

**Rootenberg Rare Books & Manuscripts
Presents:**

**A Catalogue for
Bibliography Week**

January 2023



DETAILED ACUPUNCTURE MANUSCRIPT FROM THE LATE MING DYNASTY

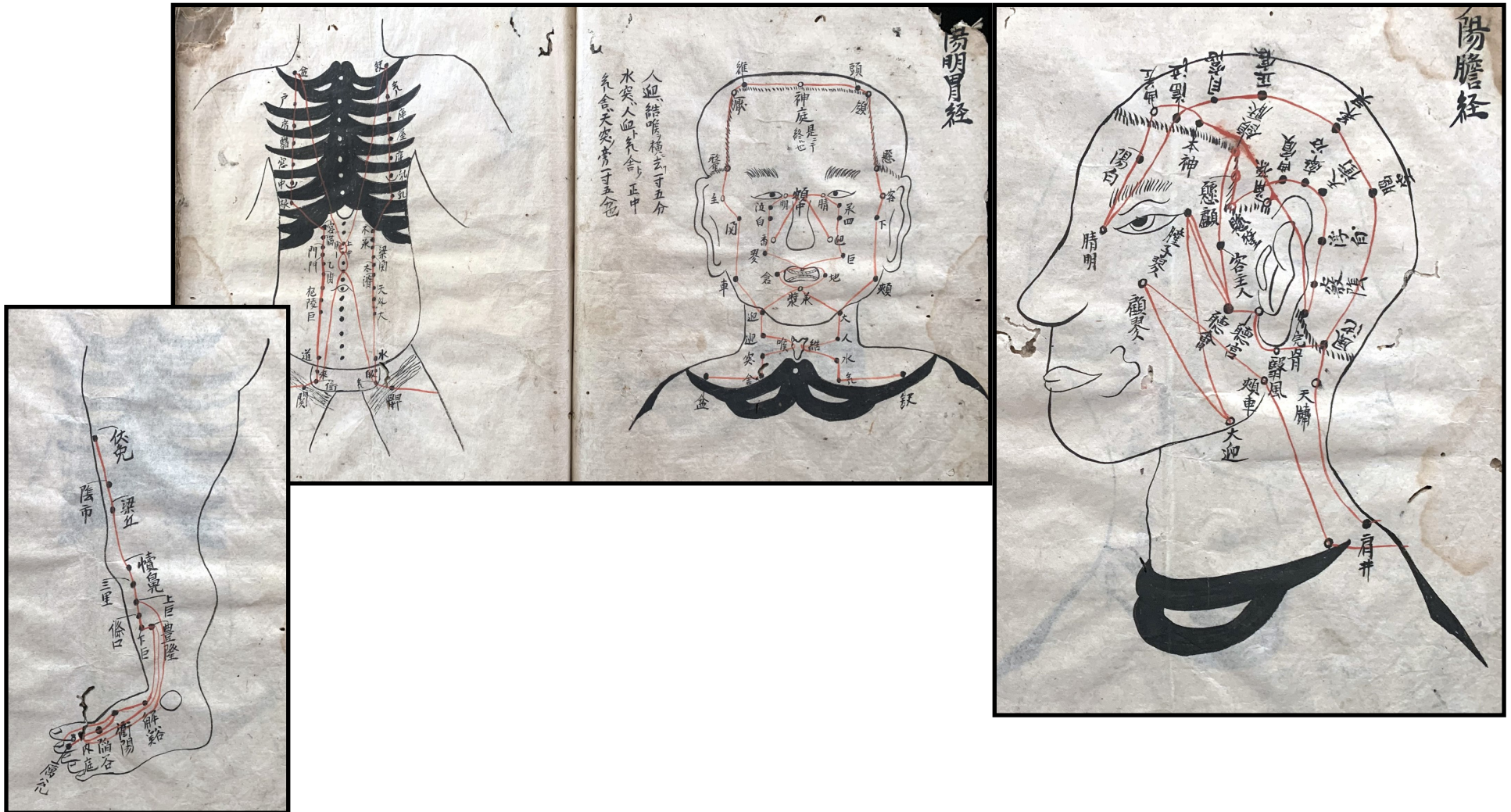
1. MANUSCRIPT

[In Kanji]. *Jushi kei zu. Disegno dei 14 meridiani.* N.p., n.d. (but 17th century). 4to. 255 x 200 mm. 20 double sheets. With text and 30 full-page drawings with the traces of the energy channels. Kanji text, black ink, meridian lines indicated with red and blue ink. Original wrappers, kanji title on cover; signs of wear, wormholes and some small losses that do not affect the drawings.

Composed in seventeenth-century Japan, this important acupuncture treatise was compiled primarily for teaching purposes. It clearly reveals the steadfast nature of the practice, so similar to what many people swear by today! The 30 drawings trace the fourteen major meridians and accurately indicate the most important sanjiao points, channels and where to place appropriate needles. Each illustration is accompanied by a title concerning the energy channel depicted and some technical notes, all written in kanji. Three sheets at the end contain a thick text in cursive writing. A purchase note written by a Buddhist monk appears with the date Bunka 4 (1807). The title is written on the upper cover and also on the recto of the first sheet.

Early acupuncture manuscripts are extremely rare on the market.

\$ 9000.00



CURIOUS STYLES OF PRE-REVOLUTIONARY FRANCE
HAND-COLORED

2. [ANONYMOUS]

Recueil général de coëffures de différents goûts, Où l'on voit la manière dont se Coëffoient les Femmes, sous différens règnes, A commencer en 1589 jusqu'en 1778. Paris: Chez Desnos, [1778]. Large 8vo. Letterpress title and 24 engraved plates with 48 numbered images and corresponding engraved verses, all in fine contemporary hand color. Jansenist full green morocco by Noulhac, gilt title and turn-ins, all edges gilt, multi-colored silk marker. Old expert repairs to title. An excellent copy of an exceedingly rare work.

First edition of this curious illustrated anthology of hairstyles and clothing worn by women of the French elite. Each portrait is accompanied by a rhymed verse of explanatory text decrying the virtues and detriments of each, e.g. “a short woman in this hat would grow by a foot or two”; “this one gave French women the hair of a Muslim”. Produced by the famous almanac publisher Desnos, these plates were designed to be folded into a pocket-sized format, but this copy was never cut and retains its wide margins and perforation lines.

OCLC locates 8 institutional holdings (5 in America), though this is the only recorded copy with contemporary hand coloring.

\$ 7500.00





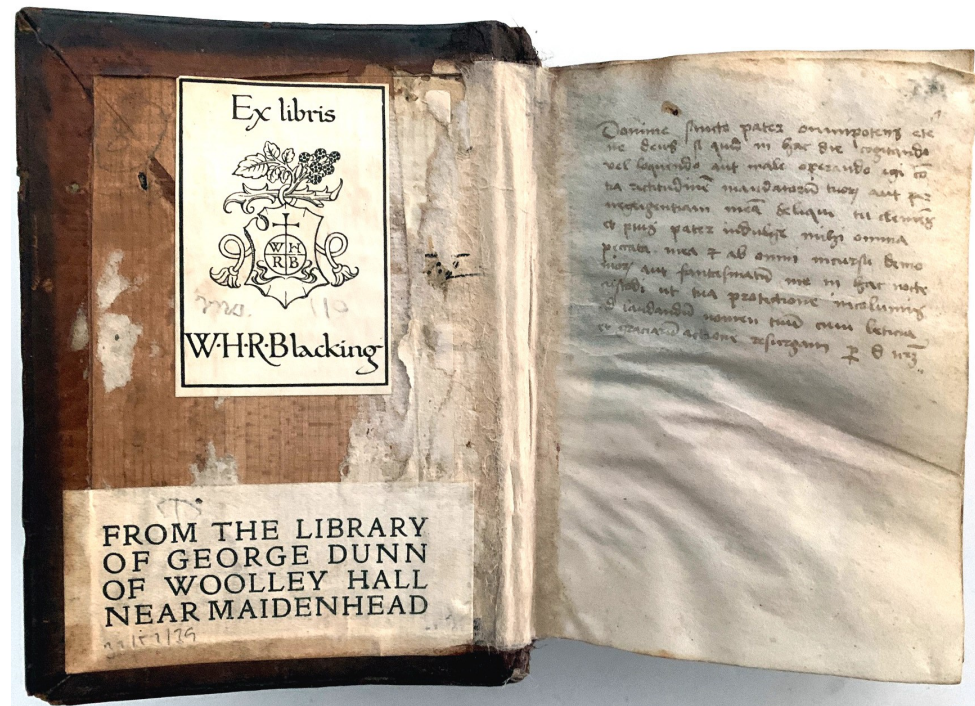
FIFTEENTH-CENTURY MANUSCRIPT IN AN ORIGINAL BINDING

3. [ANONYMOUS]

[*Illuminated liturgical manuscript in Latin*]. [France, first half of the 15th century]. 16mo. (110 x 80 mm). [i], 78-238 leaves. Single column, 21 lines to a full page. Black, red, and blue ink on vellum in a fine *lettre bâtarde* script. Contemporary blind-decorated calf over beveled wooden boards (front hinge repaired, rear hinge cracked), panels alike with five outer rules and a central arabesque medallion framed by four corner arabesque stamps, raised bands with compartmental fleuron stamps, remains of two brass clasps, all edges gilt. Ownership inscription of Joannes Venuto on the final page, bookplates of W.H.R Blacking and George Dunn on the front pastedown. Lacking the first 77 vellum leaves, most likely a calendar, presumably removed long ago because a previous owner added a large gilt illuminated initial to the first present page, covering some of the original text.

A lovely pocket collection of sermons and homilies preserved in its original panel-stamped binding. The personal devotional manual of a wealthy cleric, the text is clear and succinct with headings in red and rubricated Lombardic initials in blue and red ink. The hand is consistent except for call-and-response portions where the responses are slightly smaller. A contemporaneous prayer on the flyleaf invokes God's forgiveness for sin.

\$ 7500.00



FIRST MODERN WORK ON METEOROLOGY IN THE WESTERN WORLD

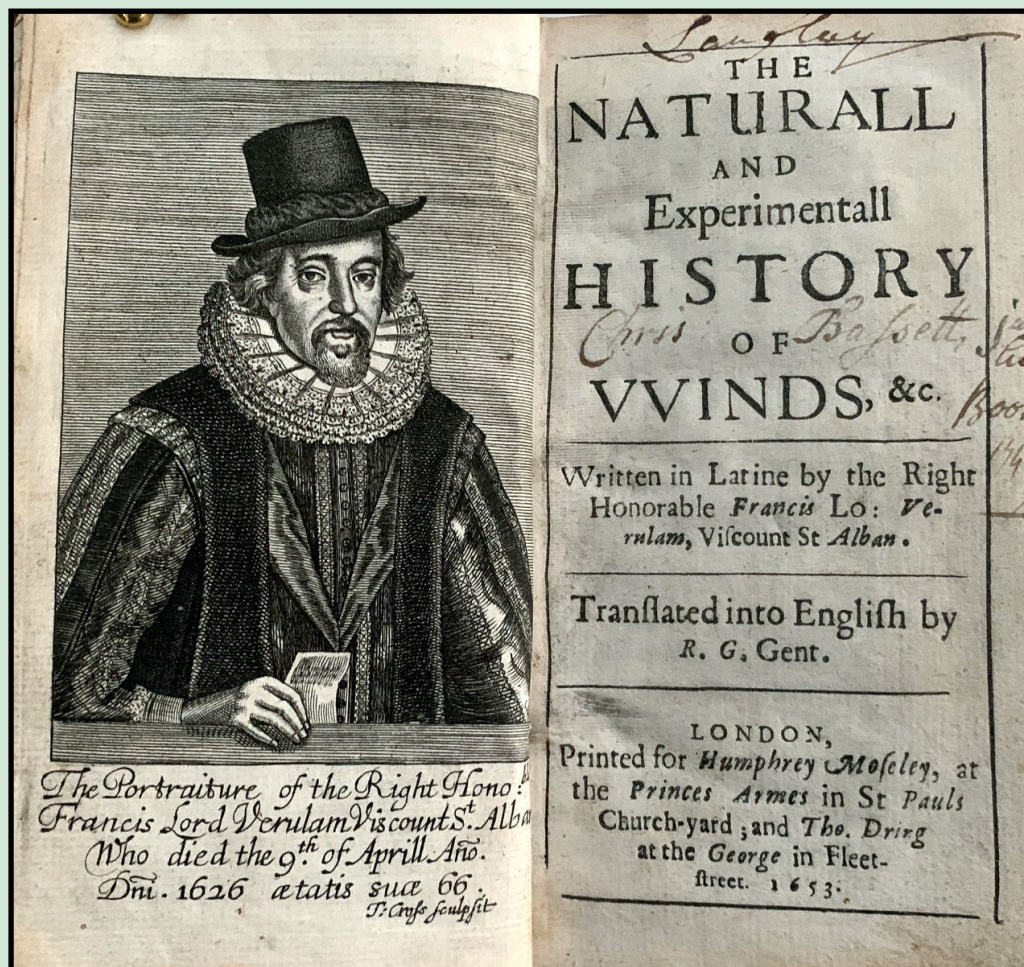
4. BACON, Francis

The naturall and experimentall history of winds, &c. Written in Latine by the Right Honorable Francis Lo: Verulam, Viscount St. Alban. Translated into English by R. G. Gent. London: printed for Humphrey Moseley, 1653. 12mo. [xxiv], 384, [32] pp. Complete with the 8 pages of publisher's advertisements. Engraved frontispiece portrait of the author, woodcut head-pieces, decorative initials. Contemporary calf with contemporary spine label. An impressive copy from the libraries of Arthur V.H. Vaughan-Lee (1862-1933) and the English literature collector Robert S. Pirie (1934-2015) with their bookplates, contemporary ownership signature of Jane Thomas on the fly-leaf, signatures of Langley and of Chris Bassett dated 1746 on the title, other signatures (including Abraham ? Barbour) on the fly-leaf.

