

Rootenberg Rare Books & Manuscripts Presents:

The Boston International Antiquarian Book Fair Catalogue

Booth #324

November 2026

J. Vitalba sculp

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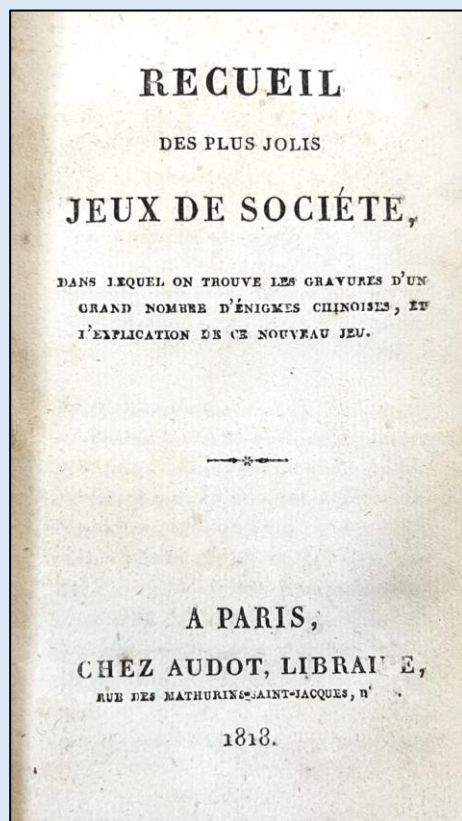
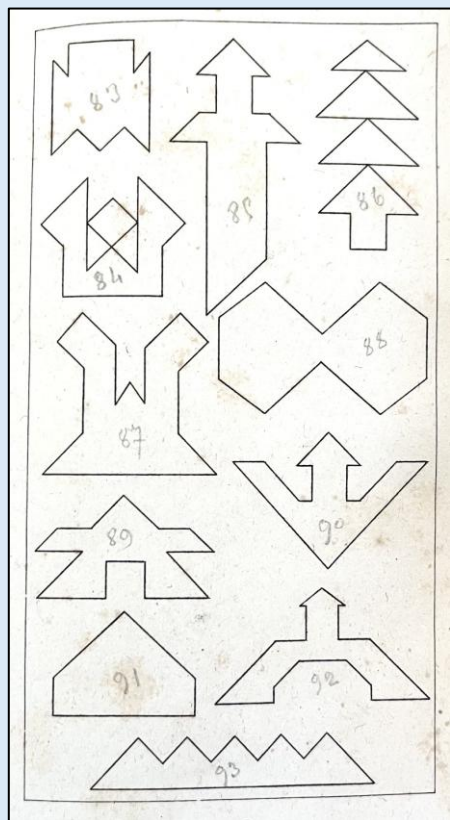
CHILDREN'S GAMES, WITH CONSEQUENCES

1. ANONYMOUS

Recueil des plus jolis jeux de société. Paris: Audot, 1818. 12mo. [iv], 164, 24 pp. Engraved frontispiece, 11 full-page engraved plates. Contemporary marbled blue wrappers, uncut, old ownership inscription and bookseller label affixed to the verso of the front wrapper, pencil notes on the plates. An excellent copy in original condition.

First edition of this collection of games and amusements for children. The text provides instructions for 56 different parlor games and 41 “penances,” or consequences for losers. The last chapter of the book describes Tangrams, a fashionable mathematics game from China. The plates at the end are blank Tangrams to be completed by the reader, of which a previous owner has completed 4 in pencil. The anonymous author states his intentions for the book in the Introduction: “to encourage innocent amusement for young people with too much free time.”

OCLC locates 3 copies in America (Yale, Indiana, and Redwood). \$ 1250.00



IMPORTANT ARMENIAN HYMNAL WITH KHAZ NOTATION POSSIBLY THE EARLIEST MANUSCRIPT OF ITS TYPE IN AMERICA

2. SARAKNOC (SHARAKNOT), HYMNAL, IN ARMENIAN. Illuminated manuscript on paper and vellum. Sis, Cilicia, 1309.

314 leaves, 121mm. x 90 mm., apparently lacking a leaf after fol.216, a leaf probably cancelled after fol.291, else complete. The outermost bifolium of the first gathering on vellum, 23 long lines, written in black ink in a small sloping bolorgir hand, musical neumes marked above the text, headings and versal initials in red, 3-line initials throughout in interlaced designs in purple ink with marginal decorations of flowers or birds and other ornament, 7 large illuminated headpieces the width of the pages formed of repeated floral devices in colors on burnished gold grounds within colored frames and with large zoomorphic initials and partial borders (fols.8v, 44r, 84r, 147r, 232v, 250v and 269r), 3 half-page illuminated headpieces in extremely elaborate cusped arch designs in colors and burnished gold with large zoomorphic initials and border decoration including crosses or architectural motifs (fols. 1r, 107r and 186r), last leaves slightly later (see below), worn, cropped close to text with loss of marginal ornamentation, some edges defective and repaired, thumbled and browned throughout. Nineteenth-century calf gilt, red edges, binding worn.

MEDIEVAL ARMENIAN MANUSCRIPTS ARE RARE. The corpus of medieval Armenian hymns was first assembled around 1200 in the Cilician capital of Sis. The order of the canons and hymns is detailed in Conybeare, *A Catalogue of the Armenian Manuscripts in the British Museum* (1913) in his description of BL. Add.MS. 8999. This is an extremely early copy, older than any Armenian hymnal recorded in America and possibly the oldest. Its nearest parallel, both in intimate size and detailed decoration, is the hymnal dated 1322 owned by the Diocese of the Armenian Church in America, written and illuminated by Simeon, pupil of the great Cilician illuminator Sargis Pitsak. The Morgan Library's earliest Armenian Saraknoc is dated 1418.

This manuscript contains khaz notations. Khaz notation is a traditional neume-based system of musical notation used to transcribe religious and secular Armenian music. Originating around the 8th century, the system uses unique handwritten symbols placed above liturgical texts to dictate melodic direction, rhythm, ornamentation, and vocal expression.

