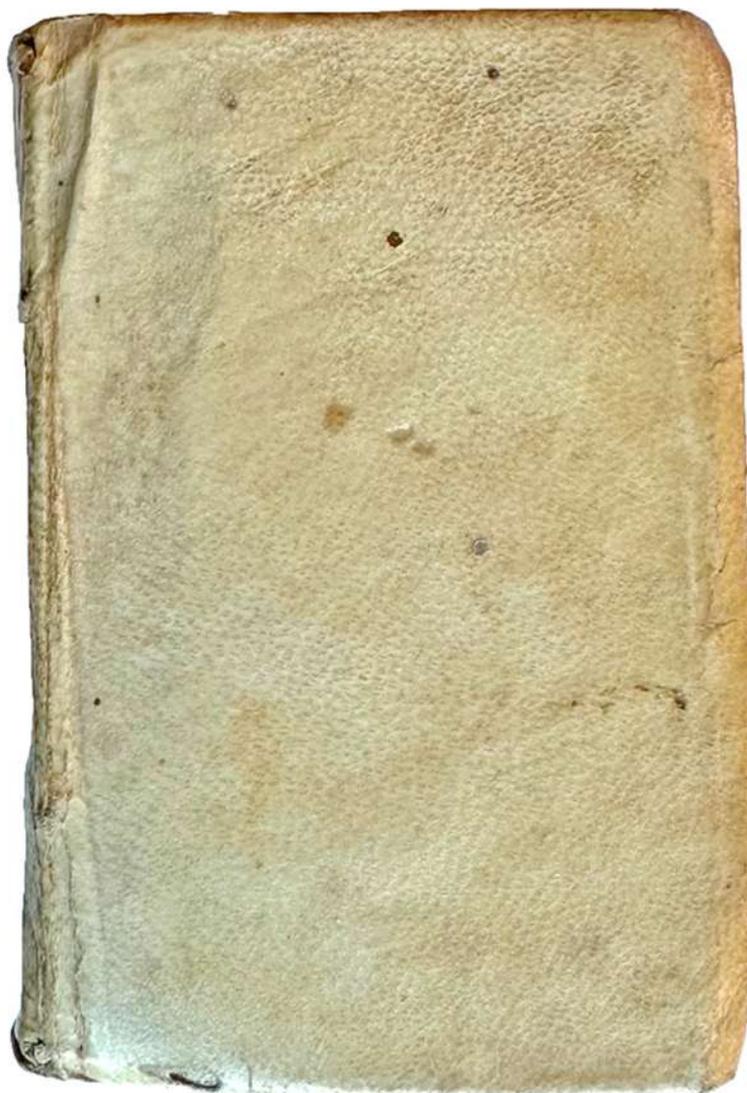
39. **PICOT, Jean** (1777-1834). *Tablettes Chronologiques, de l'Histoire Universelle, sacrée et profane, ecclésiastique et civile: depuis la création du monde, jusqu'à l'année 1808.*

Geneve: Manget et Charbuliez, Libraires, 1808. ¶ 3 volumes. Small 4to. [4], XXVI, [2], 589; [iv], 605; [iv], 501, [1] pp. Early full vellum, manuscript spine titles. Very good. AH1062

\$ 125

Chronological tablets, of the Universal History, sacred and profane, ecclesiastical and civil: since the creation of the world, until the year 1808.

CONTENTS (tomes 1-3): 1. L'histoire ancienne.-- 2. L'histoire moderne.-- 3. Table chronologique des grans hommes. / Jean Picot, Juriste was a professor of history and statistics in Geneva. He was an associate member of the Academy of Sciences. He wrote, *Essai statistique sur le Canton de Geneve*, Zurich, 1817.



40. **PLINY, the Elder**, 23 or 24-79. *C. Plinii Caec. Sec. Epist. lib. IX ; Eiusdem & Traiani imp. Epist. amœbææ ; eiusdem Pl. et Pacati, Mamertini, Nazarii, Panegyrici. Item, Claudiani Panegyrici ; præter multos locos in hac posteriori editione emendatos, adiunctæ sunt Isaaci Casauboni notæ in epistolas.* [Geneva]: Henr. Steph., [1591 or 1599?]. ¶ Two volumes in 1. 32mo. 43, [1], [20], 413, [1]; 414 [i.e. 448], [28] pp. Printer's device (device of Paul Estienne) on title. The imprint date is obscured due to the lower part of the title is torn away, with some text loss. Original full vellum. Waterstained throughout, cords pulled and exposed. Occasional ink underlining. Ownership signature of Melle. Trembley, Joh. Trembley, 1742 – some manuscript notes follows each part (authorship not known); stamp (on title) of F. [François] Forel. As is.

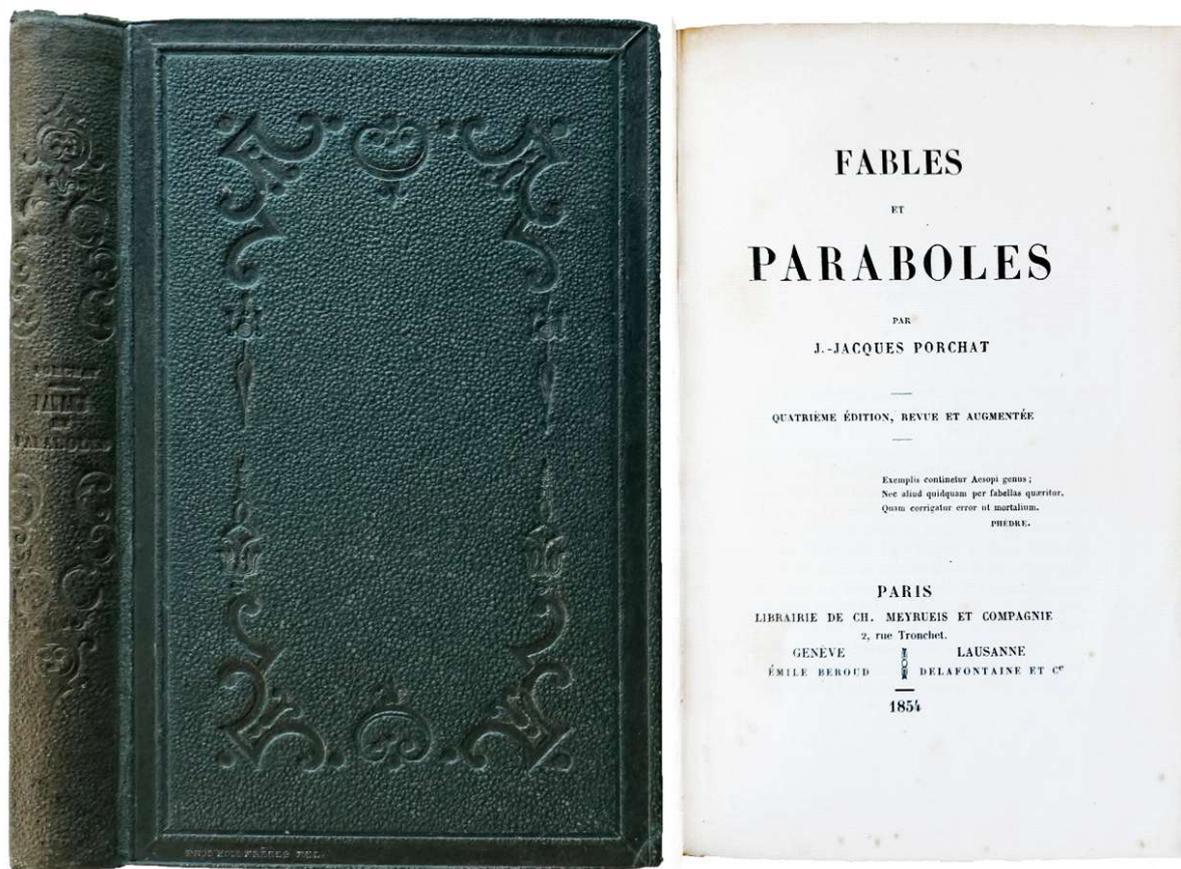
\$ 100

Henri Estienne II (1531–1598), working in Geneva, was part of the famous family of printers and publishers, the Estienne family. This volume matches the collation

of the Houghton Library copy from 1599 though they do not mention the front or back matter, only the main body of printed page numbers. On the other hand, WorldCat shows the Geneva: [Paul Estienne] imprint as 1599, showing the pagination matching this copy. The other identifier is the printer's device on the title page (it is smaller than some other uses of this device on other books) – however it makes sense that this copy is a Geneva imprint (not Paris).

PROVENANCE: François-Alphonse Forel (1841-1912) was a Swiss physician and scientist who pioneered the study of lakes (especially Lake Geneva), and is thus considered the founder. He was also professor at the University of Lausanne and the *Father of limnology*. So wide was his knowledge that he was referred to as “the Faraday of Lakes” in his obituary in *Nature*. He was well regarded by the Scottish scientific community, visiting at least once, and also being elected as an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.





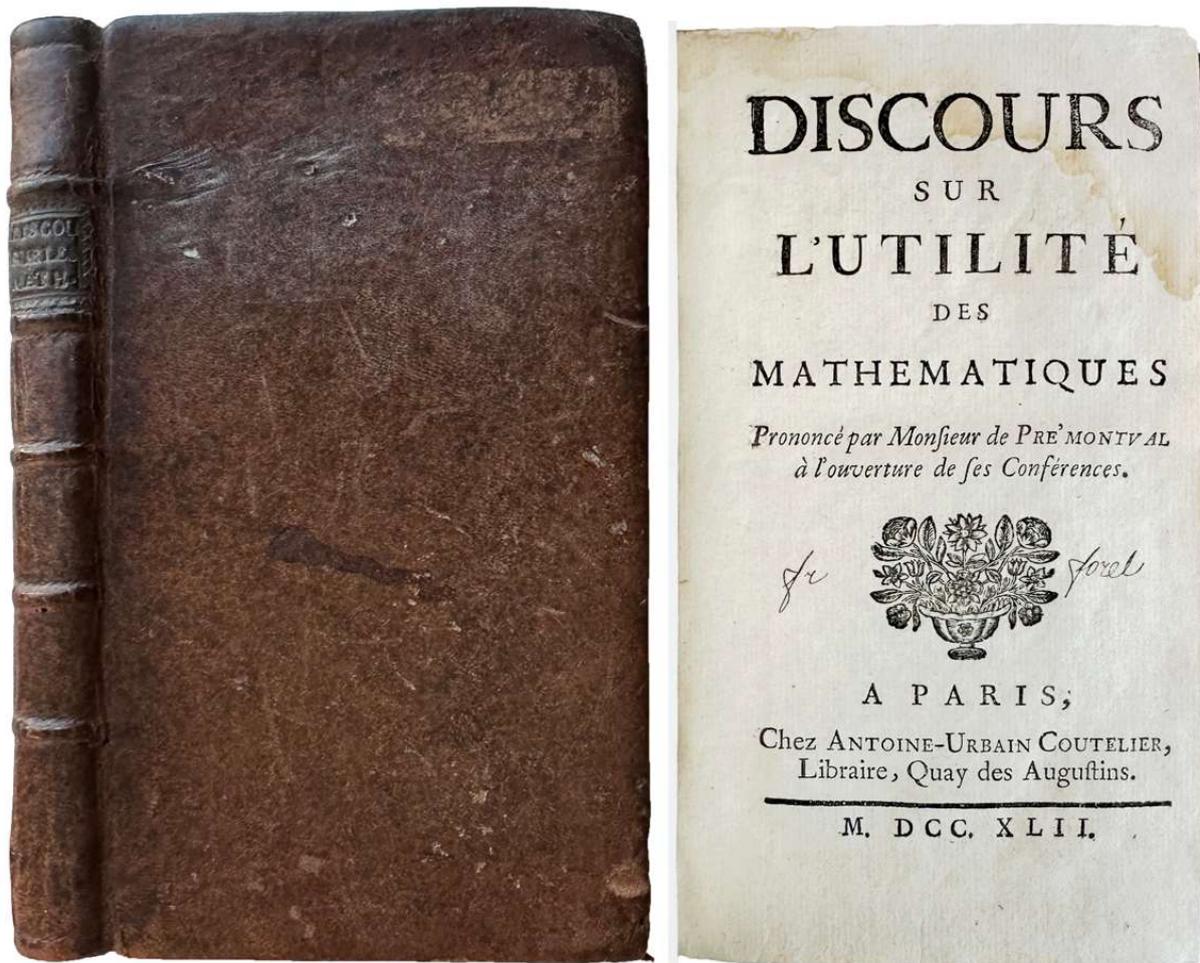
41. **PORCHAT, J.-Jacques [Jean-Jacques]** (1800-1864). *Fables et Paraboles. Quatrième édition, revue et augmentée.* Paris : Ch. Meyrueis et Compagnie, 1854. ¶ 12mo. XIV, 316 pp. Half-title; waterstained, foxed. Original dark green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth, probably bound in either Lausanne or Geneva, with the upper cover bearing the binder's stamp "PROD'HOM FRÈRES REL.", the rear cover reads in blind "A. de la Fontaine a Lausanne." Very good binding, good internally (foxing stain and foxing).

\$ 20

Book of fables.

Jean-Jacques Porchat, born in Vandœuvres (then in the region of Lac Léman, and currently in the canton of Geneva) and died in Lausanne, was a Swiss songwriter, popular poet, translator, jurist and professor of law and Latin literature. He notably translated the complete works of Goethe from German to French.

The binder, Prod'hom Frères, was located in Geneva.