First edition in English, originally published in Latin in 1622. "In 1622 Francis Bacon published the first comprehensive study of the wind to appear in the western world since Aristotle's *Meteorologica* (published in 340 B.C.) ... Bacon intended his *History of the Winds* to serve first and foremost as an example of his newly proposed method of intellectual inquiry. His text ... identified the wind as an object of scholarly interest, visible to the intellectual community, and it unwittingly brought to light the voices and experiences of the common man as the wind affected them in their daily lives. By including artisanal knowledge and folkloric anecdotes about the wind in his work, Bacon gestured toward the wind's broader effects upon human populations of all social classes, from aristocracy, to artisan, to peasant" (Druckman, *Francis Bacon and the History of the Winds: Elite scholarship and popular knowledge in Seventeenth-Century England* (<https://a.confex.com/aha/2014/webprogram/Paper14418>)).

Bacon (1561-1626), the father of empiricism, was an English statesman, natural philosopher, and advocate of the inductive method in science. His new experimental method was to encompass an account of the current knowledge of the world with the new instruments where everyone would be capable of engaging in scientific investigation for the betterment of humankind. Although his personality was unattractive, his views of scientific methods were influential.

ESTC, R208945; Gibson, 115; Sotheran, 5911; Wing, B305
\$ 4500.00



THE MAMMALIAN OVUM AND
THE GENESIS OF MAN
- PRINTING & THE MIND OF MAN -

5. BAER, Karl Ernst von

De ovi mammalium et hominis generi epistolam ad Academiam Imperialem Scientiarum Petropolitanam. Leipzig: Leopold Voss, 1827. 4to. [viii], 40, [2] pp. With half-title, corrigenda, and 1 full-page hand-coloured engraved plate. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards; a fine copy on bright white paper from the library of Tho. Wainwright, with his armorial book plate.

First edition of Baer's famous discovery of the mammalian ovum, a classic in the history of embryology. "The notion that all animals come from eggs was pronounced by Harvey, and de Graaf proclaimed that the follicle named after him was really the mammalian egg. It remained for Baer to plot the course of ovulation and fertilisation from its later stages back to the ovary and there to identify the minute cell which was the ovum. These discoveries were published in the present paper" (PMM).

Baer (1792-1876) studied in Vienna and later went to Königsberg as professor of anatomy. He finally moved to St. Petersburg, where he was a brilliant success and won many honours.

Dibner, 196; Garrison & Morton, 477; Horblit, 9b; *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 288 \$ 32,000.00



AMERICA'S FIRST NATIVE BOTANIST

6. BARTRAM, John

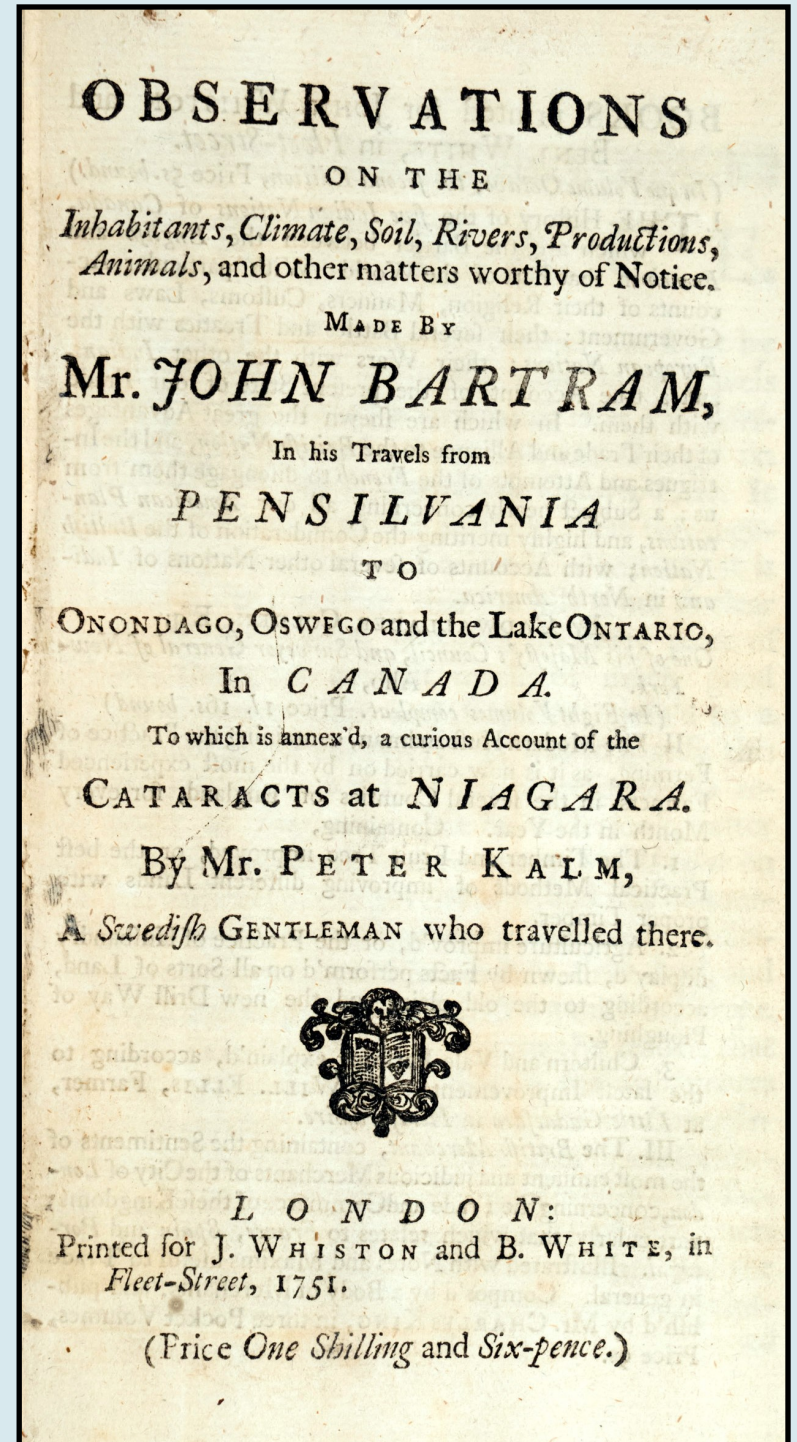
Observations on the inhabitants, climate, soil, rivers, productions, animals, and other matters worthy of notice. Made by Mr. John Bartram, in his travels from Pensilvania to Onondago, Oswego and the Lake Ontario, in Canada. To which is annex'd, a curious account of the cataracts at Niagara. By Mr. Peter Kalm, a Swedish gentleman who travelled there. London: J. Whiston and B. White, 1751. 8vo. [ii], 94 pp. Folding engraved frontispiece map of the town of Oswego which includes a plan of an Iroquois long house. Linen-backed boards, title in gilt on spine; interior very good.

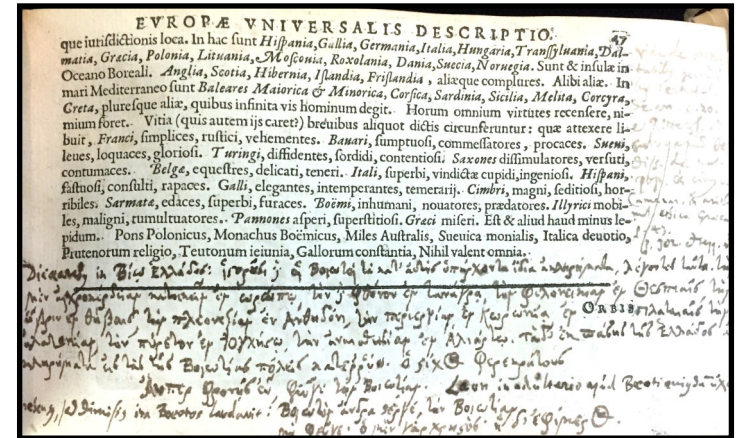
First edition of this landmark journal. Bartram made this journey with Conrad Weiser, Indian agent of Pennsylvania, and cartographer Lewis Evans. Weiser's plan was to hold a friendly conference with the Iroquois. While Bartram's intention was primarily to study the flora of the country, his journal is most important for its thoughtful descriptions of the customs and manners of the peoples of the Six Nations. His labors were rewarded with the possession of a great variety of new, beautiful and useful trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants. Kalm's account of the cataracts provide the first scientific description in English of Niagara Falls.

Bartram (1699-1777), the first native American botanist, was, in the opinion of Linnaeus, the greatest contemporary "natural botanist" in the world. From the outset he was a lover of living plants, a gatherer and distributor of them. In his garden on the banks of the Schuylkill he began what were probably the first experiments on hybridizing in America. His celebrated correspondence with Peter Collinson, the English botanist, forms a delightful chapter in the history of American horticulture, and soon Bartram was illustrious in Europe, corresponding with Linnaeus, Dillenius of Oxford, Gronovius of Holland and Philip Miller of Chelsea. In America, Bartram became the admiration of Linnaeus' friends and correspondents, John Clayton, John Mitchell, Gov. Cadwallader Colden and Dr. Alexander Garden. Benjamin Franklin and George Washington came often to Bartram's garden to rest and philosophize. In search of wider and fresher fields, Bartram made many journeys to the frontiers. He gave his attention to other matters besides botany, collecting shells, birds, insects, fishes and turtles; geology, too, and the science of the soil fired his imagination. His stand against slavery was forthright in an age when abolition was unpopular.

Church, 977; Field, 92; Howes, B222; Sabin, 3868; Streeter 2:869.

\$ 12,500.00





SUPERLATIVE ATLAS WITH CONTEMPORARY ANNOTATIONS THROUGHOUT

7. BERTIUS, Pierre

Tabularum geographicarum contractarum libri quinque. Amsterdam: Cornelius Nicolai, 1606. Five parts in one volume. Oblong 8vo (108 x 184 mm). [xvi], 679, [9] pp. Allegorical engraved title and 174 engraved maps. Contemporary vellum, ties present; old light dampstain extending from upper margin affecting a number of leaves. Significant early annotations to numerous leaves and rear endpapers.

Bertius' *Tabularum geographicarum* was the finest and most important edition of the *Caert thresoor*, Barent Langenes' miniature atlas first published in 1598. Langenes (fl. 1598-1610) was a publisher in Middelburg and most likely the author of the text of the well-known and popular work that set the standard for the miniature atlas. Bertius' revised Latin text and Ptolemaic arrangement first appeared in 1600 and remained influential throughout the following century. All of the maps are up to date, and of particular interest is the fact that the text is geared toward the specific maps as opposed to reciting general information. The fifth part of the present edition features 15 maps devoted to America, including Mexico, Cuba and Jamaica, the Yucatan, Hispaniola, Peru and Brazil, among others.

