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JONATHAN A. HILL

BOOKSELLER

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CATALOGUE 218

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## FOREWORD



IT HAS BEEN another busy year during which many important books and manuscripts passed through our hands. Many of the items described in this catalogue come from recent dispersals, both public and private. Most notably, in the bibliography section, there are a number of fine items from the library of A.R.A. Hobson. The catalogue also benefits from the extended dispersal on to the market of the Wittelsbach Library of the dukes and kings of Bavaria. These books are all in splendid condition, having been presented or purchased when published, and subsequently shelved and ignored for 150 years.

This catalogue is a little more varied than usual, with a large “miscellaneous” section. As always, many appear items appear in sections where they might not be expected. Science and medicine can also be found in the Japanese section, auction catalogues in the miscellaneous section, etc. Please refer to the index at the end.

The most important news regarding our company is that our older son, Timothy “Yoshi” Hill, joined us on the 1st of June. Having graduated from college on a Sunday, he began working with us bright and early the next morning. He is bringing much-needed energy and ideas.

JONATHAN HILL  
Labor Day 2016



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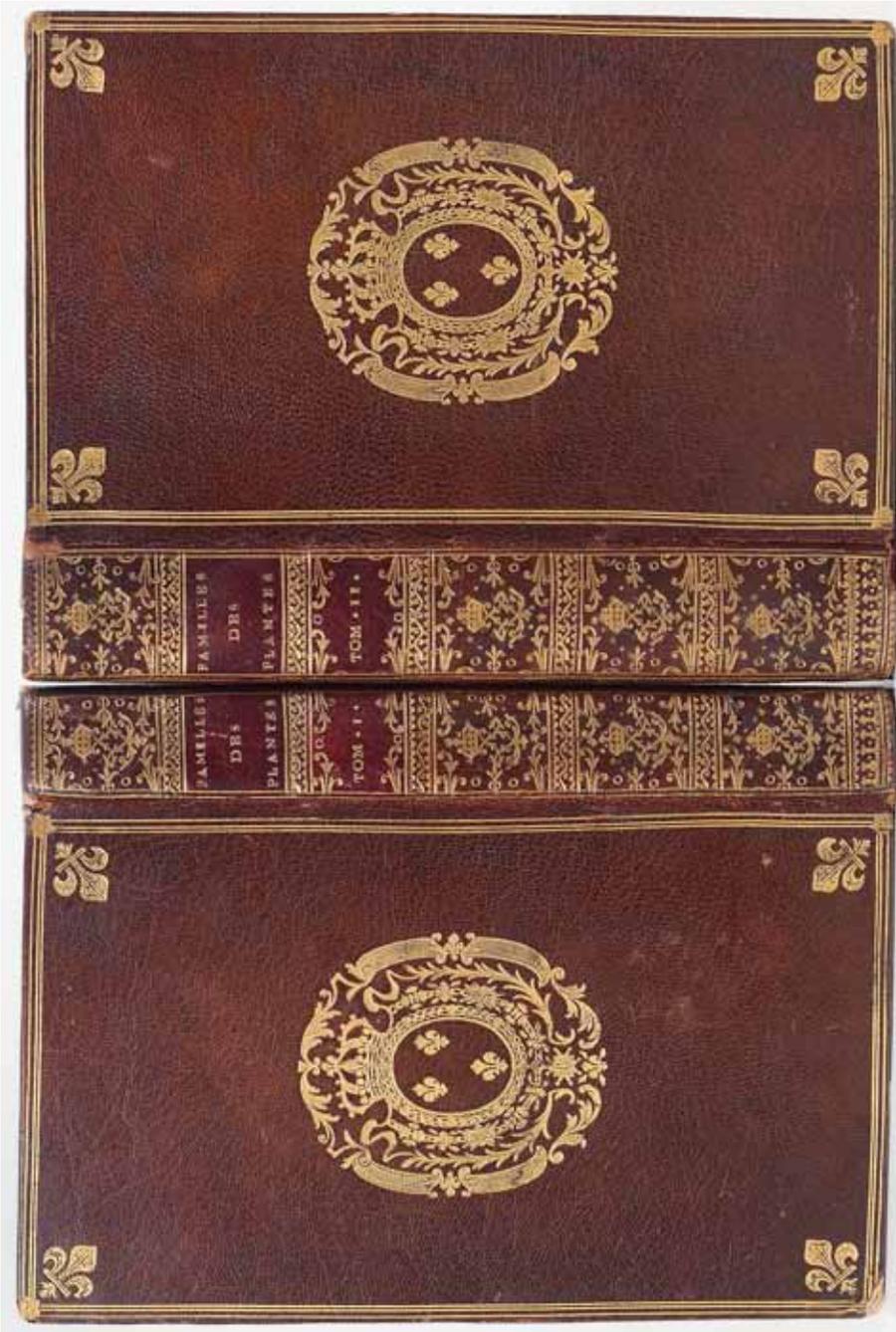
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## ❖ PART I ❖

# SCIENCE, MEDICINE, & NATURAL HISTORY

*“Its Effect was Profound and Permanent” – Morton;  
Louis XV’s Copy*

- I. ADANSON, MICHEL. *Familles des Plantes*. One folding engraved plate. 2 p.l., cccxxv, 189, [1] pp.; 1 p.l., 24, [4], 640 pp. Two vols. 8vo, cont. pale brown morocco (a bit of wear), arms in gilt on covers of Louis XV, triple gilt fillet rounds sides, gilt fleur de lys in corners, flat spines gilt, crowns in gilt in four compartments, red morocco lettering pieces in the other two, dentelles gilt, red silk endpapers. Paris: Vincent, 1763. \$9500.00

First edition of this important work in botanical classification, this is the copy of Louis XV, bound in pale brown morocco with arms in gilt on each cover.

In this book Adanson proclaimed his contempt for “systems” and proposed a natural classification based upon all characters rather than upon a few arbitrarily selected ones, an attempt that brought him into conflict with Linnaeus.

Adanson (1727-1806), was sent to Senegal in 1748 to catalogue the natural resources of the country. “The bewildering diversity of tropical vegetation makes the systems of classification proposed by Tournefort and Linnaeus appear pitifully inadequate, based as they had been on the wild flora of Europe and a limited number of cultivated plants. . .he concluded that, by making a large number of systems and then putting together those plants which belonged together in the greatest number of systems without attaching greater importance to one set of characters than another, he could make one generally satisfactory natural system.”—from the “Introduction” to Vol. II, pp. xcii-xciii of the *Hunt Botanical Catalogue*.

The first volume contains a history of botanical classification and a detailed chronological table of botanical authors. Adanson was also a proponent of phonetic spelling and employed it to some extent in this work.

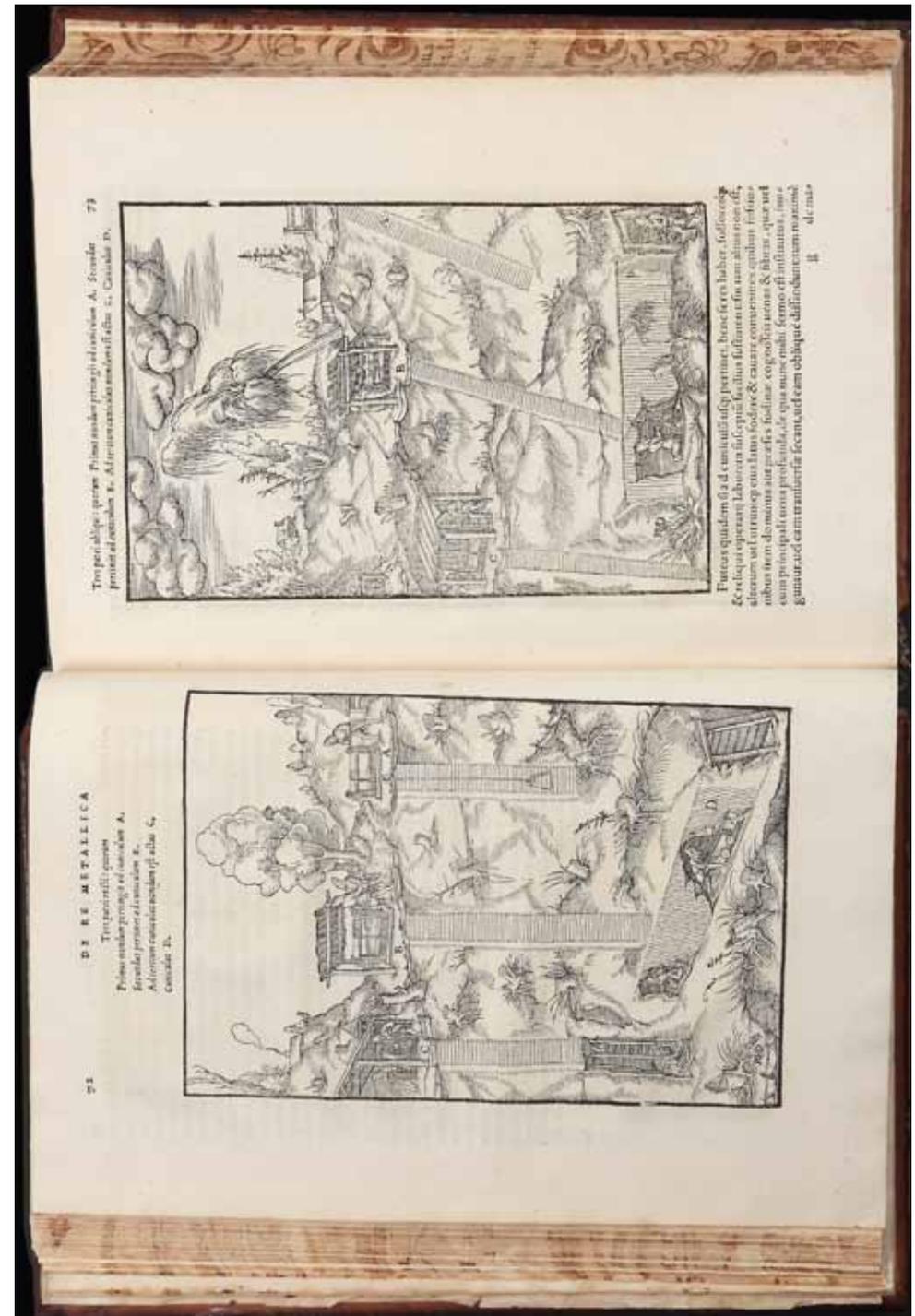
Fine set. Engraved bookplate of Henri Lambert and another.

☛ D.S.B., I, pp. 58-59. Hunt 577. Morton, *History of Botanical Science*, pp. 301-11—"Its effect was profound and permanent."

*A Classic of Mining & Metallurgical Technology:  
From the Library of the Third Duke of Alba*

2. **AGRICOLA, GEORGIUS.** *De Re Metallica Libri XII. Quibus Officia, Instrumenta, Machinae, ac omnia denique ad Metallicam spectantia, non modo luculentissimè describuntur, sed & per effigies, suis locis insertas, adjunctis Latinis, Germanicisque appellationibus ita ob oculos ponuntur, ut clarius tradi non possint. Eiusdem de Animantibus Subterraneis Liber, ab Autore recognitus: cum Indicibus diversis. . .* Woodcut printer's device on title & on verso of last leaf, two folding woodcut plates (the second just shaved at head as usual), & about 270 splendid woodcuts (many full-page) in the text. 6 p.l. (sixth leaf blank), 502 pp., 37 leaves. Folio (319 x 210 mm.), cont. panelled calf (joints cracked but strong with some early repairs, head & foot of spine a little chipped), on the fore-edge the arms at head of the Davila family & at foot the arms of the dukes of Alba with the title in the center of the fore-edge, three (of four) brass corner-pieces (one of which is defective), one (of two) brass catches. Basel: [H. Froben & N. Episcopius], 1556. \$275,000.00

First edition, and a fine, crisp, and large copy of "the first systematic treatise on mining and metallurgy and one of the first technological books of modern times. . . The *De Re Metallica* embraces everything connected with the mining industry and metallurgical processes, including administration, prospecting, the duties of officials and companies and the manufacture of glass, sulphur and alum. The magnificent series of two hundred and seventy-three large woodcut illustrations by Hans Rudolf Manuel Deutsch adds to its value. Some of the most important sections are those on mechanical engineering and the use



of water-power, hauling, pumps, ventilation, blowing of furnaces, transport of ores, etc., showing a very elaborate technique.”—*Printing & the Mind of Man* 79.

Agricola mentions a large number of minerals, many for the first time, and describes and illustrates numerous mining and metallurgical processes, many of which are still in use. The separate parts of the machinery are shown. Book V contains Agricola’s important contribution to physical geology; he recognized the influence of water and wind on the shaping of the landscape and gave a clear account of the order of the strata he saw in the mines. Writing on the origin of mountains, he describes the eroding action of water as their cause, with a perspicacity much in advance of his time.

The famous woodcuts depict various mining and metallurgical machinery, men at work, and the first illustration of a railway (p. 276 — trucks containing ore on wooden rails).

PROVENANCE: This copy comes from the important but relatively forgotten library of Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, third Duke of Alba (1507-82), known as the best general of his generation and one of the greatest generals ever. He received a humanistic education at the ducal court of the House of Alba where he learned Latin, French, English, and German. Although one of the earliest Spanish noblemen to absorb and appreciate the tenets of the Renaissance, he was considered to be “an educated anti-intellectual and a cosmopolitan xenophobe.”—Maltby, *Alba: Biography of Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, Third Duke of Alba, 1507-82*, p. 20.

Alba formed an important library, now dispersed and largely forgotten. It was a so-called “vertical library” with the characteristic design of the title and coats-of-arms of the Davila and dukes of Alba families painted on the fore-edges of each volume. At the head of the title is written in brown ink the library’s shelf mark “Est. II F [the II F is crossed out and changed to:] 3A G.” Another shelfmark, which we are unable to decipher, is faintly written on the upper left hand corner of the upper cover.

With the book label on the second preliminary leaf: “Biblioteca del excmo. Señor Marques de Astorga.” The library of the third Duke of

Alba passed to his daughter Beatriz Alvarez (b. 1534), who married Álvaro Pérez Osorio, fifth Marques de Astorga (d. 1567), whose family also had a notable library and archive. The Alvarez library remained in the Astorga family until the 19th century when it was purchased by Thomas Thorpe in about 1825. Approximately 4000 books were purchased from Thorpe by the Advocates’ Library in Edinburgh; Phillipps and Heber also made important acquisitions. Thorpe then sold some manuscripts at auction (R.H. Evans, 2 March 1826). Another group of Astorga books and manuscripts was sold at auction in Paris in 1870.

From the library of Otto Schäfer, with his stamp, sold to him by H.P. Kraus about 1960.

A fine and crisp copy preserved in a slipcase.

• Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 88. D.S.B., I, pp. 77-79. Hoover 17. Horblit 2b. Partington, II, pp. 46-55. Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, p. 8 & pl. 26. Astorga library: J.H. Loudon, “The Astorga Collection of Spanish Books now in the National Library of Scotland,” *Le IIIème Congrès International de Bibliophilie, Actes et Communications* (Barcelona: 1971), pp. 89-93.

### *Contains “His Most Important Contributions to Mathematics”*

3. ARCHIMEDES. *Monumenta Omnia Mathematica, quae extant. . .ex traditione. . .Francisci Maurolici*. Woodcut printer’s device on title, numerous woodcut illus. in the text, & a woodcut vignette on verso of final leaf. Title printed in red & black. 4 p.l., 296 pp. Folio, cont. vellum over boards (first four leaves with some light browning & staining). Palermo: C. Hesperii, 1685. \$13,500.00

First edition of Maurolico’s important edition of Archimedes’ works, based upon an earlier partial edition by Borelli (Messina: 1670-72), which was almost completely lost. Maurolico’s edition was largely prepared in 1534 and 1547-50 and remained in manuscript for many years after his death.

Maurolico’s “method of redaction is suggested in the preface. After enumerating and summarising Archimedes’ works, Maurolico states that he has tried to make the works more easily intelligible by adding many lemmas, by demonstrating many things omitted by Archime-





d'Arcueil was named after the suburb of Paris where they lived. Other members of this small group were Arago, Bérard, Biot, Chaptal, De Candolle, Collet-Descotils, Dulong, Gay-Lussac, Humboldt, Malus, and Thénard. The society met biweekly and was visited by Berzelius, Davy, Wollaston, and other famous chemists. These memoirs contain many papers of great scientific importance, notably Gay-Lussac's *Sur la combinaison des substances gazeuses* (Vol. II, pp. 207-234), which enunciates the law named after him. One of Dulong's memoirs describes his discovery of nitrogen trichloride, an unstable liquid that exploded, costing him an eye and three fingers. An important memoir by Malus contains the discovery of the polarization of light by reflection."—Neville, I, p. 42.

Pretty sets of this book are distinctly uncommon today. From the Haskell F. Norman library.

• D.S.B., II, 74. Duveen. pp. 25-26. *En Français dans le Texte* 215. Partington, III, p. 499 & IV, p. 79. Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, 182.

### “The Most Original Neurological Treatise until Then”

6. BERENGARIO DA CARPI, JACOPO. *Tractatus Perutilis et Completus de Fractura Cranei*. . . Woodcut on title & woodcuts of instruments in the text. Text printed in italics. CX leaves, one leaf of colophon, one blank leaf. Small 4to, cont. limp vellum (spine neatly repaired, endpapers replaced, a few tiny holes in the title sometime patched with a small piece of paper). Venice: per Joan. Ant. de Nicolinis de Sabio, Expensis D. Joan. Baptistae Pederzani, 1535. \$15,000.00

Third edition of Berengario's book on head wounds, the first book on a neurosurgical subject. “The first separate treatise on head injuries and their neurological treatment. The work originated in a dispute between Berengario and some other physicians over the treatment of Lorenzo de Medici, who had suffered a skull fracture in battle. Berengario described several types of skull fractures and grouped the resulting lesions according to their symptoms, drawing from his own observations, as well as contemporary knowledge, to cite the relation between location and neurological effect. . .

“He also discussed prognosis, diagnosis and treatment, described the technique of craniotomy and provided detailed illustrations of contemporary neurosurgical instruments.”—Norman 186—(1st ed. of 1518). The book also discusses apoplexy, meningitis, and paralysis, and contains Hippocrates' *De Capitis Vulneribus* in the translation of Marcus Fabius Calvus.

“Berengario's book was the most original neurological treatise until then and was not surpassed until the appearance of Ambroise Paré's similar work in 1562, in which Paré expressed his appreciation of his predecessor's efforts and made use of them.”—D.S.B., I, p. 618.

The two earlier editions, one undated, are virtually identical to each other.

A fine copy, complete with the colophon leaf and final blank.

• Garrison-Morton 4850.2—(1st ed. of 1518). Stillwell, *The Awakening Interest in Science during the First Century of Printing*, 600—(1st ed.).



*Two of Brahe's Most Important Works; Bound in Contemporary Red Morocco*

7. BRAHE, TYCHO. *Opera Omnia, sive Astronomiae Instauratae Progymnasmata in duas partes distributa, quorum Prima De Restitutiones Motuum Solis & Lunae, Stellarumq; inerrantium tractat. Secunda autem De Mundi Aetheri Recentioribus Phaenomensis agit.* Large woodcut printer's device on each title & numerous woodcuts & illus. and printed tables in the text. 470, [7] pp., one blank leaf; 217, [1] pp., two leaves of dedication. Two parts in one vol. Large 4to, cont. binding from the south of France of red morocco (rather browned throughout as always with this book due to the quality of the paper, some minor worming towards end touching a few letters & carefully repaired), arms in gilt on covers of François de Rignac (1580-1663; see below), roulette border in gilt round sides, spine gilt. Frankfurt: J.G. Schönwetter, 1648. \$65,000.00

First edition of this collection of writings on the famous new star of 1572-74 (first part) and the equally famous comet of 1577 (second part);

this edition, containing two of Tycho's most important works, is rare on the market. Tycho's observations of these two astronomical phenomena — here printed — compelled him to abandon the Aristotelian theory of the universe and replace it with his own geoheliocentric system. This was an enormously important step in the acceptance of the Copernican doctrine.

Many of Tycho's instruments — sextants, quadrants, and various armillae — are well-illustrated here.

This copy belonged to François de Rignac (1580-1663), attorney general of the Cour des Aides de Montpellier and bears his arms on the red morocco covers (Olivier-Hermal-de Rotton, pl. 1902). The binding of this superb copy is typical of the workshops of the south of France, especially that of Corberan, the binder for Peiresc. Though François de Rignac married a certain Jeanne de Fabry in 1627, she was apparently not closely related to Nicolas Fabri de Peiresc, a native of Aix, even though this copy could imply family ties. In 1682, according to Léopold Delisle, Colbert received a gift of one hundred and four manuscripts of Mr. de Rignac, councilor to the Cour des Aides de Montpellier and heir to the books of François de Rignac. In their *Histoire du Languedoc* Vic and Vayssète relate that in 1677, Étienne Baluze had already discovered the library of the "late Mr. de Rignac."

It is most unusual to see this book in such a fine contemporary binding.

In this copy, the two leaves with the dedication are bound, as is often the case, at the end of Part II (like the Harvard copy). Preserved in a box.

☛ Houzeau & Lancaster 2704. For de Rignac, see Guigard, II, p. 413.

*Limited to 225 Sets Only*

8. BRAHE, TYCHO. *Opera Omnia.* Edited by J.L.E. Dreyer. Numerous charts, diagrams, facsimiles, maps, ports., & tables. 15 vols. in 14. Large 4to, orig. blue printed stiff wrappers bound in cont. red morocco & marbled boards, spines nicely gilt, t.e.g., others uncut. Copenhagen: Libraria Gyldendaliansa, 1913-29. \$20,000.00

This is a particularly handsome and well-bound set of the magnificent and rare definitive edition of the collected works of Tycho Brahe. It is limited to 225 sets (of which only one hundred sets were for sale) and is printed on fine thick paper. Edited by the great scholar Dreyer, who wrote the standard biography of Brahe, this edition contains all of Brahe's published writings as well as his letters and a considerable amount of MS. material, all with full bibliographical details.

A fine and attractive set of an extremely uncommon work. Each volume is in a slipcase.

### *“The First Recognition of Electrical Repulsion”*

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

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

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

Cabeo (1586-1650), taught theology and mathematics in Parma for many years until he settled in Genoa where he taught mathematics.

Handsome and large copy. There are three issues (no priority) of



this book: the first issue has a royal coat-of-arms at the head of the title; the second issue has the coat-of-arms replaced by the Jesuit emblem; and the third was produced for export to Germany and has an added printed title with a Cologne imprint.

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

## The Discovery of Pulmonary Circulation

10. COLOMBO, REALDO. *De Re Anatomica Libri XV*. Woodcut title-page, woodcut initials, & printer's woodcut device on recto of final leaf. 4 p.l., 169 (i.e., 269), [3] pp. Small folio, 17th-cent. vellum over boards (foot of spine a little worn). Venice: V. Valgrisi for N. Bevilacqua, 1559. \$22,500.00

First edition, issue with the dedication to Pope Pius IV, of Colombo's only work, containing his discovery of pulmonary circulation. "This historic breakthrough in his demonstration of the lesser circulation through the lungs secures his place of importance in the line culminating in Harvey's demonstration of the circulation of the blood sixty-nine years later."—*Heirs of Hippocrates* 304.

Colombo was a one-time colleague and friend of Vesalius, whose chair of anatomy and surgery Colombo took over in 1544. He was critical of Vesalius's illustrations and text of the *Fabrica* and planned to produce an illustrated anatomy with figures by Michelangelo, but this project was never realized although the two had collaborated on anatomical investigations. Colombo was the first anatomist to criticize Vesalius for errors of anatomy. "In 1559 Colombo published his own unillustrated text, *De re anatomica*, consisting of fifteen books. . . Colombo seems to have eschewed the deep Galenic learning shared by other leading contemporary anatomists, but to judge from the *De re anatomica* he more than compensated for this by his rich experience in dissection, vivisection, autopsy, and the practice of surgery. Quite naturally the *Fabrica* provided the main framework for his studies, and he made numerous improvements in Vesalius's descriptions besides reporting a number of new discoveries of his own. The many pathological and anomalous observations he described likewise reflect his wide experience and attention to detail. He also had a strong interest in physiology and seems to have been unsurpassed among his contemporaries in his skill at vivisection. . .

"Colombo realized that his discovery [of pulmonary circulation] had eliminated the need for the Galenic septal pores, but it was also clear to him that the pulmonary circuit is an important phenomenon in its



own right. He particularly emphasized that it is in the lungs, rather than in the heart, that the venous blood is mixed with air and converted to arterial blood. The arterial blood was thought to preserve the life of all parts of the body, and the unique ability to generate this important substance had been one of the traditional attributes of the heart. By transferring this power to the lungs, Colombo was quite consciously diminishing the status of the heart, whose main task was now to distribute the arterial blood rather than to generate it.”—*D.S.B.*, III, pp. 355-56.

The fine woodcut title-page, here in a strong and rich impression, depicts an anatomy lesson being conducted by Colombo. It has been attributed variously to Titian, Giuseppe Porta, and Salviati. See Mortimer 129 on the different interpretations of this block.

Minor pale dampstain in fore-edge margin of 5 leaves and a pale dampstain in gutter of last 30 leaves, otherwise a fine and clean copy. Early inscription of M. de Campa and shelfmarks at foot of title-page and old library stamp on verso.

• Garrison-Morton 378.1.

12. [DARWIN, CHARLES R., KING, P. PARKER, & FITZROY, ROBERT]. *Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle, between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their Examination of the Southern Shores of South America, and the Beagle's Circumnavigation of the Globe.* 56 plates & maps (some folding). Four vols. 8vo, orig. green cloth (very careful repairs to hinges & joints, Vol. III well-rebacked with orig. spine laid-down), spines lettered in gilt. London: H. Colburn, 1839. \$30,000.00

First edition of the full narrative of one of the greatest marine surveys of the 19th century. “The five years of the voyage were the most important event in Darwin’s intellectual life and in the history of biological sciences. Darwin sailed with no formal scientific training. He returned a hard-headed man of science, knowing the importance of evidence, almost convinced that species had not always been as they were since the creation but had undergone change. He also developed doubts of the value of the Scriptures as a trustworthy guide to the history of the earth and of man, with the result that he gradually be-

came an agnostic. The experiences of his five years in the *Beagle*, how he dealt with them, and what they led to, built up into a process of epoch-making importance in the history of thought.”—*D.S.B.*, III, p. 566.

In this set, the third volume with Darwin’s contributions, is the first separate edition, also issued in 1839. It bears the bookplate and signature, dated 1840, of Robert James Shuttleworth (1810-74), the famous botanist and conchologist.

Very good set.

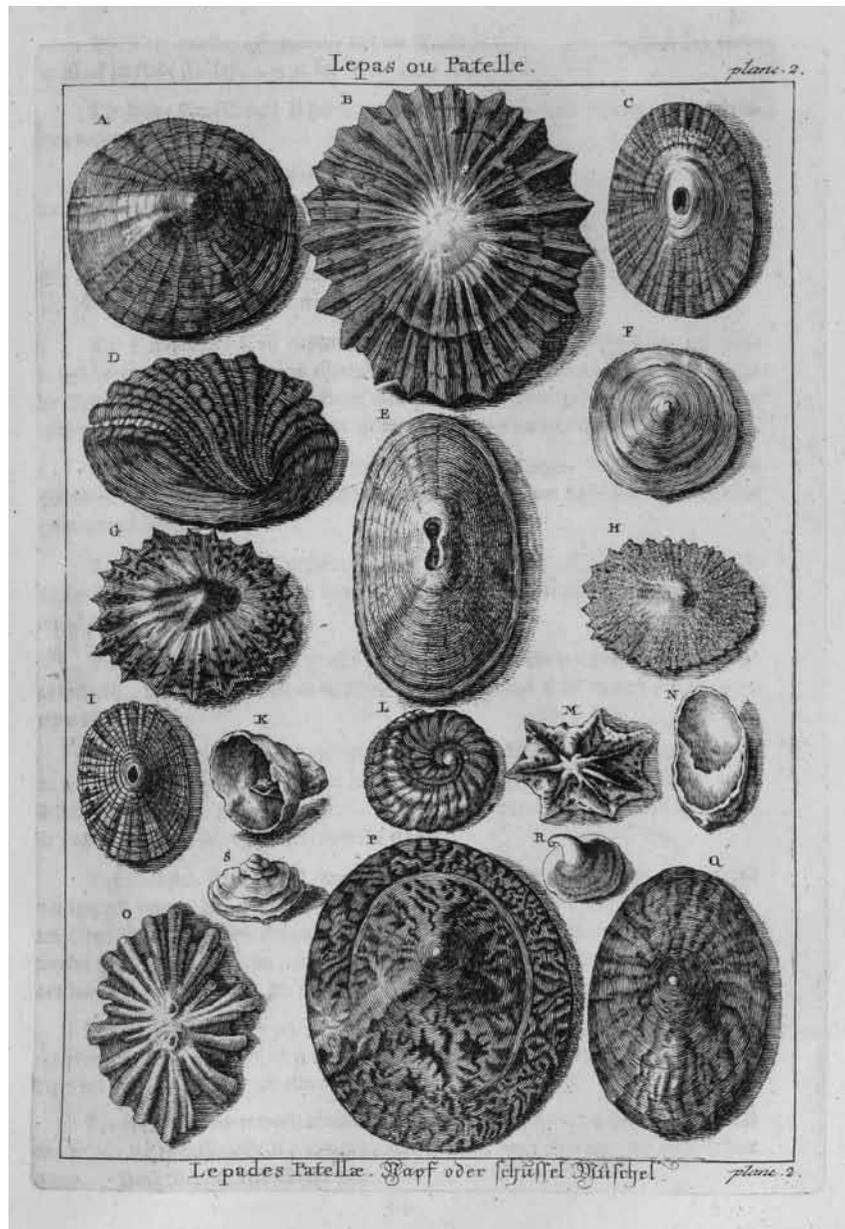
• Freeman 10 & 11.

### *From the Library of Franziska von Hohenheim*

13. DEZALLIER D'ARGENVILLE, ANTOINE JOSEPH. *Conchyliologie oder Abhandlung von den Schnecken, Muscheln und andern Schaalthieren welche in der See, in süßsen Wassern und auf dem Lande gefunden werden, Nebst der Zoomorphose oder Abbildung und Beschreibung der Thiere welche die Gehäuse bewohnen.* Aus dem Französischen übersetzt und mit Anmerkungen vermehret. Finely engraved added title & 40 engraved plates. Printed title in red & black. 2 p.l. (incl. engraved title), xii, 302, 82, lviii, [14] pp. Folio, cont. marbled boards (one corner a bit worn), spine gilt, red & green leather lettering pieces on spine. Vienna: Krauss, 1772. \$15,000.00

First edition in German, and a very fine copy from the library of Franziska von Hohenheim (see below). Dezallier (1680-1765), one of the chief contributors to the *Encyclopédie* (his articles were chiefly on gardening and ornamental waterworks in gardens) formed “one of the finest private collections of such objects as stones, shells, paintings, sketches, and art prints. No mere hoarder of curios, but a collector-scholar, he allowed visitors into his private museum and helped stimulate the passion for natural history so prevalent in eighteenth-century France.”—Kafker, *The Encyclopedists as Individuals: A Biographical Dictionary of the Authors of the Encyclopédie*, pp. 12-16.

The present work is translated with valuable additions from the second French edition of 1757. It is a storehouse of information on shells and remains today a valuable source because it describes many



of the famous eighteenth-century natural history collections of Europe. Written for the collector in order to facilitate the identification of shells for the cabinet, it “was very popular with collectors and even Linnaeus utilized it to arrange his shells.”—Dance, *Shell Collecting. An Illustrated History*, pp. 58-59. There is an extensive list of shells, with remarks on rarity and desirability, followed by a discussion of private natural history collections in Paris and Holland, with remarks on the outstanding features of each collection.

The plates are especially well-engraved and are present in rich, dark impressions.

Very fine and fresh copy with large margins. Old library stamp on title. From the library of Franziska Theresia Reichsgräfin von Hohenheim, the second wife of Duke Carl Eugen of Wurttemberg. Her characteristic bindings are always so pleasing and the books so fresh.

• D.S.B., I, pp. 243-44. Yves Laissus, “Les Cabinets d’Histoire Naturelle,” in *Enseignement et Diffusion des Sciences en France au Dix-Huitième Siècle* (ed. René Taton), p. 679-85.

*“Le Plus Grand Ouvrage d’Astronomie Analytique” – Lalande*

14. DIONIS DU SÉJOUR, ACHILLE PIERRE. *Traité Analytique des Mouvements apparens des Corps célestes*. Seven folding engraved plates. 2 p.l., xxx, 738 pp., 1 leaf of errata; 2 p.l., lvi, 680 pp. Two vols. Large 4to, attractive cont. marbled sheep, flat spines richly gilt, green morocco lettering pieces on spines. Paris: la Veuve Valade, 1786-89.

\$9500.00

First edition and quite scarce on the market. “From 1764 to 1783 he [Dionis] wrote a series of important memoirs on the application of the most recent analytic methods to the study of the principal astronomical phenomena (eclipses, occultations, reductions of observations, determination of planetary orbits, etc.). Revised and coordinated, these memoirs were reprinted in the two-volume *Traité analytique des mouvements apparens* [sic] *des corps célestes* (1786-1789), of which Delambre gives a detailed analysis . . . All these works are dominated by an obvious concern for rigor and by a great familiarity with ana-



lytical methods. . . their reexamination in the light of present possibilities of calculation would certainly be fruitful.”–D.S.B., IV, p. 107.

A most attractive set.

☛ Lalande, p. 599–“Le plus grand ouvrage d’astronomie analytique.”

### *The Natural History Collections at Dresden Large Paper Copy*

15. [EILENBURG, CHRISTIAN HEINRICH]. *Description du Cabinet Roial de Dresde touchant l’Histoire Naturelle*. Engraved arms on title, an engraved headpiece depicting the Zwinger, & two engraved folding plates. 1 p.l., 101, [1] pp. Large 4to, cont. mottled & polished sheep (minor browning), spine gilt, leather lettering piece on spine. Dresden & Leipzig: G.C. Walther, 1755. \$5000.00

First edition, and a fine large paper copy, of the “first separate catalogue of the Dresden natural history collections housed in the magnificent baroque Zwinger (built by PoeppeImann in 1711), which also accommodated the Dresden print cabinet. This catalogue is one

of the fruits of Augustus the Strong’s reorganisation of the old Dresden *Wunderkammer* into a number of specialised collections. The collection of ancient marbles was similarly catalogued in 1733, and the prehistoric and mineralogical collections in 1749; other departments of the museum followed in the nineteenth century. . .

“Fossils and petrifications, animal skeletons and specimens, corals and shells were all represented in profusion, but oddities and natural curiosities still abound in the form of ‘Missgeburten’, peculiarly shaped plants, and two pieces of gold and silver supposedly transmuted from copper and lead by Johann Friedrich Boettger, better known for his rediscovery of the art of making porcelain. The final chapter is devoted to a model of Solomon’s temple, constructed over a period of twenty years from Biblical references by a Hamburg gentleman named Schott. The model had been admired by Peter the Great and exhibited in London where a pamphlet about it was issued in 1725. The folding plates give ground-plans of the Zwinger.”–Grinke, *From Wunderkammer to Museum*, 50.

Very nice copy, printed on large paper. A German language edition was also published in the same year.

☛ Murray, I, pp. 207-8. Schuh, *Mineralogy & Crystallography: A Bibliography*, 1469 to 1920, 1506.



*With Fine Contemporary Coloring: A “Seminal” Work*

16. ELLIS, JOHN. *Essai sur l’Histoire naturelle des Corallines, et d’autres Productions marines de même Genre, qu’on trouve communement sur les Côtes de la Grande-Bretagne et d’Irlande; auquel on a joint une Description d’un Grande Polype de Mer, pris auprès du Pole Arctique, par des Pêcheurs de Baleine, pendant l’Été de 1753.* Engraved frontis. & 39 engraved plates (5 are folding), all of which are finely handcolored. xvi, 125 pp., [3] pp. of publisher’s ads. Large 4to, cont. mottled calf (a few careful repairs to upper joint & corners), triple gilt fillet round sides, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine, a.e.g. The Hague: P. de Hondt, 1756. \$13,500.00  
First edition in French (1st ed., in English: 1755); this is one of the few copies which has fine and delicate contemporary coloring. Ellis (ca. 1710-76), whom Linnaeus termed a “bright star of natural history” and “the main support of natural history in England,” was one of the earliest marine zoologists. With the Swede Daniel Solander (1733–1782), he discovered that sponges are animals.

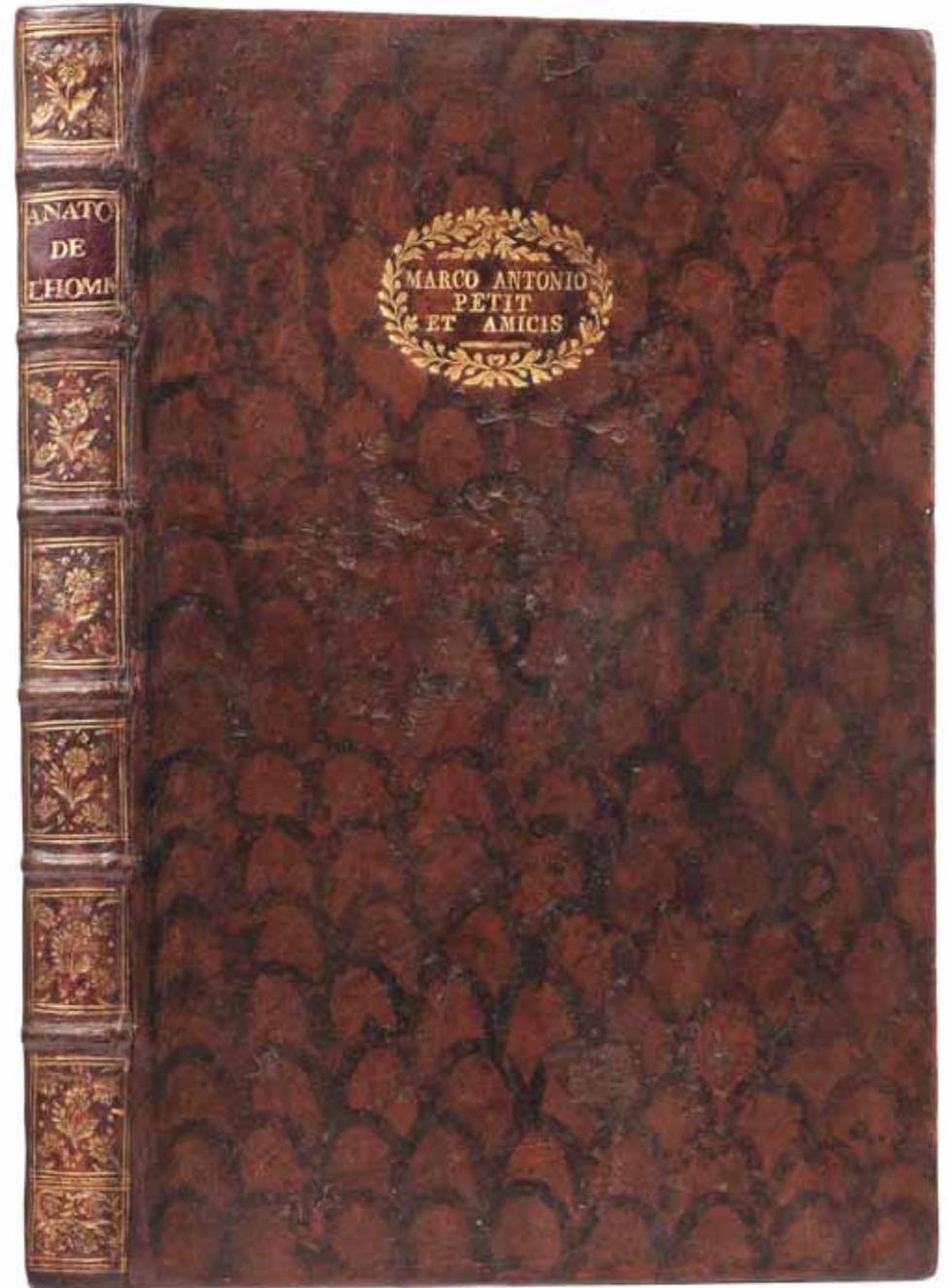
“Ellis’s zoophyte descriptions and professionally drawn engravings, and his scientific approach, were outstanding. His two longest books, *Natural History of the Corallines*. . .and the posthumous *Natural History of Zoophytes* (1786, partly written by Solander), were seminal. In the 1750s he was one of the British Museum’s first noteworthy scientific visitors. He became a fellow of the Royal Society in 1754 and was its Copley medallist in 1767.”—ODNB.

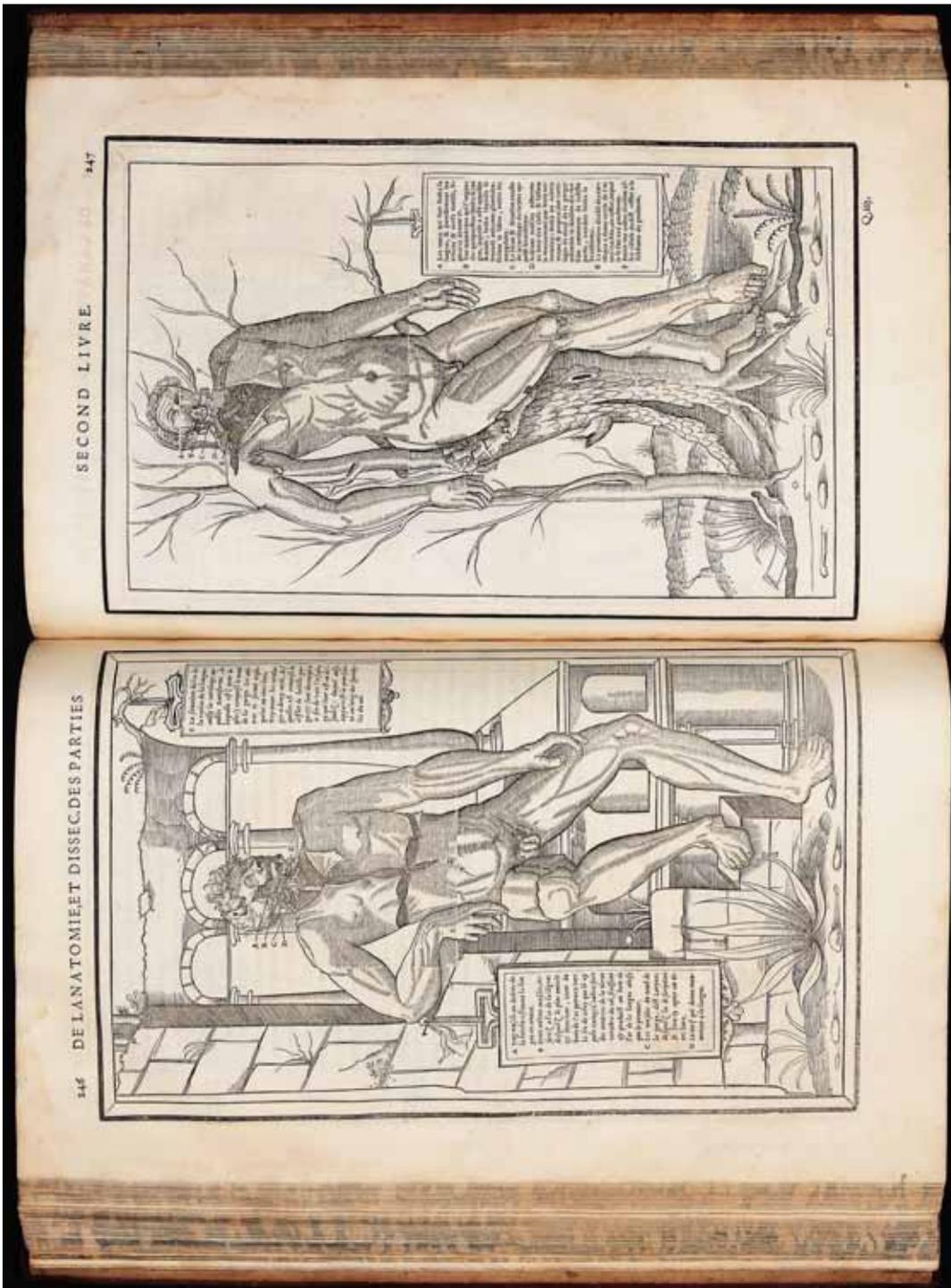
The final plate depicts Cuff’s aquatic microscope. See Clay & Court, *History of the Microscope*, pp. 66-68.

A very attractive copy.

*One of the Most Magnificent Illustrated Anatomical Works of the 16th Century*

17. ESTIENNE, CHARLES. *La Dissection des Parties du Corps Humain.* 64 full-page & 101 small woodcuts in the text. Woodcut printer’s device on title. Criblé initials throughout. 8 p.l., 405, [1] pp., 1 blank leaf. Folio, 18th cent. fine marbled sheep (small portion of title a little browned with an early ownership inscription has been erased, joints





very carefully repaired), stamp in gilt in center of upper cover “Marco Antonio Petit et Amicis” surrounded by a wreath of leaves, spine gilt. Paris: S. de Colines, 1546. \$45,000.00

First edition in French of one of the most magnificent illustrated anatomical works of the 16th century — second only to Vesalius’s *Fabrica* of 1543 — and one of the great woodcut books of the French Renaissance; this copy belonged to Marc Antoine Petit (1766-1811), the renowned surgeon, who was in charge of the surgery department of the Hôtel-Dieu at Lyon for nine years. He formed a famous collection of medical books which were sold after his death.

“Although this work was published two years after Vesalius’s *Fabrica*, Charles Estienne had begun composing it long before — possibly as early as 1530. . .

“Charles Estienne’s great work has the distinction of being the first published work to include illustrations of the whole external venous and nervous system, and is of crucial importance in the history of neurology as containing the earliest detailed illustrations of pre-Vesalian brain dissections: ‘His eight dissections of the brain, made in 1539, give more anatomical detail than had previously appeared, particularly the first graphical presentation of the difference between the convolitional patterns of the cerebrum and cerebellum’ (McHenry, *Garrison’s History of Neurology* [1969], 37-40). . .

“This French edition (which, incidentally, is considerably rarer than the Latin one [of 1545]) contains two full-page woodcuts which were not included in the Latin edition; these include the famous skeleton plate on p. 13, signed by Mercure Jollat.”—Schreiber 125.

Estienne’s editions of the *Dissection* are books seldom found in fine condition, and copies have usually been washed, so that the plates have lost all strength and sharpness. The present copy is in fresh and unpressed condition. A few careful repairs to title in the gutter and some faint dampstaining. Sidenotes on pages 9-12 strengthened at folds. Bookplates of Piergiorgio Borio, M.D.

• Choulant-Frank, pp. 152-55. *En Français dans le Texte*, 48—(Latin ed.) Garrison-Morton 378—(Latin ed.). Lilly Library, *Notable Medical Books*, pp. 32-33. Mortimer, *French Books*, 213.

### *The Prince d'Essling Copy*

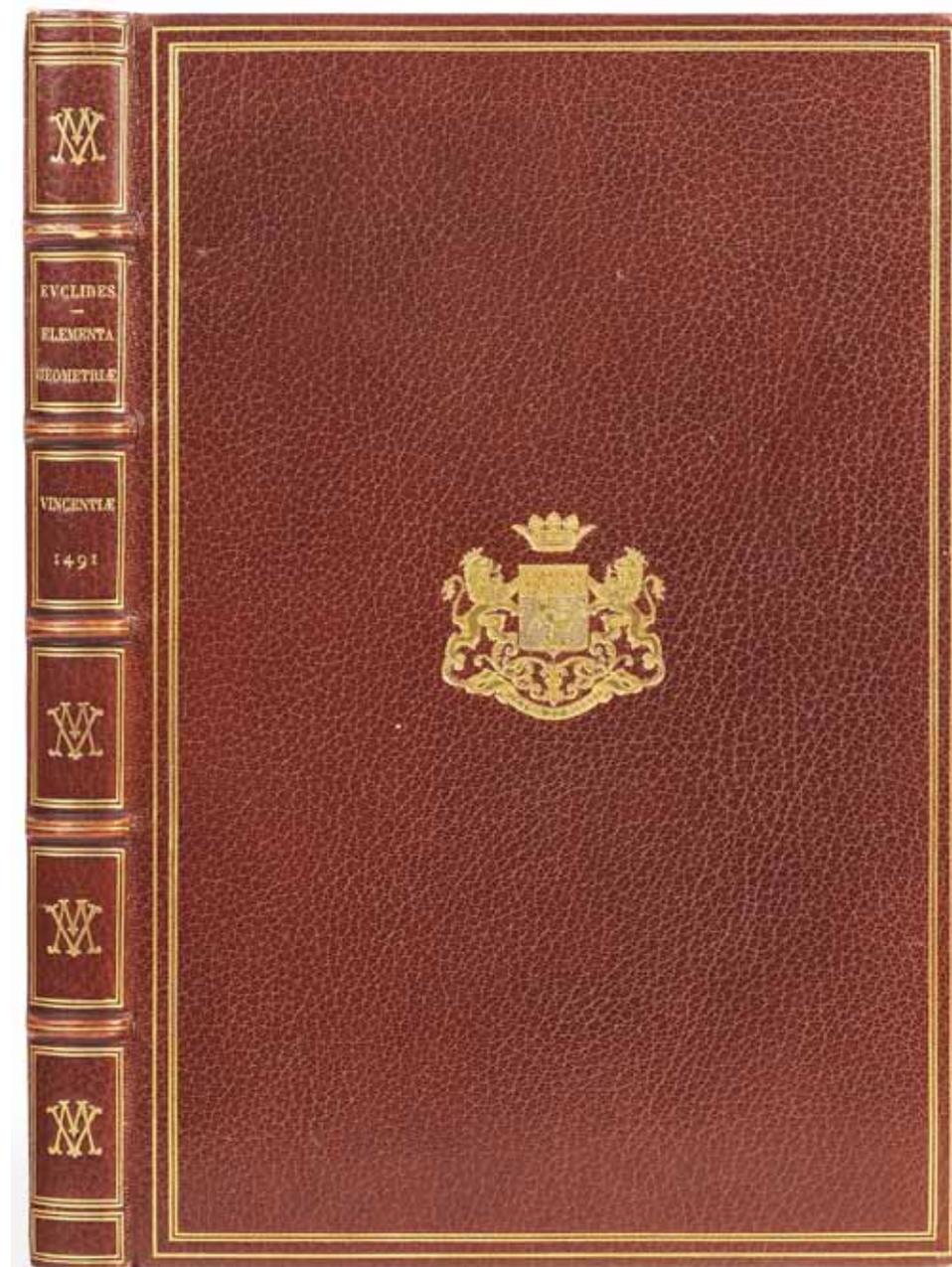
18. **EUCLIDES.** *Elementa Geometrica*. First leaf with an attractive three-sided woodcut border, very numerous woodcut diagrams in the margins, & woodcut initials throughout. First leaf with two lines printed in red. Roman types. 51 lines. 136 leaves (without the first & last leaves which are blank). Folio (315 x 212 mm.), fine morocco by Lortic, triple gilt fillet round sides with the arms of the Prince d'Essling in gilt in center of each cover, spine gilt in six compartments with "VM" in five of the compartments, a.e.g. Vicenza: L. Achates de Basilea & G. de Papia, 20 June (?) 1491. \$100,000.00

A fine copy of the second edition which is much rarer than the first edition of 1482; this copy, which is finely bound by Lortic, comes from the famous library of the Prince d'Essling, one of the greatest collectors in 19th-century France. The Vicenza edition is a page-for-page reprint of Ratdolt's, omitting the dedication to the doge of Venice. The border to the first page is of an entirely different nature from Ratdolt's. Instead of floral interlacements there are semi-grotesque animals, birds, and cupids.

This text "has served, for almost 2,000 years, as the standard text of the core of basic mathematics. . . it has exercised an influence upon the human mind greater than that of any other work except the Bible."—*D.S.B.*, IV, p. 437.

A very good copy, lightly washed, with a distinguished provenance. The title-page has a short tear (50 mm.) carefully repaired, not touching the text.

☛ Goff E-114. Klebs 383.2. Thomas-Stanford 2. For the first edition, see Dübner, *Heralds of Science*, 100, *Horblit* 27, and *Printing of the Mind of Man* 25.



The Editio Princeps of the Original Greek Text

19. EUCLIDES. *Elementa Geometriae* [in Greek]. Woodcut printer's device on title & verso of final leaf, first page of text with a woodcut decorative border, & numerous woodcut diagrams in the text. 6 p.l., 268; 115, [1] pp. Folio, 18th cent. mottled calf (upper blank margin of title — 2.7 cm — renewed & title carefully backed at an early date), double gilt fillet round sides, spine richly gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Basel: J. Herwagen, 1533. \$39,500.00

*Editio princeps* in Greek of Euclid's *Elements*, one of the great books in the history of the exact sciences. This is also the first Euclid to have the diagrams inset in the text.

The Greek text was edited by Simon Grynaeus, professor of Greek at Basel University. Grynaeus used two manuscripts — one sent by Lazarus Bayfius from Venice and the other supplied by John Claymond, president of Magdalen and later of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The *Elements* occupy 268 pages, followed by 115 pages containing the four books of the commentary of Proclus on the first book of the *Elements*. This commentary “is of considerable value for the study of ancient Greek geometry because of the historical information which it contains, derived from the lost works of Eudemos. . . and Geminus.”—Sarton, I, p. 403.

Grynaeus dedicated this edition to Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham and the author of the first English arithmetic.

A fine crisp copy.

• Thomas-Stanford 7.



### One of the Major 17th-Century Works on Cryptography

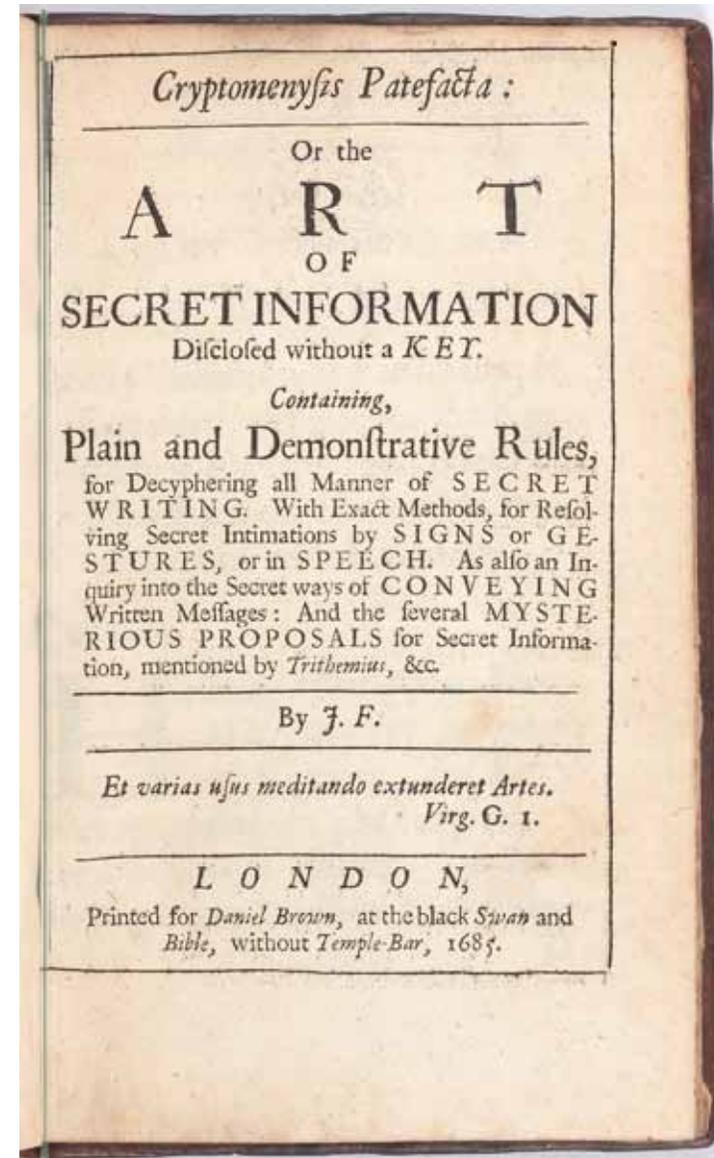
20. F[ALCONER], J[OHN]. *Cryptomenysis Patefacta: or the Art of Secret Information disclosed without a Key. Containing, Plain and Demonstrative Rules, for Decyphering all Manner of Secret Writing. With Exact Methods, for Resolving Secret Intimations by Signs or Gestures, or in Speech. As also an Inquiry into the Secret ways of Conveying Written Messages: and the Several Mysterious Proposals for Secret Information, mentioned by Trithemius, &c.* By J. F. Title within rules. 13 p.l. (the first & 8th are blank), 180 pp. 8vo, cont. speckled calf (carefully rebacked with the orig. spine laid-down by Trevor Lloyd, some marginal worming), spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: D. Brown, 1685. \$5500.00

First edition of one of the major 17th-century works on cryptography. In this work, Falconer presents a broad view of the subject including enciphering and decrypting. He disparages Wilkins's writings on the subject, suggesting that many of the proposed ciphers could be easily broken. The first four chapters discuss various aspects of cryptography and the fifth chapter provides a favorable discussion of the work of Trithemius, the author of the first printed book on the subject.

Falconer discusses the use of permutations, prime factorizations, and the multiplication principle. "Falconer also gave what seems to be the earliest illustration of keyed columnar transposition, a cipher that is today the primary and most widely used transposition cipher, having served (with modifications) for French military ciphers, Japanese diplomatic superencipherments, and Soviet spy ciphers."—Leeuw, *The History of Information Security*, p. 303.

Fine copy from the Macclesfield library with the South Library bookplate and embossed stamp on title.

☛ Kahn, *The Code Breakers*, p. 156—"Up until Falconer the literature was all theory and no practice."



### *Fermat's Works; François Arago's Copy*

21. FERMAT, PIERRE DE. *Varia Opera Mathematica. . .accesserunt selectae quaedam eiusdem Epistolae, vel ad ipsum à plerisque doctissimis viris Gallicè, Latinè, vel Italicè, de rebus ad Mathematicas disciplinas, aut Physicam pertinentibus scriptae.* Woodcut vignette on title, two engraved headpieces, five folding engraved plates, & woodcut diagrams in the text. 6 p.l., 210, [3] pp. Folio, early 19th-cent. half red morocco & red boards (minor browning), flat spine gilt. Toulouse: J. Pech, 1679.

\$150,000.00

First edition, and now rare on the market; this copy belonged to Dominique François Jean Arago (1786-1853), the great French scientist who made important contributions to astronomy, electro-magnetism, and optics (see *D.S.B.*, I, pp. 200-03).

This book, Fermat's only substantial publication apart from his edition of Diophantus (both prepared and published posthumously by his son), contains the majority of Fermat's mathematical work. Included are Fermat's important researches on analytic geometry, developed concurrently with, but independently of, Descartes, as well as his method of maxima and minima, based upon which some have proclaimed Fermat the true first discoverer of the differential calculus. It also includes the first printing of Fermat's important correspondence with Pascal which founded the modern theory of probability. There is also correspondence with other contemporary mathematicians, including Mersenne, Roberval, Wallis, Digby, and Gassendi. Although Fermat published practically nothing during his lifetime, his work was freely communicated to others in correspondence and was profoundly influential. Descartes and Pascal notwithstanding, many scholars regard Fermat as the greatest of all 17th-century French mathematicians.

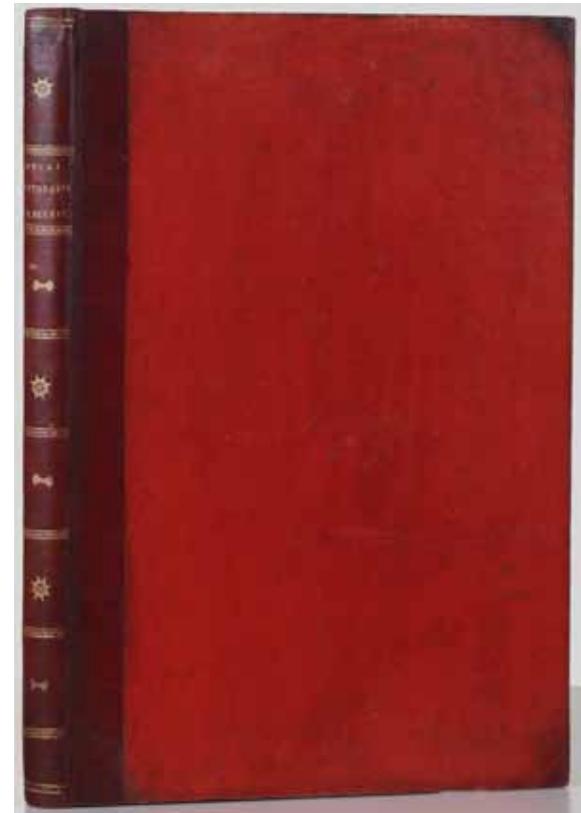
Fermat (1601-65), was shy of publicity and reluctant to communicate his findings. As a result, his discoveries remained comparatively unappreciated until the 19th century when they catalyzed the development of modern algebra.

The title-page is in Horblit's second state (no preference), while leaves a2 and e2 are in his first state (no preference).

The rare portrait of Fermat, not present here, was also not found in the Horblit, Honeyman, or Norman copies. A small minority of copies have the portrait; it was printed in a much larger format than the book and was probably intended only for large paper copies, of which a few survive (e.g. one of the two BL copies).

A very good and crisp copy. With the signature of Arago on the title-page (his sale, Paris, 1854, lot 824 "in-f. dem. m. r.") and with a slightly later note of an English collector "From the Library of F. Arago, H.S."

• Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 108—"The above, published after his death, first presented his work and correspondence." *En Français dans le Texte* 115. Evans, *Exhibition of First Editions of Epochal Achievements in the History of Science* (1934), 6. Horblit 30—"Fermat is considered the father of the modern theory of numbers, and herald of differential calculus and analytical geometry."



*“One of the Best of the 16th Century Treatises  
on the Mediaeval Proportion”*

22. FERNEL, JEAN. *De Proportionibus Libri Duo*. Prior, qui de simplici proportione est, & magnitudinum & numerorum tum simplicium tum fractorum rationes edocet; Posterior, ipsas proportiones comparat: earumque rationes colligit. Title within Colines’s fine woodcut “Quadrivium” border & criblé initials. 4 p.l., 24 leaves. Folio, attractive antique panelled calf (title a little soiled). Paris: S. de Colines, 1528. \$22,500.00

First edition of this very rare book; it “is one of the best of the sixteenth-century treatises on the mediaeval proportion. It follows the Boethian treatment, as seen also in the work of Bradwardin.”—Smith, *Rara Arithmetica*, p. 157.

“Fernel (1497-1558), before making a name for himself in medicine, was first attracted by the mathematical sciences, as evidenced by his first three publications — of which this is the third, and all three of which were issued by Simon de Colines: *De Proportionibus* was preceded by *Monalospharium*, 1527, and *Cosmotheoria*, 1528. Fernel received his M.D. degree in 1530 and became a very influential physician through his numerous writings; he became physician to Catherine de Médicis, whose barrenness he cured, and eventually was appointed chief physician to King Henri II.”—Schreiber 35.

Fine unpressed copy.

- Renouard 117. Sherrington, *Fernel*, p. 189 (3.C).

*“A Step Towards Modern Infant Welfare”*

23. FERRARI, OGNIBENE. *De Arte Medica Infantium, Libri Quatuor*. Quorum duo Priores de tuenda eorum sanitate, posteriores de curandis Morbis agunt. . . Woodcut printer’s device on title & five engravings in the text. 6 p.l., 195, [1] pp. Small 4to, attractive antique half-calf & marbled boards, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Brescia: F. & P.M. de Marchetti, 1577. \$4500.00

First edition of this notable and early work on pediatrics, with five charming engravings in the text, including one of an infant learning to walk using a four-sided wheeled “walker,” another of a child being



toilet trained, and another of a woman using a breast pump.

“[Ferrari] refers to the inadequacy of earlier writings and proposes to deal with the subject in more detail. . .In his introductory remarks Ferrarius makes the suggestion that a baby from the day of its birth should be placed under the supervision of a man trained in the art of preserving health: a step towards the modern Infant Welfare scheme. . . “The three parts of his book deal with the management of the nurse and her milk, the care and feeding of the new-born, and diseases of children. He keeps very close to the Greek and Arabian writers. . .He subdivides skin diseases to a greater degree, and introduces a chapter on burns, a subject which figures frequently in books on affections of children during this and the next two centuries. . .

“His book is illustrated. . .he figures an appliance for preventing the child from injuring its head. . .Ferrarius was by no means inclined to regard either moral or physical influences as outside the scope of the physicians.”—Still, *The History of Paediatrics*, pp. 147-51.

There are four chapters on eye diseases, two on diseases of the ear, and five on the gums and teeth.

Ferrari was a physician who practiced medicine in Verona.

Fine copy.

- Durling 1494.

24. **FERRARI, OGNIBENE.** *De Arte Medica Infantium Aphorismorum, Particulae Tres.* Woodcut printer's device on title. 10, [1] leaves. Small 4to, attractive antique half-calf & marbled boards, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Brescia: F. & P.M. de Marchetti, 1577.

\$2250.00

First edition of this collection of aphorisms on pediatric subjects. It is a companion piece — and sometimes bound with — his important *De Arte Medica Infantium, Libri Quatuor*, published in the same year.

“His aphorisms are based partly on Hippocrates and Galen, but partly also on much more recent writers, as can be seen from the quaint mixture of the more modern superstitions with ancient teaching and some sound common sense.”—Still, *The History of Paediatrics*, pp. 147-51.

Fine copy.

☛ Durling 1496.

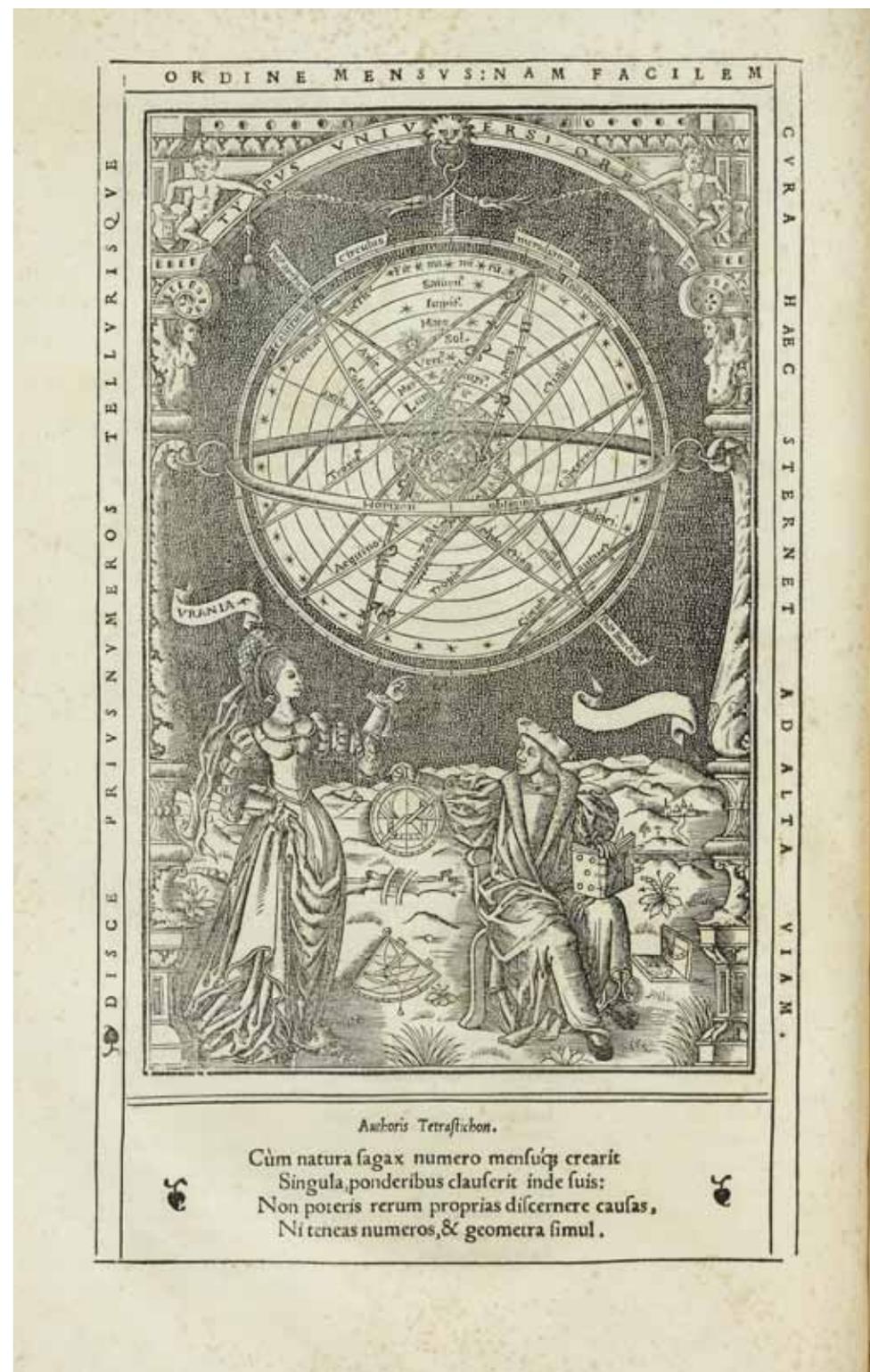
*A Masterpiece of Illustrated Book Production;  
The Riccati Copy*

25. **FINÉ, ORONCE.** *Protomathesis.* Architectural woodcut title border; a large woodcut of Urania & the author beneath a celestial sphere, repeated in the “Cosmographia” section; a large woodcut of a water-clock, repeated; 280 other woodcuts in the text; and numerous large initials & headpieces. 8 p.l., 207 (i.e. 209) leaves, one leaf of errata. Folio, most attractive early 18th-cent. mottled half-sheep & mottled boards (first two leaves a little discolored), spine gilt, pale brown & green morocco lettering pieces on spine. Paris: [G. Morrhe & J. Pierre], 1532.

\$55,000.00

First collected edition, and a magnificent large copy of this beautiful book, containing the first printings of many of Finé's texts; this is his masterpiece of illustrated book production. The first two parts of the *Protomathesis* deal with arithmetic and geometry, the third with cosmography, and the fourth with gnomonics.

Finé (1494-1555), “was Regius professor of mathematics and dedicated the volume to François I. Before Johnson's article and Brun's consid-



eration of Finé, little attention had been paid to the statements made by Finé's contemporaries that he was considered as well versed in art as in the sciences. His work as a designer is closely related to his major fields of mathematics, astronomy, and geography, and his contribution to book production is particularly interesting in extending beyond the illustration to the ornamentation of scientific texts."—Mortimer 225.

A fine and fresh copy, very crisp. With the blank leaves F8 and N6. Early 18th-century bookplate of "Co. Riccati." This was the noble Riccati family which held land near Venice. The family produced two prominent scientists: Jacopo Francesco (1676-1754) and his second son Vincenzo (1707-75). They both made important contributions to mathematics (see *D.S.B.*, XI, pp. 399-402). There are a number of knowledgeable 18th-century annotations in this book which could well have been made by one of the Riccatis.

☛ Hoover 312. Lalande, p. 50—"on trouve les cadrans plans horizontaux, verticaux, équinoxiaux; les cadrans sur les cylindres, les anneaux et les quarts-de-cercle; les hémisphères concaves et convexes; le cadran rectiligne universel des hauteurs; les heures italiques; l'instrument pour trouver l'heure par les étoiles, l'anneau astronomique; un instrument propre à tracer les cadrans; c'est un cercle équinoxial traversé d'un axe, et un fil qu'on tend sur les heures." Smith, *Rara Arithmetica*, pp. 160-61. Stillwell, *The Awakening Interest in Science during the First Century of Printing*, 838.

### *The Atomic Theory*

26. **GASSENDI, PIERRE.** *De Vita et Moribus Epicuri Libri Octo.* Woodcut printer's device on title & one engraved plate with a port. of Epicurus. 4 leaves, 5-236, [18] pp. 4to, cont. French sheep (head & foot of spine neatly repaired, several signatures lightly browned), single gilt fillet round sides, spine richly gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Lyons: G. Barbier, 1647. \$8500.00

First edition of an important book; this life of Epicurus, which emphasized his philosophy of physics, was the foundation of Gassendi's Epicurean atomism. His atomic theory was applied to chemistry by Boyle and adopted by Newton in his new mechanical philosophy.

"Before Galileo and Descartes had succeeded in combining math-

ematics with mechanics, the chief refuge of hard-headed opponents of scholastic verbalism and Renaissance Platonism was the tradition of Greek atomism. . .Its chief representative during the period of Cartesian domination was Gassendi, who stands both as the climax of Epicurean atomism of the Renaissance in its accommodation to a mathematical science of nature, and as the first of the explorers of the implications of that science for the traditional empirical philosophy of knowledge. Gassendi is thus with Hobbes one of the fathers of 'scientific' empiricism. . .Gassendi indeed fancied himself the creator of the great rival scientific system to that of Descartes, the system founded on sound experience. History has reserved that distinction for Hobbes; yet it probable that Gassendi contributed far more to the actual advance of scientific ideas than his more consistent and gifted British fellow-worker."—J.H. Randall, *The Career of Philosophy*, Vol. I, pp. 521-23.

Fine unpressed copy. Bookplate of René Escande de Messières.

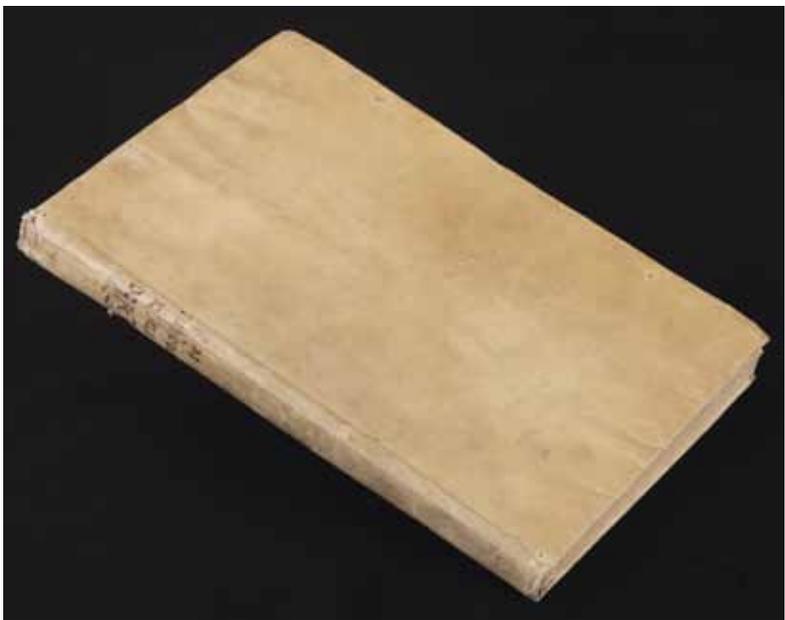
☛ Partington, II, pp. 458-66.

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

27. **GILBERT, WILLIAM.** *De Magnete, Magneticisque Corporibus, et de Magno magnete tellure; Physiologia nova, plurimis & argumentis, & experimentis demonstrata.* Woodcut printer's device on title, Gilbert's woodcut coat of arms on verso, numerous woodcut diagrams & illus. in the text, & one folding woodcut plate (one fold with a careful repair). 8 p.l. 240 pp. Folio, cont. limp vellum (some occasional spotting, a few unimportant dampstains), ties gone. London: P. Short, 1600. \$65,000.00

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

Book I "deals with the history of magnetism from the earliest legends about the lodestone to the facts and theories known to Gilbert's con-



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

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

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

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

### *The Discovery of Optical Diffraction; William Molyneux's Copy*

28. GRIMALDI, FRANCESCO MARIA. *Physico-Mathesis de Lumine, Coloribus, et Iride*. . . Added title-page with a large engraved vignette & woodcut diagrams in the text. Both titles printed in red & black. 11 p.l. (including the added title-page), 535 pp., 8 leaves. 4to, cont. calf (rebacked & corners repaired, some faint dampstains). Bologna: Heirs of V. Benati, 1665. \$75,000.00

First edition, the copy of William Molyneux (1656-98), astronomer, founder of the Dublin Philosophical Society, and author of the first treatise on optics in English (for more on Molyneux, see *D.S.B.*, IX, pp. 464-66). This is Grimaldi's only book; in it he describes the discovery of optical diffraction. This is perhaps the rarest of all great optical books, especially in such good condition, and marks the first scientific attempt to establish a comprehensive wave theory of light.