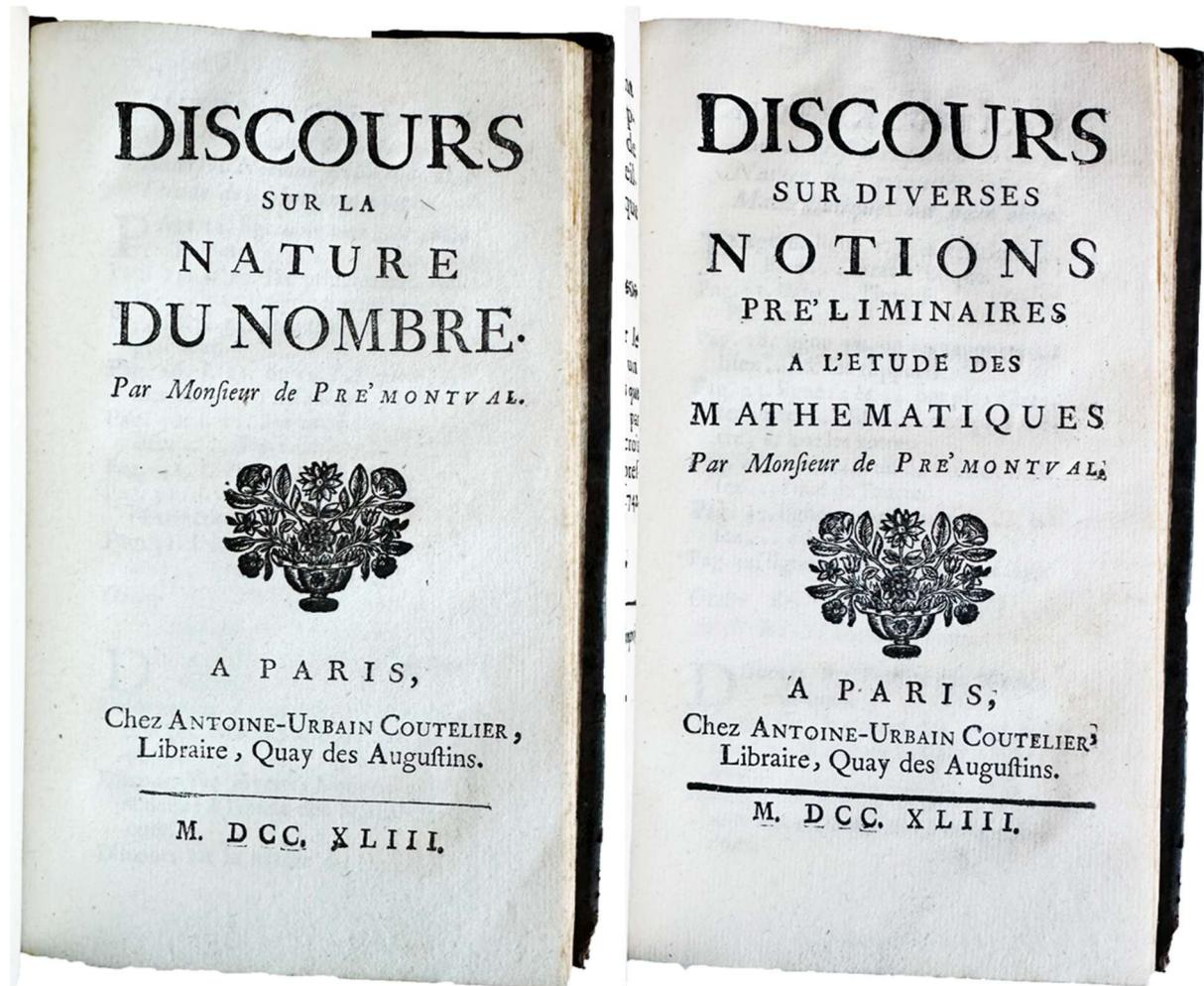
42. **PRÉMONTVAL, André-Pierre Le Guay de** (1716-1764). *Discours sur l'Utilité des Mathématiques. Prononcé par M. de Prémontval à l'ouverture de ses conférences.* Paris : Antoine-Urbain Coutelier, 1742, 1743. ¶ 4 works bound in 1 volume. 12mo. vi, [7]-36, [iv], 5-52; [iv], 5-58, [2]; [iv], 5-60 pp. Original speckled calf, raised bands. Waterstained throughout with staining on the upper-most part of the volume. Ownership signature of François Forel. Very good. Scarce.

\$ 100

The titles bound herein : (1) *Discours sur l'Utilité des Mathématiques. Prononcé par M. de Prémontval à l'ouverture de ses conférences.*; (2) *Discours sur la Nature des quantités que les Mathématiques ont pour objet.*; (3) *Discours sur diverses notions préliminaires à l'étude des Mathématiques*; (4) *Discours sur la Nature du Nombre.* (1743).

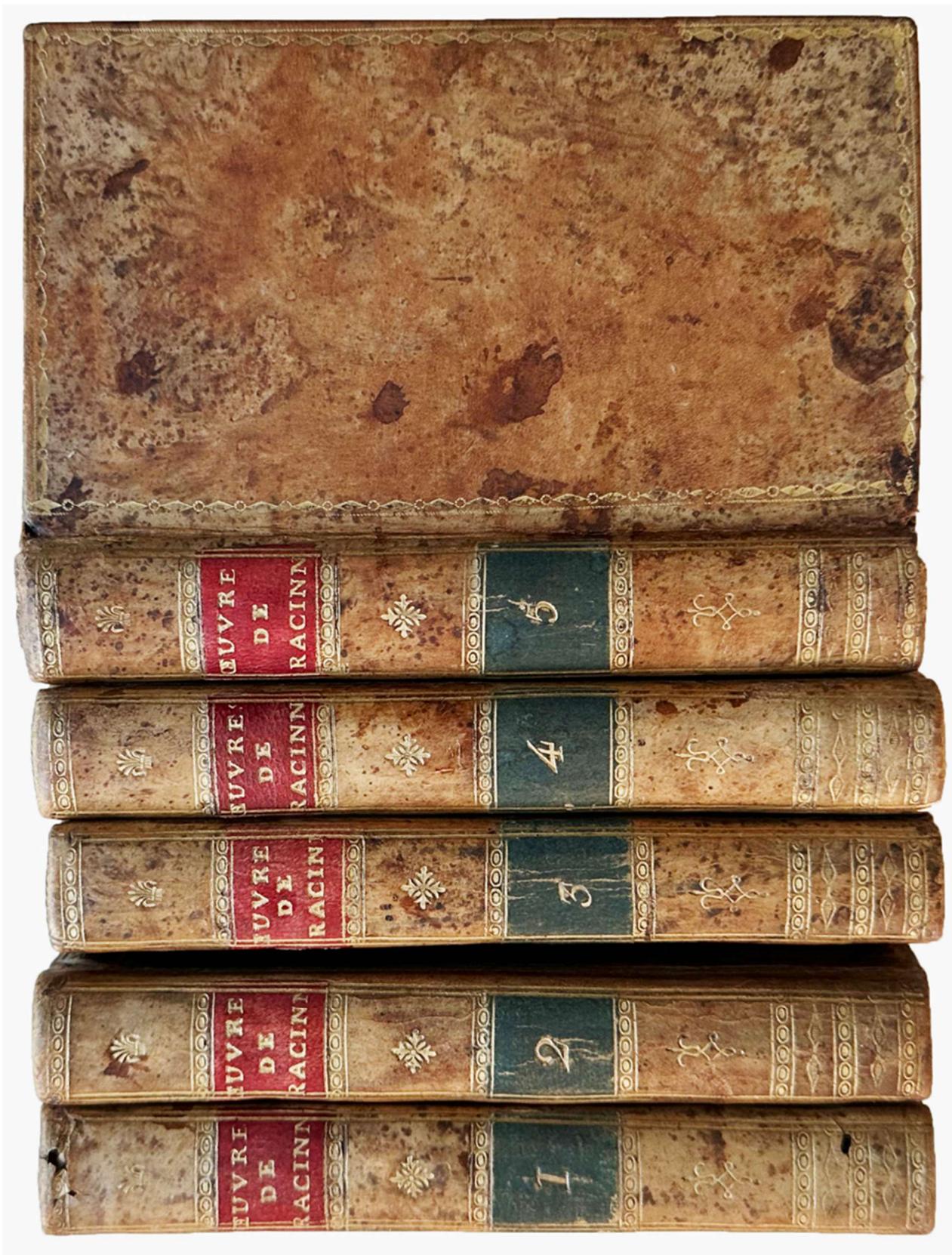
Prémontval was a prolific member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, and in his career as academic he wrote a series of essays and books on a range of core philosophical topics . . . [Lloyd Strickland, *The Philosophical Writings of Prémontval*, 2018]. His father intended him to be a lawyer or a priest, but L. developed a passion for mathematics from an early age. He studied engineering, against his father's wishes, and without success; according to Rotermund, he studied at the

Collège Sainte-Barbe. Having fallen out with his parents because of his refusal to submit to his father's will, he left home around 1737 and established himself as a mathematics teacher; he gave public lessons in a rented hall, which enabled him to recruit private students and build a reputation. The chronology of his travels at this time is confused; according to J.H.S. Formey, he was in Geneva in 1744 and in Basel at the end of December of the same year. He is also said to have held public office in Morges. He was admitted to the Berlin Academy on June 29, 1752.

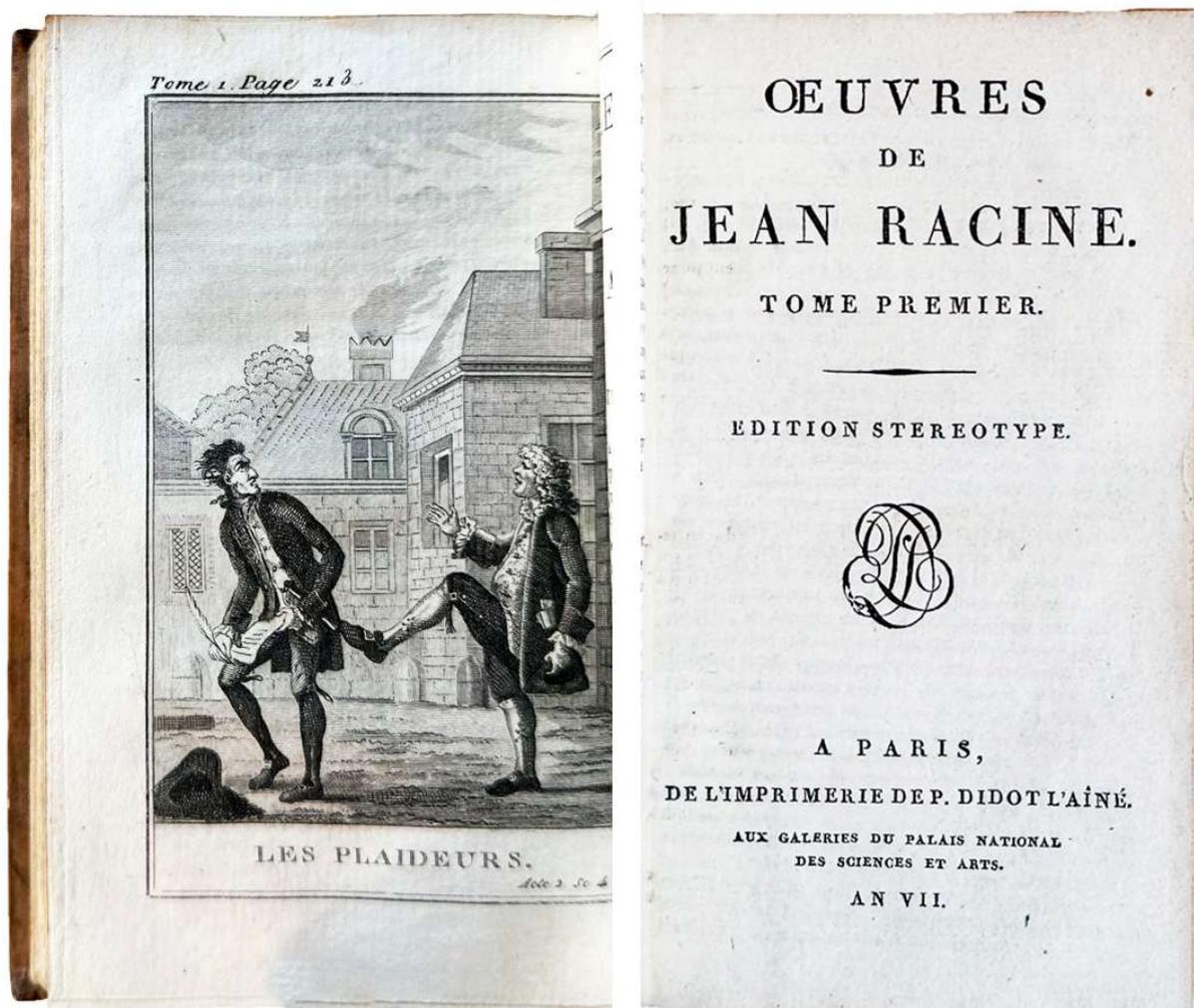


PROVENANCE: François-Alphonse Forel (1841-1912) was a Swiss physician and scientist who pioneered the study of lakes (especially Lake Geneva), and is thus considered the founder. He was also professor at the University of Lausanne and the *Father of limnology*. So wide was his knowledge that he was referred to as “the Faraday of Lakes” in his obituary in *Nature*. He was well regarded by the Scottish scientific community, visiting at least once, and also being elected as an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

§ See: Formey J.H.S., *Eloge de Prémontval*, in *History of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin*, 1765, p. 526-540. – *Obituary*, 1770, p. 95-117.