Bertius (1565-1629) grew up in Beveren in Flanders and as a young man traveled widely in Europe. He moved to Amsterdam as a refugee from religious persecution, and after completing his education became a professor of mathematics and librarian at Leyden University. In 1618 he moved to Paris and became official cosmographer to Louis XIII.

Moreland and Bannister, *Antique Maps*, pp. 105-106; Sabin, 5014; Shirley, 211.

\$ 24,000.00

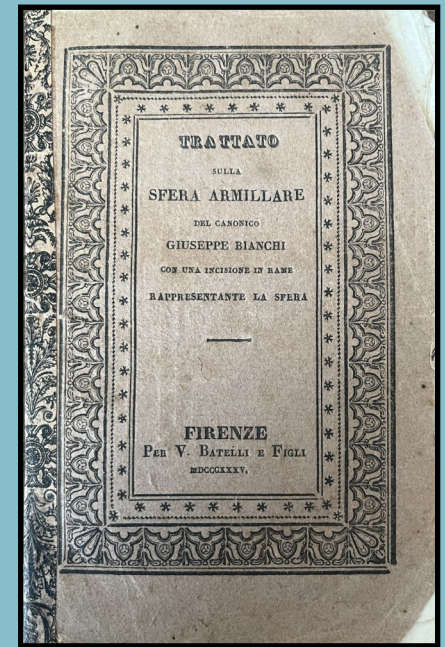
RARE WORK ON ARMILLARY SPHERES

8. BIANCHI, Giuseppe

Trattato sulla sfera armillare ... Florence: V. Batelli, 1835. 8vo. 102 pp. Engraved frontispiece and woodcut plate. Original brown printed wrappers (chipping at edges); some minor foxing, but a good, genuine copy.

Exceedingly rare illustrated user manual for armillary spheres. Armillaries are spherical celestial globes made of interlocking rings that represent orbits, latitude and longitude, and other astral pathways. The text is written as a series of questions and answers and explains the uses and parts of armillary spheres as well as the orbits and positions of earth, its moon, and the other planets. The frontispiece illustrates the sphere and labels its rings and poles.

The rarity of this manual makes its bibliography difficult to nail down. The title page identifies it as the fourth edition, and indeed this same title appears in the year 1831, but the only extant copy of that first edition is the exact same setting of type as this 1835 issue with only one character of the date changed. OCLC locates a single copy of any edition of this title dated 1832, in Bologna, with the same pagination as our copy. It seems plausible that all of these are simply re-issues of the 1831 edition. \$ 950.00



THE FOUNDATION OF ALL MODERN BOTANICAL WORKS

9. CESALPINO, Andreas

De plantis libri XVI. Florence: Georgio Marescotti, 1583. 4to. [xl], 621, [11] pp., including errata. Woodcut printer's device on title and on the colophon, woodcut initials. Full calf, gilt decorations in an antique style, morocco spine label, spine label; minor waterstain to index leaves. Faint contemporary ownership signature at foot of title page. An excellent copy.



First edition of the first “rational system of plant classification” (PMM). Cesalpino’s work became the foundation of scientific botany and the first articulation of the modern concept of species. With the knowledge of the existence of a greater number of plants, a method of scientific classification was needed. This era began with Cesalpino, who created his system of classification based upon plant morphology. “He insisted that distinctions among species should be made only according to similarity or dissimilarity of forms, and that ‘accidental’ attributes, such as medicinal use and habitat, must not be considered; in doing so, he elevated botany to the level of an independent science” (Norman). The first section of this ground-breaking work contains the general system of comparative study, retaining the traditional divisions of trees, shrubs, half-shrubs and herbs, but further sub-dividing them into different categories according to their seed, fruit and flower. The remaining sections describe over fifteen hundred plants, placing them into fifteen classes. Cesalpino focuses on the roots, stems and fruit as the basis for his classification. It is in this taxonomy that the *De plantis* most decidedly marks an epoch in the history of botany.

The effect of this work was enormous, profoundly influencing botanists that followed, including Linnaeus in his famous works on classification, his *Systema naturae* of 1735 and his *Classes plantarum* in 1738. Indeed, Linnaeus’ own fully annotated copy of *De plantis* now resides in the library of the Linnean Society.

Cesalpino (1519-1603) was born at Arezzo in Tuscany and studied under Ghini at Pisa, where he graduated in medicine, and thereafter succeeded Aldrovandi as director of the garden at Bologna, in 1555 becoming professor of botany. He later became physician to Pope Clement VIII.

Adams, C-20; Arnold Arboretum, p. 147; Cleveland Collections, 122; Dibner 20; *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 97; Hawks, *Pioneers of plant study*, pp.184-187; Morton, *History of botanical science*, pp. 128-140; Norman, 432; Pritzel, 1640; Sparrow, 34; not in the Hunt Catalogue. \$ 25,000.00



DETAILED CARE OF YOUR SHEEP

10. DAUBENTON, [Louis Jean-Marie]

Instruction pour les bergers et pour les propriétaires de troupeaux. Paris: De L'Imprimerie de Ph.-D. Pierres, 1782. 8vo. xvi, 414, [2] pp. With 22 full-page engraved plates, woodcut head- and tailpieces. Contemporary calf, spine elaborate gilt with label, marbled endpapers; an excellent copy.

First edition; everything you need to know about sheep. For the shepherd or flock owner, Daubenton treats anatomy and the various activities relating to their breeding, such as shearing and sheep care, all with detailed illustrations. This work, containing the most up-to-date information, was so successful that it was translated into German, Italian, Spanish and Dutch. In 1820 the fifteenth edition was still being printed. Of particular interest is his comparison between French and foreign wools.

Daubenton (1716-1799), physician and naturalist, was one of Buffon's main collaborators in compiling his *Natural history*, with the task of dealing with the anatomical descriptions of quadrupeds. In his native town, Montbard, in the Côte d'Or, he set up a model "farm" dedicated particularly to breeding the Merino sheep. At a time when France was still indebted to Spain for wool, he strove to create a new breed capable of competing with those of the Iberian and other foreign territories.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 13-14, pp. 162-164; Goldsmith, 12261; Kress, Supplement, 4997

\$ 650.00



UNDERWATER PHOTOGRAPHY OF ANIMAL DISSECTIONS

11. DONNADIEU, Adolphe-Louis

La photographie des objets immergés. Paris: Charles Mendel, [1901]. 4to. 228, [4] pp., plus 8 pages publisher's advertisements. With 8 gelatin silver bromide photographs tipped in, 11 full-page photographic plates, wood engraved and photographic illustrations throughout. Original printed wrappers mounted on later cardstock. An excellent copy of a rare and important book.

First and only edition of this groundbreaking manual for underwater photography of animal dissections. Here the author claims responsibility for a new method of capturing raw anatomical parts in previously unseen dimension and delicacy – sinking the bodies in water removes shadows and ambient light while keeping the surface to be photographed clean of bodily fluids. He describes his methodology – equipment, light, posing the body, and even introduces applications beyond dissection images. The gelatin silver bromide photographs show dissections of a rabbit, snake, lizard, cuttlefish, chicken, and turtle in both dry and wet preparations to highlight the superiority of underwater photography.

This essential book represents one of the first attempts at using photography in scholarly scientific research.

Donnadiou (1840-1911) was a French naturalist and professor in Lyon.

Bib. Scientifique française 1238; Boni, *Photographic Literature* 257

\$ 3500.00

JESUIT REVELATIONS OF MYSTICAL CULTS WITHIN THE CHRISTIAN ORTHODOXY

12. DREXEL, Jeremias

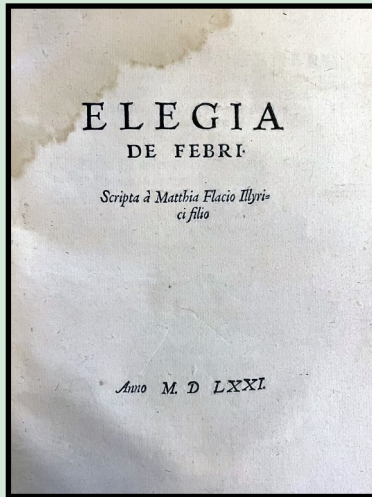
Trismegistus Christianus seu triplex cultus. Cologne [but Amsterdam]: Cornelis van Egmond [but Willem Jansz Blaeu], 1634. 24mo. 446, [1] pp. Engraved title and 3 engraved plates. Contemporary richly gilt brown morocco, panels with geometric outer roll around fleur-de-lis field, spine compartments gilt with fleur-de-lis, all edges gilt. Manuscript ownership inscription "Boutin" and ex-libris bookplate of Orleans priest Poirée. A gorgeous copy.

Early edition of this mystical emblem book that explores three "cults" within Christianity: the cult of the Saints, the cult of consciousness, and the cult of the body. By using emblematic iconography and philosophical interpretation of scripture, the author manages to morph Hermetic tradition into Christian prescription. Written in the form of a dialogue between the author and a young parishioner, the text encourages an ascetic lifestyle dedicated to meditation and reason and shirking vanity and the trappings of wealth. This edition was issued under a false imprint because it was printed and distributed in a Catholic country, where the material was liminal at best to a traditional audience.

Jeremias Drexel (1581-1638) was a German Jesuit priest and author of mystical and devotional literature.

Sommervogel-deBacker III: 187.7; Rahir 484; VD17 3614.706774N; *Corpus Librorum Emblematum* J.432; not in Praz or Landwehr \$ 1500.00





POETRY IN MOTION

13. FLACIUS, Matthias

Elegia de febris. S.l [Strassbourg?]: s.n, 1571. 4to. [7], [1 blank] leaves. Modern calf-backed boards; light dampstain to inner margin.

First and only edition of this verse lament on fevers by Flacius, known as Matthias Flacius the Younger (1547-1593), a physician and professor of Aristotelian philosophy and logic at the University of Rostock. Written in the first person in Latin distiches, the poem follows a man attempting to stroll on a lovely spring day when the light, sounds, and climate assault his senses weakened with illness. The elegant verses describe his vacillating hot and cold, nausea, vomiting, aches, and attempts at pharmaceutical relief.

Very rare; OCLC locates 4 copies worldwide, none outside Europe.

VD16 F1577

\$ 1450.00



FINGERPRINTS: TECHNIQUE AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

14. GALTON, Francis

Fingerprint directories. London: Macmillan and Co., 1895. 8vo. [viii], 127 pp., plus 1 page of publisher's advertisements, including half-title. With 9 photographic plates, numerous tables and text illustrations. Original maroon cloth, light stains around margins of front cover, uncut. From the Library Company of Philadelphia with their bookplate and stamp.

First edition. This companion text to Galton's *Fingerprints* further refines the techniques of fingerprint matching. In it he more fully illustrates and explains his methods of classification of fingerprints, which methods have been revised by "much subsequent experience." (offered with)

UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCE

Finger prints. Chicago: University of Applied Science, 1927. 4to. 31, [1] pp. Numerous photographic illustrations throughout. Illustrated wrappers, both front and back, with text and illustration on the reverse side of each wrapper.

A fascinating piece of ephemera, a magazine-format promotional publication touting the course of study in fingerprints at the University of Applied Science. It starts with an image of the diploma you can earn there, and a couple of paragraphs on how the profession of finger prints offers "big opportunity" from the head of the school, Thomas Grant Cooke. It touts the growing profession and your future and details some fine examples of how criminals were caught by leaving their prints at the scene. The illustrations most definitely are persuasive and will make you re-consider your chosen profession and think about one in fingerprint identification.