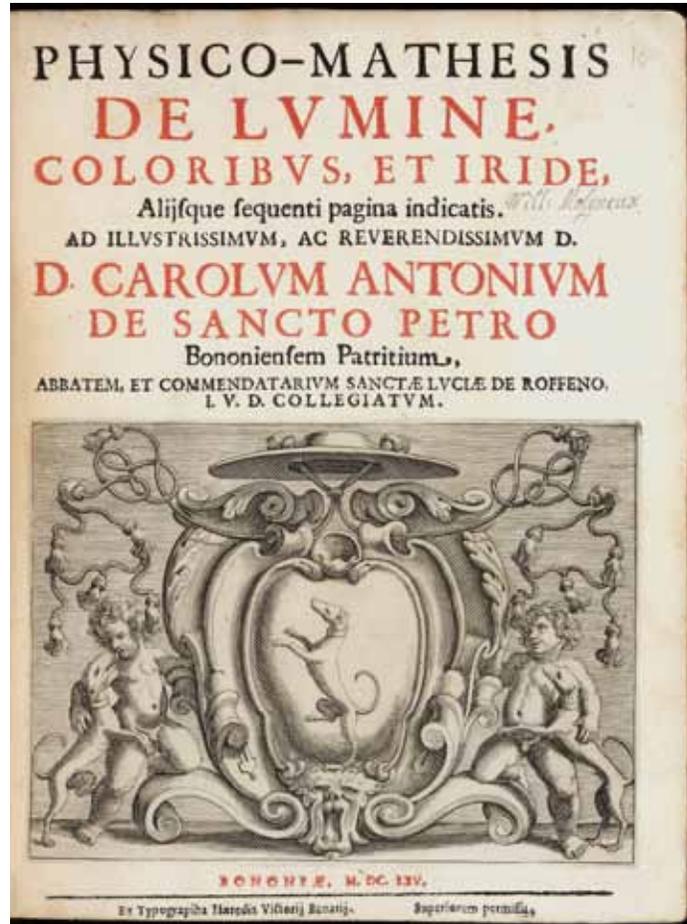
The diffraction experiments which Grimaldi describes here show "that a new mode of transmission of light had been discovered and that this mode contradicts the notion of an exclusively rectilinear passage of light. Diffraction thus gave *prima facie* evidence for a fluid nature of light. The name 'diffraction' comes from the loss of uniformity observed in the flow of a stream of water as it 'splits apart' around a slender obstacle placed in its path."—*D.S.B.*, V, p. 544.

Grimaldi repeatedly states that colors are not something different from light but are modifications of light produced by the fine structure of the bodies which reflect it, and probably consisting of an alteration in the type of motion and in the velocity of the light. The different colors are produced when the eye is stimulated by light oscillations whose velocities differ. All these views were of fundamental importance for the subsequent development of optics.

Newton was aware of Grimaldi's work, though only secondhand.

The Englishman's great contribution to the knowledge of diffraction is his set of careful measurements which made clear the periodic nature of the phenomenon.

With the signature of William Molyneux on the second title-page. Bookplate of E.N. da C. Andrade. Very good copy and preserved in a slipcase.



Albert, Norton, & Hurtes, *Source Book of Ophthalmology*, 919—contains “Grimaldi’s work on the discovery of the diffraction (Newton’s inflexion) of light. . . considered a classic in the history of optics, this work makes the first scientific attempt to establish the wave theory.” Kemp, *The Science of Art*, p. 285.

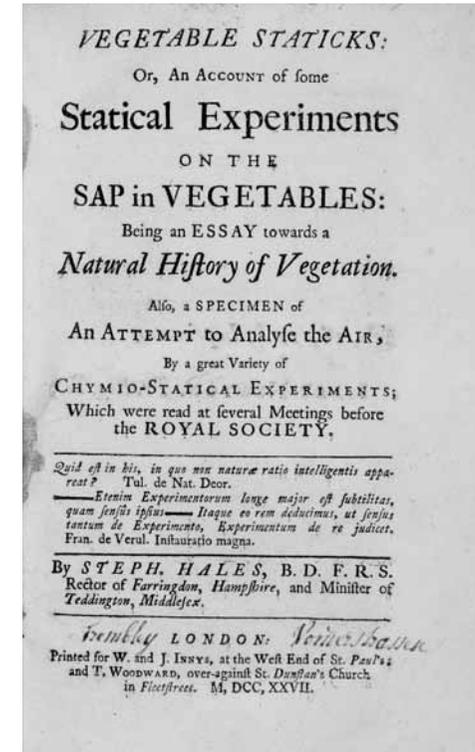
*The Movement of Sap in Plants and the First Measurement of Blood Pressure*

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

[BOUND WITH]:

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

First editions and a very fine, fresh, and crisp set in matching bindings; these are great classics of experimental science. This set belonged to the great biologist Abraham Trembley (1710-84), who is best known



for his pioneer studies of hydra; he has been called “the father of experimental zoology.” He has signed the title-page at the foot of Vol. I (along with the maiden name of his wife, Strassen).

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

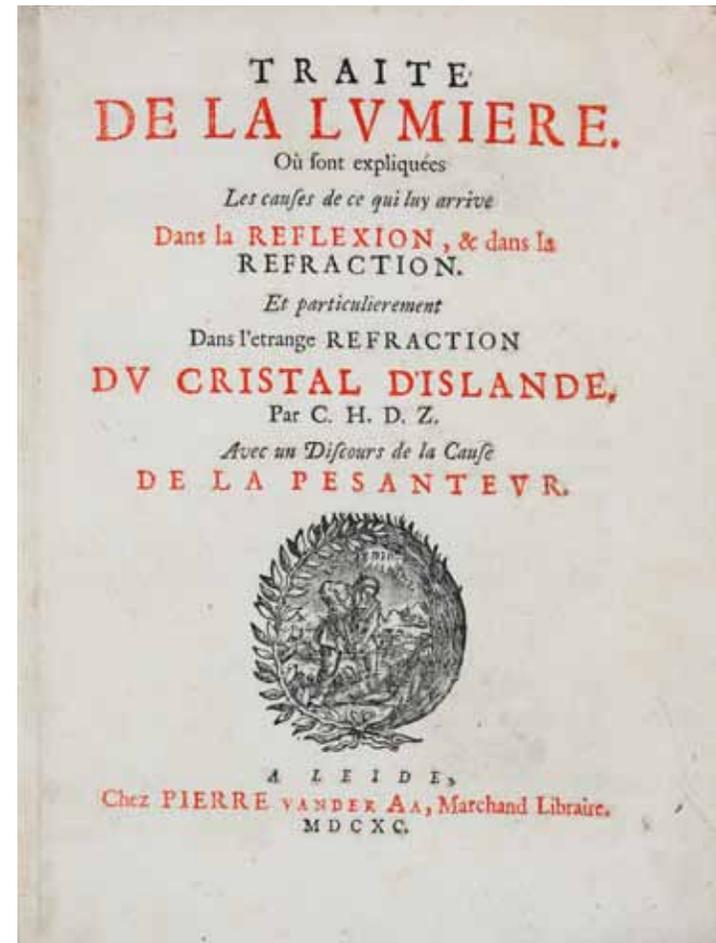
“The second volume contains the studies in blood pressure which make Hales one of the founders of modern experimental physiology. The application of the principle of the pressure-gauge or manometer enabled him to measure blood pressure during the contraction of the heart. He computed the circulation rate and estimated the velocity of the blood in the veins, arteries and capillary vessels and by showing that the capillary vessels are liable to constriction and dilation he made an important contribution both to the study of physiology and the practice of the physician of today. . .Hales’s work marked the greatest advance in the physiology of the circulation between Harvey and the introduction of the mercury manometer and other instruments for the measurement of blood pressure by J. L. M. Poiseuille in 1828.”—*Printing & the Mind of Man* 189.

Uniformly bound sets of first editions are of great rarity.

☛ I & II: Horblit 45a & b. I: Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 26. I. Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, 91. II: Garrison-Morton 765—“the single greatest contribution to our knowledge of the vascular system after Harvey, and led to the development of the blood-pressure measuring instruments now in universal use.”

### *The Wave Theory of Light*

31. HUYGENS, CHRISTIAN. *Traité de la Lumiere. Où sont expliquées les Causes de ce qui luy arrive dans la Reflexion, & dans la Refraction. Et particulièrement dan l'etrange Refraction du Cristal d'Islande . . . Avec un Discours de la Cause de la Pesanteur.* Woodcut device on general & divisional titles and numerous woodcut diagrams & illus. in the text. General title printed in red & black. 4 p.l., 124, [2], 125-128, [2], 129-180 pp. 4to, cont. vellum over boards. Leyden: P. vanderAa, 1690. \$55,000.00



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

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

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

A fine and fresh copy.

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

### One of Ingrassia's Rarest Writings; His Second Book

32. INGRASSIA, GIOVANNI FILIPPO. *Iatrapologia. Liber quo multa adversus barbaros medicos disputantur, collegiique modus ostenditur, ac multae quaestiones tam physicae quam chirurgicae discutiuntur. . . Eiusdem Quaestio, quae Capitis vulneribus ac phrenitidi medicamenta convenient.* Woodcut printer's device on title. 12 p.l. (final leaf a blank), 43l, [15] pp. 8vo, cont. limp vellum, remains of ties. Venice: G. Griffio, [1547?]. \$9500.00

First edition of Ingrassia's second book, preceded only by the *Praegrandis vtilisque Medicorum omnium decisio* (Palermo: 1545). The 1544 edition of the *Iatrapologia* is a ghost (see the digital reproduction of the BSB copy of the so-called 1544 edition; it is identical with our edition).

Ingrassia (ca. 1510-80), after studying medicine at Palermo and Padua, became professor of anatomy and medicine at the University of Naples in 1544. He was called to Palermo in 1556 by the Spanish viceroy of Sicily as *protomedicus*. In this position, Ingrassia "was concerned for the most part with problems of hygiene, epidemiology, and the general administration of Sicilian medicine. His activities included efforts to suppress quackery, to control the pharmaceutical trade, and to improve the conditions in hospitals. . . Ingrassia was responsible for the establishment of one of the first sanitary codes and a council of public health. He was also a founder of the study of legal medicine. . . Ingrassia is best known for his anatomical studies, admittedly based upon the methods and procedures of Vesalius, for whom he expressed the greatest admiration."—*D.S.B.*, VII, pp. 16-17.

A pioneer in the study of forensic medicine, hygiene, surgical pathology, and teratology, Ingrassia also discovered the "stapes" and denied the existence of the inframaxillary bone. He was also the first to describe scarlatina and was probably the first to recognize chickenpox as a separate disease.

This rare work is concerned with wounds to the head and methods of treatment. It is a collection of questions and disputes, directed against the Arab medical tradition (but very much part of it). Fine copy. As in other copies, a piece of paper covers the text on A3v to conceal a printer's error.

☛ Castiglioni, *A History of Medicine*, pp. 428-29. Durling 2545.

### Remained a Major Source of Information for One Hundred Years

33. KLEIN, JACOB THEODOR. *Ordre Naturel des Oursins de Mer et Fossiles, avec des Observations sur les Piquans des Oursins de Mer, et quelques Remarques sur les Bélemnites.* Fine engraved frontis. port. of Klein & 28 engraved plates. 3 p.l. (incl. frontis), 233, [1] pp., one leaf of ads. 8vo, fine cont. polished calf, spine nicely gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Paris: C.J.B. Bauche, 1754.

[BOUND WITH]:



— . *Doutes ou Observations de Mr. Klein. . . sur la Revûe des Animaux, faite par le premier Homme, sur quelques Animaux des Classes des Quadrupedes & Amphibies du système de la Nature, de M. Linnaeus. Et des Remarques sur les Crustacés, sur les Animaux qui ruminent, & sur la Vie de l'Homme, comparée avec celle des Animaux.* One folding engraved plate. 2 p.l., 108 pp. 8vo. Paris: J.B. Bauche, 1754. \$7500.00

I. First edition in French (1st ed., in Latin: Danzig, 1734) and enlarged. This is “one of the earliest monographic treatments of the sea urchins. It includes descriptions, illustrations, and a classification of both recent and fossil sea urchins. . . Although altered and enlarged, this work was a major source of information on the Echinodermata for zoologists and paleontologists throughout the eighteenth century and remained a point of departure in discussions by such early nineteenth century authors as James Parkinson.”—D.S.B., VII, p. 401.

II. First edition in French (1st ed., in Latin: Leipzig, 1743). This work summarizes Klein’s feelings about taxonomic methods. His method was based entirely on external characteristics, such as the number and posi-

tion of limbs and the mouth. He vigorously opposed any method, including the Linnaean system, based on characters not visible externally.

Klein (1685-1759), a leading marine zoologist, “had many and diverse interests in natural history besides sea urchins. He developed a botanical garden in Danzig, founded and directed a naturalist’s society there, made extensive collections, and published about two dozen monographs, including studies of birds, fishes, reptiles, and invertebrates other than the sea urchins, particularly the mollusks.”—D.S.B.

The attractive frontispiece depicts Klein standing in front of his natural history cabinet.

A very fine and pretty copy.

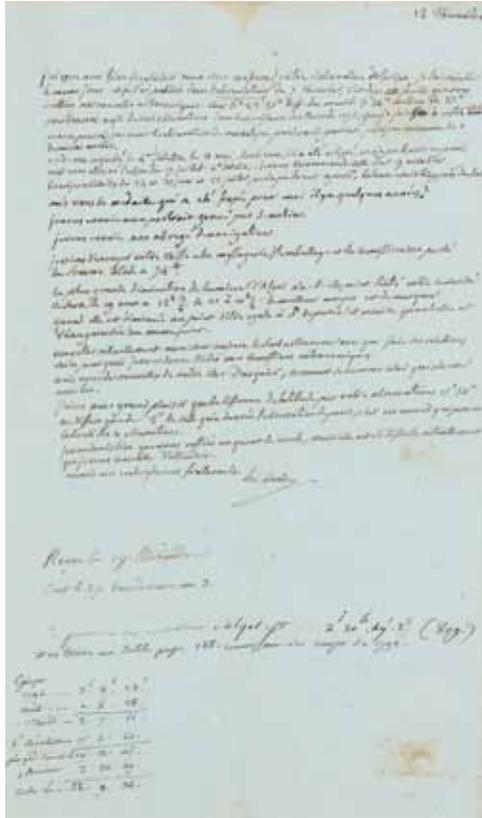
### *An Unpublished Series of 54 Letters from Lalande*

34. LALANDE, JOSEPH JÉRÔME LEFRANÇAIS DE. An unpublished collection of 54 letters, all autograph except for approximately five in a secretarial hand, all signed by Lalande, mostly addressed to Anne Jean Pascal Chrysostome Duc de la Chapelle, an astronomer in Montauban, along with five pages of notes in the hand of Lalande & one receipt. Approximately 60 pages, almost all with integral address leaves. The letters have been mounted on to blank pages & bound in cont. vellum over boards (225 x 165 mm.). Paris: 1762-1807. \$35,000.00

An important discovery: this is an unpublished collection of letters from Lalande (1732-1807), one of the greatest French astronomers of the 18th century, for the most part addressed to his student and fellow astronomer, Duc de la Chapelle (1765-1814), who lived in Montauban in southern France. Following his studies with Lalande at the Collège de France, he returned to his native city in 1789 where he served as mayor. A man of considerable wealth, he built two extremely well-equipped observatories on his family’s estate (the observatories became the intellectual center of the city). Duc de la Chapelle had a notable reputation throughout Europe due to his astronomical observations, many of which he published, and his work in establishing the

metric system. Lalande went out of his way to acknowledge and thank him in his *Astronomie*.

The letters are almost all concerned with scientific and astronomical topics and, with a few exceptions, are all addressed to Duc de la Chapelle. Lalande's letters to his former student date from 1790 to the end of Lalande's life in 1807. Several contain diagrams. Topics include Lalande's famous travels, academic activities in Paris, the metric system, Mercury, the solstice, eclipses, the barometer, lenses, numerous astronomical



calculations, chronometers, advice regarding the acquisition of scientific instruments from Paris, the practical arts, the diameter of the sun, etc. Lalande makes constant references to his collaboration with his contemporary scientists: he mentions the work and/or instruments of Delambre, Cassini, J.K. Burckhardt, Zach, Monge, Bode, Herschel, Bernier, Piazzi, Darquier, Berthoud, Bradley, Deluc, and others.

The letters are in fine condition although one or two have ink burn-holes. We have made only the slightest suggestion of the great scholarly interest this collection of letters has.

☛ N.B.G., Vol. 14, col. 908.

### A Fundamental Work

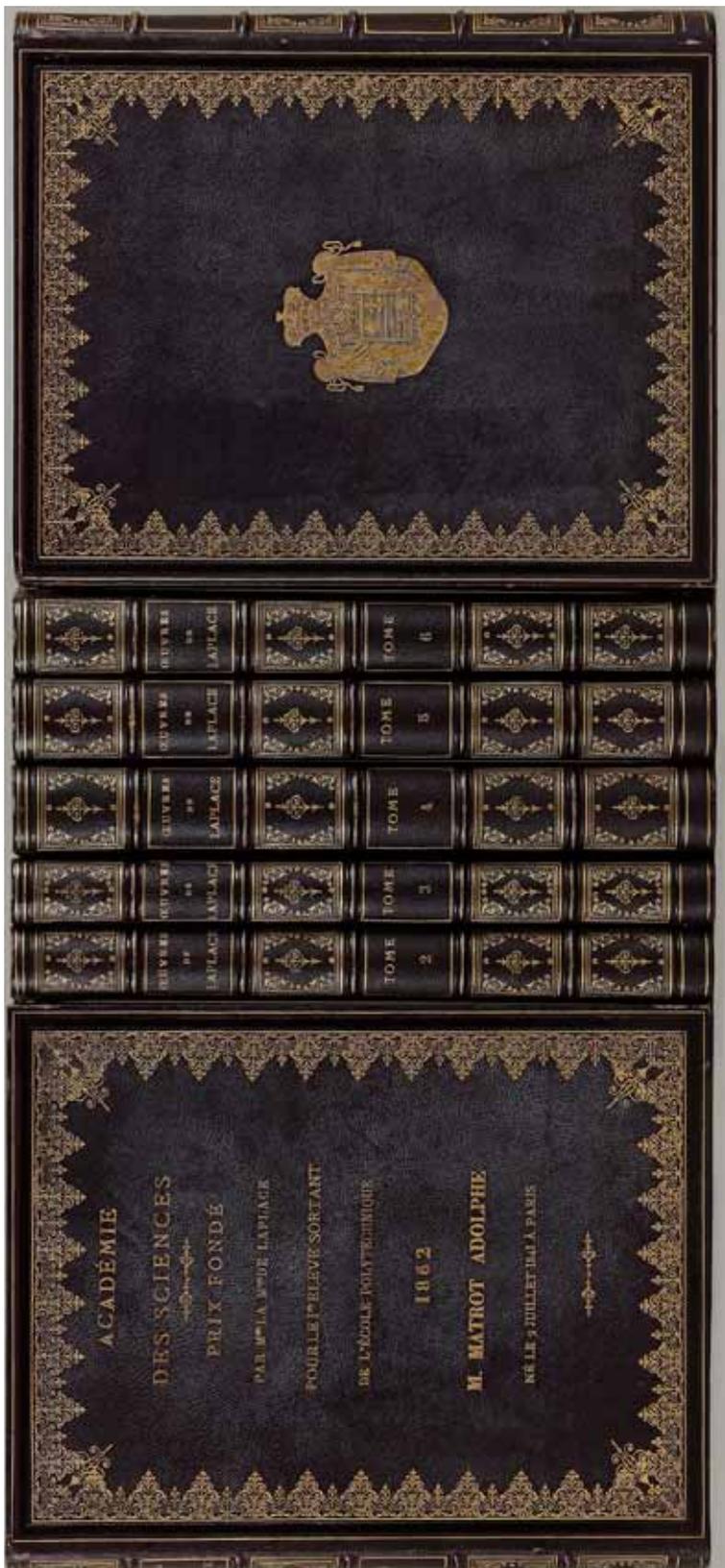
35. LAPLACE, PIERRE SIMON, MARQUIS DE. *Traité de Mécanique Céleste*. Folding engraved plate in Vol. IV. Five vols. Large 4to, handsome antique blue morocco-backed marbled boards, flat spines nicely gilt. Paris: J.B.M. Duprat & others, An VII [1798]-1825. \$19,500.00
- First edition and a complete set with all the supplements. In this monumental and fundamental astronomical work, Laplace — the “Newton of France” — codified and developed the theories and achievements of Newton, Euler, d’Alembert, and Lagrange. “Laplace maintained that while all planets revolve round the sun their eccentricities and the inclinations of their orbits to each other will always remain small. He also showed that all these irregularities in movements and positions in the heavens were self-correcting, so that the whole solar system appeared to be mechanically stable. He showed that the universe was really a great self-regulating machine and the whole solar system could continue on its existing plan for an immense period of time. This was a long step forward from the Newtonian uncertainties in this respect. . .Laplace also offered a brilliant explanation of the secular inequalities of the mean motion of the moon about the earth — a problem which Euler and Lagrange had failed to solve. . .He also investigated the theory of the tides and calculated from them the mass of the moon.”—*Printing & the Mind of Man* 252.

A very nice set. Our set has the first state of the titles of Vols. I and II and all the supplements. It lacks the title leaf for the first supplement in Vol. IV.

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

### A Very Handsome Set

36. LAPLACE, PIERRE SIMON. *Oeuvres*. One folding lithographed plate in Vol. IV. Seven vols. Large 4to, a fine prize binding of cont. blue morocco, sides elaborately decorated in gilt, spines richly gilt, a.e.g., upper cover of Vol. I stamped in gilt “Académie des Sciences. Prix fondé par Mme la Mise de Laplace pour le 1er Elève sortant de l’École



Polytechnique 1862. M. Matrot Adolphe. Né le 9 Juillet 1841 à Paris,” all other covers stamped in gilt in center with the royal arms of the Académie des Sciences. Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1843-47. \$15,000.00

First edition of the collected works of Laplace, luxuriously produced at the initiative of Laplace’s widow and financed by King Louis Philippe’s government. Contained here are Laplace’s epoch-making works on astrophysics, mathematics and probability theory.

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

A fine and handsome set.

### *A Spanish Mathematician in Paris*

37. LAX, GASPAR. *Proportiones*. . . Title within ornate woodcut architectural border. Woodcut printer’s device on title. 26 unnumbered leaves. Small folio, cont. pigskin-backed wooden boards, spine & boards stamped in blind, orig. brass catches on upper cover, one (of two) orig. clasps. Paris: N. de La Barre for E. Le Fevre, 6 October 1515.

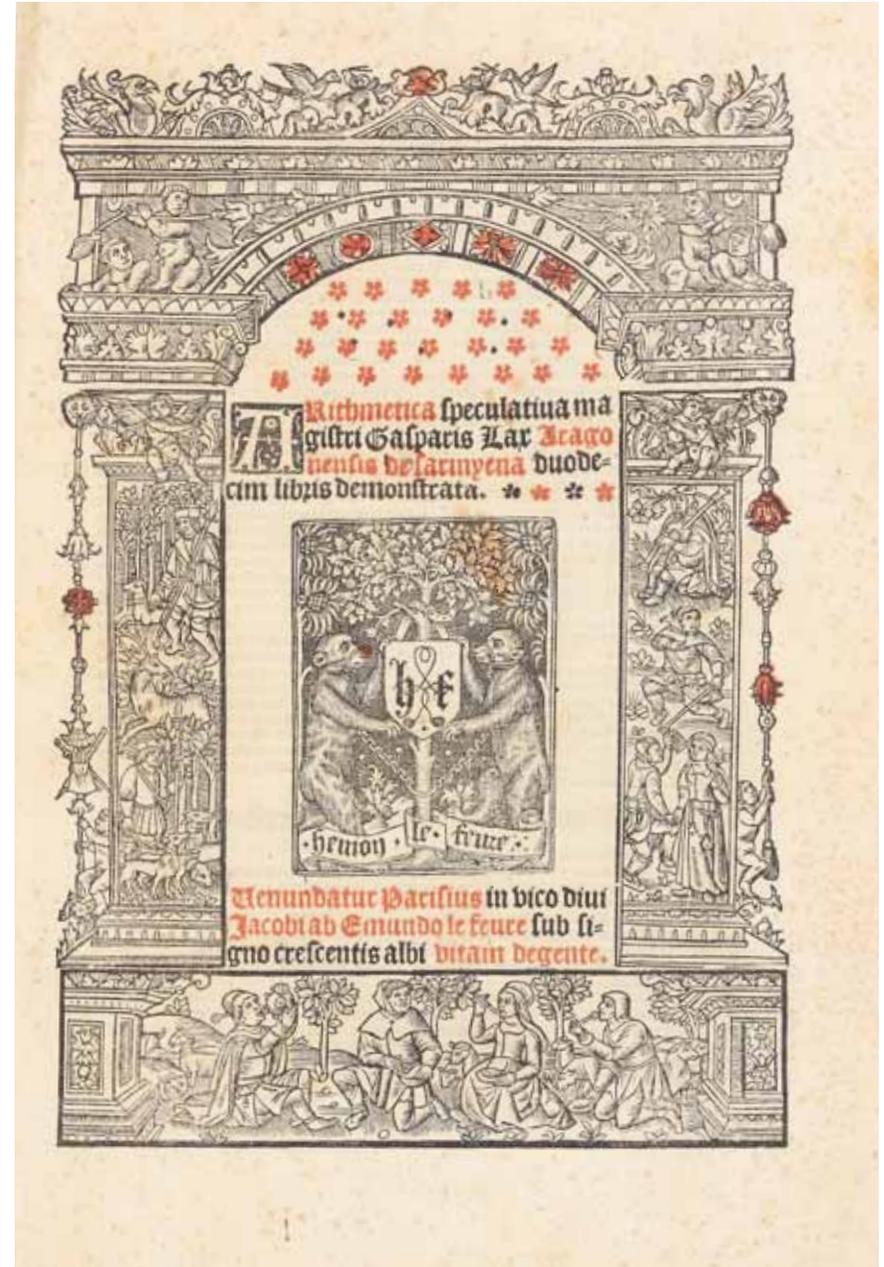
[BOUND WITH]:

- . *Arithmetica Speculativa*. . . *duodecim libris demonstrata*. Title within ornate woodcut architectural border which is printed in red & black. Woodcut printer’s device on title. Several woodcuts in the text. 100 unnumbered leaves. Small folio (some foxing). Paris: N. de La Barre for E. Le Fevre, 18 December 1515. \$22,500.00

First edition of two very uncommon mathematical works, printed in Paris. “After studying the arts and theology in Zaragoza, Lax (1487-1560), taught in Paris. . .Lax had an agile mind and an excellent memory, but he became so engrossed with the logical subtleties of the nominalist school that he was soon known as ‘the Prince of the Parisian *sophistae*’. . .Lax taught at Paris until 1523. . .In 1525 he taught mathematics and philosophy at the *studium generale* of Zaragoza. He remained there until his death, at which time he was vice-chancellor and rector. . .

“Lax achieved greater fame as a mathematician than as a logician or as a philosopher. He published his *Arithmetica speculativa* and *Proporti-*

ones at Paris in 1515. . . The first is described by D.E. Smith as a 'very prolix treatment of theoretical arithmetic, based on Boethius and his medieval successors' (p. 121). The *Proportiones* is a more compact and formalistic treatment of ratios, with citations of Euclid, Jordanus, and Campanus; unlike most sixteenth-century treatises on ratios, however, it does not deal with the velocities of motion in the Mertonian and Parisian traditions."—D.S.B., VIII, p. 100.



These two works of Lax are bound with three other unrelated (apart from size and date) but interesting and scarce books:

1. AGRICOLA, RUDOLPHUS. *Dialectica*. Louvain: T. Martens, January 1515. Second edition of his masterwork, in which he describes how he taught a deaf child to communicate orally and in writing. It is a pioneering work in education.
2. ALCIATI, ANDREA. *In tres posteriores Codicis Iustiniani annotationes*. Strasbourg: J. Schott, 1515. First edition of an uncommon legal work.
3. HILARIUS PICTAVIENSIS, SAINT. *Opera complura*. Paris: Jodocus Badius, 1510. The first collected edition of the writings of Saint Hilary (ca. 315-ca. 368), bishop of Poitiers, and an outspoken champion of orthodoxy against the Arians.

Fine and complete copies.

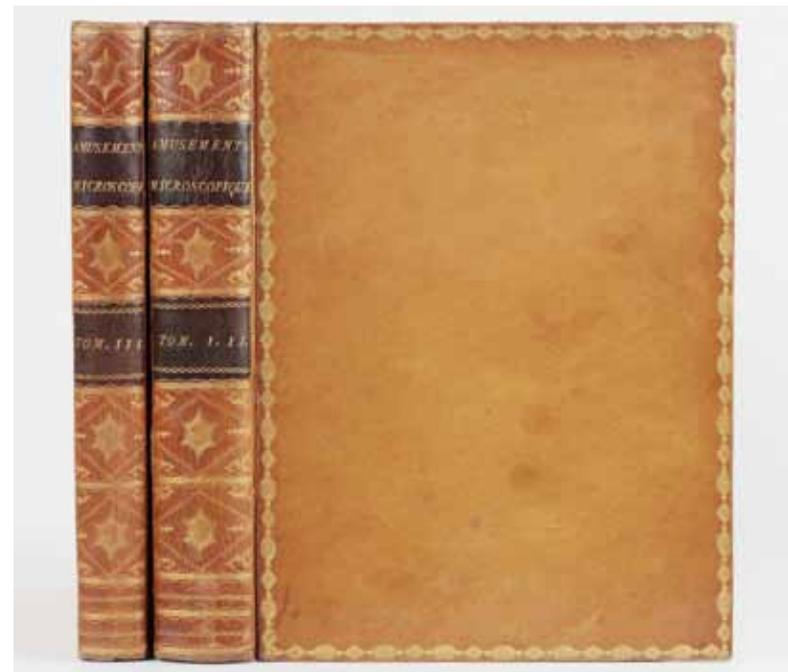
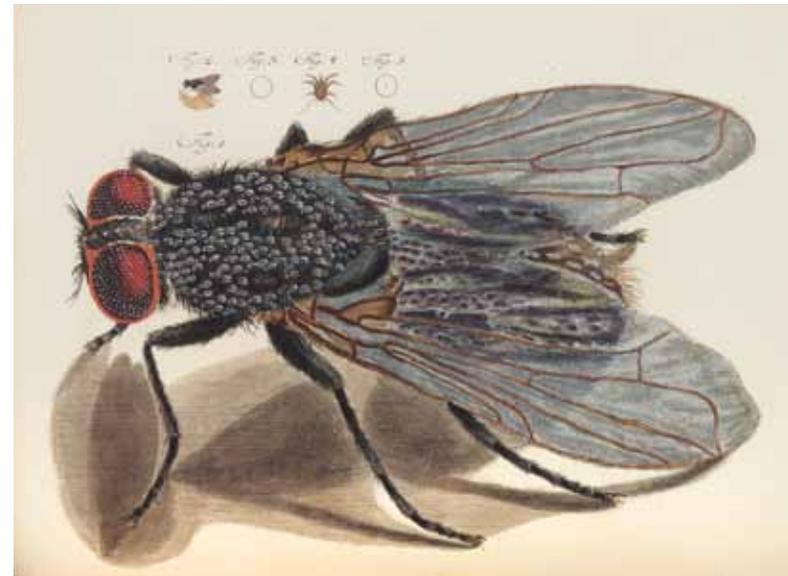
☛ Lax: Moreau, II, 1153 & 1154. Smith, *History of Mathematics*, I, p. 345. Smith, *Rara Arithmetica*, pp. 121-22.

*“Cet Ouvrage Très-Estimé” – Brunet; A Superb Set in Citron Morocco*

38. LEDERMUELLER, MARTIN FROBENIUS. *Amusement Microscopique tant pour l'Esprit, que pour les Yeux*. . . Finely engraved frontis. & 158 plates, all finely hand-colored. Four vols. in two. 4 p.l., 126, [4] pp.; 138, [2] pp.; 4 p.l., 118, [2], 23, [1] pp.; 16 pp. Large 4to, fine slightly later 18th-cent. citron morocco, sides with gilt border, flat spines finely decorated in gilt, green morocco lettering pieces on spines, dentelles gilt, a.e.g. Nuremberg: A.W. Winterschmidt, 1764-66-68-75. \$45,000.00

The finest copy I have seen in many years, finely bound in slightly citron morocco, of the first edition in French of this famous and beautifully illustrated microscopical work.

Ledermüller (1719-69), a polymath, displayed a discerning interest in the art and science of natural history and especially in the newer science of microscopy, which made it possible to study the charac-



teristics of a great variety of specimens. The fine engravings, made by Winterschmidt from the author's drawings and beautifully hand-colored, depict a wide range of objects under magnification including insects, plants, fungi, minerals, cochineal, mites, hydra, mollusks, etc. Several microscopes and apparatus are also illustrated.

A very fine and handsome set. This set has the *Traité phisique et microscopique de l'Asbeste* (1775) which Brunet says "manque souvent." It rarely appears with the other three volumes.

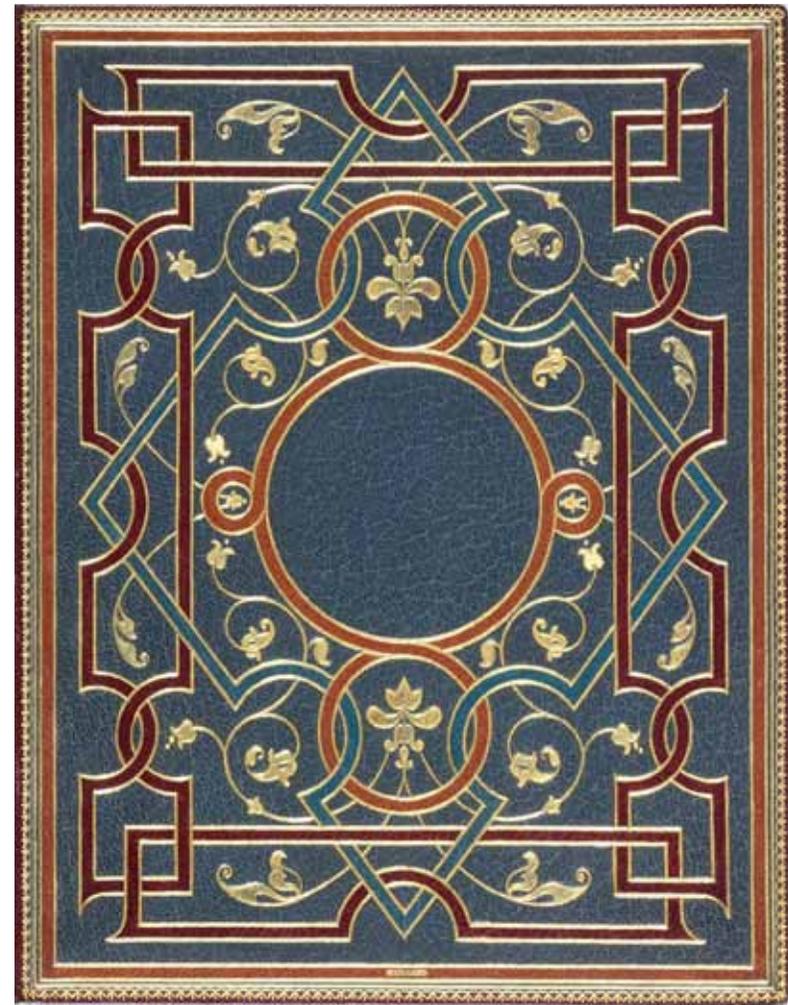
• Brunet, III, 918-19. Clay & Court, *The History of the Microscope*, pp. 154, 182, & 183.

### *The Finest Book "Printed" by Computer; Woven Entirely in Silk*

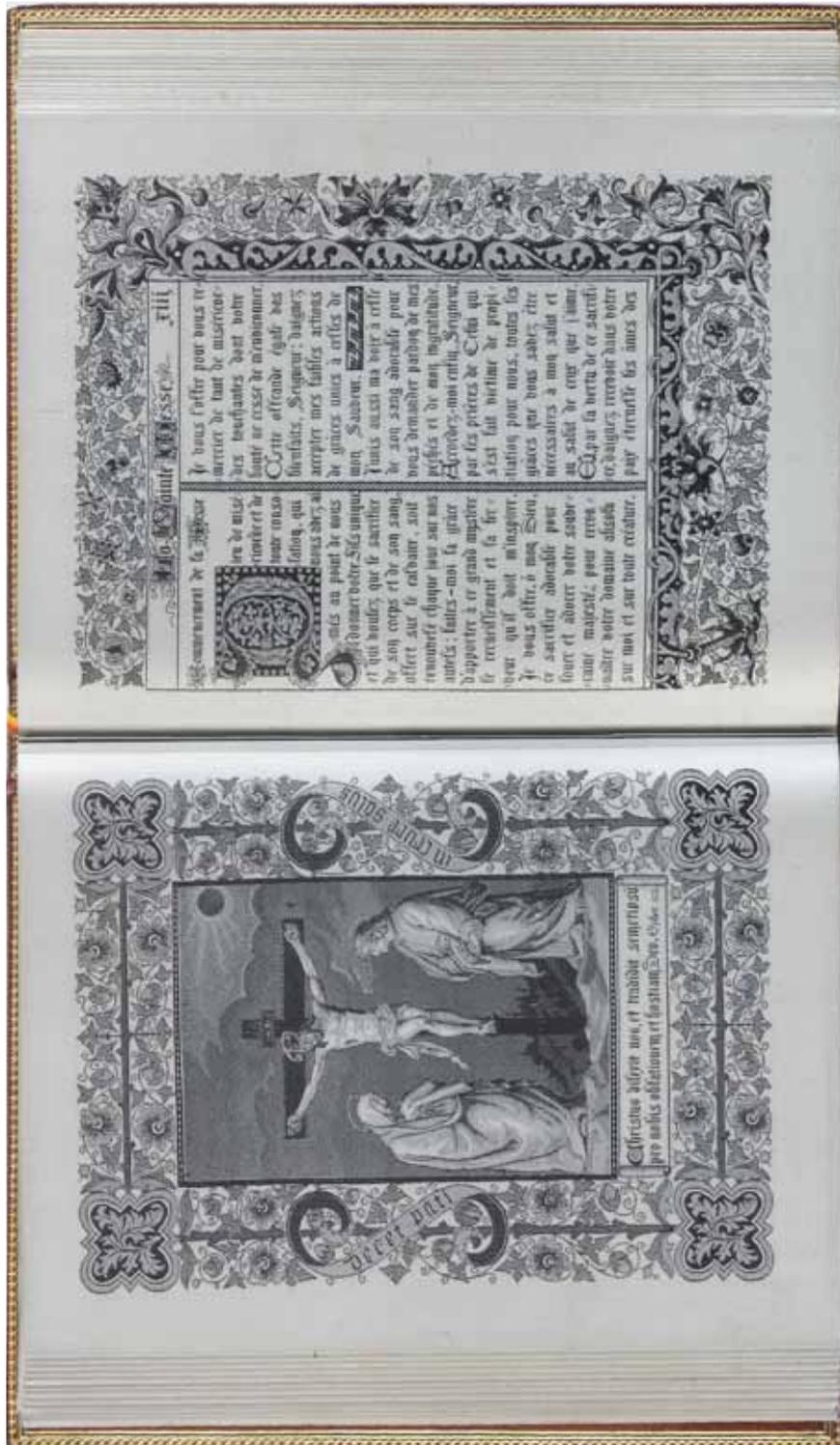
39. LIVRE DE PRIÈRES tissé d'après les Enluminures des Manuscrits du XIVe au XVIIe Siècle. Four full-page illus. & each page within a decorative border, all taken from early illuminated MSS. 50 pages. Small 4to, orig. Jansenist-style binding of morocco by J. Kauffmann-Petit & Maillard, doublures of blue morocco richly gilt & inlaid to a retrospective Renaissance motif consisting of green, brown, & blue morocco interlocking strap-work, five raised bands on spine, top & bottom edges gilt. Lyon: [A. Henry for A. Roux], 1886-88. \$55,000.00

This is one of the true marvels of nineteenth-century technology in the service of the "Book Arts," and absolutely must be seen to be fully appreciated. It is a spectacular neo-Gothic Book of Prayers, made of silvery-grey and black silk thread, woven together by means of the Jacquard automated loom method, the results being accurate to within one-tenth of a millimeter. There is a strange and wondrous dimensionality in these pages, which without exaggeration can be said to shimmer. The book also represents an important technical innovation: hundreds of thousands of punched cards were employed as automated weaving instructions, conveyed to an array of mechanized looms. It took two years of programming and weaving to create approximately 60 copies.

At the time of its invention, in 1801, the Jacquard loom was the most complex programmable machine in existence. The incredible



potential of the "Operations / Variables" punched card system, with its binary data and modern "Input / Output / Storage" capabilities, was seized upon by English visionary Charles Babbage, who integrated the process into his theoretical "Analytical Engine." James Essinger has argued convincingly that the Jacquard loom was pivotal in the in the development of computer science (see *Jacquard's Web: How a Hand-loom led to the Birth of the Information Age*, 2004). With uncanny

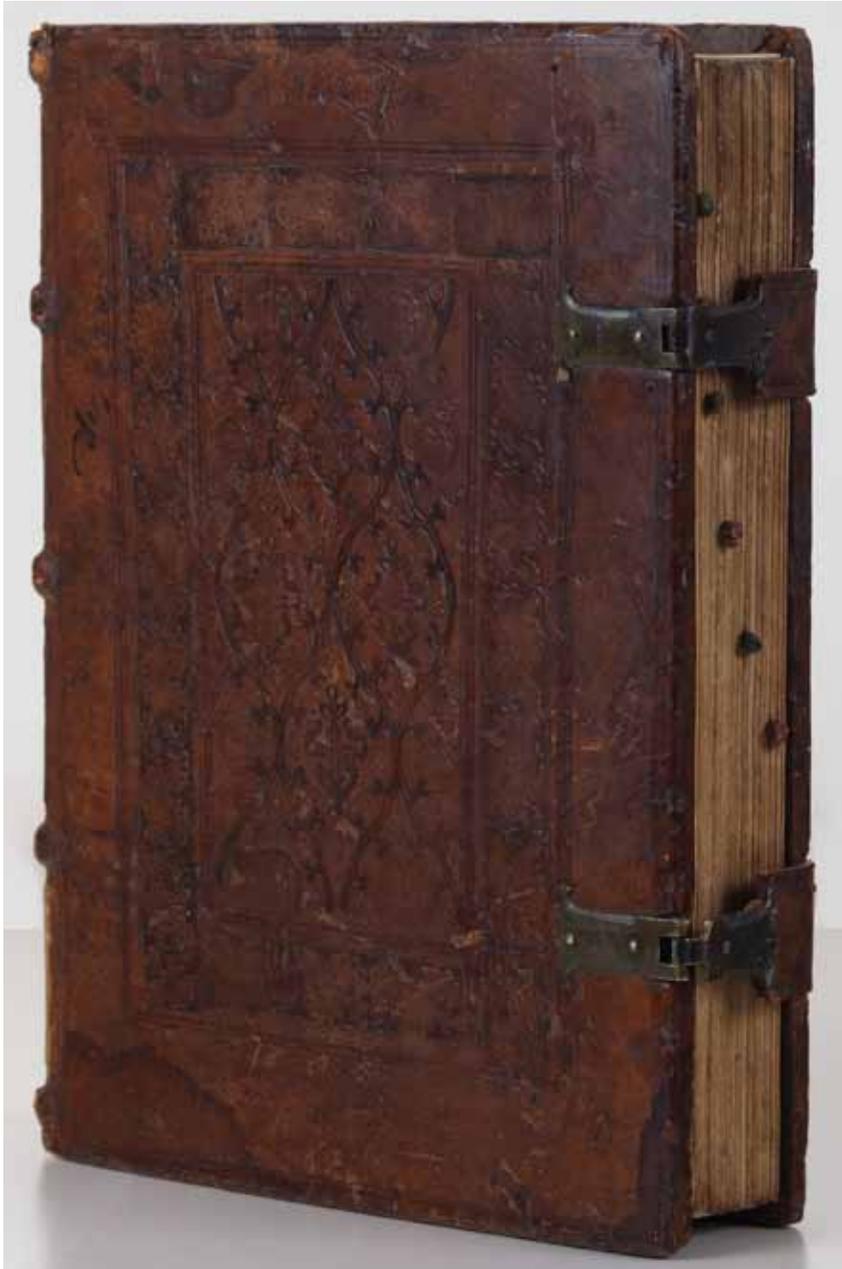


prescience, the data input mechanisms and intricate algorithms that created the present volume prefigure modern computer automation and computer programming: input consisting of complex instructions conveyed to the mechanical looms by means of punched cards; output in the form preconceived patterns; and memory in which the instructions can be stored and subsequently recovered.

Lillian Randall determined that the “illuminations” in the present Prayer Book actually came from a single source, namely a late 19th-century monograph published by Gruel and Engelmann: *Imitation de Jésus-Christ*, which contained reproductions of a variety of illuminated manuscripts from the 14th through the 16th-century.

Our copy is in a perfect state of preservation and in an unusually elaborate version of the standard binding. Preserved in the original velvet-lined box.

For a detailed account of the technical intricacies see: Paul Marais, “Livre de Prières tissé” in the *Bulletin du Bibliophile* (1889), pp. 163-66. Bowden, *Faster than Thought: The Invention of Perforated Cards by M. Jacquard* (London: 1953), pp. 23, 350-51, & 379-80. Michael Laird in *The World from Here. Treasures of the Great Libraries of Los Angeles* (edited by C. Burlingham & B. Whiteman, 2001), 63–“Despite the fact that this rare volume is not a printed book, it is of singular interest in that it was completely woven with silver and black silk thread. It also represents an extremely early book production involving automation and programming. . .The book was manufactured on silk looms that were programmed using the punched-card system developed by Joseph-Marie Jacquard (1752-1834). Several hundred thousand cards were required to program this curious magnum opus (the actual figure is not known, but estimates range from 106,000 to 500,000). After fifty failed attempts, it took two years to weave approximately sixty copies. . .It will be observed that the weave in the present volume is almost microscopic (it is exactly four hundred weft threads for every 2.5 centimeters [approximately one inch]). . .The movement of the machine was limited to one tenth of a millimeter, the result being an extremely precise piece of bookmaking, which, on account of the material used, truly gleams. It is noteworthy that Jacquard’s looms, only slightly modified, are still in use today, producing some of the world’s finest fabric for furniture. The punched instructional cards utilized by Jacquard’s weaving machinery served as the primary inspiration for the famous ‘Analytical Engine’ conceived by Charles Babbage (1791-1871). . .The present volume may represent the first, and probably the only, successful attempt at weaving a book.”



40. MAGNI, JACOBUS. *Sophologium*. 219 leaves (the last two blank). 35 lines, spaces for initials with guide letters in red & occasionally in blue. Roman type. Small folio (280 x 205 mm.), cont. blindstamped calf over wooden boards (minor wear) by the Fraterherren from Hildesheim, two orig. clasps & catches. [Strasbourg: the “R-printer” (Adolf Rusch), about 1470-74]. \$55,000.00

First edition, and a fine copy in a contemporary binding, of a book which is now rare on the market. Jacobus Magni (or Jacques Legrand) (ca. 1365-1415), was a French Augustinian who flourished in Paris at the beginning of the 15th century. The *Sophologium* is an anthology of science and philosophy taken from ancient writers. This text enjoyed considerable popularity with thirteen editions in the 15th century.

This handsome book was printed by Adolf Rusch, the “R-printer,” the son-in-law of Strasbourg’s first printer Johann Mentelin. Rusch first introduced Roman types into Germany. For a long time he remained unidentified and was referred to as the “R-printer” from the peculiar form of that majuscule in his roman font.

A handsome and large copy. Occasional minor browning. 18th-century ownership inscription on first leaf.

• B.M.C., I, p. 61. Goff M-38. GW M17664. Klebs 595.2

*Presentation Copy from Baron Holbach;  
Bound in Contemporary Red Morocco*

41. MARIETTE, PIERRE JEAN. *Traité des Pierres gravées*. Finely engraved title-pages, engraved dedication leaf to Louis XV, engraved head- & tail-pieces, & many engravings in the text. Vol. I: two engraved plates & Vol. II: 63 engraved plates. 5 p.l., 468, [2] pp.; 2 p.l., xii, [4], 132 (i.e. 135 leaves incl. 47\*, 86\*, & 107\*); 2 leaves. Two vols. Folio, cont. red morocco, triple gilt fillet round sides, spines richly gilt, a.e.g. Paris: 1750. \$20,000.00

First edition and a magnificent large set bound in contemporary red morocco; this is a presentation copy from Baron Holbach, inscribed on the free front-endpaper: “This Book I receiv’d from the Baron D’Holbach. Paris – October – 1763.”

“This is the earliest analytical work on engraved gems and one that fully retains value even today. However, the two volumes are actually two distinct works combined together for the author’s convenience as publisher as well as writer. The first volume is by far the most important because of its authoritative summary of the knowledge of engraved gems and that enormously increased in value by its lengthy discourses on previous works published on engraved gems, with a large, nearly exhaustive list of same. . .

“The first volume begins with a history of engraved gems in general, followed by an essay on modern gem engravers and their work, and a large description of the art of engraving, divided into 4 chapters: I. descriptions of gemstones and other stones used in engraved gems, pp. 153-94, i.e., diamond (including its faceted forms with text & a fig of same), ruby, glass, zircon, garnet, emerald, beryl, peridot, chrysolite, topaz, sapphire, amethyst, other quartz varieties, opal, turquoise, malachite, jade, lapis, coral, amber, and ivory. The authorities cited here are mostly Pliny, De Berquen, and De Boodt. II. Lapidary processes, tools, equipment, etc, required to engrave gems and with the famous engraved plate showing an engraver in his atelier, and beneath, diagrams of the engraving head, accessories, and points. III. Falsifications, and IV. Making impressions. The last portion of the first volume, p. 239 to the end, comments on previous writers and engravers of plates for illustrative purposes, as well as the bibliography. . .

“In contrast, the second volume is entirely devoted to descriptions of engraved gems in the cabinet of Louis XV(1710-1774), King of France, and it is this volume that aroused the keenest interest on the part of C. W. King, *Antique Gems and Rings*, I, 1872, pp. 465-6, who lauds the first volume but criticizes the second, noting that ‘the large number of engravings, by Bouchardon [1698-1762], after gems in the royal cabinet, are, however, in too loose and flowing style to give any accurate idea of their originals.’ The drawings of the gems were supervised by Comte de Caylus (1692-1765), the noted French art connoisseur and antiquarian.”—Sinkankas 4208.

The above-mentioned bibliography (pp. 239-468) in Vol. I is an extremely comprehensive and valuable guide (see Peignot, p. 249).



Holbach (1723-89), a nobleman of immense wealth and with considerable learning, was the host of a brilliant salon in Paris for many years and a prolific contributor to the *Encyclopédie*.

This richly illustrated work, which contains more than 200 engravings, is in very fine condition. Engraved armorial bookplate of Kirknall.

### *An Early Ecological Classic*

43. MEYER, GEORG FRIEDRICH WILHELM. *Beiträge zur chorographischen Kenntniss des Flussgebiets der Innerste in den Fürstenthümern Grubenhagen und Hildesheim mit besonderer Rücksicht auf die Veränderungen, die durch diesen Strom in der Beschaffenheit des Bodens und in der Vegetation bewirkt worden sind.* Two fine & large folding lithographed



plates (one with cont. coloring) & two folding printed tables. xxix, 368 pp., one leaf of errata; x, 368 pp., one leaf of errata. Two vols. 8vo, cont. fine blue calf bound in the Romantic style, sides gilt, flat spines gilt, a.e.g. Göttingen: 1822. \$4500.00

First edition and a beautifully bound set of this ecological classic. Meyer (1782-1856), was a German botanist in Göttingen and physiographer of the Kingdom of Hanover. The present work is “one of the earliest phytosociological and ecological treatises.”—Stafleu & Cowan 593f.

The large handcolored lithographed plate depicts soil profiles from various regions of Germany.

Fine set with the ticket on each rear paste-down endpaper: “Gebunden bei G.W. Hennies in Hannover.”

### *“Surpasses Anything Done by Any Other Mathematician Except P.S. Laplace”*

44. MOIVRE, ABRAHAM DE. *The Doctrine of Chances: or, A Method of Calculating the Probability of Events in Play.* Engraved vignette on title and engraved head- & tailpieces. 2 p.l., xiv, 175 pp. Large 4to, cont. mottled calf (expertly rebacked & recorned by Aquarius), spine richly gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: W. Pearson for the Author, 1718. \$12,500.00

First edition and a fine copy of this classic on the theory of probability; it is dedicated to Isaac Newton who was a personal friend of the author. “His work on the theory of probability surpasses anything done by any other mathematician except P.S. Laplace. His principal contributions are his investigations respecting the Duration of Play, his Theory of Recurring Series, and his extension of the value of Daniel Bernoulli’s theorem by the aid of Stirling’s theorem.”—Cajori, *A History of Mathematics*, p. 230.

Nice copy.

• Babson 181—“He was among the intimate friends of Newton, to whom this book is dedicated. It is the second book devoted entirely to the theory of probability and a classic on the subject.” Stigler, *The History of Statistics*, pp. 70-85. Tomash M 114.

*The First Work on Glassmaking*

45. NERI, ANTONIO. *L'Arte Vetraria distinta in Libri Sette*. . . *Ne quali si scoprono, effetti maravigliosi, & insegnano segreti bellissimi, del Vetro nel Fuoco & altre cose curiose*. Woodcut printer's device on title. 4 p.l., 114, [6] pp. Small 4to, 18th-cent. vellum over boards (light browning & foxing). Florence: Giunta, 1612. \$15,000.00

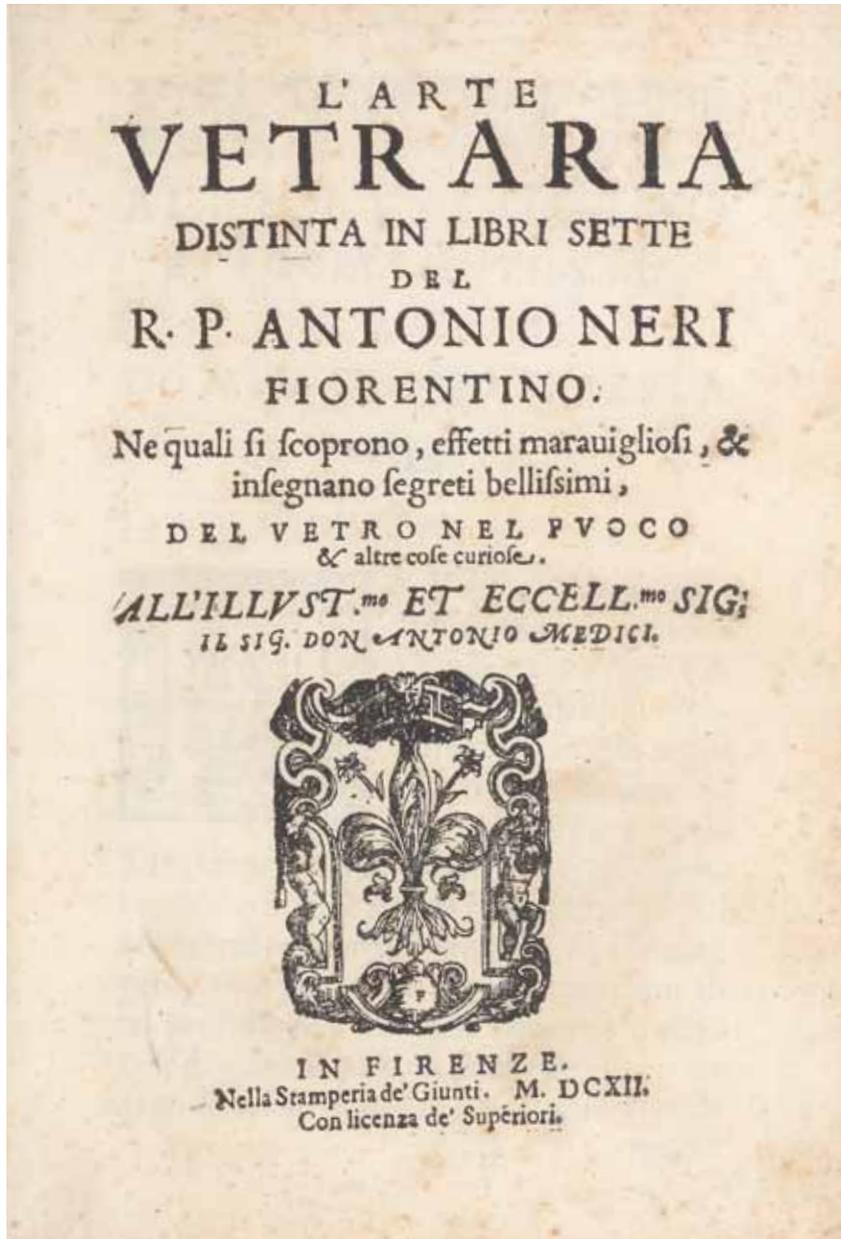
First edition of the first and most famous textbook devoted to glassmaking. "Neri is remembered only for *L'arte vetraria* (1612), a little book in which many, although by no means all, of the closely guarded secrets of glassmaking were printed for the first time. He recommended that glass be made from *rocchetta* (a fairly pure sodium sesquicarbonate from the Near East) and *tarso*, which he described as a kind of marble but which must have been some form of silica. He did not indicate the source of the necessary proportion of lime. The main part of the text deals with the coloring of glass with metallic oxides to give not only clear and uniform colors but also various veined effects. There are chapters on making lead glass of high refractive index and enamel (opaque) glass by the addition of tin oxide."—*D.S.B.*, X, p. 23. Neri (d. ca. 1614), appears to have learned the art of glassmaking at Murano, near Venice, and to have continued his studies of this and other chemical arts in the Low Countries.

"The greater part of the book is devoted to the coloration of glass, both to imitate gemstones and for the use of enamellers."—Singer et al, *History of Technology*, III, p. 217—(& see the detailed discussion of this work on pp. 217-19).

This work went through numerous editions and translations; the first edition is rare.

Very good copy. Engraved armorial bookplate of the Italian poet Domenico Rosa Morando (1734-1824).

☛ Duncan 9299. Partington, II, p. 368. See Ferguson, II, pp. 134-35—(not owning the 1st ed.).



### Newton's Invention of Calculus

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

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

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

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

• Babson 207. Horblit 66b.

### The Fundamental Law of Electric Circuits

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

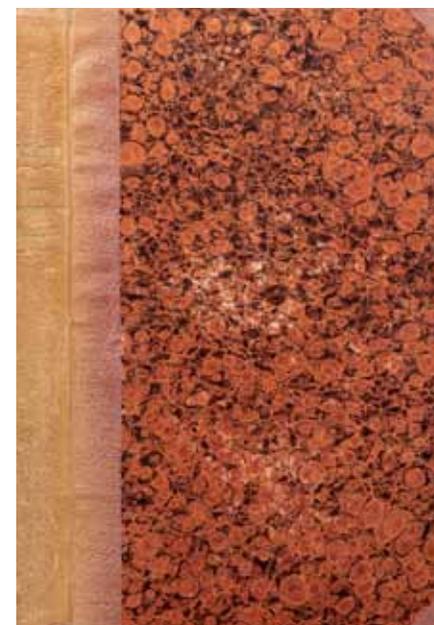
First edition of this pioneering work which contains one of the most important discoveries in electrical science — “Ohm's law” — the basis of the present system of electrical measurement. Ohm discovered the unit of resistance in an electrical current.

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

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

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

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



### Commandino's Mathematical Renaissance Completed

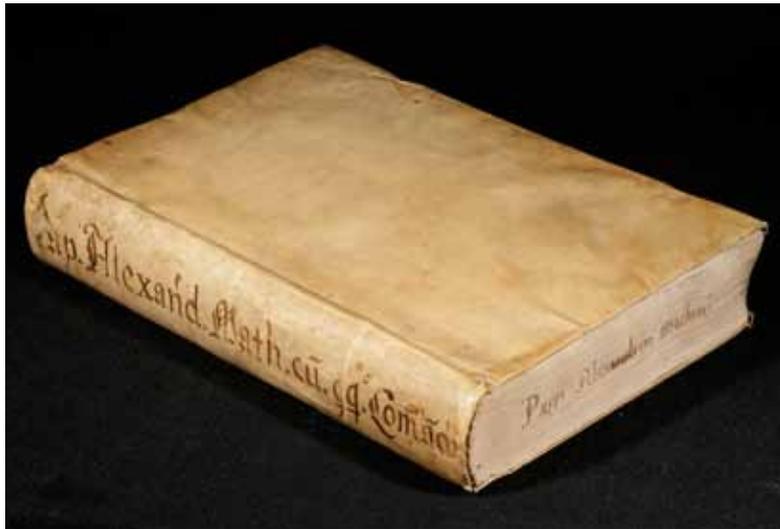
48. PAPPUS, OF ALEXANDRIA. *Mathematicae Collectiones*. Ed. by Federico Commandino. Numerous woodcut illus. & diagrams in the text. 4 p.l. (the last a blank), 334 (i.e., 332) pp. Folio, cont. limp vellum (title a bit soiled, last two leaves with some light dampstaining), ties gone. Pesaro: H. Concordia, 1588. \$25,000.00

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

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

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

This concerns, in a passage on Apollonius' *Conics*, the attempt to conceive of the product of more than three straight lines as geometrical entities, known as "Pappus' Problem." Descartes devoted a major part of his own *Géométrie* to this, and solved it by the use of algebraic notation. "Pappus' problem thus inspired the new method of analyti-



cal geometry that has proved such a powerful tool in subsequent centuries. In his *Principia* (1687) Newton also found inspiration in Pappus; he proved in a purely geometrical manner that the locus with respect to four lines is a conic section, which may degenerate into a circle."—*D.S.B.*, X, p. 296.

Topics discussed in the other books include astronomy and mechanics.

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

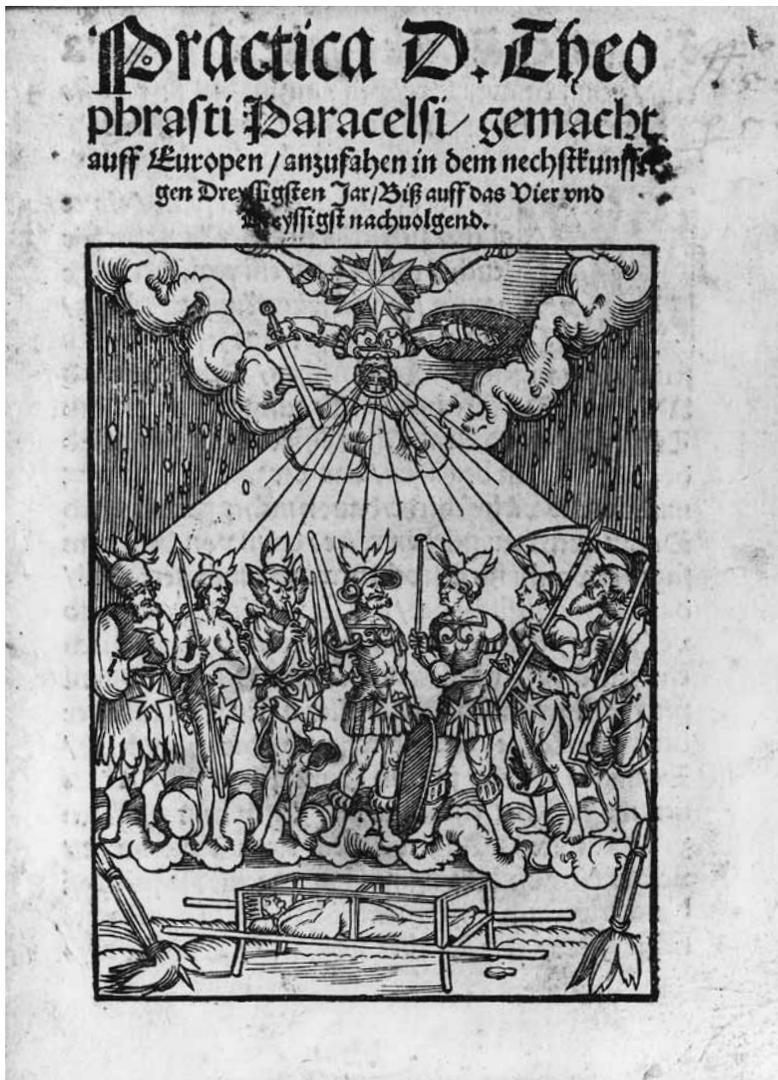
• Rose, *The Italian Renaissance of Mathematics*, p. 214—"Within 25 years of Commandino's death the first step in founding the mechanics of the seventeenth century was to be taken by Galileo when, in criticising the inclined plane theorem of Pappus, the Tuscan mathematician adumbrated the notion of inertia.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

### A Variant of Paracelsus's Second Book

49. PARACELUSUS. *Practica. . . gemacht auff Europen, anzufahen in dem nechstkunfftigen Dreyssigsten Jar, Biss auff das Vier und Dreyssigst nachuolgend.* Large woodcut on title. 8 unnumbered leaves. Small 4to, modern black morocco in the Jansenist style by Laurenchet. [Nuremberg: F. Peypus, 1529]. \$17,500.00

variant printing of the first edition of Paracelsus's second printed work; all books by this author printed during his lifetime are of the greatest rarity. The printing recorded by Sudhoff — with the same place and printer — contains six printed leaves; our copy has eight leaves. In Sudhoff 2, the *Practica* ends on A4v and the "An die Astronomos" occupies B1r-B2r; in our copy the *Practica* ends on the top of B2v with the "An die Astronomos" occupying the rest of B2r-B4r. The copy in the Wellcome Library is identical to our example.

In this slender work, Paracelsus demonstrates his skill in astrological forecasts. It was a very successful book with at least five printings in 1529 and 1530 (including Nuremberg, Augsburg, and Strasbourg). See Sudhoff for a lengthy description of the woodcut on the title-page.



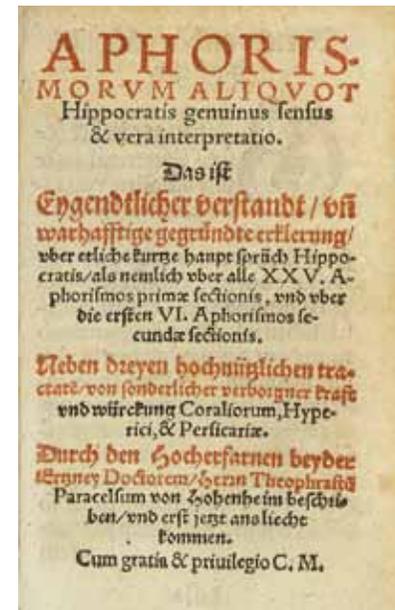
Very good copy. Final leaf with a repaired hole affecting about three words.

☛ Sudhoff 2—(variant not known to him). Zinner 1387—(issue not determined). This variant unknown to VDr6.

### St. John's Worts

50. PARACELSUS. *Aphorismorum aliquot Hippocratis genuinus sensus & vera interpretatio*. Das ist Eygendlicher verstandt, und warhafftige gegriindte erklerung, uber etliche kurtze hauptsprüch Hippocratis, als nemlich uber alle XXV. Aphorismos primae sectionis, und uber die ersten VI. Aphorismos secundae sectionis. Neben dreyen hochnützlichen tractaten, von sonderlicher verborgner kraft und würckung Coralliorum, Hyperici, & Persicariae. Title printed in red & black. 103 unnumbered leaves, one blank leaf. Small 8vo, modern vellum over boards. [Colophon]: Augsburg: M. Franck for G. Willer, [1568]. \$9500.00

First edition of a Paracelsian rarity. Paracelsus' commentaries on the first five of Hippocrates' Aphorisms had been published the previous year in Cologne. The present edition comprises his commentaries on all 25 aphorisms of the first section, and on six of the second. They are followed by treatises on the medical uses of corals and the herbs *hypericum* (St. John's worts) and *persicaria* (peachwort). A slightly different version of the section on *hypericum* was published in the same year by Adam von Bodenstein (Sudhoff 95).



In his preface the anonymous editor gives what he calls an impartial discussion of Paracelsian ideas. He points out that Paracelsus' rude and aggressive style of writing and his personal conduct might have been regrettable, but now, 33 years after his death, the controversy should moderate since there is not such a chasm between the old medical school (Hippocrates and Galen) and iatrochemistry.

Fine copy.

☛ Sudhoff 100.



*“A Landmark in the Development of Chemistry  
as a Scientific Subject”*

51. PARACELUSUS. *Archidoxa*. . . zwölf Bücher, darin alle geheimnüss der natur eröffnet . . . Auch noch vier andere Büchlein, so darzu gethan worden, und hiebey neben ordentlich Intitulirt. Von D. Iohanne Alberto Vimpi-naeo. . . Woodcut port. of Paracelsus on title & woodcut port. of Paracelsus (repeated) & the editor Wimpfen in the text. 8 p.l., 120, 35 unnumbered leaves (the final leaf a blank). Two parts in one vol. Small 4to, cont. richly blindstamped panelled pigskin over boards (a little browned here & there). Munich: A. Berg, 1570. \$7500.00

One of six German editions printed in the same year: in Munich (two printings), Basel (two printings), and Strasbourg and Cologne (one each). The first edition, in Latin, appeared in the end of 1569 at Cracow and is of the very greatest rarity. Our edition is the first to also contain the *Etliche Tractetlein zu Archidoxa gehörig* which also was separately published (Sudhoff 128).

The present work established Paracelsus's reputation as a founder of chemistry, in which he attempted to establish a system of chemistry, introduced new laboratory methods, and devised new methods for rendering therapeutic chemical preparations less harmful.

The *Archidoxa*, written in 1525-27, is one of Paracelsus's principal works and is of equal importance for the history of alchemy and chemistry as for the history of medicine and pharmacology. "In nontherapeutic chemistry Paracelsus described new products arising from the combination of metals and devised a method of concentrating alcohol by freezing out its watery component. . . In the *Archidoxis* he grouped chemicals according to their susceptibility to similar chemical processes. . . Certainly Paracelsus was the first to devise such advanced laboratory techniques as the use of detoxification and freezing to concentrated alcohol and invented new preparations (including those of the ether group and probably tartar emetic); he was, moreover, the first to attempt to construct a chemical system. . .

"Much has been written about Paracelsus as an alchemist. . . 'al-

chemy' meant to him the invention of new and nontoxic metals for medicinal uses."—*D.S.B.*, X, p. 308.

"It cannot be denied that Paracelsus's *Archidoxa* forms a landmark in the development of chemistry as a scientific subject, because it presents for the first time a kind of system of chemistry. His chemical doctrine embraces all chemical substances known to him and evolves a classification of operations and materials."—Pagel, *Paracelsus*, pp. 275-76.

Wimpfen's editions are considered superior to Toxites's edition published in Strasbourg in the same year. Using what must have been a different manuscript, Wimpfen provides better readings and follows his sources more faithfully.

Very nice copy. Signature and note, dated 6 January 1578 by Veit Hiltprandt von Edelshausen (d. 1591); he was granted the title by Archduke Ferdinand in 1576, and was active in civic government in Tyrolean town of Hall, becoming mayor in 1587. He owned a number of books and manuscripts. Another ownership inscription on title dated 1799.

• Mottelay, pp. 64-65. Norman 1637. Partington, II, pp. 115-51 & especially pp. 125 & 136. Sudhoff 129. Thorndike, V, pp. 417, 625, & 627.

### *A 14th-Century Manuscript containing a Collection of Pharmaceutical Texts in a Contemporary Binding*

52. PHARMACEUTICAL MANUSCRIPT. A fine and handsome compendium of pharmaceutical and botanical texts, including writings by Matthaeus Platearius (d. 1161), Albertus Magnus (ca. 1200-80), Walter Agilon (active first half of the 13th century), and others (see below for the texts). Rubricated with two-line Lombard initials, paragraph markings, & chapter headings. Manuscript on paper (watermarks: a simple crown identical to Piccard Kr. I 281 and Briquet 4611, demonstrated in Lucerne, Frankfurt, Bingen for 1386-1388, as well as watermark Letter B (13/14), comparable to the group Briquet 7968-7970: mid 14th century to 1369, 98 leaves, two columns, 38-44 lines, written in two main hands, the first a Gothic cursive hand & the second a rounded notula hand. Small folio (300 x 213 mm.), original bind-

ing of red goatskin over wooden boards with vellum pastedowns, two catches on upper cover. Northwest Germany: 3rd quarter of the 14th century (ca. 1386). \$200,000.00

An important discovery: a collection of important pharmaceutical and botanical texts, assembled and written in the final quarter of the 14th century. Only two other similar manuscripts of the principal text — Platearius's "Circa instans" — have come on the market according to the Schoenberg database, both of which are now in the Wellcome Library: 1) a mid-14th-century copy from France or England, offered by L. Rosenthal in his *Cat. 130* (1909), no. 85, and 2) a mid-13th-century copy from England, sold at Sotheby's on 26 June 1913, lot 1346.

#### TEXTS:

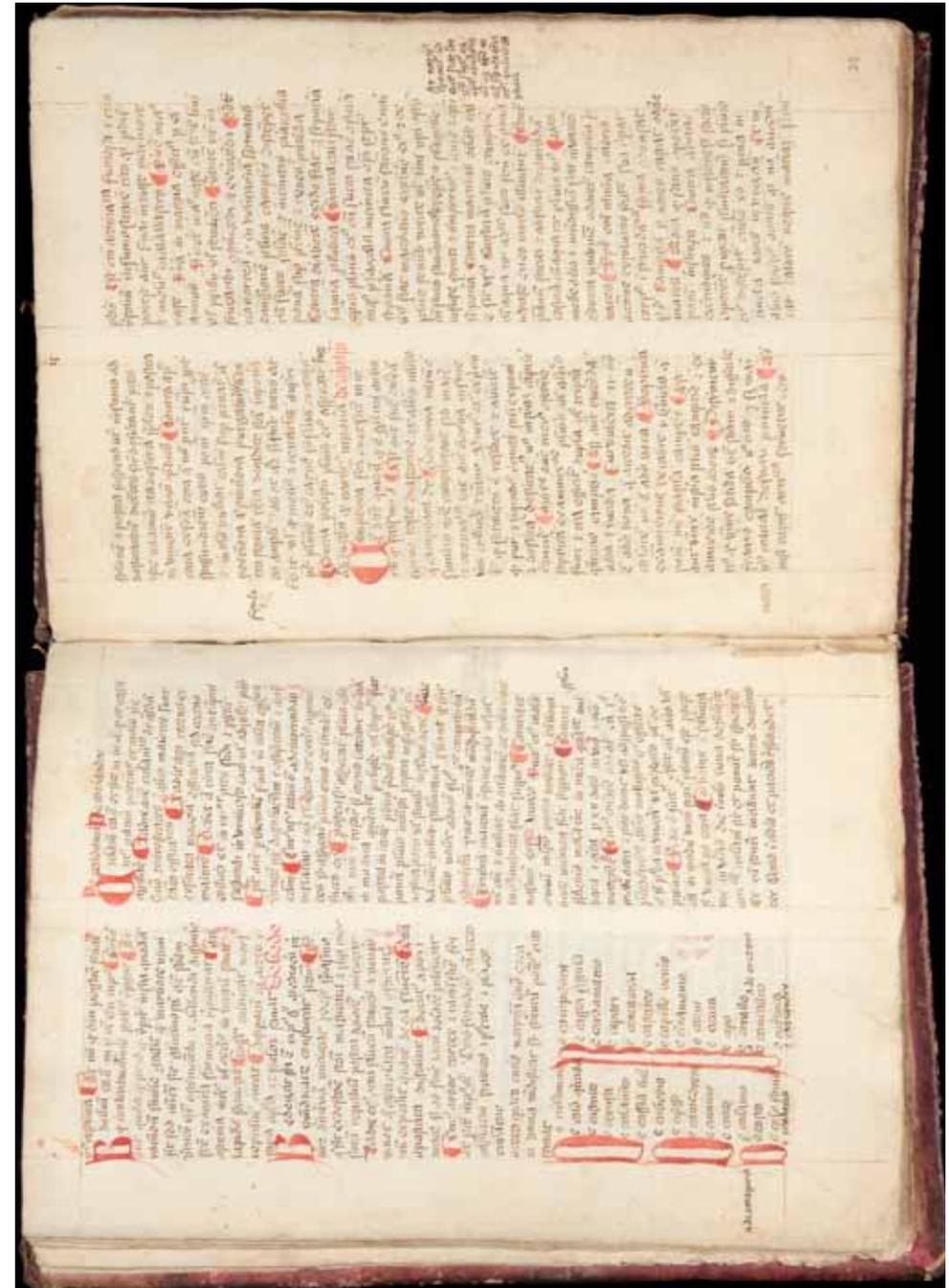
- I. Matthaeus Platearius (attrib.) "Circa instans" (pp. 1-101);
- II. Walter Agilon, "De dosis medicinarum" (pp. 101-13);
- III. Anon., "Ars medicinarum laxativarum" (pp. 113-26);
- IV. Bartholomeo da Varignana, "Practica a capite usque ad pedes" (excerpt) (pp. 127-33);
- V. Anon., "Pirorum due sunt species" (pp. 134);
- VI. Alphabetical medical catalogue from "A" to "S" (pp. 135-42);
- VII. Middle Dutch tract, opening "Dyt zijn de Crachte van den Rosmarijn. . ." (pp. 141-42);
- VIII. John of Parma, "Practicella sive de medicinis simplicibus" (excerpt) (p. 144);
- IX. Pseudo-Alexander the Great and Thessalus, son of Hippocrates (attrib.) "Hortus sanitatis de herbis, plantis et arboribus" (pp. 153-73);
- X. Albertus Magnus, "Tractatus de herbis" with his "Tractatus de animalibus" (excerpt) (pp. 169-73).
- XI. Manuscript recipes, presumably added by the original owner (pp. 174-90).

