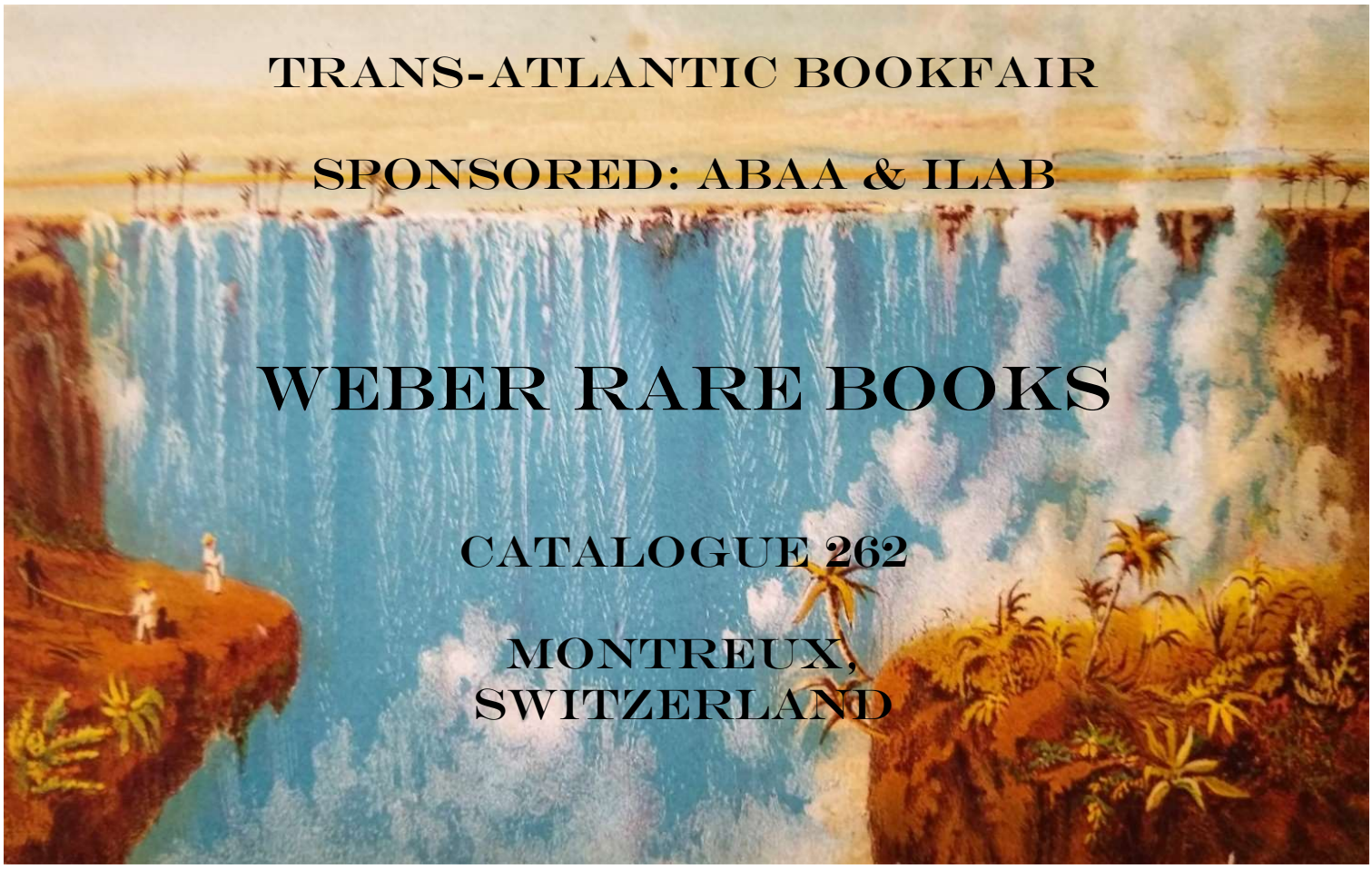

TRANS-ATLANTIC BOOKFAIR

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WEBER RARE BOOKS

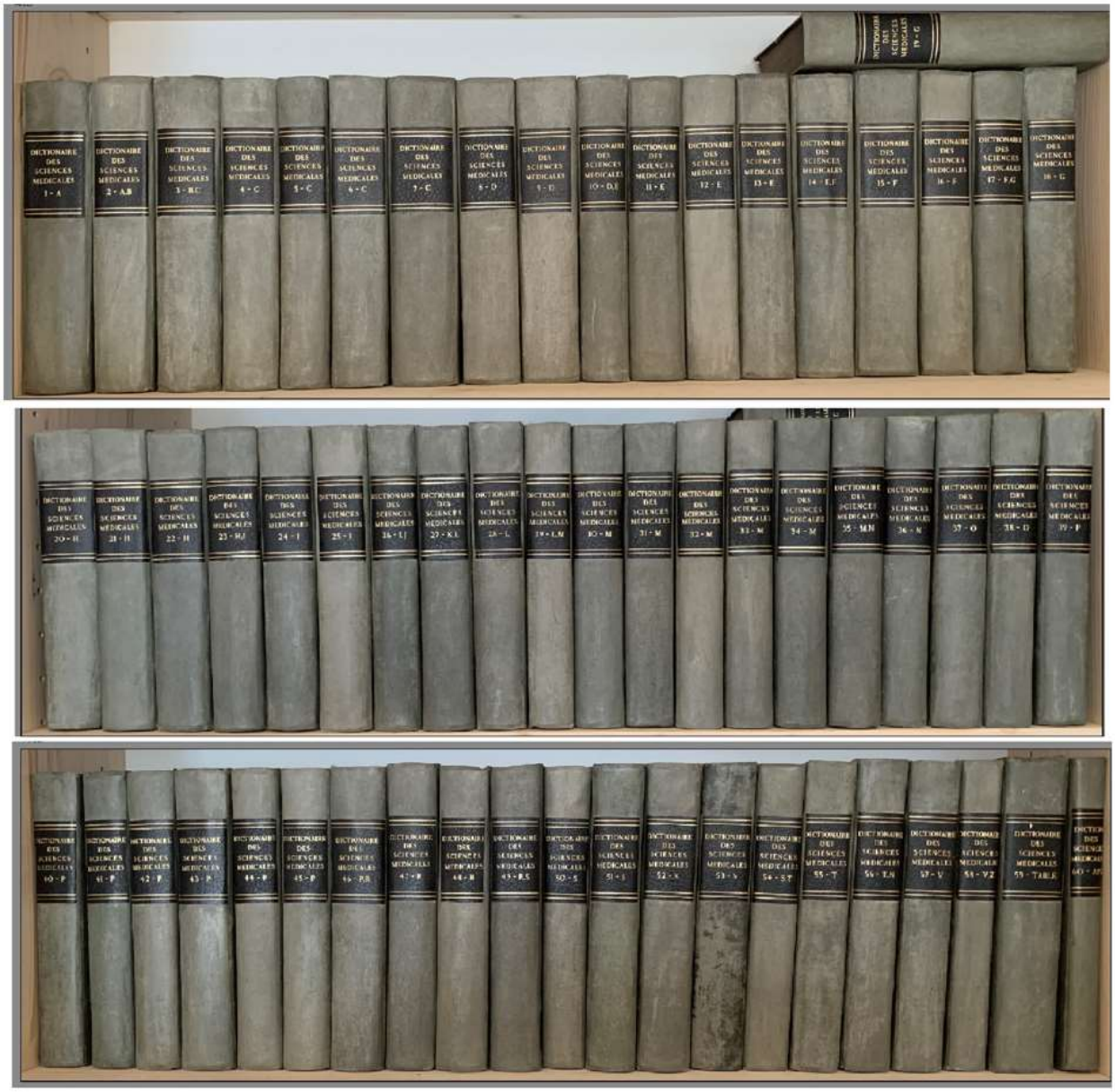
CATALOGUE 262

MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND

INDEXES

AUTHORS:

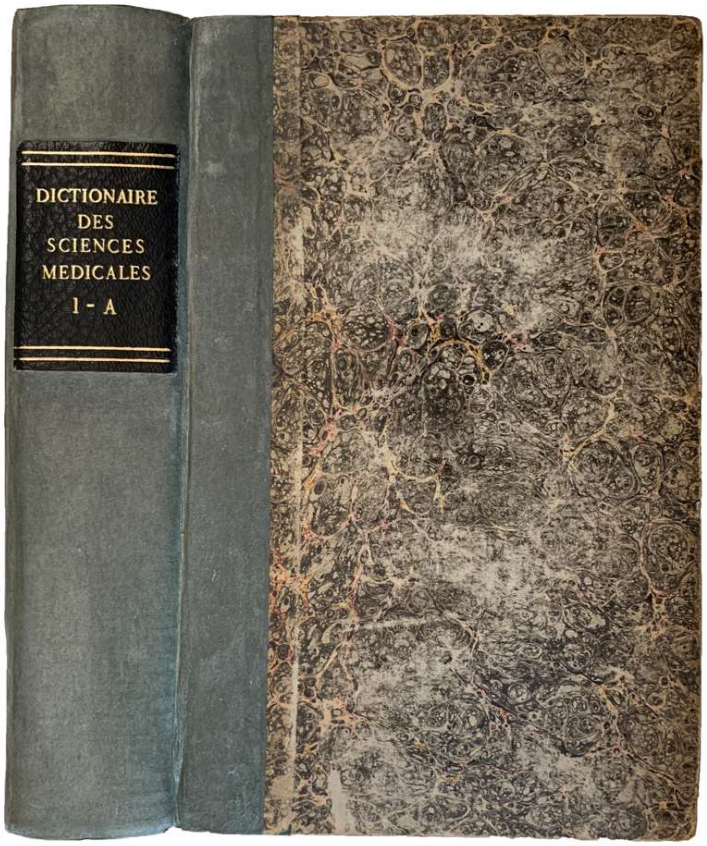
SUBJECTS:

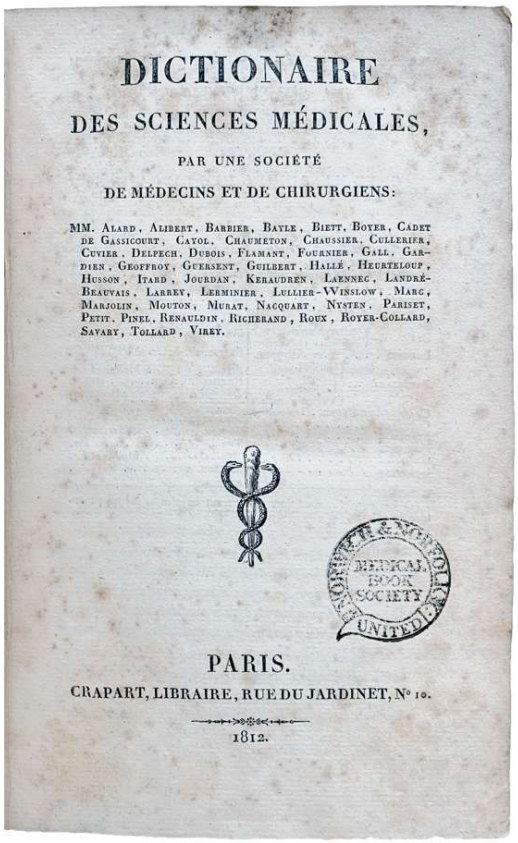


1. **ADELON, ALARD, Barbier ALIBERT**, et al. *Dictionnaire des sciences medicales, par une societe de medecins et de chirurgiens*. Paris: Crapart & C.L.F. Panckoucke, 1812-22. ¶ Complete set of 60 volumes. 127 engraved plates, list of subscribers in the index volume, 10 folding charts; occasional foxing, ink and water-stains. Modern quarter green spines over original marbled boards, gilt-stamped black leather spine labels; re-backed. Ex-lib bookplates and ink stamps of the Norwich & Norfolk United Medical Book Society, early ownership inscription of Hudson Gurney. Fine. M12282

$ 7500

FIRST EDITION. Possibly one of the most important encyclopedia/dictionaries of medicine ever assembled, and certainly the earliest. As Diderot's encyclopedia became the model for assembling scientific knowledge, this massive set brings together all that was known about medicine in the post-Napoleonic era. Included here are numerous engraved plates of surgical instruments of the period. Also illustrated are facial expressions and signs of mental abnormality, many in the style of Esquirol's work. A smaller set, *Dictionnaire abrege des sciences medicales*. . . was concurrently published, however that set is only 15 volumes. In 1821-25, Panckoucke published *Dictionnaire des sciences medicales Biographie medicale*. . . which includes biographies of medical luminaries. Nicolas Philibert Adelon (1782-1862) and Francois Victor Merat (1780-1851) were two of the prominent contributors to this medical encyclopedia.




DICTIONAIRE

DES SCIENCES MÉDICALES,

PAR UNE SOCIÉTÉ

DE MÉDECINS ET DE CHIRURGIENS:

MM. Alard, Alibert, Barbier, Bayle, Biett, Boyer, Cadet de Gassicourt, Cayol, Chaumeton, Chaussier, Cullerier, Cuvier, Delpech, Dubois, Flamant, Fournier, Gall, Gardien, Geoffroy, Guersent, Guilbert, Hallé, Heurteloup, Husson, Itard, Jourdan, Keraudren, Laennec, Landré-Beauvais, Larrey, Leminier, Lullier-Winslow, Marc, Marjolin, Mouton, Murat, Nacquart, Nysten, Pariset, Petit, Pinel, Renauldin, Richerand, Roux, Royer-Collard, Savary, Tollard, Virey.

PARIS.

CRAPART, LIBRAIRE, RUE DU JARDINET, N° 10.

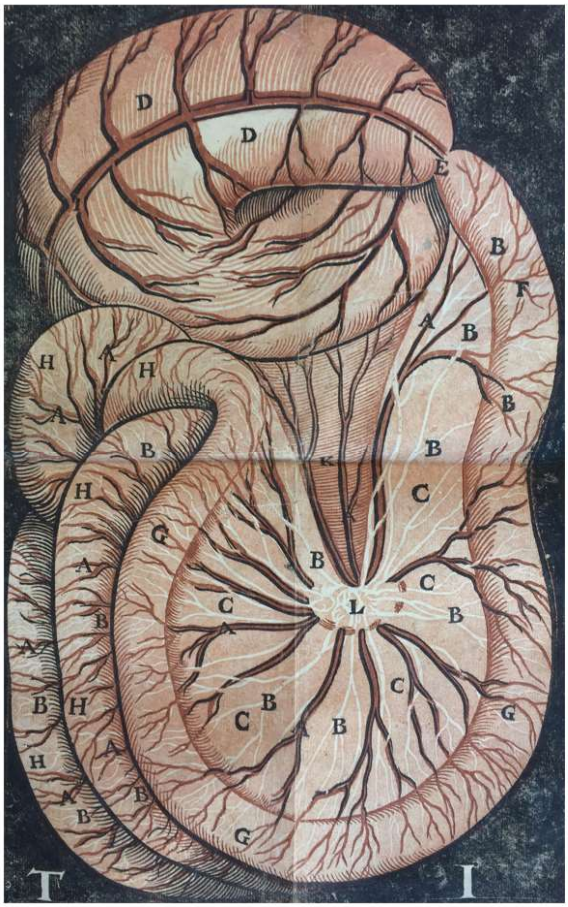
1812.

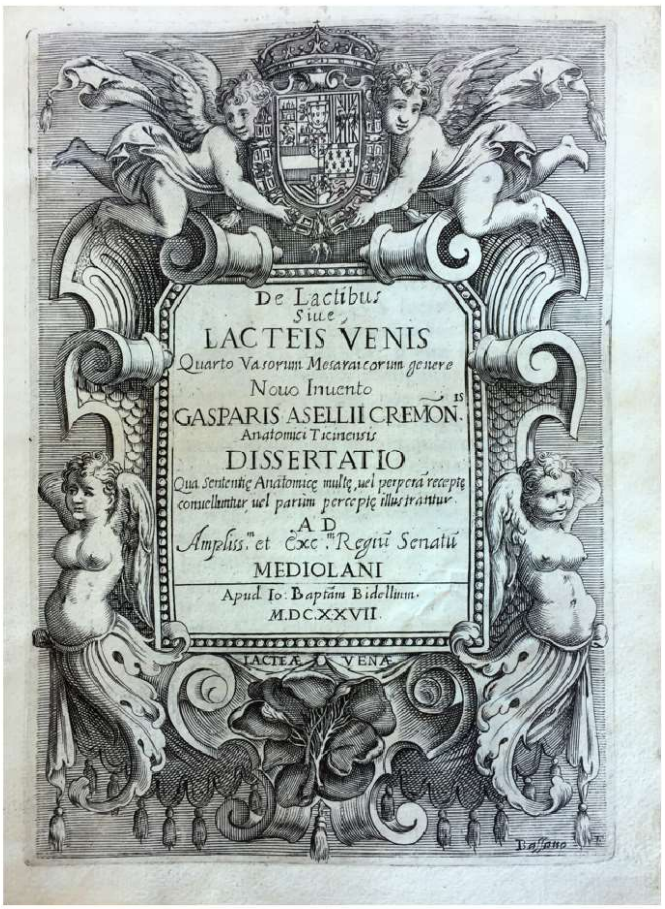
This compendious work was not included amongst the items exhibited by the Library of Congress in their Circle of Knowledge exhibition of the history of the encyclopedia. Panckoucke (1736-1798) was involved with issuing various encyclopedias, beginning with Diderot's *Encyclopedie*, which, ". . . was an immediate success: a new edition was called for even before the first had been completed. C.J. Panckoucke proposed such a new edition in 1761, and bought the rights to the first seven volumes. He approached Diderot to edit a new, revised edition and, when

Diderot refused, began to reissue the original volumes. The government intervened in 1770 and seized the three which had appeared. After the death of the last of the original proprietors, in 1775, Panckoucke published a five-volume supplement to the Encyclopedie and later, in 1780, a two-volume index. The complete first edition comprises Diderot's twenty-eight volumes plus Panckoucke's seven; its publication spanned the years 1751-80." [Circle of Knowledge, (1979) p. 8].

¶ Provenance: Hudson Gurney (1775-1864) was an antiquary and verse-writer of Norwich. He became an M.P. for Newtown in 1816 and sat in six successive parliaments. In 1835 he was high-sheriff of Norfolk, and was elected fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (1819), was vice-president from 1822-46, a fellow of the Royal Society and a member of the British Archaeological Association. As such, Gurney may have been the donor of this set to the Norwich & Norfolk Library.

☼ [*DNB* Vol. VIII, pp. 803-4]. *Circle of Knowledge*, 1968, 1979; Wellcome II, p. 465.





2. **ASELLI, Gaspare** (1581-1625). *De lactibus sive lacteis venis quarto vasorum mesaraicorum genere novo invento. . . dissertatio*. Milan: Giovanni Battista Bidelli, 1627. ¶ 4to. [24], 79, [1] pp. [Collation]: †4, †4, †4, A-K4. Engraved title and engraved portrait of the author by Cesare Bassano, both conjugate with text leaves. 4 large folding chiaroscuro woodcut plates printed in black, dark red, and light red; occasional light spotting or foxing. Pages 75-78 showing a neatly closed tear. Original full vellum; upper corner showing a bit, some minor cover stains, but very well preserved in the original binding. Bottom fore-edge: early manuscript inscription representing the title ["Aselli De lactibus ..."]. Very good copy. M13101

$ 65000

FIRST EDITION: "Records the discovery of the lacteal vessels. Aselli's book has also the distinction of including the FIRST ANATOMICAL PLATES PRINTED IN COLOURS (FOUR CHIAROSCURO WOODCUTS, 16" x 10")." – Garrison and Morton.

"Aselli ..., who had been a pupil of Fallopius, practiced as a surgeon in Milan. There he continued his anatomic research and wrote in a more dynamic manner and with greater physiologic insight than has his predecessors, whose approach had been essentially teleologic and descriptive. Although Aselli's notebooks and jottings for lectures have never been published, he is renowned for this small volume, which was published two years after his death at the age of forty-five.

"The book records his chance discovery of the lacteal vessels in 1622 while he was displaying the mesenteric nerves of a dog at an anatomic demonstration. In this fed animal, he noted a network of mesenteric vessels that contained a whitish fluid. Because such engorgement was ab
sent in a fasting animal, he concluded that it was related to recent feeding.
"Writing before the publication of Harvey's work on the circulation, Aselli maintained that the liver was the center of the venous system and believed, as did Galen, that the intestinal veins carried chyle to the liver. Harvey knew that the Galenic account was wrong and remained skeptical about the existence of lacteals; the contradiction was cleared away when Jean Pecquet announced his discovery of the thoracic duct in 1651.

"In his text, which comprises thirty-five chapters, Aselli took up the intestines in general, their veins, arteries, nerves, and a 'fourth, new kind' of vessels. He explained why he had named the vessels and asked why they remained undiscovered for so long. He presented their anatomy in great detail and wondered whether they were supplied with chyle or blood. He also described the transit of chyle to the liver and discussed the contribution of the new vessels to the formation of blood.

"The book was illustrated with a copperplate portrait of the author at the age of forty-two, when he made his discovery, and with four large foldout plates showing the lacteals in animal dissections. These are most remarkable woodcuts, both for their display of the dissections and for the method in which they were produced. . . The Aselli plates were the first colored illustrations in an anatomic text." – Lilly-LeFanu, Notable Medical Books, p. 61.

¶ PROVENANCE: Rubber-stamp of Doctor Mario E. Spada, a 20th century surgeon.

¶ ☼ Choulant-Frank, pp. 240-41; Garrison and Morton 1094; Grolier, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, 26; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 453; Krivatsy 446; Lilly, *Notable Medical Books*, 61; Haskell Norman 76; Osler 1846; Waller 502; Wellcome 6837.


GASPAR ASELLIVS CIVIS CREMONENSIS ANATOMICVS TICINENSIS ANNO ÆTATIS XLII.
GASPARIS hæc facies. Est cuius dextra. GALENI
Cultior hæc; et non certior illa fuit.

Cuneiform Tablet from the Third Dynasty of Ur (circa 2049 B.C.)

3. **Babylonian cuneiform clay tablet**. Cuneiform account record of seed and fodder from Umma [part of the prehistory of what became part of the Persian empire, and also modern day Iraq]. Date: 4th month, 4th year of Bur-Sin, the third king of the Third Dynasty of Ur (circa 2049 B.C.). ¶ 3.5x4 cm. Condition: Excellent state of condition with the writing untarnished. Two chips are to either side of the edges. A small pin hole is located on one edge. Preserved in a leather pull-off case made in Italy. [LLV2672]

$ 2000

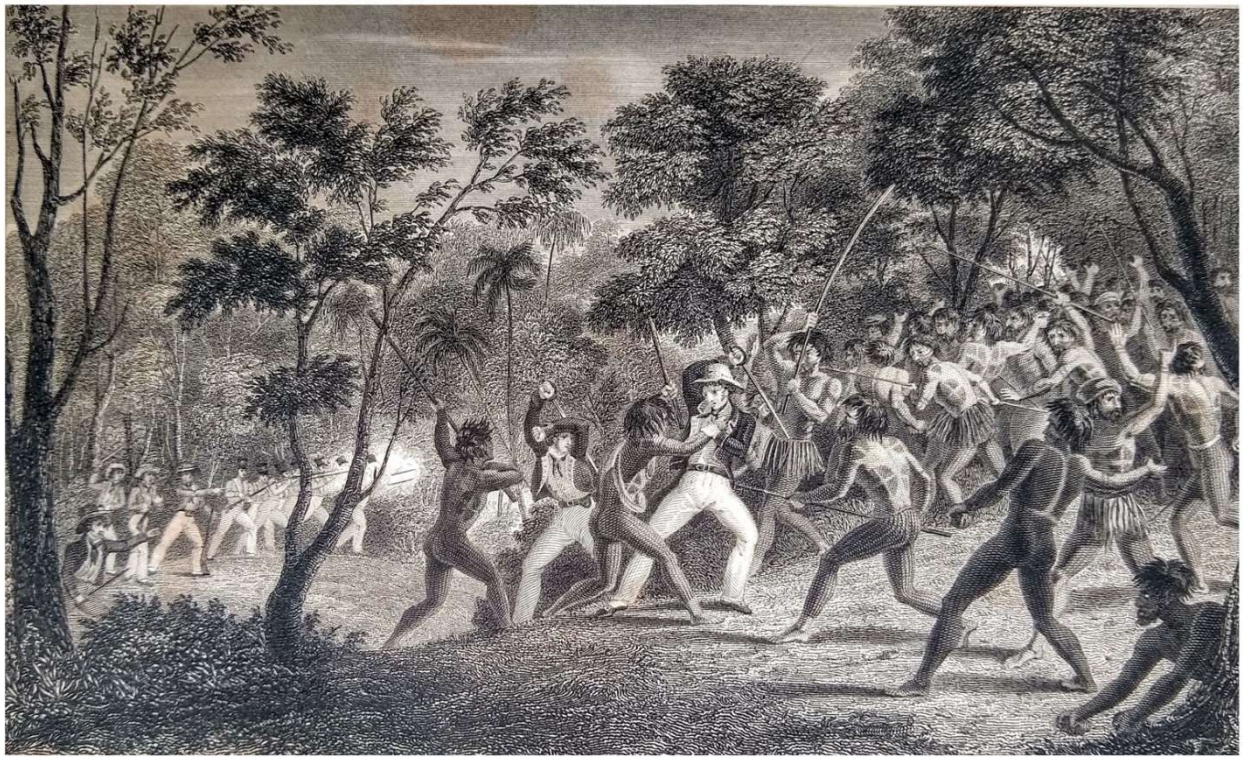
Babylonian cuneiform clay tablet. Cuneiform account record of seed and fodder from Umma [modern day Iraq]. Date: 4th month, 4th year of Bur-Sin, the third king of the Third Dynasty of Ur (circa 2049 B.C.). The text concerns 18,133 1/3 quarts of barley and 600 quarts of emmer (wheat) used in seeding three fields of 30, 46, and 20 acres. 1,375 1/3 quarts of barley were given as feed for the oxen used in ploughing and seeding the three fields. The fields belong to the temple of the god Shara in Umma; the oxen belong to the temple of the goddess Gula in Umma.

"Emmer wheat is … a low yielding, awned wheat. It was one of the first crops domesticated in the Near East. It was widely cultivated in the ancient world."

"Amar-Sin, initially misread as Bur-Sin, was the third ruler of the Ur III Dynasty. He succeeded his father Shulgi. His name translates to 'immortal moon-god'." [Wikip.]

Provenance: Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles

See: Frayne, Douglas, *Ur III Period (2112-2004 BC)*. University of Toronto Press, 1997.

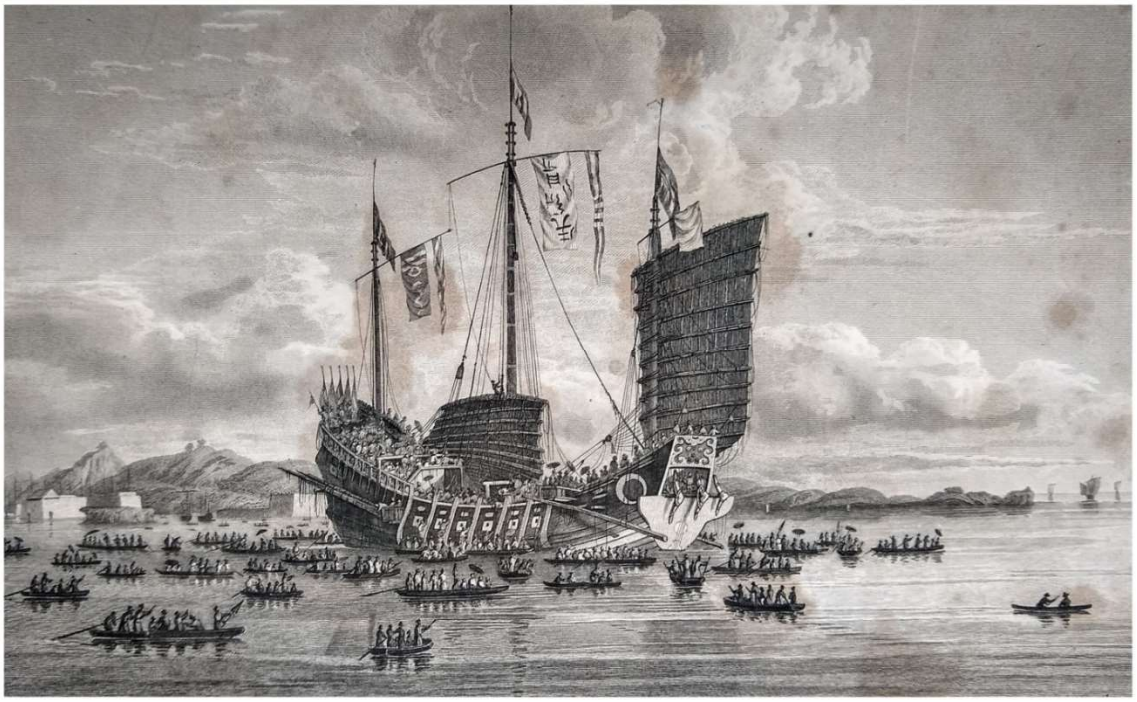


4. **BEECHEY, Frederick William**. *Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific and Beering's Strait, to Co-operate with the Polar Expeditions: Performed in His Majesty's Ship Blossom, Under the Command of Captain F. W. Beechey, R. N., In the Years 1825, 26, 27, 28*. London: Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 1831. ¶ 2 volumes. 4to. xxi, [3], 392; vii, [1], [393]-742, [1] pp. Folding frontis. map, 2 maps (1 folding), 23 engraved plates. erratum slip. Original half calf, marbled boards, gilt spine, red and black gilt-spine labels; spines worn, corners showing, named clipped from title of volume 2 [repaired]. Very good. LLV2602

$ 4000

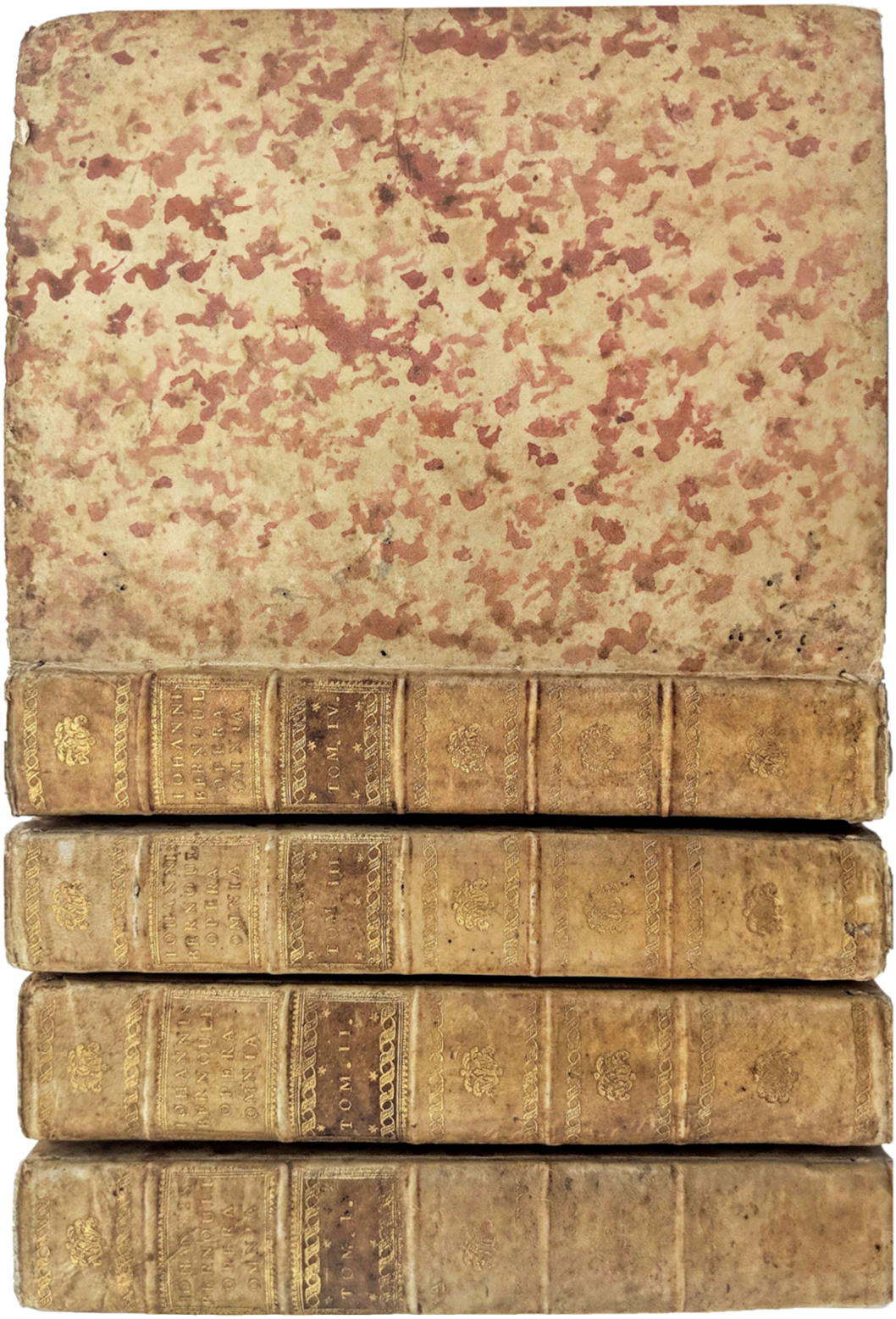
First edition, quarto issue (an octavo issue was also published with the same year on the title), called the "Admiralty Edition". Captain Frederick William Beechey was an English explorer and geographer. In 1825 he was appointed to command the HMS Bloosom, and directed to explore the Bering Strait. The voyage lasted 3 years, during which Beechey and his crew discovered numerous islands in the Pacific. They also spent significant time on the California coast, and the description of their time there

provides significant insight into early San Francisco life, as well as the condition of life at the California missions.



"Beechey's book is one of the most valuable of modern voyages and relates extensive visits to Pitcairn Island, Easter Island, the Tuamotu Archipelago, the Society Islands, the Mangareva (Gambier) Islands, and Tahiti, Alaska, Hawaii, Macao, Okinawa, and the coast of California. Captain Beechey was ordered by the Admiralty to Bering Strait as a relief expedition to await the separate expeditions of Captains Franklin and Parry, who had sailed in 1824 to search for the Northwest Passage to the Pacific Ocean. He was to meet them at Kotzebue Sound in July of 1826. After visits to Tahiti and Hawaii, Beechey heard at Kamchatka that Parry had turned back, but he waited at Kotzebue Sound for Franklin, who never arrived, during the summers of both 1826 and 1827. . . . Beechey's work provides an important account of Monterey and San Francisco before the American conquest and gives his impressions of the missionaries in San Francisco. Blossom Rock in San Francisco Bay is named for his ship. Beechey also describes the Eskimos of the north. At Pitcairn Island, Beechey met with John Adams, last survivor of the mutiny on the Bounty, who gave Beechey a lengthy account." - *The Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages*, p. 33.

☼ Cowan, p.42; Ferguson, 1418; Forbes 772; Hill, p.19; Howes B309, "b"; Lada-Mocarski, Bibliography of books on Alaska published before 1868, 95; Reese, Best of the West 57; Rocq 5621; Sabin 4347; Smith 704; Streeter Sale 3517; Wickersham 6541. Zamorano 80, 4.


IOHANNIS BERNOULLI OPERA OMNIA
TOM. IV.
IOHANNIS BERNOULLI OPERA OMNIA
TOM. III.
IOHANNIS BERNOULLI OPERA OMNIA
TOM. II.
IOHANNIS BERNOULLI OPERA OMNIA
TOM. I.

Bernoulli [5]

5. **BERNOULLI, Johann** (1667-1748). *Opera Omnia, tam antea sparsim edita, quam hactenus inedita*. Lausanne & Geneva: M. M. Bousquet, 1742. ¶ 4 volumes. Large 4to. Engraved frontis., engraved title vignettes, 91 engraved folding plates, titles printed in red and black. Fine contemporary mottled vellum over boards, spines gilt; minor binding defects, very slight worming to final leaves of index of vol. 4. Small Jesuit library stamp on titles. Near fine. RW1316

$ 5500

First collected edition, a lovely set. Bernoulli rose to fame, along with his brother Jakob, for his investigations into the then-new fields of differential and integral calculus. Most of Bernoulli's writing appeared only in the journals of the time, and remained uncollected until the present edition.

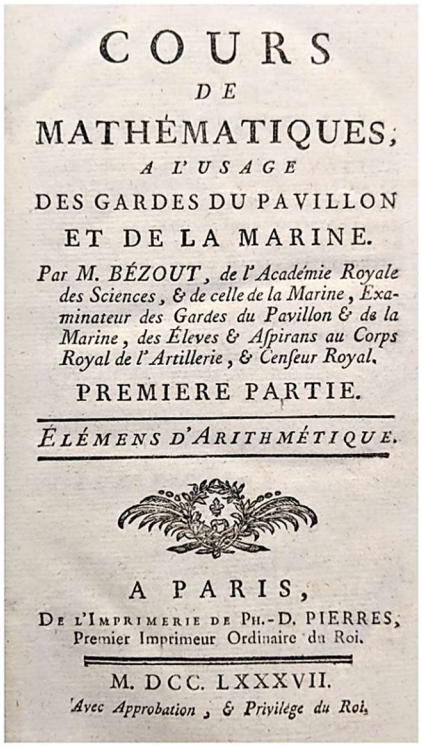
". . .the first edition of [Johann] Bernoulli's collected works brings together 189 of his papers and 59 of his lectures. The first volume is primarily devoted to problems in geometry and the early calculus, but also contains papers on muscular mechanics, the resistance of solids, and a geometrical demonstration of the motion of pendulums and projectiles in resisting and unresisting media. Volumes two and three are almost totally devoted to problems of mechanics, the first of these containing his theoretical essay on the maneuvering of vessels and related papers, as well as numerous contributions on the analysis of trajectories. His discourse on the laws governing the communication of movement opens volume three, which also contains his essay on celestial mechanics. The last volume contains contributions on the curvature of elastic plates, his mecanico-dynamical propositions, and problems in dynamics. Most important, its appearance in this volume represents the first printing of the Hydraulica, which was written in competition with his son, Daniel." – *Bibliotheca Mechanica*, pp. 367-37.

☼ Ball, *A Short Account of the History of Mathematics*, p. 368; Roberts & Trent, *Bibliotheca Mechanica* pp. 36-37; *DSB*; Honeyman; 293; Norman 217; Poggendorff I 157-59.

6. **BEZOUT, Etienne** (1730-1783). *Cours de Mathematiques; a l'Usage des Gardes du Pavillon et de la Marine*. Paris: Ph. -D. Pierres, 1787, 1782, 1787, 1784, 1784, 1781. ¶ 6 volumes. 8vo. xvi, 256; viii, 357, [1]; xii, 488; viii, 432; viii, 479, [1]; [ii], xiv, 319, [1], 98 pp. Title woodcut vignettes, vol. VI with half-title [Traite de Navigation], extensive logarithmic tables, 37 [=7 + 4 + 5 + 11 +10] engraved folding plates (incl. atlas & star maps). Contemporary full calf, gilt-decorated spine, red leather gilt-stamped spine labels; minor wear to spine ends. Near fine, a choice complete set. RW1318

$ 1,250

Bezout was a French mathematician and member of the French Academy of Science who did pioneering work in elimination theory. He is the namesake of Bezout's Theorem, which plays a crucial role in the study of intersection of manifolds in algebraic geometry. While his impact on mathematical research was significant, he played a larger role in the development of mathematical education, as his textbooks dramatically influenced the course of math education in both France and abroad. His works were popular and thus frequently reprinted.



COURS
DE
MATHÉMATIQUES,
A L'USAGE
DES GARDES DU PAVILLON
ET DE LA MARINE.

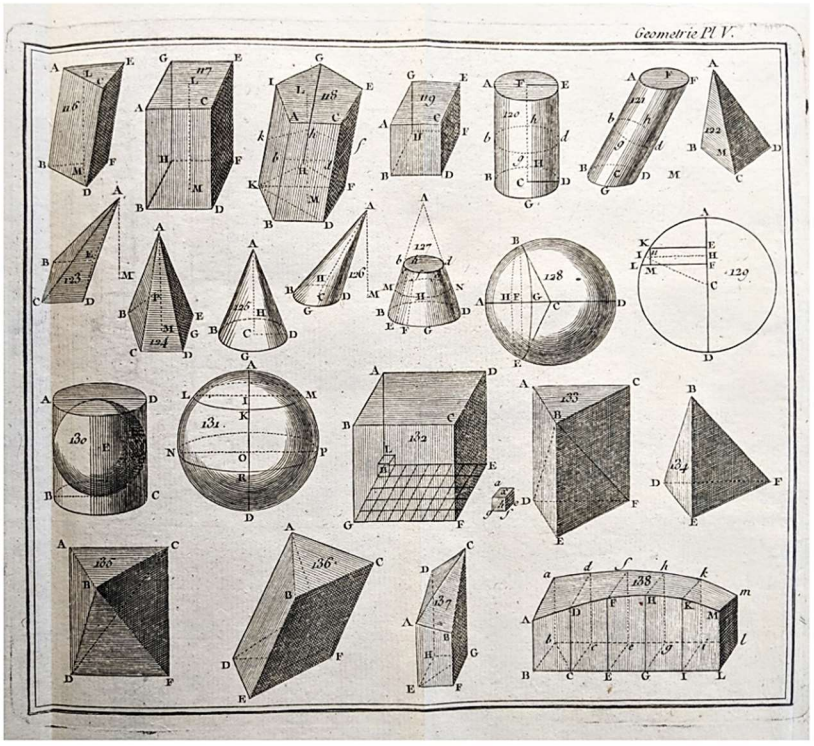
Par M. BÉZOUT, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, & de celle de la Marine, Examinateur des Gardes du Pavillon & de la Marine, des Éleves & Aſpirans au Corps Royal de l'Artillerie, & Cenſeur Royal.

PREMIERE PARTIE.

ÉLÉMENS D'ARITHMÉTIQUE.

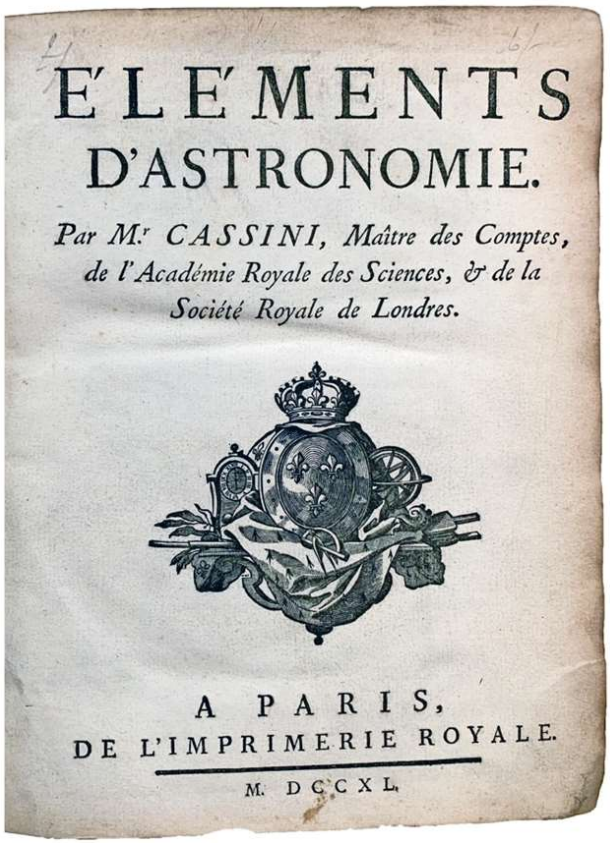
A PARIS,
De l'Imprimerie de Ph.-D. PIERRES,
Premier Imprimeur Ordinaire du Roi.

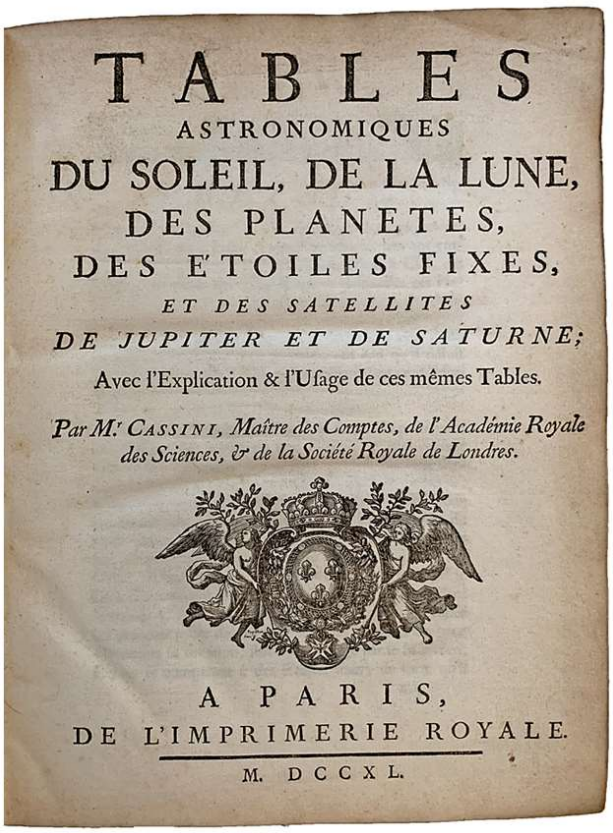
M. DCC. LXXXVII.
Avec Approbation, & Privilége du Roi.



"Bezout treated geometry before algebra, observing that beginners were not yet familiar enough with mathematical reasoning to understand the force of algebraic demonstrations, although they did appreciate proofs in geometry. He eschewed frightening terms like 'axiom,' 'theorem,' 'scholium,' and tried to avoid arguments that were too close and detailed. Although criticized occasionally for their lack of rigor, his texts were widely used in France. In the early nineteenth century, they were translated into English for use in American schools; one translator, John Farrar, used them to teach the calculus at Harvard University. The obvious practical orientation, as well as the clarity of exposition, made the books especially attractive in America. These translations considerably influenced the form and content of America mathematical education in the nineteenth century." – *DSB* II, p. 112.

☼ Jean Polak, *Bibliographie Maritime Francaise*, 811-812; Poggendorff I, 184. Note: Honeyman had only a Spanish translation in one volume, 1805.


ELEMENTS
D'ASTRONOMIE.
Par M.r CASSINI, Maître des Comptes, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, & de la Société Royale de Londres.
A PARIS,
DE L'IMPRIMERIE ROYALE.
M. DCCXL.


TABLES
ASTRONOMIQUES
DU SOLEIL, DE LA LUNE,
DES PLANETES,
DES ETOILES FIXES,
ET DES SATELLITES
DE JUPITER ET DE SATURNE;
Avec l'Explication & l'Usage de ces mêmes Tables.
Par M.r CASSINI, Maître des Comptes, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, & de la Société Royale de Londres.
A PARIS,
DE L'IMPRIMERIE ROYALE.
M. DCCXL.

7. **CASSINI, Jacques** (1677-1756). *Elements d'Astronomie; [with:] Tables astronomiques du soleil, de la lune, des planetes, des etoiles fixes, et des satellites de Jupiter et de Saturne*. [2 volumes]. Paris: L'Imprimerie Royale, 1740. ¶ 2 volumes. 4to. xvi, [12], 643, [1]; xiv, [6], 120, 222, [2] pp. including errata. Woodcut arms of the Bourbons on titles of both volumes, engraved vignette of the Paris Observatory by Henri Simon Thomassin (1688-1741), and 26 folding engraved plates (5 by engr. by Simonneau). Contemporary blind-stamped vellum, ornamental devices on front and back covers; hinges weakened, covers slightly soiled, some interior browning, otherwise an excellent set, with some pencil marginalia [v. II, p.50] and a leaf of notes in manuscript outlining further corrections to the tables. Very good copy. RWC1030

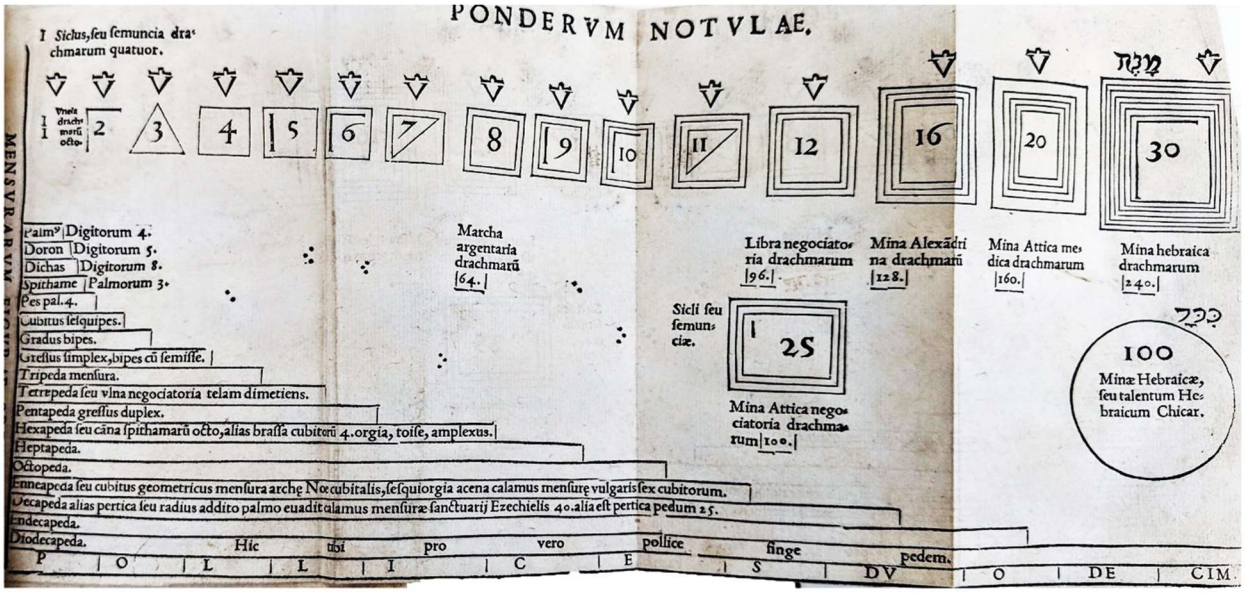
$ 1800

FIRST EDITION. The *Elements* is Cassini's most valuable contribution to astronomy. Based on years of observations Cassini made as director of the Paris Observatory, it covers theories of the sun and moon, fixed stars,

motion of the stars, and descriptions of the planets, including Saturn's rings and Jupiter's satellites. The tables in the second volume were so accurate that they were used by astronomers long after the book went out of print. "An ardent opponent of Sir Isaac Newton's gravitational theory, he continually defended his father's work; but he was unable to reconcile his observations with his father's theories." – *Britannica*.

"In astronomy proper Cassini's work is vast. Besides working patiently as an observer and directing frequently effective work while head of the Paris observatory he published a great number of memoirs in the *Histoire de l'Academie* and two books on astronomy (1740): a collection of tables and a manual. Cassini's principal areas of interest were the study of the planets and their satellites — particularly the inclination of the orbits of the satellites and the structure of Saturn's ring — the observation and the theory of the comets, and the tides. "Certainly these fields yielded valuable observations, particularly, in 1738, the revelation of the proper motions of the stars; the presentation of improved instruments and of several new methods; and some original hypotheses of limited scope." – *DSB* III, pp. 104-105.

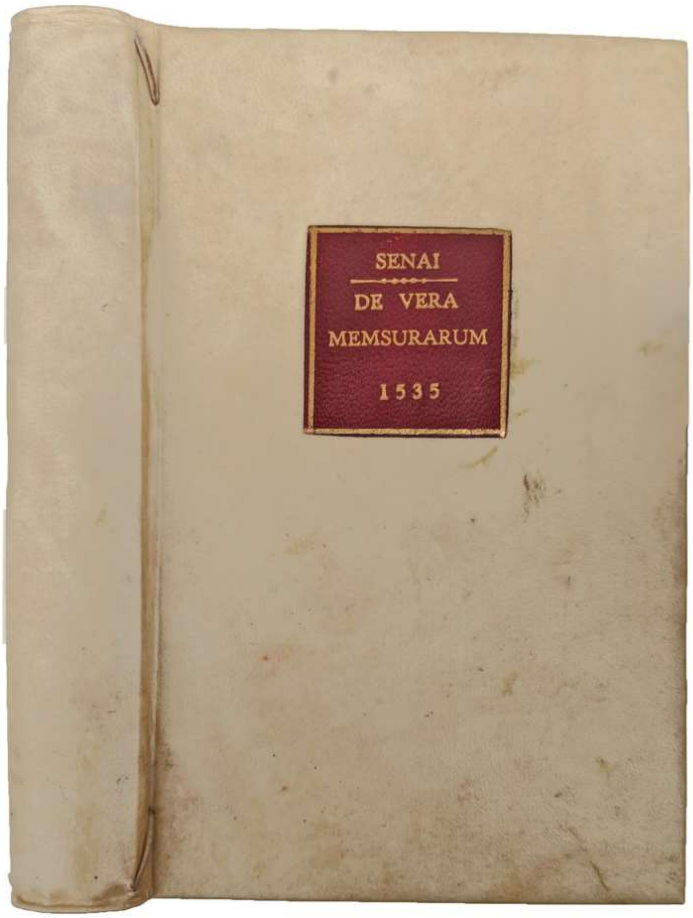
☼ Barchas 361 & 362; Houzeau & Lancaster, I, pt. 2, 9251, 12793; Lalande, pp. 411-12; Poggendorff, I, pp. 390-391.

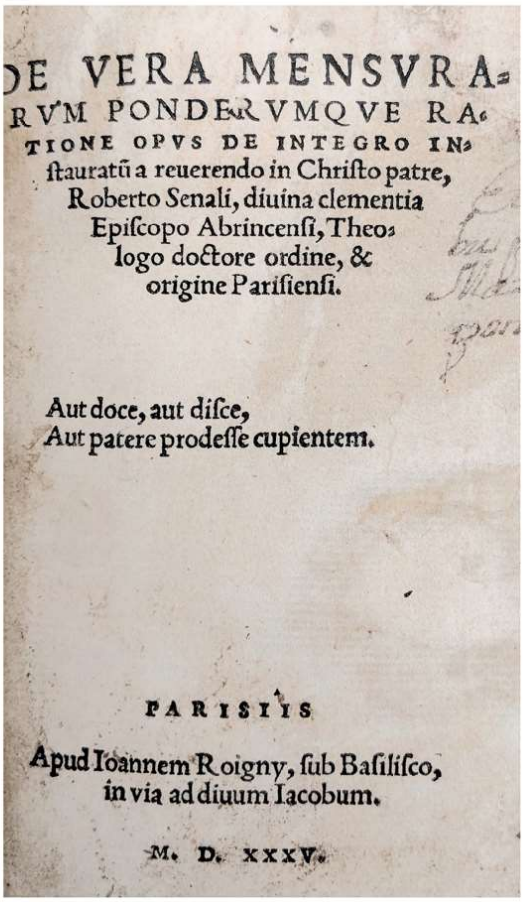


8. **CENEAU, Robert [Roberto SENALI; CENALIS]** (1483-1560). *De Vera Mensurarum Ponderumque Ratione Opus de Integro Instauratu a reuerendo in Christo patre*. Paris: Joannem Roigny, 1535. ¶ Small 8vo. [xvi], 82 ff., 83-86 pp., 87-119 ff. Signatures: A-B8 a-k8 l4 m-n8 o10 p8 (p8 blank). Large woodcut initial letter, folding table [Ponderum Notulae], table in text (f.29 verso). Modern vellum, gilt-stamped maroon cover label; small tears to folios 25, 57, [60]=70. Title a bit soiled, rebacked with paper, faint waterstaining, old manuscript inscription on title, printing flaw on f.113 [P1] with four words partly supplied in manuscript. Occasional marginalia. RARE. Very good. RW1348

$ 1150

Ceneau was a French Catholic theologian and historian. After graduating from the Sorbonne in 1513, he served successively as Bishop of Vence, Riez, and Avranches. He was a vigorous antagonist of the reformation and sought to repress "Lutheranism". This work is on the history of weights and measures in France "with a view to encourage uniformity." – Martin Bucer p. xii. The fifth part deals with the calculation and use of the abacus [f.57]. Printed by Jean de Roigny, fl. 1529-1566. Note: not all copies have the folding table. Not in: Bruno Kisch, Scales and Weights: an historical outline.




DE VERA MENSVRA-
RVM PONDERVMQVE RA-
TIONE OPVS DE INTEGRO IN-
ſtauratũ a reuerendo in Chriſto patre,
Roberto Senali, diuina clementia
Epiſcopo Abrincenſi, Theo-
logo doctore ordine, &
origine Pariſienſi.

Aut doce, aut diſce,
Aut patere prodeſſe cupientem.

PARISIIS

Apud Ioannem Roigny, ſub Baſiliſco,
in via ad diuum Iacobum.

M. D. XXXV.

☼ Adams, *Catalogue of Books Printed on the Continent of Europe, 1501-1600*, no. 1253; Andrew Pettegree, Malcolm Walsby (eds.), *French Books III & IV* (FB) (2 vols.): Books published in France before 1601 in Latin . . . Brill, 2012, no. 60610; John McClintock, James Strong, *Cyclopaedia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature*, 1891, p. 863; B. Moreau, *Inventaire Chronologique des editions Parisiennes du XVIe siecle*, Paris, 1972-2004, vol. IV, no. 1233. See also: Martin Bucer, *Martin Bucer Opera Latina*, v. 5, William Ian P. Hazlett (ed.), p. xii; Jean Calvin, *Institutes of the Christian Religion* . . . 1536; trans. Ford Lewis Battles; Iain Fenlon, Inga Mai Groote, (eds.), *Heinrich Glarean's Books: The Intellectual World of a Sixteenth-Century Musical Humanist*, Cambridge University Press, (2013), pages 171, 348, etc.

9. **CRISOSTOMO, Juan, Santo [Chrysostom, John]** (ca. 344-407). D. *Ioannis Chrysostomi Episcopi Constantinopolitani in sanctu Iesu Christi Evangelium secundum Joannem comenarii, diligenter ab Arrianorum faecibus purgati, & in lucem in sacrae paginate tyronum gratiam modò recens sub minori forma aediti. Joan IIII. [with]: . . . Marcum & Lucam*. Paris: Apud Mathurinum Dupuys. . . Sylvestris & Frobenii, 1547. ¶ Two parts in one. Small 8vo. 283, [1], 79 ff. Woodcut initial letters, printed marginalia, index. Original full historiated pigskin with brass clasps, manuscript spine title. Stamp on title: Ad Biblioth[eque]. Conv. Franc., with related manuscript inscription at head of title. AS IS: heavily wormed throughout. Very rare (no copies located). LLV2632

$ 650

Part of the commentaries, or homilies, on the Bible, this part being the Book of John, the fourth Gospel, and including, in the second part, the Books of Mark and Luke. Another part printed separately (not present here), contains commentaries on the book of Matthew [pagination [8], 276ff.].

John Chrysostom, c. 349 - 407, Archbishop of Constantinople, was also a prolific writer and his homilies are well known. "Chrysostom's extant homiletical works are vast, including many hundreds of exegetical homilies on both the New Testament (especially the works of Saint Paul) and the Old Testament (particularly on Genesis). Among his extant exegetical works are sixty-seven homilies on Genesis, fifty-nine on the Psalms, ninety on the Gospel of Matthew, eighty-eight on the Gospel of John, and fifty-five on the Acts of the Apostles." - Wikip. & Catholic Encyclopaedia.