The University of Applied Science (1916-1970's) offered an industry leading Finger Print And Secret Intelligence Service Course in new forensic disciplines. This home-study mail-order material was a highly popular course that started thousands of people on the road to the private investigative profession in the 1920's. **SOLD**



**ONE OF THE GREATEST
ARGUMENTS IN SCIENCE:
THE CONTROVERSY OF THE COMETS**

15. [GRASSI, Orazio]

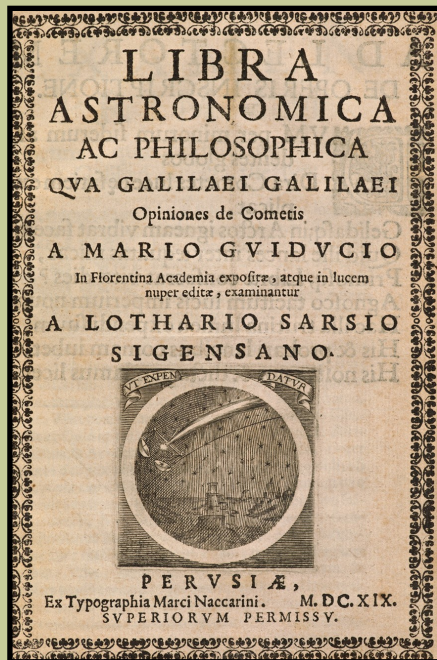
Libra astronomica ac philosophica qua Galilaei Galilaei, opiniones de cometis a Mario Guiducio in Florentina Academia expositae, atque in lucem nuper editae, examinantur a Lothario Sarsio Sigensano. Perugia: Marci Naccarini, 1619. 4to. 72 pp. Engraved title vignette of one of the 1618 comets in the constellation of Libra, with large historiated initials and text diagrams. Antique calf in a contemporary style with gilt borders and gilt-ornamented spine; overall in superb condition.

First edition of Grassi's extraordinarily important and bitter attack on Galileo's theory of the nature of comets, later inspiring *Il Saggiatore*. The scientists' famous dispute started the prior year with Grassi's *De tribus cometis*, which Galileo (using the alias of his assistant Guiducci) followed up with his provocative *Discorso della comete* (1619). Grassi responded (under the pseudonym Lothario Sarsi) with this publication of *Libra astronomica*, in which he strongly defends the ideas of Tycho Brahe and the Jesuits. Galileo went on to publish his polemic and rhetorical masterpiece, *Il Saggiatore*, as a direct reply to this work.

Grassi (1583-1654) was a Jesuit mathematician who taught at the Collegio Romano. This controversy ruined his relationship with Galileo, and earned his adversary the ire of the entire Collegio Romano — a major factor in his later difficulties with the Inquisition.

Biagioli, *Galileo Courtier*, see pp. 257-311; BMC, *Italian*, I, p.411; Carli-Favaro, 81; Cinti, 64; DeBacker & Sommervogel, III, 1684-86; Honeyman, IV, 1539; Lalande, p. 173; Langford, *Galileo, Science and the Church*, pp. 107-10; Lewis, *Galileo in France*, pp. 48-50; McMullin, *Galileo: Man of Science*, pp. 155-57, xc; Riccardi, I, 628; Sharrat, *Galileo: Decisive Innovator*, pp. 134-44.

\$ 19,000.00



HYPNOTISM - THE DEVIL'S PLAYGROUND

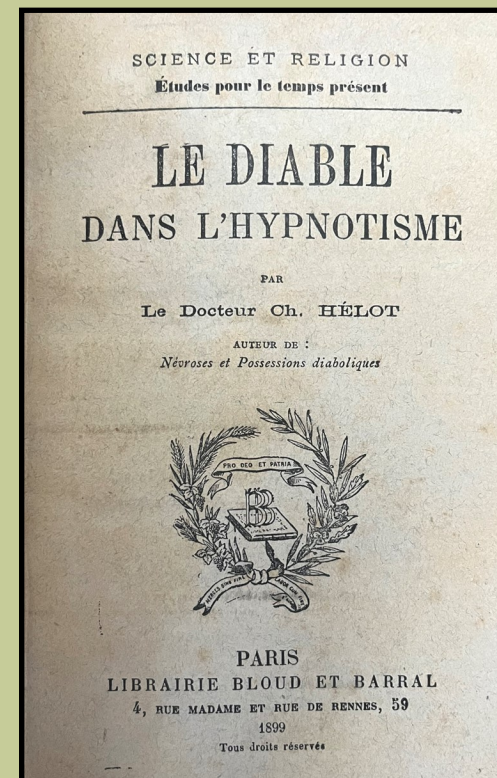
16. HÉLOT, Charles

Le Diable dans l'hypnotisme. Paris: Bloud and Barral, 1899. 8vo. 64 pp. Modern retrospective morocco-backed boards, original printed wrappers bound in. An excellent copy of an exceedingly rare text.

First edition, a medical doctor's assertion that hypnosis is a satanic act. Written in a time when clinicians were exploring therapeutic applications of hypnosis, Hélot claims here that the hypnotic state, being divorced from the conscience and a portal to a supernatural dimension, could not be ordained by God or his plan. Only the devil would enact such a perversion, so doctors who hypnotize their patients are doing Satan's bidding.

OCLC lists only 2 copies in America (NYPL, Boston College); Caillet 5043; Introvigne, *Satanism: A Social History* 91.

\$ 1200.00



**“CONSOLATION FOR THE FORSAKEN”
ONLY FOUR KNOWN COPIES**

17. HOMBERCH, Heinrick Eckert van

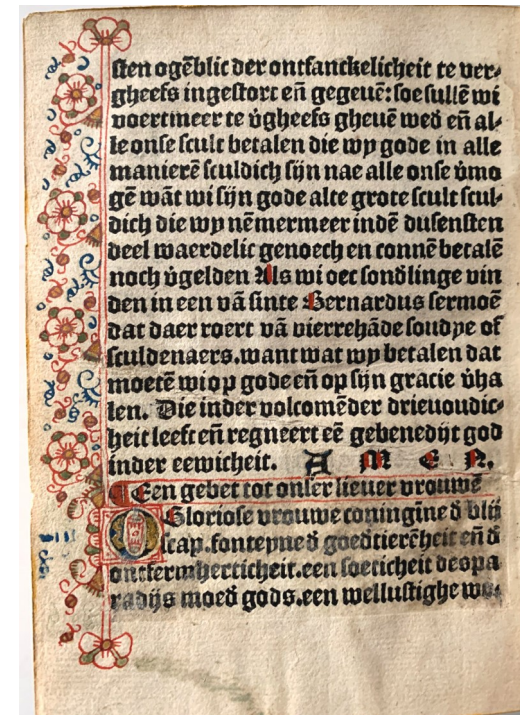
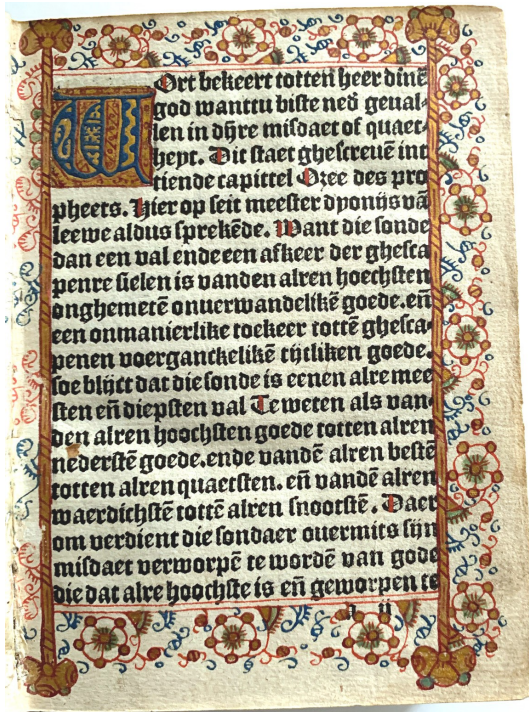
Die vertroostinghe der ghelatenre menschen. [Antwerp]: [Heinrick Eckert van Homberch, 1517]. 8vo. 227 leaves, unpaginated; lacks 5 leaves (e2, h1, ee2, ee7, and ee8). Gothic type (48), monumental xylographic “h” at the beginning of the text with floral and geometric decoration (59 x 60 mm), capitals stroked in red, x leaves with contemporary penwork illumination in red and blue ink, heightened in gold, 2-line opening initials at the beginning of each chapter in blue ink with red penwork. Modern black morocco. Bookplates of William Ridley Richardson and the Constantines.

“The noblest example of Middle Dutch consolatory literature” (Hoenen): the fourth copy known. This popular vernacular devotional work, originally intended for the use of cloistered nuns, addresses the hardships and suffering that come with living a detached life. The *Consolation for the Forsaken* (tr.) is divided into 29 chapters and probably originated near the end of the fifteenth century; the first edition was published in 1502. Consolation books formed an important corpus of religious texts in the Low Countries; reading them served as a pastime to dispel melancholy and brooding in idle readers.

Henrick Eckert van Homberch moved from Delft to Antwerp in 1500 and set up his printing business in the Huys van Delft. He capitalized on other Antwerp printers’ success by publishing more attractive editions of their most popular books, often incorporating woodcut illustrations and color. Offered here is Eckert’s second printing of this text (first 1510).

All editions of the *Vertroostinghe* are very rare; the only recorded copies of any edition are at the British Museum, Vlaamse (Belgium), and Koninklijke (Netherlands).

Nijhoff-Kronenberg I: 762, 2150; BMSTC, Dutch, 205: 4403.b.53; Pettegree, NB, 12981; Hoenen, *Boethius in the Middle Ages*, 110; Taylor, “The Dutch Cosolatio Tradition” in *Carmina Philosophiae* 18 (2009): 37-62
\$ 8500.00



FIRST AND ORIGINAL RESEARCH WITH PHOTOGRAPHS DEPICTING LIVE HUMAN FETUSES FOLLOWING SURGICAL ABORTIONS



18. HOOKER, Davenport

A preliminary atlas of early human fetal activity. [Pittsburgh]: the Author, 1939. 4to. 95 pp. With 20 full-page photographic plates, each with 6-12 images (189 total). Original printed boards, cloth backing with printed spine title over stapled spine. Label on the verso of the front panel reads "The recipient of this books is requested to regard its contents as confidential, for the present." Presentation inscription from the author to John Donaldson, his colleague in this study. In excellent condition, exceedingly rare.

Only edition, privately printed, of the first photographic atlas of live human fetuses and a pivotal artifact in the history of our understanding of fetal life and development and medical abortion. During a secretive departmental study begun in 1932, Hooker and his colleagues used horse hairs to stroke the face, body, arms, and legs of fetuses and filmed their reflexes with a motion picture camera. Hooker pulled still frames from the reels of film to reproduce in this publication. The preface records his methodology and details the scope of the research, and the rest of the book describes his observations of fetuses at six different gestational ages.

All of the fetuses pictured here were between 8 1/2 and 14 weeks gestation and were obtained by surgical abortion "undertaken in the interest of the health, sanity or life of the mother" (p. 7). The specimens were technically still alive but had been separated from the placenta; this resulted in asphyxia and death within 13 minutes, before which the experiment must be concluded. The fetuses' dependence on the placenta meant they were non-viable.

At the time, there were no formal guidelines to regulate research on any human subject. Scientists operated under a sort of ethical "honor code" and were expected to hold their colleagues accountable. Despite the liminal nature of this work, Hooker was the chair of the University of Pittsburgh Anatomy Department and well respected by clinicians and fellow researchers, so his experiments were not called into question.

However, in the years surrounding and subsequent to the *Roe vs. Wade* Supreme Court case, Hooker's work, then over 40 years old, came under fire by pro-life activists. They denounced his experiments as violent and obscene, and used the images in his publications to bolster their arguments for the personhood of fetuses. Both sides of the debate are still propping up their narratives with his research. It is difficult to overstate the scientific, medical, and political implications of this book.

OCLC records 5 copies in America (Yale, Chicago, NLM, Pitt, Brown); Wilson, "Ex Utero: Live Human Fetal Research and the Films of Davenport Hooker" in *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 88: 1, 132-160. \$ 6500.00

CONSPIRACY TO RE-EXAMINE AND MODERNIZE MEDICAL EDUCATION

19. HUYBERTS, Adrian

A corner-stone laid towards the building of a new colledge. London: the Author, 1675. 4to. [ii], 38 pp. Modern retrospective calf-backed marbled boards; title and final leaf dusty, some minor foxing.