Sanjian, *A Catalogue of Medieval Armenian Manuscripts in the United States* (1976); Mathews and Wieck, *Treasures in Heaven* (1994), pp.181-2, no.48. \$ 95,000.00

ANSWERS TO ALL QUESTIONS REVEALED

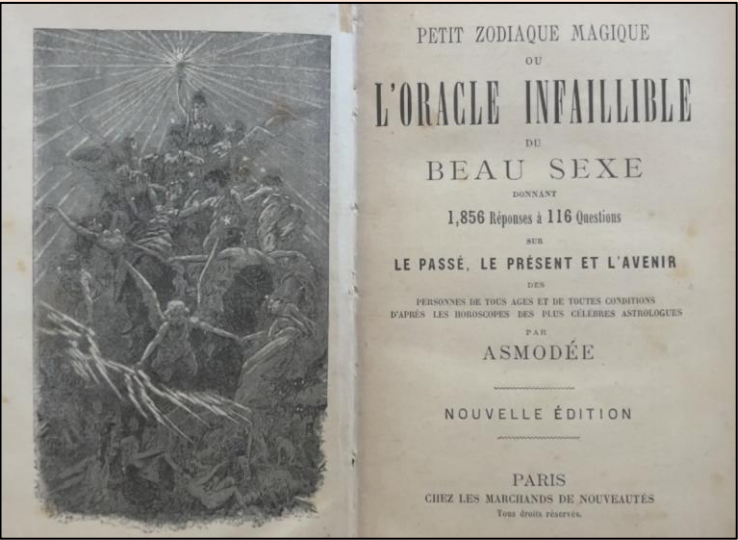
3. ASMODEUS

Petit zodiaque magique, ou l'oracle infallible du beau sexe. Paris: Paul Dupont, [1891]. 8vo. xvi, [x], 116, [1] pp. Wood engraved frontispiece and wood engravings throughout. Contemporary cloth, front hinge split but holding; old tape repairs to the frontispiece and minor toning throughout.

A divination parlor game designed for women. The rules state that the player should choose one of 116 questions to be answered, then close her eyes and stick a pin in the dial following the questionnaire. The zodiac picture on the dial corresponds to a specific number that leads the player to a page number on which the answer will be revealed. There are still pin holes on the dial from players past!

Divination games like this were a popular pastime for middle- and upper-class women in 19th-century France. Occult fervor in the wake of the French Revolution and Mesmerist spiritualism trickled down into recreational activities, and the authors of these games posited that women had a natural inclination for prophecy.

\$ 750.00



ASTOUNDING DESCRIPTIONS OF DEFORMITIES

4. BARTHOLIN, Thomas

Acta medica & philosophica Hafniensia Ann. 1671 & 1672. Copenhagen: P. Haubold, 1673. 4to. [xvi], 316 pp. With 15 full-page engraved plates and 13 text woodcuts. Contemporary stiff vellum, manuscript spine title, edges sprinkled blue, old manuscript ownership inscription on the title; some gatherings browned, scattered foxing, but a good copy in original condition.

First edition of the first installment of one of the first medical periodicals, comprised of case studies on “the odd and curious, the astounding and marvelous, the unnatural and abnormal” (Thorndike). Here Bartholin (1616-1680) aggregates two years’ worth of medical descriptions of deformities in humans, animals, and plants by 10 different authors based on both observations and dissections. Although its title indicates that the information is limited to Scandinavia, the contributions are internationally representative. Some cases include babies born with two heads, a baby born with no brain or cranium, a mandrill monkey’s genitalia, facial tumors, a dolphin-headed child, a turnip shaped like a man...In addition to the case studies, the text includes dozens of pharmaceutical recipes for treating ailments and growths. It also contains the oldest known reference to the American cockroach.

Thorndike VIII: 233-4.