This manuscript was produced for use by a doctor in the 14th century and contains a number of important texts, most notably the *Circa Instans*, one of the foundational works of pharmacology.

Matthaeus's text is a compendium of 13th-century botanical science and a prototype of the modern pharmacopoeia. "Copies were circulated throughout Europe, where its value was instantly recognized and where it shaped the literature of botany and pharmacy for the next 300 years."—Frank J. Anderson, *An Illustrated History of the Herbal* (1977). The text by Matthaeus is concerned with "simples," or substances that were observed to have medical properties, but were not formed from compounds of other substances. This was an area of medicine commonly abandoned to folklore before the composition of this text. It is usually known as *Circa Instans* (from the opening two words of the text: "Circa instans negotium in simplicibus medicinis" ("About the present business, concerning medical simples"). It is anonymous, but was most probably the work of Matthaeus Platearius, physician from the great medical school at Salerno. It was based on Dioscorides's "Vulgaris," but went far further than its classical source, describing hundreds of plants, the drugs that might be obtained from them, and their potential applications, forming the first major attempt of western pharmacy to go beyond its Greek and Arabic sources and producing a distinct work of European pharmacological medicine. The text remained the standard work on the subject for several centuries; its first appearance in print was the 1497 edition of Serapion.

To the *Circa Instans* are appended a series of other complementary medical tracts, including Walter Agilon's *De dosis medicinarum*, itself a rare text. Agilon, a master of medicine at Montpellier, wrote during the first half of the 13th century. This text was in fact a close paraphrase of the important Arabic work on compounding medicines by Haly Abbas (more properly 'Ali ibn al-'Abbas al-Majusi, d. ca. 982-94).

This is followed by a text on the preparation of laxatives: "Hec est ars medicinarum laxativarum tam simplicium quam compositarum. . ." (here pp. 113-26), which is also recorded in Wiesbaden, Hessische Landesbibliothek, MS. 56; an excerpt from the *Practica a capite usque ad pedes* of Magister Bartholomeo da Varignana (an Italian physician to Emperor Henry VII, d. early 14th century), opening, "Egritudo vero alia universalis, alia particularis. . ." (pp. 127-133), and otherwise recorded in the *Collectio Salernitana*, IV (1856), p. 339. That text



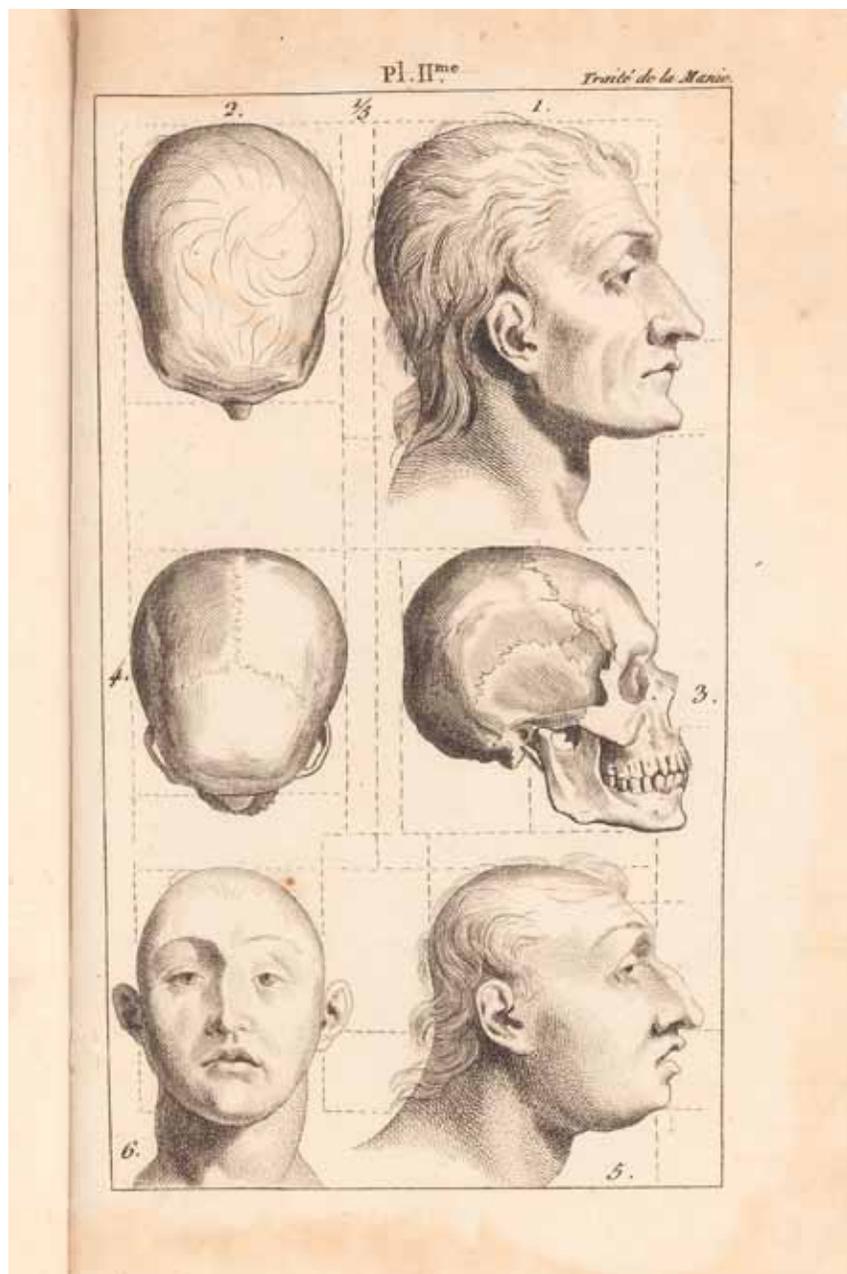
ends with a note that its scribe finished it after the feast of St. Thomas de Kantellenberg (i.e. Thomas Becket of Canterbury: 29 December).

This is followed by the *Pirorum due sunt species* (p. 134), an alphabetical medical catalogue from “A”-“S” (pp. 135-42), and a Middle Dutch tract, opening “Dyt zijn de Crachte van den Rosmarijn” (pp. 141-42). Between several blank leaves, there follows an excerpt of the *Practi-cella sive de medicinis simplicibus* of John of Parma (p. 144). To this has been appended a tract on the medicinal properties of herbs ascribed to Alexander the Great, the *Hortus sanitatis de herbis, plantis et arboribus*, claiming descent from the works of the Greek scholar Thessalus, son of Hippocrates (pp. 153-73). Another variant of the opening of the same text appears at the end of this one, presumably mistaken as a separate item by the scribe of this manuscript, or by the scribe of his exemplar. The final substantial text here is Albertus Magnus’s *Tractatus de Herbis* (pp. 169-73), here in an apparent variant format, ending with an excerpt from his *Tractatus de Animalibus* (pp. 171-73). The remaining leaves are partially filled with medical recipes, most probably additions by the earliest owner of the volume.

PROVENANCE: German private collection.

This is a fine and handsome practical medical/pharmaceutical compendium, in excellent condition and in its original binding of red goatskin (now faded to a pleasant reddish-pink) over wooden boards with vellum pastedowns. Two catches on the upper cover are present but the clasps are lacking. The binding is a bit worn and rather rubbed with small defects to the upper board. The first 133 pages have been rubricated with two-line Lombard initials and paragraph marks. The text is very well preserved overall with only minor faults: the first eight folios have some wrinkling in the gutter and are partially separated from the text block in the lower part. There is no loss to the text. There is also some light dampstaining and some slightly defective edges to about 15 pages, again without loss to the text. The blank leaves are all present. An unusually very well-preserved example in its original binding.





### The Beginning of Modern Psychiatry

53. PINEL, PHILIPPE. *Traité Médico-Philosophique sur l'Aliénation mentale, ou la Manie*. Two engraved plates & one folding printed table. lvi, 318 pp. 8vo, fine cont. marbled sheep, spine nicely gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Paris: Richard et al., An IX [1801]. \$3750.00

First edition and a lovely copy of an important book. This work, which “presented the textual foundation of psychiatry, stands as the first great publication of the nineteenth century in clinical medicine, and at the same time as one of the paradigmatic expressions of the medical and scientific revolution that was taking place in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.”—Grolier Club, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, 54.

An unusually fine copy. The folding table lists pertinent data about patients he had cured.

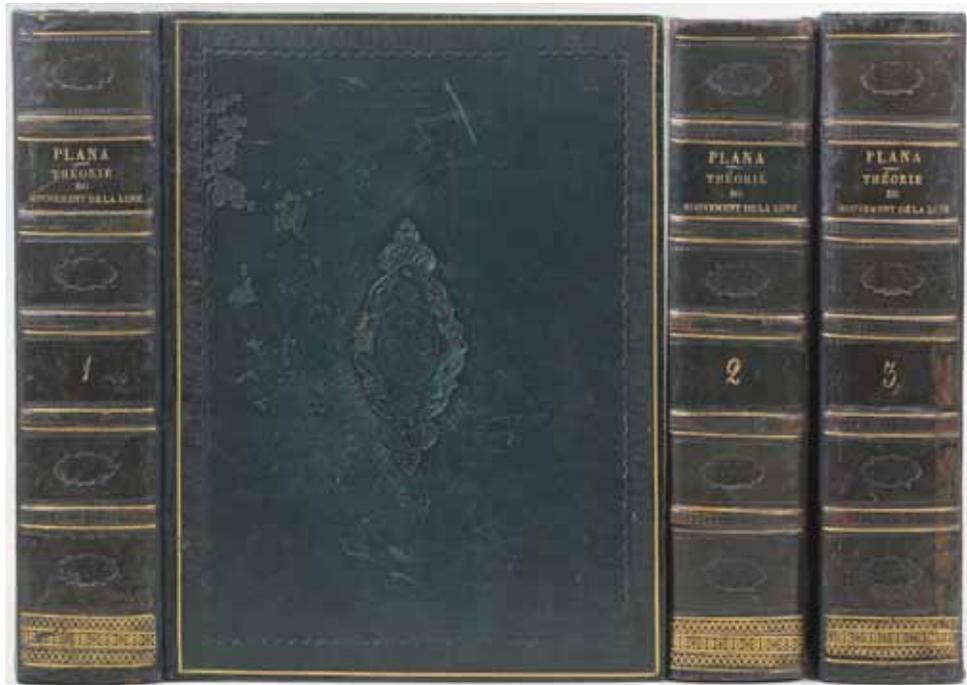
☛ *En Français dans le Texte* 203. Garrison-Morton 4922—“Pinel was among the first to treat the insane humanely; he dispensed with chains and placed his patients under the care of specially selected physicians. Garrison considered the above book one of the foremost medical classics.” Lefanu, *Notable Medical Books from the Lilly Library*, p. 155.

### “Of Notable Scientific and Philosophical Value”

54. PLANA, GIOVANNI. *Théorie du Mouvement de la Lune*. Three vols. Large thick 4to, cont. green calf (joints neatly repaired), single gilt fillet round sides, sides stamped in blind with blind arabesque in center of each cover, spines gilt. Torino: Imprimerie Royale, 1832.

\$9500.00

First edition, Plana’s own set with manuscript notes tipped-in, of the author’s most important work. Plana (1781-1864), who studied under Lagrange and was a close friend of Stendhal, was professor of astronomy at the University of Torino and director of the astronomical observatory. “Plana’s scientific contributions cover a wide range: mathematical analysis (Eulerian integrals, elliptical functions), mathematical physics (the cooling of the sphere, electrostatic induction), geodesy (the extension of an arc of latitude from Austria to France),



and astronomy (particularly the theory of lunar movement). . .The results were presented in the three-volume *Théorie du mouvement de la lune*. . .The work was not widely read and received criticism that was not always unfounded; but it is of notable scientific and philosophical value, and as such it was well received.”—D.S.B., XI, pp. 6-7.

The first volume, in particular, has a number of scientific notes and scraps of notes in Plana’s hand tipped-in or laid-in.

Fine set and rather uncommon.

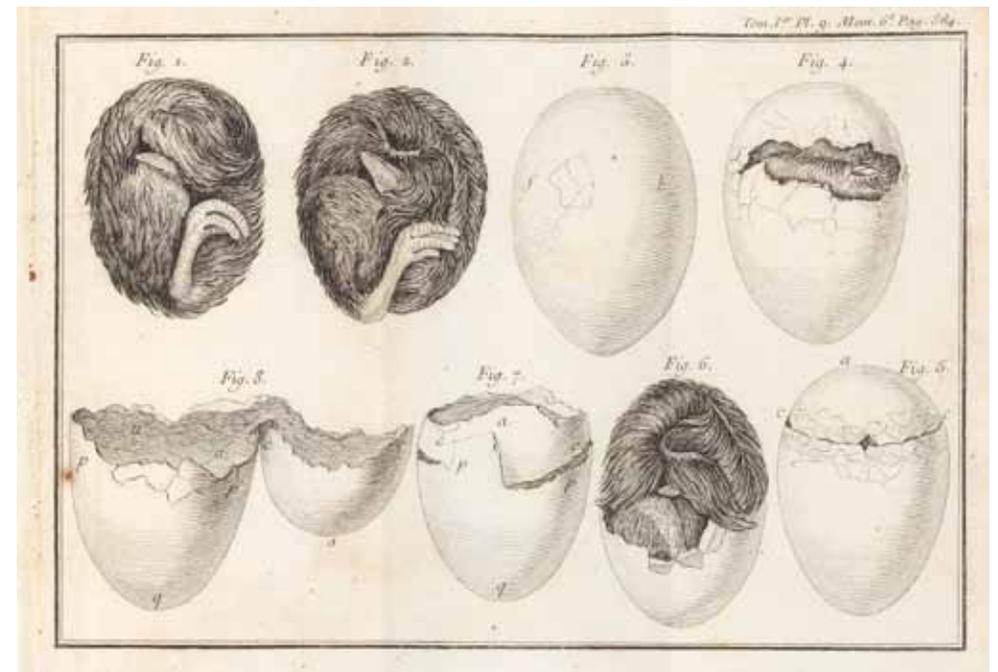
### *The Gift of Réaumur to Bonnet*

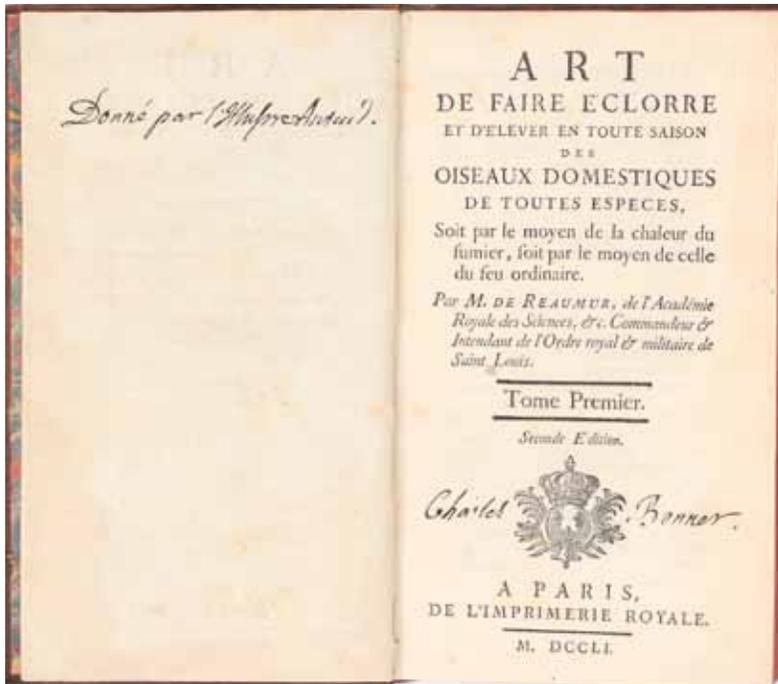
55. RÉAUMUR, RENÉ ANTOINE FERCHAULT DE. *Art de faire éclore et d’élever en toute saison des Oiseaux domestiques de toutes Espèces, soit par le moyen de la chaleur du fumier, soit par le moyen de celle du feu ordinaire*. 16 folding engraved plates & 11 engraved headpieces. xviii, 364 pp.; 2 p.l., 427 pp. Two vols. Small 8vo, cont. polished mot-

tled calf (short split to foot of lower joint of Vol. II), spines gilt, red & citron morocco lettering pieces on spines. Paris: de l’Imprimerie Royale, 1751. \$10,000.00

Second edition, considerably enlarged, and a fine association copy: this belonged to Charles Bonnet (1720-93), “one of the fathers of modern biology” (D.S.B.), who has signed both title-pages and made a note on the free front-endpaper of each volume “Donné par l’illustre Auteur.” Bonnet was a student of Réaumur and both worked on regeneration. It was Réaumur’s suggestion that inspired Bonnet to work on aphids which led to his first — in 1746 — and greatest discovery, the parthenogenesis of the aphid. The two had been frequent correspondents since 1737.

This is an early and famous work on the artificial incubation of eggs. “But the most famous of all the attempts to make artificial as successful as natural incubation were those of de Réaumur, whose book *De l’art de faire éclore les Poulets* of 1749 achieved a wide renown.





He devotes many chapters to a detailed description of incubators of very various kinds; but he nowhere gives any indication of his percentage hatch. It was probably low. He speaks also of the ‘funestes effets’ of the vapours of the dung on the developing embryos, without, however, furnishing any foundation for an exact teratology. In the second volume he describes those experiments on the preservation of eggs by varnish which caught the imagination of Maupertuis and were held up to an immortal but by no means deserved ridicule by Voltaire in his *Akasia*.”—Needham, *A History of Embryology*, p. 203.

The finely engraved plates and headpieces show every step of artificial incubation in great detail.

This enlarged edition has an extra “Mémoire” with an accompanying additional plate.

Fine set and a wonderful association copy, linking two of the greatest natural historians of the 18th century.

☛ D.S.B., XI, pp. 327-35.

## Two Notable Astronomy Books Printed by Ratdolt in a Wonderful Contemporary Vellum Binding

56. REGIOMONTANUS, JOANNES. *Tabulae Directionum et Projectionum* [& *Tabella Sinus recti*]. [Edited by Johannes Angelus]. White-on-black woodcut initials & a large woodcut printer’s device in red at end. [156] unnumbered leaves (final two signatures bound at front in this copy, first few leaves a little frayed & lightly stained around margins), 40 lines, Gothic letter. 4to (220 x 164 mm.), cont. limp vellum (a little wrinkled). Augsburg: E. Ratdolt, 1490.

[BOUND WITH]:

ANGELUS (OR ENGEL), JOHANNES. *Astrolabium planum in Tabulis ascendens*. . . Numerous woodcuts in the text, 7- & 12-line white-on-black woodcut initials. [176] unnumbered leaves (the final two are blank, four leaves misbound), 40 lines, Gothic letter. 4to (single small puncture hole in gutter in the second half of the book, occasionally touching a letter). Augsburg: E. Ratdolt, 27 November [or 6 October] 1488. \$275,000.00

First editions, and a most wonderful survival in a contemporary limp vellum binding (clearly intended to be temporary), of these two handsome and uncommon astronomical works; many outer and lower edges are uncut. From the library of Otto Schäfer, the great German collector.

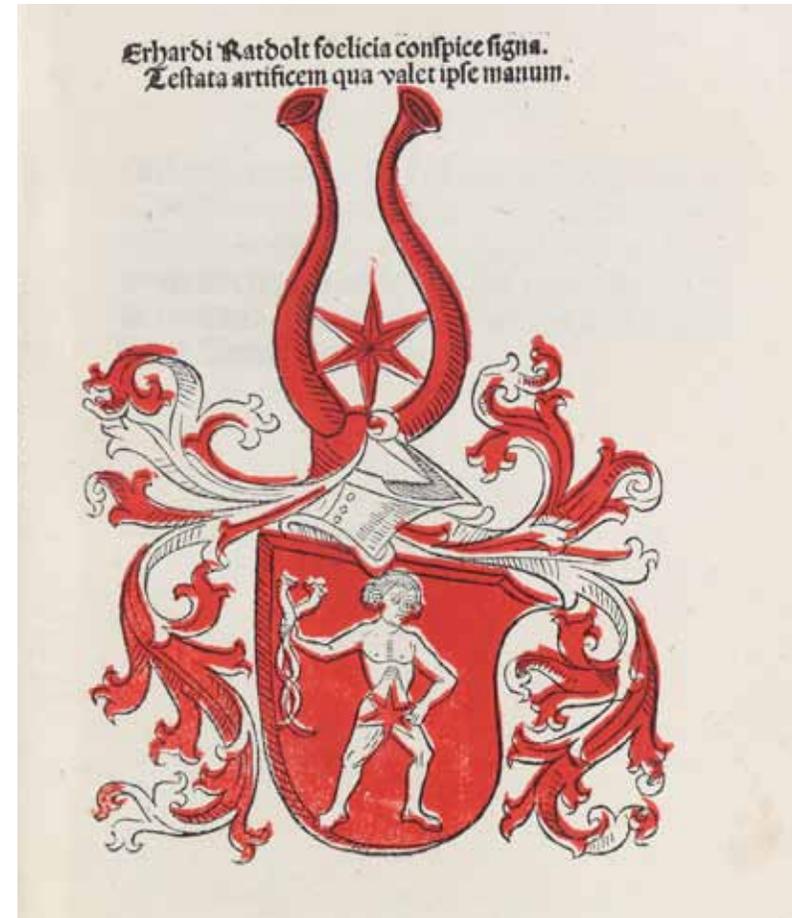
I. First edition of these notable tables, completed by Regiomontanus in Hungary in 1467 while serving as professor of mathematics at the newly-founded University of Pressburg (Bratislava) in Hungary. These tables were based upon both computation and the abundant observations made by Regiomontanus in Italy during the preceding years.

“In 1467, with Bylica’s assistance, Regiomontanus computed his *Tables of Directions*, which consisted of the longitudes of the celestial bodies in relation to the apparent daily rotation of the heavens. These *Tables* [were] computed for observers as far north of the equator as 60 degrees. . .in *Tables of Directions* he included a table of tangents (although he did not use this term) for angles up to 90 degrees. . .thereby providing the model for our modern tables.”—D.S.B., XI, p. 350. This is an important contribution to the history of trigonometry.



II. First edition of this richly illustrated astronomical book with over 400 fine woodcuts, including 80 miniatures, depicting the potential occupations or types of persons born under given auspices, large sets of the seven planets in chariots, and the twelve signs of the zodiac.

Angelus (ca. 1453-1512), studied under Regiomontanus at the University of Vienna and took a medical degree in Italy. He returned to Augsburg where he established a medical practice. He remained active in the astronomical world by editing a number of texts by Arabic astronomers, earlier and contemporary astronomical writers (including Regiomonta-



nus) as well as writing a treatise on calendar reform and many prognostications. In 1494 he joined the faculty at the University of Vienna where he spent the rest of his life improving Peurbach's planetary tables.

Fine copies in what can be considered original state. Booklabel (loose) of Otto Schäfer. Preserved in a green morocco-backed slipcase.

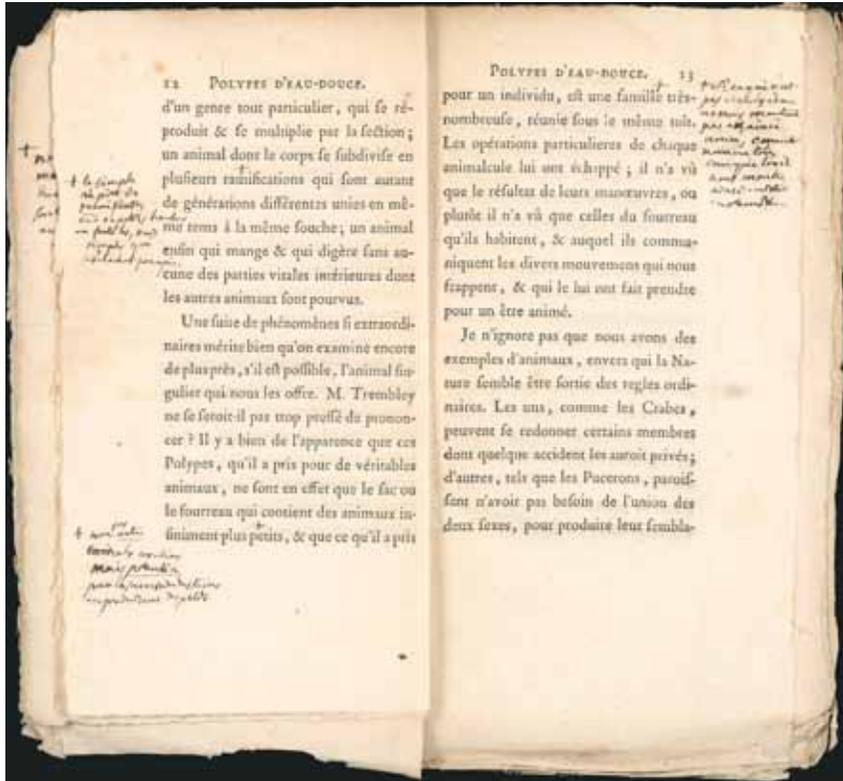
• Regiomontanus: *D.S.B.*, XI, pp. 348-52. Goff R-107. Klebs 834.I. Angelus: *D.S.B.*, I, pp. 165-66. Goff A-711. Klebs 375.I. Stillwell, *The Awakening Interest in Science during the First Century of Printing*, 51—"an important astrological work containing tables of the sign and degree of the ascendent for each hour and minute."

*Romé de l'Isle's First Book; Michel Adanson's Annotated Copy*

57. ROMÉ DE L'ISLE, JEAN-BAPTISTE LOUIS. *Lettre de M. Deromé Delisle, a M. Bertrand. Sur les Polypes d'Eau-Douce.* [3]-57, [1] pp. Small 8vo, orig. marbled wrappers, uncut. Paris: Lacombe, 1766.

\$12,500.00

First edition, and a precious copy annotated by Michel Adanson, of the great mineralogist's first book; it is very rare with WorldCat locating one copy in the U.S. "In 1766 he published his first work, dealing with the then fashionable topic of freshwater polyps. With making any observations, Romé set forth a hypothesis on the polyp. The work was a false start; Romé afterward confined himself to the study of mineralogy and chemistry."—D.S.B., XI, p. 520.



Michel Adanson has made a series of notes in the margins of this copy as well as underlinings in the text; they are substantial comments and critiques of Romé's text. Adanson (1727-1806), a member of the Académie des Sciences and the Royal Society, performed important work in many areas of natural history. "Adanson played a hidden role in the development of science, for he was in touch with most of the learned people of Europe. He studied static electricity in the torpedo fish, the tourmaline, and various plants; agricultural problems concerning corn, wheat, barley, and fruits; microscopic animalcules; and the circulation of sap in lower plants. He also experimented on regeneration of the limbs and heads of frogs and snails. . . he was an important contributor to Buffon's *Histoire naturelle générale*."—D.S.B., I, p. 59.

Romé (1736-90), by formulating the law of constancy of interfacial angles, established crystallography as the basis of mineralogy.

Fine copy, preserved in a slipcase. Half-title lacking (but I think it is always lacking; it was not present in the other copy we have handled).

*The First Great French Work on Agronomy*

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

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

The work is divided into eight books, one of which is devoted



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

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

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

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

### *A Pioneer Work in Modern Geology*

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

First edition of a fundamental work for the modern sciences of geology, crystallography, and paleontology. In this book, Steno "described the composition of the earth's crust in Tuscany and a famous diagram in his book shows six successive types of stratification: the first attempt ever made to represent geological sections. This was a se-

**NICOLAI STENONIS**  
 DE SOLIDO  
 INTRA SOLIDVM NATVRALITER CONTENTO  
 DISSERTATIONIS PRODROMVS.  
 A D  
 SERENISSIMVM  
**FERDINANDVM II.**  
 MAGNVM ETRVRIÆ DVCEM.



**FLORENTIÆ**

Ex Typographia sub signo STELLÆ MDCLXIX.  
 SVPERIORVM PERMISSV.

quence which he believed would be found all over the world. He explained the true origin of fossils found in the earth as being remains of once living things and he discriminated between the volcanic, chemical and mechanical modes of the origin of the rocks. He was the first clearly to recognize that the strata of the earth's crust contain the records of a chronological sequence of events from which the history of the earth can be reconstructed. He attempted to find the principles of stratigraphy. . .He deduced that these changes in the original position of the strata are the real causes of the unevenness of the earth's surface. This was in direct contradiction to the accepted belief that mountains had existed ever since the beginning of things or had simply grown."—*Printing & the Mind of Man* 151.

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

A very nice copy.

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

*Prepared for the Holy Roman Emperor Francis I;  
 The Important Natural History Collections of Florence*

60. TARGIONI-TOZZETTI, GIOVANNI. Deluxe manuscript fair copy on paper prepared for Emperor Francis I (title leaves on vellum) entitled "Catalogo Delle Produzioni Naturali che si conservano nella Galleria Imperiale di Firenze[.] Disteso nell' Anno 1763. per Comando di Sua Maesta Cesarea partecipato da Sua Eccellenza il Sigr. Maresciallo Marchese Antoniotto Botta Adorno[.] Dall Dottr. Giovanni Targioni Tozzetti Decano del Collegio Medico di Firenze Professor Pubblico di Bottonica Prefetto della Bibliotreca Pub. Magliabechiana." Written throughout, with the exception of the calligraphic titles, in one clear cursive hand in brown ink. Titles for each vol. written in black ink within elaborate calligraphic rococo framed border, elaborate imperial arms at top, one line of title in gold. 1 p.l. (title), 338 unnumbered leaves, 3 blank leaves; 1 p.l. (title), 123 unnumbered leaves, 3 blank leaves; 126 unnumbered leaves, one blank leaf. Three parts in two vols. Small folio

(307 x 210 mm.), orig. red morocco, richly gilt, sides decorated with floral & arabesque designs, arms of Emperor Francis I in gilt on each cover, spines richly gilt, a.e.g. [Florence: ca. 1763]. \$125,000.00

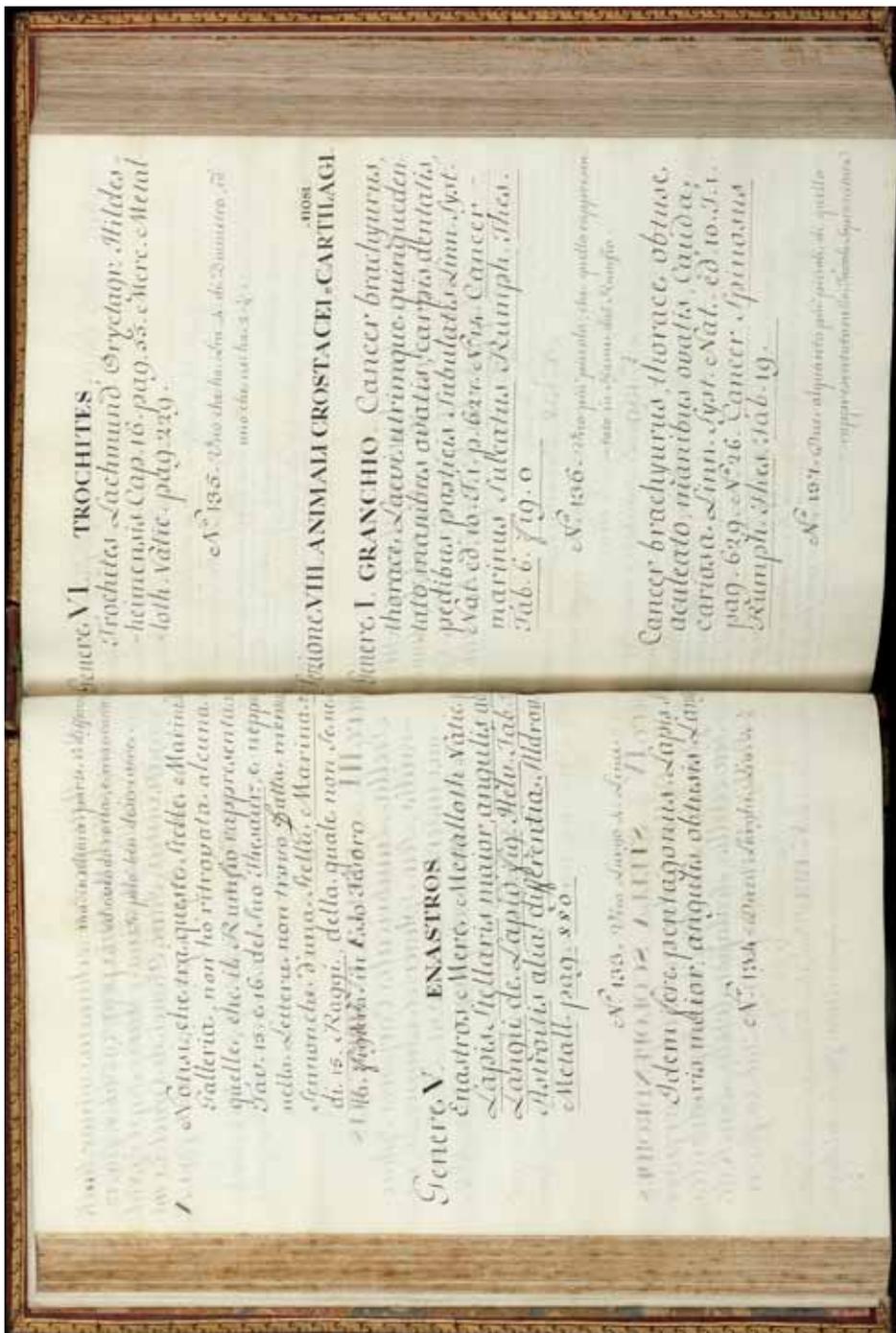
This handsome manuscript, prepared for presentation to Emperor Francis I (1708-65), Holy Roman Emperor and Grand Duke of Tuscany, is a beautifully written contemporary fair copy of the original holograph manuscript now in the Museo Galileo (formerly the Institute and Museum of the History of Science in Florence), compiled by Targioni-Tozzetti (1712-83), the great natural historian, librarian, director of Florence's botanical garden, and professor of botany. He was, after Spallanzani, the most active Italian naturalist of the 18th century.

Emperor Francis I, the husband of Maria Theresa, was well-known for his interests in the natural sciences and for assisting his wife in running the complicated Austrian dominions.

The collections of natural history specimens in the "Specola" next to the Pitti Palace trace their origins to earlier Medici and to Georg Eberhard Rumpf, who had sold a large collection of 360 shells to Cosimo III de' Medici in 1682. The present catalogue was compiled at the instigation of Antoniotto Botta Adorno (1688-1774), prime minister of the Duchy of Tuscany. Thanks to Cosimo III's other natural history acquisitions, by the middle of the 18th century, Florence could boast one of the greatest collections of shells, botanical, and mineralogical samples in Europe. In 1775, all the collections were gathered into the "Specola" at the instigation of Grand Duke Peter Leopold which was the only scientific museum or "Wunderkammer" of its kind specifically created for the public to view.

The present catalogue, following Targioni-Tozzetti's original manuscript, describes 3449 items, of which 2340 are zoological (mostly shells), 375 botanical, and 734 mineralogical and rock specimens. The preface to the catalogue describes the collections and their histories, their provenances including the Far East, etc. The main body of the catalogue is divided into three sections: zoological, botanical, and mineralogical samples. Each description is quite elaborate with full accounts of each specimen, references to other books, references to where other examples are illustrated, etc.





PROVENANCE: This manuscript entered the Apponyi family library in Oponice, Slovakia in the latter part of the 18th century and was sold in Prague in June 1939.

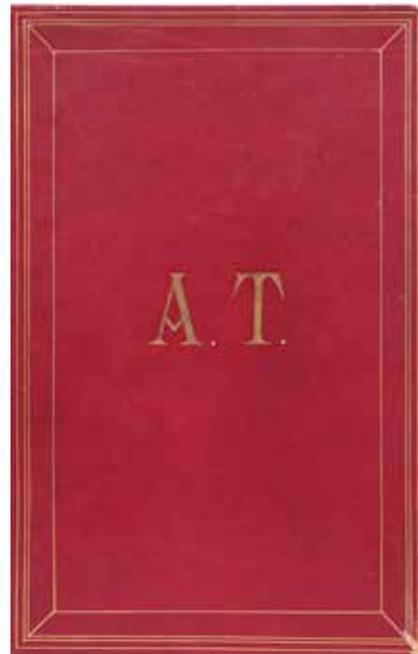
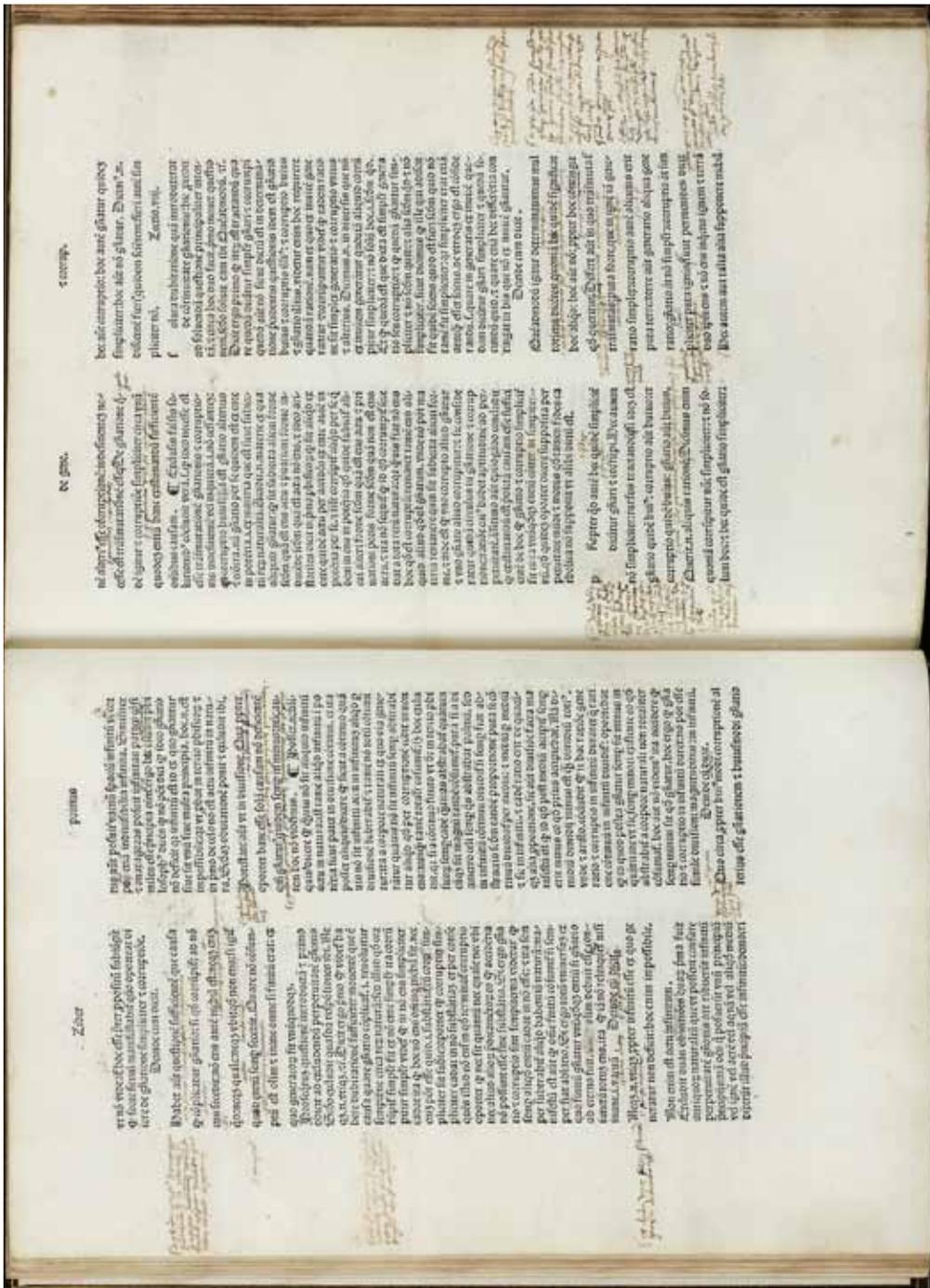
◆ Dance, *Shell Collecting, an Illustrated History*, pp. 56-57. D.S.B., XIII, pp. 257-58. Martelli, ed., *Le Collezioni di Giorgio Everardo Rumpf acquistate dal Granduca Cosimo III de' Medici, una Volta esistenti nel Museo di Fisica e Storia Naturale di Firenze* (1903).

### The Third Known Copy; Printed in Salamanca

61. THOMAS AQUINAS, SAINT. *Expositio super Libros De Generatione et Corruptione Aristotelis*. 57 leaves (of 58, lacking the final blank). Double column, 50-52 lines plus headline, Gothic type, 5-, 3-, & 2-line initial spaces, all but the first with printed guide-letters. Small folio (306 x 211 mm.), olive morocco gilt by Riviere (small repair in blank center of title-leaf, neatly repaired marginal tear to br, a few unimportant stains), a.e.g. Salamanca: Leonardus [Hutz] & Lupus [Sanz], 26 February 1496. \$55,000.00

Second edition (1st ed.: Pavia, 1488) of this exposition of one of Aristotle's most important writings. This book, printed at Salamanca's first named press, is one of only three copies known (the others are both in Spain at the Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid and at the Biblioteca Menéndez Pelayo in Santander).

This is the second book signed by the German Leonard Hutz and the cleric Fray Lope Sanz of Navarre, who had first identified themselves a few weeks earlier in the colophon of Gundisalvus de Villadiego, *Tractatus contra Haereticom pravitatem*, dated 8 January 1496 (Goff G-729). Hutz had worked with Peter Hagembach in Valencia from 1493 to 1495 before setting up a partnership with the friar, whose name appears in no other context, but who may have been associated with the earlier anonymous Salamanca press or presses. Of the twelve surviving editions printed by the two in partnership all but one were theological texts (the exception being Lucena, *Arte de Ajedrez*, ca. 1496, the first printed work on chess). Their partnership ended sometime before the autumn of 1499.



62. TISSANDIER, GASTON. *Histoire de mes Ascensions. Récit de Vingt-Quatre Voyages aériens (1868-1877) précédé de simples Notions sur les Ballons et la Navigation aérienne.* Numerous illus. & plates (several double-

page) by Albert Tissandier; one folding table printed on both sides & one folding map. viii, 344 pp. Large 8vo, fine orig. red sheep (a few tiny defects), panelled in gilt, with the initials of Albert Tissandier on upper cover ("A.T."), spine nicely gilt, a.e.g. Paris: M. Dreyfous, 1878. \$2250.00

First edition, the copy of Albert Tissandier, the illustrator of this book and brother of the author. Gaston Tissandier (1843-99), chemist, meteorologist, author, and aviator, with his brother Albert, were the most famous balloonists

Haebler noted that the present edition seems to have been prepared in some haste, as evidenced by the length of the 3-page errata at the end. These consist exclusively of textual corruptions discovered after printing: the reader is advised on the final page to supply his own grammatical or orthographical corrections.

Saint Thomas Aquinas wrote this exposition about 1472-73.

A fine copy, crisp and large, with several deckle edges preserved. With extensive marginalia and interlinear annotations in a contemporary hand. Bookplate of Helmut N. Friedlaender (sale Christie's New York, 23 April 2001, lot 125).

• Haebler (BI) 638. ISTC: it00243100. Klebs 965.2.

*Albert Tissandier's Own Copy*

of their time, making a number of ascensions. They were the first to successfully power an airship using an electric motor. Gaston's history of ballooning was the standard work for many years and his bibliography was the first to be compiled on the subject of aviation.

Albert Tissandier (1839-1906), was an architect, aviator, illustrator, editor, and archaeologist. He collaborated with his adventurer brother Gaston in writing for the magazine *La Nature*, a French language scientific journal aimed at the popularization of science.

The perfect association copy.

*The Author's Own Luxury Set; Bound in Highly Important Embroidered Bindings Designed by Marius Michel*

63. TISSANDIER, GASTON. *Histoire des Ballons et des Aéronautes célèbres*. Portrait of the author (in two states) & many photogravure plates (some in color & some double-page). xxiv, 156 pp., one leaf; 2 p.l., v, 161 pp., one leaf. Two vols. Large 4to (300 x 215 mm.), orig. printed wrappers bound in embroidered bindings designed by Marius Michel (detailed description below), t.e.g., others uncut. Paris: H. Launette, 1887-90.

[BOUND WITH AT THE END OF THE SECOND VOLUME]:

- . *Bibliographie aéronautique. Catalogue de Livres d'Histoire, de Science, de Voyages et de Fantaisie, traitant de la Navigation ou des Aérostats*. Decorative head-pieces. 62 pp., one leaf. Large 4to, orig. printed wrappers bound in. Paris: H. Launette, 1887. \$40,000.00

The author's own set, so stated on the limitation page, assembled in the most luxurious state from the issue limited to 25 copies printed on Japan paper, bound in two highly important embroidered bindings by Marius Michel. This set of the *Histoire* contains a double suite of all the photogravure plates and text illustrations in different states. The *Bibliographie aéronautique* is numbered "1" of 25 copies on Japan paper.

Chemist, meteorologist, author, and aviator Gaston Tissandier (1843-99), and his brother Albert were the most famous balloonists of their time. They were the first to successfully power an airship using



an electric motor. Gaston's history of ballooning was the standard work for many years and his bibliography was the first to be compiled on the subject of aviation.

It is hard to imagine a more elaborate and luxurious set of these two works: the author's own copies, printed specially on Japan paper and limited to 25 copies each, with double sets of illustrations in different states, and bound in two superb and important embroidered bindings designed by and executed for Marius Michel. These works were exhibited at the magnificent and ground-breaking exhibition "Livres en Broderie," organized by Sabine Coron and Martine Lefèvre in 1995 at the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal.

The bindings are described as follows: original brown morocco, spines in five compartments & lettered in gilt; inset panels on each cover with elaborately embroidered floral scenes with pale green silk backgrounds, framed with alternating shades of brown & silver wire, flowers in various hues ranging from pale blue to dark red, each flower also framed with silver wire; each upper cover with a balloon ascending in the upper right hand corner, the balloon on Vol. I with

the legend: "Sic itur ad astra," the balloon on Vol. II with a different design; the lower covers both having the same design but each employing different ranges of colors. The embroidery is very fine and fresh. Doublures with quintuple fillets in gilt and red silk endpapers. Morocco chemises and slipcases. Top edges gilt, others uncut.

• BnF, *Livres en Broderie. Reliures françaises du Moyen Age à nos Jours*, item 124—(with illustration in color).

### *The Original Documents Assembled by Gaston Tissandier Regarding the First Great Aviation Disaster*

64. **TISSANDIER, GASTON.** A collection of letters and documents assembled by Tissandier regarding his ascent and crash in the *Zénith* on 16 April 1875, the first great aviation disaster. Two 8vo volumes of letters and documents collected by Tissandier and specially bound for him in half-brown morocco & marbled boards, spines gilt. Accompanied by a modern box containing further documents (all detailed below). France: 1875. \$12,500.00

On the 23rd and 24th of March 1875, Gaston and Albert Tissandier made the longest trip ever in a balloon — aboard the *Zénith*, flying from Paris to near Bordeaux, a distance of over 600 km. Following that achievement, Gaston decided, along with fellow experienced aviators, Joseph Crocé-Spinelli and Théodore Sivel, to make another flight, this time with the goal to reach an extreme altitude in order to study the problem of respiration in thin air and meteorological phenomena. This flight, on the 15th of April 1875 aboard the *Zénith*, was the first great aviation disaster. The three reached an altitude of 8600 meters but Crocé-Spinelli and Sivel died of asphyxiation. After making a crash landing, Tissandier discovered he had become partially deaf.

Gaston Tissandier was a fine book and autograph collector and he was determined to save everything relating to his *Zénith* ascensions. The two volumes here were bound for him and he saved further materials which have been kept in loose wrappers.

The first volume, titled on the spine in gilt "Catastrophe du Zénith. Correspondance 1875" contains about 100 letters, telegrams, and

documents regarding the disastrous ascension, written to and by Gaston immediately before and after the event, and are beautifully bound in on stubs. The first documents are from the Société Française de Navigation aérienne announcing the flights of the 23rd of March and the 15th of April. Following is a list of supplies to be carried aloft — oxygen, pigeons, thermometers, along with other items — written by Crocé-Spinelli two days before the flight. Also bound in is a brief letter from Gaston to his brothers Albert and Alfred immediately after his crash landing, followed by a letter to Alfred from Albert with the good news that Gaston had survived. Gaston has added "Je t'embrasse de tout coeur. . ." Following this are a series of warm and emotional letters from his family, scientists, colleagues from the Parisian publishing world, etc. Some of the letters are from James Glaisher (who had ascended to 37,000 feet in 1862), Leverrier, Paul Bert, Quatrefages, Jourdanet, Fraissinet, Flammarion, etc. Also bound in are announcements to raise funds for the families of the two victims.



The second volume — titled on the spine “Catastrophe du Zénith. Lettres reçu par ma Mère 1875” — contains about thirty letters, for the most part from members of the Tissandier family written immediately after the crash, giving news or sympathy to Madame Tissandier. Most important is the six-page manuscript in the hand of Gaston, addressed to the president of the Société Française de Navigation aérienne and dated 16 April, describing the events of the ascent. This is a detailed description, written immediately after the event. Also bound in are about forty calling cards from visitors, presented immediately after the crash landing.

The modern box contains many interesting items. The first is a piece of the actual balloon, manufactured of thick canvas (245 x 245 mm.). Also, there is a folder with the manuscript title “Documents relatifs au Zénith. Mémoire de Crocé-Spinelli” which contains the autograph manuscript by Gaston announcing the success of his flight of 23-24 March (3 pp., folio), addressed to the president of the Société Française de Navigation aérienne; the autograph manuscript (6 pp., folio) by Crocé-Spinelli describing the same flight, heavily reworked in the hand of Gaston; a photograph of the “launching pad” for the balloon, probably at La Villette; a four-page folio manuscript biography of Crocé-Spinelli; and a one-page list by Tissandier of the items to be carried on his flight in March with prices.

This is accompanied by another folder with the manuscript title “La Catastrophe du Zénith. Correspondance — Pieces de vers.” A great many ephemeral pieces are present relating to fund-raising efforts for the families of Crocé-Spinelli and Sivel; printed poems about the disaster (this event seems have inspired many with poetical tendencies), a list of supplies and their costs for their March ascension, and further correspondence from and to Gaston Tissandier and his brothers.

This is a rich collection, which has remained unstudied since being assembled in 1875.

☛ For other works by the Tissandier brothers, see items 219-220.

### *The First Anatomical Engravings*

65. VESALIUS, ANDREAS. *Les Portraits Anatomiques de Toutes les Parties du Corps Humain, gravez en taille douce, par le commandement de feu Henry huictiesme, Roy d'Angleterre. Ensemble l'Abregé d'André Vesal, & l'explication d'iceux, accompagnée d'une declaration Anatomique.* Par Jaques Grevin. . . Forty engraved anatomical plates (one folding). Title & text ruled in red throughout. 4 p.l., 106 pp., one leaf with printer's woodcut device on verso (otherwise blank). Folio, early 18th-cent. vellum over boards (two very neat restorations in margins of the title & faint traces of two inscriptions erased, folding “Adam & Eve” plate backed & with two tears neatly repaired without loss, a few small marks and slight browning of the paper), leather lettering piece on spine. Paris: A. Wechel, 1569. \$37,500.00

First edition in French of Vesalius's *Fabrica*, illustrated with the first anatomical copper engravings. This is a fine copy of this beautiful edition and is particularly rare when complete with the final leaf (lacking in the NLM, Cushing, and Waller copies).

The translation was made by Jacques Grevin (?1538-70), a poet and one of the most distinguished medical humanists of France. He has added a chapter of his own, “Brefe Declaration des Parties du Corps Humain.” In 1560, because of religious reasons, he was forced to leave France for England where he was befriended by Queen Elizabeth. Here he probably met Thomas Geminus, who had published a plagiarized edition of Vesalius in 1545 illustrated with his own copper engravings, the first time that the medium had been used in an anatomical book (this is a famously rare book). It was probably Grevin who enabled the Parisian printer Christian Wechel to acquire Geminus's copperplates, as Wechel published an edition of Geminus's *Compendiosa* in 1564, using Geminus's original engravings. Five years later Grevin published the present translation of the Vesalian text, illustrated with the same engravings. Vesalius complained about Geminus's plagiarism and regarded his engravings as inept, but “in fact Gemini's copies, though omitting the background to Vesalius's figures, are very competent technically. Perhaps the best tribute to this competence is



the speed with which his copperplates were in turn themselves plagiarized by continental publishers.”-ODNB.

Not only were these plates made from the best anatomical illustrations that had ever been published, but Grevin gave prominence to the new technique in the title to this book; it was published not merely with illustrations, but because of them.

A really nice copy.

• Cushing VI.C.-7-(omitting the last leaf from his collation). Roberts & Tomlinson, *The Fabric of the Body. European Traditions of Anatomical Illustration*, p. 140-Geminus’s engravings are “remarkably fine copies of those of Vesalius. The background landscapes have been simplified into a few rocks and tufts of grass, and a few figures have been reversed; but these anatomical figures have been engraved with accuracy and clarity, the lettering particularly standing out well in this finer medium.”

### *A Fine Copy*

66. VIVIANI, VINCENZO. *De Maximis et Minimis Geometrica Divinatio in Quintum Conicorum Apollonii Pergaei*. Two full-page engraved plates on one double-page sheet, two woodcut plates, & numerous woodcut diagrams in the text. Woodcut of Medici arms on titles which are printed in red & black. Two parts in one vol. 8 p.l., 154 pp.; 2 p.l., 154 pp., one leaf of errata. Folio, cont. vellum over boards (a bit of foxing). Florence: J. Cocchini, 1659. \$10,000.00

First edition and a splendid copy of the author’s first book in which Viviani attempted a reconstruction of the important fifth book of Apollonius’ *Conics*, a text at that time lost. The *Conics* was in eight books, but only the first four have come down to us in the original Greek. There was some knowledge of the fifth book due to hints supplied by other Greek mathematicians and it was this information which Viviani used. While Viviani was working on his reconstruction of the fifth book, Borelli discovered in an Arabic manuscript in the Medicean Library the text of books five through seven (book eight is lost). These were then translated into Latin by Borelli and Ecchelenensis and were published in 1661. The similarity between Viviani’s reconstruction and the actual text was very great.

It is Book V which has particularly evoked the admiration of modern mathematicians. It “reveals better than any other the giant intellect of its author. Difficult questions of *maxima* and *minima*. . . are here treated exhaustively. . . Here are also found the germs of the subject of *evolutes* and *centres of osculation*.”—Cajori, *History of Mathematics*, pp. 40-41—(on Apollonius).

In this book, Viviani also “published his results on what is now called the *Steiner problem* (although the designation *Fermat problem* would be more appropriate) as an appendix to his celebrated reconstruction of the fifth book of Apollonius’s *Conic Sections* where the ancient author treated maximum and minimum problems related to conic sections.”—Hildebrant & Tromba, *The Parsimonious Universe*, p. 92.

Viviani (1622-1703), a disciple and biographer of Galileo, established his reputation with this work.

Fine, crisp, and large copy with half-title. Preserved in a box.

♣ Cinti 135. Riccardi, II, 625—“Raro e pregiato.”



### A Revolution in Navigational Science

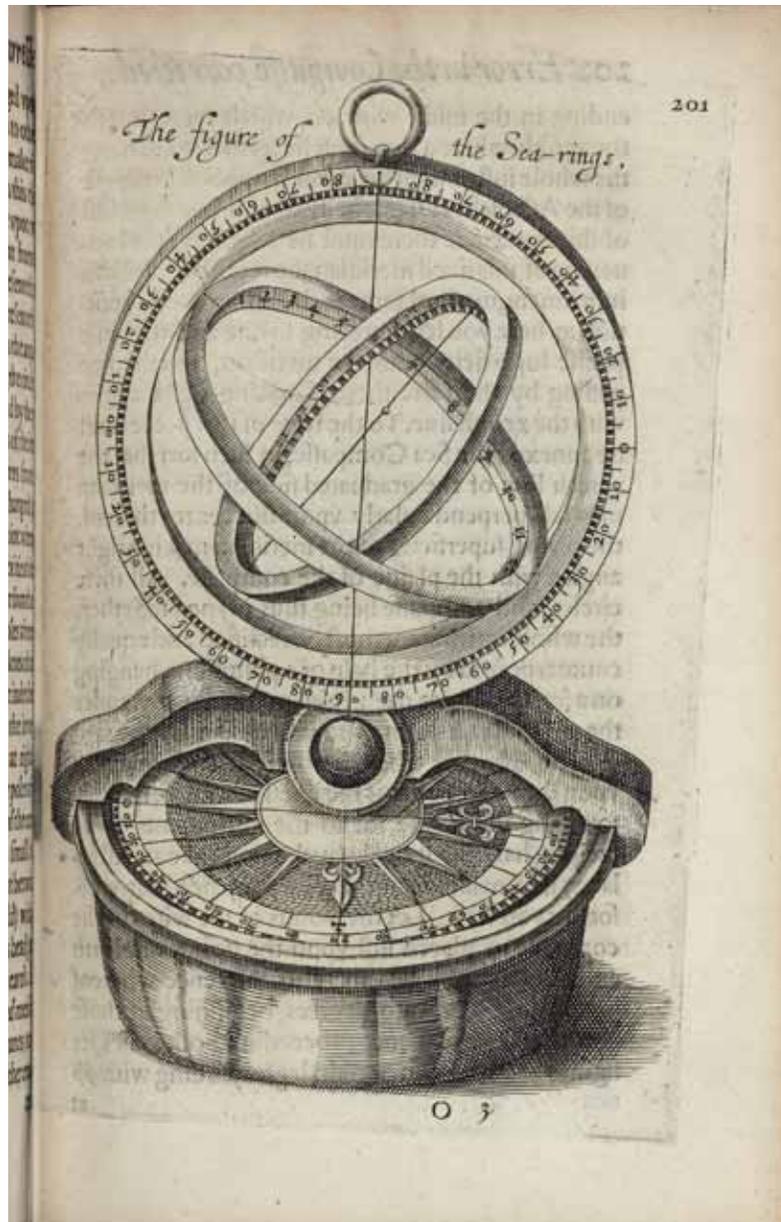
67. WRIGHT, EDWARD. *Certaine Errors in Navigation, Detected and Corrected*. Finely engraved title, repeated on \*2 (both shaved at outer margin) incorporating a world map on Mercator’s projection; one folding woodcut & letterpress diagram (“the draught of the Meridians”); two engraved illus. of instruments (one full-page) in the text; & 27 woodcut illus., many of instruments, in the text (one shaved at outer margin with slight loss). 26 p.l., 472, 122 pp., 11 leaves (including Oo4 blank). Three parts in one vol. Small 4to, cont. calf (very neatly rebaked, sides a little rubbed). London: F. Kingston, 1610. \$50,000.00

Second edition, corrected and enlarged, of the most important and most famous English book on the art of navigation, “a book that set the seal on the supremacy of the English in the theory and practice of the art of navigation at this time. It contained a brilliant summary of all the chief contemporary practices of navigation together with a critical examination of their faults, and either the actual means for eliminating them or else sound guidance on the measures necessary to do away with them. . .

“Wright’s *Certaine Errors* was so packed with learning, was such an able survey of navigation practice at the close of the sixteenth century, and by its chart projection introduced such order out of the former cartographical confusion, that it and his other work merit fuller attention than can be devoted to it in a survey of this scope.”—Waters, *The Art of Navigation in England*, pp. 219-20.

The first edition, which appeared in 1599 and is a famously rare book, caused a “revolution in navigational science, which for the first time [Wright] based firmly on mathematical principles. . . His fame chiefly rests on his tables of the construction of maps using ‘Mercator’s projection’. . . Wright also formulated instructions for the use of the compass and the cross-staff, made improvements in navigational instruments and gave tables of magnetic declinations.”—*Printing & the Mind of Man* 106—(1st ed. of 1599).

The second edition is important: “What made this edition. . . into a navigation manual suitable for all seamen was the inclusion [for the



first time] of a translation made by a friend, of a standard Spanish navigation manual of 1588, Zamorano's *Compendio del Arte de Navegar*."—Waters, p. 317.

Like most copies of this edition (save for the Macclesfield copy which sold for 170,000 pounds in 2007), our copy lacks the two large engraved maps, one showing Cumberland's route to and from the Azores and the other the world map by William Kip. Shirley, in his *Mapping of the World*, 272, speculates that its great size and possible incompleteness could explain why the world map is rarely found bound with the book.

A fine and crisp copy. Rare with or without the maps.

• NSTC 26020.

### A Finely Illustrated Engineering Book

68. ZABAGLIA, NICOLA. *Castelli e Ponti. . . con alcune ingegnose Pratiche, e con la Descrizione del Trasporto dell'Obelisco Vaticano e di altri del Cavaliere Domenico Fontana*. Seconda Edizione con l'Aggiunta di Macchine posteriori e premesse le Notizie storiche della Vita e delle Opere dello stesso Zabaglia. Compilate. . . dell'Avvocato Filippo Maria Renazzi. Finely engraved frontis. port. of Zabaglia (margins a little foxed), engraved vignettes on Italian & Latin titles, a large engraved headpiece, & 62 fine engraved plates (ten are folding). 4 p.l., xxix, [1], 46, [4], 48 pp. Text in both Italian and Latin. Large folio (505 x 375 mm.), fine Roman green sheep *maroquiné* with covers richly gilt in a panel design (a few scuff marks & defects), flat spine richly gilt (ends of spine a little worn), probably bound by the "Pope Gregory XVI binder." Rome: C. Puccinelli, 1824. \$9500.00

Second edition, with important additions, of this finely illustrated engineering book. The first edition appeared in 1743. Zabaglia (1664-1750), "master mason of the Fabric of St. Peter's," was one of the foremost engineers and mechanics of his time. He was responsible for the maintenance of St. Peter's in Rome and designed the scaffolding and other devices used for its decoration and repair. The scaffolds — both ground and suspension — were extraordinary temporary structures

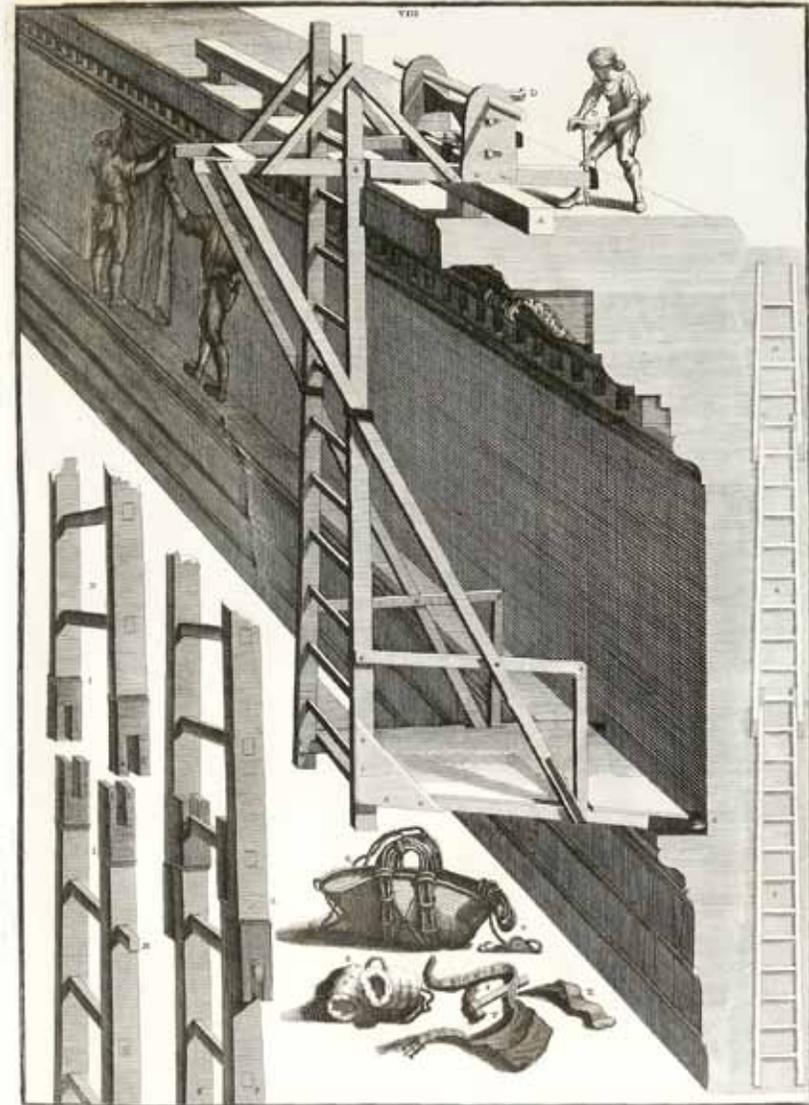
designed to support, at the great heights of the basilica, the workers, equipment, materials, and machines necessary for restoration works, mosaic and painting decorations, the installation of statues, as well as for placing the iron hoops in the dome to stabilize cracks. Zabaglia made important advances in the technique used to graft and join wooden beams to assemble very large scaffolds and machines. He also founded a "School of Practical Mechanics."

The handsome plates in this work depict Zabaglia's inventions including hoists, lifting machines, various kinds of scaffolds, machinery, tools, mosaics, artists at work, men working in a quarry, the transportation of marble and stone, the transportation and lifting of the Vatican obelisk by Fontana in the late 16th century, Zabaglia's transportation of the great obelisk of Augustus, etc. Our edition is enriched by eight new plates depicting the scaffolds made by Zabaglia's most skillful pupils, including Pietro Albertini and Angelo Paraccini.

Added is a biography of Zabaglia with a detailed account of his other engineering achievements.

A most handsome copy, finely bound.

☛ Dibner, *Moving the Obelisks* (1991). For the binder, see *Cat. della Mostra Legature papali da Eugenio IV a Paolo VI* (Rome: 1977), no. 284, tav. 204. Riccardi II, 642—"Bellissima. . . Non è noto chi abbia compilata quest'opera nella quale trovansi giudiziosi congegni meccanici per la costruzione dei fabbricati, immaginati dal Zabaglia, ma certo non descritti da lui, che era illetterato."Part



PART II

JAPANESE & CHINESE BOOKS,  
MANUSCRIPTS, & SCROLLS

*The Cuisine of Edo*

73. EDO RYORISHU [trans.: *Collection of Edo Cuisine*]. Many woodcut illus. in the text. Six volumes bound in two. 8vo, orig. wrappers (outer wrappers quite rubbed), remains of printed title label on upper cover of Vol. I (again, quite rubbed), new stitching. N.p.: Suzuki, 1674.

\$6500.00

First edition of one of the earliest cookbooks in Japan written for chefs working for fiefdom lords; it introduced Edo's cuisine to the rest of the country. The first fish market in Tokyo opened in 1625 and the number of fish recipes in this book is very large. The first printed Japanese cookery book — *Ryori monogatari* — was published in 1643.

The arrangement of our work is seasonal and the anonymous author describes each season's foods, always stressing the preparations should be pleasing to the eye. The author describes balanced menus; for instance, if you serve two soups, one should be salty and the other should have the taste of miso. It is one of the first to consider *kaiseki* cuisine for samurai and aristocrats.

This encyclopedic book is richly illustrated with woodcuts showing the various widths vegetables should be cut; ceremonial preparations; how to cut up poultry, fish, and vegetables with very detailed instructions on the many ways daikon radish can be sliced; tofu preparations; terrines of fish; etc. Hundreds of recipes are provided, including 43 detailed descriptions of such dishes as clear soup with sea bream or clear soup with whitebait.

Internally, a fine copy.

76. (GRABHORN, EDWIN & MARJORIE). *Figure Prints of Old Japan. A Pictorial Pageant of Actors & Courtesans of the Eighteenth*



Century. Reproduced from the Prints in the Collection of Marjorie & Edwin Grabhorn. With an Introduction by Harold P. Stern. Many fine full-page color illustrations (some double-page, one triple page), many of which are printed on mica paper. Folio, orig. cloth-backed decorated boards (spine faded). San Francisco: [Printed at the Grabhorn Press for] The Book Club of California, 1959. \$400.00

Limited to 400 copies. Fine copy.

77. (GRABHORN, EDWIN & MARJORIE). *Landscape Prints of Old Japan. From the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century to the Middle of the Nineteenth Century*. Illustrated from Original Prints in the Collection of Edwin and Marjorie Grabhorn. Introduction and Descriptive Text written by Jack Hillier. Many fine full-page color illustrations (one double-page, one triple page). Folio, orig. cloth-backed decorated boards (spine faded). San Francisco: [Printed at the Grabhorn Press for] The Book Club of California, 1960. \$400.00

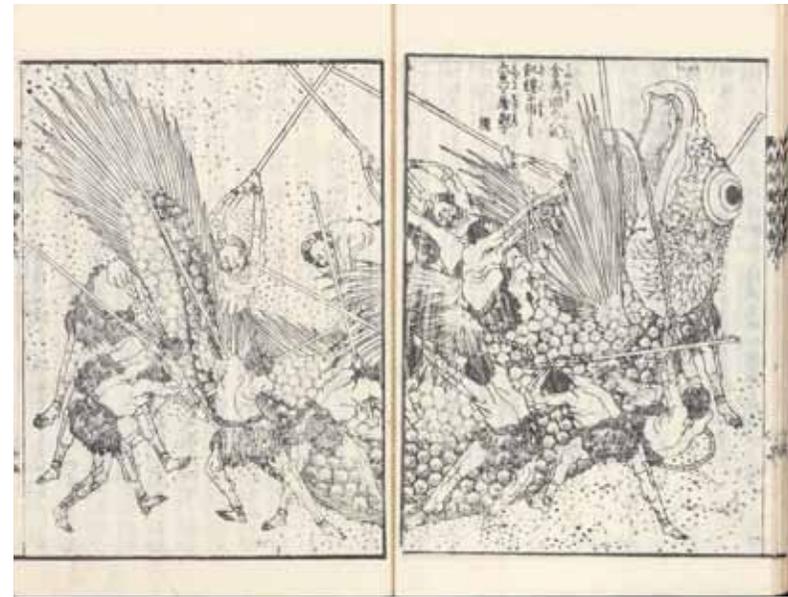
Limited to 450 copies. Fine copy.

78. (GRABHORN, EDWIN & MARJORIE). *Ukiyo-e. "The Floating Word."* Illustrated by Twenty-eight Rare Examples of Japanese wood-block Prints by Seventeen Great Masters of the Art. Many fine full-page color illustrations (one folding, one double-page). Folio, orig. cloth-backed decorated boards (spine faded). San Francisco: [Printed at the Grabhorn Press for] The Book Club of California, 1962. \$400.00

Limited to 400 copies. Fine copy.

79. (GRABHORN, EDWIN & IRMA). *Twelve Wood-Block Prints of Kitagawa Utamaro. Illustrating the Process of Silk Culture*. With an Introductory Essay by Jack Hillier. Reproduced in facsimile from the Originals in the Collection of Edwin & Irma Grabhorn. Twelve plates in fine color. Folio, orig. paper-backed decorated boards (spine faded). San Francisco: [Printed at the Grabhorn Press for] The Book Club of California, 1965. \$250.00

Limited to 450 copies. Fine copy.



80. (HOKUSAI). *Shaka goichidai zue* [trans.: *Pictorial History of Shakyamuni*]. By Isai Yamada. Illus. by Hokusai Katsushika. 18 double-page & 17 single illus. 34; 38; 39; 35; 30; 27 folding leaves. Six vols. 8vo, orig. orange patterned wrappers, title labels on upper covers, new stitching. Osaka: Kawachiya Mohe, 1845. \$1500.00

One of Hokusai's major later illustrated books; it is a selection from the life story of Shaka. Hokusai made 35 illustrations for 27 episodes and 23 of these are possibly new iconographies in Shaka's biography.

Fine set.

• Hillier, *The Art of Hokusai in Book Illustration*, pp. 236-37—"Hokusai does his best to conform to a semi-religious text without, one senses, the same enthusiasm that renders his illustrations to the Chinese-type novels so stirring."

81. IKEDA [KEISAI], EISEN. *Kakuzen zuko* [trans.: *An Illustrated Study of Leatherwork*]. About 170 fine woodcuts in color in the text. 19 folding leaves of patterns & 12 folding leaves of text. 4to, orig. patterned wrappers in accordion (*orihon*) format. Edo: 1845. \$4000.00

First edition. This handsome work, printed on paper richly speckled with mica, depicts leatherwork patterns used in the past for military costumes, festivities, and decorative clothing and accessories. The woodcuts, which range from one to five a page, are beautifully printed in a great variety of colors (for example, many different shades of blue, green, yellow, purple, brown, and red).



The compiler and artist Eisen Ikeda Keisai (1790-1848), was a prominent *ukiyo-e* artist who specialized in pictures of beautiful women.

Fine copy.

83. (KIMONO). An album in one accordion volume with 50 finely hand-painted double-page illustrations of kimono. Large 8vo (270 x 190 mm.), orig. decorated semi-stiff boards, title label on upper cover “Kyo moyo gojusshu” (trans.: “Bunsei era [1818-29] Kyoto style patterns 50 varieties”). N.p.: n.d. [Japan: ca. 1820]. \$4000.00

This album contains 50 beautiful and highly-skilled hand-painted double-page illustrations, in rich and unfaded colors, of kimono, for various seasons and ceremonies. The endpapers have been decorated in a most discrete and unusual way.

In fine condition.

84. (KIMONO). An album in two accordion volumes with 33 finely hand-painted illustrations of kimono, each on a silk fabric panel (335 x 245 mm.), all within gold frames, mounted in two albums (365 x 270 mm.). Two vols. Large 4to, orig. patterned silk over boards. N.p.: n.d. [Japan: ca. 1868-1910]. \$4950.00

These two albums contain 33 beautifully hand-painted illustrations, in rich and unfaded colors, of kimono, for various seasons and ceremonies. The endpapers of each volume are speckled with gold leaf.

In fine condition.





*“An Attractive Colour-Printed Book of Poets” – Hillier*

85. KITA, BUSEI (ARTIST) & YAMAMOTO, SEIKEI (AUTHOR). *Kasen e sho* [trans.: *Pictures of Some of the Immortal Poets*]. 36 finely color-printed woodcut illus. in the text. 23 folding leaves. 8vo, orig. gold-flecked wrappers (rubbed), orig. printed title label on upper cover, new stitching. N.p.: Preface dated “1810.” \$5500.00

First edition of this finely illustrated work by Kita Busei (1776-1856), a student of Tani Buncho. It is the first masterpiece by Kita; Hillier, describes the present book as “an attractive colour-printed book of poets” (*The Art of the Japanese Book*, p. 640). The images of the 36 poets, each of which occupies two-thirds of a page, are finely printed in color using a series of woodblocks. The backgrounds are delicately tinted and the images of each poet are richly color-printed, employing different colors in a series of printing runs.

Outer margins with a small dampstain just touching the images, but a fine copy.

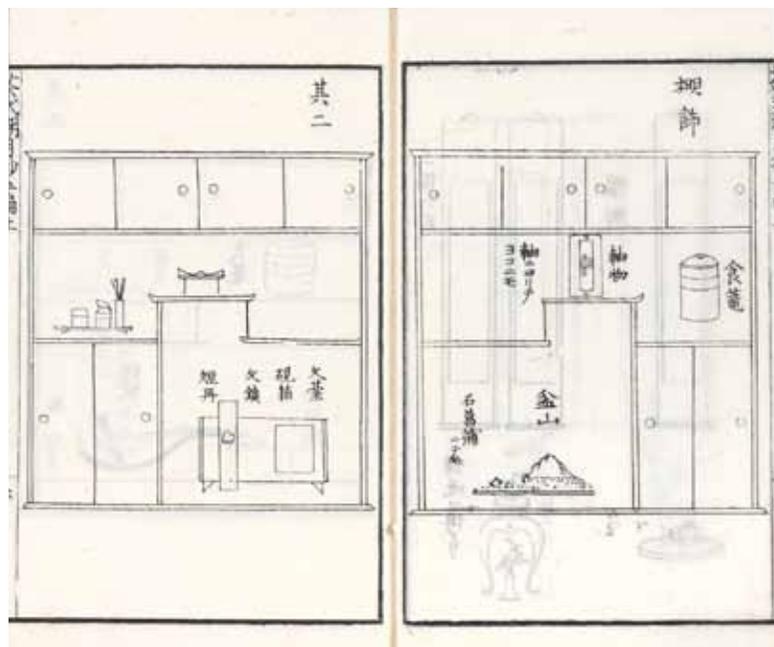
☛ Brown, *Block Printing & Book Illustration in Japan*, p. 119.