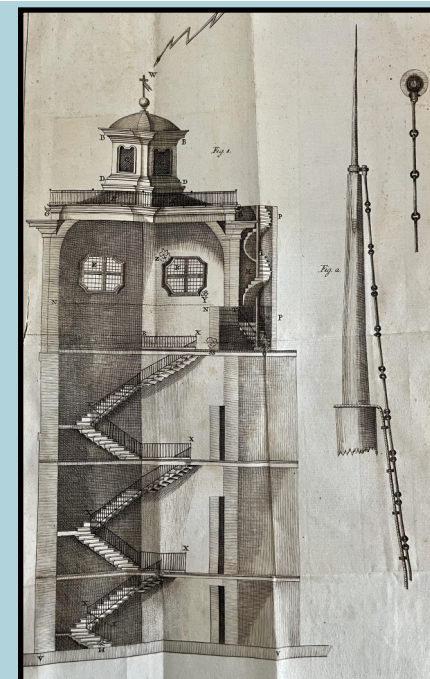
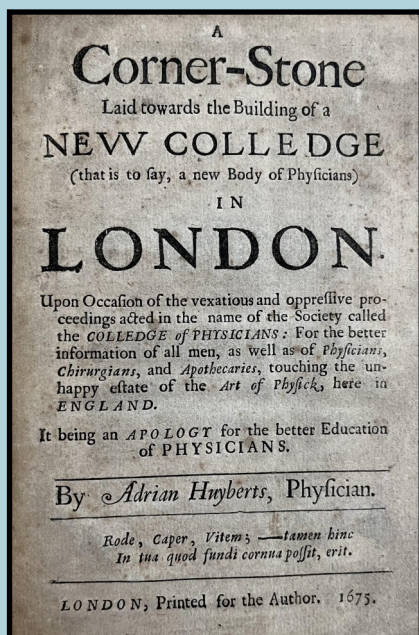
Only edition, a pharmacist's plea for an overhaul of medical education in England. The national system of training and licensing physicians to practice had been regulated by the London College of Physicians since 1518 (who still believed in Galenic humoralism), and their stodgy and conservative members refused to acknowledge the medical nature of apothecaries. Huyberts here recounts the many times he and his colleagues were able to compound medicines to heal patients that physicians of the College had deemed incurable, allegedly invoking their ire. He asserts the supremacy of chemistry and experimentation over reading books and years spent in classrooms.

Although not mentioned in the text, this book was part of a larger conspiracy to dismantle the College of Physicians by chemists, apothecaries, and the church. King Charles II had long favored the College despite petitions from members of other medical branches for legitimacy and amid waning church prominence in the Restoration government. In 1675, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Gilbert Sheldon, joined forces with several chemists and pharmacists, including Huyberts, to disenfranchise the College and give some measure of medical authority to the church.

Huyberts was an English apothecary turned physician. This is his only

publication.

ESTC, R15506; Wellcome, II: 323; Wing, H3858; Krivatsy 6123
\$ 2400.00



SCIENTIFIC ADVANCEMENTS IN PRACTICAL ELECTRICITY USE—AN AMAZING COPY

20. LANDRIANI, Marsilio

Dell'utilità dei conduttori elettrici. Milan: Marelli, 1784. 8vo. xxxiv, 304 pp. Engraved title vignette, head-piece, initial, and 1 folding engraved plate. Original wrappers, top of front wrapper torn away; minor spotting on preliminary and endleaves, otherwise an excellent unsophisticated copy preserved in a folding clamshell box.

First edition of the author's fascinating treatise on lightning rods. Landriani treats not only practical matters of construction and use, but also incorporates a section on scientific theory, differentiating between natural and artificial electricity. He provides a detailed description of Franklin's experiments, and includes a catalogue of all known lightning rods installed in Europe.

Landriani (1746-1815), physicist and inventor, was one of a small group of eighteenth-century Italian scientists who received government funds to travel for the purpose of investigating scientific advances in other countries. A number of letters from scientists such as Saussure and Toaldo, among others, are published here for the first time. Along with Fontana, Landriani also developed the science of eudiometry, a method of verifying the healthiness of the air.

Gartrell, 301; Overmier & Senior, *The Bakken*, 78; Ronalds, p. 285;
Wheeler Gift Catalogue, I, 523
\$ 2000.00

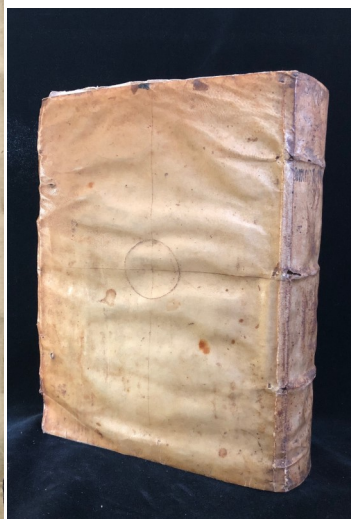
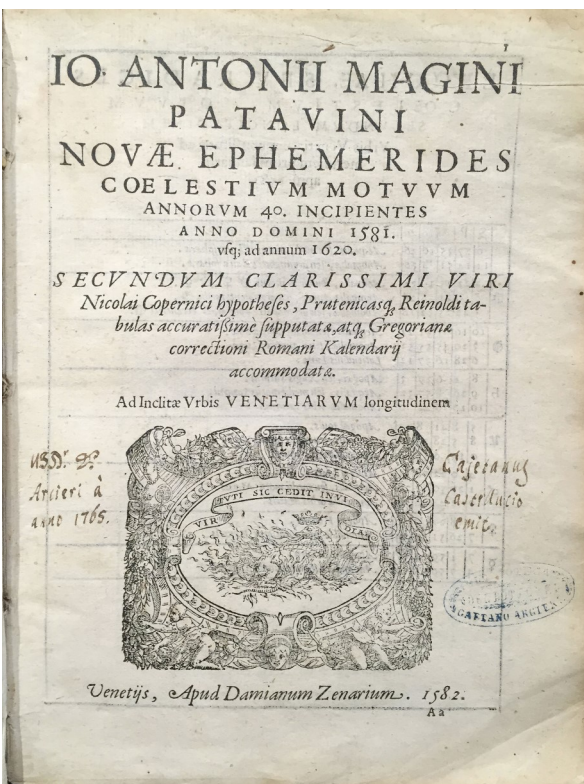
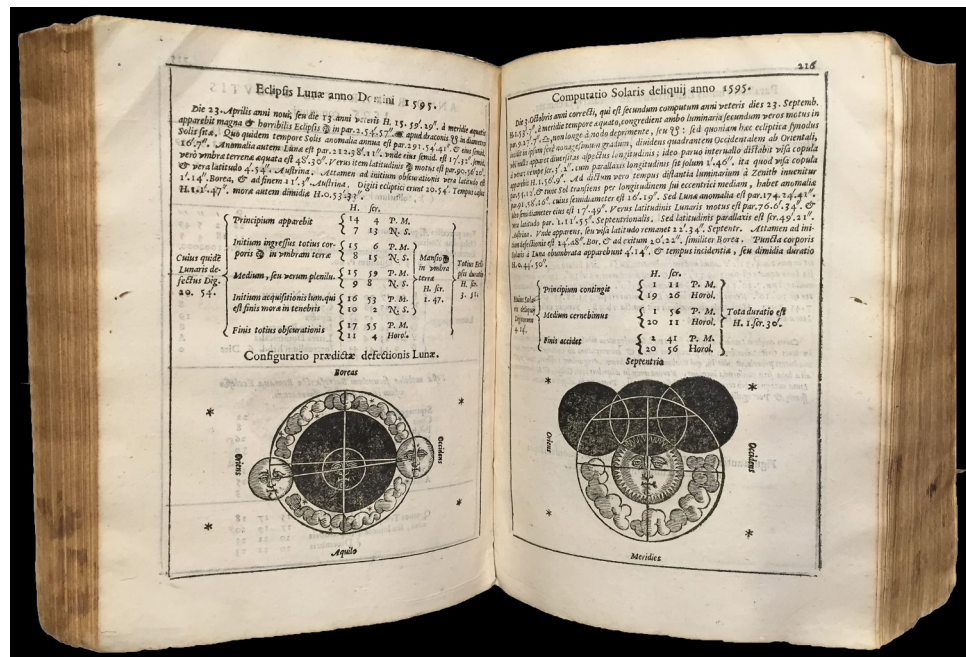
MOTION OF THE HEAVENS, 1581-1620

21. MAGINI, Giovanni Antonio

Novae ephemerides coelestium motum annorum 40. incipientes anno domini 1581. usq; ad annum 1620: secundum . . . Nicolai Copernici hypotheses, prutenicasq[ue] Reinoldi tabulas accuratissime supputat, atq[ue] Gregoriani correctioni Romani Kalendarij accommodat . . . ad inclitae urbis Venetiarum longitudinem. Venice: Dmianum Zenarium, 1582. 4to. 605, [1] leaves. Printers device on title-page and on last verso leaf of colophon. Woodcut borders and charts, text illustrations, diagrams and tables throughout. Each year has a separate title as well as pages dealing variously with the calculations of the movements of celestial bodies, planetary positions, solar and lunar eclipses, festivals, annual revolutions, fixed stars, and much more. Contemporary vellum; text browned with some sections waterstained, still generally, a very good copy from the library of Owen Gingerich with his bookplate.

First edition of the *Novae ephemerides*, the second part of Magini's famous tables to 1620, his first published work containing the rare first ephemerides for the new Gregorian calendar. The first part (*Ephemerides coelestium motuum*), published the same year, only covered the years through 1600.

In 1588 Magini (1555-1617) was chosen over Galileo to occupy the chair of mathematics at the University of Bologna after the death of Egnatio Danti. He was an outstanding astronomer and a correspondent of Tycho Brahe and Kepler. Indeed, Kepler, who referred to Magini as "summus in professione mathematica vir," invited him to help in the compilation of new astronomical tables (afterwards known as the Rudolphine Tables). He made a thorough study of the writings of Copernicus, whose calculations of the celestial movements he considered far more exact than those of his predecessors. However, he defended the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, despite the fact that he did incorporate Copernicus' improvements of planetary theory in this work. Here, Magini insists on much larger diameters for the planets and fixed stars, providing actual figures and calculations. He devised his own planetary theory, in preference to other existing ones. Magini's notions about cosmic sizes were too eccentric to be influential. Yet, they have historical importance because Galileo used them to demonstrate the absurdity of pre-telescopic measurements of sizes of planets and fixed stars. Most historians surmise that Magini's rejection of the Copernican system was based on his fear of the inquisition. Adams, 119. \$ 4500.00



TEENS WITH SUPER POWERS

22. [MARIN (François)]

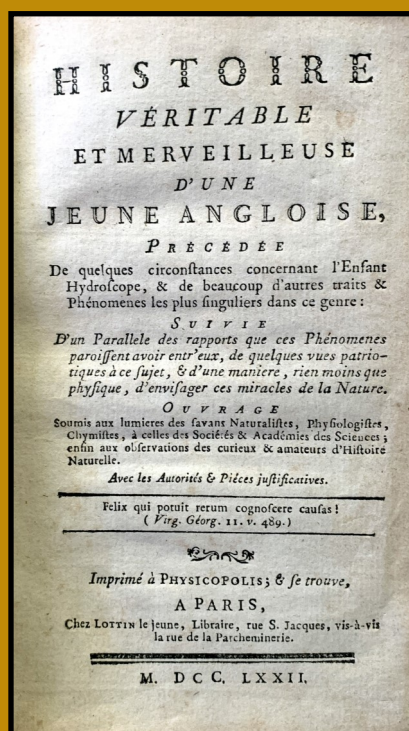
Histoire veritable et merveilleuse d'une jeune angloise. Paris: "a Physicopolis for Lottin le Jeune, 1772. 12mo. viii, 88 pp. Contemporary half-calf over speckled boards, spine and label gilt, edges sprinkled blue. Fine, internally fresh.

First edition, a descriptive account of two teenagers with super-human powers. The first, a Provençal shepherd boy, possessed the ability to detect subterranean water. The second was an English girl who could see through earth and bodies to what lies beneath. The author supports the veracity of their abilities with similar accounts taken from scientists and natural historians, eyewitness testimonies, and a letter from one Lord Norton, who was acquainted with the English seer, transcribed in full.

Marin (1721-1809) was a French journalist, author and censor. This work is attributed to him because he first reported on the dowsing gifts of the shepherd boy in the *Gazette de France*.

There are no copies of this first edition in America.