[43] RACINE's Works in a very small edition, complete in 5 volumes

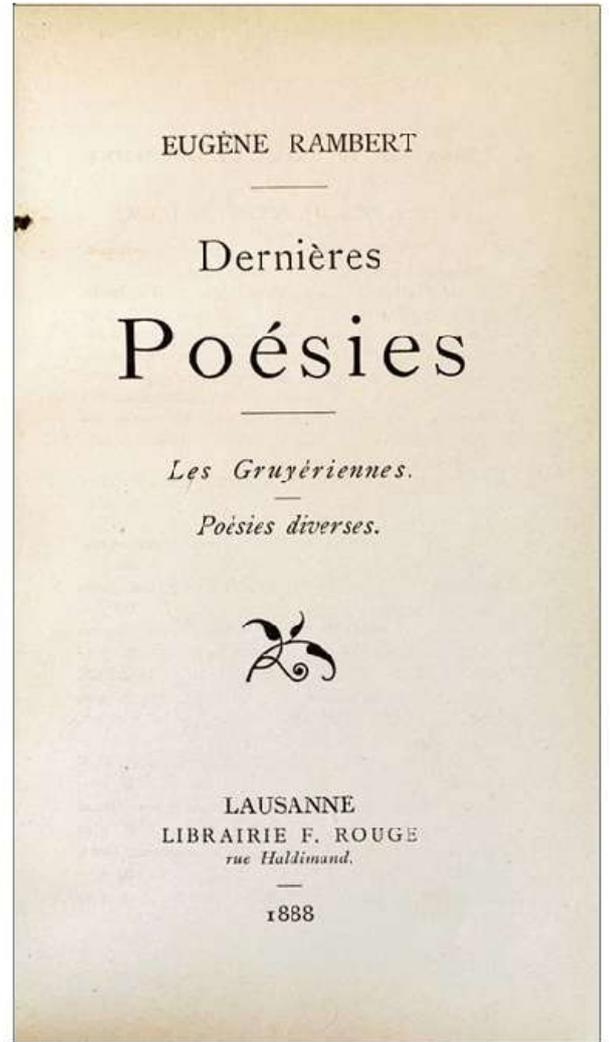
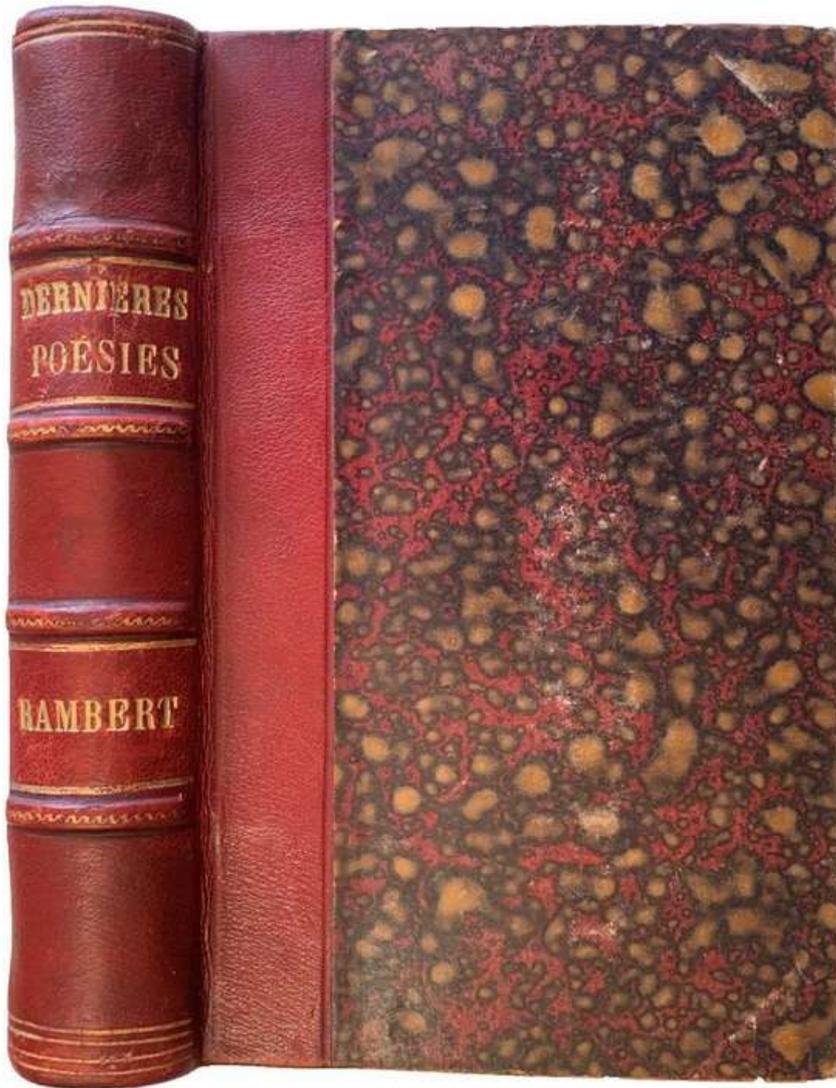


43. **RACINE, Jean** (1639-1699). *Oeuvres de Jean Racine. Edition stereotype.* Paris : Didot, VII. [1798, 1799]. ¶ 5 volumes. Small 12mo. 267, [1]; 288; 290, [2]; 264, [2], 316, [4] pp. 12 engraved plates. Contemporary French tree calf, gilt rules, gilt-decorated spines, dual leather labels (red & dark green), marbled endsheets; a few minor wormholes on the covers. Armorial bookplate of Collemant Delamarre. Nicely preserved set.

\$ 75

Jean-Baptiste Racine was a French dramatist, one of the three great playwrights of 17th-century France, along with Molière and Corneille as well as an important literary figure in the Western tradition and world literature.

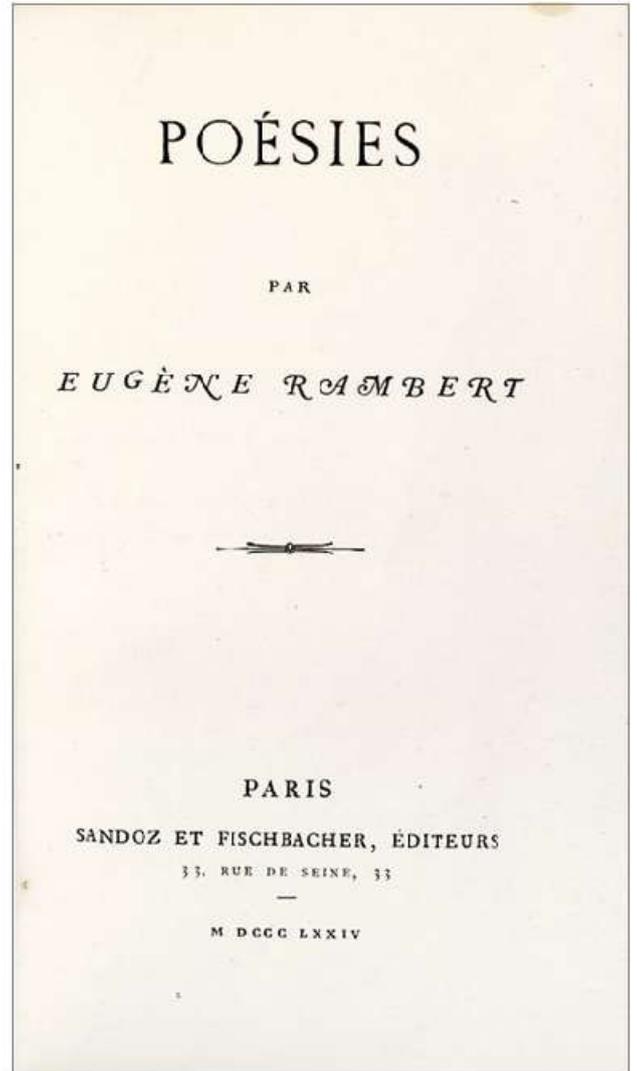
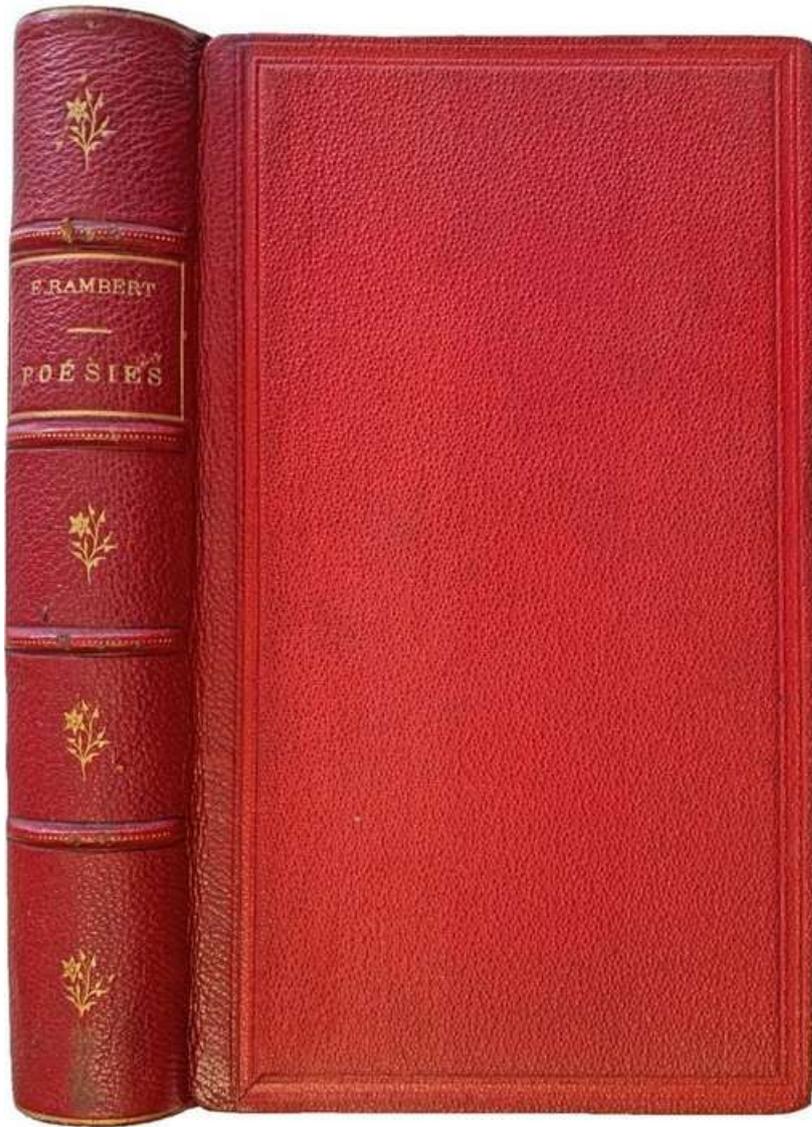
PROVENANCE: Collemant Delamarre is the French politician, Antoine Delamarre (1756-1824).



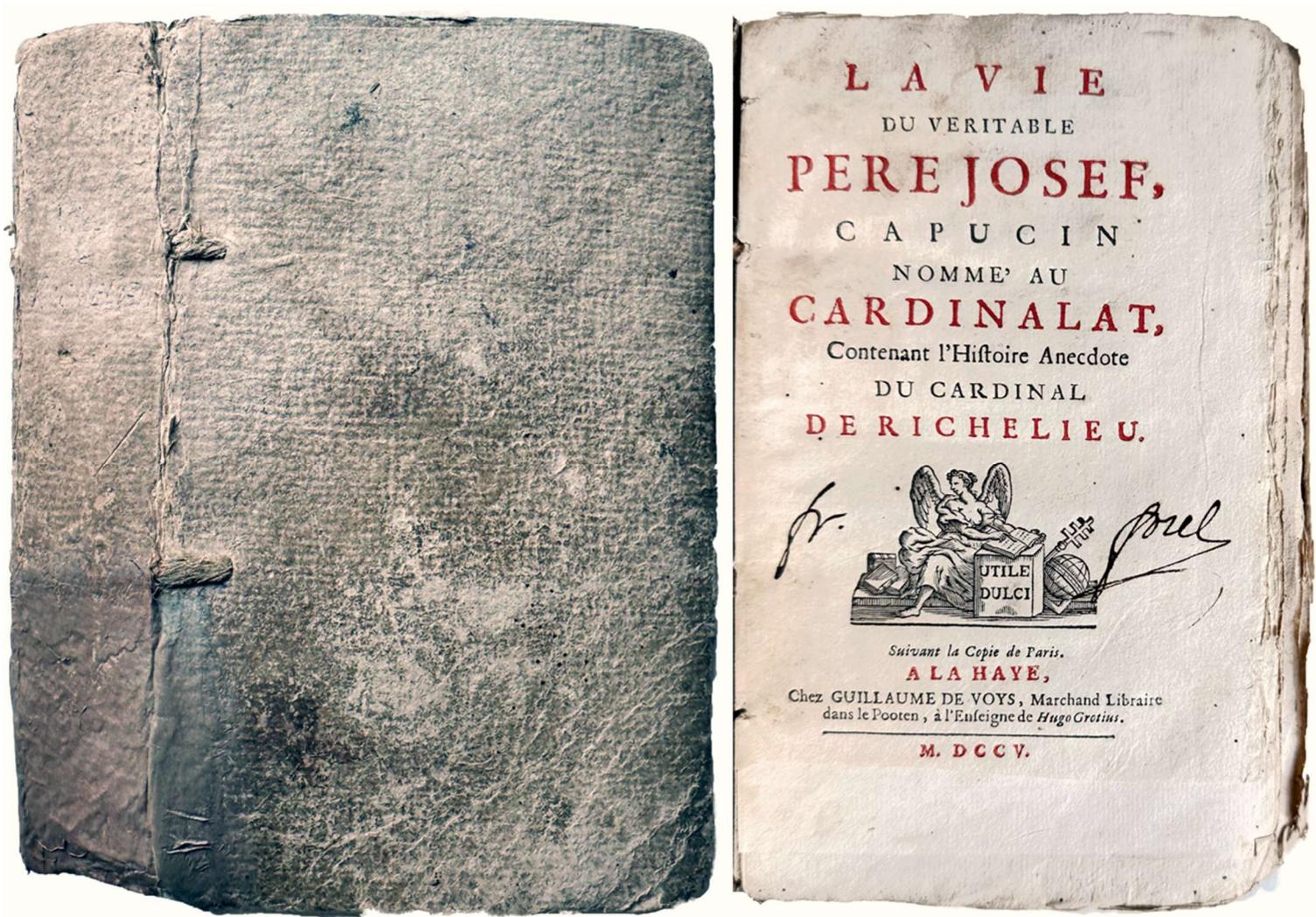
44. **RAMBERT, Eugene** (1830-86). *Dernières Poésies. Les Gruyériennes. Poésies diverses.* Lausanne: G. Rouge, 1888. ¶ Small 8vo. 15 cm. v, [3], 255, [1] pp. Early quarter gilt-stamped red morocco, raised bands, marbled boards; extremities rubbed. Good. AH1066

\$ 20

Preface by Henri Warnery.



