

CAT-A-LOGUE 300

# JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS



MONTREUX & « 'MEW-CHATEL' »

SWITZERLAND



*A very merry Christmas.*

CAT-A-LOGUE 300

# JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS



FEATURING A PERSONAL SELECTION  
OF CHOICE & IMPORTANT BOOKS & MSS:

History of Science  
History of Medicine  
Natural Sciences  
Catalonia - Spain  
Egypt  
Persia  
Russia  
Switzerland  
Greeting Cards

MONTREUX & « 'MEW-CHATEL' »

SWITZERLAND

*Taking a Moment of Reflection*

I HAVE PASSED SEVERAL EARLIER MILESTONES without fanfare, without particular notice. Reaching catalogue 300 is some measure of accomplishment. I had a lot of help along the way and for those people who have contributed, I am mighty grateful. The catalogues I have issued since 1986 are every bit a reflection of what I am doing – thus a type of biography, or rather a biblio-biographic journey. It is all also a testament to the myriad collections I have bought and distributed, each one often from the collection of someone I knew, admired or otherwise enjoyed the pleasure of getting to know them through their books.



For this issue of the Weber catalogue series, I am choosing a wide array of books and manuscripts that are personal choices from stock, some in the science or medical area, some in other disciplines.

Sometimes I am asked by people to bring back the old-style printed catalogue. Times have changed rapidly and for that one can point to two specific changes: the rapid growth of the internet and subsequent on-line business, the other is rising postage rates. Now emails are the primary method of transmitting formerly printed catalogues.

“Taking a breadth” is to also pause a moment myself and mark all that I have done in the past few years: reuniting with my college sweetheart and now wife, our move to her adopted home of Switzerland, a land she loves and from which we have now made a very different life together here. We are blessed with a grandson nearby and more at distances “so far away” – but we love them all.

As I look ahead, I am planning a final move from Montreux to Neuchatel. Feeling a bit ‘kittenish’ tonight I now offer you a ‘*cat-a-logue*’ and a kitten’s way of saying our hometown “*Mew-chatel*”! As I look behind, it’s been since 1978 when I entered into this trade.

Jeff Weber

JUST 30 ITEMS THIS TIME:



Landmark Experiments on  
Air Pressure, Temperature and Electricity

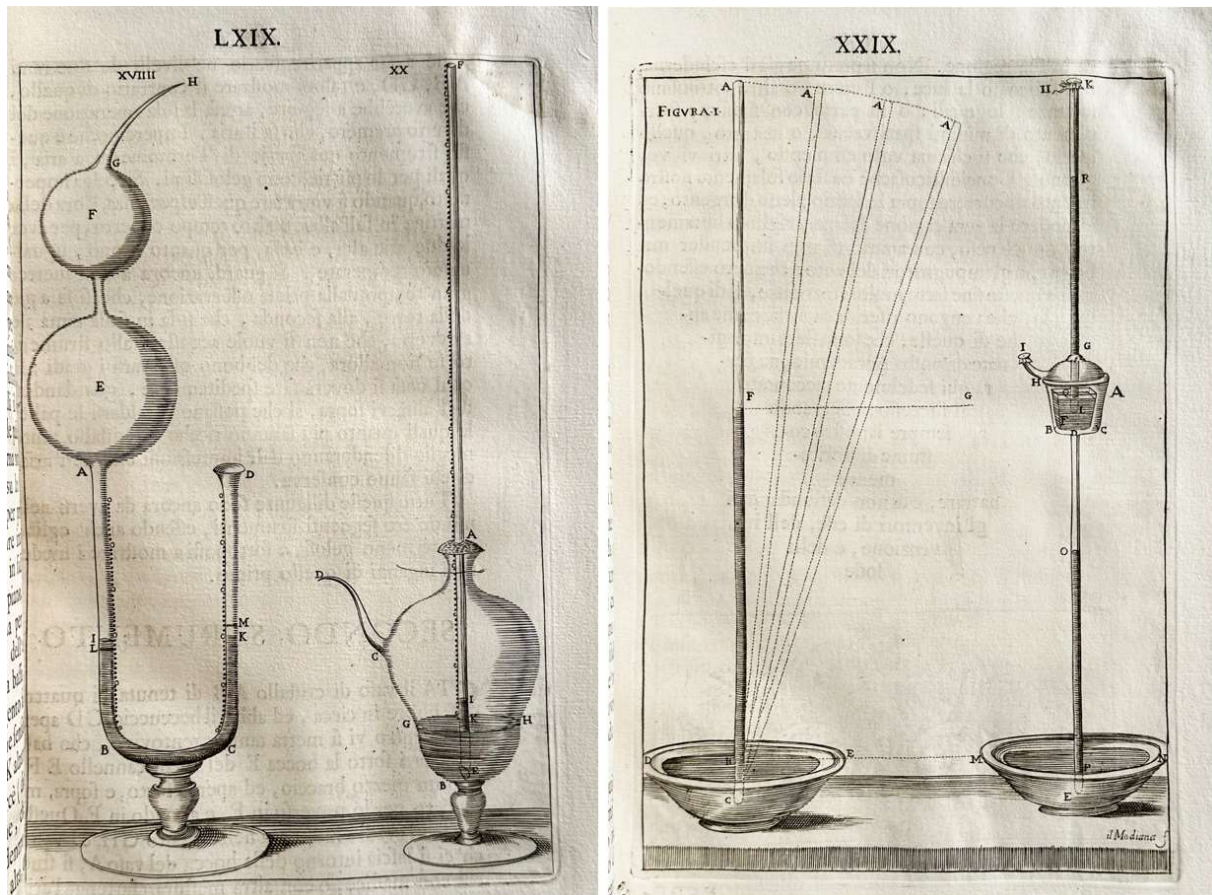
1. [Accademia del Cimento] **MAGALOTTI, Lorenzo** (1637-1712). *Saggi di Naturali Esperienze Fatte Nell' Accademia del Cimento Sotto la Protezione del Serenissimo Principe Leopoldo di Toscana e Descritte dal Segretario de essa Accademia*. Florence: Giovanni Filippo Cecchi, 1691.

¶ Large quarto. (367 x 250 mm) [4], [12], CCLXIX, [1 blank], [20] pp. Title-page in red and black, large engraved vignette on title-page, 74 full-page engraved plates, engraved capitals, head and tail pieces throughout; lacks engraved portrait of Cosimo Medici, waterstained variously throughout, particularly to outer corners, only a slight showing through much of the book, even clean, but the prominent areas include the beginning through p. CXXXV. 20<sup>th</sup> century quarter vellum backed marbled boards, earlier marron leather gilt-stamped label mounted on spine. Very good (noting condition and lacking the portrait).

\$ 500

Second Italian edition (1<sup>st</sup> was 1667). This marvelous work contains descriptions of experiments on air-pressure, freezing of water, an early account of Torricelli's invention of the barometer, thermometer, electrical and magnetic experiments,

measurements of the velocity of sound and light, and experiments on heat and cold. It contains many large, full-page engravings of experimental apparatus used to conduct these early experiments in natural physics. The engravings on pages iii, vi, viii and xiii show Torricelli's thermometer with a column of liquid and capsules of various density liquids that will either float or sink, depending upon the surrounding temperature. Also known as a "termometro lento" (slow thermometer), this clever instrument is still marketed as a functioning curiosity today.



As the mechanism of the atmosphere exerting continuous pressure on the surface of the earth was unknown at that time, the experiments using a barometer and bell jar (pp. xxxiv – xxxxi) seem rather naive to us today. The members of the Academy couldn't determine why the mercury in the column didn't fall, once the barometer was 'shielded' from the surrounding atmosphere. What they failed to realize is that the air pressure inside the bell jar remained the same as the outside, since it had not been evacuated. Page lxxxix depicts a curious experiment in which an organ pipe and a bellows to blow air through the pipe is encased in a vacuum chamber. The experiment demonstrated that when the chamber was evacuated, the pipe no longer made sound, even though the bellows were still forcing 'air' through the apparatus,

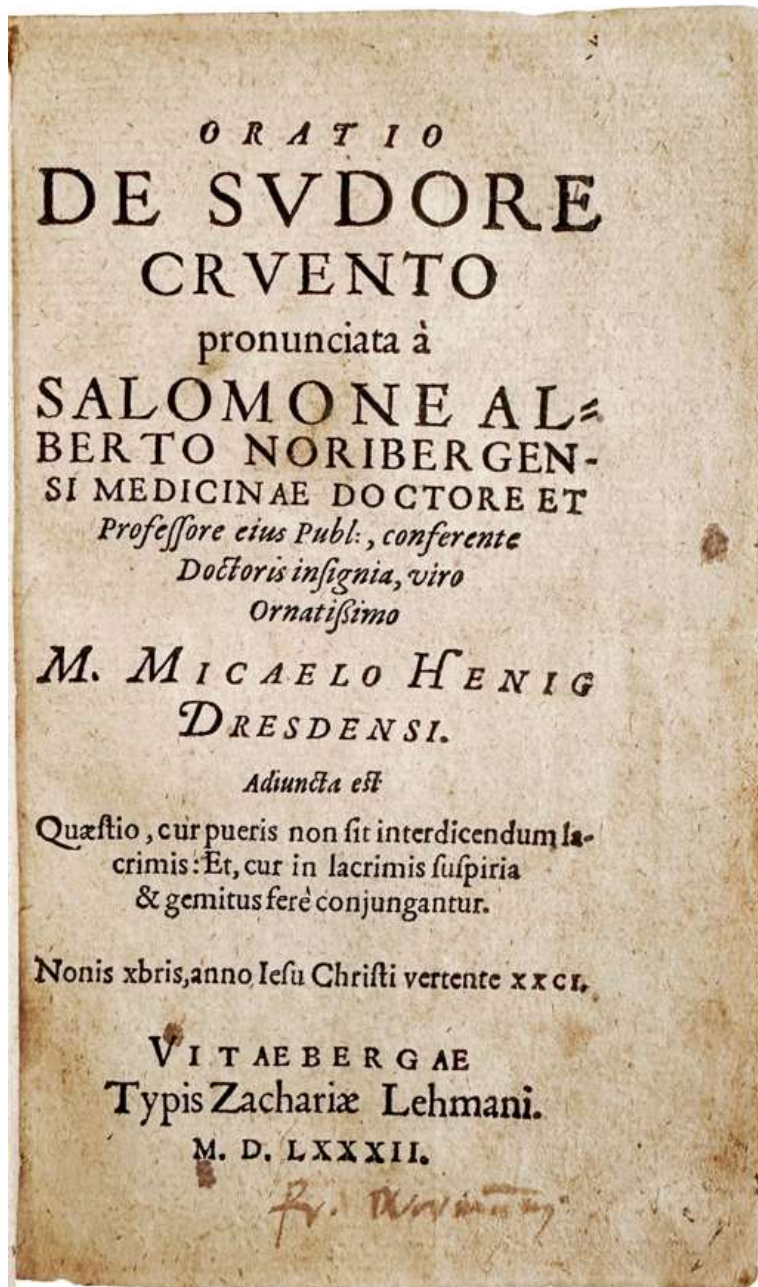
therefore showing that air at normal pressure was a necessary component to produce sound.

The Academy of Experiments was founded in Florence in 1657 and flourished for only ten years (1657-1667) and represents the first group effort at scientific investigation on the part of scientists including such original minds as Viviani, Borelli, Steno, Redi, Cassini and Torricelli. Its moving spirits were two of Galilei's most distinguished disciples, Viviani and Torricelli. The necessary financial support came from the two Medicis, the Grand Duke Ferdinand II of Tuscany and his brother Leopold; both of them had studied under Galilei. More than a decade before the formal institution of the Academy, the two Medici brothers had started a laboratory, well equipped with such scientific apparatus as was then obtainable. [Wolf]

A large engraved portrait of Cosimo de Medici precedes the florid dedication to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

☼ DSB, Vol. IX, p. 3 (Magalotti); Krivatsy/NLM 25 (1<sup>st</sup> ed.); Wellcome III, p. 23; Wolf, *The History of Science, Technology and Philosophy*, I, p. 55. Not in the British Museum.





*Very Rare & Early Account on Perspiration, Crying & Blood*

2. ALBERTI, Salomon (1540-1600); Micaelo HENIG. *Oratio de sudore cruento pronunciata à Salmone Alberto noriber gensi medicinae doctore et professore eius publ., conferente doctoris insignia, viro ornatissimo; M. Micaelo Henig Dresdensi. Adjuncta est Quaestio, cur pueris non sit interdicendum lacrimis: et, cur in lacrimis suspiria & gemitus fere conjungantur ... Vitaebergae: Typis Zachariae Lehmani, 1582.*

¶ 16 cm. Small 8vo. 75, [1] pp. Signatures: A-E<sup>8</sup> (A2 missigned A3; p. 35 C2 missigned as “C3”\*, whereas the Wellcome copy also has p. 37 with “C2”. Lacks E8 [blank]). Occasional early ink marginalia: pp. 49, 53, 57. Disbound, sewn only, no covers. Laid into quarter green morocco, cloth sides, folding box [23 cm.]. Early ownership signature at foot of title. RARE: no record of copies found on market. [M13446]

\$ 1,650

First edition, one of two known issues. A classical account on perspiration, crying, and blood [all fluids]. O'Malley writes for the *DSB*, “such then curious but rational problems as why boys ought not to be forbidden to cry, why sobbing usually accompanies weeping” – apparently referring to this work. Thorndike, who notes the author's work on the classical writers, Galen and Rasis, notes further that he was not a physician who ascribed to the occult sciences: “he also discussed such questions as why boys should not be forbidden to cry, why sobbing generally goes with tears...” [p. 230].

The *Bayerische Staatsbibliothek* copy has an added 2 leaves, marked as signature “α2”, which is a preface by Paulo Alberto [Paulus Albertus], not available in this copy, but supplied in facs.

The text refers to bloody sweat, noted by Stolberg, “Modern medicine acknowledges such phenomena as ‘hematidrosis’ but premodern accounts of bloody sweating may well have to be taken in a much wider sense, including what physicians today would consider as bleeding disorders.” – Michael Stolberg, “Sweat. Learned Concepts and Popular Perceptions, 1500-1800,” within: Manfred Horstmanshoff, Helen King, & Claus Zittel (editors), *Blood, Sweat and Tears: The Changing Concepts of Physiology from Antiquity into Early Modern Europe*, Brill, 2012 (p. 509).

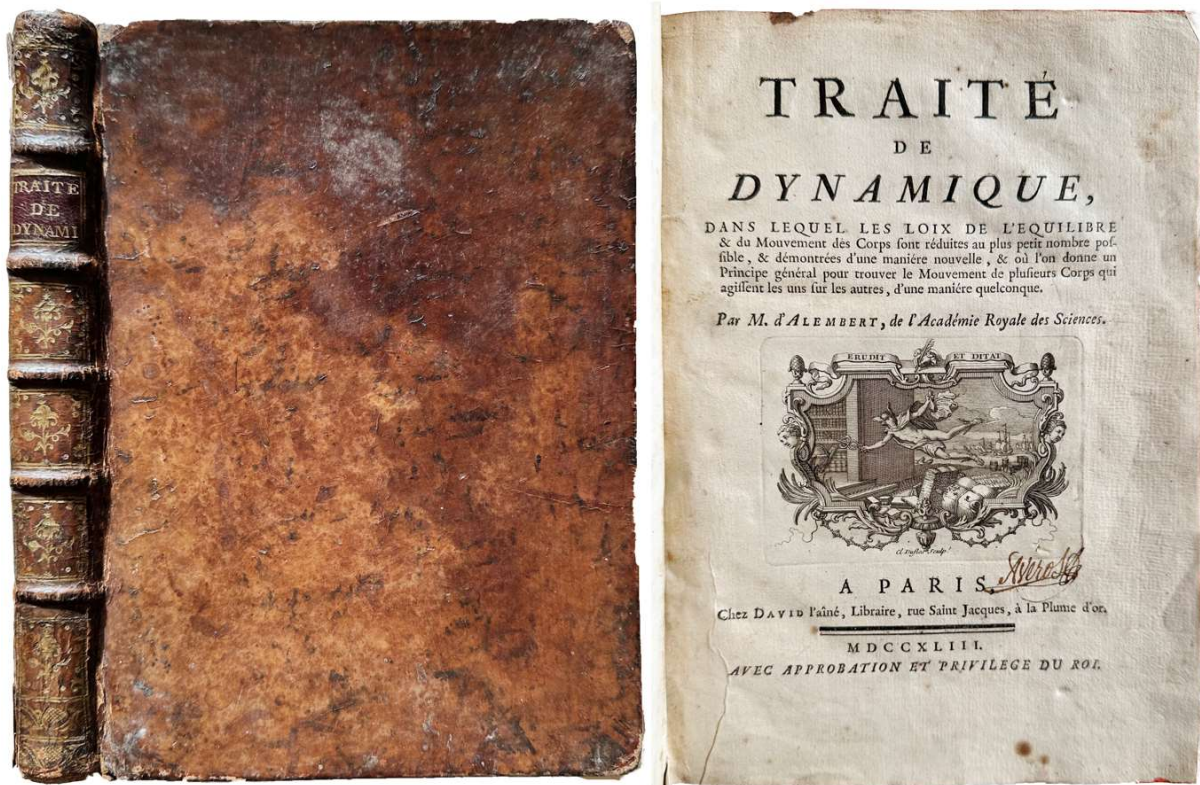
Alberti, born in 1540, Naumburg, Germany, a year later his father died. He and his mother relocated to Nuremberg (1541). Remarkably, the city paid for Alberti's education, including his doctoral studies at the University of Wittenberg (1574), rising to become Professor of Philosophy and Physics in Wittenberg, then Professor of Medicine, and in 1582 becoming physician to Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Saxony. His last residence was in Dresden where he passed away. He wrote tracts on the pancreas (1578), on the lacrimal apparatus, *De Lacrimis*, (1581). In 1585 he published, *Historia plerarunq[ue] partium humani corporis, membratim scripta, et in usum tyronum retractatius edita*, Vitæbergæ, excudebant Hæredes Iohannis Cratonis. “...



some years later the German anatomist Salomon Alberti (1540–1600) published his studies of the lacrimal apparatus in a volume entitled *De Lacrimis*.” “Initially, tears were considered to be more or less similar in composition to other body fluids, in particular sweat and urine.” – Ad Vingerhoets, *Why Only Humans Weep: Unravelling the Mysteries of Tears*, 2013, pp. 51, but does not mention this text. – DSB.

\* NOTE: the Wellcome copy also has p. 37 with “C2” [differs!], and p. 35 “C3” – agreeing with this copy.

☼ *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, I, p. 98 [O’Malley]; Durling 76. See: Hans Theodor Koch: Die Wittenberger Medizinische Fakultät (1502-1652) - Ein biobibliographischer Überblick, pp. 299-300 in Stefan Oehmig, *Medizin und Sozialwesen in Mittelddeutschland zur Reformationszeit*, Leipzig, 2007; Evangelisch Verlagsanstalt Leipzig; August Hirsch: Biographisches Lexikon, 1884, Bd. 1, p 85; Fritz Roth: Restlose Auswertungen von Leichenpredigten für genealogische und kulturhistorische Zwecke. Selbstverlag, 1976, Bd. 9, p. 188; Lynn Thorndike, *A History of Magic and Experimental Science, The Sixteenth Century*, VI (New York, 1941), pp. 229–230. Bibliothèque nationale (France), *Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris, (1897), p. 518.



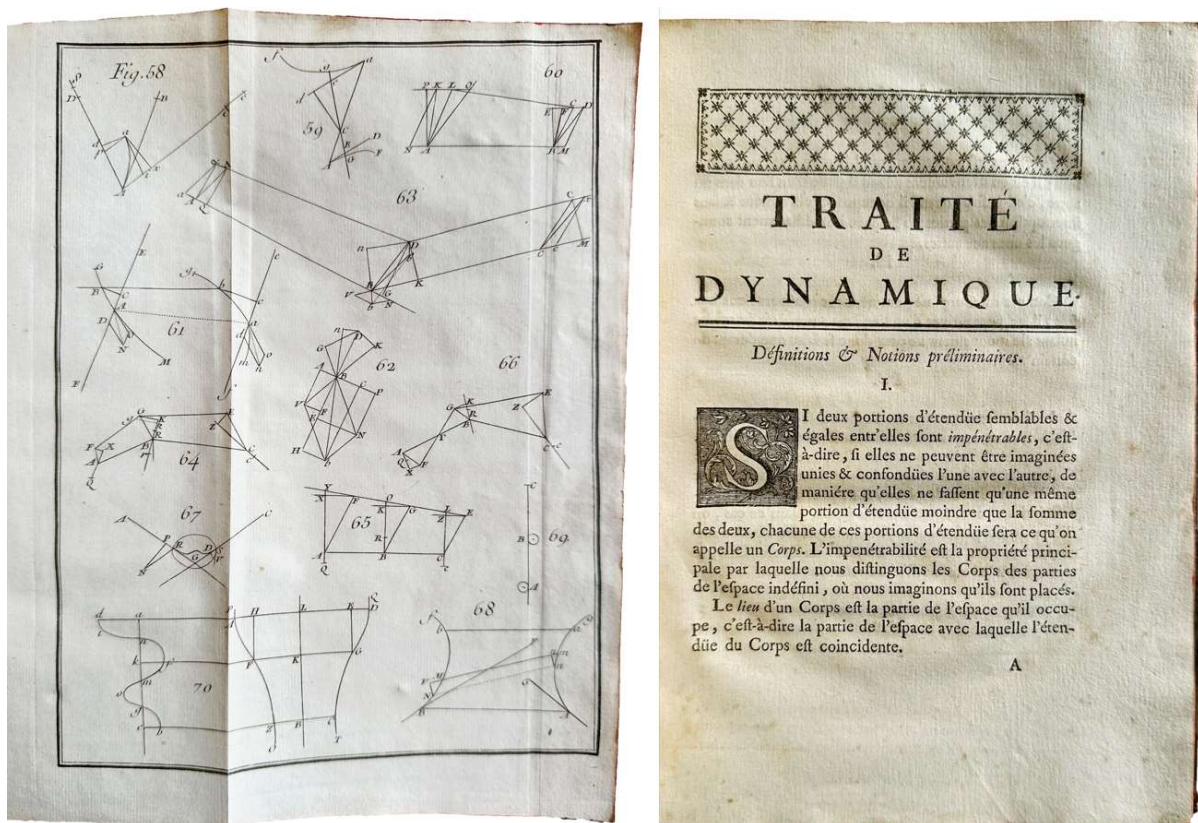
3. **D'ALEMBERT, Jean le Rond** (1717-1783). *Traite de dynamique, dans lequel les loix de l'équilibre & du Mouvement des Corps sont reduites au plus petit nombre possible, & demontrees d'une maniere nouvelle, & ou l'on donne un Principe general pour trouver le Mouvement de plusieurs Corps qui agissent les uns sur les autres, d'une maniere quelconque.* Paris: David l'aine, 1743.

¶ Small 4to. [4], xxvi, [2], 186, [2] pp. 4 folding plates. Original full tree calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine panels, original gilt-stamped red morocco spine label; extremities showing wear, upper joint splitting (cords holding). Bookplate of Andras Gedeon, catalog label of Freres Perisse, Lyon; title with ownership signature "Averos—" [perhaps (!?) J.-A. Perisse?]. Very good. [S11017]

\$ 2,995

FIRST EDITION OF D'ALEMBERT'S GREAT WORK ON MECHANICS. This first published work of d'Alembert is a landmark in the history of mechanics. In his *Traite de dynamique*, he recognized that a scientific revolution had occurred and set out to formalize the new science of mechanics – an accomplishment often misattributed to Newton. "It reduces the laws of the motion of bodies to a law of equilibrium. Its statement that, the internal forces of inertia must be equal and opposite to the forces that produce the acceleration, is still known as d'Alembert's

principle. This principle is applied to many phenomena and, in particular, to the theory of the motion of fluids.” [Printing and the mind of man].



In this work, D’Alembert discusses his three laws of motion: inertia, the parallelogram of motion, and equilibrium. The *Traite* reduced the laws of the motion of bodies to a law of equilibrium. It has become useful in the solution of many technical and mechanical problems. D’Alembert, in addition to being a mathematician, mechanic, physicist and philosopher was also co-editor with Denis Diderot of the *Encyclopedie*. D’Alembert’s method for the wave equation is also named after him. Provenance: Perisse Frères, (near contemporary ownership label inside front cover) imprimeur-libraires, (established c. 1760) was a publishing firm in Lyon, France, established by Jean-Andre Perisse-Duluc (born 1738) and his brother Antoine. Around 1825 the business expanded to Paris, becoming “Bourguet-Calas et Cie” in 1874. The business in Lyon continued into the 1880s. -- Andras Gedeon [ca.2008]. Gedeon was author of a bibliographic work, *Science and Technology in Medicine*.

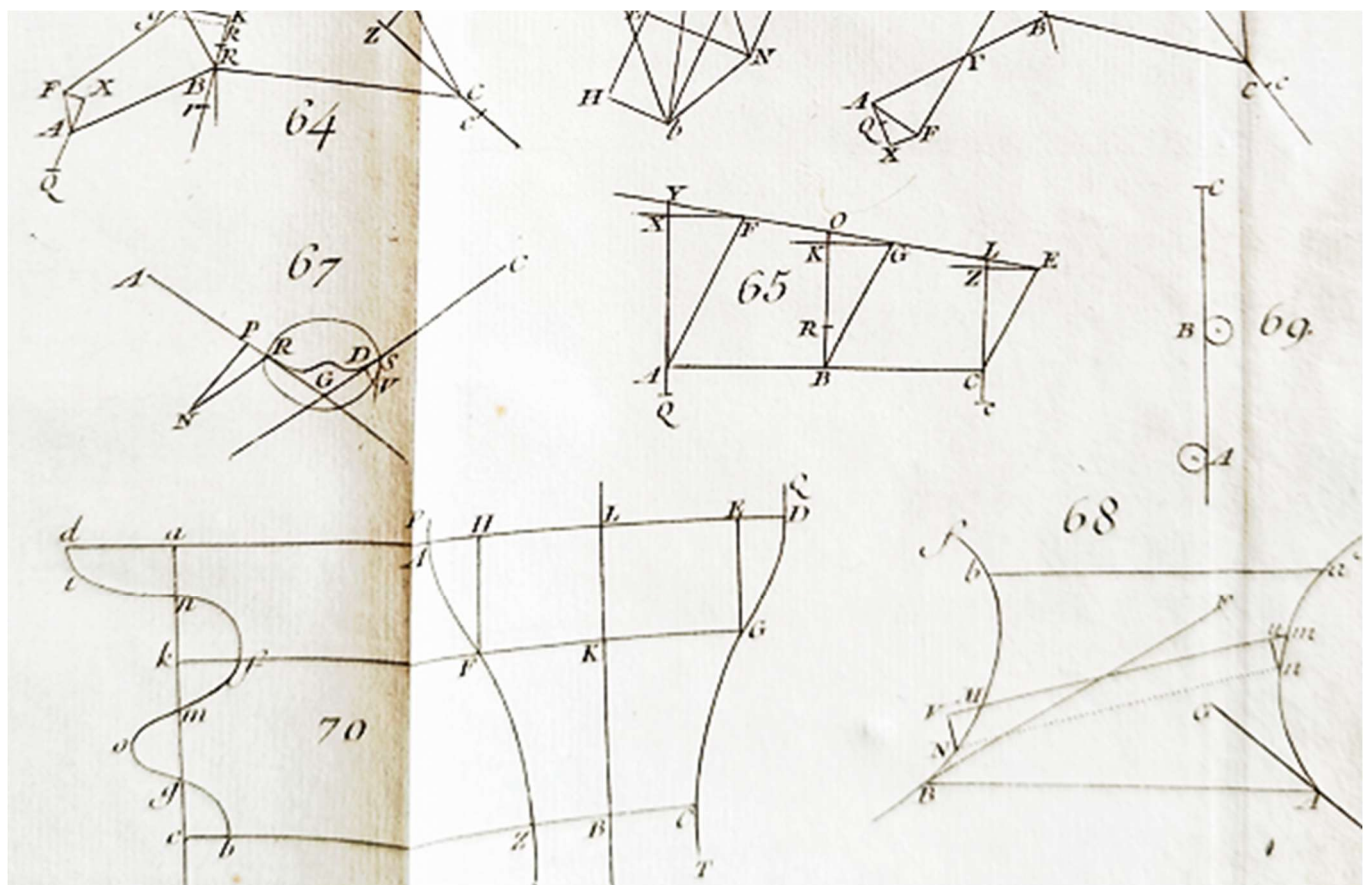
□ Honeyman Sale, no. 803; Haskell F. Norman 31; *Printing and the mind of man*, 195; Roberts & Trent, *Bibliotheca mechanica*, p.7; Rouse & Ince, *History of Hydraulics*,

(1957), pp. 94, 100; Poggendorf I, 28; Timoshenko, *History of Strength of Materials*, (1953), p. 35; Wellcome II, p. 28.

# TRAITÉ DE DYNAMIQUE.

---

*Définitions & Notions préliminaires.*



Donnerstag **N 29.** 16. Juli 1891.

**DEUTSCHE MEDICINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT.**

Mit Berücksichtigung des deutschen Medicinalwesens nach amtlichen Mittheilungen, der öffentlichen Gesundheitspflege und der Interessen des ärztlichen Standes.

Begründet von Dr. Paul Börner.

Siebentzahriger Jahrgang.

Herausg. Gek. Rudolf Roth, Dr. R. Gutschman in Berlin V.

Verlag von Georg Thieme, Leipzig-Berlin.

I. Aus dem hygienischen Institut in Berlin.  
**Ueber die Bestimmung des antiseptischen Werthes chemischer Flüssigkeiten aus der Rückbildung einiger Kupferverbindungen.**  
Von Richard Pfeiffer in Berlin.

In der Folge werden die Kupferverbindungen, welche durch die Einwirkung von Kupferoxyd auf Kupferacetat entstehen, untersucht. Es wird festgestellt, dass diese Verbindungen in wässriger Lösung eine antiseptische Wirkung ausüben, die durch die Bildung von Kupferoxyd bedingt ist. Die Untersuchung zeigt, dass die antiseptische Wirkung von der Menge des Kupferoxyds abhängt, welches durch die Rückbildung entsteht. Die Ergebnisse dieser Untersuchungen sind für die praktische Anwendung von antiseptischen Flüssigkeiten von Bedeutung.

Donnerstag **N 17.** 27. April 1893.

**DEUTSCHE MEDICINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT.**

Mit Berücksichtigung des deutschen Medicinalwesens nach amtlichen Mittheilungen, der öffentlichen Gesundheitspflege und der Interessen des ärztlichen Standes.

Begründet von Dr. Paul Börner.

Neunzehnter Jahrgang.

Herausg. Gek. Rudolf Roth, Dr. R. Gutschman in Berlin V.

Verlag von Georg Thieme, Leipzig-Berlin.

I. Aus dem Institut für Infektionskrankheiten des Herrn Prof. Dr. R. Koch in Berlin.  
**Zur Behandlung diphterischer Mern mit Diphterietoxin.**  
Von Richard Pfeiffer, Hans und Hans.

Die Behandlung der Diphterie mit Diphterietoxin ist ein wichtiger Fortschritt in der Therapie dieser Krankheit. Die Untersuchungen zeigen, dass das Toxin eine spezifische Wirkung auf die Bakterien ausübt, die die Krankheit verursachen. Die Ergebnisse dieser Untersuchungen sind für die praktische Anwendung von Diphterietoxin von Bedeutung.

Donnerstag **N 52.** 24. December 1891.

**DEUTSCHE MEDICINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT.**

Mit Berücksichtigung des deutschen Medicinalwesens nach amtlichen Mittheilungen, der öffentlichen Gesundheitspflege und der Interessen des ärztlichen Standes.

Begründet von Dr. Paul Börner.

Siebentzahriger Jahrgang.

Herausg. Gek. Rudolf Roth, Dr. R. Gutschman in Berlin V.

Verlag von Georg Thieme, Leipzig-Berlin.

I. Ueber Desinfektion am lebenden Organismus.  
Von Richard Pfeiffer in Berlin.

Die Desinfektion am lebenden Organismus ist ein wichtiger Aspekt der Hygiene. Die Untersuchungen zeigen, dass verschiedene Methoden der Desinfektion eine spezifische Wirkung auf die Bakterien ausüben, die die Krankheit verursachen. Die Ergebnisse dieser Untersuchungen sind für die praktische Anwendung von Desinfektionsmitteln von Bedeutung.

Donnerstag **N 24.** 15. Juni 1893.

**DEUTSCHE MEDICINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT.**

Mit Berücksichtigung des deutschen Medicinalwesens nach amtlichen Mittheilungen, der öffentlichen Gesundheitspflege und der Interessen des ärztlichen Standes.

Begründet von Dr. Paul Börner.

Neunzehnter Jahrgang.

Herausg. Gek. Rudolf Roth, Dr. R. Gutschman in Berlin V.

Verlag von Georg Thieme, Leipzig-Berlin.

I. Aus dem Institut für Infektionskrankheiten des Herrn Prof. Dr. R. Koch in Berlin.  
**Die Atiologisch-therapeutischen Beziehungen des Glycerins.**  
Von Richard Pfeiffer in Berlin.

Die Atiologisch-therapeutischen Beziehungen des Glycerins sind ein wichtiger Aspekt der Medizin. Die Untersuchungen zeigen, dass Glycerin eine spezifische Wirkung auf die Bakterien ausübt, die die Krankheit verursachen. Die Ergebnisse dieser Untersuchungen sind für die praktische Anwendung von Glycerin von Bedeutung.

Donnerstag **N 24.** 15. Juni 1893.

**DEUTSCHE MEDICINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT.**

Mit Berücksichtigung des deutschen Medicinalwesens nach amtlichen Mittheilungen, der öffentlichen Gesundheitspflege und der Interessen des ärztlichen Standes.

Begründet von Dr. Paul Börner.

Neunzehnter Jahrgang.

Herausg. Gek. Rudolf Roth, Dr. R. Gutschman in Berlin V.

Verlag von Georg Thieme, Leipzig-Berlin.

I. Die Gewinnung der Blutanatone und die Chemisierung der Heilbestrahlungen bei Anämie.  
Von Dr. H. Döberlein.

Die Gewinnung der Blutanatone und die Chemisierung der Heilbestrahlungen bei Anämie sind wichtige Fortschritte in der Medizin. Die Untersuchungen zeigen, dass diese Verfahren eine spezifische Wirkung auf die Anämie ausüben. Die Ergebnisse dieser Untersuchungen sind für die praktische Anwendung von Blutanatonen von Bedeutung.

Donnerstag **N 24.** 15. Juni 1893.

**DEUTSCHE MEDICINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT.**

Mit Berücksichtigung des deutschen Medicinalwesens nach amtlichen Mittheilungen, der öffentlichen Gesundheitspflege und der Interessen des ärztlichen Standes.

Begründet von Dr. Paul Börner.

Neunzehnter Jahrgang.

Herausg. Gek. Rudolf Roth, Dr. R. Gutschman in Berlin V.

Verlag von Georg Thieme, Leipzig-Berlin.

I. Antiseptisch wirkende Desinfektionsmittel.  
Von Richard Pfeiffer in Berlin.

Antiseptisch wirkende Desinfektionsmittel sind ein wichtiger Aspekt der Hygiene. Die Untersuchungen zeigen, dass verschiedene Desinfektionsmittel eine spezifische Wirkung auf die Bakterien ausüben, die die Krankheit verursachen. Die Ergebnisse dieser Untersuchungen sind für die praktische Anwendung von Desinfektionsmitteln von Bedeutung.

Donnerstag **N 41.** 10. October 1898.

**DEUTSCHE MEDICINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT.**

Mit Berücksichtigung des deutschen Medicinalwesens nach amtlichen Mittheilungen, der öffentlichen Gesundheitspflege und der Interessen des ärztlichen Standes.

Begründet von Dr. Paul Börner.

Einundzwanzigster Jahrgang.

Herausg. Gek. Rudolf Roth, Dr. R. Gutschman in Berlin V.

Verlag von Georg Thieme, Leipzig-Berlin.

I. Aus dem hygienischen Institut in Berlin.  
**Ueber die Bestimmung des antiseptischen Werthes chemischer Flüssigkeiten aus der Rückbildung einiger Kupferverbindungen.**  
Von Richard Pfeiffer in Berlin.

Die Bestimmung des antiseptischen Werthes chemischer Flüssigkeiten ist ein wichtiger Aspekt der Hygiene. Die Untersuchungen zeigen, dass die Rückbildung einiger Kupferverbindungen eine spezifische Wirkung auf die Bakterien ausübt, die die Krankheit verursachen. Die Ergebnisse dieser Untersuchungen sind für die praktische Anwendung von antiseptischen Flüssigkeiten von Bedeutung.

Donnerstag **N 29.** 16. Juli 1891.

**DEUTSCHE MEDICINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT.**

Mit Berücksichtigung des deutschen Medicinalwesens nach amtlichen Mittheilungen, der öffentlichen Gesundheitspflege und der Interessen des ärztlichen Standes.

Begründet von Dr. Paul Börner.

Siebentzahriger Jahrgang.

Herausg. Gek. Rudolf Roth, Dr. R. Gutschman in Berlin V.

Verlag von Georg Thieme, Leipzig-Berlin.

I. Aus dem Institut für Infektionskrankheiten des Herrn Prof. Dr. R. Koch in Berlin.  
**Zur Behandlung diphterischer Mern mit Diphterietoxin.**  
Von Richard Pfeiffer, Hans und Hans.

Die Behandlung diphterischer Mern mit Diphterietoxin ist ein wichtiger Fortschritt in der Therapie dieser Krankheit. Die Untersuchungen zeigen, dass das Toxin eine spezifische Wirkung auf die Bakterien ausübt, die die Krankheit verursachen. Die Ergebnisse dieser Untersuchungen sind für die praktische Anwendung von Diphterietoxin von Bedeutung.



*Discoverer of Diphtheria & Tetanus Antitoxins*

4. **BEHRING, Emil Adolf Von** (1854-1917). Group of 24 papers. Includes:  
«*Ueber ein Neues Diphtherieschutzmittel.*» In: Deutsche Medizinische  
Wochenschrift, 39, 1913. Leipzig: Georg Thieme, 1913.]

¶ 4to. (Article): 873-876 pp. Figs. (Whole issue): 873-920 pp. Photos, figs. Original  
Self-wraps bound in later marbled wrappers. FINE. [M9241

24 papers: \$ 1,850

Important group of articles by the brilliant Prussian surgeon, including many  
papers on diphtheria, and hygiene & 2 Garrison and Morton titles. Behring  
discovered diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins and was the first recipient of the  
Nobel Prize in Medicine. This paper is half of a pair that make up Garrison and  
Morton 5067, dealing with the toxin-antitoxin for immunization against diphtheria.