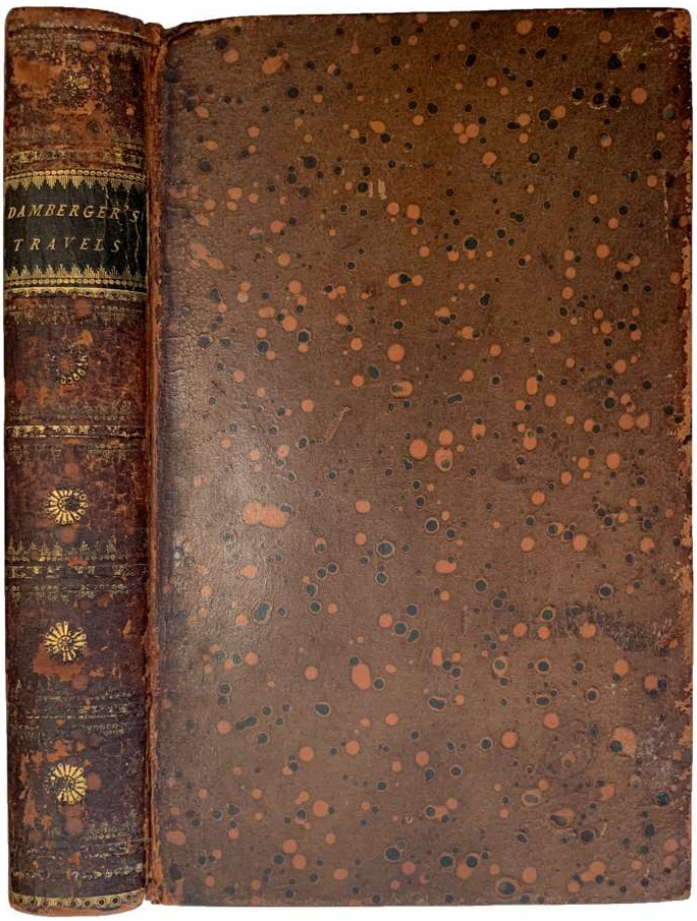
¶ WorldCat records 2 copies of the second part only: Red de Lectura Publica de Euskadi, Spain; Universitat de Barcelona. CRAI, Spain.

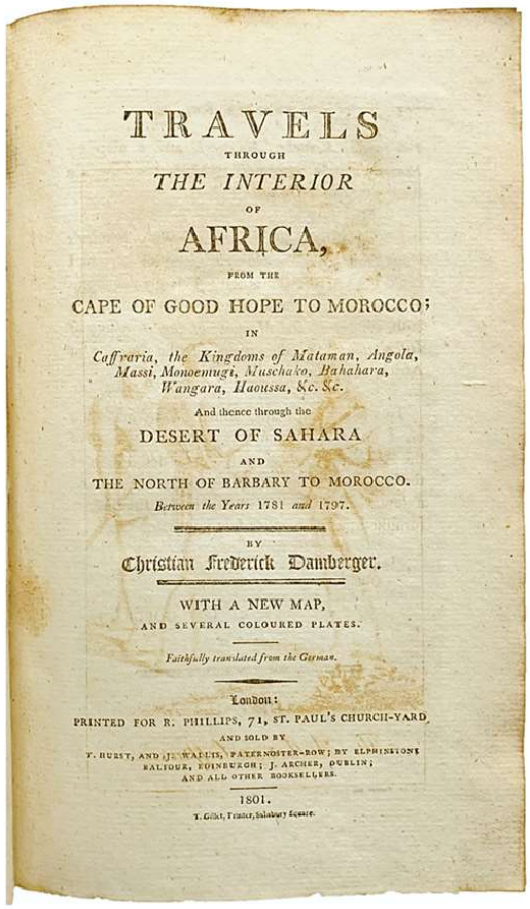
"One of the Cleverest volumes of Fabricated Travels Ever Produced."

10. **DAMBERGER, Christian Frederick (Pseud., Zacharias TAURINIUS**). *Travels through the Interior of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to Morocco; in Caffraria, the kingdoms of Mataman, Angola, Massi, Monoemugi, Muschako, Bahahara, Wangara, Haoussa, etc. etc. And thence through the Desert of Sahara and the North of Barbary to Morocco, between the years 1781 and 1797*. London: Printed for R. Phillips, 1801. ¶ 8vo. xxii, 544 pp. 3 hand-colored plates (including frontis.), folding map; occasional foxing. Original gilt-stamped speckled calf; extremities heavily rubbed with joint starting, but intact, else very good. LLV2348

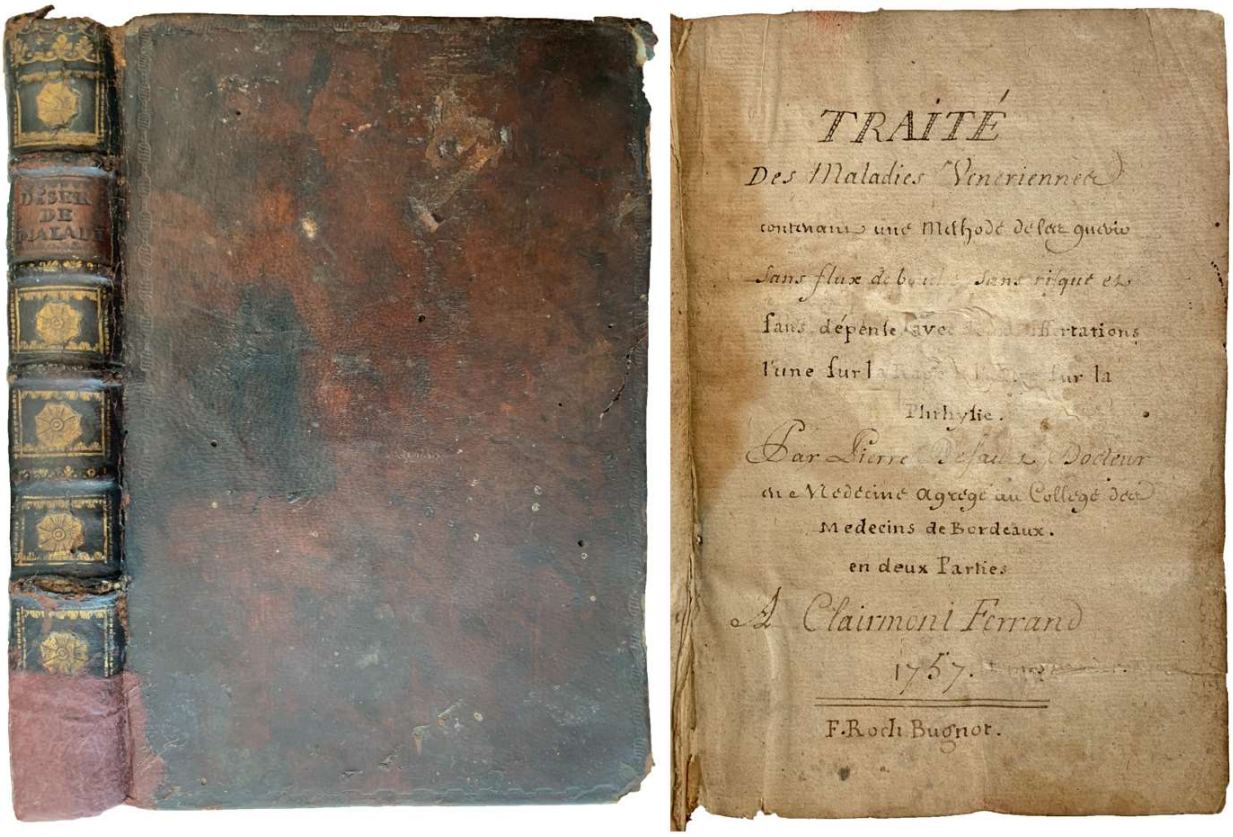
$ 275

First English edition translated from the German, by William Tooke. "One of the cleverest volumes of fabricated travels ever produced. The details are so circumstantial, and the mixture of fact and fiction is accomplished with so much skill, that it is not uncommon to find people who do not know that the account of the travels is nothing more than a well-contrived literary deception. Christian Friedrich Damberger, whose real name was possibly Zacharias Taurinius, is the pseudonymous author of, or collaborator on, three cleverly contrived hoax narratives of travel, the first published under the name of Joseph Schrodter, the second under the name of Taurinius, and the third under the name of Damberger."




TRAVELS
THROUGH
THE INTERIOR
OF
AFRICA,
FROM THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE TO MOROCCO;
IN
Caffraria, the Kingdoms of Mataman, Angola, Massi, Monoemugi, Muschako, Bahahara, Wangara, Haoussa, &c. &c.
And thence through the
DESERT OF SAHARA
AND
THE NORTH OF BARBARY TO MOROCCO.
Between the Years 1781 and 1797.
BY
Christian Frederick Damberger.
WITH A NEW MAP,
AND SEVERAL COLOURED PLATES.
Faithfully translated from the German.
London:
PRINTED FOR R. PHILLIPS, 71, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD,
AND SOLD BY
F. HURST, AND J. WALLIS, PATERNOSTER-ROW; BY ELPHINSTONE BALFOUR, EDINBURGH; J. ARCHER, DUBLIN;
AND ALL OTHER BOOKSELLERS.
1801.
T. Gillet, Printer, Salisbury Square.

☼ Ray Howgego, *Encyclopedia of Exploration: Invented and Apocryphal Narratives of Travel,* Vol. 5; ILAB web site article: "Schrodter (Shoe-Maker), Taurinius (Printer), Damberger (Cabinet-Maker) - One Author, Three Travel Books"; Mendelssohn, *South African Bibliography*, I, p. 408.

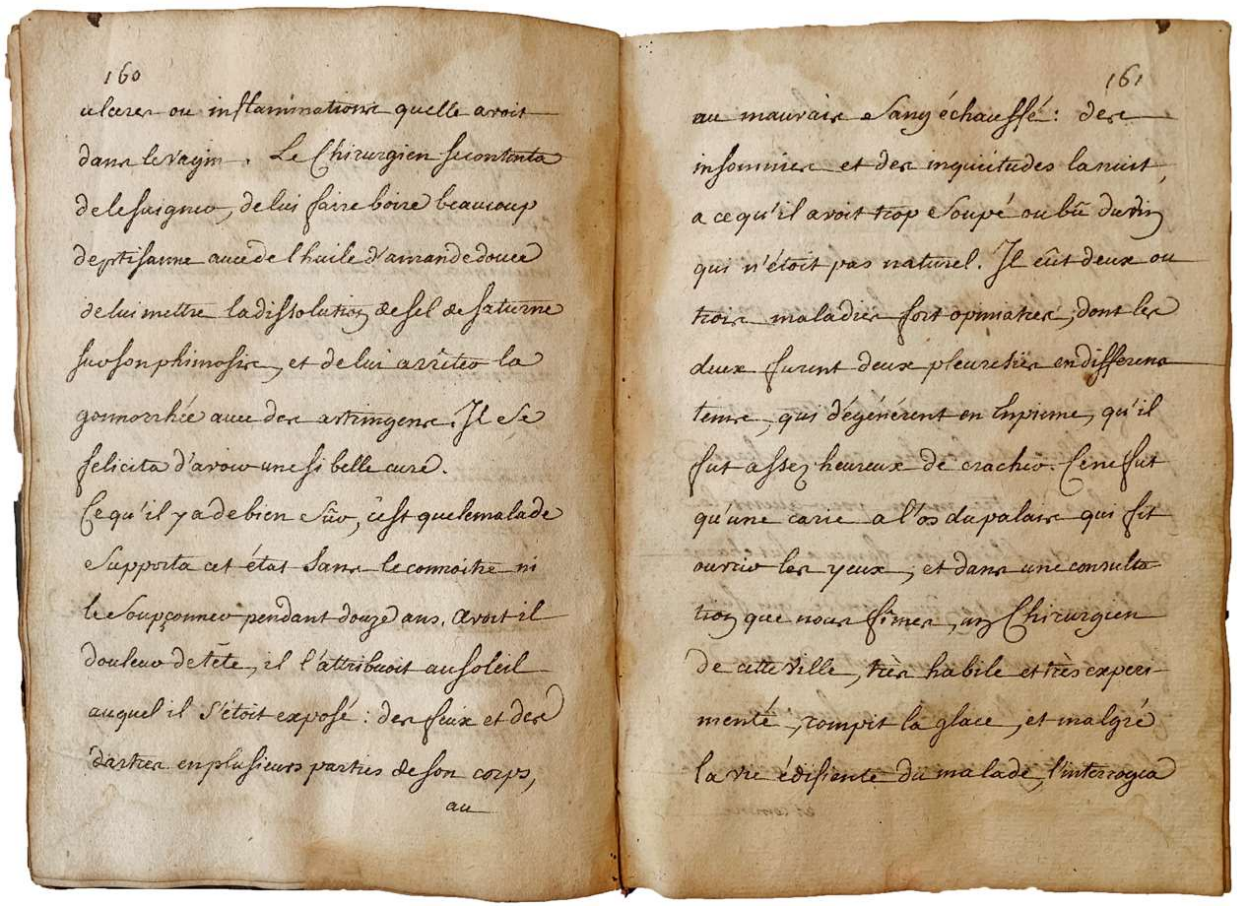


Of Venereal Diseases

11. **DEFAUX [DEFOSSEZ?], Pierre**. [Manuscript] *Traite des Maladies Vénériennes contenant une méthode de leur guérir sans flux de bouche sans rage et sans depense avec Deux dissertations l'une sur la Rage et l'autre . . . sur la Phrhysie. Par Pierre Defaux Docteur, une médecine agrège au Collège des Médecins de Bordeaux. En deux Parties*. Clairmont Ferrand. [France] 1757. ¶ [Handwritten by] F. Roch Bugnot. Manuscript. Worn. Rubber stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada. Small 8vo. [2], 400 pp. [Numbered in manuscript]. Original full dark calf; spine chipped, corners showing, hinges cracked and holding, though tight, textblock misshaped or disassociated with its binding ("as is"). Water-staining throughout, title damaged. Good. M14138

$ 800

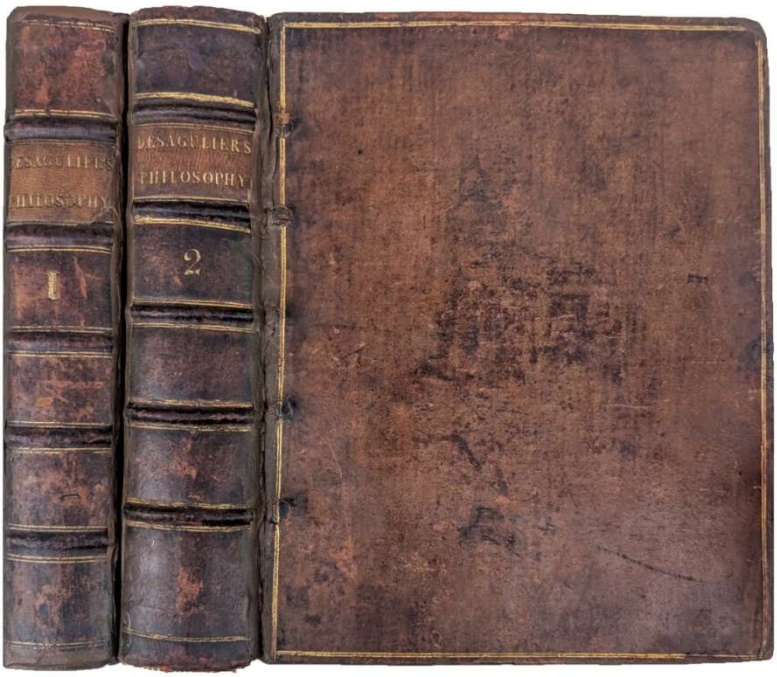
This manuscript is divided into two parts: in the first part are examined everything that concerns the theory of venereal diseases. In the second part, the author deals with practice and proposed methods to cure venereal diseases "in an easy way, easy, without risk, nor great expense." The manuscript bears the name of F. Roch Bugnot at the foot of the title. From this I hope I am correct to assume that this is written in his hand and that he was a student of Defaux.

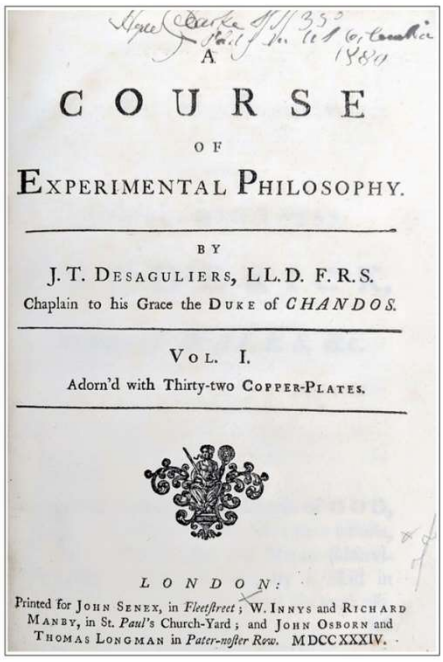


The author claims to be teaching at the Collège des Medecins de Bordeaux. The University of Bordeaux was founded in 1441 in France. The University of Bordeaux is part of the Community of universities and higher education institutions of Aquitaine. It is one of the two universities in Bordeaux, with Bordeaux Montaigne University. This author and text are unknown in library catalogues checked.

PROVENANCE: Doctor Mario E. Spada – Dr. Hernan Demonti.

TITLE (translation): Treatise on Venereal Diseases containing a method of curing them without flow/pus/discharge[?], without risk and without expense. With two essays, one on Ra-e [and the other] . . . on Phrhysia. By Pierre Defaux Doctor, a medical doctor from the Bordeaux Medical College. In two parts . . . . [Clermont-Ferrand].




A

COURSE

OF

EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

BY

J. T. DESAGULIERS, LL.D. F.R.S.

Chaplain to his Grace the DUKE of *CHANDOS*.

VOL. I.

Adorn'd with Thirty-two COPPER-PLATES.

LONDON:

Printed for JOHN SENEX, in *Fleetstreet*; W. INNYS and RICHARD MANBY, in St. *Paul's* Church-Yard; and JOHN OSBORN and THOMAS LONGMAN in *Pater-noster Row*. MDCCXXXIV.

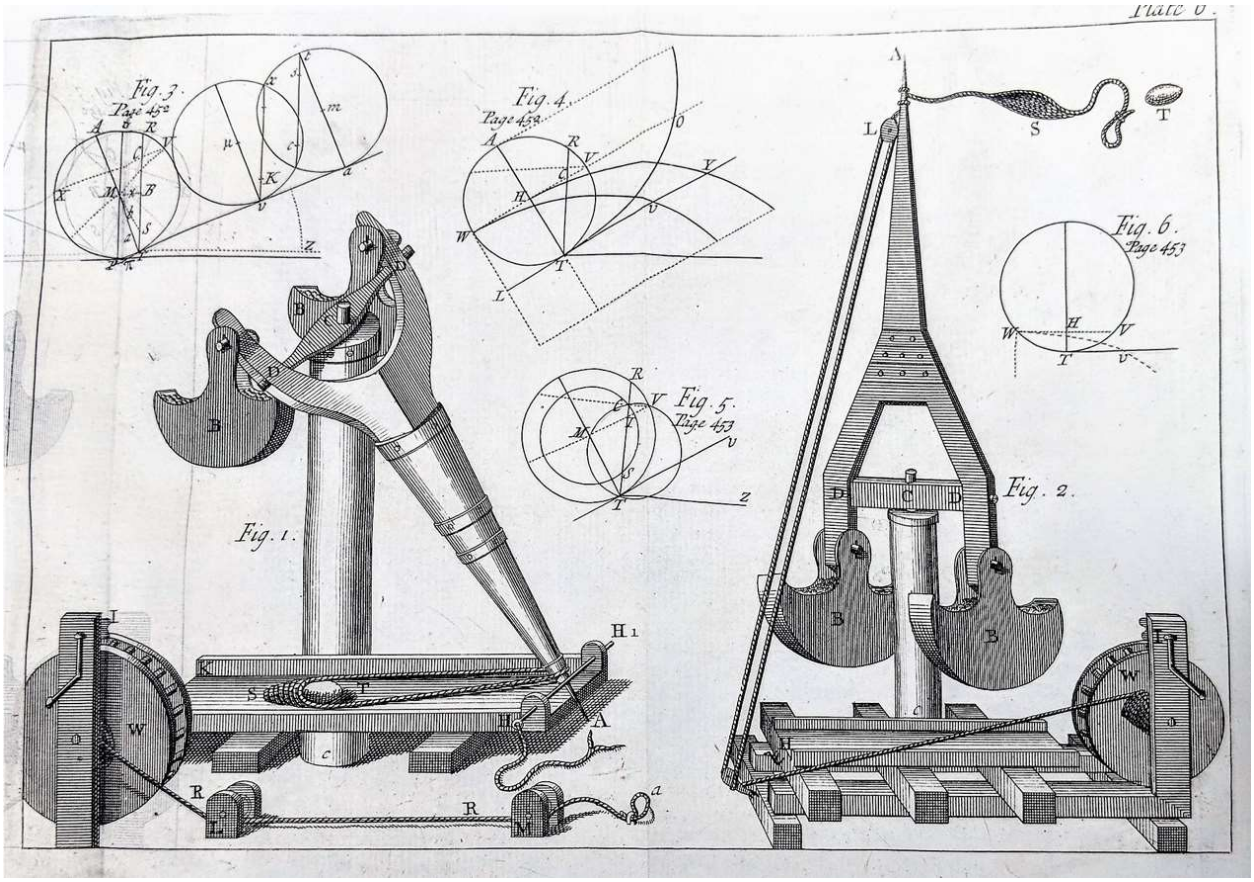
12. **DESAGULIERS, John Theophilus** (1683-1744). *Course of Experimental Philosophy*. London: John Senex, 1734; 1744. ¶ 2 volumes. 4to. [xxxii], [13]; xv, [1]; 568, [8] pp. 32 + 46 engraved plates, index. Original gilt-stamped calf, leather blind-stamped spine label; joints cracked, reinforced with kozo. Ownership signature on title [difficult to read: H--- Clarke?]. Very good. Rare. RW1384

$ 3,000

First edition of Desaguliers' most important work. Desaguliers was an experimental assistant to Newton, and, along with Keill and Pemberton, one of the greatest proponents of his works. Desaguliers own experiments focused more on electricity and machinery, and had a significant impact on the research that presaged the industrial revolution. The work "exerted a profound influence on Benjamin Franklin" (Taton).

". . . the long-promised first volume of the Course [of Experimental Philosophy] appeared in 1734, containing five long lectures and many additional notes. It is devoted wholly to theoretical and practical mechanics, including both a simple treatment of Newton's system of the world and a description of Mr. Allen's railroad at Bath. Desaguliers attributed the ten year delay before the appearance of his second tome to his desire to improve the treatment of machines, especially waterwheels. . .Continuing with mechanics, in seven lectures he discussed impact and elasticity, vis viva and momentum, heat, hydrostatics and hydraulics, pneumatics, meteorology, and more machines. This second volume is even more concerned with applied science and

engineering than the first and entitles Desaguliers to be considered a forerunner of the more advanced knowledge of machinery that characterized the Industrial Revolution." – A. Rupert Hall, *DSB* IV, p. 45.



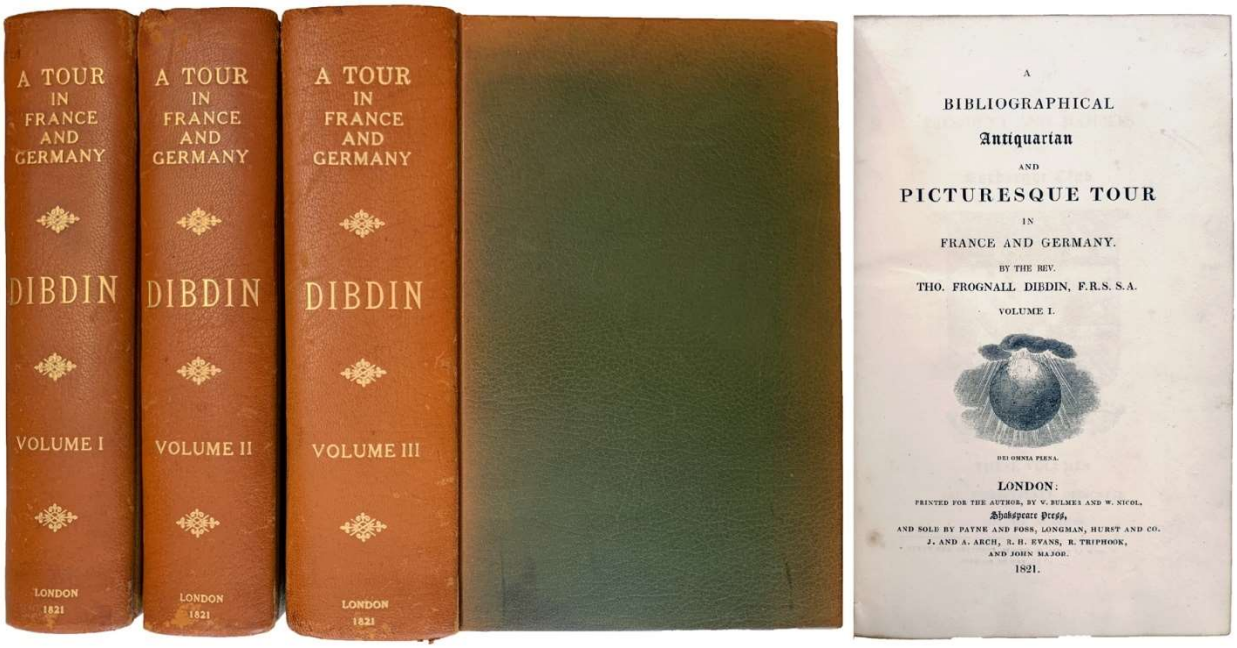
"Highly regarded by Newton, Desaguliers had a genius for the simple explanation of complex subjects in 1742 received the Copley Medal of the Royal Society for his original research and inventions. These two volumes contain the first series of learned scientific lectures delivered to general audiences. Volume I is a Newtonianum , in which there are simple explanations of Newton's theories, and volume II entitles Desaguliers to be considered a forerunner of the more advanced knowledge of machinery that characterized the industrial revolution. . . .First editions of both volumes, as here, are very rare. Not in Blake, Ferchl, Smith, Waller, etc." – *Roy G. Neville Historical Chemical Library*, I, p. 353.

☼ Knight, 68; Morgan, 220; Partington, II, 739; Poggendorf, I, 554; Sotheran, *Bibliotheca Chemico-Mathematica*, Cat. 702 [1910], 7237 ["Rare"]; Taton, II, 475; Watt, I, 299c; Wellcome, II, 451 [volume II only]; Wolf, II, 338.

13. **DIBDIN, Thomas Frognall, F.R.S. S.A** (1776 –1847). *A Bibliographical Antiquarian and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany*. London: W. Bulmer and W. Nicol, Shakspeare Press, 1821. ¶ Dedicated to the president and members of the Roxburghe Club. Three volumes. Royal 8vo. [4], xxv, [7], 462, lxxix, [1]; [iv], 555; [iv], 622, lxii pp. Numerous engraved plates and illus., bibliography, i.e., "Index of Manuscripts, and of Printed Books, Described, Quoted, or Referred To", supplemental; some offsetting, few stains, minor occasional foxing. Modern gilt-stamped green morocco, marbled fore-edges; head vol. II chipped, rubbed, faded, spine faded to natural tan. Very good. LLV2351

$ 800

FIRST EDITION. Complete with all listed 83 steel engraved full page plates and all listed 63 half-page steel engravings (though a few miss-numbered or miss-placed). Plus, with an additional full page plate facing p. 586 of vol. III, titled, "The Prater, Vienna". Note: half-page illus. are engraved on fine India paper and mounted.



Thomas Frognall Dibdin, (1776-1847), born in Calcutta, India, English bibliographer who helped to stimulate interest in bibliography by his own enthusiastic though often inaccurate books, by his share in founding the first English private publishing society, and by his beautifully produced catalog of Lord Spencer's library (which collection later became the nucleus of the John Rylands Library, Manchester). His father, the captain of a sailing ship, was the inspiration for his Uncle Charles Dibdin's song "Tom Bowling." Both of Dibdin's parents died on the passage from India to England in 1780, and at age four he became the ward of his mother's younger brother, Charles Compton. Educated at St. John's College, Oxford, Dibdin began a legal career but took holy orders in 1805. His Introduction to the knowledge of rare and valuable editions of the Greek and Latin Classics (1802) attracted the notice of Lord Spencer, through whose patronage Dibdin obtained a clerical appointment in London. His Bibliotheca Spenceriana (1814–15) became famous for the high quality of its printing. Dibdin traveled widely in search of books and manuscripts, and his Bibliographical, Antiquarian and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany (1821) is typical of his work in containing much lively anecdote, many factual errors, and some excellent engravings. His Bibliomania (1809) contributed to the public's interest in old and rare books. Among his many other works is the two-volume autobiography Reminiscences of a Literary Life (1836). – Britannica.

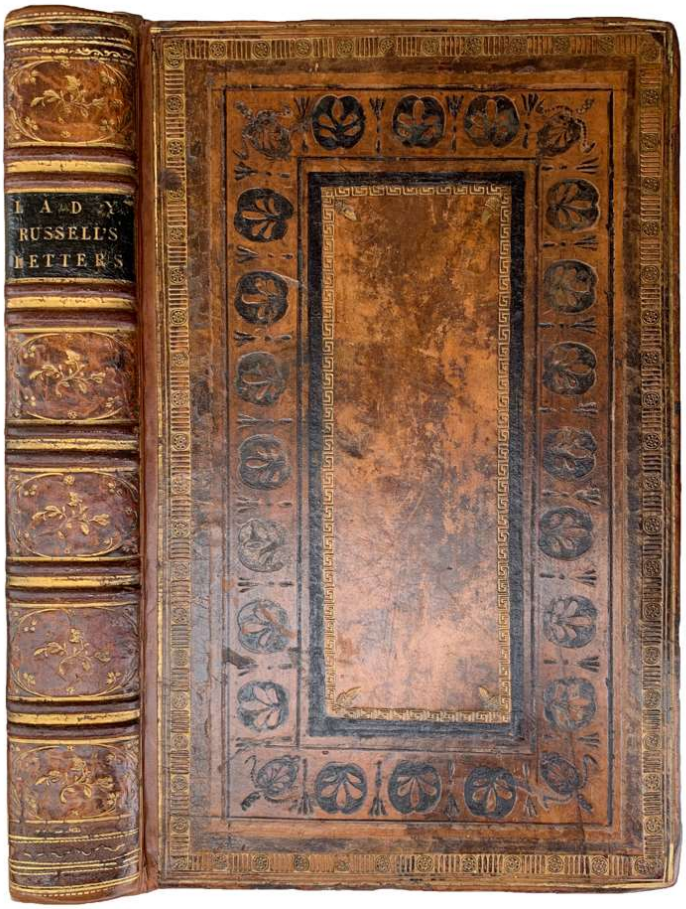
Inscribed from Thomas Edwards to Mrs. Allanson

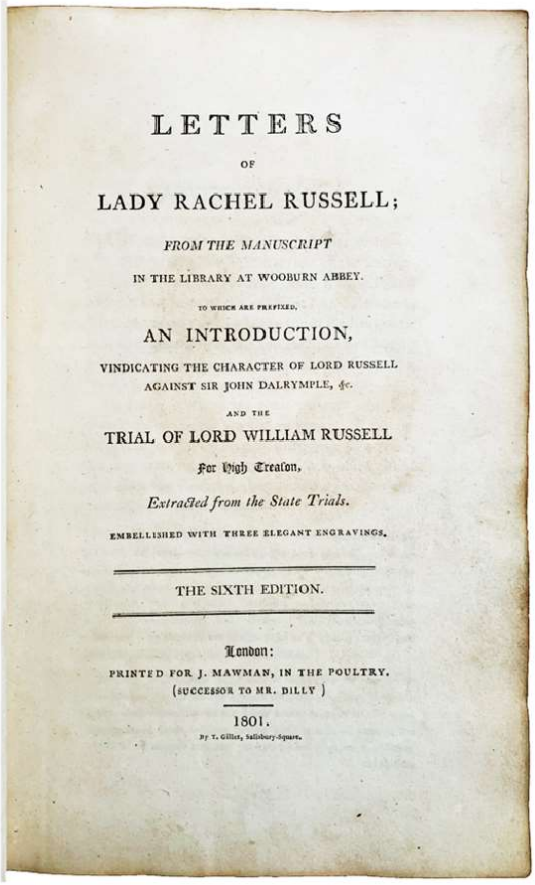
14. **[EDWARDS OF HALIFAX] RUSSELL, Lady** (1636-1723). *Letters of Lady Rachel Russell; from the manuscript in the library at Woburn Abbey. To which are prefixed, an introduction, vindicating the character of Lord Russell against Sir John Dalrymple, &c. And the trial of Lord William Russell for high treason. The sixth edition*. London: Printed for J. Mawman, 1801. ¶ 8vo. [2], iv, [clxix]-clxxi, [1], v-viii, clxvi, 351, [1] pp. Half-title, frontispiece portrait of the author, adv., dedication, portrait of Lord William Russell, "The parting scene" (engr. plate), publisher's ads (rear). Original full Etruscan calf by Edwards of Halifax, with Greek palmette pattern, gilt-Greek-key border, raised bands, elaborate gilt compartments, gilt-stamped leather spine label, all edges gilt; neatly rebacked preserving original spine. With a modern full calf elaborately tooled in blind and gilt, marbled sides, drop-back box, from the Cottage Bindery, Bath. FF2490

$ 25000

EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE SPECIMEN OF AN EDWARDS OF HALIFAX BINDING AND FORE-EDGE PAINTING WITH AN INSCRIPTION FROM THOMAS EDWARDS (1762-1834).

INSCRIBED FROM THOMAS EDWARDS to MRS. ALLANSON, 1813. Reverend George Allanson (1759-1826), Prebendary of Ripon, Yorkshire. He married Anne Elizabeth Allanson (born Davies).





LETTERS

OF

LADY RACHEL RUSSELL;

FROM THE MANUSCRIPT

IN THE LIBRARY AT WOOBURN ABBEY.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

AN INTRODUCTION,

VINDICATING THE CHARACTER OF LORD RUSSELL AGAINST SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE, &c.

AND THE

TRIAL OF LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL

For High Treason,

Extracted from the State Trials.

EMBELLISHED WITH THREE ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS.

THE SIXTH EDITION.

London:

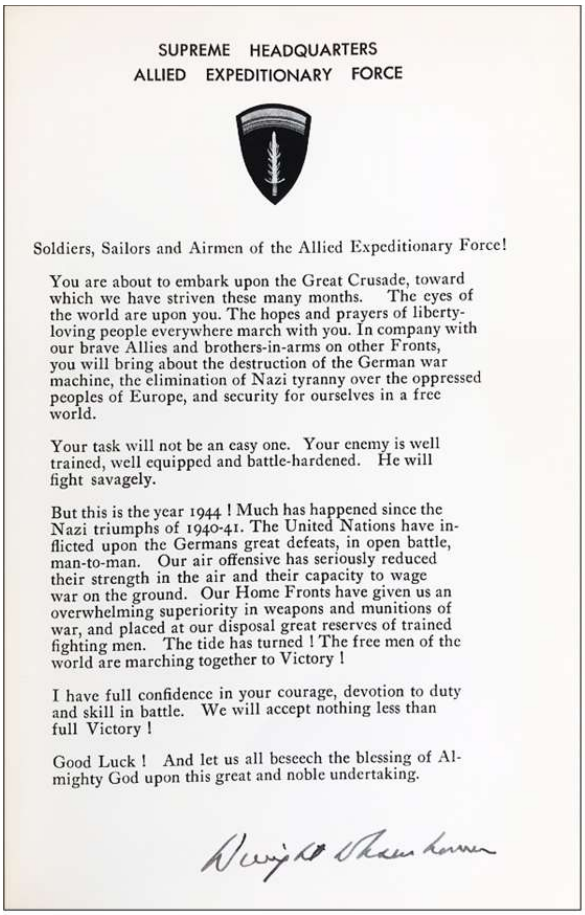
PRINTED FOR J. MAWMAN, IN THE POULTRY.

(SUCCESSOR TO MR. DILLY.)

1801.

WITH A SPLENDID FORE-EDGE PAINTING BY EDWARDS OF HALIFAX, OF BLENHEIM PALACE (& GROUNDS).

PROVENANCE: Mrs. [Anne Elizabeth] Allanson, from Thomas Edwards (of) Halifax, 1813. Bookplates of [Lord] J. D. Wyatt [John D. Wyatt; motto: "vi attamen-honore" = "with force but honour"]; A. C. Burford, Folkestone, Kent.



SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen of the Allied Expeditionary Force!

You are about to embark upon the Great Crusade, toward which we have striven these many months. The eyes of the world are upon you. The hopes and prayers of liberty-loving people everywhere march with you. In company with our brave Allies and brothers-in-arms on other Fronts, you will bring about the destruction of the German war machine, the elimination of Nazi tyranny over the oppressed peoples of Europe, and security for ourselves in a free world.

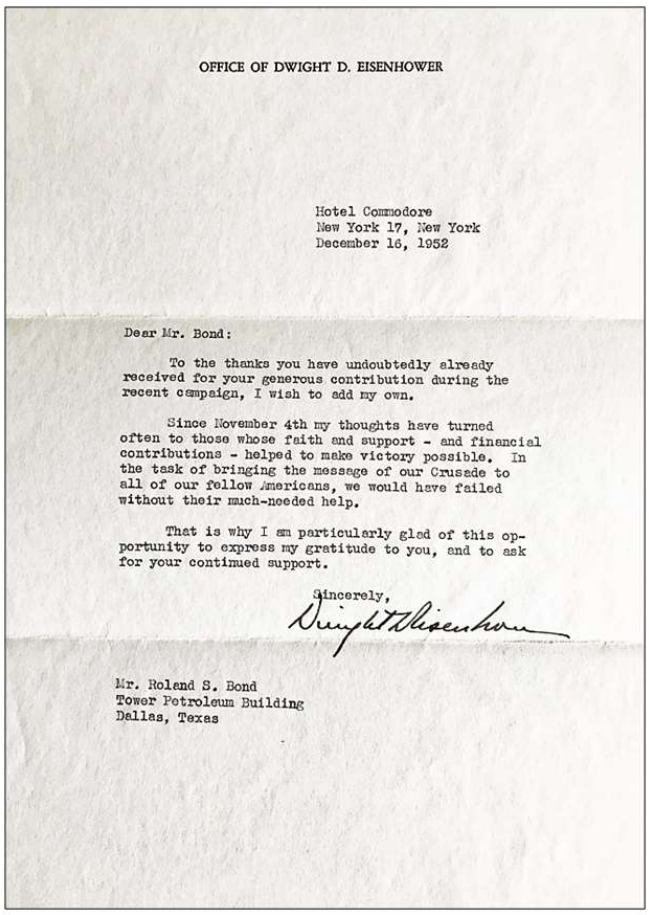
Your task will not be an easy one. Your enemy is well trained, well equipped and battle-hardened. He will fight savagely.

But this is the year 1944 ! Much has happened since the Nazi triumphs of 1940-41. The United Nations have inflicted upon the Germans great defeats, in open battle, man-to-man. Our air offensive has seriously reduced their strength in the air and their capacity to wage war on the ground. Our Home Fronts have given us an overwhelming superiority in weapons and munitions of war, and placed at our disposal great reserves of trained fighting men. The tide has turned ! The free men of the world are marching together to Victory !

I have full confidence in your courage, devotion to duty and skill in battle. We will accept nothing less than full Victory !

Good Luck ! And let us all beseech the blessing of Almighty God upon this great and noble undertaking.

Dwight D. Eisenhower



OFFICE OF DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Hotel Commodore
New York 17, New York
December 16, 1952

Dear Mr. Bond:

To the thanks you have undoubtedly already received for your generous contribution during the recent campaign, I wish to add my own.

Since November 4th my thoughts have turned often to those whose faith and support - and financial contributions - helped to make victory possible. In the task of bringing the message of our Crusade to all of our fellow Americans, we would have failed without their much-needed help.

That is why I am particularly glad of this opportunity to express my gratitude to you, and to ask for your continued support.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

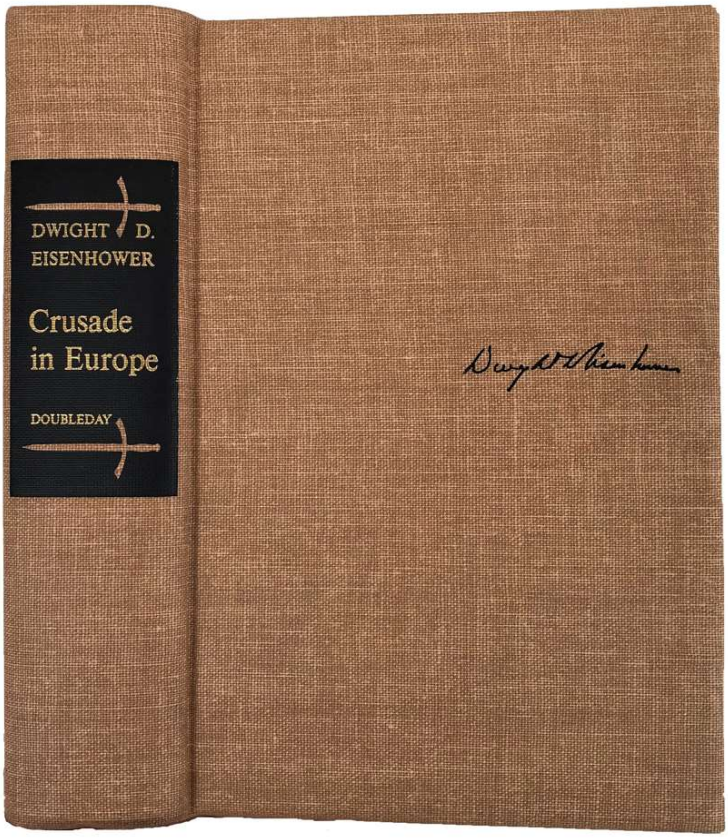
Mr. Roland S. Bond
Tower Petroleum Building
Dallas, Texas

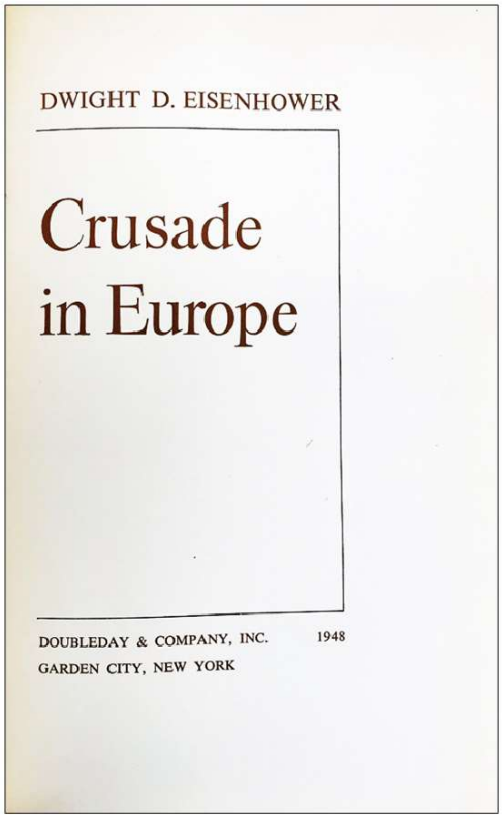
With an Additional Typed Letter Signed by Eisenhower

15. **EISENHOWER, Dwight David** (1890-1969). *Crusade in Europe.* Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1948. ¶ Thick 8vo. [4], xiv, [2], 559, [1] pp. 16 photographic plates selected by Edward Steichen, 38 maps (6 in color). Tannish-beige black- and gilt-stamped linen cloth, with "Dwight D. Eisenhower" stamped on the upper cover, top-edge gilt, original acetate jacket. Slip-case not included. SIGNED by DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, WITH AN ADDITIONAL PERSONAL TYPED LETTER SIGNED by EISENHOWER. Fine. LLV2319

$ 5000

Limited edition of 1426 numbered copies, of which this is # 737. Signed on the facsimile of the D-Day orders letter addressed to the "Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen of the Allied Expeditionary Force!"

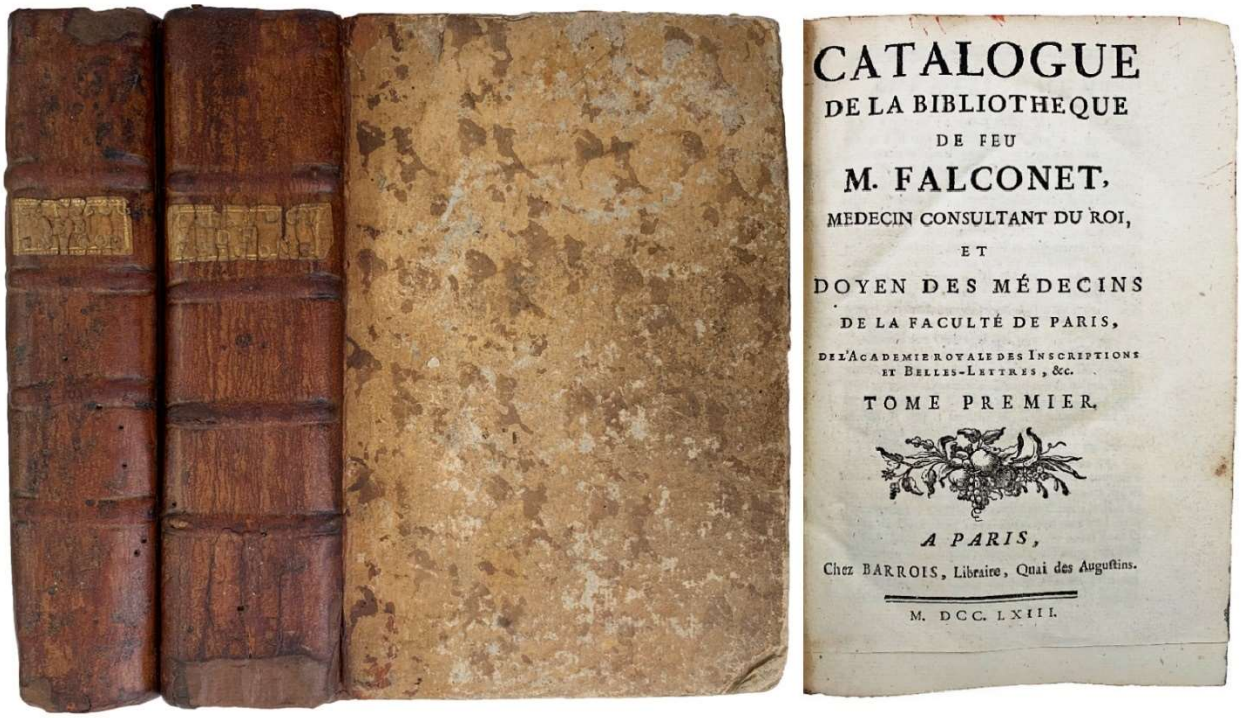




Includes a typewritten letter signed by Eisenhower, on his personal letterhead: "Dear Mr. Bond: To the thanks you have undoubtedly already received for your generous contribution during the recent campaign, I wish to add my own. "Since November 4th my thoughts have turned often to those whose faith and support - and financial contributions - helped to make victory possible. In the task of bringing the message of our Crusade to all of our fellow Americans, we would have failed without their much-needed help. "That is why I am particularly glad of this opportunity to express my gratitude to you, and to ask for your continued support. "Sincerely, Dwight D Eisenhower"

This edition includes the powerful letter Eisenhower drafted for D-Day and representing thus a key turning point in World War II. The letter opens with these lines: "You are about to embark upon the Great Crusade, toward which we have striven these many months. The eyes of the world are upon you. The hopes and prayers of liberty-loving people everywhere march with you. . ." He ends, elegantly, "Good Luck! And let us all beseech the blessing of Al-mighty God upon this great and noble undertaking."

"This stands head and shoulders above the other records of fighting men, in its simplicity, clarity, and the illumination it throws on the basic human relations of the men at top. In his Normandy to the Baltic, Montgomery wrote: - 'We are still too close to attempt a critical analysis of the campaign.' The same could be said of this book, but in spite of that General Eisenhower manages to convey a sense of objective surveying of the forging of victory over the Germans. This is the real inside story of the war in Europe, not in terms of jealousy and backbiting and gossip mongering, but in terms of its planning, its diplomacy, its action and its victorious ending. More than that, it is revealing of the greatness, the modesty, the statesmanship of one of America's truly great men. This is more than a soldier's story. It is the story of America's contribution to victory, of the splendid cooperation of the allies, of campaigns in Africa, Sicily, Italy, France and Germany." – *Kirkus Reviews.*


CATALOGUE
DE LA BIBLIOTHEQUE
DE FEU
M. FALCONET,
MEDECIN CONSULTANT DU ROI,
ET
DOYEN DES MÉDECINS
DE LA FACULTÉ DE PARIS,
DE L'ACADEMIE ROYALE DES INSCRIPTIONS ET BELLES-LETTRES, &c.
TOME PREMIER.
A PARIS,
Chez BARROIS, Libraire, Quai des Auguſtins.
M. DCC. LXIII.

16. **FALCONET, Camille** (1671-1762); **Marie-Jacques BARROIS**. *Catalogue de la Bibliotheque de feu M. Falconet, medecin consultant du roi, et doyen des medecins de la faculte de Paris, de l'Academie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, &c.* [2 volumes]. Paris: Barrois, 1763. ¶ 2 volumes. Small 4to. xliv, 543, [1]; 829, [1] pp. With the auctioneer's statement of intention (prior to the title), index; some minor worming at gutter. WITH MANUSCRIPT MARGINALIA showing the prices achieved from part of the sale. Very Contemporary quarter calf, raised bands,

leather spine labels, decorative paper over boards, edges mottled; foot of vol. II mended with kozo. Bookplate and ownership signature of J.-A. Vernon [Brunon?]. Very good copy. M13777

$ 2500

AN EXTENSIVE AUCTION CATALOGUE LISTING FALCONET'S PERSONAL AND VAST LIBRARY ARRANGED INTO 19,798 LOTS (containing upwards of 60,000 books), categorized by topics: theology, jurisprudence, sciences & arts, metaphysics, physics, natural history, medicine, alchemy, mathematics, astronomy, music, belles-lettres (grammarians, rhetoric, poetry, mythology, Romans, philology, aphorisms, polygraphs, epistolary, history (geography, chronology, ecclesiastical history, ancient history, Greek history, history of France, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, England, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Russia, Hungary, the Middle East (Orientalism), Arabs, Turks, Voyages to Asia and Persia, Indies, China, Africa, America, Polar regions, of the earth, heraldry, antiquities, bibliography, history of educational institutions & academies, lives of the illustrious persons. The bookseller-auctioneer, Barrois, contributed a biography of Falconet, which precedes the catalogue. A massive author-index follows the work.

The catalogue is representative of Falconet's entire library. A unique feature of this catalogue is that the 11,000 books that were donated to the Bibliotheque du Roi [known today as the Bibliotheque Nationale] are listed in the work with brackets around them, an unusual and exclusive feature of this work, not seen elsewhere.

Falconet's library consisted of about 45,000 books. He liked to lend his books. As early as 1742 he asked the king that all the books in his library that were not in the king's library should be given to him after his death. About 11,000 rare books and others who were not there entered the King's library. The usufruct had been preserved, and the King, in gratitude, had given him a pension of 1,200 livres. These books were not included in the sale of his library, but they are mentioned in the Library Catalog of the late M. Falconet, physician, written by Marie-Jacques Barrois, in 1762.

Camille Falconet belonged to an old Lyonnaise family. He is the son of Noel Falconet, a doctor of medicine at the Faculty of Medicine of Montpellier, and Marguerite Monin. His great-grandfather, Charles Falconet was originally from the city of Exilles, Savoie, and a doctor recognized by the House of Savoy. His

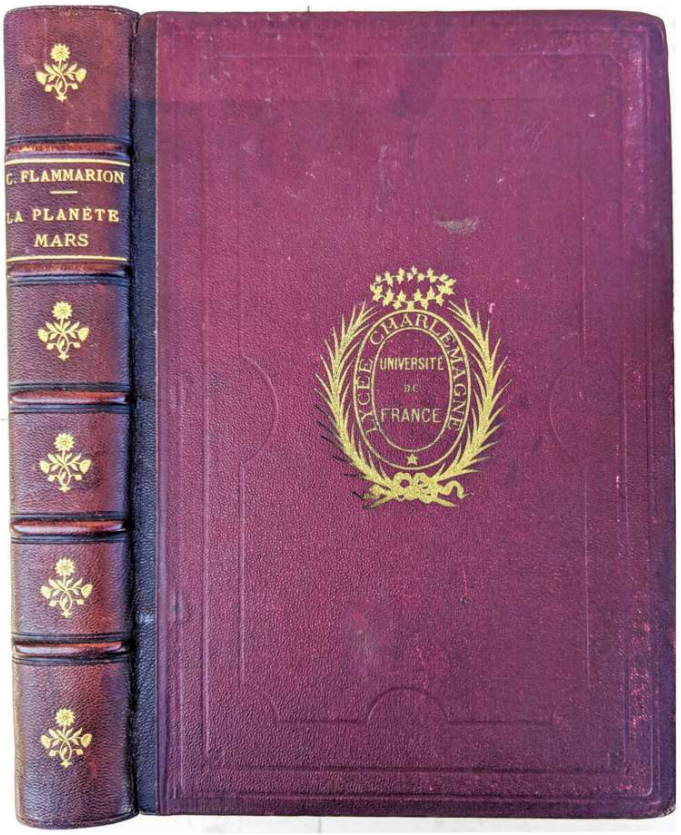
grandfather, Andre Falconet was doctor of Marguerite de Valois, first wife of Henri IV. They had a municipal office in the city of Lyon. His grandfather is known for his correspondence with Guy Patin. After his studies in Paris, he was received doctor in Montpellier. His grandfather sent him to Paris to continue his studies. He did his studies at the College du Cardinal-Lemoine. After finishing his rhetoric, at 14, he was recalled to Lyon where he studied philosophy. Then he went to Montpellier to study medicine. At the request of his father, he moved to Paris in 1707. He quickly became famous. He was attached to the houses of Lorraine, Bouillon, Villeroi, and Pontchartrain. The Grand Esquire assured him the office of doctor of the big and small stables of the king. In 1709 he was a doctor of the Chancellery. The Duchess de Bouillon brought her into the brilliant society that met at her house. He was the doctor of the Duke de Bouillon and his daughter, Mademoiselle de Bouillon. One of his friends, Claude Villemot, parish priest of Lyon, tried to bring him back to Lyon. He wrote New System, or new explanation of the movement of planets that Camille Falconet translated into Latin.

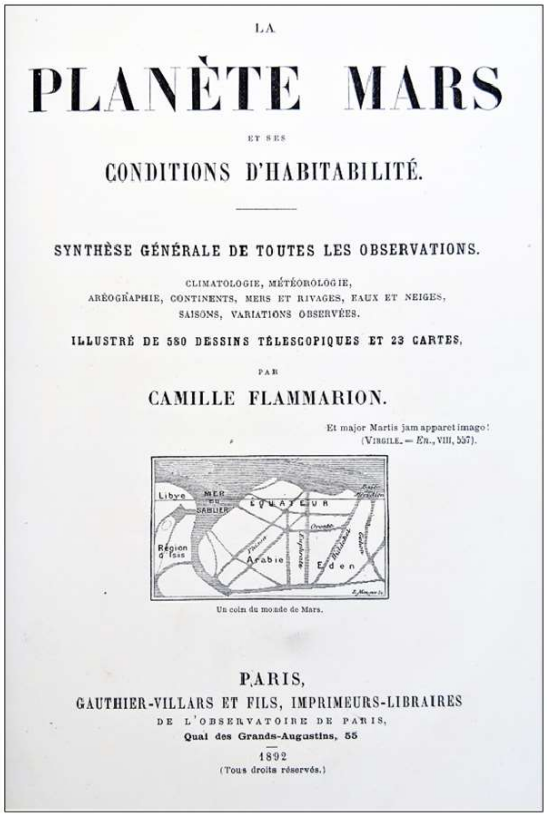
At the end of the reign of Louis XIV, he was often consulted with his father to prolong the life of the king. He is also consulted on the health of Louis XV, child.

He inherited a big fortune that he devoted in part to the creation of a vast library. He had loved books in his youth, according to the scholar Dreux du Radier, "sincere and even abrupt man in appearance, (he) was sought after by strangers as citizen, his varied and extensive knowledge, his manner of writing and to speak (. . .), his particular collections on the sciences, his memory and his beautiful library which is today a rich part of that of King, attracted him the visits of many persons of letters. you have persons of merit and the most distinguished reputation I have seen several times MM d'Alembert and Diderot, Dumarais, Rameau, the account of Caylus, the Marquis d'Herouville."

PROVENANCE: J.-A. Vernon: [possibly] Jean-Antoine Vernon (c 1820 -1896), lay teacher, FCMS pastor (1862-1879) then Presbyterian (1879-1889) and Congregationalist (1889-1892), born March 25, 1820 at Lyon, France, son of Claude-Gilbert Vernon and Claudine Galabert, died January 26, 1896, at Sainte-Sophie (Terrebonne), Quebec, and was buried in New Glasgow.

☼ Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, col. 457; Grolier Club, *Printed Catalogues of French Book Auctions and Sales by Private Treaty 1643-1850 in the Library of the Grolier Club*, (2004), 169; Peignot, "Ce catalogue est un des plus considerables qui existent." p. 97; Archer Taylor, *Book Catalogues: Their Varieties and Uses*, (1987), pp. 55, 114, 132, 190, 228, 240-41.




LA

PLANÈTE MARS

ET SES

CONDITIONS D'HABITABILITÉ.

SYNTHÈSE GÉNÉRALE DE TOUTES LES OBSERVATIONS.

CLIMATOLOGIE, MÉTÉOROLOGIE,
ARÉOGRAPHIE, CONTINENTS, MERS ET RIVAGES, EAUX ET NEIGES,
SAISONS, VARIATIONS OBSERVÉES.

ILLUSTRÉ DE 580 DESSINS TÉLESCOPIQUES ET 23 CARTES,

PAR

CAMILLE FLAMMARION.

Et major Martis jam apparet imago!
(VIRGILE. — *En.*, VIII, 557).

Un coin du monde de Mars.

PARIS,
GAUTHIER-VILLARS ET FILS, IMPRIMEURS-LIBRAIRES
DE L'OBSERVATOIRE DE PARIS,
Quai des Grands-Augustins, 55
1892

17. **FLAMMARION, Nicolas Camille** (1842-1925). *La Planete Mars et ses Conditions d'Habitabilite. Synthese Generale de Toutes les Observations*. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1892. ¶ 4to. x, 608 pp. 580 illustrations, including photos & telescopic images, 23 maps (2 color). Contemporary quarter maroon morocco, gilt spine, raised bands, gilt & blind-stamped cloth boards, Lycee Charlemagne binding. PROVENANCE: Early pencil ownership signature of Rene Hayaux du Tilly, Oct. 1948 (1912 - 1998). Near fine. Rare. RW1426

$ 1450

First edition. This monumental work offers a compilation of all known observations of Mars since 1636. A rich & readable study of combined human knowledge of Mars, replete with illustrations and photographs, and enhanced by several maps (of which two are color). A second volume was issued in 1909. Flammarion was a distinguished writer and astronomer whose special interest was Mars, and in this work he seriously approaches

the question of whether there is life or even civilization on Mars. A rare but key publication in the history of Mars. – *DSB* V.

"In 1892, [Flammarion] published *La planete Mars et ses conditions d'habitabilite*, a compilation and synthesis of all that had been written and conjectured about the planet since 1636. (A second edition appeared in 1909.) Flammarion accepted the maritime view of Mars in which the dark areas were seas and the light areas continents. The orange red hue of the latter suggested a sterile, sandy environment. But, he argued, was it possible to 'condemn a world to a fate of this kind' when all the elements of life are abundantly evident? Accordingly, he attributed the baleful color to vegetation." – Hockey, *Biographical Encyclopedia of Astronomers*, Vol I., pp. 372-373.

PROVENANCE: Early pencil ownership signature of Rene Hayaux du Tilly, Oct. 1948 (1912 - 1998).