45. **RAMBERT, Eugene** (1830-86). *Poesies*. Paris: Sandoz et Fischbacher, 1874. ¶ Small 4to. 15 cm. VIII, [2], 282, [2] pp. Contemporary full blind- and gilt-stamped red morocco, raised bands. Ownership signature of M.J.E. Dulon, 1874. Very good. AH1067 \$ 45

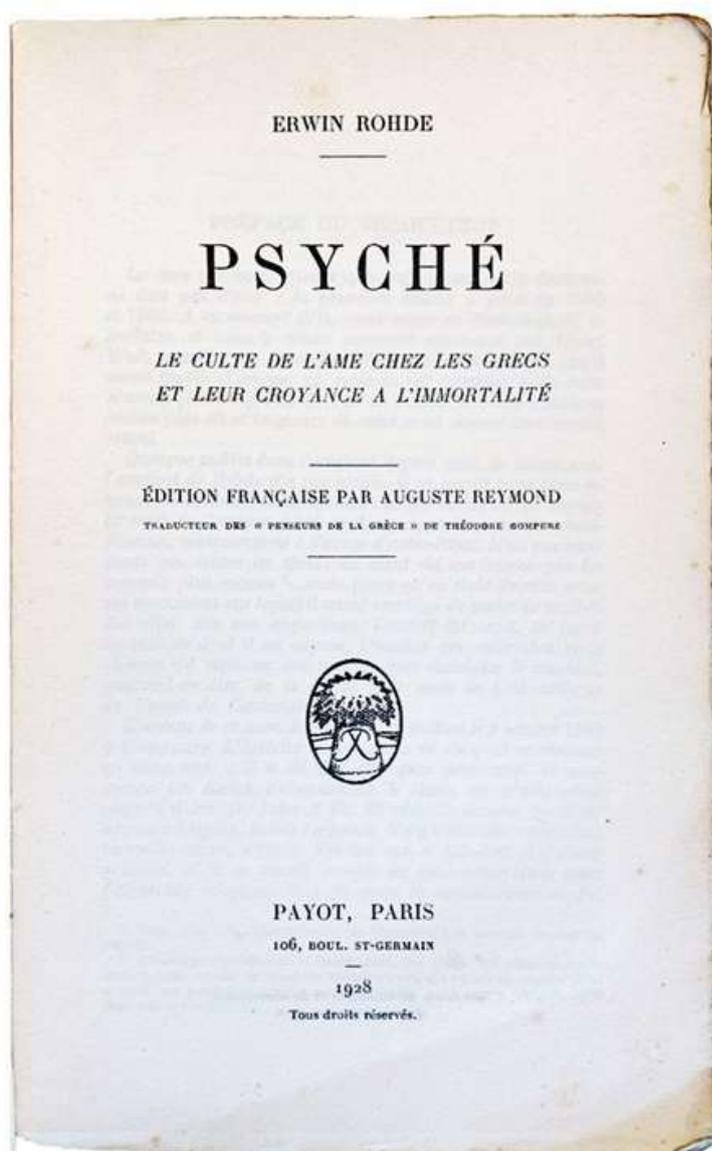
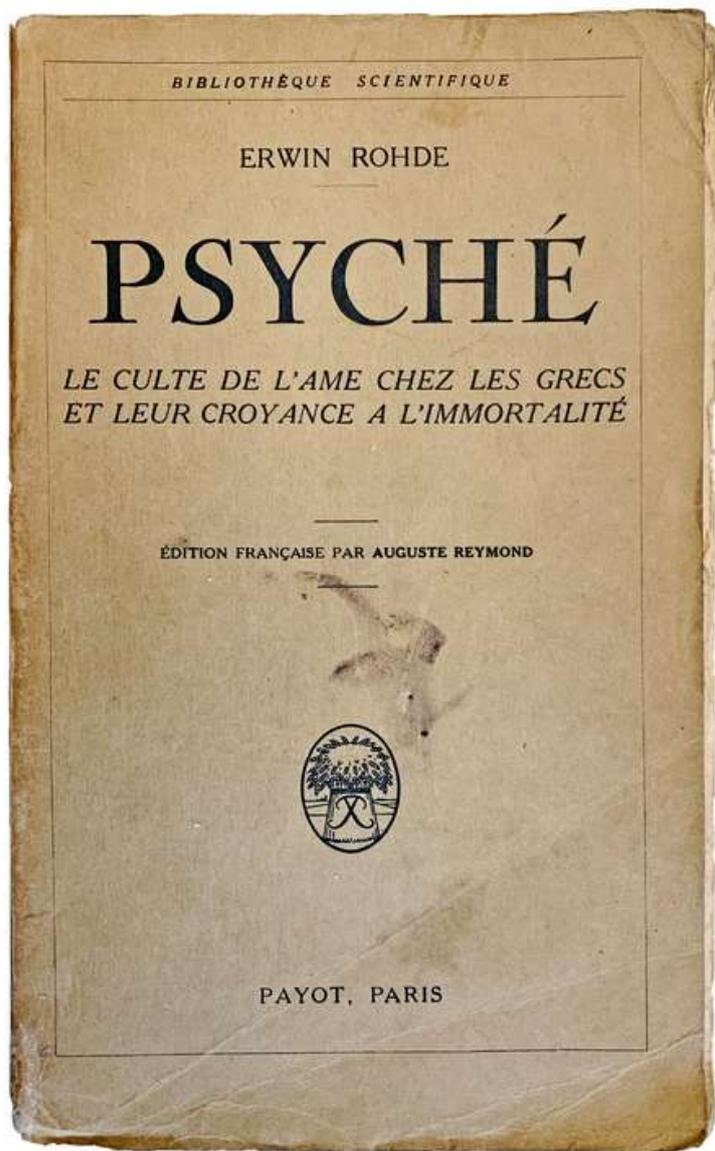


François Forel's Signature on title

46. **RICHARD, René** [Anonymous, attributed to]. *La Vie du veritable Pere Josef, Capucin nomme' au Cardinalat, contenant l'histoire anecdote du Cardinal Richelieu*. La Haye, Chez Guillaume de Voys, 1705. ¶ 12mo. [XII], 462, [6] pp. Title-page printed in red & black; title lower margin trimmed (no apparent text loss). Original paperboards, cords partly holding, soiled, lower spine worn and exposed – some signatures sprung. Waterstains. Ownership signature of François Forel. Good.

\$ 18

Lives of François le Clerc du Tremblay (1577-1638), and Duc de Armand du Plessis Richelieu, (1585-1642), known as Cardinal Richelieu.



47. **ROHDE, Erwin** (1845-1898). *Psychè; le Culte de l'ame chez les Grecs et leur croyance a l'immortalité. Edition française par Auguste Reymond* . . . Paris: Payot, 1928. ¶
 Head of title: Bibliothèque Scientifique. Thick 8vo. xx, 646, [2], [8] pp. Original printed wrappers; a bit of wear to spine extremities. Payot publisher's catalogue laid in. Very good. AH1070

\$ 30

Erwin Rohde was one of the great German classical scholars of the 19th century. Rohde was born in Hamburg and was the son of a doctor. His *Psyche* (1890-1894) remains a standard reference work for Greek cult practices and beliefs related to the soul. Outside of antiquarian circles, Rohde is known today chiefly for his friendship and correspondence with fellow-philologist Friedrich Nietzsche. [Wikip.]

« Telle la race des feuilles, telle celle des hommes. » Cette verite enoncee par Homere hante l'humanite. Confrontes a l'impermanence, les hommes, depuis la

haute antiquite, ont tente d'apporter des reponses : soit en s'en jouissant comme Epicure, Lucrece, Nietzsche plus tard, soit en tentant de montrer que l'impermanence ne concerne que le corps, et que l'ame, elle, ne serait pas soumise a la mort. / Mais qu'est-ce que l'ame De quoi parle-t-on lorsqu'on evoque ce terme / Ou allait-elle une fois le corps du defunt incinere ou enterre / Au reste, dans quelle partie du corps se situait-elle / Etait-elle reellement immortelle / Etait-elle sujette a la metempsyose / Et que savaient reellement les anciens Grecs des Enfers / Erwin Rohde dans un livre magistral, veritable Oeuvre d'art, analyse toutes les voies qu'ont inventees les hommes pour valider leurs esperances d'immortalite et les theoriser. / Psyche. Le culte de l'ame chez les Grecs et la croyance a l'immortalite a influence de maniere decisive les etudes sur la religion grecque et des generations d'historiens de l'Antiquite comme ceux des religions. Cette enquête litteraire, philosophique et historique, au style elegant, seduira tous ceux qui s'interessent a la societe antique, aux croyances dans l'Audela, quelle que soit leur discipline.

PAGES D'HISTOIRE — 1914-1916

Souscriptions du Ministère de l'Instruction publique et du Gouvernement Belge

8^e SÉRIE, e

11^e mille

Chants de Soldats

(1525-1916)

CHANSONS POPULAIRES

CHANTS MILITAIRES

HYMNES NATIONAUX

SONNERIES



LIBRAIRIE MILITAIRE BERGER-LEVRAULT

PARIS

5-7, RUE DES BEAUX-ARTS

NANCY

RUE DES GLACIS, 18

72

Prix : 1 franc.

[48]

JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

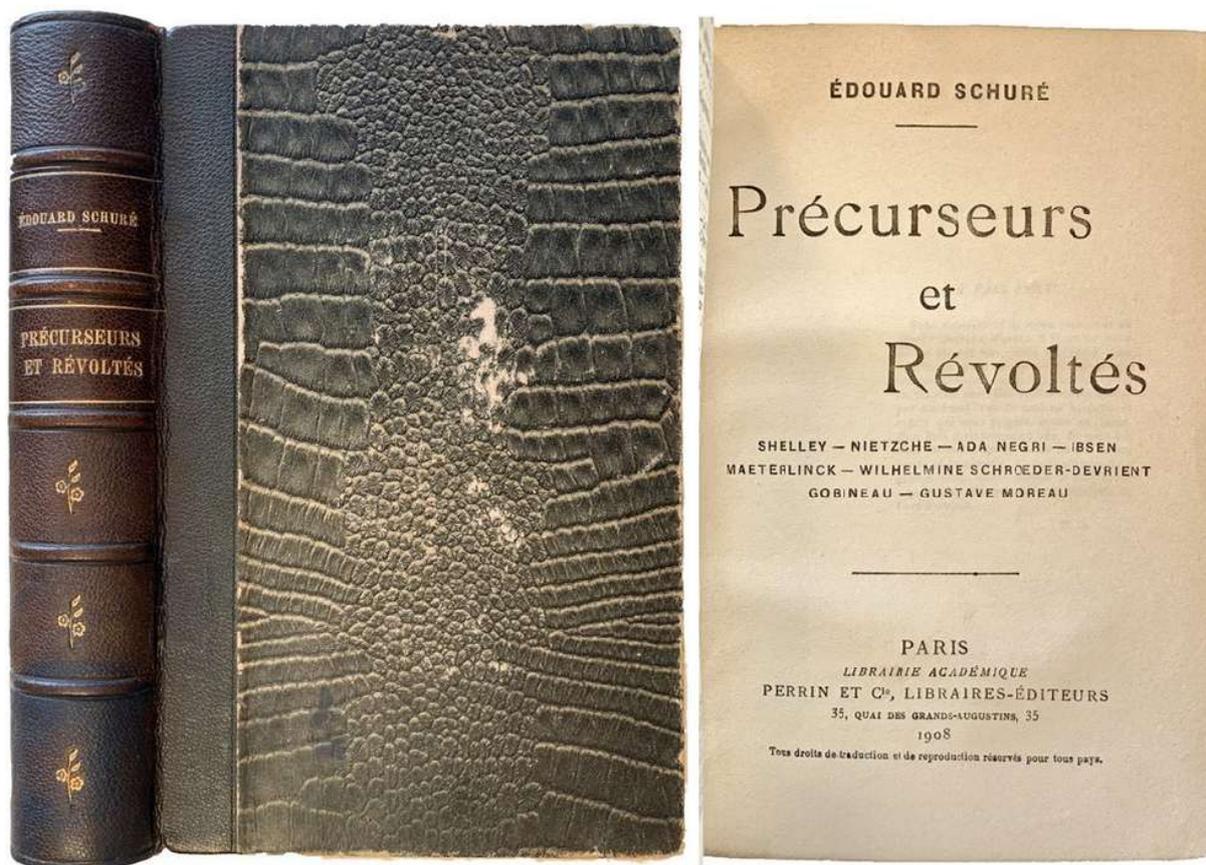
CATALOGUE 331 : FOREL LIBRARY

Early Soldier Songs

48. **SAUVREZIS, Alice** (1866-1946). *Chants de Soldats (1525-1916) ; Chansons populaires, chants militaires, hymnes nationaux sonneries*. Paris : Librairie Militaire Berger-Levrault, [1916]. ¶ Series : Pages d'Histoire, 1914-1916. 8^e serie, e. 11^e mille. No. 72. 110, [6] pp. Musical scores included, ads. Original yellow printed wrappers. Rubber-stamp on cover. RARE.

