377. **APOLLONIUS** (c. 3 BC - c. 97 AD); **CHASSANG, Alexis** (1827-1888).


$ 40

From 1862 to 1871 Chassang was a professor of Greek languages and literature at the École Normale Supérieure in Paris.

**COVER: EVANS-WENTZ**

**TITLE: NIVEDEITA**

First edition of Mead's study of Apollonius of Tyana, the Pythagorean philosopher and teacher.

George Robert Stow Mead “was an English historian, writer, editor, translator, and an influential member of the Theosophical Society, as well as the founder of the Quest Society. His scholarly works dealt mainly with the Hermetic and Gnostic religions of Late Antiquity, and were exhaustive for the time period.” – [Wikip.].

$ 85

First edition. “Aston made a major contribution to the fledgling study of Japan's language and history in the 19th century. Along with Ernest Mason Satow and Basil Hall Chamberlain, he was one of three major British Japanologists active in Japan during the 19th century.” – Wikip.

$ 95

First edition. (see above).

First edition (this after his thesis). Benimadhab Barua was an Indian scholar of ancient Indian languages, Buddhism and law. His position at the time of this work was Post-Graduate Teacher in the Department of Pali and Ancient Indian History and Culture, University of Calcutta. This thoroughly rewritten text was the result of Barua’s thesis work, submitted in 1917 to the University of London, and his subsequent work on the same topic.

PROVENANCE: Éric E. de Henseler (1889-1960), Swiss student of Indian Religion, taking his PhD in 1928, a Theosophist, worked at the Université de Fribourg. His
bookplate ["Nichts steht uber der Wahrheit!" = "Nothing is above the truth!"] shows his wide interests: logic, aesthetics, psychology, metaphysics, theology, occult, medicine, anthropology, paleontology, geology, cosmology, astronomy, mathematics, history, philology, ethnology, art, jurisprudence, geography, meteorology, physics, chemistry, mineralogy, botany, zoology, anatomy, physiology.


$ 20

Theos Casimir Hamati Bernard, born in Pasadena, California, “was an explorer and author, known for his work on yoga and religious studies, particularly in Tibetan Buddhism. He was the nephew of Pierre Arnold Bernard, "Oom the Omnipotent", and like him became a yoga celebrity.” [wikip.]

First French edition. “Thoughts are real things. We do not obtain the image of the thought, but that of the effect caused by the vibrations which accompany it. These vibrations, which act in a matter more subtle than physical matter (etheric matter), have verifiable effects in the living world.” — authors. *Thought-Forms*, was originally published in a reduced, textually partial version, in *Lucifer* [magazine, later called *Theosophical Review*], then issued in book-form in 1905.

$ 50
The book is highlighted by some beautiful, but astonishing, fantastical, plates. These were drawn by John Varley, Mr. Prime and Miss. MacFarlane. (full names unknown).

“Besant met fellow theosophist Charles Webster Leadbeater in London in April 1894. They became close co-workers in the theosophical movement and would remain so for the rest of their lives. Leadbeater claimed clairvoyance and reputedly helped Besant become clairvoyant herself in the following year. In a letter dated 25 August 1895 to Francisca Arundale, Leadbeater narrates how Besant became clairvoyant. Together they clairvoyantly investigated the universe, matter, thought-forms, and the history of mankind, and co-authored a book called *Occult Chemistry.*” “After her death, colleagues Jiddu Krishnamurti, Aldous Huxley, Guido Ferrando, and Rosalind Rajagopal, built the Happy Valley School in California, now renamed the Besant Hill School of Happy Valley in her honour.”

Charles Webster Leadbeater was a member of the Theosophical Society. Originally a priest of the Church of England, his interest in spiritualism caused him to end his affiliation with Anglicanism in favour of the Theosophical Society, where he became an associate of Annie Besant. [Wikip.].
384. BESCHERELLE, (Louis Nicolas) (1802-1883) ;
BESCHERELLE, Henri (1804-1883); Litais de Gaux. Grammaire Nationale, ou Grammaire de Voltaire, de Racine, de Bossuet, de Fénelon, de J.-J. Rousseau, de Buffon, de Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, de Chateaubriand, de Casimir Delavigne, et de tous les Écrivains les plus distingués de la France ...