Ellis, *The Divining Rod: A History of Water Witching, with a Bibliography*, p. 33; not in Barbier, Caillet or Dorbon. \$ 4500.00



TOOLS OF THE ALCHEMY TRADE

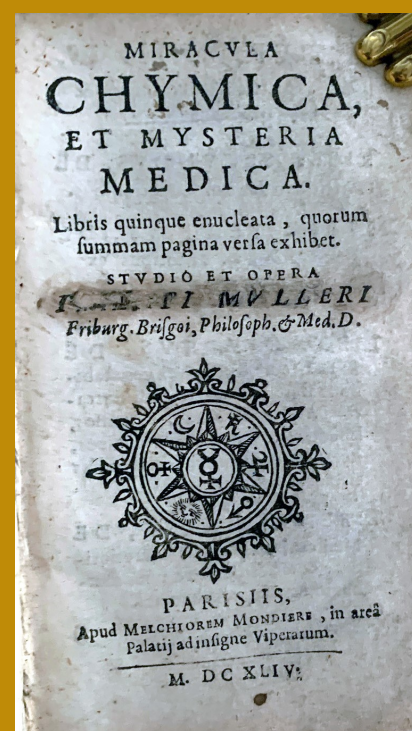
23. MÜLLER, Philipp

Miracula chymica, et mysteria medica. Paris: Melchior Mondiere, 1644. 12mo. [xxii], 191 pp. With 12 woodcut illustrations. Contemporary limp vellum, manuscript spine title; a nice copy in original condition.

Later edition of an illustrated Paracelsian manual of alchemy (first printed in 1610). Unlike other alchemical texts, this provides a list of the instruments and equipment needed for the experiments along with the methodology of performing them. Divided into four parts, it covers the philosopher's stone, transmutation of metal, preparations involving various chemicals, and extraction of essences and salts from vegetables and stones. The final chapter describes pharmaceutical remedies for diseases of the human body. It contains the first description of dry acetate of potassium, which the author calls *terra foliate secretissima*.

Duveen, 416; Ferguson II: 115-116; Thorndike VII: 163

\$ 1650.00





PARLIAMENTARY ACTIVITY AT THE OUTSET OF THE FIRST CIVIL WAR

24. PARLIAMENT, England and Wales

A collection of all the publicke orders ordinances and declarations of both Houses of Parliament, from the ninth of March 1642. Untill December 1646. Together with severall of his Majesties proclamations and other papers printed at Oxford ... London: Printed by T.W. [Thomas Warren] for Ed: Husband, printer to the Honorable House of Commons, 1646. Folio. [xx], 5-943, 24 pp. (numerous pagination errors). Engraved frontispiece, woodcut headpieces. Contemporary calf, worn, especially at spine, joints somewhat tender; first blank appears to be torn out, leaf with frontispiece repaired, some browning and soiling mostly on edges. Overall a good copy from the library of the Earls of Macclesfield with their dated (1860) bookplate (motto "Sapere aude") on the paste-down and blind embossed stamp of armorial on first three leaves.

First edition. In 1640, King Charles I established the Long Parliament in order to acquire funds for the Bishop's War against the Scots. However, as soon as the Long Parliament took control, they began dismantling the monarchy's authority by removing the king's advisors and sympathizers. The orders and ordinances collected in this copy begin at this crucial moment and cover the duration of the English Civil War from 1642 to 1646. It is therefore an excellent reference source for laws and statutes during the English Civil War. It also contains several matters of Colonial interest, including An Order for advancement of the Plantations in New England; An Order to make the Earl of Warwick Governor of the Plantations in America; An Ordinance against Importation of Whale-oyle; and An additional Committee for ordering Foreign Plantations, among others.

Wing provides the name of the printer for this copy and lists several other volumes containing records of orders over a range of years.

Wing, E878; Thomason, E.1058(1); Madan, II, 1908; ESTC, R7926

\$ 2500.00

GERMAN EXPATRIATE LITERATURE
THE SUBSCRIBER'S EDITION, No. 22 OF 150 COPIES

25. PAZIFISCHE PRESSE

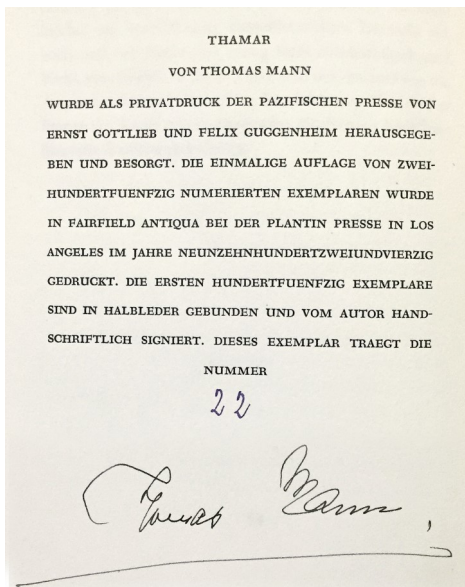
Seven volumes. Each bound in the original publisher's cloth-backed boards, author and title in gilt on spine; uncut. Set number 21 of the 150 Subscriber's editions printed and signed by the author on the colophon. Each volume is a superb copy, like new.

Original editions of the first seven books published by the Pazifische Presse, the only publisher who settled on the west coast after emigrating from Nazi Germany. Each of the first seven volumes (of a total of eleven books ultimately released) were printed at Saul and Lillian Marks' Plantin Press in Los Angeles. All of the authors lived in the Los Angeles area, many working for the major film studios. Thomas Mann received the 1929 Nobel Prize in literature.

The books include: **1. MANN, Thomas, Thamar** (1942); **2. WERFEL, Franz, Die wahre Geschichte vom wiederhergestellten Kreuz** (1942); **3. FRANK, Bruno, Sechzehntausend Francs** (1943); **4. FRANK, Leonhard, Mathilde** (1943); **5. NEU MANN, Alfred, Giterwerk des Lebens** (1943); **6. TORBERG, Friedrich, Mein is die Rache** (1943); and **7. DÖBLIN, Alfred, Nocturno** (1944).

"Defying troubled times, the publishers of the Pazifische Presse made a modest yet significant statement for humanity. On the shores of the Pacific Ocean, they provided a forum for exiled German authors in the belief that their voices deserved, in fact needed, to be heard."

See Daily, "The Pazifische Presse And German Exile Publishing In Los Angeles 1942-1948" <http://victoriadailey.com/articles/the-pazifische-presse-and-german-exile-publishing-in-los-angeles-1942-1948/> \$ 12,000.00



FREEMASONRY AND THE OCCULT

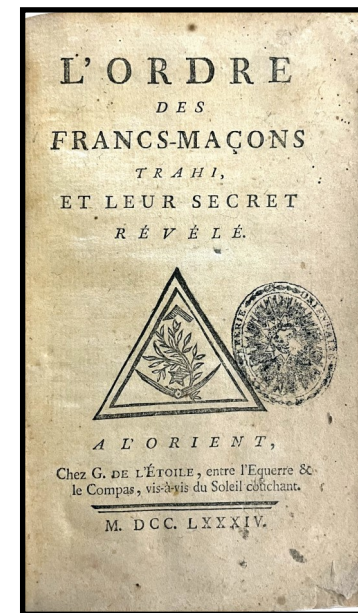
26. PÉRAU, Gabriel-Louis-Calabre, l'abbé

L'Ordre des Francs-Maçons trahi, et leur secret révélé. "A L'Orient": "G. de L'Étoile," 1784. 8vo. xii, 106, [2] pp. Large folding woodcut plate. **[Bound with]**

Recueil de chansons et poésies maçonnnes. "Jerusalem": "Amis de la Vérité," 1782. 8vo. 150 pp. Two works in one. Contemporary blind-ruled calf. Old stamp of "Frèrie Orientalee." In very good condition.

New expanded editions of two classic works on freemasonry. The first attempts to expose the occult nature of the brotherhood, including recruitment processes, initiation rituals, meeting places, handshakes, symbolism, and connections to ancient mysticism. The folding plate illustrates the appropriate layout of a Masonic altar for both a company apprentice and a master. The final page depicts the Pigpen cypher, claiming to make it public for the first time. The second text transcribes 81 songs and chants that are purportedly the verse repertoire of all freemasons.

Both texts were obviously published under false imprints; various bibliographers have attributed editions to printers in Amsterdam, Paris, Leipzig, and other French-speaking locales. Most authorities believe *L'Ordre des Francs-Maçons* to have been written by Pérau, a pretender priest who specialized in biographical gossip, but others have suggested the Italian librettist Giovanni Gualberto Bottarelli. \$ 1850.00



RARE RENAISSANCE BOOK OF SECRETS --
GENDER OF WRITER QUESTIONED



27. ROSSELLO, Don Timotheo

Della somma de' secreti vniversali in ogni materia parte prima [et seconda]. Venezia: Giovanni Bariletto, 1561. Two parts in one. 8vo. [viii], 152; [viii], 152 leaves (A¹ of first part misbound following title and before table of contents). Each part with separate title. Woodcut printer's device of "Prudence" with the motto *Prudentia negotium non fortuna ducat* on each title and full-page on verso of last leaf of each part, woodcuts historiated initials, text woodcut illustration of an alchemical instrument (*sigilla hermetis*), contemporary manuscripts notes. Contemporary vellum, a bit worn, with faint notes on covers; some browning and minor staining. Manuscript note on second title that suggests that Rossello is an alias for D. Panizza of Venice (?). Also of interest is the different spelling of Venice, "Venegia" on the first title and "Venetia" on the second.

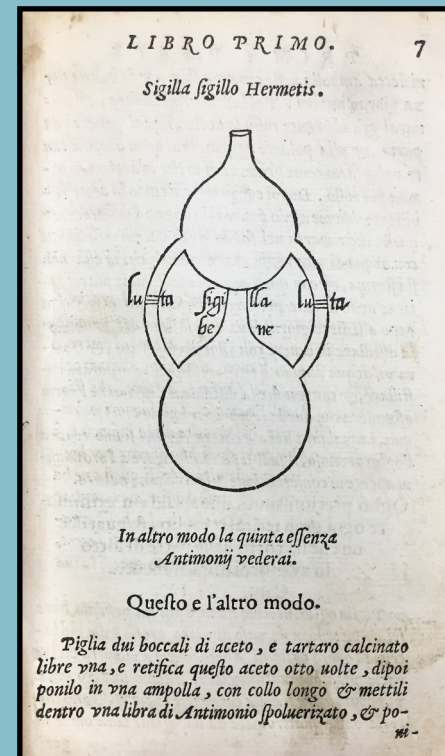
First edition, extremely rare, of this important and enigmatic treatise of alchemical, pharmaceutical and herbal formulas containing almost every remedy and new mode of therapy for illness as well as the ability to remain in good health. Among the topics described are recipes for plague amulets to aphrodisiacs and formulas from lip balm to paint pigments and cleaning teeth. In addition to the many other beauty treatments, the second book illustrates how to prepare "special waters" used to heal a variety of diseases. Noteworthy is the author's description of his preparation of

camphor, quicksilver and sulfur to make a universal medicine. Of special interest (especially given the question of the gender of the writer) is the formula for a mixture of quail testicles, large winged ants, musk, and amber to treat erectile dysfunction.

Little is known about the author and this work. In the same year the present book was published, Isabella Cortese, an Italian writer and alchemist, published *I secreti della signora Isabella Cortese* (*The secrets of Lady Isabella Cortese*), same printer, same printer's device, and very similar text. Both works contain instructions on the preparation of practical items such as toothpaste, soap and cosmetics; both contain the same directions on the "universal medicine"; and both have the same section on erectile dysfunction. Three men, Bariletto, Curtio Troiano di Navò and Mario Caboga, can all be connected to both works. Bariletto was a printer who came to Venice from the Riviera di Salò on Lake Garda around 1550; di Navò, his brother-in-law and described as a "book merchant," applied in 1560 for the required privileges to print both works; Chaboga, the Archdeacon of Ragusa, was the dedicatee of both works. No extended information has been found on Isabella Cortese and her life; all that is known is her book of secrets. It has been questioned whether Cortese was a pseudonym for Rossello (or whoever Rossello actually was), as the possibility might exist for increased sales based on a female author. Alternatively, it could be that Rossello was a pseudonym used by Cortese (or whoever she actually was). The manuscript note indicating an alias of Rossello puts everything into question; the only Panizza we could locate was the printer Valente Panizza (fl. 1562-1572). Both books were reprinted numerous times over the following hundred years.