\$ 3200.00



IMPORTANT BENTHAM MANUSCRIPT ON LEGAL REFORM

5. BENTHAM, Jeremy

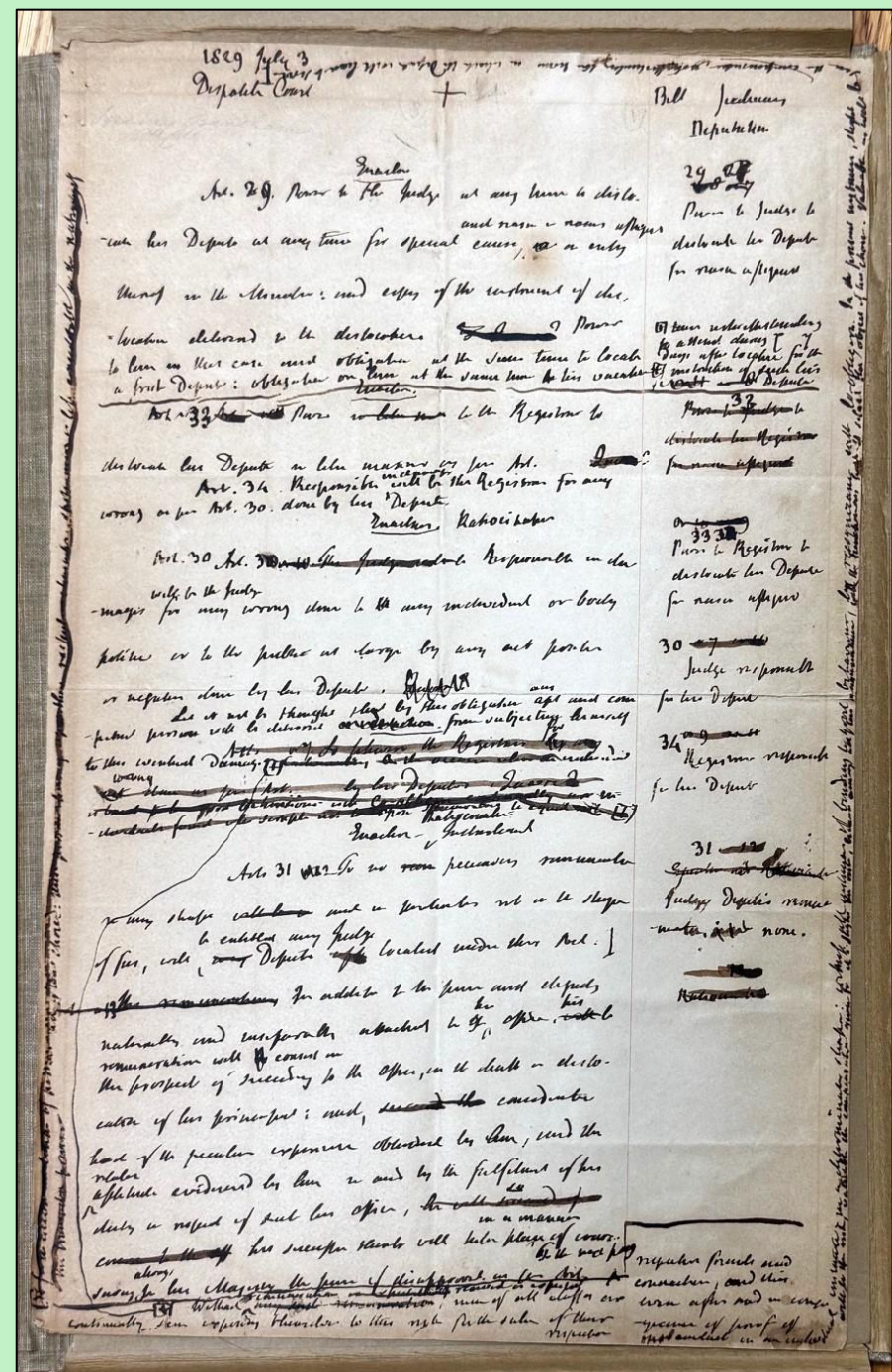
Autograph manuscript working draft relating to the constitutional code and the organization of the judiciary. 3 April 1829. Folio. 1 leaf (318 × 197 mm). Densely written on the recto in ink, with extensive deletions, revisions, interlinear additions, and marginal annotations and summaries; verso essentially blank apart from later provenance and identification markings. Old folds, some minor soiling and handling wear, but generally very good. Formerly in the University of Michigan Law Library, with library markings on the verso, including accession number 265031; withdrawn 12 January 1956.

A densely worked manuscript from Bentham's final great project of legal and constitutional reform. The leaf comprises a sequence of numbered legislative provisions, principally Articles 29–34, concerning judges and their deputies (“Judge Deputes”), including their appointment, removal or replacement, remuneration, and the relationship between a deputy and the principal judge. The manuscript is particularly characteristic of Bentham’s method of composition: the principal text is surrounded by marginal synopses and additions, while numerous passages have been crossed out, rewritten, inserted, or substantially revised. Rather than representing a finished fair copy, the sheet preserves the development of Bentham’s thought as he attempts to formulate precise legislative language.

The manuscript appears to belong to the extensive body of material prepared for Bentham's Constitutional Code, the extraordinary project that occupied much of the final decade of his life. Conceived not merely as a theoretical treatise but as a practical blueprint for representative government, the Constitutional Code attempted to describe in exhaustive detail the institutions, offices, responsibilities, and safeguards necessary for rational and accountable government. Judicial organization formed an important component of the project, and surviving Bentham manuscripts at University College London contain closely related sections devoted specifically to “Judge Deputes,” including their appointment and powers.

Bentham (1748–1832) was an English philosopher, jurist, and social reformer, best known as the founder of modern utilitarianism, the idea that the best action or policy is the one that promotes the “greatest happiness for the greatest number.”

\$ 2750.00



CHEMICAL ATTRACTIONS

6. BERGMAN, Torbern; BONJOUR, François-Joseph, tr.

Traité des affinités chymiques, ou attractions électives. Paris: Buisson, 1788. 8vo. [viii], 444, [2] pp. With 4 folding engraved plates and 3 folding letterpress tables. Contemporary gilt sheep-backed marbled boards. In excellent condition.

First edition in French of this important treatise on chemical attractions. Here for the first time, Bergman presents tables listing affinities between chemical substances which are still considered correct and complete. He sought to establish a uniform understanding of which chemicals are drawn to each other and displace others in both wet and dry reactions. “He was the first to recognize the effect of heat on chemical affinities.... He was also the first to introduce the idea of double affinity.” (Duveen)

The folding tables were, at the time, the largest ever published on the subject. They include a valuable reference of alchemical symbols for chemical elements. This edition includes a substantial supplement and notes by the translator not found in other printings.

Duveen 67; Ferguson I:98.

\$ 1500.00



THE FIRST MUG SHOTS

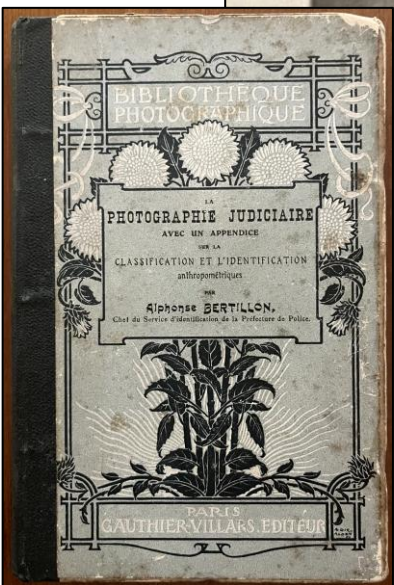
7. BERTILLON, Alphonse

La photographie judiciaire avec un appendice sur la classification et l'identification anthropométriques. Paris: Gauthier-Villars et fils, 1890. 8vo. [iv], 115 pp. With 8 photographic plates, 7 with printed tissue guards and plate IV accompanied by a cut-out sheet, together with further engraved figures and diagrams in the text. Original bluecloth-backed printed decorative boards.