Fourth edition, with additions by Philarète Chasles.

$ 40

$75

This issue appears to be printed later. Louis-Nicolas Bescherelle, known as "Bescherelle the elder", was a French lexicographer and grammarian.

This volume focuses on parts of the BM collections, particularly within a geographical selection of certain countries: Mesopotamia, Iran, Anatolia, the Caucasus, the Levant, and Arabia. The period covered reaches up to the fall of Babylon and Cyrus the Great, 539 B.C. There are also notable exceptions to these parameters. Symbolism is handled, at least to some extent.

$ 22

“Carus is proposed to be a pioneer in the promotion of interfaith dialogue. He explored the relationship of science and religion, and was instrumental in introducing Eastern traditions and ideas to the West. He was a key figure in the introduction of Buddhism to the West, sponsoring Buddhist translation work of D.T. Suzuki, and fostering a lifelong working friendship with Buddhist Master, Soyen Shaku.” [Wikip].
388. [BUDDHA] ROCKHILL, William Woodville (1854-1914),
translator. The Life of the Buddha and the early history of his order, derived
from Tibetan works in the Bkah-hgyur and Bstan-hgyur, followed by notices on
the early history of Tibet and Khoten. London: Trübner & Co., 1884. ¶
Series: Trübner's oriental series. 8vo. xii, 273, [1] pp. Index; short tear to
title. Original full tannish-orange cloth with brown- and gilt-
stamping; extremities rubbed, spine a bit dust-soiled. Very good,
unusually clean.

$125

Including: "Extracts from Bhagavatī XV. ... by Dr. Ernst Leumann": pages
249-255; and: "The doctrines of the six heretical teachers, according to two
Chinese versions of the Samana-phala sūtra, by Bunyia Nanjio": pages 255-
259.

First published in 1890, this was a pioneering account written at the request of Thomas Cook who envisioned this as a guide for the traveler. The success of that partnership resulted in many editions and many other travel guides. Budge’s guide is comprehensive and scholarly with information on the antiquities, the major cities, language, the people, and more.

This copy bears an inscription: “[Madame] Lucie Habrich del Soto – Atriss Der --- --- Cook’s touristen dampfer: Prince Abbas den 2- Februar 1899. Retour in Cairo 21/2 (mit Valentine ---).” Madame Lucie Habrich del Soto was from Friborg, Switzerland, and she must have boarded the ship *Prince Abbas* (under the guidance of Thos. Cook’s agency) for a tour of the Nile. Eugène Eric de Henseler (1889-1960) was also in Friborg, and this copy is from his library.
Sir Ernest Alfred Thompson Wallis Budge was an English Egyptologist, Orientalist, and philologist who worked for the British Museum and published numerous works on the ancient Near East. He made numerous trips to Egypt and the Sudan on behalf of the British Museum to buy antiquities, and helped it build its collection of cuneiform tablets, manuscripts, and papyri. He published many books on Egyptology, helping to bring the findings to larger audiences. In 1920, he was knighted for his service to Egyptology and the British Museum. [Wikip.]


First published in 1865, this is apparently the only book on the subject.

Contents: Introduction; A learned controversy to begin with; A brief summary of another curious controversy; Flagellation among the Jews; Flagellation among the Romans, &c.; Flagellations in Monasteries and Convents; Flagellation among the Carmelites; Flagellation among the
Cistercians, Trappists, and other orders of Monks and Nuns; Flagellation among the Franciscans and similar religious orders; Discipline among the Carthusians and other orders; Flagellation among the Dominicans, and in connection with the Inquisition; Flagellation among the Jesuits; The Sect of the Flagellants; The flagellants (continued); Cornelius Hadrien and the Disciplina Gynopygica; The celebrated case of Father Girard and Miss Cadière; Penal flagellation; The flagellation of Quakers and political persons; Whipping of thieves and garrotters; penal and Church flagellation in Scotland; Flagellation in Scotland (continued); Whipping in Bridewell and other prisons; The reputed curative and medicinal powers of the rod; Celestial castigation; Flagellation among eastern nations; The rod in Russia; The Knout; The sad story of the nuns of Minsk; Flagellation in Africa; Flagellation in America; The flogging of slaves; Flagellation in France; Flagellation in France (continued); The Rod in Germany and Holland; Military Flogging; Military punishments - The flogging of Somerville of the Scots Greys; Flogging in the Navy; Anecdotes of domestic flagellation in foreign countries; Anecdotes from the diary of a Lady of Quality; Discipline in an English Charity School a hundred years ago; School punishments; Additional anecdotes of school punishments; On the whipping of young ladies; Birch According To the "Family Herald"; "Birch in the Boudoir"; Instruments of whipping, &c.; The Rodiad and other poems; The anthology of the rod; Eccentric and miscellaneous flagellation.