Adams, II, 804 (1575); Caillet, 9602; Durling, 3948; Neville, I, p. 295 (1584 edition of Cortese) and II, p. 393 (1575 edition of Rossello); Wellcome, I, 5573

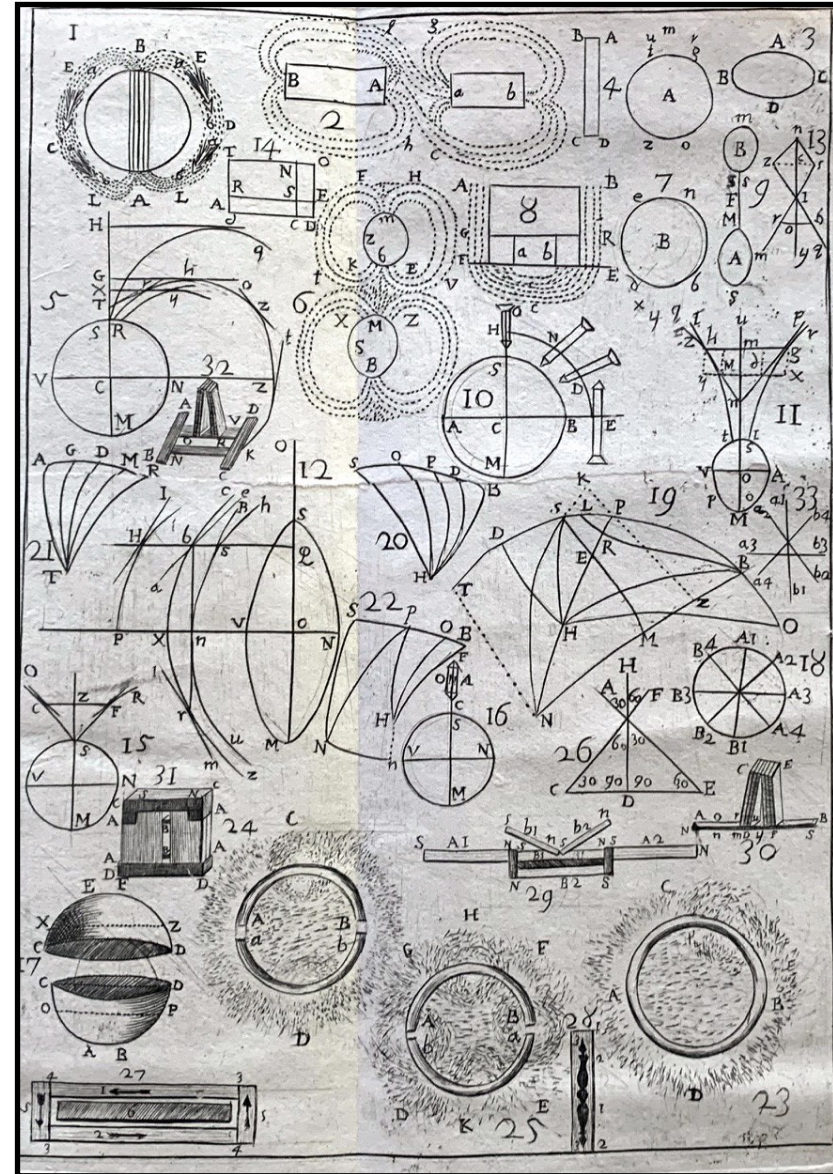
\$ 10,500.00



JESUIT SCIENTIFIC TREATISE

28. SCARELLA, Giovanni Battista

De magnete libri quatuor in duos tomos distributi. Brescia: Joannes-Maria Rizzardi, 1759. Two volumes in one. 4to. [xii], li, [i], 320; [viii], 352 pp. With 2 folding etched plates, etched title vignette, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Original binder's boards, title in manuscript on spine; A wonderful, uncut and unsophisticated copy.



First and only edition of the most extensive treatise published in Italy in the seventeenth century on magnetism and magnetic phenomena, the result of almost twenty years of research. It contains a comprehensive account of all knowledge of magnetism up to its publication as well as the author's new theories, methods for making magnets, and objections to magnetic effluvia. The first book treats vortices, magnets, and the nature of magnet and iron, and their differences. The second book deals with the effects and phenomena of the magnet including a more in-depth look at attraction and direction. A final part includes tables of magnetic declination and reprints scarce historical case studies.

Scarella (1711-1779) was an Italian cleric and scientist. He wrote at least seven books about mathematics, physics, and anatomy.

Riccardi, *Biblioteca Matematica Italiana* I: 431; Weaver, *Catalogue of the Wheeler Gift* 399; Poggendorff II: 766; Gartrell, *Electricity, Magnetism and Animal Magnetism*, 474 \$ 4500.00



**FIRST INCOME TAX LAWS TO PAY
FOR THE CIVIL WAR**

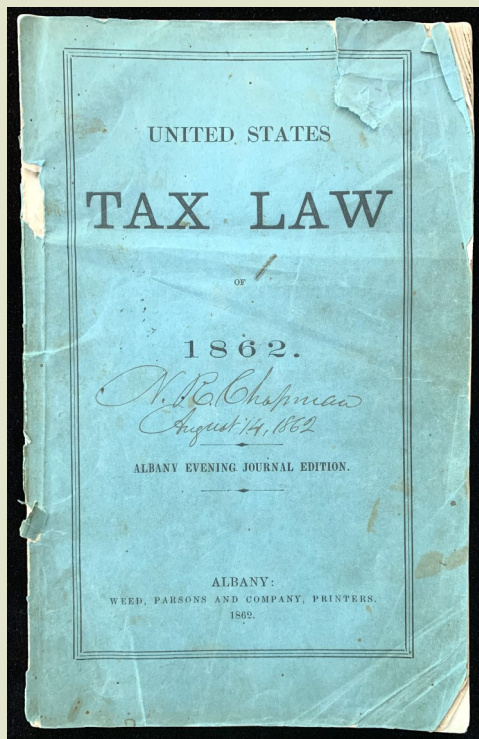
29. [UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT]

United States Tax Law of 1862. Albany Evening Journal edition. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., 1862. 8vo. 46 pp. Original green printed wrappers. Head and tail of spine tattered, one-inch tear to front cover, minor soiling, some pencil notations on rear cover. Signature of N.R. Chapman dated August 14, 1862 on front wrapper.

First printing of the Albany Evening Journal edition, one of the first (if not the first) announcements. The Office of the Commission of Internal Revenue was created because of the mounting public debt caused by the Civil War. This act outlines duties, levies, and licenses payable on all production (e.g., “on pins, solid head or other - five per centum ad valorum”). It also provides for the collection of taxes, ude, with interest as soon as

the authority of the United States is re-established.

Rare, with only 5 copies located by OCLC (NY State Library, Michigan, Rochester, Miami and Harvard). \$ 2500.00



**HYPER-CALVINIST, AND REPUDIATED (INITIALLY)
BY THE AUTHOR**

30. USSHER, James

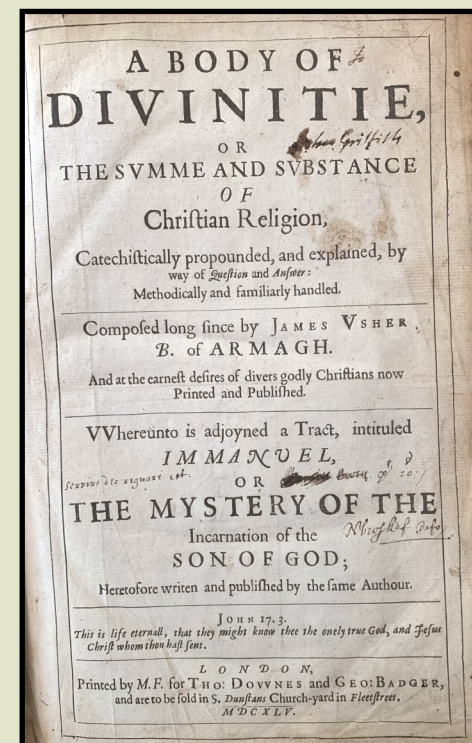
A body of divinitie, or the summe and substance of Christian religion ... Whereunto is adjoyned a tract, intituled Immanuel, or the mystery of the incarnation of God. . . . London: Printed by M.F. [Miles Flesher], 1645. Two works in one. Folio. [viii] pp., 2 leaves (contents), 3-451, [xiii]; [ii], 24 pp. Two separate titles, both within ruled border, table of contents and errata, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary calf, front cover a bit stained, interior generally excellent with minor browning. Inscriptions from 4 possible early hands on the first title, and though most are crossed-out, abbreviated, or illegible, the name “Griffith” can be read. A Latin phrase “servivir deo regnare est” in a contemporary hand also on the title page. Housed in a clamshell box.

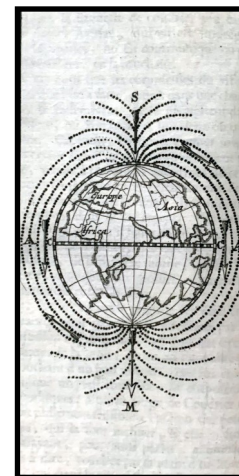
First edition, rare on the market. *A body of divinitie* was published while Ussher was in residence in Wales. Essentially a Calvinist catechism, the book explains every major tenet of the religion. However, he basically claimed that he did not author this book. In a letter dated May 13, 1645, after the book was published, Ussher expressed his disapproval to the publisher, John Downame (Downham), describing *A body of divinitie* as “so imperfect a thing copied verbatim out of others, and in divers places dissonant from my own judgment, may not by any means be owned by me.” Despite Ussher’s disavowal of the text, numerous editions followed with the last printed in 1677.

Ussher (1581-1656) was highly regarded in his day as a churchman and as a scholar. In 1625, he was appointed Archbishop of Armagh, the highest position in the Irish Anglican Church. He was also vice-chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin, and a member of King James’ Privy Council in Ireland. He opposed any concessions or graces given to the “papists” in his native Ireland preceding and during the English Civil War.

Wing, U151; Early English Books, 1641-1700, 618:2; ESTC, R19025; Elrington, *The Whole Works of the Most Rev. James Ussher, D.D.*, Vol. I, pp. 248-249

\$ 2500.00





**MUCH MORE TO THE DIVINING ROD
THAN FINDING WATER**

31. VALLEMONT, Pierre le Lorrain de

La Physique occulte, ou traité de la baguette divinatoire. (bound with) *Suite de la physique occulte.* Paris: Jean Boudot, 1696. Two works in one. 12mo. [xiv], 422, 34, [7]; [xxviii], 255 pp. Engraved frontispiece and 23 full-page engraved plates in first work, 1 woodcut and 2 full-page engraved plates in second work. Contemporary stiff vellum, gilt spine label, edges speckled red (soiled, some loss to label); scattered old manuscript notes. Remarkably fresh, a perfect copy.


First edition thus, second overall, of this mechanistic and scientific approach to dowsing and magnetism, the first French book published on the subject. Here the author attempts to remove occultism from the practice by posturing that the circulating corpuscles of the human body communicate with underground water sources through the divining rod as an extension of the arms, much like the eyes make use of microscopes and telescopes to see things unavailable to the naked eye. Vallemont goes on to suggest other applications of the divining rod, such as locating dead bodies and rooting out fugitives. The fine illustrations show proper ways of holding the rod, other dowsing equipment, and divinatory charts. The final, separately paginated, section deals with the magnetic causes of disease and suggests holistic treatments. The true first edition was published 3 years earlier and contained 9 fewer plates and no magnetism chapter.

This copy also contains a short compilation of testimonials from diviners who used Vallemont's methods successfully.