First edition of this exposition on forensic photography and Bertillon's identification system. *La photographie judiciaire* is a practical and detailed guide for professional photographers on how to take police, as opposed to commercial, photographs. The method is based on the calculation that by taking 14 measurements (height, foot length, hand, ear, forearm, bridge of the nose, distance between the eyes, etc.) on any individual, there is only a one in 286 million chance of finding the same measurements on another individual. The Bertillon system, with its measurements, used anthropometric photography, also known as "front/profile" photography, descriptive reports called "spoken portraits," and descriptions of physical markings (scars, tattoos, moles, etc.).

Bertillon had developed his identification system while working in the Paris Prefecture de Police. Because photography was constantly in the process of being upgraded with new technology and tripods became unnecessary, Bertillon noted in the present work that he could foresee a time “when all police officers will be equipped with a small instant photography device.” This seminal manual, remarkably clear, covers not only the identification of criminals but also the first photographs of what we now call crime scenes.

\$ 3000.00



THE FIRST ATLAS OF THE PLANET VENUS

8. BIANCHINI, Francesco

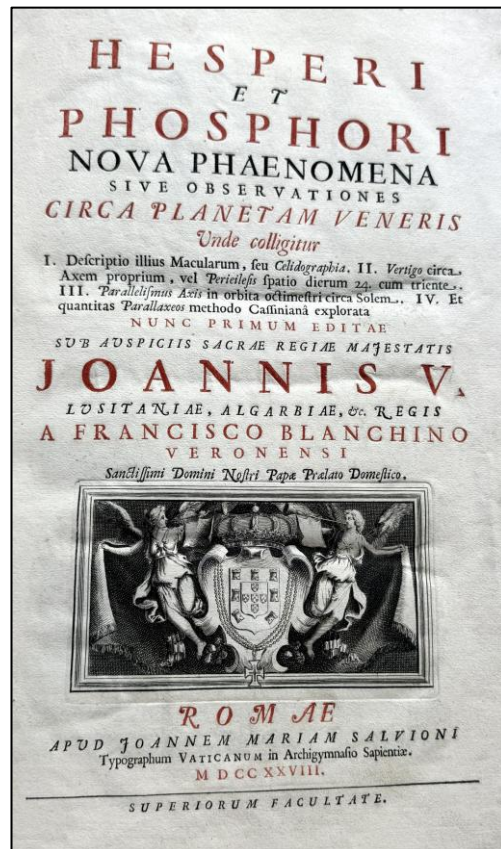
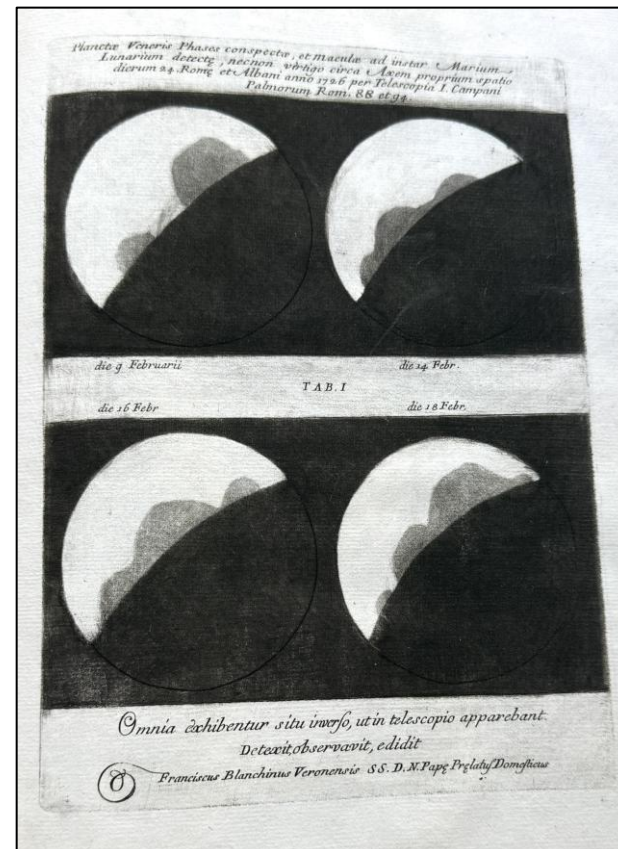
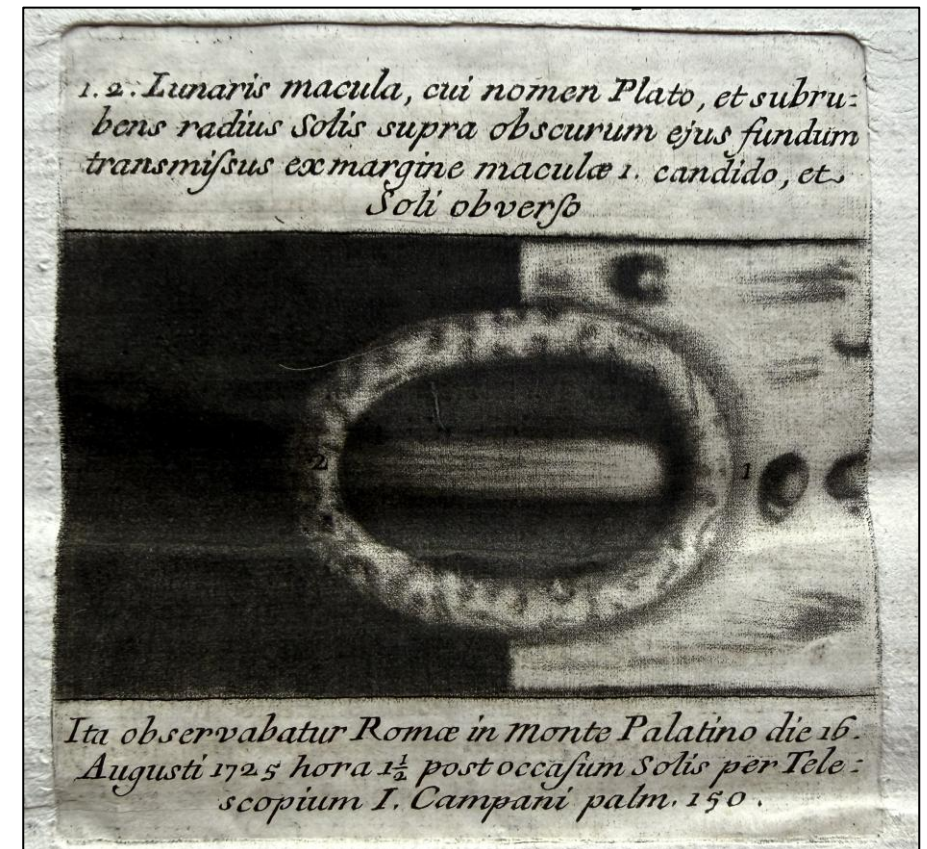
Hesperi et phosphori nova phaenomena sive observationes circa planetam Veneris. Rome: Joannem Mariam Salvioni, 1728. Large folio. viii, 92 pp. Engraved frontispiece portrait of John V of Portugal. Title in red and black with engraved vignette. With 10 folding engraved plates (the first in mezzotint) and 3 text illustrations, engraved initials, head- and tailpieces. A splendid extremely wide-margined copy bound in contemporary half-calf over marbled boards, uncut.