\$ 45

Alice Marie Marguerite Sauvrezis was a French composer, pianist, choral conductor and concert organiser. As an active member of a group of Breton composers in Paris and as president of the Société Artistique et Littéraire de l'Ouest she promoted Celticist music and culture in France. As a moral support to wartime France, she edited two collections of French soldier songs, *Chants de soldats (1525–1915)* (Paris, 1915/6) and *Autres chants de soldats (1200–1916)* (Paris, 1916).



49. **SCHURE, Edouard** (1841-1929). *Précurseurs et Révoltés: Shelley, Nietzsche, Ada Negri, Ibsen, Maeterlinck, Wilhelmine Schroeder-Devrient, Gobineau, Gustave Moreau*. Paris: Librairie académique Perrin, 1908. ¶ Later issue. Small 8vo. [6], V, [1], 377, [3] pp. Contemporary quarter gilt-stamped very dark green morocco, raised bands, decorative paper boards; extremities a bit rubbed. Very good. AH1073

\$ 20

LA
REPUBLIQUE
DES SUISSES.

*Comprise en deux livres; contenant le gouvernement de
Suisse, l'estat public des treize Cantons & de leurs
Confederés en general & en particulier, leurs ballia-
ges & jurisdictions, l'origine & les conditions de toutes
leurs alliances, leurs batailles, victoires, conquestes &
autres gestes memorables, depuis l'Empereur Ro-
dolphe de Habsbourg jusques à Charles le Quint.*

Descrit en Latin par I O S I A S S I M L E R de
Zurich, & mise en François.

CINQUIESME EDITION, REVEUE ET
augmentée à la fin de quelques particularitez: Specialement
d'une exhortation aux Suisses, pour leur conseruation.



PAR GABRIEL CARTIER.

M. DC. VII.

[50] SMILER

50. **SIMLER, Josias** (1530-1576). *La République Des Suisses. le gouvernement de Suisse, l'estat public des treize cantons, & de leurs confédérés en général & en particulier, leurs balliages (sic) & iurisdicions, l'origine & les conditions de toutes leurs alliances, leurs batailles, victoires, conquestes, & autres gestes mémorables, depuis l'empereur Rodolphe de Habsbourg, iusques à Charles le Quint. . mise en François. 5e édition, revue et augmentée à la fin de quelques particularitez; spécialement d'une Exhortation aux Suisses, pour leur conservation.* (Genève): Gabriel Cartier, 1607. ¶ Small 8vo. [xvi], 301, [17], [2]; 23, [1] pp. Title-vignette, head & tail pieces, the final leaf with the woodcut of the embellished smiling Urnes bull (with one horn broken off, decorated with bands showing the coats of arms and medallions for each of the 13 original cantons). Some occasional ink underlining, sparsely applied; foxed throughout. Original full vellum. Ownership signature of François-Alphonse Forel on upper cover ["Forel"]. Very good.

\$ 375

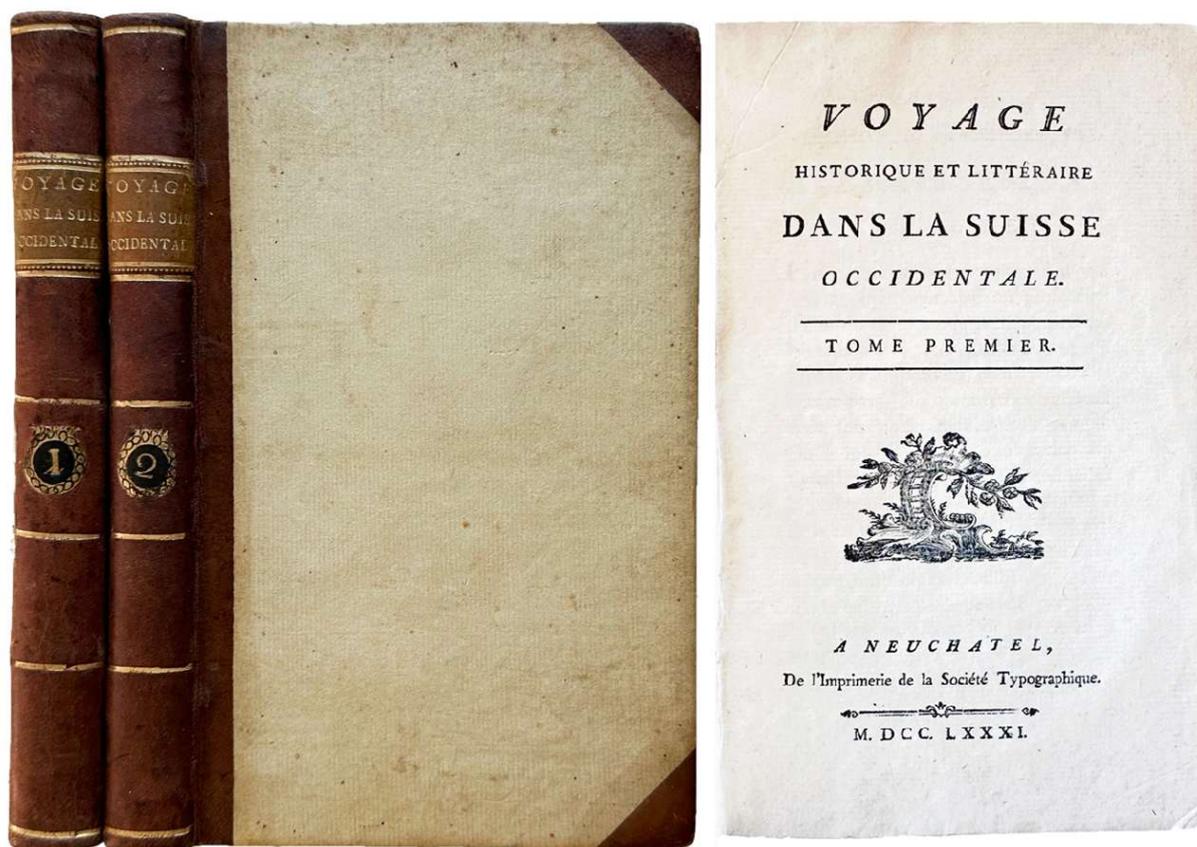
Fifth edition, revised and augmented. To paraphrase or translate the title: 'The Republic of the Swiss. The government of Switzerland, the public state of the thirteen cantons, and of their confederations in general and in particular, their balliages (sic) and jurisdictions, the origin and conditions of all their alliances, their battles, victories, conquests, and other memorable actions, from the Emperor Rodolphe of Habsbourg, to Charles the Fifth. . put into French. 5th edition, revised and increased at the end with some particularities: especially an Exhortation to the Swiss, for their preservation.'

This is the earliest history of what is Switzerland, written in the 16th century. This printing is from Geneva in 1607. The original French edition was issued in Paris, 1578 (and in Latin in 1576). This is the first edition with the supplement (23 pages, at the rear), entitled *Exhortation aux Suisses en general pour leur conservation, contre les esmeutes & dangers du temps present.* [Genève]: Gabriel Cartier, 1607. [Exhortation to the Swiss in general for their preservation, against the riots and dangers of the present time].

The author, Josias Simler was a Swiss theologian and humanist, professor of theology. He is well-known for his histories of early Switzerland. *La republique des suisses* is the first handbook and comprehensive history of Switzerland and the origins of the Swiss Confederation.

PROVENANCE: François-Alphonse Forel (1841-1912).

§ Barth 23685; Haller IV 409, p. 209; DHBS VI/193; Wyss, *Historiogr.* 210-212.



51. **SINNER, Jean-Rodolphe** (1632-1708). *Voyage Historique et Littéraire dans la Suisse Occidentale*. Neuchâtel : Société Typographique, 1781. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xxx, 344; [ii], 335, [1] pp. Original half calf, paper over boards, spine labels in tan and black, gilt-stamped rules. Very good, a handsome copy.

\$ 200

An early anecdotal tour and history of northwestern Switzerland. The account is full of anecdotes and accounts of the cantons and their governments, science, the arts, trade, industry, climate, population, the church, monuments, Dance of death, wines of Neuchâtel, start of horology in the canton (chapt. XV), and more.

The author was associated with the Berne library, creating a catalogue. Among the visits included in his travels are Basle, Neuchâtel, Prattelen, Jura, Joux, Abbaye de Bellelay, Chablais, Broie, Chaux-de-Fonds, Locle, Geneva, Lausanne, Yverdon, etc. Among the persons who are referred to: Erasmus, Hans Hoblein, Louis de Baviere, Maupertuis, J.J. Rousseau, etc.

There is even recorded the history of a dragon 'of enormous size, whose existence cannot be denied'. One Sulpice Raymond [or Sulpy Reymond] killed the dragon and lost his life in the fight. This storied battle was to have occurred in Neuchâtel. (vol. I p. 229).

“I have no doubt that I inhabit the ancient home of fish.” Having taken refuge in Val-de-Travers for three years, Jean-Jacques Rousseau was right. The valley he roamed while practicing botany was closed off by a dam at Noiraigue when one of the foothills of the Creux-du-Van collapsed. After the second Wurm glaciation, the Areuse and its tributaries fed a lake, some one hundred meters deep for millennia. One day, the plug burst at the entrance to the Areuse Gorge, and life began. It was at the bottom of this marshy valley, often flooded by the Areuse’s floods, that a road was built to connect Burgundy to the city of Neuchâtel.

From Noiraigue to Saint-Sulpice, along the banks of the Areuse, only a few fragments of the old road remains. Its course can be seen between Brot-Dessous and the Clusette spur, pierced by a tunnel since 1975. In Môtiers, near the Grand-Marais manor and in the area of the Pre-Monsieur farm, at the foot of the castle, a farm track, a remnant of the old road, leads to Fleurier. But one of the sections most steeped in history is in Saint-Sulpice, near the source of the Areuse.

The village of Saint-Sulpice was built in a circus of rocks, a “reculée,” as they say in neighboring France. The Areuse River springs at the foot of a rugged rock. This Vaucluse spring is fed by the watershed of the La Brévine Valley and the Taillères Lake. A quiet river, it can become a torrent when the snow melts. On February 14, 1990, the Areuse carried more than 50,000 liters of water per second. That day, the whole valley had its feet in water.

You have to cross Saint-Sulpice to find the old Burgundy road. It’s a sunken path that climbs steeply for two kilometers, overlooking the source of the Areuse. Halfway along, the path forms a narrow passage. To the right of the road, you’ll discover a chain ring sealed in the rock and the inscription 1476. This is the spot where the vanguard of Charles the Bold’s army, which had ventured into these wild places, was driven back by the men of Val-de-Travers.

On February 8, 1476, the Duke of Burgundy’s 50,000 men were brushed at the foot of the Château de Joux, some twenty kilometers away. A chain was stretched across the middle of the road, reddened by the fire. Captain Henri Matter, from Bern, defended the narrow gorge with soldiers from Neuchâtel, Bienne, and Cerlier (Erlach). When the

boldest Burgundians, who had come to reconnoiter, arrived, they were cut by archers. The Bold then decided to choose another road to enter Switzerland... The famous chain, a symbol of the resistance of a small country, is on display at the Museum of Mascarons in Môtiers.

Continuing the walking tour, you arrive at Haut-de-la-Tour. A café-restaurant allows you to replenish your strength before the onset of the second part of the walk. The name of this café at Haut-de-la-Tour recalled the origin existence of a watchtower near the famous mountain range. The tower has since disappeared, and only its remains were discovered in 1748 when the new road widened: a vault, arrowheads, oak pieces, and bronze medals.

Returning to Saint-Sulpice by the same road, walkers cross the “Combe à la Vuivra.” Legend has it that Sulpy Reymond, a local hero, killed the Vouivre there, a monstrous snake [dragon] that terrorized the people of Saint-Sulpice. By 1373, no one dared to go there anymore, believing that the Vouivre devoured all who those dared venture there. Following only his courage, the brave Sulpy is said to have hidden in a box with a hole in it. He thus surprised the monster and pierced it with an arrow from his crossbow, or a spear-accounts differ. The hero is said to have burned the dragon’s corpse, giving off such a stench that “the Reymond died a days few later,” says a chronicle from 1693.

The legend may have some truth, as a snake [dragon] appears on the village coat of arms, which can be seen sculpted on a fountain at the intersection of the Route de la Chaîne and the path leading to the source of the Areuse. This coat of arms also depicts the famous Bayard Tower, as well as a mill wheel and martinets. It’s an invitation to discover the second part of the trail around the source of the Areuse. Saint-Sulpice was once a major industrial center. Grain and hemp oil mills, forges, and then cement performed mines its prosperity for a long time. The remains of this era are visible as you walk along the right bank of the Areuse to reach its source. The trail is flanked by panels that explain the importance of water in the lives of the inhabitants.”

Johann Rudolf Sinner was a statesman in the old Swiss Confederation. During the Neuchâtel succession disputes from 1694 to 1708 he campaigned against French interests and supported the successful candidacy of Frederick I of Prussia. For this he received the hereditary title of Imperial Baron in 1706.