First French translation by Florent Gaboriau, from the Latin of Agrippa.

Cornelius Agrippa or Agrippa of Nettesheim, an esoteric scholar, here offers his conception of magic, or “natural magic”.

$ 150


$ 30

“Zurvanism – a historical branch of Zoroastrianism that sought to theologically resolve a dilemma found in a mention of antithetical "twin spirits" in Yasna 30.3 – developed a notion that *Ahura Mazda* (MP: *Ohrmuzd*) and *Angra Mainyu* (MP: *Ahriman*) were twin brothers, with the former being the epitome of good and the latter being the epitome of evil. This mythology of twin brotherhood is only explicitly attested in the post-Sassanid Syriac and Armenian polemic such as that of Eznik of Kolb. According to these sources genesis saw Zurvan as an androgynous deity, existing alone but desiring offspring who would create "heaven and hell and everything in between." Zurvan then sacrificed for a thousand years. Towards the end of this period, Zurvan began to doubt the efficacy of
sacrifice and in the moment of this doubt Ohrmuzd and Ahriman were conceived: Ohrmuzd for the sacrifice and Ahriman for the doubt. Upon realizing that twins were to be born, Zurvan resolved to grant the first-born sovereignty over creation. Ohrmuzd perceived Zurvan's decision, which he then communicated to his brother. Ahriman then preempted Ohrmuzd by ripping open the womb to emerge first. Reminded of the resolution to grant Ahriman sovereignty, Zurvan conceded, but limited kingship to a period of 9000 years, after which Ohrmuzd would rule for all eternity. Eznik of Kolb also summarizes a myth in which Ahriman is said to have demonstrated an ability to create life by creating the peacock.” [Wikip.].


Darmesteter “was born of Jewish parents at Château-Salins, in Lorraine. The family name had originated in their earlier home of Darmstadt. He was educated in Paris, where, under the guidance of Michel Bréal and Abel Bergaigne, he imbibed a love for Oriental studies, to which for a time he entirely devoted himself. In 1875, he published a thesis on the mythology of the Avesta, in which he advocated that the Persian religion of Zoroastrianism had been influenced by Judaism (and not backwards as many scholars say). In 1877 became teacher of Persian language at the École des Hautes Études. He continued his research with his Études iraniennes (1883), and ten years later published a complete translation of the Avesta and associated Zend (lit. "commentary"), with historical and philological commentary of his own (Zend Avesta, 3 vols., 1892–1893) in the Annales du Musée Guimet. He also edited the Avesta for Max Müller's Sacred Books of the East series (vols. 4 and 23).”
Thomas William Rhys Davids “attempted to promote Theravada Buddhism and Pāli scholarship in Britain. He actively lobbied the government (in co-operation with the Asiatic Society of Great Britain) to expand funding for the study of Indian languages and literature, using numerous arguments over how this might strengthen the British hold on India.” [Wikip.].
396. **DEUSSEN, Paul** (1845-1919). *The Philosophy of the Upanishads.*


|$ 95$

The text is derived from the second part of the author’s *General History of Philosophy.* “It is however complete in itself.”

Paul Jakob Deussen was a German Indologist and professor of philosophy at University of Kiel. Strongly influenced by Arthur Schopenhauer, Deussen was a friend of Friedrich Nietzsche and Swami Vivekananda. In 1911, he founded the Schopenhauer Society. His scholarship has been described as immense, perceptive, and meticulous. Mahinder Gulati refers to him as an Orientalist and Sanskrit scholar. [Wikip.].