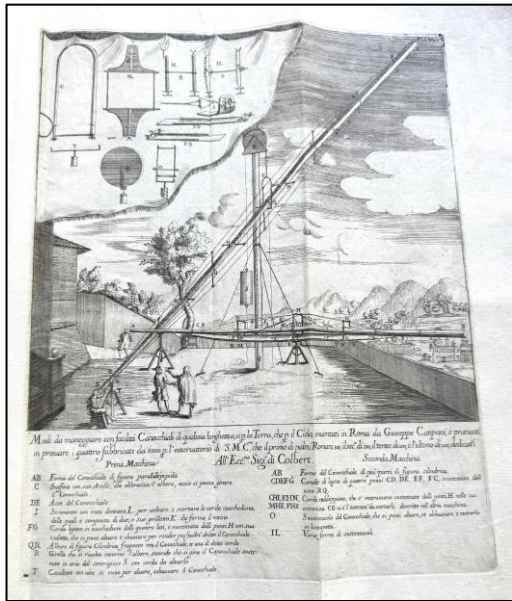
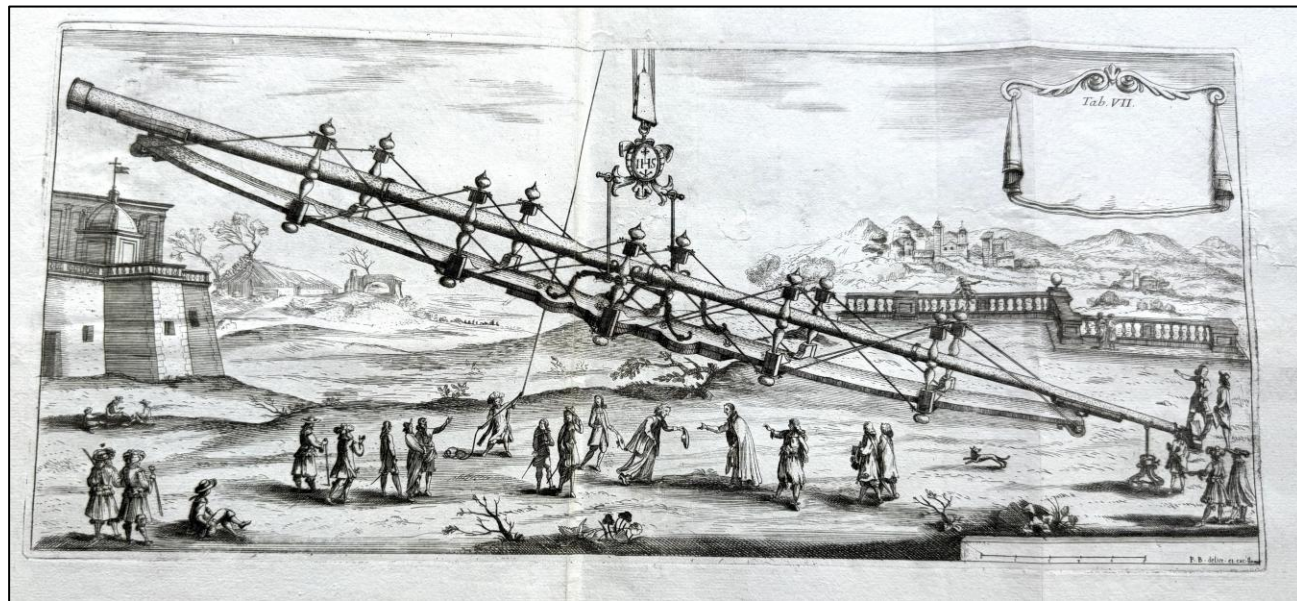
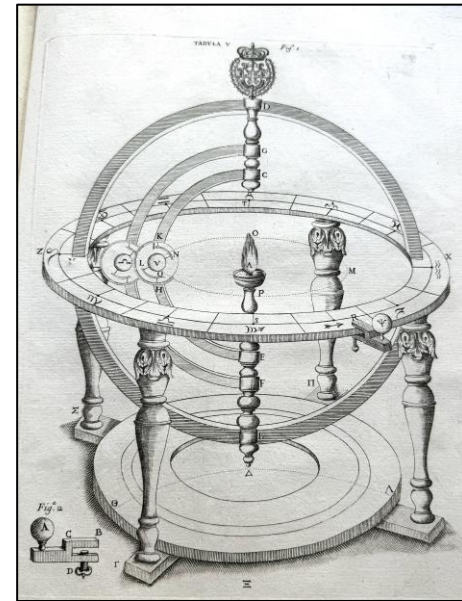
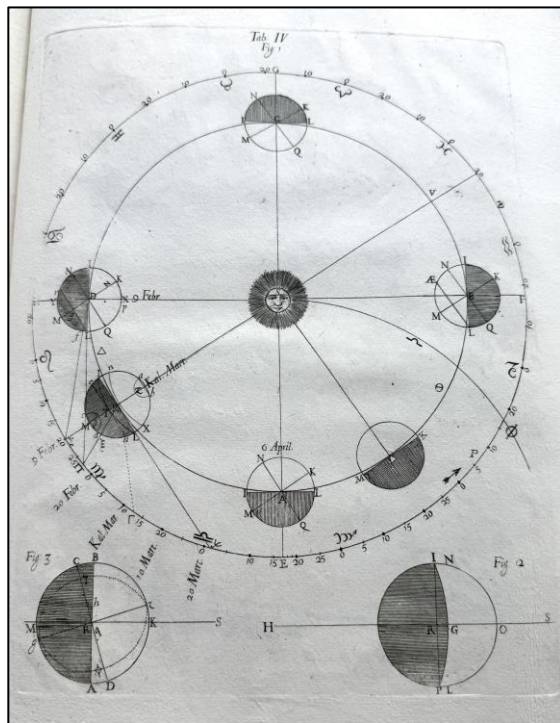
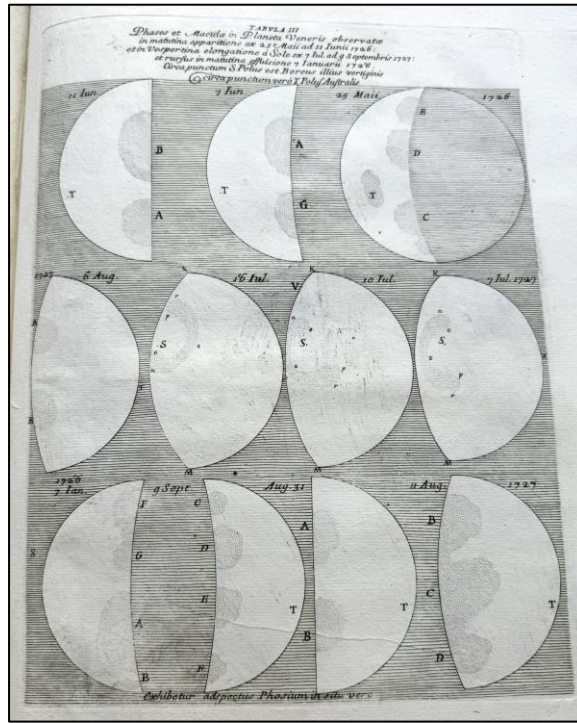
First edition. This is the first atlas of the planet Venus, the first book to describe the rotation of Venus around its own axis, and the first to describe the planet's dark spots. The work is one of the most attractive examples of eighteenth-century Italian book illustration. The splendid plates record the first Venus globe, an armillary sphere made for John V, and the famous aerial telescopes constructed by Campani, which were used by the author.