## The Tea Ceremony

86. KOGETSU ROIN. *Chashiki kogetsu sho* [trans.: *Kogetsu’s Tea Ceremony Styles*]. Many illus. in the text. Five vols. bound in ten. Small 8vo, orig. blue patterned wrappers, orig. block-printed title labels on upper covers (not present on the first volume), new stitching. Kyoto: 1851.

\$2750.00

First edition of this richly illustrated and detailed encyclopedic work on the Japanese tea ceremony; it was very influential in the late Edo period. The first two volumes contain a history of tea, a detailed history of the large and complicated Sen family of tea ceremony masters, the design the shelves which would hold tea ceremony utensils, and the general outline of each step of the tea ceremony. The next two volumes are devoted to tea boxes which would store the tea leaves, with a description of utensils used. Vols. 5 and 6 describe and illustrate the ornamental stoves for preparing the tea, the many kinds of tea bowls, tools for incense, and the containers for the tea powders. Vols. 7 and 8

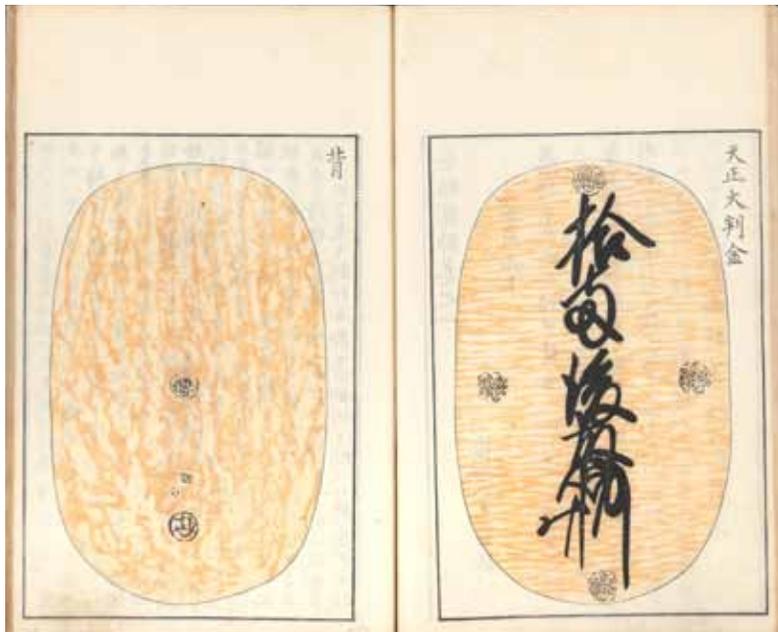


discuss the kinds of canisters for tea, the hanging scrolls appropriate for tea ceremony rooms, vases for flowers, and the architecture of the tea room. The final two volumes give details on the style of decoration of the tea room, the fifty rules of “daisu” decoration (shelf and stand decoration), and the philosophy of the proper behavior of both hosts and guests (“one time, one meeting” [“ichi go ichi e”]).

Nice set. Some minor worming to early leaves of the first volume, occasionally touching a character. Rare; WorldCat locates only a copy at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. There was a reprint in 1883.

### *The Gold & Silver Coins of Japan*

87. KONDO, MORISHIGE. *Kingin zuroku* [trans.: *An Album of Gold & Silver Coins*]. Numerous woodcut illus. of coins, block printed in colors. 50; 37; 29; 29; 53; 31; 18; 48 folding leaves. Seven vols. 8vo, orig. pale blue paper wrappers (some rubbing), title labels on upper covers, new stitching. N.p.: [from the author’s private press], 1810. \$3500.00



First edition of this finely illustrated work; it is a catalogue of Japanese gold and silver coins. Our copy is notable for having the illustrations of the silver coins delicately heightened with mica [*kira zuri*]; not all copies have this special feature.

Morishige (1771-1829), chief librarian for the Tokugawa clan and high ranking government official, is most famous for his expedition to Hokkaido.

Fine set, nice and fresh.



### *Decorative Leather*

88. (LEATHERWORK). Manuscript on paper, 57 double-page folding leaves, with 95 mounted paper samples (ranging from 75 x 65 mm. to 213 x 225mm. in size) in many colors (but predominately red, blue, brown, & green) of leather designs. 4to (285 x 251 mm.), orig. limp boards, manuscript title label on upper cover “Onko sen’i” [trans. (more or less): “Respecting History”]. N.p.: dated “1795” in the preface & on last leaf. \$7500.00

Japan has always had a rich tradition of decorative leather work, employing the skins of deer, cows, monkeys, and horses. Our text was written by Nagatoshi Konda [Haruta] (1753-1800), and there are, apparently, several manuscripts surviving today. The text gives a history of each style of stenciled leather, the techniques of tanning, dyeing, and decorating the leathers, and their uses for the trimming on military costumes, decorative clothing, and leather accessories (arrow quivers, gloves, shoes, saddles, jackets, religious decorations for temples, etc.). Throughout the text, there are references to the classic chronicles of Japan, explaining how the patterns are based on historical incidents. Many of the patterns depicted had been used on uniforms worn by samurai in famous battles.

The hand-drawn samples depict what seems to be an infinite variety of patterns, each of which is named. The text explains the meanings of the decoration,

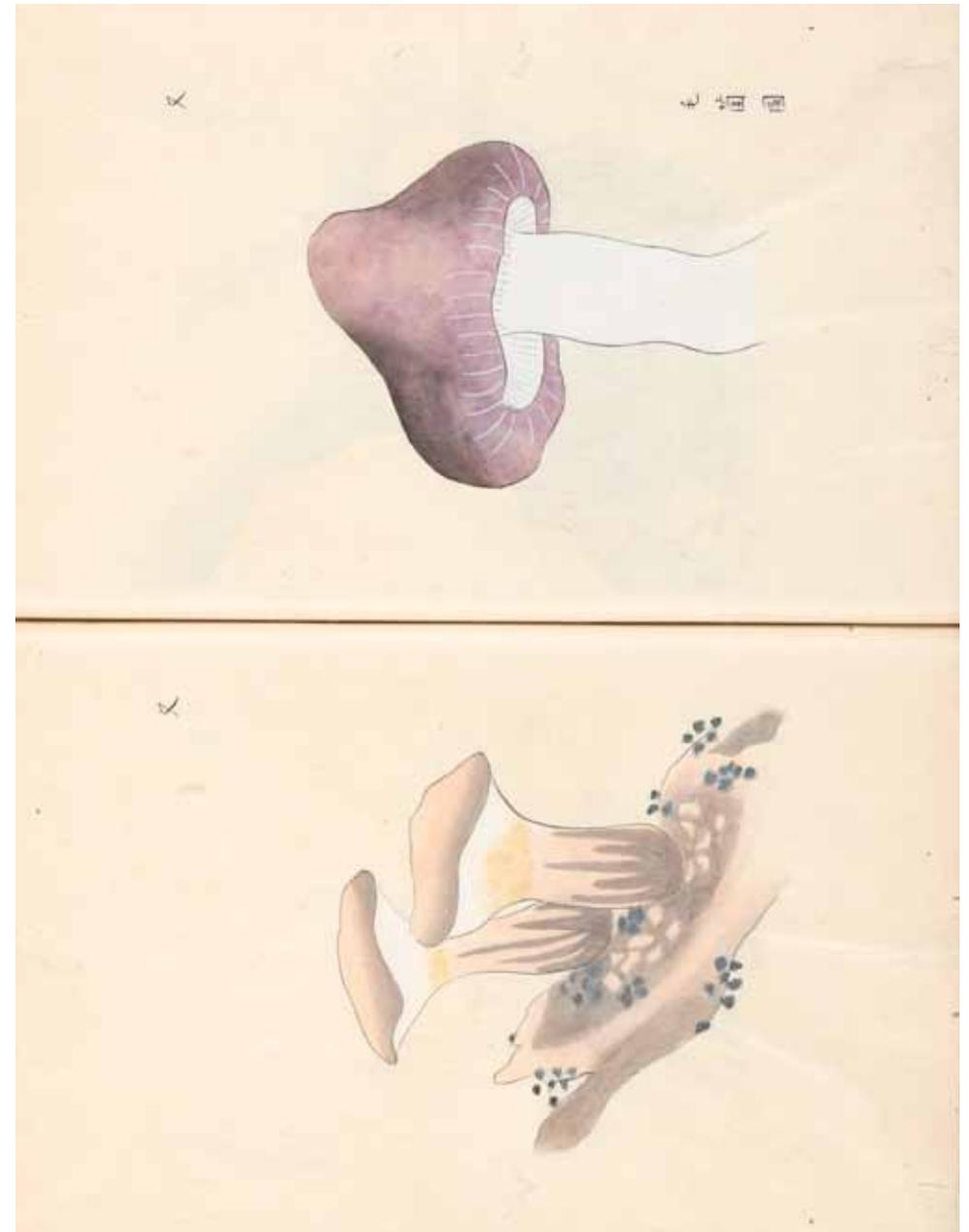
Minor worming, occasionally touching a sample or the text but nothing off-putting. There was a 1937 facsimile of another manuscript of this text published in Tokyo.

89. METZGAR, JUDSON D. *Adventures in Japanese Prints. . . A Story of Oriental Print Collecting in the Early Years of the Present Century with some Technical Criticisms on Prints and Observations on Forming a Collection.* Ten fine plates (eight of which are in color). Folio, orig. cloth-backed boards. Los Angeles: Printed at the Grabhorn Press for Dawson's Book Shop, [1943]. \$150.00

Limited to 300 copies. A fascinating view of the early days of collecting Japanese prints in America by one of the greatest collectors. Fine copy.

### *The Mushrooms of China & Japan*

90. (MUSHROOMS). Manuscript on paper entitled "Kin shi" [trans.: "The Natural History of Mushrooms"] by Katashi (or Ran'en) Masujima. Two vols. containing 134 fine colored drawings (a few are in black-&-white) of many kinds of mushrooms. Nine vols. in six of text: 33;



40; 44; 21; 46; 25 folding leaves. 8vo, orig. wrappers, orig. title labels on upper covers. N.p. [but Japan]: Preface dated 1811. \$15,000.00

A most handsome and finely illustrated manuscript of Masujima's masterwork, which was never printed until a facsimile of a manuscript copy was published 2011. Copies were made and circulated from 1811 on as it was considered to be the most complete survey of Chinese and Japanese mushrooms.

The great ethno-mycologists, R. Gordon and Valentina Pavlovna Wasson, found a copy of this text in 1951: "There came into our possession in 1951 a rare, 8-volume work on ethno-mycology entitled *The History of Mushrooms*, dated 1811 and written by Ishiwara Gusha ('the Fool from the town of Ishiwara'), a pen-name for the Japanese classical scholar Katashi Masujima, professor in Yedo at the school for samurai called Shoheiko. (Another of his pen-names was Ran-en, 'Orchid Garden'). In this curious, hand-written work the author gathered together everything that had been said about mushrooms by Chinese and Japanese authors."—Valentina Pavlovna Wasson & R. Gordon Wasson, *Mushrooms Russia and History* (1957), Vol. 1, pp. 124-25.

Masujima (1769-1839), was born in Edo and, following his father, became a scholar. He was employed by the government to do research on classic Japanese texts. He became interested in botany and was known for his great skill as an artist.

The text volumes provides a classification of mushrooms, a discussion of the geographical distribution of mushrooms in China and Japan, medicinal and poisonous mushrooms, and foreign mushrooms. The final volume is devoted to an account of the earlier Chinese and Japanese writers on the subject.

In fine condition. There is, from time to time, worming, touching the text and a very few of the illustrations. It has been for the most part carefully mended.



### Making Pickles

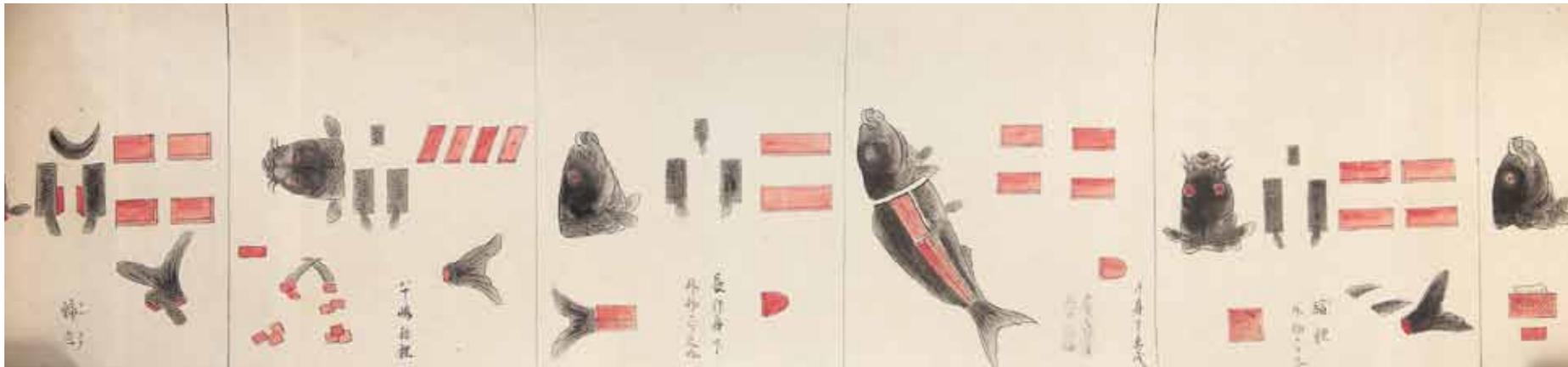
91. ODAWARAYA SHUJIN. *Tsukemono haya shinan* [trans.: *A Guide to the Art of Pickling*]. Three double-page & one single-page illus. 33 folding leaves. Small 8vo, later wrappers, new stitching. Tokyo: 1836. \$2000.00

First edition. Pickling is one of the glories of Japanese cuisine. This work, written by a Tokyo wholesale dealer of pickles, provides 64 recipes for pickling and marinating in *miso* different foodstuffs including cucumbers, radishes, eggplants, carrots, plums, burdock, chrysanthemum flowers, wasabi leaves, *edamame*, watermelons, ginger, winter squashes, etc. The anonymous author provides a history of pickling in Japan and traces its origins back to the middle of the 14th century.

The fine woodcuts depict men and women cutting and preparing vegetables and fruits for pickling, the wooden vats, *manaita* (cutting boards), etc.

Fine copy and rare.

● Seiji Takarabe, "A Bird's-Eye View of Japanese Pickles," *Kyoto University Economic Review*, Vol. 1 (1926), pp. 192-200—(which is absolutely fascinating and endearing at the same time. The author, on a tour of Europe to study economic matters, was more interested in the pickled foods which he encountered. He was a true gourmet and delighted in both English and German pickled foods, about which he wrote with the greatest enthusiasm).



### *The Way of the Cleaver*

93. (SHIJO SCHOOL, KNIFE CEREMONY SCROLL). A scroll measuring 2526 x 265 mm. containing numerous illustrations — 105 panels — in pen and ink with grey, pink, and yellow wash of the art of *hocho shiki* [trans. kitchen knife ceremony]. N.p.: n.d. [but Japan: 19th century]. \$6500.00

The Shijo school of *hocho shiki*, the oldest school of the special imperial knife ceremony, describes a ritual in which the chef carves fish and poultry using a special kitchen knife and metal chopsticks, without once touching the flesh with his hands. “Unlike the modern steak house chef who is a vaudeville version of a short-order cook, medieval chefs who performed knife ceremonies were not ordinary chefs: they were at the top of their occupation, employed only by the military and aristocratic elite. . . The Shijo [school] traced their genealogy back to a branch house — appropriately called the ‘fish name branch’ — of the northern branch of the Fujiwara family, which dominated government during much of the Heian period.”—Rath, *Food and Fantasy in Early Modern Japan*, pp. 40-41.

The scroll depicts in 105 finely drawn and colored panels, methods of cutting up various fish (78 panels of salmon, porgy, and carp); game including pheasant, crane, and geese (24 panels); and one panel

each of octopus and crab. Each panel has a brief description giving the ceremonial purpose for each style of carving. There is a final panel depicting a cutting board with a manuscript legend stating “Shijo.” At the end there is some manuscript text stating that this scroll was written to pass this special knowledge on to the next generation and was not to be given to outsiders (even if offered large amounts of money!).

Some worming throughout, carefully repaired. It does not at all detract from the quality of the images.

94. SHUNSEI DO [YAGI], OSHUKU, ARTIST. *Goto oku no hosomichi* [trans.: *The Narrow Road of Oku*]. Eleven double-page & three single-page finely color-printed woodcuts. 29; 26 folding leaves. Two vols. 8vo, orig. orange wrappers, title labels on upper covers, new stitching. Osaka: 1858. \$4500.00

A picture scroll created in 1770 by Yosa Buson, the great Nanga painter and haiku poet, entitled “Oku no hosomichi emaki” (today an “important cultural object” at Kyoto National Museum) was based on a travel journal — entitled “The Narrow Road to the Interior” — kept by Matsuo Basho, written in the late 17th century. Basho’s diary is considered one of the major texts of classical Japanese literature.

This picture scroll is part of the genre called “haiga” (sketches used to illustrate the themes of haiku and haikai) and a number of books



in this style followed by well-known artists in the “Narrow Road” tradition. The present work is one of the rarest in the genre (WorldCat locates only the 1983 reprint). It is illustrated by eleven double-page and three single-page illustrations, all delicately color-printed, of Matsuo Basho and his travelling companion Kawai Sora. The woodblock calligraphy throughout is of the highest quality.

In fine and fresh condition with excellent coloring. The first two leaves of Vol. I slightly soiled.

*Illustrated by Hiroshige*

95. TENMEI ROJIN. *Kyoka hyakunin isshu* [alternative title: *Kyoka Momochidori*] [trans.: *Crazy Verses or Light Verses. A Chorus of Birds*]. 108 finely color-printed woodcut illus. (mostly two-thirds of a page). 55 folding leaves. 8vo, orig. speckled wrappers (a bit worn & somewhat rubbed, eleven folding leaves with some worming in gutter, extending into images, neatly repaired), orig. title label on upper cover, modern stitching. N.p.: 1857 or 1858. \$5500.00

First edition of this finely illustrated work by Hiroshige. Each page is divided into three sections: the top contains two poems, the central panel has a poem and a poet’s portrait, and the bottom panel is blank.

“Among artists of the popular school who were uncultured, although not actually illiterate, Hiroshige was an exception because of his literary knowledge and tastes. He was a man of facile pen, for in the diaries are apt descriptions and occasional snaps of cynicism, all of them delightful because they are casual and informal. Had he pursued literature with the assiduity that he espoused art, he would undoubtedly have become a writer or poet. Although, as, with any phraseology or puns which are ephemeral, and therefore difficult to translate into English, the following poems from ‘*Kyoka Momo-chidori*’ will indicate his usual vein:

Putting aside the moon and snow,  
How delightful it is to live roundly  
With a head more round  
Than a dumpling round and round!



The verse alludes to the common saying, *Hana yori dango*, meaning literally 'A dumpling is better than a flower.' Of course it treats with both satisfaction and mockery the author's own shaven head. Utashige was Hiroshige's name as a humorous poet. He sometimes signed this name to *Harimaze-ye* (mixed prints of small size) or *Sensha-fuda* (visiting cards to shrines or temples) or illustrated books of lyrical drama. Also, some of the famous view-prints produced after 1839 bear the name of Utashige."—Prof. Yone Noguchi, "Life of Hiroshige," on-line resource.

Very good copy. Some light dampstaining in lower portion of gutter. The worming does not touch any of the colored portraits.

• Brown, *Block Printing & Book Illustration in Japan*, p. 195. See Hillier, *The Art of the Japanese Book*, p. 847.

96. TOKUSEN, ARTIST. *Bussetsu Jizo bosatsu hosshin Innen Juokyo* [trans.: *The Buddha's Discourse on the Ten Kings of Karma and the Awakening of Ksitgarbha Bodhisattva*]. Four double-page & 15 single-page illus. 30 folding leaves. 8vo, orig. patterned blue wrappers (rubbed), printed title label on upper cover, modern stitching. N.p.: 1594 [but most probably 18th century]. \$4750.00



"*The Ten Kings* was actually written in China more than ten centuries after the Buddha's death and is not part of the traditional canon. This never diminished its popularity, however. There were many versions. This one, with its fifteen judges, is clearly based on the Chinese materials but may have been written in Japan (in Chinese, but with grammatical aids for Japanese readers), between the tenth and thirteenth centuries."—Keyes, *Ehon. The Artist and the Book in Japan* (NYPL), 5.

This book, first published with woodcuts in 1594, went through many printings well into the 19th century. Our edition most closely corresponds to the Indiana University copy (number 5.2 in the bibliographical section of Keyes's book) which is dated "18th century or later." We believe it is an 18th-century printing based on the appearance of the original wrappers.

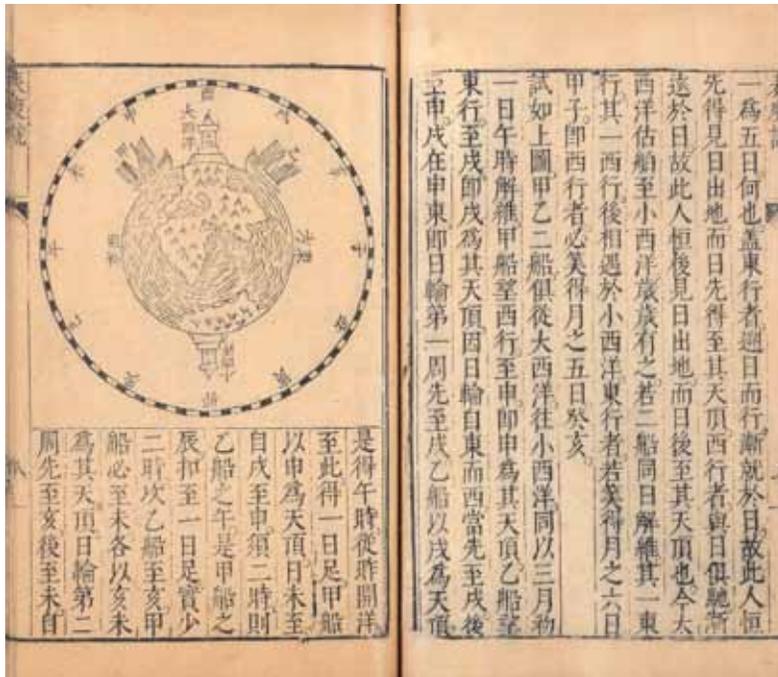
Fine copy.

• Brown, *Block Printing & Book Illustration in Japan*, p. 22—"The book was written by the Chinese priest Zosen, and, according to the colophon in the Japanese edition, was published in China in the year 1582. Afterwards drawings were made from the Chinese originals by the Japanese priest Tokusen, and the work was republished in Bunroku 3, or 1594."

### *A Rare & Early Jesuit Imprint in Beijing: The First Printed Statement in China that the Earth is Round*

97. URSIS, SABATINO DE. *Biao du shuo* [trans.: *Explanation of the Gnomon*]. Numerous woodcuts (some full-page & some half-page) in the text. 6, 3, 40 folding leaves. 8vo, old, possibly orig. wrappers (with several repairs, one of which touches but does not obscure the text), orig. block-printed label on upper cover, new stitching. [Peking: 2nd Preface dated 1614]. \$65,000.00

First edition, and very rare, of this work on the gnomon, one of the first astronomical measuring instruments, and its uses in astronomy and surveying. This work is important in the history of astronomy as it states here for the first time in China the doctrine that the earth is spherical. Ursis is also the first to state in China, in the present work, that the earth is divided into spaces separated by meridians and par-



allels. He uses geometrical analysis of planetary motions and the Euclidean geometry necessary for applying it to gnomonics, stereographic projections of the astrolabe, and in surveying.

The beginning of the text discusses the five questions regarding latitude. In one of the woodcuts, the earth is depicted as casting a shadow as the sun revolves around it. In another of the woodcuts, Ursis shows two boats taking opposite routes from the Atlantic Ocean (“Da Xiyang”) to the Indian Ocean (“Xiao Xiyang”), with the endpoint of their journeys shown at the bottom of the earth. Europe, Asia, and Africa are depicted on a spherical globe, rather than as a square image. In the following woodcut, we see the same two ships leaving the Atlantic but now North and South America are shown. This is the first depiction of the Americas in a Chinese-printed book. The fact that ships could leave the same point, going in opposite directions, and yet arrive at the same destination demonstrated the earth is round.

The remainder of the book is concerned with the height of the sun, the length of shadow caused by a moving sun, geographical matters, the summer and winter solstice, and surveying problems using the gnomon.

One of the two prefaces was written by Xiong Mingyu (1579-1649), the most senior member of the Fang School. He was one of the first of the late Ming scholars to accept the Jesuits’ notion of the shape of the earth. He states in his preface that the Chinese already had had the same concept of the spherical globe in the time of the Yellow Emperor but social disruptions and the destruction of many books within China caused this knowledge to be lost.



Sabatino de Ursis (1575-1620), a member of a prominent family in Naples, arrived in Peking in 1607 in order to help Matteo Ricci in his scientific work. He also worked together with Xú Guangqi and Ricci on the translation of Euclid’s *Elements* into Chinese. Following the death of Ricci in 1610, Ursis became the principal Jesuit astronomer in China. Ursis was involved in the reform of the Chinese calendar (based on his prediction of a solar eclipse on 15 December 1610 which the Chinese had not anticipated), translated the hydraulics portions of Ramelli’s book into Chinese (1612), and wrote a work on the armillary sphere (1611). These were later gathered and published in Peking in 1629 in a multi-volume encyclopedia of western astronomical science.

Fine copy and extremely rare.

• Cordier, *L’Imprimerie Sino-Européenne en Chine*, 315-2. Needham, *Science and Civilisation in China*, Vol. 3, pp. 437-46. Qiong Zhang, *Making the New World their Own: Chinese Encounters with Jesuit Science in the Age of Discovery* (2015), pp. 167-78.



*The Observatory at Beijing*

98. VERBIEST, FERDINAND. *Ling-t'ai I-hsiang t'u* or *Hsin-chih I-hsiang t'u* [trans.: *A Newly Made Collection of Astronomical Instruments*]. 106 double-page woodcuts (the first opening is the Chinese Preface, the remaining 105 openings are woodcut illus. within frames, the images each measuring ca. 315 x 320 mm.), printed on thin white Chinese paper. Two vols. Small folio (395 x 199 mm.), orig. golden-yellow silk over paper wrappers (spines perished & with a little fraying), woodcut Chinese title labels on upper covers as issued. [Beijing: presented to the Emperor 6 March 1674]. \$750,000.00

First edition, printed by the Jesuits in Beijing, of this magnificent woodcut book depicting the observatory and scientific instruments designed by the Jesuits for the emperor of China. This is a very rare book ; our copy was prepared for the Chinese market, probably for the use of the emperor and the functionaries at the observatory.

“Very soon after his first visit to Peking in 1601, Matteo Ricci, S.J. (1552-1610), the ‘founding father’ of the Jesuit Mission in China, was well aware of the Emperor’s fondness for European clocks and other instruments such as harpsichords etc., and the former presented an opportunity to enter the Court. Shortly thereafter, he would understand that European astronomy and mathematics were unbeatable challengers of contemporary Chinese science — for several centuries in a state of decline — in calculating a correct calendar and reliable eclipse predictions, both very important guarantors of social and dynastic stability and continuity. Apart from this, the mechanical sciences would also become a first class vehicle to penetrate the highly sophisticated circles of mandarins and courtiers, whose curiosity about European things never seen and about new astonishing techniques struggled with their loyalty to their own uncontested traditions, with highly varying individual attitudes as a result. By all this European science appeared to be an appropriate vehicle to approach the Chinese upper class, and, implicitly, to introduce Christianity in China.”—Golvers, *Ferdinand Verbiest, S.J. (1623-1688) and the Chinese Heaven*, p. 15.

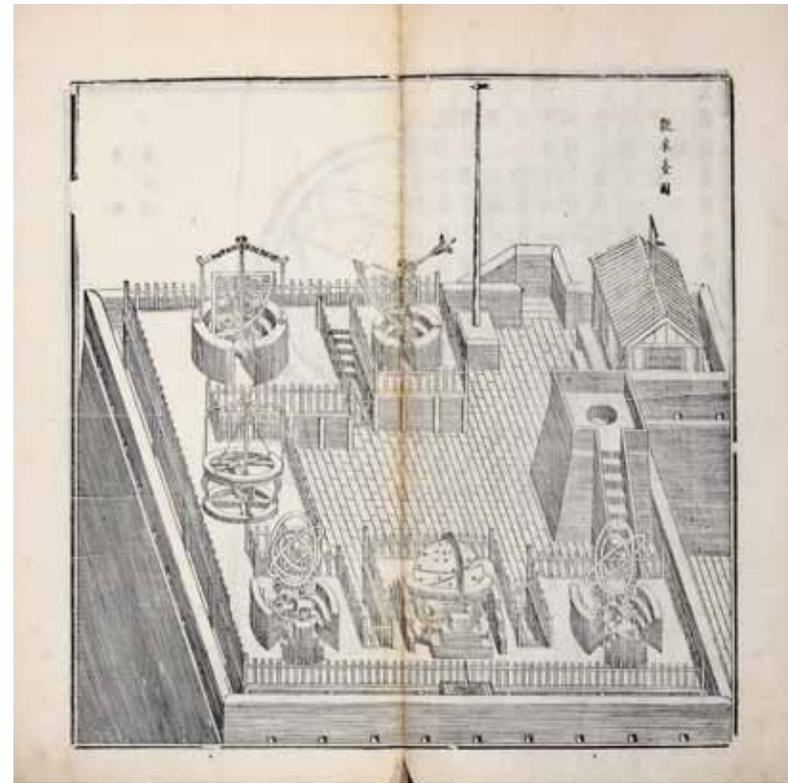
In 1629 the Jesuits succeeded in establishing an academy for western mathematical sciences in Beijing. The newly established Ch’ing



Dynasty nominated Adam Schall von Bell in 1644 as acting director of the ancient Imperial Board of Astronomy, which had the sole authority to calculate and promulgate the yearly Chinese calendar. As a result, Schall and his fellow Jesuits acquired considerable prestige in the highest levels of Chinese society and government.

The newly arrived Verbiest (1623-88), became Schall's assistant in 1660. With Schall's death in 1666, Verbiest was the only westerner commanding the astronomical knowledge needed at the Chinese Observatory; he was appointed director in 1669. The Emperor K'ang Hsi was a young and intellectually curious ruler who was fascinated by European science and technology. Verbiest was elevated to Mandarin rank and often accompanied the emperor on his travels around the country.

Verbiest designed and built a series of instruments for observation,



including a quadrant, six feet in radius; an azimuth compass, six feet in diameter; a sextant, eight feet in radius; a celestial globe, six feet in diameter; and two armillary spheres, zodiacal and equinoctial, each six feet in diameter. These were all very large, made from brass, and mounted on highly decorated stands contrived in the form of lions, dragons, flaming pearls, and other oriental motifs. The technology is entirely European while the decorative features are very Chinese.

The inspiration and model for this book was clearly Tycho Brahe's *Astronomiae Instauratae Mechanica* of 1598. In the present work, the woodcuts display not only the instruments themselves, but show in great detail the processes of their manufacture, with the tools and implements used to produce them; the alignment and adjustment of their flat and curved surfaces; details of the gearing and screws used

to adjust and direct the instruments; the civil engineering machinery and processes used in building the instrument mountings and the great observatory tower itself. Other woodcuts depict navigational instruments such as the compass and cross-staff, and their use; astronomical principles; and mechanical powers, such as those of the inclined plane, lever, screw, pulley, winches, etc.

This work is one of the greatest masterpieces of Sino-European printing. The woodcuts are undoubtedly done by Chinese artists working after Verbiest's drawings, or after his directions.

Fine set preserved in a rather luxurious box. There was another issue prepared for export with an additional woodcut opening with the title in Latin, the *Liber Organicus Astronomiae Europaeae*.

• Chapman, Allan, "Tycho Brahe in China: the Jesuit Mission in Peking and the Iconography of European Instrument-making Processes: in *Annals of Science*, Vol. 41 (1984), pp. 417-43—(giving a detailed technical exposition of the illustrations in this work). Cordier, *Sinica*, 1451. Golvers, *Ferdinand Verbiest, S.J. (1623-1688) and the Chinese Heaven*, no. LO 12 in his census. Sommervogel VIII, 575.

*"This is a Secret Scroll"*

99. (WEDDING SCROLL). A scroll on thin rice paper (3400 x 190 mm.) containing 28 finely drawn and hand-colored images in red, ochre, and black, depicting the objects used in wedding ceremonies



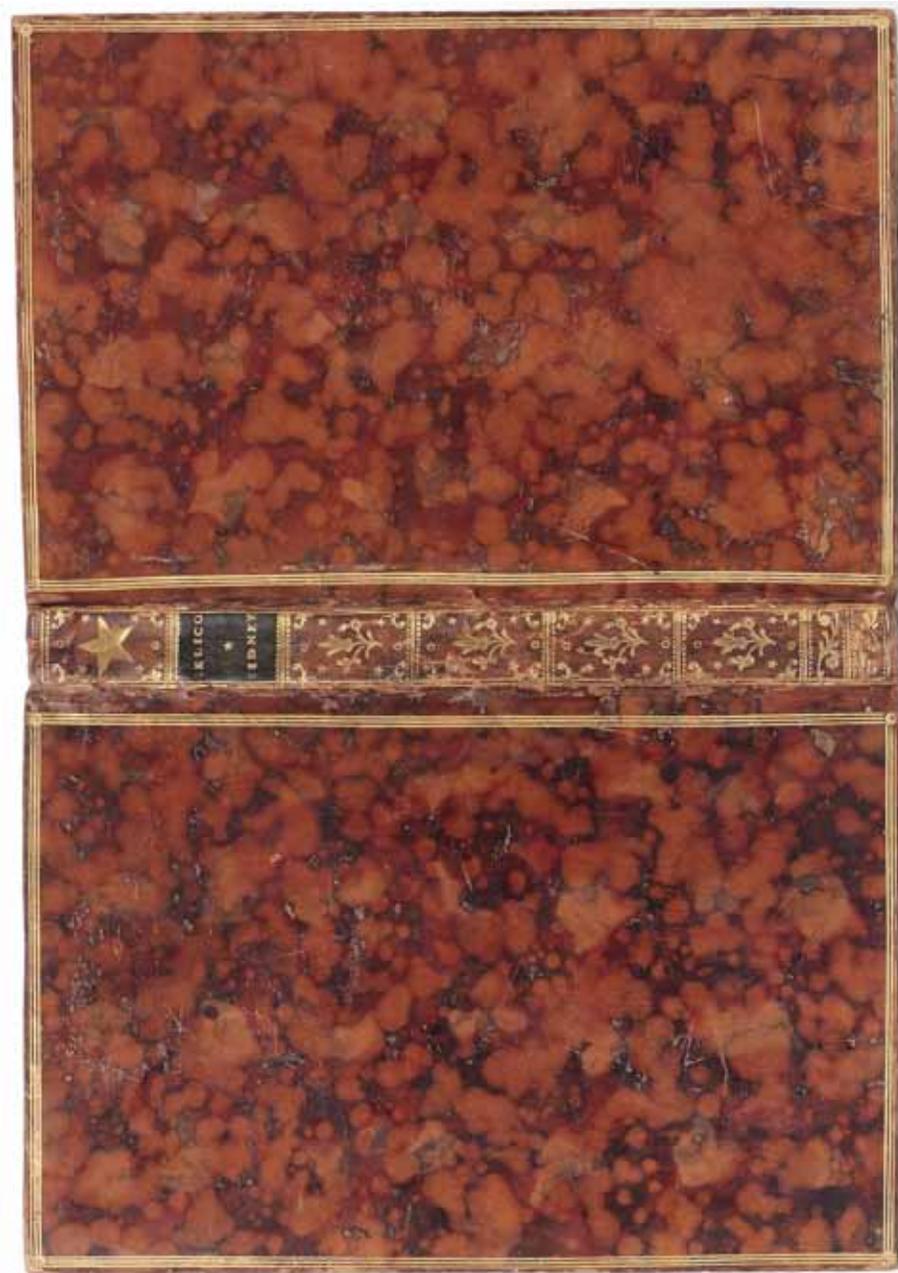
and as dowries in the tradition of the "Ogasawara-ryu" (Ogasawara school) of etiquette. Label on scroll stating "Wedding style and ceremony" in Japanese. N.p. [but Japan]: dated "1673" but probably early 18th century. \$4500.00

The Ogasawara school, founded in the 12th century, laid the foundations for etiquette for the samurai class throughout Japan. These rules and practices covered bowing (the school's teachings describe nine different ways of performing a bow), eating, marriage, and other aspects of everyday life, down to the minutiae of correctly opening or closing a door.

The scroll depicts a number of objects, in vivid color, used at weddings. They include ornate boxes (the creator of the scroll provides measurements, details of the materials, and ornamentation), an incense burner and its tool box, special letter boxes for containing poetry sheets, a box to store cloaks, an eye-brow making kit, pillow boxes, low tables, large letter paper storage boxes, more incense tools, a lacquer-ware wash basin, a mirror-holding vanity table, etc.

At the end of the manuscript is an inscription which we have roughly translated: "Ogasawara Nagatoki, Hoshino Kamonnosuke, Katsuto Hachitayu [these are the names of the three providers of details regarding the wedding ceremony] this is a secret scroll, Kawasaki, Kurosaka, Koike [again, three more providers of details], 1673."

In fine condition. There are a few minor defects.



❧ PART III ❧

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS  
& MANUSCRIPTS IN  
MANY FIELDS

*A Volume from the Library of the Future Tsar Paul I*

100. ARNAUD, FRANÇOIS THOMAS MARIE DE BACULARD D'. *Sélicourt, Nouvelle*. One plate, one headpiece, & one tailpiece, all finely engraved, after Charles Eisen. Woodcut vignette on title. 2 p.l., 79, [1] pp. 8vo, cont. polished mottled calf, triple gilt fillet round sides, flat spine gilt with the characteristic star in gilt at head of spine of the "Comte du Nord," the future Tsar Paul I of Russia, green morocco lettering piece on spine, a.e.g. Paris: Le Jay, 1769.

[BOUND WITH]:

- . *Sidney et Volsan, Histoire anglaise*. One plate, one headpiece, & one tailpiece, all finely engraved, after Charles Eisen. Woodcut vignette on title. 3 p.l., 79, [1] pp. Paris: Le Jay, 1770. \$1350.00

First editions, and exceptionally lovely copies from the library of the future Tsar Paul I (1754-1801), acquired while he was discreetly traveling through western Europe in 1781-82 as the "Comte du Nord" with his just-married second wife, the beautiful Sophia Dorothea of Württemberg (renamed in Russia Maria Feodorovna).

Arnaud (1718-1805), was a French dramatist and poet.

*A Fine Collection of Mid-18th-Century Art Catalogues*

101. (AUCTION CATALOGUES: JOLY DE FLEURY, JEAN OMER). *Catalogue des Collections de Dessins & Estampes, d'Histoire Naturelle, de coquilles et Machines de Monsieur l'Abbé de Fleury, Chanoine de l'Eglise de Paris, Dont la Vente commencera le 4 Mars 1756*. vi, 63 pp.

8vo, cont. vellum over boards, single gilt fillet round sides, flat spine gilt, gilt wheat sheaves in five of the compartments, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Paris: G. Martin & P.G. Simon, 1756.

[BOUND WITH]:

(SIREJACOB, J.A.J.). *Catalogue d'une très-belle Collection d'Estampes, de Rubens, Van Dyck, Jordaens, Teniers, Callot & autres fameux Maîtres Italiens, François & Flamands. Assemblées depuis longues Années, & Délaisées par Monsieur J.A.J. Sirejacob, Ecuyer. Qui se Vendront. . . a Bruxelles, Lundi le 27. Août 1764. & jours suivans. . . 1 p.l., 76 pp. 8vo. Brussels: H.V. Lemincs, [1764].*

[BOUND WITH]:

([LE BRUN]). *Catalogue de Tableaux, Estampes, Dessains, Bronzes, Figures de marbre, Bustes & Gâines de marbre, Procelaines d'ancien Japon, de France & de Saxe, montées en Bronze doré d'or moulu, & non montées, du Cabinet de Monsieur\*\*\*; dont la vente se fera le Mardi 19 Juin 1764. . . & jours suivans. . . 21 pp. 8vo. Paris: Merifot, Fils, [1764].*

[BOUND WITH]:

(COLLIN DE VERMONT, HYACINTHE). *Catalogue des Tableaux, Dessains, Estampes et Bosses, provenans du Cabinet de M. Hyacinthe Collin de Vermont, Peintre ordinaire du Roi, & Adjoint à Recteur de son Académie Royale de Peinture & Sculpture, dans lesquels sont compris des Tableaux, Dessains & Estampes de M. Rigaud, Peintre du Roi. . . 35, [1] pp. 8vo. Paris: Didot l'aîné, 1761.*

[BOUND WITH]:

(ROBYNS, MARTIN). *Catalogue de Tabeaux, de Cabinet de feu Monsieur Martin Robyns; qui se Vendront publiquement en Argent de change Lundi 22. Mai 1758. & jours suivans . . . 24 pp. Brussels: P.J. De Griek, [1758].*

[BOUND WITH]:

(COSTA, BENJAMIN DA). *Catalogue d'un Magnifique & très Renommé Cabinet de Tableaux, des plus grands Maitres Italiens, Francois &*

*du Pais-Bas; Recueillis avec beaucoup de fraix. . . par Monseur Benjamin da Costa, Lesquels seront Vendu publiquement. . . le Lundi 13 Août 1764. 14 pp. 8vo. The Hague: P. Gosse & D. Pinet, 1764.*

[BOUND WITH]:

(NOAILLES, —, MARÉCHAL DE). *Catalogue des Tableaux qui composent le Cabinet de feu Mr. le Marechal de Noailles. 41 pp. 8vo. Paris: Didot, 1767.*

[BOUND WITH]:

(SYDERVELT, ANTOINE). *Catalogue du beau & précieux Cabinet de Tableaux des principaux Maîtres Hollandois; de Dessains . . . d'Estampes . . . de divers Instrumens pour des Expériences de Phisique & d'Optique . . . de Medailles d'argent . . . de feu Monsieur Antoine Sydervelt, dont la Vente se fera le Mercredi 23. Avril 1766, & jours suivans, chez Arnoldus Dankmeyer. . . par Henri de Winter, Couretier. 1 p.l., 132 pp. 8vo. Amsterdam: P. Yver, [1766].* \$17,500.00

A remarkable and most attractive *sammelband* of eight French, Dutch, and Belgian art auction catalogues. All of them are rare.

I. Jean Omer Joly de Fleury (1700-55), a member of a prominent and wealthy family, was an important collector of prints, drawings, books, scientific instruments, and natural history objects. We learn from Gabriel Martin's preface that, due to the collector's sudden death, the prints and drawings would be sold "as found" in portefeuilles and the large collection of specimens again, would be sold "as found," in the drawers. Nevertheless, the collection is quite well catalogued and we can gather an excellent idea of the contents. Dezallier d'Argenville described Joly's collection in 1755, calling it "famous." He illustrates some of the specimens.

II. A fine sale of 847 lots of prints and 19 lots of books with plates. Very rare; no copy in OCLC.

III. 116 lots. OCLC locates only one copy, at the BN.

IV. A painter's collection of art. 443 lots including paintings, drawings, prints, and reliefs. Collin de Vermont (1693?-1761), was "a pupil of

Rigaud and Jouvenet. He studied in Rome and entered the Académie in 1725. In 1727, he was one of the artists to work on decorations for the Apollo Gallery in the Louvre.”—Benezit, III, p. 1244. OCLC locates only one copy, at the BN.

V. 300 lots of paintings by Rubens, van Dyck, Breughel, Wouwermans, and Teniers. Very rare; no copy in OCLC.

VI. Benjamin da Costa, a member of the prominent Anglo/Dutch Jewish family, formed a small but important collection of paintings. 90 lots. Very rare; no copy in OCLC.

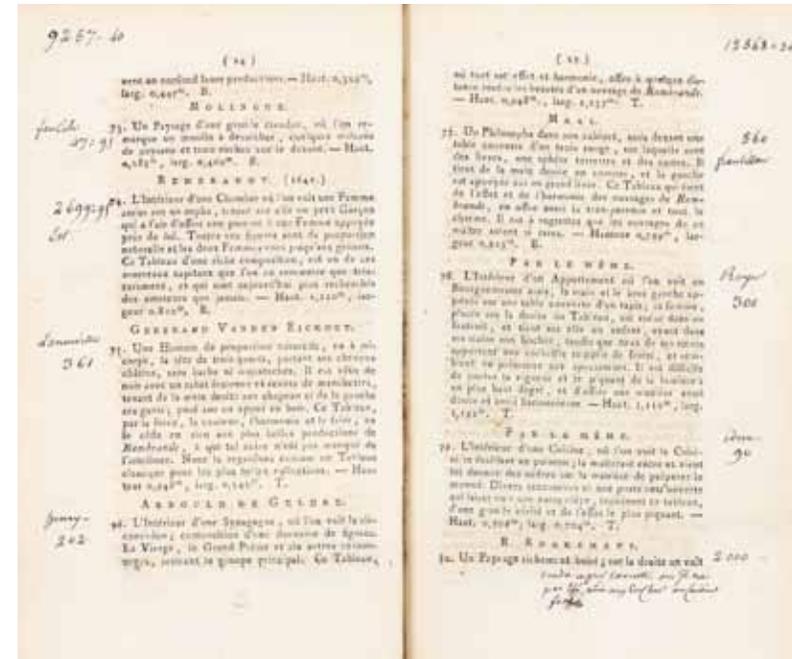
VII. Adrien Maurice, duc de Noailles (1678-1766), had a brilliant military career and served in the wars of Louis XV in Italy and Germany. He was appointed a marshal of the French Army in 1734. The duc de Noailles was also a fiscal advisor to Louis XV and unsuccessfully recommended financial prudence. This catalogue contains only 88 lots but we find paintings by Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Titian, Raphael, Carracci, Dürer, Breughel, Rembrandt, etc. OCLC locates only one copy, at the BN.

VIII. One of the most important art sales in Holland of the period. 117 lots of paintings (Wouwerman, Ruysdael, and others), 172 lots of drawings, 227 lots of prints, 85 lots of illustrated books, 20 lots of instruments, 192 lots of medals, and 29 lots of “Diverses Raretés.” Not in OCLC.

Fine copies.

● I. Lugt 906. N.B.G., Vol. 26, col. 861. II. Lugt 1404. III. Lugt 1395. IV. Lugt 1181. V. Lugt 1006. VI. Lugt 1400. VII. Lugt 1654. VIII. Lugt 1528.

102. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: LE BRUN, JEAN BAPTISTE PIERRE). *Vente d'une Collection de Tableaux capitaux et du plus beau choix, des Trois Ecoles; Statues de marbre, Bronzes, Tables antiques, de Florence, Piscines, et autres objets, provenant de Voyages faits tant en Italie, qu'en Flandres, en Hollande, en Suisse, et à Genève par J. B. P. Lebrun. . la Vente, Paris le lundi [“16“ supplied by hand] et jours suivans. 80, 8 pp. 8vo, cont. red sheep maroquiné, sides with a double gilt fillet & a floral design, flat spine nicely gilt, a.e.g. [Paris]: 1811. \$2000.00*



One of the very rare auction catalogues issued by Le Brun of paintings, sculptures, bronzes, etc. from his stock. Le Brun (1748-1813), started as a painter who exhibited at the Salon several times, but had his greatest successes as an art dealer, collector, and writer on the history of art (his *Galerie des Peintres flamands, hollandaise et allemands*, 1792-96 was highly influential).

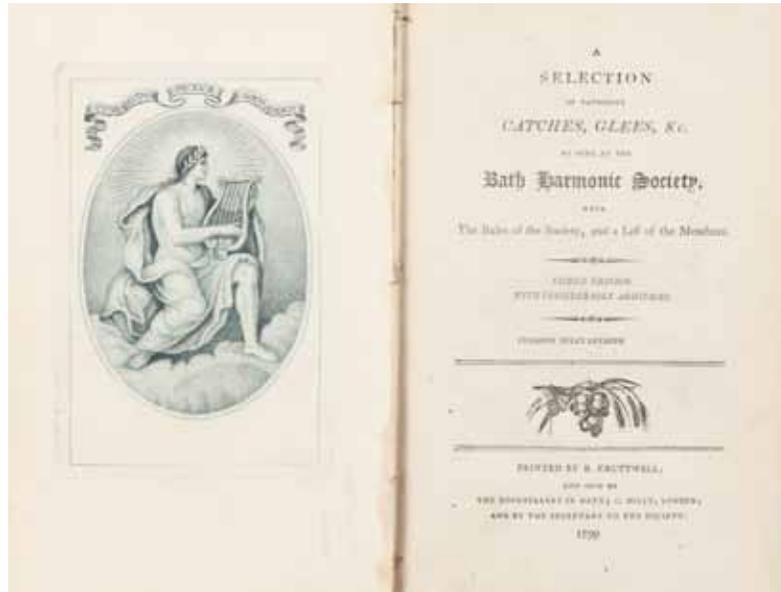
241 lots with an unnumbered lot at end of “une belle collection de dessins.” The final eight leaves provide the schedule of the sale. Bound-in at end is a leaf of manuscript detailing the contents of lot 52 (described in print as “Vingt cinq Tableaux” and providing some artists names and “autres maîtres”).

This copy has been priced throughout in a contemporary hand with buyers’ names and running totals at the outer upper corner of each leaf.

A fine copy from the Heim collection with bookplate.

● Benezit, Vol. 8, p. 596. Lugt 7970.

103. **BATH HARMONIC SOCIETY.** *A Selection of Favourite Catches, Gleees, &c. as sung at the Bath Harmonic Society, with the Rules of the Society, and a List of the Members.* Engraved frontis. printed in pale blue. 17, [1]. [v]-xii [i.e. xiv], 152 pp. 8vo, orig. red straight-grained morocco (a bit rubbed), sides with single gilt fillet, spine gilt, a.e.g. Bath: "sold by the Booksellers in Bath; C. Dilly, London; and by the Secretary to the Society," 1799. \$1750.00



"Second edition. With Considerable Additions." In the 18th century, the city of Bath enjoyed a rich and varied musical life with frequent subscription concerts, performances in the morning in the Pump Room, and balls in the Assembly Rooms in the evenings. There were also "breakfast" concerts as early as 1747 and an active glee club under the direction of Dr. Henry Harington, who also composed gleees.

The Bath Harmonic Society was founded in 1795 by the Rev. Mr. Bowen. It sponsored splendid entertainments at the Sydney Gardens and other locations with as many as 1200 persons enjoying breakfast and music. During the season the Society also met every week at

the White Hart Inn where songs, duets, catches, and gleees were performed before and after supper.

Fine copy and rather rare. Original blue morocco bookplate of the Bath Harmonic Society, stamped in gilt. With the engraved armorial bookplate of Ernest Augustus (1771-1851), Duke of Cumberland and later King of Hanover.

☛ *New Grove Dictionary*, Vol. II, pp. 285-86.

*"One of the Greatest European Historians of the Middle Ages"—  
PMM*

104. **BEDA.** *Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum.* 97 (of 98, without final blank) leaves. 40 lines, gothic type, paragraph & capital strokes in red, cont. MS. guide-letters. Small folio (275 x 198 mm.), 18th-cent. English calf (very expertly rebacked with orig. spine laid-down), double gilt fillet round sides with Spencer arms in center in gilt. [Strassburg: Heinrich Eggestein, not after 1475]. \$150,000.00

First edition. The Venerable Bede (673-735), "was the greatest English historian and one of the greatest European historians of the Middle Ages. It is therefore not surprising that his most important work — and certainly the one with the strongest appeal to laymen — should have been one of the first historical books to be printed. The 'Ecclesiastical History of the English People', which is in fact a comprehensive history of the Anglo-Saxon tribes, was completed in 731 and its fame soon spread far and wide. The English scholars and missionaries who worked in the Frankish empire in the eighth and ninth centuries — men such as Boniface and Alcuin — were well acquainted with Bede's writings, and manuscripts of the *Historia Ecclesiastica* were in many monasteries of the Rhine and Moselle regions . . .

"The appearance in Strasbourg of the *editio princeps* of the *Historia Ecclesiastica* is less puzzling than might appear at first sight. The publisher, Heinrich Eggesteyn, like all his Strasbourg fellow-printers, specialized in publications for the laity; and the fact that he produced the earliest surviving advertisement sheet (1466) shows that he had a shrewd eye for the market. Moreover, the Rhenish printers — besides



wrapper cut-out & mounted on upper board (a little stained). Mainz & Paris: B. Schott Sons; Antwerp: A. Schott, [1826]. \$37,500.00

First edition, the rare first issue with the leaf of subscribers, of Beethoven's epic *Ninth Symphony*. "Even for Beethoven, the *Ninth Symphony* was a signal accomplishment, the most ambitious work in a series of pieces that changed forever the concept of the symphony. The Ninth required a gestation period of almost thirty years, beginning with Beethoven's initial consideration of Schiller's 'An die Freude' in the 1790s, continuing with his first sketches of 1815, and ending with his completed score of 1824. . .



"Significantly, it was also the composer's last word in the realm of the symphony, since plans for the Tenth — or what seems to have been the Tenth — remained in sketch form. In the Ninth, even more than in *Fidelio*, Beethoven set forth a visionary credo for humankind, for its 'rescue from the chains of the tyrants.' The work represents a forceful voice for Romantic aspirations, as expressed with such deep fervor in Schiller's famous ode. . .

"The Ninth is an epic, revolutionary work. Within its extended time frame, one traverses the many plains of Beethoven's compositional



landscape: demonic conflict (the opening *Allegro*), tempestuous contrasts (the scherzo), ethereal reflection (the *Adagio*), and unabashed exuberance (the finale). In the last movement, Beethoven symbolically broke not only the chains of tyrants, but those of instrumental music as well, moving out of E.T.A. Hoffmann's abstract realm of 'pure expression' and into the world of the vocal symphony. The immense mixed forces of the Ninth prepared the way for the changes that took place in the symphonic repertory in the next hundred and fifty years, from Berlioz to Mahler to Berio."—George B. Stauffer, in his preface to David Benjamin Levy's *Beethoven: the Ninth Symphony*.

"The first edition score of the *Ninth Symphony* was not issued until the end of August 1826 (B. Schott Söhne, Mainz; Plate Number 2322), and it was marketed as Beethoven's '125.tes Werk' on a subscription basis along with the score of the *Missa solennis*, op. 123 and the 'Consecration of the House' Overture, op. 124. Beethoven promised the Philharmonic Society of London that he would not publish the Ninth until after it had been performed in London."—Levy, *op. cit.*, p. 42.

The leaf of subscribers was only inserted in copies ordered prior to publication; it is itself a fascinating document listing the names of the (mostly) German world of musical institutes, publishers, and musicians of the time. The word "Partition" on the upper wrapper (here mounted onto the upper board of the binding, as is common with some of the few other surviving copies) was omitted in the later issues. The original stab-holes are present.

PROVENANCE: Jacob Martin Severinus Heuckeroth (1853-1936), composer, and chief conductor of the Arnheimsche Orchest Vereeniging from 1892 to 1904, and of the Nederlandse Opera from 1908 to 1912, with his ownership inscription in pencil to the upper margin of the second front free end-paper and upper margin of title, and with his stamp at foot, and to the lower blank margins of a couple of further pages, as well as on the mounted printed original upper wrapper. Heuckeroth placed specific emphasis on the performance of symphonic works. The Arnheimsche Orchest Vereeniging first performed Beethoven's Ninth, with Heuckeroth conducting. His studies of the symphony are reflected by occasional notes in pencil and blue crayon in this copy.

A very good copy and extremely fresh, preserved in a cloth box. A few leaves with light, marginal damp-staining; oval purple ownership stamp on title, to lower margins of a couple of pages, and on the mounted upper wrapper; several old page markers; one leaf with a stain and with minor paper abrasion in outer blank margin.

☛ Stanford 48; Hirsch IV, 395.

### *The Roman Senate Considers How to Cook Turbot*

106. BERCHOUX, JOSEPH DE. *La Gastronomie, Poème. . .suivi des Poésies fugitives de l'Auteur*. Engraved frontis. & three engraved plates. 266 pp. 12mo, cont. pale brown calf (joints with tiny cracks), sides decorated with a frame of gilt flower stamps, spine gilt with stamps of fans, people, & other motifs, a.e.g. Paris: Giguet & Michaud, 1805. \$1250.00

"Quatrième Édition, corrigée et augmentée." A very pretty copy of this celebrated poem on gastronomy which went through a number of editions. The charming frontispiece, drawn by Myris and engraved by Delignon, depicts a party of libertines at the table. The other three plates, drawn by Myris and Monsiau, depict the Roman Senate at the moment of the origin of turbot in spicy sauce; the drunken aftermath of a party interrupted by Vatel, the chef to Louis XIV; and the manufacturer of the "jambon de Mayence" being awarded laurels at a celebratory dinner.

Fine and pretty copy of this charming book. Early book ticket of the bookseller Renault of Rouen and the bookplate of Raymond Oliver, chef and owner of Le Grand Véfour restaurant in Paris. The first edition appeared in 1801.

☛ Simon, *Bibliotheca Gastronomica*, 196. Vicaire, cols. 83-84.

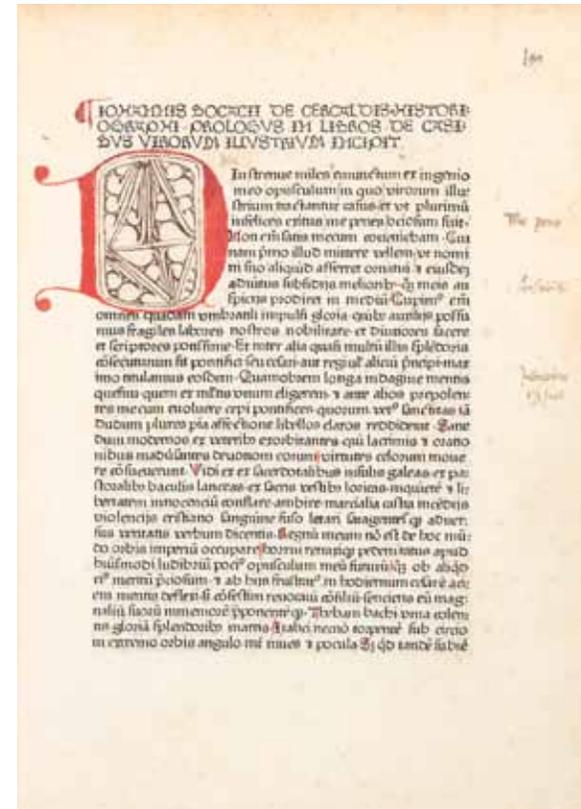
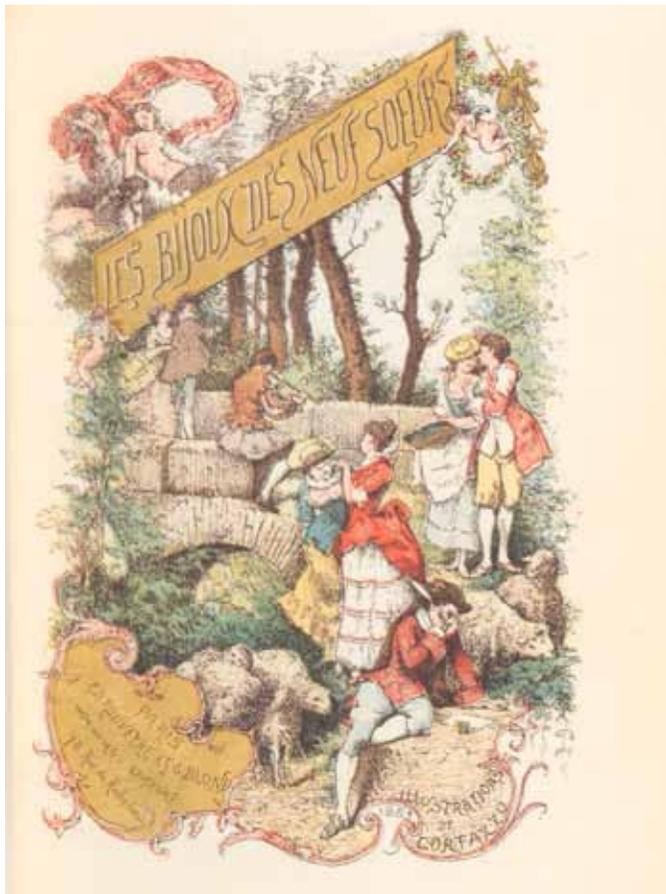
### *Very Improper Poetry; Printed on Vellum*

107. LES BIJOUX DES NEUF SOEURS. Numerous illus. by Orreste Cortazzo. 247, [8] pp. 8vo, orig. "citron" morocco signed "Chambolle-Duru," triple gilt fillet round sides, spine richly gilt, orig. printed

wrappers (printed on vellum) bound-in, t.e.g. Paris: E. Rouveyre & G. Blond, 1884. \$2950.00

One of two copies printed throughout on vellum of an edition of 502. "Choix de pièces de poésie, la plupart assez lestes, des auteurs des deux derniers siècles."—Gay, I, 401. Cortazzo (1836-1910), was a successful salon painter and an active book illustrator.

A fine copy of a very elaborate production; the upper vellum wrapper has been printed in color. Frontispiece in two states. Lower joint with a short crack at head.



*De Casibus Tragedies*

108. BOCCACCIO, GIOVANNI. *De Casibus Virorum illustrium*. First leaf of text with large nine-line manuscript initial in red & brown; chapter headings & beginnings of sentences rubricated; numerous three- to six-line initial spaces with red initials supplied throughout. 156 unnumbered leaves (including the first leaf, a blank; some leaves misbound), gothic letter, 35/36 lines, folios 154-56 in double columns. Small folio (282 x 204 mm.), 19th-cent. red morocco (some foxing at outer edges, inscription partially erased from final leaf of text), binding signed "Duru 1853," triple gilt fillet round sides, spine richly gilt, a.e.g. Strasbourg: G. Husner, 1474-75. \$85,000.00

First edition of the *De Casibus Virorum Illustrium*, which deals with the vanity of human affairs from Adam to Boccaccio's own time. Written about 1355 to 1360, this is a work of 56 biographies of famous people, and the inevitable catastrophes awaiting those who are too fortunate. It exerted a great influence on other authors including Chaucer, John Lydgate, Shakespeare, and Christopher Marlowe; a genre of stories known as *de casibus* tragedies was created. Some of the famous people whose biographies are provided include Jocasta, Queen of Thebes; Agamemnon, King of Mycenae; Samson; Dido, Queen of Carthage; Hannibal; Cleopatra; Mithridates, King of Pontus; Herod, King of the Jews; Nero; King Arthur; and Petrarch.

This book comes from Husner's first press and is a fine example of his text types with fantastic majuscules.

A fine and rather large copy from the library of Ambroise Firmin Didot with his bookplate (sale, Part V, Paris, 11-16 June 1883, lot 528—"Magnifique exemplaire, à toutes marges et non lavé"). Some contemporary annotations in the margins.

☛ Goff B-708.

### *Another Time, Another World*

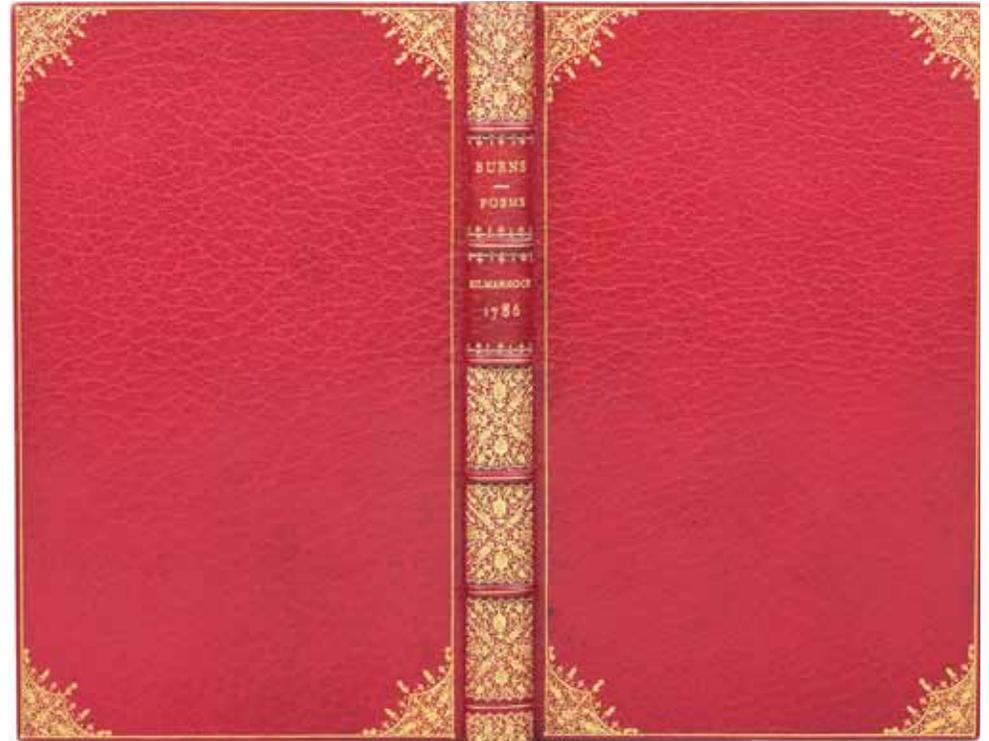
109. (BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA). *Bosnien Herzegowina* [:title from upper cover]. An album of 36 photographs of Bosnia & Herzegovina depicting the considerable natural wonders of the area along with views of cities (including the bridge at Mostar) & the residents in their native costumes. 18 stiff leaves, each with two pockets designed to insert photographs. Oblong 8vo, orig. cloth, upper cover with a mounted color photograph. N.p.: n.d. [but ca. 1909]. \$950.00

A photographic album assembled by or for Maria Theresia Henriette Dorothee of Austria-Este (1849-1919), the last queen of Bavaria.

Fine copy. With her ownership inscription dated 1909 on inner front cover. From the Wittelsbach library of the dukes and kings of Bavaria.

### *The Kilmarnock Burns*

110. BURNS, ROBERT. *Poems, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect*. Title within typographical border. viii, [1], 10-240 pp. 8vo, fine late 19th-cent. red morocco by Riviere, sides nicely decorated in gilt, spine richly gilt, dentelles gilt, a.e.g. Kilmarnock: J. Wilson, 1786. \$85,000.00

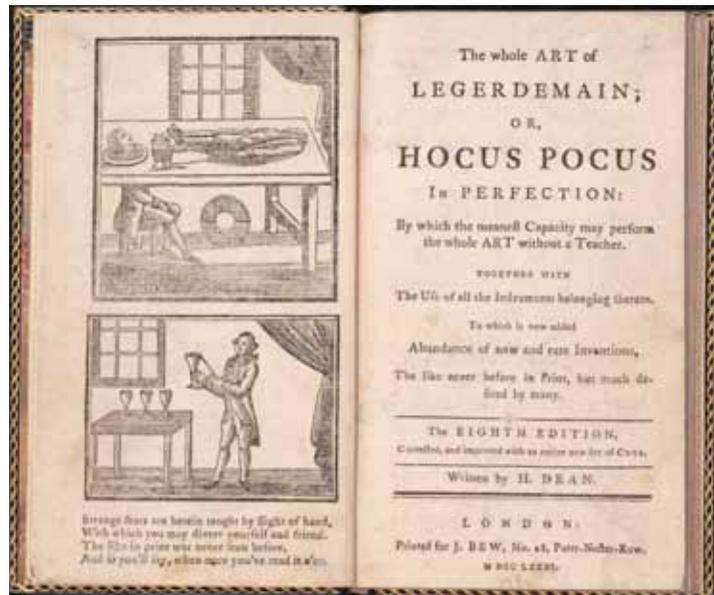


First edition of Burns' first and most important book of poems, published in an edition of only 612 copies. "There has never been a more truly national poet than Burns. Himself of humble origin, he spoke the language of the people and his songs are part of the air breathed by Scots the world over. . . Burns is not only the greatest Scots poet but one of the great poets of any age and nation."—*Printing & the Mind of Man* 231.

Fine copy. The W.A. White (?) — John Whipple Frothingham (bookplate) copy. Frothingham (1878-1935), who at the time of his marriage in 1921 lived just up the street at 375 West End Avenue, was the nephew of William Augustus White (1843-1927), the great collector of Elizabethan literature and William Blake. Following his uncle's death, Frothingham inherited a portion of White's library which he removed to France and where it remained until very recently. Understandably not listed in Bartlett's *Catalogue of the Early English Books chiefly of the Elizabethan Period collected by William Augustus White* (1926).

• Egerer 1. Grolier, *One Hundred Books Famous in English Literature*, 61.

III. DEAN, HENRY. *The Whole Art of Legerdemain; or, Hocus Pocus in Perfection: by which the meanest capacity may perform the Whole Art without a Teacher. Together with the Use of all the Instruments belonging thereto. To which is now added abundance of New and Rare Inventions, the like never before in print, but much desired by many.* . . . Written by H. Dean. Woodcut frontis. 132 (incl. frontis.), iv pp. 12mo, fine modern black morocco, elaborately panelled in gilt, flat spine & inner dentelles gilt, a.e.g. London: Printed for J. Bew, 1781. \$6000.00



“Eighth edition, corrected, and improved with an entire new set of cutts.” First published in 1722, this is the most popular English conjuring book of the 18th century; more than twenty printings have been identified, and no doubt others have failed to survive. The text is heavily dependent on Reginald Scot's *Discovery of Witchcraft* (1584), and on subsequent derivative works, but the language has of course been adapted for a more modern readership.

The author's identity has long remained something of a mystery, but an advertisement at the end of the fourth edition, published in the 1750's, suggests that Henry Dean may have been a dealer in magical apparatus, with a bookshop “near the Watch House on Little-Tower Hill, Postern Row.”

The very appealing 36 woodcut illustrations and diagrams depict playing cards, cups and balls, and other sorts of conjuring apparatus, as well as a number of effects, such as “how to eat fire, and to blow it up in your mouth with a pair of bellows.” The frontispiece is in two compartments, each of which is repeated in the text. The upper panel shows “How to cut a man's head off and to put the head into a platter, a yard from his body.” The lower portion is a cut used to illustrate “To cut a glass, a famous invention.”

This is the first of two editions of Dean's book to be published by John Bew, a bookseller who established his business in London in the early 1770's, and specialized in titles for a popular audience; he also issued a “ninth edition” in 1789. Of particular interest here are four pages of his advertisements at the end, entitled “A Catalogue of Chapman's Books, printed for and sold by J. Bew, at No. 28, in Paternoster Row.” This unusual catalogue of chapbooks is printed in double columns and lists more than eighty titles; examples have been found at the back of several other titles published by Bew, but its presence in Dean's book is not noted in any of the four copies recorded by the ESTC (L, Lu; NN; GOT). Toole-Stott, however, who lists a number of other copies in private collections, notes that “some copies have inserted a leaf or leaves of advertisements at the end.”

In very fine condition, elegantly bound.

• Toole-Stott, *A Bibliography of English Conjuring*, 210.

### The Artist's Life

112. **DESBORDES-VALMORE, MARCELINE.** *L'Atelier d'un Peintre. Scènes de la Vie privée.* viii, 370 pp.; 2 p.l., 314 pp. Two vols. 8vo, cont. half-calf & marbled boards (minor foxing), spines stamped in blind & gilt, green leather lettering pieces on spines. Paris: Charpentier & Dumont, 1833. \$850.00

First edition. Desbordes-Valmore (1786-1859), poet, novelist, actress, and singer, is one of the founders of French romantic poetry. Her friend Balzac used her as the model for the title character of *La Cousine Bette*. She had a difficult and complicated life which is reflected in this autobiographical novel based on her stay, in 1808, with her uncle, the painter Constant Desbordes, in the old Capuchin monastery that he shared with other artists among whom were Girodet de Toussy-Trioston and François Gérard.

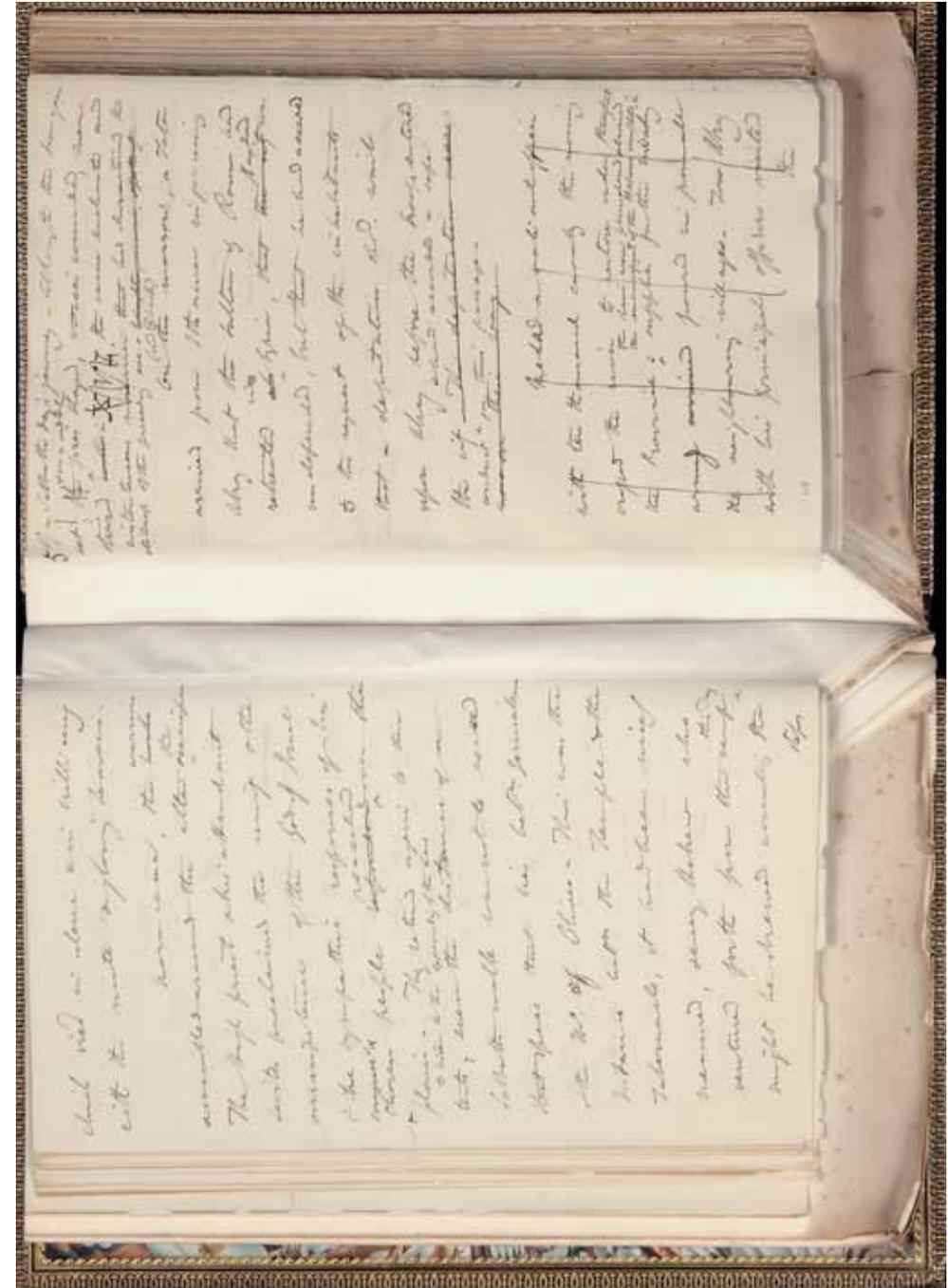
Fine and attractive set from the Wittelsbach library of the dukes and kings of Bavaria.

● N.B.G., Vol. 45, cols. 95-97.

### The Manuscript of Disraeli's *Alroy*

113. **DISRAELI, BENJAMIN, EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.** The complete autograph working manuscript of Disraeli's novel *Alroy*, 397 leaves, paper of several sizes (the largest is 373 x 225 mm., the smallest 251 x 201 mm.), each leaf mounted on a stub at gutter, bound in two folio vols. (Vol. I: leaves 1-195; Vol. II: leaves 196-397), handsome later 19th-cent. blindstamped panelled morocco, dentelles gilt, spines gilt, t.e.g., others uncut. [Jerusalem & London: ca. 1832]. \$150,000.00

The complete autograph working manuscript of *Alroy*, containing numerous authorial corrections, revisions, and deletions throughout. Disraeli (1804-81), politician, prime minister, and novelist, had spent the years 1830-32 on a tour of the Middle East, including a seminal week in Jerusalem. It was on this tour of the Holy Lands that Disraeli developed a strong sense of cultural relativism. While Disraeli was



baptized into the Christian church at age 13, at the request of his father, a Voltairean sceptic, this was done mostly for practical reasons (Jews still faced significant legal discrimination in England at the time and could not own land, attend universities, or hold political office). Nevertheless, Disraeli maintained a deep interest in Judaism and Near and Middle Eastern affairs and culture all his life.