HÔTEL DES ALPES
&
GRAND HÔTEL

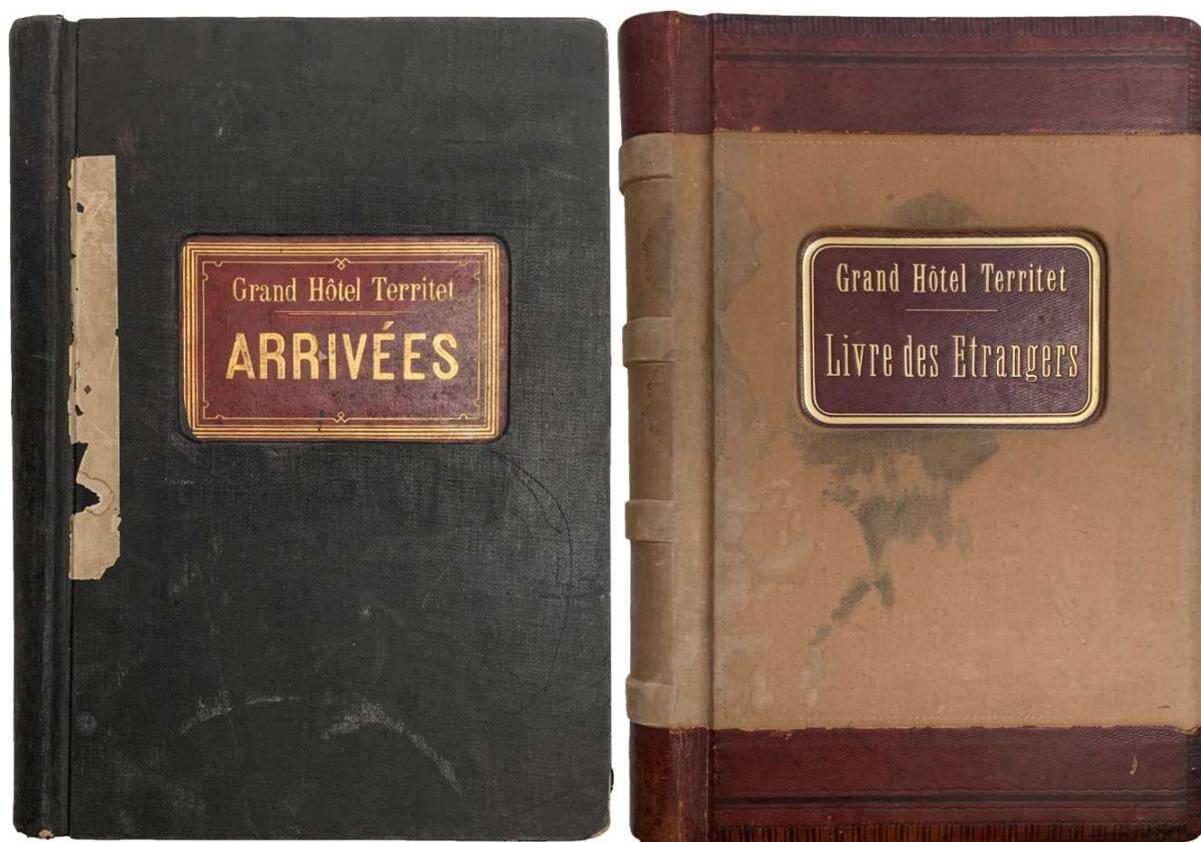
LIVRE DES ÉTRANGERS

TERRITET

52. [Switzerland, 5 Hotel Registry Books. **Hotel des Alpes & Grand Hotel**]. *Hotel des Alpes & Grand Hotel*. Territet & Montreux, 1898-1910. A look into the turn-of-the-century activities of a major hotel and the registers for recording guests from 1898-1910. These registers offer a primary resource to study the activities of the Hotel des Alpes & Grand Hotel, Territet & Montreux. [LLV2670]

\$ 2250

FIVE ALBUMS: [1] *Hotel des Alpes & Grand Hotel. Livre des Étrangers*. Approx. 26x37 cm. Unpaginated. Original quarter calf, maroon gilt-stamped boards. This is an alphabetical register of guests, showing the room number, date of arrival, the guest names, home city, number of persons in the party (usually 1 or 2). Written in a clerk's hand. As one might expect, the list of guests shows largely European origins, but other guests originate from as far away at Bombay and the U.S.A.



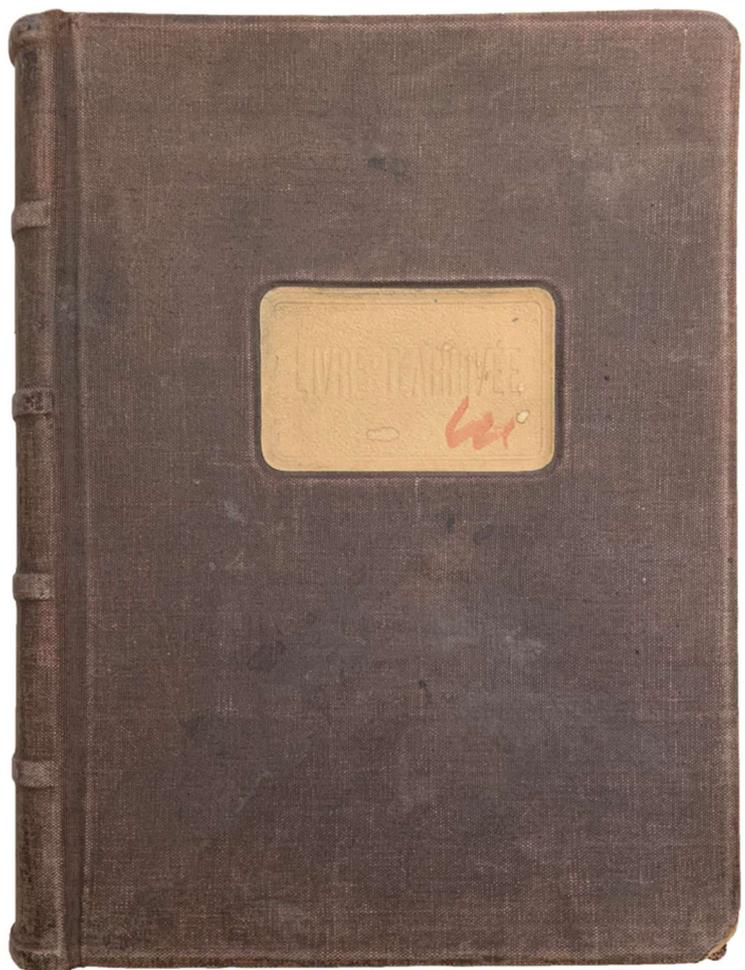
[2] *Livres d'arrivées*. Album dated 1904. Approx. 31x41 cm. 600 pp. Brown linen. Manuscript entries from pages 1-397. The entries are dated 1905-1908 and are chronological. Again, the main information here is last names and cities of origin, as is usual. There is an accounting of the number of guests allowing a statistical analysis of the guest list.

[3] *Grand Hôtel Territet, arrivées*. Approx. 26x36 cm. Unpaginated. Black cloth. Inset red leather title label stamped in gilt. Contains manuscript entries throughout, from 1898 through 1901. The first names written in the ledger are: L. A. le Naharadja, Kapurhala (India), Colonel Marshall (India), Dewan Daolet Ram (India). Dr. Louis Huysmans (1844-1915), Bruxelles, was a guest on Sept. 4, 1898. [Louis Huysmans was best known for his loyalty to the monarchy and his patriotism. After the outbreak of the First World War, he went into exile with his relatives in France and lived in the seaside resort of Sainte-Adresse, the seat of the Belgian government in exile.]

[4] *Grand Hôtel Territet, Livre des Etrangers*. Approx. 31x44 cm. Unpaginated. Bound in ledger format, leather applied to the upper and lower parts of the binding, maroon gilt-stamped cover label, pale brown (tan) cloth over boards. Filled with entries in the first 1/3 of the tome. Shop label of Papeterie Librairie Chs. Serex, Vevey. Entries date from August 25, 1905 through September 22, 1909. Clerk hand. Shows names & cities for each entry. [

5] *Journal*. 1904-1910. Approx. 34x47 cm. Shop label of [Papeterie Librairie] Chs. Serex, Vevey. Foliated: 397 ff. Black (or dark brown) cloth, red cloth gilt-stamped cover label; edges worn, front joint mended with kozo. Internally very good.

This is, to my mind, the most interesting of the registers. This one is unique among the five registers as this one details the operation of the hotel itself, who they hired and/or what was supplied. The categories shown include: Cuisine (kitchen) ["Chocolat Peter" etc., Cave (wine: "G. Masson", "Beauregard" [wine], "Eaux de Montreux", "Blanchot" [white



wine], “Gallo”), accounting/tax/ new constructions/ lighting [eclairage], heating [chauffage], building maintenance [entretien immeubles], New York Herald [reclamer], laundry room [buanderie], etc.

General Notes Regarding the History of this Hotel: The Hotel des Alpes-Grand Hotel or Residence des Alpes is an assemblage of buildings which formed a former palace in the town of Territet in the Montreux municipality of Switzerland. In 1840 the town bought a parcel of land on which to build a hostel entitled ‘Chasseur des Alpes’. Over the following years this hostel was enlarged three times to become - in 1855 - the Hotel des Alpes. The main building was designed by Henri Chessex, son of the owner and brother of Ami Chessex. The opening of the Hotel led to a tourist boom and in 1861 a railway line was opened between Montreux and Villeneuve, calling at Territet. In 1875 a dining hall was added to the building and two years later Ami Chessex chose the architect Louis Maillard (later joined by Eugene Jost) to build the Grand Hotel beside the Hotel des Alpes. The decor was by Marcel de Chollet. The two buildings were linked by a corridor and soon formed a single structure.

Among the Hotel’s many notable guests were Elisabeth of Bavaria, who visited four times, and Francis Joseph I of Austria in 1893. The Hotel built on this success, housing the first telephone in Switzerland. In 1975 it closed and its main hall and dining hall were turned into a theatre, whilst the Grand Hotel’s bedrooms became the National Swiss Audiovisual Museum, though this closed in 2008 and left the premises in 2012 to allow for their renovation. The two buildings are classed as cultural monuments. It suffered fires on 29 January 1984 and 28 September 2012.

This property is part of the ensemble Hotel des Alpes-Grand Hotel, a monument of national importance. It belongs to Andre Regne, better known under the pseudonym of “Dad”, who was a key figure in the Montreux nightlife. The Alcazar, a true Belle-Epoque jewel, was built by the architect Eugene Jost at the end of the 19th century. Added pictures on request.

WHAT FOLLOWS IS A ROUGH FRENCH TRANSLATION:

OFFERTS A LA VENTE : Un regard sur les activites du debut du siecle d’un grand hotel et les registres d’enregistrement des clients de 1898 a 1910. Ces registres offrent une ressource primaire pour etudier les activites de l’Hotel des Alpes & Grand Hotel, Territet & Montreux. [1] Hotel des Alpes & Grand Hotel.

Livre des Etrangers. Environ 26x37 cm. Non paginé. Veau d'origine, plats marron dorés.

Il s'agit d'un registre alphabétique des invités, indiquant le numéro de la chambre, la date d'arrivée, les noms des invités, la ville d'origine, le nombre de personnes dans le groupe (généralement 1 ou 2). Écrit de la main d'un greffier. Comme on peut s'y attendre, la liste des invités est essentiellement d'origine européenne, mais d'autres invités viennent d'aussi loin que Bombay et les États-Unis. [2] Livres d'arrivées.

Album date 1904. Environ 31x41 cm. 600 pages. Lin brun. Entrées manuscrites des pages 1-397. Les entrées sont datées de 1905 à 1908 et sont chronologiques. La encore, les principales informations sont les noms de famille et les villes d'origine, comme d'habitude. Il y a un décompte du nombre d'invités permettant une analyse statistique de la liste des invités. [3] Grand Hotel Territet, arrivées. Environ 26x36 cm. Non paginé. Toile noire. Etiquette de titre en cuir rouge emboîtée, estampée en doré. Contient des entrées manuscrites tout au long de l'ouvrage, de 1898 à 1901.

Les prénoms écrits dans le grand livre sont : L. A. le Naharadja, Kapurlhala (Inde), Colonel Marshall (Inde), Dewan Daolet Ram (Inde). Le Dr Louis Huysmans (1844-1915), Bruxelles, a été invité le 4 septembre 1898. Louis Huysmans était surtout connu pour sa loyauté envers la monarchie et son patriotisme. Après le début de la Première Guerre mondiale, il s'exila avec ses proches en France et vécut dans la station balnéaire de Sainte-Adresse, siège du gouvernement belge en exil. [4]

Grand Hotel Territet, Livre des Etrangers. Environ 31x44 cm. Non paginé. Relié en format grand livre, cuir appliqué sur les parties supérieures et inférieures de la reliure, étiquette de couverture marron dorée, toile brun pâle (tan) sur les planches. Rempli d'entrées dans le premier 1/3 du tome. Etiquette de magasin de la Papeterie Librairie Chs. Serex, Vevey. Les entrées datent du 25 août 1905 au 22 septembre 1909. Main de clerc. Indique les noms et les villes pour chaque entrée. [5] Journal.