$30

“The work by which he is known, *Lives and Opinions of Eminent Philosophers* (Greek: Βίοι καὶ γνώμαι τῶν ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ ἐυδοκιμησάντων; Latin: Vitae Philosophorum), was written in Greek and professes to give an account of the lives and sayings of the Greek philosophers. Although it is at best an uncritical and unphilosophical compilation, its value, as giving us an insight into the private lives of the Greek sages, led Montaigne to write that he wished that instead of one Laërtius there had been a dozen.” [Wikipedia].
Beautiful Copy


$1,000

First edition of this English translation. “In 1927, The Tibetan Book of the Dead was published by Oxford University Press. Evans-Wentz chose the title “Book of the Dead” because it reminded him of the Egyptian Book of the Dead. For Westerners, the book would become a principal reference on
Tibetan Buddhism. Evans-Wentz credited himself only as the compiler and editor of these volumes; the actual translation was performed by Tibetan Buddhists, primarily Lama Kazi Dawa-Samdup. Evans-Wentz's interpretations and organization of this Tibetan material is hermeneutically controversial, being influenced by preconceptions he brought to the subject from Theosophy and other metaphysical schools.” [Wikip.].

Donald S. Lopez, Jr., the Arthur E. Link Distinguished university professor of Buddhist and Tibetan Studies at the University of Michigan, in the Department of Asian Languages and Cultures, wrote an introduction to the same book for Princeton University Press, “argues, Evans-Wentz’s book is much more American than Tibetan, owing a greater debt to Theosophy and Madame Blavatsky than to the lamas of the Land of Snows. Indeed, Lopez suggests that the book’s perennial appeal stems not only from its origins in magical and mysterious Tibet, but also from the way Evans-Wentz translated the text into the language of a very American spirituality.”

Walter Yeeling Evans-Wentz was an American anthropologist and writer who was a pioneer in the study of Tibetan Buddhism, and in transmission of Tibetan Buddhism to the Western world, most known for publishing an early English translation of The Tibetan Book of the Dead in 1927. [Wikip.].
VI. THE DEYAS CELEBRATING THE ATTAINMENT OF THE BUDDHASHIP.

First edition of the Legge translation. Fa-hsien was a Chinese Buddhist monk and translator who traveled by foot from China to India to acquire Buddhist texts. Starting his arduous journey about age 60, he visited sacred Buddhist sites in Central, South and Southeast Asia between 399 and 412 CE. He described his journey in his travelogue, *A Record of Buddhistic Kingdoms*. His memoirs are notable independent record of early Buddhism in India. He took with him a large number of Sanskrit texts, whose translations influenced East Asian Buddhism and which provide a *terminus ante quem* for many historical names, events, texts, and ideas therein. [Wikip.].

Farina “marked propensity for the constant and updated study of the philological developments of Egyptology led him very soon to publish a Grammar of the ancient Egyptian language in hieroglyphic characters (Milan 1910), which denotes a sure knowledge of morphology, syntax and textual exegesis. The work, completely renewed, was republished with the same title (ibid. 1926), preceded by a significant dedication to Adolf Erman.”
“A comparative examination of the two grammars allows us to see how much their author has perfected the expository method in the second one, has innovated the system of transcription of some consonants (from the comparison with Semitic), expanded the correlations with the Semito-Hamitic area. The second edition, which also had a French version (Paris 1927), was destined to remain the only sure reference manual for Italian scholars and students for forty years.” – Sergio Bosticco, “Farina,” Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani, volume 44, 1994.


$ 75

First edition. Fritz outlined basic epistemological and philological problems in the history of ancient Greek philosophy of science (cosmology, astronomy, mathematics, human nature, of ‘being’, scientific
conceptualization, etc.). Of the two binding versions found of this book, this is the more deluxe (the binding title gilt-stamped on leather), whereas the standard issue has black stamping on spine & upper cover).

Appointed to an extraordinary professorship for Greek at the University of Rostock in 1933, he was one of the two German professors (the other one being Karl Barth) to refuse to swear the Hitler Oath in 1934, and was dismissed. He then held posts at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Reed College, and Columbia University.

In 1954 von Fritz returned to Germany, initially to the Free University of Berlin. From 1958 until his retirement in 1968 he taught at the University of Munich. [Wikip.]