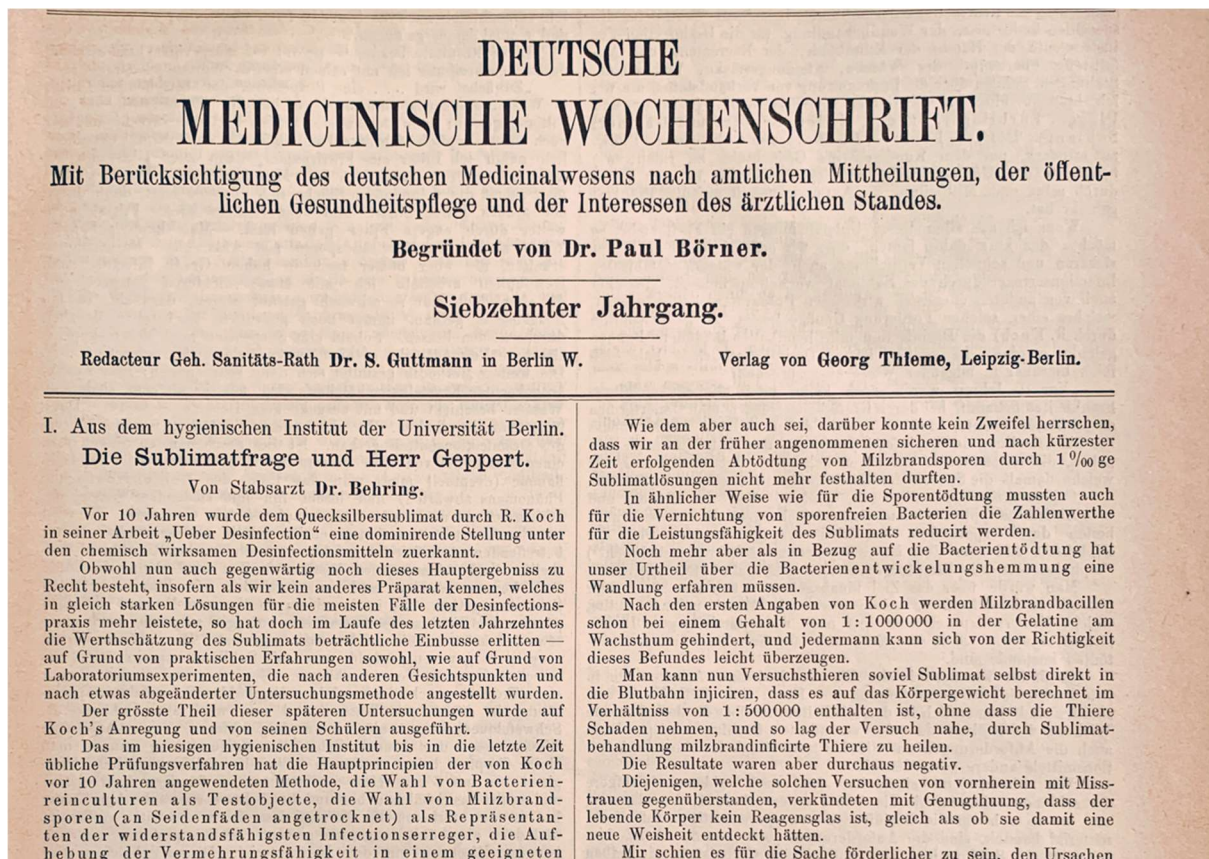
[2] WITH: BEHRING. “Der Antiseptische Werth der Silberlosungen und  
Behandlung von Milzbrand mit Silberlosungen.” In: Deutsche Medizinische  
Wochenschrift, 37, 1887. 4to. (Article): 805-807 pp. (Whole issue): 805-844 pp.  
Figs. Original Self-wraps bound in later marbled wrappers.

[3] WITH: “Zur Kenntniss der Physiologischen und der (choleraähnlich)  
Toxischen Wirkungen des Pentamethyldiamins (Cadaverin L. Brieger).” In:  
Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 24, 1888. 4to. (Article): 477-478 pp. (Whole  
issue): 477-496 pp. Figs. Original self-wraps bound in later marbled wrappers.

[4] WITH: “Cadaverin, Jodoform und Eiterung.” In: Deutsche Medizinische  
Wochenschrift, 32, 1888. 4to. (Article): 653-655 pp. (Whole issue): 649-668 pp.  
Figs. Original self-wraps bound in later marbled wrappers.

[5] WITH: “Ueber die Bestimmung des Antiseptischen Werthes Chemischer  
Präparate mit bes. Berücksichtigung Einiger Quecksilbersalze. Nos. I, II, & III.” In:  
Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 41; 42; 43, 1889. 4to. (Articles): 837-839;  
869-870; 884-887 pp. (Whole issues): 837-896 pp. Figs. Original self-wraps bound  
in later marbled wrappers.

[6] WITH: “Die Sublimatfrage und Herr Geppert.” In: Deutsche  
Medizinische Wochenschrift, 29, 1891. 4to. (Article): 893-896 pp. (Whole issue):  
893-944 pp. Figs. Original self-wraps bound in later marbled wrappers.



[7] WITH: "Ueber Desinfection am Lebenden Organismus." In: Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 52, 1891. 4to. (Article): 1393-1397 pp. (Whole issue): 1393-1436 pp. Figs. Original self-wraps bound in later marbled wrappers.

[8] WITH: "Zur Behandlung Diphtheriekranker Menschen mit Diphtherieheilserum. Nos. I, III, & IV." In: Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 17; 18; 23, 1893. 4to. (Articles): 389-393; 415-418; 543-546 pp. (Whole issues): 389-564 pp. Figs. Original self-wraps bound in later marbled wrappers. The latter article forms half of Garrison and Morton 5062 (the other half is also in this collection) in which the diphtheria antitoxin is dealt with more fully.

[9] WITH: "Die Aetiologisch-Therapeutischen Bestrebungen der Gegenwart. Nos. I, II, III, & IV." In: Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 24; 25; 26; 27, 1893. 4to. (Articles): 565-569; 594-598; 623-627; 637-639 pp. (Whole issue): 565-660 pp. Figs. Original self-wraps bound in later marbled wrappers.

[10] WITH: "Die Gewinnung der Blutantitoxine und die Classificirung der Heilbestrebungen bei Ansteckenden Krankheiten." In: Deutsche Medizinische

Wochenschrift, 48, 1893. 4to. (Article): 1253-1256 pp. (Whole issue): 1249-1296 pp. Figs. Original self-wraps bound in later marbled wrappers.

[11] WITH: "Antitoxisch Wirkende Desinfectionsmittel." In: Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 8, 1894. 4to. (Article): 169-171 pp. (Whole issue): 169-192 pp. Figs. Original self-wraps bound in later marbled wrappers.

[12] WITH: BEHRING, & EHRLICH. "Zur Diphtherieimmunisirungs-und Heilungsfrage." & "Weitere Bemerkungen zur Diphtherie-heilungsfrage." In: Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 20; 32, 1894. 4to. (Articles): 437-438; 645-646 pp. (Whole issues): 433-452; 637-652 pp. Figs. Original self-wraps bound in later marbled wrappers. The second paper completes the remaining half of Garrison and Morton 6062.

[13] WITH: "Zur Diphtherieimmunisirungsfrage." In: Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 46, 1894. 4to. (Article): 865-867 pp. (Whole issue): 865-896 pp. Figs. Original self-wraps bound in later marbled wrappers.

[14] WITH: "Die Infectiouskrankheiten im Lichte der Modernen Forschung." In: Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 35, 1894. 4to. (Article): 685-688 pp. (Whole issue): 685-716 pp. Figs. Original self-wraps bound in later marbled wrappers.

[15] WITH: "Ueber die Quantitative Bestimmung von Diphtherieantitoxin-Lösungen." In: Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 21, 1894. 4to. (Article): 453-455 pp. (Whole issue): 453-472 pp. Figs. Original self-wraps bound in later marbled wrappers.

[16] WITH: "Ueber Tetanusgift und Tetanusantitoxin." In: Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 12, 1898. 4to. (Article): 181-185 pp. (Whole issue): 181-196 pp. Figs. Original self-wraps bound in later marbled wrappers.

[17] WITH: "Mittheilungen aus dem Institut für Experimentelle Therapie von Prof. E. Behring in Marburg." In: Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 19, 1898. 4to. (Article): 293-296 pp. (Whole issue): 293-308 pp. Figs. Original self-wraps bound in later marbled wrappers.



[18] WITH: "Ueber Infectionsgifte." In: Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 36, 1898. 4to. (Article): 565-568 pp. (Whole issue): 565-580 pp. Figs. Original self-wraps bound in later marbled wrappers.

[19] WITH: "Thatsachliches, Historisches und Theoretisches aus der Lehre von der Giftimmunitat." In: Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 42, 1898. 4to. (Article): 661-666 pp. (Whole issue): 661-676 pp. Figs. Original self-wraps bound in later marbled wrappers.

[20] WITH: "Die Werthbestimmung des Tetanusantitoxins und seine Verwendung in der Menschenarztlichen und Thierarztlichen Praxis." In: Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 2, 1900. 4to. (Article): 29-32 pp. (Whole issue): 29-44 pp. Figs. Original self-wraps bound in later marbled wrappers.

[21] WITH: "Uber die Beziehungen der Milzbrand-bazillen zu Endothelialen Zellen im Mausekorper und Meerschweinkorper." In: Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 1, 1904. 4to. (Article): 2-6 pp. 1 engraved color plate. (Whole issue): 88 pp. Figs. Original self-wraps bound in later marbled wrappers.

[22] WITH: "Phthisiogenese und Tuberkulosebekampfung." In: Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 6, 1904. 4to. (Article): 193-198 pp. (Whole issue): 193-232 pp. Figs. Original self-wraps bound in later marbled wrappers.

[23] WITH: "Die Jennerisation als Mittel zur Bekampfung der Rindertuberculose in der Landwirthschaftlichen Praxis." & "Anweisung fur die Tuberculose-Schutzimpfungen von Rindern." In: Zeitschrift fur Thiermedizin, VI Bd., 1902. 8vo. (Articles): 321-327; 328-335 pp. (Whole issue): 321-480 pp. Articles, figs.; partly unopened. Original printed wrappers; extremities rubbed.

[24] WITH: Behring-Archiv. Dokumente eines Grossen Lebens als Arzt und Forscher Emil von Behring. Marburg: Behring-Archiv, [1940]. 4to. 108 pp. Photos of Behring related artifacts. Printed boards; covers somewhat soiled, spine a bit worn.

See: Wasson, Nobel Prize Winners; Garrison and Morton.

# Sapientia

Expositio prologi in librum Sapientie incipit.

**I**ter sapientie 7c. Iste prologus dividitur in tres partes. In prima ostendit Hieronymus libri originem: quia non hebraice sed grece est editus. unde dicitur: liber Sapientie 7c. In

secunda nominat eius auctorem: quia a philone est editus. unde dicitur: Hunc iudei philonem esse affirmant 7c. In tertia assignat titulum rationem. quia spiritus qui est patris sapientia exprimitur passio 7 adicitur: ibi: Qui proinde sapientia nominatur. His visis littere illustramus. b. Et ipse istius. a. ipsam dictamen quod tam elegans est. d. Revolet. i. sapientia. c. Breve cum eloquentiam magis quam hebraice. greci enim magis sunt eloquentes: 7 in sententijs profundiores quam hebrei. Unde cum iste liber habeat elegantissimum stilum 7 inscrutabilem profunditatem sententiarum: potest pariter ipsi grece quam hebraice fuisse traditum. Philo enim licet natione iudeus: grece tamen lingue fuit valde peritus: de quo dicit Hieronymus in libro illustrium virorum quod fuit iudeus: natione alexandrinus: de genere sacerdotum. cetera plana sunt.

Explicit qualiscumque expositio istius prologi.

Postilla venerabilis fratris Nicolai de lyra super libros Sapientie incipit. c. Cap. i.

**D**iligite iustitiam. Post libros historiales non canonicos: magis tamen reputatos: quod dico. propter historiam susanne 7 belis 7 secundum Esdras: que historie ultimo ponuntur donec dicatur in principio. Lohic: exponendi sunt duo non canonici qui sunt simpliciter morales. s. liber Sapientie: 7 liber Ecclesiasticus. Inter quos primus est liber Sapientie: ratione auctoritatis 7 ratione materie. Ratio prima est: quia licet philo disertissimus iudeorum tunc librum grece scripserit: ut communiter dicitur doctores 7 historiographi: tamen ipsi copulavit et sententias salomonis: propter quod salomon est eius auctor principalis: loquendo tamen de auctoribus: humanis: unde infra. viij. 7. ca. exprimitur loquitur auctor in persona salomonis. Iesus autem filius sirach scripsit librum Ecclesiasticum tempore simonis filij onie vel post: quod patet per hoc quod infra. ca. fit mentio satis prolixa de ipso: 7 sic fuit posterior salomone tempore auctoritate. Ratio secunda est: quia uterque partem procedit ratiocinatione. 7 partem ex parte: ut in prosecutione videtur omnino concordante. Exempla vero posita in libro sapientie incipiunt a primum. s. ab adam. ut habet infra. x. ca. 7 terminant in patris: excelsi: 7 egypto. Exempla vero posita in libro Ecclesiastico incipiunt ab emoch: 7 procedunt usque ad simonem filium onie ut patet Ecclesiastico. qui fuit pariter ante tempus machabeorum: 7 sic patet ratio secunda. His igitur promissa liber iste qui nomine Sapientie intitulatur: in duas partes dividitur. Nam primo inducit auctor ad sapientiam desiderandam 7 habendam. 7 hoc ratiocinando. secundo ad idem inducit exemplificatione infra. x. ca. Ad intellectum autem utriusque considerandum quod in hoc libro ut frequenter sapientia 7 iustitia a eodem accipiuntur. Accipitur enim hic iustitia legalis que sic dicitur. v. etibicog: est omnis virtus. Nam lex incipit de actibus omnium virtutum: est enim intentio legis cuius facere bonos. x. etibicog. Que bonitas fit per virtutes. Similiter sapientia per hic accipitur includit omnem virtutem. Nam ad sapientiam pertinet determinare illud quod est formale in qualibet virtute: propter quod. h. etibicog: distinguitur virtus sic: Virtus est habitus: electus: i. medietate consistens: puta sapiens determinavit. Et idem sapientia que est cuiuslibet virtutis dicto modo determinativa includit omnem virtutem. Et sic patet

quare iustitia est sapientia: 7 qualiter procedit frequenter accipiuntur in hoc libro. Sciendum est etiam quod sapientia vel iustitia habet modum dicta dupliciter accipitur. Uno modo per actum humanum acquiritur. Alio modo: puta a deo infunditur: 7 licet uterque in hoc libro tangatur: tamen de illa que est per infusionem principaliter agit. Quia ad iustitiam vel sapientiam sic intellectus auctor primo nos inducit. secundo circa hoc errores et claudet: ibi: Nolite zelare mortem in errore 7c. tertio prosequendo propositum refutavit. vi. ca. sicut patet in principio libri: de aia primo ad noticiam habendam de aia inducit: 7 secundo errores circa eam excludit in prosecutione primi libri: 7 postea ad tractandum de aia 7 eius potentiam procedit secundo libro 7 tertio. Circa primam partem sciendum quod sic in monte requiritur veritas: ad regulariter movendum: sic in mobili recta

**D**iligite iustitiam: quia iudicat terram. Venite de domino in bonitate 7 in simplicitate cordis querite illum: quoniam invenietur ab eis qui non tentant illum: apparet autem eis qui fide habent in illum. Perverberet enim cogitationes sepant a deo: probata autem virtus corripit insipientes. Quoniam in malivolam animam non introibit sapientia: nec habitabit in conspectu subdito peccati. Spiritus enim sanctus discipline

dispositio ut obediat moventi: 7 sic est in bovis. Nam in prelati 7 principibus requiritur sapientia sive iustitia dicto modo intellecta. ad hoc quod bene regat populum: 7 in populo proportionabiliter requiritur sapientia ut bene subdat: 7 obediat regimini ipsorum: quod per ostendit in psalms. i. in subditis: ibi: Spiritus enim sanctus discipline. Circa primam dicitur: Diligite iustitiam quod includit omnem virtutem. Quia iudicatio terrarum. i. habitatores in terra in foro seculari 7 ecclesiastico: 7 quia in hoc sunt ministri 7 vicarii dei a quo procedit omnis potestas recte iudicandi. id subditur: g. Venite de domino in bonitate. i. conformamini illi: quia sicut omnia ordinantur in scriptis tanquam in fine ultimo 7 optimo: ita vos actus vestros ordinare ad eum bonum 7 ad honorem divinum. b. Et in simplicitate cordis. i. mundicia mentis. quia secundum Augustinum. hoc est simplex cor: quod est mundum cor. i. Quere illum. i. habere noticiam eius: 7 sapientiam bonam que omnem virtutem includit. 7 subditur modum intentionem: cui dicitur: k. Qui invenit ab eis qui non tentant illum. tentat autem deum qui habet in aliquo negotio quod faciat vana humana: irrationabiliter omittit illud expectans effectum eius. proinde divina: propter quod in acquisitione sapientie omittit quod potest agere: utpote studij exercitium: expectans eam habere a deo: est quedam ipsius dei tentatio: propter quod merito sibi deneget. Sed facientibus quod in se est per exercitium virtutis studij 7 orationis concedit. id bene dicitur: Qui invenit ab eis qui non tentant illum. Et quod tales sperant ad id quod non possunt attingere committunt se divine providentie. id subditur: l. Apparet autem eis qui fide habent in illum. i. tendentes in ipsam per amorem: talibus enim ultra communem modum aliorum manifestant secreta divina. m. Perverberet enim cogitationes a deo. quia sicut bene sunt cum unionis ad ipsam: ita male separationis ab ipso. id concludit: n. Probata autem virtus. i. approbata a deo excelsis in superioribus. o. Conspicit insipientes. i. p. ignorantiam peccatores: nam per eorum instructionem reducuntur ad virtutem: non autem sic fit de peccatis: ex certa malicia id subditur: p. Quoniam in malivolam animam. dicitur autem malivolam aia cui placet ipsa malicia: propter hanc habitum virtuosam: sicut quod dicitur: p. h. Qui letantur cum male peccatorem 7 exultant in rebus pessimis. q. Non introibit sapientia. p. superioris correctione: nec per divinam illustrationem. r. Nec habitabit in conspectu subdito peccati. i. in homine subdito carnalibus virtutibus que causant debilitatem mentis. nam vita talium est breve alia sicut dicitur: h. etibicog: o. Spiritus enim sanctus. hic propter inducit subditos ad sapientiam sine qua non sunt convenienter regibiles regimine morum. Et dividitur in duas partes. quia primo proponit intentionem. secundo probat propositum: ibi: Quoniam spiritus domini. Circa primam

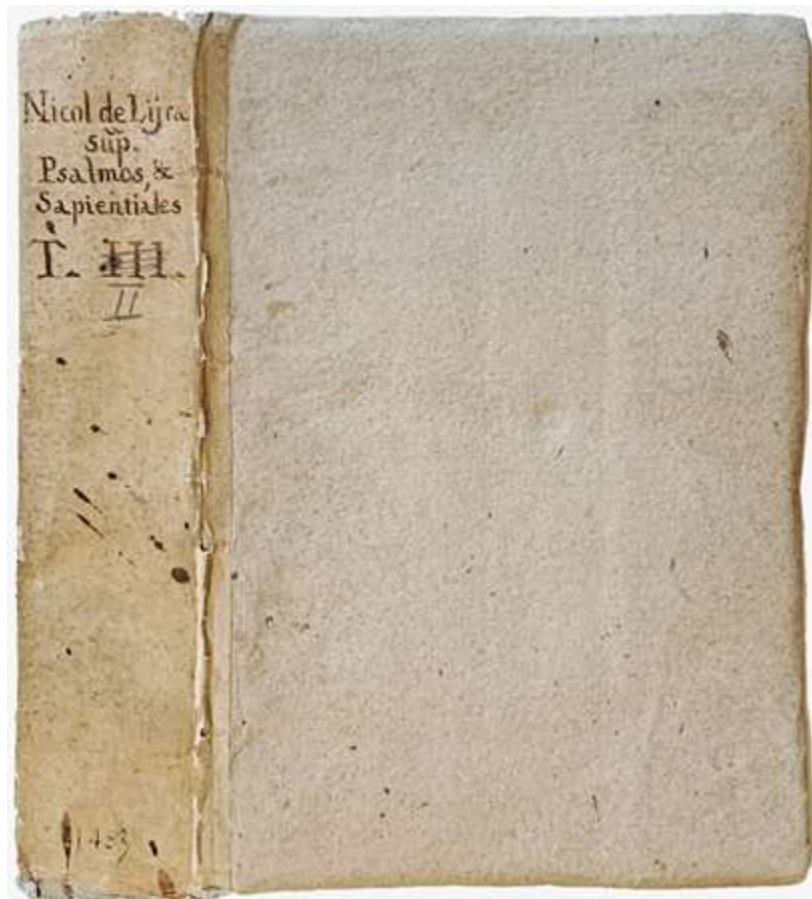


The Renner Bible

- Biblia Latina; with commentary by Nicolas de Lyra (1270/75-1349).**  
*BIBLIA LATINA (CUM POSTILLIS NICOLAI DE LYRA et expositionibus Guillelmi Britonis in omnes prologos S. Hieronymi et additionibus Pauli Burgensis replicisque Matthiae Doering). Add: Nicolaus de Lyra: Contra perfidiam Judaeorum.* Venice, Franciscus Renner, de Heilbronn, 1482/3.

¶ Volume II of III. Folio (in 10s). [12.5 x 8.7 inches / 32 x 22.4 cm.].

COLLATION (this volume is complete): A10, B10, C10, D10, E10, F10, G10, H10, J10, K8, 1(10), 2(10), 3(10), 4(10), 5(10), 6(10), 7(10), 8(10), 9(8), 10(8), 11(10), 12(10), 13(10), 14(10), 15(10), 16(10), 17(10), 18(10), 19(10), 20(10), 21(10), 22(10), 23(10), 24(10), 25(10), 26(10), 27(10), 28(10), 29(10), 30(10), 31(8), 32(10), 33(10), 34(12). This volume undated. NOTE: Part III [the third volume] is dated 1482, and the Additiones of Paulus Burgensis, 1483. CONDITION: occasional waterstains at beginning, mild staining: 14(2). ANNOTATIONS (ink): 11(10-verso), 28(8-r). HAND-COLORED INITIALS: With 1,176 beautiful hand-painted initials (599 red, 577 blue). Text printed in two columns with commentary of Nicolas de Lyra set within Biblical text, 73 lines per full sheet.



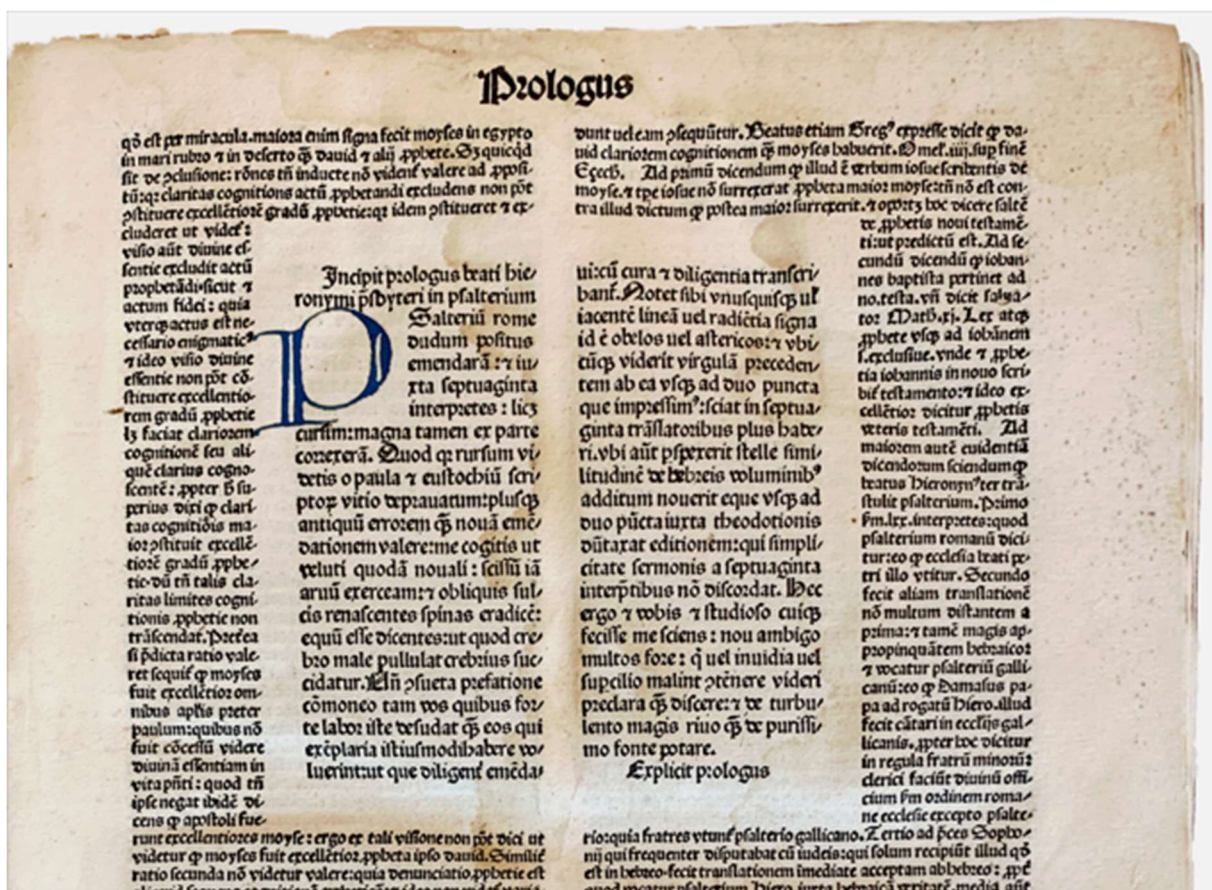
BINDING: Eighteenth century stiff paper boards with paper spine or different stock, with manuscript spine titles, rear end leaf pastedown shows a dated sheet printed in 1713 (from blank verso, so inked part of sheet is shown in reverse), edges with light mottling; occasional stains, some occasional worm holes, including the endsheets.

\$ 7,500

CONTENTS: Psalterium, Proverbia, Ecclesiastes, Cantico, Sapientia, Ecclesiasticus, Isaias, Hieremias, Trenorum, Baruch, Ezechiel, Daniel, Osee, Johel,

Amos, Abdias, Jonas, Micheas, Naum, Abachuc, Sophonias, Aggeus, Zacharias, Malachias. THE FOURTH "RENNER" BIBLE AND PROBABLY THE FINAL PRINTING MADE BY FRANZ RENNER HIMSELF IN VENICE. The classical Vulgate text is based on the edition by Nicolaus Jenson, Venice, 1476 (GW 4222). The commentary is by Nicolas de Lyra (1270/75-1349). Franz Renner (active 1471-1483+), from Heilbronn, worked as a printer in Venice from 1471 to 1483. In 1494 Renner reappears in Ulm, again working as a printer.

REFERENCES: ISTC (RLIN) ib00578000. Goff B578; Hain-Copinger, 3089\*; Pell 2316; CIBN B-409; Hillard 389; Arnoult 281; Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke 04287; Girard 101; IBE 1024; IGI 1667; IDL 838; ISTC No.ib00612000; Sajo-Soltesz 638; IBP 1016; Madsen 681; Voull (B) 3701; Ohly-Sack 527, 528, 529; Sack (Freiburg) 635; Borm 467; Oates 1678; Sheppard 3358; Proctor 4182; BMC V 198; BSB-Ink B-449; GW 4287.

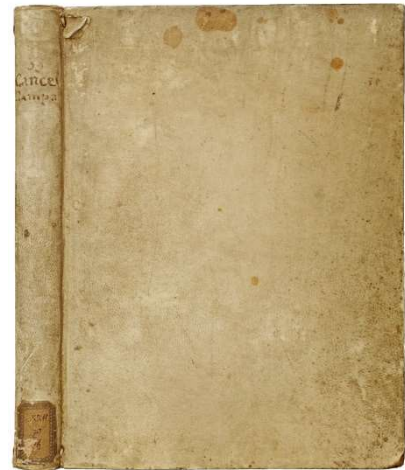




6. **CANCELLIERI, Francesco Girolamo** (1751-1826). *Le due nuove campane di Campidoglio, con varie notizie sopra i campanili e sopra ogni sorta di orologi ed un'appendice di monumenti*. Roma: Antonio Fulgoni, 1806.

¶ 4to. xvi, 200 pp. Full page engraved frontispiece, engraved title-page vignette, two engraved vignettes in the text. Contemporary full vellum, ms. spine title; lightly soiled. Exlib bookplate St. Mary's College, Oscott, Birmingham, and spine label. Very good copy in the original vellum binding.

\$ 750



FIRST EDITION of this monograph on the two bells consecrated by Pope Pius VII on the Capitoline Hill in Rome. Michelangelo was responsible for the design of the square and the original buildings, and today the Piazza di Campidoglio is considered “. . . one of the most significant contributions ever made in the history of urban planning” [M. Trachtenberg, *Architecture: from Prehistory to Post-Modernism*, p. 31]. The first part of the work refers exclusively to bells; in the remaining half

Cancellieri proceeds to detail the building history of the square and its palaces. There are many references to clocks and sundials (for civic buildings) in Milan, Venice, Padua, and Genoa, as well as a perpetual motion clock. The engraved plate shows the campidoglio and buildings surrounding a statue of Minerva, with Pius VII depicted on her shield. Cancellieri was appointed librarian for Cardinal Antonelli in 1775. The Cardinal's library was located in the Palazzo Pamphili in Piazza Navona; this post Cancellieri held till the latter's death in 1811.

7. **CELSUS, Aulus Cornelius** (fl. ca. 25 A.D.). *De medicina libri octo. Cum notis integris Joannis Caesarii, Roberti Constantini, Josephi Scaligeri, Isaaci Casauboni, Joannis Baptistae Morgagni. Ac locis parallelis. Cura & studio Th. J. ab Almeloveen . . . Accedunt J. Rhodii vita C. Celsi, variae lectiones ex tribus antiquis editionibus, itemque loci aliquot Hippocratis et Celsi ab Henrico Stephano . . . concinnati.* Rotterodami, Apud Joh. Danielem Beman, 1750.

¶ (200 x 128 mm) 8vo. [lxx], 749, [27] pp. Engraved frontis. port., title in red and black, headpieces, tailpieces, floriated initials, engraved port., 2 engraved figs. (at pages 594, 690), indexes; top edge of pages [xxi-xxvi] torn, ms. notes in rear endpapers. Modern quarter brown speckled calf, calf corners, marbled boards, gilt spine, new end-leaves. Fine. [M3980]

\$ 250

A reprint of the 1746 edition. A. Cornelius Celsus was author, probably during the reign of the Roman Emperor Tiberius (14–37 CE), of a general encyclopaedia of agriculture, medicine, military arts, rhetoric, philosophy, and jurisprudence, in that order of subjects. Of all this great work there survives only the 8 books on medicine (*De Medicina*). Book I: after an excellent survey of Greek schools (Dogmatic, Methodic, Empiric) of medicine come sensible dietetics or health preservation which will always be applicable (pp. 1-40). Book II: deals with prognosis, diagnosis of symptoms (which he stresses strongly), and general therapeutics (pp. 41+). Book III: internal ailments: fevers and general diseases (pp. 111+). Book IV: local bodily diseases (pp. 182+). Next come two pharmacological books, Book V: treatment by drugs of general diseases (pp. 241+) ; and Book VI: of local diseases (pp. 342+). Book VII (pp. 405+) and Book VIII (pp. 498+) deal with surgery; these books contain accounts of many operations, including amputation.



Notes in this edition are supplied by John Caesarius, Robert Constantine, Joseph Scaliger, Isaac Casauboni, John Baptista Morgagni.

Robert Constantin (1530? -1605) was a 16th-century French physician, hellenist, bibliographer, lexicographer and humanist.

Joseph Justus Scaliger (1540-1609) was a Franco-Italian Calvinist religious leader and scholar, known for expanding the notion of classical history from Greek and Ancient Roman history to include Persian, Babylonian, Jewish and Ancient Egyptian history.

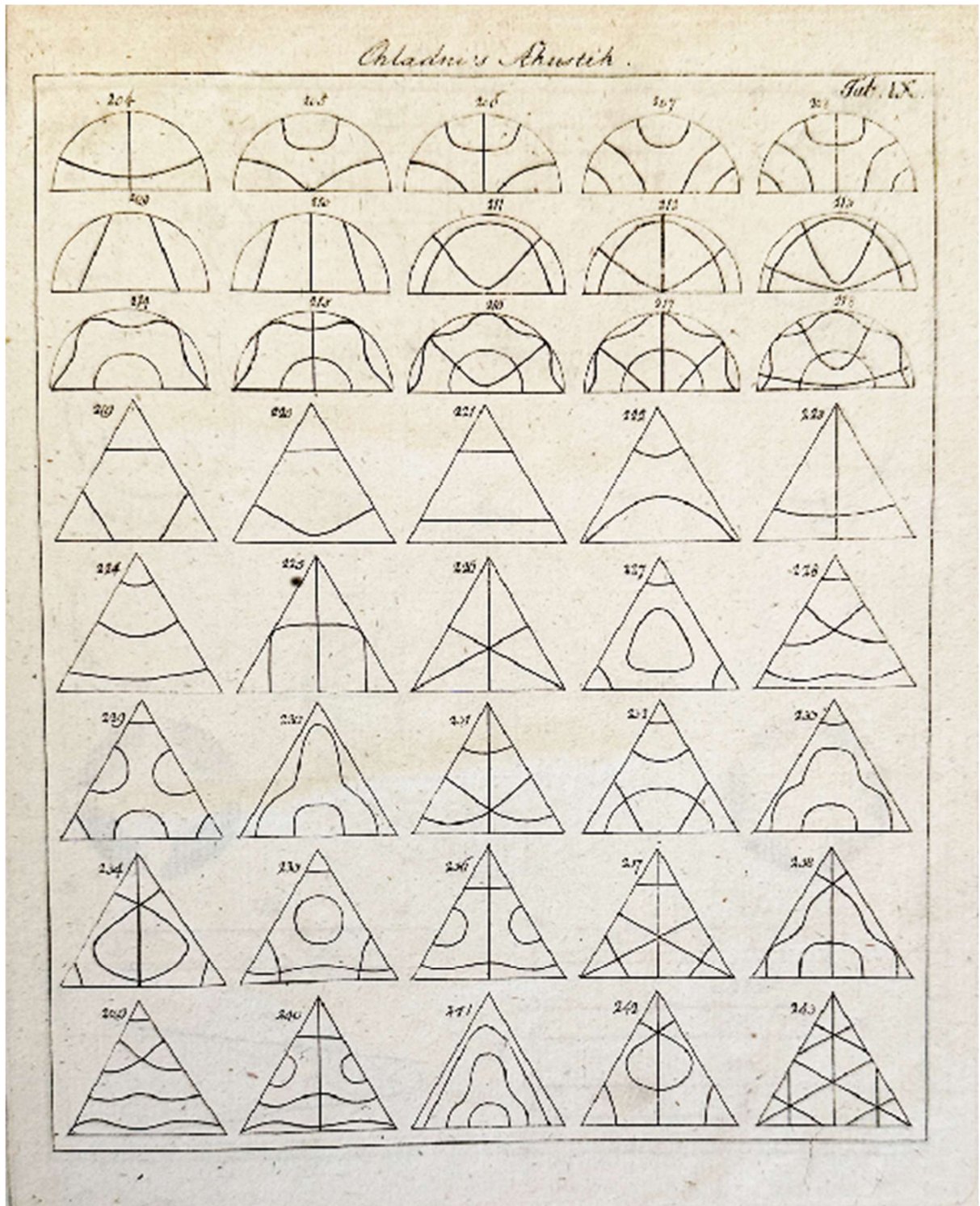
Isaac Casaubon (1559-1614) was a classical scholar and philologist, first in France and then later in England. He studied at the University of Geneva.

Giovanni Battista Morgagni (1682-1771) was an Italian anatomist, generally regarded as the father of modern anatomical pathology.

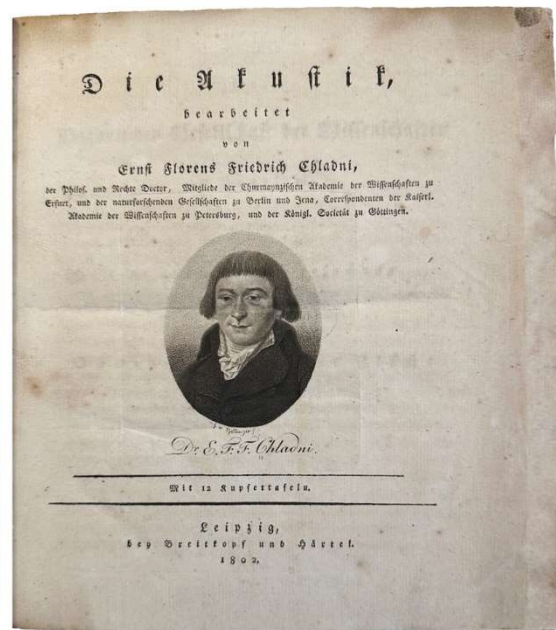
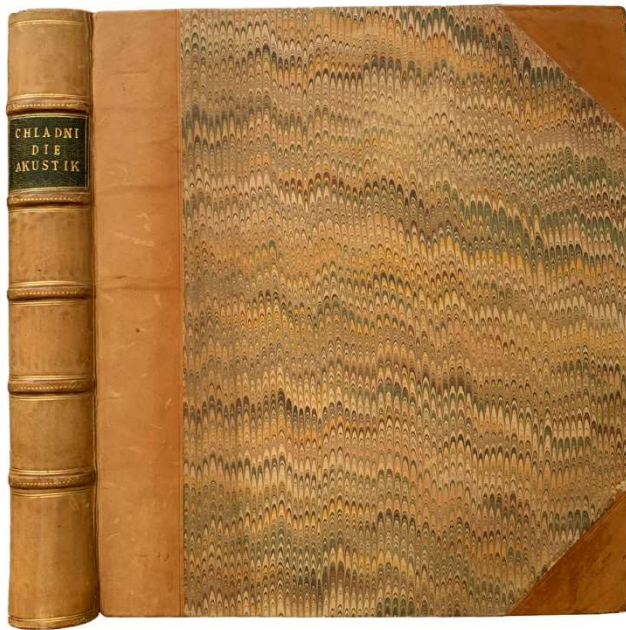
A biography of Celsus is supplied by Johan Rode [Rhode] (1587-1659) was a Danish physician who worked mainly in Italy.

□ Blake/NLM, p. 82.





Chladni on Acoustics



*Foundation of the Science of Acoustics*

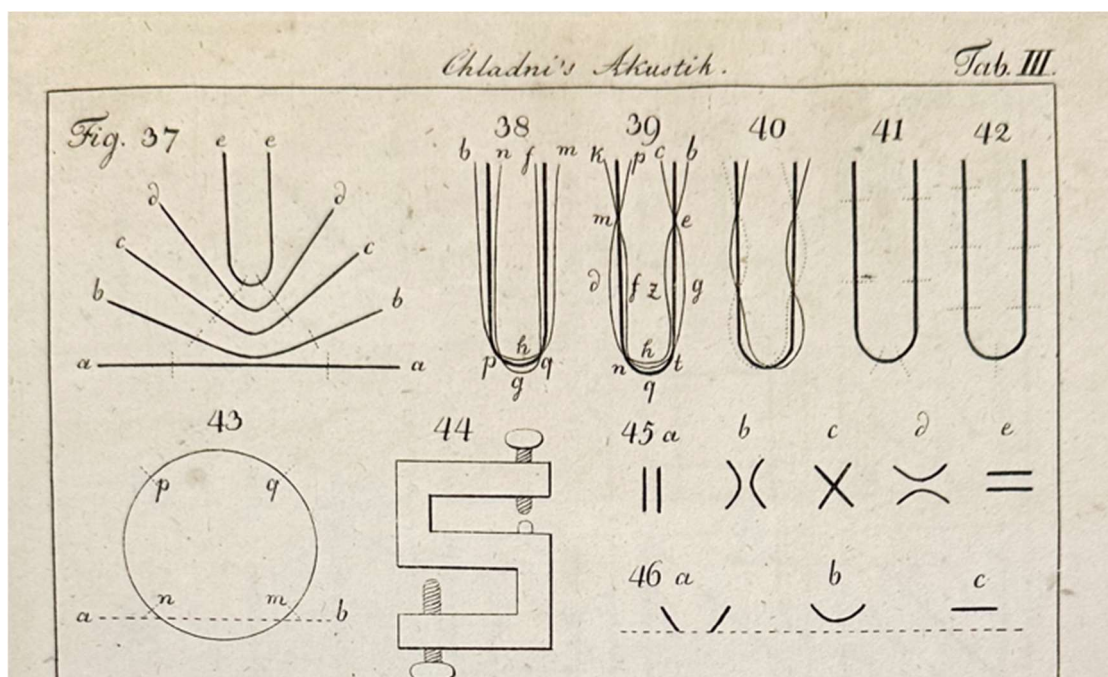
8. **CHLADNI, Ernst Florens Friedrich** (1756-1827). *Die Akustik*. Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel, 1802. ¶ Square 4to. (233 x 210 mm) xxxii, 310 pp. Engraved portrait vignette of the author, by F.W. Bollinger, on title-page, plus 11 engraved plates\*. Modern half tan calf over marbled boards, raised bands, gilt-stamped green morocco spine label. Exlib ink stamps, bookplate of Andras Gedeon. Fine.