Bianchini (1662-1729), Italian astronomer and antiquary, was librarian to Cardinal Ottoboni, who as Pope Alexander VIII raised him to the office of Papal Chamberlain. Appointed by Clement XI to the commission for reforming the calendar, he commenced his observations of Venus at Rome in 1726.

Brown, *Astronomical Atlases*, p. 139; Dumas, *Les instruments scientifiques aux XVII et XVIII siècles*, pp. 87-90; Lalande, p. 385; Riccardi, I, p. 132 ("Magnifica ediz.").

\$ 15,000.00





FIRST ILLUSTRATED ARABIC TRANSLATION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

9. BIBLE IN ARABIC

Evangelium Sanctum Domini nostri Iesu Christi conscriptum a quatuor Evangelistis sanctis, id est Matthaeo, Marco, Luca et Iohanne. Rome: In Typographia Medicea, 1590 (-91). Folio. 368 pp. Magnificently illustrated with 149 large woodcut engravings in the text. Arabic text within double-frame border throughout. Beautifully printed on very heavy paper. Contemporary full paneled calf, gilt decorations on boards, raised bands, all edges gilt.

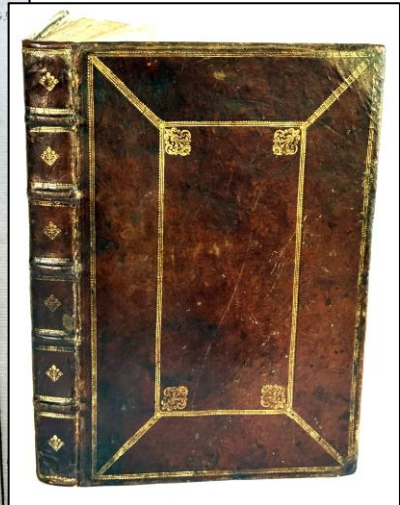
First edition, first printing, the *Editio princeps* of the Arabic translation of the New Testament, magnificently printed in Robert Granjon's famous large Arabic typeface, considered the first satisfactory Arabic printing type and appearing here for the first time, and beautifully illustrated with 149 woodcut text illustrations. This was the first publication of the Typographia Medicea Orientale, established at the initiative of Pope Gregory XIII. Its objective was the printing of texts in Oriental languages "to disseminate the Gospel in the East."

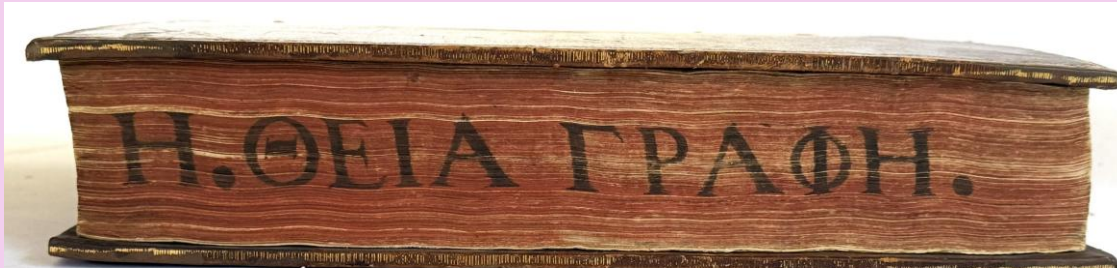
This splendid work is considered the first successful printing of Arabic. Apart from the Latin part of the title-page and the colophon, the book is in Arabic throughout with the year 1590 printed on the title page and 1591 on the colophon. A second issue was printed almost simultaneously, an interlinear Arabic-Latin edition which has the year 1591 printed on both the title page and colophon.