$ 45

Charles-Pierre Girault-Duvivier was a French grammarian, Romance philologist and compiler. As the educator of his children, he became interested in the grammars of the 18th century and compiled his own grammar from it, which was published in Paris in 1812. The text was often updated up through the 21st edition in 1879.

First edition (a second edition was issued in 1891). Gough was Anglo-Sanskrit Professor at Government College in Benares in 1868-77, then 1877-86 Professor of Philosophy at Presidency College and Principal of the Madrasa in Calcutta.

Humbert was Professor of Latin language and literature at the Faculty of Letters of Poitiers-Anci. He also wrote a companion piece on Latin literature.

First edition (a second edition was issued in 1931).

“... many years in preparation, and is probably destined to remain for a long time that standard English translation of the Upanishads.” – E.L. Hinman, University of Nebraska. *The Philosophical Review*, vol. 31, no. 2, March 1922.
“In the centre of the higher religious development of India stand the Upanishads. Since time well-nigh immemorial they have been looked upon by the very cream of Hindu intelligentsia as the loftiest outcome of theological and philosophical speculation; and it seems as if in certain quarters a religious renaissance were still expected to rise out of the intimate study of these works. In Europe Schopenhauer, though he knew the Upanishads only from Anquetel’s terrifying Latin version of the Persian translation prepared by Dara Shikoh’s pandits, considered them the solace of his life and death. And there are no signs of their diminishing glory amongst people of the Western world who take a serious interest in India up to this day. Texts of such a reverend character may well claim our most serious attention.” – J. Charpentier (reviewing the second edition). *Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies*, University of London, Vol. 6, No. 4 (1932), pp. 1030-1033.

Robert E. Hume was born on March 20, 1877 in Ahmednagar, India to Christian missionary parents, Robert Allen Hume and Abbie Burgess. He received his early education in India through his parents' missionary schools and later attended Newton High School in Massachusetts. Hume received his BA, MA, and PhD at Yale, after which he attended Union Theological for seminary school. [Wikip.]. He was made professor of the History of Religions, teaching at the Union Theological Seminary, New York.
HIÉROGLYPHE PYRAMIDAL,
or
Traité complet de Géométrie et de Mathématique.

First edition. *New research on the origin and destruction of the pyramids of Egypt, followed by a Dissertation on the end of the terrestrial globe.* De Vismes, a writer and musicographer, was appointed administrator of the Royal Academy of Music in 1778. He also wrote an astonishing treatise entitled *New researches on the origin and destination of the pyramids of Egypt* which anticipates remarkably on the current debates of the Anglo-Saxon Christians as to the role attributed to the Nephilim in the construction Egyptian megaliths. See: Patrick Heron, "Prophecy-Nephilim."
A disciple of the famous occultist Count Alessandro di Cagliostro, Devisme du Valgay was also a passionate occultist, which he employed while writing his *Nouvelles recherches sur l'origine et la destination des pyramides d'Egypte*, in which he endeavored to demonstrate that the pyramids "contain the elementary principles of the abstract and occult sciences, as well as those of the arts that are useful to society."

The author is the herald of a thesis as audacious as extravagant, asserting stubbornly that the pyramids date from an antediluvian time and could not have been built by men but by immaterial beings: "Some have seen in these enormous masses only the work of man; others have believed to recognize in them the work of nature; and the author of the present Memoir believes to find in them the traces of supernatural beings. His arguments are drawn from Holy Scripture and from various ancient authors." Devisme du Valgay is convinced that "these pyramids could never have been, as many historians have thought, monuments of pomp and pride devoted to the burial of the kings of Egypt."

"One must look," he continues, "at the pyramids found near Cairo, their number and relative disposition as the greatest hieroglyph of the universe; it is the emblem of the general theorem of the laws of nature, and genius such as it is, man or demon, must be considered as having penetrated the secrets of the eternal, and the laws which he used to order the organization of the universe."

At the end of the book, we find an essay by the author on the inevitable end of the globe, arguing that "all material substance is subject to decay." He bases his discourse on the calculations of astronomers, among them Tycho Brahe and Kepler, as well as on the prophecies of the Bible confirmed by the Fathers of the Church.