\$ 1,750

FIRST EDITION. “Chladni, professor of physics in Breslau, was the first to reduce the general association between vibration and pitch to a tabular basis and thus to lay the foundation of the modern science of acoustics. His first results were reported in *New Discoveries in the Theory of Sound* (1787), and were greatly enlarged in *Acoustics* (1802). [*Printing and the Mind of Man*].

“By spreading sand over plates and running a violin bow over their edges, Chladni was able to observe the structure of the resulting vibrations, because the sand collected along the nodal curves where there was no motion. Patterns formed in this way were symmetrical and often spectacular, the lines of sand forming circles, stars, and other geometric patterns. Chladni first used circular and rectangular plates of glass and copper, three to six inches in diameter. Later he extended his observations to ellipses, semicircles, triangles, and six-sided polygons. He generally

fixed the plates at one internal point, which became a node, and left the sides free.” [DSB].



In work not related to acoustics, Chladni was the first to propose that meteorites are extra-terrestrial in origin. “Contemporary scholars viewed the idea of rocks from the sky as vulgar superstition. But Chladni selected the 18 most detailed fireball reports from those dating between 1676 and 1783 and compared their apparent beginning and end points, magnitudes, velocities, and the number and force of their explosions. His results were so consistent, and the eyewitness testimony so convincing to his lawyer’s ear, that Chladni concluded that solid bodies falling from fireballs are authentic natural phenomena.” [Hockey].

In 1817 a continuation of this treatise was issued *Neue Beiträge zur Akustik* (xii, 90) pp. and is not included here; they are rarely seen together.

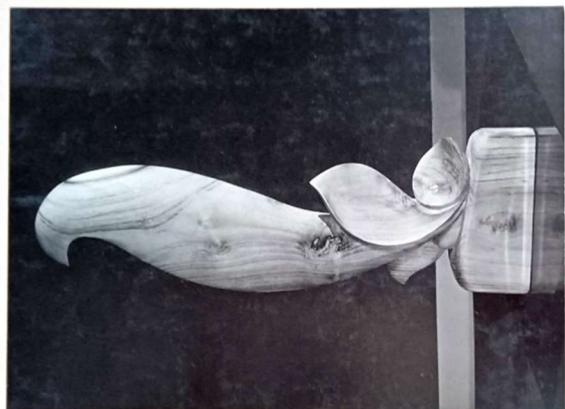
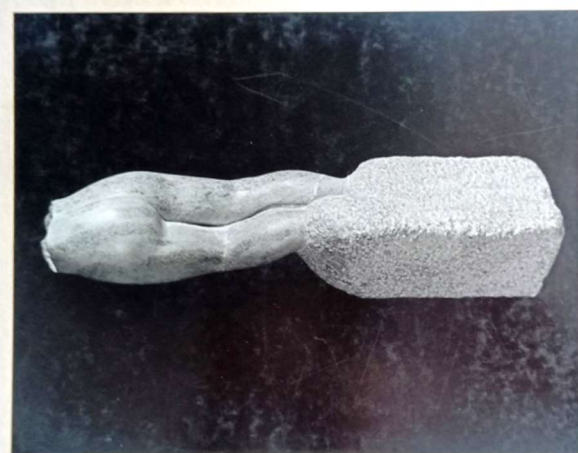
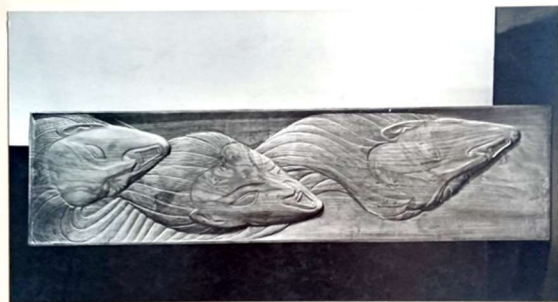
\* The title-page engraving of the author is counted as one of the twelve engravings as indicated on the title-page.

☼ Dibner, *Heralds of science* 150 (1787 ed.); *DSB* Vol. III, pp. 258-9; Hockey, *Biographical Encyclopedia of Astronomers*, Vol. I, pp. 229-31; Norman 481; Poggendorff I, 430; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 233(b); Roberts & Trent p. 70; Sparrow, *Milestones of science* 38.



*Will Connel*

Will Connel [1935]



9. **CONNELL, Will** (1898-1961). [*6 Original Photographic Prints* of Unknown artist Sculptures (in wood & stone), probably from California]. 1935.

\$ 750

Six original photographic prints by Will Connell, the pioneering surrealist photographer from California. Each print is between 16-19x23-29.5 cm. All are mounted on 35x46 cm board. These 6 images are large prints, one of which the edges are damaged. Each is signed in pencil, "Will Connell 35". Dated 1935-36,

presumably belonging to an active period when he would have taken commission work, though it is possible that this is a student's work in sculpting.

None of the 6 prints are titled. The sculptures are 5 in wood (each dated 1935), 1 in stone (dated 1936). The topics/titles could be applied as: (measurements follow).

- 1) head of a young woman, small jaw, large curly hair (wood). [19x24 cm].
- 2) head of a young man, some leafy plant showing in the background, the youth with seemingly fiery hair, the head looking left (wood). [19x23 cm].
- 3) panel with 3 heads, stylized, each appears to be singing, all with the same wide mouths, the hair as if it were also the wind (wood). [16x29.5 cm].
- 4) Stylized – undetermined nature – could be a bird, or a porpoise, a flower (wood). [17.5x24 cm].
- 5) female nude, showing the rear side, the legs extending beyond the stone itself and cuts off just above the waistline. (stone, 1936). [19x24 cm].
- 6) Asian masked actor (wood). [18.5x23.5 cm].

William (“Will”) Connell was a self-taught American portrait and industrial photographer.

These seem to be unrecorded photographic prints from his canon of work in California. I have found no other copies, and it would seem, based on the content – that these could have been private commission images of a sculptor. “Bene” Bufano’s name was suggested – a possibility – but there is no evidence that I can see that we worked in wood. The style is similar, and the period also suggests the possibility, but Connell should have been in touch with many artists and designers during his time in both San Francisco and Los Angeles (Pasadena). I should add that the provenance of this group suggests it would be a person from Pasadena, as the prints were in a collection in that same city.

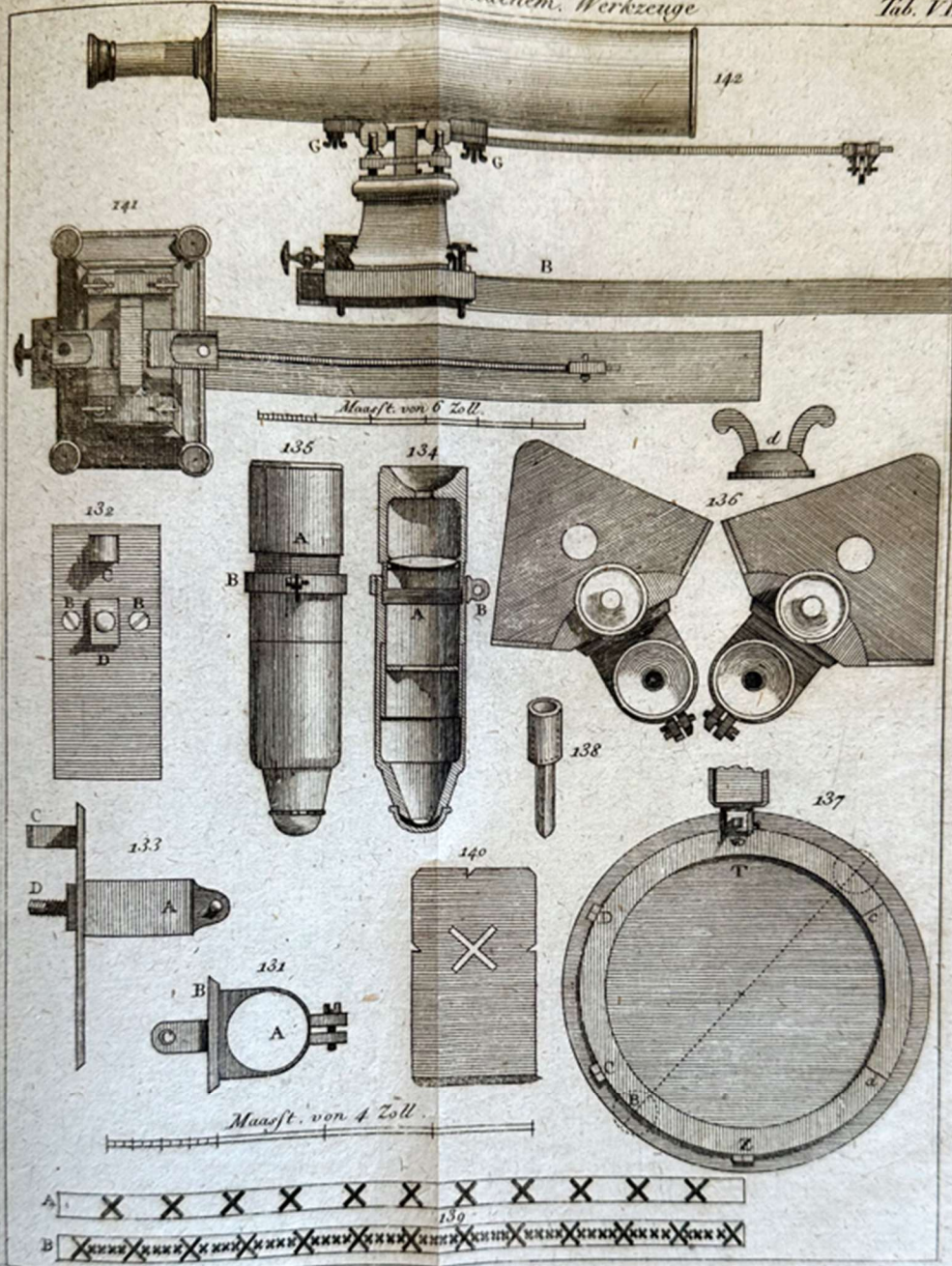
Connell taught himself photography and later opened a studio in downtown Los Angeles. By the late 1920s, he began to work in commercial photography for publications, such as *Life*, *Sunset*, *Time*, *U.S. Camera* and *Vogue*.

By the early 1930s, Connell was working primarily as a glamor and publicity photographer for various motion picture studios, including Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Republic Studios. During this time he also frequently photographed Los Angeles area landscape. Connell was a close friend of Lloyd Wright the LA Architect and son of Frank Lloyd Wright and documented much of Lloyd Wright's work in the 1930s and 1940s.

Connell was born in 1898 in McPherson, Kansas; came with mother to California, and attended Los Angeles High School; left in the tenth grade to enlist in the army, but World War I had ended; became a pharmacist; in the 1920s taught himself photography, and opened a studio in downtown Los Angeles in 1925; became a member of the Camera Pictorialists along with Edward Weston, Louis Fleckenstein, and others; taught at Art Center College in Pasadena from 1931 until his death; work also included movie publicity shots, magazine assignments and other commercial photography; was one of the first photojournalists, illustrating numerous articles for *Colliers* and *The Saturday Evening Post*; wrote long-running column in *U.S. Camera* called 'Counsel' by Connell; produced three photography books: *In Pictures* (1931), *The Missions of California* (1941), and *About Photography* (1949); he died in 1961. Will Connell was born in McPherson, Kansas in 1898.

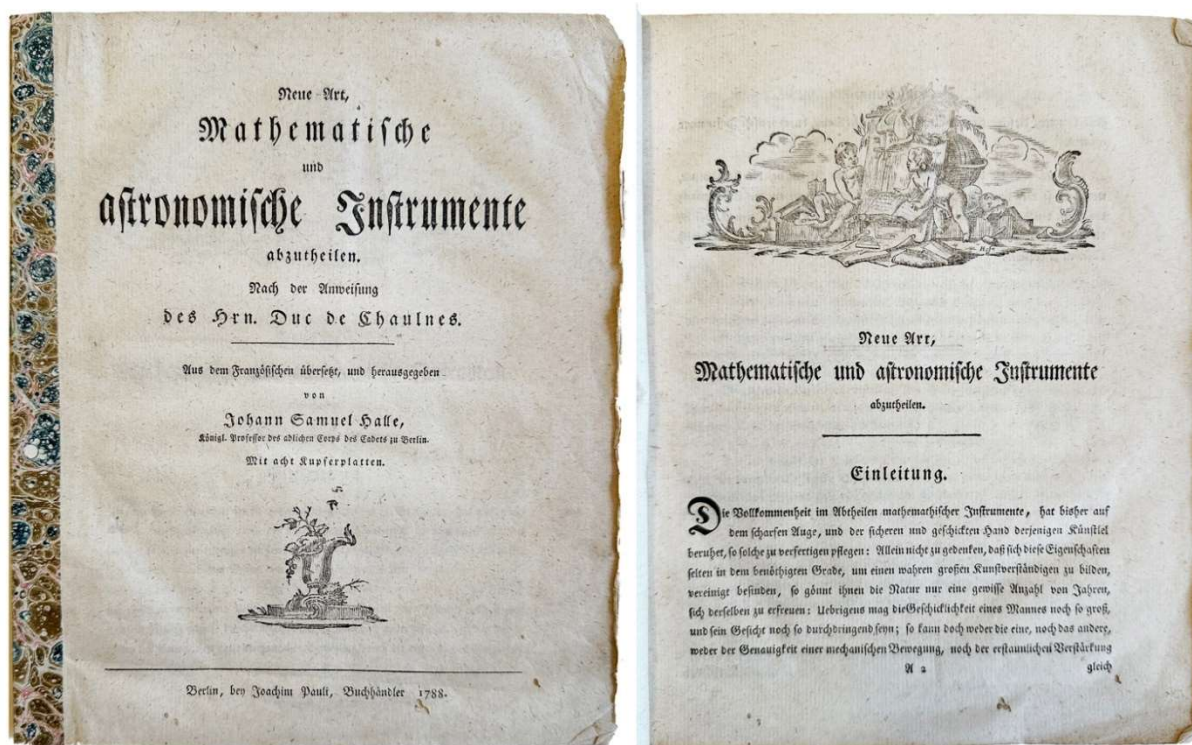
His father, a cowpuncher, kept moving the family westward and ultimately left them in Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Connell, a school teacher, relocated to Los Angeles where Will, an only child, went to Los Angeles High School. In 10th grade, Will dropped out of school to join the Army, but World War I came to an end and spoiled his plans. He then had a variety of jobs from soda-jerk to pharmacist, a job for which he had to obtain a pharmacy license, which he updated with pride throughout his life.

PROVENANCE: Formerly in the collection of Occidental College Libraries, and most likely was a gift to the campus decades ago, yet natural since Connell taught in Pasadena. No markings.



de Chaulnes on Astronomical Instruments





10. **DE CHAULNES, Michel Ferdinand d'Albert d'Ailly** (1714-1769) ; **Johann Samuel HALLE** (1727-1810). *Neue Art, Mathematische und astronomische Instrumente abzutheilen. Aus dem Französischen übersetzt, und herausgegeben von Johann Samuel Halle, Königl. Professor des adlichen Corps des Cadets zu Berlin.* Berlin: Joachim Pauli, 1788.

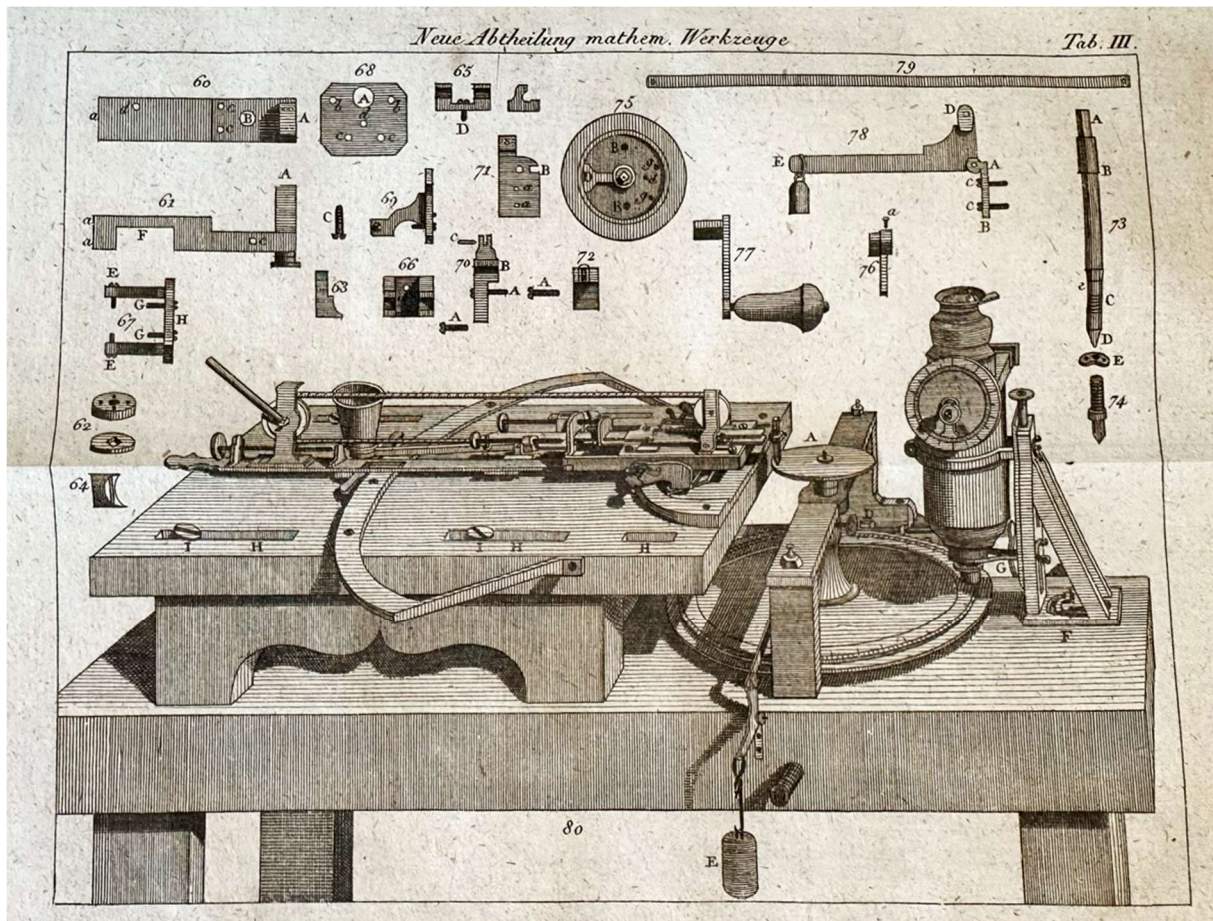
¶ Tall 8vo. 70, [2] pp. Title vignette, 10 engraved folding plates (numbered 1-8, with double numbers I and VI). Self-wraps, simple marbled spine. RARE.

\$ 650

First edition in German, a translation of *Nouvelle méthode pour diviser les instruments de mathématique et d'astronomie*, 1768.

The 6<sup>th</sup> Duke of Chaulnes (1714-1769), a French astronomer-physicist who was particularly interested in scientific instruments. He observed the transit of Venus in 1761, Paris. "His love for optics and astronomy led to attempts to improve the construction of astronomical instruments." In 1755 he presented to the Académie a piece on rendering instruments of a small radius more accurate. "The substance of this memoir was published in the Academy's ..." reports. A second paper in the same volume also dealt with the same topic. In 1767 he added remarks on the achromatic telescope. Here for the first time, he applied the microscope to measurement of refractive lenses. In this work, he describes the production of a

special microscope, apparently to be built in England. At one time he built the largest electrostatic machine, used to reproduce and demonstrate for the first time in France, the effects of lightening. In 1743 he became an honorary member of the Académie des sciences (Paris).



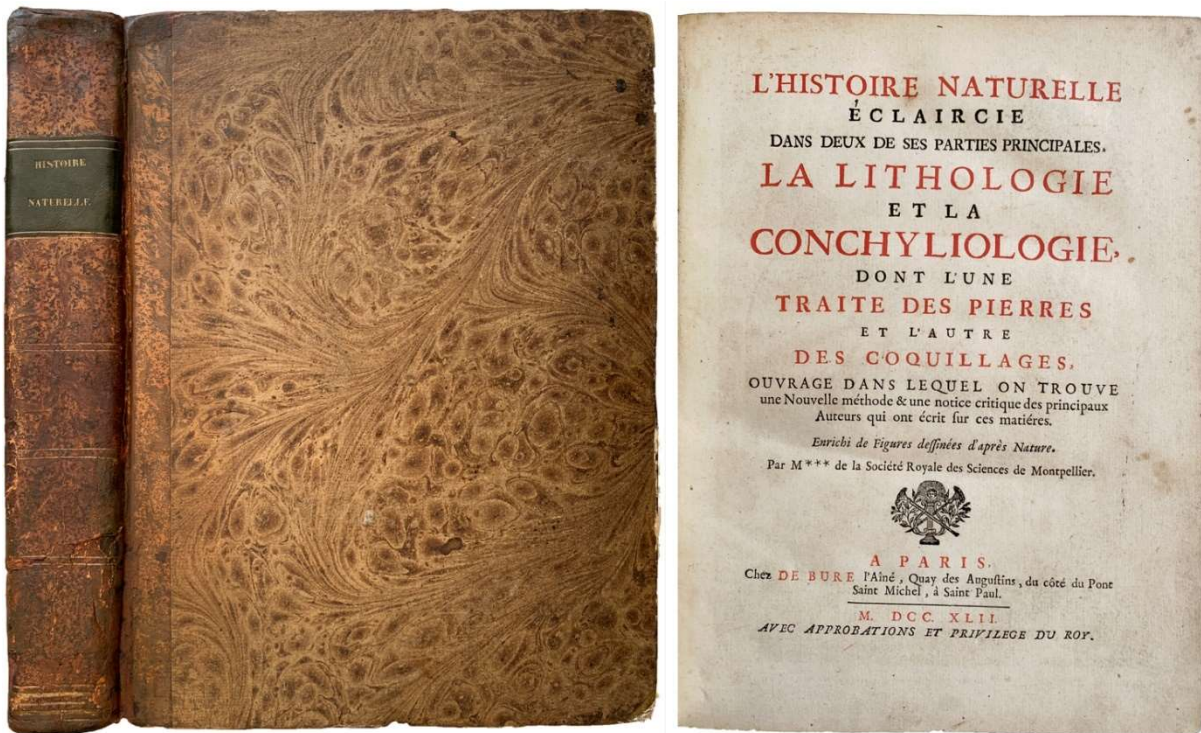
See: *The Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge*, Volume 1, Issue 2, (1842), p.654.

Clay & Court, shows a model of the Duc de Chaulnes' microscope: "A microscope which is essentially a Cuff instrument, but with a stage specially arranged for micrometry, was designed by the Duc de Chaulnes, and is described by him in a folio volume entitled, ... 1768. He gives very full instructions for manufacture, with drawings of every part of the instrument in a series of six large plates ..." – Clay & Court, *History of the Microscope*, (pp. 183-4).

See: *Richard Green Library*, Sale 2013, Christie's-NY, 17 June 2008, lot 55 (\$938). Poggendorff I, 425.



Dezallier d'Argenville



11. **DEZALLIER D'ARGENVILLE, Antoine-Joseph** (1680-1765).

*L'Histoire naturelle éclaircie dans deux de ses parties principales, la Lithologie et la Conchyliologie, dont l'une traite des pierres et l'autre des coquillages. Ouvrage dans lequel on trouve une nouvelle méthode & une notice critique des principaux auteurs qui ont écrit sur ces matières.* Paris: De Bure l'Ainé, 1742. ¶ Two parts in one volume. 4to. [8], 1-230, [2] [=\*230+\*230], [2], 231-491 [1] pp. Title printed in red & black, engraved allegorical frontispiece by Chedel after Francois Boucher and 32 engraved plates, Additions et Corrections. Later quarter calf, thin gilt bands, black leather title label, marbled boards, all fore-edges marbled; some minor kozo repairs to joints, the spine being split at the bottom gilt-band. Very good. [S13862]

\$ 2000

Rare first editions, of the first natural history works written by Dezallier d'Argenville (1680-1765) and one of the most famous on the subject of conchology and lithology at the time of the Enlightenment. This important work was issued in two parts, the first on lithotomy, or rocks, and the second on conchology, or shells. It is dedicated to the Society of Sciences of Montpellier which had welcomed the author among its members. This book was written for naturalists and collectors and encouraged them to order and classify their shells.

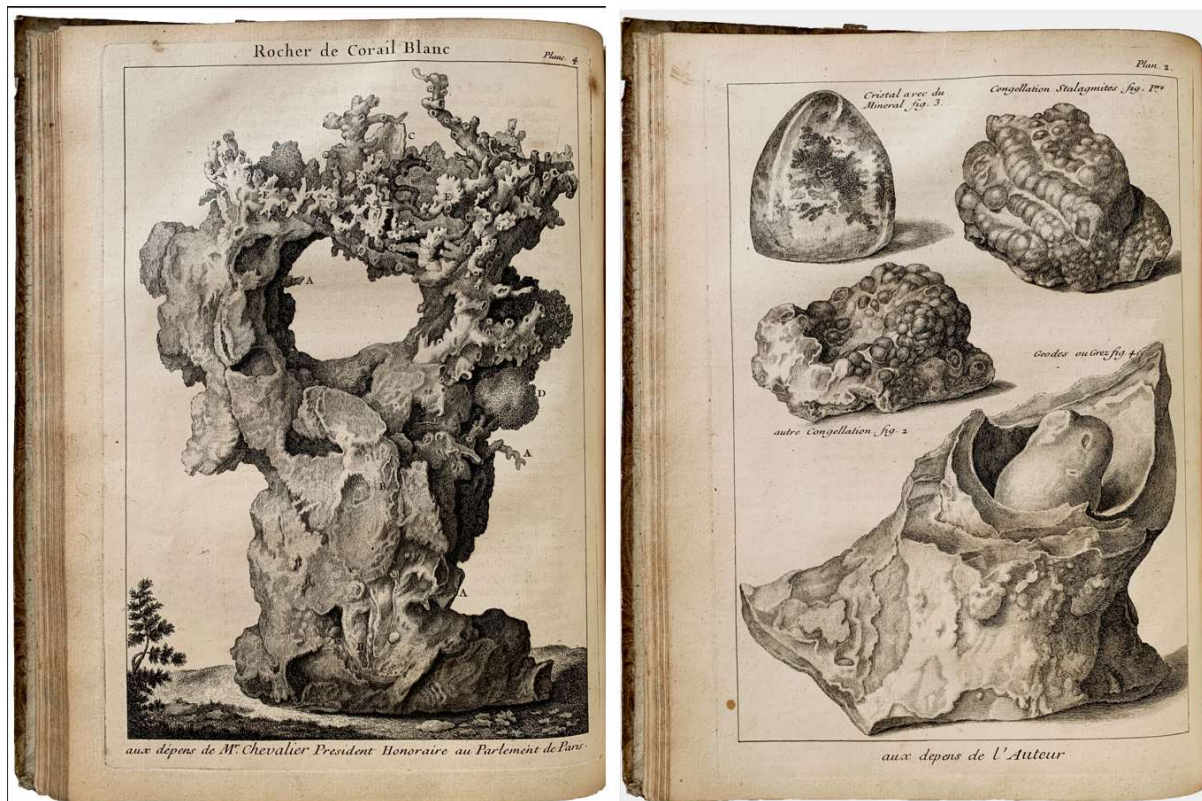


In this work, DeZallier d'Argenville, opens with a history of important authors, then he proceeds to describe his extensive collection of rare specimens of natural science, including minerals, fossils, petrified wood, geological oddities. The second, and most notable part, is on the author's shell collection.

The superb frontispiece by Francois Boucher (official painter of Louis XV) engraved by Pierre Quentin Chedel (1705-1763). This zoomorphic illustration, showing a wide range of nature from bees, amphibians, elephants & shells, all elaborately engraved in a Baroque style, is typical of the Master. The engravings by Chedel are captioned with the names of the contributors to their execution. An anonymous artist captioned, "sa modestie ne permette pas que son nom acheve cet eloge" ["his modesty does not allow his name to complete this praise"] (p. 233). In fine interesting alphabetical table of Latin and Greek names. The author participated in the Encyclopedia of Diderot and d'Alembert, he wrote a treatise on architecture as well as on gardening.

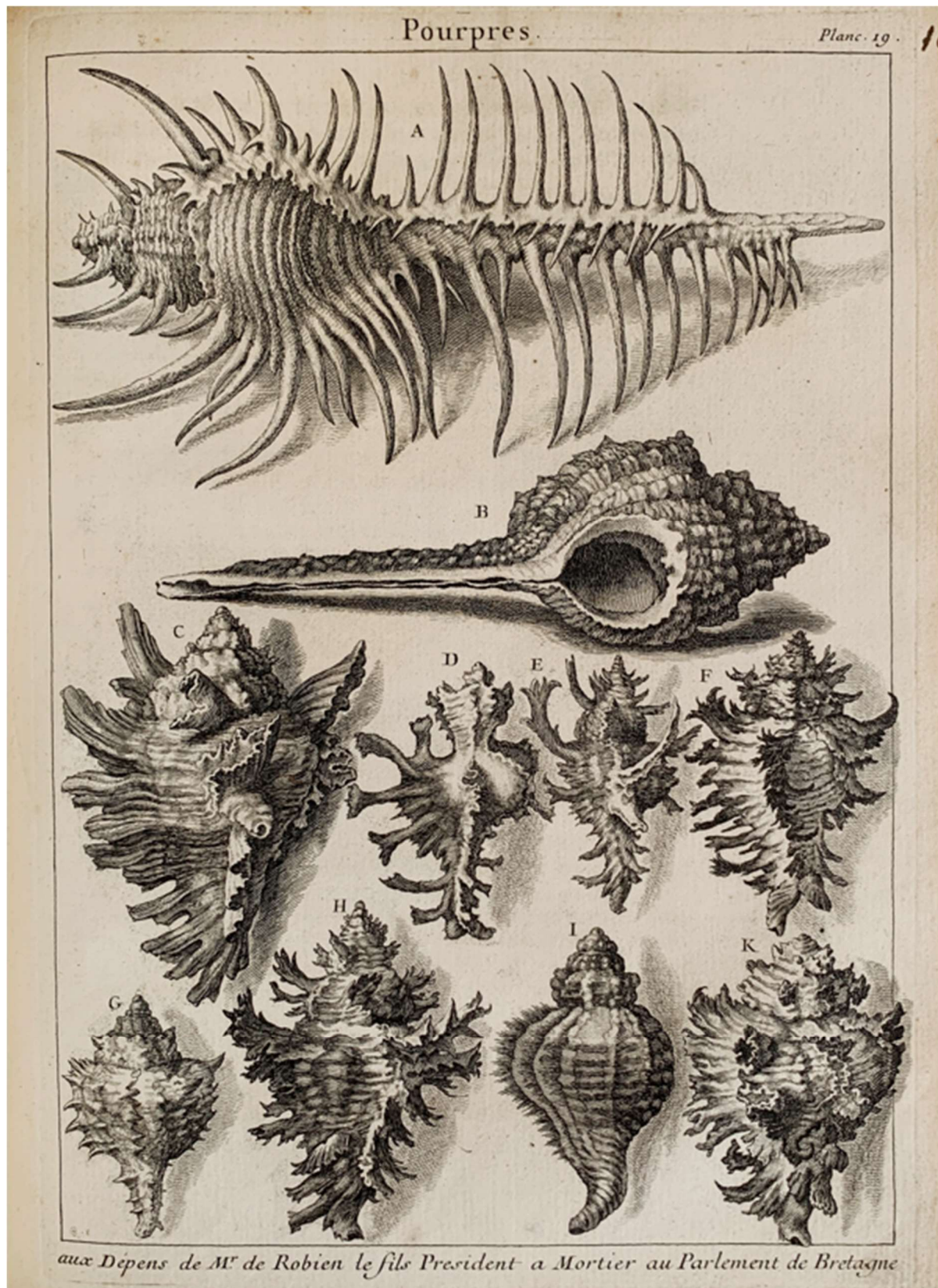
DeZallier d'Argenville (1680-1765), originally trained as a painter, became interested in natural history. From that interest he underwent many travels while collecting specimens, and formed one of the finest cabinets in France. See the ninth & tenth chapters in the book (pp. 192-197, 198-230), wherein the author describes the principle natural history cabinets known in Europe of the time. Carl von Linne

used this work to organize his own collection. Dezallier was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in March 1750. It is known that Dezallier also collaborated for the famous Diderot *Encyclopedie*. [See: John Lough, Rich N. Schwab & Walter E. Rex, *Inventory of Diderot's Encyclopedie, Studies on Voltaire and the eighteenth century*; XCIII, pp. 18-21].



Francois Boucher (1703-1770), French painter, draughtsman and etcher, worked in the Rococo style. He is known for his idyllic and voluptuous paintings on classical themes, decorative allegories, and pastoral scenes. He is perhaps the most celebrated painter and decorative artist of the 18th century. Pierre Quentin Chedel, engraver and draughtsman, b. Châlons, went to Paris where he became the pupil of Lemoine and Laurent Cars. Worked entirely as an etcher, and mostly for book illustration. His health ruined by overwork, he retired back to his native country before his death.

□ British Museum – Natural History, III, p. 1203; Brunet II, 522; Caprotti I, pp. 40-41; Cole I -1462; Nissen (ZBI) 144; Barbier II:819; Schuh, *Bibliography of Mineralogy*, 1337.

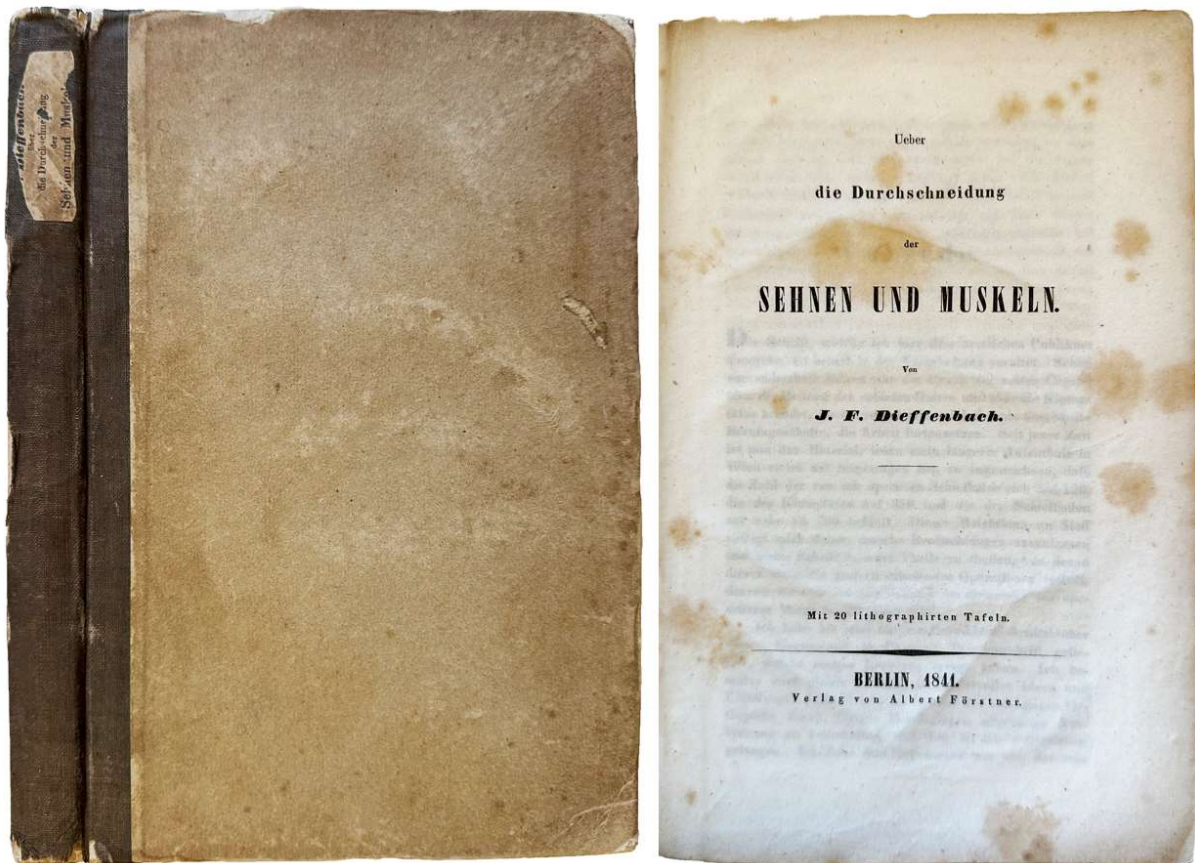


Dezallier d'Argenville



Dieffenbach on Club Foot Treatments





12. **DIEFFENBACH, Johann Friedrich** (1792-1847). *Ueber die Durchschneidung der Sehnen und Muskeln*. Berlin: Albert Förstner, 1841. 243 x 162 mm. 8vo. vi, 316 pp. 20 lithographed plates; occasional foxing. Original brown cloth-backed boards, printed paper spine label; extremities worn. Bookplate of Dr. Fr. Bonhoff. RARE. [M2106]

\$ 375

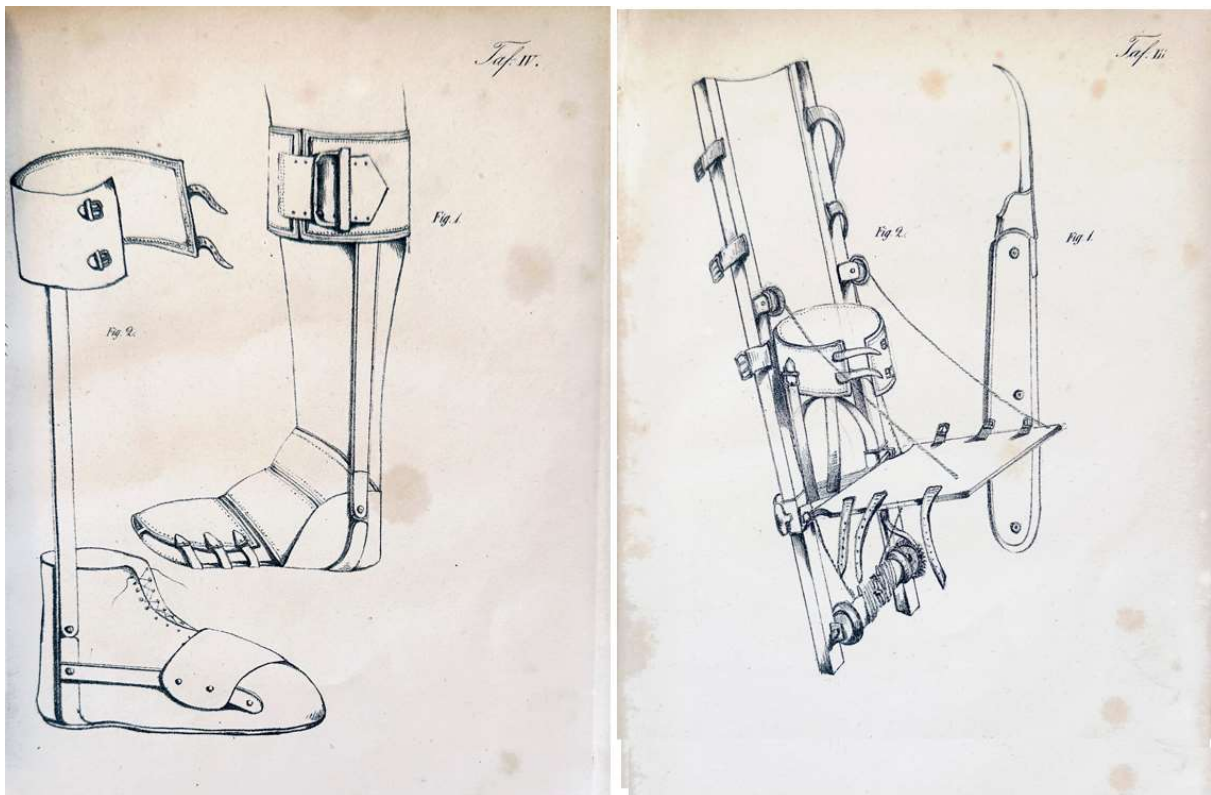
FIRST EDITION of an important book on orthopedic surgery. It contains 140 case reports on cases of subcutaneous tenotomy for deformities of the neck, foot, knee, hips, elbow, hand and toes, and especially reports on treatment of club-foot.