This attractive manuscript of Disraeli's oriental romance, set in the medieval Middle East, concerns a 12th-century Jewish leader, David Alroy, who gained a significant following when he proclaimed himself the Messiah who would return the Jews to Jerusalem. He led an attack on the city of Amadiya — which is today in Iraqi Kurdistan — where he was defeated and killed. The novel deals with “the dilemma faced by a . . . Middle Eastern Jew who sought fame, but who faced conflicting ideals: between establishing a purely Jewish regime and a larger empire assimilating other religions. The moral of his failure was that a taste for action and the power of imagination were both needed in a leader. . . Alroy shows Disraeli thinking about problems that were to concern him a great deal in the future; it portrayed ‘my ideal ambition’.”—ODNB.

This is amongst the most personal of Disraeli's novels. He claimed he started the novel during his transformational visit to Jerusalem (folio 7 is on paper with a Britannia watermark dated 1831).

PROVENANCE: Archibald Philip, 5th Earl of Rosebery, armorial bookplate and Barnbogle library stamp, sold Sotheby's London, 15 July 1975, lot 10; Saul Shapiro, bookplate. It should be noted that Rosebery, himself a Prime Minister (1894-95), was introduced to his wife, Hannah de Rothschild, by Disraeli in 1868.

According to the *Index of English Literary Manuscripts: Volume IV 1800-1900*, Part 1 (1982) there is an incomplete later MS. of the novel (part draft, part fair copy) among the Hughenden Manuscripts on deposit at the Bodleian (MS Disraeli dep. 217); an 8-page transcript in that hand of Sarah Disraeli at Princeton; and fair copy and page proof of the preface at the V&A.

In fine condition.

*The Emancipation & Education of the Jews in Europe;  
“A Turning Point”*

114. DOHM, CHRISTIAN WILHELM VON. *Ueber die bürgerliche verbesserung der Juden* [with]: *Zweyter Theil*. 4 p.l., [3]-200 pp.; 2 p.l., [3]-376 pp. Small 8vo, cont. cat's paw sheep, contrasting leather lettering pieces on spine, spine gilt; Vol. II has a contrasting green leather lettering piece on spine, spine gilt. Berlin & Stettin: F. Nicolai, 1781-83.

[BOUND WITH]:

[FRIEDLÄNDER, DAVID]. *Lesebuch für jüdische Kinder*. One folding engraved plate. 1 p.l., 46 pp. Small 8vo. Prague: J.F. Edlen von Schönfeld, 1781.

[BOUND WITH]:

ANON. *Die Christen (in Ansehung der Juden) wie sie sind: und wie sie seyn sollen*. 32 pp. Small 8vo. Vienna: Gerold, 1781. \$17,500.00

A most attractive sammelband with three works concerned with the position, emancipation, and education of the Jews in 18th-century Europe.

I. First editions. Dohm (1751-1820), German historian and political writer, was a friend of Moses Mendelssohn. “Dohm, who was deeply moved by the humanitarian ideals of the era of enlightenment, wrote a work in two volumes on Jewish emancipation in 1781. He did this at the suggestion of Mendelssohn, to whom the Alsatian Jews had appealed for aid, but who thought that such a work would produce a better effect if written by a Christian. Dohm's work dealt not only with French Jews, but with the condition of the Jews in the different stages of their history, and argued for their political equality on grounds of humanity and justice. The work appeared at Berlin under the title “Ueber die Bürgerliche Verbesserung der Juden,” and passed rapidly through two editions. Dohm demanded that the Jews be treated as human beings, and declared that his work was no apology for them. Their religious convictions would not prevent their performance of the duties of citizenship. His book aroused wide interest, and he was even accused of standing in Jewish pay. He was fêted by the Jews, and the communities of Berlin, Halberstadt, and Surinam passed votes of thanks.”—*Jewish Encyclopedia* (online).

II. Second edition (1st ed.: 1779); our edition is very rare. Friedländer (1750-1834), the intellectual successor of Moses Mendelssohn, was one of the founders of a Jewish free school in Berlin, and also wrote textbooks including the present one. "Friedländer's 'Lesebuch für Jüdische Kinder' can be regarded as the first modern book for Jewish children. It was published in Berlin in 1779 for the use of the pupils of the Jüdische Freischule in Berlin. Its publication is something of a turning point in the history of books for Jewish children, primarily because it was the first to call itself a Lesebuch in the modern sense of the word and secondly, because it gave expression to a process that dramatically changed the nature of Jewish education in Germany."—Z. Shavit, "From Friedländer's Lesebuch to the Jewish Campe" in *Yearbook of the Leo Baeck Institute*, Vol. 33 (1988), pp. 385-415.

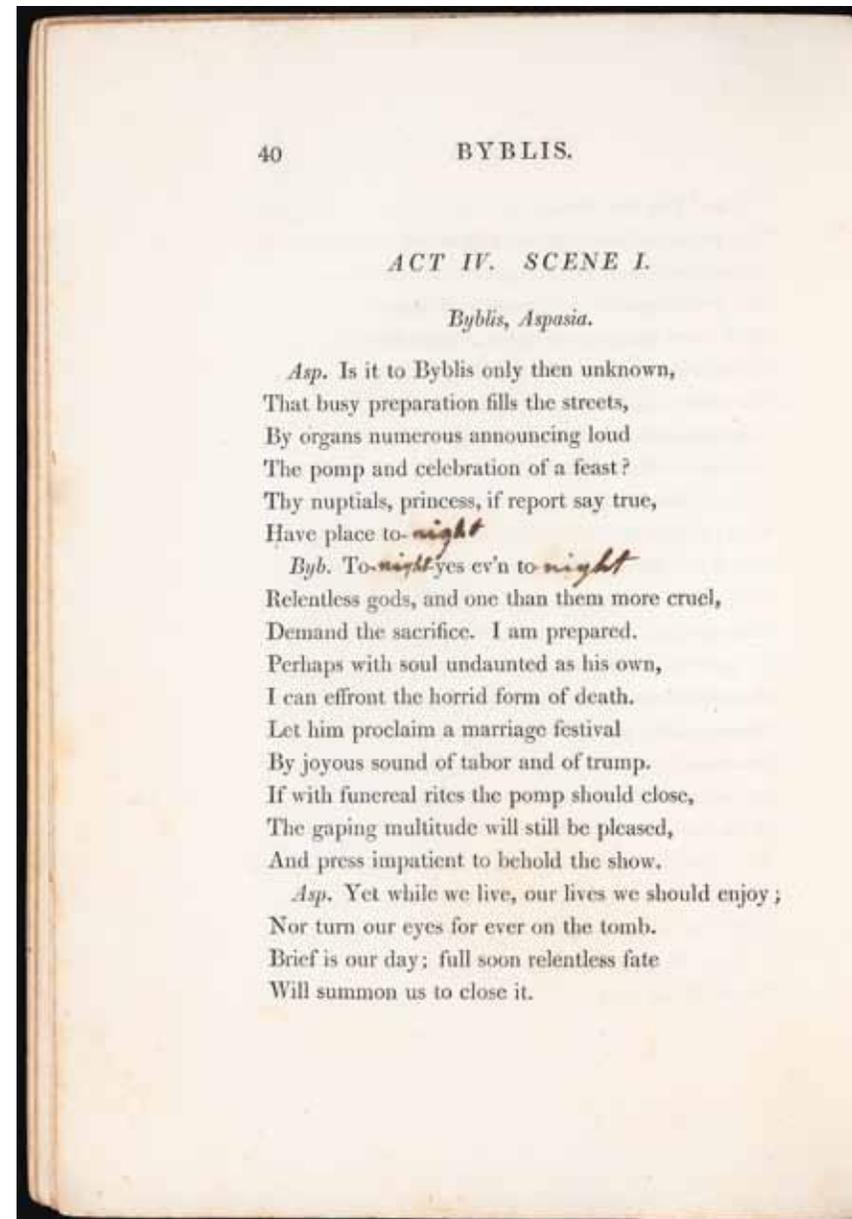
III. Very rare. WorldCat locates only one copy, at the British Library. Fine copies.

*Presentation Copy to Lady Mount Cashell*

115. DRUMMOND, WILLIAM. *Byblis, A Tragedy*. 2 p.l., 67 pp. Small 4to, orig. wrappers (a bit of foxing). London: [Privately] Printed by W. Bulmer, 1802. \$15,000.00

First edition, presentation copy, inscribed on the upper wrapper "For Lady Mount Cashell at the Aquila Nera" in what is quite certainly the hand of the author. The "Aquila Nera" in the inscription is very probably the same inn at Livorno where the Shelley family stayed for a week — arriving on the 17th of June 1819 — while searching for a villa. The inn seems to be have a favorite stop for English travellers while travelling in Tuscany. We know that Drummond and Lady Mount Cashell were both in Italy in the second half of 1802, close to Livorno.

Drummond (1770?-1828), Scottish diplomat, classical scholar, and M.P., was very influential in the development of the ideas of the Shelley. Drummond's researches into comparative mythology and, especially, his sceptical opinions on the Bible influenced a generation of free thinkers, including Shelley. Drummond's *Academical Questions* (1805), a manifesto for immaterialism, convinced Shelley to abandon his French materialist philosophical beliefs.



Lady Mount Cashell (1773-1835), born Margaret King, had Mary Wollstonecraft as her tutor, who inculcated republican sympathies in her student. Later, Lady Mount Cashell became an intimate friend of Mary Shelley, the daughter of Mary Wollstonecraft, and her husband Percy Bysshe Shelley. While travelling in Europe, Lady Mount Cashell met George William Tighe, an Irishman, and they fell madly in love. She left her husband and children in 1803, travelled in Italy with Tighe — calling herself “Mrs. Mason,” taking the name from Mary Wollstonecraft’s *Original Stories from Real Life*. Claire Clairmont remembered her as to have studied medicine in Jena dressed as a man. Tighe and “Mrs. Mason” finally settled in Pisa and received the Shelleys, introducing them to the intellectual and social world of their adopted city.

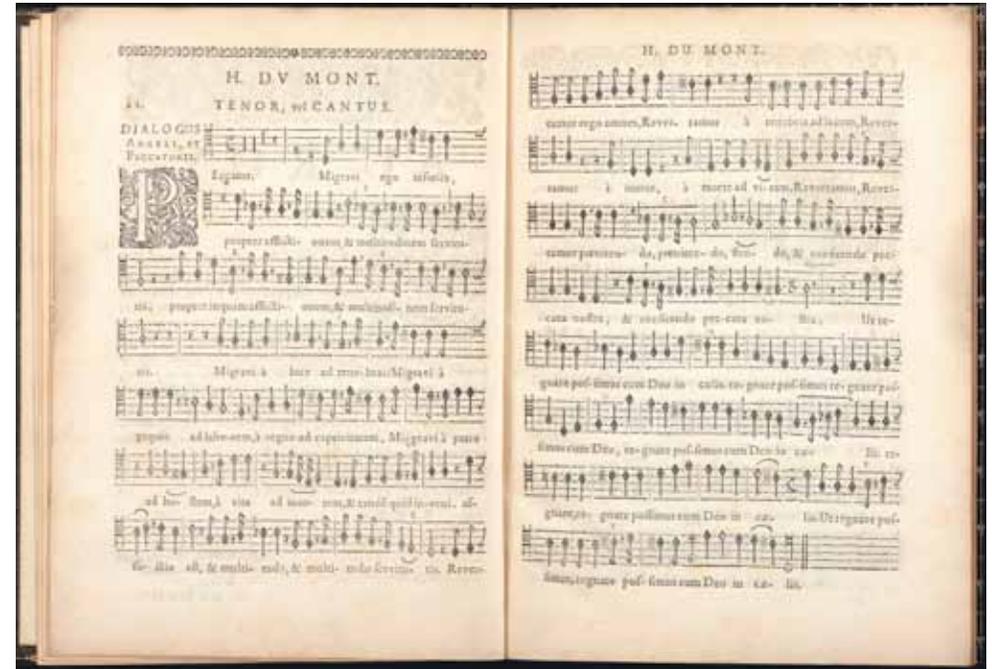
This copy bears authorial changes: on page 35, one line of text has been completely erased. On page 40, Drummond has made three corrections.

*Fine copy in original state. Rare. Preserved in a box.*

116. DU MONT, HENRY. *Motets a Deux Voix. avec la Basse-Continue. . . Tenor, vel Cantus [-Altus, vel Superius; Bassus-Continuus].* Titles within ornamental woodcut borders & woodcut vignettes on titles. 3 p.l., 26 leaves; 3 p.l., 34 leaves; 3 p.l., 37 leaves. Three vols. Small 4to, 19th-cent. morocco, signed “Bound by Holloway,” sides panelled in gilt, spines gilt, a.e.g. Paris: R. Ballard, “seul Imprimeur du Roy, pour la Musique,” 1668. \$45,000.00

First edition and very rare; WorldCat locates only two copies (BnF and Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève). This is the fine and large Henry Huth (bookplate) — W.A. White (?) — John Whipple Frothingham (bookplate) set.

Du Mont (1610-84), French composer, organist, and harpsichordist, was the organist at the church of St Paul in the fashionable Marais district from 1643 until his death. From about 1652 to 1660 he served the king’s brother, the Duke of Anjou, as organist and harpsichordist and in June 1660 became the harpsichordist to the new queen, Marie-Thérèse. In 1663 he was appointed *sous-maitre* of the royal Chapel.



Du Mont was one of the first to introduce the basso continuo into France and was the first to use figures and to print a separate continuo part. “Five of the 30 motets included in the *Motets à deux voix* are organized as dialogues for specific characters such as sinners and angels or brides and bridegrooms. *O fidelis miseremini* (no. 30), shows Du Mont’s exploitation of the technique of dramatic monody. The affective intervals, repeated text fragments treated sequentially and the discreet chromaticism owe a debt to Carissimi and mark this work along with the dialogues as an important precursor of Charpentier’s *Histoires sacrées*. . . Through his *grands motets* Du Mont achieved a position in French religious music ‘somewhat comparable to that of Haydn in the symphony and string quartets’ (Garros).” —Grove, Vol. 5, pp. 712-14.

PROVENANCE NOTE: Frothingham (1878-1935), who at the time of his marriage in 1921 lived just up the street at 375 West End Avenue, was the nephew of William Augustus White (1843-1927), the great collector of Elizabethan literature and William Blake. Following his uncle’s

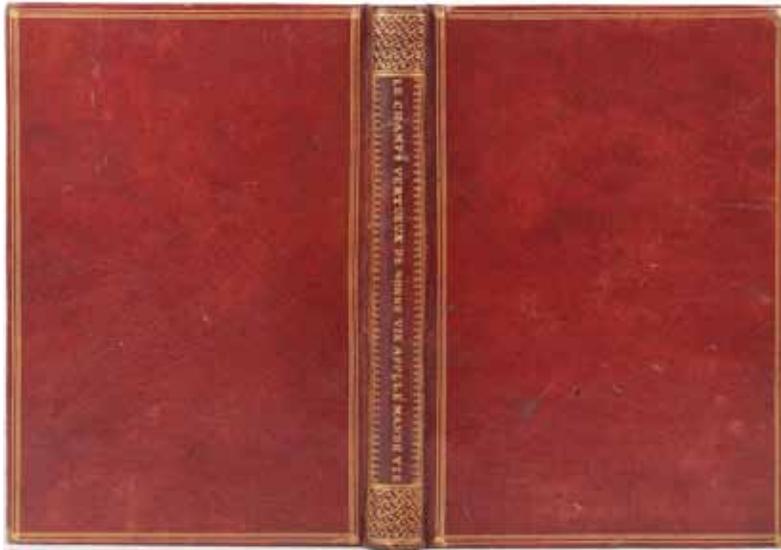
death, Frothingham inherited a portion of White's library which he removed to France and where it remained until very recently. Understandably not listed in Bartlett's *Catalogue of the Early English Books chiefly of the Elizabethan Period collected by William Augustus White* (1926).

Fine set.

☛ *The Huth Library* (1880), Vol. II, p. 438.

### *The Third Known Complete Copy; From the Library of the Duc de La Vallière*

117. [DUPIN, JEAN]. *Le Champ vertueux de bonne vie appelé Mandevie*. Fine large woodcut on title & historiated initials. Gothic type. 142 unnumbered leaves. Small 4to, mid-18th-cent. red morocco (a few leaves with top line just shaved), triple gilt fillet round sides, flat spine gilt "à la grotesque," with the title in gilt running down the spine, narrow gilt inner dentelles, a.e.g. [Paris: Michel Le Noir], ca. 1509. \$27,500.00



Second edition, extremely rare, of this satirical and moral treatise by Dupin (ca. 1302-74), a native of the Bourbonnais and monk of the Cistercian abbey Notre-Dame at Vaucelles near Cambrai. The first

edition appeared as *Le Livre de bonne vie, appelé Mandevie* (Chambéry: 1485). Of the 1485 edition, there are three known copies, two of which are incomplete. Of our ca. 1509 edition, again there are only three copies in institutions: BnF, BL (incomplete), and LC (the title leaf of the LC copy is somewhat damaged).

Dupin wrote this work sometime between 1324 and 1340; written in poetry and prose, it denounces the vices and excesses of different professions, both secular and religious. Thus popes, kings, bishops, and other members of the church are equally criticized as lawyers, shopkeepers, women, gluttons, villains, etc.

According to Arthur Dinaux and Aimé Leroy in the *Archives historiques et littéraires du Nord de la France* (1833, Vol. III, pp. 170-33), *Le Champ vertueux*. . . is the first known work in French in which prose and poetry are united. The first part of the book, in seven books of prose, contains the tale of a dream in which the author travels through each level of society, guided by a knight known as Mandevie (a reference to amending or improving one's behavior or life). The second part, in verse, describes the customs of the time.

The handsome and large woodcut on the title depicts Christ surrounded by angels.

A fine copy from the library of the Duc de La Vallière (his sale Paris, 1783, 1783, lot 2770). With the signature of the Duc's librarian, the Abbé Rive, on free front endpaper: "collatus et integer." Several early ownership inscriptions on blank portion of title.

☛ Brunet, II, 891-92—citing this copy. Goff D-400.

### *Engraved by Abraham Bosse*

118. FARINATI, PAOLO. *Diverses Figures a l'Eau forte de petits Amours, Anges vollants, et Enfans, propre a mettre sur frontons portes et autres lieux. Ensemble plus.rs sortes de Masques de l'Invention*. 30 double-page engraved plates, including the title, each on a stub. 8vo, cont. speckled calf, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Paris: A. Bosse, 1644. \$15,000.00

First edition of this very appealing and handsome series of engravings by Abraham Bosse after designs by the Italian artist and draughtsman

Paolo Farinati (1524-1606). Farinati's chiaroscuro drawings were often used as "modelli." The plates depict small cupids and angels (22 plates) and eight plates of masks. Paolo Farinati was a highly productive painter and draughtsman from Verona, whose paintings are preserved in many churches. "Farinati's drawings are held in high esteem and, according to Mariette . . . he was a gifted draughtsman whose compositions show the influence of Paolo Veronese, though he fails to match Veronese's expressiveness of light and refinement."—Benezit, Vol. 5, p. 474.

Appended at the end are four additional plates from Bosse's *Différentes manères de Dessiner et Peindre* (1667) and the suite of four double-page engravings for his *Les Quatre Éléments* (1630?). These four are entitled "Lefeu," "LAir," "Leau," and "La Terre."

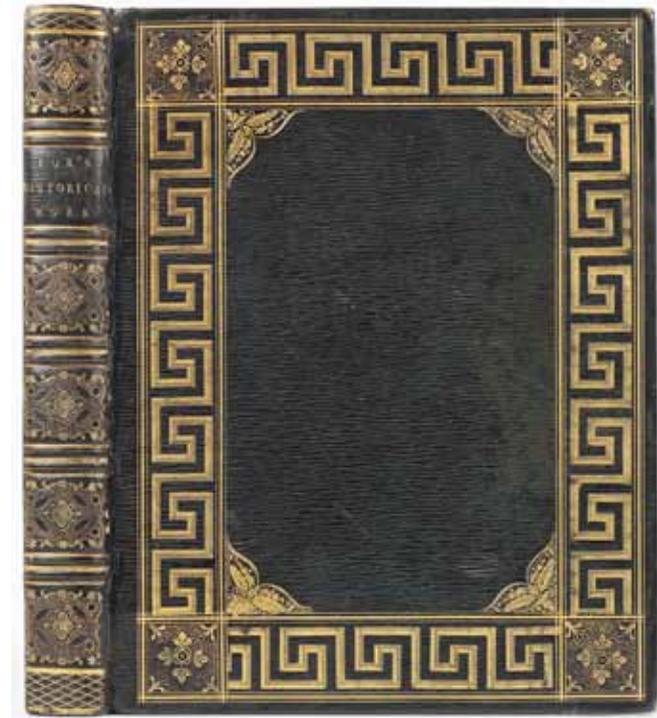
A very fine copy in fresh condition from the Macclesfield library. The engravings are richly inked. Early engraved bookplate with legend at foot: "This Book is to be sold by J. Groenewegen & A. vander Hoeck in the Strand." They were Dutch emigré booksellers who issued catalogues in London ca. 1723-24.

☛ Cicognara 2028.

119. **FLAGG, WILLIAM JOSEPH.** *Three Seasons in European Vineyards: Treating of Vine-Culture; Vine Disease and its Cure; Wine-Making and Wines, Red and White; Wine-Drinking, as Affecting Health and Morals.* Illus. in the text. viii, [9]-332 pp. 8vo, orig. cloth (upper joint with three small defects, ends of spine a bit frayed), spine gilt. New York: Harper, 1869. \$650.00

First edition of this very agreeable travel account of the vineyards of Europe. Flagg (1818-98), a wine grape grower in the Ohio Valley, "discusses methods that he observed and how they might be applicable in the United States. Pages 211-283 contain the text of the third edition of *Manual for the Sulphuring of Diseased Vines*. . .by Henri P.L. Mares."—Gabler, *Wine into Words*, p. 94.

Nice copy and scarce on the market. Bookseller's ticket on front paste-down: "Daniel Smith & Son, Booksellers & Stationers, 77 Water Street, Newburgh, N.Y."



120. **FOX, CHARLES JAMES.** *A History of the Early Part of the Reign of James the Second; with an Introductory Chapter. . . to which is added an Appendix.* Frontis. port. of Fox. 2 p.l., li, 277, [3], clviii pp. Large 4to, cont. blue straight-grained morocco (some foxing), sides with a frame of large Greek keys, floral & *pointillé* corner pieces, spine richly gilt, dentelles gilt, a.e.g. London: W. Miller, 1808. \$1250.00

First edition of Fox's unfinished and posthumously published work, researched in London and Paris, with many French and English friends being recruited to help with particular manuscript collections. Edited by Baron Vassall Holland.

Fine copy in an elaborately gilt decorated binding. Bookplate of the Mark Skinner Library of Manchester, Vermont with bookplate and small embossed stamp on title. With a printed e-mail from the successor library stating the book is no longer part of the library.

121. **GOSTLING, WILLIAM.** *A Walk In and About the City of Canterbury, with Many Observations not to be found in an Description hitherto published.* Engraved frontis. port. of the author, a folding engraved plan of the city with a facing printed folding “key” to the plan, & 22 engraved plates (two folding & two are maps, all with some inevitable offsetting). 16, 19-33, [2], 34-36, 402, [16] pp. 8vo, cont. straight-grained red morocco by Kalthoeber with his ticket (minor foxing), single gilt fillet round sides with floral & *pointillé* decorative corner-pieces, flat spine gilt, a.e.g. Canterbury: Simmons & Kirkby, 1777. \$1650.00



Second edition (1st ed.: 1774), issued on a subscription basis to raise funds for Hester, the author’s daughter (Gostling had died earlier in 1777). Gostling (bap. 1696), antiquary and topographer, lived almost all his life in Canterbury. He had a great knowledge of musical history and owned an important collection of printed and manuscript music.

“Thoroughly versed in the history of Canterbury, Gostling guided visitors around the city, and when confined by poor health for many years to his home, for he could not use his legs and his hands were

much affected by gout, he wrote the well-regarded *A Walk In and About the City of Canterbury*. During the writing of this guide friends corrected his descriptions by personal observation. It was published in 1774 and ran to six editions, the last being in 1825.”—ODNB.

With a 21-page list of subscribers.

Fine and handsomely bound copy by Kalbthoeber. Early bookplate of George Harwood.

*Three of Jean Grolier’s Coin & Medal Trays; The Only Examples in Private Hands*

122. **GROLIER, JEAN.** Three morocco leather-covered coin trays (each 180 x 120 mm.), from Jean Grolier’s 16th-century medal and coin cabinet, each bearing the famous inscription “Jo. Grolierii et Amicorum” in gilt on red, blue, citron, black, & brown morocco on one side. One of the trays is decorated more elaborately than the other two with a central inlaid oval of black morocco with an elegant floral frame enclosing Grolier’s motto. The opposite sides of the trays with 12 coin slots each. The coin slots of the two less decorated trays are covered in garnet velvet, the other in blue velvet, and all are framed by single gilt fillets with gilt rosette ornaments at intersections & corners. They are housed in a blue morocco case ordered by Baron Pichon from his usual binder, Guillaume Bénard, the spine of which is lettered with the trays’ long chain of provenance. \$250,000.00



A remarkable discovery of a long-lost and important artifact: these are the only coin trays created for Jean Grolier in private hands. As is well-known, Grolier cherished his coins and medals as much as his beloved book collections. These trays unite both his passions: numismatics and bibliophily. Only ten other trays are known to have survived, all in public collections: six at Chantilly (these are rather smaller, measuring 150 x 100 mm.) and four at Carpentras (the same dimensions as our examples).

It has been suggested that these trays, which are in wonderfully fresh and untouched condition, are very close artistic neighbors to Grolier bindings.

The earliest known mention of a Grolier coin and medal box and trays was by Joseph Bimard de la Bastie in his revision of Louis Jobert's *La Science des Médailles* (Paris: 1739), I, pp. viii-ix, locating the objects in the collection of the Abbé de Rothelin:

“Outre ces Médailles de bronze, les seules dont M. de Thou ait parlé, Grolier en avoit d'autres en or & en argent: la cassette où il les plaçoit est tombée entre les mains de M. l'Abbé de Rothelin; on y lit sur chacun des Cartons dont elle est remplie, cette Inscription que Grolier avoit coutume de faire graver sur tous ses Livres, & qui est une preuve sensible de son caractère obligeant & communicatif, Joannis Grolierii & Amicorum.”

Grolier's bronze coins were acquired at a great price after his death by Charles IX for the royal collection; the coins were then pillaged during the troubles of the League, and their whereabouts are today unknown. Grolier's gold and silver coins — like his library — remained intact until 1675, and was ultimately acquired by the bibliophile and coin collector Abbé de Rothelin (1692-1744). In 1746, these coins (7290 pieces) were sold to Ferdinand VI for 360,000 *reales*, and are now in the Museo Arqueológico Nacional in Madrid.

Rothelin's vast library was catalogued by Gabriel Martin (*Catalogue des Livres de feu M. l'Abbé d'Orléans de Rothelin*) and sold by auction, commencing April 1746. According to BnF Ms.D.10937 “la vente comprenait également des médailles et des bronzes,” however only books are described in the sale catalogue. It seems most likely that Rothelin's

trays were included in the auction, but *hors catalogue*.

The most desirable and essential provenance for anything linked to Grolier's surviving numismatic collection is thus the Abbé de Rothelin, and over the centuries owners of a “*Médailleur de Jean Grolier*” — Baron Pichon included — have claimed to possess the medal trays “provenant de l'Abbé de Rothelin.”

The date of Pichon's acquisition of the trays is uncertain. The original edition of Leroux de Lincy's *Recherches sur Jean Grolier, sur sa Vie et sa Bibliothèque* (Paris: 1866), refers (p. xlvi) to two medals associated with Grolier in Pichon's collection, but not the trays. One of these medals was produced in 1558 to celebrate the “Réunion de Domaine



de France” (“Cette médaille en argent fait partie de la collection de monnaies, de médailles et de jetons français de M. le baron Jérôme Pichon, président de la Société des Bibliophiles français”); the other was struck in 1537 by Pierre Potart (“Je dois aussi à l’obligeante amitié de cet amateur la connaissance de la pièce qui fait mention du jeton de 1537, gravé par Potart”).

The blue morocco case created by Pichon’s binder, Guillaume Bénard, was made as a sort of jewelry case for the 1558 silver medal, which is mentioned in the lettering on the spine, as well as the trays. Indeed, Portalis (pp. 145 & 330) describes it as “a sort of casket” housing “three fragments [these trays] of an old medal-cabinet bearing the inscription Jo. Grolierii et amicorum in gold letters on red, blue, and citron morocco.”

Pichon presents on the spine of the case the provenance of his “Souvenir de Jehan Grolier”:

“De l’Abbé de Rothelin — du P. Chapet de l’Oratoire — de Millin — de Abbé A. Droit curé d’Island en Bourgogne — de son frère Émile [Droit] — et du Baron Pichon.”

The 1897 auction sale catalogue of Pichon’s library (lot 1360) enters the volume as “jeton en argent de Jean Grolier date de 1558,” not “Le Médaillier de Grolier,” or something more fully descriptive. Clearly the interest at that time was focused on the coin, not the wonderful trays. The description states “moulage en plomb d’un autre jeton de Grolier,” which together with the lettering on the blue morocco case (“copie d’un autre jeton de lui”) suggests that Pichon never possessed a specimen of Potart’s medal of March 1537.

“Certainly Baron Pichon revered Grolier. Not content with owning his famous silver medal as Treasurer of France, which he had fitted into the remains of an old cabinet stamped with Grolier’s generous motto, he wished to possess some of his beautiful books.”

When Portalis completed his revision of *Le Roux de Lincy* (his preface is dated July 1904; Shipman’s English translation appeared three years later), he located the blue morocco case containing the 1558 silver medal and the three trays (p. 330) “in the collection of the Marquis de Grollier, Paris.”

At some point the rare silver medal of 1558 was removed from the case, and sold to the Grolier Club. Gabriel Austin describes with certainty Pichon’s coin-box (p. 81. no. 559) as “With an example of a jeton, struck in 1558, for the ‘Réunion du Domaine de France,’ bearing on the reverse Grolier’s name and arms, now in the Grolier Club.” On p. 114 (Austin’s entry for Pichon’s coin cabinet) appears a star, signifying that the medal is illustrated in the volume (on p. [115], opposite the colophon and also on the catalogue’s covers). Pichon’s medal is cited in *Numismatics in the Age of Grolier*, described in the catalogue (p. 51) as “probably the example owned by the Grolier Club.”

Pichon’s blue-morocco case presently contains a cast of the obverse of the medal now in the Grolier Club, preserved in a medallion case. It also contains a cast of the obverse of Potart’s medal of March 1537, also in a medallion case (the other ancient coins in the case have not been identified).

Strada does not include in his short account of Grolier’s coin and medal collection any details about their storage or display. It could be that Grolier was inspired to store coins on trays in book-shaped boxes by François I, who — according to an account by du Molinet, writing in 1719 — possessed “un certain bijou vermeil doré, fait en manière de livre” which when opened revealed on both sides twenty ancient gold coins of the late empire.

There are two other groups of Grolier coin trays known to have survived, both in public collections:

1. Chantilly, Musée Condé: preserved there is a small cabinet, measuring 150 mm. long x 100 mm. wide by 45 mm. high. The box is covered in olive morocco and lined in yellow morocco, decorated with fillets and flowers in gold. It contains six trays for twenty coins each. Grolier’s ex libris is on the inside of the cover and on the back of the trays.

2. Carpentras, Bibliothèque Inguimbertaine: preserved there are four trays, each approximately 180 x 120 mm.

• *Le Roux de Lincy*, op. cit., ed. Portalis, p. 330. Caillet, op. cit., pp. 33-34. Austin, op. cit., p.81 no. 559. *Numismatics in the Age of Grolier*, op. cit., pp. 51-52—“its whereabouts today is unknown.”

## Druidism in Burgundy



123. [GUÉNÉBAULD, JEAN]. *Le Réveil de Chyndonax Prince des Vancies Druydes celtiques diionois, avec la sainteté, religion, & diversité des Ceremonies observees aux anciennes Sepultures.* Par I. G. D. M. D. Finely engraved coat-of-arms of Roger de Bellegarde on recto of second leaf, one engraved folding plate (lightly dampstained), & several woodcuts in the text. 10 p.l., 176, [14] pp., one leaf of errata. Small 4to, 18th-cent. polished speckled calf (minor dampstaining & browning), double gilt fillet round sides, spine gilt in compartments incorporating a gilt stamp of a giraffe. Dijon: C. Guyot, 1621. \$12,500.00

First edition of this uncommon book describing one of the most sensational archeological discoveries of the 16th century. In this work, Guénébauld (d. ca. 1630), a physician in Dijon who had studied medicine in Padua and Rome, describes his discovery in 1598 in his vineyard at Poussat of a coffin with a Greek inscription eulogizing Chyndonax, a priest of Mithras. He interpreted it to be an archdruid. Guénébauld's discovery, near a Roman road, provoked a period of intense interest in druidism in Burgundy. Casaubon, Saumaise, and de Thou all were fascinated by this find. The coffin was later owned by Cardinal Richelieu.

"This discovery was a very exciting affair that attracted considerable attention; it . . . consisted of a cylindrical stone coffer, about a foot in height, that contained a glass cinerary urn. On the base of the coffer was a Greek inscription mentioning Mithras and also a name interpreted by Guenebauld as Chyndonax, who, because he was described as a chief priest, was assumed to have been necessarily an important druid. Guenebauld himself published this find some years later in a delightful little book [the present work], complete with illustrations, which seems . . . to be one of the first treatises in the history of transalpine archaeology that dealt with the problems of a single excavation."—T.D. Kendrick, *Druids and Druidism*, p. 20.

Fine copy. Closed tear to X2 without loss of text.

☛ Caillet 4819—"Ouvrage curieux et recherché."

A “Tour de Force” in a Fine Padeloup le Jeune Doublée Binding  
With Arms

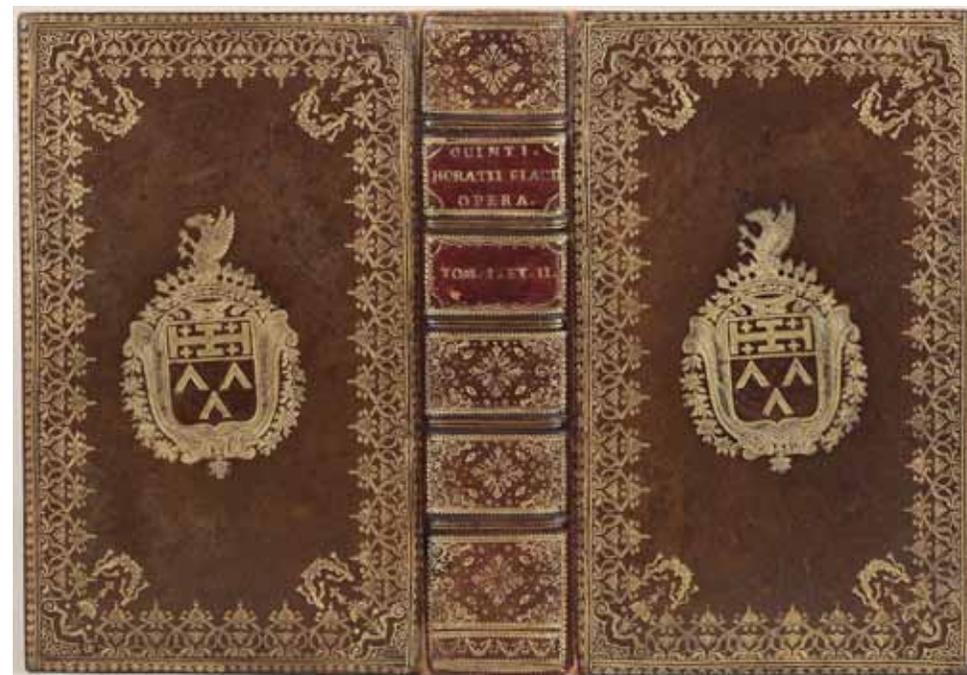
124. **HORACE**. . . *Opera*. Entirely engraved throughout, both text & illus. and richly illustrated with initials, head- & tail-pieces, vignettes & full-page illus. 16 p.l., 176, [3], 179-264, [2] pp.; 12 p.l., 48, [3], 50-94, [3], 96-152, [3], 154-172, [3], 174-191, [17] pp. (the last leaf a blank). Two vols. in one. Thick 8vo, cont. olive green morocco with the ticket of Padeloup le Jeune on first title, covers richly gilt, arms in gilt on both covers of Philippe Laurent de Joubert, spine divided into six compartments, four richly gilt, the second & third with red morocco labels gilt, inner covers with doublures of olive morocco borders & inlaid panel of red morocco, both richly gilt, gold metallic endpapers, a.e.g. London: J. Pine, 1733-37. \$9500.00

First edition, issue with “potest” on page 108, of this magnificently engraved book, “the most elegant of English eighteenth-century books in which text and illustrations alike are entirely engraved.”—Ray, p. 3. This is a particularly fine and luxurious copy, bound by Padeloup le Jeune for Philippe Laurent de Joubert, art collector and financier (president of the Cour des Comptes of Montpellier and later treasurer of the États de Languedoc). This copy later belonged to Thomas Westwood (1814–88), poet and bibliographer of angling and Edward J. Bullrich (both with bookplates).

“John Pine (1690-1756) may well have been the pupil of Bernard Picart, the great French engraver at Amsterdam: he was the best English engraver in the first half of the century. His edition of Horace is engraved throughout, text as well as ornament. . .

“The results are a unity between decoration and text which at times suggests Didot’s *Horace* of 1799; a contrast between thick and thin strokes in the letters which naturally follows from the engraving process but which foreshadows the type design of Baskerville, Bodoni, and Didot; and the wide ‘leading’ between the lines of text which did so much to give their pages a brilliant effect.”—*Printing & the Mind of Man, Exhibition of Fine Printing*, no. 105.

“The subscription list printed at the beginning of the book must be



one of the most illustrious of its kind, naming the great and the good from every corner of Europe, including the kings of England, Spain, and Portugal.”—ODNB.

A fine copy in an outstanding *doublée* binding by Padeloup le Jeune. Quite uncommon in a fine contemporary French binding with arms. With the slightest of rubbing at a few extremities. Preserved in a box.

• Blumenthal, *Art of the Printed Book*, p. 24—“a tour de force.”

125. **HUTTON, WILLIAM**. *An History of Birmingham*. . . Engraved frontis. map, & 16 engraved plates (one of which is a folding plan of the city). xx, 473, [3] pp. 8vo, cont. mottled calf, flat spine gilt, black leather lettering piece on spine. Birmingham: T. Pearson et al., 1795. \$1650.00

“The Third Edition, with considerable Additions, and New Engravings of the Public Buildings” (this is actually the second issue of the

third edition. The first issue has a titlepage dated 1793). Hutton (1723-1815), historian, has been called “the English Benjamin Franklin.” He lived in Birmingham for most of his life and invested successfully in land. “This was his first book and the most successful, the most enduring, and, as later enlarged, the most substantial. . . One object in publishing it was to glorify the town and, for all its digressions and the sometimes ponderous humour of the author’s asides, it presents a spirited portrait of a great commercial and industrial town in the most vigorous phase of its growth.”—ODNB.

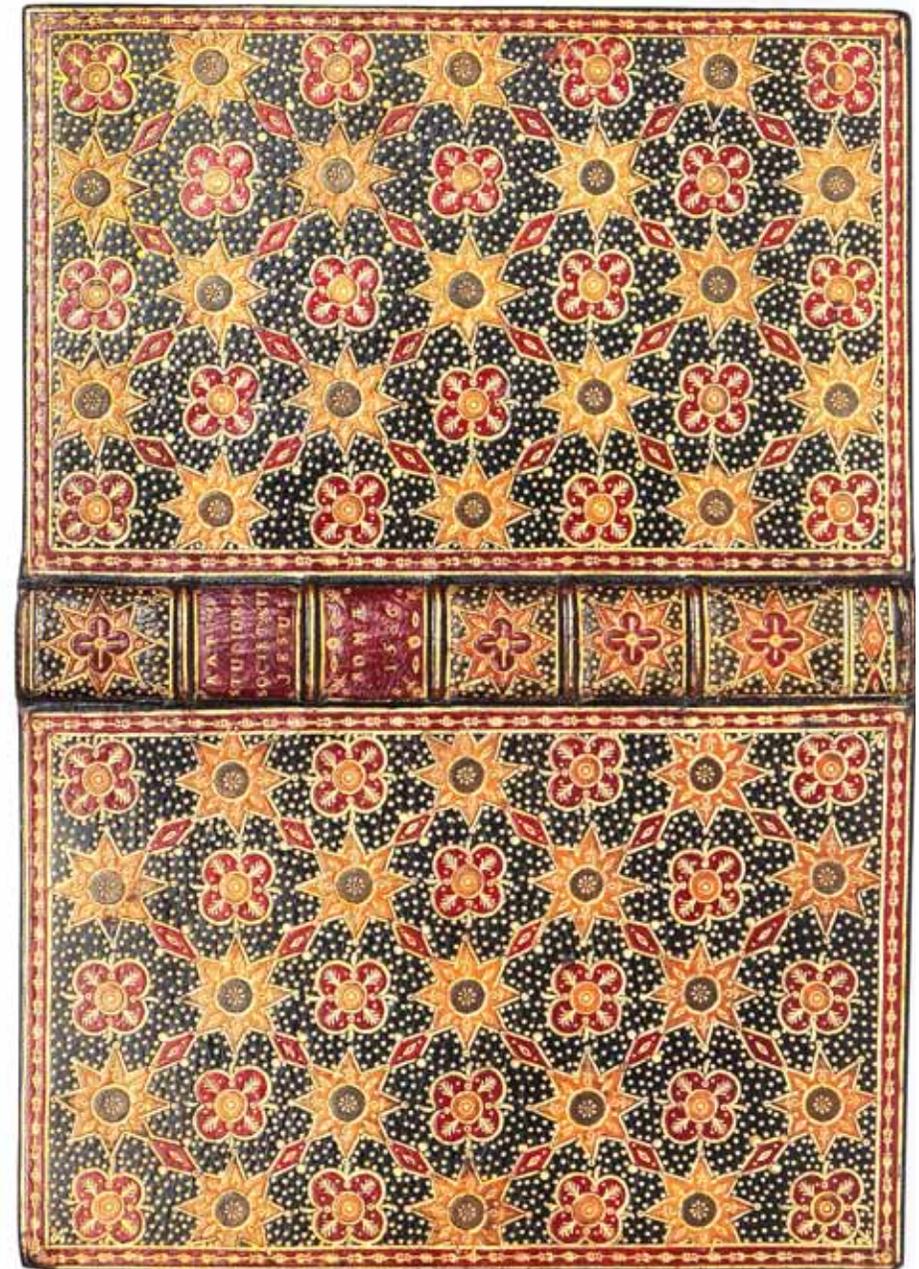
The frontispiece depicts the navigable canals connecting Birmingham with the coal mines and neighboring towns. Hutton describes various local manufacturing activities: buttons, buckles, guns, leather, steel, brass works, nails, bellows, printing (although it states “by John Baskerville” it was most probably written by Hutton), coaches, etc., etc.

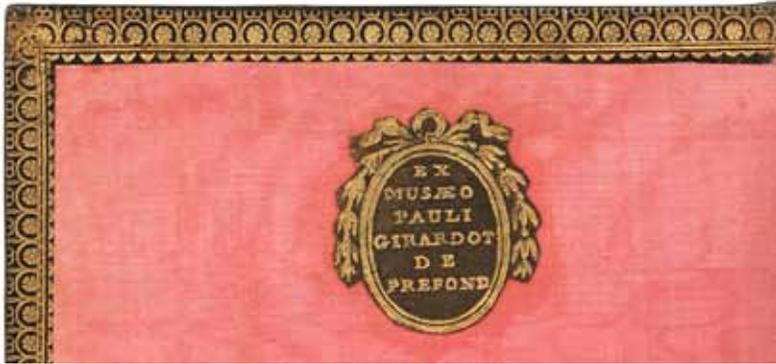
Fine. Named clipped away from foot of title and neatly repaired at an early date. The first edition appeared in 1781.

*The Magna Carta of Jesuit Education in a Magnificent Mosaic Binding from the Collection of Girardot de Préfond*

126. (JESUITS). *Ratio atque Institutio Studiorum per Sex Patres ad id jussu R.P. Praepositi Generalis deputatos conscripta*. Woodcut Jesuit emblem on title within a typographical frame. Text printed throughout in italic. Ruled in red. 2 p.l., 330, [4] pp. 8vo, bound in a superb inlaid mosaic “à répétition” morocco binding with a navy blue base & a large gilt decor of red, citron, & pale brown morocco onlays of stars & quatrefoils, spine similarly decorated, pink silk endpapers, attributable to Nicolas-Denis Derôme (full description below), a.e.g. Rome: “in Collegio Societatis Jesu,” 1586. \$135,000.00

The extremely rare first publication by the Jesuits written to establish a plan of studies meant for layman as well as priests, which included for the first time the humanities — literature, history, drama, etc. — as well as the traditional clerical fields of philosophy and theology. This dramatic change made clear that the literary and humanistic program of the Renaissance was compatible with the Scholastic program





of the Middle Ages. The *Ratio Studiorum*, an exposition of principles, standardized on a global basis the highly influential system of Jesuit education which continued for centuries. Their commitment to education had great ramifications for both the Jesuit Order as well as the entire Catholic Church.

The present copy, printed only in 100 or 120 copies, is bound in a magnificent mosaic binding attributable to Nicolas-Denis Derôme and comes from the library of Paul Girardot de Préfond, with his characteristic morocco bookplate. Our copy also contains annotations by the German Jesuit priest Jakob Rem (1546-1618), with the ownership inscription on title (quite faded because the title was lightly washed at the time of binding) “Colleg. Ing. Soc. Jesu. Ad usum P. I. Rhami” (“Ingolstadt Secondary School. For the use of P. J. Rem.”).

All copies of this edition were ordered to be burned in 1599, hence its great rarity.

“During the generalate of Claudio Acquaviva (1581-1614), the educational methods of the Society were finally formulated. In 1584 six experienced schoolmen [the Spanish Juan Azor, the Portuguese Gaspar Gonçalves, the Scottish James Tyrie, the Dutch Peter Buys, Antoyne Goyson, born in the Spanish Netherlands, and the Italian Stefano Tucci], selected from different nationalities and provinces, were called to Rome, where for a year they studied pedagogical works, examined regulations of colleges and universities, and weighed the observations and suggestions made by prominent Jesuit educators.”—*Catholic Encyclopedia*. In 1586, they issued the present work, a trial document, which

was printed for private review in a very limited number and sent out to all twenty-one Jesuit provinces. After accumulating responses from the five most eminent Jesuits from each province, a revised *Ratio Studiorum* was issued in 1591, which again received reviews from the Jesuits educators from around the world. Finally, in 1599, the final and definitive *Ratio Studiorum* was issued.

This is extremely rare book. Only a limited number of copies were originally printed — between 100 and 120 — for the Order’s internal use. When the definitive version of the *Ratio Studiorum* was printed in 1599, a letter dated March 29, 1599 written by Superior General Claudio Acquaviva ordered that all previous editions be gathered and burned. This rarity was so well-known in the 18th century that Guillaume François De Bure at first thought that there was only one copy, as he states in his *Avertissement* in the sale catalogue of Girardot de Préfond’s first collection (1757): “the obliteration was so scrupulous that only a single copy exists which we have carefully preserved at the library of the Dominicans of Toulouse” (p. xiv of the *Avertissement*). In his famous *Bibliographie instructive*, he dedicates a very long comment to this banned book (1764, item 1008, pp. 65-71). De Bure ended up locating seven more copies.

Bound-in at the end is a one-page handwritten questionnaire, which accompanied copies of the *Ratio Studiorum* when sent out to Jesuit provinces.

The *Ratio Studiorum* was very much a work in progress, making the presence of annotations natural in this copy. The German Jesuit Jakob Rem was Prefect of studies at the Dillingen and Munich schools before being appointed under-regent to the school in Ingolstadt where he lived from 1586 till his death. He was one of the great figures of the Order of the Jesuits in the early 17th century and knew General Claudio Acquaviva very well. He was, no doubt, one of the original recipients of a copy in 1586. Rem and the General had been friends since they were novitiates in Rome.

**BINDINGS:** Paul Girardot de Préfond, one of the great bibliophiles of the 18th century, came from a family of timber merchants. He very much appreciated fine bindings and, following the sale of his first col-

lection in 1757, was able to afford a second, even better collection, for which he often resorted to the best binders of the day such as Padeloup or Derôme. However, coming under pressure from his creditors in 1769, he was forced to sell his entire second collection to Count Justin Mac Carthy-Reagh.

This copy was not present in the sale catalogue of the first library of de Préfond. It might be the copy described in the sale catalogue of Mac Carthy-Reagh (1815) which describes a copy (lot 1208): “mar. citron à compartimens [=mosaic], tabis, l.r. [lavé, réglé].” While the base leather of our copy is navy blue, citron morocco forms the predominant color of the onlays. It is therefore difficult to establish to which collection assembled by Girardot de Préfond this copy of *Ratio Studiorum* belongs.

“Mosaic bindings, with their variety of colors and extravagance of design, seem to have been reserved for special religious books of octavo or smaller form, for rare and controversial works, and for volumes connected with special occasions. Few are signed.”—Barber, *Waddesdon Printed Books and Bookbindings*, p. 203.

The all-over mosaic “à répétition” decor, initially created by Antoine-Michel Padeloup in the 1720s, was very fashionable through the 1760s. Attributing the binding to Derôme can be deduced from the presence of a fine roulette frame on the insides (*contreplat*). Jacques-Antoine Derôme (who died in 1760) used the roulette, followed by his son, Nicolas-Denis (master in 1761) for nearly fifty years. Moreover, the characteristic of the Derômes’ style is found here: the decor of the binding was done in fillet, freehand, and with the use of very few tools. Two tools from this workshop are visible here: a small palmette (G. Barber, List 7, tool 69) and a dashed (*en pointillés*) roulette. They can also be seen on the binding with a decor very similar to a Giordano Bruno preserved at Aix-en-Provence (see L.-M. Michon, pl. XXXV), which also has the same frame roulette as the *Ratio Studiorum*. Finally, the frame roulette and the small palmette are found on a 1709 *Nouveau Testament* preserved at Waddesdon Manor (W.Cat. 569, ill. on p. 128 and 289) and bound, according to Giles Barber, between 1760 and 1765, “possibly by N.D. Derôme.”

In fine and fresh condition. Joints very slightly rubbed and with one short crack at foot of upper joint. Preserved in a box.

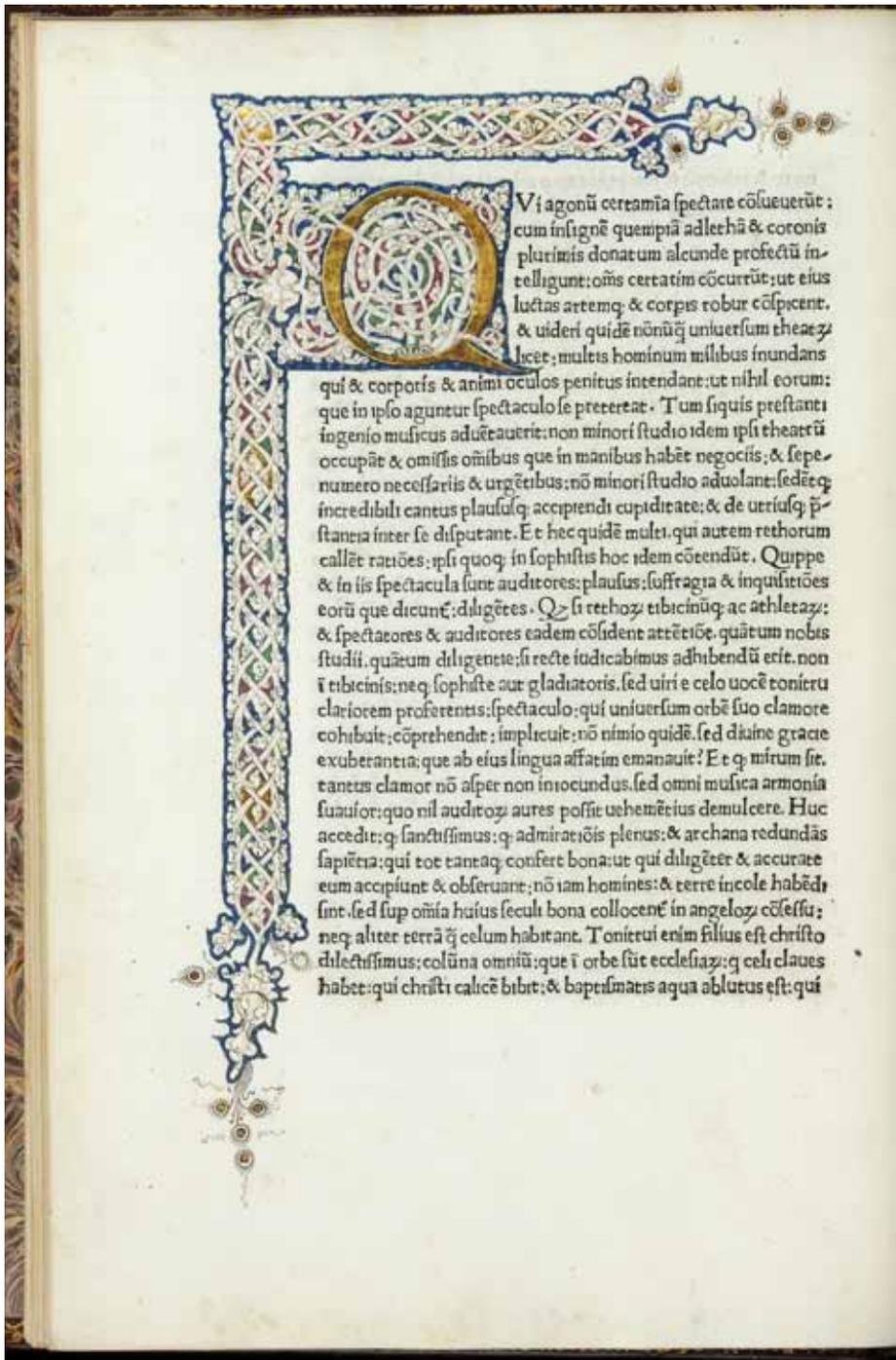
☛ For an account of 18th-century mosaic bindings, see Giles Barber’s wonderful *Waddesdon Printed Books and Bookbindings*, pp. 203-308. John W. O’Malley, S.J. “Ratio Studiorum: Jesuit Education, 1548-1773,” Boston College, online. De Backer-Sommervogel, I, col. 487.

### The “Golden-Mouthed” Preacher

127. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM, SAINT. *Homiliae super Johannem*. Translated by Franciscus Griffolinus (Aretinus). 279 leaves (of 280, without initial blank). 33 lines, Roman letter, 5-line initial “C” on [b]6r in gold with white vine stem decoration on a red, blue, & green ground, [b]7v with a 7-line gold initial “Q” with white vine stem decoration on a red, blue, green, & gold ground extending into upper & outer borders, 2- to 3-line initials supplied in blue. Folio (339 x 225 mm.), early 19th-cent. brown morocco (last leaf a little defective & stained at edges), sides richly decorated in gilt, spine richly gilt, a.e.g. Rome: Georgius Lauer for the Monastery of St. Eusebius, 29 October 1470. \$95,000.00

First edition of this most attractive book, one of the first books from the fifth Roman press. It is dedicated to Cosimo de’ Medici. St. John Chrysostom (ca. 347-407), Bishop of Constantinople, studied law and theology at Antioch. After living as a hermit in a cave for several years, he returned to Antioch where he became famous as a preacher, which earned him the name Chrysostom, or “golden-mouthed.” His great powers of oratory were directed especially to the instruction and moral reformation of the nominally Christian city of Antioch. His series of homilies, here printed, established his title as the greatest of the Christian expositors. The homilies combine a great facility for seeing the spiritual meaning of the author with an equal ability for immediate practical application.

The translator, Franciscus Griffolinus (14518-83), was also known as Francesco Accolti. He was known as “le prince des jurisconsultes des son temps” and taught at many of the leading academies. He also translated for publication the letters of Phalaris and Diogenes Cynicus.



A fine copy preserved in a box. From the libraries of Sir John Hayford Thorold at Syston Park (sale: Sotheby's, 16 Dec. 1884, lot 1040; John William Pease, and Lord Wardington, all with bookplates.

• B.M.C., IV, p. 36. Cross, ed., *The Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church*, pp. 282-83. Goff J-286.

### *The Duke of Bavaria — Baron James de Rothschild Copy*

128. JOSEPHUS, FLAVIUS. *De Antiquitate Judaica. De Bello Judaico*. Two fine & large illuminated initials (both a little cropped at head); chapter headings in red, blue, or green; & paragraph headings in red. Gothic type, two columns, 50 lines. 287 (of 288 leaves, without the initial blank). Two parts in one vol. Folio (371 x 275 mm.), 18th-cent. red morocco (the first two leaves mounted on stubs at time of binding in the 18th century), triple gilt fillet round sides, spine richly gilt, arms in gilt of Carl Philip Theodore, Duke of Bavaria (see below), on covers, a.e.g. Augsburg; Johann Schüssler, 28 June & 23 August 1470. \$450,000.00

First edition, and a magnificent copy from the library of Carl Philip Theodor (1724-99), Prince-Elector, Count Palatine, and Duke of Bavaria. This is the first dated book printed by Augsburg's second printer, Schüssler, who took over the types of Zainer. The Greek *editio princeps* of Josephus was published by Froben and Episcopius only in 1544, with facing Latin translation.

The Jewish historian Flavius Josephus (ca. 37-ca. 100 A.D.), "visited Rome in early adulthood, returning to Jerusalem in 66 on the eve of the Jewish Revolt against Roman domination. He tried to persuade the nationalist leaders that war with Rome could lead only to disaster, but without success. When the revolt broke out in the same year, Josephus was given command of Galilee by the Sanhedrin. He survived the siege of Jotapata and was captured; his life was spared when he prophesied to the Roman commander Vespasian that he would become emperor, but he was kept in captivity until his prediction was fulfilled in 69. After the fall of Jerusalem in 70 he did what he could to help his Jewish friends. Subsequently he settled in Rome, where he received Roman citizenship, a house, and a pension. His first work,



Vidi captiu abducuntur. cum quibus et loth  
 captiuus abducitur. ¶ Caplm. xviij.  
 Abrahā irritans i affricō-loth se captiuo so-  
 domitarum traxit. cui regresso occurrit rex so-  
 domitarum. et melchisedech rex solimō. dān  
 accepto promisso uiuino de polioritate. genuit  
 ismabel. ipse circumosus est precipiente dō-  
 re ismabel. et agi domus eius. ¶ Ca. xvij.  
 De abrahā quomodo tres angelos suscepit. a  
 quibus auertit se. et saram filium parit. et  
 iscomitarum euerfionem. et de loth. qui et ipse  
 suscepit angelos hospicio. et de euerfione loco  
 moū. simulq. de ereptione loth cum tota domo  
 eius. et quō uxor loth conuersa est in statum  
 filii. cum respicit ciuitatem perētam. et de cō-  
 missionē filiarum cū patre. ¶ Ca. xv.  
 Quomodo abrahā migrat in gerā. et ab-  
 imlech abduxit saram uxorem abrahā. se-  
 ceptus a domino. reuocidit eam ipsi intadā.  
 et de uasitate p̄sac. ¶ Ca. xxi.  
 Quomodo abrahā monente sara. et p̄p̄tente  
 dō misit a se agar cū filio ismabele. ¶ xvij.  
 Abrahā accepit maneam a domino de im-  
 molatione p̄sac. ¶ Ca. xvij.  
 De monte sara se sepultura ipsius. post cuius  
 morte abrahā accepit ceteram uxore. ¶ xvij.  
 Quomodo p̄sac quatuor generariis rapti uxore  
 reuertam. ¶ Ca. xvij.  
 Abrahā moritur. et sepelitur in ebron cū sara  
 coniuge sua. ¶ Ca. xvij.  
 De conceptu uel partu rebecca. et quō p̄sac pe-  
 grinatus est in gerā. et tempore famis. et quia  
 cum senisset et caligarent oculi eius. benedixit  
 iacob. cū p̄taret se b̄dicere esau. ¶ Ca. xxvij.  
 Iacob timens fratrem fugit ad laban in meso-  
 potamiā. ubi filios laban ipam et rachel ac-  
 cepit uxores. cū an illis eaq. bola et yesta. ex qui-  
 bus filios duodecim genuit. et ynam filiam. q̄  
 regresso iacob de mesopotamiā ad thananeā.  
 violata est a lichem filio emmor. regio sicempe-  
 quare insignitā fratres eius totam p̄uellerunt  
 ciuitatem in ore gladij. ¶ Ca. xxvij.  
 Moritur p̄sac i ebron. et sepelitur a filijs suis  
 rebecca uxore prius defuncta.

Josephi antiquitatis iudaicæ  
 liber primus incipit scribitur.

**I**NCIPIT. CREAVIT.  
 DEVS. CELVM. ET. TER-  
 RAM. SED. DY. M. TERRA.  
 ad aspectum non ueniret. et p̄fūditate totē  
 bris elaretur. se spiritus dei desuper posaretur  
 deus fieri iuste lumen. quo fido. considerant  
 omnem materiam. separauit lumē et tenebrā.  
 et alie quidem rei nomē imposuit noctē. aliud  
 uero uocauit diem. uespere et mane appellans  
 initium lucis. et requiem. Et id quidem ē pri-  
 mus dies. moyses autem eam uinum ē dixit.  
 ¶ Et licet iusticiam causam huius rei etiam  
 nunc dicere. tamen quia pollutus sum rōnem  
 causarum singulari. secūm tradere. illud ad  
 huius rei interpretationem me necessarium est  
 differre. ¶ Post hec secunda die celum sup. oīa  
 collocauit. ipm̄q. ab alijs distinguēs in semet-  
 ipso. constitutum esse precepit. et ei d̄br̄tallum  
 arcumfingens. humidum eum et pluuiam ad  
 utilitatem que sit ex terre imbutus. cōgrue si-  
 bicatus est. ¶ Tercia die stetit terram. et  
 eam mare diffundens. ¶ Ipsa uero die rep̄te  
 uirens herba et semē ex ira sūt orta. ¶ Quarta  
 autem die orauit celum sole et luna. alijsq. si-  
 deribus. motus eis tribuens atq. cursus. quibz  
 bonarum cōsuetudines manifeste designarent.  
 ¶ Quinta die animalia naturalia et uolantia  
 alia quidem in p̄fūdō. alia uero in aere ed  
 constituit. copians ea ad communionē atq.  
 p̄missionem causa p̄sac profuturē. et ut eoz  
 natura multiplicari potuisset et cresc̄t. Sexto  
 uero die creauit quatuor pedes genus masculu-  
 num sciēdo atq. femininum. i quo etiā bosem  
 finit. ¶ Ita ergo munus mundum sex diebz  
 et omnia que in eo sunt facta moyses ait. septi-  
 mo die deum ab operibz manuum suarum rei-  
 quituisse dicens. ¶ Unde etiam nos eo die la-  
 boribus pp̄ijs uacare dinoscimur. cū sabbatū  
 appellantes. quos nomē requiem hebreica lin-  
 gua significat. ¶ Ca. ij.

**D**ixit septimam uero diem cepit de hominē  
 natura moyses rececere rationē. ita dicit  
 finit deus hominē. puluerem de ira sumit  
 et in eum spiritum inspirauit et animam. Die  
 autem homo adam uocatus est. quos nomen  
 hebreica lingua significat rubens. quoniam con-  
 spersa rubra terra factus est. Talis enim fuit

*De bello Judaico* ('History of the Jewish War against the Romans'), in seven books, was originally written in Aramaic for circulation among the Jews who settled in Mesopotamia after the Diaspora, and later translated into Greek (Jerome called him 'the Greek Livy'). The first part of the *Bello Judaico* deals with the history of the Jews during the two hundred years or so before the revolt; the rest is devoted to the events of the war, many of which he witnessed in person. It ends with the capture of Masada. His next work was *Antiquitate Iudaica* ('Jewish archaeology') in twenty books, a history of the Jews from Adam to AD 66, giving a fuller account than the *Bello Judaico* of the events covered by the latter work."—*The Concise Oxford Companion to Classical Literature*. This first edition of any of the works of Josephus consists of the fourth-century Latin translation of *The Jewish War* ascribed to Rufinus, and the sixth-century translation of the *Jewish Antiquities* made at the behest of Cassiodorus.

PROVENANCE: Carl Philip Theodor (1724-99), Prince-Elector, Count Palatine and Duke of Bavaria (arms on covers); stamp on first leaf of the Royal Library, Munich ("Bibliotheca Regia Monacensis"), now the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek (with 19th-century duplicate stamp); and bookplate of Baron James Mayer de Rothschild (1792-1868).

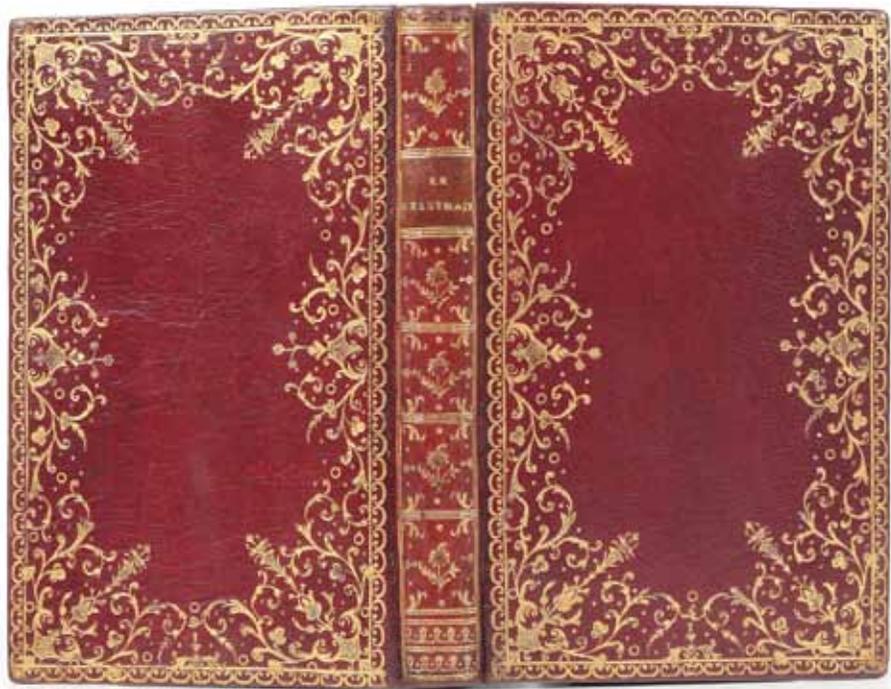
A fine copy. First leaf with three tiny wormholes, the second with one.

• Goff J-481.

*Red Morocco*

129. JOUBERT DE L'HIBERDERIE, —. *Le Dessinateur, pour les Fabriques d'Etoffes d'Or, d'Argent et de Soie, avec la Traduction de six Tables raisonnées, tirées de l'Alphabet Pittorico, imprimé à Naples en 1733*. One finely engraved headpiece with coat-of-arms & five full-page woodcuts in the text. xlviij, 218, [6] pp. 8vo, cont. red morocco with a large dentelle in gilt on sides, flat spine gilt, dark blue silk endpapers, a.e.g. Paris: S. Jorry et al., 1765. \$6500.00

First edition, and a lovely copy, of this illustrated manual on the design and production of fabrics, especially luxury silk. The book was



intended for the working designer; the woodcut illustrations depict various motifs to be adapted in the fabrics. The *Abeceario pittorico* was written by Pellegrino Antonio Orlandi (1660-1727).

Chapter XV (pp. 86-118) describes a designer's trip around Paris, "c'est à dire, indication de tout ce qu'il y a de curieux relativement a la peinture & au dessin: comme les plus fameux Magazins d'Etoffes, cabinets des estampes & de peintre, particuliers & publics, édifices, équipages, manufactures, maisons royales, statuaires, spectacles. . .".

Pages 121-78 contain one of the great "buried" bibliographies within a large work, this one concerned with art history, painters, architecture, perspective, design, etc. At the end there are instructions on engraving, fresco painting, cleaning paper, how to make surfaces lustrous, manufacturing various pigments, how to paint on silk, how to repair damaged pictures, methods of backing canvasses, etc.

Fine and handsome copy.

131. LA FAYETTE, MARIE MADELEINE PIOCHE DE LA VERGNE, COMTESSE DE. *Histoire de Madame Henriette d'Angleterre. Première Femme de Philippe de France, Duc d'Orléans*, par Dame Marie de La Vergne, Comtesse de La Fayette. Engraved frontis. port. of Madame Henriette & engraved vignette on title. Title printed in red & black. 5 p.l. (incl. frontis.), 223, [25] pp. of publisher's ads. Small 8vo, cont. sheep, spine gilt, contrasting leather lettering piece on spine. Amsterdam: M.C. Le Cene, 1720. \$1750.00

First edition, published posthumously, of the Comtesse de La Fayette's personal historical memoir of Henrietta, Duchess of Orléans (1644-70), the third daughter of the English king, Charles I. La Fayette (1634-93), an intimate of the duc de la Rochefoucauld, was the author of *La Princesse de Clèves* (1678), the first modern novel of sentiment. She is considered to be one of the originators of the modern novel.

One of her closest friends was Henrietta, who asked La Fayette to write her biography. Henrietta married the brother of Louis XIV and was very popular at his court. However, she became estranged from her husband and acted imprudently. It has been asserted that she was poisoned by order of her husband.

Fine copy with the engraved portrait in an unusually rich impression.

### *Unique Albums of Photographs Devoted to Large Waves*

132. LARISCH VON MOENNICH, FRANZ JOSEPH, COUNT. Two large portfolios (900 x 700 mm.) containing 21 photographic prints (ranging in height from 410-490 mm. & in length from 605-715 mm.) mounted on boards each measuring 850 x 700 mm., PLUS eight unmounted photographic prints (several duplicating the mounted plates). Two vols. Elephant folios, orig. canvas covered boards, entitled on upper covers "I [& II] Das Weltmeer. Wellen der Hochsee und Brandung. Franz Graf von Larisch Moennich," with canvas ties. N.p. [probably Bavaria]: n.d. [but sometime in the early or mid-1920s]. \$30,000.00

The unique copy of this collection of magnificent large prints of images of enormous ocean waves, photographed from ships and from shore by Count Franz Joseph Larisch von Moennich (1878-1937). These striking photographs are remarkable for both their aesthetic and scientific aspects.

Larisch was born at Dolni Zivotice (Schönstein), a castle near Opava (Troppau) in Moravia, near the Silesian border. He was the son of Count Georg von Larisch-Moennich and Baroness Marie Louise Elisabeth von Wallersee, the illegitimate daughter of Duke Ludwig of Bavaria. After studying medicine, Larisch went to sea, travelled to England and America, and began to study oceanography. In 1901, he married Marie Saunderson, the daughter of an oilman from Titusville, Pennsylvania but they divorced in 1909. From 1908 onwards, Larisch undertook a total of sixteen sea voyages on a freelance basis with the Berlin Oceanographic Institute to further his study of wave formations. He died at Tegernheim near Regensburg in Bavaria.

Larisch was one of the first scientists to study the interaction of winds and ocean waves. His *Sturmsee und Brandung* (Bielefeld & Leipzig: 1925; 2nd ed.: 1926) was an important contribution to the study of the



movement of the sea in response to the interaction of wind and weather. He made early observations on the varieties of waves and the phenomena of the surf caused by the breaking of the waves on different coasts. A number of the photographs in our albums were reproduced in a greatly reduced size, and inferior quality, for this publication. In H.A. Marmer's review of *Sturmsee und Brandung* in the *Geographical Review*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (Jan. 1927), p.



163, he discusses the considerable esthetic qualities of the photographs which reveal "the spirit of the restless waters in their varied moods . . . picturing the sea in play and in anger throughout the world."

From the preface of *Sturmsee und Brandung*, Larisch wrote (in trans.): "That part of physical oceanography which is concerned with the aspects of the sea's motion has been the focus of my researches these past 20 years, in particular the wave movements occasioned by wind. The pictorial documentation of this phenomenon was gathered on numerous trips by steam and sail on the Seven Seas, and during lengthy sojourns on their coasts; the photographic archive prepared at that time is intended to systematically illustrate the manifold appearances of ocean waves. . . The motion of the ocean waves deserves special attention. It represents the sea's ultimate magic, its very life. And within this manifestation, we discover a process of infinite diversity whose genesis and progress presents a series of highly entertaining problems."

The unmounted prints offer an idea when the photographs in the present portfolios were taken. Two of them have manuscript notes on the reverse sides dated 11 February 1909 and 2 February 1914, which document the photographer's interest in precise observation: "15 Uhr,

ca. 3 Std. vor Hochwasser” (“3 p.m., about 3 hours before high tide”) and “die Form des Seegangs in Dünung übergehend ist sehr augenfällig” (“seas very noticeably turning into groundswell”).

Larisch also published, apparently in the 1920s, *Das Weltmeer: 26 Naturaufnahmen* (Berlin: Werckmeisters Kunstverlag, n.d.) which contained 26 photographs. It is a different book, using a few photographs from the present albums in much-reduced size; the only known copy is at the California State Library in Sacramento. In 1940, in a book called *Wind, Wetter und Wellen auf dem Weltmeere* (trans.: *Wind, Weather, and Waves on the High Seas*), further photographs of the sea by Larisch were printed. “In his empathetic observation of the various manifestations of nature — in this case, the ocean waves he presented in a photographic wave atlas — he was guided by the aesthetic demands of art photography. Larisch continued to prepare elaborate prints of his photographs, measuring 60 x 85 cm, after the end of World War I. This however did not preclude his collection of wave photographs being used for the study of ocean-wave formations in the early 1920s.”—Almut Klingbeil, *Die Bilder wechseln: Meereslandschaften in deutschen Fotobüchern der 20er bis 40er Jahre* (trans.: *Changing Image: Seascapes in German Photography Books of the 20s to 40s*), Books on Demand, 2000.

In fine condition, from the Wittelsbach library of the dukes and kings of Bavaria.

☛ With special thanks to Mr. Gary Kurutz of the California State Library.

### Notable Women

133. LE MOYNE, PIERRE. *La Galerie des Femmes fortes*. Engraved title with a bust of Anne of Autriche & 20 full-page engravings in the text of portraits of famous women. Woodcut printer’s device on printed title. [72], 452, [24] pp. (lacking the two final blanks) 18mo, later 18th-cent. French red morocco, sides richly panelled in gilt, flat spine richly gilt, a.e.g. Leyden: J. Elsevier; Paris: C. Angot, 1660. \$2500.00

A handsomely bound copy of the attractive Elsevier edition of Le Moyne’s highly popular collection of biographical accounts of fa-

mous women. Twenty women are featured in the book and in each case a biographical portrait is followed by a eulogy and a discussion of the moral issued which her particular brand of courage or virtue exemplified. Of the twenty women, ten are Jewish, five Roman, and five modern.

Le Moyne (1602-71), was a Jesuit priest and poet.

Very fine and large copy. The first edition appeared in 1647.

☛ Brunet, III, 974. Willems 864—“Ce volume quand il est grand de marges et bien conservé, se vend fort cher.”

### The “Great Quarto”

134. MALTHUS, THOMAS ROBERT. *An Essay on the Principle of Population; or, a View of its Past and Present Effects on Human Happiness; with an Inquiry into our Prospects respecting the Future Removal or Mitigation of the Evils which it Occasions. A New Edition, very much Enlarged*. viii, [4], 610 pp. Large 4to, modern calf, spine lettered in gilt. London: J. Johnson, 1803. \$6000.00

Second edition, “very much enlarged.” This edition, known as the “Great Quarto,” is substantially a new book in which Malthus defended his views against a host of critics. “The central idea of the essay — and the hub of Malthusian theory — was a simple one. The population of a community, Malthus, suggested, increases geometrically, while food supplies increased only arithmetically. If the natural increase in population occurs, the food supply becomes insufficient and the size of the population is checked by ‘misery’ — that is, the poorest sections of the community suffer disease and famine. . . The *Essay* was highly influential in the progress of thought in early nineteenth-century Europe.”—*Printing & the Mind of Man* 251—(1st ed. of 1798, which is a great rarity today).

Fine copy.

☛ Garrison-Morton 1693—(1st ed.)—“His work was an important influence on both Darwin and Wallace in their formulation of the concept of natural selection. It also had a profound influence on the decrease in size of families down to the present time.”

### *The Father of the Modern Epigram*

135. **MARTIAL (OR MARTIALIS, MARCUS VALERIUS).** *Martialis cum duobus comentis.* Woodcut publisher's device on title. 158 numbered leaves, one unnumbered leaf, one blank leaf. Folio (305 x 205 mm.), fine cont. Milanese binding of blind-stamped calf (minor worming, ends of spine a bit worn), sides panelled in blind with elaborate knotwork stamping, ties gone. [Milano: J.A. Scinzenzeler] for Joannes Jacobus & Bros. Legnano, [20 February 1505]. \$25,000.00

A handsome and rare edition in a most attractive contemporary Milanese blind-stamped binding of the epigrams of Martial (born ca. 38/41-d. 102 A.D.), the Roman author whose poetry “embraces the whole range of the life of a man about town. From this point of view their value to the student of Roman life and manners is inestimable. They bear witness alike to the nobler aspects of that life and to the more ignoble.”—*Encyc. Brit.* Many of his epigrams are obscene and written to titillate.