[FORBIN]

Rare Atlas & Text Together on the Levant

18. **FORBIN, Auguste de, Comte** (1779-1841) & **Abbe de CHOISY**. *Voyage dans Le Levant en 1817 et 1818*. Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1819. ¶ 2 volumes. Text (sm. 8vo.) and Atlas folio. TEXT VOLUME: 8vo. [xii], 460 pp. Half-title ["se trouve chez Delaunay, libraire Palais-Royal, no. 243"], title vignette of the Armes Royale, dedication to the king, list of plates, with the rare folding engraved plate "Plan du Saint Sepulcre à Jerusalem"; plate is torn and mended (some Kozo, etc.). Contemporary quarter calf, paste-paper overs boards, red morocco gilt-stamped spine label, spine with gilt bands. ATLAS VOLUME: Large oblong folio. [54 cm]: [2] pages, 78 leaves of plates (70 lithographs after Carle Vernet, Fragonard, Isabey, Pierre Prevost, and Forbin, 8 aquatints by Debucourt after Forbin, 2 engravings by Englemann and Debucourt after Forbin), plans (etchings). Original printed cover-title mounted as a title, "Voyage dans Le Levant en 1817 et 1818 » on rouge colored paper.

Handsomely bound in modern half dark calf, gilt-stamped spine, original spine preserved, early green cloth over boards, decorative endpapers. Bookplate of the Prince of Lichtenstein library [Ex-libris Liechtenstensteininis] of Vienna. Handsome set. ME1067

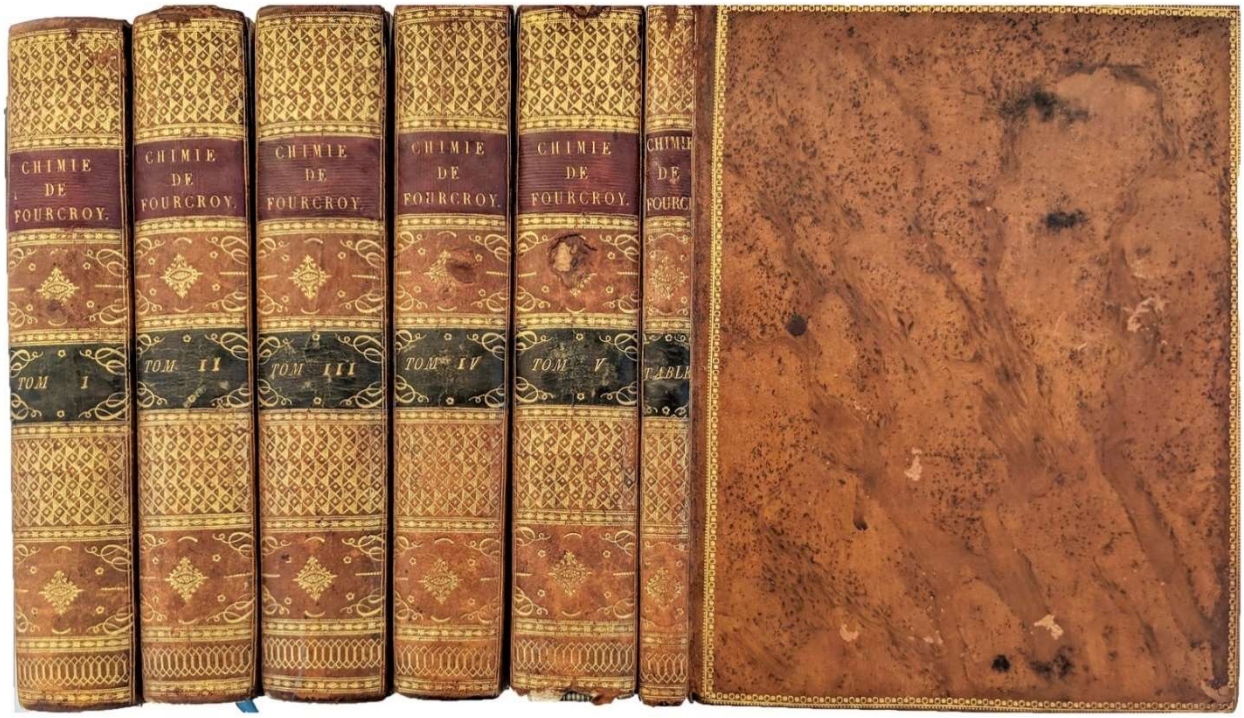
$ 20000

FIRST EDITION OF BOTH PARTS, which were issued separately and thereby seldom found together. Brunet notes the Atlas was printed in 325 copies -- this is repeated by Khatib, who explains the early publishing history thusly: "Two editions, one marked "Seconde", were issued in 1819 with the text in 8vo and the folio plates to be purchased separately."

Dedicated to Louis XVIII (1755-1824). The year-long voyage went to Greece, Syria, and Egypt. Forbin had obtained permission to acquire specimens from Egypt for French museums. Forbin was accompanied by

the artist Pierre Prevost (1764-1823) and a very young engineer de Louis Maurice Adolphe Linant de Bellefonds (1799-1883). The voyage was sponsored by Louis XVIII, the last king of France, who had himself lost many of royal powers subsequent to Napoleon's escape from Elba in 1815 and the 100 day campaign to retake the throne. Napoleon quickly gained support from military veterans still loyal to him. His campaign famously ended at Waterloo on June 18, 1815. This work is famous for the large number of large and remarkable plates. They were executed with the highest production methods and involved a number of qualified artists.

Most "of the plates are scenes of Egypt and Palestine, after drawings by Forbin, Isabey, Prevost, Fragonard and Carle Vernet. The aquatint plates are all after drawings by Forbin himself." The travelers came first to Melos, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, Ephesus, Acre, Jafa, Jerusalem (noting the Temple of Solomon), The Dead Sea, Jordan, Cairo, Luxor, and Thebes. "In 1816 Forbin became Director of Museums in Paris and in August 1817 he made a semi-official year-long voyage to the Levant to purchase antiquities for the Louvre. He travelled to Athens, Constantinople, Asia Minor, Syria and Palestine. From Jaffa he went overland to Alexandria and visited Egypt. This book was the result; it was one of the first important French books to use lithography on a grand scale, and the standard of production is equal to that of Napoleon's *Description de l'Egypte* or Dominique Vivant Denon's *Voyage dans la Basse et la Haute Egypte*, 2 vols." – Khatib, p. 152-3. More details on request.



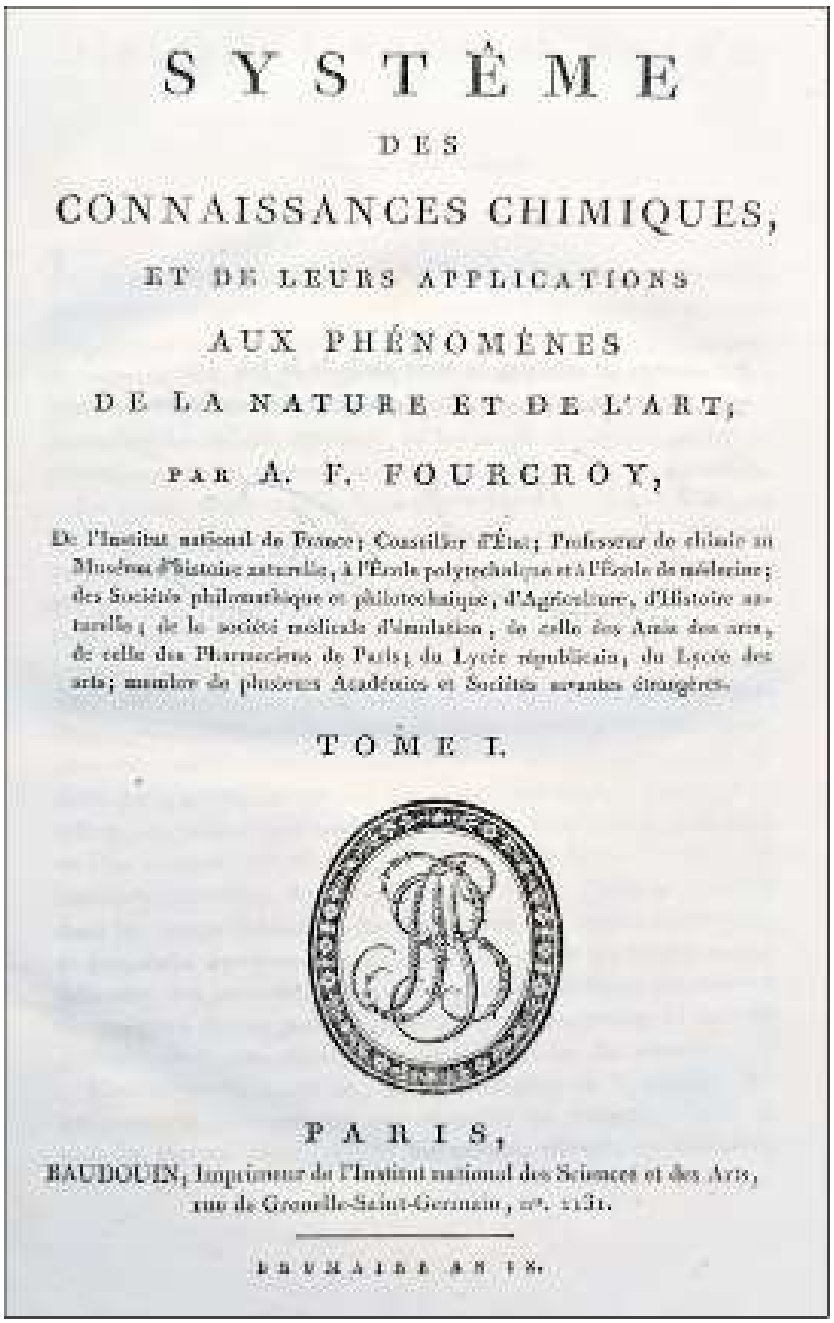
19. **FOURCROY, Antoine François, comte de** (1755-1809). *Système des Connaissances Chimiques, et de Leurs Applications aux Phénomènes de la Nature et de l'Art*. [6 volumes]. Paris: Baudouin, an IX-X (1800-1802). ¶ 5 volumes + index vol. 4to. [4], cxl, 474; [iv], 576; [iv], 700; 593, [1]; [iv], 686; [iv], 170 pp. Half-titles, title vignettes, index. Original full gilt-stamped tree calf, red and green leather gilt-stamped spine labels; vol. V spine ends worn, several covers with minor surface wear, corners showing. Early bookseller's label of Potey, Libraire, Paris. Despite the wear to vol. V, this is clearly a beautiful copy with minimal wear, very clean & fresh. RW1434

$ 3,750

First edition, in the preferred taller quarto format. Fourcroy was a French chemist and a collaborator of Antoine Lavoisier. Politically active, he was appointed to the council of state by Napoleon in 1799, shortly before publishing this set. In 1802 Fourcroy became director-general of public instruction, where Fourcroy played an instrumental role in modernizing France's educational system. During this time, Fourcroy's *Système des*

Connaissances Chimiques played an important role in popularizing a systematic approach to chemical research throughout France. "This great treatise contained more information than any previously published, and was not intended for beginners, but for those who wished to make a thorough study of chemistry" – William Arthur Smeaton, Fourcroy: *Chemist and revolutionary: 1755- 1809*. Cambridge: Heffer, (1962), pp. 76-77.

☼ Cole 481; Duveen p. 226; Neville I, pp. 472-473; Partington III, p. 538.



SYSTÈME

DES

CONNAISSANCES CHIMIQUES,

ET DE LEURS APPLICATIONS

AUX PHÉNOMÈNES

DE LA NATURE ET DE L'ART;

PAR A. F. FOURCROY,

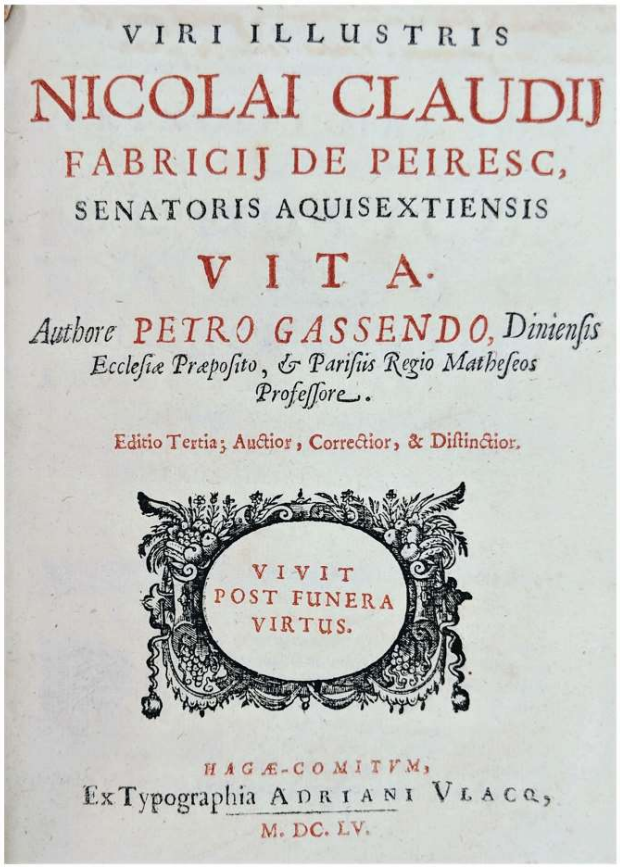
De l'Institut national de France; Conseiller d'État; Professeur de chimie au Muséum d'histoire naturelle, à l'École polytechnique et à l'École de médecine; des Sociétés philomathique et philotechnique, d'Agriculture, d'Histoire naturelle, de la société médicale d'émulation, de celle des Amis des arts, de celle des Pharmaciens de Paris, du Lycée républicain, du Ecole des arts; membre de plusieurs Académies et Sociétés savantes étrangères.

TOME I.

PARIS,

BAUDOUIN, Imprimeur de l'Institut national des Sciences et des Arts, rue de Grenelle-Saint-Germain, n°. 1131.

AN 8.



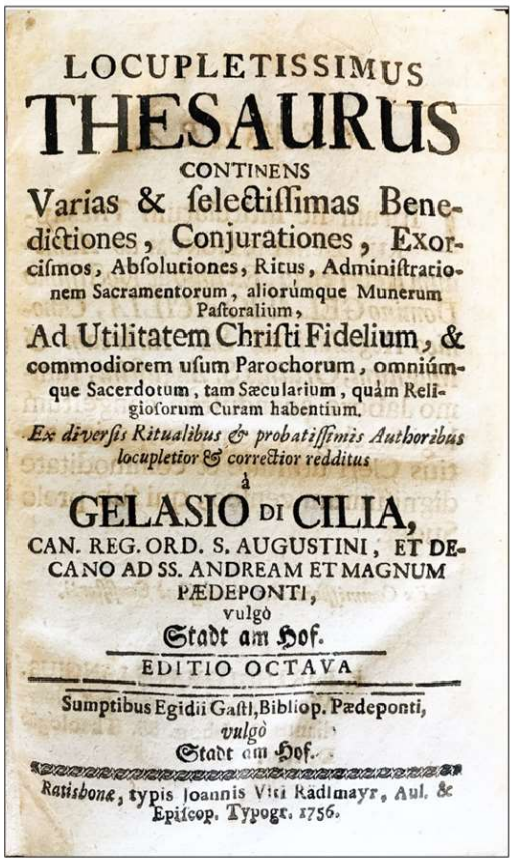
20. **GASSENDI, Pierre (Petro GASSENDO)** (1592-1655). *Nicolai Claudij Fabricij de Peiresc, Senatoris Aquisextiensis Vita. . . Editio Tertia; Auctior, Correctior, & Distinctior*. The Hague: Adrian Vlacq, 1655. ¶ Sm. 4to. [viii], 300, [16] pp. Engraved frontis. portrait (facing p.1), index. Title printed in red and black. Original vellum. Early two-line ink inscription facing title, "in an old hand", so-to-speak. Minor pencil marginalia throughout. Very good. RW1087

$ 1200

Third and most complete edition. A tremendously important biography of Nicolas-Claude Fabri de Peiresc by the Astronomer and biographer Pierre Gassendi, who Peiresc supported financially from 1634-1637. Peiresc was an accomplished astronomer himself, scientist politician and a brilliant collector, corresponded with Galileo and Tommaso Campanella, both of whom he defended when they were arrested by the inquisition.

"Through this book Peiresc and his work came to be known to many who had neither visited his collections and library . . . nor exchanged letters with him" – *DSB*. An English translation, titled *The Mirrour of True Nobility and Gentility: Being the Life of the Renowned Nicolaus Claudius Fabricius, Lord of Pieresk, Senator of the Parliament at Aix*, was released in 1657. Gassendi, apart from his significant researches in the field of

astronomy, wrote a number of biographies and philosophical texts, and was a frequent opponent of Descartes, with whom he disagreed on the possibility of certain knowledge.


LOCUPLETISSIMUS
THESAURUS
CONTINENS
Varias & ſelectiſſimas Benedictiones, Conjurationes, Exorciſmos, Abſolutiones, Ritus, Adminiſtrationem Sacramentorum, aliorúmque Munerum Paſtoralium,
Ad Utilitatem Chriſti Fidelium, & commodiorem uſum Parochorum, omniúmque Sacerdotum, tam Sæcularium, quàm Religioſorum Curam habentium.
Ex diverſis Ritualibus & probatiſſimis Authoribus locupletior & correctior redditus
à
GELASIO DI CILIA,
CAN. REG. ORD. S. AUGUSTINI, ET DECANO AD SS. ANDREAM ET MAGNUM PÆDEPONTI,
vulgò
Stadt am Hof.
EDITIO OCTAVA
Sumptibus Egidii Gaſtl, Bibliop. Pædeponti, *vulgò* Stadt am Hof.
Ratisbonæ, typis Joannis Viti Radlmayr, Aul. & Epiſcop. Typogr. 1756.

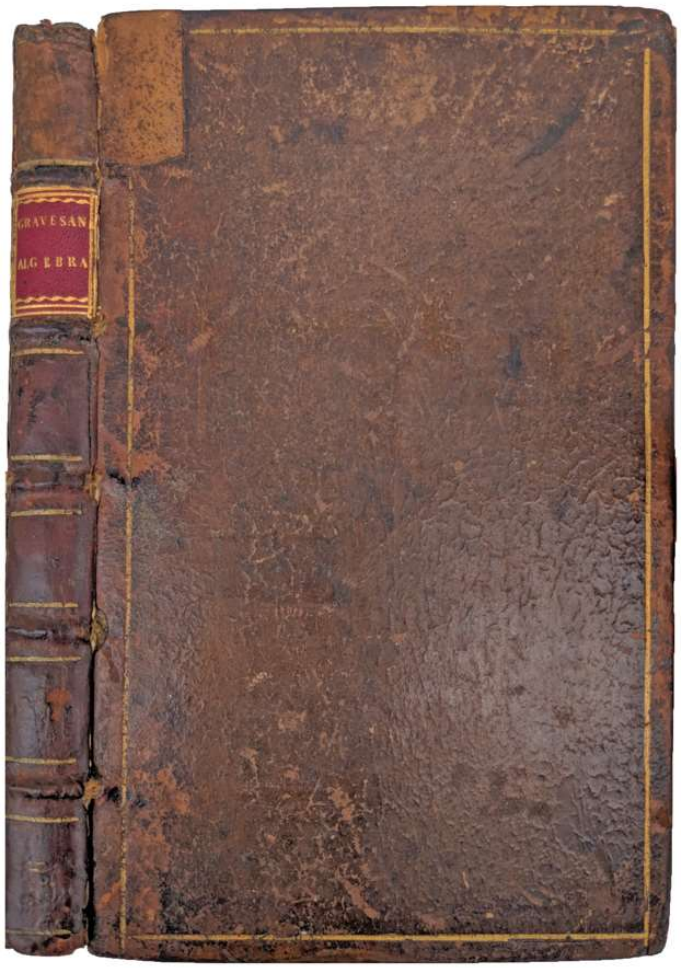
21. **GELASIUS DE CILIA [Gelasio di Cilia]** (1654-1721). *Locupletissimus Thesaurus: continens Varias & selectissimas Benedictiones, Conjurationes, Exorcismos, Absolutiones, Ritus, Administrationem Sacramentorum, aliorumque Munerum Pastoralium, Ad Utilitatem Christi Fidelium, & commodiorem usum Parochorum, omniumque Sacerdotum, tam Saecularium, quam Religiosorum Curam habentium*. Ratisbonae: Radlmayr, 1756. ¶ Eighth edition. Small 8vo. 774, [10] pp. Head and tail pieces. Handsomely bound in full black morocco, gilt rule surround, corner fillets, raised bands, gilt spine compartments, all edges gilt. Ownership signature of the Ecclesio Parochialis in Wolterdingen [Germany], 1757. Lovely copy. LLV2634

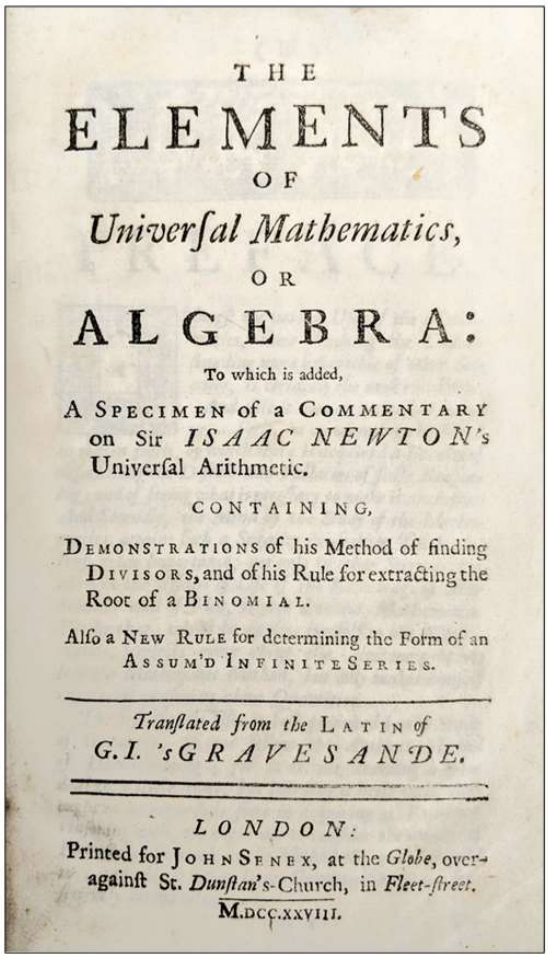
$ 750

A "CURIOUS TREASURY OF BENEDICTIONS, EXORCISMS, CHARMS, &C.": Contains a widely ranging series of benedictions and rites: "Gelasius de Cilia, in the curious Treasury of benedictions, exorcisms, charms, &c., gives several in which the titulus in introduced; for instance in the exorcism of the charta, or written charm,

efficacious against demons and spectres, which commenced with a cross placed, like the little crucifix on the cross found at Clare. . . In the Benediction against Tempests we find the sentence - 'Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judeorum, - Titulus triumphalis benedicat et custodiat nos ab omnibus malis;' and in the solemn Exorcism of persons bewitched ('contra omnia malefica') the demon was adjured 'per triumphalem titulum,' which is directed to be written on the forehead of the sufferer." - p. 67. "Gold pectoral cross found at Clare Castle, Suffolk." – *The Archaeological Journal*, volume 25. London, 1868.

Regarding exorcisms, Clement XI objected to some in current use: "Some of the formulas, in fact, were coarsely vituperative in the highest degree. The demons were addressed as infernal beasts, vile filth of hell, stinking dung and other contemptuous epithets, and were threatened that their meat and drink should be fire, hail, snow, ice, sulphur, pitch, absinth, rosin, lead, the venom of serpents, etc." - Henry Charles Lea, *Chapters from the Religious History of Spain Connected with the Inquisition*, Philadelphia: Lea, 1890, p. 425.





THE
ELEMENTS
OF
Universal Mathematics,
OR
ALGEBRA:

To which is added,

A SPECIMEN of a COMMENTARY on Sir *ISAAC NEWTON's* Universal Arithmetic.

CONTAINING,

DEMONSTRATIONS of his Method of finding DIVISORS, and of his Rule for extracting the Root of a BINOMIAL.

Also a NEW RULE for determining the Form of an ASSUM'D INFINITE SERIES.

Translated from the LATIN *of*
G. I. 'sGRAVESANDE.

LONDON:
Printed for JOHN SENEX, at the *Globe*, over-against St. *Dunstan's*-Church, in *Fleet-street.*
M.DCC.XXVIII.

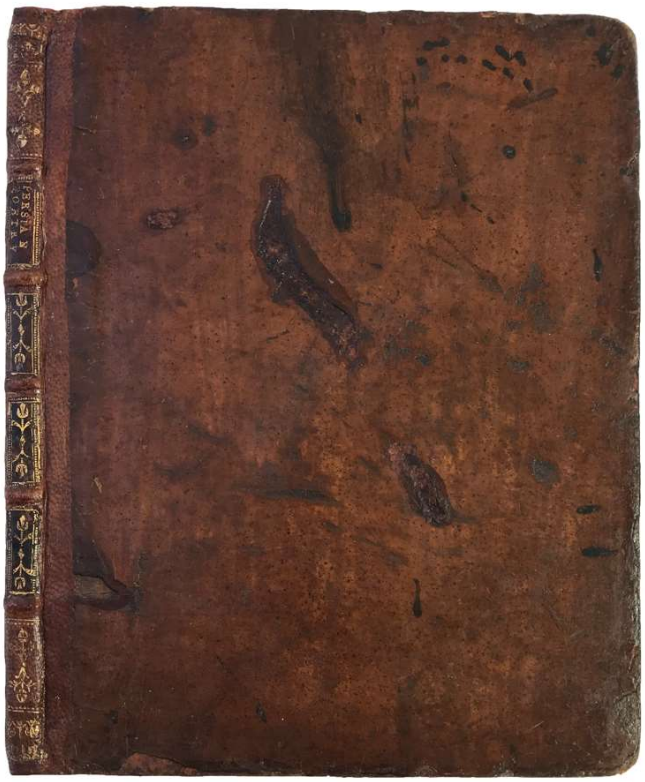
22. **GRAVESANDE, William-James 's [Willem Jacob]** (1688-1742). *The Elements of Universal Mathematics, or Algebra: to which is added, a specimen of a commentary on Sir Isaac Newton's Useful Arithmetic*. London: John Senex, 1728. ¶ 8vo. iv, 187, [1] pp. 4 folding plates, decorative headpieces. Original gilt-stamped calf, modern red leather gilt-stamped spine label, raised bands; rubbed, joints cracked, upper spine mended. Ownership stamp of "P.G." Very good. Rare. RW1451

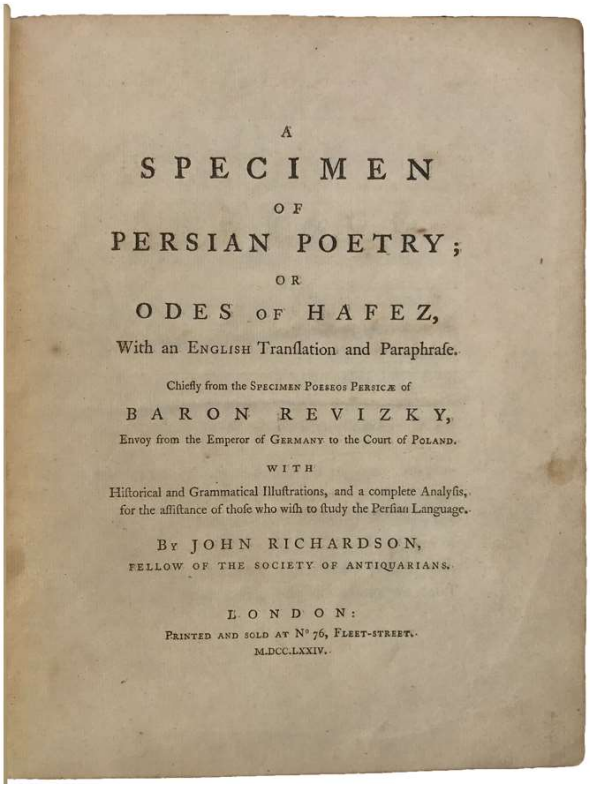
$ 2500

First edition in English; first printed in Leiden in 1727, as *Matheseos universalis elementa*. "This work, translated into Dutch (1728) and English (1752 [sic]), is of didactic rather than original merit, but it was significant for its invitation to mathematicians to elucidate systematically Newton's *Universal Arithmetick*, which 'sGravesande exemplified by his own explanation of two passages from Newton's book. 'sGravesande found the lighthearted treatment of infinitesimals and the infinite in Bernard de Fontenelle's *Elemens de la geometrie de l'infini* (Paris, 1727) unacceptable, and

he maintained his objections in the *Journal litteraire* against Fontenelle's rejoinder (1730)." – *DSB* V, p. 510.

☼ ESTC no.: T187811; not in Babson.





A
SPECIMEN
OF
PERSIAN POETRY;
OR
ODES OF HAFEZ,
With an ENGLISH Tranſlation and Paraphraſe.

Chiefly from the SPECIMEN POESEOS PERSICÆ of
BARON REVIZKY,
Envoy from the Emperor of GERMANY to the Court of POLAND.

WITH
Hiſtorical and Grammatical Illuſtrations, and a complete Analyſis,
for the aſſiſtance of thoſe who wiſh to ſtudy the Perſian Language.

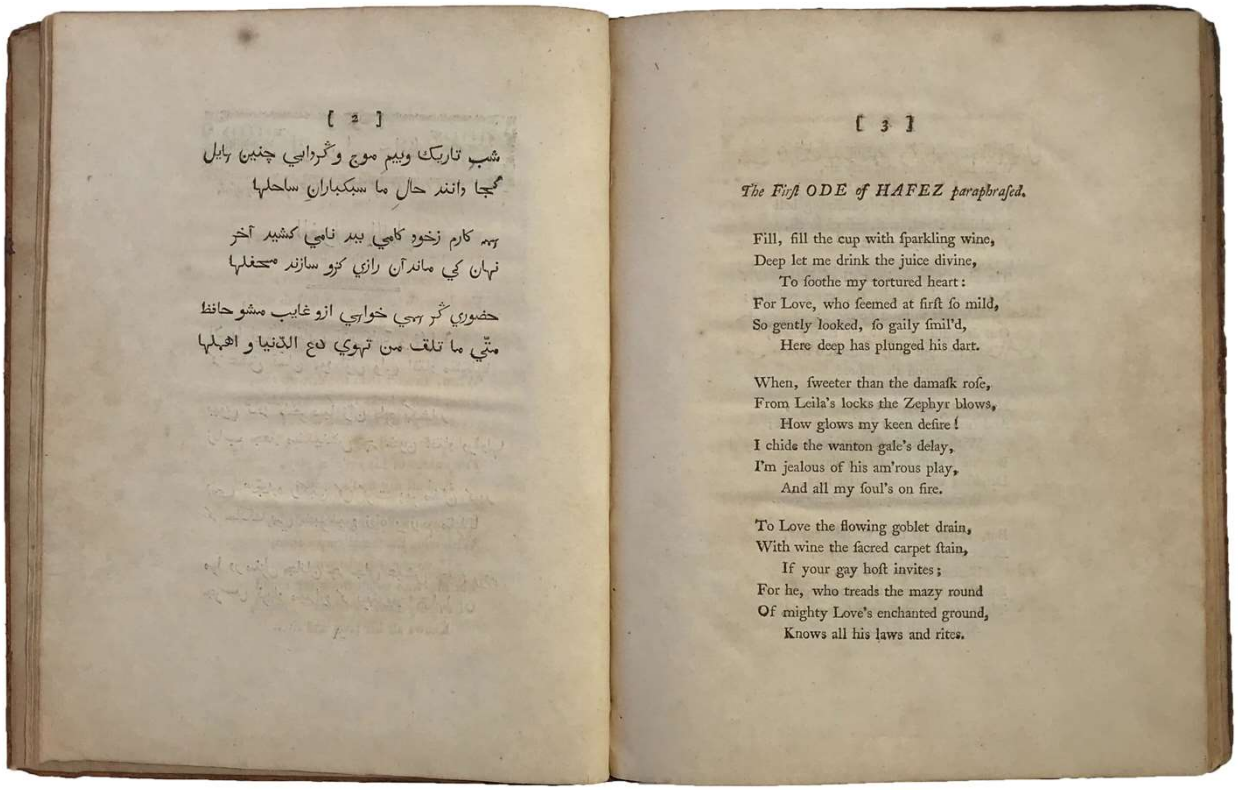
By JOHN RICHARDSON,
FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIANS.

LONDON:
PRINTED AND SOLD AT N° 76, FLEET-STREET.
M.DCC.LXXIV.

23. **HAFEZ** (14th century); translator: **John RICHARDSON** (1740 or 1741-1795). *A Specimen of Persian Poetry; or Odes of Hafez, With an English Translation and Paraphrase. Chiefly from the Specimen Poeseos Persicae of Baron Revizky, Envoy from the Emperor of Germany to the Court of Poland. With Historical and Grammatical Illustrations, and a complete Analysis, for the assistance of those who wish to study the Persian language.* London: Printed and Sold at No. 76, Fleet-Street, 1774. ¶ 4to. [iv], xv, [1], 68 pp. Original full calf, gilt spine; neatly rebacked to style, preserving original endsheets. Inscribed by an early owner, "This Book belonging to Monsieur [Pierre?] Monneron." Extremely rare. ME1081

$ 3000

This is the first edition in English of the ghazals of Hafez, translated by one of the leading Persian orientalists of his day, John Richardson, FAS of Wadham College, Oxford, and famous for his seminal work written in conjunction with Sir William Jones, the work being, *A Dictionary, Persian, Arabic, and English*, 1777.



[2]

شب تاريك وبيم موج وگردابي چنين هايل
گجا دانند حال ما سبكباران ساحلها

بهم كارم زخود كامي ببيد نامي كشيد آخر
نهان كي ماندآن رازي كزو سازند محفلها

حضوري گر همي خواهي ازو غايب مشو حافظ
متي ما تلق من تهوي دع الدنيا و اهملها

[3]

The First ODE *of* HAFEZ *paraphrased.*

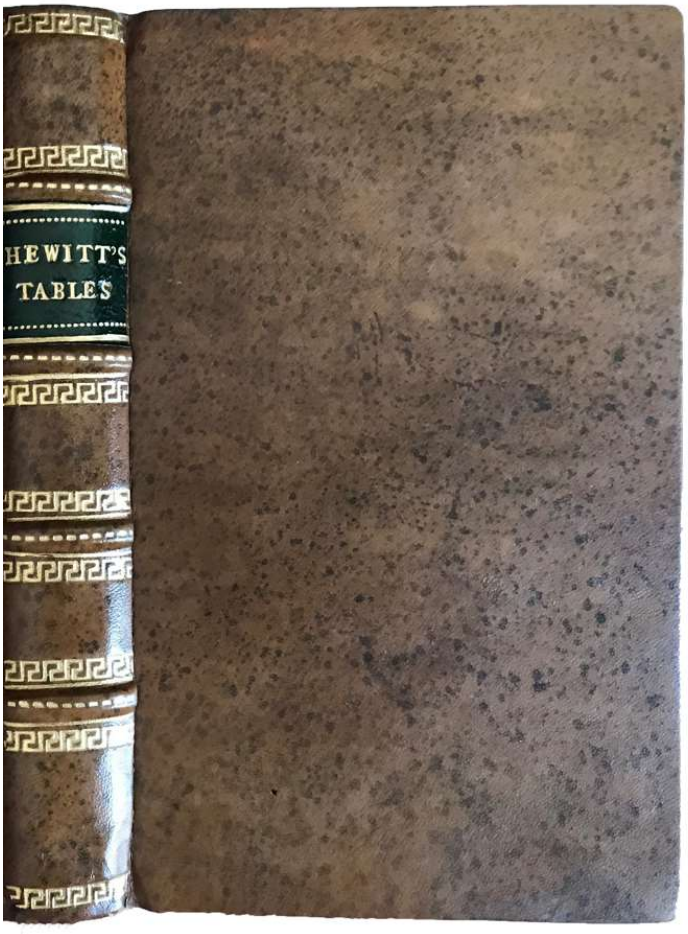
Fill, fill the cup with ſparkling wine,
Deep let me drink the juice divine,
To ſoothe my tortured heart:
For Love, who ſeemed at firſt ſo mild,
So gently looked, ſo gaily ſmil'd,
Here deep has plunged his dart.

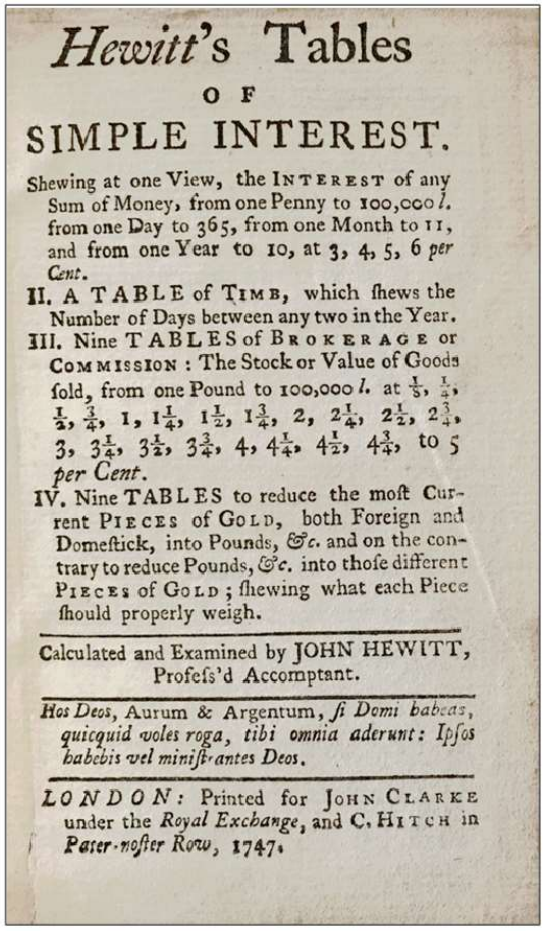
When, ſweeter than the damaſk roſe,
From Leila's locks the Zephyr blows,
How glows my keen deſire!
I chide the wanton gale's delay,
I'm jealous of his am'rous play,
And all my ſoul's on fire.

To Love the flowing goblet drain,
With wine the ſacred carpet ſtain,
If your gay hoſt invites;
For he, who treads the mazy round
Of mighty Love's enchanted ground,
Knows all his laws and rites.

Hafez was previously unknown to the western world until Count Karl Emerich Reviczky von Revisnye (1737-1793), the Hungarian Orientalist and bibliophile, 'discovered' him and brought his poetic classic to Europe with this Vienna printing. The work features an extensive text on Hafez and a translation of selected ghazals . Reviczky von Revisnye also issued in 1784, 1794 a catalogue of his Greek and Latin library, using the pseudonym of "Periergus Deltophilus". In the prefatory essay for that volume he shows an interest in the printing of Nicolas Jenson, Aldus Manutius, and the Estiennes.

Hafez was born in Shiraz, Persia and lived approximately from 1325/26–1389/1390. He is considered a mystic and poet. His life and poems are the subject of much analysis, commentary and interpretation, influencing post-fourteenth century Persian writing more than any other author.





Hewitt's Tables
OF
SIMPLE INTEREST.

Shewing at one View, the INTEREST of any Sum of Money, from one Penny to 100,000 *l.* from one Day to 365, from one Month to 11, and from one Year to 10, at 3, 4, 5, 6 *per Cent.*

II. A TABLE of TIME, which shews the Number of Days between any two in the Year.

III. Nine TABLES of BROKERAGE or COMMISSION: The Stock or Value of Goods sold, from one Pound to 100,000 *l.* at $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{3}{4}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{4}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{3}{4}$, 4, $4\frac{1}{4}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{3}{4}$, to 5 *per Cent.*

IV. Nine TABLES to reduce the moſt Current PIECES of GOLD, both Foreign and Domeſtick, into Pounds, &c. and on the contrary to reduce Pounds, &c. into thoſe different PIECES of GOLD; ſhewing what each Piece ſhould properly weigh.

Calculated and Examined by JOHN HEWITT, Profeſs'd Accomptant.

Hos Deos, Aurum & Argentum, *ſi Domi habeas, quicquid voles roga, tibi omnia aderunt: Ipſos habebis vel miniſtrantes Deos.*

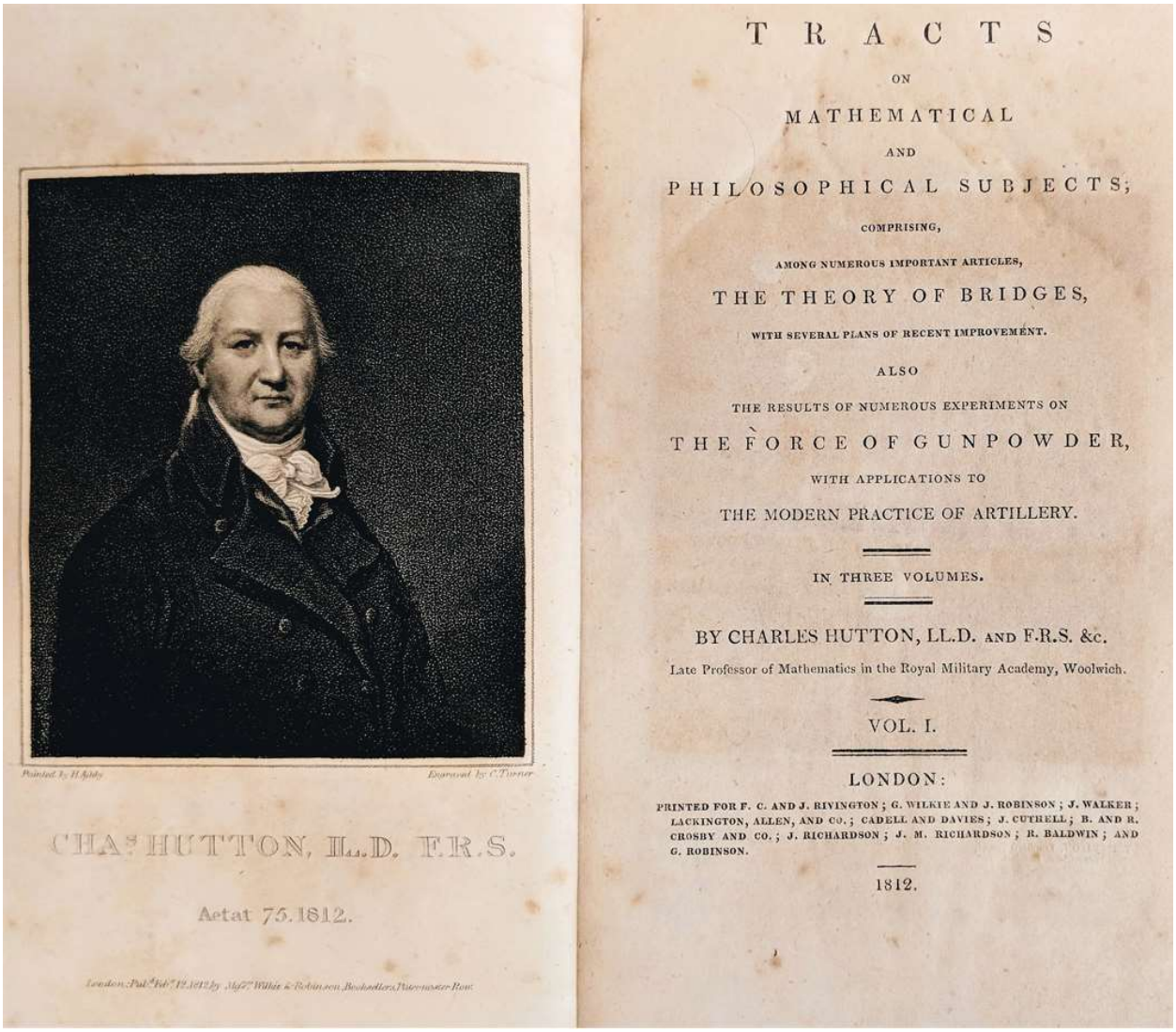
LONDON: Printed for JOHN CLARKE under the *Royal Exchange*, and C. HITCH in *Pater-noſter Row*, 1747.

24. **HEWITT, John** [fl.1738-1760]. *Hewitt's Tables of Simple Interest. Shewing at one View, the Interest of any Sum of Money, from one Penny to 100,000 l., from one Day to 365, from one Month to 11, and from one Year to 10, at 3, 4, 5, 6 per Cent. II. A Table of Time, which shews the Number of Days between any two in a Year. III. Nine Tables of Brokerage or Commission: The Stock or Value of Goods sold, from one Pound to 100,000 l. at 1/8, ¼, ½, ¾, 1, 1 ¼, 1 ½, 1 ¾, 2, 2 ¼, 2 ½, 2 ¾, 3, 3 ¼, 3 ½, 3 ¾, 4, 4 ¼, 4 ½, 4 ¾, to 5 per Cent. IV. Nine Tables to reduce the most Current Pieces of Gold, both Foreign and Domestick, into Pounds, &c. and on the contrary to reduce Pounds, &c. into those different Pieces of Gold; shewing what each Piece should properly weigh*. London: Printed for John Clarke and C. Hitch, 1747. ¶ 12mo. [10], [i-v], vi-cxxix, [i] pp. Second leaf is signed A3, A[7] recto blank. Modern full speckled-calf, elaborate gilt-stamped compartments, raised bands, black leather spine label. Ownership signature of John Coryton. Lovely copy. RARE. GG01725

$ 750

The first edition was issued in 1736. This is the second edition. A Dublin printing followed in 1773. Provenance: John Coryton is likely son to Peter Goodall, who took the Coryton name after his marriage to the niece of the fourth and final Baronet, with

whose death in 1739 the baronetcy became extinct (UK National Archives). LOCATIONS: William Andrews Clark Memorial Library (UCLA); The British Library, St. Pancras; National Library of Scotland. National Archives. "Coryton of Pentillie, Pellaton." [available on-line]. English Short Title Catalog N002433.



25. **HUTTON, Charles** (1737-1823). *Tracts on Mathematical and Philosophical Subjects; . . ., the Theory of Bridges,. . . Also the Results of Numerous Experiments on the Force of Gunpowder, with Applications to the Modern Practice of Artillery*. [3 volumes]. London: F. C. and J. Rivington, 1812. ¶ 3 volumes. 8vo. x, [2], 485, [1]; [iv], 384; [iv], 383, [1] pp. 9 plates, figs., tables. Original dark green publisher's cloth, leather gilt-stamped spine labels; spine labels slightly chipped, sporadic foxing. Ownership inscriptions of "Robert Lloyd Tilghman, Monday 24th October 1864, Easton Md." Near fine, a choice copy. RW1127

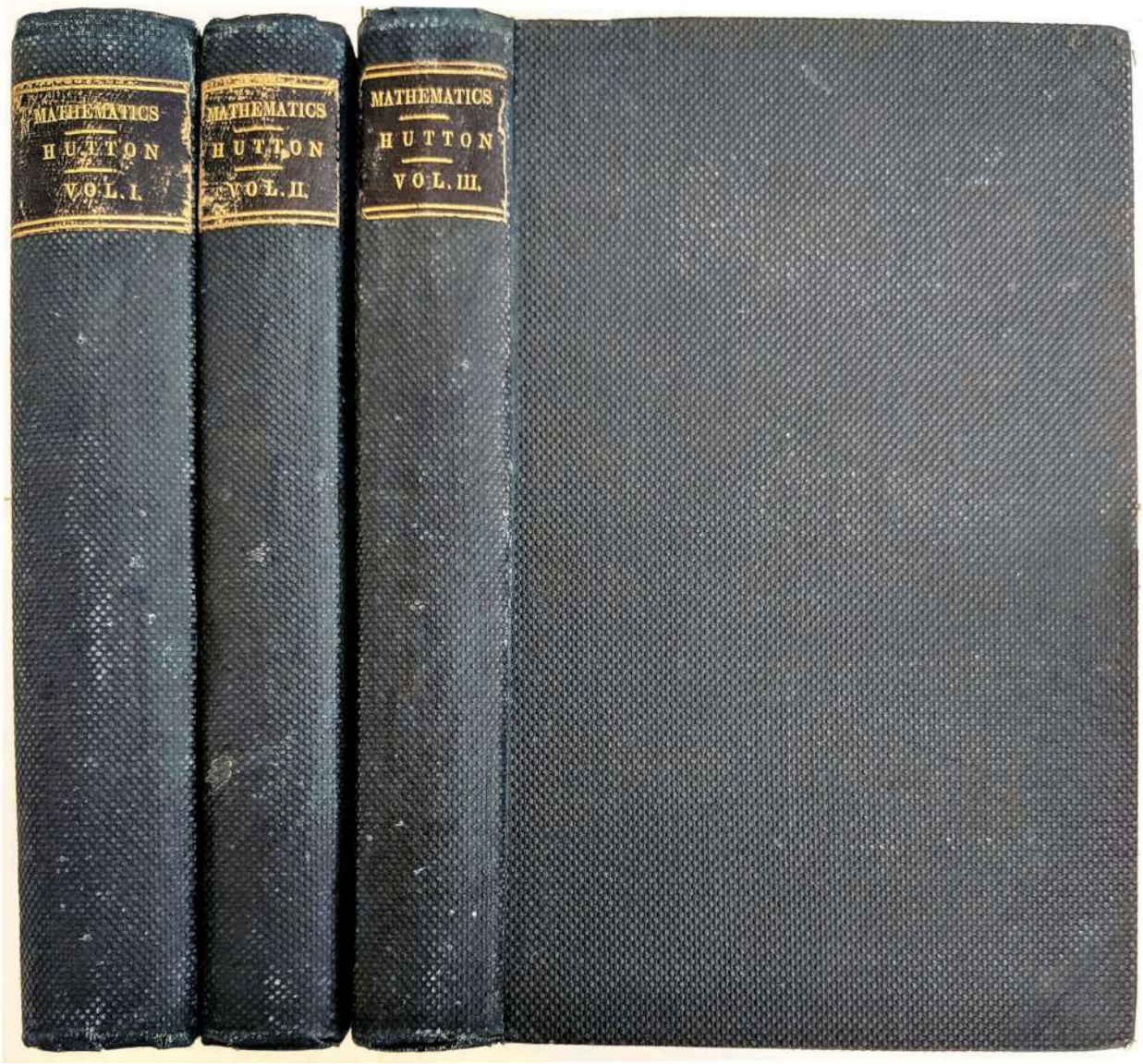
$ 875

First edition. These volumes collect many of the writings of English mathematician and surveyor Charles Hutton, who was a prolific writer of scientific articles on a variety of subjects, mostly relating to applied mathematics.

"Hutton was an indefatigable worker and his mathematical contributions, if unoriginal, were useful and practical. Throughout his life, he contributed assiduously to scientific periodicals through notes, problems, criticism, and commentary. He wrote textbooks for his pupils in Newcastle and the cadets at Woolwich; edited a great many almanacs, including the Ladies' Diary (1773-1818); and compiled several volumes of mathematical tables." – *DSB.*

Tracts include "The Principles of Bridges," "Queries concerning London-bridge, proposed in the year 1746, by the Magistrates of the City," "On the Common Sections of the Sphere and Cone," "Determination of the Air's Resistance to Bodies in motion, as determined by the Whirling Machine," "On the Theory and Practice of Gunnery, as dependent on the Resistance of the Air," "History of Algebra in all Nations," "Calculations to ascertain the Density of the Earth."

PROVENANCE: Robert Lloyd Tilghman [Jr.], was born to a very wealthy family who owned Hope House, a mansion in Talbot County, Maryland, near Easton, Md.


MATHEMATICS
HUTTON
VOL. I.
MATHEMATICS
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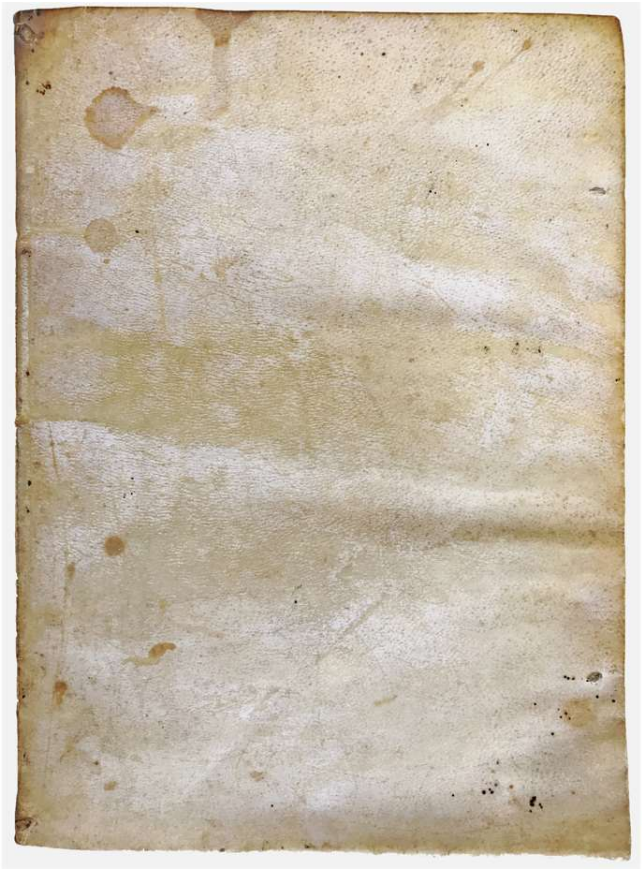
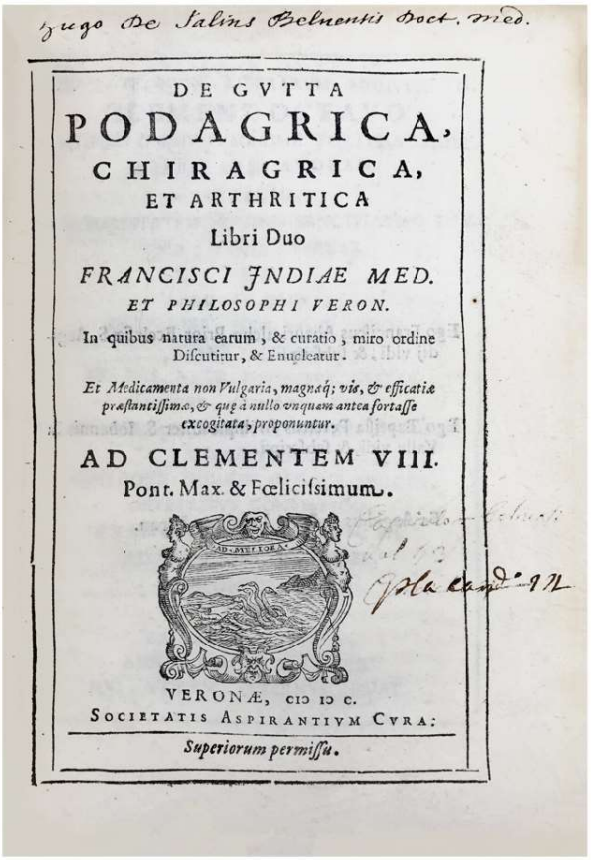
VOL. II.
MATHEMATICS
HUTTON
VOL. III.

Hutton [25]




Hugo De Salins Belnentis Doct. med.

DE GVTTA
PODAGRICA,
CHIRAGRICA,
ET ARTHRITICA
Libri Duo
FRANCISCI INDIAE MED.
ET PHILOSOPHI VERON.
In quibus natura earum, & curatio, miro ordine Discutitur, & Enucleatur.
Et Medicamenta non Vulgaria, magnaq; vis, & efficatiæ præstantissimæ, & quæ a nullo unquam antea fortasse excogitata, proponuntur.
AD CLEMENTEM VIII.
Pont. Max. & Fœliciſsimum.

VERONÆ, CIↃ IↃ C.
SOCIETATIS ASPIRANTIVM CVRA:
Superiorum permiſſu.

On Gout & Rheumatoid Arthritis

26. **INDIAE, Francisci [or, Francesco INDIA]** (1482/85-ca.1561). *De Gutta Podagrica Chiragrica et Arthritica. Libri Duo . . . in quibus natura earum, & curatio, miro ordine discutitur, & enucleatur. Et medicamenta non vulgaria, magnaeque vis, et efficatiae praestantissimae, et que a nullo unquam antea fortasse excogitata, proponuntur*. Verona, Societatis Aspirantium cura, 1600. ¶ Two parts in 1. Small 4to. [xxiv], 118, [1] pp. Printer's woodcut device [5 snakes over landscape], woodcut initials and tailpiece [rear], errata & colophon; old ink marginalia p.36, underlining pp. 97-99. Original vellum; lacks ties. Ownership inscription on title: Hugo De Salins Belnensis Doct. Med. [d.1659],* and another signature, obscured. Bookplate of Château de Montrevost [Cuisery, France]. M13168

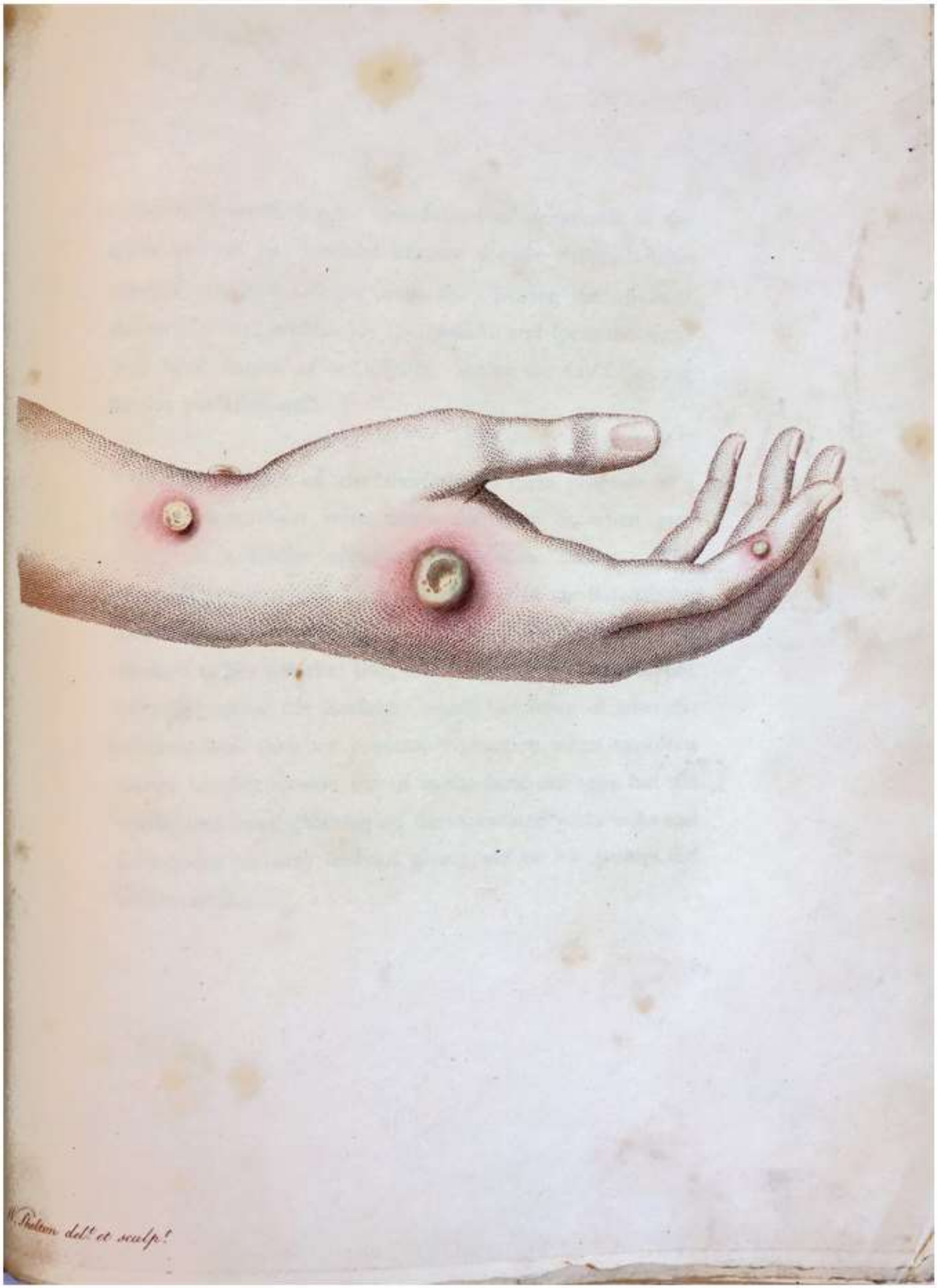
$ 2500

EARLY SEVENTEENTH CENTURY WORK ON GOUT & RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS: : HUGUES DE SALINS' COPY. First edition of this rare work on the nature, cause and treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and gout. The status of gout in the late sixteenth century was such that gout was said by Turberville to be found in "horses, capons, and falcons." (p. 64). John Gerard's *Herball*, 1597, stated that Gout-wort, or Herba Gerardi, was a native herb that could be used with some benefit, supported further by Culpeper. According to Copeman, Thomas Sydenham (1624-1689), suffered from gout and wrote the classic description of the disease, and was the first to be able to differentiate between rheumatoid arthritis and gout. The present work was written decades earlier. Francesco India cites Galen (Chap. 1), Ambroise Pare (Chap. 12) and Jean Fernel (Chapters 5, 7, 8). India makes two 15-page tables of causes which he uses to organize his data.