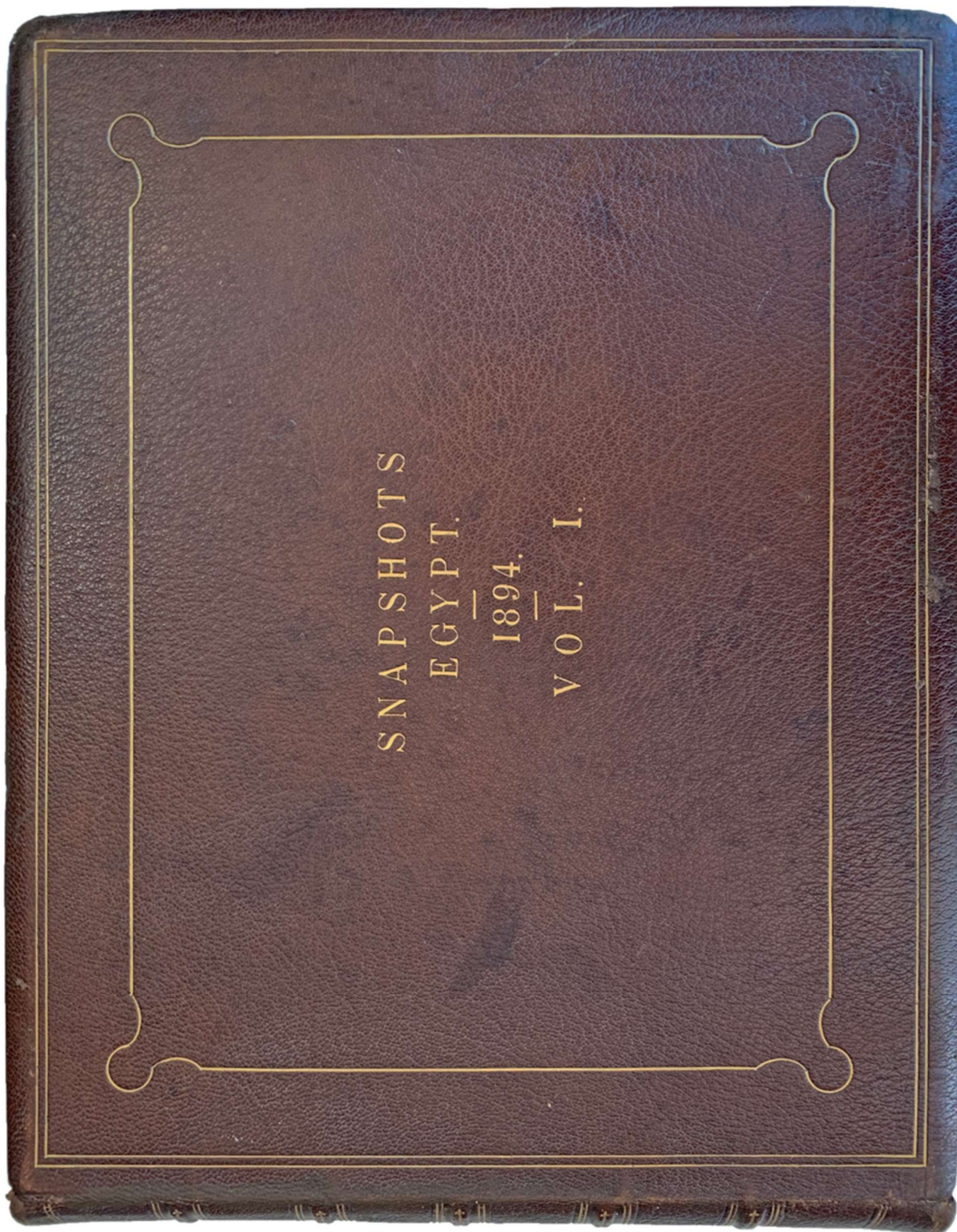
Reports on “140 cases of tenotomy for treatment of club-foot.” – Garrison and Morton 4323.

Dieffenbach, famous German surgeon at the Charite, Berlin, succeeded Graefe as professor at the University of Berlin. Dieffenbach did pioneering work on plastic surgery, orthopedics, and the first treated strabismus by serving the tendons of the eye muscles. He followed and improved upon Stromeyer’s method of subcutaneous tenotomy with good results and was largely responsible for its propagation.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Friedrich Karl Paul Bonhoff (1883-1966), surgeon, numismatist-author, published a monograph about his coin collection which was eventually sold at auction in 1977. Once his portrait was drawn by the German born, Norwegian expressionist artist Rolf Nesch (1893-1951).

☼ Garrison, *History of Medicine*, pp. 494-5; Garrison and Morton 4323; Gnudi and Webster, p. 321, note 49; Hirsch II, 263-4; Waller 2448.





Egypt – 2 Albums of personal Photographs taken in 1894



280 Photographs Recording a Visit to Egypt in 1894

13. [EGYPT] British Photograph Albums. *Snapshots Egypt. 1894*  
[COVER TITLE]. Cairo, Egypt, 1894. ¶ 2 volumes. [23; 19] ff. 160 original photographs [vol. I]; 120 original photographs [vol. II]. Each photo measures 4.5 x 35 inches; many photos are faded, whereas others are strong, a couple of photos were defaced with ink doodles. Original full brown morocco, with tooling, with the title "SNAPSHOTS EGYPT 1894 – VOL. I [& II]. Very good condition. [LV2689]

\$ 2,250

Each photograph is carefully labeled and annotated in ink, English. The album records photographically the touring holiday in Egypt, from arrival to departure, of an unnamed older man husband and two women (related?) who record scenes, from Alexandria, to the monuments in Gizeh, Beni-Hasan, Luxor, Karnak, Thebes, Kom Ombo, Assuan, Shellal, Mahadah, Philae, Wadi-Halfa, and Abu-Sir.

The photographs are all the same size (4.5x3.5 inches), with four pictures mounted per page. Many of the photographs have faded over time and many are well preserved. The strength of the album are the numerous images taken of the Egyptian peoples encountered in their journey, including some of their guides and guards. There are a total of 280 mounted photographs, by far the greater number are carefully annotated with inscriptions, sometimes rather candidly. Approximately three photographs are defaced with child-like doodles. This is a rich resource of original, unique photographs all taken during the three-some's 1894 journey [from England] to Egypt. The names of the tourists (an older bearded man, 2 ladies – seem to be related) is never mentioned.



#### ANNOTATIONS AS WRITTEN BY THE PHOTOGRAPHER

##### Album I:

Alexandria – the western harbour, the  
Khedivial Palaces 'Ras et Tin'.  
Cairo – in the Arab Museum grounds  
Alexandria – Base of Pompey's Pillar ...  
In Alexandria

Our Landing Place in Alexandria, first touch  
of Africa. The Custom House Quay  
The Customs Quay at Alexandria  
A street scene in Alexandria  
In the Arab cemetery – Alexandria

Just landed. Parting from fellow voyageurs  
 "So pleased to have met you"  
 A 'careful' Dragoman awaits us at  
 Alexandria  
 In Alexandria bazaars  
 Taken in a quiet street in Alexandria  
 Cairo – view of citadel from roof of Mosque  
 Ibn-Talun  
 Boats at old Cairo view from island of Roda.

The iron swing bridge over Nile to Gizeh  
 and Gezireh  
 Near the Nile bridge 'Kasr en Nil' 1260 ft  
 long on 8 piers – 165 ft span – Palace of  
 Gezireh in distance (faded).  
 A bazaar corner at Cairo  
 Mosque Sultan Hasan, Cairo  
 In the Esbekiyen Gardens, Cairo  
 The obelisk at Heliopolis ...



#### STREET SCENES- ALEXANDRIA

[4 views]

IN CAIRO [8 views]

In the Esbekiyen Gardens

Repairing the Mosque steps

Gami 'Ibn Tulun ...

The tombs of the Khalifs Bursbey and

Barkuk ...

Mosque of Sultan Mahmudi Muriyad

Gami El Muaiyad in the street 'Sukkariyeh'

A street scene in Cairo

Gizen – how we went forth to photo the  
 pyramids

Colonnade of Mosque Mohammed 'Ali in  
 the Citadel of Cairo

Cairo

Bab Ez Zuweleh, the old town gate, Cairo

A passing acquaintance on Kasr en Nil,  
 Cairo  
 Cairo  
 A view of Cairo from the roof of Gami Ibn  
 Talun  
 AT THE PYRAMIDS  
 Mohammed and Abraham conducting their  
 charge [camels] to the Sphinx  
 Safe on board the 'ship of the desert'  
 [camels]  
 Get out of the ladies' way  
 Consultation with trusty Dragoman  
 Mohammed  
 AT THE PYRAMIDS  
 Going to visit the Sphinx  
 "Wont mister American ride good camel?"  
 The Sphinx ...

The Sphinx with Pyramids of Kheops and  
 his daughter  
 [4 unlabeled photos]  
 AT GIZEH  
 Starting for excursion to Sakkara.  
 On our way rejoicing! A jolly day.  
 Arrival of the coach from Cairo at Mena  
 House Hotel  
 Mena House Hotel Gizeh from road to  
 Cairo  
 AT GIZEH  
 Second Dragoon guards at Mena for a day's  
 picnic[k]ing  
 Our happy return from visiting the Sphinx.  
 Entrance to the Mena House Hotel.  
 AT BENI-HASAN  
 The Cat Mummy Valley to Speos –  
 Artemidos.



Our ride to the rock tombs – carriers and our donkey boys singing and clapping

Tomb entrance. Pro Doric columns  
Entrance to Rock Tomb.

RIVER-SIDE

A Nile mail boat at Beni Hassan  
A riverbank scene Tel-El-Amarna  
Threshing corn at Beni Hassan  
A native Dhahabiyeh

RIVER SCENES

Cargo Boats  
The Arab Cemet[er]y, Assiut  
The market place,  
A ferry boat near Luxor  
Crossing from Luxor to Thebes  
On river bank at Keneh

In the town of Keneh

In memnium of Seti I Abydos  
Dhahabiyeh of Duc D'Orleans  
In Arab cemet[er]y  
Part of the Peristyle Luxor Temple  
The Colonnade Luxor Temple  
The Temple porch, Denderah  
Gone aloft!  
At the landing place, Keneh  
Luxor Temple and landing place  
Ferry boat  
A boat load of fellahin  
Luxor Temple from river  
At Keneh boats decorated for Khedive



A ferry boat full of loyalists laving Keneh  
after visit of Khedive  
TEMPLE OF LUXOR  
Great Peristyle court and pylons

Second Peristyle court and colonnade  
View towards river and Medenet Habu,  
Thebes.  
Colossi in Great Peristyle court of Ramses II



**TEMPLE OF LUXOR**

Outside of second Peristyle court  
View from Sanctuary towards Pylons  
Colossi and columns in Great Peristyle  
Court

**TEMPLE OF KARNAK**

The Avenue of Sphinxes  
Pylons and Courts of Great Temple of  
Ammon

In the Avenue of Sphinxes

A visit to the Avenue of Sphinxes

**TEMPLE OF AMMON AT KARNAK**

Sacred Lake and eastern Pylon

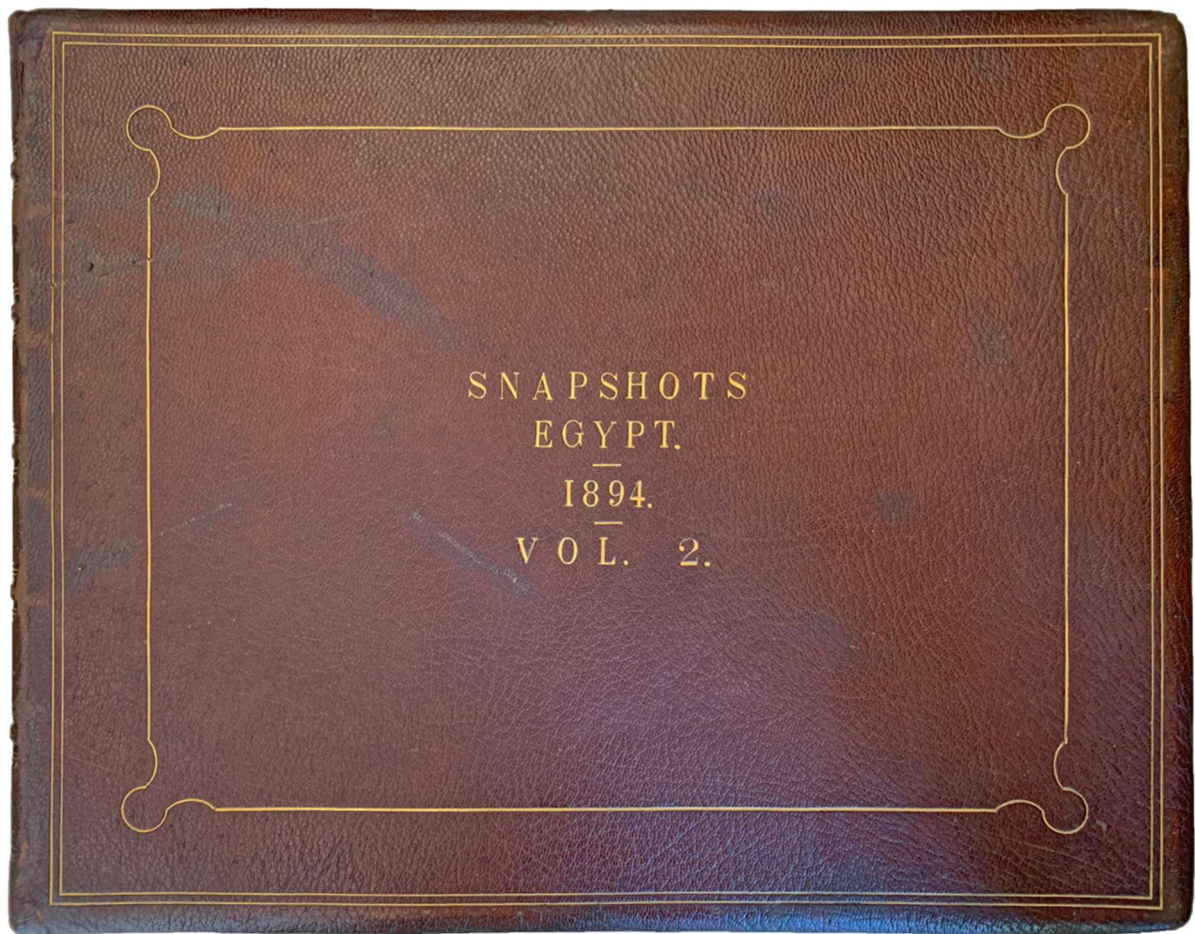
Obelisk of Hatasu Colon[n]ade

Colonnade of Hypostyle Court

Obelisks and Colonnade of Hypostyle Court

**TEMPLE OF AMMON AT KARNAK**

[42 pictures unlabeled]

**Album II:**

Colossus of Memnon, Thebes  
Temple of Kurneh  
Medinet Habu [2]  
Second Hypostyle Hall Medinet Habu  
At Medinet Habu the Pylon Gates  
Double Entrance to Hypostyle Court Kom  
Ombo  
On our way to the Tombs of the Kings,  
Thebes  
In the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings

Kom Ombo, the Terrace  
A Sakiyeh for raising water  
Avenue of Sphinxes leading to Karnak  
A typical river side scene  
In the hotel gardens, Luxor  
A Corner in gardens, Hotel Luxor  
Waiting for purchasers, Luxor market  
Scene in Luxor market February  
A donkey's toilet, Luxor market  
River side group, Luxor

Collecting the Tithe, Luxor market  
 Procession passing through Luxor market  
 On the look-out for Bakshish, Luxor  
 River side sports at Luxor – three legged  
 race

Above landing place, Luxor  
 Religious procession at Luxor  
 In the procession, the sacred boat



In the procession camels bearing robes

Luxor races – donkeys bare backed, riders faces towards tails [of the donkeys]

In the market, Luxor

A competitor waiting for the race, Luxor

Front of portico, Temple of Hathor

Denderah

A Fantasiya in street of Luxor

A Shaduf worker [also: Shadoof, hand-operated device for lifting water]

Processionists, Luxor

On a Ferry boat to Thebes

In a street crowd, Luxor

Fantasiyists processioning, Luxor

In a Fantasiya behind the drums and robes,  
 Luxor

Wall pictures at Kom Ombo

Clearing away rubbish from ruins, Kom  
 Ombo

The gunboat flotilla at Shellal, above the first  
 cataract

View towards first cataract from hotel  
 balcony at Assuan

In the old quarries, Assuan. Shewing mode  
 of cleavage by wedges

Near the Nilometer on island of  
 Elephantine, above Assuan [Aswan]  
 [A *nilometer* was a structure for measuring the  
 Nile River's clarity and water level during the  
 annual flood season]  
 Sakiyeh on island of Elephantine  
 A herdsman and his herb on banks of  
 Elephantine  
 A native of Ohahabiyeh, Assuan  
 Our boats crew shooting first cataract  
 "Cataract Boys" clamoring for Bakshish  
 some swimming after our boat for it.  
 "Cataract Boys" ready to dive into cataract  
 and shoot the rapids  
 On our way to Philae from Assuan [camel's  
 head a bit defaced with doodle]  
 Resting by the desert way  
 Overlooking the first cataract  
 The cataract rapids  
 [this album card is split through center, not  
 effecting the photos, with archival tape  
 repair to hold them back together]  
 Philae view towards Mahadah  
 Pilon's and Temple of Isis, Phile  
 The Kiosque or Pharoar's bed  
 Philae – view towards Shellal  
 Philae from Shellal  
 Philae from south cataract on left  
 Gunboat flotilla at Shellal  
 Troops at Shellal waiting to salute Khedive  
 At the Commissariat Barracks Wadi Halfah  
 Dismounting at Abusir Rock  
 The Kiosque - Philae  
 Leaving Shellal for second cataract  
 A FANTASIYA AT LUXOR  
 Sacred robes in procession, Luxor  
 A street scene, Luxor

The mounted guard, Luxor  
 The rear guard following the drums  
 At Philae  
 Armoured gunboat at Shellal  
 Pharaoh's Bed - Philae  
 Government Streamer Towing Barges with  
 stores.  
 "Cataract Boys" dancing and screaming for  
 Bakshish [tips, charity] [with child-like  
 defacing to photo]  
 "boys" swimming first cataract, some on  
 logs, some on skin buoys  
 Coptic convent – south of Philae  
 A happy quartet [defaced]  
 Natives awaiting us a Gebel Silsileh  
 Doorway, Great Temple Abu Simbel  
 [defaced]  
 Abu Simbel [defaced]  
 [2 leaves with red ink staining, without effect  
 to photos]  
 Great Temple of Ramesses II  
 The Lesser Temple of Abu Simbel  
 The rock face of Abu Simbel  
 Colossal Statues of Ramesses II  
 Resting on our way to Philae from Assuait  
 [Asyut?]  
 A group of natives offering curios near  
 Amadah  
 The Temple at Amadah  
 Colnade and Pylon of Temple of Isis,  
 Philae  
 Government House Wadi Halfah  
 Blasting to deepen channel near Straits of  
 Kalabsheh  
 'Delegates' ready to open commercial  
 operations between Nubia and Cooks  
 tourists



Some of the valuable things offered at Dakkeh

The second cataract ...

A Nubian Dhahabiyeh

The rock of Abu Sir

The most southerly point of our 1894 tour, cataract extending 5 miles – very far off to south lies brave [Charles George "Chinese" Gordon (1833-1885)] Gordon's grave slain 27-1-1885

A merchant of Dakkeh, offers an old brass button for sale

Beauties with hair plaited and smeared with castor oil end with mud pellets

A native beauty, Nubia

An al-fresco toilet near Amadah

At Wadi-Halfa, a street scene

In the principal street, Wadi-Halfa

'Sons of the Sun' but lovers in the shade in Wadi-Halfa

Customers for an amateur photographer, 'look pleasant please if you can

At the Commissariat stores for chaff, Wadi-Halfa, the Frontier Camel Corps.

Camels come for their rations of chopped straw ...

Our ride across the dessert to Abu-Sir Rock, with escort of one soldier to each

In the bazaar, in Wadi-Halfa

On our way to Abu-Sir 'Over the dessert and far away'

**[13] [EGYPT] British Photograph Albums. - continued**

Camels of Frontier Corps march abreast

Our guards dismounted at Abu-Sir Rock, each had 30 rounds of ammunition

Noon rest at Abu-Sir ... "In Arabic – 'Peace be with you!' ..."

At the Chaff Stores

A Chaff-sack Saddle makes an uncertain seat, we saw several riders topple off.

On the look out for Dervishes or "Mahdists".

O! Sad thought! That Here our Delightful trip must end.



Lithog. de C. Müller.

*Mohammed. Aly, vice-roi d'Egypte.*

Lithographié d'après un dessin de M<sup>r</sup> le Comte de Forbin.  
fait à Alexandrie en Mars 1808.



*With the Plan of the Alexandrian Canal in Hand-colored state*

14. [Egypt] MENGIN, Felix. *Histoire de l'Égypte sous le gouvernement de Mohammed-Aly, ou récit des Evènements Politiques et Militaires qui ont eu lieu depuis le Départ des Français jusqu'en 1823*. Paris: Arthus Bertrand, 1823.

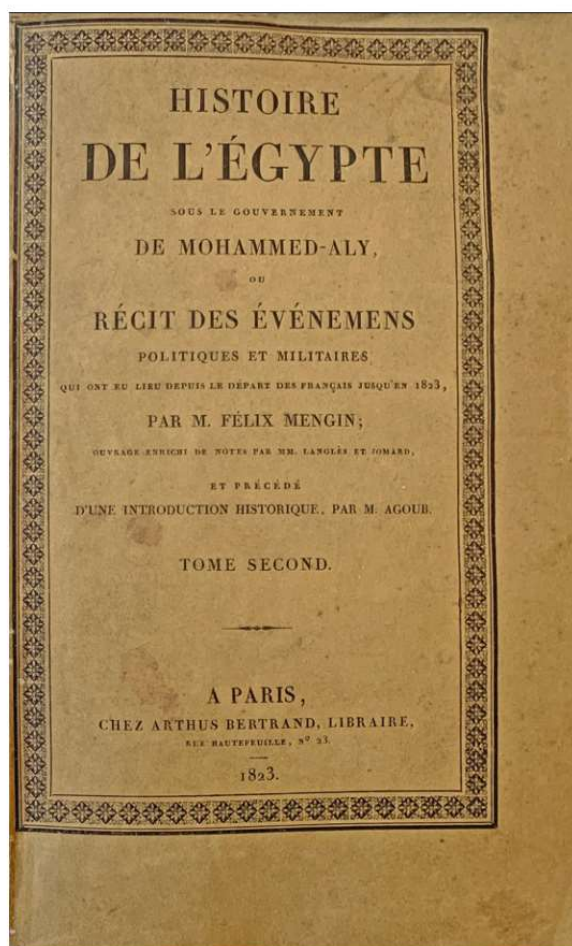
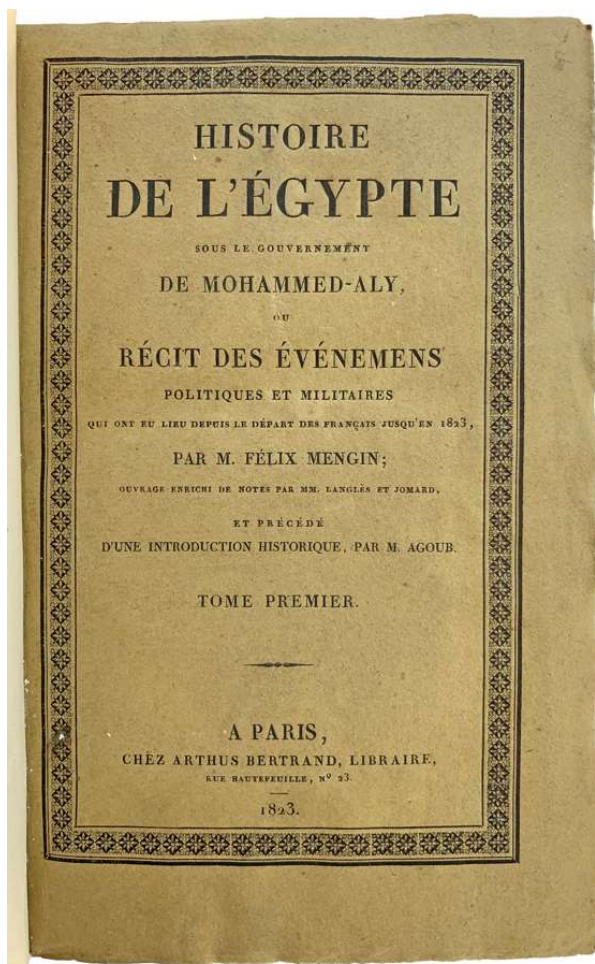
¶ Two text volumes (octavo) and atlas (folio). [i-iv], [i-iv (dedication)], [v]-li, [1], 464; [iv], 644, [2] pp. ATLAS: [IV], [V-VII] pp. 12 lithographed plates by C. Motte (including the folding plan of the new canal of Alexandria (which is hand-colored) and the folding, double-page map of Arabia & Nedjd), table of commerce between Egypt and Europe, errata; occasional foxing.

Bindings: TEXT VOLUMES: with the original printed front wrappers on olive-green paper (the back and spine renewed to match); ATLAS: Half calf backed marbled boards, calf tips, for the Signet Library [Society of Writers to the Signet]; spine and tips renewed to match. Text volumes are partly unopened, untrimmed. Within new custom-made drop-back morocco and cloth case, gilt spine titles. Very attractive copy. [MEE1124]

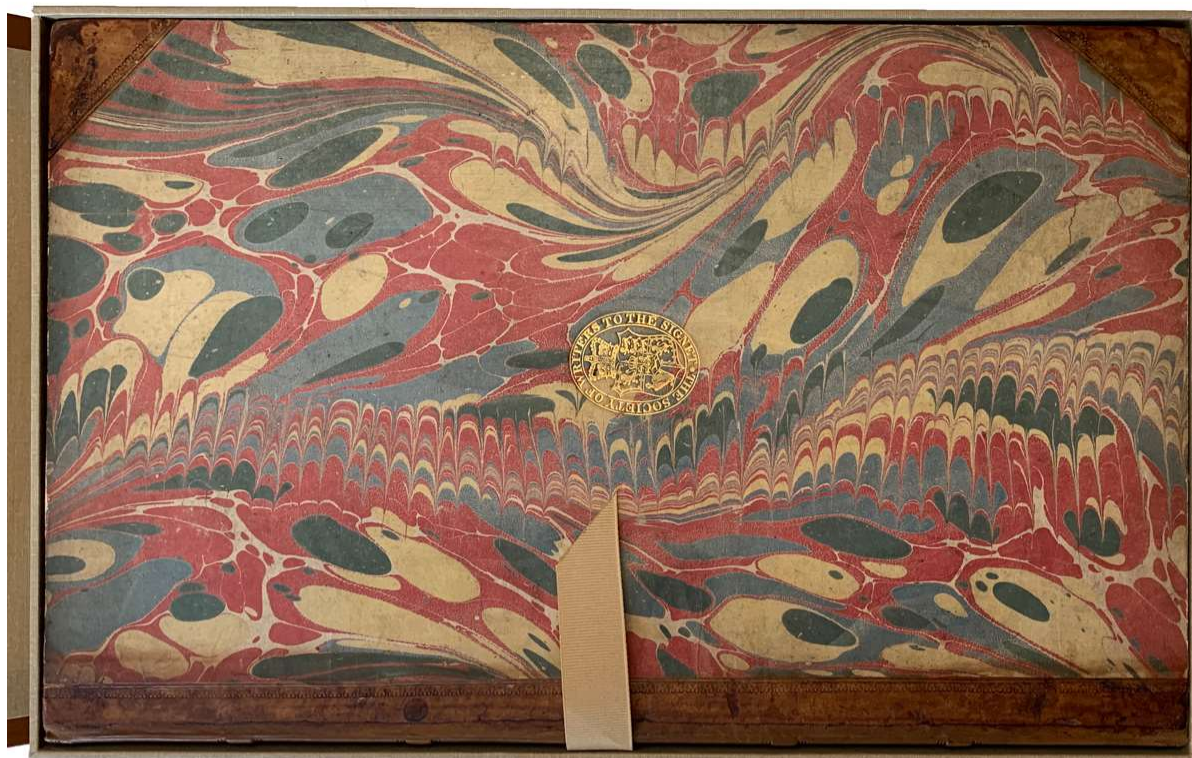
\$ 7,500

First edition. This is a marvelous copy with the original printed wrappers preserved on the untrimmed text block, with the folio atlas containing the 12 lithographic plates. There are two formats issued: colored or uncolored. This is the uncolored version. The ATLAS volume is much more difficult to find with the text volumes. This is a complete set.

The publisher's notice states: "Muhammad-Aly created a new era for Egypt; his bold enterprises, military skills, and administrative views set him apart from the ordinary Muslim princes and gave him an honorable place in history. But the events that brought him to power are almost entirely unknown in Europe, and all the notions that have been collected are confined to partial, confused and mostly unfaithful newspaper reports. The account of these events is all the more interesting in that we see in the foreground several characters who played a major role at the time of the French expedition. Ibrahim-Bey, the Elfy, Osman-Bey Bardissy, whose names are so intimately linked to the history of our memorable campaigns, reappear on the scene with no less brilliance." [Translated].

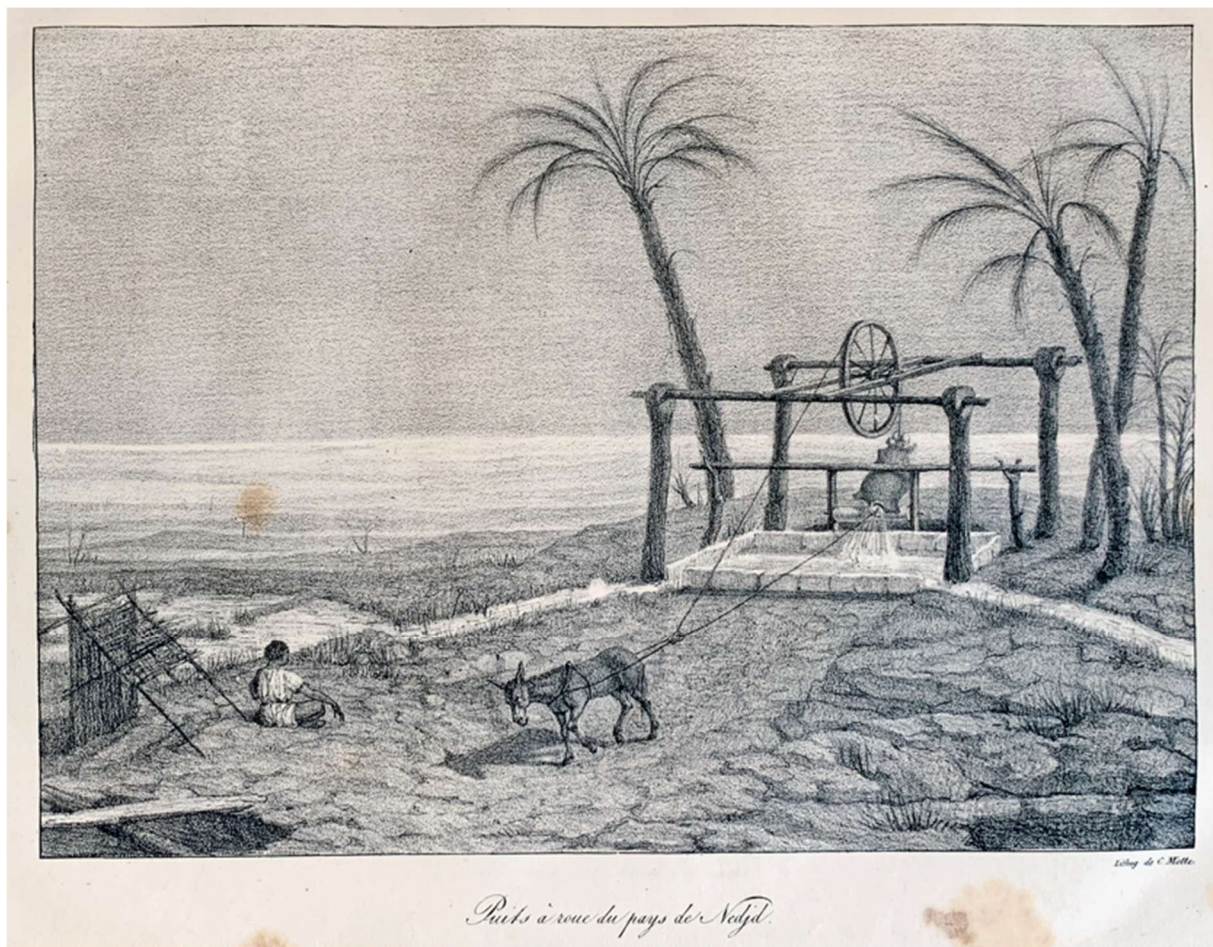






The work, Volume I, opens with a dedication to M. Le Vicomte de Chateaubriand (1768-1848), Minister of Foreign Affairs, a note from the publisher, Arthus Bertrand, and an historical introduction by Joseph Élie Agoub (1795-1832). The work of Mengin, himself a merchant and resident of Cairo, compiled an extensive

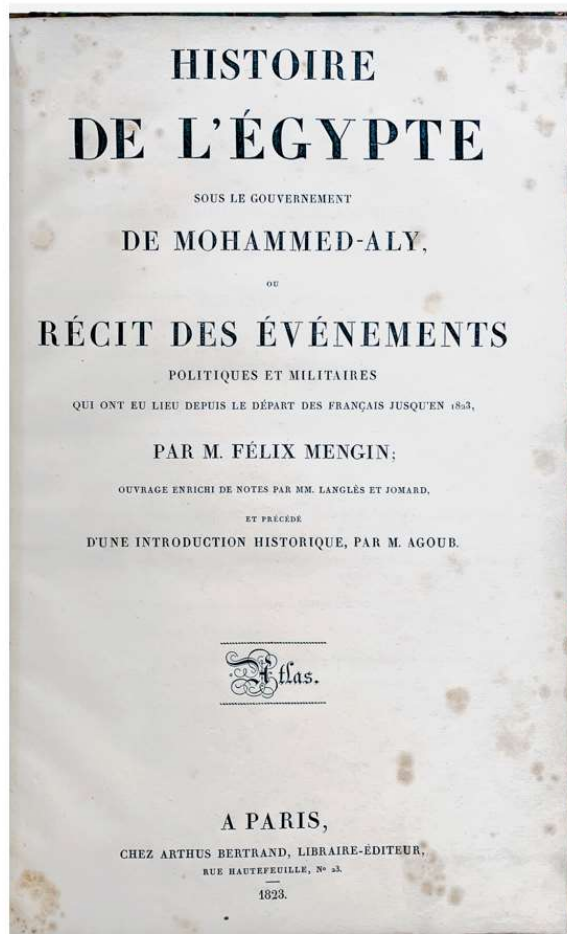
analysis of the trade conducted between Egypt and the Arabian-Syrian peninsula, with European buyers. Edme François Jomard, of the “Institute,” contributed a biography of Murad Bey (c.1750-1801), in the appendix. He was cavalry commander and joint ruler of Egypt with Ibrahim Bey. His reputation depicts him as cruel and a courageous soldier. He died of the bubonic plague. Volume II, contains a lengthy description of the history and economic activity in Egypt at the time. Described is the war between Egypt and tribes of Najd. In the appendix as a history of the Wahhabi.



“M. Félix Mengin landed in Egypt with the French expedition under Bonaparte. He remained in Cairo for 20 years after the country was evacuated by his countrymen, where in collected much valuable information respecting the internal administration of Egypt and the Wahabys. His account of this Mahometan sect is derived from the grandson of Ebn-Abdul-Wahab, its founder.” [*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 1842].

“In addition to its significance in the wider French Revolutionary Wars, the campaign had a powerful impact on the Ottoman Empire in general and the Arab world in particular. The invasion demonstrated the military, technological, and

organizational superiority of the Western European powers to the Middle East, leading to profound social changes in the region. The invasion introduced Western inventions, such as the printing press, and ideas, such as liberalism and incipient nationalism, to the Middle East, eventually leading to the establishment of Egyptian independence and modernization under Muhammad Ali Pasha in the first half of the 19th century and eventually the Nahda, or Arab Renaissance.” [Wikip. on the French-Napoleonic Wars and their effect in the Middle East].



ATLAS plates (including that of Abdullah ibn Saud<sup>1</sup> (17??-1818): 1) Portrait de Mohammed-Aly, vice-roi d’Egypte, d’après un dessin de M. Le Conte de Forbin. 2) Mourâd-Bey, Chef des Mamlouks. 3) Abdallah-ebn-Souhoud, Chef de Wahabys. 4) Puits à roue du pays de Nedjd. 5) Vue du palais et du sérail de Mohammed-Aly, à Alexandrie. 6) Le Roi de Sennar triturant du maïs. 7) Une fille de Sennar donnant audience a ses ministres. 8) Femme Arabe de la tribu des Ababdeh. 9) Vue du palais de Mohammed-Aly, sur la place de L’Ezbekyeh, au Kaire, prise à l’époque de

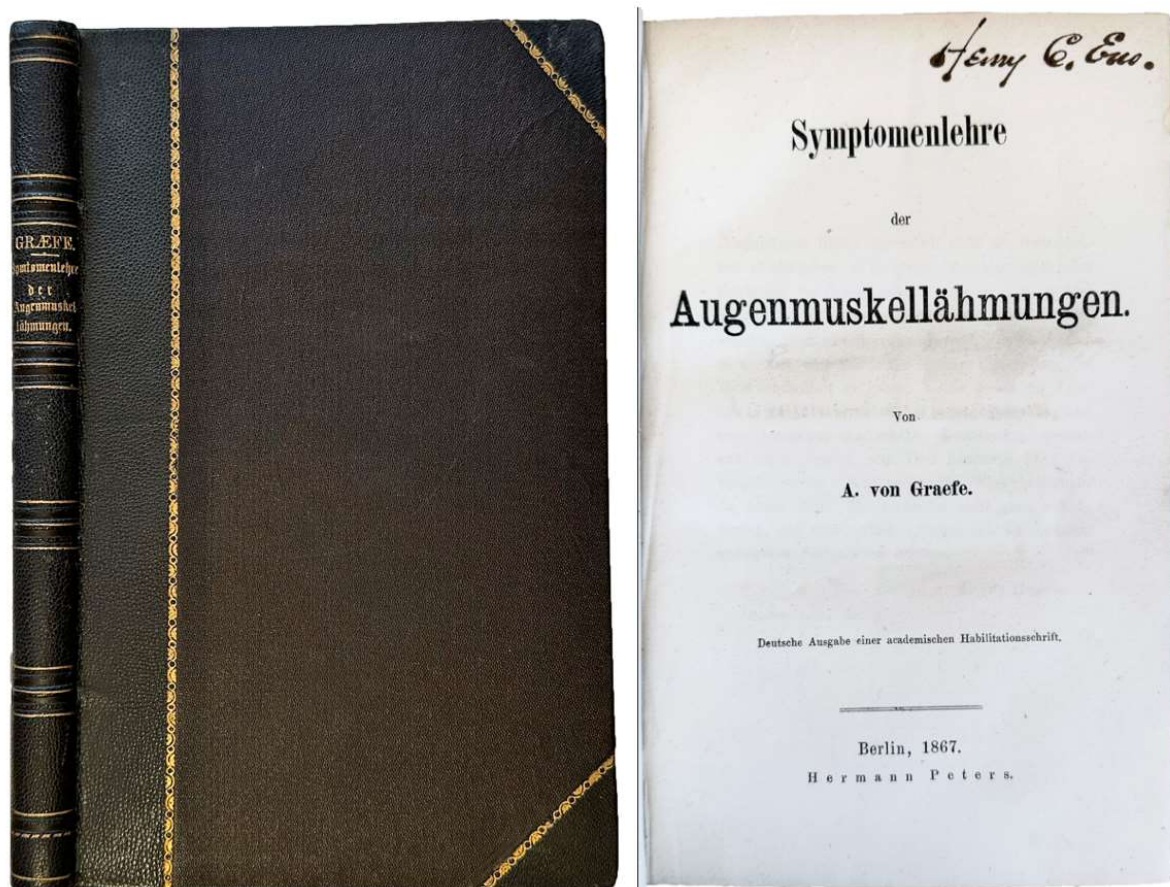
<sup>1</sup> Abdullah ibn Saud ruled the First Saudi State from 1814 to 1818. He was the last ruler of the First Saudi State and was executed in Istanbul under the Ottoman Empire.

l'inondation. 10) Plan du nouveau canal d'Alexandrie, dit Mahmoudyeh, dressé par M. Coste, architecte de Mohammed-Aly. 11) - La Sainte famille se reposant sous un Sycomore à Matharyeh. 12) Carte Géographique du pays de Nedjd (gravée). 13) Tableau du commerce de l'Égypte avec Europe, sur une feuille in-folio, de six et sept colonnes.