Caillet, III: 10985; Dorbon, 5042; Dupré, *Silent Messengers: The Circulation of Material Objects of Knowledge*, pp. 308-309

\$ 2800.00



LA
PHYSIQUE
 OCCULTE,
 Ou TRAITE' de la
BAGUETTE DIVINATOIRE,
*Et de son utilité pour la découverte des sources
 d'eau, des minières, des tresors cachez, des
 voleurs & des meurtriers fugitifs.*
 Avec des Principes qui expliquent les phénomé-
 nes les plus obscurs de la **NATURE.**
Par M. L. L. de VALLEMONT, Pr. D. en Th.
 Augmenté en cette Edition, d'un Traité de la Cone-
 noissance des Causes Magnetiques des Cures Sym-
 pathiques, des Transplantations & comment
 agissent les Philtres.
Par un Curieux de la Nature.
 Augmentée de Plusieurs Pieces.

A PARIS,
 Chez JEAN BONDOT RUE St. Jacques,
M DC XCVI
Avec Privilège du Roy.



AVOID DEATH AND LIVE LONGER
WITH AN EARLY SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY DIET

32. VERTUA, Giovanni Battista

De morte retardanda tractatio. Milan: Io. Iacobum Cumum, 1616. 8vo. [xvi], 260, [2] pp. Printer's device on title, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, amazing full-page woodcut illustration of death holding a scythe on facing the first leaf of text. Contemporary vellum, title hand-written on spine and bottom fore-edge; internally fine with a contemporary ownership inscription on title.

First and only edition, extremely rare, of this treatise on dietetics and hygiene. The author analyzes those eating habits and lifestyles that can delay the time of death in human beings. Specific food and liquids are analyzed as to how they affect the human body, especially regarding long life. Vertua (fl. early 17th century), a Milanese doctor of whom little information is known, was commissioned by the Milan court to attend the trial against the infectors of the Manzonian plague of 1630, the year in which he himself lost his life due to the virulent epidemic.

OCLC locates 1 copy in America (NLM) and 7 additional copies in Europe; Krivatsy, 12313 \$ 4500.00



**THE RESTORATION OF STRAWBERRY HILL
MANUSCRIPT ACCOUNT BOOK 1857-1862**

33. Original account book of 150 pages, 22 lines each, on blue lined paper. Original green cloth, somewhat soiled; the interior in excellent condition.

Walpole lived at Strawberry Hill for about fifty years until his death in March, 1797. When he died, the house was entrusted to his cousin, Mrs. Anne Seymour Damer, who, in order to cope with the high expenses of the building, had been given a subsidy of about £2000 a year. Soon she realized that the cost of maintenance was too great, so in 1810 she passed the property over to Walpole's grand-niece Laura Elizabeth Waldegrave. After Laura died, the heredity passed into the hands of her eldest son John Waldegrave and his wife Frances. In 1842 there was a great sale of some of Walpole's curious collections of antiquities that lasted 32 days.

In 1855 the Countess Waldegrave decided to restore Strawberry Hill and turn it into a palace for great political receptions. She invested about £20,000 a year; during the period from 1856 to 1858, major restorations were made, including new floors, pantry, inside staircase, dining room, gardens, trees and fountains, paintings, drawing rooms, fire places, etc. These are only a few of the entries noted. The account book details the monthly expenses paid out, such as workers' wages, their names and the amounts paid for the month.

(Offered with)

Manuscript book apparently listing the prints, books and drawings for a massive extra-illustrated edition of H. Walpole's letters (?). 4to. In double columns, approximately 7500 listings. A contemporary note states that this volume should come after Volume II, part II. \$ 25,000.00

1857 June		L S D		1857 August		L S D					
20	Bartholt one week wages	1	10	0	Brought Forward	19	7	3			
	Paid for boards of lime putty	0	1	0	8	Bartholt one week wages	1	10	0		
	Paid for marking out for staircase	0	1	0		Scaron Carpenter 6 days etc	5	1	12	0	
27	Bartholt one week wages	1	10	0		Samuel Bricklayer 6 days etc	5	1	13	0	
July 4	Bartholt one week wages	1	10	0		Jack Turner 6 days etc	5	1	10	0	
11	Bartholt one week wages	1	10	0		Paid Tyne a week of digging out					
18	Bartholt one week wages	1	10	0		for water pipes etc to ground in top	1	1	0		
	Plumber 2 days etc	7	0	14	0	London Labour 6 days etc	5	0	18	0	
	Kose Labour 2 days etc	3	0	6	0	Kose Labour 6 days etc	5	0	18	0	
July 25	Rail to see Mr. Bloomfield about the Summer House	0	1	10	15	Bartholt one week wages	1	10	0		
24	To do	0	1	10		Samuel Bricklayer 6 days etc	5	1	13	0	
25	Bartholt one week wages	1	10	0		Scaron Carpenter 6 days etc	5	1	12	0	
	Kose Labour 2 1/2 days etc	3	0	9	0	Tyne Digging out for water pipes etc	1	0	0		
August 1	Bartholt one week wages	1	10	0		Jack Turner 6 days etc	5	1	10	0	
	Hayes Upholsterer 5 days etc	7	1	6		Tyne Labour 1 day etc	3	0	3	0	
	Samuel Bricklayer 6 days etc	5	1	13	0	London Labour 6 days etc	5	0	18	0	
	Scaron Carpenter 6 days etc	5	1	12	0	Kose Labour 6 days etc	5	0	18	0	
	Tyne Labour 6 days etc	5	0	18	0	22	Bartholt one week wages	1	10	0	
	London Labour 6 days etc	5	0	18	0		Samuel Bricklayer 6 days etc	5	1	13	0
	Kose Labour 6 days etc	3	0	14	1		Scaron Carpenter 6 days etc	5	1	12	0
	Paid Books Bill		0	14	1		London Labour 6 days etc	5	0	18	0
	(carried forward)		19	7	3		Tyne Labour 6 days etc	5	0	18	0
							(carried forward)		19	7	3

173
HORACE WALPOLE LETTERS TO SIR HORACE MANN.
VOL I PART I 1760 to 1763.

St Helena Garrison Vicarage founded.	La Verite.
a Print (small) of these sent	Plan of the Battle of Marston.
Long live King George III a song with Devise	C. L ^d Townshend.
Print of Westgate Bridge Feb. 1766.	L ^d Anson.
Mr Bryson Plan of Black Dykes Bridge (L)	Palace of Strelitz
Ann Countess of Strafford	George III & Queen Charlotte.
Mr Francis Beaumont the Poet.	Queen Charlotte
Letter. (Drawing by S. Vertue)	Letter.
An Officer's Party on his sword (small Print)	Letter with Crown in her hand.
Ayle Romanes	L ^d C. Ruspale Bishop of Marlborough.
a medallion engraved S. S. R. Strong.	Hotel de Ville.
L ^d Town	Gravel Hall.
Edward Warley Montagu.	George III & Queen Charlotte.
Alph ^d Pope.	Print a Countess of Pembroke & L ^d Herbert.
W. S. Hamilton.	General Monkton.
Clement 14 th	General Wolfe.
Clement XII	Scat of Bate.
Earlbury Southshire (Large)	S ^t James's Claph Window (Large)
Letter (Large)	Old Map of Windsor (Large)

FORTIFYING ITALIAN CITIES

34. ZANCHI, Giovanni Battista

Del modo di fortificare le città. Venice: Plinio Pietrasanta, 1554. 4to. Title within elaborate architectural border, separate leaf with portrait of the author, 17 decorative woodcut initials and 8 woodcut text illustrations. Bound in decorative modern boards.

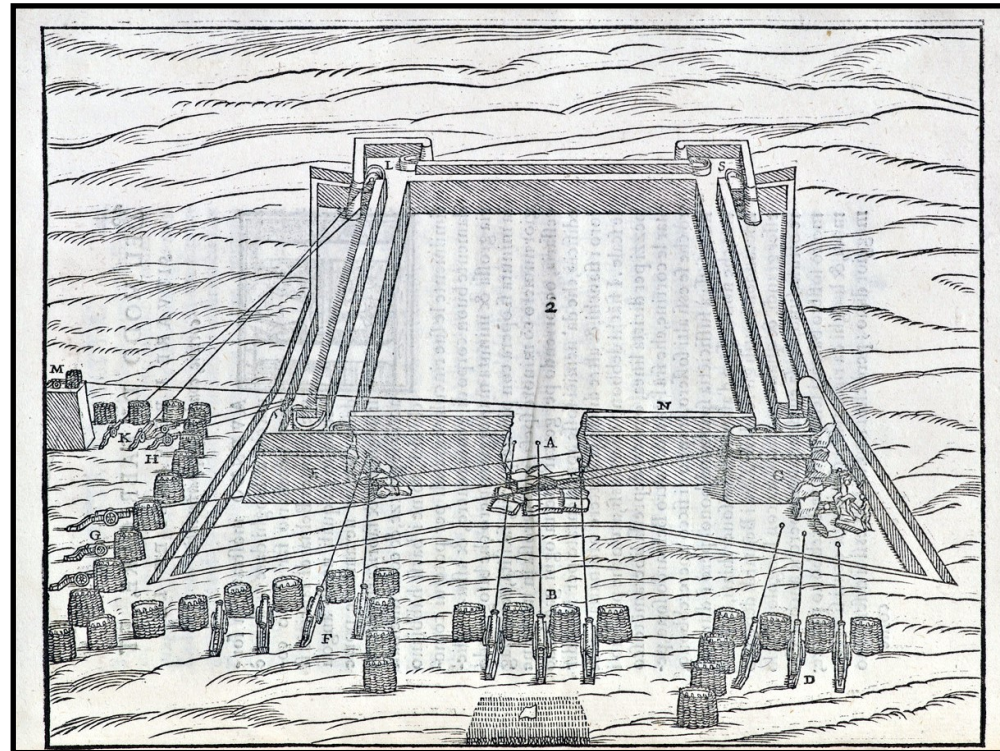
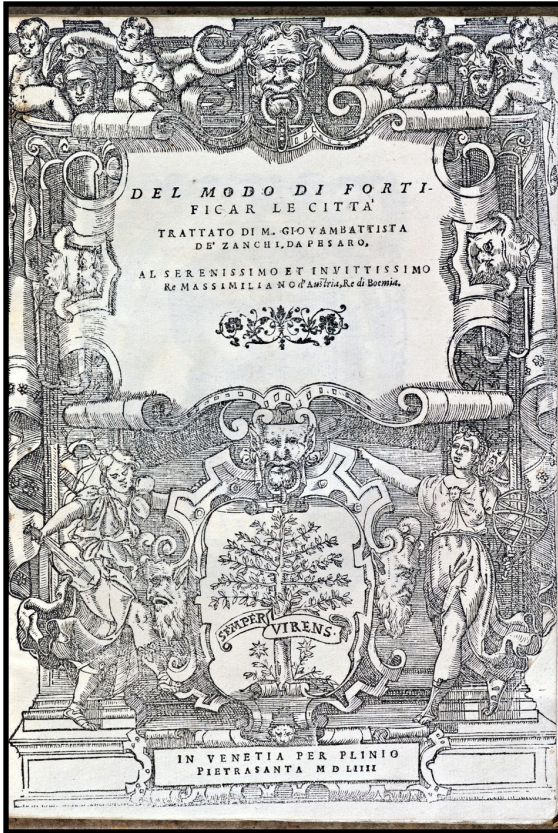
First edition of the first Italian book devoted exclusively to fortification of cities. It was preceded only by Durer's *Etliche underricht, zur befestigung der Stett* (1527). Italian works by Valle (1521) and Cataneo and Tartaglia (both 1554) contained only chapters on the subject.

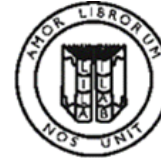
Zanchi (1515-1586), a military engineer in the Venetian service under Marcantonio Colonna, took part in several campaigns including the long siege of Siena. He remarks that "the invention of artillery had necessitated a new system of fortifying cities, and that those who might have been qualified by experience to write on the subject were not sufficiently versed in its theory to do so" (Cockle, 767). The system he describes herein is the favored Italian bastion trace, limited to the square (with acute-angled bastions but already with an attempt to reinforce the curtains) and the octagon (again strengthening the curtains). This design improved the defense of the fortress as covering fire had to be provided often from multiple angles. The woodcuts are among the earliest showing the new pentagonal form of bastion.

Zanchi left the manuscript of his work with Girolamo Ruscelli when he had to leave Venice; on his return, Ruscelli sought and obtained permission to edit and publish the work, which he recognized as a pioneering effort.

D'Ayala, 126; Marini, 13-14; Riccardi, II, 649

\$ 10,500.00





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