Francisci Indiae, an Italian philosopher and physician, who is little known, wrote the present work and two others: Hygiphylus: sive de febre maligna dialogus, 1593. Hygiophilvs Tertivs Vel De Symptomatvm Febri Malignae Svper, 1599. [*See: Frederic Paulhan, Catalogue des legs Gide & Teissier-Rolland, 1892, p. 212. Showing a copy of Strabo's Strabonis rerum geographicarum libri XVII, [1571], with the same provenance inscription is this book. This inscription must date prior to 1892.]

PROVENANCE: Hugues de Salins: The British Library catalogue lists a "Hugues de Salins; see: Jean Baptiste de Salins, *Defense du vin de Bourgogne*, 1704." This may be a descendent. See: *Societe d'Histoire, d'Archeologie et de Litterature de l'arrondissement de Beaune, Memoires, annee*, 1890, Volumes 15-16, Beaune, 1891, pp. 75, 177. Mentions the wife of Hugues de Salins as buried in 1626, and Hugues de Salins buried in 1659.

☼ Copeman, W.S.C., *A Short History of the Gout and the Rheumatics Diseases*, pp. 53, 64.

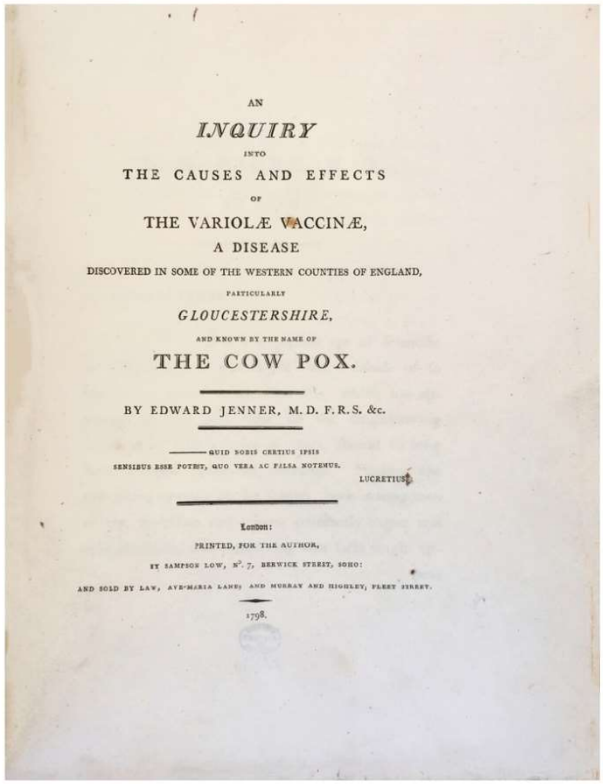

W. Skelton delt et sculp!

Grolier, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, 53

27. **JENNER, Edward** (1749-1823). *An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolae Vaccinae, A disease discovered in some of the western counties of England, particularly Gloucestershire, and known by the name of the Cow Pox.* London: Printed for the author by Sampson Low, 1798. ¶ 4to. iv, 75 pp. 4 plates printed in red and finished by hand, the first plate drawn and engraved by William Skelton, the other three plates by Skelton after Edward Pearce; lacks half-title (as usual), light foxing. Later nineteenth-century style full gilt-stamped straight-grained morocco, new black morocco gilt labels. New quarter maroon morocco drop-back box, spine labels. Fine. RARE. M10465

$ 30,000

FIRST EDITION. As a country doctor, Jenner found that farmers and dairymaids who had developed sores as a result of infection with cowpox seemed to be immune to smallpox. He postulated that the prior exposure to cowpox and subsequent immunity to both diseases indicated that the two diseases were related. In order to test his hypothesis, Jenner used matter from the pustule of a dairymaid's cowpox sore (Case XVI) to inoculate a small boy (Case XVII) and induce cowpox artificially. To test his theory of immunization, Jenner later infected the same boy with variolous (smallpox) matter. When the boy didn't develop smallpox, Jenner's theory was proven by challenge, a test which would be considered highly dangerous today. "Jenner was the first to test experimentally the folk belief that cowpox conferred immunity to its deadly relative smallpox, and the first to transmit the cowpox virus from person to person in order to build a population immune to smallpox. 'His confidence was vindicated at last when the World Health Organization announced in 1980 that small pox had been eradicated from all countries by intensive vaccination campaigns' [LeFanu], making it the first disease to be eliminated by man. Jenner's use of the tern 'virus' to describe the pathogenic exudates from cowpox and smallpox pustules was a first step toward further specialization of the word. He was also the first to describe anaphylaxis, thus providing a foundation for the study of allergy." [Norman].



AN

INQUIRY

INTO

THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS

OF

THE VARIOLÆ VACCINÆ,

A DISEASE

DISCOVERED IN SOME OF THE WESTERN COUNTIES OF ENGLAND,

PARTICULARLY

GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

AND KNOWN BY THE NAME OF

THE COW POX.

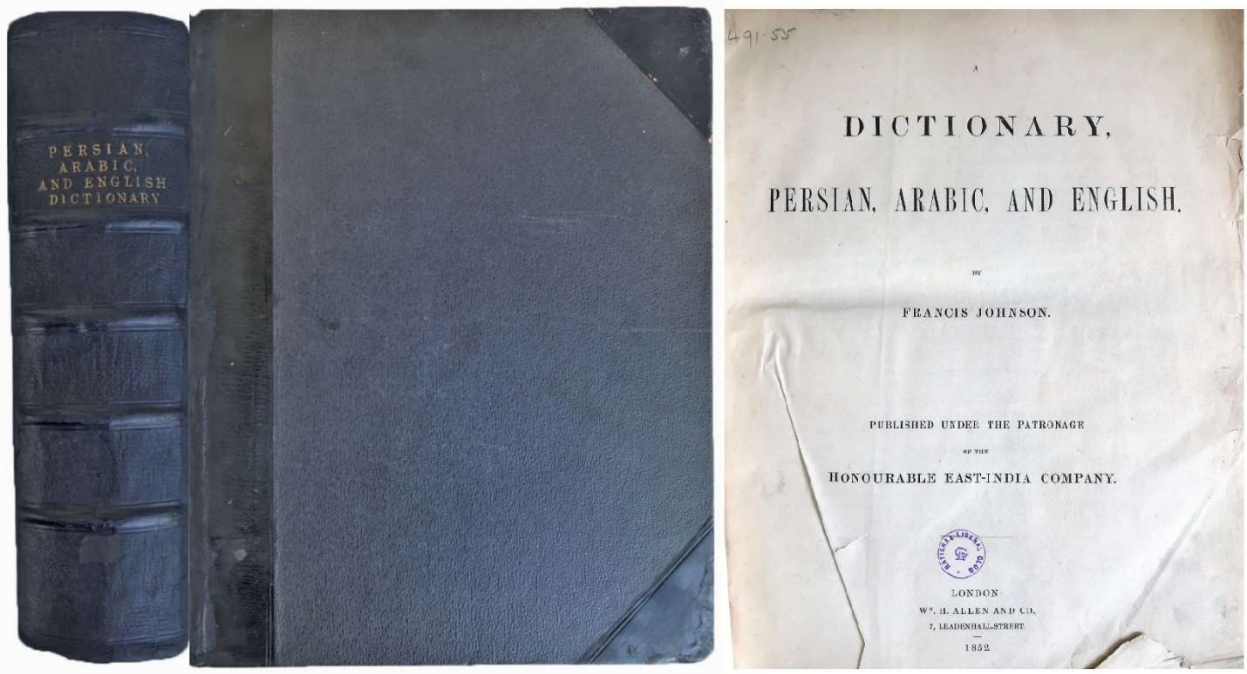
BY EDWARD JENNER, M. D. F. R. S. &c.

——QUID NOBIS CERTIUS IPSIS
SENSIBUS ESSE POTEST, QUO VERA AC FALSA NOTEMUS.
LUCRETIUS.

London:
PRINTED, FOR THE AUTHOR,
BY SAMPSON LOW, N°. 7, BERWICK STREET, SOHO:
AND SOLD BY LAW, AVE-MARIA LANE; AND MURRAY AND HIGHLEY, FLEET STREET.
1798.

"Jenner established the fact that a 'vaccination' or inoculation with vaccinia (cowpox) lymph matter protects against smallpox. . . The above work, describing 23 successful vaccinations, announced to the world one of the greatest triumphs in the history of medicine. Jennerian vaccination soon superseded the protective inoculation of material from human cases of smallpox, which had previously been in vogue." [Garrison & Morton].

☼ Blake/NLM p. 235; Dibner 127; Garrison, *History of Medicine*, pp. 372-5; Garrison & Morton 5423; Grolier, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, 53; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1086; Horblit 56; LeFanu, *A bibliography of Edward Jenner*, 2nd ed., 25[22]; Norman 1162; Osler 1251; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 250; Waller 5140; Wellcome III, p. 351.



28. **JOHNSON, Francis E**. (1796?-1876). *A Dictionary, Persian, Arabic, and English. Published under the patronage of the Honourable East-India Company*. London: Wm. H. Allen, 1852. ¶ Printed by W.M. Watts, London. 4to. 1,420 pp. Printed in triple columns. Title and final leaf with edge wear. Original half black calf, publisher's cloth, five raised bands, blind-and gilt-stamped spine; extremities worn, with kozo repairs. Bookplate of the Gladstone Library – National Liberal Club, small rubber-stamps of the National Liberal Club (founded by Prime Minister William Gladstone in 1882). RARE. LLV1879

$ 1250

Second, vastly enlarged and revised edition – CONSIDERED THE BEST EDITION: originally the compilation of Meninski pioneered lexicography and Persian Farsi. His work was based upon native lexicons, and amplified and corrected from the same. This book of Johnson was at first a complete revision of John Richardson's dictionary, issued in Oxford, 1777-1780. It was revised and improved by Charles Wilkins, 1806-1810. Subsequently a new edition, considerably enlarged, by Johnson, was printed in 1829. SCHOLARS CONSIDER THIS 1852 BOOK SO IMPORTANT AND WITH SO MUCH NEW MATERIAL THAT IT IS A NEW BOOK.

A

DICTIONARY,

PERSIAN, ARABIC, AND ENGLISH.

ا ا ا

ALIF, the first letter of the Arabic and Persian alphabets, in arithmetic represents the number one, and in almanacks and astronomical books, Sunday and Taurus. It also denotes an unmarried man. Like its sisters و *wāw* and ي *yā*, this letter is sometimes a vowel, and at other times a consonant. As a vowel, it is called الف ساكنه *alif sākina*, Quiescent alif, الف ليّنه *alif layyina*, Soft alif, or الف المدّ *alifu 'l madd*, Alif of extension or prolongation. Being invariably preceded by a consonant inflected with the vowel *a*, called فتحه *fatha*, which is akin to ا *alif*, it merely prolongs the sound, so as to form the simple long vowel ā of "far" or "father": as, مال *māl*, Wealth. In Persian, however, a broader sound is given to it, more nearly allied to the *a* in "water" or "war": as, حال *hāl*, (pronounced haul) State. جا *jā*, (pronounced jaw) A place. When, in Arabic words, ا *alif*, occurs at the end of a word, or at least is followed only by ء *hamza*, then the sound of مدّه *madda*, which means "extension or prolongation," is given to it, whether the sign ~ be written or not: as, حمرآء or indifferently حمراء *hamrā*, fem. Red, (to be sounded like the *a* in "hurrah"). In this case it is called الف ممدوده *alif mamdūda*, Extended alif, in contradistinction to الف مقصوره *alif maksūra*, Short alif. This latter ا *alif* is not unfrequently met with at the end of Arabic words: as, عصا *'asā*, (originally عصو *'asaw*) A staff: دنيا *dunya*, The world. But الف مقصوره *alif maksūra* appears more frequently in the form of ي *yā*, with a small ا *alif* placed above: as in بشرىٰ *bushrā*, Glad tidings: مصطفىٰ *mustafā*, Elect: حبلىٰ *hubla*, Pregnant: فضلىٰ *fuzla*, fem. Excellent.

In Arabic, ا *alif* may be substituted for و *wāw* or ي *yā*: as, قال *kāla* (originally قول *kawala*) He spake: باع *bā'a*, (originally بيع *bayi'a*) He sold. It is employed to form the dual in verbs and nouns: as, كتبا *katabā*, They two wrote: يكتبان *yaktubāni*, They both will write: رجلان *rajulāni*, Two men. It also forms the noun of agency: as, ضارب *zārib*, A striker. Likewise, adjectives: as, سكران *sakrān*, Drunk: كبرىٰ *kubrā*, fem. Greater. It is used in the formation of plurals, both regular and irregular: also of several of the مصدر *masdars*, or verbal nouns, &c., for all of which see Grammar.

In a few instances, ا *alif*, though written, is not pronounced. This is the case after و *wāw* of the plural of the verb: as, نصروا *nasarū*, They assisted; and seems to have been introduced in order that this و *wāw* may not be taken for the conjunction و *wa*. Some grammarians extend the use of this silent ا *alif* to other words: as, بنون *banūn*, Sons; بنوا زيد *banū* (for بنو *banū*) *Zayd*, Sons of Zayd: شاربوا الماء *shāribū 'l mā*, (for شاربو الماء) Drinkers of water. After تنوين *tanwīn* preceded by فتحه *fatha*, ا *alif* is written, but not sounded: as, ضربت زيدًا *zarabtu zaydan*, I smote Zayd. Also, when it is the substitute of the light ن *nūn* in such a phrase as لنسفعًا بالناصية *la nasfa'an* (originally لنسفعن) *bi'n nāsiyat*, Verily we will drag by the forelocks. Neither is it pronounced when following the روىّ *rawiy*, or last letter of a verse: as when التعاب *ilti'ābā*, اصاب *asāba*, are written التعابا *ilti'ābā*, اصابا *asābā*.

Then there is the ا *alif* of lamentation (ندبه *nadba*): as, وا زيداه *wā zaydāh*, Alas! Zayd: and of imploring aid (استغاثه *istighāsa*): as, يا زيداه *yā zaydāh*, Ho! help, Zayd.

In Persian, ا *alif* is of two kinds.—1. Prefixed to certain particles: as, ابا *abā* (for با *bā*), With;

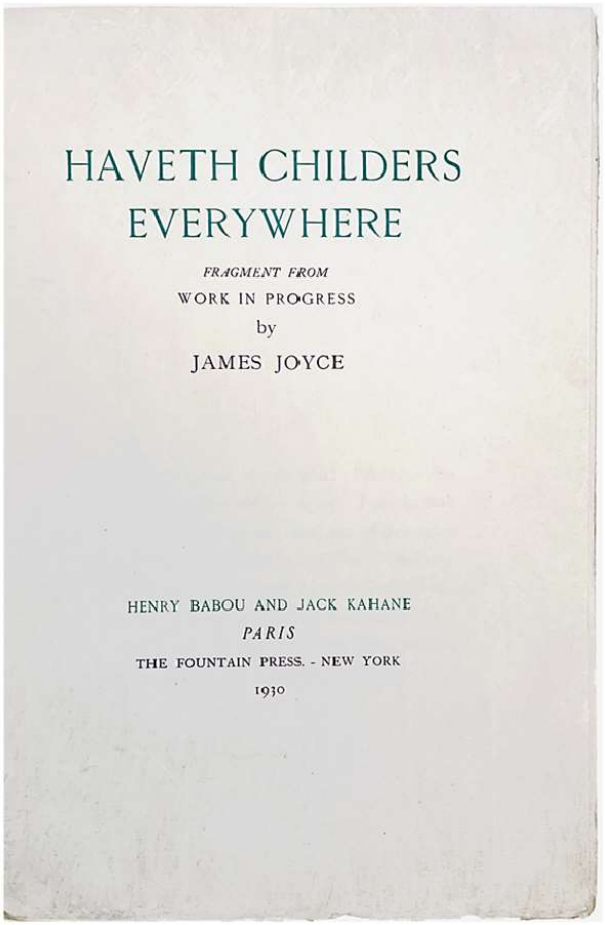
also to words of three or more letters, when it takes the vowel originally belonging to the first letter, which then becomes quiescent: as, اشكم *ishkam*, (originally شكم *shikam*), The belly.—2. To denote privation: as, اجنبان *aumbān*, Motionless: اخواستى *akhwāstī*, Unwillingness.

ا *alif* in the middle of a word is of five kinds.—1. When employed to convert the third person singular of the aorist into the precative: as, ميراد *mīrād*, May he die! (from ميرد *mīrad*): بواد *burād*, May he be! (from بود *burad*): مراواد *marārād*, May he not go! (from رود *rarad*). Or when it stands in the place of the prefix ب *bi*: as, ميرام *mīrām*, I will die (for بميرم *bimīram*).—2. Pleonastic, for ornament, or by poetic licence: as, سبكسار *sabuk-sār* (for سبك سر *sabuk-sar*), Light-headed: ستمگار *sitamgār* (originally ستمگر *sitamgar*), Tyrannical: خوار *khwār* (for خور *khwar*), Contemptible.—3. To denote continuation or proximity: as, خنداخند *khandākhand*, Incessant laughter: دمادم *damādam*, Moment to moment, every moment: دوشادوش *doshādosh*, Shoulder to shoulder, arm in arm.—4. To denote totality, or completeness: as, سراسر *sarāsar*, From beginning to end: سرايا *sarāpā*, From head to foot.—5. In lieu of the conjunction و *wāo*: as, تكاپوى *takāpūy* (for تك و پوى *tak u pūy*), A running to and fro, search. In some parts of Persia a medial ا *alif*, when followed by ن *nūn*, is sounded like ū: as, باران *bārān* (pronounced as if written بارون *bārūn*), Rain.

ا *alif* at the end of words is of seven kinds.—1. Used in calling: as, شها *shahā*, O King! شهريارا *shahr-yārā*, O friend of the city!—2. To denote prayer: as, نشينيدا *na nishīnedā*, May he not sit! بيناد *binadā*, May he see! Sometimes two ا *alifs*

Regarding Richardson's folio Johnson offers the following comment, "It was inconvenient in size, bring printed in folio, with an ungraceful oriental type, and it was very defective in its stock and choice of words. It was little else than an abridgement of the Oriental Thesaurus of MENINSKI, printed in four folio volumes at Vienna in 1680, effected by omitting the Turkish words incorporated in that collection, and by putting together words of similar sound, but of different significations, and sometimes of different etymology . . . Richardson made some additions to his text, chiefly from the lexicons of GOLIUS and CASTELLUS. . ." At least one other issue is touched on: that of price – the new edition was produced at a third of the price of Richardson's treatise. He compliments the press of Watts, responsible for this edition. "The [dictionary] by Mr. Richardson and Sir Charles Wilkins, is the acknowledged groundwork of the author's labours." "JOHNSON, FRANCIS (1796?–1876), orientalist, spent much time in early manhood in Italy, where he applied himself to the study of oriental languages, and learned Arabic from an Arab. In March 1818 he left Rome in company with Charles (afterwards Sir Charles) Barry, Charles (afterwards Sir Charles) Lock Eastlake, and Kinnaird, an architect, for Athens. After studying antiquities there till June, Johnson and Barry travelled overland to Constantinople, but they parted in August, Johnson returning to Italy, while Barry pursued his travels in Egypt (Lady Eastlake, Memoir of C. L. Eastlake, p. 72; Barry, Sir Charles Barry, pp. 25 sq.). In 1824 Johnson was appointed to the chair of Sanskrit, Bengali, and Telugu in the East India Company's college at Haileybury. He resigned his chair in 1855, was married in 1857, and died at Hertford on 29 Jan. 1876.

"THE GREAT WORK OF JOHNSON'S LIFE WAS HIS 'PERSIAN DICTIONARY." On its first publication in 1829 it was described as the third edition of Richardson's dictionary. It contained, however, much original matter, especially in respect of the Arabic element in Persian. In 1852 Johnson published a revised and much extended edition under his own name alone. This work is by far the most important contribution to Persian lexicography in any European language. Compound words are treated with especial completeness. Johnson also edited the 'Gulistan' of Sa'di (1863), while in Sanskrit he re-edited, with the addition of a vocabulary and a collation of new manuscripts, H. H. Wilson's text and translation of the 'Meghadta' (1867). His well-known selections from the 'Mahbhrata' (1842) and his 'Hitopadea,' London, 1840, 4to (subsequent editions 1847, 1848, and 1864), have long proved very useful to English beginners in the study of Sanskrit." – [Hertfordshire Mercury, 12 Feb. 1876; *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, new ser. vol. ix., Report for 1876; Johnson's Works.]. *DNB* – 1885-1900, Volume 30. For a dialog on some other titles written by Johnson, see: Raja Lahiani, *Eastern Luminaries Disclosed to Western Eyes: A Critical* ... – (2008), page 51.



HAVETH CHILDERS
EVERYWHERE

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by
JAMES JOYCE

HENRY BABOU AND JACK KAHANE
PARIS
THE FOUNTAIN PRESS. - NEW YORK
1930

THIS VOLUME CONSTITUTING THE ONLY COMPLETE ORIGINAL EDITION OF A FRAGMENT OF *WORK IN PROGRESS*, COMPOSED BY HAND IN FRESHLY CAST ELZÉVIR CORPS 16, COMPRISES : 100 COPIES ON IMPERIAL HAND-MADE IRIDESCENT JAPAN, SIGNED BY THE WRITER Nos I TO 100; 500 COPIES ON HAND-MADE PURE LINEN VIDALON ROYAL (SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR THIS EDITION) Nos 101 TO 600; HALF OF EACH CATEGORY BEING FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. THERE HAVE ALSO BEEN PRINTED : 10 COPIES CALLED WRITER'S COPIES ON IMPERIAL HAND-MADE IRIDESCENT JAPAN, Nos I TO X; 75 COPIES CALLED WRITER'S COPIES ON PURE LINEN HAND-MADE VIDALON ROYAL, Nos XI TO LXXXV.

COPY No 92

Signed by James Joyce

29. **JOYCE, James** (1882-1941). *Haveth Childers Everywhere. Fragment from Work in Progress*. Paris: Henry Babou & Jack Kahane, Fountain Press, 1930. ¶ 4to. 72, [1], [1] pp. Original printed wrappers, glassine dust-jacket, in original green-over-gilt paper-backed slipcase; spine slightly darkened, glassine spine head faintly chipped, lacks chemise. Bookplate of ODD [Olga Drexel Dahlgren] designed by Rockwell Kent. Near fine. LLV1873

$ 9,000

LIMITED FIRST EDITION—this number 92 of 100 copies (of a total 685) printed on imperial hand-made iridescent Japan paper, SIGNED BY AUTHOR. OLGA DREXEL DAHLGREN'S COPY: LOVER OF ROCKWELL KENT – IN ORIGINAL SLIP-CASE. *Haveth Childers Everywhere* is a "fragment of *Work in Progress* [the working title of what was

to become *Finnegans Wake*] first published in June 1930 by Henry Babou and Jack Kahane in Paris and by the Fountain Press in New York. It comprises the last part of chapter 3 in Book III of *Finnegans Wake* (FW 532.1-554.10). According to Richard Ellmann, Joyce composed an advertisement for the first British edition, published by Faber and Faber in 1931: 'Humptydump Dublin squeaks through his norse/ Humptydump Dublin hath a horrible vorse/ And with all his kinks english/ Plus his irismanx brogues/ Humptydump Dublin's grandada of all rogues" (Fargnoli & Gillespie, p. 101).

"*Haveth Childers Everywhere* would first be published in Paris by Henry Babou and Jack Kahane, for an advance of 25,000 francs, but much of their stock was bought by Wells for the Fountain press. . . .Reviewing [the book] in the New Statesman, G. W. Stonier called Joyce 'one of the very few great writers of our time' who deserved 'not a little admiration.' *Haveth Childers Everywhere* he thought 'a collector's piece, beautifully printed and bound, but, to me at least, almost completely unintelligible'" (Bowker, p. 398).

PROVENANCE: Olga Drexel Dahlgren (1898-1970) was a "daughter of Philadelphia banking heiress and New York society grande dame Lucy Wharton Drexel (1867-1944) and Eric Bernard Dahlgren, Sr., and the granddaughter of Lucy Wharton (1841-1912) and the New York and Philadelphia banker and philanthropist Joseph William Drexel (1833-1888). . . .In the late 1920s Miss Dahlgren was romantically linked to acclaimed artist, author, and political activist Rockwell Kent. Kent is well known for his oeuvre in American bookplate design; over the course of more than fifty years Kent designed for individuals and institutions some 160 bookplates and secured the patronage of the haute bourgeoisie to become the court bookplate artist to the aristocracy of American tastemakers, including Arthur Sulz" (Blocksy, description of property for sale, available on-line).

☼ Begnal, Michael H. *Joyce and the City: The Significance of Place*. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 2002; Bowker, Gordon. *James Joyce: A New Biography*. New York: Macmillan, 2012; Deming, Robert [ed.]. James Joyce. Vol. 2: 1928-41. London: Routledge, 2002. Fargnoli, A. Nicholas, and Michael Patrick Gillespie. *Critical Companion to James Joyce: A Literary Reference to His Life and Work*. New York: Infobase, 2006.

30. **KEILL, John** (1671-1721). *Introductiones ad Veram Physicam et Veram Astronomiam. Quibus accedunt Trigonometria. De Veribus Centralibus. De Legibus Attractionis*. Leiden: Joh. et Herm. Verbeek, 1739. ¶ Thick 4to. [iv], 636, [10] pp. Title printed in red & black, title vignette, 47 engraved folding plates, index. Original blind-tooled pigskin, blind-stamped calf spine label, small "1739" stamped at foot of spine;

dotted with worm holes (binding only). Early bookplate "Ex Bibliotheca Venerab: Conventus Viennensis. . ." of a Viennese Servite Order convent library; signature of Thierry on title. Near fine. RW1504

$ 1,200

New edition, a lovely copy of the collected works of one of Newton's disciples. Keill, a Scottish mathematician and popular author, was one of Newton's staunchest supporters and defenders. This volume, assembled by the Verbeek brothers, collects all of Keill's previously published works, and also includes additional papers by Keill on centripetal and attractive forces.

"Keill's role as propagator of Newtonian philosophy was carried out primarily through his major work, *Introductio ad veram physicam*. . . (1701), based on the series of experimental lectures on Newtonian natural philosophy he had been giving at Oxford since 1694. The first such lectures ever given, their attempt to derive Newton's laws experimentally did much to influence later publications. . . . Some of Keill's writings also brought hostile attacks against Newtonianism from the Continent. For example, his charge that Leibniz had plagiarized from Newton's invention of the calculus gave rise to a major dispute between English and Continental natural philosophers, in which Keill served as Newton's 'avowed Champion.'" – *DSB* VIII, 276.

☼ Poggendorf I, 296; Houzeau & Lancaster, 9247; Paul Luther (ed.), R.A.S. Catalogue, vol. II, p. 486.

JOANNIS KEILL, M. D.

Regiæ Soc. Lond. Socii, In Acad. Oxon. Aſtronomiæ Profeſſoris Saviliani

INTRODUCTIONES

AD VERAM

PHYSICAM

ET VERAM

ASTRONOMIAM.

Quibus accedunt

TRIGONOMETRIA.

DE VIRIBUS CENTRALIBUS.

DE LEGIBUS ATTRACTIONIS.

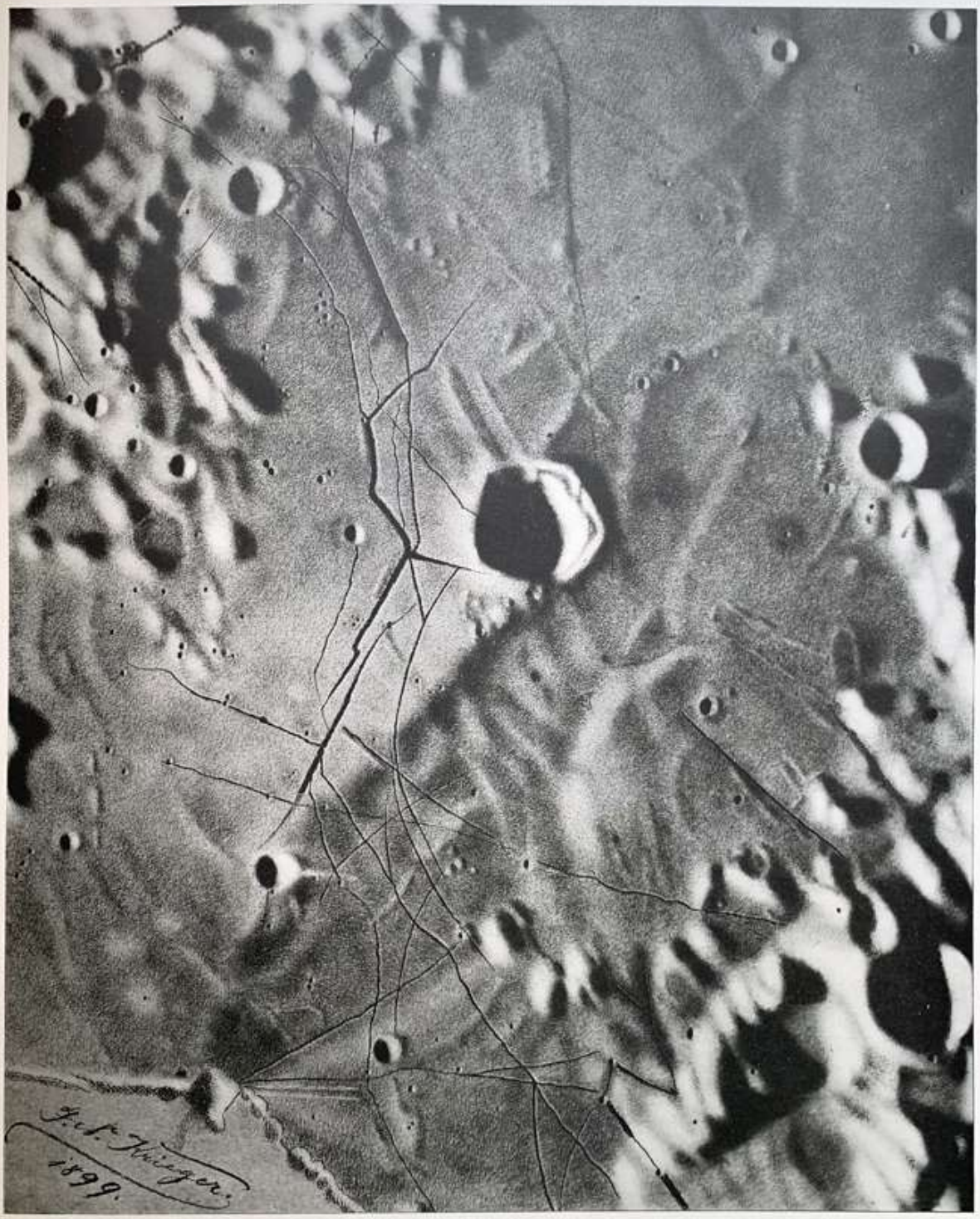
Editio Noviſſima.

LUGDUNI BATAVORUM,

Apud JOH. ET HERM. VERBEEK. Bibliop.

MDCCXXXIX.

Keill [30]



TRIESNECKER

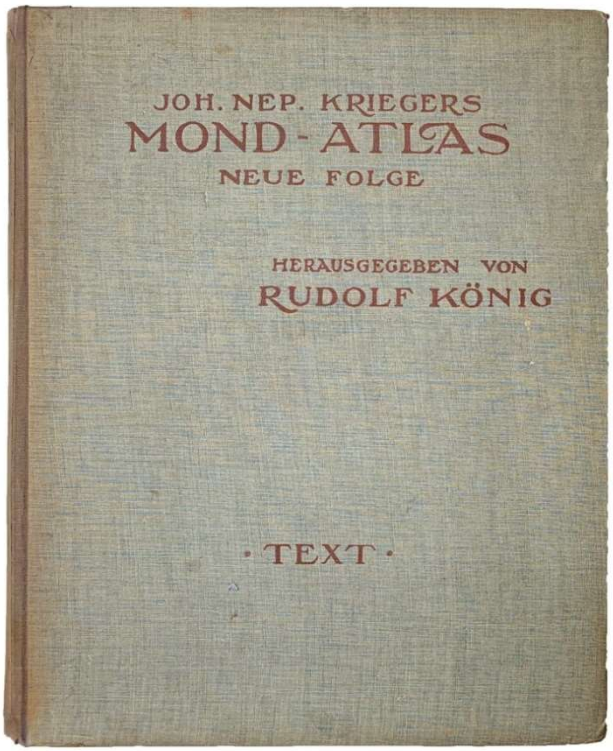
1 mm = 1020 m in Länge = 1020 m in Breite.
Lage des Mittelpunktes: L = +4°, B = +5°.

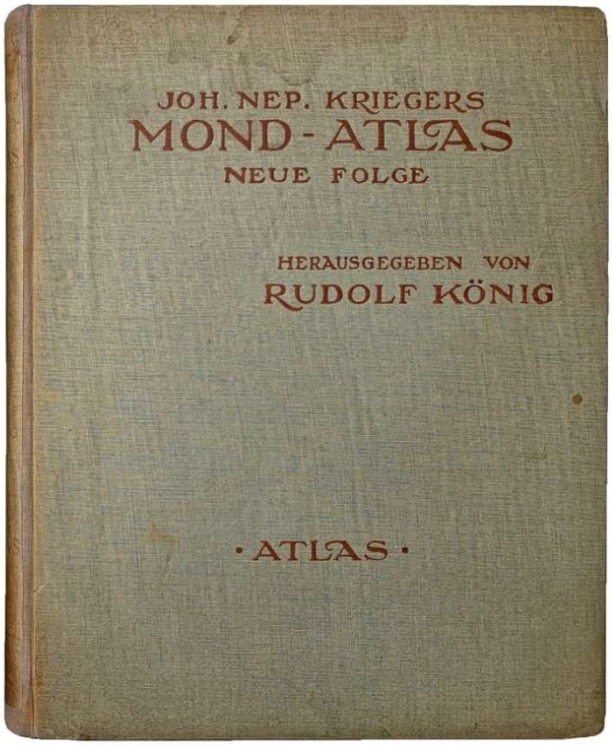
Krieger & Konig's Important Moon Atlas – Rare Complete Set

31. **KRIEGER, Johann Nepomuk** (1865-1902). *Mond-Atlas entworfen nach den Beobachtungen an der Pia-Sternwarte in Triest.* [Together, 3 volumes] Triest: Ed. Heinr. Mayer, 1898. ¶ Small folio. 20 pp. 28 plates. Original portfolio. Bookplate of "A.F." (being a collector of Arctic voyages: Antonio Zeno Barentz, Franklin, James C. Ross, Adrien de Gerlache, Scott); title-page signed "A. Faustini", [Brooklyn], 1924. S13763

$ 3000

WITH: **KONIG, Rudolf** (1865-1927). *Joh. Nep. Kriegers Mond-Atlas; nach seinen an der Pia-Sternwarte in Triest angestellten Beobachtungen unter Zugrundelegung der hinterlassenen Zeichnungen und Skizzen. Bearb. und mit Unterstutzung der kaiserl. Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien aus den Mitteln der Treitl-Stiftung, hrsg. von Rudolf Konig. Neue Folge.* Vienna: In Kommission bei Eduard Heinrich Mayer, 1912. Two volumes [Text & Atlas]. XVIII, 376 pp. 31 illustrations. Atlas: 58 plates, numbered from 29-86, with an additional unnumbered large folding map-plate of the Moon. Original cloth; re-cased. Title-pages both signed "A. Faustini", [Brooklyn], 1924.

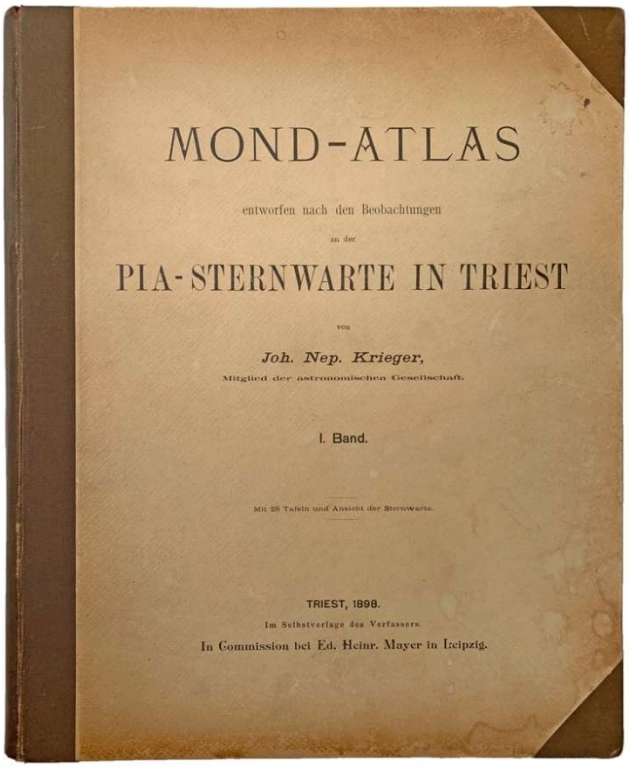




FIRST EDITIONS. Krieger was a draftsman and selenographer who produced detailed hand-drawn maps of the lunar surface at his Italian observatory. Krieger decided to create a definitive map of the Moon. For this purpose he obtained a series of low-resolution negatives of the lunar surface that had been taken at the Lick and Paris observatories. He enlarged these images and used them to provide positional accuracy for his subsequent drawings. His illustrations of the Moon were made in charcoal, graphite pencil, and ink, and were considered superior to any previously produced lunar maps in their accuracy and level of detail, and continue to be considered works of art.

He lived long enough to see his first 28 plates published as volume 1 of his "Mond Atlas". However his health had suffered, possibly due to his long nightly labors at his telescope. About 10 years following his death, his remaining drawings and sketches were published in a second volume by the Austrian selenographer Rudolf Konig [included].

Rudolf Konig (1865 -- 1927), born in Vienna, was an Austrian merchant, amateur astronomer and selenographer. He was friends with Krieger and finished the book his friend had intended, though it would appear by enhancing it much further.


MOND-ATLAS

entworfen nach den Beobachtungen

an der

PIA-STERNWARTE IN TRIEST

von

Joh. Nep. Krieger,

Mitglied der astronomischen Gesellschaft.

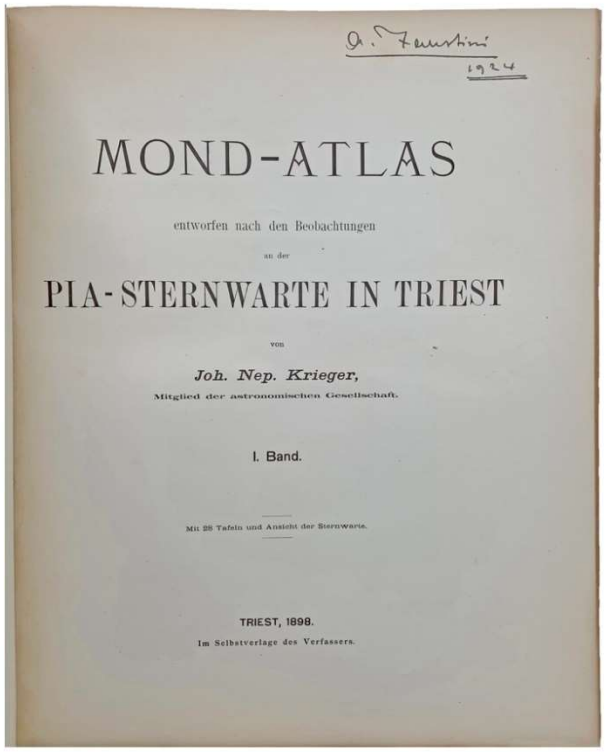
I. Band.

Mit 28 Tafeln und Ansicht der Sternwarte.

TRIEST, 1898.

Im Selbstverlage des Verfassers.

In Commission bei Ed. Heinr. Mayer in Leipzig.


MOND-ATLAS

entworfen nach den Beobachtungen

an der

PIA-STERNWARTE IN TRIEST

von

Joh. Nep. Krieger,

Mitglied der astronomischen Gesellschaft.

I. Band.

Mit 28 Tafeln und Ansicht der Sternwarte.

TRIEST, 1898.

Im Selbstverlage des Verfassers.

PROVENANCE: Arnaldo Faustini (1872–1944) was an Italian polar explorer, geographer, writer, and cartographer. He is considered by some to be the first South European polar specialist. Born in Rome, he received his doctorate at the University of Rome at the age of 21. Faustini worked at a newspaper based in Rome as scientific editor. He had a special interest in polar subjects and published 19 books on polar subjects in his native Italian. He also wrote numerous articles. Among the polar explorers Faustini knew personally were Roald Amundsen, Ernest Shackleton, Robert F. Scott, and Adrien de Gerlache, of the Belgian Antarctic Expedition. Faustini translated into Italian De Gerlache's French language account of his voyage. Faustini also drew the map of the area explored by the Belgians. In gratitude, De Gerlache gave him the flag from the expedition's ship, the *SS Belgica*.

The polar explorer Augustus Greely invited Faustini to the United States in 1915 for a lecture tour. While lecturing at Columbia University, Faustini met Amelia Del Colle, who later became his wife.

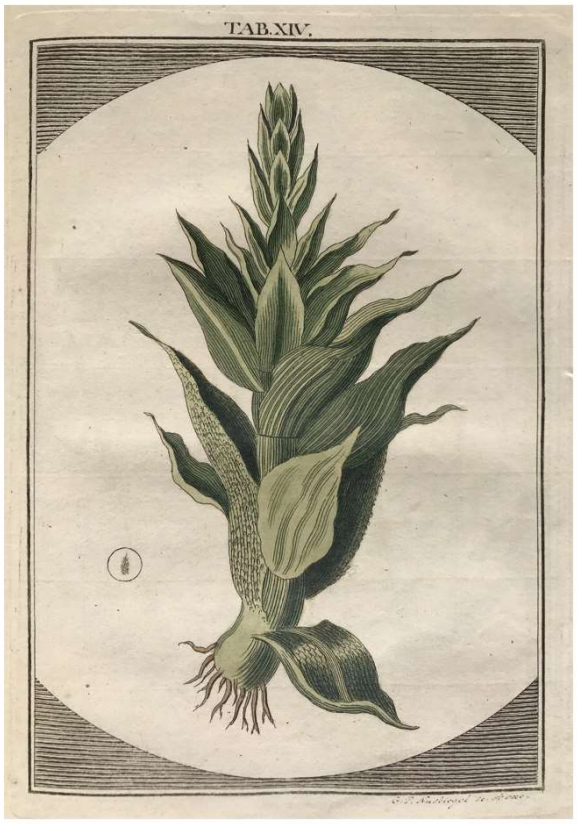
Faustini's interests were wide-ranging. In an unpublished 1918 manuscript entitled Catalogo Descrittivo di Ponti ed Archi Naturali ("Descriptive Catalog of Natural Bridges and Arches"), Faustini wrote: "Completed under every standpoint, for a future, eventual publication -- text, topographical sketches, illustrations, contents, indexes, etc., that I think to be my greatest work of physical geography." He was fluent in French, English, Spanish and Russian and understood Greek.

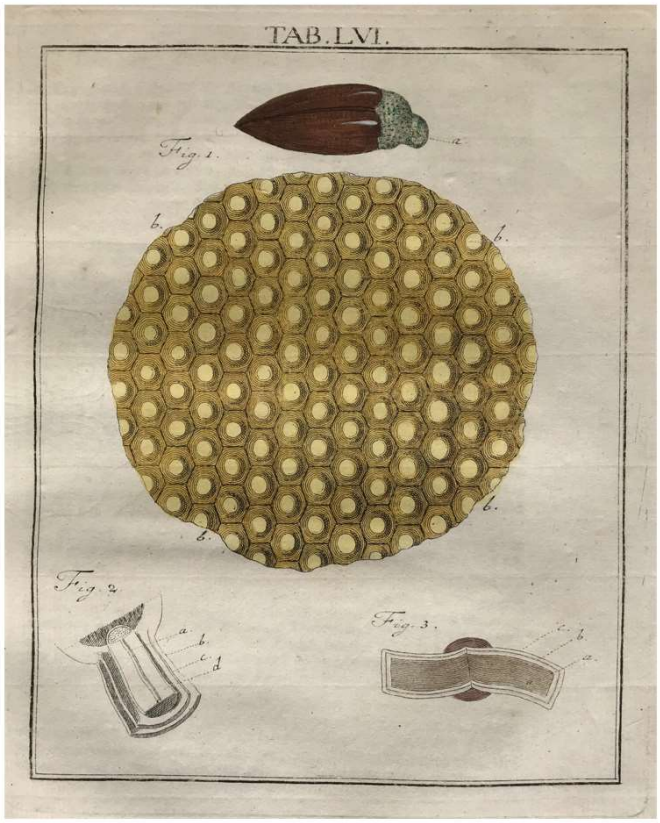
The crater Faustini on the Moon is named after him. His papers on the Arctic and Antarctic are held in the Archives of the Istituto Geografico Polare "Silvio Zavatti" (Zavatti Polar Institute) in Fermo. In 1908 his polar geography appeared, Le Terre Polari. In 1912 was issued his Eskimo & their customs book, Gli eschimesi; la razza, gli usi e i costume.

→ Ledermuller [32]

Joh. Justin. Preisler. Dir. Del.

Joh. Gottfried Thelott. Sculps. Aug. V.



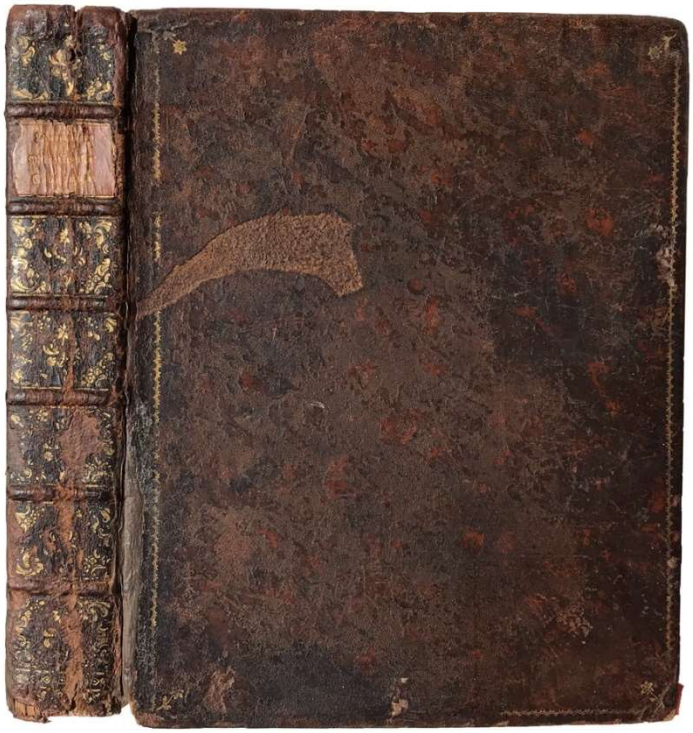


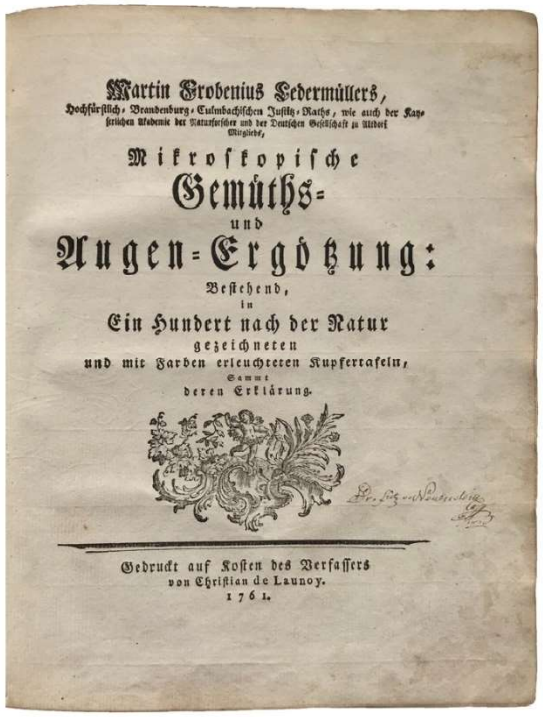
32. **LEDERMULLER, Martin Frobenius** (1719-1769). *Mikroskopische Gemuths- und Augen-Ergotzung: Bestehend, in Ein hundert nach der Natur gezeichneten und mit Farben erleuchteten Kupfertafeln, Sammt deren Erklarung*. [Nurnberg]: Gedruckt von Christian de Launoy, 1761. ¶ Two parts in one volume. 258 x 206 mm. 4to. [xvi], 202, [4] pp. 2 engraved allegorical frontispieces (first plate is hand-colored), title vignette, portrait of Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg, historiated initials, headpieces, tailpieces, 100 HAND-COLORED ENGRAVED PLATES by Adam Wolfgang Winterschmidt, after drawings by Ledermuller, indexes; plates XIV and XXXVI margins torn (verso repaired with cellophane tape), plate LXXV torn and repaired (paper mounted on verso). Contemporary full mottled gilt-ruled calf, marbled endleaves; scar to upper cover, joints splitting, spine ends chipped, cords holding, corners showing. Ownership signature on title [Dr. Fritz, vo[n] Neuenstein [Germany] 1830]. S13177

$ 3750

FIRST EDITION. A fine work on microscopy illustrated with some remarkable plates of magnified insects, shells, plants, and many others. A very attractive copy of the most beautiful microscopical of all eighteenth century works. The 100 hand colored plates depict all kinds of specimens

as witness using a very simple microscope. This work was issued in various states, documented in the bibliographic references cited below. Some copies on the market have 150 plates and are bound in 3 parts, with a title-page showing 1763. There is a special title-page, dated 1760, for the first 50 plates :: called a re-issue (BM Readex, XIV, p. 1132). The period of issue is between 1760 and 1763, suggesting the publisher issued plates and text at progressive rates.





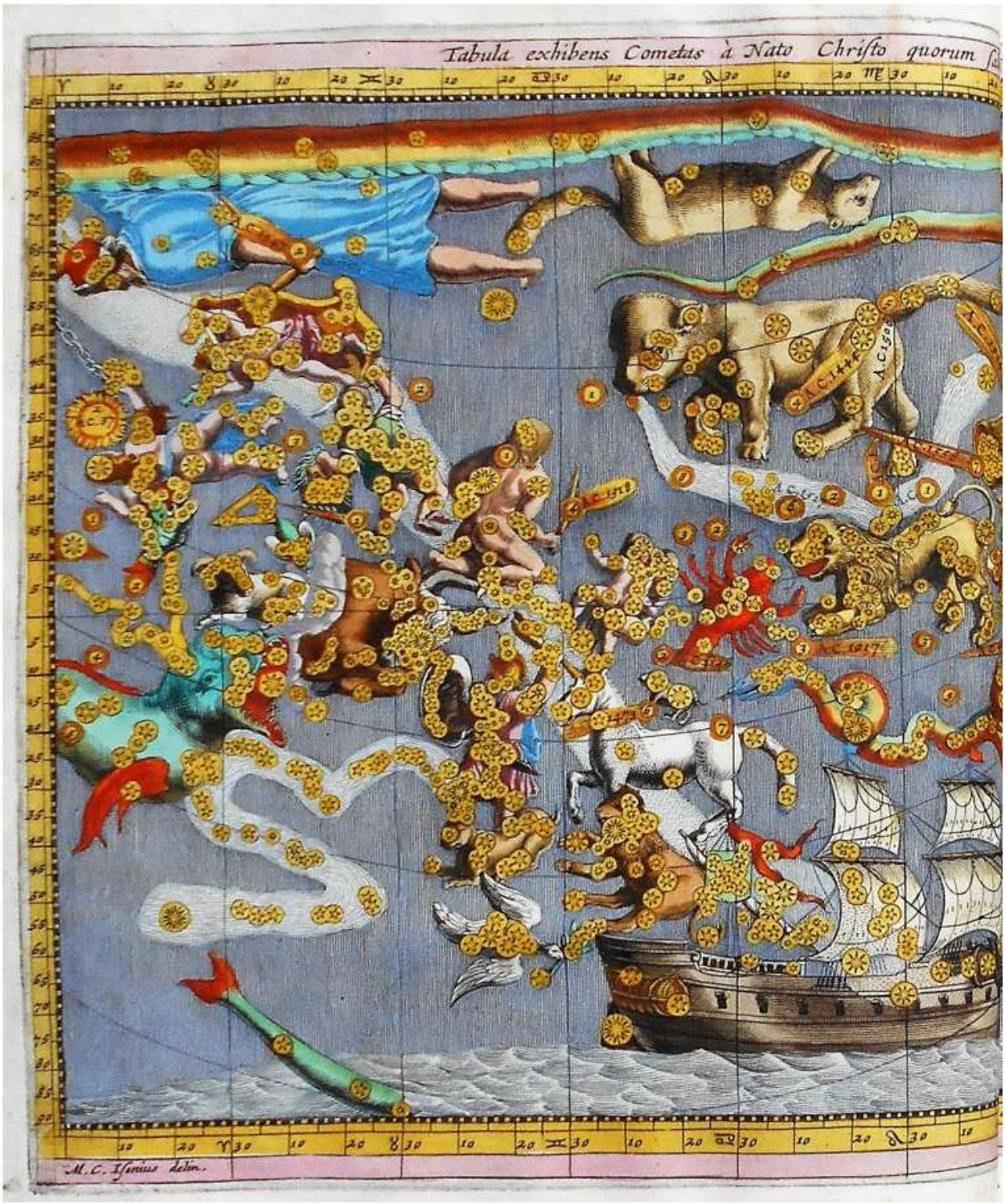
Martin Frobenius Ledermuuller was a follower of Leeuwenhoek. By 1749 he settled in Nuremberg. In the early period of microscopic analysis, and under the direction of Dr. Christoph Jacob Trew (1695-1769), Ledermuller applied the new scientific tool to the study of botany and produced a number of publications.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Fritz von Neuenstein, signed on title.

See: Poggendorf, I, col. 1403; Hirsch, III, pp. 645-646. British Museum (Natural History), III, p. 1077; Brunet III, 919 ["Ouvrage tres estime"]; Graesse IV, 139. See: Blake, NLM, p. 261; Nissen, I, p. 246; Wellcome, III, p. 472.


A SIGNIS COELI NOLITE METUERE, QVÆ METUUNT GENTES IER. X.
THEATRI COMETICI
pars posterior
Sive Historia Cometarum à diluvio
ad A. C. 1665. Historiæ Universalis
Synopsin quandam continens,
Ad
Serenissimum et Celsiss. GEORGIUM WILHELM. et IOANN. FRIDERICUM,
Duces Brunsvicenses et Lunæburgenses,
Auctore
STANISLAO DE LUBIENIETZ
LUBIENIECIO ROLITSIO.
Αναγκ.
Satis in ulna
Iesu lucebis
Amstelodami Apud Franciscum Cuyperum.
1667.
Συμβ:
Stando luben
ius moriar
M. Scheits del.
Sebast. Stopendaal Sculp.

[33]

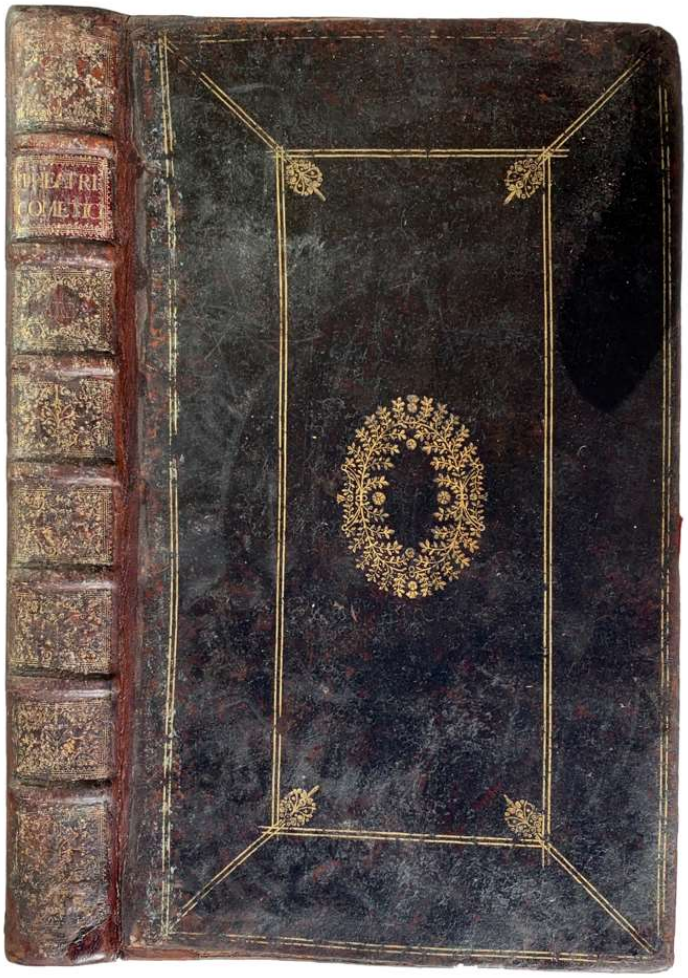


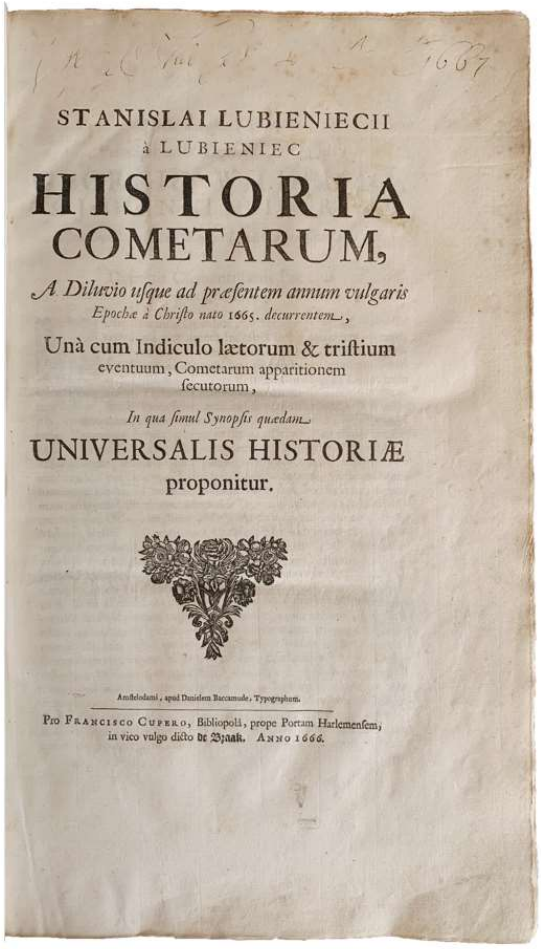
33. **LUBIENIECKI, Stanislaw** (1623-1675). *Historia Cometarum, a Diluvio usque ad praesentem annum vulgaris Epochae a Christo nato 1665. . . . 1666*. [With]: *Theatri Cometici Exitus de Significatione Cometarum*.