Félix Mengin (fl.1798-1839) was a French merchant trader, once French consul and writer in Cairo. He came to Egypt with Napoléon Bonaparte's mission. When François-René, vicomte de Chateaubriand visited Cairo in 1806 Mengin received him as his guest. He wrote several books about the history of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries including a *History of Egypt in era of Mohammed Ali Pasha* (this work). In 1839 he issued a sequel to that 1823 work, *Histoire sommaire de l'Égypte sous le gouvernement de Mohammed Ali: depuis 1823 à l'an 1838*. [Paris].

☞ Macro, *Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula*, 1577. Atabey 802 (without the Atlas). Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 30. Michael Cook. On the Origins of Wahhabism. In: *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. 2, no. 2 (July 1992), pp. 191-202.





*First Account of Paralysis of Eye Muscles*

15. **GRAEFE, Albrecht von** (1828-1870). *Symptomenlehre der Augenmuskellähmungen*. Berlin: Hermann Peters, 1867. ¶ 217 x 139 mm. 8vo. [viii], 175, [1] pp. Contemporary quarter black morocco, morocco corners, brown boards, gilt spine, gilt filigree covers. Bookplate and rubber stamps of the Bernard Samuels Library, New York Eye & Ear Infirmary (see pp. 3, 25, 29, 55, 83, 105, 113, 129). Bookplate of Haskell Norman. Ownership signature of Henry C. Eno on title. Fine.

\$ 600

FIRST EDITION. This work gives the first thorough account of paralysis of the eye muscles and the basis for their surgical treatment, an account that provided the foundation for modern knowledge of the subject. Graefe also described the conditions resulting from injuries to the eye muscles and the diagnostic methods used to determine the type and extent of the injury. He dealt with the physiological laws governing eye movements, as well as the effects of impaired function in each of the ocular muscles. Graefe crammed into his short life an extraordinary number of scientific achievements in ophthalmology; he is considered by many authorities to be

the world's greatest ophthalmic surgeon and, without question the leading ophthalmologist of the nineteenth century. Graefe's many contributions gave his field a firm scientific basis and prepared it for the modern era.



#### PROVENANCE [3]

[1]: Ownership signature on title of Henry Clay Eno (1840-1914), New York surgeon, a prominent book collector. Eno was a “medical cadet in the Civil War, and for many years specialist and attending surgeon at the Eye and Ear Infirmary. A general favorite in the profession, he was also a man of affairs and a skillful etcher.”

[2] Bernard Samuels Library, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.



[3] Haskell Field Norman (1915-1996), was a psychoanalyst, bibliophile, and collector, whose distinguished private library included rare scientific and medical first editions, including a collection of Sigmund Freud.

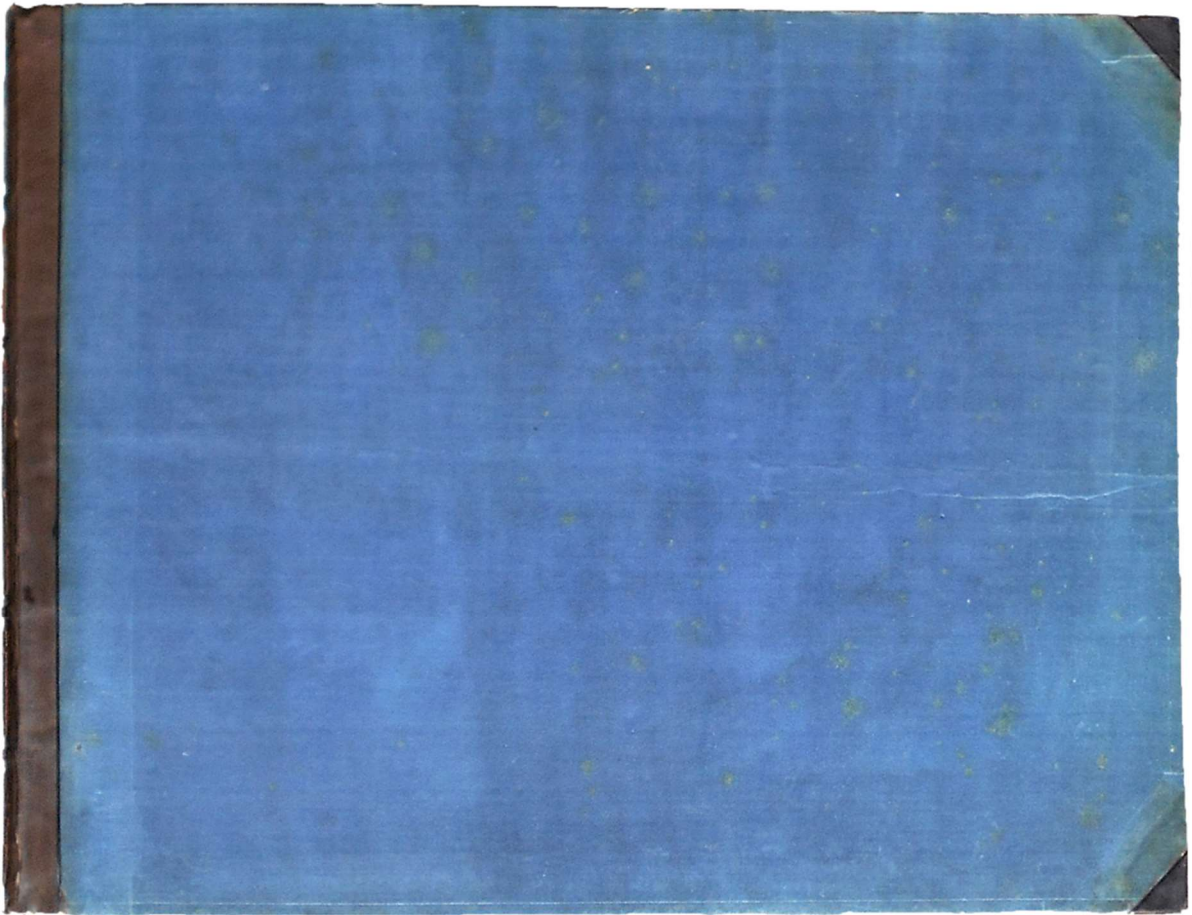
☼ Garrison and Morton 5899; Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, pp. 137-139; Haskell Norman Library 927 [this copy]; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1931; *Notable medical books from the Lilly Library*, p. 227; Waller 3686. See: Becker Collection, p. 154.



Frobin







[Atlas volume for FORBIN]



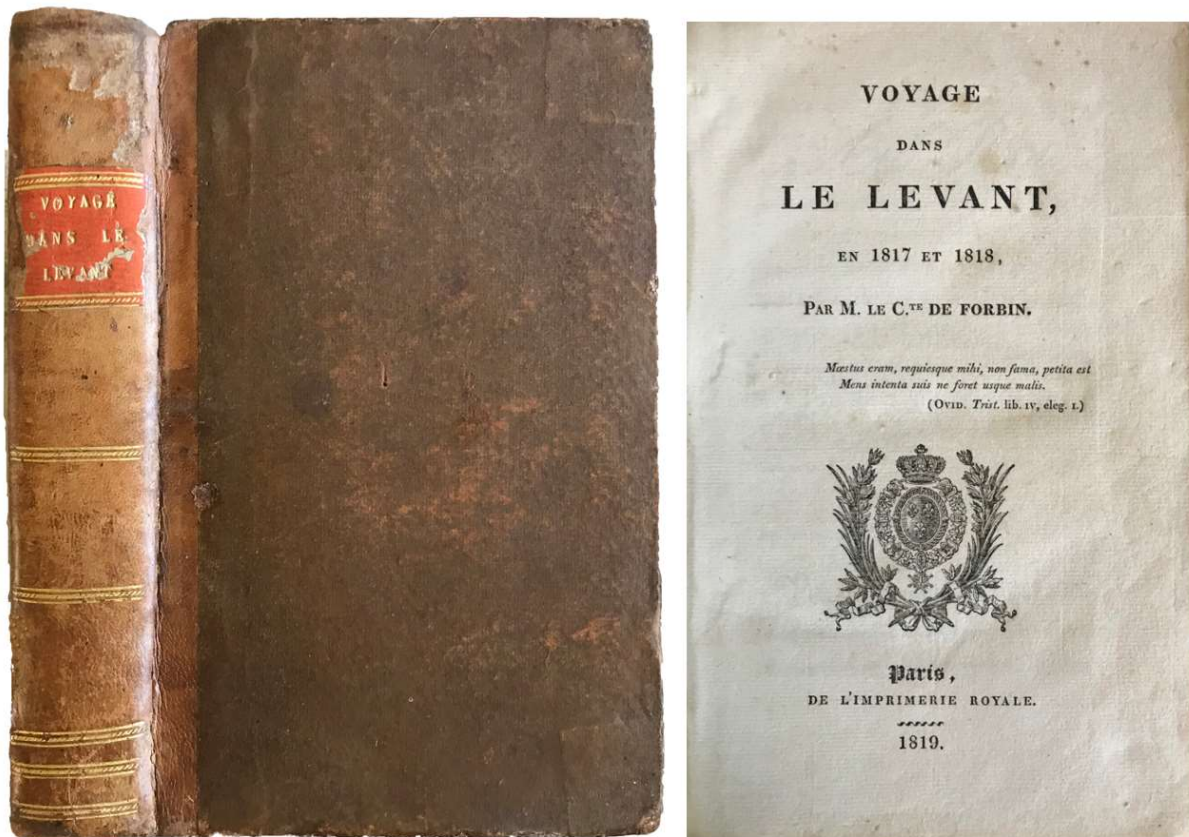


“One of the First Important French Books to use Lithography on a Grand Scale” – Blackmer

*Prince of Liechtenstein's Copy*

16. **FORBIN, Auguste de, Comte (1779-1841) & Abbé 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 Sépulcre à Jérusalem”; 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. [68x52 cm]: [2] pages, 80 total plates, including: 78 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 Liechtensteininis] of Vienna. Handsome set. [MEE1067]

\$ 12,995

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 Prévost (1764-1823) and a very young engineer de Louis Maurice Adolphe Linant de Bellefonds (1799-1883).<sup>2</sup> 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,

---

<sup>2</sup> Bellefonds exploration of Egypt led him to his career achievement as the chief engineer of the Egyptian Public Works (from 1831-1869) and chief engineer of the Suez Canal, built in 1869.

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’Égypte* or Dominique Vivant Denon’s *Voyage dans la Basse et la Haute Égypte*, 2 vols.” – Khatib, p. 152-3.

Among the plates is a scene of the Haram al-Sharif and the 16<sup>th</sup>-century walls built by Suleyman the Magnificent. Fraser, who has studied the history of dance in the Middle East, discusses the costume (or nudity of) dancers, pointing out that Forbin’s work is the first to depict this dance and dress. “Forbin’s ... 1819 print [“La danse de l’Almée à Beni Souëf (Dance of the Almée at Beni Suef). c.1818.” – Kathleen W. Fraser, *Before They Were Belly Dancers: European Accounts of Female Entertainers in Egypt, 1760-1870*, McFarland Publishing, 2014, pp. 193-4.



[detail]

The text is known to be an important source for the history of Muhammad Ali who was Viceroy of Egypt from 1804 to 1849. Among Forbin’s notes he mentions Arabian horses (pp. 408-09), camels, Ascalon, Gaza, the Egyptian people, Arabic

science and literature, Egyptian currency, colleges and the caste system. See: *The British review and London critical journal*, pp. 405-438. (The writer of that review, clearly unhappy with the French occupation of Egypt, delves into issues that must have been still hot,<sup>3</sup> such as the siege of Jafa where many innocent people, some taken prisoner, were massacred, particularly Christians. Forbin does visit and discuss Jafa in his book).

Louis Nicolas Philippe Auguste, comte de Forbin, French painter and antiquary, and (from 1815) curator of the Musée du Louvre and other museums. Joseph Thomas states that Forbin was “very accomplished, and was admired for his personal qualities. In 1804 he became chamberlain to Pauline Bonaparte. He served several campaigns as an officer in the army. At the restoration (1815) he was appointed director of the royal museums. The museum or gallery of the Luxembourg was originated by him. He painted history, genre, and landscape with success, and was a brilliant colorist.”<sup>4</sup> “Forbin boarded the [royal] frigate Cléopâtre for an expedition to the Levant to purchase Greek and Roman works of art [sponsored by Napoleon]. The company, which departed from Toulon 22 August 1817, was composed of Forbin, his cousin, abbé Charles-Marie-Auguste-Joseph de Forbin-Janson, later Bishop of Nancy, the architect Jean-Nicolas Huyot, the painter Pierre Prévost, later known for his landscape panoramas, and a young painter, Cochereau, Prévost’s nephew, who was taken on to provide architectural drawings and renditions of sites, but succumbed before the expedition reached Athens; almost unnoticed was a young man who swiftly took Cochereau’s place, Louis Maurice Adolphe Linant de Bellefonds, destined for a career in Egypt. The party visited Melos, where Huyot had the misfortune to break his leg and could not join the company at Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, Ephesus, Acre, Syria, Caesarea, Ascalon on the coast of Palestine, with a side trip to Jerusalem the Dead Sea and the River Jordan, and finally Egypt, where the voyagers reached Damietta by caravan, then returned by the Nile to Cairo, where they disembarked in December 1818. The *Voyage dans le Levant* was published in 1819, with 80 plates.[4] Another result was Forbin’s modestly titled account of the voyage, illustrated with

---

<sup>3</sup> The atrocities continued: Jean Baptiste Kléber (1753-1800), served Napoleon as general of the army during the Egyptian campaign, and was also appointed as commander of the French forces, was murdered (stabbed four times) by an Egyptian student, who was also himself murdered in retaliation by the French military who caught him with his knife in hand. He was impaled in a public square in Cairo and left for hours till he died. The French even sent the assassin’s skull back home and it became used for demonstrations with medical students.

<sup>4</sup> Joseph Thomas, *Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology*, Volume 1, 1870, p. 938.

lithographs from his drawings, *Livre de croquis d'un voyageur.*" - *Sketchbook of a Traveller.*

PROVENANCE: Prince of Lichtenstein library.

☀ Sefik E Atabey, *The Ottoman world : the Library of Sefik E. Atabey*, (2002), 447f; *The library of Camille Aboussouan*, Sotheby, 1993, no. 338; Harry M. Blackmer 614; Brunet II, 1337; Rene Colas, *Bibliographie generale du costume et de la mode*

*bibliography of costumes of the day*, 1089; Reinhold Röhrich, *Bibliotheca geographica Palaestinae : chronologisches Verzeichnis der von 333 bis 1878 verfassten Literatur über das Heilige Land mit dem Versuch einer Kartographie*, (1963), 1660; Graesse II, 614; Ibrahim-Hilmy, *The literature of Egypt and the Soudan, from the earliest times to the year 1885*, (1886), I, 163; Titus Tobler, *Bibliographia geographica Palaestinae*, pp. 144-145; Hugh Tregaskis, *Beyond the Grand Tour: The Levant Lunatics*, 1979, page 188; Weber I 70.



See: Hisham Khatib, *Palestine and Egypt Under the Ottomans: Paintings, Books, Photographs, Maps and Manuscripts*. London, Tauris Parke Books, (2003). No. 4 (p. 152).

Louis-Maurice-Adolphe Linant de Bellefonds (1799-) also traveled with the party on the ship to Egypt. On this voyage he was a cadet. He was educated in mathematics, drawing and painting. "One of the expedition's artists died at the beginning of the journey and Linant, whose drawing talents had probably been noticed, was asked to replace him. The expedition arrived in Cairo in December 1817. At the end of his mission, Linant, fascinated by Egypt, decided to stay." Paul Starkey, Janet Starkey, *Travellers in Egypt*, (2001), pp. 61-2. "Afterwards, in spite of his youth, he carried out some commissions for the Pasha in connection with harbor works at Alexandria and the Mahmudiya Canal project. Then Salt engaged him for his trip to Upper Egypt and Nubia. Half a century later, after a lifetime of service under the Egyptian Government, Bellefonds Bey was to become Minister of Works and Privy Councillor to the Khedive Ismail." – Mayes, p. 225.

Mayes, who studied Giovanni Battista Belzoni (1778-1823), the Italian explorer, circus performer and pioneer archeologist of Egyptian Mummies, writes that the other European in this image could be the sculptor and Egyptologist, Jean-Jacques Rifaud (1786-1852). Stanley Mayes, *The Great Belzoni: The Circus Strongman Who Discovered ...* – 2003, page 9.

“An Italian strongman and performer, with an English wife, Belzoni was a true adventurer: in 1817, he travelled to the Valley of the Kings and broke into the tomb of Seti I. From Seti’s tomb, Belzoni took a sarcophagus of white alabaster inlaid with blue copper sulphate of great beauty. The retrieval of the sarcophagus, however, was not without peril: the tomb was located in the catacombs, a maze of traps and dead ends, dug to confuse grave robbers. The French interpreter panicked and an Arab assistant broke his hip in a booby trap. Undeterred, Belzoni retrieved the sarcophagus and brought it to England along with the head of the ‘Younger Memnon’. Belzoni suffered constant vomiting and nosebleeds in Egypt, whilst Sarah was unaffected by so much as a case of sunburn – much to her husband’s chagrin.” – Lucy Inglis, *Georgian London: Into The Streets*, Viking, (2013).







*Notoriously Rare Lithographic Plates of the Aurora Borealis*

17. **GAIMARD, Joseph Paul** (1793-1858). [AURORA BOREALIS SET OF PLATES] [*Atlas géologique*] *Voyages de la Commission scientifique du Nord, en Scandinavie, en Laponie, au Spitzberg et aux Féroë pendant les Années 1838, 1839 et 1840, sur la Corvette La Recherche commandée par M. Fabvre, Publiés par ordre du Roi sous la Direction de M. Paul Gaimard.* Paris : Arthus Bertrand [1840-55].

¶ Atlas folio (in sheets). 55 x 35.5 cm. 10 lithographic plates with drawings by Louis Bevalet & lithographed by Müller [and] Himely (engr.), 2 additional maps or charts. With the original printed wrapper chemise. Wrapper is a bit worn. Plates are in excellent condition. Very good. [S13863]

\$ 8,850

First printing, extremely rare, of the unfinished publication of Gaimard expedition, containing what is often missing from the main body of the expedition report (probably due to the size of the plates and their non-bound format?). It seems Rudolph Ackermann (1764-1834), the famous lithographer from London, may have also been involved in the production of these plates as his name is on the plates themselves.

Gaimard, a French naval surgeon and naturalist, built an observatory at Bossekop, Finnmark, where he made his scientific observations of the Arora Borealis. There were 10 striking lithographs used to illustrate the *Atlas geologique*, among the most impressive astronomical images produced during the period. *Gaimard's expedition of 1838-40, supported by the French King Louis Philippe*, “included [an international team of] nine French and ten Scandinavian scientists, historians and painters. The aims and scope of the expedition was to explore almost every aspect of nature, climate and human life in northernmost Europe, including Spitsbergen. ... Among the 26 volumes of text and several illustrations that were issued, however, one can find detailed information on geomagnetic research, astronomical observations, geological field work, and a wide range of other activities undertaken by the crew of Paul Gaimard over the years 1838-1840.” - Pippin Aspaas.



“In August 1838 a group of researchers arrived to overwinter here and, amongst other things, study the Northern Lights. They had initially planned to establish a winter base in Hammerfest, but they heard that there was less cloud cover and fog in Altafjord, which would give better conditions for observations of the night sky. They rented accommodation in Madame Klerck’s inn at Bossekop farm (later called Nielsen farm in north-east Bossekop towards Skaialuft). To aid their observations

they were allowed to build three small log cabins close to the farmyard and on Lille-Berget (on the south side of Nielsenberget).

The beautiful illustrations of the Northern Lights phenomena made by the expedition's artist, Louis Bevalet, made Bossekop famous throughout the whole of Europe. According to the Northern Lights researcher Asgeir Brekke, the lithographs have "inspired many a keen traveller to experience the Northern Lights in their rightful element," based as they were on sketches that were "dashed off with frostbitten nails in the winter's night." – Alta Museum, Hans Christian Søborg, "The Northern Lights – from mythology to science in Alta."

Charles Darwin and Joseph Paul Gaimard were at the same time period investigating the occurrences of nature in geology, zoology and botany. These plates show his meteorological studies in the northern lights.



“Gaimard became one of the most widely traveled naturalists in the history of scientific expedition. ... he conducted extensive explorations in Lapland and on Spitsbergen and the Faeroes. With the latter journey (1838-1840) Gaimard's frenetic, albeit highly productive, wandering came to an end. His later years remain a supreme mystery, but he evidently settled in Pars and was fully occupied with the

preparation and publication of the official reports of the expeditions to Iceland and to northern Europe. ... Clearly, Gaimard was devoted as much to the sheer pleasure of travel as to the joy of scientific discovery. His talents as a naturalist were great, and he was assiduous and successful in seeing to completion the official reports of every expedition in which he participated.” – *DSB*, V, pp. 224-5.



The Aurora Borealis are a result of streams of high energy particles from our sun (the solar wind) impinging upon the earth’s magnetosphere and ionizing elements such as oxygen and nitrogen. Oxygen emits either a greenish-yellow light (the most familiar color of the aurora) or a reddish light; nitrogen generally emits a blue color. The oxygen and nitrogen molecules also emit ultraviolet light, which can only be detected by special cameras on board satellites.

In the early 17th century, the astronomer and scientist Galileo Galilei named the phenomenon the Aurora Borealis. Aurora was the Roman goddess of dawn, and Boreas was the Greek name for the north wind.

Insights from studying the Aurora Borealis are profound, and even involve models of climate change:

“A modern geophysicist will often use past observations of Northern Lights in order to test models of solar activity over the centuries. A period when the aurora displays are frequent is as sign of a high level of solar activity in the same period. Reversely, a period when the aurora displays are rare means the solar activity is low. This modern scientific activity is in fact related to the current debate of climate change, that is, how great is the influence of human activity and how great is the influence of a natural factor like the sun upon the changing global temperature. In this debate, sources from an age before large-scale carbon emissions had started become highly relevant, from a scientific point of view.” - Pippin Aspaas, Research Fellow, Department of History, University of Tromsø. “*From the Expeditio Litteraria of Maximilian Hell (1768-1770) to La Recherche of Paul Gaimard (1838-1840): Northernmost Fennoscandia in the encyclopaedic tradition of science.*”

Joseph Paul Gaimard (31 January 1793 - 10 December 1858) was a French naval surgeon and naturalist. Gaimard was born at Saint-Zacharie on January 31, 1793. He studied medicine at the naval medical school in Toulon, subsequently earning his qualifications as a naval surgeon. Along with Jean René Constant Quoy, he served as naturalist on the ships *L'Uranie* under Louis de Freycinet 1817-1820, and *L'Astrolabe* under Jules Dumont d'Urville 1826-1829. During this voyage they discovered the now extinct giant skink of Tonga, *Tachygia microlepis*. From his studies of cholera in Europe, he co-authored *Du choléra-morbus en Russie, en Prusse et en Autriche, pendant les années 1831-1832* (Cholera morbus in Russia, Prussia and Austria in the years 1831 & 1832). He was the scientific leader on *La Recherche* (1835 - 1836) during its expedition to the Arctic Sea, making voyages to coastal Iceland and Greenland from 27 April to 13 September 1835 and from 21 May to 26 September 1836. Along with exploratory and scientific goals, the crew of the expedition was tasked with searching for Jules de Blosseville, who disappeared aboard the *Lilloise* in Arctic waters a few years earlier. Out of these trips came the 9-volume *Voyage en Islande et au Groënland* (8 text volumes, one of geographical illustrations), which was said at the time to be the definitive study of the islands. From 1838 to 1840, again aboard *La Recherche*, he was the leader of a scientific expedition to Lapland, Spitzbergen and the Faroe Islands.



Hering, Switzerland, Tyrol & Northern Italy



20 Large Chromolithograph Plates of  
*Scenes from Touring Switzerland, Italy and Austria*

18. **HERING, George E. [Edwards]** (1805-1879). *The Mountains and Lakes of Switzerland, the Tyrol, and Italy. From drawings made during a tour through those countries. With descriptive letterpress.* London: M.A. Nattali, 1847.

¶ 4to. 14.5 x 11 inches. With 20 splendid color lithographed plates (including frontispiece and dedication) [Plates are numbered I-XVIII]. Original gilt-stamped half red morocco, marbled boards, spine massed with gilt tooling, all edges gilt, marbled endleaves; light wear to extremities. Early ownership signature of Isabella L. Bird[?]. Handsome copy. [LV2703]

\$ 1,200

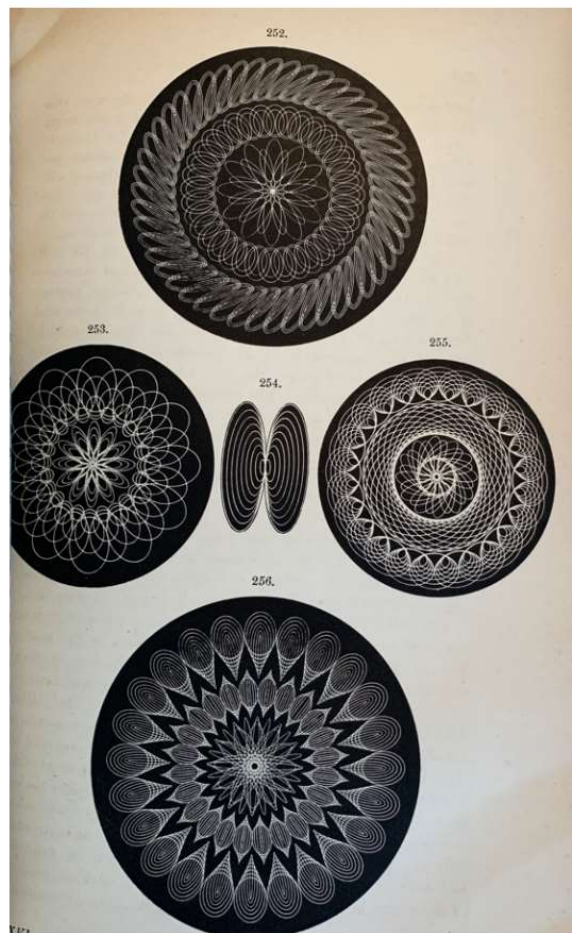
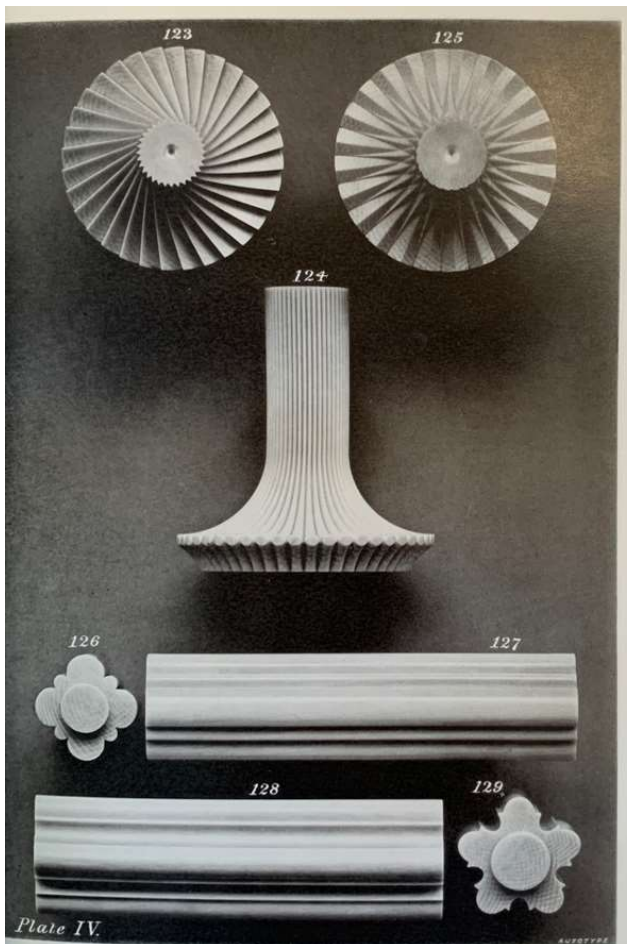
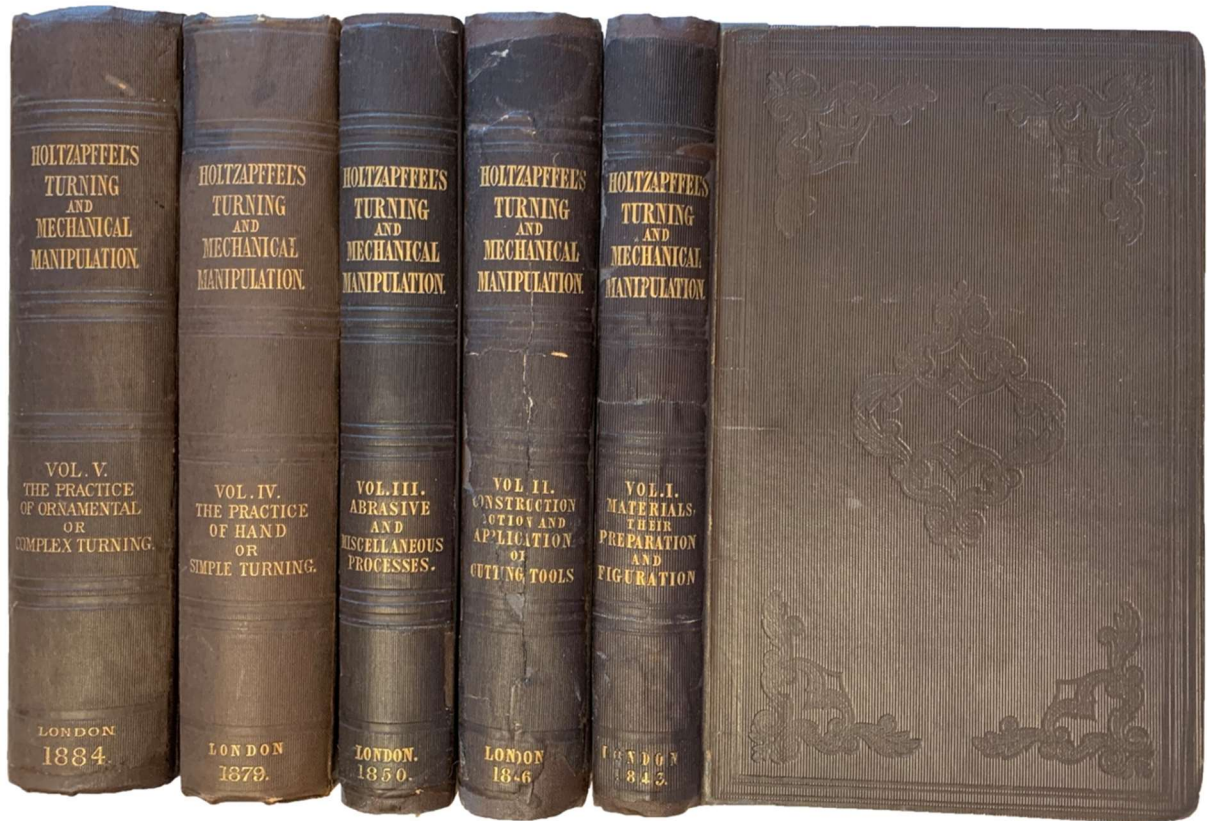
First edition. Hering was a noted English landscape painter and he illustrated this and other works, including Scotland, Italy. His paintings of the *Italian Lakes*, and *Genoa*, are in the Fitzwilliam Museum.

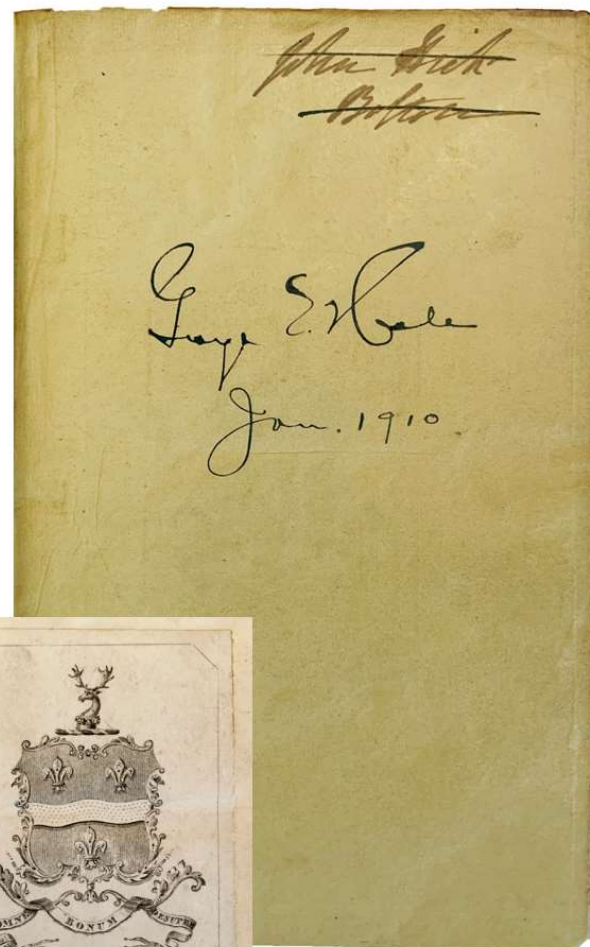
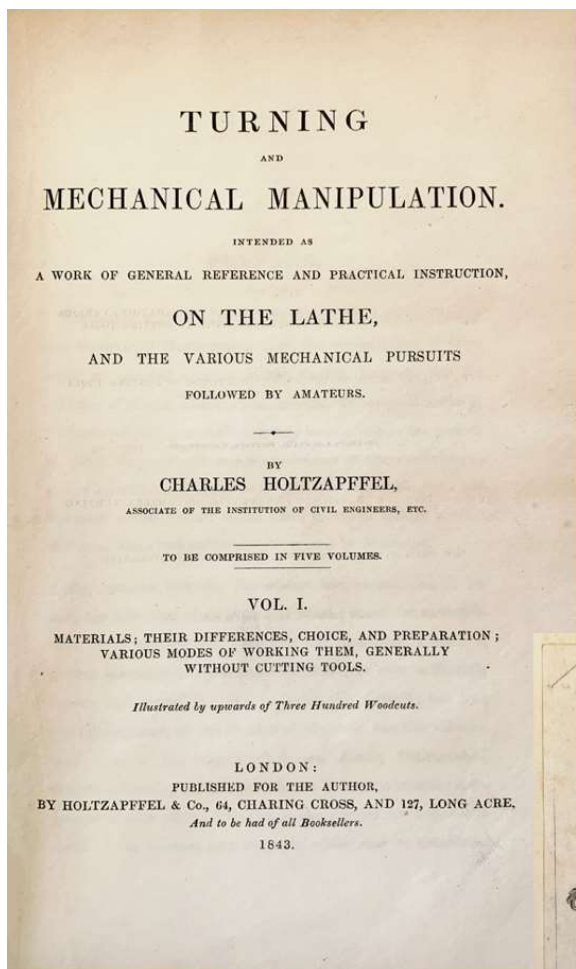


Plates: [Frontispiece] Pass Gerlos, Tyrol, [Dedication] vignette sketch of the Madonna above the Lake Orta – König See, Tyrol – Fügen, Ziller Thal, Tyrol – The River Salza, Tyrol – Convent near Schwarzmoos, Tyrol – Morning on the Traun, Tyrol – Lake of Hallstadt, Tyrol – From the Cemetery, Thun – Castle of Monspunnen and Jungfrau, near Interlachen – Chillon, Lake of Geneva – Sion, Canton Vallais – Near Viesch, in the Ober Vallais – Pass of the Grimsel – Lorcarno, Lago Maggiore – Isola de San Giulio, Lago d’Orta – Gandria, Lago di Lugano – Nesso, Lago di Como – Bellagio, Lago di Como – Lago di Garda.

☼ Abbey Travel 63; Tooley 260.







*George Ellery Hale's copy with his Signature, 1910.*

19. **HOLTZAPFFEL, Charles** (1806-1847); **John Jacob HOLTZAPFFEL II** (1836-1897). *Turning and Mechanical Manipulation. Intended as a work of general reference and practical instruction, on the lathe, and the various mechanical pursuits followed by amateurs.* London: Published for the author, by Holtzapffel & Co., ... 1843, 1846, 1850, 1878, 1884.

¶ [Complete] Five volumes. 8vo. [vol. I] xiv, [2], 462; [II] xx, [457]-1025, [3], [8]; [III] viii, [8], [1026]1477, [2], [16]; [IV] xix, [1], 592, [12]; [V] xxi, [1], 652, [6] pp. Profusely illustrated, figs., plates, indexes, ads. Original full blind- and gilt-stamped dark brown cloth; vols. 1-2-3-5 each neatly restored preserving the original covers, spines laid down. Bookbinder's tickets of J. & J. Thomson, Manchester, Westleys &

Co., and Westleys & Clark, London. Handsome set. SIGNED BY GEORGE ELLERY HALE, 1910. Very good. [S13870]

Vol. I. Materials, their differences, choice and preparation; various modes of working them, generally without cutting tools.

Vol. II. The principles of construction, action, and application, of cutting tools used by hand; and also of machines derived from the hand tools.

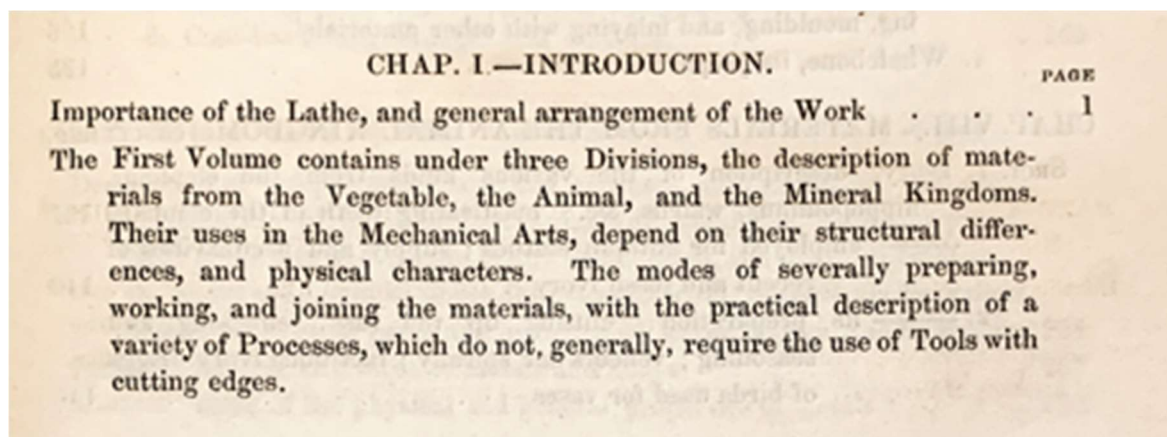
Vol. III. Abrasive and miscellaneous processes, which cannot be accomplished with cutting tools.

Vol. IV. The principles and practice of hand or simple turning.

Vol. V. The principles and practice of ornamental or complex turning.