The work was edited by Giovanni Battista Raimondi (1536-1614), a renowned Orientalist and professor of mathematics at the College of the Sapienza in Rome. The series of nearly 150 woodcuts are noteworthy for their clear composition and narrative of the episodes depicted.

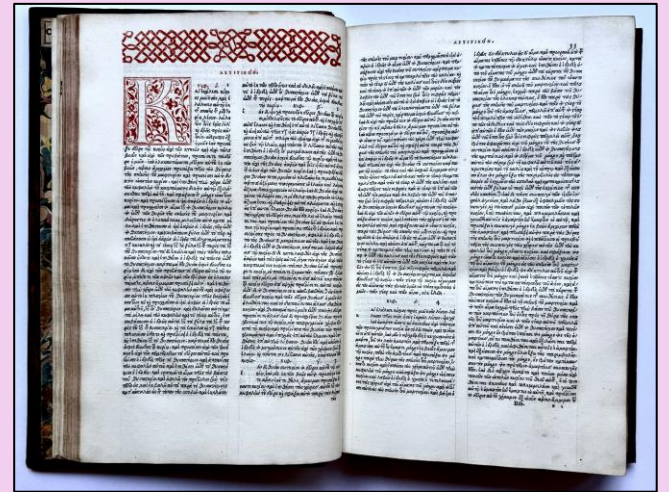
Adams B1822; Darlow & Moule 1636.

\$ 25,000.00





THE ALDINE GREEK BIBLE



10. BIBLE IN GREEK

Panta ta kat'eksoxin kaloumena Biblia theias diladi graphis palaias te, kai neas. Sacrae Scripturae veteris, novaeque omnia. [Venice]: Aldus [in the house of Aldus and Andrea Torresano, February 1518]. Super-Chancery Folio (12 3/8 x 8 1/8 in.; 314 x 207 mm.). Greek and roman types, 2 columns, woodcut Aldine anchor on title printed in red and repeated at end in black, 55 head-pieces and initials printed in red and others in black, initial-spaces with guide-letters, with all the blank leaves 2a4 2d10 3hg, lightly ruled in red throughout; the first 5 leaves slightly wormed in the top margins and very lightly discolored. Eighteenth-century calf gilt, red edges, the Greek title lettered on the fore-edges, rebaked and the edges restored. An amazing copy, clean with wide margins and annotations on 259v as well as in some margins. Preserved in a morocco box.

THE FIRST PUBLISHED BIBLE IN GREEK, edited by Aldo's brother-in-law Andrea d'Asola. This work was preceded only by Erasmus's edition of the New Testament in 1516. The publication, coming three years after Aldo's death, nonetheless had a connection to Aldo himself. In July 1501 Aldo had written ambitiously to Conrad Celtes that he contemplated printing a trilingual Bible of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin; and in 1507 Erasmus had written to Aldo expressing some surprise that his Greek program had not yet taken in the New Testament.

The Septuagint had already been printed at Alcalà de Henares as a major component of the Complutensian Polyglot, but the patron of that edition, Archbishop Cisneros, had died in the fall of 1517, and the project fell into abeyance. The Alcalà edition did not begin to be distributed until the spring of 1520, at the directive of Pope Leo X. The New Testament of the Aldine edition was dedicated to Erasmus, whose Greek-Latin edition, Basel 1516, was the princeps. The type is the third Aldine Greek cut by Francesco Griffo, possibly after the hand of Marcus Musurus—the most lovely, popular, and imitated of Aldus's Greek types. Different components of the Aldine Bible vary considerably in layout, suggesting the influence of different manuscript exemplars. The Octateuch and books of Kings divide the books according to the traditional "Paris" chapters of Latin Bibles, after which some books are divided into numbered paragraphs, and some printed continuously, without textual subdivisions.

Provenance:

1. NICOLAUS HIERONYMUS MALLARIUS, of Rouen, with his inscription on the title: Nicolaus Hieronymus Mallarius Rothomagensis 1526 . . . Lex domini semper sit in ore tuo Ex. 13.
2. EDWARD HORSLEY (sixteenth century), with his signature on the title.
3. AUGUSTUS HENRY FITZROY, DUKE OF GRAFTON (1735-1811), statesman and opponent of the duty on tea in the American colonies, with his inscription on the title and his armorial bookplate.
4. RICHARD WATSON (1737-1816), chemist and bishop of Llandaff, with inscription on title (R. Landaff) recording the gift from Grafton, his ecclesiastical patron, dated 6 March 1790, and with the library ticket of his seat Calgarth Park on Lake Windermere.
5. WILLIAM DAVIGNON, with his bookplate.
6. Bought from Bernard Quaritch Ltd. in September 1984.
7. The Garden Ltd. Sale, Sotheby's, 1989, No. 7

Adams B976; Darlow & Moule 4594; Renouard 84/8 (belle et tres rare edition); UCLA 163.