Amsterdam, 1666-8. ¶ Volume two, Parts II & III. Folio. [xii], 464; [3], 78, [6] pp. Collation: [ ]2, (*)4, A4 [i.e. A3-4], B4-3H4, 3I6, 3K4-3M4 ; [ ]2, A-I4, K6. With 2 a full allotment of 23 (of 24) HAND-COLORED PLATES ON COMETS, CONSTELLATIONS, DIAGRAMS OF ORBITS, ETC., INCLUDING 2 HAND-COLORED TITLE-PAGES (copperplate engravings by Bastiaen [Sebastiaan, or Sebastiaen] Stopendael [Stopendaal], 1637-1693/1707?) after M. Scheits, 1 hand-colored portrait of JOANNES ERNESTUS DE RAUTENSTEIN, 2 hand-colored double-page plates, and 21 full-page hand-colored plates, by Stopendaal, Gerardi, Gerritsz and others after M.C. Isenius and others. While the plates are numbered, there is no discernable arrangement if looking at just the numbering sequence [the lowest numbered plate is 60; the highest numbered plate is 88]. LACKS 6 diagrams and the plate associated with the comets of 1664 & 1665 [plate "83"]. With addenda, index of the plates for both volumes I & II, appendix – all at rear. Pages 3/4 torn with considerable loss to lower corner. Original full dark calf [ca. 1668], with gilt fillets and a wreath-like device on both upper and lower covers, all edges gilt and gauffered; neatly rebacked with leather. 7 leaves with faint waterstaining to outer margin (at front), some minor foxing. Inscription on title of the Collegii Neoburgensis … Jesu, 1667. Two plates with minor manuscript notations to the margins, one line manuscript with internal references (at rear). A STUNNING & VERY BEAUTIFUL BOOK. Very good copy. PLATES: 2 double-page: nos. 60, 62; 21 full-page: nos. 62 (facing p.12), 63 (p.26), 64, (p.48), 71, (p.76 – ms. note), 67 (p.104), 70 (p.144), 77 (p.172), 66 (p.226), 85 (p.230), 81, (p.242), 79 (p.302), 79 (p.320), 74 (p.332), 72 (p.338), 70 (p.372), 71 (p.380 – ms. note), 73 (p.383), 68 (p.386), 88 (p.406 [Halley's comet]), 86 (p.412), 77 (p.428). SPECTACULAR HAND-COLORED PLATES, EXTREMELY RARE WITH HAND-COLORING. SS13402

$ 12,995

FIRST EDITION [Parts II & III only], but textually complete in itself. Lubieniecki's encyclopedic treatise on comets contains a history of all known comets observed up to 1665. The second part (present here) contained a history of all the comets ever recorded in any chronicle or historical work. The third part is on the significance of comets. Halley's Comet is shown during its 1607 apparition (facing p.406), in Ursa Major during late September-October. In another woodcut plate the destructive influence of a fourth century comet is shown (facing p.48). Another plate shows Pegasus, the winged horse (facing p.383). THIS FULLY CONTEMPORARY HAND-COLORED COPY IS ONE OF TWO KNOWN RECORDED COPIES OF LUBIENIECKI FOUND, THIS ONE BOUND AND EMBELLISHED FOR A SPECIAL PATRON. Lalande states, "Contient une vaste erudition".





STANISLAI LUBIENIECII
à LUBIENIEC

HISTORIA
COMETARUM,

A Diluvio uſque ad præſentem annum vulgaris
Epochæ à Chriſto nato 1665. decurrentem,

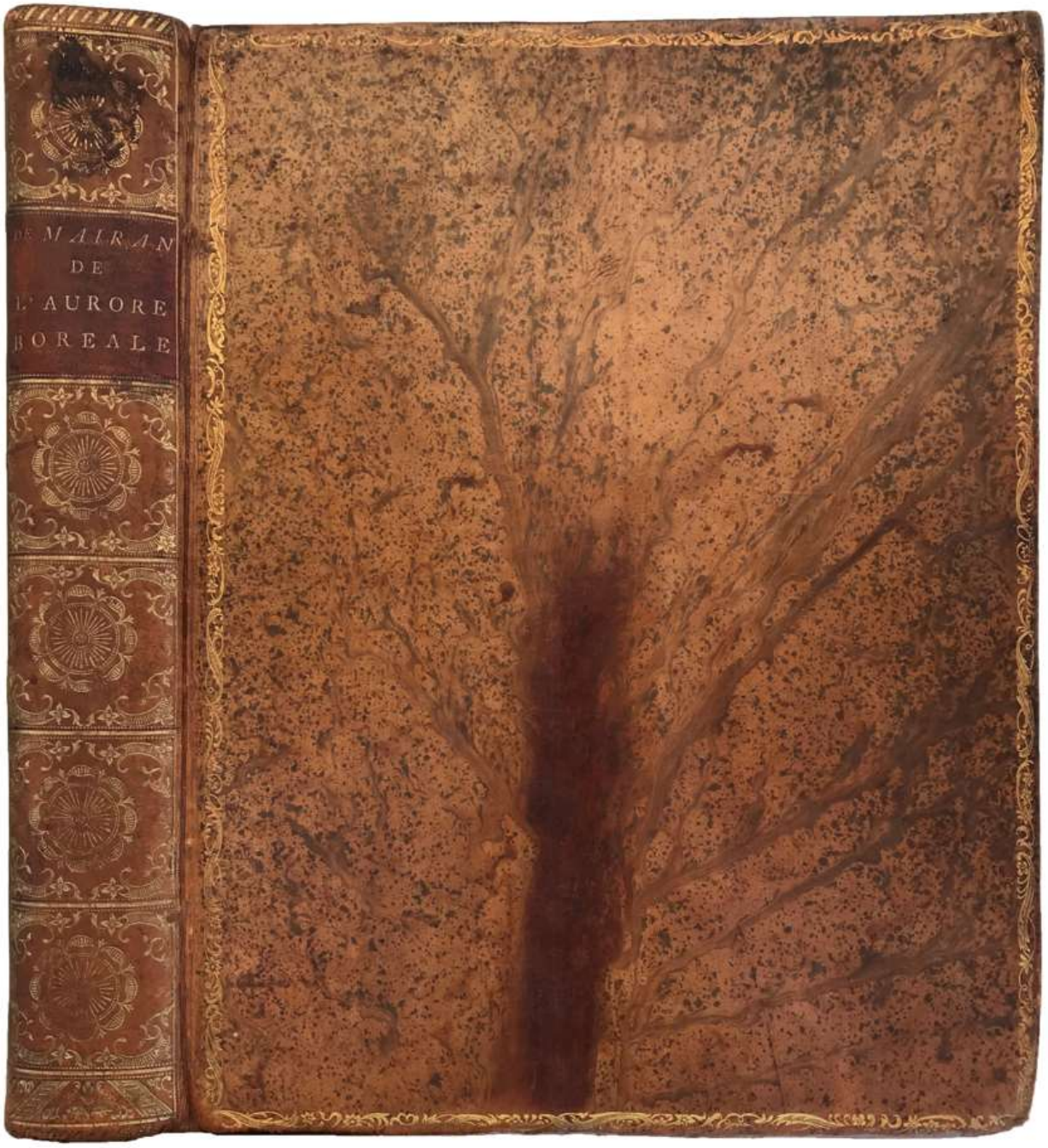
Unà cum Indiculo lætorum & triſtium
eventuum, Cometarum apparitionem
ſecutorum,

In qua ſimul Synopſis quædam
UNIVERSALIS HISTORIÆ
proponitur.

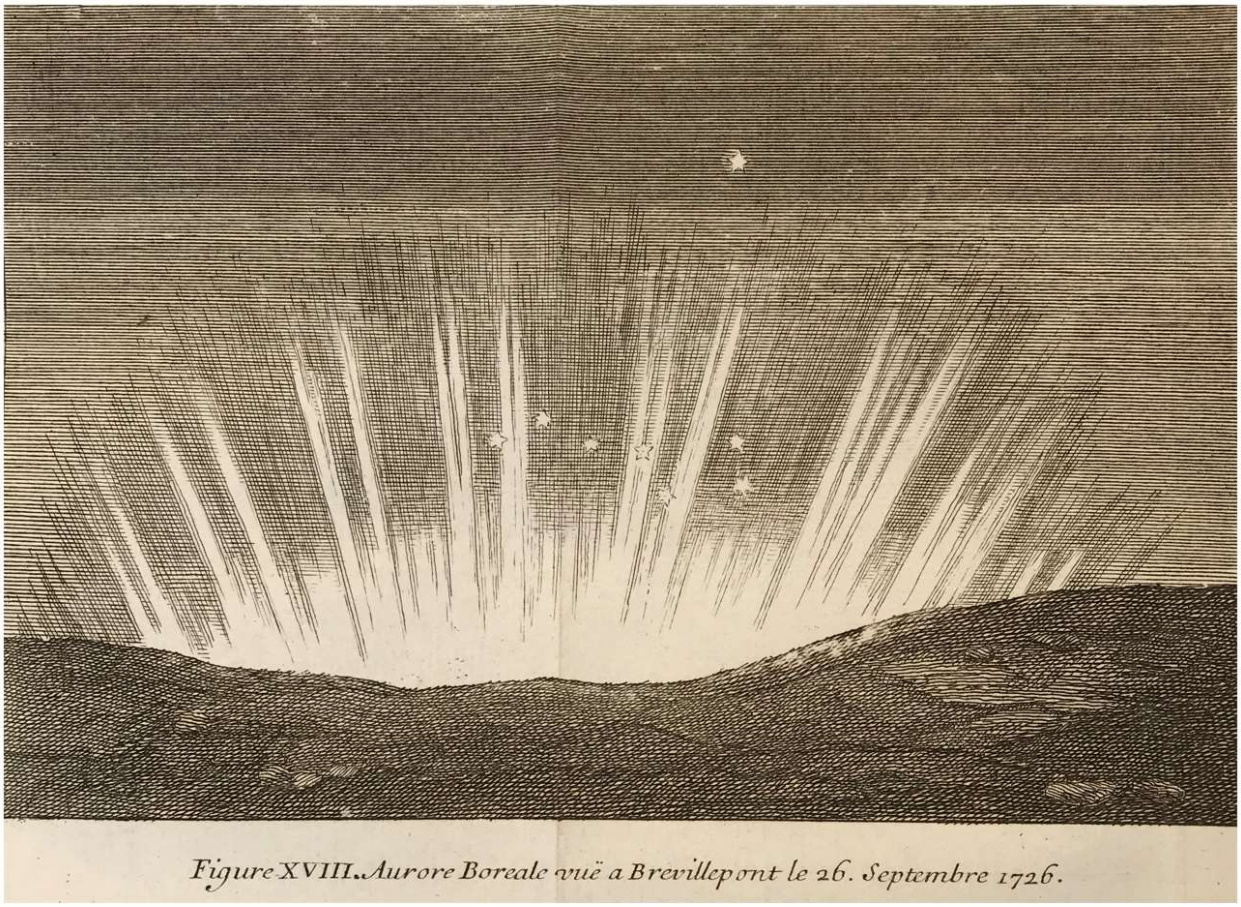
Amſtelodami, apud Danielem Baccamude, Typographum.

Pro Francisco Cupero, Bibliopolâ, prope Portam Harlemenſem,
in vico vulgo dicto de Waal. Anno 1666.

☼ Brown, Basil, *Astronomical Atlases, Maps and Charts*, p. 44 (1681 edition, "interesting but rather rare work"); Brunet III, 1194;Gascoigne 2310; Graesse, II, 270; Hockey, Thomas, Biographical Encyclopedia of Astronomers, I, p. 715; Poggengorff, I, 1508; Sotheby-Honeyman 2052; Thorndike, History of Magic and Experimental Science, VIII, p. 336; Warner, The sky explored, p 164; Yeomans, Donald K., Comets; A Chronological History of Observation, Science, Myth, and Folklore, (1991), pp. 69-94, 266.



Mairan [34]



34. **MAIRAN, Jean Jacques d'Ortous de** (1678-1771). *Traite physique et historique de l'aurore boréale. . . . Suite des mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, Annee M.DCCXXXI. Seconde édition, revûe, & augmentée de plusieurs Éclaircissements*. Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1754. ¶ 264 x 209 mm. 4to. [xii], 570, xxii pp. Title-page vignette, headpieces, tailpieces, historiated initials, errata, 17 engraved plates, numerous tables, index. Contemporary tree calf, gilt-tooled margin on covers, elaborately gilt spine, red leather spine label, marbled end-leaves. Fine. CHOICE COPY. RW1174

$ 2,500

Second edition, first issued in 1733, this is a greatly enlarged edition of the first exhaustive treatise on the aurora borealis. Mairan attributed the phenomenon to an extension of the sun's atmosphere, which at times enveloped the earth and blended with our atmosphere.

TRAITÉ
PHYSIQUE ET HISTORIQUE
DE
L'AURORE BORÉALE.

Par M.r DE MAIRAN.

Suite des Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences,
ANNÉE M. DCCXXXI.

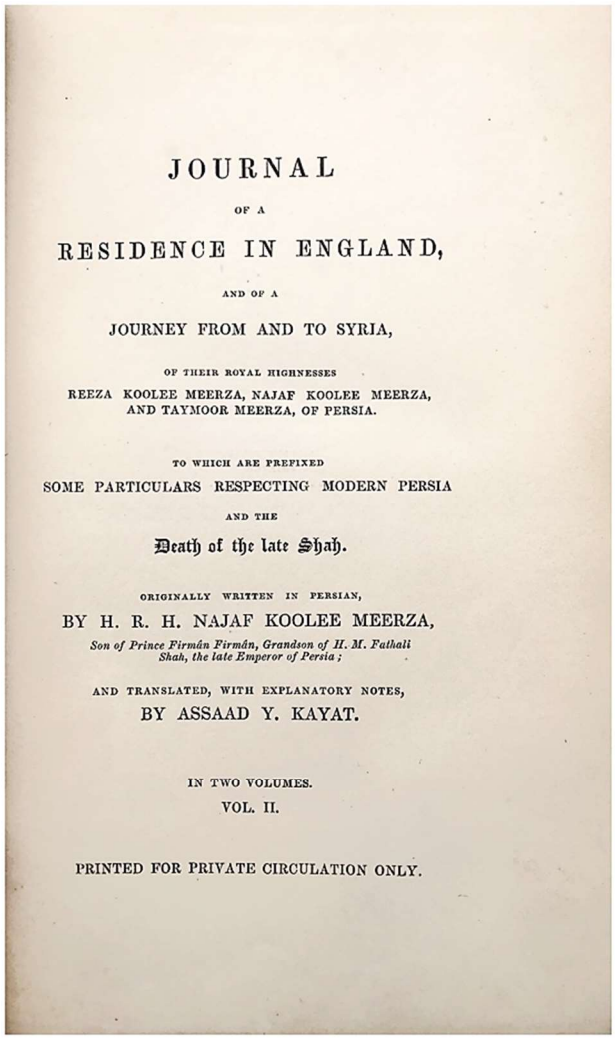
SECONDE ÉDITION,
Revûe, & augmentée de pluſieurs Éclairciſſemens.

A PARIS,
DE L'IMPRIMERIE ROYALE.

M. DCCLIV.

"Inquiry into the history and physics of the aurora borealis; the chapter on the relation between the aurora and the magnetic declination is of special interest." Wheeler Gift 382. There are many references to Newton, Cassini, Euler, and Descartes. The plates contain astronomical maps as well as sketches of the aurora at different times and locations. Jean Mairan, while basically a Cartesian, did incorporate some Newtonian ideas in his theories. The range of his interests, however, extended beyond mathematics and astronomy, encompassing meteorology, biology, and a range of other disciplines. He was a secretary of the Paris Academy of Sciences and belonged to the Royal Societies of London, Edinburgh, and Uppsala, the St. Petersburg Academy, and the Institute of Bologna. See: *DSB*, IX, pp. 33-34.

☼ Honeyman 2112 (1st ed., 1733); Poggendorf, II, col. 17; Wheeler Gift, 382; Wolf, *History of science and technology, 18th cent*., p. 305. Harvey, *A history of luminescence*, pp. 258-259 contains an excellent discussion of the new material in this edition. See: Jean-Michel Faidit, *Mairan et les premieres theories de l'aurore boreale, Les Presses du Midi,* 2016.



JOURNAL

OF A

RESIDENCE IN ENGLAND,

AND OF A

JOURNEY FROM AND TO SYRIA,

OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES

REEZA KOOLEE MEERZA, NAJAF KOOLEE MEERZA,
AND TAYMOOR MEERZA, OF PERSIA.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

SOME PARTICULARS RESPECTING MODERN PERSIA

AND THE

Death of the late Shah.

ORIGINALLY WRITTEN IN PERSIAN,

BY H. R. H. NAJAF KOOLEE MEERZA,

Son of Prince Firmân Firmân, Grandson of H. M. Fathali Shah, the late Emperor of Persia;

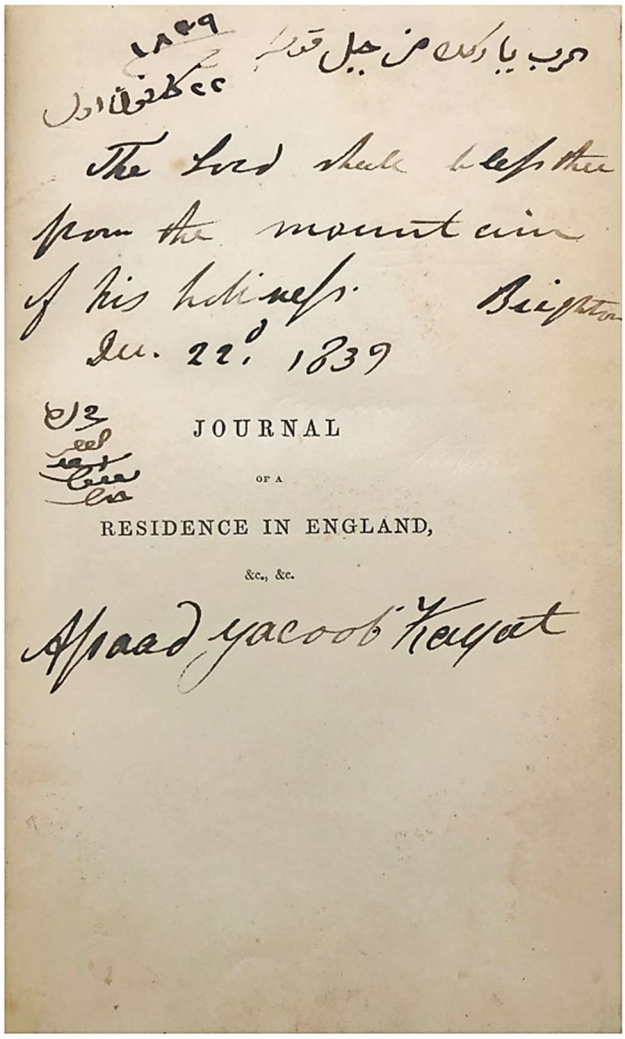
AND TRANSLATED, WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES,

BY ASSAAD Y. KAYAT.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

PRINTED FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION ONLY.



The Lord shall bless thee from the mountain of his holiness. Brighton Dec. 22d. 1839

JOURNAL

OF A

RESIDENCE IN ENGLAND,

&c., &c.

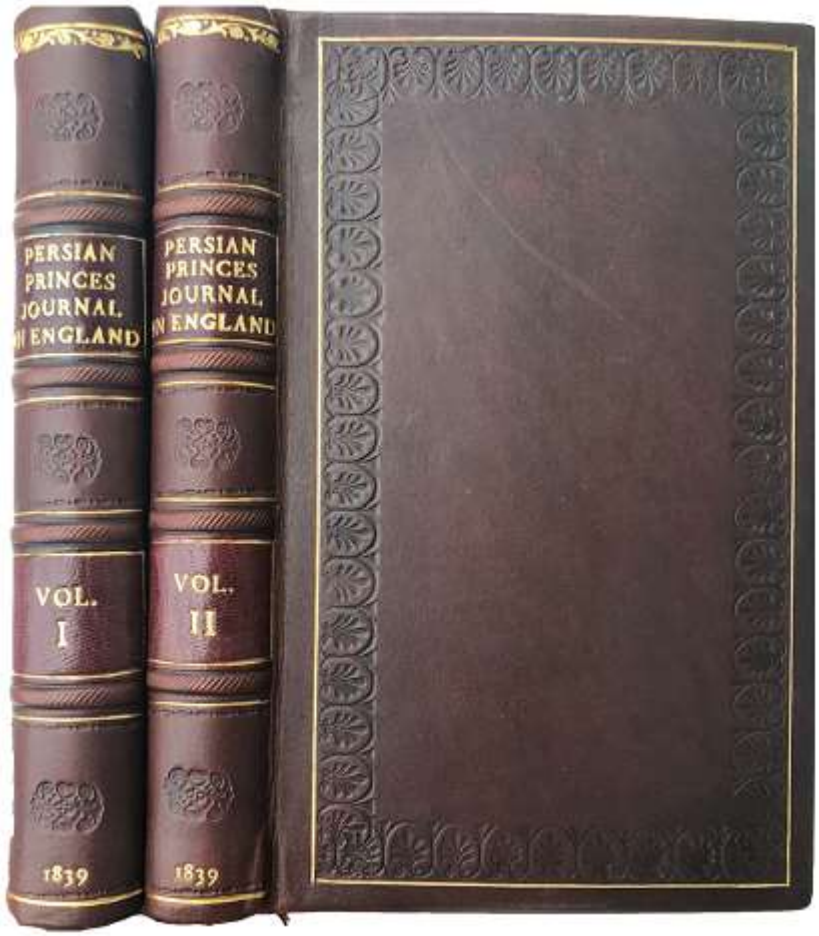
Assaad yacoob Kayat

Inscribed Copy

35. **MEERZA, H. R. H. Najaf Koolee [Ghoolee].** *Journal of a Residence in England, and of a Journey from and to Syria, of their Royal Highnesses Reeza Koolee Meerza, Najaf Koolee Meerza, and Taymoor Meerza, of Persia. To which are prefixed some particulars respecting modern Persia, and the Death of the Late Shah. Originally written in Persian … and translated, with explanatory notes, by Assaad Y. Kayat*. [London]: Printed for Private Circulation Only, [1839]. ¶ 2 volumes. Sm. 8vo. xxiii, 306; [vi], 291 pp. Folding frontispiece. Modern full blind and gilt-stamped calf, new endleaves. Inscribed: "W. Cooper, Esq. The Grove, Kentish town [London]"; additionally signed in pencil, W. Cooper. Very good copy in new binding. INSCRIBED BY THE TRANSLATOR & GUIDE TO THE ROYAL VISITORS FROM PERSIA. ME1076

$ 2950

First edition in English. This is a most remarkable account, for it records the journey of three young Persian princes who were the first of Royal Persian blood to enter into England, who came with their father's conviction to settle disputes that placed each at war among each other.



Inscribed I: "[Arabic text] … The Lord hear thee in the day of trouble and the name of the God of Jacob defend thee, London, Nov. 23s, 1839, Assaad Yacoob Kayat, Beyrout [Beirut], Syria." II: "[Arabic text] … The Lord shall bless thee from the mountain of his holiness, Brighton, Dec. 22d. 1839. Assaad Yacoob Kayat." 1839 [in Arabic].

The frontispiece is in Farsi (from the original text) and reads: "Dear Cousin Assaad [on the mother's side]: Your writing came through Ezmir [Turkey] was received your last letter in Persian was well-written, Inshal'allah you will write better and God will protect you wherever you will be. Dear Cousin, today there was a strong hurricane [or typhoon] [we say the word easily "typhoon", for lesser conditions in Iran], and the weather went bad and I'm worried about you that you don't go to the sea [to swim, it is dangerous, referencing a Turkish hurricane]. You didn't write anything about the circumstance or situation in Ezmir.

You left to have a good time, a drink or seeing women, in a foreign country, and my God is kind. I'm including the letter I wrote to our cousin Shahrokh. From Sham [Syria?] … the letter [khagik] using him to … and should emphasize Kerbela [famous city in Arabia?] with a Khagik and tell him in Kerbela they take care of Shahrokh and don't forget to write me and tell me how things are going…"

This book records the visit of Persian princes to England in 1836: "Among the curiosities of modern English literature, there is one to which public attention has lately been drawn by the visit of the Shah of Persia. It is a work in two volumes, printed for private circulation … This long and truly Oriental title sufficiently explains the nature of the work, which is undoubtedly genuine. It need only be added by way of preface, that the three princes above named visited England in 1836, in order to obtain the liberation of their father from durance vile at Teheran, through the all-powerful diplomacy of Lord Palmerston. This end was accomplished. Mohammed Shah (1808-1848), who had imprisoned all his uncles and put out the eyes of some of his brothers, graciously consented, on the solicitation of this Britannic Majesty William IV to let Firmân go in peace, at any rate for the time. Two of the young princes, however, are believed to have come to an untimely end not very long after their return

The first part of the work, … is occupied with an account of Persian affairs connected with Mohammed Shah's accession. The story is as horrible as it is complicated. At last the three princes started on their journey, accompanied by Assaad Kayat, a Christian, who acted as interpreter. They reached Damascus without adventure, and proceeded across the Lebanon to Beyrout, and thence to Alexandria in a steamer. This appears to have been their first experience of steam navigation -- in fact, of any navigation at all. They found it interesting, but by no means pleasant. Their account of the steam-vessel, with its iron room, its pipes, its wheels, its mineral coals, and its noise, "which may be heard more than three miles distant," is very graphic, and is charmingly fresh; but alas! the occupation of watching the engine had soon to be exchanged for less pleasing duties. "A little after sunset," writes Najaf, "we saw the smoke going to heaven, and the vessel left the harbour, and our constitution was immediately deranged. Every

one of us was thus affected in spite of ourselves, and we were obliged to cast down in any place, knowing nothing of the world, or whether we were alive or dead. Our servants fell one upon another like dead persons. At night we knew not what would happen to use in the morning.

The princes appear to have been uncommonly bad sailors. Between Alexandria and Malta they had rough weather and contrary winds, and a certain 'rod of glass bored and fixed into a piece of wood' indicated to their captain that they had a narrow escape of a hurricane. 'Sometimes we saw the vessel lifted up to the seventh heaven, and sometimes sunk into the seventh earth, or to the shoulders of the bullock of the earth; sometimes our feet were above and our head down. Every moment we expected ourselves offered as sacrifice to those that dwell in the sea!" They ran short of coals too, and were not a little thankful when H.M.S. Spitfire appeared on the scene and supplied their necessities; for their ship, which had been 'The Tartar of the sea,' had become with 'a weak donkey.'" -- R.H. Najaf Koolee Meerza, son of Prince Firmân Firmân, grandson of H.M. Fathali Shah, the late Emperor of Persia; and translated, with explanatory notes, by Assaad Y. Kayat." This long and truly Oriental title . . . -- The Leisure Hour, 1873, volume 22, page 533. The tour continued, with their visit to England taking place in four months. The return trip found the group taking passage through Belgium, Germany, Austria, and Turkey. In Constantinople they arrived at a time of the plague. What is clear from their description, the sights of England were quite foreign and their perspective is reflected in this details journal.

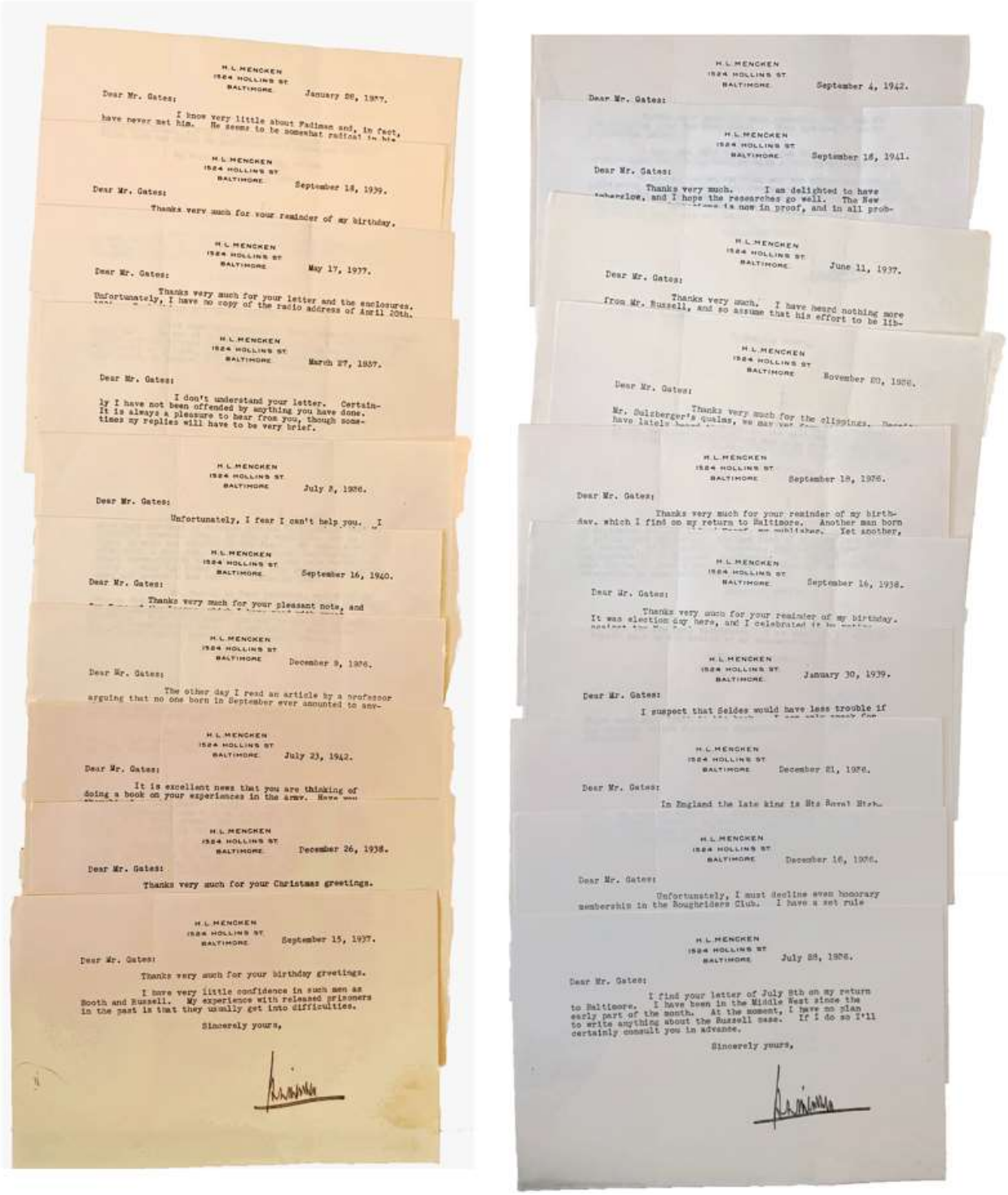
Another account of this narrative was given by James Baillie Fraser (1783-1856), Narrative of the Residence of the Persian Princes in London in 1835 [sic] and 1836, with an account of their journey from Persia and subsequent adventures. London, 1838, 2 vols.

The three persons en route for this travel account are Reeza Koolee Meerza, Najaf Koolee Meerza (the author), (Wali,) Taymoor Meerza, all the sons of Firmân Firmân, late prince of Shiraz and Fars, grandsons of Fathali Shah, the late king of Persia, and first cousins to his present [then] Majesty Mohammed Shah of Persia. To each of these sons Mohammed Shah gave

charge to certain areas of the country for which they would pay an annual sum. The father, Firmân Firmân, was in Shiraz, he was awaiting his turn at the throne to come at the death of his father. His brother, Shojâh el Sultane, ruled the province of Kirmân. Prince Reeza Koole Meerza was vicegerent to his father, Najaf and Taymoor governed also two other regions (the latter being Bushir). These three princes were the "first members of the Persian Royal Family that ever visited England." (vol. I, p. x). It was the wish of Firmân Firmân that his sons would listen to an English mediator to settle their disputes that brought them to war among each other.

Notes & Queries offered this quip back in the day, "Possible Eastern Origin of Yankee Doodle -- I have lately read a work containing a passage which may bear on the source and meaning of these words. The book is a "Journal of a Residence in England," *** originally written in Persian by … Meerza *** London, published about 25 years ago, Vol. ii, p. 146. "As to America, which is known in the Turkish language by the name of 'Yanki Dooniah,' or 'the 'New World,' I found, on inquiry, that the fact is correctly stated, but the literal meaning of the words is 'End of the Earth.'" -- The Historical Magazine and Notes and Queries Concerning the . . ., Volume 10, 1866, p. 317.

See: *Pandaemonium 1660–1886: The Coming of the Machine as Seen by Contemporary Observers*, [edited by] Humphrey Jennings, Frank Cottrell Boyce, Marie-Louise Jennings, (1985), nos. 200, 201. [Mentioning some inventions, one being an instrument that projected light "The light was so great as to lead any one to say that all the power of the sun, or the sun itself was in this room" -- from 1836]; *Persian Literature: A Bio-Bibliographical Survey*, p. 1154; raj Afshr, Kambiz Eslami, Iran and Iranian studies: essays in honor of Iraj Afshar, 1998, page 223; Luzac's Oriental List and Book Review - Volumes 40-41, 1929; Margaret Morris Cloake (trans.), *A Persian at the court of King George 1809-10: The Journal of Mirza Abul Hassan Khan*, 1988, pp. 11-12.



H.L. MENCKEN
1524 HOLLINS ST
BALTIMORE

January 26, 1937.

Dear Mr. Gates:

I know very little about Fadiman and, in fact, have never met him. He seems to be somewhat radical in his

September 18, 1939.

Dear Mr. Gates:

Thanks very much for your reminder of my birthday.

May 17, 1937.

Dear Mr. Gates:

Thanks very much for your letter and the enclosures. Unfortunately, I have no copy of the radio address of April 20th.

March 27, 1937.

Dear Mr. Gates:

I don't understand your letter. Certainly I have not been offended by anything you have done. It is always a pleasure to hear from you, though sometimes my replies will have to be very brief.

July 8, 1936.

Dear Mr. Gates:

Unfortunately, I fear I can't help you. I

September 16, 1940.

Dear Mr. Gates:

Thanks very much for your pleasant note, and

December 9, 1936.

Dear Mr. Gates:

The other day I read an article by a professor arguing that no one born in September ever amounted to any-

July 23, 1942.

Dear Mr. Gates:

It is excellent news that you are thinking of doing a book on your experiences in the army. Have

December 26, 1938.

Dear Mr. Gates:

Thanks very much for your Christmas greetings.

September 15, 1937.

Dear Mr. Gates:

Thanks very much for your birthday greetings.

I have very little confidence in such men as Booth and Russell. My experience with released prisoners in the past is that they usually get into difficulties.

Sincerely yours,

H.L. MENCKEN
1524 HOLLINS ST
BALTIMORE

September 4, 1942.

Dear Mr. Gates:

September 18, 1941.

Dear Mr. Gates:

Thanks very much. I am delighted to have [illegible] and I hope the researches go well. The New [illegible] is now in proof, and in all prob-

June 11, 1937.

Dear Mr. Gates:

Thanks very much. I have heard nothing more from Mr. Russell, and so assume that his effort to be lib-

November 20, 1936.

Dear Mr. Gates:

Thanks very much for the clippings. [illegible] Mr. Sulzberger's qualms, we may [illegible] have lately

September 18, 1936.

Dear Mr. Gates:

Thanks very much for your reminder of my birthday, which I find on my return to Baltimore. Another man born

September 16, 1938.

Dear Mr. Gates:

Thanks very much for your reminder of my birthday. It was election day here, and I celebrated it by

January 30, 1939.

Dear Mr. Gates:

I suspect that Seldes would have less trouble if

December 21, 1936.

Dear Mr. Gates:

In England the late king is His Royal High-

December 16, 1936.

Dear Mr. Gates:

Unfortunately, I must decline even honorary membership in the Roughriders Club. I have a set rule

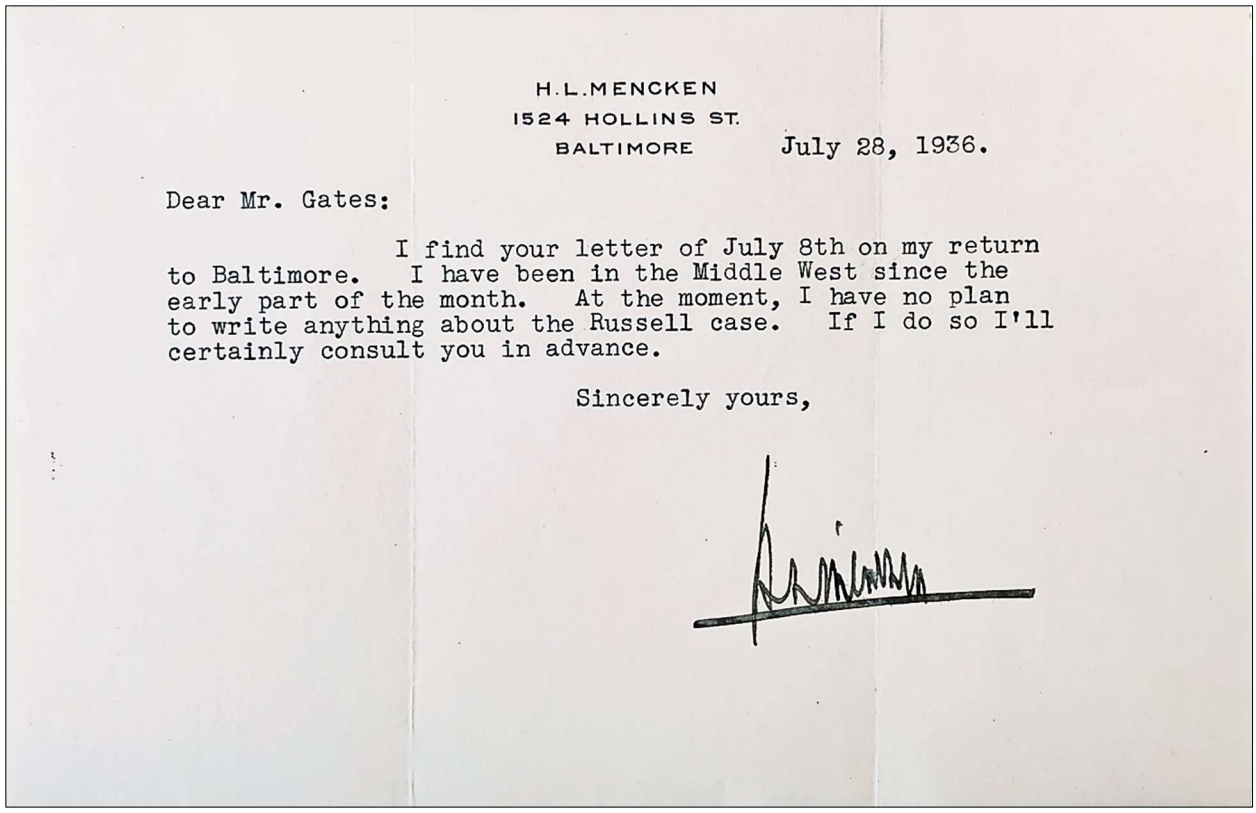
July 28, 1936.

Dear Mr. Gates:

I find your letter of July 8th on my return to Baltimore. I have been in the Middle West since the early part of the month. At the moment, I have no plan to write anything about the Russell case. If I do so I'll certainly consult you in advance.

Sincerely yours,

[36] Twenty Typed Letters of H.L. MENCKEN



H.L.MENCKEN
1524 HOLLINS ST.
BALTIMORE July 28, 1936.

Dear Mr. Gates:

I find your letter of July 8th on my return to Baltimore. I have been in the Middle West since the early part of the month. At the moment, I have no plan to write anything about the Russell case. If I do so I'll certainly consult you in advance.

Sincerely yours,

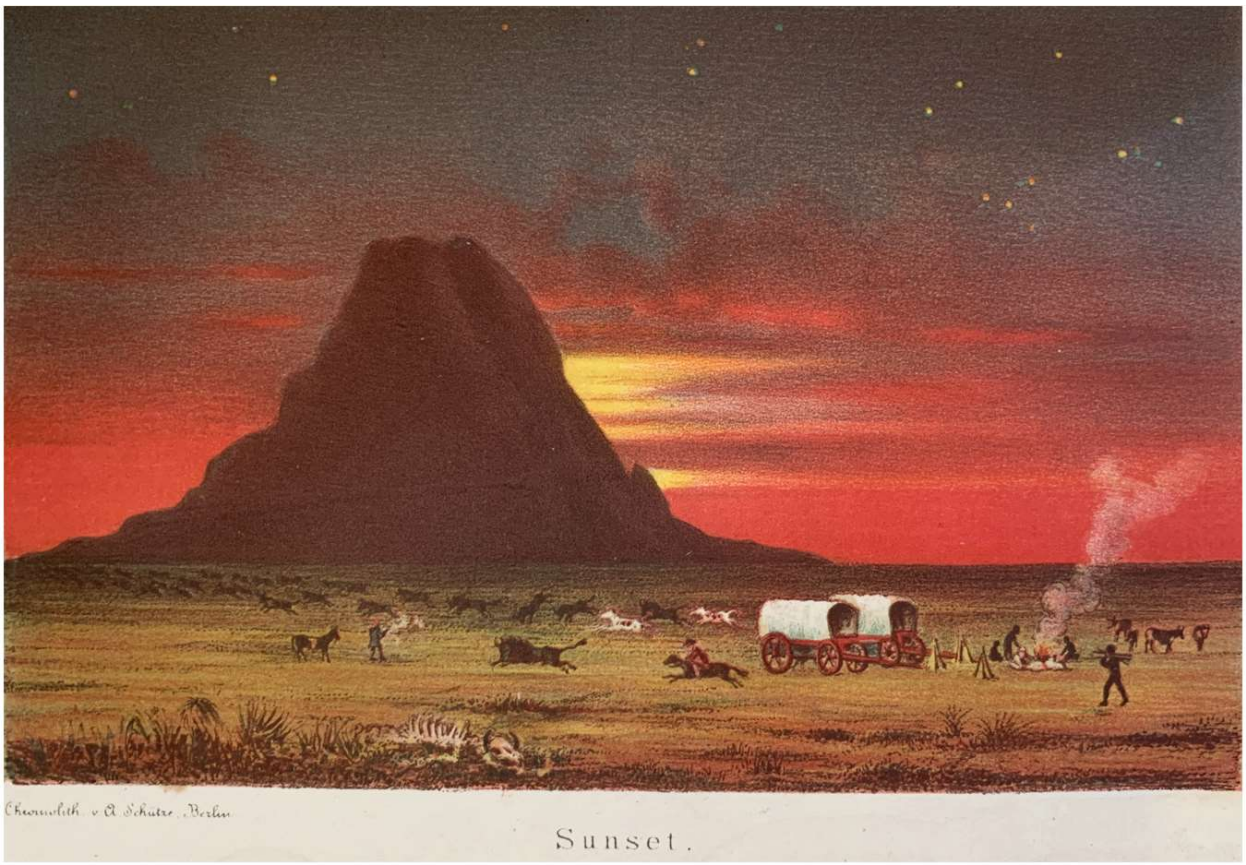
36. **MENCKEN, H.L. [Henry Louis]** (1880-1956). [20 TYPED LETTERS SIGNED from H.L. Mencken to [Arnold Francis Gates] Gates (1914-1993), each dated and signed on Mencken's distinctive horizontal half sheet letterhead, typed on one side only. Baltimore: July 3, 1936 to September 4, 1942.]. Baltimore, 1936-42. ¶ 8 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches (each). Gates was an Abraham Lincoln enthusiast, poet, author, and became a scholar of Civil War and Lincoln history. He was an officer of the New York City Civil War Round Table. LV2307

$ 3000

These letters are all addressed to Arnold Gates and cover a variety of subjects. The tone is friendly, but terse. Both followed and perhaps donated to a prisoner named Joseph Russell, who was first a robber and then a forger and plagiarist. Mencken and Gates occasionally are light-hearted, such as M's thoughts on persons born in September (including himself, naturally). He declines membership to the Roughriders Club "I have a set rule against joining anything."

One letter addresses the abdication of Edward VIII. Another makes disparaging remarks about Gertrude Stein and T.S. Eliot. "H.L. Mencken (1880-1956), journalist, author and critic, worked as a reporter and drama critic for the Baltimore Morning Herald from 1899 to 1906. From 1906 to the end of his working career he was at the Baltimore Evening Sun where he wrote the column "Free Lance" in which he expressed his views on literature, politics and society. He was book review editor for the magazine Smart Set from 1908 to 1924 when he started a new magazine, American Mercury, a journal of sociology and politics. He retired from American Mercury in 1933 and concentrated on writing for the Baltimore Sun and encouraging young literary talent. He also wrote books and articles including his classic, The American Language, which he first published in 1918 and continued revising until 1948." - NYPL.

☼ See: S. T. Joshi, *H.L. Mencken: An Annotated Bibliography*, Scarecrow Press, 2009. Full description available on request.

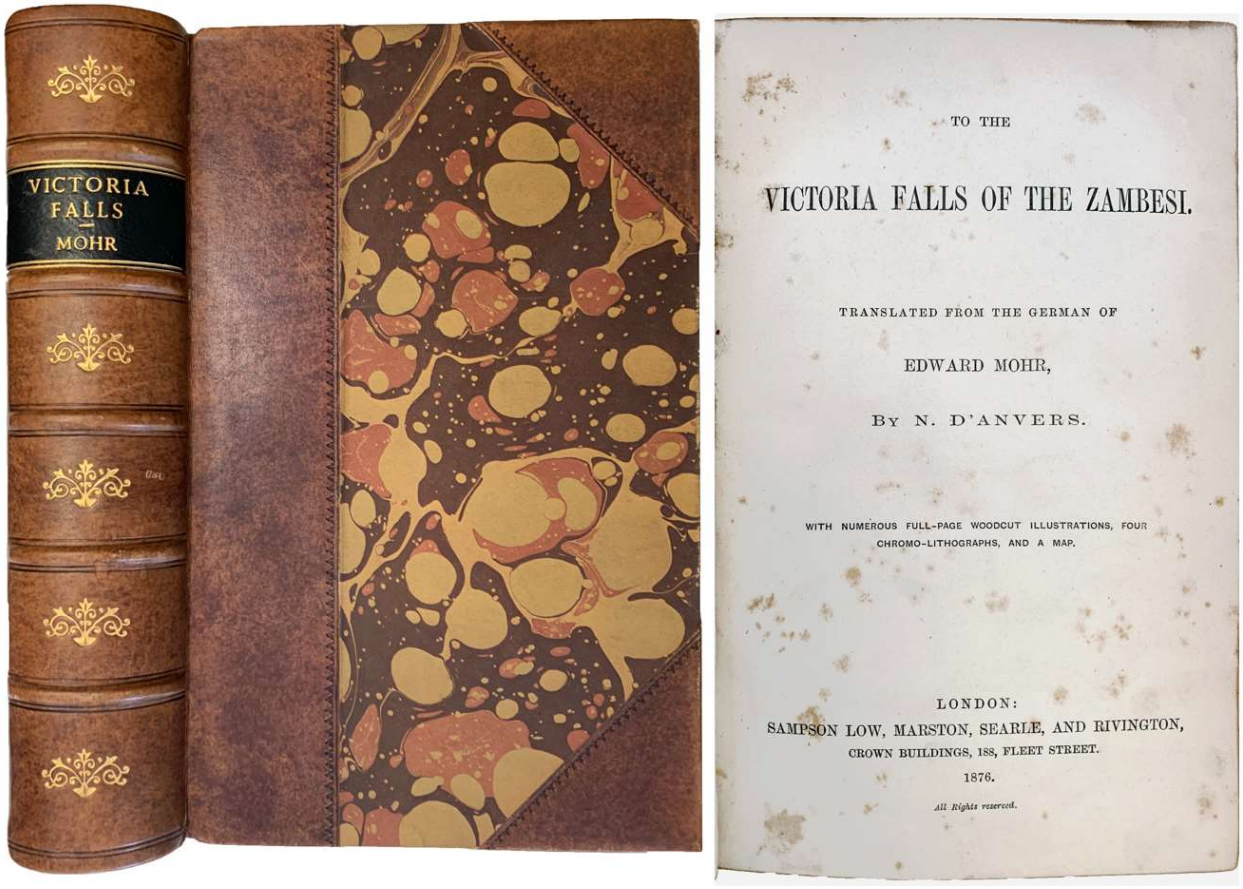


To the Victoria Falls of Zambesi

37. **MOHR, Edward** (1828-1876). *To the Victoria Falls of Zambesi; Translated . . . by N. D'Anvers*. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, 1876. ¶ 8vo. xiv, [2], 462 pp. Woodcut portrait frontis., color folding map, 4 chromolithographic plates, 11 wood engraved plates, index; few stains, foxed. New antique-styled gilt and blind stamped half calf over marbled boards with gilt-stamped black leather spine label, new endpapers. Very good. LLV2469

$ 1900

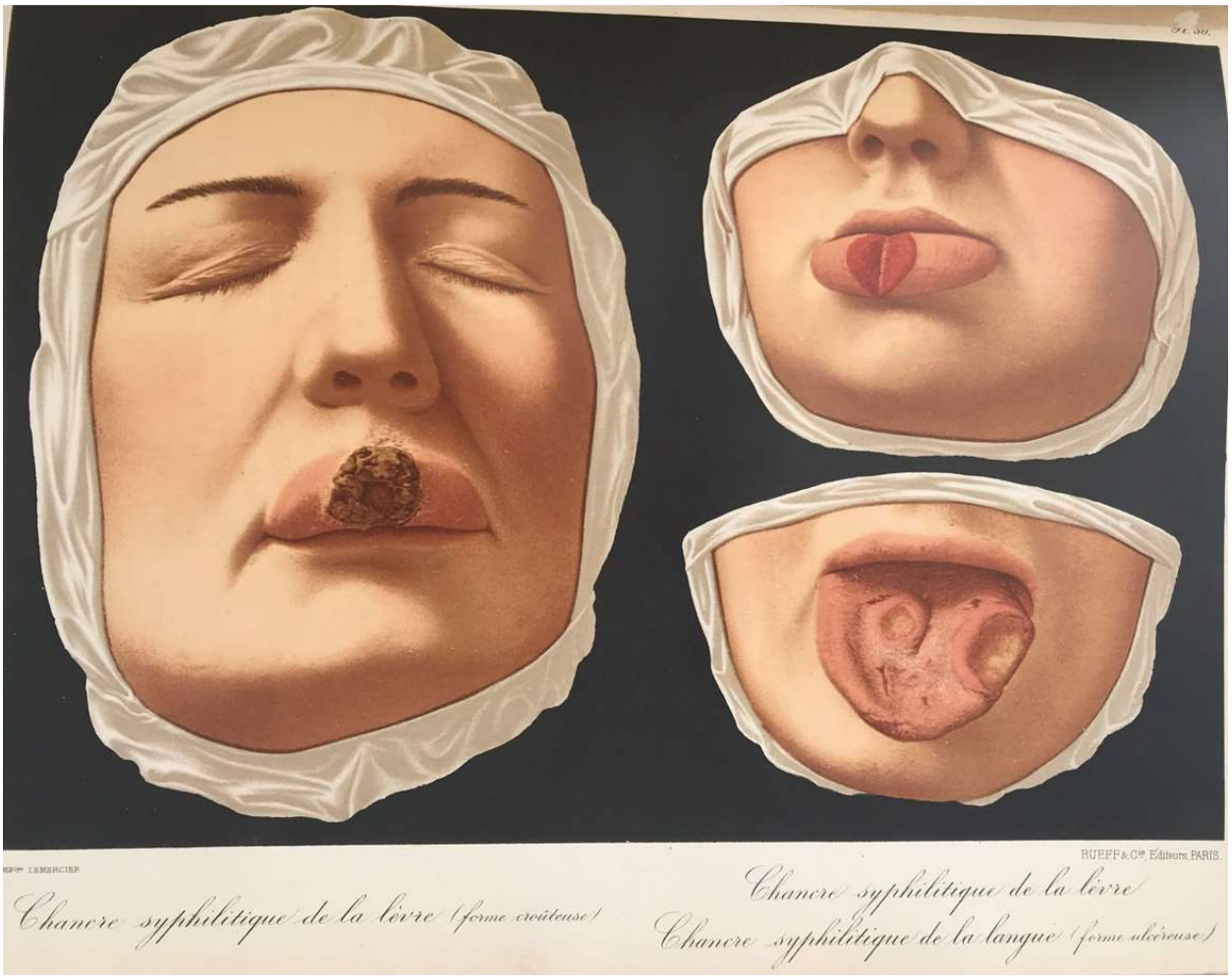
First Edition in English. "A German sportsman, Mohr travelled to the Victoria Falls partly for the sake of hunting, partly in the hope of making geographical discoveries. After landing at Cape Town, he and his companions ventured into the interior, crossing the Tugela River and enjoying a wide variety of sport . . . an excellent work of exploration and sport" – Czech p.116.



"Mohr had been fired [up] by the accounts of Carl Mauch's discoveries, and set out on an expedition, 'partly for the sake of hunting, partly in the hope of making geographical discoveries'. He was joined by Mr. Adolph Huebner, the expedition [was] financed by Dr. August Petermann . . . , Mohr [reached] the Victoria Falls on June 20 1870" – Mendelssohn II, 32-33.

"The first German to set eyes on the Victoria Falls, fifteen years after their discovery by Livingstone. Mohr was a competent botanist, entomologist and zoologist and a map-maker, which led to his friendship with the explorer Thomas Baines" – Howgego *1850-1940 Continental Exploration*, M76).

☼ Czech, Kenneth P. *An Annotated Bibliography of Asian Big Game Hunting Books, 1780-1980*, (2003), p. 116; Howgego. *1850-1940 Continental Exploration*, Vol. 4, M76; Hess & Coger. *A Bibliography of Primary Sources for Nineteenth-Century Tropical Africa as Recorded by Explorers, Administrators, Military Men, Adventurers, and Other*s, 3086; Mendelssohn II. *South African Bibliography*, pp. 32-33.



A Masterpiece of Photo-Chromolithography

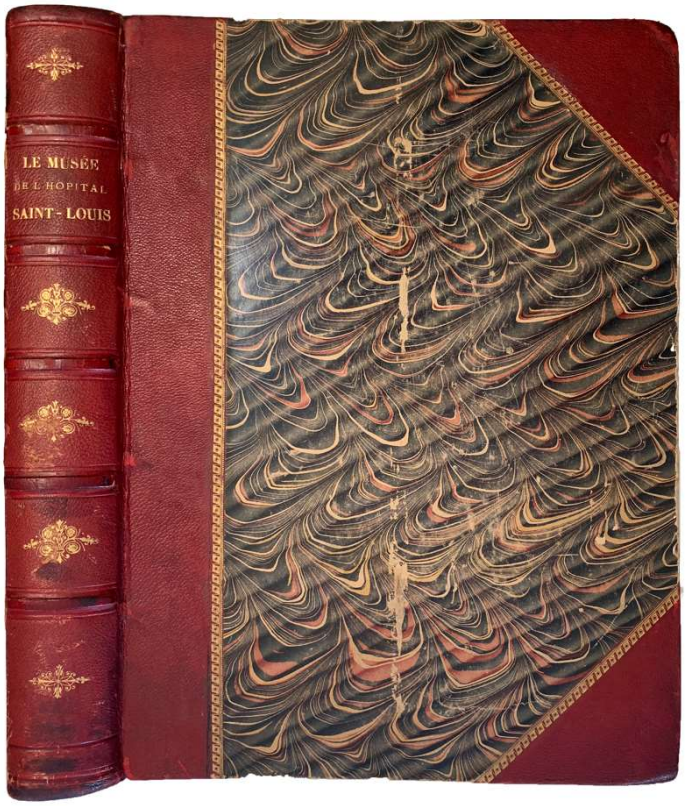
38. **Musee de L'Hopital Saint-Louis; BESNIER, Ernest** (1831-1909); **FOURNIER, Jean Alfred** (1832-1914); **TENNESON, Quentin Joseph Henry** (1836-1913); **HALLOPEAU, Henry** (1842-1919); **DU CASTEL, J.** (1846-1905), **FEULARD, Henry** (1858-1897). *Le Musée de L'Hôpital Saint-Louis; Iconographie des Maladies Cutanées et Syphilitiques avec texte Explicatif*. Paris: Rueff et Cie, 1895-97. ¶ Folio. [2], iv, 346 pp. 50 chromolithographic plates, 23 engravings, 18 photogravures. Contemporary half crimson gilt-stamped morocco, marbled boards, raised bands. Very good. RARE. M13445

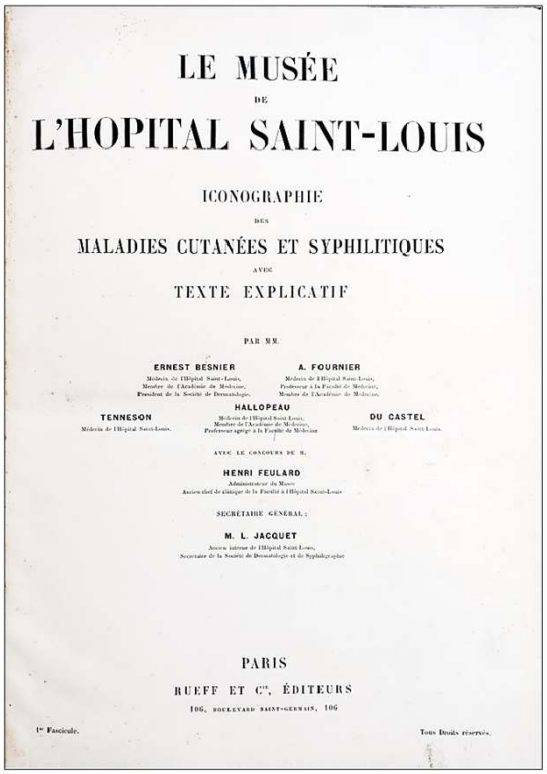
$ 2500

First edition. "The authors of this book were senior doctors at the Hôpital Saint-Louis. Besnier presided over the 4th International Congress of Dermatologists, held in Paris in 1900. The museum had been founded by Devergie in 1865. During his 25 year long career, Devergie commissioned

water colour paintings of the major skin diseases for use in his lectures. It was not long before these were supplemented by photographs and moulages. Between 1867 and 1894 the Italian moulage artist M. Baretta (1834-1925) produced 1,800 such models. He devised the internal colouring technique. This is a technique whereby the colours are applied in between the layers of wax. The effect is one of transparency and greater similarity to the colour of human skin (Zanca and Tagliavini). The various separate lesions have been portrayed exceptionally well. Less attention was paid to facial expressions. The museum now has a collection of 4,667 moulages at its disposal (Dahm). The finest among them were reproduced in this book. The printing technique used was photochromy." – Franz Ehring, *Skin Diseases: 5 Centuries of Scientific Illustration*. pp. 176-177.

"Ernest Besnier was born in Honfleur in 1831. He studied in Paris, and was a celebrated pupil of Hardy and Bazin. Having been graduated in 1857, he turned his attention exclusively to dermatology, and by 1872 had become a chief at l'Hôpital Saint Louis."