\$ 1,500

First edition of the greatest work in English on the lathe and its accessories. The set was published for the author. It is rare today and, when found, often either incomplete, mixed issues, or rather worn. The series was proposed to be issued in 6 volumes, but only 5 volumes were ever published.



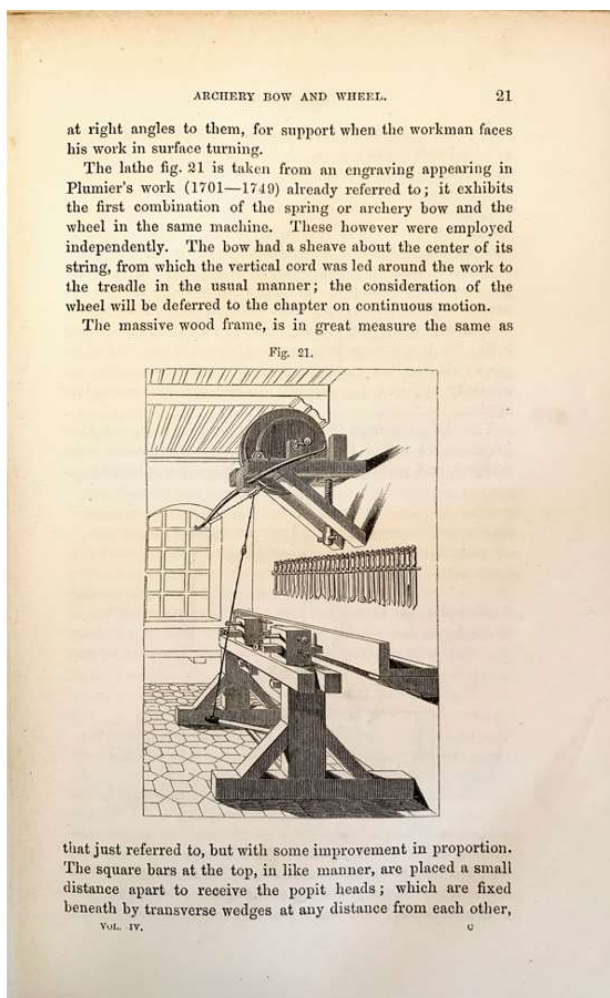
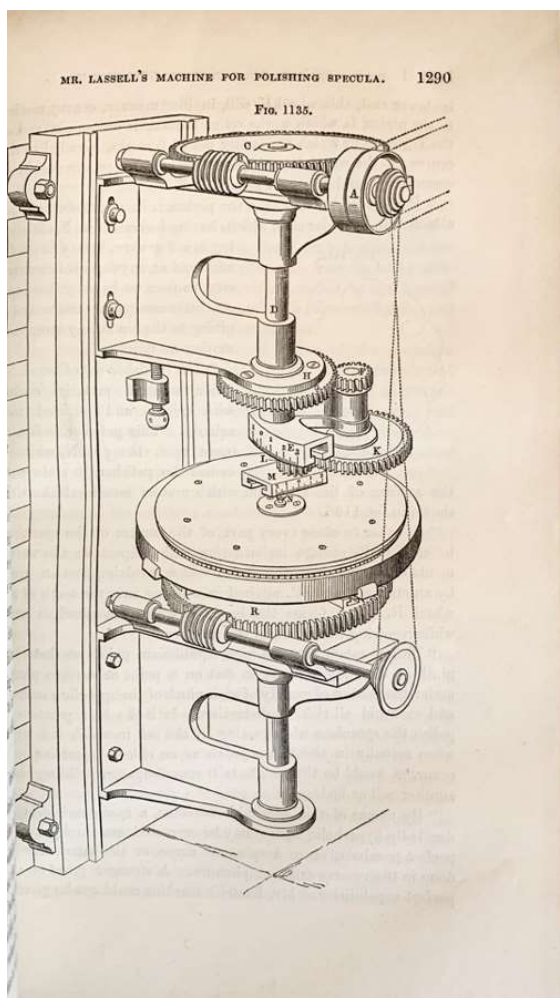
Charles was the son of John Jacob Holtzapffel (1768-1835). He joined his father's firm, making tools and lathes for ornamental turning. "He set about writing a treatise entitled *Turning and Mechanical Manipulation*, eventually running to some 2,750 pages, and which came to be regarded as the bible of ornamental turning. The first volume was published in 1843, but the final two volumes were completed

and published after his death by his son, John Jacob Holtzapffel (1836–1897).”  
Wikip.

Holtzapffel, Charles (1805–1847), mechanical engineer and technical writer, was born on 28 December 1805 in London, where he was baptized at St Martin’s in the Fields on 13 May 1806, the son of John Jacob Holtzapffel and his wife, Ann. His father, who was from Strasbourg, settled in London in 1792 as a tool and lathe maker, and was naturalized as a British subject. In addition to a thorough training in workshop practice, Holtzapffel received a good general education and, by assiduous study and practice, became a skilled mechanical engineer. He married, on 9 September 1830, Amelia Vaux Dutton (1803–1889) of Islington, with whom he had three daughters and three sons. In 1838 he published his *New system of scales of equal parts applicable to various purposes of engineering, architecture and general science*, followed by *List of Scales of Equal Parts* suitable for his system. His principal work, *Turning and mechanical manipulation*, intended as a work of general reference and practical instruction on the lathe, was designed to fill six volumes, but only five were published. The first three volumes appeared in 1843, 1846, and 1850 (posthumously published by Holtzapffel’s widow). The final two volumes were completed by his son, John Jacob Holtzapffel. The family business was Holtzapffel & Co., 64 Charing Cross Road, London. They made lathes and other machines, and published a number of works in connection with woodworking. They also marketed an amateur printing press, about which they published a number of booklets.

In his writing, Holtzapffel throughout displayed a masterly knowledge of technical art and of the scientific principles underlying it. He was a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers and a member of its council. He was for a time chairman of the mechanics' committee of the Society of Arts. He died on 11 April 1847 at 127 Long Acre, Covent Garden, London, of chronic abscesses of the liver, and was buried at St Marylebone. – *DNB*.

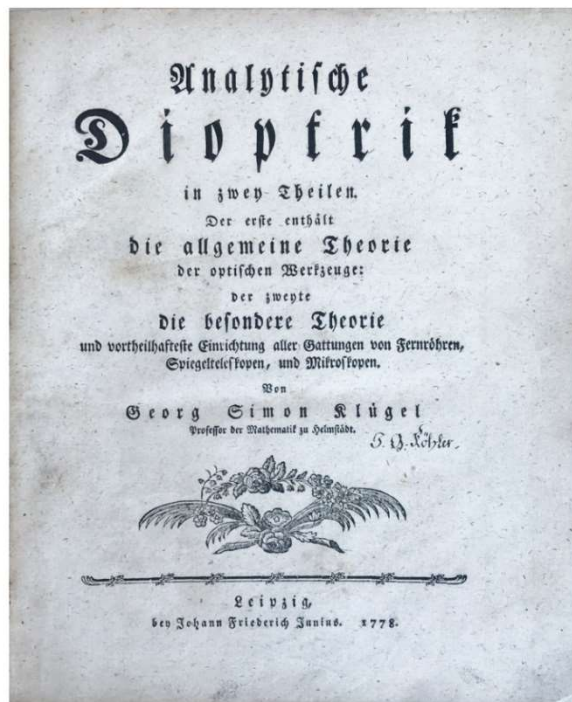
His son, John Jacob II, was eleven years old when his father died. Twenty years later (in 1867), he became head of the firm, which he ran until 1896. He completed Vol. 4, “The Principles and Practice of Hand or Simple Turning,” which was published in 1879. (He also made the 750 woodcut illustrations that it contains.) Vol. 5, “The Principles and Practice of Ornamental or Complex Turning,” was published in 1884.



PROVENANCE: Signature and armorial bookplate of John Hick (1815-1894) ["Omne Bonum" Desupee], Bolton – [vol V] Charles [possibly S. or E.?] Fletcher, Aug. 1844[sic] and again 1884 on half-title – signature of George Ellery Hale (1868-1938), astronomer, Jan 1910. Hick's bookplate is mounted on the half-title.

NOTE: John Hick JP DL (1815-1894), of Bolton, was a wealthy English industrialist, art collector and Conservative Party politician who sat in the House of Commons from 1868 to 1880, he is associated with the improvement of steam-engines for cotton mills and the work of his firm Hick, Hargreaves and Co. universal in countries where fibre was spun or fabrics woven. "His final years at Mytton Hall [were devoted]to compiling an elaborately illustrated catalogue of the collection; some of these works were auctioned by Christie's during June and July 1909 following Rebecca Hick's death in 1908. The Hick library at Mytton Hall was dispersed at Capes Dunne & Co. Manchester in November 1909." [Wikip.].

□ See: Sinkankas 3008–3010.



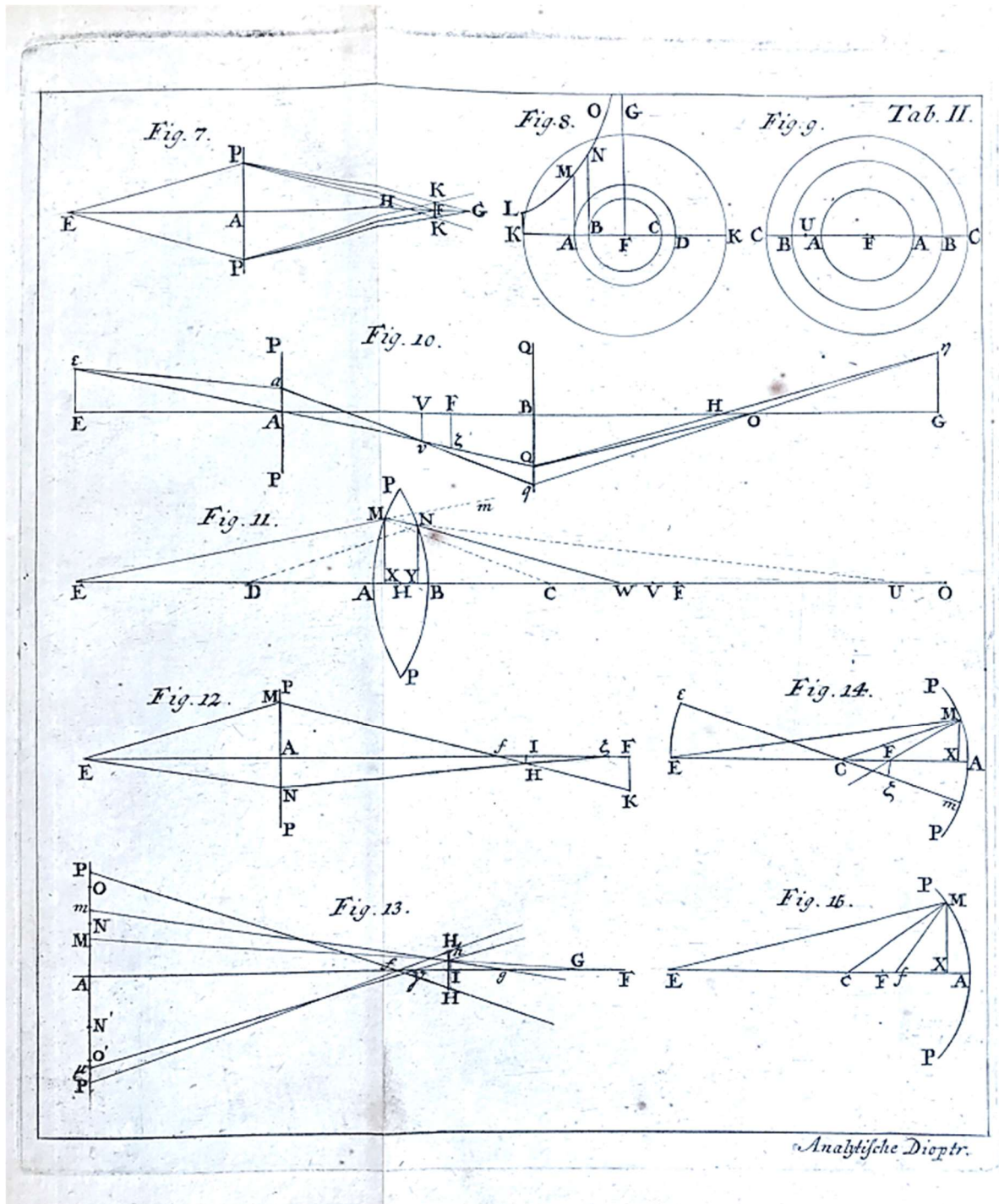
*Johann Gottfried Köhler & Dr. Edmund Neusser's copy*

20. **KLÜGEL, Georg Simon** (1739-1812). *Analytische Dioptrik in zwey Theilen. Der erste enthält die allgemeine Theorie der optischen Werkzeuge: der zweyte die besondere Theorie und vortheilhafteste Einrichtung aller Gattungen von Fernröhren, Spiegelteleskopen, und Mikroskopen.* Leipzig: Johann Friederich Junius, 1778.

¶ 2 parts in 1 vol. Sm. 4to. [xxiv], 303, [1] pp. Title vignette, 4 folding engraved plates (with 32 figs.), head and tail-pieces. Dedicated to Leonhard Euler (1707-1783). Original half calf, decorative boards; very worn, joints splitting, extremities well worn. Title page signed by J. G. Köhler; bookplate of Ing. Dr. Edmund Neusser. [S13109]

\$ 500

First edition. Klügel based his writings on that of Euler's work on optics. In his parts VII and VIII he deals with the telescope and especially the microscope. The book is dedicated to the famous mathematician Leonhard Euler (1707-1783).



Euler's own work on the theory of the achromatic microscope was written as early as 1762 and 1771, when he dealt with the subject more fully. In 1774, Euler's pupil and friend, Nicolas Fuss, wrote a little book on how to construct an achromatic microscope. Klügel translated that work in 1778 and then followed that with this more thorough treatment, being his *Analytische Dioptrik* [also 1778]. Due to the crudeness of design of the objective made in 1791 by François Beeldsnyder (1755-1808), a colonel in the Amsteram cavalry, Mayall asserts (and others uphold this view) that he feels the discussion of the dates of origin or this instrument are at

best unclear. – Mayall. See also: S. Bradbury, *The Evolution of the Microscope*, pp. 179-180.

Georg Simon Klügel (1739-1812), German mathematician and physicist, born in Hamburg, studied under Abraham Kästner [“the best teacher of mathematics in Germany” – Vincenzo De Risi, Gerolamo Saccheri (1667-1733), *Euclid Vindicated from Every Blemish: Edited and Annotated ...* (2014), p.52.] at the University of Göttingen. He was appointed professor of mathematics at the University of Helmstedt and then was chair of mathematics and physics at the University of Halle. In this compendious work he corrected some of Euler’s results and expanded with his own findings. In 1803-31 he published his famous dictionary of mathematics, *Mathematisches Wörterbuch* (5 vols.).

Provenance [2]: [1] Johann Gottfried Köhler (1745-1801), German astronomer, known for discovering a number of nebulae, star clusters and galaxies. He was a colleague of Johann Elert Bode, another German astronomer of importance. In 1785 Köhler was appointed jointly director of the Dresden Mathematisch-Physikalischer Salon and the Kunstkammer. His catalogue of nebulae was published in 1780. He wrote a number of astronomical papers in German, and the following in the *Philosophical Transactions*, “Observations on the transit of Mercury 1786, May 4, at Dresden,” [1787]. See: Hockey, Thomas, *The Biographical Encyclopedia of Astronomers*, 2009; Poggendorff, pp. 1290-1.



[2] Ing. Dr. Edmund Neusser (1852-1912), born in Krakow, was appointed in 1893 a full professor and director of medicine in the University of Vienna. A highly respected clinician, he specialized in disorders of the blood and wrote about the circulatory system, liver and adrenal glands. See: *Austrian Biographical Encyclopaedia*.

☼ *DSB VII*, pp. 404-05; Poggendorff I, 1277; John Mayall, *Cantor Lectures on the Microscope*, p. 61. See: Dieter Gerlach, *Geschichte der Mikroskopie*, (2009), p. 200.



PLANS,  
ELEVATIONS, AND SECTIONS,  
OF  
**Buildings Public and Private,**  
EXECUTED IN  
VARIOUS PARTS OF ENGLAND, &c  
INCLUDING THE  
**NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON,**  
WITH  
PLANS, DETAILS, AND DESCRIPTIONS.  
ENGRAVED ON FIFTY-NINE PLATES.

---

By **DAVID LAING, F.S.A.**  
ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR TO THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS, &c.

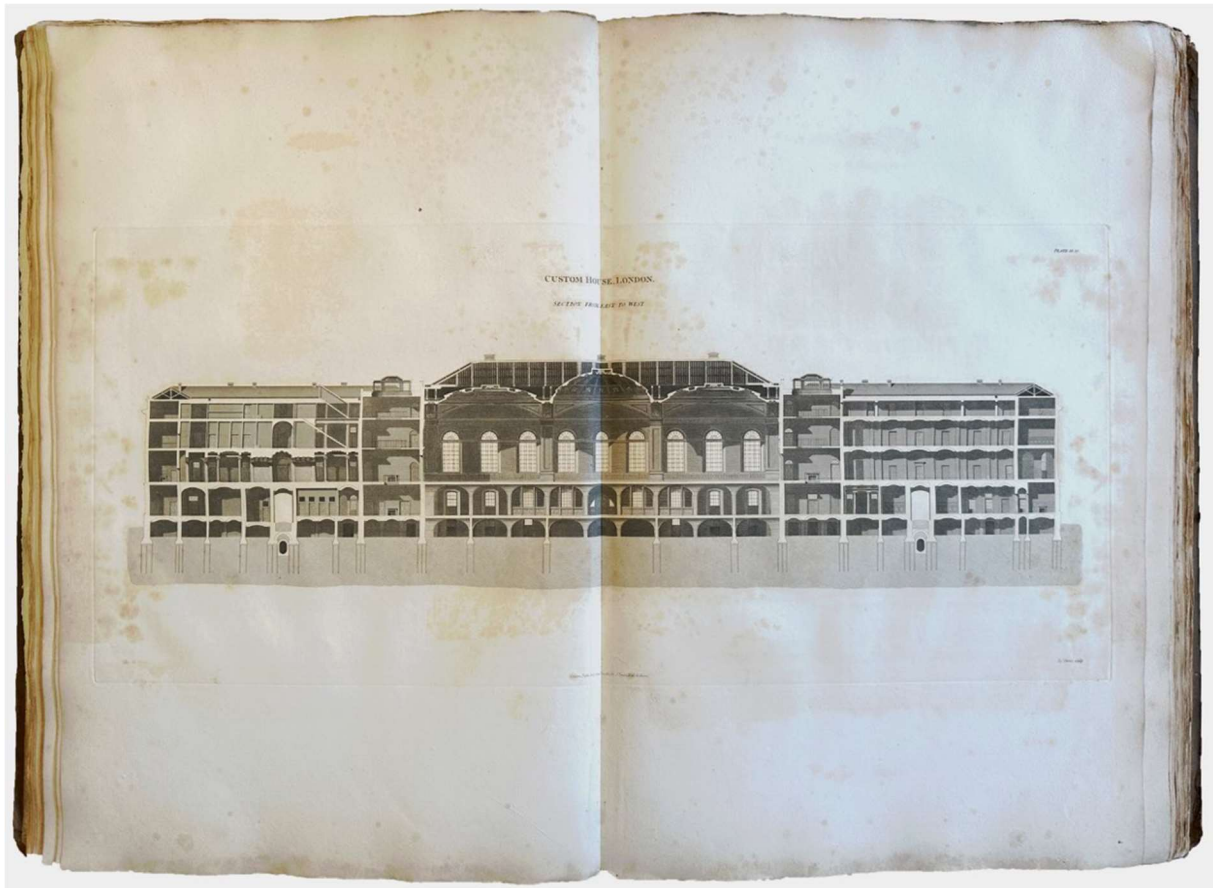
---

**LONDON:**  
PRINTED BY BENSLEY AND SONS,  
BOLT-COURSE, FLEET-STREET;  
AND PUBLISHED BY J. TAYLOR, ARCHITECTURAL LIBRARY, HIGH HOLBORN.

---

M DCCC XVIII.

Laing



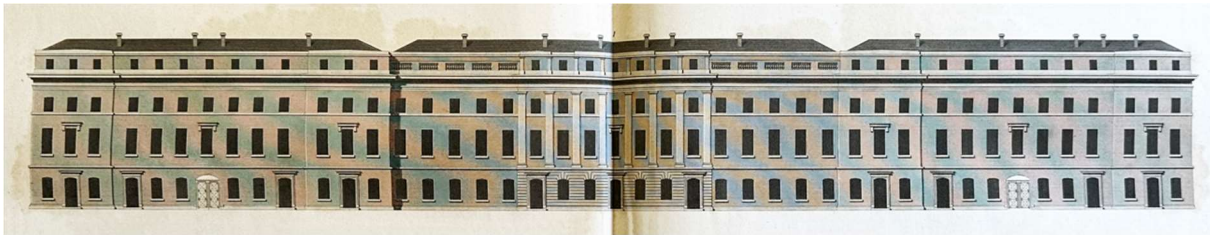
21. **LAING, David** (1774-1856). *Plans, Elevations, and Sections, of Buildings Public and Private, executed in various parts of England, &c including the New Custom-House, London, with plans, details, and descriptions. Engraved on fifty-nine plates.* London: Bensley & Sons, 1818.

¶ Imperial folio (560 x 380 mm) [10], xvi, [1, 1 blank], 44 pp. Subscriber's list, 2 etchings, 57 engraved plates (12 double-page), complete; occasional light foxing. Quarter green cloth over drab boards, modern printed spine label; rebacked. Bookplate and signature of George Aitchison, book-label of A. Russell, Pollock, Greenhill. Fine. RARE.

\$ 1,500

FIRST EDITION. This magnificent architectural folio primarily documents the structure of the New Custom House in Lower Thames Street, begun in 1813. Leading the list of subscribers is King George III, and the work is dedicated to the Prince of Wales (eventually George IV) who undoubtedly had provided royal patronage for this deluxe volume. The text describes the site preparation, including test bores of the soil, to a depth of 30 feet. Initially, the investigation indicated that the site was suitable to support the massive weight of the proposed building.

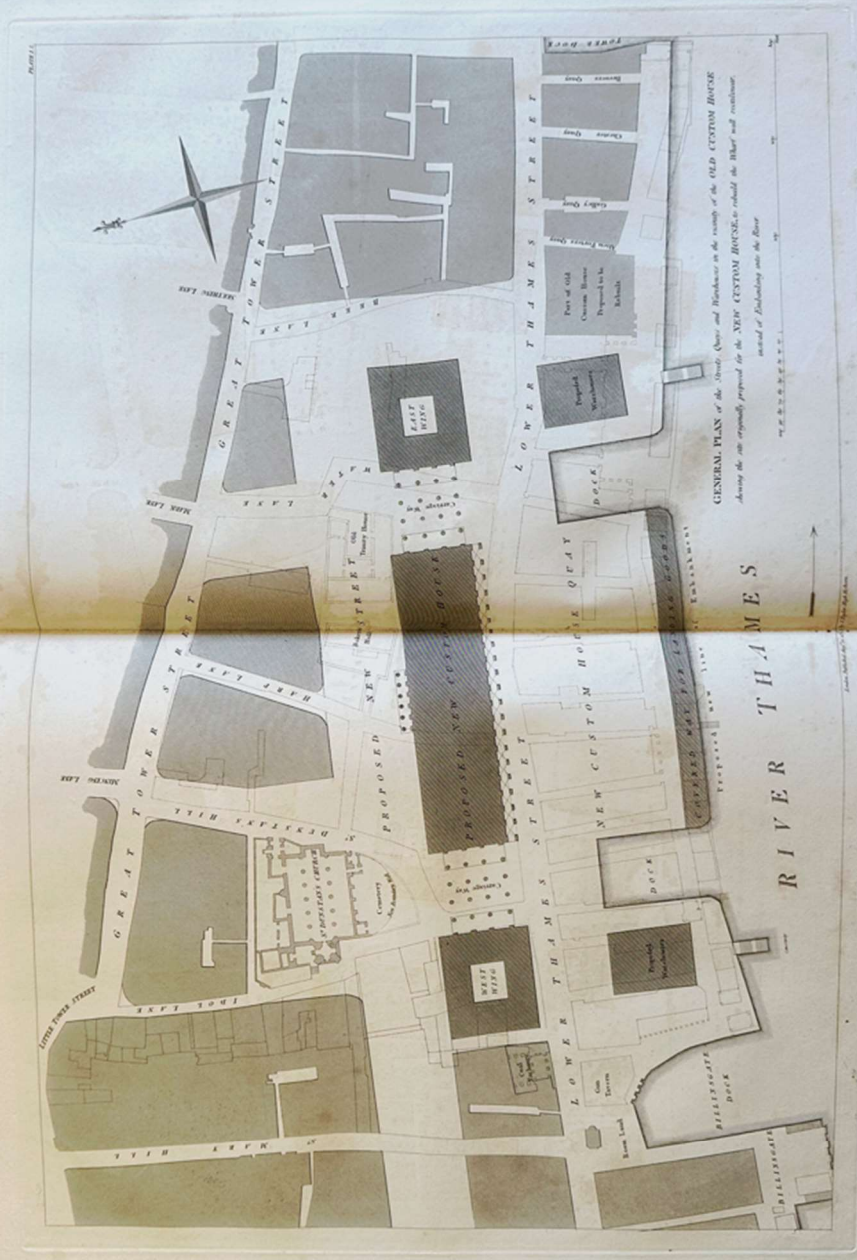
However, when the actual trenching began, it was discovered that the underlying soil was of a quite variable nature and density, having been the result of centuries of variation in the width of the adjacent Thames River. It was decided to insert beech pilings, at three-foot intervals, to support the river front of the building. The pilings eventually decayed and contributed to the collapse of that side of the building. The cost overruns in completing the foundation were considerable, and unfortunately insufficient, leading to the eventual collapse, necessitating its rebuilding. The remainder of the book documents the work performed on St. Dunstan's Church, public buildings and a few grand villas of the wealthy.



David Laing is principally known as the architect of the New Custom House in London, which was completed in 1817 and collapsed in 1825. Assisted by a young William Tite, he also rebuilt the church of St Dunstan-in-the-East between 1817 and 1821. In 1818 Laing published this book of plans and drawings which included details of the problems he had encountered in laying the foundations of the New Custom House. The subsidence of those foundations was later to cause the collapse of the building, which had to be rebuilt, under the direction of Sir Robert Smirke. After the collapse of the New Custom House Laing was suspended from his post as Architect & Surveyor of the Board of Customs, and his practice was ruined.

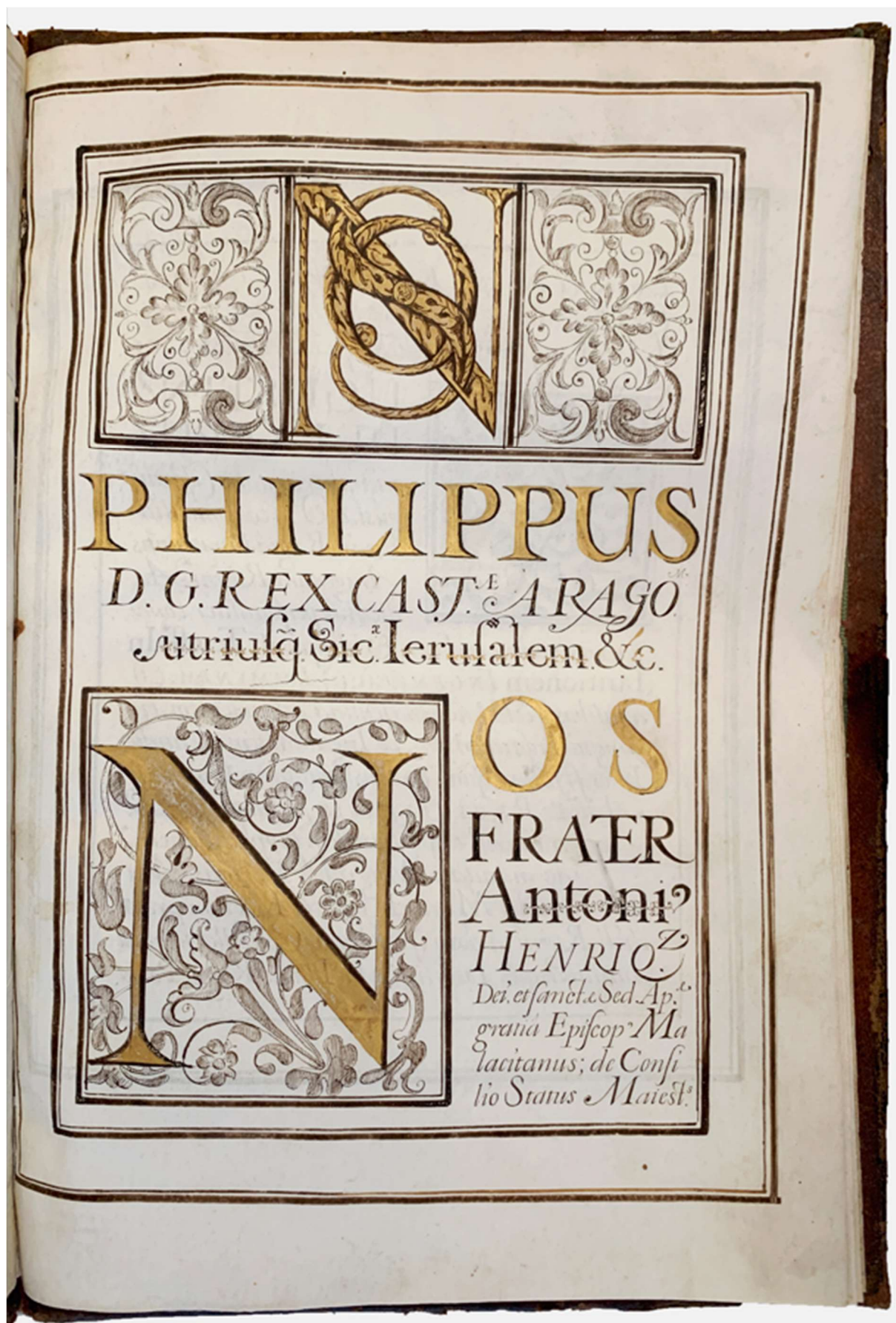
Provenance: George Aitchison (1792–1861) and George Aitchison, Jr. (1825-1910) were both prominent English architects. An expert in interior design, the son's finest work is the house he designed for Frederic, Baron Leighton of Stretton, at Holland Park Road, Kensington, which includes the Arab Hall (added 1877–9, built to display the collection of glazed tiles Leighton had acquired during his visits to the East) and the artist's studio. Aitchison (junior) enjoyed a considerable reputation, being Professor of Architecture at the Royal Academy (1887–1905) and President of the Royal Institute of British Architects (1896–9).

☼ *DNB* Vol. XI, pp. 400-1.



GENERAL PLAN of the Street, Quay, and Warehouse on the site of the OLD CUSTOM HOUSE  
 Along the site originally proposed for the NEW CUSTOM HOUSE, to rebuild the latter with additions  
 instead of extending over the River

Laing



*promulgata, et pronuntiata diffinitiva sententia tenoris sequen.*

**DE**

**CHRISTI**  
nom. invocato



omni L. G

Att. cont.

& c. de Con

silio pronūtiat

& Declarat,

*AVGVSTINVM DE  
LA CRVZ EXPONENTEM.*



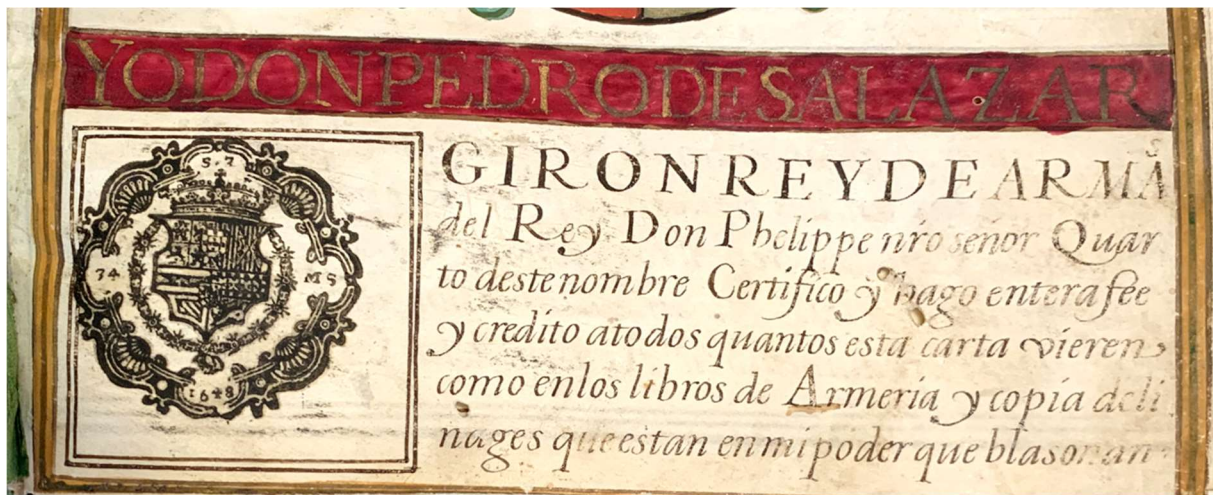
22. [Medieval and illuminated manuscript, Spain, Manuscript on parchment.] **Pedro Salazar de Giron Rey de Armas.** *A grant of arms for the De la Cruz family, from the Kingdom of Aragon and Catalonia, and settled in the Valley of Aran. Shield of L. Otorgante. Signed by D. Pedro Salazar de Giron Rey de Armas. Signed by F. Mendez Testa Secretary.* Aran Valley in Aran Valley in Pyrenees Lleida Catalonia Spain, 1648.

¶ 20x29.5 cm. [12] ff. Illuminated manuscript on vellum, written in different hands and seemingly at different times. Text written in Latin and Catalan. Large coat-of-arms as the opening leaf, gilt-illuminated leaf “PHILLIPPUS O.G. REX CAST<sup>ae</sup> ARAGO”, large “A” gilt-illuminated initial “AUGUSTIN DE LA CRUZ”, large “E” black-ink initial letter “ET DICTA ART”, elaborate leaf devoted to CHRIST with JESU in gilt and laced in Arabesque style blue decorative style “CHRISTI nom<sup>e</sup> invocato omin . . .”, large green & black outlined initial letters “ET DICTA DIFFINI-TIVA” Original period calf binding with gilt-tooling on upper & lower covers, corner fillets, oval device in central position, silk moiré endleaves; several holes in the covers. The manuscript is written in an elegant and beautifully calligraphed hand. Very good – unique.

\$ 3,000

Illuminated manuscript on vellum: “Those with the surname de la Cruz of French origin, naturalized in the Kingdom of Aragon and Catalonia ... which almost brought their beginning from the first Count of Barcelona ... This house is located in the Valley of Aran - ... has his Mayorazgo [estate] in Villa de Viella.”

Excerpt, starting from the beginning (in Catalan):



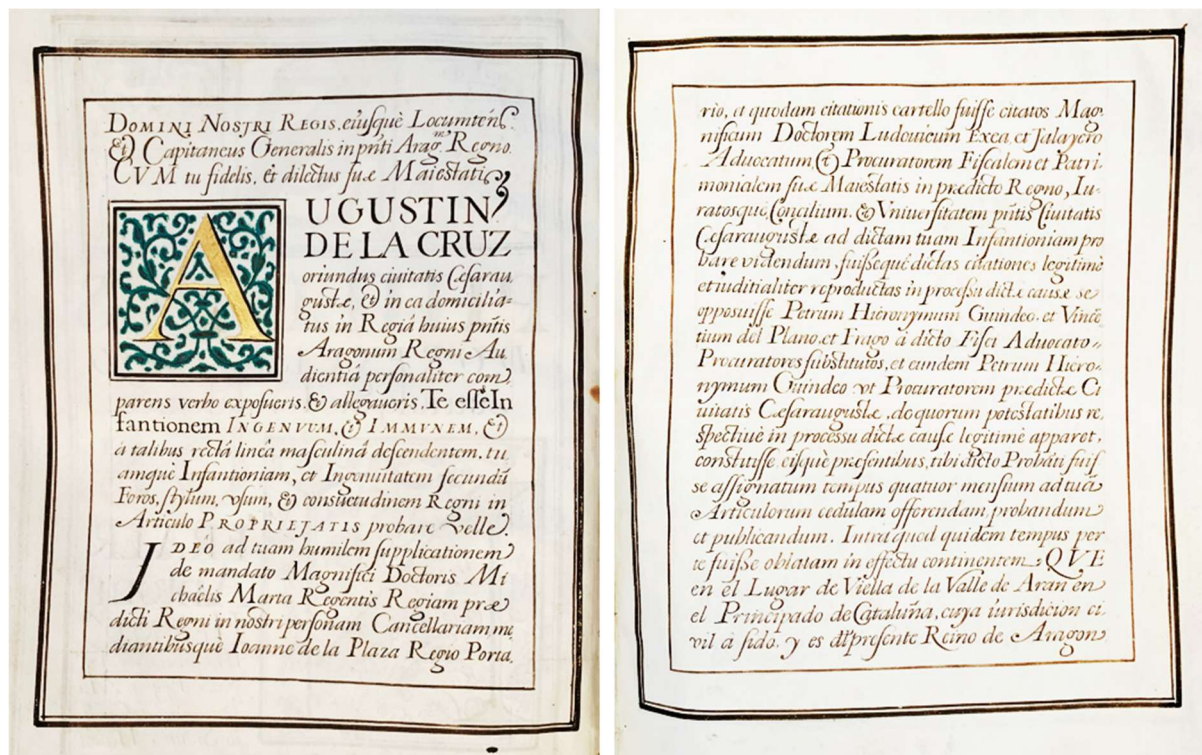
“YO DON PEDRO DE SALAZAR Giron Rey de Arma del Rey Don Phelippe uro señor Quarto deste nombre, Certifico y hago entera see y credito ato dos quantos esta carta vieren como en los libros de Armeria y copia de linages que estan en mi poder que blasonan [page 2] delos linages e Armas de los Solares y Casas nobles destes rei nos de España parece iestaescrito enellos el linage y Armas de Cruz suetnor escomo sesigne LOS DELAPELLIDO DE Cruz son desuorigen de Francia mas detiempos inmemorables aesta parte los allà mos aestos y a los de otras muchas familias naturalizados enel Rey node Aragon y Cataluna pare ce que los deel Apellido de Cruz son antiguos que cassitraen su principio de los primeros Condes de Barcelona quando Carlo magno puso los nueue barones y otros nueue Governadores . . .”

Translation (rough):

“I DON PEDRO DE SALAZAR Giron King of Arms of the King Don Phelippe uro señor Quarto deste number, I certify and make whole see and credit to both those who saw this letter as in the books of Armory and copy of lineages that are in my power that blazon [p.2] of the lineages and Coats of Arms of the Estates and Noble Houses of these kings of Spain, it seems that the lineage and Coats of Cruz are written in them, as I am referring to LOS DELAPELLIDO DE Cruz, they



originated in France but from time immemorial in this part of the country and in many other families naturalized in the King of Aragon and Catalonia, it seems that the last name of Cruz is ancient, which traces its origin to the first Counts of Barcelona when Carlo Magno put the nine barons and other nine governors . . .”



Don Pedro de Salazar Giron, King of Arms of Felipe IV [Philip IV of Spain (1605–1665)] and Philip’s son Carlos [Charles II] II (1661-1700). He is among other French who are naturalized in the Reynode of Aragon and Catalonia regions. A dated declaration of the rights of the family of August 16, 1648. When Philip IV died, Carlos II was underage (and sickly) and thus she became the Queen Regent acting on behalf of her underage son. The Crown of Aragon was divided 8 ways into the Kingdoms of Aragon, Valencia, Majorca, Naples, Sicily, Sardinia, the Principality of Catalonia, and the Marquisate of Malta. “Her ability to respond effectively to the challenges facing the Empire was hampered by an ongoing power struggle with Don Juan José de Austria, Charles’s older illegitimate half-brother. In addition, enacting essential reforms was complicated since Spain was a personal union between the Crown of Castile and Crown of Aragon, each with very distinct political cultures and traditions. – see: Mitchell, Sylvia Z., Mariana of Austria and Imperial Spain: Court, Dynastic, and International Politics in Seventeenth- Century Europe (PHD). University of Miami. 2013.