The splendid Léon Gruel Library copy sold at Sotheby brought 17,640 Euros. 22 September 2021.
John Chrysostom, former Archbishop of Constantinople, considered one of the Fathers of the Church, a prolific writer, here in his collected works translated into French by Father Charles-Eugène Joly. He is the author of a treatise on morality which adopts the literary genre of eulogy (ἐγκώμιον) entitled On virginity, and whose writing could date back to the years of his diaconate, around 382. It is based on the exegesis of the First Epistle to the Corinthian, chapter VII of Saint Paul.


Extra postage will apply (8 large volumes).

First edition of this translation. A famous anthology of just over 1,000 ancient Japanese poems by known and anonymous authors, “compiled upon Imperial order, by poet Ki Tsurayuki and others in 905. It was the first major literary work written in the kana writing system. The Kokinshū comprises 1,111 poems, many of them anonymous, divided into 20 books arranged by topic. These include six books of seasonal poems, five books of love poems, and single books devoted to such subjects as travel, mourning, and congratulations.” – Britannica.

$ 50

The introduction, on the necessity for creating this lexicon, is also notably important for this work.

First issued in 1951. “Contemporary research on Aristotelian logic also builds on innovative works by Łukasiewicz, which applied methods from modern logic to the formalization of Aristotle's syllogistic. … Łukasiewicz is regarded as one of the most important historians of logic.”

$ 22

$20


First edition. Mallinger writes that Pythagoras answers, in an amazing way, all the questions and all the needs which today’s anxieties bring forth. [p.7]. A follower of Pythagoreanism, Mallinger published numerous books concerning the master of Samos and devoted himself to the dissemination of his doctrine.

See: Walter Burkert, *Lore and Science in Ancient Pythagoreanism*. 

Collected edition, containing 27 essays written over a period of 40 years. Jitendra Nath Mohanty “is an emeritus professor of philosophy at Temple University. Professor Mohanty had a distinguished career where he stood first in all public examinations and in B.A. and M.A. examinations at the University of Calcutta. Subsequently, he did a Ph.D. from University of Göttingen in 1954. In his long academic career, he had taught at the University of Burdwan, University of Calcutta, New School for Social Research, University of Oklahoma, Emory University, and Temple University and has held visiting professorships at many renowned universities.” [Wikip.].
L'Expulsion des démons à la fête d'Isis
Interprétation du texte d'Apulée par Moreau le Jeune (1792).

Pl. IX.

Mystères égyptiens.

Moret was a French Egyptologist. The first edition of this text was issued in 1913.

$95

Early edition, published posthumously (1913) and completed by Coomaraswamy. All the plates in this edition were under the direction of Tagore, painted by Abanindro Nath Tagore, Nanda Lal Bose, K. Venkatappa, Surendra Nath Kar, Khitindra Nath Mazumdar and Asit Kumar Haldar.

Chapters: Mythology of the Indo-Aryan Races; the Ramayana; Krishna; Buddha; Shiva; Other Stories from the Puranas, Epics, and Veda; Conclusion.

The divinatory Tarot. Key to the drawing of cards and spells. With the complete reconstruction of the
78 cards of the Egyptian Tarot and the method of interpretation. With drawings by Gabriel Goulinat.

Dr. Encausse wrote under the pseudonyms of Papus and Tau Vincent, was a French physician, hypnotist, and popularizer of occultism.


Meunier, immensely productive and a devoted scholar of Greek Hellenism, for this book, won the 1925 Langlois prize from the French Academy.
Karl Harrington Potter was an American-born writer, academic, and Indologist, from the University of Washington. He studied at the University of California, as well as Harvard University and is known for his writings on Indian philosophy.

Second edition (first published in 1924). Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, natively Radhakrishnayya, was an Indian philosopher and politician who served as the 2nd President of India from 1962 to 1967 and 1st Vice President of India from 1952 to 1962. He was also the 2nd Ambassador of India to Soviet Union from 1949 to 1952 & 4th Vice-Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University from 1939 to 1948. He is one of the most distinguished twentieth-century scholars of comparative religion and philosophy.