The epigrams are accompanied by the extensive commentaries of Domizio Calderini (1447-78), and Giorgio Merula (ca. 1430/1-94). Calderini, part of the circle of humanists whose center was the Greek Cardinal Bessarion, also wrote commentaries on Juvenal, Ovid, Ptolemy, Virgil, and other classical authors. Merula taught in Milan and was responsible for several editions of Latin authors as well as commentaries on such authors as Cicero, Juvenal, Martial, Virgil, and Pliny.

This is a most handsome book, finely printed in Roman type. The printer, Johann Angelus Scinzenzeler, was active in Milan from 1501 to 1526 and printed extensively for the Legnano brothers.

A crisp and tall copy with many lower edges uncut. Early ownership inscriptions on title: “1592 Emptus af Carolo” and the “Bibliothecae [erased] Augustae.” Late 18th-century signature of Joseph von Lassberg, the German scholar and bibliophile on the free front endpaper (which suggests this book comes from the library of His Serene Highness the Prince Fürstenberg at Donaueschingen).

● Balsamo, *Scinzenzeler*, 48—“Bella edizione.” Not in Adams.





*Printed Throughout in Gold; The Author's Own Unique Copy?*

136. [MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, DUKE OF BAVARIA]. *Lukrezia Borgia*. Drama. Dem Französischen des Victor Hugo frei nachgebildet. Von Phantasus. 128 pp., one leaf of errata. 8vo, orig. printed wrappers bound in orig. luxury binding of richly stamped silver paper covers, calf spine richly stamped in blind. Munich: G. Franz, 1833. \$7500.00

First edition, privately printed throughout in gold and very probably the author's own copy, specially bound for him in an elaborate silver paper binding. There is no copy located in WorldCat.

Duke Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria (1808-88), is still fondly called "Zither-Maxl" in Bavaria for promoting the zither and Bavarian folk music. He played and wrote for the zither and it became the national instrument of Bavaria. He had considerable literary talent and was active as the author of many poems, plays, and novels, using the pseudonym "Phantasus."

Fine copy and very rare. From the Wittelsbach library of the dukes and kings of Bavaria.

☛ Wurzbach, VI, 175.

137. MENSAERT, GUILLAUME PIERRE. *Le Peintre amateur et curieux, ou Description générale des Tableaux des plus habiles Maîtres, qui font l'ornement des Eglises, Couvents, Abbayes, Prieurés & Cabinets particuliers dans l'étendue des Pays-Bas autrichiens. Ouvrage tres-utile*. Engraved frontis. 4 p.l. (incl. frontis.), 283 pp.; 1 p.l., 144, [8] pp. Two vols. in one. Small 8vo, cont. polished calf (head of spine a bit chipped), spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine (label a trifle chipped). Brussels: P. de Bast, 1763. \$1250.00

First edition of the classic 18th-century survey of art in the Austrian Low Countries; it remains a useful book as it describes many works of art and collections now destroyed or dispersed.

Nice copy.

### *A Pioneering Dialect Glossary*

138. [MERITON, GEORGE]. *The Praise of York-shire Ale Wherein is enumerated several sorts of Drink, with a Discription of the Humors of most sorts of Drunckards. To which is added, a York-shire Dialogue, in its pure natural dialect, as is now commonly spoken in the North parts of York-shire. The third edition. With the Addition of some Observations, of the Dialect and Pronuntiation of Words in the East Ryding of York-shire. Together with a Collection of significant and usefull proverbs.* By G.M. Gent. 2 p.l., 124 pp. Small 8vo, early 19th-cent. blue morocco by C. Lewis (title a little dusty, small portion of outer upper corner of title carefully renewed at an early date), triple gilt fillet round sides, spine richly gilt, orange morocco lettering piece on spine, a.e.g. York: J. White for F. Hildyard, 1697. \$6500.00

Third and best edition, greatly enlarged, of this important contribution to the study of contemporary northern English dialect and pronunciation. George Meriton (1634-ca. 1711), was a legal writer and owner of Castle Leavington in the North Riding of Yorkshire. "In 1683 he published *A York-shire Dialogue in its Pure Natural Dialect* at York. A second edition appeared in 1685, also at York, with his poem 'The Praise of York-shire Ale' and a pioneering dialect glossary, preceded in print only by John Ray's; a third edition with additional dialect material was published in 1697."—ODNB.

The book is divided into four parts. The first part (pp. 1-78) provides the poem, a lively narrative of a Rabelaisian jaunt by Bacchus and his court to Northallerton, Easingwold and York, consuming astonishing quantities of the "humming Yorkshire ale." The second (pp. 79-81) is entitled "Some Observations concerning the Dialect and various Pronunciation of words in the East-Riding of Yorkshire." The third part (pp. 83-85) is a "Collection of Significant and usefull Proverbs, some of which are appropriated to York-shire" and the fourth part (pp. 89-124) is the glossary.

Fine copy with the bookplate of William Gott. This copy passed on to his son, John Gott (1830-1906), bishop of Truro. He owned a perfect First Folio and a number of Shakespeare quartos. The most

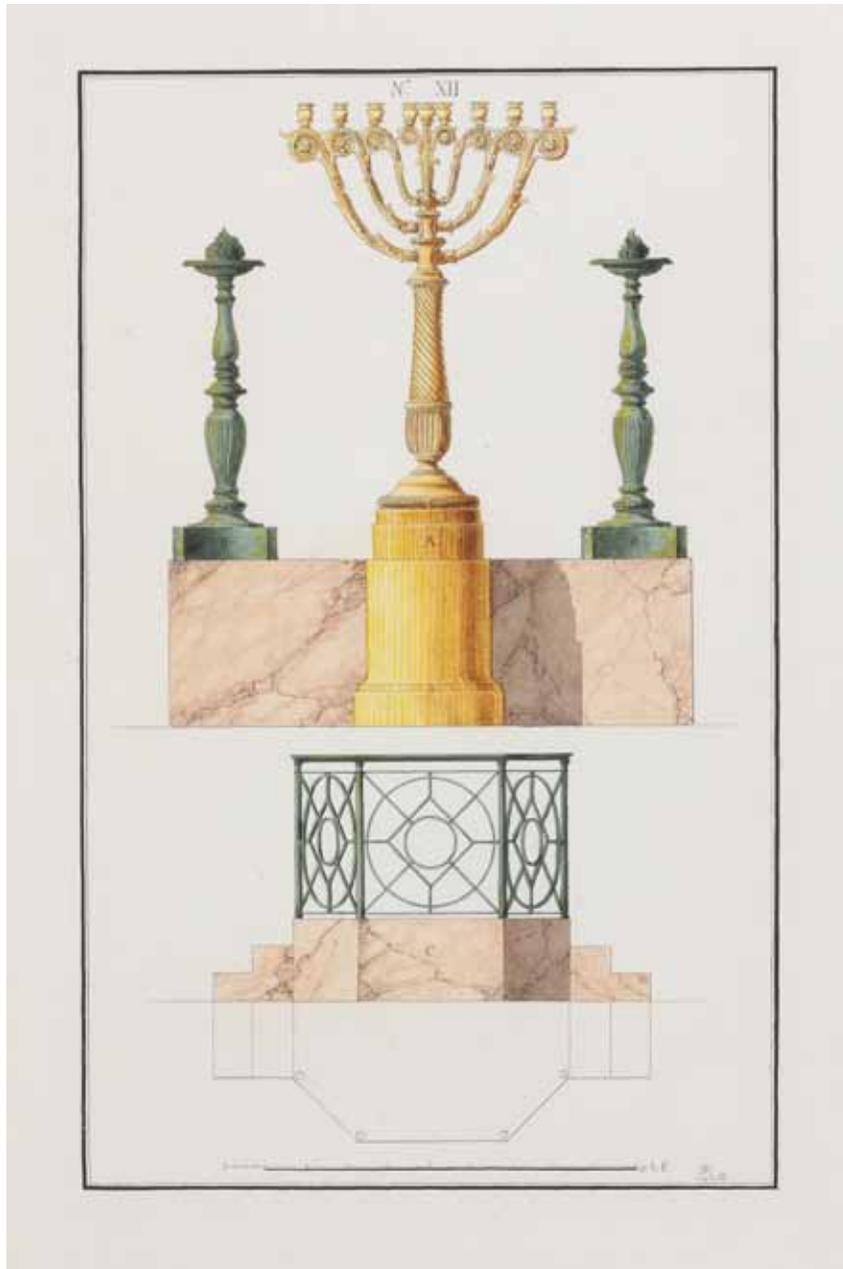
important Shakespeare volumes were directly purchased by Folger but the remainder was sold at Sotheby's (see De Ricci, p. 181). This copy sold for the remarkable figure of £215 (20 & 21 March 1908, lot 143). With an early note on the rear free flyleaf: "t/x Hibberts sale. 1839 i/x binding by C. Lewis 1831."

### *The First Synagogue in Munich*

139. MÉTIVIER, JEAN BAPTISTE. *Grund-Plaene, Durchschnitte und Façaden nebst einigen Details der Synagoge in München erbaut im Jahre 1824/25. Nach dem Entwurfe und unter der Leitung des K. B. Bauraths und Hofbau-Decorateurs Johann Métivier.* Two suites of 12 lithographed plates, the first set of 12 in black-and-white (several a little foxed) and the second duplicate set in fine original coloring. 7, [1] pp. Small folio, orig. printed blue upper wrapper bound in orig. reddish-orange glazed boards, covers with a gilt border, spine gilt, a.e.g. Munich: J.M. Herrmann, n.d. [but ca. 1825]. \$22,500.00

This work describes the first synagogue built in Munich; it is the presentation copy given to the royal house of Bavaria, specially bound and with an extra suite of hand-colored plates. This is a rare book and our copy, with the additional set of plates, appears to be absolutely unique.

In 1790 there were only 127 Jews living in Munich. They earned their livelihood as contractors for the army and the royal mint, merchants dealing in luxury wares and livestock, moneylenders, and peddlers. Since there was no legal basis for their residence in Munich, they did not have the right to practice their religion, and every year they had to pay a special tax to enable them to observe Sukkot. In 1805 a "Regulation for Munich Jewry" was issued (it formed the basis for the Bavarian *Judenmatrikel* of 1813); among other privileges, the Jews were permitted to inherit the right of domicile, to conduct services, and to reside in all parts of the city. During the Napoleonic Wars, the number of Jews was augmented by immigrants, and by 1814 there were 451 Jews in the city. Two years later, the Jewish community was formally organized and in the same year the community was given permission to establish a cemetery. In 1824 a permit was issued for the construction of a synagogue.



The synagogue on the Westenriederstrasse was the first structure initiated by the newly empowered Jewish community. The architect Jean Baptiste Métivier (1781-1857), was royal building inspector who designed many palaces for the nobility as well as furniture. He favored a more classical style for the building and believed it should serve as a model for future synagogues in the Bavarian kingdom. He was supported by the King but his ideas were not carried out as later synagogues were built more in the oriental style.

The Westenriederstrasse synagogue and the St. Emmeram Castle in Regensburg were Métivier's most important commissions. The synagogue was destroyed by the Nazis in 1938 during *Kristallnacht*.

A fine deluxe copy of a very uncommon book. From the Wittelsbach library of the dukes and kings of Bavaria.

- Pfister II, 2100-2111. Thieme-B., XXIV, 439. Lentner 1892.
- For another work on this synagogue, see item 143

### *An Incunable of the German Photographically Illustrated Book*

140. MICHIELS, JOHANN FRANZ. [From printed upper cover]: *Die neuen Glasgemälde im Dome zu Köln, Weihegeschenk Seiner Majestät des Königs Ludwig I. von Bayern. Photographieen von Johann Franz Michiels. Directions-Mitglied der Königl. Academie zu Brügge.* Five plates each with a mounted orig. salt print within gilt borders forming lancet windows. One leaf of printed text in German, French, and English. Folio, orig. publisher's printed boards (extremities a bit worn), cloth spine. Cologne: F.C. Eisen, 1854. \$9500.00

First edition of this early photographically illustrated book depicting the new stained-glass windows, created by J. Fischer and Hellweger, and donated by King Ludwig I of Bavaria. In the mid-19th century there was a great effort to complete the Cathedral of Cologne, begun in 1248 and finally finished in 1880.

"From the mid-1850s the photographically illustrated books, with widely differing subject matter including paintings, engravings, . . . sculpture, architecture, and the decorative and minor arts, were being produced in modest but ever increasing numbers through-



out Europe. This type of publication mirrored the art book illustrated with engravings or lithographs which was prevalent during this period. In some cases photographic publishers ambitiously aimed at a European market which was being developed through burgeoning tourism. One such publisher was Franz Carl Eisen of Cologne who from 1853, in collaboration with the photographer J. F. Michiels produced a series of trilingual (in German, French and English) photographically illustrated publications. Most of these were on works of art and architecture. “—A. J. Hamber, *A Higher Branch of the Art. Photo-*

*graphing the Fine Arts in England 1839-1880*, p. 155.

Each of the plates are framed and printed in bright gold. Michiels was a Belgian photographer from Bruges.

In nice fresh condition. Text leaf and versos of plates with a small and inoffensive library stamp. Release stamp on verso of text leaf.

☛ See *The Truthful Lens*. Neite, “Der Verkauf photographischer Bilder in den frühem Jahren der Photographie” in *Silber und Salz. Zur Frühzeit der Photographie im deutschen Sprachraum 1839-1860* (1989), pp. 548-73.

### *The Renaissance “Bartlett”; Wodhull’s Copy in Red Morocco*

141. MIRANDULA, OCTAVIANUS, ED. *Illustrium Poetarum Flores*. Per Octavianum Mirandulam collecti, & in locos communes digesti. Title ruled in red. 712, [8] pp. (the final leaf blank apart from the colophon). 12mo, 18th-cent. red straight-grained morocco by Roger Payne with the arms in gilt of Michael Wodhull stamped on each

cover, flat spine gilt, a.e.g. Paris: Printed by P. Chevillot for H. de Marnef & the widow of G. Cavellat, 1585. \$1650.00

A later edition (1st ed.: Venice: 1507), of Mirandula’s popular “Pleasure Garden of Famous Poets,” unquestionably one of the most popular reference books of the Renaissance, reprinted countless times throughout the 16th century, in Venice, Paris, Lyon, Basel, Antwerp, and Strasbourg. The “Pleasure Garden” consists of familiar quotations from the 21 major classical Latin poets.

This copy comes from the library of Michael Wodhull (1740-1816), Dibdin’s “Orlando,” a notable classical scholar, and the first English translator of the complete works of Euripides. This copy has been bound in full red straight-grained morocco by Roger Payne with Wodhull’s arms and contains Wodhull’s note “Perfect” on the free front-endpaper and on the rear free endpaper “Mar: 22d 1787.” Later bookplate and ownership inscription (dated 31.10.1919) of the binding collector Thore Virgin and the book ticket of Rolf Wistrand.

Fine copy. Two corrections by Wodhull in the text.

### *“Perhaps the Most Famous Musical Treatise in the English Language” – Grove*

142. MORLEY, THOMAS. *A Plaine and Easie Introduction to Practicall Musicke, set downe in forme of a dialogue: Devided into Three partes, the First teacheth to sing with all things necessary for the knowledge of prickt-song. The Second treateth of descante and to sing two parts in one upon a plainsong or ground, with other things necessary for a descanter. The Third and last part entreateth of composition of three, foure, fiue or more parts with many profitable rules to that effect. With new songs of, 2. 3. 4. and .5 [sic] parts.* By Thomas Morley, Batcheler of musick, & one of the gent. of hir Maiesties Royall Chappell. Title within elaborate woodcut allegorical frame, heightened in colors, much type-set music printing throughout, woodcut diagrams, some music printed in red & black, & numerous woodcut vignettes. 3 p.l., 183, [35] pp. Small folio (281 x 195 mm.), cont. limp vellum (binding somewhat soiled, title dusty, occasional foxing), ties gone. London: P. Short, 1597. \$85,000.00

First edition, and a splendid copy in its first binding with the title-page in contemporary coloring, of “perhaps the most famous musical treatise in the English language. The research it entailed must have been



immense . . . In many cases his discoveries led him to take up the cudgels against traditional English practices, and in matters of notation, for instance, he appears to have had an effect in changing the practice of East’s printing house . . . Morley’s method of presenting his material is original and well-considered and his literary style delightful. The book is also, as its title-page boasts, eminently practical — from its division of the material into three sections, with the thornier problems relegated to appendices, to its examples brilliantly constructed to show the pitfalls into which the student of counterpoint habitually falls. Byrd’s teaching, as Morley acknowledged, must be reflected on many of its pages. . . Above all, the book is lively and passionate in manner, written from a refreshingly sceptical point of view. . .

“The *Plaine and Easie Introduction* of 1597 is, among other things, a colourful piece of propaganda for Italian music, and a measure of its success in this regard is the degree to which posterity has adopted the notion of a brilliant Elizabethan musical achievement arising mainly from the adoption by English composers of Italian styles, a view that has only recently come fully into question.”—*Grove*, Vol. 12, pp. 579-85.

PROVENANCE NOTE: Bookplate of John Whipple Frothingham. Frothingham (1878-1935), who at the time of his marriage in 1921 lived just up the street at 375 West End Avenue, was the nephew of William Augustus White (1843-1927), the great collector of Elizabethan literature and William Blake. Following his uncle’s death, Frothingham inherited a portion of White’s library which he removed to France and where it remained until very recently.

This is a very lovely crisp and unpressed copy of a rare book, with the title-page in contemporary coloring of pale green, red, and yellow. There are two tears: on leaf G3 there is a natural paper flaw not touching the text; on leaf Aa1 there is another early tear — about 7 cm. long and repaired at an early date — which touches the text without loss of text. Contemporary signature on inside of upper cover: “Tho:s Martin.” Some contemporary annotations here and there. Preserved in a box.

• Bartlett, *Catalogue of the Early English Books chiefly of the Elizabethan Period collected by William Augustus White* (1926), p. 100. Steele, *Bibliography of English Music*, 161.

143. (MUNICH SYNAGOGUE). *Feyerliche Einweihung der Synagoge in München den 21. April 1826*. Printing in Hebrew. 23 pages. Small 4to, orig. blue boards, gilt border round sides, contrasting pink endpapers, a.e.g. Munich: C. Wolf, [1826]. \$1500.00

The extremely rare printed program for the inauguration of the first public synagogue in Munich on 21 April 1826. The impressive neoclassical building on the Westenriederstrasse was designed and erected by Jean Baptiste Métivier for the small but important Munich community of court Jews and state suppliers founded in 1815. The project was supported by King Max I Joseph of Bavaria, and his successor Ludwig I attended the ceremony with his wife and members of the nobility.

Contemporary journals praised the festive character of the event. The inauguration speech was given by Hirsch Aub who became rabbi of the new synagogue through more than four decades. The director of the royal chapel and opera, Joseph Hartmann Stunz, and the royal intendant Johann Nepomuk von Poissl set prayers, psalms and a long hymn to music. The instrumental parts were executed by the King's musicians. The ceremony ended with the *Ha-noten teshu'a* (a prayer for the welfare of the King and his family) and the evening prayers for Sabbath and Pesach.

Much printing in Hebrew.

A crisp and large copy on thick paper. In fine condition, from the Wittelsbach library of the dukes and kings of Bavaria.

☛ For another work on this synagogue, see item 139

144. MURR, CHRISTOPH GOTTLIEB VON. *Merkwürdigkeiten der fürstbischöflichen Residenzstadt Bamberg*. Two folding printed plates. 4 p.l., 292, [4] pp. 8vo, cont. marbled boards, contrasting leather lettering piece on spine. Nuremberg: Grattenauer, 1799. \$1950.00

First edition of a scarce book. Murr (1733-1811), whose family came from Bamberg to Nuremberg, was a scholar with wide interests. He edited several intellectual journals, published on libraries and art museums, etc.

This is a detailed account of the city of Bamberg. Murr provides a

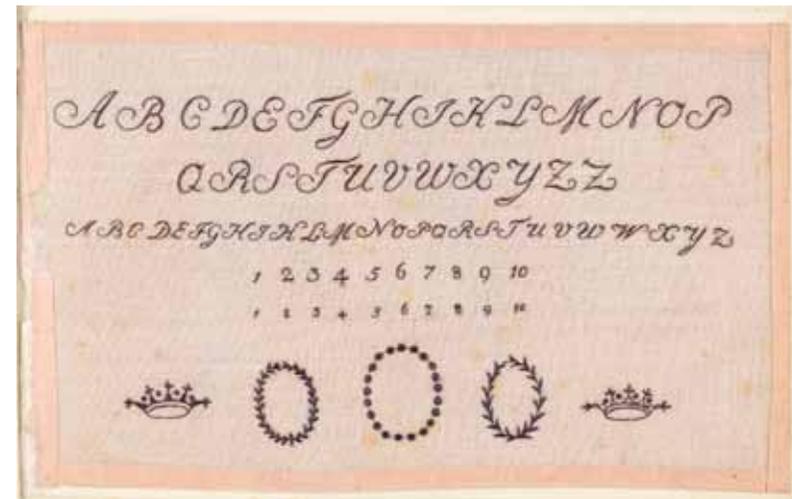
history of the city, a description of the seal of the city and coins issued, the governmental structure with the names of current officials, full descriptions of the churches and monasteries with histories, details on educational and health facilities, a list of the artists working there, a description of the chief private collectors of the city, and descriptions with transcriptions of certain manuscripts relating to Bamberg history.

Some foxing but a nice copy from the library of the dukes and kings of Bavaria.

### Embroidery

145. NETTO, JOHANN FRIEDRICH (OR AUGUST). *Wasch-Bleich- Platt- und Naeh-Buch, zum Selbstunterricht für Damen, welche sich mit diesen Arbeiten beschäftigen*. Eleven engraved plates (one printed in red ink, four with fine orig. coloring), one linen embroidered sampler, and one pouncing pattern plate of pricked holes. 2 p.l., 38 pp. Oblong small folio, cont. green wrappers. Leipzig: Voss, 1796. \$10,000.00

First edition and very rare; WorldCat locates only one copy in North America (Clark Institute). Netto (1756-1810), a Leipzig-based art teacher and author, wrote a series of rare and attractive works on embroidery and pattern books. This appears to be his rarest.



The plates consist of six sets of embroidery patterns, etched and signed by Netto. Five of the sets (plates II-VI) are reproduced in duplicate, once in black-and-white and the second in fine original coloring (one is printed in red ink, one is heightened in gold). Plate I is reproduced as an etching, as an embroidery sample, and as a plate with pouncing patterns. Altogether, there are 37 designs for various purposes.

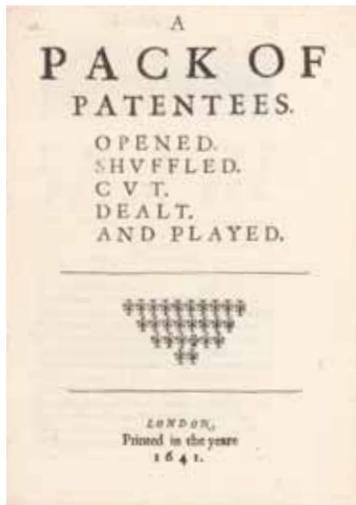
Netto also collaborated on a general treatise of household hints that included suggestions on a variety of topics, ranging from linen weaving and protecting wool against moth damage, to growing vegetables in the winter.

A fine copy of a rare and extremely attractive book. Slightly soiled in white margins.

☛ Not in Berlin Katalog.

### *Patents in Poetry*

146. (PATENTS). *A Pack of Patentees. Opened. Shuffled. Cut. Dealt. And Played.* Type ornament device on title & a type ornament headpiece at beginning of text. 15 pp. Small 4to, polished calf (head of spine a bit chipped), signed "F. Bedford," triple gilt fillet round sides, spine gilt, a.e.g. "London, Printed in the year 1641." \$7500.00



First edition of this very rare anonymous satire in verse, which criticizes monopolies and patents placed on goods such as coals, soap, starch, leather, gold wire, wine, salt, tobacco and butter. By the reign of James I, patents had become so numerous and unfairly granted that they were considered oppressive and unjust to various classes, especially tradesmen and manufacturers. King James was forced to revoke all existing monopolies (except for "novel inventions") and

declare that they were only to be used for "projects of new invention." This "statute of monopolies," enacted in 1624, became the foundation for all later developments in patent law in England and elsewhere. It was a fundamental landmark in the transition of Britain's economy from the feudal to the capitalist.

However, James I's successor, Charles I continued to abuse the patents system and it was only during the English Restoration that this system of abuse was curtailed. The present work, written during Charles I's reign, bitterly describes the injustices within certain trades and industries.

A fine copy preserving the deckle on all lower edges. Huth bookplate (sale Sotheby's 17 July 1917, lot 5630) and the armorial bookplate of Lord Fairfax of Cameron.

### *A Delicious Set in Contemporary Turquoise Morocco Gilt*

147. PATERSON, DANIEL. *Paterson's British Itinerary. Being a new and accurate Delineation and Description of the Direct and Principal Cross Roads of Great Britain.* Engraved frontis. double-page map of England & Wales in Vol. I (in fine original coloring), finely engraved title & leaf of dedication, x, xxix pp., 94 pages of double column engraved strip maps of "direct roads" numbered "1-188," 189-228 pp.; finely engraved title, 72 pages of double column engraved strip maps of "direct roads" numbered "1-142," 143-167 pp., 16 pages of double column engraved strip maps of "cross roads" with engraved sectional title & the maps numbered "1-30," 31-121, [1] pp. Two vols. 8vo, fine cont. turquoise morocco, covers with Greek key & saw tooth motifs in gilt round sides, flat spines richly gilt, a.e.g. London: "Printed for and Sold by the Proprietor Carington Bowles, at his Map and Print-Warehouse, No. 69," 1785. \$6950.00

First edition, and an absolutely delicious set in fine contemporary turquoise morocco, gilt, of this well-known book which enjoyed many later editions. Paterson (1738-1825), is most famous for his series of road books and cartographical works; his main contribution was to improve the information on roads. While making no significant inno-

ventions, “he made improvements in style and presentation, however, and added factual detail — so much so that his name was for many years an indicator of reliability in road books, and was attached to them long after he had stopped compiling them.”—ODNB.

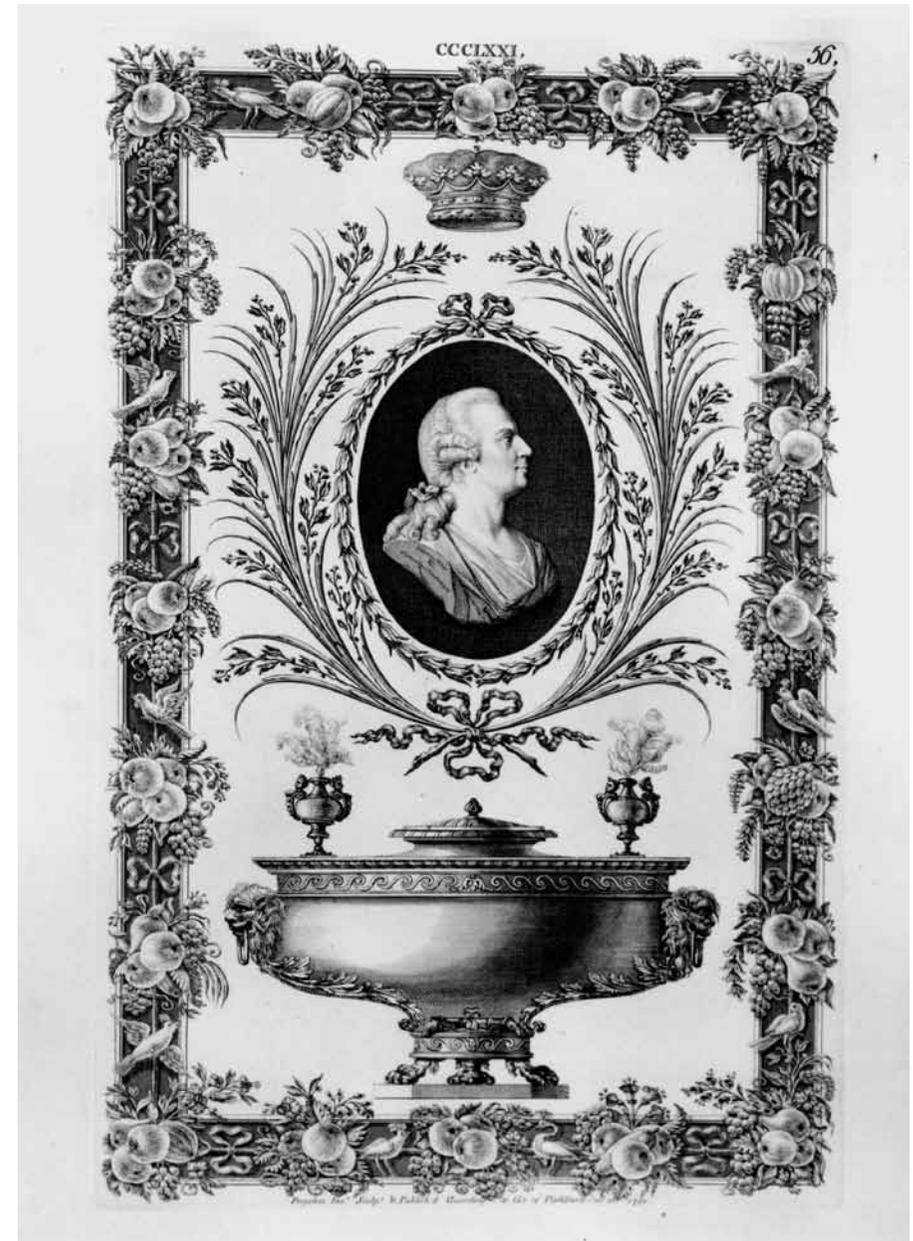
Very fine and fresh set. Seemingly printed on thick paper.



☛ Fordham, *The Road-Books & Itineraries of Great Britain 1570 to 1850* (1924), p. 36. Fordham, “‘Paterson’s Roads,’ Daniel Paterson, His Maps and Itineraries, 1738-1825” in *The Library*, Fourth Series, Vol. V (1925), pp. 332-56.

### Neoclassical Designs

148. PERGOLESI, MICHELANGELO. [*A Great Variety of Original Designs of Vases, Figures, Medallions, Friezes, Pilasters, Pannels and other Ornaments, in the Etruscan and Grottesque Style; Executed in the Most Finished Manner*]. 67 engraved plates numbered 1-66 with two different plates numbered 56 (final plate with small portion missing, just touching the image). 13 parts. Large folio (525 x 395 mm.), orig. pink wrappers stitched as issued (upper wrapper of first part & lower wrapper of final part absent for obvious reasons), uncut. [London: published by the Author, 1777-92]. \$14,500.00



First edition of this extremely rare collection of ornamental designs by Pergolesi (d. 1801); they document his great success in London after he left Rome to work for James Adams.

“The present work, his only publication, consists entirely of neo-classical designs for almost every type of ornament — ceilings, doors, wall panels, silverware, furniture, urns and vases, marquetry, etc. — interspersed with arabesques and grotesques. Because no title page or accompanying text was ever issued, the circumstances surrounding its appearance are obscure, although the imprint lines on the plates show that it was issued in parts, and that the first eleven suites of five plates each were published between May 1777 and March 1785 . . . Pergolesi’s primary aim in publishing his designs was not to document his achievements, but rather to provide a pattern book for the fashionable Adam style of neo-classical ornament. . . Unlike Richardson, Pergolesi was unwilling to enter into partnerships with publishers, and the limited circulation of his suite seems confirmed by its comparative scarcity today.”—*The Mark J. Millard Architectural Collection. Vol. II. British Books*, 55—(& see the rest of the essay for a detailed account of the off-and-on publication history of this book).

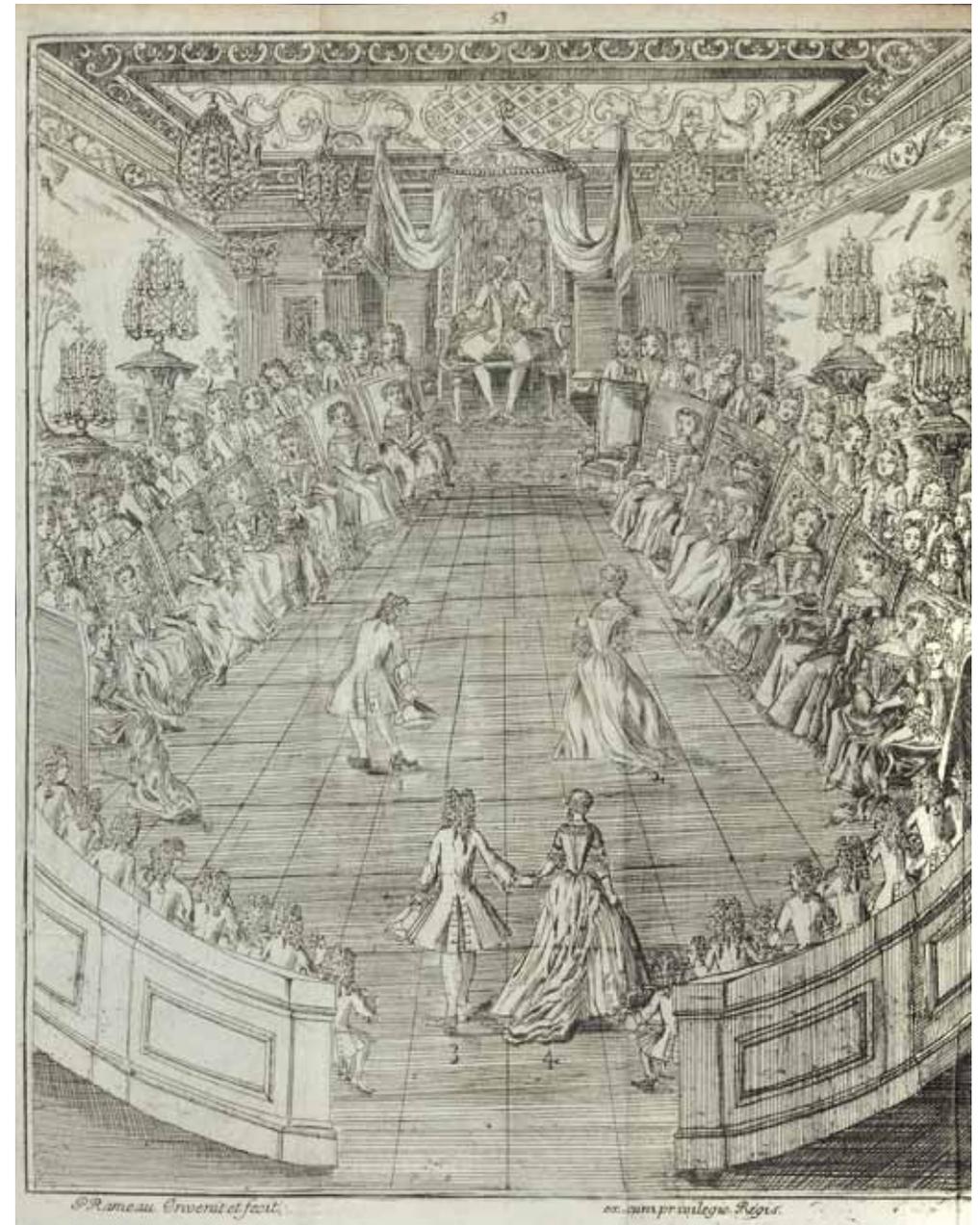
In excellent condition. Preserved in a morocco-backed box.

• Harris, *British Architectural Books and Writers 1556-1785*, 699.

*“The Most Authoritative Exposition of the Early 18th-Century French Style of Dancing”*

149. RAMEAU, PIERRE. *Le Maître à Danser. Qui enseigne la maniere de faire tous les differens pas de Danse dans toute la régularité de l’Art, & de conduire les Bras à chaque pas.* Engraved frontis. & 59 finely engraved plates (four are folding). xxiv, 271, [1] pp. 8vo, cont. polished calf (very well rebacked to match, a few signatures slightly browned), double gilt fillet round sides, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Paris: J. Villette, 1725. \$20,000.00

First edition of “the most authoritative exposition of the early 18th-century French style of dancing, a style which was performed throughout Europe because of its elegance and refinement. The book



was read and approved by Louis Pécour, dancing-master for the Paris Opéra, and may thus be taken to represent the central French practice of its day. It gives a clear and detailed account of such matters as the correct way to stand, move and ask a lady to dance, etiquette at court balls and the movements and steps of dances, as well as a complete description of the minuet. It is directed primarily towards the needs of social dancing, and does not discuss virtuoso practices peculiar to ballet. The book, which was several times reprinted, contains many excellent drawings which clarify the verbal descriptions.”—New Grove, Vol. 15, p. 573.

The largest of the folding plates depicts the grand ball of the King. This plate is frequently missing.

Rameau (fl. early 18th century), was dancing-master to Elizabeth Farnese (1692-1766), who became Queen of Spain on her marriage to Philip V in 1714.

Fine copy.

### “Un Guide Absolument Unique”

150. [ROZE DE CHANTOISEAU]. *Essai sur l'Almanach général d'Indication d'Adresse personnelle et domicile fixe, des six Corps, Arts et Métiers; contenant par ordre alphabétique les Noms, Surnoms, Etat & Domicile actuel des principaux Negocians, Marchands, Agens d'affaires, Courtiers, Artistes & Fabricans les plus notables du Royaume.* . . Engraved allegorical frontis. [414] pp. 8vo, cont. red morocco with the arms of Nicolas Joseph Terrier, Marquis de Mailleroncourt of the Franche-Comté (Olivier 1672, variant of *fers* 1 & 2), triple gilt fillet round sides, flat spine gilt, spine finely gilt, contrasting leather lettering piece on spine, a.e.g. Paris: la Veuve Duchesne, 1769. \$7500.00

First edition, in a superb armorial binding, of this scarce commercial almanac; it is an invaluable document giving the names, addresses, and specialties of many dozens of professions in and outside of Paris plus much other detailed information regarding daily life in the city and in the country. The copy contains the supplement of 168 unnumbered pages with further details.

We offer just a few of the professions for which the author gives detailed information: architects, armorers, firework makers, gold-beaters, lumber dealers, hosiers, butchers, cork dealers, harness-makers, brewers, embroiderers, brush-makers, belt-makers, candle-makers, pork butchers, carpenters, coppersmiths, nail-makers, rope-makers, cutlery-makers, dancing masters, gilders, drapers, public scribes, enamellers, sculptors, grocers, fan-makers, clock- and watch-makers, cart- and wagon-makers, midwives, makers of inlaid furniture, printers, booksellers, bookbinders, hoteliers, musical instrument makers, opticians, engravers, dyers, wine merchants, vinegar dealers, etc., etc.

The depth of information is wonderful: one learns how much it cost to stay in a wide variety of hotels per month, the surcharge for meals included (with a further surcharge for room service), etc.

The finely engraved frontispiece, designed by C.P. Marillier and engraved by J.P. Lebert, depicts the protector and director general of the arts and manufacturers of France, distributing prizes to the most celebrated artists of the time.

Fine and handsome copy. Old Jesuit stamps at foot of frontispiece and on title.

• Grand-Carteret, *Les Almanachs français*, 413—(& see for the entire extended note)—“Bottin très précieux, admirablement imprimé, sous forme de tableau, le texte de chaque page étant dans un cadre, divisé en plusieurs colonnes, avec titre. . . Ces renseignements font de ce livre un guide absolument unique à travers le Paris de 1769. . . Cet almanach contient encore des notices faisant connaître l’organisation de chaque communauté d’arts et métiers, une liste alphabétique des rues de Paris, les voitures publiques pour la France et l’étranger, le départ et l’arrivée des courriers, les foires les plus considérables, et il se termine par des remèdes et spécialités qui nous font pénétrer dans le secret des inventions du jour. Contre la fièvre, contre le scorbut, contre les migraines, contre le teigne, contre les vapeurs des femmes.”

### The Ruins of Palmyra

151. SELLER, ABDENEGO. *The Antiquities of Palmyra. Containing the History of the City, and its Emperors, from its Foundation to the Present Time. With an Appendix of Critical Observations on the Names, Religion,*



and Government of the Country. And a Commentary on the Inscriptions lately found there. Two engraved plates (one very long & the other double-page). 24 p.l., 382 pp., one leaf of errata. 8vo, cont. panelled calf (head of spine a little chipped, short split at head of lower joint), spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine (flaked). London: S. Smith & B. Walford, 1696. \$1750.00

First edition of the first work on the city of Palmyra, a great commercial center for trade in the early Christian period and “mistress of the Roman East,” known for its wonderful archeological ruins.

Seller (1646/47-1705), provides here the first description of the magnificent ruins. The first plate is very long (17 x 72 cm.) and provides a wonderful panorama of the ruins in the courtyard of the Temple of the Sun. The double-page plate depicts coins.

Very good copy. The long plate has several repairs to folds on verso without loss. Old faint library stamp on second preliminary leaf.

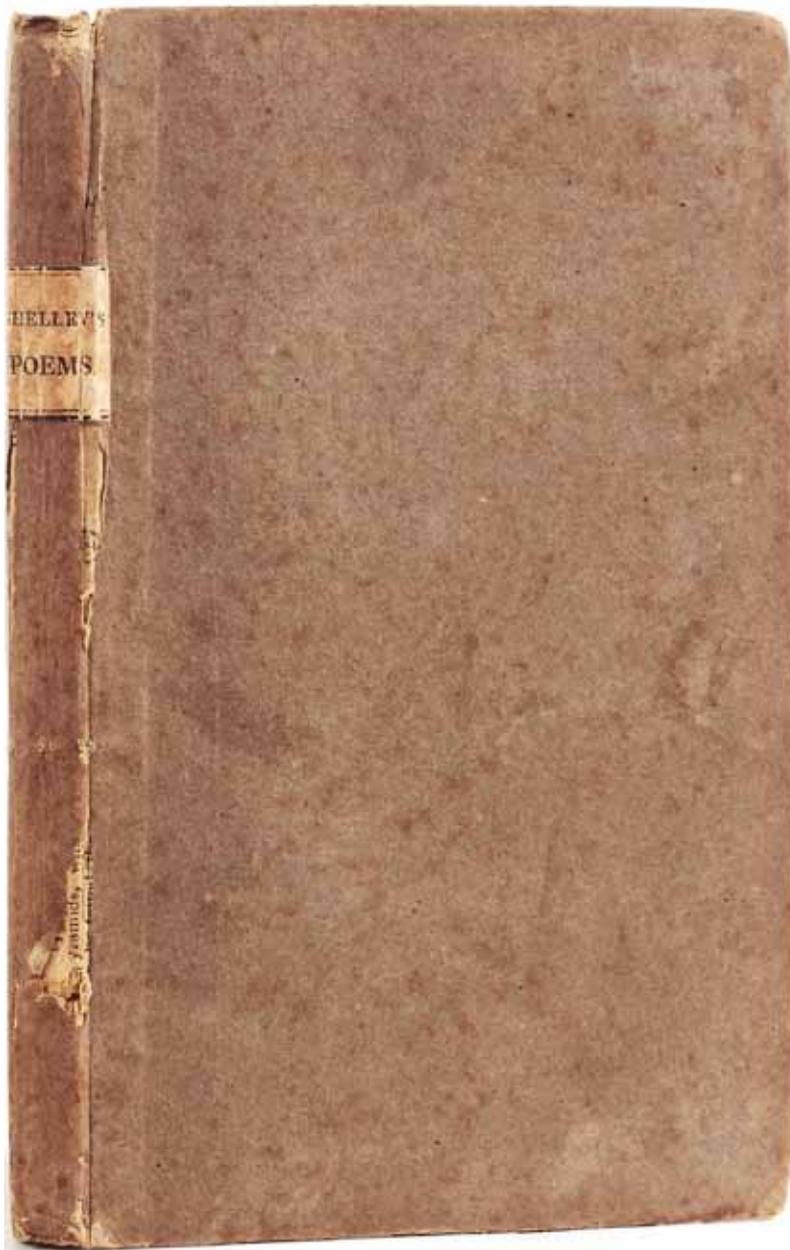
*From the Collection of Lady Mount Cashell & Her Husband,  
George William Tighe*

152. SHELLEY, PERCY BYSSHE. *Alastor; or, the Spirit of Solitude: and Other Poems*. vi, [2], 101 pp., one blank leaf. 8vo, orig. grey boards

(spine with a small defect), orig. printed paper label on spine, edition binder's embossed stamp on inside front cover “J:Syrett,” uncut. London: Printed for Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, et al., 1816. \$17,500.00

First edition, and a splendid copy in original boards, of Shelley's first major achievement; this copy bears on the free front endpaper the ownership signature — “Tighe” — of what is almost certainly George William Tighe (1776-1837), the common-law husband of Margaret King, Lady Mount Cashell. The Shelleys moved to Pisa at the suggestion of Lady Mount Cashell (at that time living with Tighe as “Mrs. Mason”), a former pupil of Mary Wollstonecraft. Tighe and “Mrs. Mason” had settled in Pisa where she studied medicine with Andrea Vaccá Berlinghieri at the city's university.

Tighe was an agriculturalist and provided Shelley with information on chemistry, biology, and statistics. In 1821, Tighe became involved in the attempts of Claire Clairmont, Mary Shelley's step-sister, to remove her daughter by Byron from a convent in Ravenna. Tighe made a secret trip to Ravenna and Bagnacavallo to find out what he could about the convent and Allegra's treatment there. Claire Clairmont wrote in her journal on 21 April 1821 that she had dreamt that G.W. Tighe had fetched Allegra back from Bagnacavallo; years later — sometime between 1869 and her death in 1879 — she told E.J.



Trelawny that Tighe had gone to fetch Allegra but as McAleer says, “Tatty’s visit may have grown entirely out of the dream Claire had on April 21 — his passport records no such trip.”—Mc Aleer, *Sensitive Plant*, p. 162. Certainly Claire Clairmont later thought of G.W. Tighe as a protector and brave and courteous gentleman.

This copy comes from the family library descending from Lady Mount Cashell, which has close Shelley connections. On page 97, line 2, the first word “And” has been crossed out in ink. There is a modern slip of paper laid-in there with a note “Shelley.” We believe the person who inserted the note was someone in the position to know.

Fine condition. Preserved in a box.

### County Cork

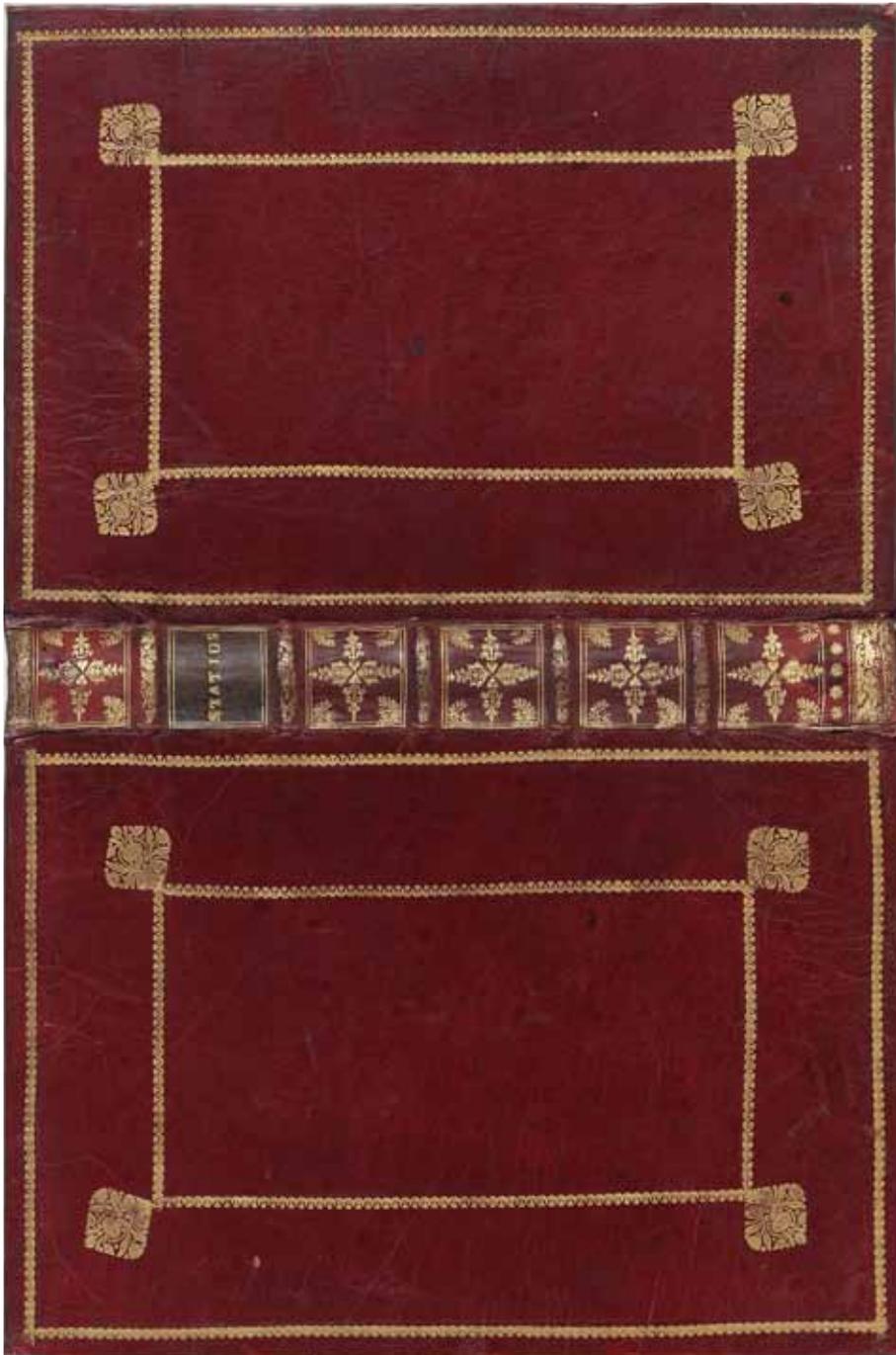
153. SMITH, CHARLES. *The Antient and Present State of the County and City of Cork, in Four Books. I. Containing, the antient Names of the Territories and Inhabitants, with the Civil and Ecclesiastical Division thereof. II. The Topography of the County and City of Cork. III. The Civil History of the County. IV. The Natural History of the same. . .Published with the approbation of the Physico-Historical Society.* 13 folding engraved plates (including maps, views, & plans). vi, [16] pp. (subscribers, directions to the binder (in duplicate), and table of contents), [ix]-xxi, [1], [23]-434 pp.; 429, [7] pp. Two vols. 8vo, cont. polished calf (foot of spine of Vol. I with slightest wear), double gilt fillet round sides, spines richly gilt. Dublin: Printed by A. Reilly for the Author, 1750. \$2950.00

First edition and a lovely set in fresh contemporary polished calf. Smith (ca. 1715-62), topographer, wrote a series of county histories which were the first of their kind in Ireland. He founded, along with others, both the Physico-Historical Society and Medico-Philosophical Society of Dublin in order to cultivate Irish enlightenment.

Smith provides here many details on the lifestyles of the gentry and economic life of County Cork and the city of Cork.

Handsome set, preserved in a morocco-backed box.

☛ ODNB.



154. **STATIUS, PUBLIUS PAPINIUS.** [*Opera*] with commentaries. 208 leaves (of 210, lacking the first & final blanks), 44 lines plus headline, 62 lines of commentary, Roman letter, 3- to 4-line initial spaces. Small folio, 17th-cent. red morocco (small marginal repairs to 2nd & 3rd leaves), sides panelled in gilt, spine nicely gilt, green morocco lettering piece on spine, a.e.g. Venice: Jacobus de Paganinis, 24 December 1490. \$15,000.00

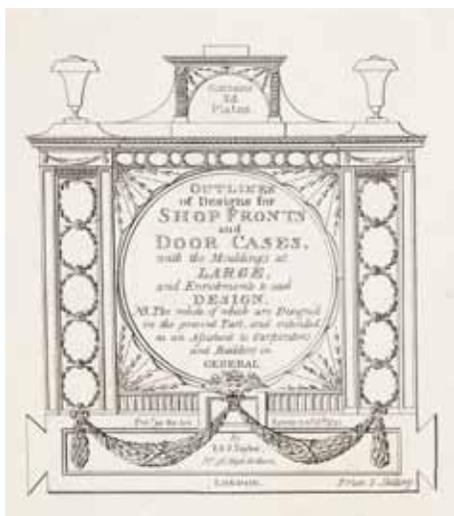
Second edition (1st ed.: 1483) of the collected verse of Statius (ca. A.D. 45-96), the great Latin poet. Present here are the *Thebaid*, a mythological epic with commentary by Placidus Lactantius; the *Achilleid*, a fragment of an uncompleted epic with commentary by Franciscus Mataratius; and the *Silvae*, a collection of mostly occasional poems, of which the shortest, nineteen lines addressed by the insomniac poet to the god of sleep, is deservedly well-known. Domitius Calderinus has provided the commentary for *Silvae*.

A fine copy from the Macclesfield library. Rather scarce. Some marginalia washed when rebound in the 17th century.

☛ Goff S-692.

155. **TAYLOR, ISAAC & JOSIAH, PUBLISHERS.** *Outlines of Designs for Shop Fronts and Door Cases, with the Mouldings at Large, and Enrichments to each Design.* NB. *The whole of which are Design'd in the present Tast [sic], and intended as an Assistant to Carpenters and Builders in General.* Engraved title-page & 24 engraved plates (several plates slightly dampstained). Large 4to, orig. blue wrappers (frayed & scribbled upon by an early owner), stitched as issued, uncut. [London]: I. & J. Taylor, 1792. \$3500.00

First edition and very rare; ESTC locates only two copies: at the Bodleian and Avery Architecture Library. This is very attractive work of designs for storefronts and specialized doors, issued by the leading publishers of architectural works of Britain, the Taylor's Architectural Library. The Taylors, father and son, were shrewd businessmen and gave priority to the practical manuals required to support the building boom of the late eighteenth century.



Bound-in at end is a two leaf folio catalogue of the Taylor's publications (this seems to be ESTC T80563), dated after 1795.

Good copy of a very rare book, preserved in a box.

☛ ODNB.

156. THURAH, LAURIDS DE. *Hafnia Hodierna, eller Udførlig beskrivelse om dem Kongelige-Residentz- og Hoved-Stad Kiøbenhavn.* Engraved frontis. & 110

finely engraved plates (Plate IV is a long folding view of the city), and engraved head- & tail-pieces at the beginnings & ends of chapters. 7 p.l., 368 pp. Thick large 4to, a handsome Danish "mirror" binding of cont. calf with a mottled central panel surrounded by lighter frames, sides decorated in blind, gilt fillets round sides, spine finely gilt, contrasting leather lettering piece on spine. Copenhagen: E.H. Berling, 1748. \$3500.00

First edition of the best architectural description of Copenhagen of the 18th century. It is important to remember than many of the buildings described and illustrated here were destroyed during the British bombardment of the city in early September 1807 during the Napoleonic Wars.

Thurah (1706-59), was "the most significant representative of late baroque architecture in Denmark. . .after cadet studies in Copenhagen, he received instruction as an officer and military engineer in 1725-1727, studies that also embraced architectural training. Travels to Germany Italy, France, Holland and England further broadened his horizons. Shortly after his return to Denmark, he received the appointment of royal architect and went on to enjoy a distinguished



and prolific architectural career."—Beasley et al., *Millard Architectural Collection, Volume III, Northern European Books*, pp. 38-39.

Copenhagen in the 18th century experienced a construction boom, and enjoyed the happy combination of royal builders with broad views and daring thought and highly gifted private architects. The plates depict many of the buildings constructed in the first half of the century. The text is printed in Danish, French, and German in parallel columns.

An uncommonly fine copy in a most handsome "mirror" binding which was a popular style in Denmark in the 18th century.



### *Thurah's Unfinished Survey of Denmark*

157. [THURAH, LAURIDS DE]. *Omstændelig og tilforladelig Beskrivelse over den i Øster-Søen liggende, under det kongelige Danske Herredømme blomstrende navnkundige Øe Bornholm, og den ei langt derfra anlagde fortreffelige FÆstning Christiansøe. . .* 31 finely engraved plates (incl. 9 & 9a, many folding, & including several maps), engraved head- & tail-pieces, and engravings in the text. 4 p.l., 288, [24] pp. Thick & large 4to, a handsome Danish "mirror" binding of cont. calf with a dark central panel surrounded by lighter frames, sides decorated in blind, gilt fillets round sides, spine finely gilt, contrasting leather lettering piece on spine. Copenhagen: N. Møller, 1756.

[BOUND WITH]:

[—]. *Omstændelig og tilforladelig Beskrivelse af Øen Samøe, og de derunder hørende smaae Øer. . .* Engraved vignette on title & five engraved plates (one a map, several folding). 1 p.l., 92 pp. Large 4to. Copenhagen: N. Møller, 1758.

[BOUND WITH]:

[—]. *Omstændelig og Tilforladelig Beskrivelse over den liden Øe Amager, og den, ei langt derfra situerede endnu mindre Øe Saltholm.* Five engraved plates (one a map, several folding). 68 pp. Copenhagen: N. Møller, 1758.

\$3500.00

First edition of this monumental but unfinished description of the most notable antiquities (including runes, etc.), buildings, and topographical features of Denmark. Thurah (1706-59), following his retirement about 1750, planned a great survey of Denmark but died before he could finish. These volumes, all that were published of the survey,



are concerned with the Danish islands Bornholm, Christiansoe, Amager, Saltholm, and Samsøe.

An uncommonly fine copy in a most handsome “mirror” binding which was a popular style in Denmark in the 18th century. The folding map in the second volume has a tear carefully repaired. Rare when complete.

159. TRIPPAULT, LÉON. *Celt’-Hellenisme, ou, Etymologic des Mots françois tirez du Graec. Plus. Preuves en general de la descente de nostre langue.* Plate with woodcut port. of the author & woodcut printer’s device on verso of final leaf. 4 p.l., 311, [1] pp. 8vo, late 17th-cent. or early 18th-cent. mottled calf, flat spine richly gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Orléans: E. Gibier, 1581. \$7500.00

First edition, second issue, with the title-page dated 1581 (1st issue: 1580). This is an uncommon book on the influence of Greek on the French language. It had its basis in the myth that France’s first kings came from Greece, or that France was named for Francion, a son



of Hector, who escaped the sack of Troy. Henri Estienne similarly looked for Greek origins for the French language, assimilating the glory of classical Athens with 16th-century France.

Trippault was a lawyer in Orléans and the author of a number of other books on French history and law. Éloi Gibier, bookseller and printer to the University of Orléans, also published other philological and local historical works, including some by Trippault.

Fine copy from the Macclesfield library with bookplate.

- Rothschild, I, 319—(with a reproduction of the portrait).

### Two Handsome English Ornament Books

160. WALLIS, N., ARCHITECT. *A Book of Ornaments in the Palmyrene Taste containing upwards of Sixty New Designs for Ceilings, Pannels, Paterns & Mouldings; with the Raffle Leaves at Large.* Twelve finely engraved leaves. Oblong 4to. London: I. Taylor, [plates dated Sept. 20. 1771].

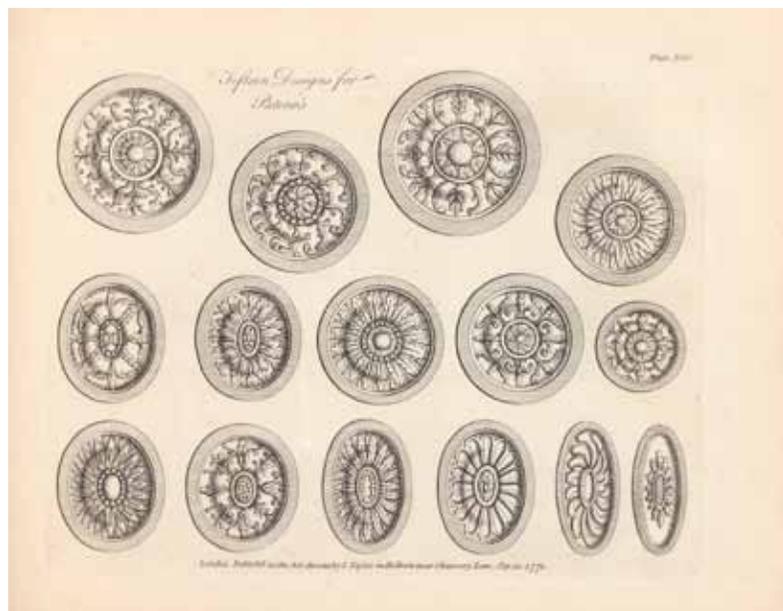
[BOUND WITH]:

- . *The Complete Modern Joiner, or a Collection of Original Designs in the Present Taste, for Chimney-Pieces and Door-Cases, with their Mouldings and Enrichments at Large; Frizes, Tablets, Ornaments for Pilasters, Bases, Sub-Bases and Cornices for Rooms, &c. With a Table shewing the Proportion of Chimneys with their Entablatures, to Rooms of any Size. . . A New Edition.* 36 finely engraved plates. Two leaves of text. Oblong 4to, antique half-calf & marbled boards. London: I. Taylor, [plates dated March 30, 1772]. \$10,000.00

First and second editions, respectively (no copy of the first edition of *The Complete Modern Joiner* seems to have survived). “Although he described himself as an architect, Wallis is known only as the author of three pattern-books. The first two, published in 1771 and 1772, contain designs for ceilings, panels, door-cases, chimney-pieces, etc. in the ‘antique’ style. These are contemporary with Wyatt’s *Pantheon* and predate the publication of Adam’s *Works* (1773-9).”—Harris, *British Architectural Books and Writers 1556-1785*, p. 467 & nos. 899 & 903.

Fine copies of these handsome and rare ornament books.

ITEM 160



ITEM 161

### *In a Fine Etruscan Binding*

161. **WATSON, JOHN.** *Memoirs of the ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey, and their Descendants to the Present Time.* Fine frontis. port. of the author & 53 engraved plates (several are folding or double-page & folding and one is printed in sepia). With finely engraved head- & tailpieces & numerous engraved coats-of-arms in text. vi, 304, [16] pp.; 1 p.l., 245, [10] pp. Two vols. Large 4to, cont. English "Etruscan" binding of panelled calf, tooled in blind & gilt, a.e.g. Warrington: W. Eyres, 1782. \$4000.00

First published edition and a most handsomely bound set of this richly illustrated work. Watson (1725-83), clergyman and antiquary, was curate in Ripponden, where he "embarked on research at the behest of Sir George Warren of Poynton Lodge, Cheshire, in order to prove that Sir George was the legitimate heir to the earldom of Warenne and Surrey. His *Memoirs of the Ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey and their Descendants* was published in a limited edition of six copies in 1776, with a second edition of fifteen copies following in 1779, and a third, larger, edition in 1782. Despite Watson's claim in the preface to the work, his researches were unable to establish Warren's right to the title, but this did not deter Sir George from pursuing that claim vigorously, if unsuccessfully, over the next twenty years."—ODNB.

The plates depict historical portraits, notable houses, ruins, landscapes, and archeological artifacts.

Fine set with the engraved armorial bookplate of George de Ligne Gregory (1740–1822), High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire. A few leaves with some foxing. Purchase inscription on front endleaf: "Bt. in London. Feb. 7 1818. Pr: 4 pd – 6 s – 0."

162. **WOESTERMAYR, IGNAZ VON.** *Versuch einer Erbeschreibung in Verbindung mit der Geschichte vom Königreiche Baijern.* Added finely lithographed frontis. & title, one folding lithographed map of Bavaria, & one folding printed genealogical tree. xx, 222 pp., one leaf of errata. 8vo, cont. red sheep maroquiné, sides decorated in gilt, flat spine gilt, a.e.g. Weilheim: "Auf Kosten des Verfassers," 1827. \$2500.00

First edition and very rare; this privately printed book was intended for students. Wöstermayr, described on the title-page as a teacher in Weilheim, provides a detailed account of the geography of Bavaria as well as descriptions and histories of all the villages, towns, and cities of the region.

Pages vii-xx contain an extensive list of subscribers. The folding printed table portrays a genealogical account of the royal house of Bavaria from 1120. The border of the lithographed map depicts women's costumes from each area of Bavaria, and views and maps of the major towns.

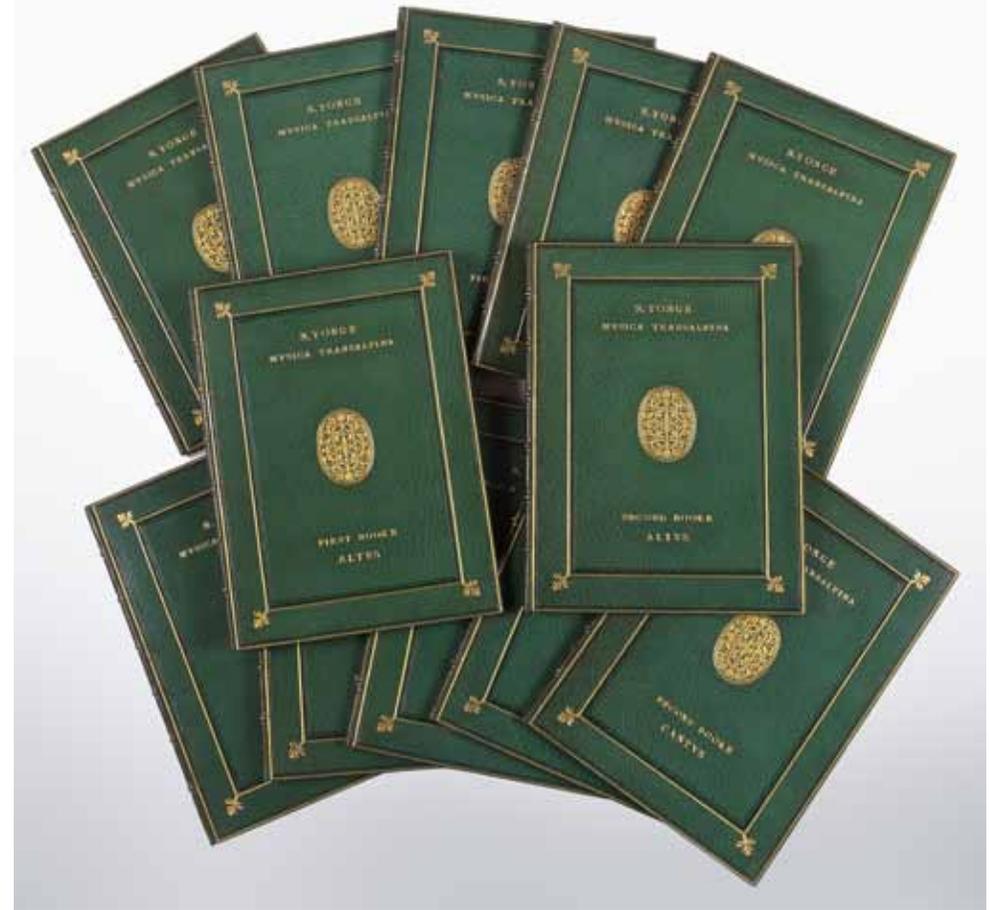
A very fine and pretty copy from the Wittelsbach library of the dukes and kings of Bavaria. No copy outside of Germany.

*“The Most Influential of the Five Italian Madrigal Volumes to Appear in England between 1588 and 1598” – Grove*

163. YONGE, NICHOLAS, ED. *Musica Transalpina. Cantus [Altus-Tenor-Quintus-Sextus-Bassus]*. Madrigales translated of foure, five and six parts, chosen out of divers excellent Authours, vvith the first and second part of *La Verginella*, made by Maister Byrd, upon two Stanz's of Ariosto, and brought to speake English with the rest. Published by N. Yonge, in favour of such as take pleasure in Musick of voices. Titles within elaborate typographical border, full-page woodcut coat-of-arms of Gilbert Lord Talbot on verso of titles (tail of rampant lion at outer edge cropped in each vol.), & woodcut initials throughout. Six vols. Small 4to, fine 19th-cent. green morocco, signed “Bound by F. Bedford,” sides lettered & panelled in gilt, gilt device in center, gilt fleurons in corners, a.e.g. London: “Imprinted at London by Thomas East, the assignè of William Byrd, 1588.”

[WITH]:

— . *Musica Transalpina. Cantus [Altus-Tenor-Quintus-Sextus-Bassus]*. *The Second Booke of Madrigalles, to 5. & 6. voices: translated out of sundrie Italian Authours & newly published by Nicolas Yonge*. Titles within typographical border, full-page woodcut coat-of-arms of Sir Henry Lennard on verso of titles, & woodcut initials throughout. Six vols. Small 4to, bindings as above. London: Printed by Thomas Este, 1597.  
\$95,000.00



First editions and very rare; the Locker-Lampson (bookplate) — E.D. Church — W.A. White (?) — John Whipple Frothingham (bookplate) copies.

These two madrigal anthologies of Yonge (d. 1619), “are important because they popularized the form in England and laid the foundations for an indigenous madrigal school by providing continental models for Elizabethan composers to imitate. . .

“Yonge is best remembered today as the editor of two anthologies of mostly Italian vocal music published, with English texts, as *Musica*



*transalpina* in 1588 and 1597. The first volume, containing fifty-seven ‘madrigals’ — the first recorded English use of the term, and applied here not only to true madrigals, but also to chansons, canzonets, and other forms—was international in scope. It none the less betrayed a certain local bias: of its eighteen composers, the most liberally represented was Alfonso Ferrabosco the elder, who had lived in England from 1562 to 1578. Yonge also included William Byrd’s English setting of Ariosto’s ‘La verginella’, the first stanza of which had appeared in Italian some months earlier in the composer’s own *Psalmes, Sonets & Songs*. In the dedication, addressed to Lord Gilbert Talbot, Yonge suggested that the publication grew out of the need to supply suitable material for friends to sing at daily music meetings in his home. As the repertory provided was mostly Italian, and those unfamiliar with the language either did not participate or did so ‘with little delight’, he sought more music in the vernacular. Finding few suitable native compositions, he borrowed English versions of pieces translated by ‘a Gentleman’, and these and others like them proved so popular that he was eventually persuaded to publish a selection. A third of the

pieces were drawn from madrigal anthologies issued in 1583 and 1585 by Pierre Phalèse of Antwerp. The success of Yonge’s first collection led to its reprinting in 1593 or 1594. His 1597 volume, containing only twenty-four items by eleven composers, was less influential, though six of its lyrics were reset by later composers, a higher proportion than the nine reset from the first volume.”—ODNB.

PROVENANCE NOTE: Frothingham (1878-1935), who at the time of his marriage in 1921 lived just up the street at 375 West End Avenue, was the nephew of William Augustus White (1843-1927), the great collector of Elizabethan literature and William Blake. Following his uncle’s death, Frothingham inherited a portion of White’s library which he removed to France and where it remained until very recently.

Fine, complete, and handsome set. We can trace no copies being sold at auction since the 1930s and only one copy in the trade (William Schab’s *Cat. 14* in 1950, \$1200). This is not the set listed in Bartlett’s 1914 and 1926 catalogues of White’s library.

☛ Grove, Vol. 20, p. 574. Locker-Lampson, *The Rowfant Library*, II (1886), p. 134. Pforzheimer 1104 & 1105 (both incomplete). Steele, *Bibliography of English Music*, 112 & 155.

❧ PART IV ❧  
 BIBLIOGRAPHY & THE  
 HISTORY OF BOOK  
 COLLECTING

*A Magnificent Book*

164. (ABBEY, J.R.). *English Bindings 1490 - 1940 in the Library of J.R. Abbey*. Edited by G.D. Hobson. 130 fine reproductions (12 in gold & color) & 46 facsimiles in the text. Title printed in red, black, & gold. Large thick 4to, orig. cloth (endpapers foxed as always), red morocco lettering piece on spine, t.e.g. London: Privately Printed at the Chiswick Press, 1940. \$4500.00

Limited to 180 numbered copies, signed by Major Abbey and G.D. Hobson. This sumptuously produced catalogue, the only authoritative survey of the history of bookbinding in the British Isles, is especially valuable on account of the wealth of fresh information given in the detailed descriptions of a magnificent series of specimens, representative of the various styles and periods. With twelve appendices and four indices.

Very nice copy. Presentation copy, inscribed by Major Abbey to John Sparrow, Warden of All Souls College, Oxford, dated March 1954, with Sparrow's bookplate.

❧ Breslauer, *The Uses of Bookbinding Literature*, p. 28—"Hobson's method was to make lists of bindings which had the same tools in common; if the binder of one or several was known, he could attribute the others to him; if the workshop was not known, he baptized it with a sobriquet, such as 'Queens' Binder'; all this required an immense amount of historical and archival research, the examination of the holdings of permanent libraries and private collections, and of the illustrations in books on bindings and auction and booksellers' catalogues."



*"A Fantastic Method of Arrangement"*

165. APROSIO, ANGELICO. *La Biblioteca Aprosiana, Passatempo Autunnale di Cornelio Aspasio Antivigilmi. Trà Vagabondi di Tabbia detto l'Aggirato*. Frontis. containing the interior of the Aprosiana (outer margin a little trimmed as usual on outer margin). L (incl. the frontis.), [10], 336, 387-733 pp. 12mo, 18th-cent. red morocco (title & frontis. with small defects), sides panelled in gilt, spine nicely gilt, green morocco lettering piece on spine, a.e.g. Bologna: Manolessi, 1673. \$2750.00

First edition of the very rare catalogue of the books donated by Aprosio to the library which was to bear his name. "Angelo Aprosio of Ventimiglia was in correspondence with most of the learned men of his day, and they sent him many books to read. Aprosio's catalogue of 1673 is a small duodecimo list of these gifts in alphabetical order of the donors' names. The purpose of such a fantastic method of arrangement was presumably to attract more gifts; but the printed catalogue goes no further than the letter C. . . This catalogue became celebrated as a picture of the learned world in Aprosio's day, and it was translated into Latin by J.C. Wolf at Hamburg in 1734."—Pollard & Ehrman, pp. 262-63. The text is full of anecdotes, erudite curiosities, bio-bibliographical references, historical notices, and literary quotations.

Very good copy of an extremely rare book. Contemporary ownership inscription on title of Giacomo Cenni. Bookplates of Robert Shafto (ca. 1732-97), the politician, William Adair, and A.R.A. Hobson.

• Brunet, I, 325—“Ouvrage rare.” Grolier Club, *Bibliography*, 67—“Although the work ends with the letter C, and remained incomplete, the large number of entries makes it one of the earliest and most comprehensive select bibliographies of Italian literature. It enjoyed great popularity among scholars as a reference work.” Nicolini 120—“Questo raro volumetto.” Peignot, p. 77—“fort rare.” Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, pp. 5-6, 105, 110, 144, 181, & 207.

### *The Library at Schloss Arenfels*

166. (SCHLOSS ARENFELS). Three manuscript catalogues, all highly legible, of the library at Schloss Arenfels, near Bad Honningen in the Rhineland. The earliest is dated 1789, the most recent 1875, and from internal evidence we can date the second one to about 1816. Foli- os (ranging from 370 x 250 mm. to 335 x 210 mm.), various con- temporary bindings including half-vellum and yellow boards, boards, and cloth. Schloss Arenfels: 1789, ca. 1816, & 1875. \$15,000.00

An important discovery. Schloss Arenfels, which traces its foundations to 1258, was the ancestral home of the Grafen von Isenburg, a family which traces its origins to 983. It produced several notable members of the church, including Diether von Isenburg (1412-82), Archbishop and Elector of Mainz who founded the University of Mainz; Johann V. von Isenburg (ca. 1507-56), Archbishop and Elector of Trier; and Salentin von Isenburg (ca. 1532-1610), Archbishop and Elector of Cologne. Another member, Ernst von Isenburg-Grenzau (d. 1664), was the governor general of The Netherlands.

The castle and its contents later passed by marriage to the Grafen von der Leyen. In 1848 the property was inherited by Reichsgraf Ludolf Friedrich von Westerholt (1804-69) and his wife Johanna (1804-74). The library remained intact until 1951 when a large portion (about 2500 titles in 6500 volumes) went to the Stadtarchiv Bottrop, and the remainder (1167 lots) was sold at auction by Nethe & Venator of Cologne, 13-15 Sept. 1951. Many of the auctioned books were purchased by the University of Cologne. This was one of the most important auctions of books in Germany during the years immediately follow- ing World War II.



The first catalogue (1 p.l., 212 pp.), dated 1789, describes the 907 titles already in the library. The library traces its origins to Bernhard von Westerholt zu Westerholt und Wilbrink (d. 1639) and Hermann Hector von Westerholt (b. 1592). The library experienced its greatest growth in the late-18th century when Ludolf Friedrich Adolf Freiherr von Boenen (1747-1828), and his wife Gräfin Wilhelmine Friederike von Westerholt-Gysenberg (1757-1820), contributed their books to the castle library. A highly cultured couple (he was president of the newly founded *theatervereins* in Münster), they were intensely interested in collecting books concerned with French and German literature, theater, travel, gardening and the household, and current politics.