Heraldry began in Spain in the 11th century, as a means of distinguishing different knights and noblemen on the battlefield. Spanish nobility differed from many of its European counterparts in that membership was determined almost entirely on the performance of military service (this grant mentions service in the "Catholic wars"). Also, unlike many other European nations, Spanish nobility could be inherited down the female line.

*In si gratia Regia cis caru est, cy preter hic, et indignationis Regie incursam penam floré noram auri Arcorum nide ex homis amuq, sacis accens, et transgressoris absque spe pua nne perpendendum Regis que applicandoré -cratus cupiunt non subire. In tuus rej testh. moniam Pr. sentes fieri iustissimus Roro comuni Arcorumu Sigillo appico munias. Dat. Castellé die <sup>mo</sup> xvij<sup>ma</sup> quartanensis hij. Al. Miles. sex. quadrage. somosquimo. R. geyorung. Reg. xxvii.*

*... la Torre ...*  
*... de Villalón ...*  
*... de Villalón ...*  
*... de Villalón ...*

*... de Villalón ...*

*... de Villalón ...*

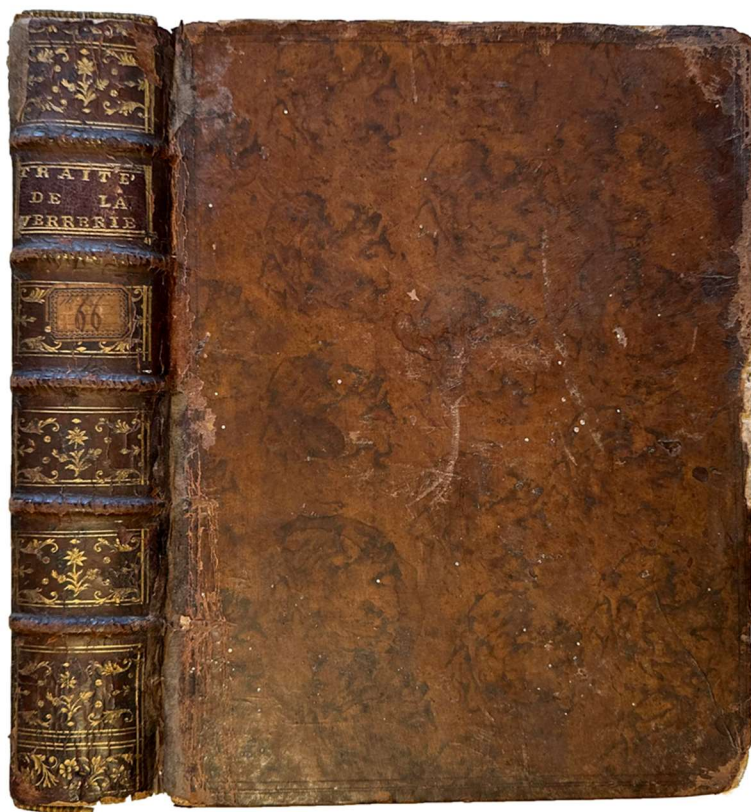
10. LEDES DE VALDELOP.

chrano de Aragon desta Carta i Certificacion firmada deminom bre y sellada con misello en Madrid a veinte y ocho dias del mes de Agosto de mill y sesicientos y quarenta y ocho años.

*Don Pedro de Salazar*  
*J. Girón*  
*J. Loy de Armas*

*Yo Francisco Mendez Testa Secretario del R. m. y escrivano Escriuano mayor del R. m. y escrivano de esta noble villa de Madrid certifico que Don Pedro de Salazar Girón de quiertibus firmada la certificacion de Armas y linage de Cruz de suso en unenid y sella da la primera plana con esbello tercio es de armas de su Magestad como tal vya y execre el bo oficio y las Certificaciones que a da do las en ugas a esta sela da en uga fe y reditio y juicio y fiada de la firma de onde dice don Pedro de Salazar girón escrivano que fue le y acostumbra a ser firmar por que he visto escrito y firmar en uhas veces i para que de lo conste de la presente firmada de mi nombre i sella da con esbello de las armas desta villa de Madrid para este otro os efectos esta en mi poder en mi adrida a veinte y ocho dias del mes de Agosto de mill y sesicientos y quarenta y ocho años.*

*Francisco Mendez*  
*J. Girón*



Neri



A R T  
DE LA  
**V E R R E R I E,**  
DE NERI, MERRET ET KUNCKEL.

AUQUEL ON A AJOUTÉ  
LE Sol Sine Veste D'ORSCHALL;  
L'Helioscopium videndi sine veste solem Chymicum;  
LE Sol Non Sine Veste;  
LE Chapitre XI. du Flora Saturnizans de HENCKEL,  
Sur la Vitrification des Végétaux;  
UN Mémoire sur la maniere de faire le Saffre;  
LE Secret des vraies Porcelaines de la Chine & de Saxe;

## O U V R A G E S

O U l'on trouvera la maniere de faire le Verre & le Cristal, d'y porter des Couleurs, d'imiter les Pierres Precieuses, de préparer & colorer les Emaux, de faire la Pastille, de Peindre sur le Verre, de préparer des Verres, de composer des Couvertes pour les Epaves & Poeries, d'extraire la Couleur d'azur de l'Or, de conserver les Rabis, de faire le Saffre, de faire & peindre les Porcelaines, &c.

Traduits de l'Allemand, par M. D\*\*\*.

A P A R I S,  
Chez DURAND, rue St. Jacques, au Griffon.  
Chez PISSOT, Quai des Augustins, à la Sagelle,

M. DCC. LII.  
AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROI

23. **NERI, Antonio** (1576-1614); **Johannes KUNCKEL**; **Johann Friedrich HENCKEL** (1678-1744); **Johann Christian ORSCHALL**. *Art de la Verrerie de Neri, Merret et Kunckel, auquel on a ajouté le 'Sol sine veste' D'Orschall; L'Helioscopium videndi sine veste solem Chymicum'; Le 'Sol Non Sine Veste'; Le Chapitre XI. du Flora Saturnizans de Henckel, Sur la Vitrifcation des Végétaux; Un Mémoire sur la manière de faire le Saffre; Le Secret des vraies Porcelaines de la Chine & de Saxe. Ouvrages où l'on trouvera la manière de faire le Verre et le Crystal, d'y porter des Couleurs, d'imiter les Pierres Précieuses, de préparer & colorer les Émaux, de faire la Potasse, de Peindre sur le Verre, de préparer des Vernis, de composer des Couvertes pour les Fayances & Poteries, d'extraire la Couleur Pourpre de l'Or, de contrefaire les Rubis, de faire le Saffre, de faire et peindre les Porcelaines, etc. Traduits de l'Allemand ...* Paris: Durand & Pissot, 1752.

¶ 4to. [iv], lv, 629, [3] pp. 16 engraved plates (most folding); title-page upper corner torn away (no loss of type but it is close!), several small burn marks throughout (presumed either cigarette or other source). Original mottled calf; joints very worn, extremities show considerable wear. Bookplate of Henri Mommersteeg. Good.

\$ 450

COLLECTED WORKS, each translated from the (mostly) German or Latin, and attributed to Paul Heinrich Dietrich, Baron d'Holbach (1723-1789). The text includes five contributors to the “secrets” relating to the science of glassmaking, porcelain, crystal and the use and application of gold and colors. Kunckel discovered a process of making Ruby glass, explained within this work (p.433+) “and studied putrefaction, fermentation, the nature of salts, and the preparation of pure metals.” – *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Christopher Merret, FRS, FRCP (1614/15-1695) contributed a preface essay, he was the first Harveian librarian, also was interested in glassmaking, etc., and thus became a translator of Neri's work. Glassmaking is vital to the wine industry. Merret is credited with having recorded the earliest known use of sugar and molasses in making sparkling wines and thus champagne.

The work opens with the classic treatise by Neri (1612), a Florentine priest, who showed for first time how to make colored glass, crystal glass, etc. Merret's additions are included here (see: NERI & MERRET pp. 1-276). [Contained in 7 books, 133 chapters].

Johann von Löwenstern-Kunckel [Jean Kunckel] (ca.1630/38-1703), a German chemist, is here present with *Additions a l'Art des la Verrerie*, (pp. 277-323). After one finds Kunckel's work, *Art de la Verrerie*, in 3 parts, (pp. 325-404; 405-431; 433-470) who was an authority on glassmaking in Brandenburg, later hired by the Swedish crown, giving him a laboratory to work. He was known for making artificial ruby red glass, using Purple of Cassius. This tract is found in the *Sol Sine Veste ... pour tirer ;a couleur pourpre de l'or ... dans la plus grande perfection de faux Rubis ou du Verre rouge* (pp. 471-525).

Johann Christian Orschall's *Ouvrages auxquels le Sol sine Veste d'Orschall a donné lieu*, (pp. 527-542). Orschall is interested in the "purple of Cassius" and gold-based glass and enamel colors. Orschall says the ruby color is only derived from magnesium and potassium nitrate. His dates are not known, but he was a German metallurgist, alchemist and mine director in the Landgraviate of Hesse-Kassel and Frankenberg (Eder). He "formulated a recipe for the production of ruby glass (golden purple). Almost at the same time, Johannes Kunckel had also carried out experiments on this subject, but Orschall published them first." [Wikip.]

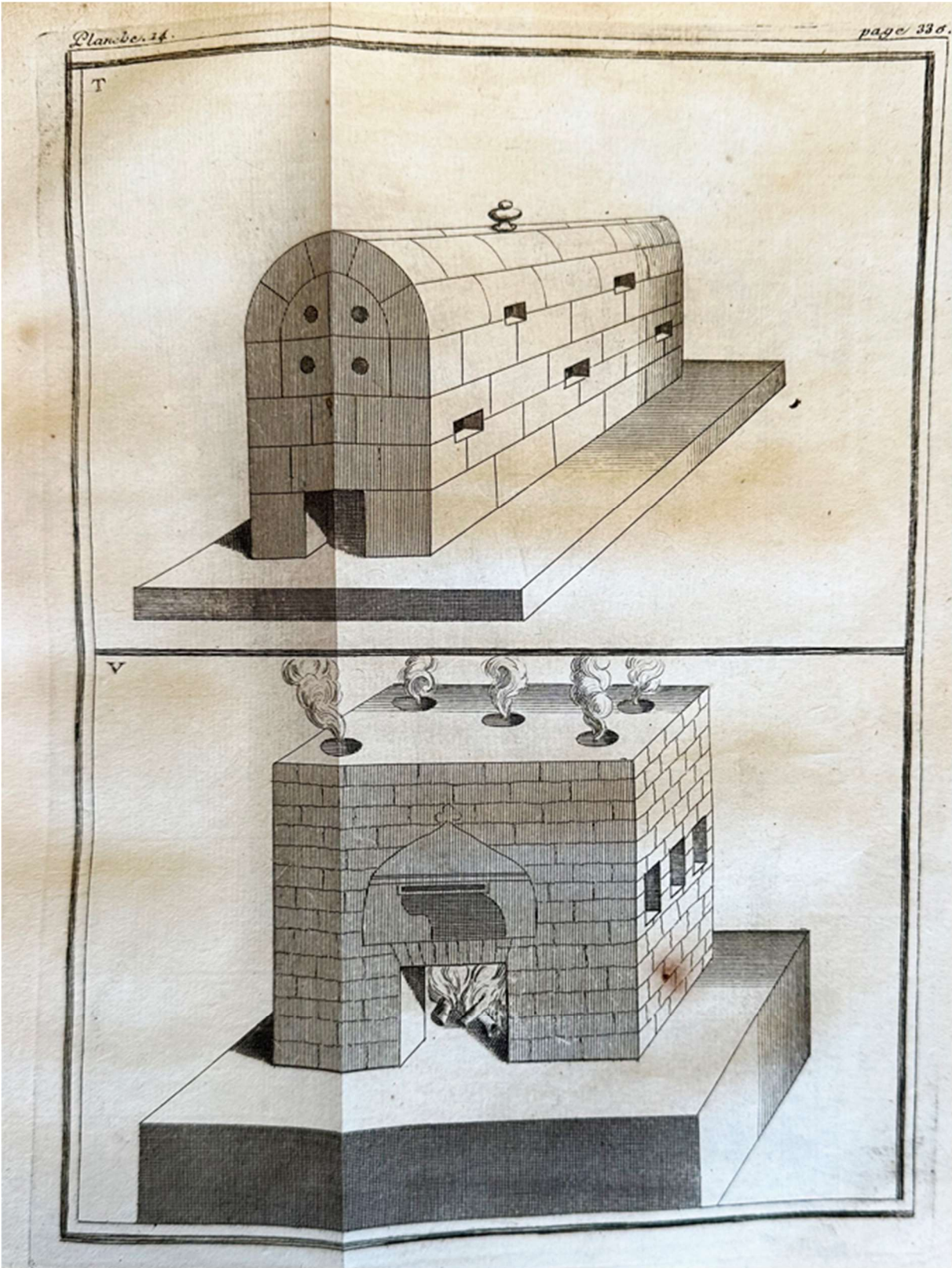
*Sol non sine Veste ou l'Invincibilité de l'or ... de s'en servir pour contre-faire les Rubis, en tirer la couleur pourpre, &c., Ouvrage ou l'on prouve par des expériences certaines & fondées sur la vérité, que cette couleur n'est produite que par la seule Magnésie développée par le moyen du Nitre*, by Christophe Grummet [or Brummet]. (pp. 543-556).

Johann Friedrich Henckel's contribution investigates the chemical similarities between plants and minerals. [*De la Vitriification des Vegetaux*] (pp. 557-588). The secrets of glass blowing are explained (p.429), for china and British porcelain. There are many recipes relating to the art of glassmaking, including how to make cobalt blue (p.589, by Carl Friedrich Zimmermann (1713-1747)). The use of metals is applied to brown iron, copper, and silver. (pp. 589-600).

The volume ends with, « *Le Secret des vraies Porcelaines de la Chine & de Saxe.* » [The Secret of authentic Chinese & Saxon Porcelains], translated from the German into French. (pp. 601-616).

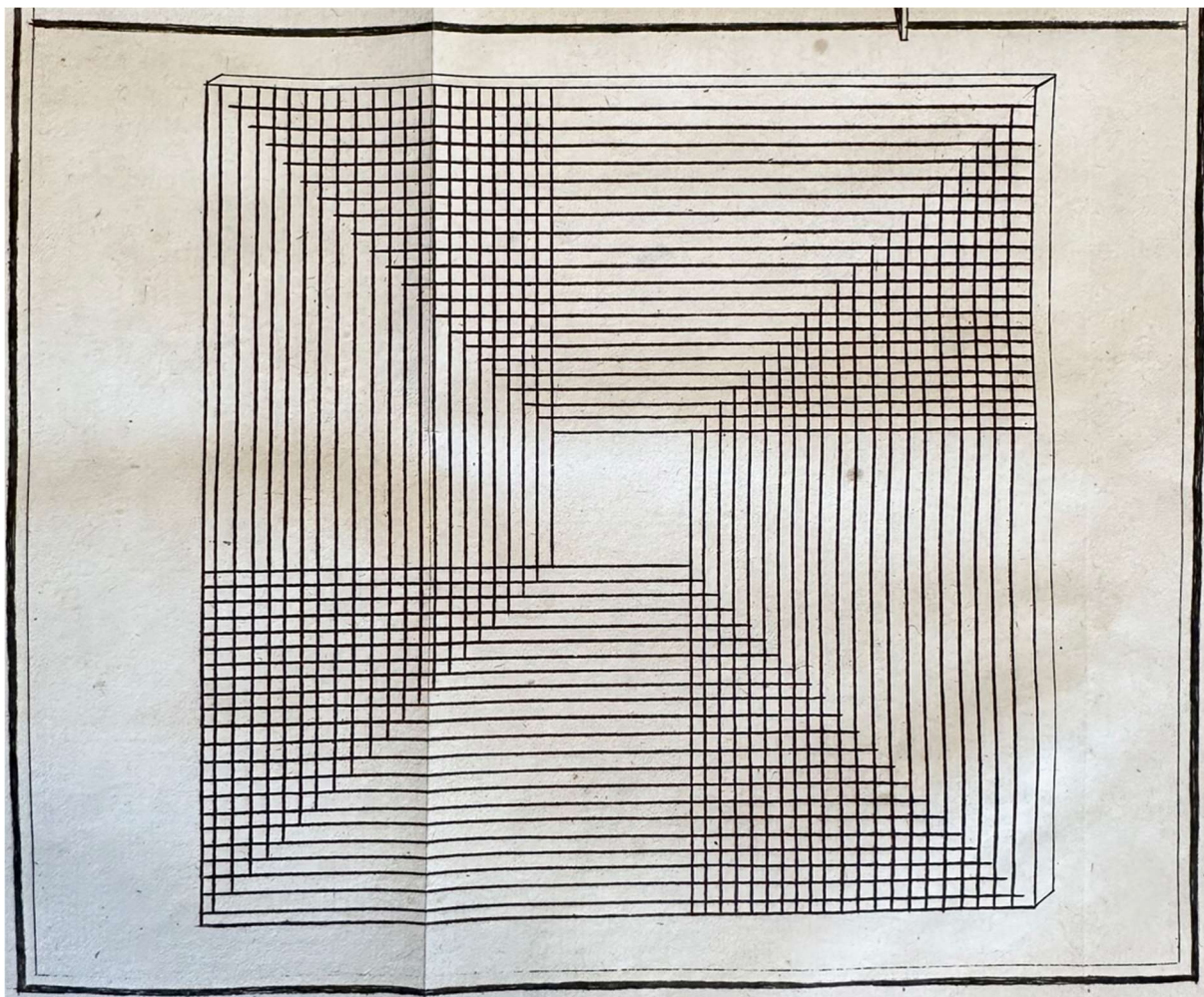
Paul Heinrich Dietrich, Baron d'Holbach (1723-1789) was a French-German encyclopedist and philosopher. He was wealthy and generous with supporting a salon fully equipped with books and wine, attracting a coterie of friends. Among

these friends was Diderot and both had interests in an encyclopedia for the sciences.



PROVENANCE: Henri Mommersteeg (1898-1969) was a noted Dutch seed manufacturer and supplier for agriculture and horticulture.

See also: William A. Cole, *Chemical literature, 1700-1860: a bibliography with annotations*, 1988; Duveen 427; L.B. Hunt, *The True Story of Purple of Cassius. The birth of gold-based glass and enamel colors*, pp. 134-139; Partington, *History of Chemistry*, 1961-70; Wellcome Library IV, p.221.



Neri



Olearius





Moscow, as depicted in Olearius 1645-7

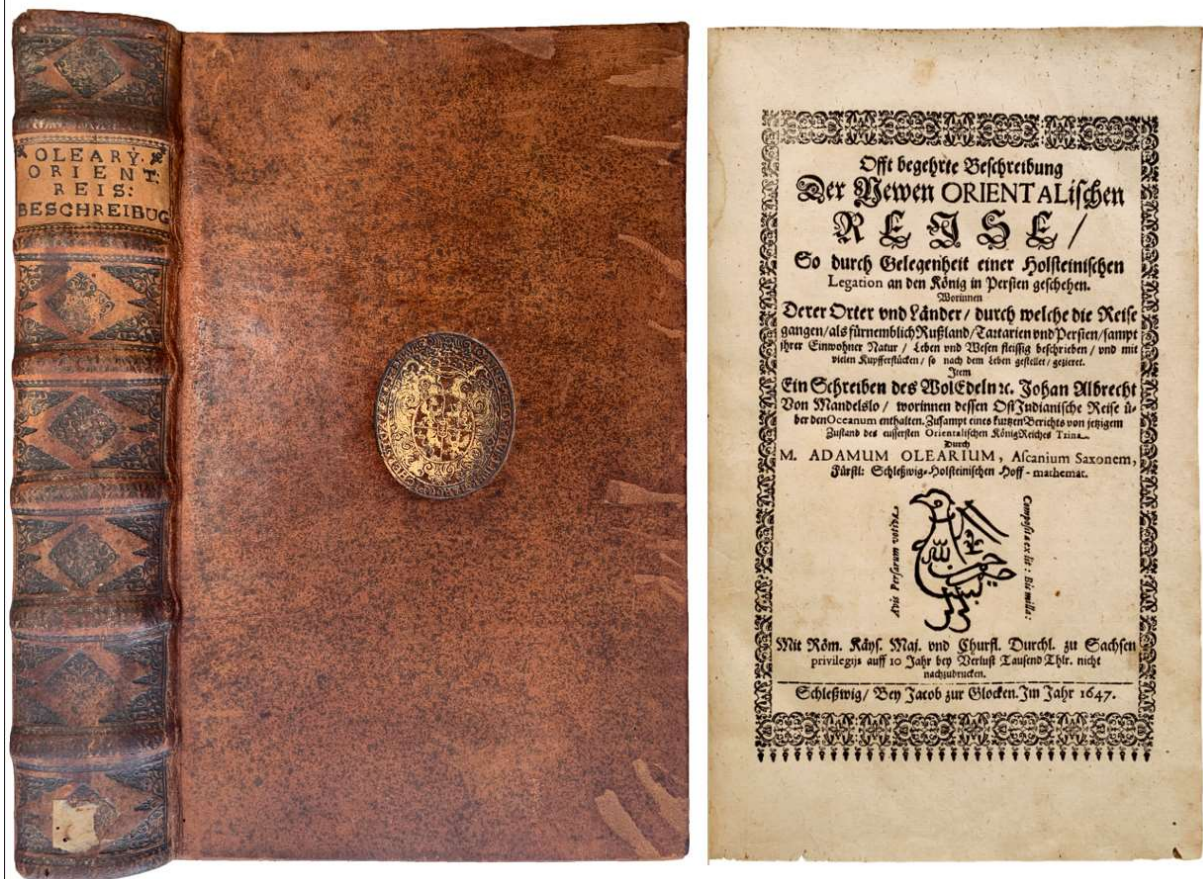
24. **OLEARIUS, Adam** (1603-1671). *Offt beehrte Beschreibung Der Newen Orientalischen Reise So durch Gelegenheit einer Holsteinischen Legation an den König in Persien geschehen. Worinnen Derer Orter und Lander durch welche die Reise gangen als furnemblich Russland Tartarien vnd Persien sampt jhrer Einwohner Natur Leben vnd Wesen fleissig beschrieben und mit vielen Kupfferstucken so nach dem Leben gestellet gezieret. Item Ein Schreiben des Wol Edeln rc. Johan Albrecht Von Mandelslo worinnen dessen Ost Indianische Reise über den Oceanum enthalten. Zusampt eines kürzten Berichts von jetzigem Zustand des eussersten Orientalischen König Reiches Tzina. Durch M. Adamum Olearium, Ascanium Saxonem, Fürstl: Schlesswig-Holsteinischen Hoff-mathemat. ... Mit Rom. Kays. Maj. vnd Churfl. Durchl. zu Sachsen privilegij auff 10 Jahr bey Verlust Tausend Thlr. nicht nachszudrucken. ... Schlesswig: Bey Jacob zur Glocken. Jm Jahr [1645]-1647.*

¶ Large 4to. [13] ff., 546 [i.e. 536] pp., [1] f., 42 pp., [6] ff. With full-page engraved half title, 10 double-page engraved plates, 11 full-pages engraved plates, 60 text figures, engr. head and tail pieces, initial letters. Title with vignette "Allah" in Arabic script. [MEE1127]

\$ 12,600

First edition of *Offt beehrte Beschreibung der neuen orientalischen Reise*, 1645-7. This is an important and widely-read seventeenth century account of travels through Russia and Persia, and into India and the Far East. 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 beehrte Beschreibung der neuen orientalischen Rejse*, so durch Gelegenheit einer Holsteinischen Legation an d. König in Persien geschehen. An extended and restructured edition appeared in 1656: *Vermehrte Neue Beschreibung der Muscowitischen und Persischen Reyse*, so durch gelegenheit einer Holsteinischen Gesandschafft an den russischen Zaar und König in Persien geschehen (reprint with a commentary by D. Lohmeier, Tübingen, 1971). The *Vermehrte Neue 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 "Machtelname" 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 Shahafī. 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 Confiniorum veteri longe accuratior edita Anno 1655*, the first realistic map of Iran that, in particular, corrects the location and form of the Caspian Sea." – *Encyclopedia Iranica*.



Olearius, "Born in 1599 (with the German name Ohlschlegel, later Olschlager), Olearius studied theology, mathematics, astronomy, and geography at the University of Leipzig. After various teaching assignments, in 1633 he entered the service of Frederick III (1597-1659), ruler of the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp. As secretary and counselor, he took part in the diplomatic missions to Russia and Persia that were aimed at negotiating a new direct trade route for Persian silk. After the initial consent of the Tsar, the embassy set out for Persia in 1635. Taking the route through Moscow and following the Volga to Astrakhan, they entered Persia after crossing the Caspian Sea at Samat-i. There, the delegation had to wait for three months before they were allowed to proceed. Olearius used the time to acquire a basic knowledge of Persian and Arabic. Their route then took them from Ardabil, Qazvin, and Kasan to Isfahan, the capital. After a stay of several months, the mission returned without concrete results by a similar route, this time passing through Rast. Olearius continued his service in Gottorp as court mathematician and principal of the extensive court library and collections (Kunstammer). He was deeply engaged in the baroque literary scene of his time

and achieved wide international recognition. He died in 1671 and was buried in Schleswig (Lohmeier)." – *Encyclopedia Iranica*.

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



[binding cover detail]



Isfahan as shown in Olearius



In addition to the OLEARIUS book, this HAND-COLORED DOUBLE-PAGE ENGRAVED MAP depicting Adam Olearius' [Olschlager] route, from the atlas of Willem Janszoon Blaeu (1571-1638). The map is fully hand-colored in a contemporary hand. The map is entitled: *Nova et Accurata Wolgae Fluminis olim Rha dicti delineatio Auctore Adamo Oleario*.

*Illustrissimo Domino, Dno. Benedicto Bagge de Berga, Sneco, haec Geographica fluminis Wolgae descriptio humillime offertur. Amsterdam, Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios, et Moses Pitt. [Double-page, [1680?]. [570x650 mm.]] Contains 3 cartouches, the map was originally issued by Jan Jansson, Nieuwen atlas of 1658.*



Scrapbook of Greeting Cards





*Over 160 Greeting Cards & Xmas Wishes 1897-99*

25. [Scrapbook of Greeting Cards, late 19<sup>th</sup> century]. *Scrapbook album, nearly all British (the rest are French or Swiss), ca. 1897-1900. Containing 162 greeting cards, all of the period, many in beautiful lithography. All are mounted with paste. All were kept by Eric de Henseler and often the name "Eric" appears on the cards (some he addressed to his mother).* England, Switzerland: [Created by Eric de Henseler], ca. 1897-1900. ¶ Size: 9x12 inches. 30 leaves of stiff card paper. Condition: a few of the cards have separated (in two pieces), but, in general, this group is a lively collection with lots of color printing, many remarkable designs and poetic quips, humor. Album is contemporary bound in quarter black calf, gilt tooled bands, black pebbled cloth, calf corners; extremities worn, front joint cracked (mended with kozo). Very good.

\$ 1,200

Many are Xmas cards. One "Souvenir Amitié" is a pop-up variety of expensive card with a 3-dimension image of a young woman on a golden chariot, with two swans toting the carriage/chariot, floating on a river with rows of flowers and trees, the back-drop with a landscape setting. One is a *Sprungli* Chocolat, Zurich, card.

Names found in the archive: Uncle Ranny, Auntie Kate, Eric. Mrs. Walker, Donald, Evelyn Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. Watson Kaye of Ings Grove, Mirfield; Ethel Kaye, A. Freda F. Pilling, The Hagg, Mirfield; [Mr. & Mrs. A, E, Pilling]; Winnie, A.W. Dodds, Muriel, Frank, Mary Hutchinson, Kathleen, Jessie, Eveline, Helen, Gertrude Whitaker, Violette, Frank, Dona Sankey, Lilly, Auntie Blanche, Daisy Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. G. Leopold Caird, etc. All should be family, relatives or friends of the de Henseler family who later relocated to Switzerland.

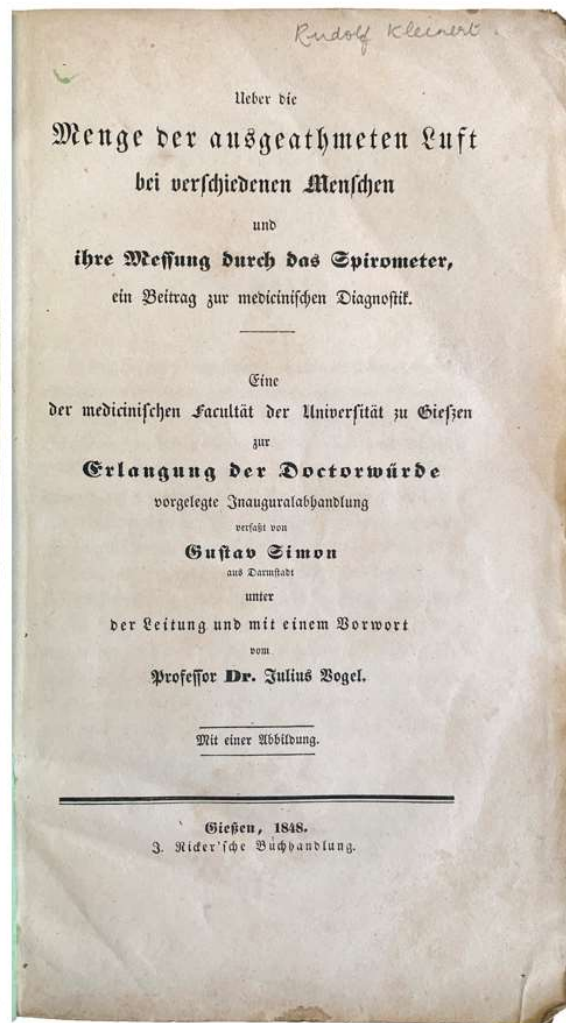
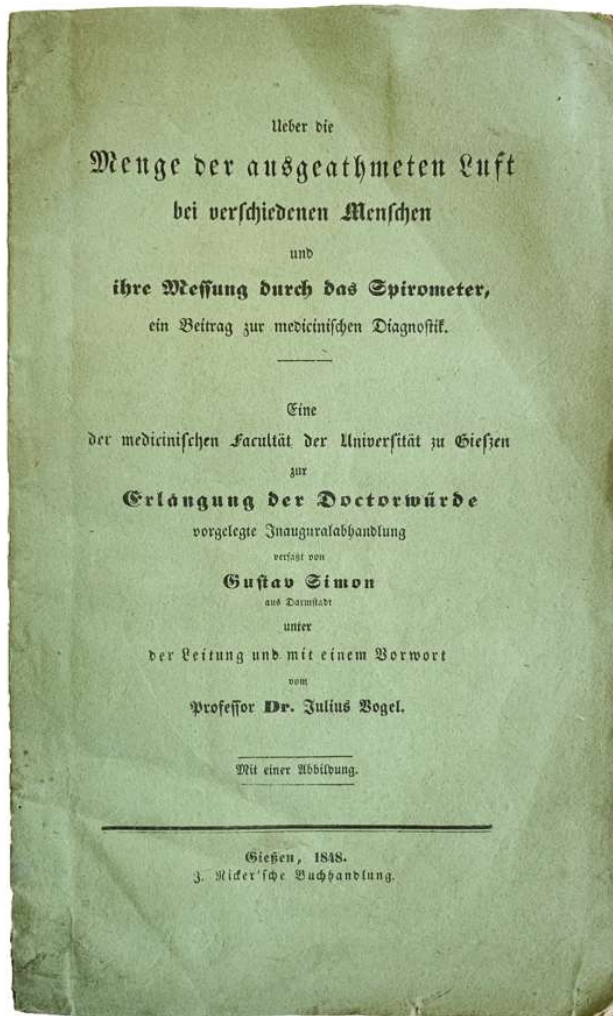
"Feathers and Fashions" by Rev. Frederick Langbridge, is printed in Germany.

Eugène Eric de Henseler ["Eric"], born in Fribourg, 1889 and died in Geneva, 1960. Of a Swiss family originating from Bremgarten, Aarau/Argovie, he was partly educated in Great Britain and also in Fribourg and Lausanne. He was awarded a Ph.D. by the University of Fribourg in 1928 and his doctoral thesis was 'L'ame et le dogme de la transmigration dans les livres sacrés de l'Inde ancienne.' He was an active member of the 'Société théosophique' in Geneva and frequently contributed to articles on theosophy.





[scrapbook, cover]



*Measurements of respiration using the spirometer*

26. **SIMON, Gustav** (1824-1876). *Ueber die Menge der ausgeathmeten Luft bei verschiedenen Menschen und ihre Messung durch das Spirometer, ein Beitrag zur medicinischen Diagnostik. Unter der Leitung und mit einem Vorwort vom Professor Dr. Julius Vogel.* Giessen: J. Richter, 1848.

¶ 8vo. vi, 38 pp. Tables, 1 fig. Original printed green wrappers; covers lightly soiled. Housed in a custom clamshell box. Bookplate of Andras Gedeon. Fine. [M10968]

\$ 150

FIRST EDITION of the early pioneering work on Pulmonary Function testing, known today as PFT. This paper is from the earliest years of use of the modern spirometer. Simon's paper measured 'the amount of exhaled air in different people and its measurement by the spirometer, a contribution to medical diagnostics.' The

work was done under the direction of Professor Dr. Julius Vogel, who contributed a foreword for this publication.

This is an early German work on respiration physiology. Using a spirometer, a device for measuring respired air, Simon presents tables of the inspiration and expiration capacities of various heights and weights of test individuals. Gustav Simon is best known for his surgical advances, including the first successful planned nephrectomy for urinary tract fistula.

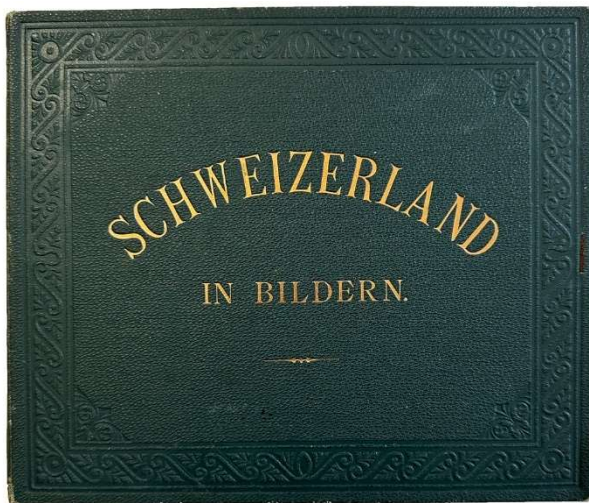
In 1848 Simon earned his medical doctorate from the University of Giessen, and from 1848 to 1861 served as a military physician with a Hessian troop outfit. During this time he also worked at a small hospital in Darmstadt that he co-founded. He became professor of surgery at Rostock and Heidelberg.

Binding:





Switzerland – Chateau de Chillon



27. [Switzerland] WINTERLIN, Anton; HIRSCHENHEIN, F. etc. *Schweizerland in Bildern. 50 Blatt Kupferstiche von F. Kirchenheim.* St. Gallen: Werner Hausknecht, [1866-70?]. ¶ 19x16 cm. Portfolio. [1] printed title leaf (in German). Bound in original blind- and gilt-stamped dark green cloth; corners showing some wear. 50 charming copperplate engravings by Hirschenheim & Korradi, of Winterlin, loose as issued. Short ink inscription; ms. note on title. Very good.

\$ 1,500

Album with 50 copperplate engravings or aquatints by Winterlin, F. Hirchenhein, etc. On each plate, the lower right: *Hasler & Cie éditeurs à Bâle*. The selection of plates can differ between copies. This copy contains the full allotment of 50 plates, detailed below. Note the presence of the William Tell Chapel plate. Another plate shows the ascension of Mount Blanc.

The titles of each of the plates:

1) Montblanc – 2) Chamouny – 3) La Mer de Glace – 4) Arrivée aux Grands Mulets. ascension du Montblanc – 5) Vue de la Flegère – 6) Chateau de Chillon – 7) Hospice du Simplon, Vallais – 8) Lac de Douben – 9) Vareu au Valais – 10) Le Pont du Diable, Passage du St. Götthard– 11) Passage de la Gemmi, vers les Bains de Louèche – 12) Zermatt et le Mont Cervin – 13) Visp Viege et le Mont Rosa, Valais – 14) Chête du Rhin – 15) Berne – 16) Hospice du St. Götthard – 17) Chête Supérieure du Reighenbach – 18) La Handeck [Chête de l'Aar] – 19) Vue de la Jungfrau – 20) Wetter et Wellhorn et le Glacier de Rosenloui – 21) Chutes du Giessbach – 22) Vallée de Lauterbrunnen – 23) Neuchâtel – 24) Kandersteg vers la Vallée d'Oeschi – 25) Glacier inférieur du Grindelwald – 26) Chête du Staubbach – 27) Unterseen – 28) Vallée de la Kander – 29) Wengernalp – 30) Zurich – 31) Kandersteg vers le passage de la Gemmi – 32) Les deux glaciers de Grindelwald – 33) Village et glacier de Grindelwald – 34) Le Montblanc – 35) Righi-Koulm – 36) Environs de Schwyz, près du Klösterli – 37) Chapelle de Guillaume Tell – 38) Vevey – 39) Lac de Zoug – 40) Amsteg – 41) Le lac de Loungern – 42) Freiburg, vue du petit Pont suspendu – 43) Nouvelle Gallerie – 44) Grütli – 45) Lac des IV Cantons – 46) Flüelen – 47) Arth – 48) Via Mala – 49) Seealpsee – 50) La Chête du Rhin.



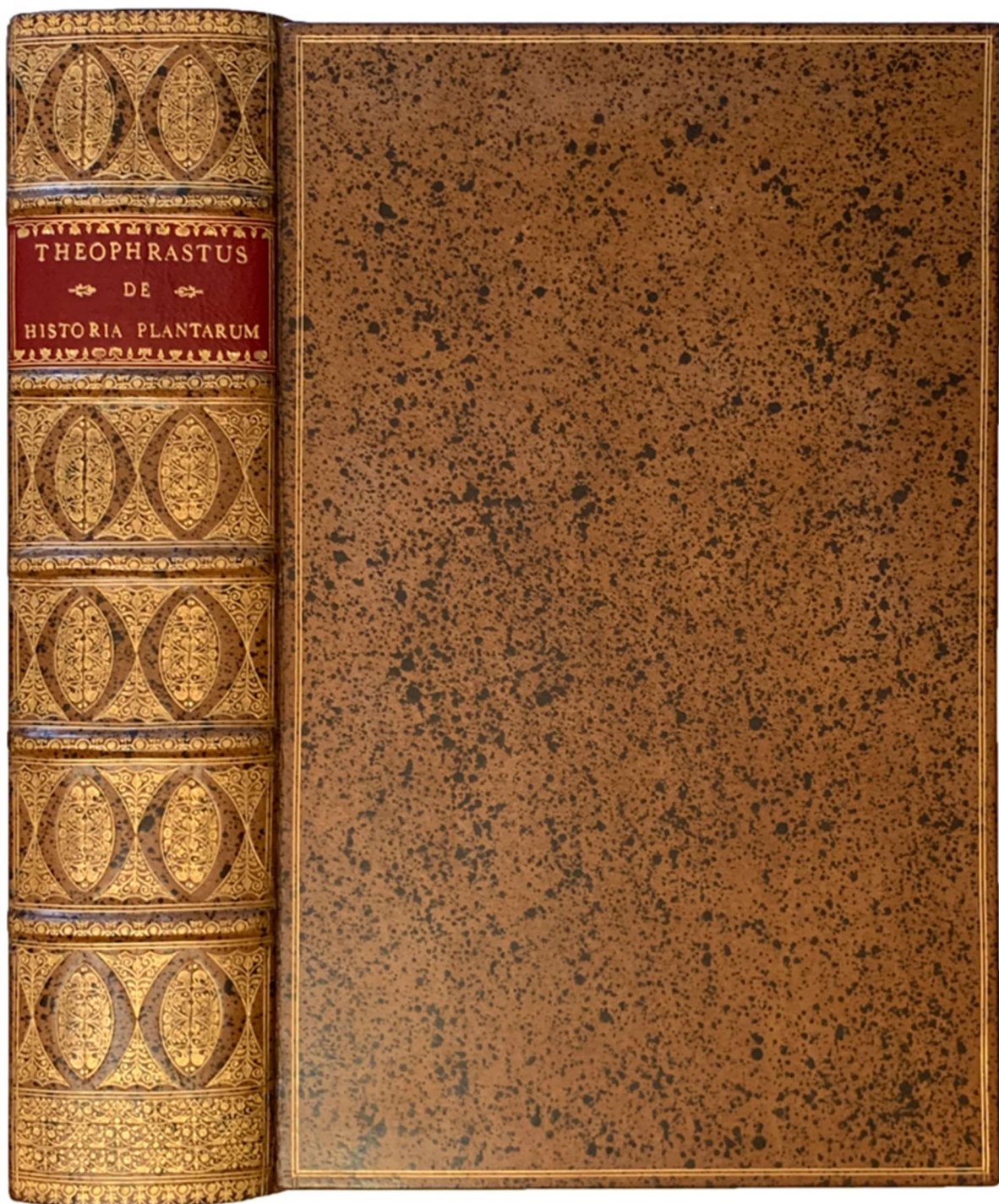
Le Pont du Diable



MONTBLANC.  
Col de Balme.