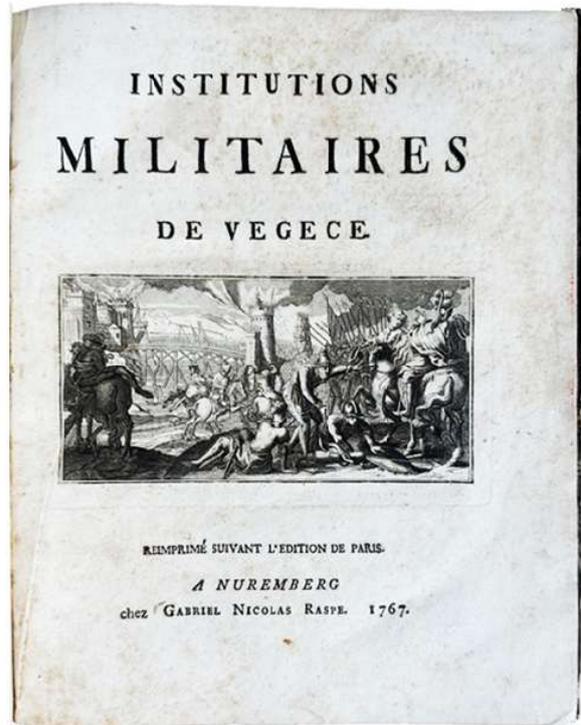
1904-1910. Environ 34x47 cm. Etiquette de magasin de la [Papeterie Librairie] Chs. Serex, Vevey. Foliole : 397 ff. Toile noire (ou brun foncé), étiquette de couverture en toile rouge dorée ; bords usés, joint avant raccommodé avec du kozo. En forme. C'est peut-être le plus intéressant des registres. Il est unique parmi les cinq registres car il détaille le fonctionnement de l'hôtel lui-même, les personnes engagées et/ou les fournitures. Les catégories présentées comprennent : Cuisine [“Chocolat Peter” etc., Cave (vin : “G. Masson”, “Beauregard”, “Eaux de Montreux”, “Blanchot”, “Gallo”), comptabilité/taxe/ nouvelles constructions/ éclairage, chauffage, entretien immeubles, New York Herald, buanderie, etc.

Notes generales sur l'histoire de cet hotel : L'Hotel des Alpes-Grand Hotel ou Residence des Alpes est un ensemble de bâtiments qui formaient un ancien palais dans la ville de Territet sur la commune de Montreux en Suisse.

En 1840, la ville achete une parcelle de terrain pour y construire une auberge intitulee "Chasseur des Alpes". Au cours des annees suivantes, cette auberge a ete agrandie a trois reprises pour devenir, en 1855, l'Hotel des Alpes. Le bâtiment principal est conçu par Henri Chessex, fils du propriétaire et frere d'Ami Chessex. L'ouverture de l'Hotel entraîne un boom touristique et, en 1861, une ligne de chemin de fer est ouverte entre Montreux et Villeneuve, avec arrêt a Territet. En 1875, un refectoire est ajoute au bâtiment et deux ans plus tard, Ami Chessex choisit l'architecte Louis Maillard (rejoint plus tard par Eugene Jost) pour construire le Grand Hotel a cote de l'Hotel des Alpes. Le decor est signe Marcel de Chollet. Les deux bâtiments sont relies par un couloir et ne forment bientôt plus qu'une seule structure.

Parmi les nombreux hotes de marque de l'Hotel, on compte Elisabeth de Baviere, qui y sejourne a quatre reprises, et François-Joseph Ier d'Autriche en 1893. L'Hotel s'est appuye sur ce succes pour abriter le premier telephone de Suisse. En 1975, il a ferme ses portes et sa grande salle et son refectoire ont ete transformes en theatre, tandis que les chambres du Grand Hotel sont devenues le Musee national suisse de l'audiovisuel, mais celui-ci a ferme en 2008 et a quitte les lieux en 2012 pour permettre leur renovation. Les deux bâtiments sont classes monuments culturels. Il a subi des incendies le 29 janvier 1984 et le 28 septembre 2012.

Cette propriete fait partie de l'ensemble Hotel des Alpes-Grand Hotel, monument d'importance nationale. Elle appartient a Andre Regne, plus connu sous le pseudonyme de "Dad", qui etait une figure incontournable de la vie nocturne montreusienne. L'Alcazar, veritable joyau de la Belle-Epoque, a ete construit par l'architecte Eugene Jost a la fin du XIXe siecle. Photos sur demande.

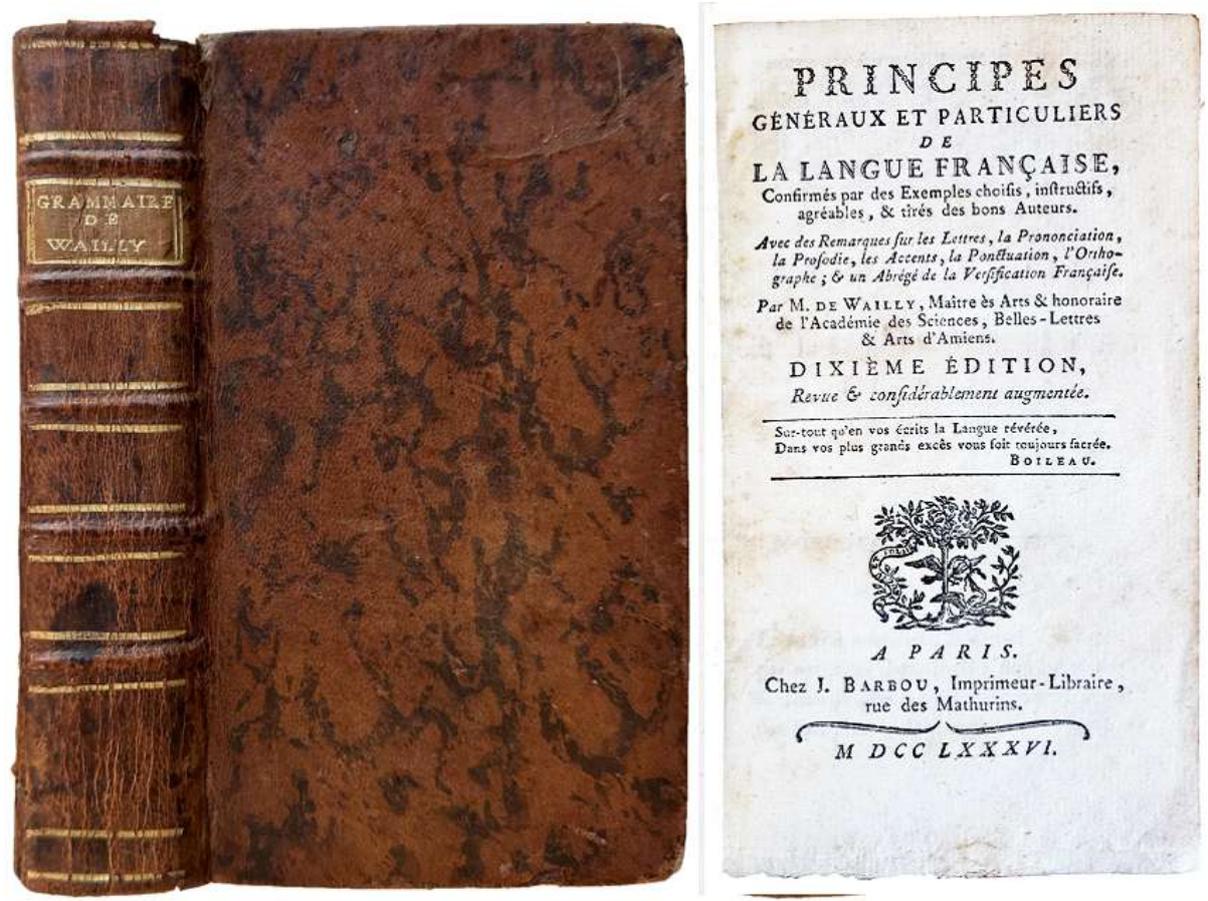


53. **VÉGÈCE** [VEGETIUS – Flavius Vegetius Renatus] (4th century AD-d. after 383). *Institutions Militaires de Végece. Reimprimé suivant l'édition de Paris.* A Nuremberg, Raspe, 1767. ¶ 4to. XVIII, 90 pp. Large title vignette, 1 folding plate. Original German paste-paper boards; all extremities worn. Internally very good. Scarce.

\$ 45

French edition, first issued in Paris 1743, reprinted many times. The original text dates from ca. 390CE. Vegetius' *Epitoma rei militaris* was first issued in printed in

1473 or 1474 by Nicolaus Ketelaer and Gerardus de Leempt in Utrecht. It is considered the earliest Roman military manual to survive intact.

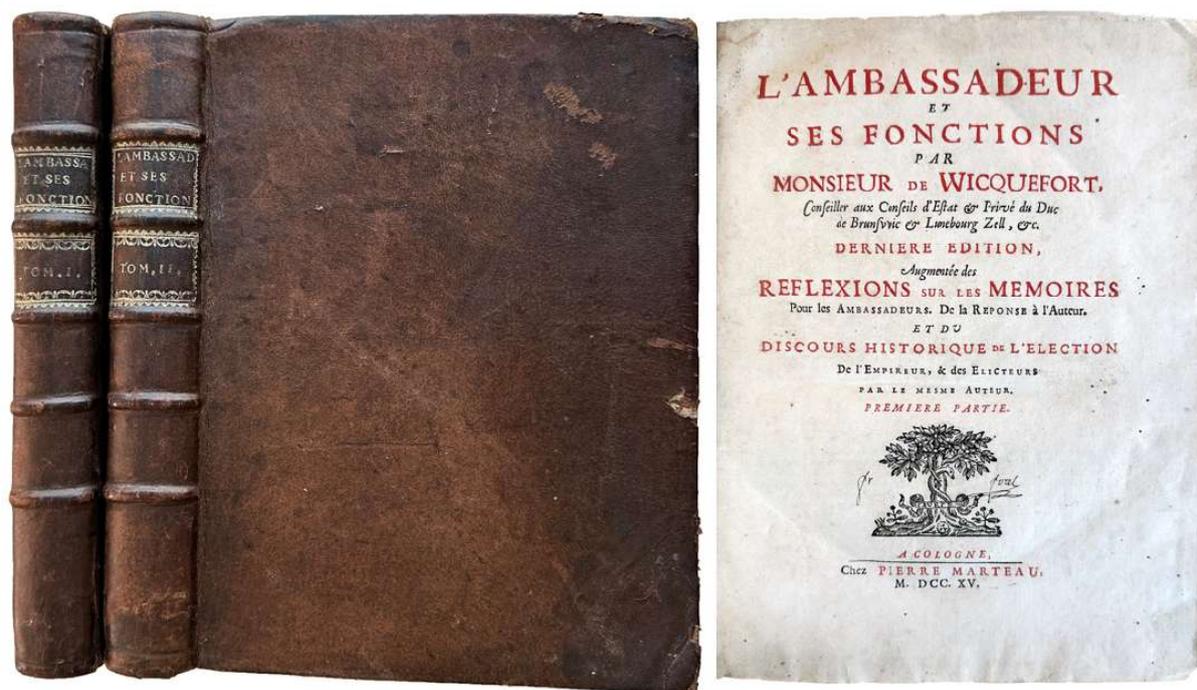


54. **WAILLY, [Noël] François de** (1724-1801). *Principes Généraux et Particuliers de la Langue Française, confirmés par des exemples choisis, instructifs, agréables et tirés des bons auteurs. Avec des remarques sur les lettres, la prononciation, la prosodie, les accents, la ponctuation, l'orthographe ; & un Abrégé de la versification française. Par M. de Wailly, maître ès Arts & honoraire de l'Académie des Sciences, Belles-lettres et Arts d'Amiens. Dixième édition, revue & considérablement augmentée.* A Paris, Chez J. Barbou, 1786. ¶ Tenth edition. 12mo. viii, [1], 10-20,567, [1] pp. Title with woodcut publisher's device; foxed. Original mottled calf ; joints starting, corners showing, rubbed. Ownership signature of François Forel (1841-1912).

\$ 12

Tenth edition, revised and considerably enlarged. Title (rough translation): General and Particular Principles of the French Language, confirmed by selected, instructive, and agreeable examples taken from good authors. With remarks on letters, pronunciation, prosody, accents, punctuation, spelling; and an Abridged version of French versification. By M. de Wailly, Master of Arts and Honorary of the Academy of Sciences, Belles-lettres and Arts of Amiens.

Noël François de Wailly was a French grammarian and lexicographer. Noël François de Wailly spent his life in Paris, where for many years he carried on a school which was extensively patronized by foreigners who wished to learn French. In 1754 he published *Principes généraux de la langue française*, which revolutionized the teaching of grammar in France. The book was adopted as a textbook by the University of Paris and generally used throughout France, an abstract of it being prepared for primary educational purposes. [Wikip.].



55. **WICQUEFORT, Abraham Van** (1598 ?-1682). *L'Ambassadeur et ses Fonctions . . . dernière édition, Augmentée des Reflexions sur les Memoires pour les ambassadeurs. De la réponse à l'auteur. Et du Discours historique de l'élection de l'Empereur, & des electeurs, par le mesme auteur.* Cologne, Chez Pierre Marteau, 1715. ¶ 2 volumes. 4to. [IV], 551, [1], [36] ; [IV], '240' [i.e. 260], [12], 325, [3] pp. Titles printed in red & black, title woodcut vignettes, index [vol. I]. Original full calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine title; corners showing, some wear to extremities. Ownership signature of François Forel (on title). Very good.