$ 65

*Aristotle’s Metaphysics; a revised text with introduction and commentary.*


$ 85

First issued in 1924. Sir William David Ross KBE FBA, was a Scottish Aristotelian philosopher, translator, WWI veteran, civil servant, and university administrator.

First edition. Sadler was Professor of Oriental Studies at the University of Sydney.

$18
LARGE PRAYING-WHEEL AT SOONUM.
From a Sketch by the Author.

$ 125

First edition. The illustrations are often from drawings by the author, himself an accomplished artist. He was also the artist for the important Charge of the Light Brigade, The Seat of the War in the East, 1854.

CONTENTS: [Observations on the Wheel] Among the Lamas – The precious wheel – The wheel in Indian Buddhism – The wheel in the
Brahmanic system – The solar origin – The swastika – The Zoroastrian
system – Japan – In Egypt – Among the Semites - Mohammedan – Among
the Semites - Jewish – The Greek system; In the Christian churches –
Among the Gauls, the Teutons, and the Celts – The Wheel of Fortune –
The Wheel as an amulet – The God of the Wheel – The Wheel and
thunder – Summary.

“On 15 October 1878, Simpson left London en route to Afghanistan to provide
illustrations of the Afghan war that had broken out. Traveling via Lahore and
Peshawar, he passed through the Khyber Pass and witnessed the 'first shot' fired at
the Battle of Ali Masjid.

“He became friendly with Sir Louis Cavagnari who encouraged Simpson with his
explorations of ancient Buddhist stupas in and around the Jalalabad Valley. While the
Peshawar Valley Field Force was encamped at Jalalabad and later Gandamak, Simpson
was allowed to have some soldiers to help him excavate Ahin Posh Tope and several
other sites.[4] As he excavated the Ahin Posh stupa in February 1879, he cleared the
base of the stupa and dug a tunnel to the center, where he discovered important relics
and deposits, now in the British Museum. He also made drawing reconstitutions
based on his findings. On one occasion, he was shot at by an Afghan but the bullet
just missed.

“At Gandamak, he met the photographer John Burke and his counterpart at The
Graphic, Frederic Villiers, and after the departure of Archibald Forbes, Simpson took
over the task of supplying the Daily News with accounts of the campaign. In May
1879, he observed the signing of a peace treaty at Gandamak which ended the war for
the time being. When it was decided to send a mission to Kabul, Simpson applied to
go but was turned down. His primary interest in accompanying the mission was to
visit the giant Buddhas at Bamyan, but had he gone to Kabul, he probably would have
been killed liked the rest of the mission. It was this event which precipitated the
second part of the war.

“Simpson returned to London in the summer of 1879. Upon his arrival, he visited the
offices of the Illustrated London News on the Strand and collected all his sketches
and water-colors which he proceeded to mount in two large albums. He also
presented several papers to various learned societies on such aspects as Buddhist
prayer wheels, sculptured topes and ancient remains in the Jalalabad Valley.” [Wikip.]

Issued in 1904 as *Cosmic Memory: Prehistory of Earth and Man*.

Rudolf Joseph Lorenz Steiner was an Austrian occultist, social reformer, architect, esotericist, and claimed clairvoyant. Steiner gained initial recognition at the end of the nineteenth century as a literary critic and published works including *The Philosophy of Freedom*. At the beginning of the twentieth century he founded an esoteric spiritual movement, anthroposophy, with roots in German idealist philosophy and theosophy. Many of his ideas are considered pseudoscientific.

First edition. Stewart studies Plato from a ‘court of psychology’ to further succeed in an human understanding.

“The "Cambridge Platonists" have been described by Principal Tulloch in his important work on Rational Theology in England in the 7th century, and again by Professor J. A. Stewart in the concluding chapter of his volume on the Myths of Plato. Their views were mainly due to a reaction from the philosophy of Hobbes, and were at first suggested as much by Plotinus as by Plato.” – *Enc. Brit.,* 1911.

Stewart was a university professor and classical lecturer at Christ Church, Oxford from 1875 to 1883, White's Professor of Moral Philosophy at Oxford, and professorial fellow of Corpus Christi College, from 1897 to his retirement in 1927.