*Haber & Co. éditeurs à Bâle.*





Theophrastus



THEOPHRASTI ERESII  
De  
HISTORIA PLANTARVM  
LIBRI DECEM  
*Græcè & Latine.*

*In quibus*  
Textum Græcum variis Lectionibus  
emendationibus, huiusmodi supple-  
mentis. Latinam GAZÆ versionem nova  
interpretatione ad margines, totum Opus  
absolutissimis cum Notis, tum Commen-  
tariis, item rariorum Plantarum iconibus  
illustravit

IOANNES BODÆVS à STAPEL,  
Medicus Amstelodamensis.

Accesserunt  
IULII CÆSARIS SCALIGERI,  
in eisdem Libros Animadversiones:

ET  
ROBERTI CONSTANTINI  
Annotationes;

Cum  
INDICE locupletissimo.

AMSTELODAMI  
Apud Henricum Laurentium.  
Anno 1644.

*Illustrated with more than 600 woodcuts of plants*

28. **THEOPHRASTUS; THEODORUS GAZA.** *Theophrasti Eresii. De Historia Plantarum liber decem, Graece & Latine. In quibus Textum Graecum variis Lectionibus, emendationibus, huiusmodi supplementis: Latinam Gazae versionem nova interpretatione ad margines: totum Opus absolutissimis cum Notis tum Commentariis: item rariorum Plantarum iconibus illustravit.* Amstelodami, apud Henricum Laurentium, 1644. ¶ Folio in 6s. [20], 418, 417-[694], 495-529, 730-[994], 997-1187, [1], [88] pp. Numerous mispagnations noted. With the magnificent engraved title, and 600-700 decorative botanical woodcuts. Text in 2 columns, index not paginated, parallel texts in Greek and Latin. Bound recently in full antique-style speckled calf, richly gilt-tooled in a masterfully elegant binding; some neat paper mends to gutter (front & back leaves), some leaves variously stained at edges in the rear, pages 950-988 browned. New endleaves. [M14453]

\$ 9,500

The splendid Bodaeus van Stapel edition of Theophrastus' seminal work, Enquiry into Plants, beautifully illustrated with hundreds of fine woodcuts of all the known plants. This is the first edition by edited by Johannes Bodaeus van Stapel (1602-1636), who died prior to the book being issued. This edition of Bodaeus van Stapel is the most important and influential edition of Theophrastus. The book is the first comprehensive systematization all known plants, and as such important in the history of plant science. Plants of the new world, America, Asia and Africa, are included.

The editor, Bodaeus van Stapel, is known for this particular work, the Latin version of Theophrastus' Historia plantarum, the text completed before his death in 1636 and published posthumously in Amsterdam in 1644 by his father.

Thomas Frognall Dibdin wrote of this edition: "This edition displays great care and research; the notes are numerous and learned, and all botanical information to be gleaned from Aristotle, Pliny, Dioscorides, and other ancient writers, seems to be embodied in this work. The conjectures of Scaliger, Constantine, and Salmasius, and also incorporated; and although Haller has censured Bodaeus for occasionally wandering from his subject, and introducing a few errors, the present [this edition of 1644] is nevertheless an edition well deserving of the curious botanist's attention: for it has collected into one body the opinions of the old writers on the

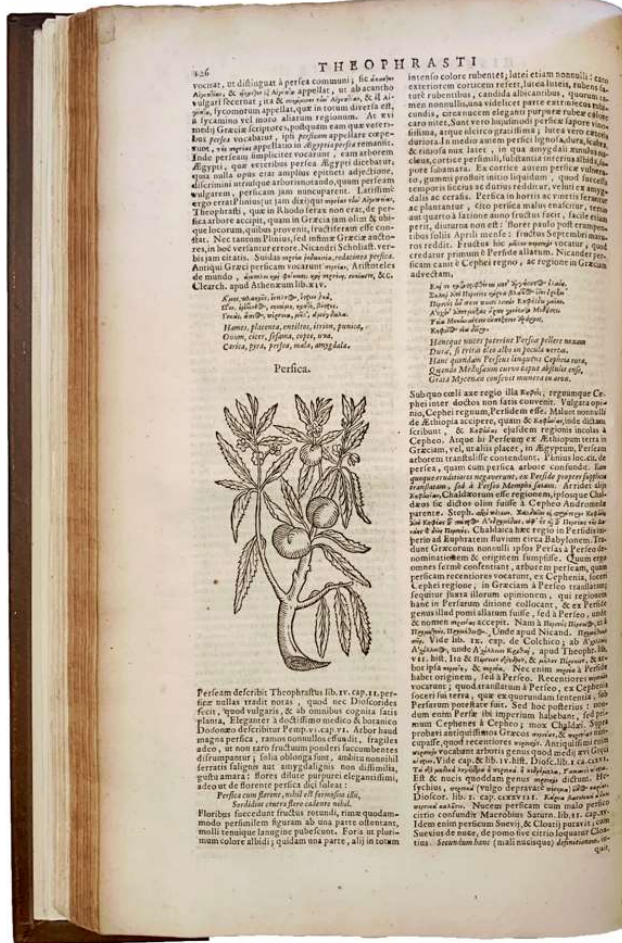
subject of plants. It contains some wood-cuts of the rarer species, which are much better uncoloured than coloured.” – Thomas Frognall Dibdin, *An Introduction to The Knowledge of Rare and Valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics ...* London, 1808, vol. II, p. 285.



This edition is “one of the best and most thoughtfully prepared of all the editions of Theophrastis” – Hunt.

“It is interesting not only because of the brilliance of the editing, but, curiously enough, to the American botanist as well, for involving in the discussion certain species from Virginia, other parts of the New World, and Asia. The illustrations of these plants have been largely overlooked in botanical history, because of their incidental presence in a work which might not be expected to contain anything of the sort. Some were merely borrowed from l’Ecluse or de Lobel, but others seem original in this work.” – Harley Harris Bartlett, *Fifty-five Rare Books for the botanical library of Mrs. Roy Arthur Hunt. Clements Library, 1949.*

SEE: Theophrastus. *Enquiry into Plants. With an English translation by Arthur Hort.* Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1916.



McDiarmid, J. B. 'Theophrastus.' In: *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, edited by Charles Coulston Gillispie. New York, 1976. Vol XIII, pp. 328-334.

Morton, Alan G. *History of Botanical Science*. London and New York, 1981.

Negbi, Moshe. 'The scientific cradle of botany – Theophrastus and other pioneers.' In: *Israel Journal of Plant Sciences* vol 58, pp. 309-18. 2010. Sharples, Robert W. *Theophrastus of Eresus. Sources for this Life, Writings, Thought and Influence. Commentary Vol. 5. Sources on Botany*. Leiden: Brill, 1995.

Conus novellus.



Ἰν Ἀλδ. & Βαφ. cod. ἔγραπται. Cl. Heynſii lectio melior eſt. Plin. lib. 16. cap. 16. *Abies* floret, croci color, circa ſoliſtium: ſemen reddit, poſt virgularum occaſum. Ipſe Theophrattuſ lib. 1. cap. 21. abietis florem croceum dixit, αἴτιον δὲ ἰδόντι, κροκόου γὰρ τὸ μῆλον αἴτιον. Crocinos abiegnos flores tabella addita exprimit. Adultæ arbores circa majorum ramorum extremos quaſi furculos, in ſingulorum foliorum alis, prona parte, exigua quædam nucamenta ferunt, à quibus ſingulares brevesque juli emergunt, qui deinde in floſculos explicantur, colore croceos: perdurant ea nucamenta in alterum nonnunquam annum.

Ἡ ἄνωγος δὲ ἀνωγος ἔστι δὲ αἰθέρος ἔστι δὲ. id eſt, annuum copioſiſſime juniperuſ, celaſtruſ, ilexque. Falſum eſt hæc copioſiſſime fructum ferre. Lege cum Gaza,

ἡ ἄνωγος δὲ ἀνωγος ἔστι δὲ αἰθέρος ἔστι δὲ. De tempore maturationis, non copia fructus agit Theophrattuſ.

Ἡ γὰρ ἀνωγος. Plinius lib. 16. cap. 26. *Citrea* & *Juniperuſ*, & *Silex aniferuſ* habentur, novuſque fructuſ hiſ cum annuſino pendet. Theophrattuſ juniperum fructum altero à germinatione anno demum matureſcere; immo nunquam matureſcere, ſi in arbore relinquatur; illicem ſemen anno perſicere ex Arcadam ſententia ſcribit. Celaſtri apud eundem, non citrea ſit mentio, citream vocat Plinius ἵλιον. Malum medicuſ non intelligit. Hæc fructuſ hiſ terve, ſinguliſ annis, maturoſ reddit. De citrea vide cap. 5. lib. 5.

Ὁ βρωχίον δὲ, &c. Falſum eſt juniperum hederamve acutoſ ferre fructuſ. rotundi ſunt. lege cum Theodoro & magno Scaligero βρωχίον.

Laminæ

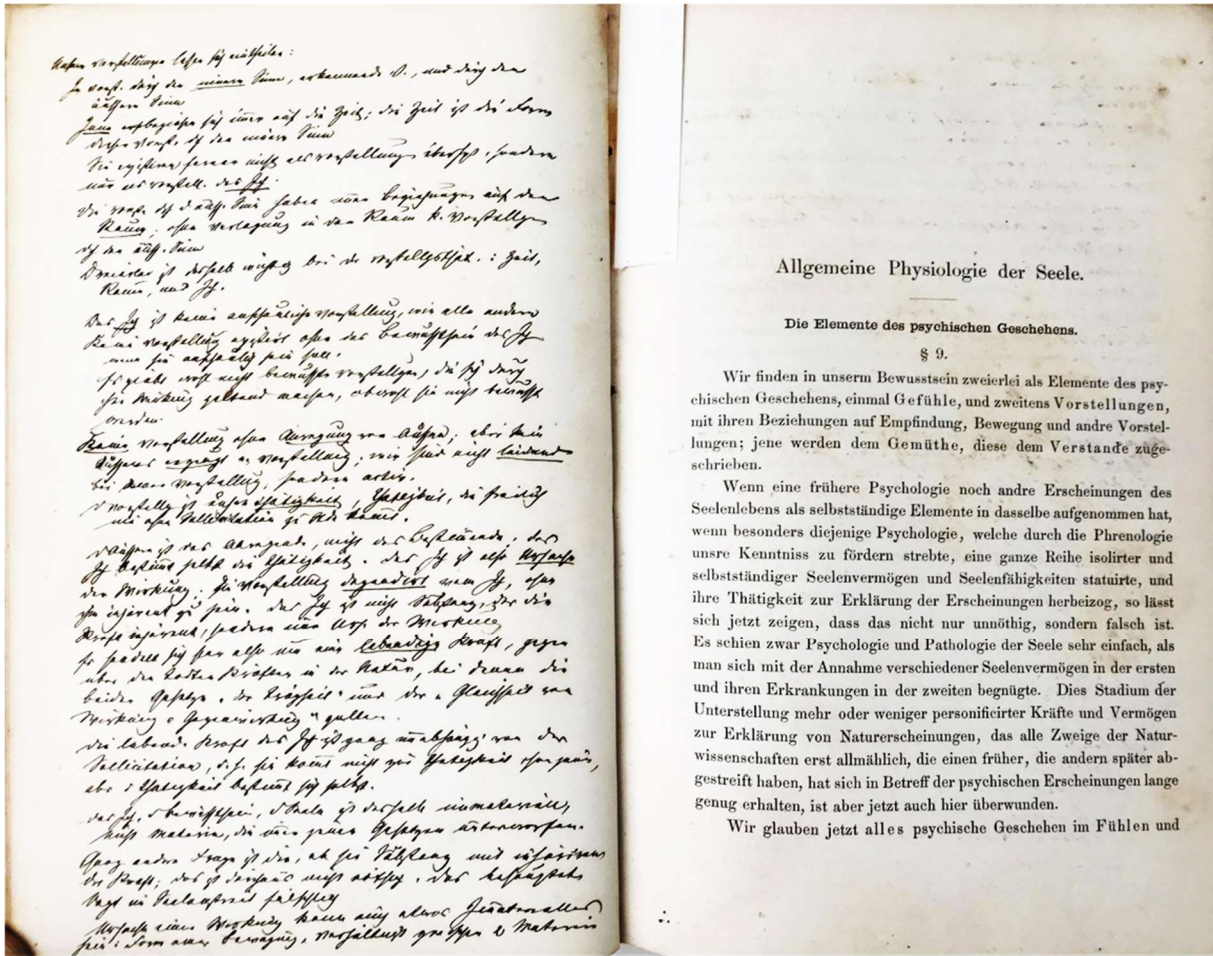


Ἄνωγος Plin. lib. 16. cap. 26. reliqua quidem arbores, ut primuſ capere, contiſnuant germinationem. Robuſ, & abies, & larix intermiſtunt tripartito, ac terna germina edunt. Ideo & inter ſquamuſ corticum ſpargunt, quod omnibuſ arboribuſ in germinatione evenit, quoniam prægnantiuſ rumpitur comæx. Græcuſ auctor hæc de quercu, abiete, pino tradit; Latinuſ de robore, abiete, larice. Falſum eſt laricem intermittere.

Iconem appoſui quæ ramuluſ abietis exhibit, cum foliſ veteribuſ ac novis & ſquamuliſ circa initia novorum furculorum, id eſt germinationis principia. In abiete obſervandum, vetera ſolia primo vere rubere, Majoque menſe ſuccedentibuſ novis decidere. Arbores quæ ter germinant ἑπίσημα διδῶν vocantur. Interpretantur, ter ſquamuſ. quid velint nescio. Τερίσημα διδῶν dicuntur arbores, quæ terna & tripartita germinatione pinguiſ, genitalique humore turgeſcunt, novuſ dicuntur arbores cum pingueſcunt, atque unguineſcere ſunt, quod maxime germinationis tem-

pore accidit. Quæ enim tali materiæ naturalis ineſt pingueſcudo & ſuccuſ, per id tempuſ augetur atque turgeſcit; aperto quidem augmento, quia ſi tum ad imum caſtrentur, per foruluſ eſſuet ille liquor, atque humor pinguiſ, quaſique ſalivariuſ lentor emanabit. Ergo cum arbores ita ſunt affectæ, ἄνωγος & διδῶν Νηδῶν dicuntur, cuiuſ contrariuſ ἄνωγος. Ex huiuſ rei ſimilitudine ἄνωγος etiam morbuſ & vitium quoddam eſt in ſicu, cum ejuſ radiceſ, nimio humore turgideſ, corruptuntur. de quo lib. 4. cap. 16.

Ἡ γὰρ ἀνωγος ἔστι. In Al. & Βαφ. ἀνωγος. Plin. loco citato. Eſt prima earuſ incipiente vere circiter 15. diebuſ. Theophrattuſ ex Arcadam ſententia 15. die menſis ἄνωγος primam germinationem fieri ſcribit. Legit idem Pliniuſ ἀνωγος, vel ἀνωγος ἄνωγος, vel ἄνωγος ἄνωγος ſic accepit. Alioquin dicendum foret, extremo vel præcipite vere. Pliniuſ male legiſſe, vel locuſ hunc ex mente Græci auctoriſ non recte vertiſſe, ex ipſo Theophrattuſ probatur, ἄνωγος ἄνωγος ἄνωγος. Male vertunt, M 2



Interleaved copy with numerous annotated pages

29. **WACHSMUTH, Adolph** (1827-1865). *Allgemeine pathologie der seele.* Frankfurt: Meidinger Sohn, 1859. ¶ 225 x 156 mm. 8vo. xii, 348 [interleaved] pp. Quarter black morocco, morocco corners, textured black cloth sides, raised bands, gilt spine; top corners bumped, rubbed. PRESUMED AUTHOR'S COPY WITH THE AUTHOR'S ANNOTATIONS on interleaved sheets. Very good. [MM1842]

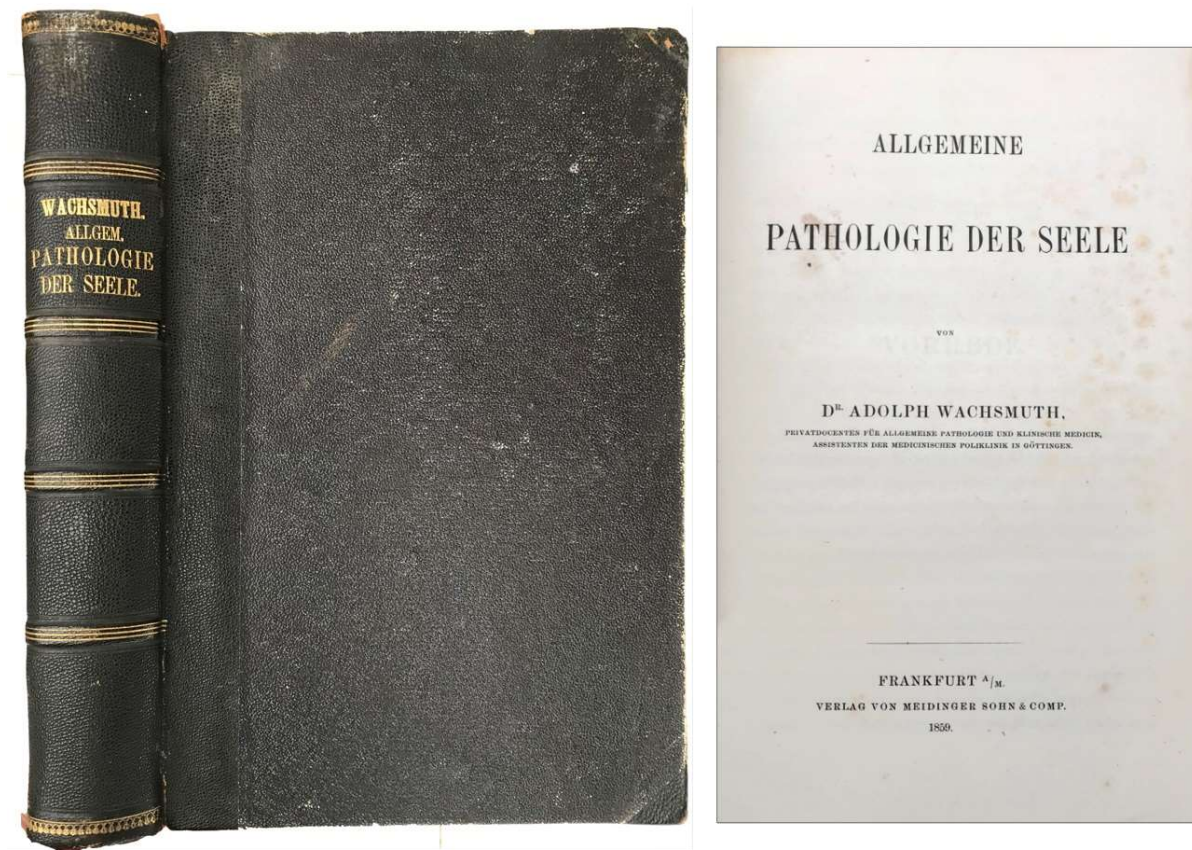
\$ 750

FIRST EDITION. [Title: General pathology of the mind.]

Wachsmuth, an outstanding physician and clinician, in this work pointed out that not all lesions of the brain produce psychoses and not all psychoses are caused by organic brain diseases. He insisted on the need for a proper clinical psychology.

Wachsmuth studied at the University of Göttingen, devoting himself to the study of medicine. "Unfortunately, during his studies, the first beginning of the [lung]

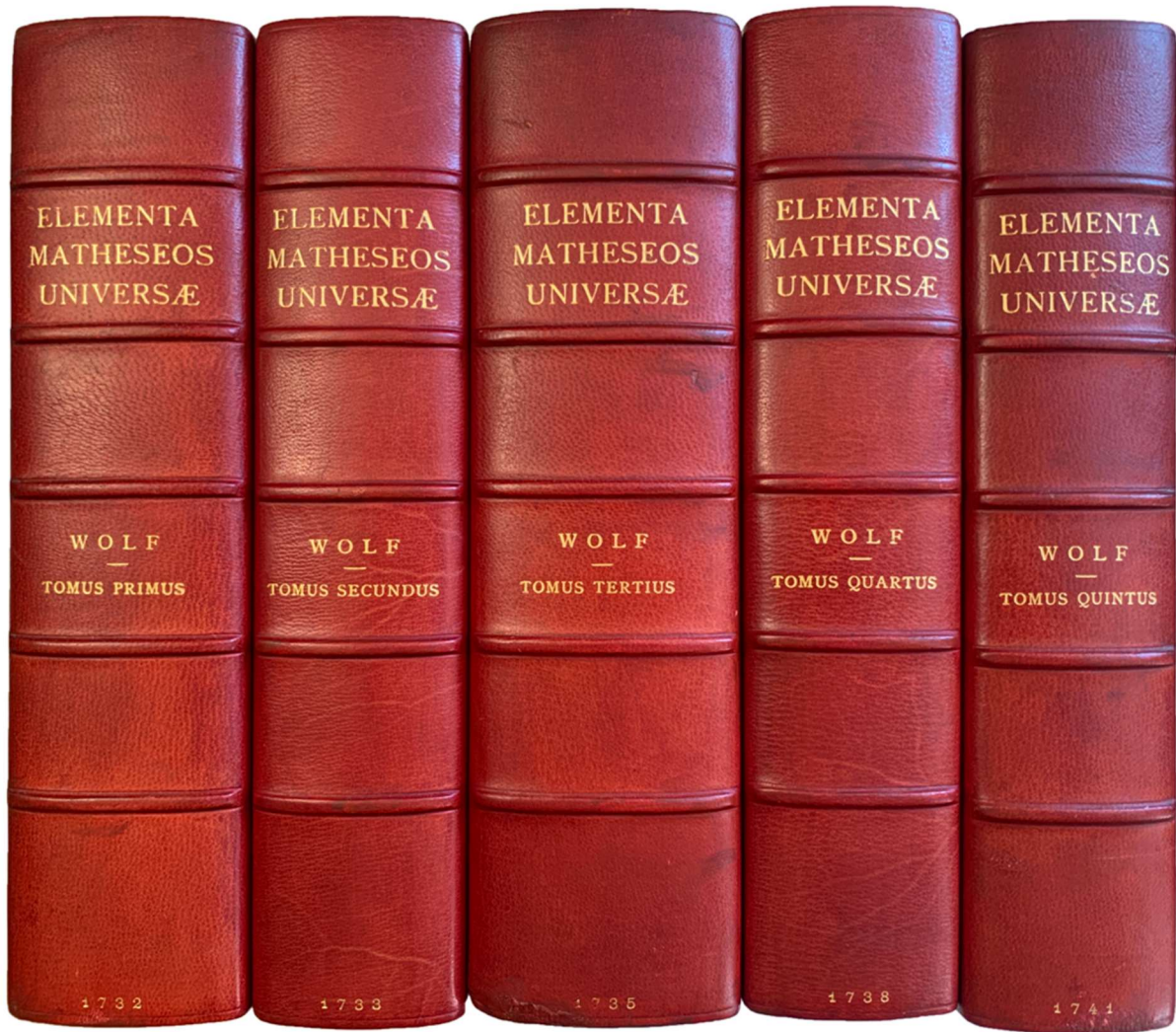
disease that was to bring him an early death became apparent: he had repeated small pulmonary hemorrhages (hemoptysis); only great caution and regularity of his lifestyle allowed him to recover.”



PROVENANCE: [1] Presumed: Adolph Wachsmuth (1827-1865). [2] Emil Offenbacher (1909-1990), bookseller, New York. See: *Book Collector*, vol. 40, (1991), p. 260 f. [3] Haskell Field Norman (1915-1996), was a psychoanalyst, bibliophile, collector whose distinguished private library included rare and important copies in the history of medicine and science, including a collection of books by Sigmund Freud.

☼ Hirsch V, p. 159; Haskell Norman Library 2171 (this copy); Kreuter III, 1515; Waller 10063; Zilboorg & Henry, *History of medical psychology*, p. 473.





*The August – Honeyman – Gutzwiller copy*

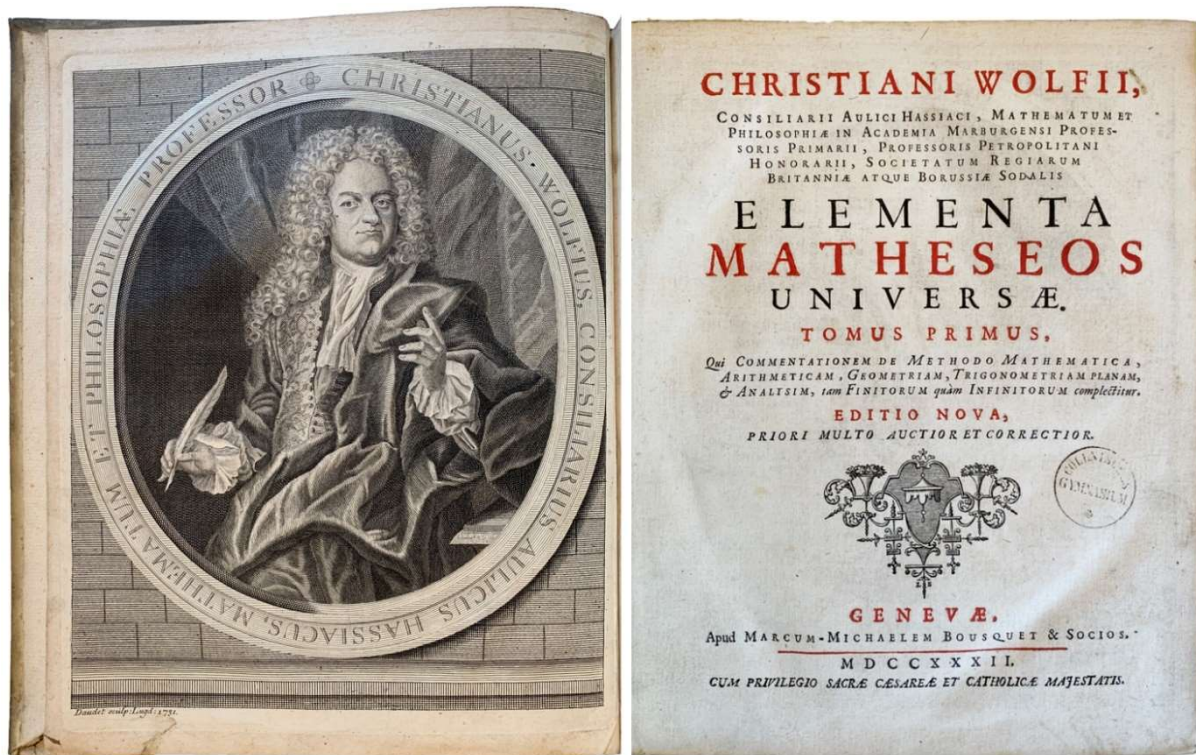
164 FOLDING ENGRAVED PLATES

30. **WOLFF, Christian, Freiherr von** (1679-1754). *Elementa matheseos universae . . . editio nova, priori multo auctior et correctior*. Geneva: Marc-Michel Bousquet, 1732-41. ¶ 5 volumes. 4to. 246x202 mm. xxiv, 526; viii, 396, [2]; vii, [1], 581, [1]; viii, 374, [2]; [8], 501 pp., including errata leaf at end of Volumes 2 and 4. WITH THE FINE COPPER-ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF WOLFF BY DAUDET AS FRONTISPIECE, AND WITH 164 FOLDING ENGRAVED PLATES; occasional browning, scattered soiling and stains, some early marginalia. Contemporary vellum boards, marbled edges; somewhat soiled, spines darkened. Preserved in the Robert Honeyman-commissioned quarter red morocco slipcases. Stamps of the

Cologne Gymnasium on titles; signatures of E. F. August dated 1822-23; bookplates of Robert Honeyman IV. [S13865]

\$ 1395

[The August – Honeyman – Gutzwiller copy]. Later edition, published in Geneva, of the 1713 Latin version of Wolff's 1710 *Anfangsgründe aller mathematischen Wissenschaften*, a textbook used as the basis for teaching mathematics through the end of the 18th century. This massive work encompasses all the aspects of mathematics, arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, infinitesimal calculus, mechanics, statics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, aerometry, optics, perspective, catoptrics, astronomy, geography, hydrography, chronology, gnomonics, pyrotechnics, civil and military architecture, and perspective. The fifth volume contains a survey of historical mathematical literature, a guide to the teaching of mathematical disciplines, and indexes.



This set is entirely complete and is notably from the Honeyman collection, thus a known provenance.

Christian Wolff (less correctly Wolf, also known as Wolfius; ennobled as Christian Freiherr von Wolff in 1745) was a German philosopher. Wolff was the most eminent German philosopher between Leibniz and Kant. His main achievement was a complete oeuvre on almost every scholarly subject of his time, displayed and

unfolded according to his demonstrative-deductive, mathematical method, which perhaps represents the peak of Enlightenment rationality in Germany.



PROVENANCE: Cologne Gymnasium [stamps] – manuscript signature initials ‘E. F. August’, dated 1822-23, being: Ernst Ferdinand August (1795-1870) – Robert B. Honeyman Jr. (Sotheby-London, lot 3135, Honeyman sale, 20 May 1981, purchased by Jonathan Hill) – Martin C. Gutzwiller (1925-2014) (Swann, lot 204, Apr 03, 2014 - Sale 2343).

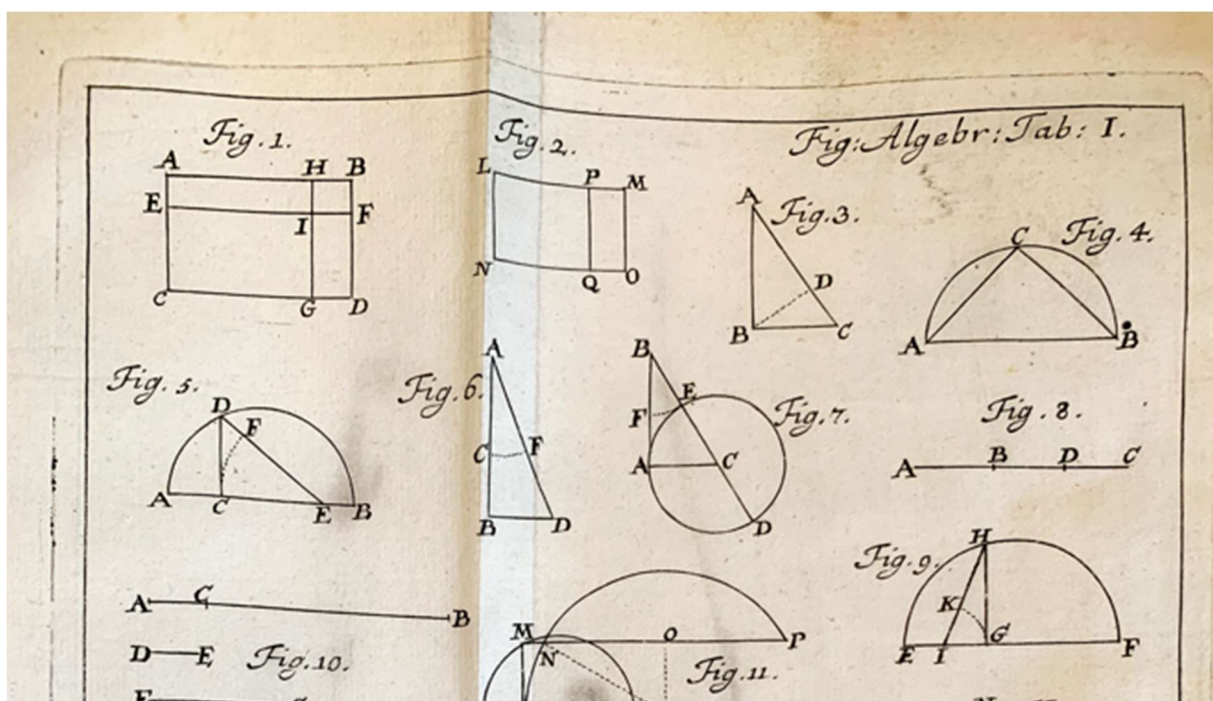
Ernst Ferdinand August, also Ernst August (born February 18, 1795 in Prenzlau in der Mark, † March 25, 1870 in Berlin) was a German physicist and meteorologist . He developed or improved a number of physical devices, including the aspiration psychrometer named after August. From 1815 he served as a soldier in the Wars of Liberation . After the end of the wars of liberation, he studied theology and philology and in 1818 became a senior teacher at the *Gymnasium zum Grauen Kloster*. In 1821 he moved to the *Joachimsthalsche Gymnasium* . In 1823 he married the daughter Johanna of his former teacher and later colleague Ernst Gottfried Fischer. Also in 1823 he received his doctorate with a dissertation on conics . In 1827 he became director of the newly established *Köllnisches Realgymnasium* and remained in this position until his death in 1870. During this time he developed or improved a number of physical apparatuses, including Psychrometer , heliostat, skiostat and spiral hygroscope .

Robert Brodhead Honeyman graduated in 1920 from Lehigh University, Pennsylvania, with an engineering degree. Mr. Honeyman was an avid collector throughout his lifetime. He collected in a variety of areas including art, science, American and English literature, stamps, British orders, decorations, medals, and others. His collection of books and manuscripts in the history of science was quite significant and was later auctioned at Sotheby's. Mr. Honeyman maintained two homes, one in Rye, New York, and the other in Southern California, near Mission San Juan Capistrano, where he built his private museum at Rancho Los Cerritos. He died in 1987 at 90 years of age. [UCB]



Martin Charles Gutzwiller was a Swiss-American physicist, known for his work on field theory, quantum chaos, and complex systems. He spent most of his career at IBM Research, and was also an adjunct professor of physics at Yale University. He was also an avid collector of rare books in the history of science. [Wikip.]

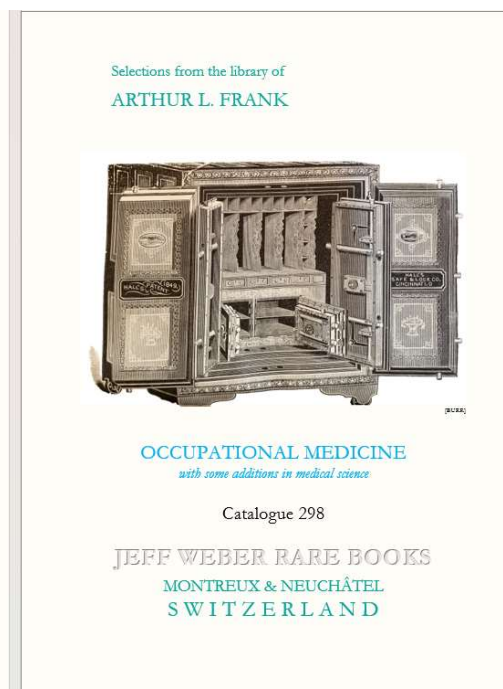
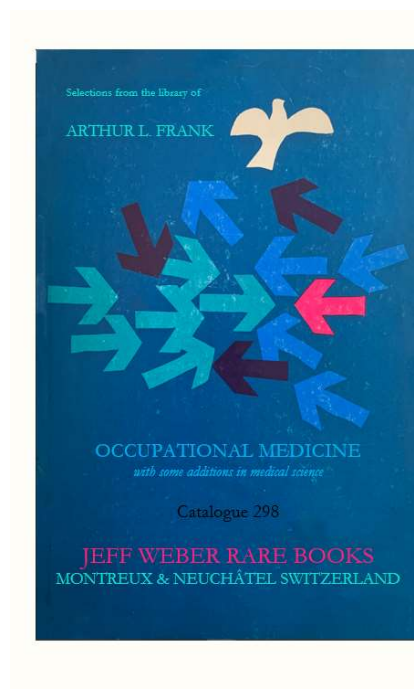
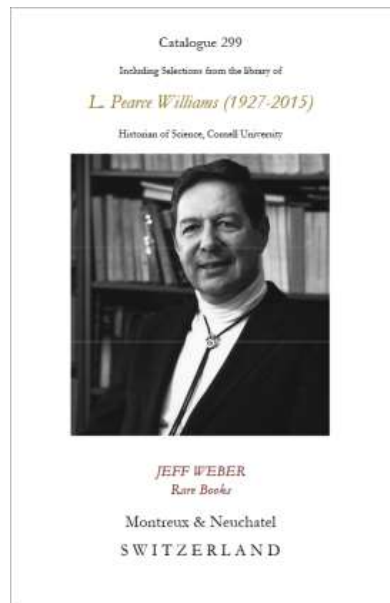
□ DSB XIV, p. 483; Houzeau & Lancaster 9344; Sotheran, II Suppl., no. 857.



## RECENT CATALOGUES: JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

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

[Catalogue 299: Selections from the library of L. Pearce Williams \(1927-2015\)](#)



298: Selections from the library of ARTHUR L. FRANK – Occupational Medicine

297: The Burndy Library on the History of Science & more.

CAT-A-LOGUE 300

*Cat-a-logue 300*

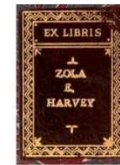


FEATURING HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF

*Noted Fore-edge Painting Collectors*

*Randall J. Moskovitz, MD,*

*Estelle Doheny & Zola E. Harvey*



JEFF WEBER □ RARE BOOKS □ MONTREUX □ SWITZERLAND

## 296: MASTERPIECES OF FORE-EDGE PAINTING

295: CATALOG OF SCIENTIFIC & MEDICAL BOOKS: RELATING TO BIBLIOGRAPHY, MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGY, RAILS, MARITIME, TRANSPORTATION, ETC.

294: Medical History - Mostly from the library of George Kaplan

293: HISTORY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AMERICANA: THE BURNDY LIBRARY

292: HISTORY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AMERICANA: THE BURNDY LIBRARY

291: *The Shadowless Man – Bookseller’s Cabinet – Highlights*

290: *Recent Acquisitions in Astronomy*

289: *Les Secrets Esotériques – Magic, Myths, Orientalism & Philosophy*

288: SCIENCE & CHEMISTRY - TECHNOLOGY & ENGINEERING

287: From the Bern Dibner Reference Library HISTORY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY



**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:

- 1) UBS Bank, Switzerland
- 2) Wells Fargo Bank, Minnesota

USA Wells Fargo  
PO Box 77200  
Minneapolis, MN 55480  
USA

Please inquire for bank account numbers.

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

PLEASE NOTE: my old email address: [weberbks@pacbell.net](mailto:weberbks@pacbell.net) is no longer being used. Please update my email address: [WeberRareBooks@gmail.com](mailto:WeberRareBooks@gmail.com)

***JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS, ABAA, ILAB***

Avenue des Alpes 104  
1820 Montreux SWITZERLAND

Cell phone: +41 79 630 23 73  
[Weberrarebooks@gmail.com](mailto:Weberrarebooks@gmail.com)