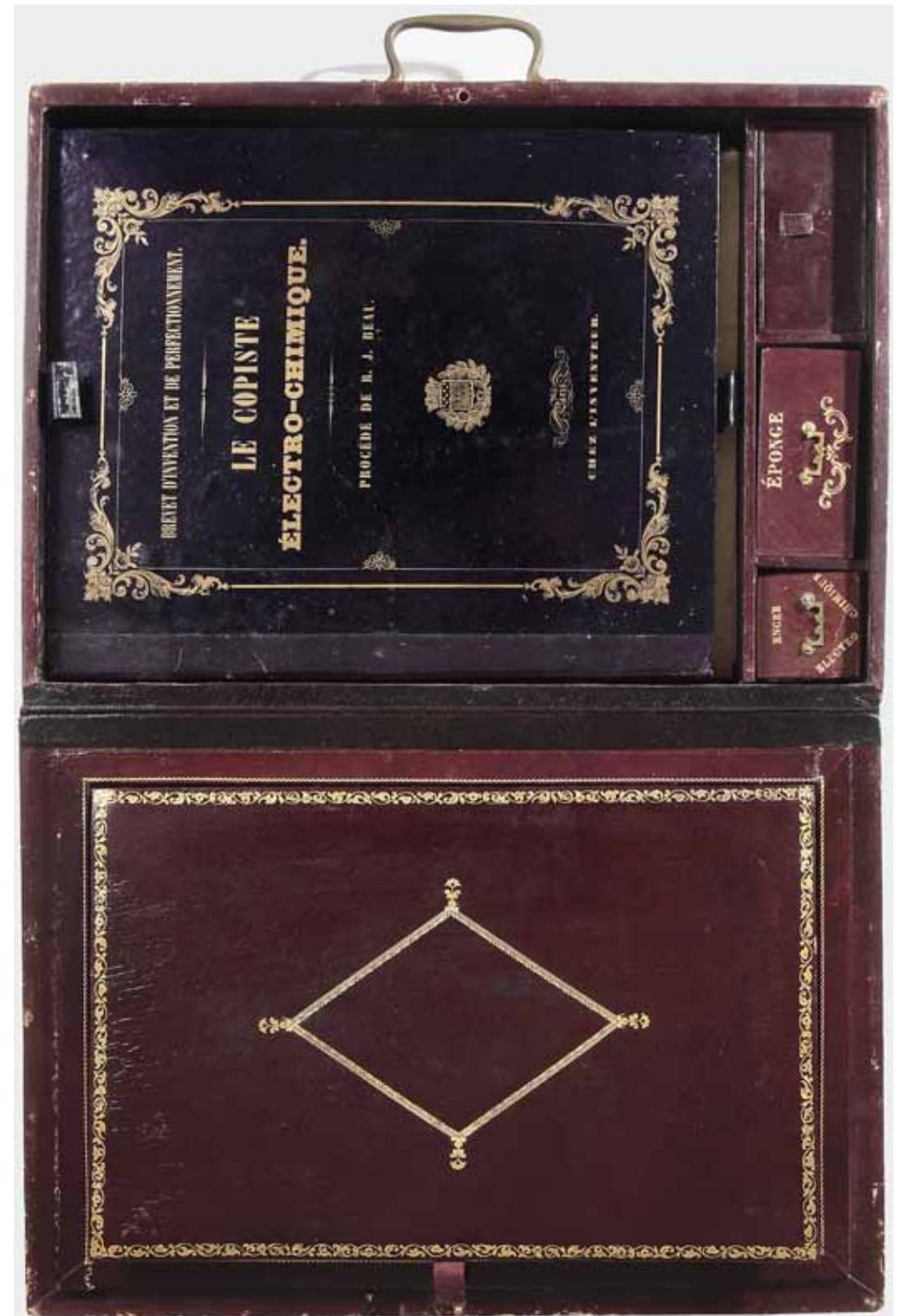
Further contributions of books dealing with law, government, and history were made by Reichsgraf Carl Casper von der Leyen (1655-1739), the cathedral provost Damian Friedrich von der Leyen (1738-1817), and his nephew Philipp Franz von der Leyen (1766-1829). The last two collected many works concerning the French Revolution and the natural sciences.

The second catalogue (1 p.l., 73 leaves) was prepared no earlier than 1816 (the most recent book we can find in the catalogue was published in that year). The library has become much more numerous.

The final catalogue (5 p.l., 329 pp.) reflects the state of the library in 1875. The grandson of Ludolf Friedrich and Wilhelmine, Ludolf Friedrich von Westerholt had inherited the castle and its library. He and his wife Johanna were serious collectors of books and it was during their tenancy that many of the finest early printed books entered the library.

In fine condition.

167. BEAU, R.J. Original wooden case (350 x 245 x 65 cm.), upper board covered in aubergine sheep *maroquiné*, decorated in gilt & blind, with the title in gilt in center: "Le Copiste Électro-Chimique." Inside are: 1) a blank copy book with the lithographed title in blue within ornamental border *Brevet d'Invention et de Perfectionnement. Le Copiste Electro-chimique* (4to, orig. glazed boards & sheep spine, 396 numbered blank leaves); 2) three smaller boxes each covered with aubergine sheep *maroquiné*: "Encre Electro Chimique" (with the orig. metal ink well); "Éponge" (with



the orig. sponge); and the third box, untitled & empty; 3) another copy book with fewer leaves; and 4) on the interior of the upper board a leather sleeve for storing copies & materials. The box has a lock (key present) and a metal handle for carrying the box. Paris: ca. 1844. \$6500.00

A remarkable and wonderful survival: this luxury case contains the equipment necessary for making multiple facsimiles of documents; it was manufactured and sold by the R.J. Beau company, also known as "Maison Beau," located variously at 12, rue Saint-Pierre-Montmartre and 30, rue du Mail, Paris.

The problem of multiplying written communications is an ancient one; by the 19th century, there were many competing techniques of reproduction, including the copying process of James Watt, lithography, the polygraph, manifold copying, and, ultimately, photography. Another method was electro-chemical printing.

The firm of R.J. Beau in Paris developed their own method of electro-chemical printing and this case contains the materials necessary to enable users to make copies. "The production in art of a precise two-dimensional copy could be extended to benefit various kinds of industry, and mechanical solutions were eagerly anticipated. This was the case with the 'Copiste électro-chimique,' which was reported in *Le Correspondant littéraire* on February 1844:

'One of the great successes of our time is the *Copiste électro-chimique*. Its ingenious as well as useful discovery is due to the Maison Beau, rue du Mail, 30. This apparatus, which appears to have attained the ultimate degree of perfection, reproduces the corresponding object by a most simple process that from this moment on will eliminate the old and inconvenient copy presses. The *Copiste électro-chimique* is, moreover, within reach of every wallet, for it is reasonably priced. One also owes to the Maison Beau the Album of the Young Draftsman (*Album du jeune Dessinateur*), a charming volume, which, with the aid of a process resembling that of the *Copiste*, permits men or women who own it to obtain the most delicate drawings and sketches'."—from Camille Murgia's "The Rouillet Process and Drawing Education in Mid-Nineteenth-Century France"—on-line resource.

Fine condition. Not in WorldCat.

### *Hardy Grieb's Annotated Copy*

168. BESTERMAN, THEODORE. *Old Art Books. Collected and Catalogued*. Folding frontis. & numerous plates (many folding). Large folio, orig. cloth. London: [Printed at the Oxford University Press for] Maggs Bros. Ltd., 1975. \$3000.00

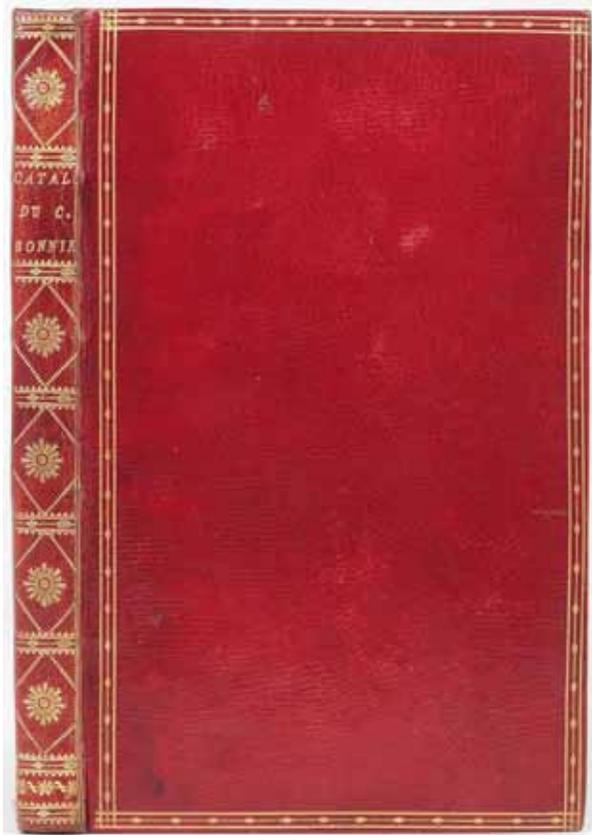
Number "3" of 300 numbered copies, signed by the collector, presentation copy, inscribed by Theodore Besterman to Hardy Grieb (1946-90), bookseller at E.P. Goldschmidt and later a partner at Martin Breslauer: "for Hardy Grieb with cordial regards Th.B." This is a highly interesting copy, containing the notes regarding provenance and condition as well as appraised values of Besterman's wonderful collection of 381 books illustrative of the arts. The sale of the collection was handled by Hardy Grieb and Jacques Vellekoop and the books are now at the Getty Library.

Besterman (1904-76), psychical researcher, bibliographer, and founder of the Voltaire Institute, formed several collections over the years: calligraphy (now at Dartmouth), bibliography (purchased by Martin Breslauer), the present collection, and others. Besterman was privately described by Bernard Breslauer as one of the most disagreeable men of the twentieth century book world. That is certainly an example of the "pot calling the kettle black."

A number of pamphlets by and about Besterman and appraisal lists have been laid-in.

### *A Fine Copy in Contemporary Straight-Grained Red Morocco*

169. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: BONNIER D'ALCO, ANGE ELISABETH LOUIS ANTOINE). *Catalogue des Livres rares, singuliers et très-bien conditionnés, de feu le C. Bonnier, Ministre plénipotentiaire de la République française, au Congrès de Rastadt, dont la Vente se fera en la Salle du citoyen Sylvestre*. iv, 180 pp. 8vo, cont. French red straight-grained morocco, covers with gilt frames composed of a diamond & chain roll between two gilt fillets, flat spine in six compartments, the second with title, in the others a large sunburst, dentelles



gilt with a lozenge & oval roll depicting emblems “de la Paix de des Arts,” a.e.g. Paris: G. De Bure, An VIII [1800]. \$8500.00

A very finely bound copy of the sale catalogue of the library of Bonnier d’Alco (or Arco) (1750-99), an important figure in the French Revolution who was assassinated while head of the French delegation at the Congress of Rastadt. 2190 lots.

Fine copy with the bookplates of Anatole Basseville and A.R.A. Hobson. Scarce.

☛ Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, col. 421. Grolier Club, *Printed Catalogues of French Books Auctions. . .1643-1830*, 407. Peignot, p. 82–“Ce catalogue. . .renferme beaucoup d’articles rares et singuliers.”

171. **BOOKSELLERS’ CATALOGUES, GERMAN.** A fascinating collection of about 85 booksellers’ catalogues, mostly German, dating from 1795 to 1840, all coming from the Wittelsbach library of the dukes and kings of Bavaria. Mostly 8vo or small 8vo, bound in the original wrappers or boards, some stitched as issued, some self-bound. Germany: 1795-1840. \$6500.00

A collection of about 85 publishers’ and booksellers’ catalogues coming from the Wittelsbach library at Tegernsee, the “summer home” library of the royal family of Bavaria. This collection offers an excellent view of how the royal family of Bavaria acquired new books for their personal reading pleasure and use. The kings and dukes of Bavaria had considerable intellectual interests and these catalogues reflect their varied activities. The catalogues list both new publications and antiquarian material; the subjects range from music to literature to history to archeology to travel to science. The catalogues were sent by the booksellers to the family and have been carefully preserved. This sort of catalogue is extremely ephemeral; most copies were thrown away after use and have a low survival rate. Below is listing of the cities and their booksellers:

- Amberg: Seidel
- Bamberg: C.F. Kunz, Joseph Anton Goebhardt (many), Johann Casimir Dresch (many), Drausnick (many)
- Bayreuth: Grau
- Brussels: Adolphe Stapleaux,
- Düsseldorf: Joh. Henr. Christ. Schreiner, Wilhelmine Perolla
- Erlangen: Joh. Jac. Palm
- Frankfurt am Main: Frédéric Esslinger, Andreäischen Buchhandlung, Charles Jugel
- Landshut: Philipp Krüll
- Leipzig: J.C. Hinrich
- Mainz: B. Schott
- Mannheim: Artaria et Fontaine
- Monaco: Antonio Weber
- Munich: Karl Thienemann, Joseph Lindauer (many), Johann Palm, Georg Franz, Joh. Nep. Peischer, Ehrentreich

- Nuremberg: Johann Jacob Lechner, Riegel & Wiesner (many)
- Strasbourg: F.G. Levrault

In fine condition. We can supply a scan of each title-page but, without a doubt, any library will lack 99% of them.

*“Catalogue Précieux” — With MSS. from Mount Athos*

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Large Paper Copy*

173. CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. *Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum in Bibliotheca Collegii Corporis Christi in Cantabrigia: quos legavit Matthaeus Parkerus*. [Compiled by William Stanley]. Woodcut ornament on title. 2 p.l., 112, [11] pp. Small folio, cont. half-calf & marbled boards (joints with some careful repairs). London: G. & J. Innys, 1722. \$5500.00

Large paper copy, limited to 50 copies, of the second catalogue of the 482 MSS. bequeathed to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by Matthew Parker (1504-75), “England’s first great bibliophile. . .It is hardly conceivable that a man who played such a prominent part in the ecclesiastical affairs of the sixteenth century, should also have found time to publish a number of scholarly works and to collect a great library.”—De Ricci, p. 15.

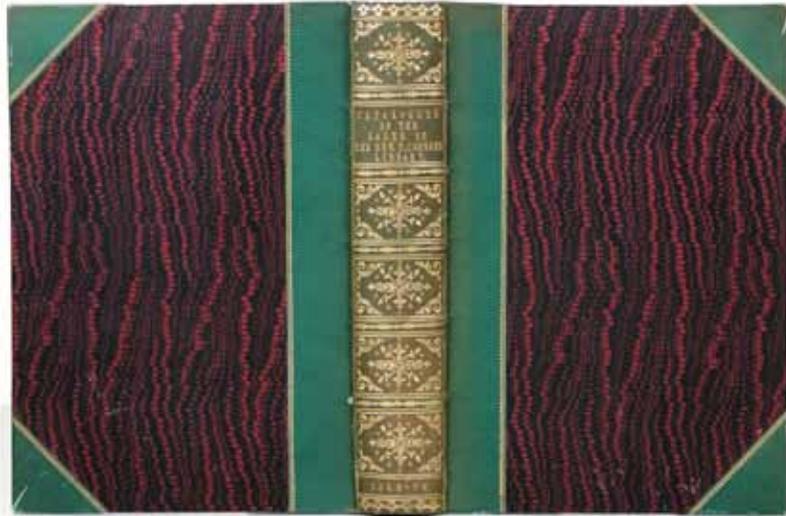
A fine copy from the Macclesfield library with the embossed stamp on title and the North Library bookplate. Printed by William Bowyer; his records show 200 ordinary and 50 large-paper copies printed.

*With the Rare Final Manchester Catalogue*

174. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: CORSER, REV. THOMAS). *Catalogue of the First [-Eighth] Portion of the Valuable & Extensive Library, formed by the Rev. Thomas Corser. . .who, from Age, Ill Health, and Bodily Infirmary, is precluded from the further Enjoyment of his Books. . .which will be sold by Auction, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. Eight parts in one thick volume. Large 8vo, orig. printed wrappers bound in cont. green half-morocco & patterned cloth, spine richly gilt. London: 1868-74.*

[BOUND WITH]:

(—). *Catalogue of the Concluding Portion of the Valuable & Extensive Library formed by the late Rev. Thomas Corser. . .which will be sold by Auction, by Capes, Dunn, & Pilcher. . .on Wednesday, 18th December, 1876, and Two following Days. 8vo, orig. printed wrappers. Manchester: 1876. \$1950.00*



Complete set of the sale catalogues, including the rare final ninth portion sold in Manchester, through which the extraordinary collection of mainly early English and Elizabethan literature formed by the Rev. Thomas Corser (1793-1876) was dispersed. Having been the son of a banker no doubt enabled him to pursue his collecting over twenty years, until ill health and blindness caused him to gradually dispose of it.

“Corser was one of the most learned and enthusiastic book-collectors of his day, and his noble library contained, besides a wonderful collection of unique and rare editions of the works of the early English poets and dramatists, a fine block-book. . .seven Caxtons, and a large number of books printed by Machlinia, Wynkyn de Worde. . .and other early English printers. The library also comprised a large number of books of emblems, drolleries, jest-books, garlands. . .Mr. Corser also possessed a few choice manuscripts. . .There were 6,244 lots in the eight sales, and the total amount realized was 19,781 pounds. . .

“Some additional manuscripts and books which had belonged to Mr. Corser were sold after his death, at Manchester, by Capes, Dunn and Pilcher on December the 13th, 1876 and two following days.”—Fletcher, pp. 372-76). This final portion comprised 740 lots and made 1,408 pounds. Many of Corser’s books were bought by Henry Huth.

Tipped-in are several letters from Sotheby’s regarding the Corser sale and reviews from *The Times*.

Fine and most handsome set; rare when complete. Bookplate of A.R.A. Hobson.

• De Ricci, p. 150—“a particularly fine library.”

### *With a (not) Gutenberg Bible*

175. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: CRASSIER, GUILLAUME PASCHAL, BARON DE). *Catalogus Librorum Bibliothecae Guillelmi S. R. I. L. Baronis de Crassier*. Engraved coat-of-arms on title. xvi, 456 pp. 8vo, modern half-cloth & marbled boards (preliminary leaves with some waterstaining, becoming less noticeable in the next 50 leaves). Liege: E. Kints, 1754. \$2500.00

Baron Crassier (1662-1751), was one of the great collectors in Belgium of the first half of the 18th century, forming an important library as well as a notable collection of gems and coins. He served as “conseiller de la chambre des comptes et du Prince-Evêque.”

His library, formed over a seventy year period, was rich in early printed books and early manuscripts. For many years, it had been thought lot 10 was a Gutenberg Bible (see Roland Folter, “The Gutenberg Bible in the Antiquarian Book Trade,” in *Incunabula. Studies in Fifteenth-Century Printed Books presented to Lotte Hellings*, p. 276). However, Dr. Paul Needham has demonstrated it is, in fact, Eggestein’s third Vulgate, 1470 (Goff B-533).

A good copy of an uncommon and important sale catalogue. The sale started on 22 May 1755; 3550 lots.

• N.B.G., Vol. 12, col. 355. With thanks to Dr. Eric White for relating Dr. Needham’s discovery.

### *England’s Earliest Female Bibliophile; Limited to Forty Copies Only*

176. ([CURRER, FRANCES MARY RICHARDSON]). *Catalogue of the Library at Eshton Hall, in the County of York*. [Catalogued by Robert Triphook]. xi, 308 pp. 8vo, orig. edition binding of straight-

grained morocco-backed brown boards (corners a bit rounded), flat spine gilt. London: R. Triphook, 1820. \$15,000.00

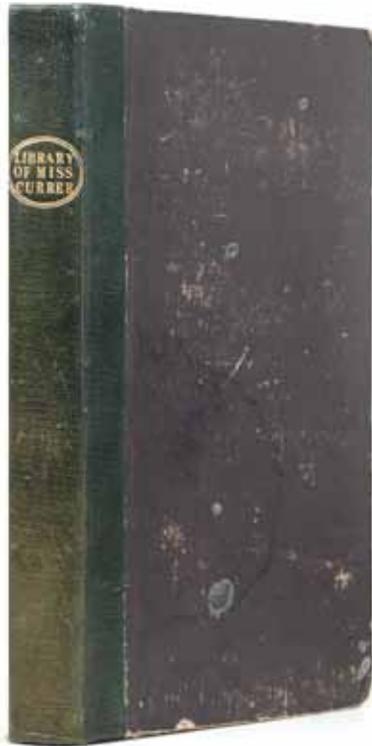
“Forty Copies Printed.” This is the extremely rare first catalogue of Miss Currer’s library and the second copy I have handled. The second edition was issued in an edition of 100 copies in 1833; one sees it from time to time.

Miss Currer (1785-1861), lived a secluded life at Eshton Hall, where, from an early age, she immersed herself in books. Having inherited two large estates, she enjoyed ample resources to form a large and important library, ultimately collecting about 20,000 books and important manuscripts. “Miss Currer’s library. . . contained many rarities. It was rich in natural science, topography, antiquities, and history. There

was a fair collection of Greek and Latin classics. . . The books were all in choice condition, many with fine bindings.”—*D.N.B.*, V, pp. 340-41. Of her library, Dibdin wrote “I may fairly and honestly say, that with the exception of Althorpe, Chatsworth and Stowe, I know of no such collection of books situated in the country, which can pretend to break a lance with it.”

Fine copy. Inscribed on the free front endpaper by Miss Currer to “Cooper Preston Esqr. with Miss Currer’s Compts.” With Preston’s signature, dated 1821, on the front pastedown. Bookplate of A.R.A. Hobson.

• Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, cols. 612-13. De Ricci, pp. 141-43.



### England’s Earliest Female Bibliophile

177. (CURRER, FRANCES MARY RICHARDSON). *A Catalogue of the Library collected by Miss Richardson Currer, at Eshton Hall, Craven, Yorkshire*. By C. J. Stewart. Four plates (as usual, a little foxed). xii, 501 pp. 8vo, orig. half-morocco & orig. marbled boards (joints & spine rubbed), spine gilt, t.e.g., others uncut. London: Printed for Private Circulation Only, 1833. \$7500.00



Limited to 100 copies only. This is the second of Miss Currer’s library catalogues; the first was issued in an edition of 40 (or 50) copies in 1820.

“Miss Currer continually added to her collection, and found it necessary to have a new ‘Catalogue’ compiled by Mr. C.J. Stewart. One hundred copies of this handsome volume were printed in 1833 for private circulation. It contains four steel engravings representing the book-rooms and outside of the house; two may be seen in Dibdin’s works. . . The catalogue is admirably arranged after a modification of Hartwell Horne’s system of classification, and has a good alphabetical index. It is a model catalogue of a private library, and is now rare and much sought after. Miss Currer’s library. . . contained many rarities. It was rich in natural science, topography, antiquities, and history.

There was a fair collection of Greek and Latin classics. . . The books were all in choice condition, many with fine bindings.”—*D.N.B.*, V, pp. 340-41.

Very good copy. Inscribed on the free front endpaper by Miss Curren to “Cooper Preston Esqr. With Miss Curren’s King Regards.” Bookplates of John Norcliffe Preston and A.R.A. Hobson.

☛ Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, cols. 612-13. De Ricci, pp. 141-43.

*“Numerous Volumes of the Greatest Beauty”  
A Large & Thick Paper Copy from the Huth Library*

178. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: DENT). *Catalogue of the Splendid, Curious, and Extensive Library of the late John Dent, Esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A.* . . . which will be sold by Auction by Mr. Evans. . . 1 p.l., 84, [2] pp.; 1 p.l., 94, [1] pp. Two parts in one vol. 8vo, cont. green half-morocco & marbled boards, spine gilt, uncut. [London]: 1827. \$1950.00

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

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

Fine copy with the Huth bookplate.

☛ Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, col. 563—“Fort belle bibliothèque.”

*An Excellent & Richly Illustrated History of French  
Bookbinding*

179. DEVAUCHELLE, ROGER. *La Reliure en France de ses Origines à nos Jours*. Three colored frontis., 251 fine plates (some in color), & numerous illus. & figures in the text. Three vols. Large 4to, attractive modern morocco-backed cloth (spines with a few unimportant stains), spines lettered in gilt. Paris: J. Rousseau-Girard, 1959-61. \$2950.00

This extraordinary work, limited to 900 copies, provides a richly illustrated history of bookbinding in France from the earliest days until the mid-20th century. In the first volume, the author, himself a well-known binder, provides a technical account of the art of bookbinding and then gives a historical sketch up to 1700. Vol. II continues the historical account from 1700 to 1850. In Vol. III, Devauchelle relates the main trends from 1850 to the mid-1950s. Each volume contains an excellent bibliography and, in Vols. II and III, there are biographical sketches of the leading binders of each period.

Fine set. The plates, many of which are in color, are of the highest quality.

☛ Breslauer, *The Uses of Bookbinding Literature*, p. 21—“Volumes II and III, dealing with the nineteenth and the present centuries, are replete with information on the life, work and styles of the binders of those periods.”

*“Useless” but Handsomely Illustrated*

180. [DIBDIN, THOMAS FROGNALL, ED.]. *The Pastime of People, or, the Chronicles of Divers Realms; and most especially of the Realm of England*. Briefly compiled, and imprinted in Cheapside, by John Rastell, [A.D. 1529.] Now First Reprinted, and systematically arranged, with Fac-simile Wood-cut of the Portraits of Popes, Emperors, &c. and the Kings of England. 18 fine full-page woodcuts of the early kings of England by John Nesbit, one headpiece, & a number of small woodcuts in the text. viii, 299, [1] pp. Large 4to, fine cont. dark green morocco (some foxing), signed “Clarke & Bedford,” sides richly gilt with roll-tooled & dentelle borders, spine richly gilt, a.e.g. London: F.C. & J. Rivington, et al., 1811.

[BOUND WITH]:

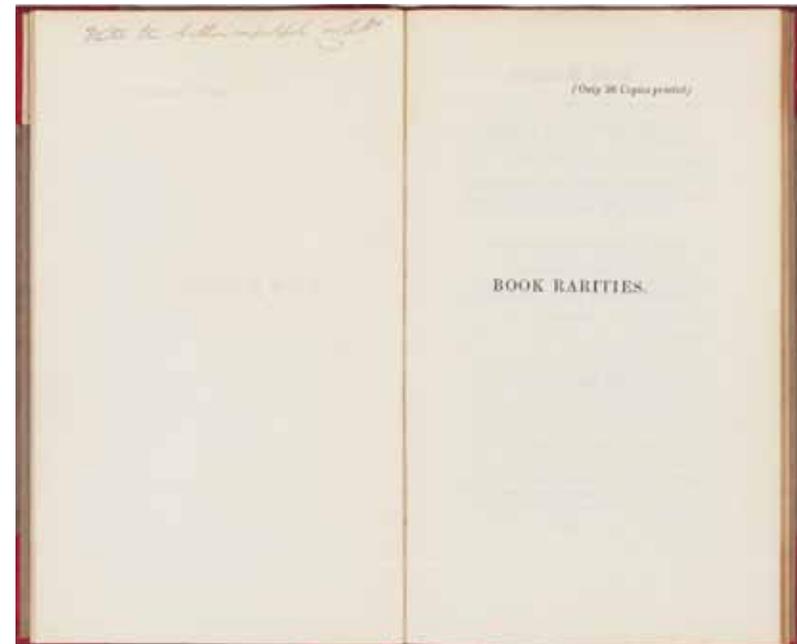
ARNOLD, RICHARD. *The Customs of London, otherwise called Arnold's Chronicle; containing, among divers other matters, the Original of the Celebrated Poem of the Nut-Brown Maid*. Reprinted from the First Edition, with the Additions included in the Second. [Edited by Francis Douce]. lii, 300 pp. Large 4to. London: F.C. & J. Rivington, et al., 1811.  
\$2500.00



First editions of these handsome scholarly editions, edited, respectively, by Dibdin and Francis Douce, both great students of early English literature. Jackson describes Dibdin's edition, limited to 500 copies on regular paper, as "useless" [my fingers ache as I type that] but notes the woodcuts by John Nesbit are "pretty faithful copies of the original."

Fine copies. As is often the case, the quarter-page facsimile on the verso of the title-page is not present (like the Barlow copy). Armorial bookplate of Christopher Turnor. Bookplate of Major J.R. Abbey (his sale, Sotheby's, 21 June 1965, lot 48).

• Jackson 30. Windle & Pippin A19.



### *His Most Important Prospectus*

181. DIBDIN, THOMAS FROGNALL. *Book Rarities; or a Descriptive Catalogue of some of the most Curious, Rare, and Valuable Books of Early Date; chiefly in the Collection of the Right Honourable George John Earl Spencer, K.G. &c. &c. &c.* Three facsimile illus. in the text. iv, 34 pp. 8vo, cont. red half-morocco & brown drab boards, sides ruled in blind, spine lettered in gilt, a.e.g. London: Printed by W. Bulmer, 1811.  
\$17,500.00

First edition, limited to 36 copies only (so printed on the half-title), and a presentation copy, inscribed on the free front endpaper "With the Author's respectful Compts." This is the very rare specimen of what was to ultimately become the great catalogue of the Spencer Collection, published as the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana* (1814-15) in four volumes with three volumes of supplements appearing in 1822-23. In the rather charming "Address" which serves as the introduction, Dibdin asks for corrections to be pointed out to him "over a home-cook'd beef-steak,

lightly sprinkled with snow-white horse-radish, and flanked with the best lettuce my garden can bestow.”

A fine and lovely copy. Armorial bookplate, apparently of the Eliot family (their motto: “Credunt quod vident”), and the leather bookplate of Howard Lehman Goodhart, one of Dr. Rosenbach’s good clients and father of Phyllis Goodhart Gordan.

☛ Windle & Pippin A17—“It may not be exaggerating to add that this was the most important prospectus of the many ‘fliers’ that Dibdin put abroad in his long career.” Jackson 28.

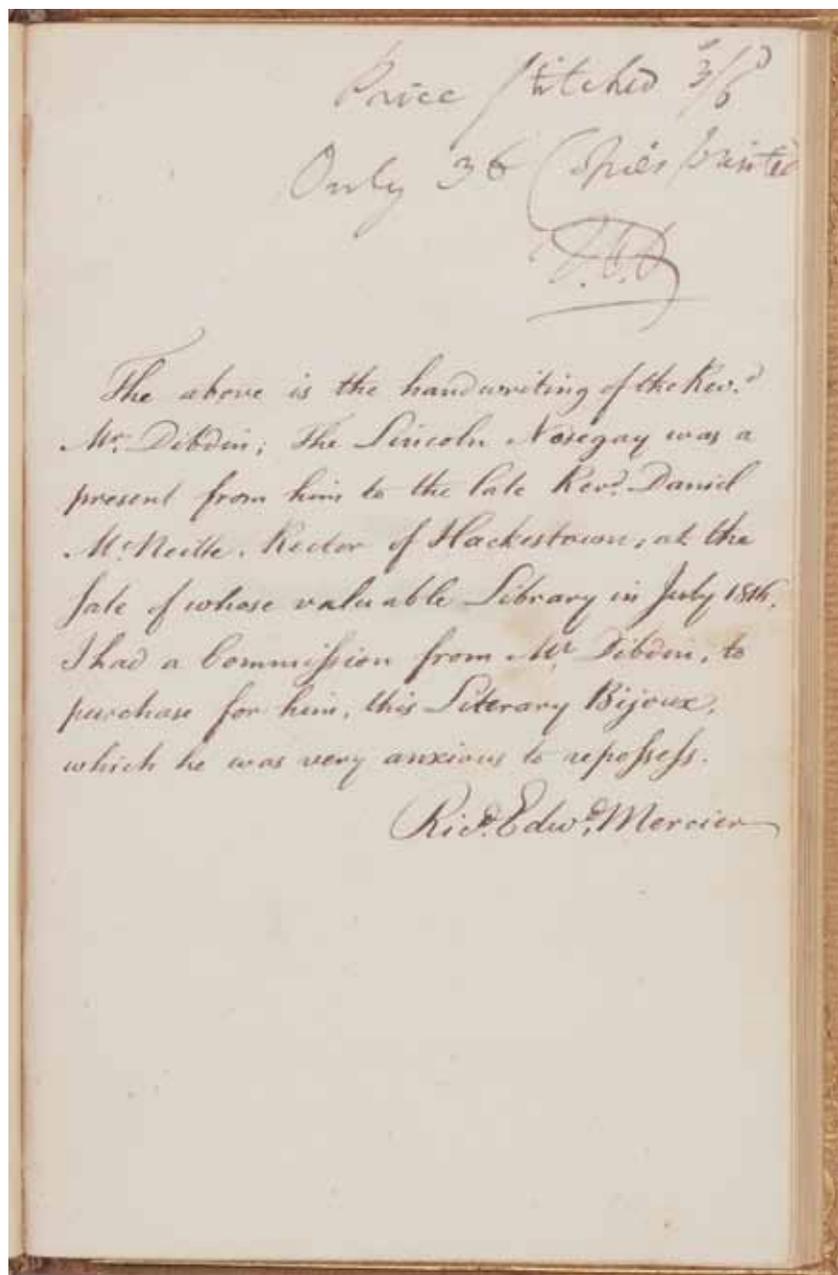
*“The Most Exclusive Bookseller’s Catalogue Ever Issued . . .  
A Joy to Possess” In a Dazzling Contemporary  
Binding by George Mullen of Dublin*

182. DIBDIN, THOMAS FROGNALL. *Here Begyneth a Littel Tome and Hathe to Name The Lincolne Nosegay: beyng a Breffe Table of Certaine Bokes in the Possession of Maister Thomas Frognall Dibdin Clerk. Which Bookes be to be sold to Him who shal gyve the moste for ye Same.* 16 pp. 8vo, a wonderful cont. binding by George Mullen of Dublin (with his ticket) of cream-colored straight-grained morocco (spine very slightly darkened), richly gilt & blind-tooled, around sides gilt roll borders in a “Gothic” design, flanked by quadruple gilt fillets, central panels decorated in blind, in center of each cover a large lozenge-shaped arabesque blind stamp, inner arabesque cornerpieces; inside borders gilt, doublures & endleaves of blue watered silk, framed by blind ornamental borders, spine with four raised bands & richly gilt, second compartment with title lettered in gilt, a.e.g. [London: printed by W. Bulmer, [1814]. \$75,000.00

First edition, limited to 36 copies only; one of the great Dibdin rarities, here bound, ca. 1816, in one of the masterpieces by George Mullen of Dublin, Ireland’s finest binder of the period, with his ticket.

In this work we find Dibdin in the guise of bookseller. In October 1814 Dibdin managed to purchase for 500 guineas from the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral six volumes containing 19 titles, mostly black-letter rarities, including four Caxtons. Within a month, Dibdin produced the present catalogue.





“The well-turned archness of the title and the enthusiasm of the descriptions, the use of the best printer in England and the small limitation, the quality and the rarity of the books. . . and the standing in the book world of the celebrated author of *Bibliomania*, were carefully chosen ingredients which made *The Lincoln Nosegay* the most exclusive bookseller’s catalogue ever issued. It may perhaps be more aptly termed a private auction catalogue, for it is unpriced, but the distinction is not important. More important is the limitation of edition as the measure of Dibdin’s influenceable circle of friends and maximum targeted sales audience: thirty-one in the Roxburghe Club, including himself, and five spare copies. . . It is therefore not surprising that the *Nosegay* became a highly-prized collector’s bijou — a joy to possess and a frustration not to possess. . . The *Nosegay* has remained a rare and attractive relic of its age.”—Rabaiotti, “Beckford’s *A Dialogue in the Shades* and Dibdin’s *The Lincoln Nosegay*” in *The Book Collector*, Summer 1989, pp. 212-13.

PROVENANCE: This copy was given or sold by Dibdin to the Rev. Daniel McNeill, rector of Hackestowne in Ireland; on the upper portion of a front flyleaf Dibdin has written: “Price stitched 3s/6d. Only 36 Copies printed. T.F.D.” This copy was bought at the sale of McNeill’s “valuable” library in Dublin in July 1816 (clipping regarding the sale from the *Dublin Journal* of 20 July 1816 mounted on an endpaper) by William Shaw Mason (1774-1853), author of *A Statistical Account or Parochial Survey of Ireland*. On the flyleaf, underneath Dibdin’s note, the auctioneer, Richard Edward Mercier, has recorded that Dibdin himself had given him an unsuccessful commission for this book: “. . . I had a Commission from Mr. Dibdin to purchase for him this Literary Bijoux, which he was very anxious to repossess.” Mason, who probably asked Mercier to write this note, had it bound by Mullen, the outstanding Irish binder of the period, and presented it to Earl Whitworth of Abaston (1795-1825), Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1813 to 1817. On another flyleaf, there is a dedication in Mason’s hand: “His Excellency Charles Earl Whitworth, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland &c., whose kind Condescension has so especially promoted the progress of the Statistical Survey.” With the bookplate of George John, Eighth

Earl of De La Warr (1791-1869) on the front doublure. From the library of Bernard H. Breslauer (his sale, Christie's NY, 21 March 2005, lot 83). The binding was exhibited, and reproduced in the exhibition's catalogue, at the Houghton Library in 1991.

Fine copy preserved in a box.

☛ Jackson 34. Windle & Pippin A 24a.

### An Interesting Collection

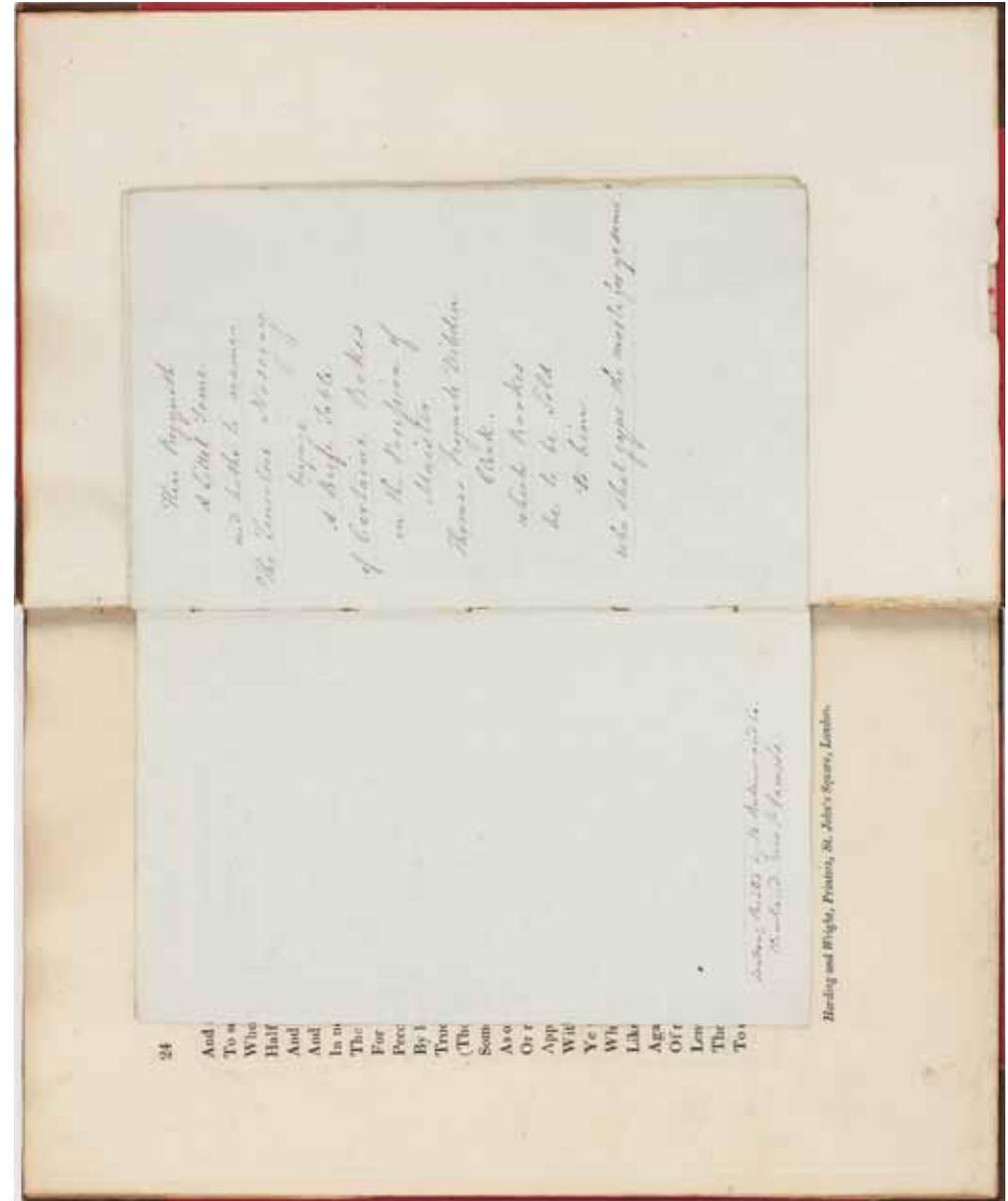
183. **DIBDIN, THOMAS FROGNALL.** A collection of five of his writings, along with a related item, bound in one volume, including a contemporary manuscript of his *Lincolne Nosegay*. 8vo, cont. olive straight-grained half-morocco & red boards, gilt, flat spine gilt, t.e.g., others largely uncut. London & Paris: 1810-22. \$25,000.00

A rather wonderful collection of five of Dibdin's writings, including one — item 3 — unknown to Jackson and clearly not seen by Windle and Pippin.

1. *Not Published; Only fifty Copies Printed. Specimen of an English De Bure.* 32 pp. 8vo. London: Harding & Wright, 1810. First edition, limited to fifty copies. This is a presentation copy: "With the Authors kind Compts" (name of the recipient trimmed away). Jackson 24. Windle & Pippin A12.

2. *Book Rarities; or a Descriptive Catalogue of some of the most Curious, Rare, and Valuable Books of Early Date; chiefly in the Collection of the Right Honourable George John Earl Spencer, K.G. &c. &c. &c.* Three facsimile illus. in the text. iv, 34 pp., one blank leaf. 8vo. London: Printed by W. Bulmer, 1811. First edition, limited to 36 copies only (so printed on the half-title), and with a presentation inscription on the same leaf: "With the Author's respectful Compliments." Jackson 28. Windle & Pippin A17.

3. "On the Vulgate Bible of 1450-1455," pp. 471-84. 8vo. [London]: 1811 (Dibdin's article dated "Nov. 9, 1811." 14 pp. 8vo. Published in the *Classical Journal*, Vol. 4. Apparently a variant of *Observations on the Mentz Bible, Printed 1450-1455*. See Jackson 29 and Windle & Pippin



A18—(unknown to Jackson and clearly not seen by Windle & Pippin).

4. [Heading on page [3]:] *Bibliography: A Poem*. [Heading on page [1]:] *Not published. Only Fifty Copies Printed*. 24 pp. London: Harding & Wright, Printers, 1812. First edition, only fifty copies printed. Jackson 31. Windle & Pippin A20.

5. Contemporary manuscript of *The Lincolne Nosegay*. 16 pages. Small 8vo (166 x 104 mm.). Ca. 1820.

6. LESNÉ, Mathurin Marie. *Lettre d'un Relieur français à un Bibliographe anglais*. [3]-28 pp. 8vo. Paris: Crapelet, 1822. First edition, ordinary paper copy. Jackson 53. Windle & Pippin D10.

Bookplate of Joseph Neeld (1789-1856) and Major J.R. Abbey (his sale, Sotheby's, 14 November 1966, lot 859).

Fine copies.

### *Bibliotheca Duboisiana*

184. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: DU BOIS, GUILLAUME, CARDINAL). *Bibliotheca Duboisiana. Ou Catalogue de la Bibliotheque de feu son Eminence Monseigneur le Cardinal Du Bois; Recueillie ci devant par Monsieur l'Abbe Bignon*. La vente publique se fera le 27. Aoust 1725. par Jean Swart, et Pierre de Hondt. Four vols. 8vo, cont. vellum over boards (covers of Vol. I lightly stained, spines dust-soiled, lightly foxed throughout as usual). The Hague: J. Swart & P. de Hondt, 1725.

\$19,500.00

With its almost 30,000 lots this was the largest sale ever held in any country up to 1725, a record not broken until the Thott sale (Copenhagen: 1789-1795) and the Heber sales of the 1830s. The Du Bois sale lasted for nearly two months.

This extraordinary library was the creation of the Abbé Jean-Paul Bignon (1662-1743), who was for many years secretary of the Académie des Sciences. When, in 1718, he was appointed Bibliothécaire du Roi, a position he occupied until 1741, he sold his library of approximately 50,000 volumes in order to avoid a conflict of interest. The buyer was the financier John Law (1671-1729), of “Mississippi Bubble” fame. Financial reversals caused Law to almost immediately resell the

library for 50,000 *livres* to Cardinal Du Bois (1656-1723), the immensely rich but ill-famed first minister during the minority and under the reign of Louis XV (his misdeeds may have been exaggerated by the Duc de Saint-Simon, who hated him). Guigard and others state that Law's sale of the library took place in 1723, but it cannot have been later than December 1720, when Law secretly left France after the Mississippi Bubble had burst.

Following Du Bois's death, the library was sold for 65,000 *livres* to “the booksellers of Paris” who immediately sold it to one “Guiton,” who, in turn, sent it to The Hague for auction.

This library contained many famous rarities, including *editiones principes* of Aristophanes, Homer, and Pliny, incunabula printed on vellum, Spanish romances of chivalry, and illuminated manuscripts.

Many of the finest books and manuscripts were acquired by a collector named Milsonneau. The Marquis de Paulmy acquired them from Milsonneau and today they are the foundation of the library of the Arsenal.

Fine set and priced throughout.

☛ Guigard, I, pp. 238-39 & 270-71. Peignot, p. 96. Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, pp. 18, 102, 108, 113, 129, 207, 228, & 239.



### *An Antiquarian Bookseller's Important Library*

185. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: ERMENS, JOSEPH). *Vente d'une tres grande et riche Collection de Livres, en toutes sortes de langues et classes, consistant en 8116 diffèrens articles, entre lesquels se trouve un grand nombre d'editions de XVme siècle, delaisés par feu Joseph Ermens. . . qui se fera. . . 12 Novembre 1805 et jours suivans. . . sous la direction de M. J. G. Simon. 2 p.l., xii, 278 pp.; 1 p.l., [xii]-xx, 279-814 pp. Two parts in two vols. Thick 8vo, orig. semi-stiff blue paste-paper wrappers, uncut. Brussels: J.G. Simon, 1805. \$2500.00*

The very rare sale catalogue of the large personal library of Joseph Ermens (1736-1805), Belgian bibliophile, bibliographer, publisher, auctioneer, and antiquarian bookseller. He was the most important antiquarian bookseller in Brussels of his time and a leading scholar of incunabula. His collection, as well as his bookstore, greatly benefitted from the suppression of the religious houses in the Austrian Netherlands by Emperor Joseph II in 1783. During his retirement, Ermens compiled notes in preparation for an historical bibliography of the Low Countries. He visited libraries in northern France, Belgium, and Holland for research but political events prevented him from completing his task. The manuscript for this, and other bibliographical works, were purchased at the present sale by van Hulthem and donated to the Royal Library at Brussels.

The catalogue was compiled by Ermens himself. His collection was rich in rare and important 15th-century books and books relating to the history of the Low Countries. There are a number of early MSS.

We know that van Hulthem and La Serna Santander were major buyers at this sale.

Fine set in original state.

☛ Renaud Adam, "Le libraire-imprimeur bruxellois Joseph Ermens (1736-1805) et l'étude des incunables à la fin du XVIIIe siècle" in *Bulletin du Bibliophile* (2005), pp. 143-68. Blogie col. 52. Hoefler, Vol. 16, cols. 271-72—This catalogue "donne l'indication d'un grand nombre de livres rares dans tous les genres, notamment sur l'histoire des Pays-Bas."

### *One of the Most Important & Largest of All Private Book Collections; Priced Throughout*

186. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: FALCONET). *Catalogue de la Bibliotheque de feu M. [Camille] Falconet, Medecin Consultant du Roi, et Doyen des Médecins de la Faculté de Paris. . . 1 p.l., v-xliv, 543 pp.; 1 p.l., [3]-829 pp. Two vols. 8vo, cont. sheep (corners worn, head of spine of Vol. II a bit chipped), spines gilt, red morocco lettering pieces on spines, a.e.g. Paris: Barrois, 1763. \$6000.00*

The sale catalogue of one of the most important and largest of all private book collections, especially strong in medicine and natural history; Peignot states (p. 97) "ce catalogue est un des plus considérables qui existent." Falconet (1671-1762), French court physician, was a book collector for more than seventy years and this catalogue contains 19,798 lots (the library comprised about 60,000 books; many of the lots are bundles) of which over 6000 lots are of medical, natural historical, or scientific interest. Falconet came from a long line of physicians and he himself was consulted during the last illness of Louis XIV, and became "médecin consultant" to Louis XV. The catalogue is preceded by a biographical sketch of the collector (including a list of his publications) and bibliographical notes. At the end of Vol. II is a most useful author index of 698 columns.

Falconet presented to the Bibliothèque du Roi (today's Bibliothèque Nationale) some 11,000 volumes not contained in that library, but reserved their use for his lifetime. They are indicated in the catalogue by brackets (an absolutely unique feature in an auction catalogue). This was one of the largest donations ever made to the B.N. Clearly, Falconet's gratitude for his appointment as court physician prompted his bequest, one of the largest on record, to the Royal Library.

Diderot felt that the love of books was only pardonable in two cases: 1) "lorsqu'on sait les estimer. . . 2) lorsqu'on les possède pour les autres autant que pour soi. . . On peut sur ces deux points proposer M. Falconet pour modèle."

Very good set. Priced throughout in a contemporary hand. Priced copies are very uncommon.

☛ Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, col. 457. Grolier Club, *Printed Catalogues of French Book Auctions*. . .1643-1830, 169. Peignot, p. 97—"Ce catalogue est un des plus considérables qui existent." Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, pp. 55, 114, 132, 190, 228, 240-41.

### *The Rare Large-Paper Illustrated Issue*

187. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: FIRMIN-DIDOT, A.). *Catalogue illustré des Livres Précieux, Manuscrits et Imprimés, faisant Partie de la Bibliothèque de M. Ambroise Firmin-Didot*. . . [Compiled by G. Pawlowski]. 195 plates & facsimiles (some in color & some double-page). Six vols. Large thick 4to, cont. green half-morocco & marbled boards, t.e.g., other edges uncut. Paris: 1878-79-81-82-83-84. \$3500.00

A magnificent set in matching bindings of the rare illustrated issue, limited to 500 numbered sets and printed on special and large paper, of one of the most magnificent collections of early French books, manuscripts, and fine bindings ever assembled. This is the only issue to contain the very fine reproductions in lithography, photogravure, and chromolithography, of illuminated MSS. and bindings. The Firmin-Didot sale marked the apotheosis of "classical" French bibliophily; it was the finest collection formed, and eventually dispersed, in 19th-century France.

This set, "no. 60" was reserved for F.S. Ellis, the London bookseller, most likely for his greatest client, Sir Thomas Brooke (with his bookplate in the first five volumes). It was Brooke, of course, who owned the celebrated Pillone library. This set comes from the library of A.R.A. Hobson and, I believe, his father, G.D. Hobson. Laid-in are a number of rubbings of bindings and the occasional note concerning the whereabouts of various books from the library.

A really fine and handsome set. Volumes 1, 2, and 5 have been ruled in red with prices in a contemporary hand. The final volume is numbered "197."

### *The Library of Fourcroy*

188. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: FOURCROY, ANTOINE FRANÇOIS, COMTE DE). *Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque de feu M. A.F. de Fourcroy*. . . 1 p.l., 3, [1], [v]-xx, 338 pp. 8vo, attractive antique blue morocco-backed marbled boards (title slightly browned), spine gilt. Paris: Tilliard Frères, Juin 1810. \$3750.00

The uncommon sale catalogue of the library of Fourcroy (1755-1809), the great chemist. The catalogue lists 2781 lots of which about 2000 are works on science and medicine. Many rare chemical books are listed. It is preceded by a biographical note including a bibliography of Fourcroy's writings and a schedule of the sale. At the end, there is a 68-column index.

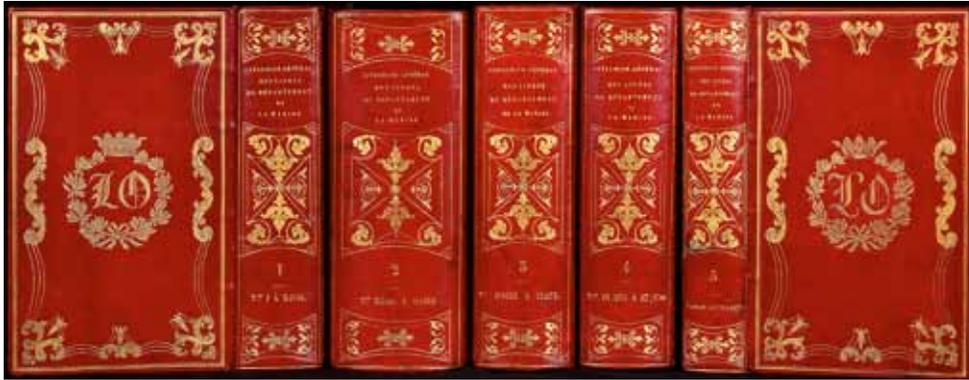
According to Peignot, the compiler of the catalogue was François Henri Stanislas de l'Aulnay (1739-1831), the author of a book published in 1786 on Pilâtre de Rozier's antimephitic respirator, upon which he improved.

Very good copy and scarce; this is the first time I have had a copy.

☛ Grolier Club, *Printed Catalogues of French Book Auctions*. . .1643-1830, 496. Neville, I, pp. 465-66. Peignot, p. 99. Smeaton, p. 212.

### *Magnificently Bound for the Prince Royal, Louis-Charles-Philippe-Raphaël d'Orléans*

189. DÉPARTEMENT DE LA MARINE, FRANCE. *Catalogue Général des Livres composant les Bibliothèques du Département de la Marine et des Colonies*. Five thick vols, each printed on heavy laid paper. 8vo (230 by 150 mm), uniformly bound ca. 1847 by the atelier of the Imprimerie Royale for the Prince Royal, Louis-Charles-Philippe-Raphaël d'Orléans, Duc de Nemours (1814-1896) in crimson straight-grained morocco (minor & skillful repairs to several joints), sides and smooth spines richly gilt in the style of the "Rocaille Louis-Philippe," the solid tools on covers connected with curved triple fillets, in centers the initials "LO" surrounded by a laurel wreath and surmounted by the royal crown (OHDR fer 2), inside gilt roll borders, light-blue



watered-silk liners and endleaves, a.e.g. Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1838-39-40-42-43. \$35,000.00

This magnificently bound five volume catalogue is to a large extent tantamount to a bibliography of French naval and colonial history, describing 17,108 works printed up to 1842, plus approximately 3000 later acquisitions, short-title listed in the index only. It was compiled under the supervision of Louis Marie Bajot (1775-d. "after 1854"), Inspector General of the library of the ministry of the French navy, in collaboration with Angliviél, in charge of the ministry's library of maps and charts.

The compilation of the catalogue required remarkable cooperation of numerous librarians in Paris, the ports, and far-flung places such as Pondicherry and Guadeloupe. The catalogue, in fact, lists the contents of no less than eleven libraries belonging to the Ministère de la Marine: its main library and the *Dépot général des Cartes et Plans* in Paris; the libraries of the naval bases at Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort and Toulon; and the naval hospitals of these ports (except for Lorient). It also gives a list of six colonial naval libraries.

In all cases, the names of the librarians in charge and their salaries are given (interestingly, Bajot's was 7,000 frs, while Angliviél's was more than double at 18,000 frs per year). This information is repeated in the preliminary matters of each volume. The catalogue itself preferably describes the copies of the two Paris libraries, otherwise those in one of the other nine libraries; three columns indicate the symbols

and shelf numbers of the eleven libraries in three columns headed "Ports," "Hôspitaux," and "Paris."

During the Restoration, and especially under Louis-Philippe, the binding atelier of the Imprimerie Royale, under the direction of a certain Courtois, bound the official publications of the Imprimerie in good calf bindings for the ministries, and in richly gilt deluxe morocco for the King and the Crown Prince (the Duc de Nemours, second son of Louis-Philippe, had succeeded his elder brother on his death in 1842 as Prince Royal). These binding for the Duc de Nemours are particularly successful for the handsome treatment to the wide spines.

The Duc de Nemours, who was himself an important book collector, was greatly interested in the Navy and especially the colonies, having participated in the conquest of Algeria. His library was dispersed many years after his death, in 1931-32.

Preserved in five lined red cloth boxes, morocco labels on backs.

☛ Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, cols. 643-44—"Le ministère de la Marine a fait en bibliographie un fort bon travail, très-digne de servir de modèle. . .Le catalogue de la marine se recommande par les notes qui accompagnent les titres d'un grand nombre d'ouvrages, indiquant exactement le contenu des livres enregistrés. . .Ces renseignements sont d'une grande utilité pour les travailleurs. Le catalogue contient en tout 17,108 articles."

*From the Library of Prince Ernest, Duke of Cumberland  
& the Subsequent Kings of Hanover "Sumptuously Printed" &  
"Very Rare"*

190. (GEORGE III). *Bibliothecae Regiae Catalogus*. [Compiled by Frederick Augusta Barnard]. Mezzotint frontis. port. of George III (a little foxed), arms on each title, & two engraved views of the library serving as head- & tailpieces. Five vols. Large folio, cont. red straight-grained morocco (minor scuffing), panelled & tooled in gilt with centerpiece stamped monogram "GR" surmounted by a crown on covers, spines gilt, dentelles gilt, a.e.g. London: W. Bulmer & W. Nicol, 1820-29. \$47,500.00

he catalogue, "sumptuously printed" by Bulmer, of the magnificent library of King George III (1738-1820), donated to the nation by his son,

George IV. This is a royal copy, having belonged to Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland and the fifth son of George III, who became King of Hanover in 1837. It is superbly bound in red straight-grained morocco and printed on paper superior to other sets.

“The kings of England had, from the end of the fifteenth century, always shown a certain taste for fine books, especially for the handsomer volumes of their own day. . . A new library was started in 1765 by King George III, when he purchased for £10,000 the valuable collection of incunabula (with a few manuscripts) brought together by Joseph Smith (1682-1770), the British Consul at Venice . . .

“George III continued adding to his library for nearly fifty years, buying with considerable discrimination at all the notable sales of the period; he secured the best books at the West, Ratcliffe and Askew auctions, built up a magnificent collection of English plays, and kept on right up to the Roxburghe sale (1812). His usual agents were Messrs Nicol, the booksellers, but he seems to have obtained from the Continent some extremely valuable incunabula by the assistance of one Horn of Ratisbon, a great despoiler of the German convents . . .

“There is a sumptuously printed but hastily compiled catalogue of which copies are seldom met with.”—De Ricci, pp. 55-56.

“As a boy George III had received an excellent education. He learned Latin well enough to be able to read the classics; French and German; history, geography, and the British political system; mathematics and elementary science; art, architecture, and music. After he left the schoolroom he continued his education under the Earl of Bute, an inspiring if somewhat pedantic tutor. . . Under his tuition the King developed wide cultural interests, a reverence for scholarship, and the instinct of a collector . . .

“The King’s aim was . . . to acquire a library which contained every book which an eighteenth-century scholar could desire. It was a library to be used, not simply to be admired. . . It was, as far as it could be in the eighteenth century, a universal library . . . It is rich in library catalogues. In addition to the catalogues of British libraries, there are catalogues from France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Poland, and Russia. There are over five hundred



sale catalogues, most British and most with the prices marked . . .

“It was the King’s wish that a catalogue should be published, but he postponed this as long as possible. When it became clear after 1812 that the King would never recover, Queen Charlotte and the Prince Regent urged the preparation of a catalogue. It was compiled by Barnard and published between 1820 and 1829 in five folio volumes. . . It was never offered for sale but copies were presented to heads of state and the great libraries in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. It is today an extremely rare book.”—John Brooke, “The Library of King George III” in *The Yale University Library Gazette*, Vol. 52, No. 1 (July 1977), pp. 33-45.

“Frederick Barnard had begun the catalogue of the books and manuscripts of the King’s Library while it was at Buckingham House. The catalogue was completed. . . by Barnard and his staff for the Trustees of the British Museum and printed in five volumes between 1820 and 1829. . . Very few copies were printed, none for sale, and they are now very rare.”—Paintin, *The King’s Library*, p. 22.

This copy lacks the engraved frontispiece portrait of Barnard. A

sixth volume, issued separately in 1829 and not present here, describes the maps, prints, and drawings.

A magnificent set. From the library of Prince Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, and the subsequent Kings of Hanover.

• Miller, *That Noble Cabinet*, p. 125—“one of the finest libraries ever created by one man. . . By the time of the King’s death the collection amounted to 65,250 volumes, besides 19,000 unbound tracts.”

### *A Tool of Monumental Scope & Practical Reliability*

191. GESNER, CONRAD. *Bibliotheca Instituta et Collecta Primum*. . . deinde in Epitomen redacta & novorum Librorum accessiones locupletata, iam vero postremo recognita, & in duplum post priores editiones aucta, per Josiam Simlerum. . . Woodcut printer’s device on title. 6 p.l. (last a blank), 691, [40] pp. Thick folio, cont. vellum over boards (single wormhole in upper outer blank corner starting at p. 551-end), traces of ties. Zurich: C. Froschauer, 1574. \$13,500.00

Second edition of Gesner’s *Bibliotheca Universalis*, issued for the first time with this title, and edited by the author’s younger friend, Josias Simler (1530-76). Our edition has been greatly enlarged and revised; it now includes approximately 35,000 titles.

“Gessner’s *Bibliotheca universalis* is not only a bibliography in the true sense of the term, nor is it merely a more or less comprehensive description of books, listing title, place and date of publication, and publisher. What distinguishes this work over and against the later extracts (*Epitomes*) and makes it a unique document of the Renaissance resides in the indications relating to the work, life, and significance of the individual authors. The *Bibliotheca* is, e.g. in the case of Zwingli, Calvin, and Gessner himself, even today a biographical source of considerable value. Thus the *Bibliotheca* may be seen also as a work of universal biography, a lexicon of writers, such as had never previously existed. . .”—Hans Fischer, “Conrad Gesner (1516-1565) as Bibliographer and Encyclopedist” in *The Library*, 5th Series, Vol. XXI (1966), pp. 269-81.

A nice copy with some interesting contemporary annotations. Lightly browned or foxed. This copy is quite unusual: the final leaf

PP6 in this copy is blank. In what seems to be a later, corrected issue, the entry for Theodor Zwinger, overlooked in the initial printing, has been printed on the upper half of the recto of PP6.

• Besterman, *The Beginnings of Systematic Bibliography*, pp. 15-21. Grolier Club, *Bibliography*, 14—(1st ed. of 1545). *Printing & the Mind of Man* 73—(1st ed.). Wellisch A 16.5.a-d.

### *“Cet Ouvrage Important”—Hoefler*

192. GINANNI (OR GINANI), PIETRO PAOLO. *Memorie Storico-Critiche degli Scrittori Ravennati*. Woodcut printer’s device on titles. 4 p.l., xxvii, [1], 368 pp.; 547 pp. Large 4to, cont. Italian red morocco (covers of Vol. II a little rubbed), sides richly gilt with the arms of Pope Clement XIV in gilt in center of each cover, spines richly gilt (each tooled slightly differently), a.e.g. Faenza: G.A. Archi, 1769. \$5500.00



First edition, and a very handsome set with the arms of Pope Clement XIV on covers, of the first bio-bibliographical guide to the writers of Ravenna; about 2500 works by more than 600 authors are included. Ginanni (1698-1774), the learned Italian bibliographer and historian, was a professor in Florence and then in Ravenna where he developed a great knowledge of Italian history and writers. He formed an important collection of books and medals and was a member of many academic societies.

Very fine set. Stamp on titles of the Biblioteca Piervissana on titles. From the library of A.R.A. Hobson with bookplate.

• Besterman 5346. *N.B.G.*, Vol. 20, cols. 570-71.

### *Fine Paper Copy*

193. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: [HEATH, BENJAMIN]). *A Catalogue of Books, in the Various Branches of Literature, which Lately formed the Library of a Distinguished Collector; and were Sold by Auction by Mr. Jeffery, of Pall Mall: with their Prices, and Purchasers' Names.* 2 p.l., 384 pp. Tall 8vo, cont. marbled boards (carefully rebacked & recornered in sheep), flat spine gilt, uncut. London: P. Martin, 1811.

\$1500.00

The interest aroused by the Heath sale, which took place in April and May of 1810, appears to have been so widespread that the publishers felt justified in republishing the sale catalogue later in 1810, together with the prices realized and the buyers names. They added twenty-two lots, Nos. 4787-4809, which had not appeared in the original catalogue, but were obviously offered at the end of the sale. According to Fletcher, perhaps only 250 copies of the republished catalogue were printed.

Due to continued great demand, a new edition of the enlarged second catalogue was prepared in 1811, with a different printer and publisher. Our copy of this new edition is a fine uncut copy, printed on special fine paper, with the printed names of the buyers and prices and the additional lots. It is rare.

Benjamin Heath (1704-66), classical scholar and book collector, "was a collector of rare books from the age of thirteen, and in his lifetime distributed his library between two of his sons, but still left a

large collection. There was printed in 1810 a 'Catalogue'. Heath was the principal collector of this library, but it was augmented by his son, the Rev. Benjamin Heath."—*D.N.B.*, IX, pp. 339-40. The sale, which provoked Dibdin to paroxysms of enthusiasm (see his *Bibliomania*, 1811), realized 8,899 pounds. But its contents no longer belonged to Heath: he had sold it for 3,000 pounds to two booksellers, Cuthell and Martin, who then, at a huge profit, had them auctioned by Jeffrey. Heber was the chief buyer at this sale.

Fine and handsome copy from the library of A.R.A. Hobson with bookplate.

### *The Important Hohendorf Library*

194. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: HOHENDORF, G.W.). *Bibliotheca Hohendorfiana, ou Catalogue de la Bibliotheque de feu Monsieur George Guillaume Baron de Hohendorf.* . . 1 p.l., 240 pp.; 1 p.l., 200 pp.; 1 p.l., 288 pp. Three vols. in one. 8vo, orig. paste-paper wrappers (spine worn, upper wrapper nearly detached), uncut. The Hague: A. de Hondt, 1720. \$3500.00

The rare sale catalogue of the famous library of Georg Wilhelm, Freiherr von Hohendorf (d. 1719), Austrian general, Adjutant-General of Prince Eugene of Savoy, and his rival as a book collector. Hohendorf's library contained a splendid series of early printed books, 16 Grolier bindings, a very complete collection of books from the Aldine Press, and a rich collection of MSS.

"Although this library of 6787 printed books and 252 manuscripts does not rank with the largest collections of the eighteenth century, the choice of books and the organization of the catalogue make it important."—Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, p. 246. Hohendorf's catalogue is the first to segregate Aldine imprints into a category of their own.

The auction did not take place as the collection was purchased *en bloc* by the Vienna Hofbibliothek before the sale for 60,000 guilders where it remains one of its chief glories.

Very good copy of a decidedly scarce book, preserved in a box. Minor browning (much less than usual).

● Folter 366. Peignot, p. 103—"Cette bibliothèque étoit une des plus curieuses de l'Europe. . le catalogue est classé par format; il est fort riche, surtout en éditions de luxe, en manuscrits, en ouvrages imprimés chargés de notes manuscrites." Pollard & Ehrman, p. 221 & no. 240.

195. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: JONGHE, JEAN BAPTISTE THÉODORE DE). *Catalogue des Livres et Manuscrits formant la Bibliothèque de feu M. J.B.Th. de Jonghe*. Lithographed frontis. port. of the collector & one plate. xxi, 368 pp.; xii, 459 pp.; x, 457 pp. Three vols. Thick 8vo, cont. marbled boards, orange leather lettering pieces on spines. Brussels: F. Heussner, 1860-61-60. \$1350.00

This magnificent library was one of the greatest and most complete ever formed on the history, heraldry, genealogy, and numismatics of the Low Countries. The collection was the most important sold since Lammens and van Hulthem 25 years earlier. De Jonghe (1801-60), diplomat and lawyer and the heir of a great fortune, formed his collection over a thirty year period. 10,923 lots including many important early MSS. and books, notable bindings, etc.

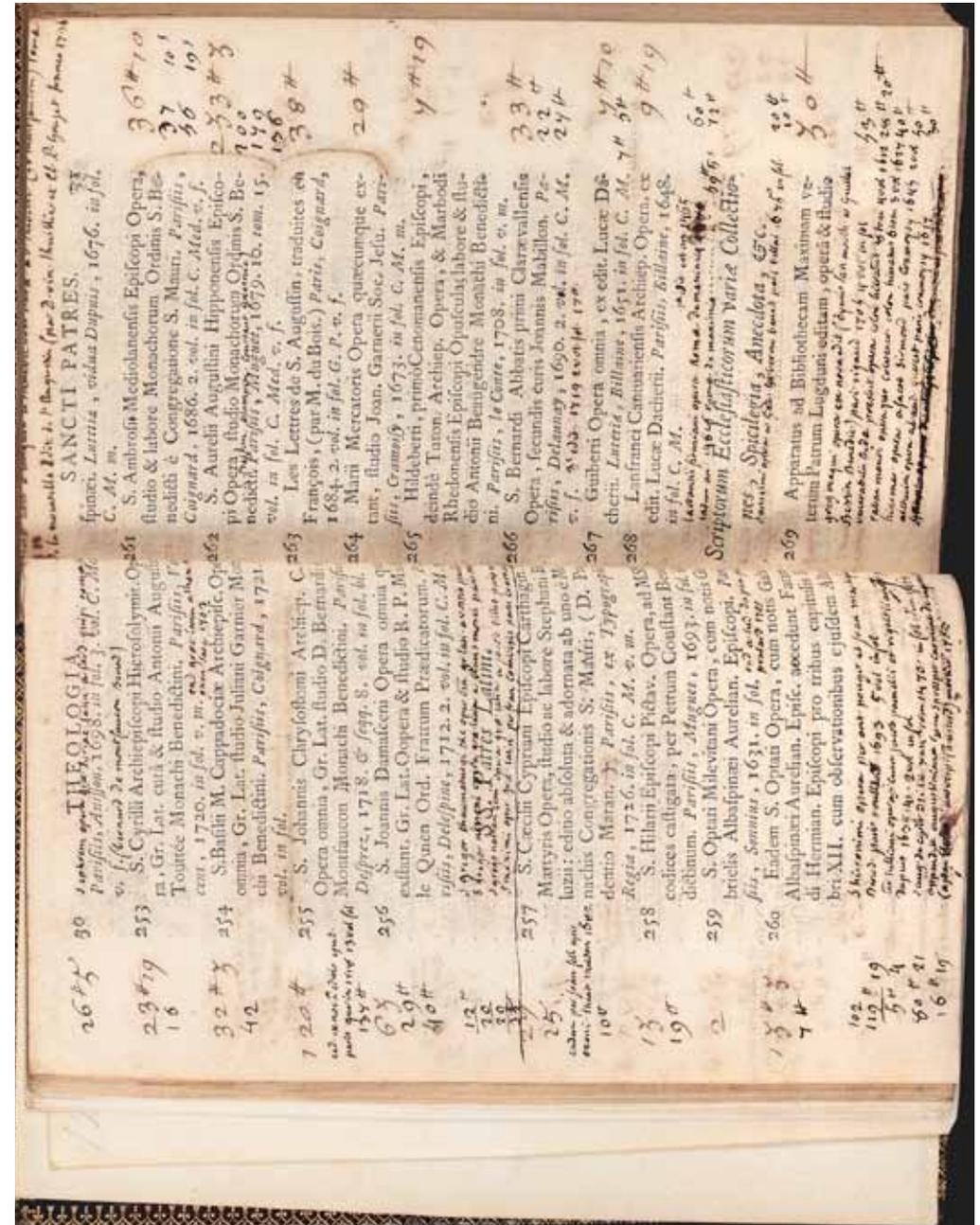
Fine set from the library of His Serene Highness Prince Fürstenberg at Donaueschingen with the Donaueschingen stamp on each title.

● Blogie 145, 146, & 147.

*One of Martin's Scarcest Catalogues; Priced Throughout in a Contemporary Hand*

196. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: LAMBERT, N.). *Bibliotheca Lambertina: seu Catalogus Librorum Bibliothecae*. . Nicolai Lambert. . . Woodcut arms of Lambert on title. 2 p.l., xii, 376, [32] pp. 8vo, 19th-cent. maroon morocco, double gilt fillet round sides with gilt crowns in each corner, central arms in gilt on each cover of Joaquín Gómez de la Cortina, Marqués de Morante, spine lettered in gilt, many lower edges untrimmed. Paris: G. Martin, 1730. \$2950.00

A fascinating copy, heavily annotated throughout in two contemporary hands, of this uncommon sale catalogue of the library of Nicolas Lam-



bert (1666-1729), councillor to the Parlement of Paris and a high government official. This was a fine general library, rich in the best 17th and 18th-century editions of history, geography, and law. One of Martin's scarcest catalogues; 3169 lots with an excellent authors' index at end.

This is perhaps the most heavily annotated auction catalogue we have ever encountered. Two hands are at work here. The first has very largely priced the catalogue. The second, smaller hand has filled many of the margins with details of additional items sold not in the printed catalogue, with prices; corrections and additions to the printed lots; and other bibliographical details.

Fine copy. With the leather bookplate of Gomez de la Cortina, one of the greatest Spanish bibliophiles of the 19th century, and A.R.A. Hobson.

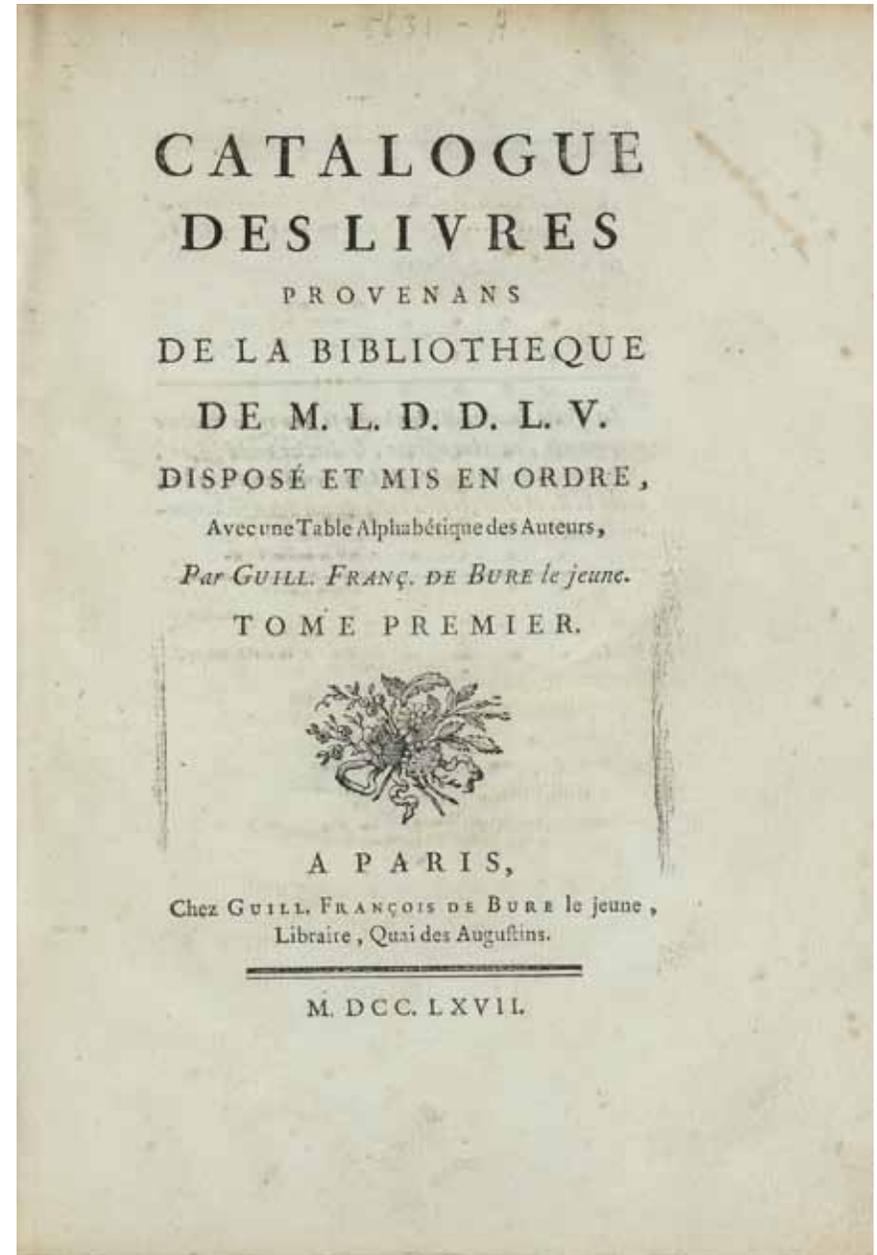
• Bléchet, pp. 82-83. Grolier Club, *Printed Catalogues of French Book Auctions*. . .1643-1830, 33. Guigard, II, p. 279. Peignot, p. 106.