Swami Vivekananda, born Narendranath Datta, was an Indian Hindu monk and philosopher. He was a chief disciple of the 19th-century Indian mystic Ramakrishna. "Influenced by Western esotericism, he was a key figure in the introduction of the Indian darsanas (teachings, practices) of Vedanta and Yoga to the Western world, and is credited with raising interfaith awareness, bringing Hinduism to the status of a major world religion during the late 19th century." "Vivekananda spent nearly two years lecturing in the eastern and central United States, primarily in Chicago, Detroit, Boston, and New York. He founded the Vedanta Society of New York in 1894. By spring 1895 his busy, tiring schedule had affected his health. He ended his lecture tours and began giving free, private classes in Vedanta and yoga. Beginning in June 1895, Vivekananda gave private lectures to a dozen of his disciples at Thousand Island Park, New York for two months." – [Wikipedia]. He was said to have prophesized his early death at less than 40 years of age – and so it was.

$ 400

Early French translation of Zeller’s classic work on Greek philosophy. The translations were made by the great French philosopher and historian Émile Boutroux (1845-1921) and Gustave Belot (1859-1929). Complete set (rare as such).

Eduard Gottlob Zeller “was a German philosopher and Protestant theologian of the Tübingen School of theology. He was well known for his writings on Ancient Greek philosophy, especially Pre-Socratic Philosophy, and most of all for his celebrated, multi-volume historical treatise *The Philosophy of Greeks in their Historical Development* (1844–52).” [Wikip.].
RECENT CATALOGUES

70+ Catalogues are showing on: WEBERRAREBOOKS.COM. Here are the latest issues: [all PDF & downloadable].

282: HISTORY OF MATHEMATICS Including selections from the library of Jürgen Ritter

281: Masterpieces of Fore-edge Painting

280: From Sanskrit & India, Oriental Philosophy & Religion. [part V].

279: THE PERSONAL LIBRARY OF GEORGE ELLERY HALE and the Mount Wilson Observatory [part II].

278: THE PERSONAL LIBRARY OF GEORGE ELLERY HALE and the Mount Wilson Observatory [part I].

277: More Books from a Private Collection [part IV].

276: Frederick Frye Medical History & Pediatrics Library: ‘Pædotrophia: or, the art of nursing and rearing children’

275: The Eric & Alexandre De Henseler Library [part III].

274: Rare Medical Books from the Libraries of George Kaplan (& recently acquired) Urology & Medical History

273: The Eric & Alexandre De Henseler Library [part II].

272: The Eric & Alexandre De Henseler Library [part I].
271: Medical Books from the libraries of George Kaplan (pt. IV), J. Wayne Cooper, Hernan Demonti, Michel Philippart de Foy, Frederick Frye & other owners

269: A Bookman's Pleasure, The Research Library of Paul Luther

268: From the Shelves of Edwin Victor Glaser Bookseller, Medical Sciences

267: Persia, The Levant, Orientalia

266: A Bookman's Pleasure: The Research Library of Paul Luther.

265: The Library of Phillip K. Wilson: Medical History & Spiritualism; Ghosts & Psychics

264: The Paul Luther Collection on the Bio-Bibliographical History of Astronomy with Rare Bookseller Catalogues, Serials

263: Books Selected from the Library of George Kaplan, MD: Urology & History of Medicine

262: Trans-Atlantic Online fair [59 items]

261: Rare Book & Manuscript Section, ACRL, 2021 [50 items]

260: Library of Allen S. Bishop
259: The libraries of Drs. Mario E. Spada & Hernan Demonti.

258: From Spiritualism to Table Rappers & Medical Science.

257: The Library of George Kaplan, MD: Urology & Medical History


255: Urology Library of George Kaplan
254: Erotic Fore-Edge Paintings

253: An American in Montreux [Part II].

252: An American in Montreux: Medical Books [I]

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

On the web: WEBERRAREBOOKS.com

Many items listed on-line with more photographs; additional photos on request.

Telephone inquiries: +41 (079) 630 23 73

Payments: UBS Bank, Switzerland
            Wells Fargo Bank, Oregon, USA

Payments accepted: Credit card, wire transfer, direct deposit to bank account, Zelle (Wells Fargo), PayPal

JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS, ABAA, ILAB
Avenue des Alpes 104
1820 Montreux
SWITZERLAND

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