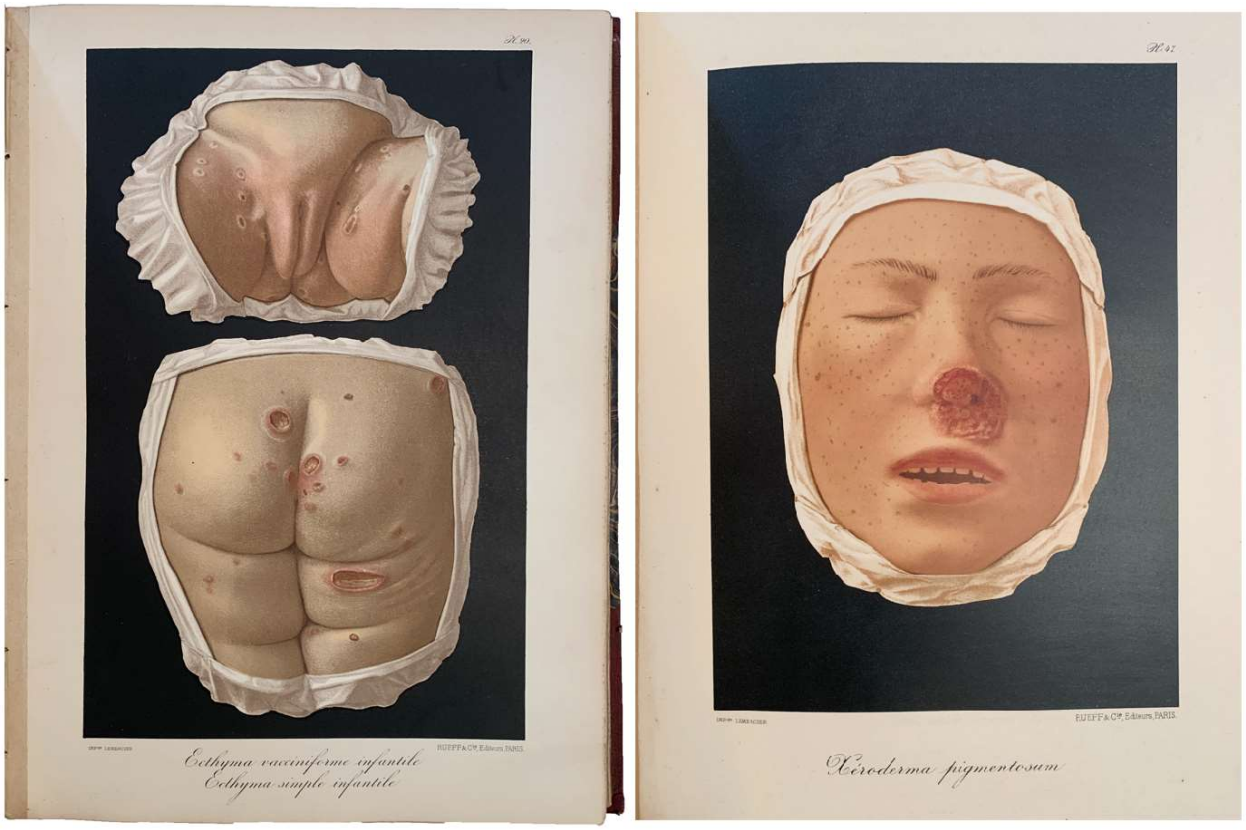



LE MUSÉE
DE
L'HOPITAL SAINT-LOUIS
ICONOGRAPHIE
DES
MALADIES CUTANÉES ET SYPHILITIQUES
AVEC
TEXTE EXPLICATIF
PAR MM.
ERNEST BESNIER
A. FOURNIER
HALLOPEAU
TENNESON
DU CASTEL
AVEC LE CONCOURS DE M.
HENRI FEULARD
SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL :
M. L. JACQUET
PARIS
RUEFF ET Cie, ÉDITEURS
106, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN, 106
1re Fascicule.
Tous Droits réservés.

"Besnier was active in all phases of dermatology. Although essentially French in his diathetic thinking, he was responsible for translating Kaposi's text into French, with masterful annotations by himself. His monograph on psoriasis, his work on atopic dermatitis..., and his work on eczema entitle him to his place as the leading French dermatologist of his time." - Shelley & Crissey, *Classics in Clinical Dermatology*, p. 246.

"Ernest Besnier was the unquestioned master of French dermatology towards the end of the 19th century. When he took over the leadership of the Parisian dermatology clinic in 1873, French dermatology had lost its premier position and fallen behind the Vienna school not only in regards to research and teaching but also in terms of space and equipment. Besnier reformed French dermatology, incorporating many advances from Vienna, such as establishing laboratories for bacteriology, mycology and histopathology and encouraging basic research. As he retired just before the turn of the century, French dermatology had closed the gap."

"Ernest Henri Besnier was born on 21 April 1831 in Honfleur, a small village in the Normandy. Since his father was a customs official, the family moved frequently, including stays in Marseille and Orleans. Besnier studied medicine in Paris and advanced to Interne des Hôpitaux in 1853. His teachers included Ernest Bazin, Philippe Boyer, and Henri-Louis Royer, whose niece Besnier married a few years later. In 1857 his doctoral thesis on the diagnosis and therapy of ileus was accepted. He continued to address mainly internal medicine themes. Named Medecin des Hôpitaux in 1863, he published between 1864 and 1872 studies ranging from cholera to diseases of the spleen to rheumatic diseases to gall stones, becoming one of the best known internists in France. As signs of recognition he was elected Vice-President of the Societe anatomique in 1861 and Secretary-General of the *Societe Medicale des hôpitaux* in 1864. He served as a military physician in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870/1871 and was awarded the highest military honor, being named a Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur."



"When Bazin retired as head of dermatology clinic at Hôpital Saint-Louis at the end of 1872, Besnier was the highest ranking faculty member and entitled to the position. Although no one dreamed he would desert internal medicine for dermatology, he accepted the challenge. With little experience but great energy he started his new job on 1 January 1873. Within a few months he had read the entire dermatologic literature, concentrating on the works of Bazin and Erasmus Wilson; he profited greatly from the immense clinical experience of his colleague Charles Lailler, who tactfully assumed the role of the old experienced tutor. Besnier also benefited from working together with Adrien Doyon, the founder and editor of the *Annales de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie*; Doyen made him aware of the great advances in dermatology in Germany and Austria. With Besnier' encouragement, Doyen translated into French Moriz Kaposi's textbook from 1880 *Pathologie und Therapie der Hautkrankheiten*. Besnier employed his by now encyclopedic knowledge of the dermatologic literature to provide commentaries which enhanced Doyen's translation. The French edition appeared just one year later 1881 and dominated the training of dermatologists in France for the

next two decades and helped to reduce the differences between the French and German-speaking schools of dermatology. In 1881 Besnier also became editor of the *Annales de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie* and was named a member of the medical academy."

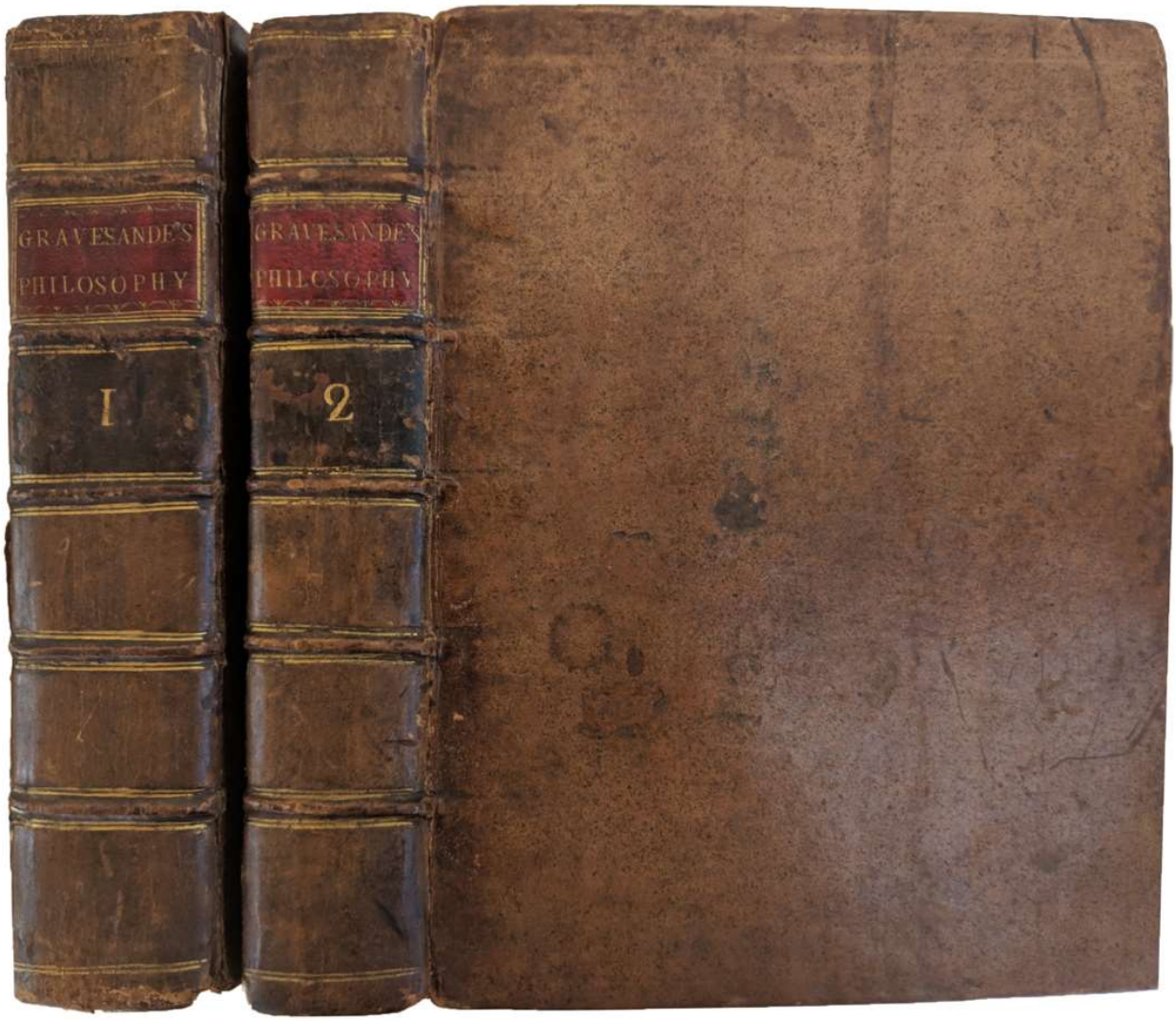
"Kaposi's Clinic [in] Vienna was the model of a modern dermatology clinic for Besnier. In 1882, he asked Doyen for a detailed report over the Viennese clinic, which was published in the Annales de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie and including information not only about the teaching program and costs of inpatient care, but also covered such details as patient clothing, the size of hospital rooms, and how instruction signs were posted on the walls. When compared to Vienna, the conditions in Hôpital Saint-Louis were primitive. Besnier described his outpatient clinic as a sleazy ramshackle hut completely unworthy of a great capital city. He demanded the construction of new inpatient wards and emphasized the importance of a histopathology laboratory. He also established the first laboratory for bacteriology and mycology at Hôpital Saint-Louis. Besnier demanded a change from purely descriptive dermatology, turned against the nosologic speculations of his predecessor Bazin which he felt had lost validity through the groundbreaking work of Pasteur and demanded the incorporation of knowledge from bacteriology and histopathology into dermatology. In addition, he tried to get dermatology incorporated into general medical education, so that medical students could not graduate without some exposure to dermatology – that had not been the case previously."

"Besnier's daily activities were highly regimented. He arrived every morning at 8:45; once a week he made inpatient rounds, while the other days were devoted to specialty clinics. After each patient contact, Besnier washed his hands and cleaned under his fingernails. He was always carefully dressed and reserved. his students, including Louis Brocq, Raymond Sabouraud, Lucien Jacquet (1860-1914), George Thibierge, Felix Balzer (1849-1929) and Emile Leredde (1866-1926) consider him the ideal academic teacher. He stimulated them to produce many papers. His lectures were clear and contained a great deal of clinical and histopathological information embedded in a broad theoretical background. They attracted a wide range

of listeners ranging from pharmacists and medical students to guest physicians from abroad. in 1888 Besnier started weekly meetings on Thursday for all physicians working at Hôpital Saint-Louis during which all the interesting cases of the week were discussed. Out of this meeting evolved in 1889 the *Societe francaise de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie* with Besnier as a founding father. He served initially as Vice-President and then became President in 1892."

"Besnier published very little. In 1879 he described the diagnostic possibilities made available by histologic examination and coined the term biopsy. In 1889 he described the diagnostic possibilities made available by histologic examination and coined the term biopsy. In 1889 he described lupus pernio, which was recognized a few years later as a manifestation of sarcoidosis and in 1892 he provided the first precise description of atopicdermatitis. In order to properly describe this illness, Besnier stated that one had to break away from the tyranny of Willan's and consider not only the primary lesions but all the findings. He stated that the central symptom is pruritus, intensive pruritus, waxing and waning, often worse in the evening, with seasonal remissions and exacerbations. The lesion morphology in contrast had little meaning; instead he pointed out that one absolute fundamental characteristic was that none of the lesions associated with or triggered by the illness were specific. Besnier did not use the terms lichen or eczema, employing instead lichenification and eczematization to emphasize that the skin changes were not specific, but instead banal lesions which resulted from itching and scratching. The disease often started in early childhood and took a variable but chronic course. Sometimes the disease left the skin and presented then primarily as emphysema, bronchitis, asthma, hay fever or less often gastrointestinal problems. Since he felt a congenital tendency towards pruritus existed, which then could appear in varying degrees of severity, Besnier designated the disease as Prurigo diathesique." – Loser, Plewig, and Burgdorf, *Pantheon of Dermatology*, pp. 89-93.

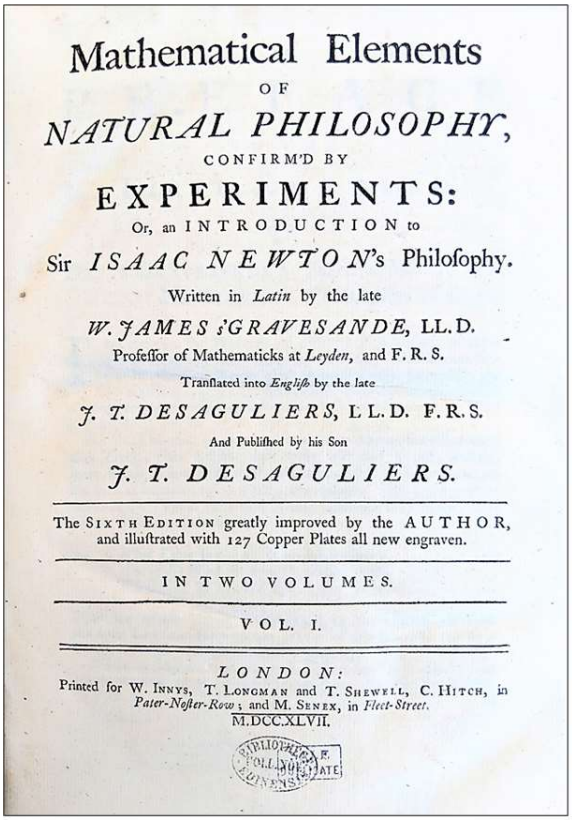
☼ Franz Ehring, *Skin Diseases: 5 Centuries of Scientific Illustration*. pp. 176-177; Loser, Plewig, and Burgdorf, *Pantheon of Dermatology*, pp. 89-93; Shelley & Crissey, *Classics in Clinical Dermatology*, p. 246.



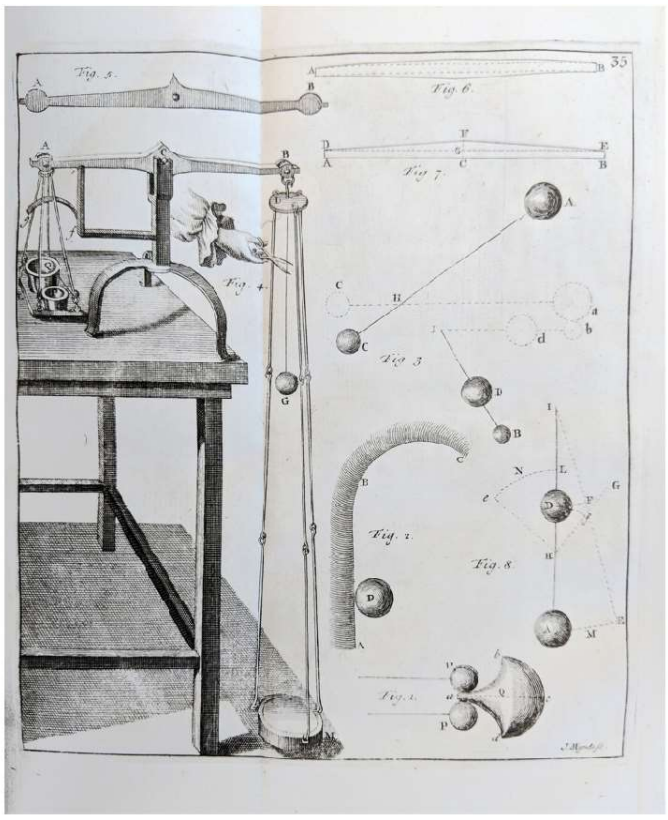
39. [**NEWTON, Isaac** (1643-1727)] **'sGRAVESANDE, Willem Jacob** (1688-1742). *Mathematical Elements of Natural Philosophy, Confirm'd by Experiments: Or, an Introduction to Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy. Written in Latin by the late W. James s'Gravesande. Translated into English by J. T. Desaguliers. The Sixth Edition greatly improved by the author.* London: Printed by W. Innys, T. Longman and T. Shewell, C. Hitch, and M. Senex, 1747. ¶ 2 volumes. 4to. [4], lxxv, [1], 475, [1]; [ii], 389, [33] pp. Original full calf, raised bands, calf gilt-stamped red & brown spine labels; joints cracked. Small rubberstamp on title. Very good. NICE CLEAN COPY. RW1580

$ 2,250

Sixth edition, "greatly improved by the author," of 'sGravedande's extensive experimentation and instruction in Newtonian physics. The experiments range from basic physics, to hydraulics, optics, electricity and astronomy. The entire work is profusely illustrated with folding engraved plates detailing, among many other experiments and apparatuses, a steam-powered Hero's Engine (plate 78), a static electricity generator (plate 79), the first magic lantern slide projector (plate 109), the prismatic effect of a rainbow (plate 120) and the known solar system (plate 122). 'sGravesande "is the author of *Elements de physique demonstres mathematiquement. . . ou introduction a la philosophie Newtonienne* which was translated from the Latin and published at Leyden in 1746. In the second volume, he gives a description of an electrical machine constructed on the plan of that of Hauksbee. It consisted merely of a crystal globe, which was mounted upon a copper stand, and against which was pressed the hand of the operator while it was made to revolve rapidly by means of a large wheel." [Mottelay].



Mathematical Elements
OF
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,
CONFIRM'D BY
EXPERIMENTS:
Or, an INTRODUCTION to
Sir ISAAC NEWTON's Philoſophy.
Written in *Latin* by the late
W. JAMES 'GRAVESANDE, LL.D.
Profeſſor of Mathematicks at *Leyden*, and F. R. S.
Tranſlated into *Engliſh* by the late
J. T. DESAGULIERS, LL.D. F.R.S.
And Publiſhed by his Son
J. T. DESAGULIERS.
The SIXTH EDITION greatly improved by the AUTHOR, and illuſtrated with 127 Copper Plates all new engraven.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.
LONDON:
Printed for W. INNYS, T. LONGMAN and T. SHEWELL, C. HITCH, in *Pater-Noſter-Row*; and M. SENEX, in *Fleet-Street*.
M.DCC.XLVII.



Willem Jacob 'sGravesande was a Dutch philosopher and mathematician. Born in 's-Hertogenbosch, he studied law in Leiden, and wrote a thesis on suicide. In 1715 he

visited London and King George I. He became a member of the Royal Society. In 1717 he became professor in physics and astronomy in Leiden, and introduced the works of his friend Newton in the Netherlands. He was ardently opposed to fatalists like Hobbes and Spinoza. In 1724 Peter the Great offered him a job in Saint Petersburg, but 'sGravesande did not accept. His best remembered work is *Physices elementa mathematica, experimentis confirmata, sive introductio ad philosophiam Newtonianam or Mathematical Elements of Natural Philosophy, Confirm'd by Experiments* (Leiden 1720), in which he laid the foundations for teaching Newtonian physics.

'sGravesande's chief original contribution to physics involved an experiment in which brass balls are dropped with varying velocity onto a soft clay surface. This demonstrated that a ball with twice the velocity of another would leave an indentation four times as deep, that three times the velocity yielded nine times the depth, and so on. He shared these results with Emilie du Châtelet, who subsequently corrected Newton's formula E = mv to E = mv^2.

'sGravesande was also the owner of the oldest known magic lantern, which was built around 1720 by Jan van Musschenbroek, and is currently housed at the Museum Booerhave in Leiden.

"From the outset of his teaching both physics and astronomy 'sGravesande modeled his lectures on the example of Newton in the Principia and Opticks, although in later years they incorporated other influences, especially that of Boerhaave. Moreover, he adopted from Keill and Desaguliers the notion of demonstrating to his classes the experimental proof of scientific principles, accumulating an ever larger collection of apparatus, as may be seen from successive editions of his *Physics elementa mathematica, experimentis confirmata. Sive, introductio ad philosophiam Newtonianam* (Leiden, 1720, 1721). The scientific reputation of 'sGravesande is enshrined in this book, which he constantly corrected and amplified in later editions. An 'official' English translation prepared by Desaguliers (to whom copies of the Latin original were sent in haste) was also issued in 1720 and 1721, and it passed through six editions. (The booksellers Mears and Woodward printed a rival version under the name of John Keill.) French translations appeared only in 1746 and 1747, but a critical review by L. B. Castel was published in the Memoires de Trevoux in May and October 1721. The book was at once welcomed by British and a number of German scholars." – *DSB* V, p. 510.

☼ Babson 70; Mottelay p. 181.

PHILOSOPHIÆ NATURALIS PRINCIPIA MATHEMATICA;

AUCTORE

ISAACO NEWTONO, EQ. AURATO;

Perpetuis Commentariis illuſtrata, communi ſtudio

PP. THOMÆ LE SEUR & FRANCISCI JACQUIER,

Ex Gallicanâ Minimorum Familiâ,

Matheſeos Profeſſorum.

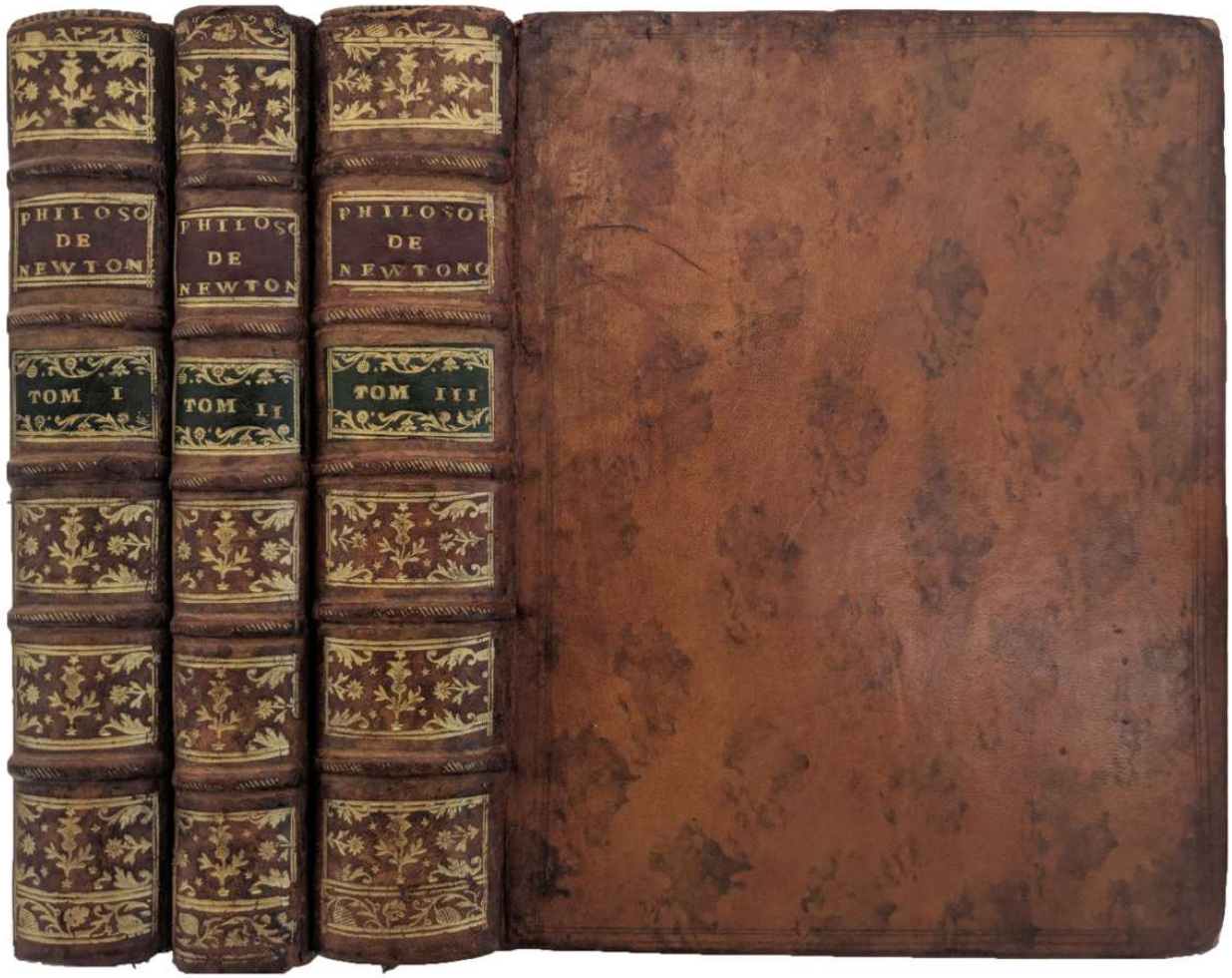
Editio altera longè accuratior & emendatior.

TOMUS PRIMUS.

COLONIÆ ALLOBROGUM,
Sumptibus CL. & ANT. PHILIBERT Bibliop.

MDCCLX.

[40] Newton



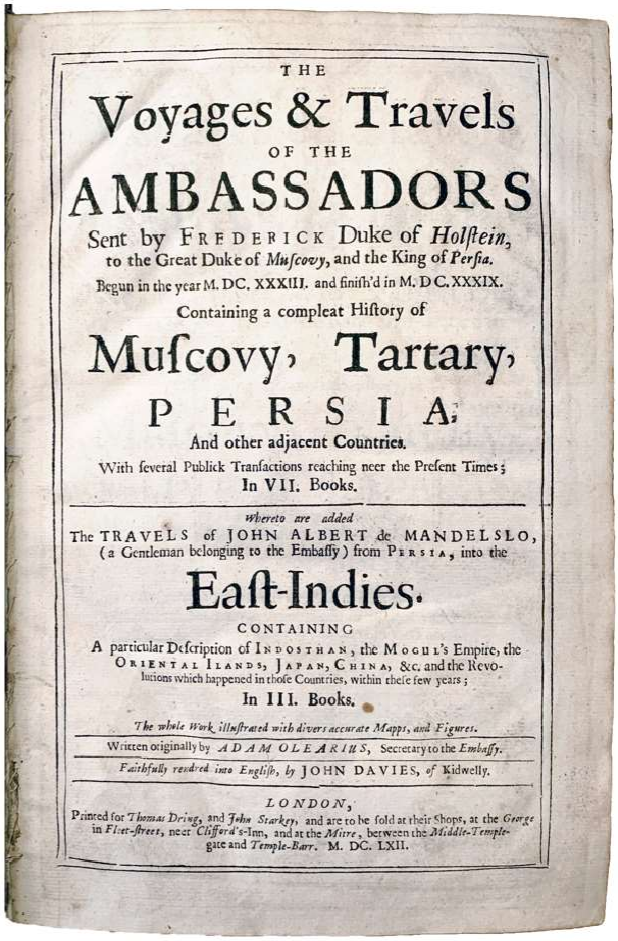
40. **NEWTON, Sir Isaac** (1643-1727). *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica. Perpetuis commentariis illustrata, communi studio PP. Thomae Le Seur & Francisci Jacquier, ex Gallicana Minimorum Familia, matheseos professorum. Editio altera longe accuratior & emendatior*. Geneva: Sumptibus Cl. & Ant. Philibert, 1760. ¶ 3 volumes. 4to. xxxii, 548; [viii], 422; [8], xxviii, 703, [1] pp. Half-titles, woodcut title vignettes, title printed in red & black, woodcut head & tail pieces, numerous mathematical figs., index. Contemporary mottled calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped spines, maroon & green spine labels; occasional browning. Ownership signature "Nolland avocat"[auvcat?]. An excellent set. Very good+. RW1581

$ 3,000

Second Jesuit edition (emended and corrected), based on the text of the third London edition of the *Principia*. This version is valued for its excellent annotations and copious commentary, which is nearly the same length as the Principia itself. It contains Newton's Dedication to the Royal Society; Prefaces to the first, second and third editions and Roger Cotes's Preface. In addition, the Jesuits' edition of the *Principia* is prized for the inclusion of the important treatises on the theory of the tides: Daniel Bernoulli's *Traite sur le Flux et Reflux de la Mer*, Colin MacLaurin's *De Causa Physica Fluxus et Refluxus Maris*, and Leonardo Euler's *Inquisitio Physica in causam Fluxus ac Refluxus Maris*. These three works gained the prize given by the Royal Academy of Sciences in 1724 for resolving tidal problems relating to the theory of gravity. They represent the most significant discovery concerning tidal mechanics between the publication of the Principia and the discoveries of Laplace.

☼ Babson, 31; Gray, 14; Wallis, 14.

[41] Olearius


THE
Voyages & Travels
OF THE
AMBASSADORS
Sent by FREDERICK Duke of *Holstein*, to the Great Duke of *Muscovy*, and the King of *Persia*.
Begun in the year M. DC. XXXIII. and finish'd in M. DC. XXXIX.
Containing a compleat History of
Muscovy, Tartary,
PERSIA,
And other adjacent Countries.
With several Publick Transactions reaching neer the Present Times;
In VII. Books.
Whereto are added
The TRAVELS of JOHN ALBERT de MANDELSLO, (a Gentleman belonging to the Embassy) from PERSIA, into the
East-Indies.
CONTAINING
A particular Description of INDOSTHAN, the MOGUL's Empire, the ORIENTAL ILANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, &c. and the Revolutions which happened in those Countries, within these few years;
In III. Books.
The whole Work illustrated with divers accurate Mapps, and Figures.
Written originally by *ADAM OLEARIUS*, Secretary to the *Embassy*.
Faithfully rendred into English, by JOHN DAVIES, of Kidwelly.
LONDON,
Printed for *Thomas Dring*, and *John Starkey*, and are to be sold at their Shops, at the *George* in *Fleet-street*, neer *Clifford's*-Inn, and at the *Mitre*, between the *Middle-Temple*-gate and *Temple-Barr*. M. DC. LXII.

The Bridgewater Library Copy

41. **OLEARIUS, Adam** (1603-1671); [and **John Davies**, trans.]. *The voyages & travels of the ambassadors sent by Frederick Duke of Holstein, to the great Duke of Muscovy, and the King of Persia. Begun in the year M.DC.XXXIII. and finish'd in M.DC.XXXIX. Containing a compleat history of Muscovy, Tartary, Persia, and other adjacent countries. With several publick transactions reaching neer the present times; in VII. books. Whereto are added the Travels of John Albert de Mandelslo, (a gentleman belonging to the embassy) from Persia, into the East-Indies. Containing a particular description of Indosthan, the Mogul's Empire, the oriental ilands [sic], Japan, China, &c. and the revolutions which happened in those countries, within these few years; in III books. The whole work illustrated with divers accurate mapps, and figures. Written originally by Adam Olearius, secretary to the embassy. Faithfully rendred [sic] into English, by John Davies, of Kidwelly*. London: printed for Thomas Dring, and John Starkey, and are to be sold at their shops, at the George in Fleet-street, neer Clifford's-Inn, and at the Mitre, between the Middle-Temple-gate and Temple-Barr, 1662. ¶ 2 volumes in

1. (Folio) 29x20 cm (11x8"). [28], 424, [4], 287, [10] pp. Two title-pages, illustrated with 7 folding or double-page copper-engraved maps; 4 copper-engraved plates including the five-portraits frontispiece engraved by I. Chantry. Later three-quarter vellum with marbled boards, red morocco spine label, tooled and titled in gilt, Bridgewater Library gilt-crest on upper cover. Bookplate of the Bridgewater Library; rubber-stamp of H. H. Shepley. ME1105

$ 10,000

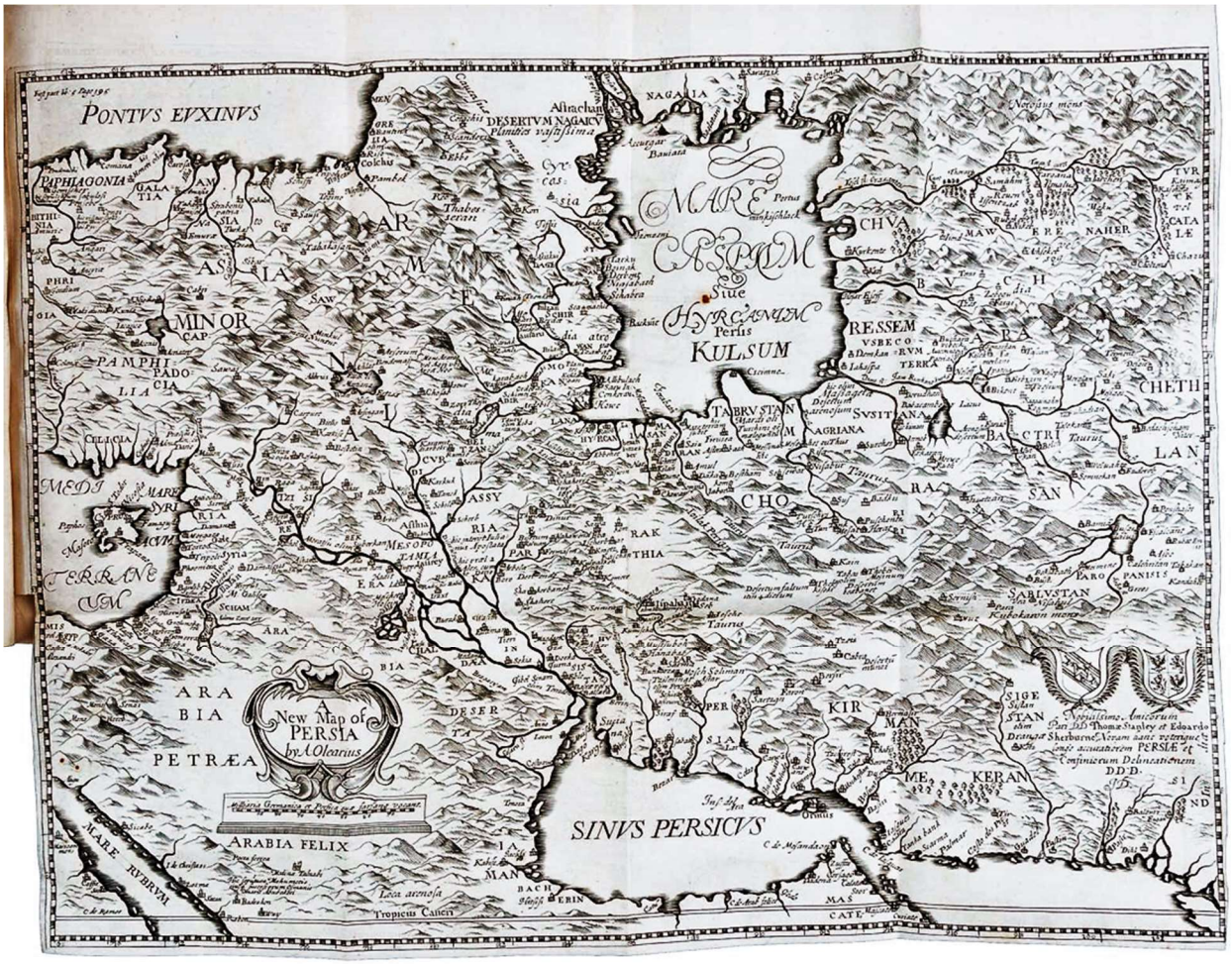
First edition in English, translated from Offt begehrte Beschreibung der newen orientalischen Reise, 1647, by John Davies. Important and widely-read account of travels through Russia and Persia, and into India and the Far East, during the seventeenth century. The maps include the large folding plan of the Volga, plus the Baltic regions, Muscovy, Persia, Asia, China, etc.

"The first edition of Olearius' account of his travels was published in 1647 in Schleswig under the title Offt begehrte Beschreibung der newen orientalischen Rejse,

so durch Gelegenheit einer Holsteinischen Legation an d. König in Persien geschehen. An extended and restructured edition appeared in 1656: Vermehrte Newe Beschreibung der Muscowitischen und Persischen Reyse, so durch gelegenheit einer Holsteinischern Gesandschafft an den russischen Zaar und König in Persien geschehen (reprint with a commentary by D. Lohmeier, Tübingen, 1971). The Vermehrte Newe Beschreibung is divided into six "books" of which the fourth treats the mission's route up to Isfahan, with detailed descriptions of Ardabil, Qazvin, Qom, Kasan, and their stay at the Safavid court. Book five is an encyclopedic description of Persia, covering aspects such as geography, fauna and flora, political institutions, manners, customs and clothing, Safavid history, education, language and script, trade, and religion. The return journey from Isfahan is the subject of book six. Amongst the numerous ethnographic observations, mention should be made of Olearius' depiction of the 'Asura ceremonies and other Shi'ite rituals, including the recitation of a "Machtelnamae" and the celebration of 'Ali's designation as the Prophet's successor ("Chummekater;" p. 435ff., 456ff.). Of interest for the history of printing is the regular insertion of Persian and Turkish quotations in the original script, serving as a model for the later account by Engelbert Kaempfer. The copper plate illustrations are of particular value, especially his detailed city views and the portrait of Shah -afi. Modern scholars such as Strack, Emerson, and Brancaforte have presented different views on the question of Olearius' objectivity and the extent to which he was affected by contemporary assumptions (Strack; Brancaforte; Emerson).

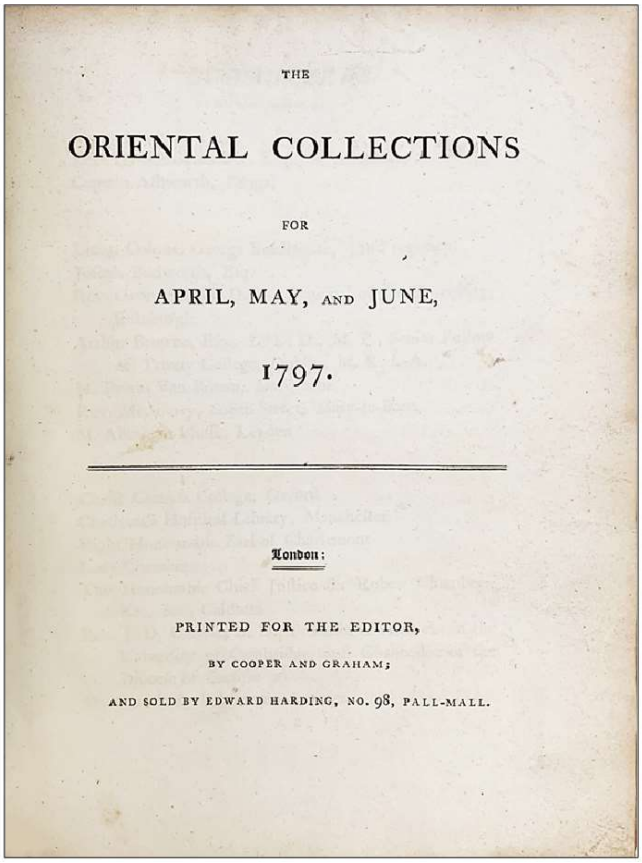
"Olearius provided the first comprehensive description of Persia since antiquity, but his achievements appear less significant when compared with the far broader range and experience of later travelers who wrote after him in the course of the 17 century" (Lohmeier, p. 59). Still, all later travelogues are heavily indebted to him and his work can be studied as a starting point for the genre. His outstanding contribution to the cartography of Persia is his Nova Delineatio Persiae et Confiniorvm veteri longe accurator edita Anno 1655, the first realistic map of Iran that, in particular, corrects the location and form of the Caspian Sea." – *Encyclopedia Iranica*.

PROVENANCE: The Bridgewater Library (bookplate) – Harold Hartley Shepley (rubber-stamp: H.H. Shepley), was an actuary with offices in Johannesburg, South Africa, and a collector of Africana. "The Bridgewater family library and manuscripts comprise the core, if not the main bulk, of the Huntington's early English collections. When Henry Huntington acquired it en bloc in 1917 from the fourth Earl of Ellesmere, it was the oldest family library still in private hands. It contained 8,300 printed books of outstanding overall quality including three Caxtons, all four Shakespeare folios and many of the quartos and famous rarities of 16th- and 17th-



century drama and verse. Added to this were roughly 13,000 manuscripts both literary and historical, including the crown jewel of the collection, the Ellesmere collection. The richness and integrity of the library have made it an object of study in its own right. Because of the great age and complicated history of the collection, several names may be used to refer to it. Its owners bore the surnames Egerton or Leveson-Gower, and their titles included the baronage and earldom of Ellesmere and the earldom and dukedom of Bridgewater. Thus, it is that the printed books are referred to as the Bridgewater [House] library, while the manuscript portion is called the Ellesmere collection. Some bits of the collection still exist outside the Huntington. At the time of the 1917 sale, the Egertons retained some 1,600 manuscripts of particular significance to the family. These are represented by facsimiles in the Ellesmere collection. Sales from the library in the 19th century released some books to the open market. Finally, Henry Huntington sold some Bridgewater books as "duplicates" in auction sales from 1918 to 1924." [Huntington Library].

☼ Wing (CD-ROM, 1996), O269; ESTC (RLIN), R021580.


THE

ORIENTAL COLLECTIONS

FOR

APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE,

1797.

London:

PRINTED FOR THE EDITOR,

BY COOPER AND GRAHAM;

AND SOLD BY EDWARD HARDING, NO. 98, PALL-MALL.

42. [**Orientalism**] **Major Sir William OUSELEY** (editor). *[The Oriental Collections: consisting of original essays and dissertations, translation and miscellaneous papers; illustrating the history and antiquities, the arts, sciences, and literature, or Asia.] Volume I.* London: Printed for the Editor, by Cooper and Graham, 1797. ¶ [Four parts in one vol.]. 4to. [iii]-xii, 92, viii, [93]-196, iv, [197]-300, iv, [301]-403, [1] pp. Lacks the preliminary title for the annual [supplied in photocopy facs.]. Advertisement, prospectus, contents, 18 engraved plates (2 hand-colored)***, 5 figures (including 1 hand-colored [pp. 16, 307, 310, 338 (2)], index, errata; minor penciling p.95-6, 267. At end of first issue: "Subscription for the four numbers . . . for 1797. Modern half navy blue blind- and gilt-stamped calf, blue cloth covers, raised bands, new endleaves. MEA1066

$ 500

Very early periodical, which lasted for about three years, bringing Oriental-themed essays dealing with Middle Eastern & Asian literature, language, music, archeology, history, fauna & flora, birds & animals, and celebrates, as well, some of the earliest translations of the great Persian poets, such as Hafez and Sa'di. The work contains anecdotes, and an especially early rendition into English of the Arabian Nights, "A Tale from an original MS. of the Arabian Nights", translated by Jonathan Scott. The two hand-colored plates depict the Musk Deer of Nepal, "The Fighting Bulbul of

Bengal", an additional plate offers four beasts shown as "Persian zoology" [with four figures].

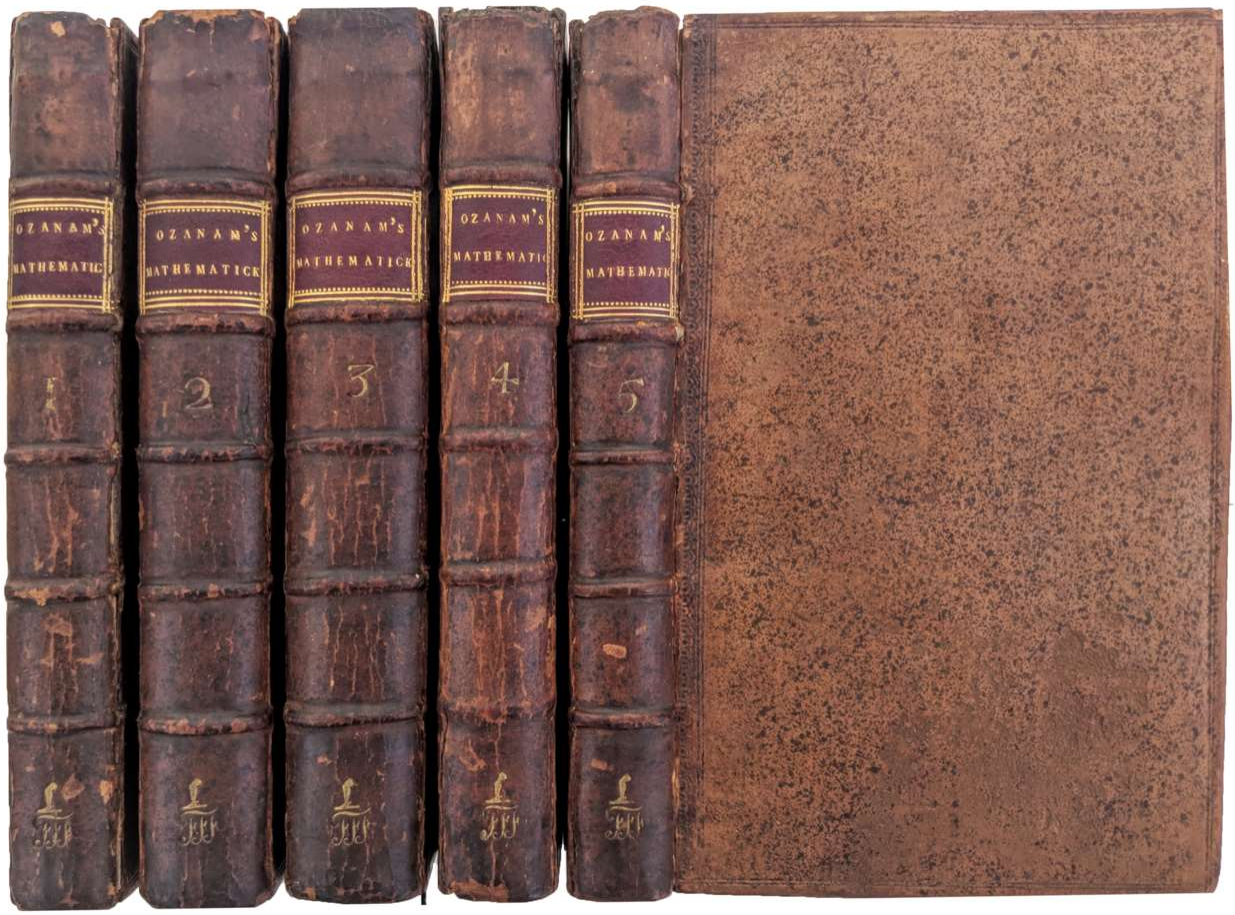
"Many of his academic contributions were published in the Oriental Collections, the three volumes of which appeared in London between 1797 and 1800."

"William Ouseley, as well as his brother Gore, continued the pioneering work of William Jones (1746-94; q.v.) in the field of Persian studies in Great Britain. Jones and the Ouseley brothers shared the experience of extended stays in India, and their careers in turn illustrate how Great Britain's economic interests in India indirectly promoted Persian studies."

Includes translations from a number of Middle Eastern and Asian literatures including: Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Hebrew, Sanskrit, with illustrative plates including alphabets and some music; original texts included, with commentary on various languages

Selected papers include all of these from the first fascicule: Sketch, Biographical and Literary, of Abu'l Taieb Al Motanabbi; with his two Poems on the Sickness and Recovery of Saif Uddaula, by the Rev. John Haddon Hindley -- Of the Fighting Bulbul* of Bengal -- Extraordinary Persian Distich, by P.D.V. -- On the different modes of writing the word [----] in European Characters, by Philologus -- Extract of a Journal and Memorandums written during a Tour in the Nizam's Country, in the Month of November, 1791, by an Officer -- Hebrew Running Hand -- Cufick Inscription -- Persian Lines on the Deity, quotes in the Historical Work entitled "Tarik Moagem si Athar Moluck al Agem, translated by W. Ouseley -- Sonnet by the Poet Sadi paraphrased from the Persian, by P.D.V. -- On the Christianity of the Mohammedans; with Anecdotes of Murad Beg, a Turkish Writer of the sixteenth Century, by I.U. -- Remarks on the Collation of Manuscripts; with various Readings in the Gulistan of Sadi, by Major Ouseley -- The Lover to his Taper, translated from the Arabick of the Sheick Safy Eddin Alhillay, by the Rev. J.D. Carlyle, . . . -- The Conquest of the Island of Zoos, from the Persian, by the Rev. R. Gerrans** -- Anecdotes of Indian Musick, by W. Ouseley -- Account of a Large Tree, Communicated by Colonel Ironside -- Account of a Banian Tree in the Province of Bahar. . . -- Persian Sonnet by Khosroo -- Dialogues in the vulgar Arabick of Morocco, by Mr. William Price -- Explanation . . . -- Queries and Notes. Three other fascicules contain as much additional material.

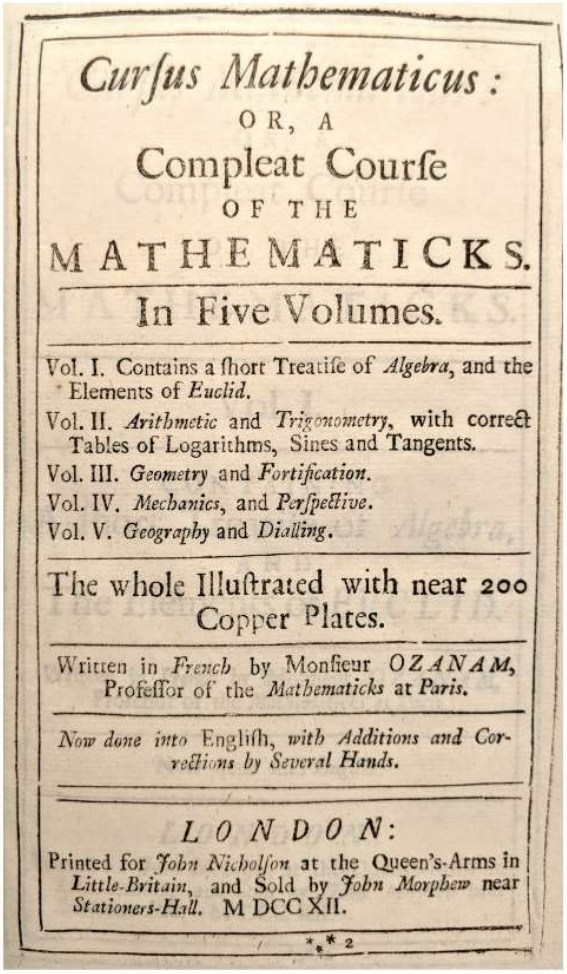
☼ English Short Title Catalog, P6556; "William Ouseley," in Encyclopaedia Iranica.



43. **OZANAM, Jacques** (1640-1718); **DESAGULIERS, John Theophilus** [trans./ed.] (1683-1744). *Cursus Mathematicus: or, a Compleat Course of the Mathematicks in five volumes*. [Vols. I-III]: London: John Nicholson, and Sold by John Morphew, 1712. [Vols. IV-V]: Oxford: Printed by L. Lichfield for John Nicholson. . ., and Sold by John Morphew, 1712. ¶ 5 volumes [complete]. 8vo. (6), x, (4), 1-80, 1-288; (24),1-92, 1-156, 1-72, (8); (16), 1-215, (1), 1-131, (1), (10); (32), 1-185, (7), (14), 1-204, (8); (16), 1-166, (18), (292) pp. "Nearly 200" engraved plates, extensive tables, subscriber's list. Original blind-stamped speckled calf, modern maroon leather gilt-stamped spine labels; joints cracked, volume 1 corner bumped. Ownership gilt-stamps at foot of spine: "FFF" [?] with a floating leg and spur above. Very good. RRW1591

$ 1950

First English edition. Ozanam was a self-taught French mathematician, better known for his writing than for any major discoveries (though he did affect significant improvements on existing logarithmic tables). Nearly the entire first volume is devoted to Euclid's Elements. The work also contains trigonometry, calculating tables, geometry, geodesy, fortification, mechanics (simple & compound engines), statics, hydrostatics, perspective, geography and dialing.



Curſus Mathematicus:
OR, A
Compleat Courſe
OF THE
MATHEMATICKS.
In Five Volumes.

Vol. I. Contains a ſhort Treatiſe of *Algebra*, and the Elements of *Euclid*.
Vol. II. *Arithmetic* and *Trigonometry*, with correct Tables of Logarithms, Sines and Tangents.
Vol. III. *Geometry* and *Fortification*.
Vol. IV. *Mechanics*, and *Perſpective*.
Vol. V. *Geography* and *Dialling*.

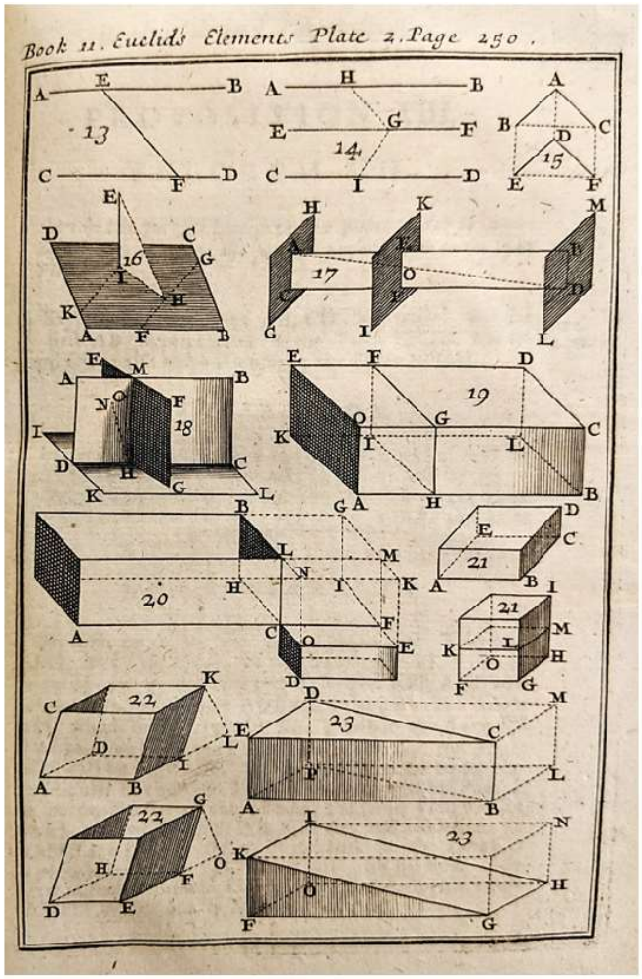
The whole Illuſtrated with near 200 Copper Plates.

Written in *French* by Monſieur *OZANAM*, Profeſſor of the *Mathematicks* at *Paris*.

Now done into Engliſh, *with Additions and Corrections by Several Hands.*

LONDON:
Printed for *John Nicholſon* at the Queen's-Arms in *Little-Britain*, and Sold by *John Morphew* near *Stationers-Hall*. M DCC XII.

, 2

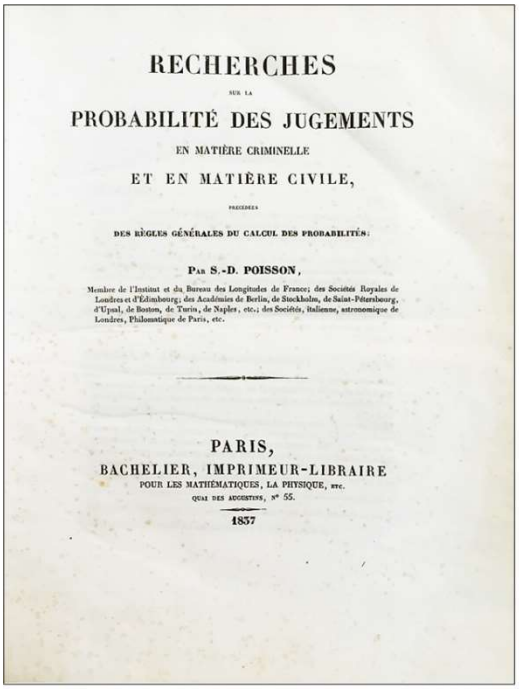


The English edition of the *Cursus Mathematicus* also contains contributions from the English mathematician J. T. Desaguliers: "In 1712 Desaguliers was also working on Ozanam's Cursus mathematicus. This was a complete course in mathematics in five-volumes, originally in French, and which was

'done into English [. . .] by several hands' for John Nicholson, and again printed by L. Lichfield and sold by John Morphew. Volumes 4 and 5, which treated respectively 'Mechanicks and Perspective' and 'Geography and Dialling,' were specifically said to be translated and 'amended in several places, by J. T. Desaguliers.' [. . .] During his last years in Oxford, Desaguliers was clearly busy not only translating many hundreds of pages of Ozanam's works, but also amending, and even correcting, the French mathematician's works. In the eighteenth century a translator had perhaps more freedom than would be condone today to put his individual mark on the translated text." – Audrey T. Carpenter, John Theophilus Desaguliers, pp. 114-115.

Volumes: I. Contains a short Treatise of Algebra, and the Elements of Euclid; II. Arithmetic and Trigonometry, with correct Tables of Logarithms, Sines and Tangents; III. Geometry and Fortification; IV. Mechanics, and Perspective; V. Geography and Dialling.


Provenance: Owner's initials with gilt flourish and what appears to be a leg[?].



RECHERCHES

SUR LA

PROBABILITÉ DES JUGEMENTS

EN MATIÈRE CRIMINELLE

ET EN MATIÈRE CIVILE,

PRÉCÉDÉES

DES RÈGLES GÉNÉRALES DU CALCUL DES PROBABILITÉS;

PAR S.-D. POISSON,

Membre de l'Institut et du Bureau des Longitudes de France; des Sociétés Royales de Londres et d'Édimbourg; des Académies de Berlin, de Stockholm, de Saint-Pétersbourg, d'Upsal, de Boston, de Turin, de Naples, etc.; des Sociétés, italienne, astronomique de Londres, Philomatique de Paris, etc.

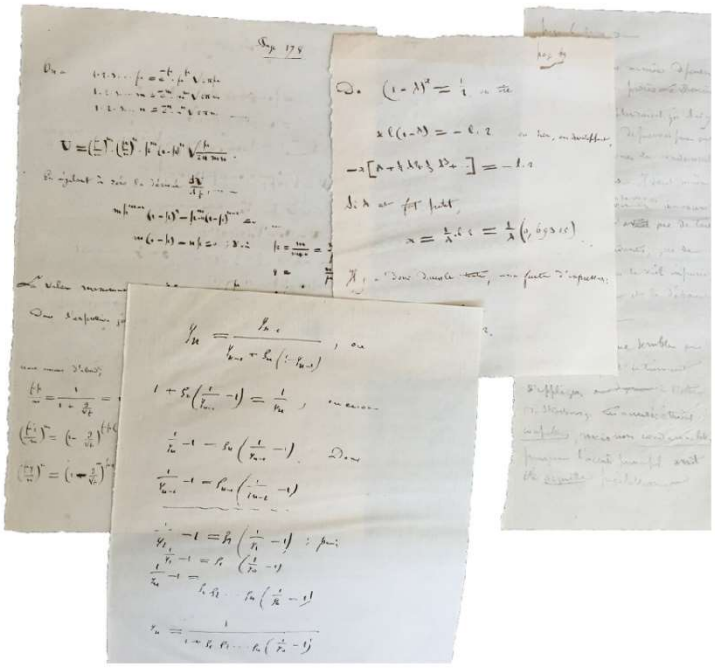
PARIS,

BACHELIER, IMPRIMEUR-LIBRAIRE

POUR LES MATHÉMATIQUES, LA PHYSIQUE, etc.

QUAI DES AUGUSTINS, n° 55.

1837



Karl Pearson's Copy, Signed

44. **POISSON, Simeon-Denis** (1781-1840). *Recherches sur la probabilite des jugements en matiere criminelle et en matiere civile, precedees des regles generales du calcul des probabilites*. Paris: Bachelier, 1837. ¶ 4to. [4], ix, [3], 415, [1] pp. Half title; light foxing within. Original quarter dark green gilt-stamped calf, marbled boards; extremities worn. Very good. PROVENANCE: SIGNATURE OF KARL PEARSON (1857-1936). KARL PEARSON'S COPY WITH HIS BOLD SIGNATURE. S13080

$ 4000

First edition of the work that presented Poisson's 'Law of large numbers.' "He improved Laplace's work by relating it explicitly to Jacob Sernoulli's fundamental theorem and by showing that the invariance in the prior probabilities of mutually exclusive events is not a necessary condition for calculating the approximate probabilities. It is also from Poisson that we derive the study of a problem that Laplace had passed over, the case of great asymmetry between opposite events, such that the prior probability of either event is very small." – *DSB* (p. 489).