### *Large Paper Copy of his First Sale of Duplicates*

197. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: LA VALLIÈRE). *Catalogue des Livres provenans de la Bibliotheque de M.L.D.D. L. V. [Duc de la Vallière] disposé et mis en ordre, Avec une Table Alphabétique des Auteurs, par Guill. Franç. de Bure le jeune.* liv, [2], 618 pp.; 2 p.l., 400 pp. Two vols. in one. Thick 4to, cont. speckled boards, excellently rebacked in antique calf, gilt, reusing the two red morocco lettering pieces on spine. Paris: G.F. de Bure, 1767. \$12,500.00

A very rare large paper copy of the extremely uncommon auction catalogue of the first of three sales of duplicates from the library of the duc de la Vallière, who formed by the time of his death in 1780 the most important collection of books of the 18th century. La Vallière, born rich and richer still through several inheritances, began buying in a serious way at the sale of the comte d'Hoym in 1738. For more than forty years, he acquired MSS., books, and entire collections on an enormous scale, buying at every major sale in France (and even in London at the Askew sale in 1775). We know that in one single year — 1774 — La Vallière bought more than 6000 books.

Such a pace of acquisition caused the Duc to have many duplicates



and triplicates. This catalogue, which contains 5633 lots, contains duplicate books and MSS. (!). We see that La Vallière was not above selling unique items: lots 5566-5633 are all precious early French MSS.

A fine copy, priced throughout in a contemporary hand.

• Guigard, II, pp. 294-95. Peignot, p. 128. Pollard & Ehrman, pp. 247 & 341 & no. 347. Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, p. 248-49.

### *The Most Important Collection of the 18th Century*

198. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: LA VALLIÈRE). *Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque de feu M. le Duc de la Vallière. Première Partie contenant les Manuscrits, les premières Éditions, les Livres imprimés sur vélin & sur grand papier, les Livres rares, & précieux par leur belle conservation, les Livres d'Estampes, &c. dont la Vente se fera dans les premiers jours du mois de Décembre 1783.* Engraved frontis. port., one folding engraved plate, & four engraved facsimiles (three folding). Four vols. 8vo, cont. calf ("veau porphyre"), gilt fillets round sides, gilt fleurons in each corner of covers, flat spines richly gilt, red & tan morocco lettering pieces on spines. Paris: G. De Bure, 1783. \$9500.00

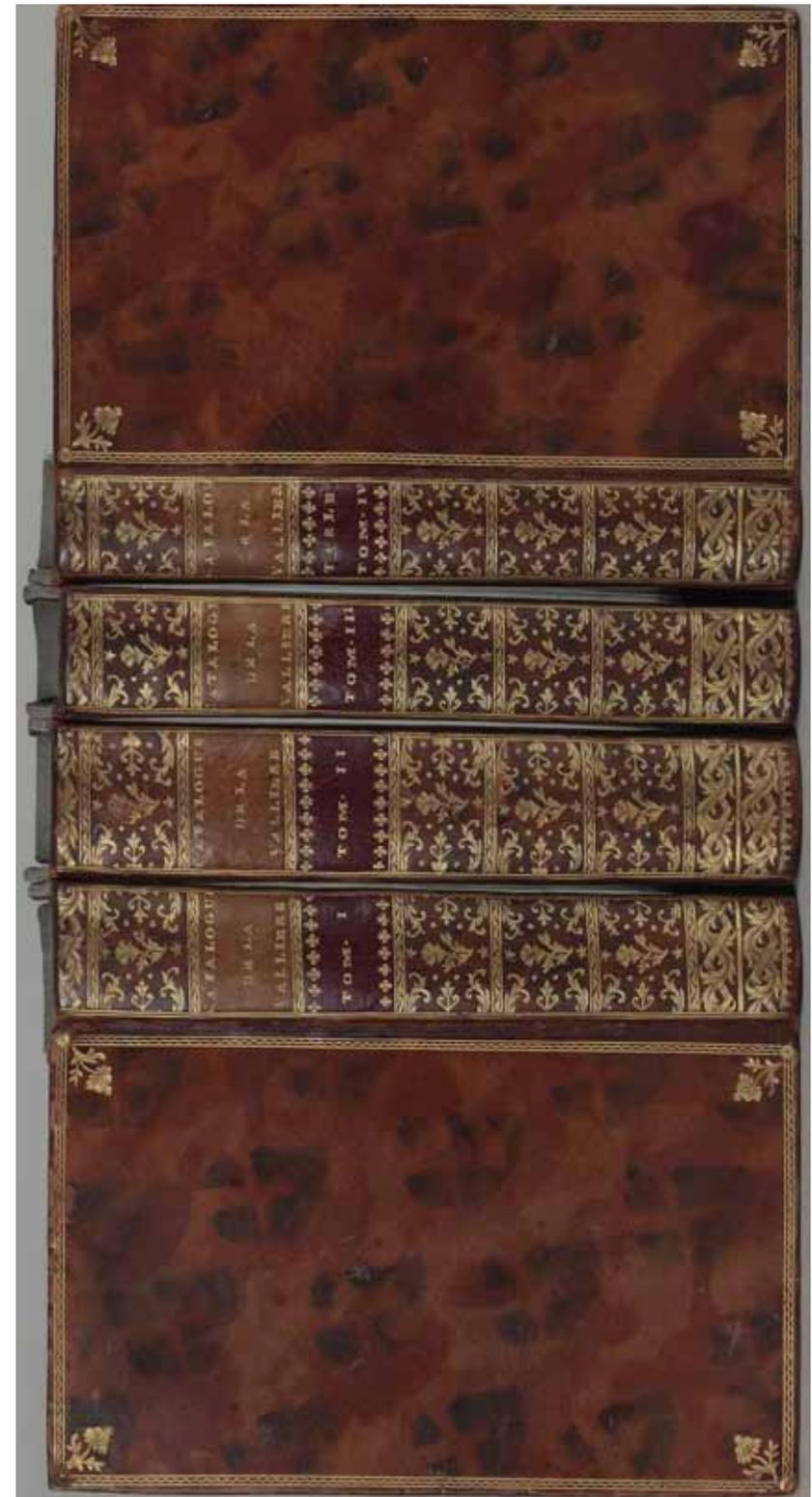
An exceptionally lovely set of the celebrated catalogue of the first part of the most important book and manuscript collection of the 18th century. The catalogue, prepared by De Bure and Van Praet, contains MSS., noteworthy incunabula, and books printed on vellum or large paper. Their descriptions influenced French and English book collectors and bibliographers for several generations. The sale, consisting of 5668 lots, made the enormous sum of 464,677 liv. 8 s.

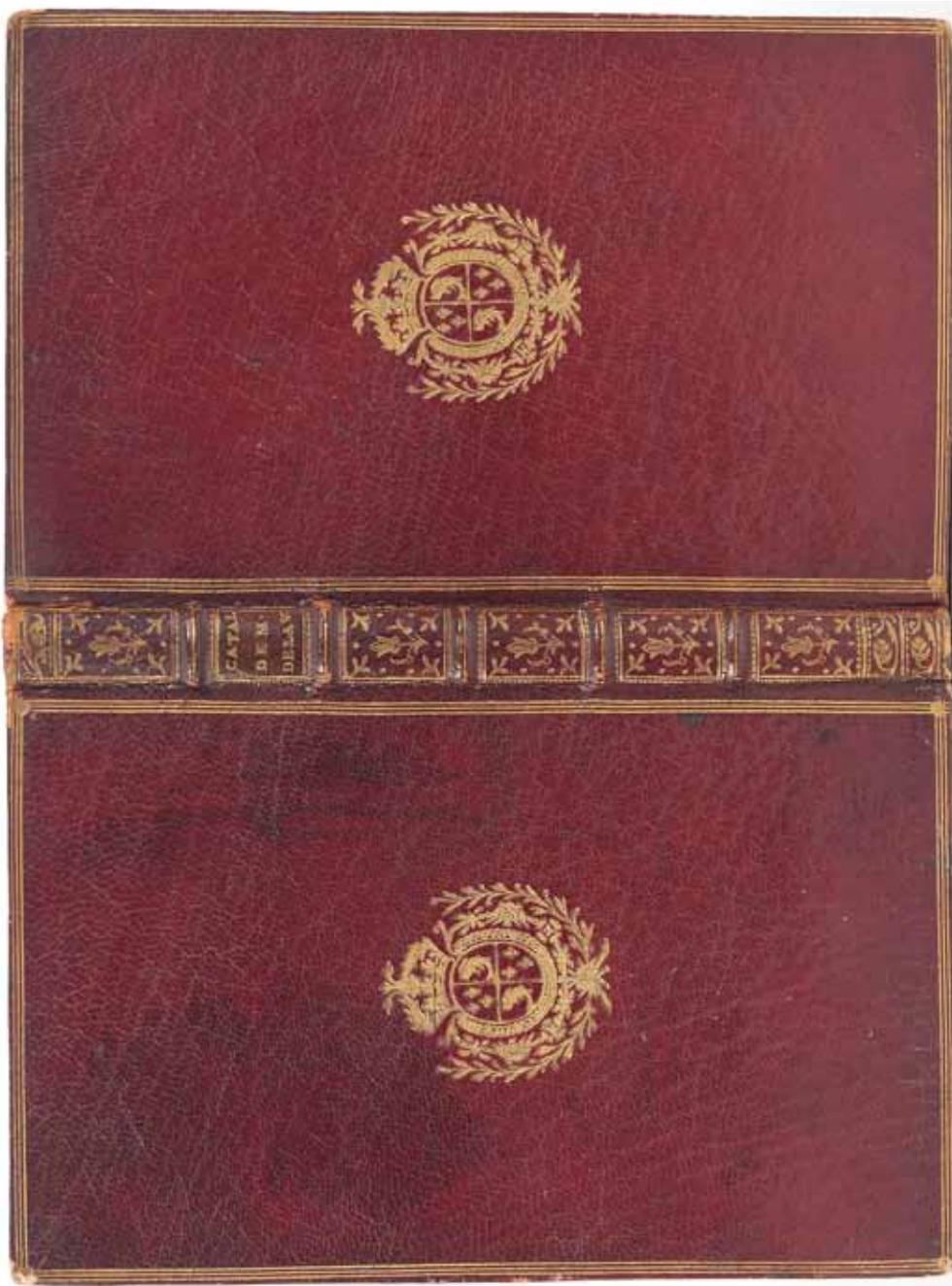
"The manuscripts constitute an amazing collection of early French poetry and romances."—Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, p. 248.

This set, which is priced throughout in a contemporary hand, has the *Supplément* to the first part and the separately printed 42-page price list; they are very rare and are usually found only in large paper sets.

Very fine and handsome set. Engraved bookplate of A. Kuhnholz.

• Brunet, II, 554. Peignot, pp. 128-29. Pollard & Ehrman no. 297.





### *The Copy of Louis de France*

199. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: LA VIGNE DE FRÉCHEVILLE, CLAUDE DE). *Catalogue des Livres de feu Monsieur de la Vigne, Docteur Régent de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris . . . dont la Vente se fera en détail, suivant l'indication des Affiches.* 2 p.l., xxiv, 171 pp. 8vo, cont. red morocco (a few minor defects to extremities), triple gilt fillet round sides, arms in gilt on each cover of the dauphin Louis de France (1729-65), son of Louis XV, spine richly gilt, a.e.g. Paris: G. Martin, 1759. \$8500.00

The very uncommon sale catalogue of the library of La Vigne de Frécheville (1695-1758), first doctor to Queen Marie Leszczynska, wife of King Louis XV, and physician to Maria Josepha, second wife of the dauphin Louis de France. This copy bears the arms of the dauphin, Marie Leszczynska's son, and the father of three kings of France.

La Vigne took his medical degree in 1719 and assumed the post of physician to the King in 1726. In 1729 he became physician to the Queen. All his writings remained in manuscript. The preliminary pages of the catalogue contain the best biographical account of La Vigne. His library was rich in medicine, natural history, and science. Priced throughout in a contemporary hand. 2473 lots. This is the first time I have had this catalogue. Armorial bookplate of Louis de la Forets, Comte d'Armaillé and another.

• Grolier Club, *Printed Catalogues of French Books Auctions. . . 1643-1830*, 144. Peignot, p. 108. *N.B.G.*, Vol. 29, col. 1016.

### *A Complete Run*

200. (AUCTION CATALOGUES: [LEBLANC, PIERRE]). *Catalogue de Curiosités bibliographiques, Livres rares, précieux et singuliers, Manuscrits, Pièces historiques, Autographes anciens et modernes; recueillis par le Bibliophile Voyageur [Pierre Leblanc].* Eleven catalogues bound together. 8vo, somewhat later vellum-backed marbled boards, dark red morocco lettering piece on spine. Paris: Leblanc, Libraire, 1837-37-39-40-42-42-43-44-46-47-49. \$2500.00

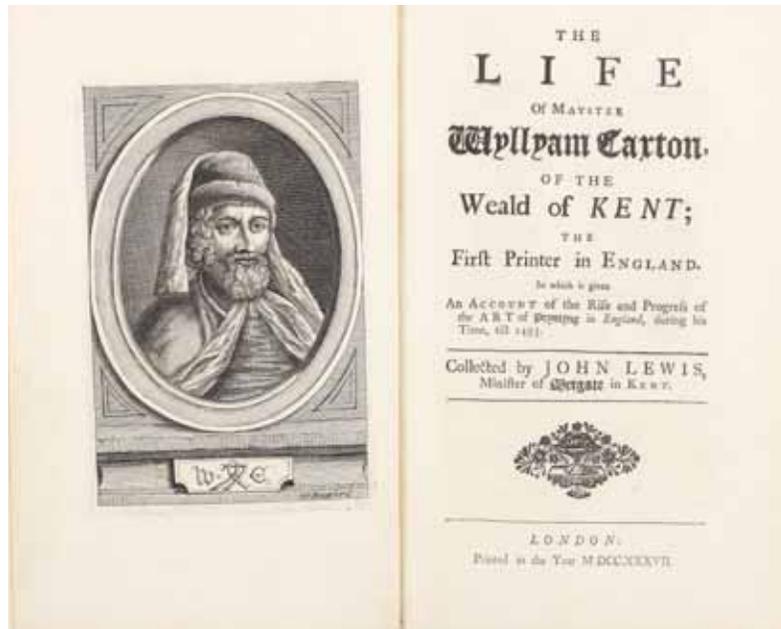
Pierre Leblanc was one of the leading book auctioneers and booksellers of the period — he was responsible for the enormous Huzard sale of 1842 and several other notable sales. He was also one of the early dealers to specialize in autographs.

In addition, Leblanc prepared a series of eleven sales, each with the title *Catalogue de Curiosités bibliographiques* which clearly came from his own enormous stock as well as consignments. Among the strengths of these catalogues are the large and rich sections of bibliography including auction catalogues. The catalogues also contain illuminated manuscripts, important early printed books, natural history, and travel. This is a complete run of the sales. Several of the catalogues have been priced, sometimes with buyers's names.

Rare when complete. Most of the catalogues have the original wrappers.

*“Now Worth Several Pounds”*

201. LEWIS, JOHN. *The Life of Mayster Wyllyam Caxton, of the Weald of Kent; the First Printer in England. In which is given an Account of the*



*Rise and Progress of the Art of Prynting in England, during his Time, till 1493.* Engraved frontis. port. of Caxton & two woodcut plates of watermarks. xxii, 156 pp., one leaf of errata. 8vo, cont. blue pebbled morocco (a bit of rubbing to extremities), spine lettered in gilt, a.e.g. London: 1737. \$2500.00

First edition of the first full-scale biographical study of Caxton. Lewis (1675-1747), listed the Caxton editions known to him and reconstructed from them an outline of Caxton's life.

A very fine copy, printed on what seems to be thick paper. From the libraries of Col. J.C. Dundas of Ochertyre, Stirling (his sale Sotheby's, 3 November 1958) and A.R.A. Hobson with his bookplate.

• Bigmore & Wyman, II, p. 436—"Only 150 copies of this work having been printed, it is of rare occurrence and of high value. A good copy is now worth several pounds. This memoir of Caxton is a very remarkable work, on account both of the fulness and the accuracy of its materia. The subsequent biographers of the first English printer, such as Ames, Herbert, and Dibdin, added, in fact, little that was new to what Lewis had collected."

*An Important Private Library formed by Two Female Danish Bibliophiles*

202. LIND, LAURIDS, COMP. *Det Danske Bibliotek Eller Fortegnelse paa Alle de Danske Skrifter, som ere trykte baade inden og uden Lands, fra det første Bogtrykkerier kom i stand i Dannemark, indtil sidst i forige Seculo, hvilcke alle findes samlede i det Danske Bibliotek Som dend. . . Frøk. Karen Brahe. . . Patronesse for det Adelige Jomfrue-Kloster i Othense. . .* 8 p.l., 193 pp. Small 4to, cont. sheep-backed patterned paper over thin wooden boards (three corners a little rounded, slight browning due to the quality of the paper). Copenhagen: P.J. Phoenixberg, 1725. \$7500.00

First edition of the very rare catalogue of the private library commenced by Anne Gøye (1601-81). Upon her death, the collection was passed on to her daughter-in-law Karen Brahe (1657-1736), who continued to make additions. The collection — one of the greatest of the early Danish private libraries — remains intact in the Landesarchiv at Odense and contains many unique Danish imprints and other rarities.

The present catalogue describes about 2000 titles. For full accounts of the history of the formation of this library see Victor Madsen, "Karen Brahes Bibliotek i Odense" in *Nordisk Tidsskrift för Bok- och Biblioteksråden*, 6 (1919), (Isak Collijn, ed.), pp. 171-85 and Nielsen, *Danske Privatbiblioteker*, I (1946), pp. 96-123.

Very good copy, preserved in a box. Two bookplates including one of Dorin Larsen.

☛ Callmer & Nielsen, eds., *Bibliotheken der Nordischen Länder in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart*, p. 5.

### *Rich in Natural History*

203. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: MALESHERBES). *Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque de feu Chrétien-Guillaume Lamoignon-Malesherbes*, disposé par Jean-Luc Nyon. . . Engraved medallion port. of the collector on title. 32, [468] pp. 8vo, modern half-calf & paste-paper boards, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Paris: J.L. Nyon l'aîné, 1797. \$4500.00

The sale catalogue of the vast library, especially rich in natural history, formed by one of the outstanding figures of 18th-century France. Lamoignon-Malesherbes (1721-94), born into one of the great legal families, was the son of Guillaume de Lamoignon, Chancellor of France, who entrusted his son with the control of the press which he exercised in the most liberal manner: Grimm asserted that without his assistance the *Encyclopédie* would probably never have been published. Malesherbes was an influential spokesman for freedom of the press, religious toleration, and tax reform. Having been twice minister of the "Maison du Roi," he retired to his country seat, but in 1792 volunteered to defend Louis XVI before the Convention. Accused of having defended the king and of other "acts of treason," Malesherbes was guillotined, after being forced to witness the execution of his entire family.

This sale of 7413 lots reflect Malesherbes's intense interest in agronomy, botany, and natural history in general.

Fine copy. Although the title page and last leaf promise an author's index, this was never published. From the library of A.R.A. Hobson with bookplate.

☛ D.S.B., IX, pp. 53-55. Grolier Club, *Printed Catalogues of French Books Auctions. . . 1643-1830*, 369. Guigard, II, pp. 281-82. Peignot, p. III—"Il présente des collections considérable d'histoire naturelle et de voyages." Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, pp. 249-50—"A collection important for natural history."

### *A Rare 18th-Century Italian Auction Catalogue*

204. (AUCTION CATALOGUE (?): MAREFOSCHI, MARIO COMPAGNONI). *Bibliothecae Marii Compagnonii Marefusci S.R.E. Cardinalis Catalogus*. [Compiled by Mariano de Romanis]. 2 p.l., 232 pp. Small 4to, cont. marbled boards (some wear, title a little soiled & dampstained), orig. printed label on spine. Rome: J.A. Monaldini, 1786. \$4000.00

A very rare and early Italian catalogue (I believe it to be an auction catalogue); "there were very few auctions in Italy before the nineteenth century, where inventory sales at fixed prices seem to have been the normal custom."—Pollard & Ehrman, p. 204—(Pollard thinks this catalogue is an inventory catalogue). This catalogue has far greater characteristics of auction catalogues than inventory catalogues: each item is numbered, it is not arranged by shelf, and there are no printed prices.

Cardinal Marefoschi (1714-80), Secretary of the Propaganda Fide, was known for his philo-Jansenist leanings and his friendship with Pietro Tamburini, a noted Jansenist author and celebrated professor of the University of Paris, and for having recommended the removal of the Jesuits from staffing the Pontifical Irish College, Rome. Marefoschi formed a large and fine library which was well-known in scholarly circles; the neurologist Domenico Cotugno (1736-1822), who discovered the cerebro-spinal fluid, is known to have used the collection (see Dorothy Schullian's article in *The Journal of the History of Medicine & Allied Sciences*, Vol. XVII (1962), pp. 168-81).

There were two catalogues of the Marefoschi library, the present one issued in 1786 and a second appearing a year later. Our 1786 auction catalogue contains 6105 lots divided into five classes. Most of the books are 17th and 18th century; there are a sprinkling of 16th-century books. Marefoschi's collection was strong in theology and history and

he also had good holdings of bibliographies and public and private library catalogues.

The auction (?) clearly did not do well and the following year Mondini issued another named catalogue with 3848 lots of unsold books, this time with fixed prices and in one author alphabet.

Very good copy.

• Nicolini 72. Ottino & Fumagalli 4046. Pollard & Ehrman, p. 204 & Table XXV—(but listing it as an inventory catalogue). See Ceccarelli 94 for the 1787 catalogue.

*Limited to 25 Copies Only; Bound by Derome*

205. (MÉRARD DE SAINT-JUST, SIMON PIERRE). *Catalogue des Livres en très petit Nombre qui composent la Bibliothèque de M. MÉRARD de S. Just, Ancien Maître-d'Hôtel de Monsieur, frere du Roi.* 2 p.l., 164, 5 pp. 12mo, cont. polished calf by Derome, triple gilt fillet round sides with floral devices in each corner, flat spine gilt in a fish-scale pattern, black morocco lettering piece on spine, a.e.g. Paris: de l'Imprimerie de Didot l'Ainé, 1783. \$12,500.00

Limited to 25 copies only, finely printed by Didot on Annonay paper and handsomely bound in contemporary polished calf by Derome; this is one of the rarest and oddest of all private library catalogues. It is also notable as the first bibliography or catalogue with a limitation statement and, very probably, the first catalogue to mention binders' names.

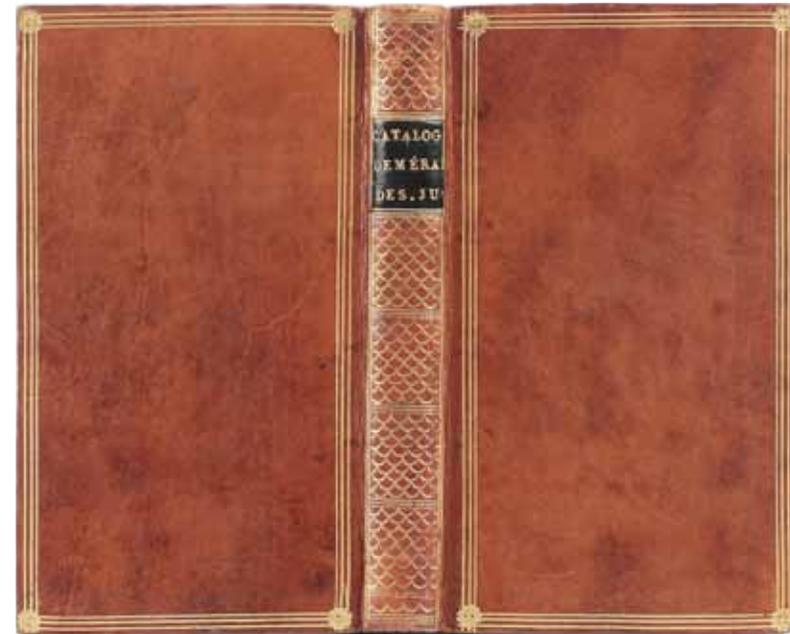
MÉRARD (1749-1812), man of letters, was born into a family of great wealth and, for a number of years, was in charge of the residence of the future Louis XVIII. After retiring from his public duties in 1782, he concentrated on his growing collection of books and on commissioning editions printed in severely limited numbers.

Guigard wrote (Vol. II, p. 351): "Sans l'amour des livres, MÉRARD de Saint-Just serait complètement oublié." There is much truth in this but the catalogue is a fascinating and rare document which keeps MÉRARD's name alive in the world of bibliophily. The catalogue is an odd combination of books which were present in his library, books no longer in his library, and books which he desired for his library (in-

cluding some books which could be imaginary; see below).

His collection was not large but fine. MÉRARD did not have the taste for *editio princeps* (except for Aldines), but preferred the best editions with careful editing. The catalogue describes 513 items, each with details regarding binding and prices paid. In the Preface, which alone would justify reprinting for his extraordinary views on book collectors, and in his concluding remarks on pp. 161-163, he sets out his main interests, foremost among them fine bindings, listing eight binders whose works he had acquired or himself commissioned: Padeloup, Laferté, Derome le Jeune, Chamean, Chaumont, Roger Payne and Baumgarten. He enumerates sixteen sales at which he acquired books, including those of the Pompadour, Boze, Gagnat, Gouillard, Mac Carthy Reagh, and 'Mylord Keri' (i.e. Ker, Duke of Roxburghe) collections. His catalogue is the first in which the binders of the books, whenever known, are mentioned.

MÉRARD has been accused of including in his catalogue the description of books which never existed or which he never owned, but



Escoffier convincingly defends him against that charge, though Barber shows that six of his own works, described as printed editions, were, in fact, in MS.

Mérard suffered two major losses from his library which he recounts in this catalogue. During an absence, the pipes in the kitchen leaked, causing serious water damage to the library room below, irreparably destroying 200 of his most precious books. Then, on the 12th of December 1782, the English navy seized a French boat which was carrying 1000 books of Mérard's — considered by Guigard to be the cream of his collection — which he had sent to a friend in America (why he had sent them he never explained). These volumes were never recovered.

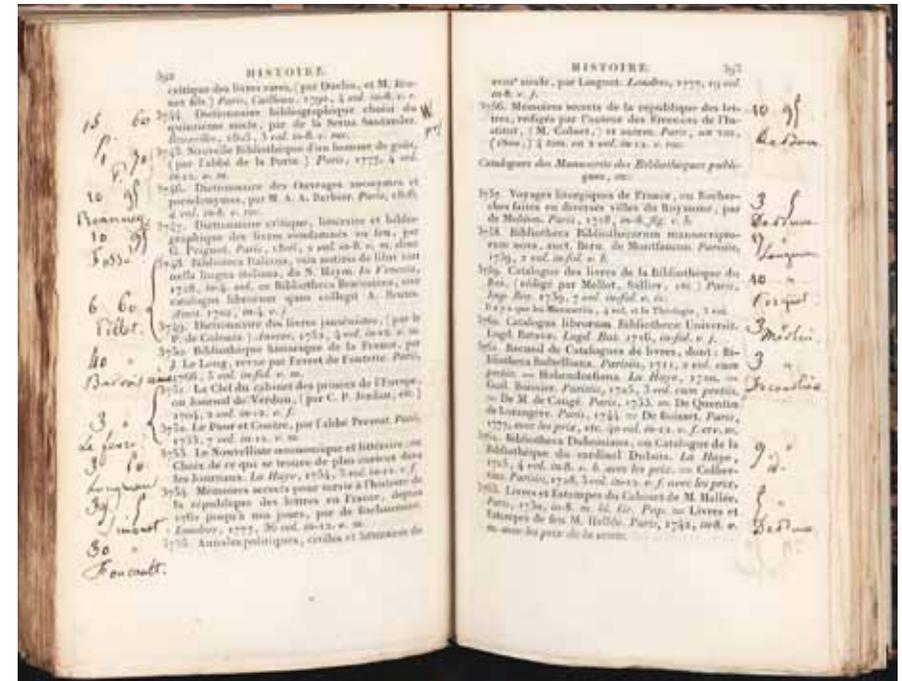
A very fine copy. This copy has the five extra pages at end (often missing) which contain a description of one of the books in the catalogue, the *Des Pierres Précieuses* of Dutens. This was the first book printed by Didot l'ainé. Unidentified armorial book label on inside front cover: with coat-of-arms monogrammed with initials "C.R.L." (or "R.L.C.?" ), and motto "Vita sine litteris mors est." Bookplate of A.R.A. Hobson.

• Brunet, III, 1643. Guigard, II, pp. 351-52. Houghton Library, *Bibliotheca Chimaerica* (1962), p. 7. Peignot, p. 113—"assez recherché à cause de sa rareté." Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, p. 92.

*"Collection fort Importante"—Brunet; J.J. Debure's Copy*

206. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: MOREL-VINDÉ, CHARLES-GILBERT, VICOMTE DE & PAIGNON-DIJONVAL, GILBERT). *Catalogue des Livres rares et précieux, des Manuscrits, etc. de la Bibliothèque rassemblée par feu M. Paignon Dijonval, et continuée par M. le Vicomte de Morel-Vindé, Pair de France. Dont la Vente se fera le lundi 17 mars 1823, et jours suivans. . . xvi, 489, 4 pp. 8vo, modern marbled boards, flat spine gilt, leather lettering piece on spine, uncut. Paris: De Bure frères, 1822. \$3500.00*

This is J.J. Debure's copy, with prices, buyers' names, and notes in his characteristic hand throughout, of the large and fine library formed by Paignon-Dijonval (1708-92). The library was inherited by his grand-



son, Morel-Vindé, who made important additions to it. Morel-Vindé (1759-1842), the author of the *Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen* (1790), was active as an agronomist. He served as a member of Parlement and became Pair de France in 1815; Louis XVIII created him baron and vicomte.

This library of 3216 lots contained books and manuscripts of the highest quality. The most expensive item of the sale was lot 71, a 15th-century *Breviary* from the La Vallière sale with 41 miniatures, some in *grisaille* (1600 francs to Crozet for La Bédoyère). The library was quite rich in the sciences, including, quite predictably, agriculture.

Fine copy from the libraries of J.J. Debure (d. 1853); Pierre Louÿs, with his signature; and A.R.A. Hobson, with bookplate. Pages 455-85 contain an extremely useful author index and, even better, an index of anonymous works.

• Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, col. 498—"Collection fort importante." N.B.G., Vol. 36, cols. 528-29.

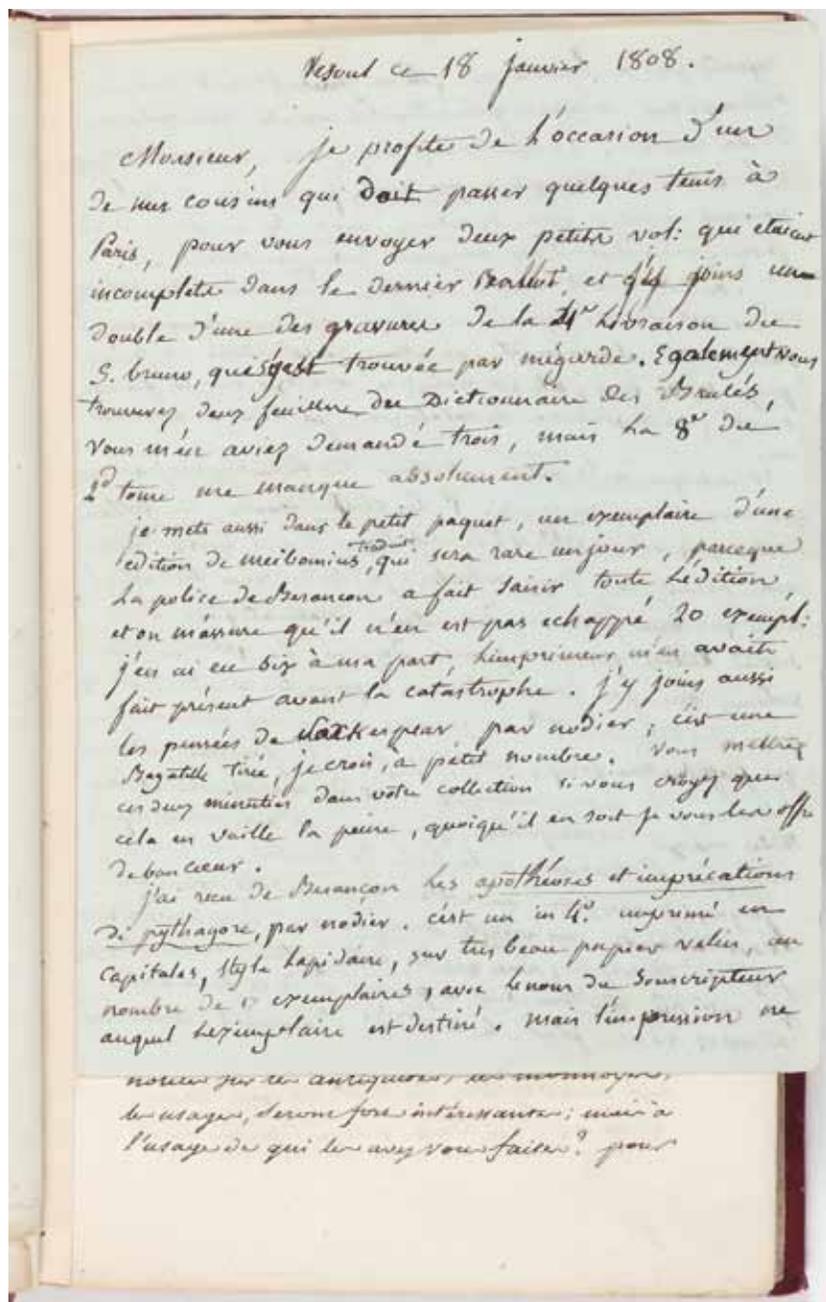
A.A. Renouard's Set

207. PEIGNOT, GABRIEL. *Dictionnaire raisonné de Bibliologie* [with]: *Supplément*. Three folding printed tables. xxix, 472 pp.; 2 p.l., 450 pp., 3 leaves of errata; x, 373 pp. Three vols. 8vo, later red half-morocco & marbled boards, t.e.g., others uncut. Paris: Villier [Vols. I & II]; A.A. Renouard [Vol. III], 1802-02-04. \$7500.00

First edition, Vols. I & II are one of fifteen sets printed on *papier vélin bleuâtre*, of this work which gives, in dictionary form, information concerning the various aspects of bibliography, book production, the history of books and manuscripts, etc., etc. Although more than 150 years old, it is a most interesting reference tool, of which many articles are still useful — if not essential — especially those on libraries, collectors, and bibliographers. To pick at random one of many examples: where else can be found a ten-page article on the Abbé Rive, the famous 18th-century bibliographer, with a list of his publications and unpublished writings?

This is a fascinating set, having belonged to the great bibliographer and bookseller A.A. Renouard, with a number of interesting items specially bound in the first volume:

1. The eight-page *Prospectus* for the book, printed at Vesoul. On the lower margins of the prospectus Peignot has written to Renouard asking for details of his book on Aldus as he would like to make use of the information in his work, of which volume one will shortly appear. He mentions that he had printed 1000 copies plus 15 on *papier fin* (this present set is one of them), of which 8 are spoken for, but if Renouard would like one or two copies, Peignot must know.
2. A.L.s (3 pp.) addressed to Renouard in Paris, dated from Naples 16 July 1811, written by one Duyrat de Boisset [? possibly from Nîmes, where there was a bookseller of that name] about the detailed organization and the personnel involved in the unrolling and decipherment of the Herculaneum papyri.
3. Translation (6pp., possibly in Renouard's hand) of the notice on the library of St. Mark's extracted "de l'appendice italien à la traduction du Spectateur de M. Maltebrun. No. IV" because "la notice



de M. G. Peignot sur la Bibliothèque de S. Marc dans son Dictionnaire bibliologique ayant été trouvée insuffisante, on a jugé à propos de publier celle-ci.”

This is a reference to *Le Spectateur ou variétés historiques, littéraires*, a short-lived periodical edited by Conrad de Malte-Brun which was published 1815-16.

4. A.L. s (4 pp.) from Peignot to Renouard dated from Vesoul 18 January 1808: Peignot is sending some books and an engraving plus two sheets of *Dict. des Brulés*. “You had asked me for three, but the 8th [sheet] of Vol. 2 I simply do not have. I have included in the same little packet a copy of the edition of Meibomius in translation, which one day will be rare, because the police at Besançon have had the whole edition seized, and I am assured that not even 20 copies escaped. For myself I have 6 copies, which the printer had given me before the catastrophe\*. I include also ‘les pensées de Shakespeare par Nodier. . . I received from Besançon *Les apothéoses et imprecations de Pythagore*, also by Nodier.” “C’est un in 40 imprimé en capitales, style lapidaire. . . au nombre de 17 exemplaires, avec le nom du souscripteur auquel l’exemplaire est destiné\*\*. He mentions the forthcoming sale of the library of one M. Duzier, very rich in books on the Franche-Comté and discusses a shortfall in delivery of “la petite collection des stereotypes papier velin. . . J’ai fais cartonner à dos de maroquin et à toutes marges l’exemplaire [of Lucan] que vous m’avez envoyé, ainsi que le Cicéron, et la bible de Mortier.” Peignot asks for other books to be delivered to an address in Vesoul. He also asks about the prospectus already sent and discusses his account of travel literature and attendant bibliography. He mentions his financial state.

\*This is the edition of the French translation of Johann Heinrich Meibom’s (1590-1655), *De l’Utilité de la Flagellation dans la Médecine et dans les Plaisirs du Mariage*, published with the fictitious imprint “Londres 1801,” but actually printed at Besançon where it attained some notoriety which led to its suppression.

\*\**Les apothéoses et imprecations de Pythagore* was published by Charles Nodier with the imprint “A Crotone,” but again published in Besançon in 1808.

5. Copy of a letter from Renouard to Peignot on the subject of his work on Latin writers which he counsels to have printed at Dijon rather than Paris “where you can keep an eye on everything and where the printing shops are superior to those of Vesoul or Besançon.”

6. “Copie d’une lettre écrite” [by Renouard] “à M. Peignot le 23 floréal ou 12-15 mai 1804” (7 pp.) containing a detailed examination and criticism of entries in Peignot’s *Essai de curiosités bibliographiques* (Paris: A.A. Renouard, 1804). The letter ends “Voici les observations que m’a suggerées un examen rapide, comme elles sont uniquement pour vous j’ai cru pouvoir les écrire à la hâte. . .”.

PROVENANCE: A.A. Renouard (1765-1853) and A.R.A. Hobson.

Fine set.

☛ N.B.G., Vol. 39, col. 462—“ce recueil, important et utile, fruit de douze années de travail.”

### “The Real Nucleus of the Spencer Library”—De Ricci

208. [REVICZKY VON REVISNYE, KARL EMERICH ALEXANDER, GRAF]. *Bibliotheca Graeca et Latina, complectens Auctores fere omnes Graeciae et Latii veteris, quorum opera, vel fragmenta aetatem tulerunt, exceptis tantum asceticis et theologis Patrum nuncupatorum scriptis; cum delectu editionum tam primariarum, principum et rarissimarum, quam etiam optimarum, splendidissimarum atque nitidissimarum, quas usui meo paravi Periergus Deltophilus*. 2 p.l., [v]-xxiv, 1 leaf, 390, [13] pp. 8vo, cont. polished half-calf & boards (two corners a bit worn, some foxing), flat spine gilt, red & green leather lettering pieces on spine. Berlin: J.F. Unger, 1794. \$2500.00

The very rare second edition (rarer than the first edition of 1784), enlarged; this celebrated collection became the nucleus of the Spencer library. The catalogue has been printed on fine wove paper with the beautiful types of Germany’s foremost type founder-printer of the period, J.F. Unger.

“In 1790 [Earl Spencer] succeeded in purchasing from the aged owner the extremely choice collection of first editions of the classics

formed by Count Reviczky, the Emperor's ambassador to the English court. Reviczky's books, of which he had himself printed a catalogue, were all in very fine condition and contained some of the most desirable items from the La Vallière sale (Paris: 1784). This was the real nucleus of the Spencer library."—De Ricci, p. 73.

This edition contains an index for the first time. Bookplates of Wilfred Merton and A.R.A. Hobson.

• Peignot, pp. 193-94—"On en a donné à Berlin, en 1794, une nouvelle édition. . . avec les augmentations faites successivement à la première; elle est bien exécutée, et peut très bien tenir lieu de l'édition originale." Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, pp. 58, 135, 227, & 257-58.

### *A Handsome Private Library Catalogue of Early MSS.*

209. (BIBLIOTHECA RICCARDIANA, FLORENCE). *Catalogus Codicum Manuscriptorum qui in Bibliotheca Riccardiana Florentiae adservantur in quo multa Opuscula anecdota in lucem passim proferuntur et plura ad Historiam litterariam locupletandam inlustrandamque idonea, antea ignota exhibentur* Jo. Lamio. Engraved frontis., engraved vignette on title, & one engraved plate (reproducing specimens of handwriting). xxvi, [2], 436 pp. Folio, cont. vellum over boards. Liburni: A. Sanctini, 1756. \$3500.00

The collections of early books, manuscripts, and works of art in the Biblioteca Riccardiana of Florence were begun in the 16th century by Riccardo Romolo Riccardi. In the last decades of the 17th century it was significantly enlarged by Francesco Riccardi, partially as a result of the dowry of his wife, Cassandra Capponi. Her father Vincenzo, an erudite and famous man of letters and science closely connected with the circle of Galileo, had left his daughter part of his extensive library of scientific and philosophical texts. The collections were housed in the magnificent palazzo in Via Larga (today Via Cavour), which was purchased from the Medicis in 1659, and is today known as the Palazzo Medici Riccardi.

The Riccardi family was unusual in that they allowed the public to use the library throughout most of the 18th century.



The present catalogue, prepared by Giovanni Lami (1697-1770), the famous librarian and antiquarian, describes about 3000 medieval and Renaissance manuscripts. This was one of the finest collections of early manuscripts in private hands at the time. It included many splendid illuminated and text manuscripts as well as autograph manuscripts by Petrarch, Boccaccio, Savonarola and of the greatest humanists including Alberti, Ficino, Poliziano and Pico della Mirandola.

Fine copy. Bookplate A.R.A. Hobson. With a note on front paste-down endpaper: "Coll & perf: FCB. May. 1850." This was Francis Capper Brooke (1810-86).

☛ Nicolini 22. Ottino-Fumagalli 2941—"rarely found in commerce."

210. (BIBLIOTECA RICCARDIANA, FLORENCE). *Inventario e Stima della Libreria Riccardi. Manoscritti e Edizioni del Secolo XV*. 1 p.l., 225, [3] (blank), xviii, [1] pp. Large 4to, early 20th-cent. half-calf & marbled boards, spine gilt, red leather lettering piece on spine, entirely uncut. Florence: 1810. \$1750.00

In the latter part of the 18th century the family's fortunes began their decline and the Riccardis were forced to consider selling the collections. The present catalogue was prepared as an inventory in preparation for the sale by auction starting in July 1811. We learn from the "Manifeste" at the beginning of the catalogue the collections had been appraised and catalogues were soon to be available throughout Europe (Renouard in Paris, Pasquali in Venice, Orell and Dueli in Zurich, Pachoud in Geneva, etc.). After considerable negotiations, the City Council of Florence purchased the collections and palace in 1813.

This inventory offers a detailed view of the 3590 early manuscripts, 617 incunabula, 18,257 other printed books, and the family's large and important collections of medals, bronzes, engraved gems, cameos, porcelains, and crystals. The library was appraised at 156,151 *lire Toscane*.

Fine copy.

☛ Ottino-Fumagalli 2938.

### *From the Library of Sir Thomas Phillipps*

211. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: ROSCOE, WILLIAM). *Catalogue of the very Select and Valuable Library of William Roscoe, Esq.* Which will be sold by Auction, by Mr. Winstanley, at his Rooms in Marble Street, Liverpool, on Monday the 19th of August, and Thirteen following Days. . . 3 p.l., 208 pp. 8vo, mid-19th-century blue cloth over boards bound for Sir Thomas Phillipps in the cheapest fashion possible (joints with splits, cloth & title somewhat soiled), uncut. Liverpool: 1816. \$1350.00

Roscoe (1753-1831), historian, patron of the arts, abolitionist and M.P., formed a fine library of Italian literature and early printed books illustrating the rise and progress of the art of printing, and several important manuscripts. Following his retirement, he became a partner of a Liverpool bank; after it failed in 1816, Roscoe was obliged to sell his library to satisfy part of the claims. His friends bought a selection of Italian and other books at the sale for 600 pounds, and offered them to him as a gift, which he refused (they were subsequently presented to the Liverpool Athenaeum to form the "Roscoe Collection"). The sale realized 5,013.11.9 pounds; the outstanding item was lot 1810, the famous Italian fourteenth century Bible (170 pounds to Robinson, sold by him to the Earl of Leicester for 200 guineas, who also bought privately Roscoe's *Biblia Pauperum* and the 1459 Mainz Psalter).

Very good copy from the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps. Bookplate of A.R.A. Hobson. 1813 lots.

☛ De Ricci, pp. 93-94. ODNB.

### *The First Auction Catalogue to Provide Collations*

212. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: SAROLÉA DE CHERATTE, JEAN MATHIEU DE). *Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque de feu Mr. de Sarolea, Seigneur du Ban de Cheratte, Barxhon, S. Remi, Fexhe, & Streel, Chanoine-Tréfoncier de la très-Illustre Eglise Cathédrale de Liège. Dont la Vente se fera publiquement à Liège. . . & commencera le 6 Février 1786*. 3 p.l., 371 pp. 8vo, 19th-cent. calf-backed marbled boards (minor foxing & spotting), entirely uncut. Liège: S. Dauvrain, 1785.

\$2750.00

An important first in catalogues: this is the first auction catalogue to provide collations; it is very rare. The catalogue was compiled by Jean Noël Paquot (1722-1803), scholar, professor of Hebrew, and librarian at the University of Louvain and later to the duc d'Arenberg. Paquot provides uncommonly long (and accurate) title transcriptions, authors' names for anonymous works, critical annotations, and full pagination collations with lists of contents.

Saroléa, the wealthy canon of the Liège cathedral, was close to many members of the Enlightenment. He formed a library rich in botany, French literature, geography, and history.

2144 lots including some MSS.

Nice copy, priced throughout in a contemporary hand and with some buyers' names.

☛ Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, col. 597—"Il est utile parce qu'il donne avec le plus grand détail le contenu de chaque volume, le nombre des pages et des planches qui s'y trouvent."

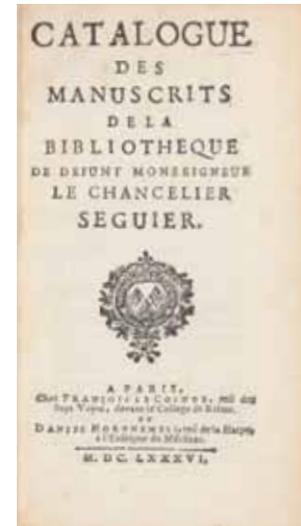
### *The Very Rare Catalogue of the MSS. of Séguier*

213. (SÉGUIER, PIERRE). *Catalogue des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque de défunt Monseigneur le Chancelier Séguier*. Woodcut arms on title. 119, [1], 48, 36, 45 pp. Four parts in one vol. 12mo, 19th-cent. red morocco by R. Petit, triple gilt fillet round sides, spine richly gilt, a.e.g. Paris: F. Le Cointe & D. Horthemels, 1686. \$17,500.00

The extremely rare inventory catalogue of the manuscripts in the large and famous library of Pierre Séguier (1588-1672), chancellor of France and a man of deep learning. Séguier was a true bibliophile and an omnivorous one: Sauval, in his catalogue of the great Parisian libraries prepared in 1653-60, estimated at that time only the libraries of the King and Mazarin were larger; Séguier then owned about 24,000 volumes and he had more than ten years left to acquire!

This is the only extant printed record of Séguier's manuscripts, about four thousand in number, based on the 1672 inventory by René Hardy, a lawyer and himself an owner of manuscripts, and the traveler and orientalist Melchisedech Thévenot (1620-92), who was to become Keeper of the Bibliothèque du Roi in 1684.

The catalogue is divided into four sections, the first listing state and official papers in the widest sense, historical manuscripts, local histories, literature, medicine, etc. The second describes the illuminated manuscripts ("Inventaire des Miniatures"); the third the Greek manuscripts, as well as ca. fifty Slavonic manuscripts, and two Greek printed books. The final section describes the Arabic, Coptic, Syriac, Ethiopic, and Hebrew manuscripts as well as a few printed books in those languages.



The collection was kept together in the hope that the Bibliothèque Royale might eventually acquire it en bloc. Although the price asked was only 40,000 livres — the 1672 valuation had amounted to 56,557 livres — the offer was never taken up.

Séguier's library was notable for being open to the public; indeed, it was the library of choice for many students and scholars in Paris. He was very concerned about methods of cataloguing and, in fact, had three major catalogues and several smaller ones prepared during his lifetime. All of these catalogues were in manuscript.

After Séguier's death, his widow, also a bibliophile of note, kept the library intact until her death in 1685 when separate catalogues of the printed books (1685) and the manuscripts were printed from the final manuscript inventory prepared in 1672. The printed books were sold off in May of 1686 but the manuscripts were retained as his share of the estate by the Chancellor's grandson, Coislin, bishop of Metz. He deposited the entire collection at the Benedictine Abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Près to which he left it upon his death, apart from about a hundred manuscripts sold to the agents of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, now in the British Library. Confiscated during the French Revolution, and having suffered minor losses in a fire, three-quarters of Séguier's manuscripts are now in the Bibliothèque Nationale.

A fine copy with the armorial bookplate of Louis de la Forets, Comte d'Armaillé and another. This catalogue is rare: it is the first time I have had it.

☛ Bléchet, p. 65. *Histoire des bibliothèques françaises. Les Bibliothèques sous l'Ancien Régime 1530-1789* (ed. Claude Jolly), pp. 146-55. Pollard & Ehrman, pp. 208-10, & Table XXV (incorrectly giving the date of this catalogue as 1685).

215. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: SLADE, FELIX). *Catalogue of the Exceedingly Choice and Valuable Library of Felix Slade, Esq., in Magnificent Specimens of Binding, comprising Books of Prints, in the finest State; early and modern Typography, Specimens of Printing on Vellum. . . Exquisitely Beautiful Examples of the Bibliopegistic Skill of the most Celebrated English & Foreign Binders, Ancient & Modern. . . which will be sold by Auction, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. . . on Monday, 3rd August, 1868, and Five following Days. . . 1 p.l., 96 pp. 8vo, 20th-cent. half-calf & marbled boards (a bit of foxing). [London: 1868]. \$650.00*

Slade (1790-1868), was an outstanding patron of the arts in Victorian England. Today, he is most famous for the professorships he established for the study of the arts at Oxford, Cambridge and London. He was a great collector of antiquities, books (particularly those with fine bindings), glass, prints, and drawings. He bequeathed his remarkable collection of glass to the British Museum, to which he also gave selections from his collections of prints, manuscripts, and early bindings.

The remainder of his books and bindings was dispersed in the present sale of 1150 lots, which realized 5,718.4.0 pounds.

Fine copy with the Huth and A.R.A. Hobson bookplates. Scarce.

*With Substantial Portions of the Libraries of  
Grolier & de Thou*

216. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: SOUBISE, CHARLES DE ROHAN, PRINCE DE). *Catalogue des Livres, Imprimés et Manuscrits, de la Bibliothèque de feu Monseigneur Le Prince de Soubise, Maréchal de France, dont la Vente sera indiquée par Affiches au mois de Janvier 1789. xvi, 643, [1], [2; the printed letter], 90, [8; the schedule of the sale]*

pp., two leaves of errata. Thick 8vo, cont. sheep-backed blue boards (head of spine a bit chipped & one corner rounded), spine gilt, red leather lettering piece on spine. Paris: Leclerc, 1788. \$3500.00

This vast library of 8302 lots (containing about 20,000 books) comprised the components of no less than three other celebrated collections: those of Jean Grolier, de Thou, and the Président Charron de Ménars. De Thou's library, with all its Grolier books, passed *en bloc* in 1681 into Ménars' library, on whose decease it passed into the possession of the Cardinal de Rohan. By the continued care of the Cardinal and his successors, down to the Prince de Soubise, the library received constant accessions, until it became one of the most considerable in France.

Soubise (1715-87), the charming favorite of Louis XV and Mme de Pompadour, made up for being one of the worst field commanders in French history — his defeat at Rossbach by Frederick the Great in 1757 became a classic of its kind, still commented upon by Napoleon half a century later — by being one of the best French book collectors of his time.

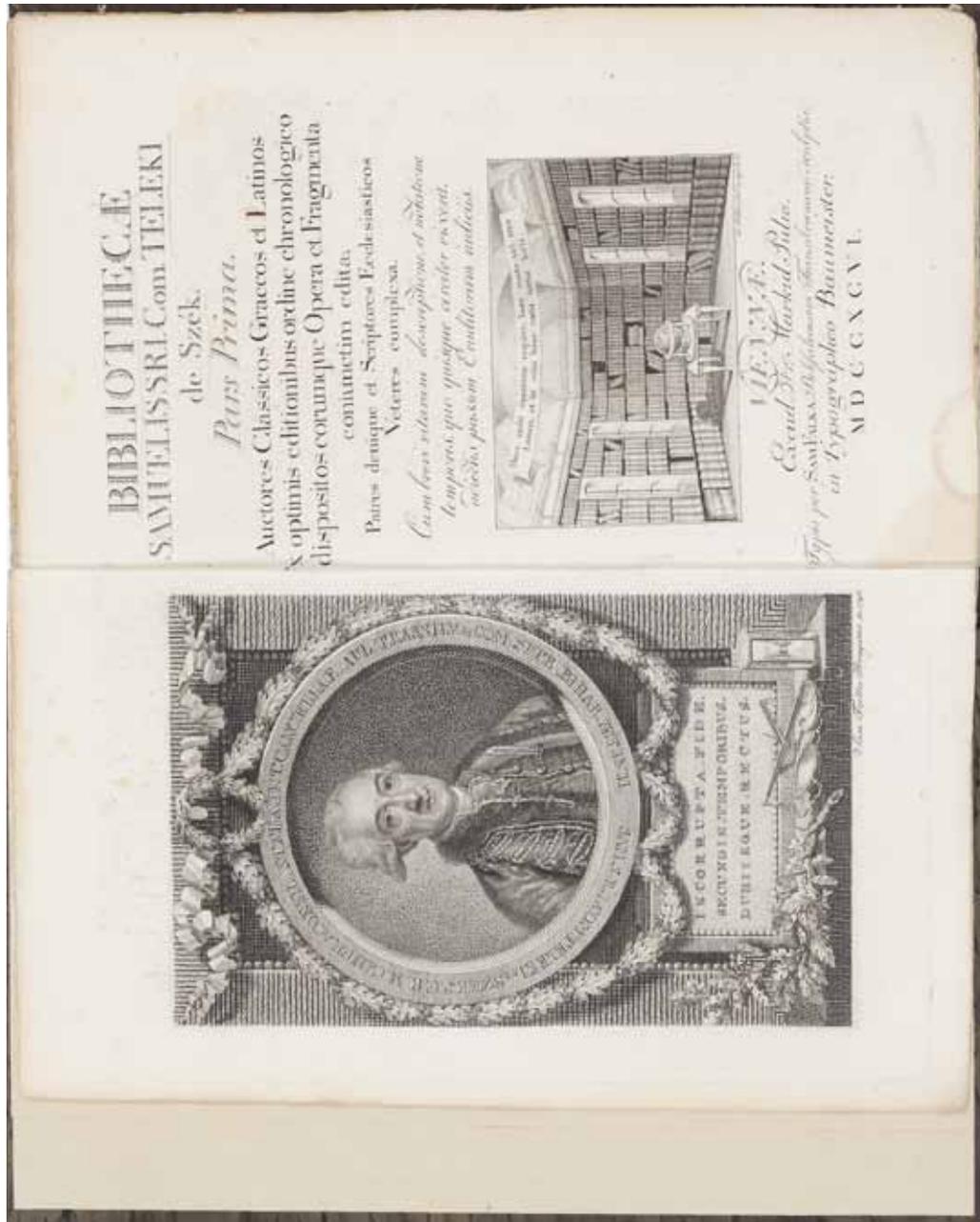
To the collection he inherited, Soubise added "an enormous quantity of works remarkable for their interest, rarity and value" (Olivier, Pl. 2034) which he had bound in light-brown calf, with his armorial bearings on the spine. There was hardly a book sale at which he did not buy — "c'était une frénésie chez lui" (Guigard). He owned twelve Grolier bindings. The Comte d'Artois was the principal buyer at the sale; these books are, of course, now at the Arsenal.

A very good copy from the library of A.R.A. Hobson with his bookplate. This is the most complete copy we have encountered: it has these additional leaves:

1. One printed leaf, headed "M," clearly a printed letter to be sent out to clients announcing the sale with a list of the most important items.
2. The very rare 8-page schedule of the sale.
3. Two leaves of errata.

The first and third items seem to be unknown.

☛ Grolier Club, *Printed Catalogues of French Book Auctions. . . 1643-1830*, 338. Guigard, II, pp. 415-17. Peignot, p. 125. Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, pp. 20, 131, 151, 207, 221, & 263.



### A Very Rare Private Library Catalogue

217. (TELEKI, SÁMUEL, GRÓF). *Bibliothecae Samuelis S.R.I. Com. Teleki de Szék. Pars Prima [-Tertia]*. Finely engraved port. of the collector & engraved title in Vol. I. xxxvii, [11], 313, [25] pp.; xxxvi, [14], 436, [41] pp.; 1 p.l., iv, [4], 285, [25] pp., [3], 290-672, [30] pp. Three vols. (Vol. III in two parts). 8vo, modern paste-paper boards, uncut. Vienna: M. Pulio, 1796 [Vol. I]; M.A. Schmidt, 1800 [Vol. II]; A. Pichler, 1811 [Vol. III]. \$6500.00

First edition of one of the rarest of all private library catalogues; this copy lacks, as usual, the fourth volume published in 1819. WorldCat locates only one possibly complete set (and the bibliographical details of that set, in Hungary, are sketchy); in the U.S., the only three sets located by WorldCat — Newberry, Columbia, and Harvard — all lack the fourth volume (Harvard lacks the third volume as well). The Oxford copy also lacks the fourth volume.

Teleki (1739-1822), formed his collection over a long period and his books relating to Hungarian and Transylvanian history were only rivaled by the Szechenyi library. After Teleki's death, the family donated in 1826 a large part of the library — about 30,000 volumes — to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and this was the beginning of the Academy's library. The Teleki catalogue, along with that of Szechenyi, are the basis for all bibliographical information relating to Hungarian authors, history, and literature. They have never been rendered obsolete by subsequent publications.

Fine set and of great rarity. Our copy has the very rare and attractive frontispiece portrait of Teleki which is usually missing.

☛ Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, p. 264—(the Johns Hopkins copy seems to be a ghost).

### A Very Rare Collection of Fête Books

218. (TESSIN, NICODEMUS, GREVE). *Catalogue des Livres, Estampes & Desseins du Cabinet des beaux Arts, & des Sciences, appartenent au Baron Tessin, Maréchal de la Cour du Roy & Sur-Intendant de Batiments & Jardins Royaux de Suede*. 2 p.l., 124 pp. Small 4to, edition

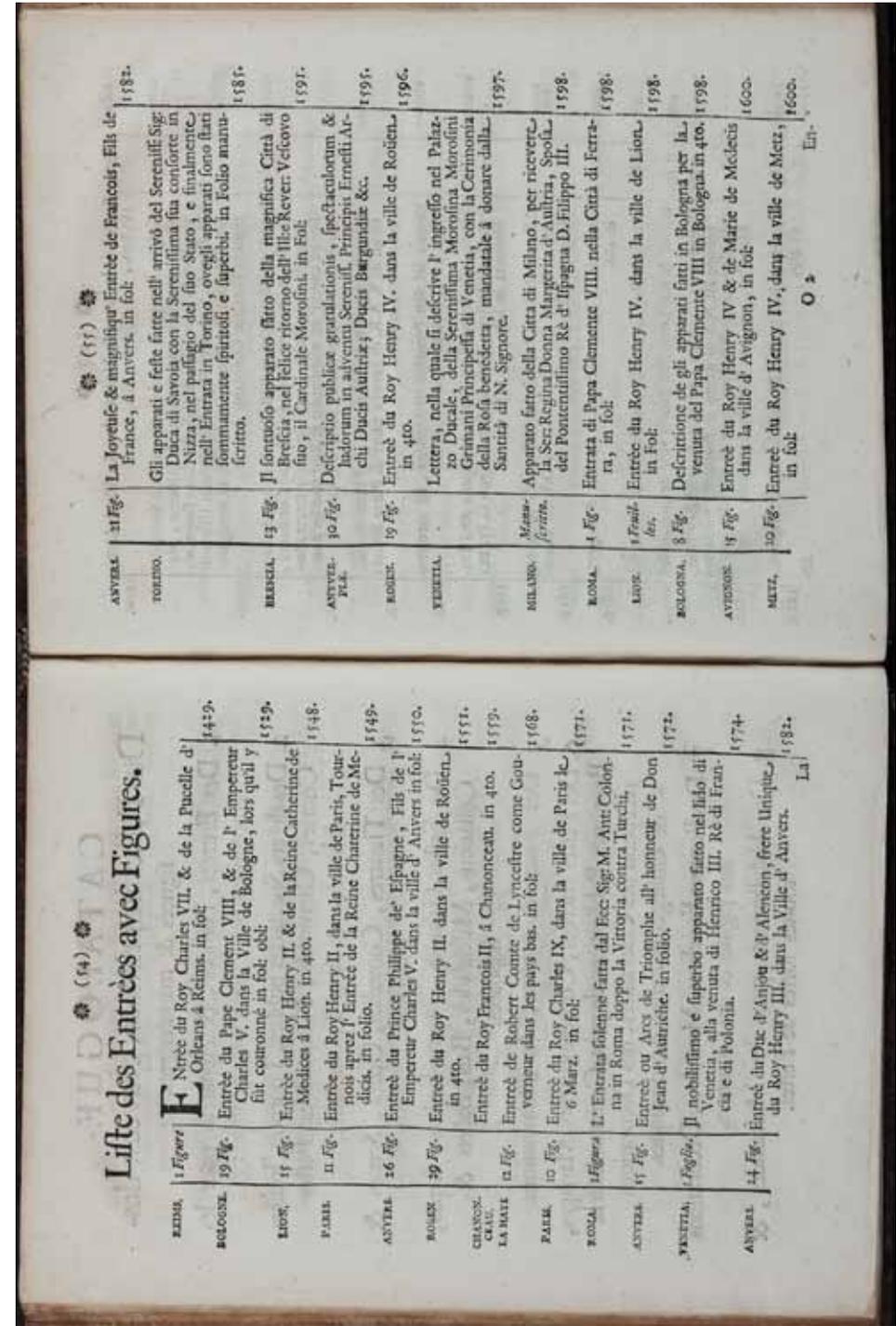
binding of cont. speckled sheep (a few unimportant defects to spine), spine gilt, a.e.g. Stockholm: J.G. Matthieu, 1712. \$29,500.00

This catalogue — which is of the greatest rarity — describes one of the choicest collections of books and art of the early 18th century, comprising about 1700 books, manuscripts, and many thousands of drawings. The collection was formed by Nicodemus Tessin (1654-1728), a member of the prominent Swedish family and an architect by profession, who was Superintendent of Public Buildings in Sweden. He was one of the great European architects of the late 17th and early 18th centuries; his whole career was, however, limited to his native country of Sweden. His duties extended far beyond building and maintenance: he had to design court festivals and funerals and take responsibility for almost all events of a visual nature in Stockholm. Tessin was also one of the greatest art and book collectors of Europe and bought from all the leading dealers in Paris for an extended period. His agent in Paris was Daniel Cronström (1655-1719), Sweden's First Secretary in Paris and later Ambassador to France from 1703.

The first part of the catalogue (pp. 1-52), listing circa 700 items, is devoted to architecture and art in their widest aspects: architecture proper, fortification, garden architecture, works on perspective and painting, ornamental engraving, archeology (including an extensive collection of early works on Rome), interior decoration, etc. The catalogue also describes drawings by such artists as Leonardo, Raphael, Caracci, Poussin, Coypel, and others. These drawings, while briefly described in only five pages of the catalogue, comprise about 18,000 items.

The second part — about 800 works — is a collection of books and manuscripts on all sorts of public festivities: royal entries, tournaments and carousels; theater and opera decoration and performances; “fêtes galantes,” masques and ballets, fireworks and illuminations; sacred festivities and processions; funeral processions and decorations; and costume balls. This section is very remarkable from a bibliographical point of view as it provides exact descriptions giving not only imprint date and printing place, but also the number of plates.

The majority of Tessin's book collection is now in the Royal Library of Sweden and the prints and drawings are preserved in the Na-



tionalmuseum. Our copy does not contain the very rare supplement of 17 pages, which is not present in most of the few known copies (such as the only example listed in *N.U.C.*).

A fine copy. Unknown to Ruggieri. Bookplate of the Fideikommissbibliothek.

### *The Author's Own Copy*

219. TISSANDIER, GASTON. *Bibliographie aéronautique. Catalogue de Livres d'Histoire, de Science, de Voyages et de Fantaisie, traitant de la Navigation ou des Aérostats*. Decorative head-pieces. 62 pp., one leaf. Large 4to, orig. printed wrappers bound in cont. red half-morocco & marbled boards (spine rubbed), green morocco lettering piece on spine (with balloon devices in gilt), decorative endpapers. Paris: H. Launette, 1887. \$1250.00



First edition, regular paper issue, but with a specially inserted frontispiece portrait of Gaston and Albert Tissandier on Japan paper along with a leaf of pale green Annonay paper specially manufactured with the watermarks of the names of Joseph and Etienne Montgolfier and their medallion portraits.

This, the first bibliography on aviation, is Gaston Tissandier's own working copy with a number of marks throughout regarding his own holdings.

Apart from the rubbing, a fine copy.

### *From the Library of the Tissandier Brothers*

220. TISSANDIER, GASTON. *Livres Minuscules. La plus Grande Bibliothèque des plus Petits Livres du Monde. Collection de M. Georges Salomon. . . Extrait de La Nature*. Illus. in the text. 2 p.l., 20 pp. Small 4to, orig. printed wrappers bound in cont. red straight-grained morocco (upper cover with the slightest abrasions), single gilt fillet round sides, flat spine gilt, t.e.g. Paris: G. Masson, 1894. \$1750.00

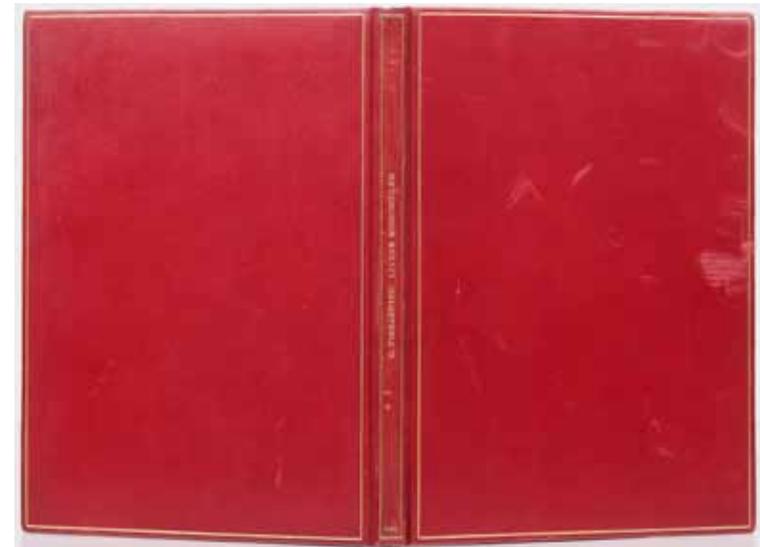
First edition of this very uncommon bibliography of miniature books, based on the celebrated collection of Georges Salomon. He formed the largest 19th-century collection of such books, numbering about 700 volumes. They were later dispersed; many of them found their way into the library of Arthur A. Houghton Jr. and were sold at auction in 1979.

This copy, specially bound in fine red straight-grained morocco, comes from the library of the Tissandier Brothers.

Fine copy.

☛ Besterman 3975-76.

☛ *For other works by the Tissandier brothers, see items 62-64.*



*With the Rare Supplement*

221. TOULOUSE, LOUIS ALEXANDRE DE BOURBON, COMTE DE. *Catalogue de la Bibliotheque du Chateau de Rambouillet, appartenant a son altesse serenissime Monseigneur le Comte de Toulouse.* Woodcut arms on title. 7 p.l., 620, [30] pp.; 4 p.l. (the first a blank), 1-68, 68\*, 69-140, [8] pp. Two parts in one vol. 8vo, cont. polished marbled calf (upper joint a little cracked but strong), triple gilt fillet round sides, gilds anchors in corners, spine gilt with the arms of the Comte de Toulouse in five of the six compartments, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Paris: G. Martin, 1726-34. \$7500.00

The second of the two rare privately printed catalogues of the library of the Comte de Toulouse, (1678-1737), the natural, legitimized, son of Louis XIV and Madame de Montespan. Following his marriage in 1723 to Marie-Sophie-Victoire de Noailles, he retired to his Château de Rambouillet, southwest of Paris, where he sought to avoid the intrigues of the court. He lived in great splendor, rivalling the court at Versailles. The 1708 catalogue (with a 1716 Supplement) is first catalogue of a private library to be issued in France and this is the second.

The Comte de Toulouse formed an important library of about 5000 titles. "Ce catalogue, il n'était destiné qu'au service de la bibliothèque, et il n'a pas été vendu. Il fut rédigé avec soin et avec beaucoup de détail par Gabriel Martin, le libraire le plus instruit de l'époque."—Gustave *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, col. 611.

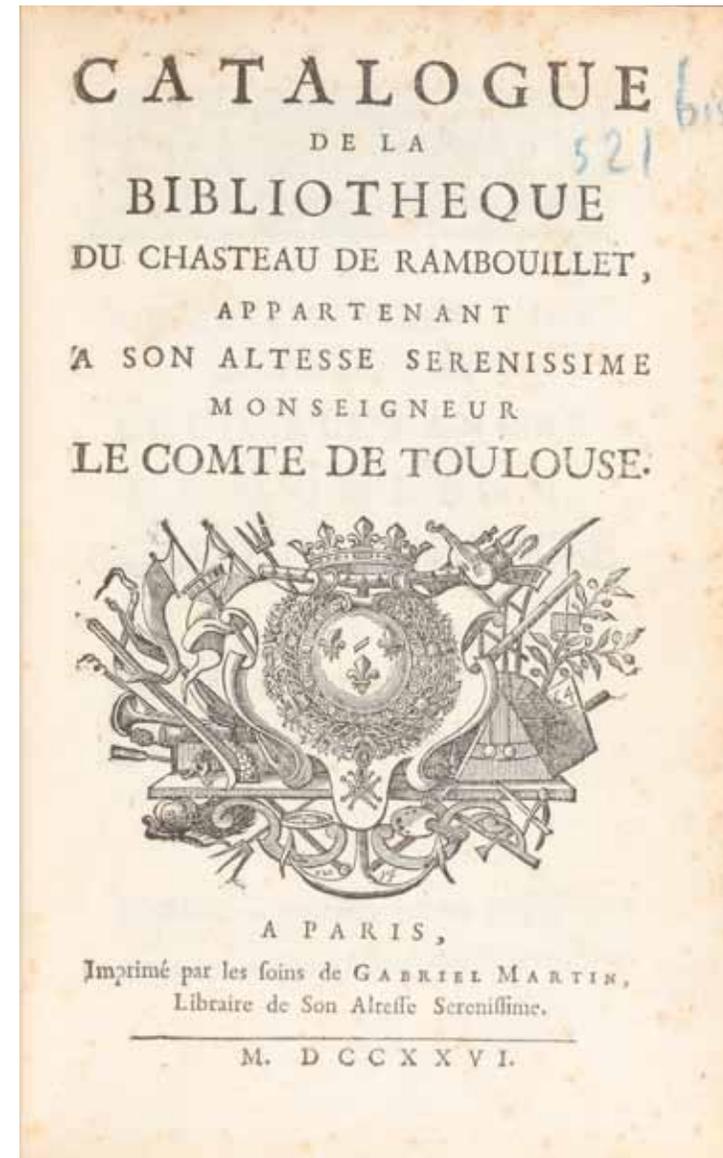
As he explains in his preface, Martin wanted to make the library at Rambouillet, "that redoubt of the muses," as accessible as possible to the Prince and the Princess and their guests. He grouped the books together by subject and printed in the margins the shelf mark and exact position of each volume (e.g. "190 F").

This copy contains notes throughout in a mid-18th century hand. The notes seem to be largely a systematic re-numbering of the library (?) and additions to the library.

Fine copy with the rare supplement issued in 1734. Armorial bookplate of Louis de la Forets, Comte d'Armaillé and another.

☛ Grolier Club, *Printed Catalogues of French Books Auctions. . . 1643-1830*, 26–

(lacking supplement). Peignot, p. 127. Pollard & Ehrman, "Corrigenda et Addenda" slip—(recognizing our edition as preceding the Hallée catalogue of 1730; Ehrman's copy also without the supplement of 1734).



*A Distinguished Botanical Library; Sir Thomas Phillipps' Copy*

222. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: VENTENAT). *Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque de feu M. E.P. Ventenat. . . Suivi de la Description de différens Herbiers, Graines, Fruits étrangers, etc., et objets de curiosité.* xii, [2], 83 pp. 8vo, Middle Hill boards (spine defective & shaky), uncut. Paris: Tilliard Frères, 1808. \$3500.00

The rare sale catalogue of the great botanical library of Étienne Pierre Ventenat (1757-1808), librarian of the Panthéon and one of the leading French botanists of the period. While not a large library (612 lots), this was one of the finest botanical libraries formed during the end of the 18th century and was nearly complete in the more modern works. Ventenat used his relationships and skills as a librarian to buy the best copies possible. Many of the books were annotated by him.

Lots 603-II consisted of Ventenat's collections of botanical specimens (lot 603 contained 14-15,000 specimens from all over the world!). The preliminary leaves contain a life of Ventenat. The auctioneer has



supplied two very useful indexes, one of authors and another of anonymous works. This copy has the two-page schedule of the sale.

Very good copy from the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps with "MHC" written on the title. The boards are a dead giveaway of the Middle Hill provenance: brown boards, joined to the book on the cheap. Bookplate of A.R.A. Hobson.

☛ Grolier Club, *Printed Catalogues of French Books Auctions. . . 1643-1830*, 484. Peignot, p. 131—"Curieux sous le rapport de la botanique et de l'histoire naturelle." See Stafleu & Cowan for some of his publications.

*Finely Bound in French Red Morocco & Ruled Throughout in Red; Michael Wodhull's Copy*

223. (AUCTION CATALOGUE: WEST, JAMES). *Bibliotheca Westiana: A Catalogue of the Curious and truly Valuable Library of the late James West, Esq; President of the Royal Society. . . digested by Samuel Paterson.* Which. . . will be sold by Auction, by Mess. Langford. . . on Monday, the 29th of March 1773, and the Twenty-three following Days. . . viii, 239 (i.e. 235) pp. 8vo, cont. French red morocco, triple gilt fillet round sides, flat spine richly gilt, a.e.g. [London]: 1773. \$10,000.00

The second of the auction catalogues prepared for the sale of the library of James West. This is a splendid copy bound in contemporary French red morocco and entirely ruled in red (including the title-page) with prices in a contemporary hand. This copy belonged to the famous book collector Michael Wodhull (1740-1816), who has characteristically recorded on the free front flyleaf the price, date and place of purchase as well as signed it.

West (1704-73), treasurer of the Inner Temple and President of the Royal Society, formed a collection of printed books "exceedingly rich in early English ones. It contained no fewer than thirty-four Caxtons, and a large number of works from the presses of Lettou, Machlinia, the anonymous 'Scole mayster' of St. Albans, Wynkyn de Worde, Pynson, and the rest of the old English typographers, many of which were unique copies. His manuscripts were exceptionally interesting and valuable."—Fletcher, *English Book Collectors*, p. 205—(& see pp. 203-07). His library was also strong in scientific, historical, and philosophical works as well as books dealing with law and crime. West bought at all the great sales and dispersals in England for nearly fifty years, including those of Rawlinson, Harley, and Folkes.

West also formed large collections of prints, drawings, paintings, medals and coins, and an important natural history cabinet. Upon his death, the collections were consigned to a general auctioneer, Messrs. Langford, who were a stone's-throw from West's house and experienced in selling anything and everything. Langford's prepared a catalogue of the library but suppressed it within a week due to its



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*Typeset  
in Dante, Mantinia, and Requiem types.*

*Printed on Phoenix paper.*

*Design & typography  
by Jerry Kelly.*