\$ 150

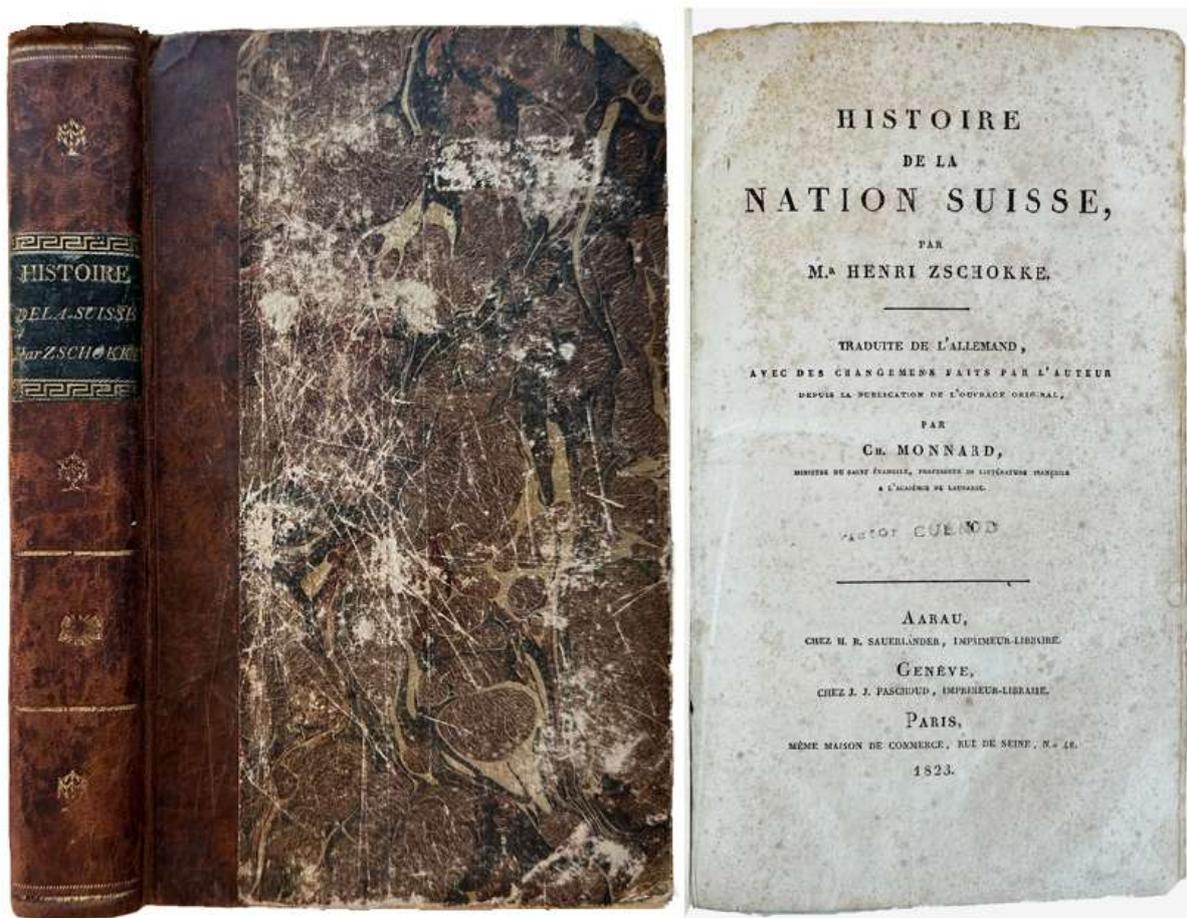
Third edition, enlarged. The first edition was issued in 1680-81, with a re-issue in 1690. This third edition followed in 1715. Wicquefort's "best-known work *L'Ambassadeur et ses Fonctions*, based on his more than thirty years experience, [is] an interesting 'mixture of facts and useful remarks', [becoming] the most highly regarded work on diplomacy in the 18th century."

Divided into 2 parts or volumes, the text is descriptive of the history of ambassadors (largely Dutch, French, Hungarian, German), to which the author details their qualities: of fidelity, that the Ambassador must be pleasant, of instruction, letters of credit, of power(s), passports, receptions, hearings, civic duties, services provided, the ambassador's attire and expenses, the relations between Spain and France, the uses of the Ambassador's home and staff are considered 'inviolable', however not all Ambassadors are tamper-proof (inviolable), etc. There is also a tragic story of an ambassador, due to elaborate circumstances, was killed in the line of duty (involving the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian II (1527-1576) who sent his envoy to the Suleiman in Constantinople, in 1566).¹

“For over thirty years, Abraham de Wicquefort worked as the representative of the Prince of Brandenburg at the French Court. At the age of 52, he was arrested for espionage and imprisoned in the Bastille in Paris. He was charged with passing state secrets to Holland, to the Grand Pensionary Johan de Witt. Three months later, the French Prime Minister, Cardinal Mazarin – the same person who had had him imprisoned – began to pay him a princely annuity, which he continued to receive for many years. What double-game was De Wicquefort playing? / De Wicquefort managed to escape to Germany, where he wrote, among others, *L'ambassadeur et ses fonctions* (1682); a book that would later have a significant influence on thinking on diplomacy and the organisation of embassies. For Jannetje, the story had a tragic end. On a visit to Amsterdam, she tried to persuade De Wicquefort's son to give her some money. Her own husband betrayed her to the authorities, however, pocketing the prize that was on her head. Jannetje was sentenced to a public flogging and six years in a house of correction.” – “How a dangerous spy managed to escape”, Rijksmuseum [sic] de Gevangenoort [Rijksmuseum de Gevangenoort], The Hague.

Abraham de Wicquefort (1598-1682), was a diplomat (conseiller) of Dutch origin. He worked as Ambassador to Paris for the Elector of Brandenburg, from 1626-1658. He then until he fell out of favor with Mazarin. After a stay in the Bastille (1675-79), Wicquefort returned to Holland, where he worked for John de Witt.

¹ Maximilian gathered a large army and marched to fight the Ottomans. The Ottomans besieged and conquered Szigetvár in 1566, but their sultan, Suleiman the Magnificent, died of old age during the siege. With neither side winning a decisive engagement, Maximilian's ambassadors Antun Vrančić and Christoph Teuffenbach met with the Ottoman Grand Vizier Sokollu Mehmed Pasha in Adrianople to negotiate a truce in 1568. The terms of the Treaty of Adrianople required the emperor to recognise Ottoman suzerainty over Transylvania, Wallachia, and Moldavia.



56. **ZSCHOKKE, Henri [Johann Heinrich Daniel]** (1771-1848). *Histoire de la Nation Suisse. Traduite de l'Allemand . . . par Ch. Monnard*. Aarau: H.R. Sauerländer, Genève: J.J. Paschoud, Paris : Même Maison de Commerce, 1823. ¶ 8vo. 391, [1] pp. Original quarter calf, marbled boards; rubbed, some wear to spine head, corners worn. Inscriptions and name-stamp of Victor Cuenod, Gottingen, and Auguste Cuenod (1868-1954) – his signature on page 1 (endleaves, corner), Vevey. Heavily foxed. Good.

\$ 20

Translated from the German, *Des Schweizerlandes Geschichte für das Schweizervolk*, which was issued in 1822. A chronological history of Switzerland and the folk from this region. This work begins from the time before Christ and continues through the beginning of the 19th century.

Johann Heinrich Daniel Zschokke was a German, later Swiss, author and reformer. Most of his life was spent, and most of his reputation earned, in Switzerland. He had an extensive civil service career, and wrote histories, fiction and other works which were widely known.



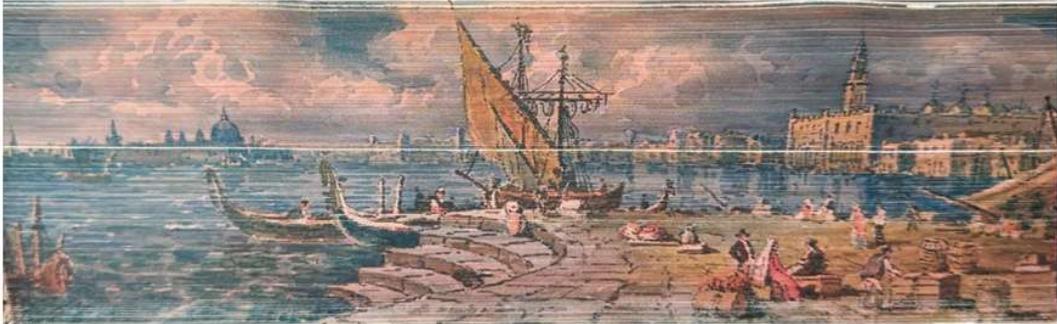
[50] SIMLER

RECENT CATALOGUES: JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

More than 100 catalogues are shown on: WEBERRAREBOOKS.COM. Here are the latest issues: [all PDF & downloadable].

CATALOGUE 330

MASTERPIECES OF FORE-EDGE PAINTING



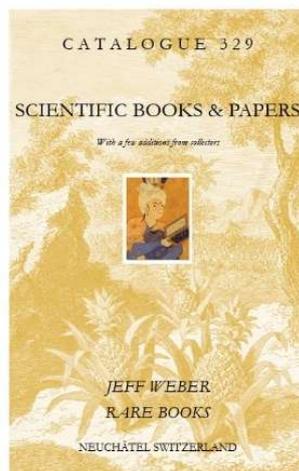
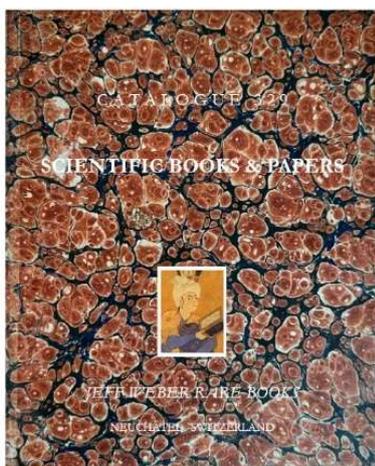
CONTINUING WITH HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF
NOTED FORE-EDGE PAINTING COLLECTORS

Randall J. Moskovitz, MD – Estelle Doheny – Zola E. Harvey – Bernardine Murphy – Dorothy Jayne Pedrini Shea – & Matt Wyse

WITH ADDITIONS

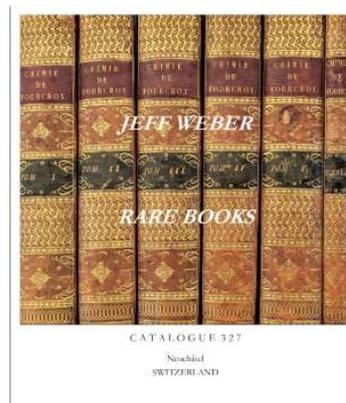
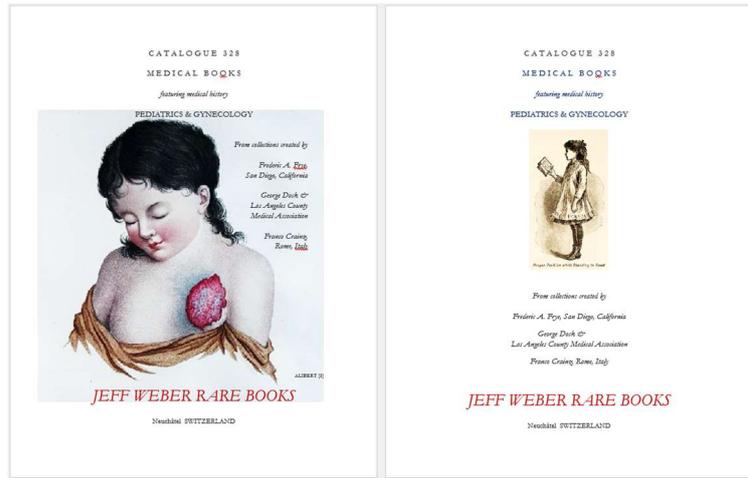
JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS NEUCHÂTEL SWITZERLAND

Catalogue 330 FORE-EDGE PAINTINGS

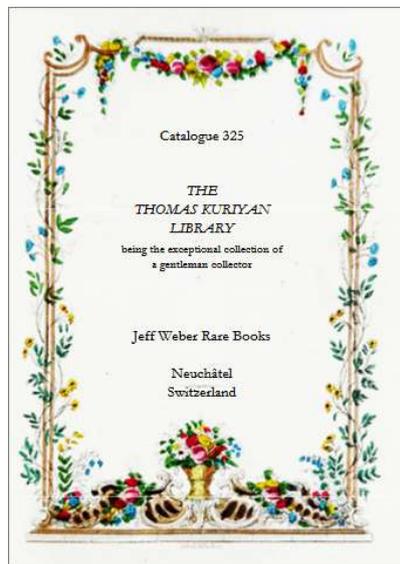


Catalogue 329 SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

Catalogue 328: MEDICINE



Catalogue 327: Science



Catalogues 325 & 326: The Thomas Kuriyan Library

Catalogue 324: HISTORY OF SCIENCE, MEDICINE, NATURAL & APPLIED SCIENCES

JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

CATALOGUE 331 : FOREL LIBRARY



The lake of Neuchatel is just over one block away from the shop

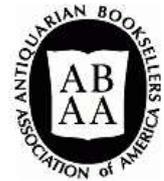


MEMBERSHIPS:

ABAA Antiquarian Booksellers Association of America

ILAB – International League of Antiquarian Booksellers

VEBBUKU/SLACES – Syndicat de la Librairie Ancienne
et du Commerce de L'Estampe en Suisse



ORDERING: To order a book from this catalogue, please contact the firm by email, phone, or letter. Shipping, handling & insurance are extra. All items guaranteed as described. Inquiries welcome.

On the web: WEBERRAREBOOKS.com

TELEPHONE: +41 (079) 630 23 73

PAYMENTS: Payments accepted: Credit card, wire transfer, direct deposit to bank account, Zelle (Wells Fargo), PayPal, PostFinance [Swiss], TWINT, UBS Switzerland.

Please inquire about bank account numbers.

NOTE: Below is our new address:

JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS, ABAA, ILAB

Place Pury 9
2000 Neuchâtel
SWITZERLAND

Cell phone: +41 79 630 23 73
Weberrarebooks@gmail.com

MEMBER: ILAB, ABAA, VEBBUKU/SLACES Suisse