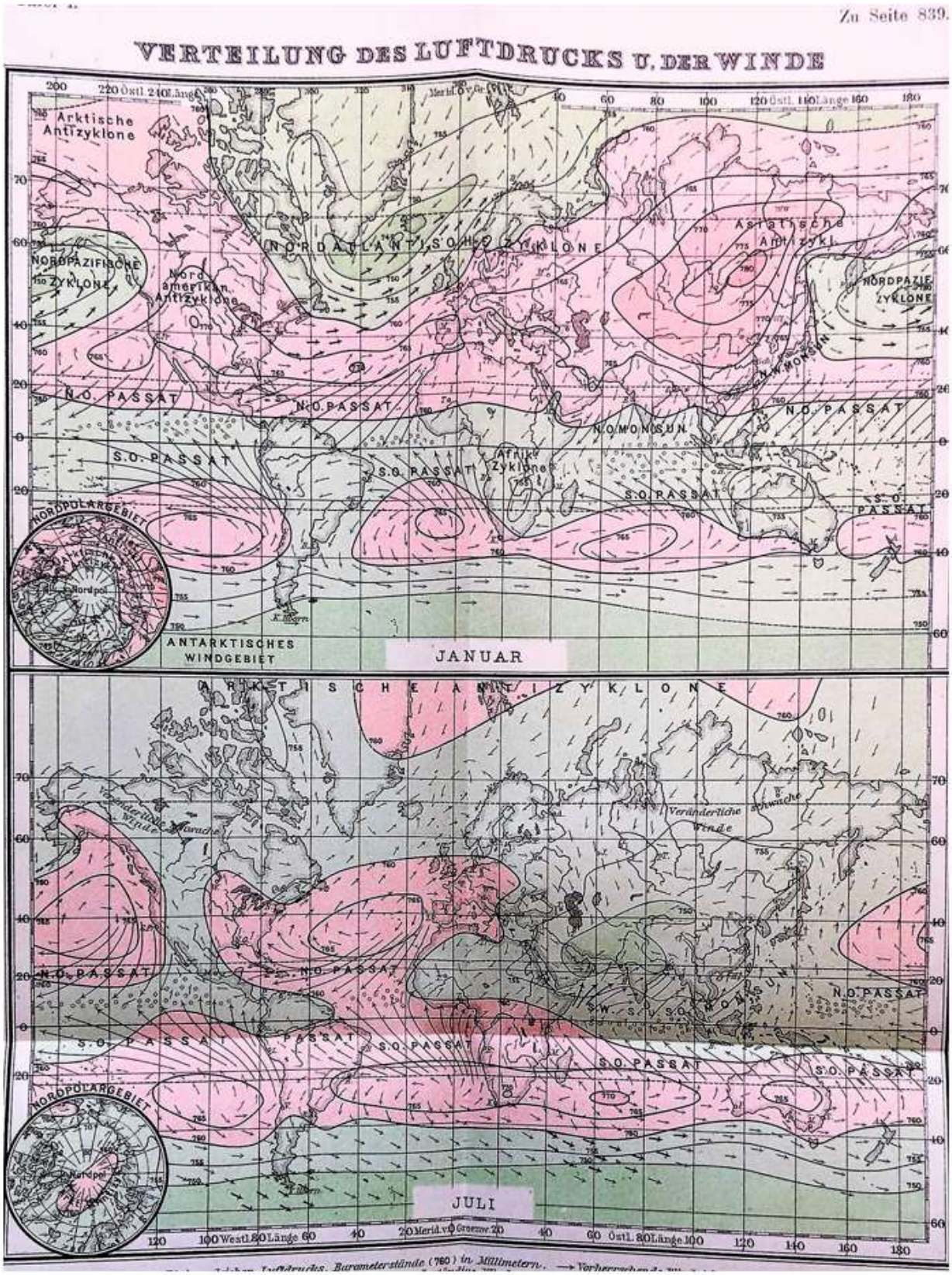
"Poisson's major work on probability was a book, *Recherches sur la probabilite. . .*, published in 1837. The book was in large part a treatise on probability theory after the manner of Laplace, with an emphasis on the behavior of means of large numbers of measurements. The latter portion (p. 318-415) dealt with the subject matter of the title. Some of this material was taken from memoirs Poisson published in the two

preceding years. Only a charitable modern reading could identify a new concept in the work; yet the book contains the germ of the two things now most commonly associated with the Poisson's name. The first of these is the probability distribution now commonly called the Poisson distribution. . . In a section of the book concerned with the form of the binomial distribution for large numbers of trials, Poisson does in fact derive this distribution in its cumulative form, as a limit to the binomial distribution when the chance of a success is very small. The distribution appears on only one page in all of Poisson's work (see p. 206). Although it is given no special emphasis tis brief notice did catch the eye of Cournot, who republished it in 1843 with calculations demonstrating the effectiveness of the approximation (Cournot, 1843 . . .). The second most common appearance of Poisson's name in modern literature is in connection with a generalization of the Bernoulli law of large numbers." – Stigler.

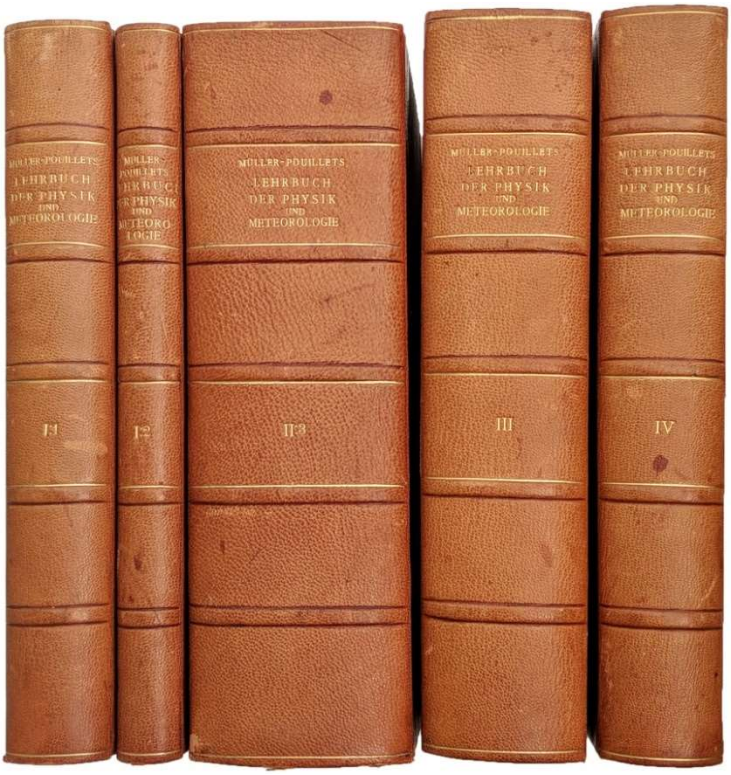
"[This work is] significant for the author's participation in an important contemporary debate. The legitimacy of the application of the calculus to areas relating to the moral order, that is to say within the broad area of what is now called the humanistic sciences, was bitterly disputed beginning in 1820 in politically conservative circles. . . Poission was bold enough to take pen in hand to defend the universality of the probabilistic thesis and to demonstrate the conformability to the order of nature of the regularities that the calculus of probability, without recourse to hidden causes, reveals when things are subjected to a great number of observations." –*DSB* (pp. 489).

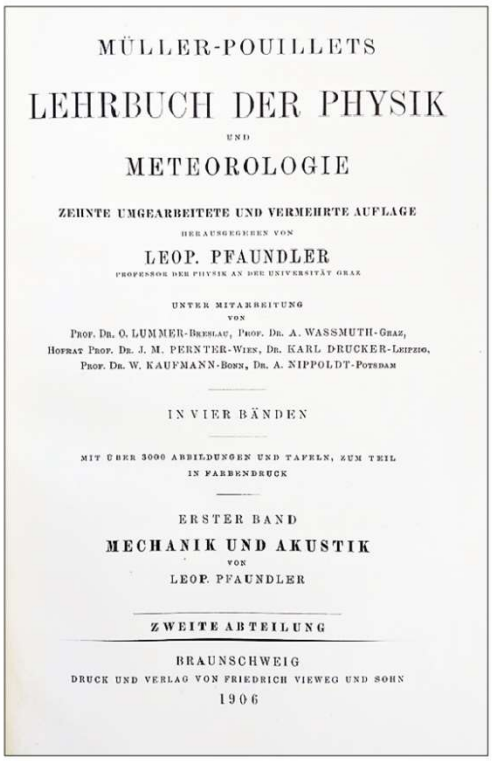
LAID WITHIN THIS VOLUME ARE FIVE PAGES (ON FOUR LEAVES) OF MATHEMATICAL NOTATIONS IN FRENCH, SUGGESTING AN OWNERSHIP (UNKNOWN) PRIOR TO PEARSON. Karl Pearson (1857-1936) "was a major player in the early development of statistics as a serious scientific discipline in its own right. He founded the Department of Applied Statistics (now the Department of Statistical Science) at University College London in 1911; it was the first university statistics department in the world. The present departments of Statistical Science and Computer Science, as well as the Genetics and Biometry group in Biology and the physical side of Anthropology are all part of his legacy to UCL." A major proponent of eugenics, Pearson was also a protege and biographer of Sir Francis Galton.

☼ F. Fraunberger, within *DSB*, XV, Supple., I, pp. 480-491; Dodge, Yadolah, *The Concise Encyclopedia of Statistics*, (2008), p. 427; Stigler, *The History of Statistics*, pp. 182-3. See: Pearson, E.S.*, Karl Pearson: an appreciation of some aspects of his life and work*. Cambridge University Press, (1938).


Zu Seite 839.
VERTEILUNG DES LUFTDRUCKS U. DER WINDE
Arktische Antizyklone
NORDATLANTISCHE ZYKLONE
NORDPAZIFISCHE ZYKLONE
Nordamerikan. Antizyklone
Asiatische Antizykl.
NORDPAZIF. ZYKLONE
N.W. MONSUN
N.O. PASSAT
S.O. PASSAT
Afrik. Zyklone
N.O. MONSUN
S.O. PASSAT
NORDPOLARGEBIET
Nordpol
ANTARKTISCHES WINDGEBIET
JANUAR
ARKTISCHE ANTIZYKLONE
Veränderliche Winde
Veränderliche schwache Winde
S.W. S. u. S.O. MONSUN
N.O. PASSAT
S.O. PASSAT
NORDPOLARGEBIET
Nordpol
JULI
Westl. Länge
Östl. Länge
Merid. v. Greenw.

Pouillet [45]




MÜLLER-POUILLETS

LEHRBUCH DER PHYSIK

UND

METEOROLOGIE

ZEHNTE UMGEARBEITETE UND VERMEHRTE AUFLAGE

HERAUSGEGEBEN VON

LEOP. PFAUNDLER

PROFESSOR DER PHYSIK AN DER UNIVERSITÄT GRAZ

UNTER MITARBEITUNG

VON

PROF. DR. O. LUMMER-BRESLAU, PROF. DR. A. WASSMUTH-GRAZ,

HOFRAT PROF. DR. J. M. PERNTER-WIEN, DR. KARL DRUCKER-LEIPZIG,

PROF. DR. W. KAUFMANN-BONN, DR. A. NIPPOLDT-POTSDAM

IN VIER BÄNDEN

MIT ÜBER 3000 ABBILDUNGEN UND TAFELN, ZUM TEIL IN FARBENDRUCK

ERSTER BAND

MECHANIK UND AKUSTIK

VON

LEOP. PFAUNDLER

ZWEITE ABTEILUNG

BRAUNSCHWEIG

DRUCK UND VERLAG VON FRIEDRICH VIEWEG UND SOHN

1906

45. **POUILLET, Claude Servais Mathias** (1790-1868); **MULLER, Johann Heinrich Jacob** (1809-1875); **PFAUNDLER von Hadermur, Leopold** (1839-1920). *Muller-Pouillets Lehrbuch der Physik und Meteorologie; Lehrbuch der Kosmischen Physik; Atlas zum Lehrbuch der Kosmischen Physik*. Braunschweig: F. Vieweg, 1905-7, 1909. ¶ 4 parts in 5 volumes. 8vo. xiv, 544; [4], [xv]-xvii, [1], [545]-801, [1]; xxvii, [1], 1189, [1]; xiv, 923, [1]; xii, 622, [1] pp. 22 plates (some folding, some in color), 838, 915, 499, 531 figs. Modern half brown morocco, paste-paper boards, blind- and gilt-stamped spine labels, raised bands. Fine. RW1212

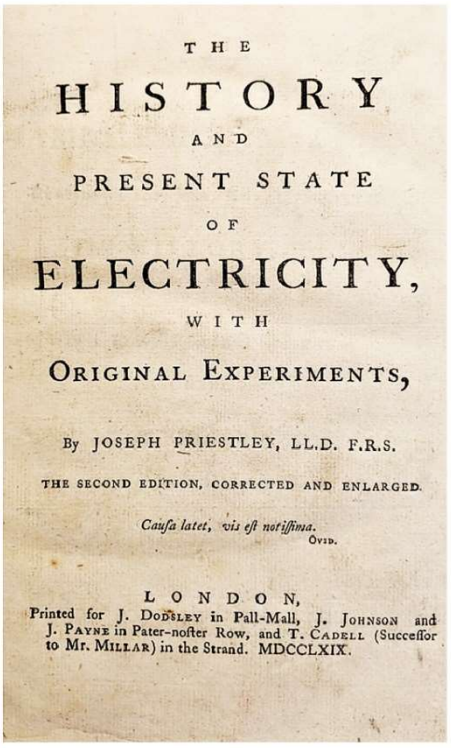
$ 2500

FIRST EDITION in German, complete. This is the most advanced textbook on Cosmic Physics and Meteorology of its time. "His acclaimed textbook on physics and meteorology, *Eléments de physique expérimentale et de météorologie*, was published in four parts.[6] Also, it was translated into German by Johann Heinrich Jakob Muller, and published with the title, *Lehrbuch der Physik und Meteorologie*." – Wikip.

"Pouillet's lectures — which were partially collected in his *Eléments de physique expérimentale et de météorologie* (1927) and in the *Leçons de physique de la Faculté des sciences* (1828) — were widely read. (Pouillet published a popular account of Elements in 1850.) Although offering no spectacular novelties, they presented, in clear language, a

survey of the state of the various branches of physics and of recent developments in them." – *DSB* XI, p. 111.

A much revised and expanded version of what was originally Pouillet's *Eléments de Physique Expérimentale et de Météorologie* (1827), which Muller translated into *Lehrbuch der Physik und Meteorologie* (1842) and then expanded with the supplement *Lehrbuch der Kosmischen Physik* (1856). It was eventually taken to a ninth edition by Pfaundler (1886-98) and finally revised and expanded yet again by Pfaundler into this final edition including an additional volume, *Magnetismus und Elektrizitat* (1909), written by Walter Kaufmann (1871-1947) and Alfred Coehn (1863-1938). The final version unifies almost a century's worth of effort in various disciplines into a single textbook.


THE
HISTORY
AND
PRESENT STATE
OF
ELECTRICITY,
WITH
ORIGINAL EXPERIMENTS,
By JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, LL.D. F.R.S.
THE SECOND EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED.
Cauſa latet, vis eſt notiſſima.
OVID.
LONDON,
Printed for J. DODSLEY in Pall-Mall, J. JOHNSON and J. PAYNE in Pater-noſter Row, and T. CADELL (Succeſſor to Mr. MILLAR) in the Strand. MDCCLXIX.

46. **PRIESTLEY, Joseph** (1733-1804). *The History and Present State of Electricity, with Original Experiments*. London: J. Dodsley, J. Johnson, J. Payne, & T. Cadell, 1769. ¶ 4to. [4], xxxii, 712, iii, [11] pp. 2 charts, 8 folding copper plates of electrical machines and apparatus, catalogue of books, index, directions to the binder, ads, specimen chart. Contemporary full calf, gilt-ruled raised bands, red leather spine label; joints cracked. Gift inscription of Frank W. Gunsaulus to the Armour Institute of Technology, July 22, 1920. Very good. RW1606

$ 1,750

Second edition (first issued in 1767), corrected and enlarged. While composing this work, which at the time of its publication was the definitive work on electrical theory

and research, Priestley communicated frequently with many of the significant electrical researchers of his day, including Franklin, Bergman, Volta, John Canton, Richard Price, and William Watson. The work is both a history of the study of electricity and a collection of the author's early experiments 'prior to those of Mr. Hawkesbee," and continuing through those of Benjamin Franklin and after. Franklin, who had instigated this work, read the manuscript and made corrections.

"Priestley's electrical work is mostly sound, and much of it is brilliant. It shows him at his best. The *'History of Electricity'* supplied an excellent account of previous work both treated historically and summarised systematically, and his own reflexions and experiments . . . He anticipated therein Henry Cavendish and C. A. de Coulomb in the important suggestion that the law of electric attraction is that of the inverse square, deducing this from an experiment suggestion by Franklin." – *DNB*.

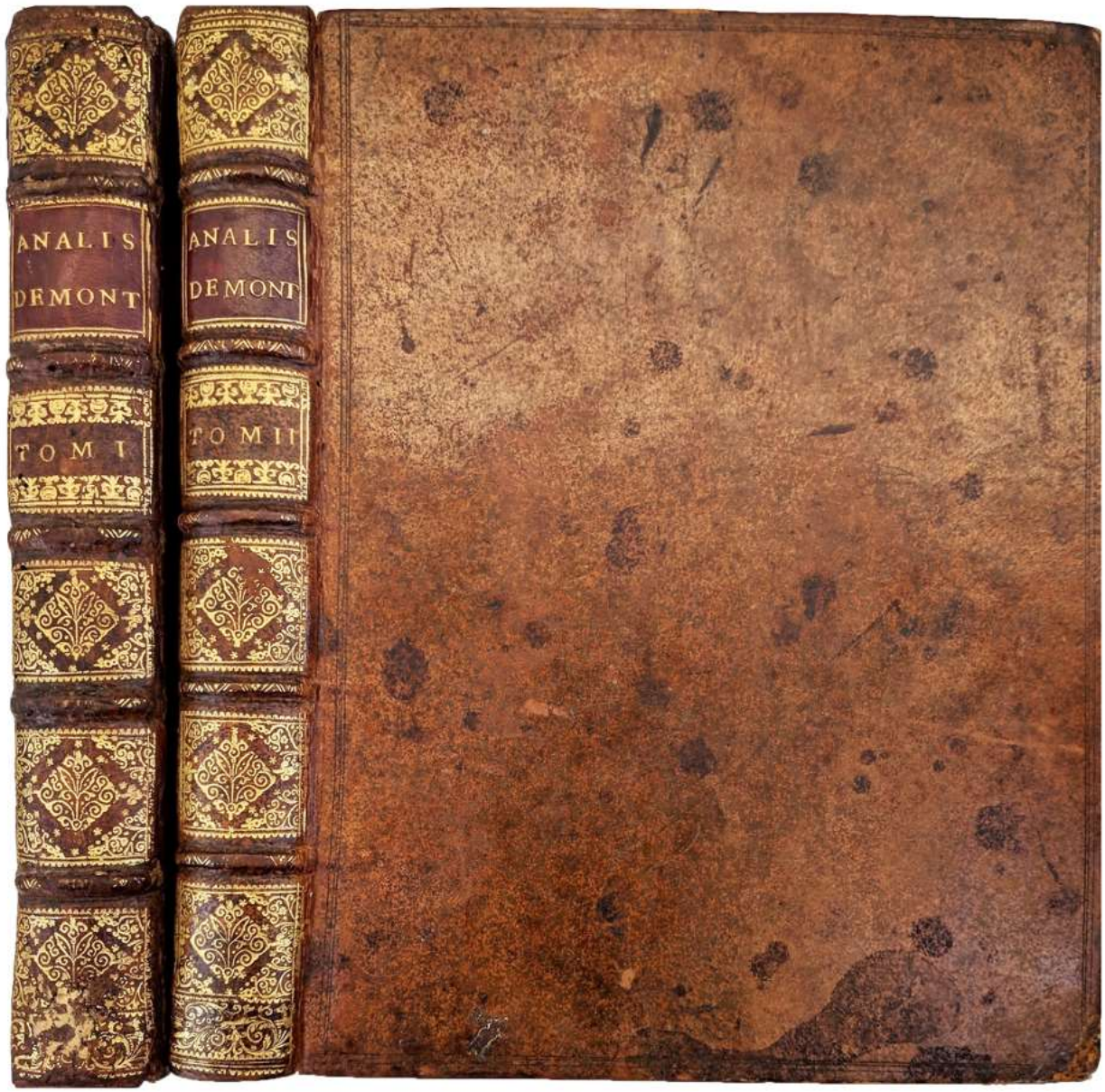
"*The History and Present State of Electricity, with Original Experiments* was conceived as a methodized account of previous discoveries and an assessment of contemporary electrical studies, to encourage further work on the subject. That is, the work was to be a 'history' in the Baconian sense; and as a chronicle of near-contemporary and contemporary electrical researches, lucidly and simply described, it was very successful. . .The first edition was marred by Priestley's slight access to the work of German and Scandinavian electricians (a deficiency corrected in later editions through reference to the historical accounts by Daniel Gralath in the Versuche und Abhandlungen der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Danzig)." – *DSB* XI, pp. 141-142.

Garber makes the point that Priestley's *History* is a particular kind, "narrowly defined," of "the state of the field," meaning of experiments and experimentation. He focused his attention on instruments that demonstrate the operation of nature. He did not analyze 'facts' and of 'discoveries' as would be considered history recording today.

PROVENANCE: Frank W. Gunsaulus (1856-1921), a noted preacher, educator, humanitarian and author, who delivered a famous speech, called the "Million Dollar Sermon", wherein he stated that he would start a school to help youth prepare for the modern age, and acted on by the Armour's gift – Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois (named for Joseph F. Armour, with funds from his estate, by his brother Philip D. Armour). That school merged with Lewis Institute and became known as the Illinois Institute of Technology.

☼ Bakken 98, Crook S/481, Gartrell 438, Mottelay 227-8, Norman 1748; Wheeler-Gift 422a. See: Heilbron, J. L., *Electricity in the 17th and 18th Centuries: A Study of Early Modern Physics*, UC Press, 1979; Schofield, Robert E., *The Enlightened Joseph Priestley: A*

Study of His Life and Work from 1773 to 1804, University Park: Penn State University Press, 2009; Garber, Elizabeth, *The Language of Physics: The Calculus and the Development of Theoretical physics in Europe, 1750-1914*. New York: Springer, (2001), p. 72.

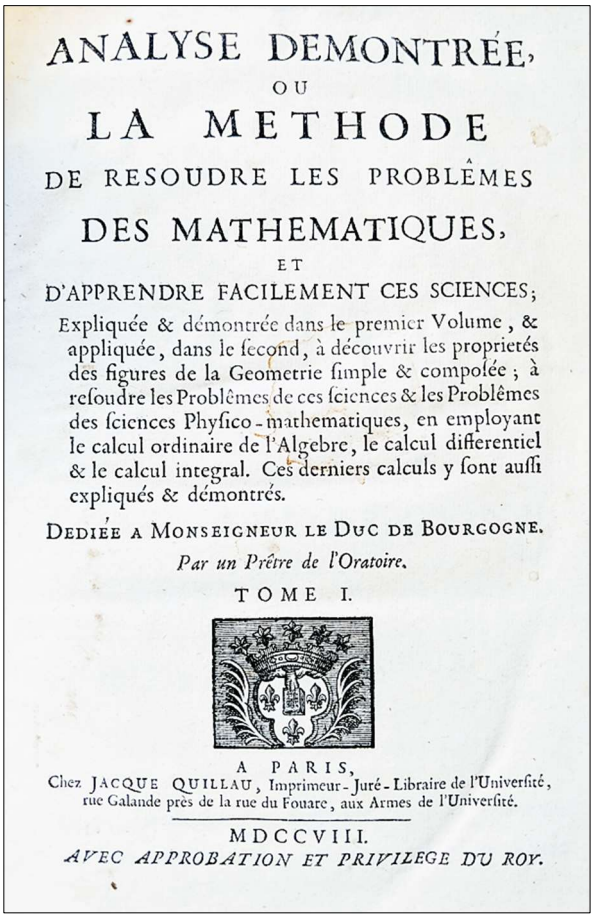


47. **REYNEAU [Reynaud], Charles-Rene** (1656-1728). *Analyse demontree ou La Methode de Resoudre les Problemes des Mathematiques, et d'apprendre facilement ces Sciences; Expliquee & Demontree dans le premier Volume, & appliquee, dans le second, . . . Geometrie simple & composee*. [2 volumes]. Paris: Jacque Quillau, 1708. ¶ 2 volumes. 4to. [6], xxiv, 486, [2]; xxviii, [487]-914, [4] pp. Original gilt-decorated speckled calf, raised bands, maroon calf spine label; joints worn & slight

worming to volume I, corners showing. Very good, handsome set. Rare. LOVELY COPY OF ONE OF THE EARLIEST CALCULUS TEXTBOOKS. RW1232

$ 2000

FIRST EDITION. Reyneau was a priest who served as a professor of philosophy at Toulon and Pezenas, and then as professor of mathematics at the College of Angers. While he made no significant discoveries in the field of mathematics, Reyneau had a talent for explicating new discoveries in mathematics. His most important work, the *Analyse démontrée*, was a popular textbook in the early 18th century, and was the book used by Jean le Rond d'Alembert to learn the fundamentals of the subject. In it Reyneau describes, explains, and demonstrates the main theories found in the works of Leibniz, Newton, Descartes, Bernoulli, and other pioneering mathematicians of the day.



ANALYSE DEMONTRÉE,
OU
LA METHODE
DE RESOUDRE LES PROBLÊMES
DES MATHEMATIQUES,
ET
D'APPRENDRE FACILEMENT CES SCIENCES;
Expliquée & démontrée dans le premier Volume, & appliquée, dans le second, à découvrir les proprietés des figures de la Geometrie ſimple & compoſée; à reſoudre les Problêmes de ces ſciences & les Problêmes des ſciences Phyſico-mathematiques, en employant le calcul ordinaire de l'Algebre, le calcul differentiel & le calcul integral. Ces derniers calculs y ſont auſſi expliqués & démontrés.
DEDIÉE A MONSEIGNEUR LE DUC DE BOURGOGNE.
Par un Prêtre de l'Oratoire.
TOME I.
A PARIS,
Chez JACQUE QUILLAU, Imprimeur-Juré-Libraire de l'Univerſité, rue Galande près de la rue du Fouare, aux Armes de l'Univerſité.
MDCCVIII.
AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROY.

"Reynau is important historically as the author of a textbook, written at the request of Malebranche, that was designed to provide instruction in the mathematics developed at the beginning of the eighteenth century. . . . "As late as 1694 all that Malebranche had for Reynau to do was edit Prestet's posthumous *Geometrie*. But, after abandoning the last shred of Cartesian mathematics, Malebranche chose Reyneau to write the entirely new textbook required by this turnabout (1698).

"Reyneau worked with two other Oratorians, Louis Byzance and Claude Jaquemet, who were better mathematicians than he. Reyneau had some difficulty in assimilating the differential and integral calculus and was very interested in the debates, provoked by Rolle on this subject. Reyneau's editorial efforts were frustrated in various ways, and the textbook was not published until 1708." – Pierre Costabel, *DSB* XI, p. 392.

REFERENCE: Poggendorf, Vol. II, 619.


HISTOIRE DE L'AIR
TOM. I.
HISTOIRE DE L'AIR
TOM. II.
HISTOIRE DE L'AIR
TOM. III.
HISTOIRE DE L'AIR
TOM. IX.
HISTOIRE DE L'AIR
TOM. X.
HISTOIRE DE L'AIR
TOM. V.
HISTOIRE DE L'AIR
TOM. VI.
HISTOIRE DE L'AIR
TOM. VII.
HISTOIRE DE L'AIR
TOM. VIII.

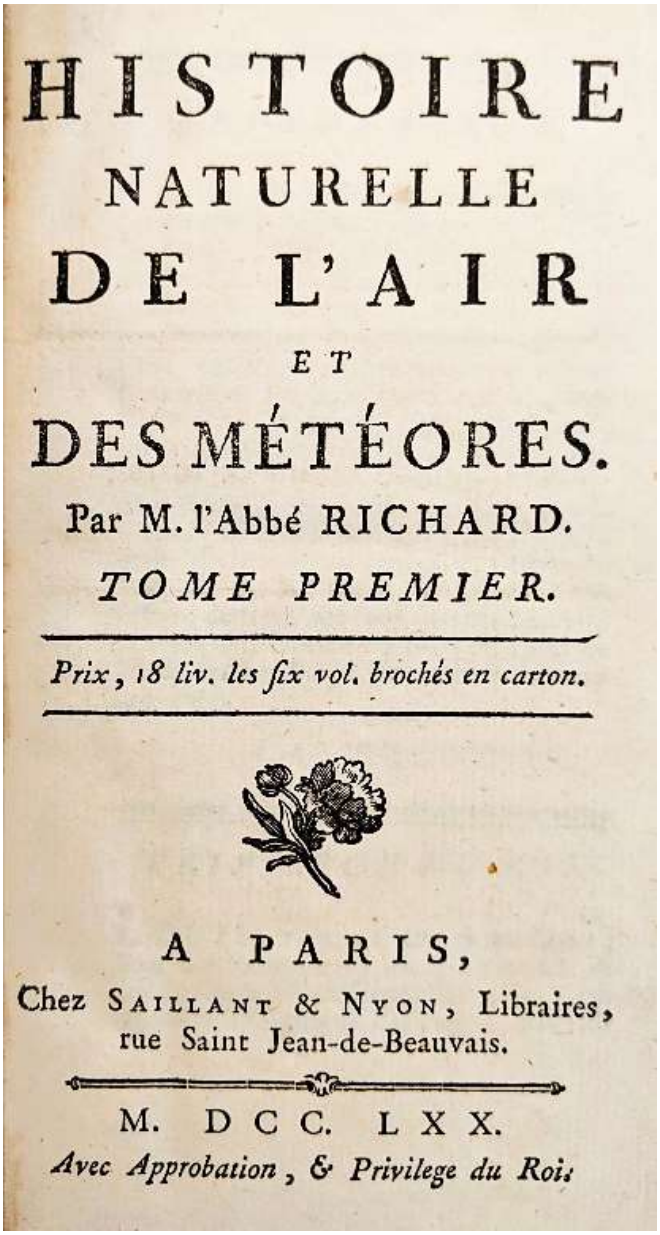
[48] Richard

Of Meteorology

48. **RICHARD, Abbe Jerome** (b. 1720). *Histoire Naturelle de l'Air et des Meteores*. Paris: Chez Saillant & Nyon, 1770, 1771. ¶ 10 volumes. 12mo. Original gilt-stamped mottled calf, leather spine labels, raised bands; spine ends worn. Eighteenth century book label. Very good. RW1627

$ 900

At the time of its publication, this was one of the most expansive treatments on the subject of meteorology available. Though Richard's ideas are not groundbreaking, his writing provides invaluable insight into the state of meteorology, physics, and other branches of natural science in 18th century France. Richard presents theories of the atmosphere, weather, air, various meteorological phenomena (rainbows, halos, etc.), and discusses at length the study of natural phenomena in antiquity.

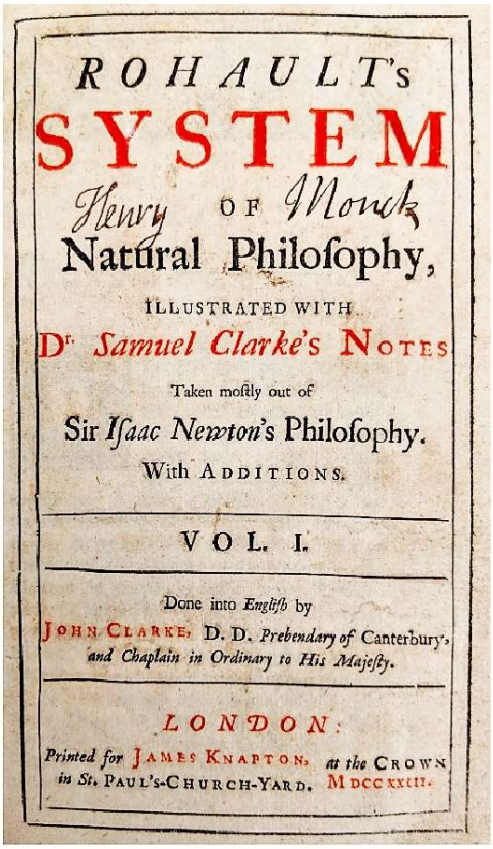

HISTOIRE
NATURELLE
DE L'AIR
ET
DES MÉTÉORES.
Par M. l'Abbé RICHARD.
TOME PREMIER.
Prix, 18 liv. les six vol. brochés en carton.
A PARIS,
Chez SAILLANT & NYON, Libraires,
rue Saint Jean-de-Beauvais.
M. DCC. LXX.
Avec Approbation, & Privilege du Roi.

The text deals with much material of air & general theories relating to the atmosphere, action of heat & cold on the air, "Observations on the cause of color of negroes", causes of severe or extreme weather, state of air extremes in Africa, of Abyssinia, Egypt, the Nile region, the deserts of Africa, III: polar regions, glaciers, Spitzbergen, America's Hudson Bay, Siberia, Tartary, China, Japan, Armenia, Caucasus mountains, Georgia, Caspian Sea, Persia (vol.

III, p. 292), Arabia, volcanoes, effects of the Moon on air temperature, IV: air in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Constantinople, France, Alps, Finland, Holland, V: rain, evaporation, fog, clouds, VI: winds, special types of hurricanes, tornadoes, water dragons, waterspouts, VII: rainbow height, double rainbows, first ideas on rainbows, halos of the sun and moon, three perpendicular suns and other phenomena of this type, first ideas on the formation of snow, VIII: ancient writers of natural history on meteors, first ideas on lightning, thunder, and ground-strikes, different types of thunder and lightning according to the ancients, ancient relics of electricity, other observations on the noise of thunder, and the propagation of sound, suite of observations on the effects of lightning strike, IX: origin of most igneous phenomena, other igneous phenomena of different forms, natural phosphors, the fluidity of fire, flame, and smoke, new researches and explications of the theory of fire, X: ordinary situation of the aurora borealis, action and reaction of materials that produce the aurora borealis and the causes of their various phenomena, aurora borealis observed in 1732 and 1770, different kinds of auroras.

"An encyclopedic treatise on air and atmospheric phenomena by Richard, who compiled this work as a sequel to Buffon's great *Histoire Naturelle*. The physical, chemical, and meteorological properties of the air are considered from every standpoint, with reference to the latest experimental observations. The conditions of the atmosphere all over the world is discussed. Various types of exhalations and gases are also described, with explanations based on the phlogiston theory." – Neville, Vol. II., p. 374.

☼ Roy G. Neville, *Historical Chemical Library*, vol. II.


ROHAULT's
SYSTEM
OF
Natural Philoſophy,
ILLUSTRATED WITH
Dr. Samuel Clarke's NOTES
Taken moſtly out of
Sir Iſaac Newton's Philoſophy.
With ADDITIONS.
VOL. I.
Done into *Engliſh* by
JOHN CLARKE, D. D. *Prebendary of* Canterbury, *and Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majeſty.*
LONDON:
Printed for JAMES KNAPTON, *at the* CROWN *in* St. PAUL's-CHURCH-YARD. MDCCXXIII.

Natural Philosophy

49. **ROHAULT, Jacques** (1618-1672). *Rohault's System of Natural Philosophy. Illustrated with Dr. Samuel Clarke's Notes, Taken mostly out of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy. With Additions*. London: James Knapton, 1723. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. [xxxvi], 285, [3]; 292, [24] pp. 27 folding engraved plates, decorative headpieces, titles printed in red and black. Original paneled blind-stamped calf, raised bands; extremities worn, joints slightly cracked at head and tail. Contemporary signature of Henry Monck on titles. Very good. RW1631

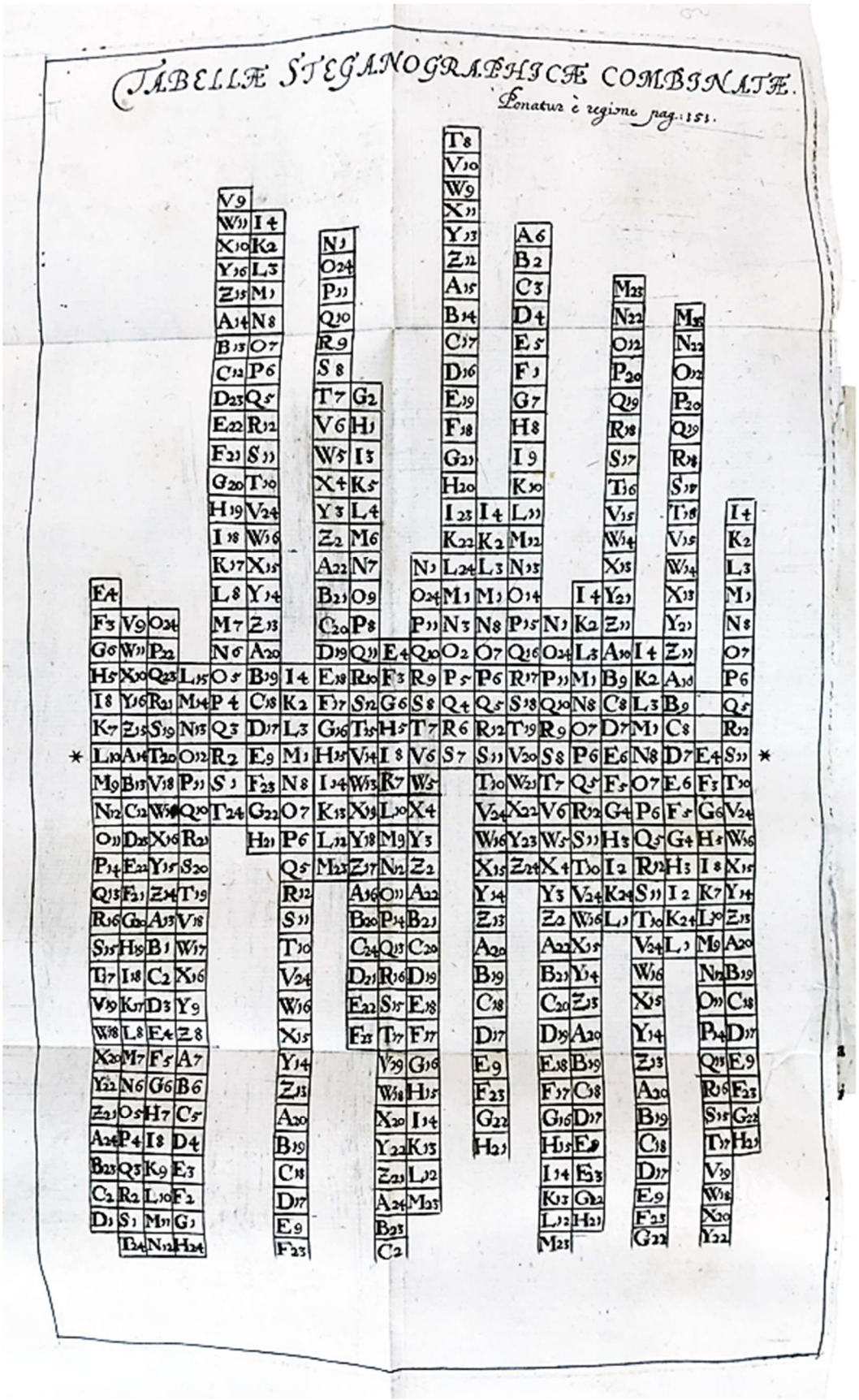
$ 1,275

The first English edition of Rohault's *Traite de Physique* (1671), with Newtonian commentary provided by Samuel Clarke, first published in Latin in 1697, and here translated into English by Samuel Clarke's brother

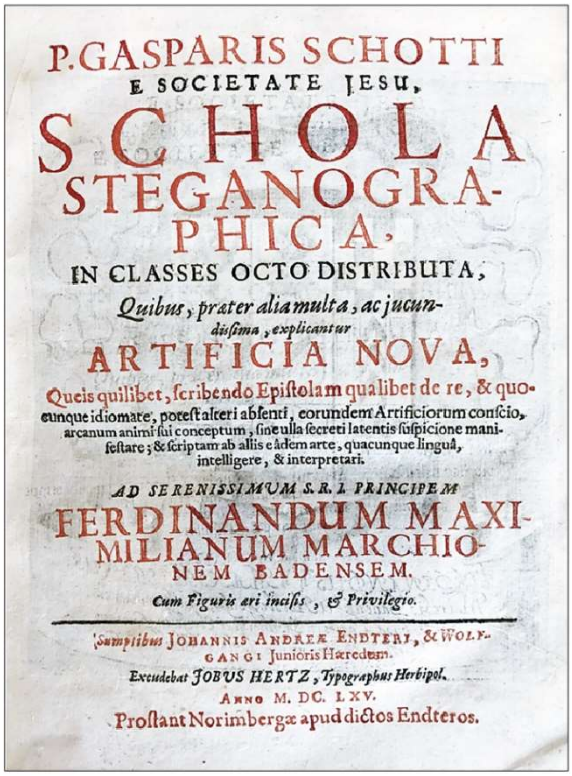
John Clarke. "Prior to this version's publication, the standard physics text used at Cambridge was Theophile Bonnet's clumsy Latin translation of Jacques Rohault's Physics. Clarke's tutor, Sir John Ellis, urged him to prepare a more elegant version of the work. Making use of his familiarity with Newtonian theory, Clarke included a series of detailed notes that had the novel effect of turning a Cartesian treatise into a vehicle for disseminating the ideas of Newton. His translation remained the standard text at Cambridge for over forty years." – *DSB* III, p. 294.

PROVENANCE: Henry Monck was likely Henry Stanley Monk of St. Stephen's Green, though it could also be one of his descendants, including Henry Stanley Monk, 1st Earl of Rathdowne.

☼ Wallis 143; Babson 103; ESTC t115947.


TABELLÆ STEGANOGRAPHICÆ COMBINATÆ.
Ponatur è regione pag. 151.

Schott [50]


P. GASPARIS SCHOTTI
E SOCIETATE IESU,
SCHOLA
STEGANOGRA-
PHICA,
IN CLASSES OCTO DISTRIBUTA,
Quibus, præter alia multa, ac jucundissima, explicantur
ARTIFICIA NOVA,
Queis quilibet, scribendo Epistolam qualibet de re, & quocunque idiomate, potest alteri absenti, eorundem Artificiorum conscio, arcanum animi sui conceptum, sine ulla secreti latentis suspicione manifestare; & scriptam ab aliis eâdem arte, quacunque linguâ, intelligere, & interpretari.
AD SERENISSIMUM S. R. I. PRINCIPEM
FERDINANDUM MAXIMILIANUM MARCHIONEM BADENSEM.
Cum Figuris æri incisis, & Privilegio.
Sumptibus JOHANNIS ANDREÆ ENDTERI, & WOLFGANGI Junioris Hæredum.
Excudebat JOBUS HERTZ, *Typographus Herbipol.*
ANNO M. DC. LXV.
Prostant Norimbergæ apud dictos Endteros.

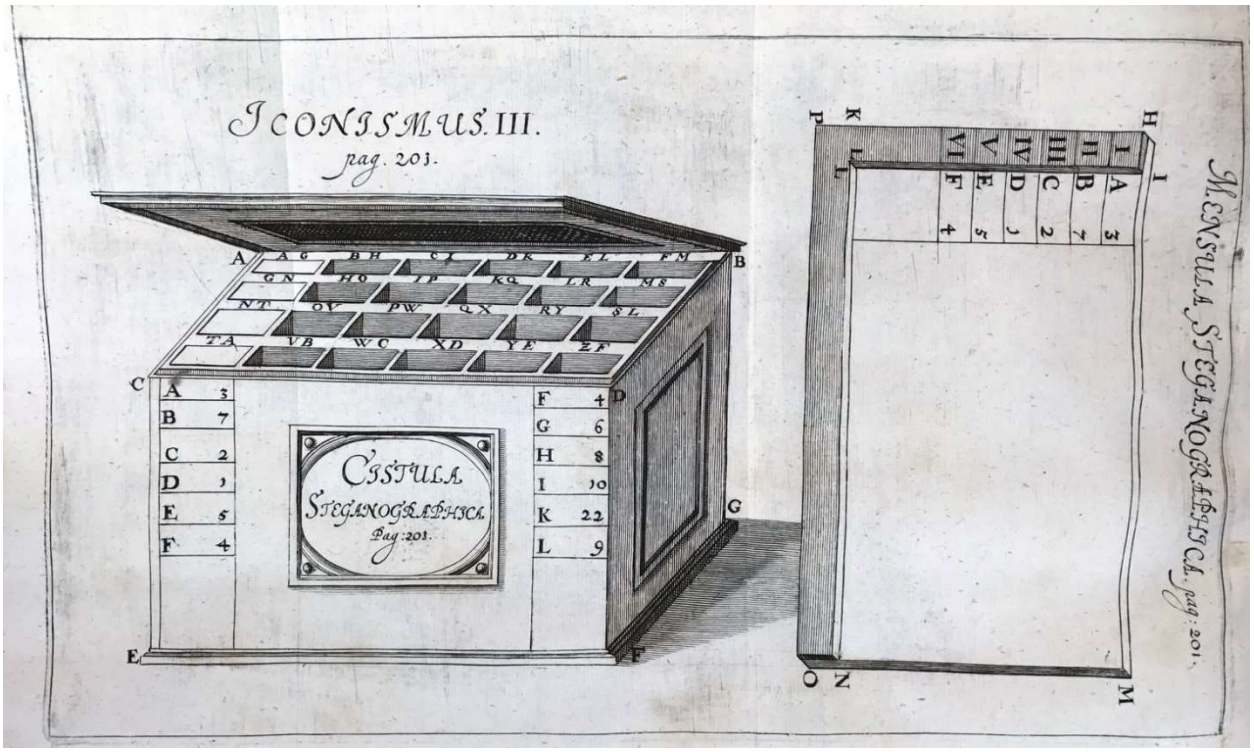
On Secret Writing & Cryptography

50. **SCHOTT, Gaspar (Caspar, Kaspar)**. *Schola Steganographica, In Classes Octo Distributa quibus, praeter alia multa, ac jucundissima, explicantur Artificia Nova . . .* Nuremberg: Jobus Hertz for Johann Andrea Endter & Heirs of Wolfgang Junior, 1665. ¶ Sm. 4to. [36], 346, [6] pp. Extra-engraved title page (signed T.F.F.), half-title, title page printed in red and black, engraved arms of Ferdinand Maximilian (1625-1669), Hereditary Prince of Baden-Baden, 8 engraved plates (6 double-page, 2 folding), 3 tables (1 folding, 1 double-page), text engravings, woodcut initials, head and tail pieces. Lacks 2Y1-2 book-list of Schott's works, found in some copies [supplied in photo-copy facs.]. Contemporary vellum, title in old hand on spine, edges speckled red; minor toning and foxing, vellum browned as usual; one tie remains. Bookplate of Hedwig & Eberhard Frey dated 1920, drawn by Reinhold Nagele (1884-1972). One plate with repaired tears at blank tab; otherwise a fine copy. S13205

$ 3250

GREAT WORK ON CRYPTOGRAPHY BY ATHANASIUS KIRCHER'S ASSISTANT. First edition of this early work on cryptography and ciphers, and more specifically secret writing.

Schott (1608-1666) Jesuit, student and assistant of Athanasius Kircher, during the last years of his life he decided to publish the mass of material he had collected on scientific subjects both from his own research and those of others. He produced in a period of eight years (1658-1666) eleven books. He taught mathematics and physics at Mainz and Wurzberg. He ". . .yearned for the intellectual delights of Rome, and after twenty-five years in Italy he suffered from German winters and had to have his own hypocaust installed. . .Exhausted, it is said, by overwork on his books, he died in 1666." – *DSB* XII, p.211.

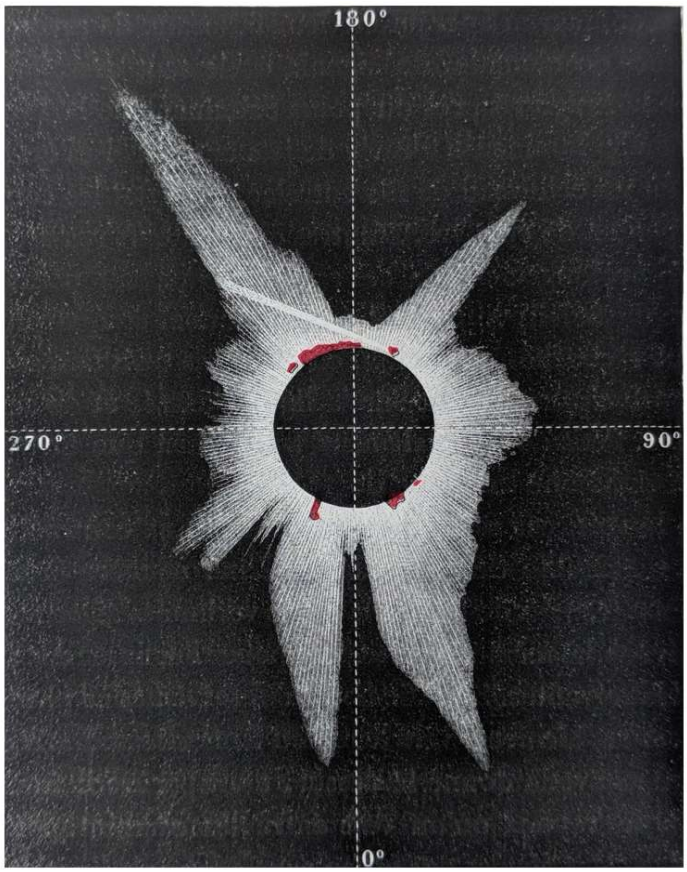


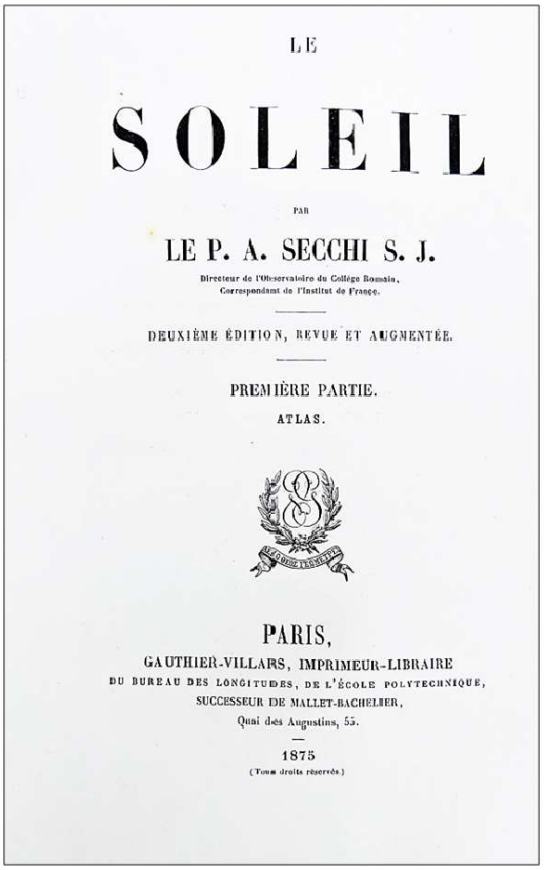
"Steganography falls into two branches, linguistic steganography and technical steganography. Only the first is closely related to cryptography. The technical aspect can be covered very quickly: invisible inks have been in use since Pliny's time. Onion juice and milk have proved popular and effective through the ages (turning brown under heat or ultraviolet light)." – Friedrich L. Bauer, *Decrypted Secrets: Methods and Maxims of Cryptology*, p.8.

PROVENANCE: Hedwig & Eberhard Frey. Eberhard Frey (1872-1963) was a German writer and art critic and a collector (and writer about) of bookplates. See: Richard Braungart, *Deutsche Exlibris und Andrere Kleingraphik der Gegenwart*. (1922), p.71.

☼ VD 17 3:006423R. Dunnhaupt (2ed.) V,12.1. Caillet 10007. Graesse VI, part 1 315. Hirsch III,551. Jantz II,2262. De Backer/ Sommervogel VIII, 910. Wheeler Gift I,190. BL 17th German S1254. Galland 163.

See: Umberto Eco, "Kircher Tra Steganografia E Poligrafia," in Athanasius Kircher S.J. Il Museo del Mondo, Rome, 2001, pp. 211-213, for a discussion of Schott's revision of Kircher's work on secret-writing. See: Paula Findlen, *Athanasius Kircher: The Last Man Who Knew Everything*. Routledge, 2004.




LE

SOLEIL

PAR

LE P. A. SECCHI S. J.

Directeur de l'Observatoire du Collége Romain,
Correspondant de l'Institut de France.

DEUXIÈME ÉDITION, REVUE ET AUGMENTÉE.

PREMIÈRE PARTIE.

ATLAS.

PARIS,

GAUTHIER-VILLARS, IMPRIMEUR-LIBRAIRE
DU BUREAU DES LONGITUDES, DE L'ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE,
SUCCESSEUR DE MALLET-BACHELIER,
Quai des Augustins, 55.

1875

(Tous droits réservés.)

51. **SECCHI, Angelo** (1818-1878). *Le Soleil*. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1875, 1877. ¶ 2 volumes + Atlas. Tall 8vo. xx, 428; viii, 484 pp. Atlas: [iv], 6 engraved double-page plates. 13 plates, 280 figs. (some in color). MEMORIAL BOOKLET BOUND IN: Padre Angelo Sechi (In More del Padre Angelo Secchi, Canto Dell'Avvocato B. Mattiauda. Roma: Tipografia Delle Scienze Matematiche e Fisiche, 1878. 14 pp). Later half maroon gilt-stamped morocco, marbled boards, raised bands, top edge gilt, initials of owner on foot of spine. Signatures and armorial bookplates of Samuel Verplanck Hoffman. Very good. RW1244

$ 1250

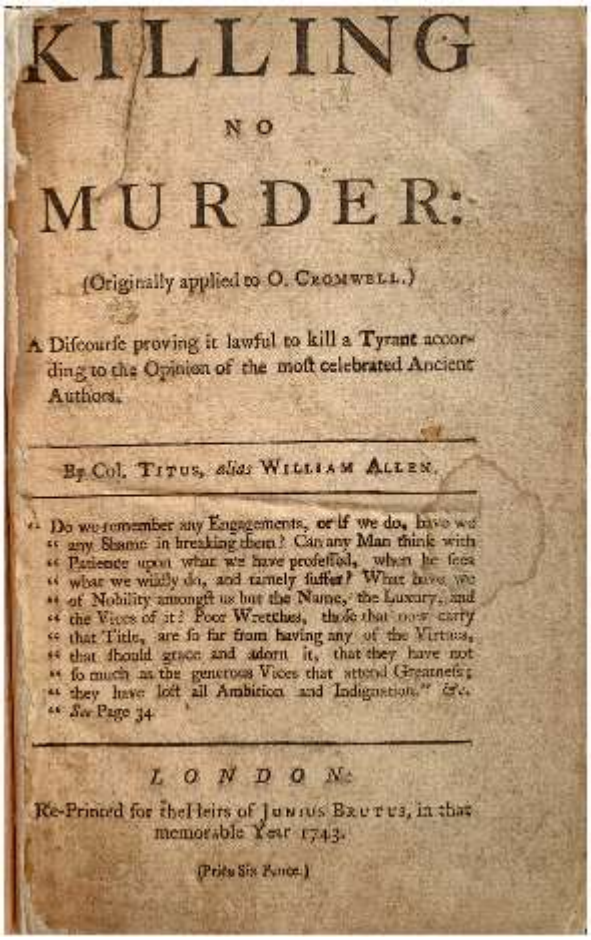
Second edition. "By observing sunspots at various solar latitudes, Secchi determined that the Sun had a differential rotation and behaves more like a liquid than a solid body. He named the bright areas around sunspots 'faculae', deduced (correctly) that solar granulation was attributed to the action of convection cells, and measured the effect of limb darkening.

Secchi's solar studies were summarized in *Le Soleil*, published in 1875-1877, in which Secchi related the observed surface phenomena to an overall model of the Sun's structure. He took the Sun to be composed mainly of gas and subject to complex

circulation, with surface eruptions driven by an unrecognized force (later found to be magnetic fields)." – Thomas Hockey, *Biographical Encyclopedia of Astronomers*, p. 1040.

"Angelo Secchi, an Italian astronomer, died Feb. 26, 1878, at age 59. Secchi was a Jesuit and spent most of his life with the Observatory of the Roman College in Rome, serving as its Director from 1850 until his death. Secchi observed the planets and stars from the roof of the Church of St. Ignatius, which gives the term "study of the heavens" a rich double meaning (second image). Secchi is best known for his work in solar and stellar spectroscopy. Spectroscopy had been founded in 1859, with the discovery that the dark lines in the solar spectrum could be used to identify the elements in the sun. Secchi expanded spectroscopy to include the stars, whose spectra were much more difficult to observe. Secchi discovered that stars come in different "spectral types," with some stars, like the Sun, having many dark lines, while others, like Sirius and Vega, have many fewer lines. He identified four kinds of stars, which he called Types I, II, III, and IV (third image). These designations would be used until they were superseded by the OBAFGKM system proposed at Harvard around the turn of the 20th century. Secchi's stellar types were illustrated by attractive chromolithographs in his book Le Soleil (1870) . . . the second French edition (1875) and the first German edition (1872)." – Linda Hall Library – Dr. William B. Ashworth, Jr.

PROVENANCE: Samuel Verplanck Hoffman (1866-1942) graduated from Harvard with a degree in mechanical engineering, and from Johns Hopkins with a graduate degree in astronomy, however he devoted most of his life to managing his father's extensive properties in New York City. He was a member of the New York Historical Society for over 40 years, serving as president from 1903 to 1913.



KILLING
NO
MURDER:

(Originally applied to O. CROMWELL.)

A Discourse proving it lawful to kill a Tyrant according to the Opinion of the most celebrated Ancient Authors.

By Col. TITUS, *alias* WILLIAM ALLEN.

" Do we remember any Engagements, or if we do, have we " any Shame in breaking them? Can any Man think with " Patience upon what we have profeſſed, when he ſees " what we wilfully do, and tamely ſuffer? What have we " of Nobility amongſt us but the Name, the Luxury, and " the Vices of it? Poor Wretches, thoſe that now carry " that Title, are ſo far from having any of the Virtues, " that ſhould grace and adorn it, that they have not " ſo much as the generous Vices that attend Greatneſs; " they have loſt all Ambition and Indignation." &c. " *See* Page 34.

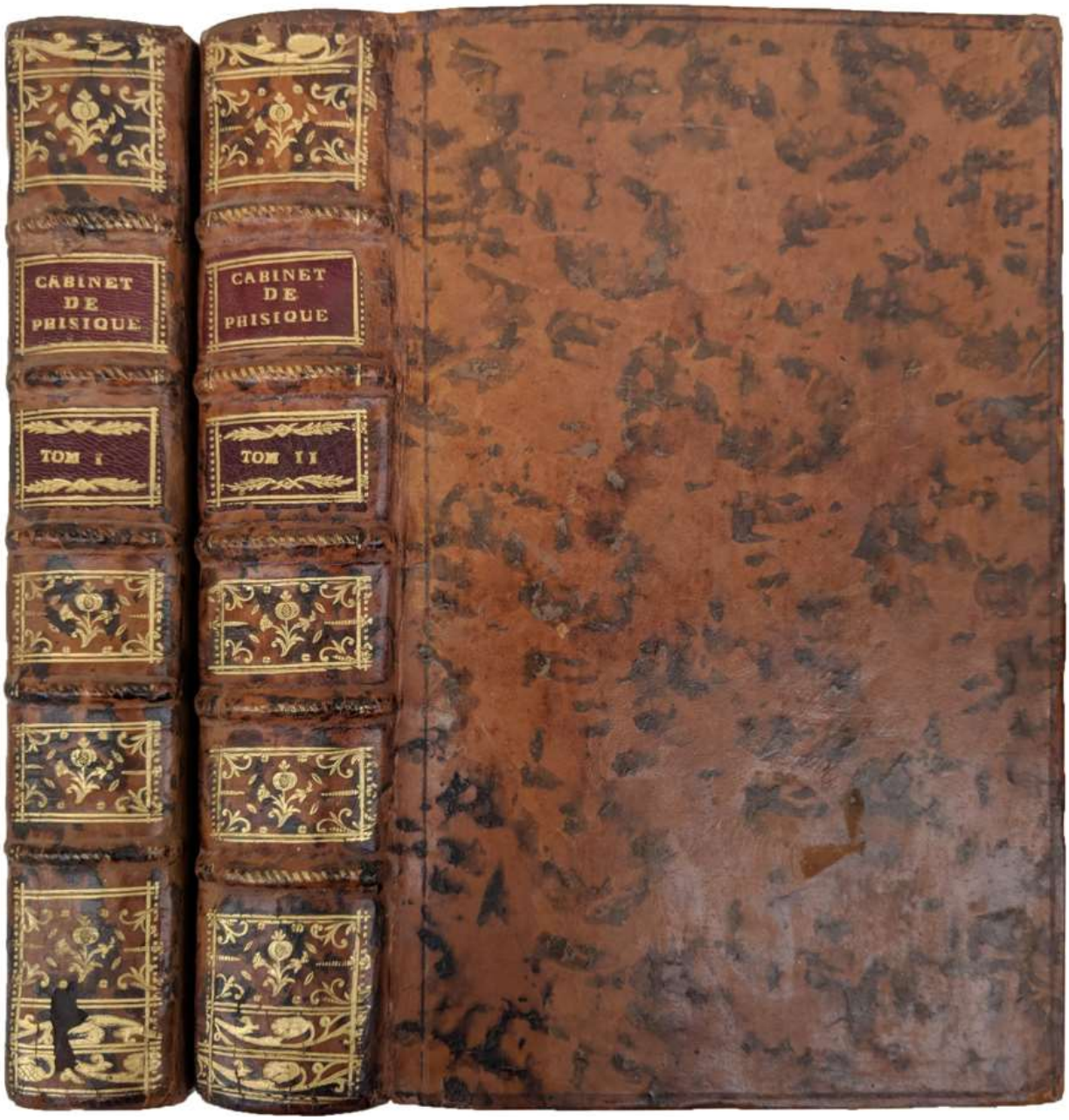
LONDON:
Re-Printed for the Heirs of JUNIUS BRUTUS, in that memorable Year 1743.

(Price Six Pence.)

52. **SEXBY, Edward** (1616-1658); **Silius Titus**. *Killing No Murder: (Originally applied to O. Cromwell.). A discourse proving it lawful to kill a tyrant according to the opinion of the most celebrated ancient authors*. London: Re-printed for the heirs of J. Brutus, 1743. ¶ Small 4to. 2 ff., 7-42 pp. Modern marbled boards. RARE! LV2663

$ 400

Attributed also to Silas Titus, who may have assisted in its composition. cf. Dict. nat. biog., v. 56, p. 420-422; Firth, C.H. "Killing no murder." (In Eng. hist. rev., v. 17, 1902, p. 308-311). Originally published in Holland in 1657. "A few months after the arrest of Sindercombe [January 1657], an apology for tyrannicide, entitled Killing No Murder—which was dedicated to Cromwell—arrived in England from Holland. It was published by Sexby, probably with the assistance of Silius Titus, under the name of a former Army agitator called William Allen." Colonel Edward Sexby or Saxby was an English Puritan soldier and Leveller in the army of Oliver Cromwell.



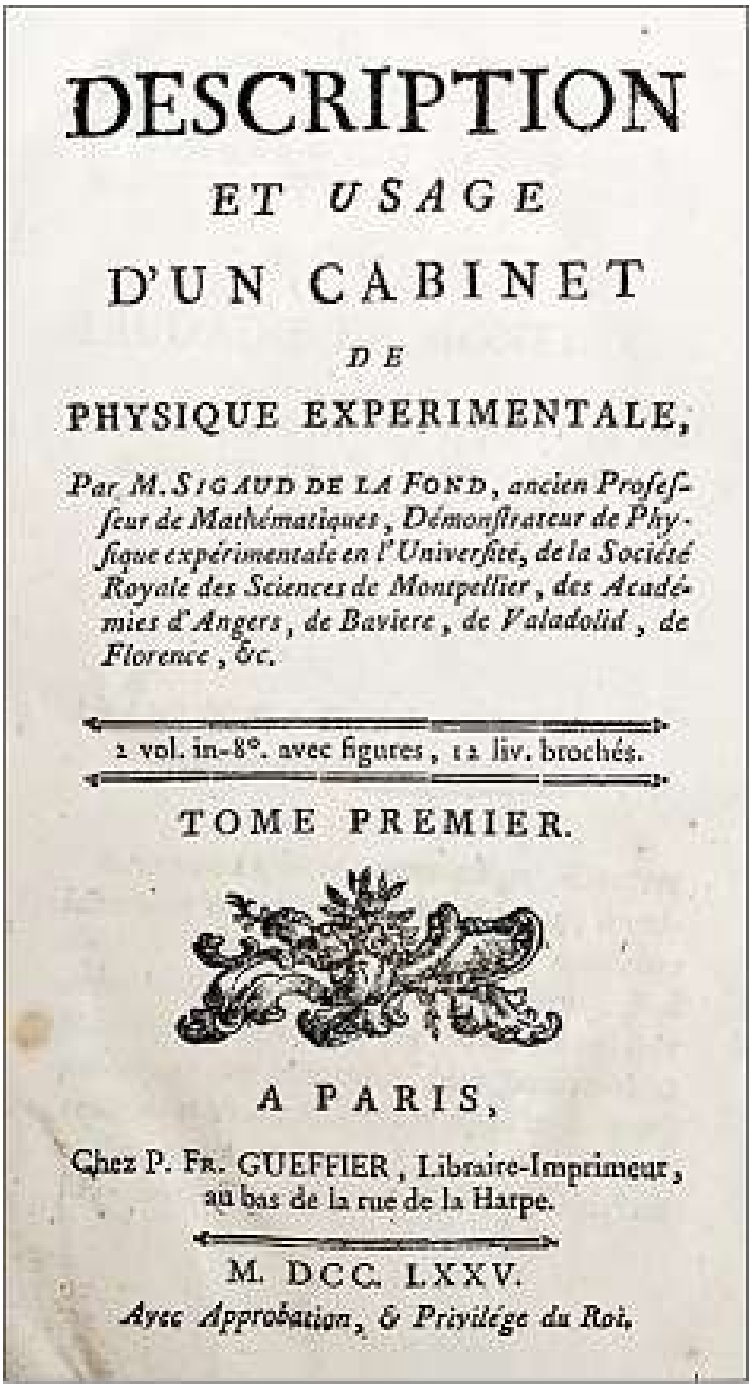
Sigaud [53]

Nice Copy

53. **SIGAUD de LAFOND, Joseph-Aignan** (1730-1810). *Description et Usage d'un Cabinet de Physique Experimentale*. Paris: P. Fr. Gueffier, 1775. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. [2], iv, [2], ix-xxiv, 342; [4], 447, [7*] pp. [*final 7 pages misnumbered], collated and complete. 51 folding engraved plates, title vignettes. Original mottled calf, gilt-decorated spine, gilt leather spine labels, raised bands; rubbed. Very good. SW1651

$ 1,250

First edition. "Sigaud de Lafond was a French obstetrician and physicist and a devoted student of Jean-Antoine Nollet, who he succeeded as chair of experimental physics at the College Louis le Grand. "Sigaud was a prolific writer in the fields of experimental physics, chemistry, medicine, and (apparently as a consequence of his early Jesuit training) theology. Experimental science was a fashionable pursuit among the leisured classes in eighteenth-century France, and Sigaud was one of several illustrious popularizers who satisfied the intellectual appetites and curiosities of an ever increasing number of amateurs of science. Popular interest tended toward the more spectacular examples of natural phenomena; and lectures accompanied by demonstrations, especially on electricity and on the newly discovered gases, always attracted large and enthusiastic crowds. As a follower of the Abbe Nollet, Sigaud was apparently quite successful in appealing to this group of virtuosi, and most of his publications were written for the enlightened layman rather than the professional researcher. As a result, his work was generally not profound, creative, or original. He avoided theoretical explanations and instead emphasized phenomenological aspects. There is something, too, in his writing of the vulgar catering to the "goût des merveilles"—the popular fascination with the strange, the unusual, the bizarre." – *DSB* XII, p. 427.



DESCRIPTION

ET USAGE

D'UN CABINET

DE

PHYSIQUE EXPERIMENTALE,

Par M. SIGAUD DE LA FOND, ancien Professeur de Mathématiques, Démonstrateur de Physique expérimentale en l'Université, de la Société Royale des Sciences de Montpellier, des Académies d'Angers, de Baviere, de Valadolid, de Florence, &c.

2 vol. in-8°. avec figures, 12 liv. brochés.

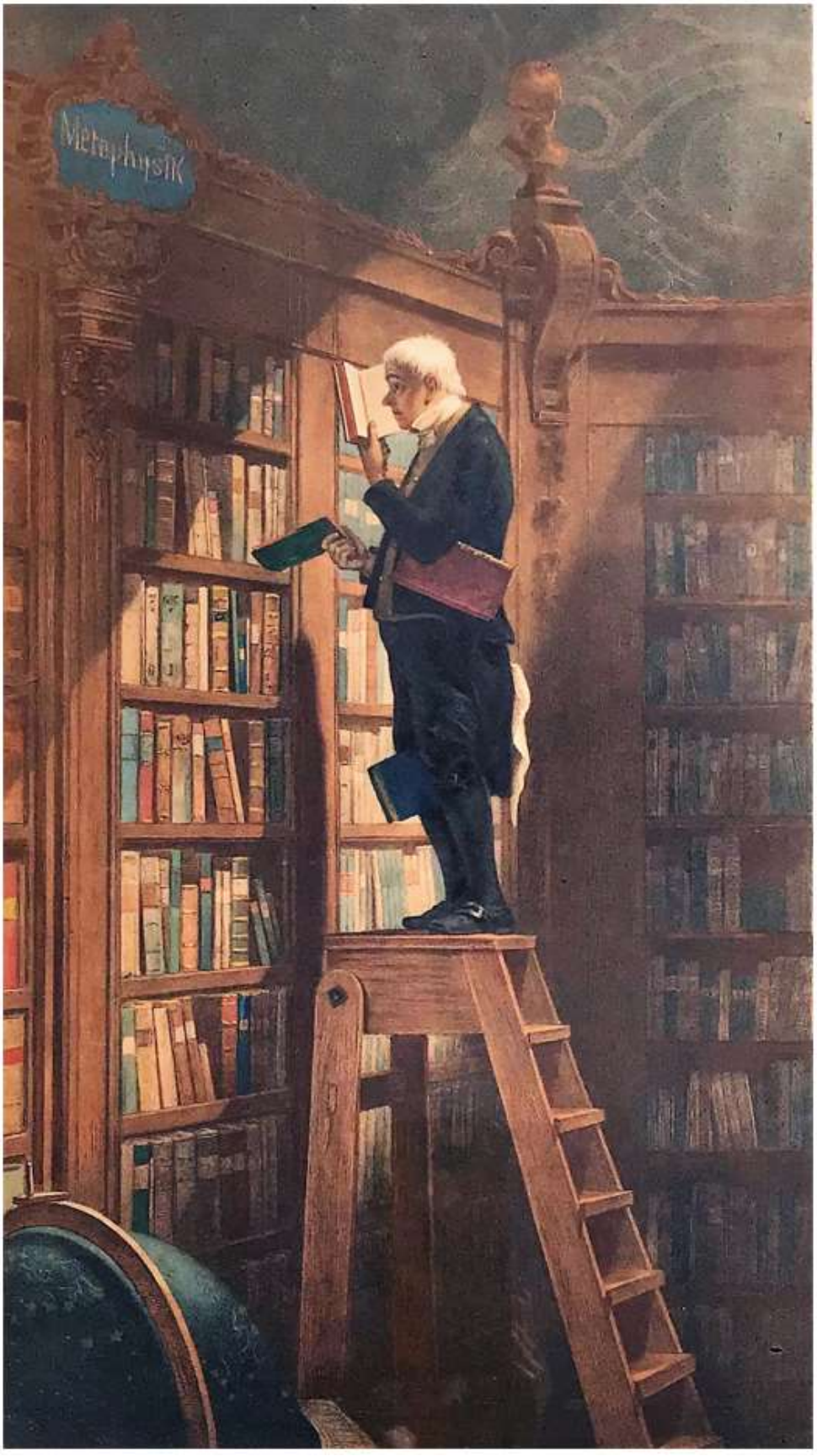
TOME PREMIER.

A PARIS,

Chez P. Fr. GUEFFIER, Libraire-Imprimeur, au bas de la rue de la Harpe.

M. DCC. LXXV.

Avec Approbation, & Privilége du Roi.



Spitzweg [54]

The Book-Worm.

54. **SPITZWEG, Carl** (1808-1885). [Chromolithograph, original:] "The Book-Worm." New York, 1861. ¶ Chromolithography by Claude Thielley (1811-1891). Image measures: 10x18 ½ inches. Antique frame. Extremely rare. GG01650

$ 15,000

Collector's Choice – One of the most iconic images ever made of book collecting, the bibliophile climbing his library-ladder, books in hand, between his legs, under his arm and reading within his Baroque bookroom. Carl Spitzweg, German painter, originally crafted this painting in 1850.

PROVENANCE: Estate of Jake Zeitlin, Zeitlin & Ver Brugge Booksellers, formerly decorated their store

55. **STRUVE, Friedrich Georg Wilhelm** (1793-1864). *Beschreibung der unter allerhochstem kaiserlichen Schutze von der Universitat zu Dorpat veranstalteten . . .* Dorpat, Estonia: J. C. Schunmann, 1831. ¶ 2 volumes in 1. 4to. [8], 360; [8], 424, [3] pp. 13 folding plates; light scattered foxing especially at plates and through p. 20, pages largely un-opened. Original printed wrappers; edges and spine chipped, top spine edges torn, hand-written ink front cover title. Spine and front cover library labels, rubber stamps to front cover and title-page (observatory in Utrecht and a Technical Library in Deft). UNTRIMMED IN ORIGINAL PUBLISHER'S PLAIN WRAPPERS, AS ISSUED. Very good +. S13208

$ 3000

FIRST EDITION of Struve's pioneering geodetic work. These measurements represent the initiation of the Struve Geodetic Arc, "a chain of survey triangulations stretching from Hammerfest in Norway to the Black Sea, through ten countries and over 2,820 km, which yielded the first accurate measurement of a meridian" (Wikipedia). "The work carried out under Dr. Struve's supervision in Tartu during 1816-1855 was of considerable importance for determining the shape and size of the Earth and represented an important step in the development of astronomy, geodetics and cartography. The measurement of the arc constituted a rare example of collaboration for a scientific cause between the scientists and rulers of a number of countries" (ER). The plates are mainly diagrams of scientific instruments employed by Struve.

"In 1819, M. Struve, who was then director of the observatory of Dorpat, while engaged in the survey of Livonia, suggested to the University of Dorpat the desirableness of measuring the arc of the meridian included between the island of Hogland in the Gulf of Finland, and the town of Jacobstadt in the province of Courland. The sanction of the emperor having been obtained for the project, the operations were commenced and were finally completed in the year 1827. . .. In the same year in which M. Struve brought to a close the operations connected with this arc, General Tenner also completed measurement of the arc of the meridian included between Bristen in Courland, and Belin in the province of Grodno. . .. It became desirable to connect trigonometrically the two arcs together. This was effected in 1827-8, by M. Struve and General Tenner, independently of each other, and the results upon being transmitted separately in sealed letters to Bessel, were found to exhibit a most satisfying accordance" (Knight, p. 349).

"From 1828 to 1831 Struve and Tenner had been engaged in joining their respective measurements of meridian arcs. The description of this operation was published in 1832; the full account of Struve's work having appeared in 1831 in the. . .Breitengradmessung" (Abbe, p. 375).

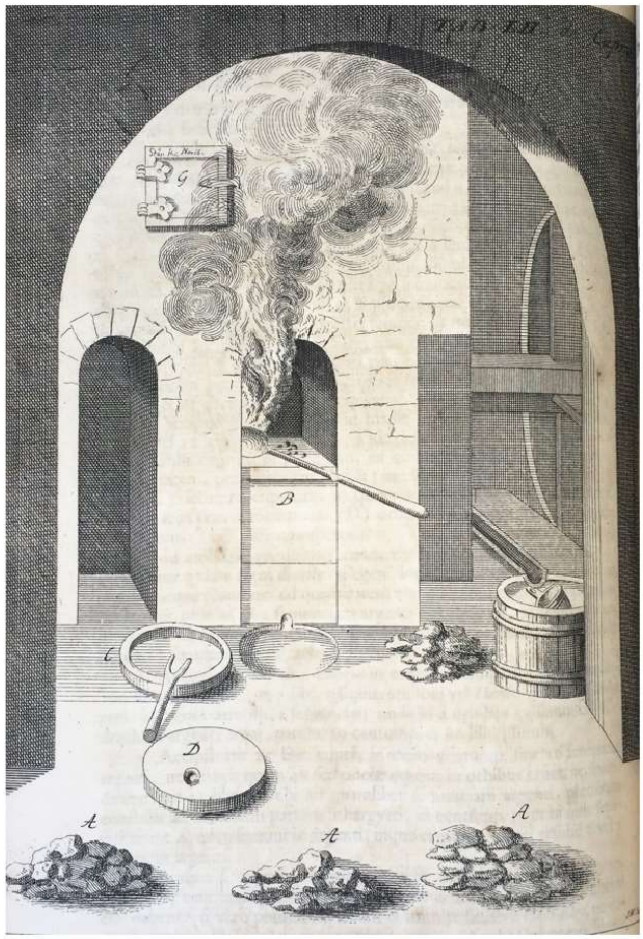
Struve was a Danish-Norwegian astronomer who is best known for his studies of double stars, making micrometric measurements of 2714 of them from 1824-1837, and his work in the field of geodesy. He taught astronomy at the University of Dorpat for many years, before becoming director of the Central Observatory in Pulkova, Russia, in 1839. "In addition to his teaching, Struve's research was also significant in a number of areas, notably observation of double stars; determination of stellar parallaxes and distribution of stars in space; observation of planets, the moon, comets, and auroras; meridian measurements; statistical techniques; and the design and refinement of astronomical and geodetic instruments" (*DSB*, vol. XIII, p. 109).

"At Pulkova, he determined anew the constant of aberration, but was chiefly occupied in working out the results of former years' work and in the completion of the geodetic operations in which he had been engaged during the greater part of his life. He had commenced them with a survey of Livonia (1816-19), which was followed by the measurement of an arc of meridian of over 34 in the Baltic provinces of Russia" ("Struve," *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, p. 641).

PROVENANCE: Rubber-stamps of "Technische Hogeschool, Bibliotheek Lab. v. Geodesie, Kanaalweg 4, Delft," a library at Delft University of Technology, and "Sterrewacht Zonnenburg, Utrecht," the Sonnenborgh Observatory, both in The Netherlands.

☼ Estonian Review, Jul. 11-24, 2005; Knight, Charles. "Geodesy." English Cyclopaedia. Vol. 4. London: Bradbury, Evans, 1867; Abbe, Cleveland. "Dorpat and Poulkova." *Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1868; "Struve." *The New Werner Twentieth Century Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britan*nica. Vol. 22. Chicago: Werner, 1907.


EMANUELIS SWEDENBORGII
SACRÆ REGIÆ MAJESTATIS REGNIQUE SVECIÆ
COLLEGII METALLICI ASSESSORIS
REGNUM SUBTERRANEUM
SIVE
MINERALE
DE
CUPRO ET ORICHALCO
DEQUE
MODIS LIQUATIONUM CUPRI PER EUROPAM
PASSIM IN USUM RECEPTIS: DE SECRETIONE EJUS AB
ARGENTO: DE CONVERSIONE IN ORICHALCUM: INQUE ME-
TALLA DIVERSI GENERIS: DE LAPIDE CALAMINARI: DE ZINCO:
DE VENA CUPRI ET PROBATIONE EJUS: PARITER DE CHY-
MICIS PRÆPARATIS, ET CUM CUPRO FACTIS
EXPERIMENTIS &c. &c.
CUM FIGURIS ÆNEIS.
DRESDÆ ET LIPSIÆ,
SUMPTIBUS FRIDERICI HEKELII,
BIBLIOPOLÆ REGII M DCC XXXIV.



56. **SWEDENBORG, Emanuel** (1688-1772). [*Opera philosophica et mineralia]: [I]: Principia Rerum Naturalium sive Novorum Tentaminum Phaenomena Mundi Elementaris Philosophice Explicandi. . .[II]: Regnum Subterraneum sive Minerale De Ferro. . . [III]: Regnum Subterraneum sive Minerale*. . . Dresden and Leipzig: Friedrich Hekel, 1734. ¶ Three volumes (3 parts each). Folio. Collation: [vol. I in 3 parts] a7, A-Z2, Aa-Zz2, Aaa-Zzz2, Aaaa-Zzzz2, Aaaaa-Uuuuu2; [II]: a6, A-Z2, Aa-Zz2, Aaa-Zzz2, Aaaa-Zzzz2, Aaaaa-Eeeee2; [III in 3 parts]: a7, A-Z2, Aa-Zz2, Aaa-Zzz2, Aaaa-Zzzz2, Aaaaa-Zzzzz2, Aaaaaa-Zzzzzz2, Aaaaaaa-Ttttttt2. Pagination: [14], 160, 165-452; [12], 386; [14], 534 pp. Each part with a separate title-page. PLATES: With 124 (of 128) engraved plates (some folding), numerous head and tail pieces, title-vignettes, historiated initial letters; professional repairs to

folding plates at page 254 in volume II, no affect, and page 200 in volume III, volume III lacks two plates [pls. I & II and III, IV & V and XII & XIII and XXX & XXXI and XXXII & XXXIII and XXXVI & XXXVII on 6 pls. (i.e. combined nos.)], including double-number XXXVIII-1 and XXXVIII-2; folding pl. on v. III facing p. 169 not numbered "tabula 2 . . . petrificatas . . . Glucksbrunn"); pl. XLI & XL a double-page plate with 2 nos. (out-of-sequence). Volume one lacking half title and engraved portrait (which is common), pl. XXXIV (double-page & folding) has a MOVABLE FLAP at the gutter ["Delineatio Peris . . . mineralis Hercyniae" [folds repaired with kozo], skips XXXXV, XXXXVI, XXXVII, pls. LV & LVI & LVII combined, LVIII & LIX also combined, LX, LXI, LXII combined, LXIII, LXIV, LXV combined, pl. LIX (facing p. 311) is a duplicated number, but in reality misnumbered and should be "LXIX", LXXIX and LXXX combined, lacks LXXXII. TOTAL PLATES: 152 illus. on 124 engraved plates [lacking 3 pls. in vol. III only]. Modern three-quarter calf over marbled boards, in period style, gilt decorated spine, gilt titles on red and green labels. From the library of Eivind Hassler, Uppsala, with his bookplate. Early bookplate of the Manchester Library. Few pages with slight chipping to outer margins, no effect, some foxing, few plates are browned, few pages with light smudge stains, else a clean, very good copy. S13121

$ 3950

First edition. Emmanuel Swedenborg led one of the most remarkable careers in the history of science and philosophy. He mastered natural science and mathematics in his youth, writing some 150 works on scientific subjects. He rigorously sought a comprehensive physical explanation of the world based on mathematical and mechanical principles. Gradually his inquiries turned toward philosophical matters and after a profound mystical experience in 1745 he devoted his reasoning almost entirely to the interpretation of religion. His great work of philosophical studies appeared in 1734. It contained three volumes. In volume one, The Principia, he presented his primary cosmological conclusions. The second volume dealt with iron and steel, and the third volume with copper and brass.

"In April, 1733, Swedenborg obtained leave of absence from his assessorial duties, for nine months, in order to see the above work through the press at Leipsic, where it was printed by Andreas Barthel, and published by Frederick Hekel (whose motto, Dominus providebit, with Hekel's monogram, is on the work). At the expiration of the nine months an

extension of leave was granted, to allow the author to see to the completion of his work, which it was estimated would be concluded by April, 1734. Since he returned to Sweden in July, after some further travels in Germany, it appears that the work was completed at the expected time. But we learn from his journal that he reached Halle on March 1, having left Leipsic most probably on the same day. Thus the work must have been finished on or before that date. It had, therefore, been in the press five months, since it was begun on October 5, 1733, and within the same time De Infinito was also printed. . ." - Hyde, 228-230.

"Swedenborg (1688-1772) philosopher, scientist, mystic, and founder of a sect that bears his name. This collected works is called by Partington, ". . .HIS MOST IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC WORK." The first work here is the Principia rerum naturalium which was probably conceived as a counterpart to Newton's Principia. ". . .he sought a comprehensive physical explanation of the world based on mathematical and mechanical principles. While remaining faithful to the general principles of Cartesian natural philosophy. . . Swedenborg elaborated upon them." – *DSB*.

Provenance: Dr. Eivind Hassler (1939-2009), was a lecturer in chemistry at the Institute of Chemistry, University of Uppsala. See: *World Directory of Crystallographers: And of Other Scientists Employing Crystallographic Methods*, edited by Y. Epelboin, (1997), p. 1978. Early (eighteenth century) bookplate of the Manchester Library, United Kingdom.

☼ Ludwig Darmstaedter, *Handbuch zur Geschichte der Naturwissenschaften und der Technik*, (1908), p. 177; *DSB* XIII: 179; Ferchl 524f; Hoover Collection 773-775; Hyde 228-230; OCLC 644267264; Claire Parkinson, *Breakthroughs: A Chronology of Great Achievements in Science and Mathematics*, (1985), p. 151 (for Principia vol.); J.C. Poggendorf, *Biographisch-Literarisches Handworterbuch Zur Geschichte der Exacten Wissenschaften*, II: 1056; Waller 11018; Ward and Carozzi 2140; Wheeler Gift 283; Ziegenf/J II: 667ff.

Four Hotel Registries & One 'Accounts – Suppliers' Ledger
Detailing Visitors to Territet & Montreux from 1989-1910

57. **Switzerland, Five Hotel Registry Books**. 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. Variously bound. 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 Etrangers. 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'arrivees. 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 Hotel Territet, arrivees. 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, Kapurlhala (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 Hotel 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, perhaps, the most interesting of the registers. This particular 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. 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 Hetel 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.

Thurneisser [58] (2 plates)

מליצה:

Καὶ ἑρμηνεία

Das ist ein

ONOMASTICVM

vnd INTERPRETATIO oder

außführliche Erklerung/

Leonharten Thurneyssers zum

Thurn/ Churfürstischs Brandenbur-
gischs bestalten Leibs *Medici.*

Vber

**Etliche frembde vñ (bey vielen hoch-
gelarten/ die der Lateinischen vnd Griechischen**

Sprach erfahren) vnbekante *Nomina, Verba,
Prouerbia, Dicta,* Sylben/ *Caracter,*
vnd sonst Reden.

Deren nicht allein in des theuren *Philosophi* vnd

Medici, Aurelij, Theophrasti, Paracelsi von Hohen-
heim/ Sondern auch in anderer Authorum Schrifften/ hin
vnd wider weitleufftig gedacht/ welche hie zusam-
men/ nach dem Alphabet verzeichnet.

Das Ander theil.

Andreae Mülleri Greiffen-
hagii 1677.

In welchem fast jedes
Wort/ mit seiner eigenen
schrifft/ nach der Völcker
Etymologia oder eigenen
art vnd weis zureden/ beschrie-
ben worden ist.

Gedruckt zu Berlin durch Nicolaum Voltzen. *Anno* M. D. LXXXIII.

Extremely Rare with the Folding Plates

58. **THURNEISSER, Leonhart [Thurneysser] zum Thurn**.
[Hebrew:] *Melitsath* [Greek:] *kai Hermeneia. Das ist ein Onomasticum und Interpretatio oder auszfuhrliche Erklerung . . . [bound with:] [Greek title: Megale chymia], vel Magna alchymia. . .* Berlin: Nikolaus Voltz, 1583. ¶ Two volumes in one. Folio. 368 x 238 millimeters. Melitsah: [*]2,)(2, *2, A-Zz2, a2. Megale: [*]2,)(2, ()2, A-Nn2. [Lacks index at the end, as usual (six leaves).] Pagination: [12], 188; [12], 144 pp. Both titles in red and black in fine woodcut borders, two woodcut portraits of Thurneysser, and numerous woodcuts, figures and tables, typesetting in numerous languages. The Melitsah has the two folding woodcut plates "Tabula Quarundam Syllabarum" & Tafel etlicher Sylben" which are symbolic illustrations of the four continents but lacks, as usual, the six plates of scripture tables, which Sudoff conjectures were available separately and thus often lacking. BINDING: Contemporary vellum, old ink manuscript spine title, edges red; soiled, tears in spine at cords, and head of spine, lacks ties. On first title page, small repaired pieces at bottom of title pages (removing previous owner's stamp?), red eagle stamp at ends and on folding plates (some obscured), light marginal dampstaining on a few leaves, plates reinforced at folds, minor worming in blank inner margin at end, good margins, some marginalia in an old hand.
PROVENANCE: Early signature on first title of Andrae Mulleri Greiffen, 1677; previous owner's stamp "Ex Bibl. Germ. Sem." Very good. S13125

$ 7500

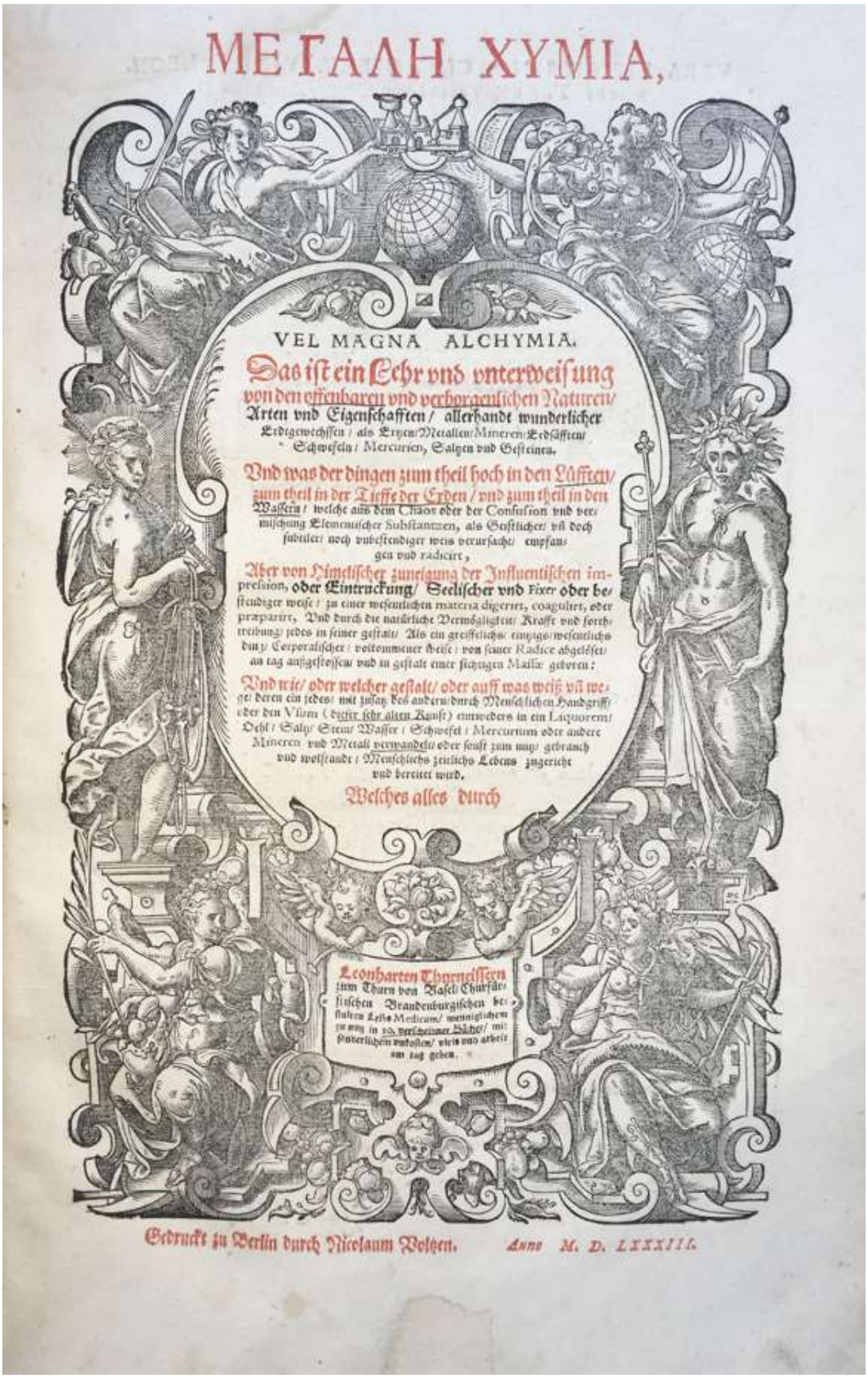
"A COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF ALCHEMY." First editions. Thurneisser (1530-1596) '. . .began life by learning the trade of his father, who was a goldsmith, but he also picked up some knowledge of botany, medicine, and, possibly, anatomy under Vesalius. In 1548 he left Basel, and went to England, France, and Germany, where he became a soldier. Afterwards he worked as a metallurgist, and again as a goldsmith. . . From 1560 to 1570 he was in the service of the Archduke Ferdinand, and travelled far and near, from the Orkney islands down to Africa, and to the

East, everywhere learning medicine and metallurgy. . . From 1570 to 1584 he was physician to John Georg, Churfurst of Brandenburg, and had a laboratory and printing press in the so-called "Grey monastery" at Berlin. By various means he amassed a large fortune, and at one time employed between two and three hundred people. He collected a library, a museum, and a herbarium, kept a menagerie, and encouraged the fine and practical arts, such as the manufacture of saltpetre, alum, glass, paper, and also coloured glass. . . in 1579, he was accused by Joel of magic and of having a devil in a bottle which taught him to write languages he did not know. . .In 1584 he finally left Berlin, went to Italy, where he tried to practice medicine and alchemy; he was at Rome in 1591, and died in a monastery at Cologne 9 July, 1596, and was buried beside Albertus Magnus, according to his own request.' – Ferguson.

"The works that Thurneysser published at this time were impressive examples of the printer's art, illustrated with woodcuts and etchings, and incorporating Greek, Arabic, Syrian, Hebrew, and Chaldean typefaces. . . His chief alchemical works, *Megaln chymia* and *Melisath*, were both published in Berlin in 1583." – *DSB*.

'The *Magna Alchymia* is of a more practical character than [Thurneisser's] other works and contains descriptions of preparations of sulphur, salts including sal urinae, mercury and its compounds, and metals, [as well as] a long section on astrology and horoscopes.' – Partington II p. 155.

The *Magna alchymia* is in fact a comprehensive history of alchemy. It is divided into 9 chapters which are dealing with its substances: sulphur, salts, ammonium chloride, aluminum, saltpeter, and mercury. The seventh book refers to the planets and the sun, chapters eight and nine describe the origin of minerals and metals.


ΜΕΓΑΛΗ ΧΥΜΙΑ,
VEL MAGNA ALCHYMIA.
Das ist ein Lehr vnd vnterweisung von den offenbaren vnd verborgenlichen Naturen/ Arten vnd Eigenschafften/ allerhandt wunderlicher Erdgewechssen/ als Ertzen/Metallen/Mineren/Erdsäfften/ Schwefeln/ Mercurien, Saltzen vnd Gesteinen.
Vnd was der dingen zum theil hoch in den Lüfften/ zum theil in der Tieffe der Erden/ vnd zum theil in den Wassern/ welche aus dem Chaos oder der Confusion vnd vermischung Elementischer Substantzen, als Geistlicher/ vil doch subtiler/ noch vnbestendiger weis verursacht/ empfangen vnd radicirt,
Aber von Himelischer zuneigung der Influentischen impression, oder Einruckung/ Seelischer vnd Fixer oder bestendiger weise/ zu einer wesentlichen materia digerirt, coagulirt, oder præparirt, Vnd durch die natürliche Verwäglichkeit/ Krafft vnd fortheilung/ jedes in seiner gestalt/ Als ein greiflichs/ einzigs/wesentlichs ding/ Corporalischer/ vollkommener weise/ vom sauer Radice abgelöset/ an tag ausgestossen/ vnd in gestalt einer fleischigen Massæ geboren:
Vnd wie/ oder welcher gestalt/ oder auff was weis vñ wege/ deren ein jedes/ mit zusatz des andern/durch Menschlichen Handgriff/ oder den Vlum (dieser sehr alten Kunst) entweders in ein Liquorem/ Oehl/ Saltz/ Steyn/ Wasser/ Schwefel/ Mercurium oder andere Mineren vnd Metalli verwandelt/ oder sonst zum nutz/ gebrauch vnd wolstandt/ Menschliches zeitlichs Lebens zugerichtet vnd bereitet wird.
Welches alles durch
Leonharten Thurneissern zum Thurn von Basel/ Churfürstlichen Brandenburgischen bestalten Leib Medicum/ mennigklichem zu nutz in 10. verschiedner Bücher/ mit sonderlichen vnkosten/ vleis vnd arbeit an tag geben.
Gedruckt zu Berlin durch Nicolaum Voltzen. Anno M. D. LXXXIII.

The Melitsah is ". . .a kind of dictionary directed to clarifying the works and ideas of Paracelsus, whose follower Thurneisser purported to be. But although he frequently quoted from Paracelsus, Thurneysser often invented the passages cited himself; and the Melisath contains citations of some eighty tracts by Paracelsus that never existed outside Thurneysser's own mind." - [DSB].

For linguistic problems Thurneisser turned to the orientalist Elias Hutter (1553-c.1609), and the two Hebraists Valentin Schindler (d.1604) and Jakob Ebert (1549-1614).

"A huge pseudo-epigraphic literature of alchemical books was composed in Arabic, attributed to mostly Greek authors, historical or apocryphal (Plato, Aristotle, Hermes Trismegistus, Apollonios of Tyana, Zosimus). The names of Persian authors also appear (J?m?sb, Ostanes, Mani; cf. Sezgin, pp. 51-54, 59-60; Ullmann, pp. 183-86), testifying that alchemy-like operations on metals and other substances were also practiced in Iran. The great number of Persian technical names (zaybaq = mercury, noš?der = sal-ammoniac) also corroborates the idea of an important Iranian influence. We are still unable however to ascertain precisely whether all these texts are translations or texts written directly in Arabic from a Greek model in the Islamic area, which certainly occurred in several cases (Vereno, 1992, pp. 134-339); nor can we really reconstruct the historical evolution of the rise and development of alchemy in the Islamic world. Several Muslim authors also started writing on alchemy, but we do not know exactly who and when. Even if the texts attributed to ?Ali b. Abi ??leb (Corbin, 1986, Pt. I), the Umayyad Prince ??led b. Walid or Ja?far al-??deq (Ruska, 1924, I and II) are apocryphal, there is no doubt that alchemy was widely practiced from the 8th century (2nd century A.H.) onwards. It was not only translated from Greek into Arabic, but also Islamicized, re-thought within the frame of Islamic conceptions, references, and symbols. This science was generally called al-?an?a al-el?hiyya, the divine art. The name kimi? (Gr. kh?meía, the art of alloying the metals) seems to have been used at first in a rather pejorative way (meaning something like 'trickery'; cf. Sezgin, pp. 3-7)." – Pierre Lory for the *Encyclopedia Iranica*.

The multi-language typesetting is used because there are Arab and Persian contributions to alchemy that are included. "Traditional symbolism, mentioned above, is meant to include ancient and Arab sources which are of greatest interest here. First of all the colours and their correspondences must be mentioned, as crucial to heraldry

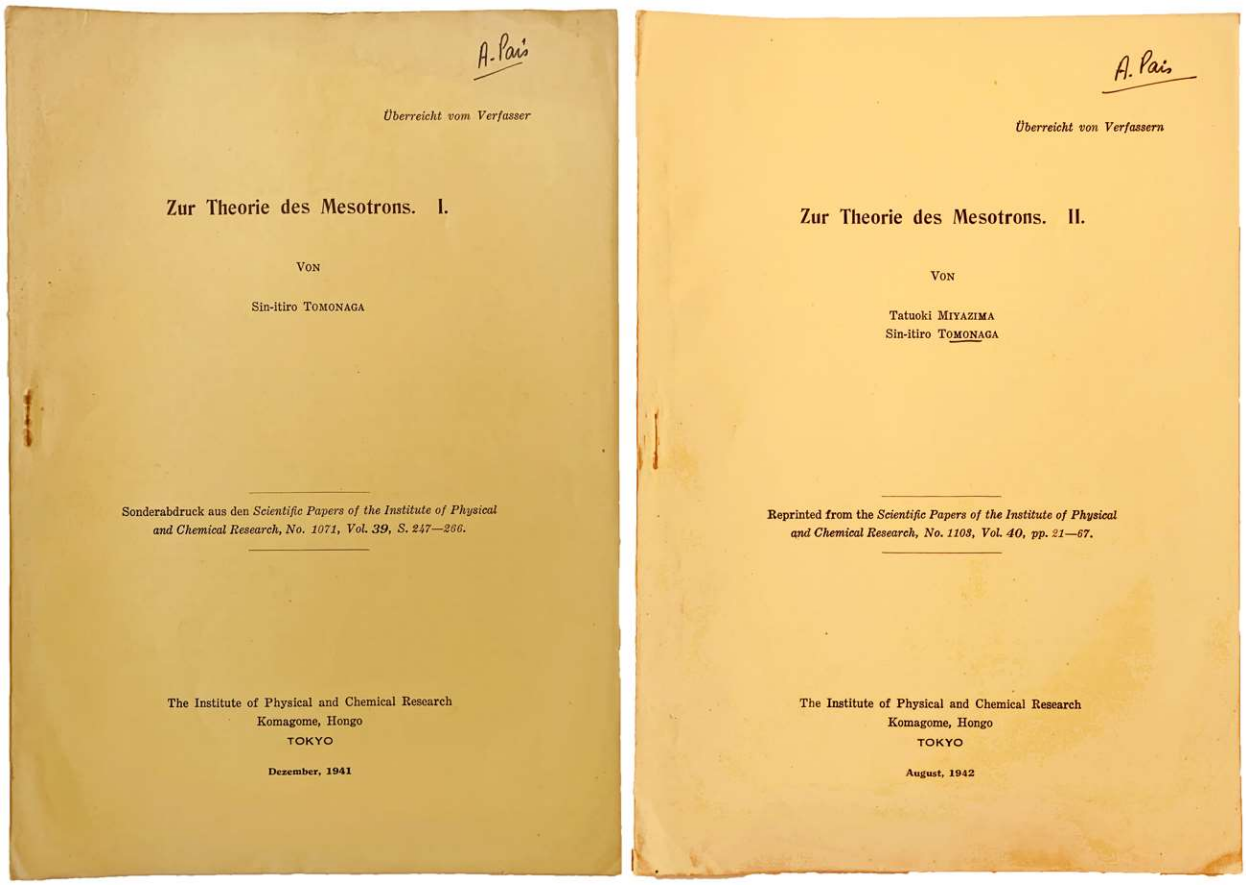
and also very important in hermetic theory and art. The basic arrangement of planetary colours is most probably of Babilonian origin and was developed as a part of the system of astrological correspondences. It was later adapted by the Hellenistic astrologers of Ptolemaic Egypt and inherited by the Islamic scholars of the 8th-10th centuries. There cannot be any doubt that the latter new it, as the whole scheme is clearly set out in the treatise on The Perfect Man (Insan-ul-Kamil) by the Sufi mystic Jili. In theoretical texts on European heraldry, the earliest of which are quite late, this system also appears, most notably in Le blason des armoiries by Hyerome de Bara (Lyon, 1581)." Rafal T. Prinke, *Hermetic Heraldry, The Hermetic Journal*, 1989, 62-78.

The owner of this text seems to know Farsi, based on the reading of some of the marginalia. For this period of the late seventeenth century, there is no understanding of the full language of Arabic or Farsi by western writers, yet in this case the entire first books is full of Arabic, Aramaic, Hebrew, Syrian, Turkish and Farsi words from alchemy, written in a phonetic-style of each language, but not writing the words in a correct structure [Farsi and Arabic words are not written as separate sets of characters, instead they are linked together . . .]. Thus this text is trying to make Middle Eastern terms understandable to a western audience. The words are all legible and yet they are not correctly written. The writer gives the language of origin and then gives a description in German.

[Example] A black falcon is referred to on p. 137: see "Chamata" . . . Est colure nigra, Ein geschlecht der schwartzen Falcken Niger genant/deren Volataranus und Albertus gedencten." Albertus Magnus wrote a book about falcons, "De falconibus", in which all aspects of falcons are described.

Megale: VD 16 T1178; Bolton p. 873; BM STC, German, 862; Bruning 555; Duveen 579, "very rare"; Ferguson II, 452 [no index]; Ferchl 536; Schmieder 286, 2; Sudhoff 21(1587?); Wellcome I, 6302.

Melitsah: VD 16 T1170; Bruning 554; Duveen 579 (lacking all 8 tables); Ferguson II, p.454 (Not in Young Coll.); Sudhoff 194; BM STC, German 862; Ackermann IV, 184 (no tables); Durling/NLM 4355(lacking tables); Kopp I, 107; Graesse (Bibl. mag.) 113; Neville II, 553; Wellcome I, 6301. See also: S. H. Nasr, *Science and Civilization in Islam*, Cambridge, Mass., 1968; Pierre Lory, *Alchimie et mystique en terre d'Islam*, Paris, 1989, rev. ed. 2003; Rashed, ed., *Encyclopaedia of the History of Arabic Sciences*, London, 1996.


A. Pais

Überreicht vom Verfasser

Zur Theorie des Mesotrons. I.

VON

Sin-itiro TOMONAGA

Sonderabdruck aus den *Scientific Papers of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, No. 1071, Vol. 39, S. 247—266.*

The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research
Komagome, Hongo
TOKYO

Dezember, 1941

A. Pais

Überreicht von Verfassern

Zur Theorie des Mesotrons. II.

VON

Tatuoki MIYAZIMA
Sin-itiro TOMONAGA

Reprinted from the *Scientific Papers of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, No. 1103, Vol. 40, pp. 21—67.*

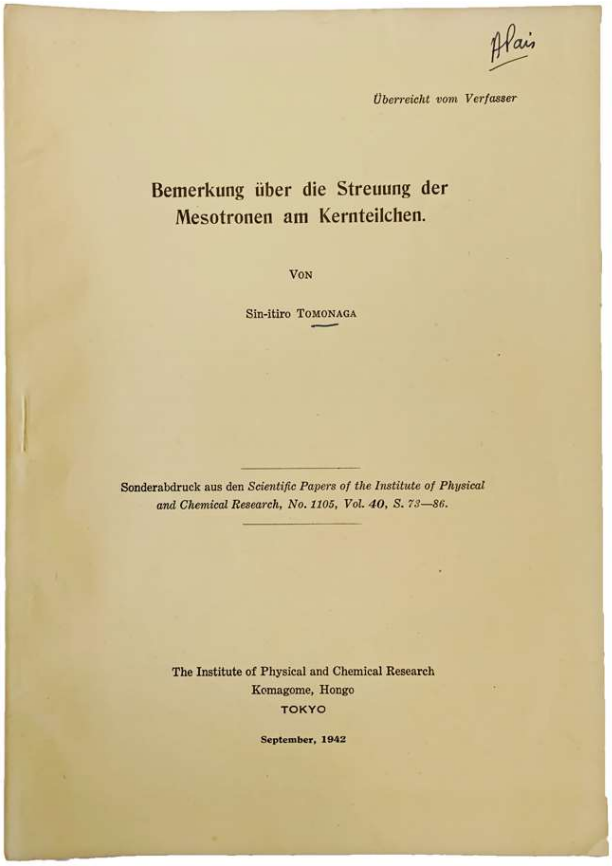
The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research
Komagome, Hongo
TOKYO

August, 1942

59. **TOMONAGA, Sin-itiro [Sin-Itiro Tomonaga, or, Shin-ichiro]** (1906-1979). [8 offprints, 1 extract, including:] *Uber den Zusammenstoß des Mesotrons mit Elektronen. [8 offprints, 1 extract, including:] Uber den Zusammenstoß des Mesotrons mit Elektronen.* [Tokyo]: Scientific Papers of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, 1940. ¶ 8 offprints + 1 extract. Original wrappers. From the collection of Abraham Pais. Very good. ST13395

$ 5000

Tomonaga was a prominent Japanese physicist, influential in the development of quantum electrodynamics, work for which he was jointly awarded the 1965 Nobel Prize in Physics, along with Richard Feynman and Julian Schwinger, for the study of QED, specifically for the discovery of the renormalization method.



A. Pais

Überreicht vom Verfasser

Bemerkung über die Streuung der Mesotronen am Kernteilchen.

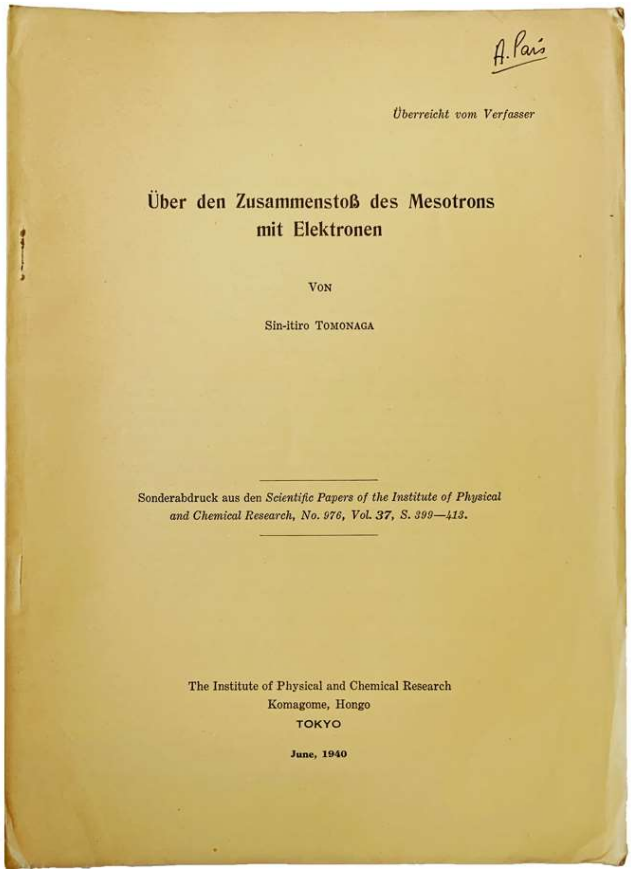
VON

Sin-itiro TOMONAGA

Sonderabdruck aus den *Scientific Papers of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, No. 1105, Vol. 40, S. 73—86.*

The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research
Komagome, Hongo
TOKYO

September, 1942



A. Pais

Überreicht vom Verfasser

Über den Zusammenstoß des Mesotrons mit Elektronen

VON

Sin-itiro TOMONAGA

Sonderabdruck aus den *Scientific Papers of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, No. 976, Vol. 37, S. 399—413.*

The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research
Komagome, Hongo
TOKYO

June, 1940

INVENTORY: ¶ T1. TOMONAGA, Sin-itiro. Uber den Zusammenstoß des Mesotrons mit Elektronen. Offprint from: *Scientific Papers of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research*, no. 976, vol. 37, pp. 399-413, June 1940. Original yellow printed wrappers. Signed by Pais. "In 1940, Dr. Tomonaga directed his attention to the meson theory and developed the intermediate coupling theory in order to clarify the structure of the meson cloud around the nucleon." – Nobel Lectures, 1972.

¶ T2. TOMONAGA, Sin-itiro. Zur Theorie des Mesotrons. I. Offprint from: *Scientific Papers of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research*, no. 1071, vol. 39, pp. 247-266, Dezember 1941. Original yellow printed wrappers. Signed by Pais.

¶ T3. TOMONAGA, Sin-itiro. Bemerkung uber die Streuung der Mesotronen am Kernteilchen. Offprint from: *Scientific Papers of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research*, no. 1105, vol. 40, pp. 73-86, September 1942. Original yellow printed wrappers. Signed by Pais.

¶ T4. TOMONAGA, Sin-itiro; Miyazima, Tatuoki. Zur Theorie des Mesotrons. II. Offprint from: *Scientific Papers of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research*, no. 1103, vol. 40, pp. 21-67, August 1942. Original yellow printed wrappers. Signed by Pais.

¶ T5. TOMONAGA, Sin-itiro; Miyazima, Tatuoki. On the Mesotron Theory of the Nuclear Forces. Offprint from: *Scientific Papers of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research*, no. 1124, vol. 40, pp. 274-310, March 1943. Original yellow printed wrappers. Signed by Pais.

¶ T6. TOMONAGA, Sin-itiro. Remarks on Bloch's Method of Sound Waves applied to Many-Fermion Problems. Offprint from: *Progress of Theoretical Physics*, vol. 5, no. 4, pp.544-569, July-August, 1950. Signed by Pais.

¶ T7. TOMONAGA, Shin-itiro. Elementary Theory of Quantum-Mechanical Collective Motion of Particles, I. Offprint from: *Progress of Theoretical Physics*, vol. 13, no. 5, pp.467-481, May 1955.

¶ T8. TOMONAGA, Shin-itiro. Elementary Theory of Quantum-Mechanical Collective Motion of Particles, II. Offprint from: *Progress of Theoretical Physics*, vol. 13, no. 5, pp. 482-496, May 1955.

¶ T9. TOMONAGA, Sin-itiro. Development of Quantum Electrodynamics. Extracted from: *Physics Today*, vol. 19, no. 9, pp. 25-32, September 1966. Signed by Pais.).

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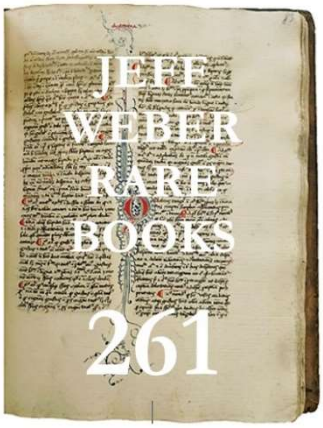

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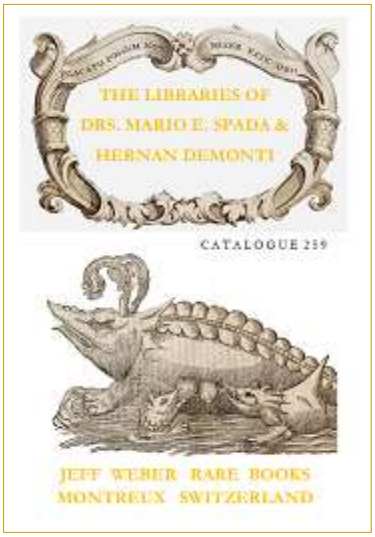

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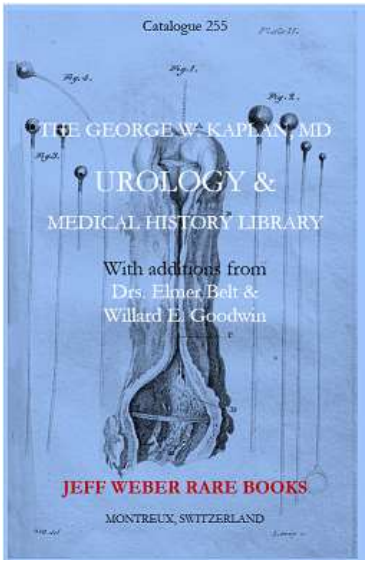

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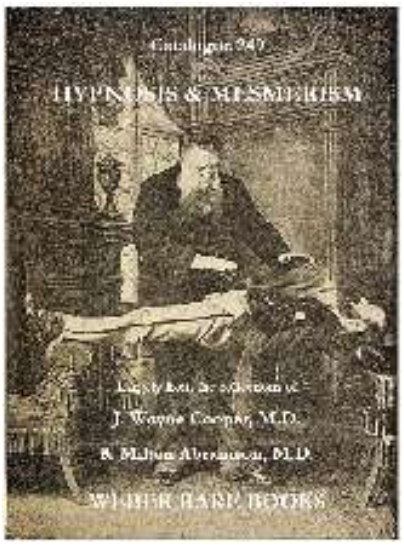

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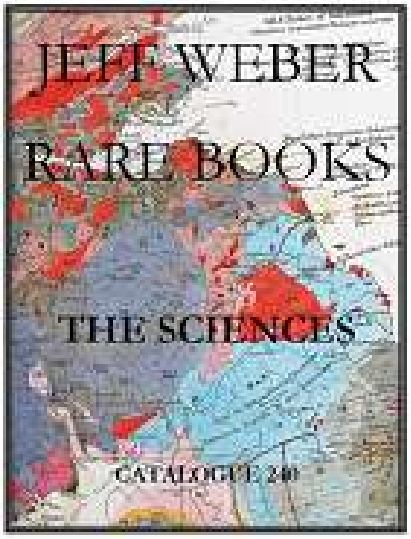

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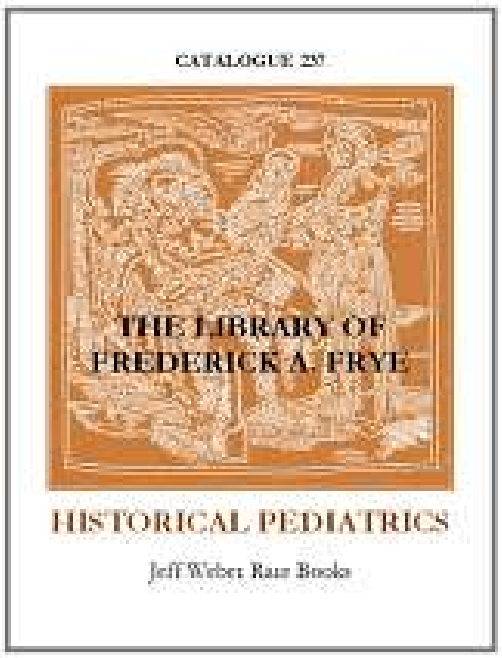

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236: Rare Books in Medical History, Animisme et Spiritisme, & Medical Oddities: The Library of Philip K. Wilson. [H]

235: "35 Weiss Books": Weber's 'Newly Illustrated' Rare Books

234: Or How Books Get the Ghost – cover art adapted from that of John Leech, "The Ghost".

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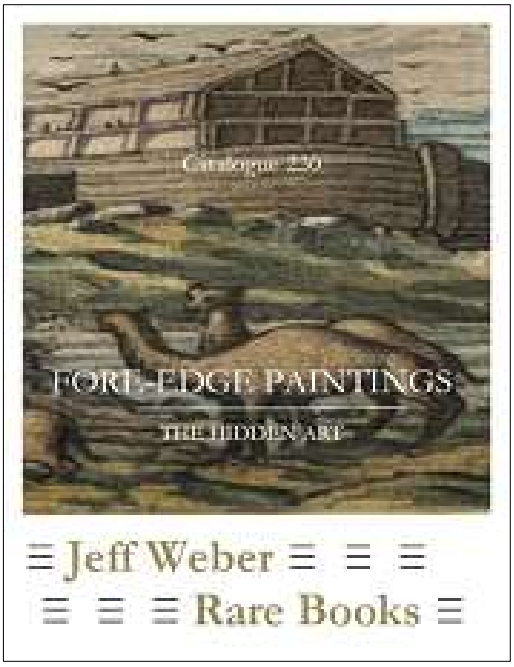

232: California Farrago

231: 36 Weiss Books (science).

230: Fore-Edge Paintings: the Hidden Art [A]

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228: Ulrich Hacker MD - Rare Books in Pediatrics & Medical History


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