\$ 220,000.00

INCUNABLE VENETIAN GUIDE FOR CLERGY

11. BIBLE

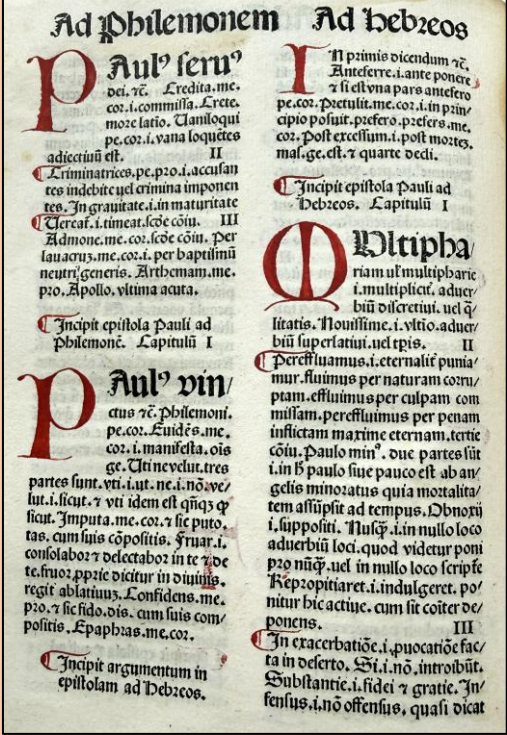
Mammotrectus super Bibliam. Venice: Franciscus Renner, de Heilbronn and Petrus de Bartua, 1478. 8vo. Rubricated initials throughout, Lombard initials and paragraph marks supplied in red. Text in Latin. Later vellum, title and dated in gilt on spine; faint marginal dampstaining and a light foxing, edges of final few leaves lightly worn, marginal tape reinforcement to verso of first leaf, first and last leaves of final gathering reinserted on tabs. Overall a beautiful copy from the library of Abel E. Berland with his bookplate, ownership inscription and shelf-mark of Godewieg, Capuchin friar, another bookplate of Jorge Beristayn, Argentinian artist. Housed in a custom half-morocco clamshell case.

A fine copy of the *Mammotrectus* (a guide to the Bible and the liturgical year for priests) from the press of one of the earliest and most important Venetian printer, Fransicus Renner. Renner began printing in Venice only six years after the first established press in Italy and only two years after the first press in Venice. After working alone in 1471 and 1472, he joined Nicolaus de Frankfordia and later Petrus de Bartua until 1478, when he set out again on his own. This was one of the last items printed by both Renner and de Bartua together.

“Compiled by a 13th-century Franciscan at Reggio near Modena, the *Mammotrectus* is a manual for the lower clergy with short entries explaining difficult terms and concepts encountered in the Bible. The homely metaphor of the title refers to the ‘maternal milk,’ or nourishment, offered by this text. Its early popularity did not survive the Reformation; already in May of 1515, Erasmus of Rotterdam had criticized those priests who will depended upon the *Mammotrectus*” (Southern Methodist University). First printed in 1470, the *Mammotrectus* went through 23 editions in the 15th century.

BMC V, 194; Goff M-238; Hain 10558.

\$ 5500.00



ALL LANGUAGES INCLUDED

12. BIBLE, PSALTER, Polyglot

Psalterium, Hebreum, Grecu[m], Arabicu[m], & Chaldeu[m], cu[m] tribus latinis i[n]terp[re]tato[n]ibus & glossis [title repeated in Hebrew, Greek, Arabic and Aramaic (in Hebrew letters)]. Genoa: Petrus Paulus Parvus, September 1516. Folio. [200] leaves. Title printed in red and black within elaborate woodcut arabesque border (small repair at foot affecting border), text printed across two pages in eight columns, woodcut printer's device at end. Twentieth-century vellum, preserving part of the original spine; some light discoloration to paper and a few small stains. From the library of Camille Aboussouan with his gilt stamp on upper cover, small stamp on title, another on G8 and at end, 2 separate bookplates. Other than some minor browning, an excellent copy.

THE FIRST POLYGLOT SECTION OF THE BIBLE PUBLISHED, preceding publication of the Complutensian Polyglot by four years, with the text printed in eight columns comprising Hebrew, the literal Latin version of the Hebrew, Latin Vulgate, Greek Septuagint, Arabic, Aramaic in Hebrew letters, and the literal Latin versions of the Aramaic and Scholia. Edited by Agostino Giustiniani, the permission for this work was apparently granted in 1506 and although not completed until 1516, it may therefore be regarded as the first book in Arabic, preceding the printing at Fano in 1514. A marginal note attached to Psalm XIX gives a biographical note of Columbus.

Provenance: Aboussouan (1919-2013) was is a Lebanese lawyer, diplomat, writer, bibliophile, and translator. A former Lebanese ambassador to UNESCO, he was the recipient of the 1947 Prix de la Langue Française and the 1986 literary prize from the Académie Française. He is well known as the translator of Khalil Gibran ‘s *The Prophet*. In 1945, he founded the cultural journal *Les Cahiers de l'Est* in Beirut. From 1961 to 1978, he was curator of the Sursock Museum in Beirut.

Darlow & Moule 1411; Schnurrer, pp. 21, 233; Smitskamp 80.

\$ 45,000.00

AN EXTRAORDINARY BINDING

13. BIBLE; ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT

[*Biblia Sacra*]. [Northern Italy, about 1250]. 447 leaves. 137 x 92 mm. Illuminated manuscript in Latin, ink and paint on vellum, double-column, 53 lines to a full page, blind ruled, in a single, miniscule gothic hand, elongated ascenders on the top lines. Four historiated and seventy-nine illuminated initials ranging in size from 7 lines to full-column in rich jewel tones of blue, magenta, red, and green, marginal chapter numbers and first initials in red and blue with intricate penwork and tracery, marginal notes and concordances in red and blue penwork frames, running headline Book titles in red and blue Celtic capitals. Monastic binding of the 14th or 15th century, vellum over beveled boards, exaggerated brass bosses on all four corners of each panel, vellum strap closure with chased brass dragon clasp, housed in a custom clamshell box. Scattered contemporary manuscript marginalia, bookplates of bibliophiles A. Edward Newton and Lord Hyde Eric Sexton. A few pages rubbed, contemporary sewn repairs to vellum leaves. An excellent manuscript specimen of the highest quality in a find medieval binding.

A fine, complete medieval Bible manuscript in a remarkable binding of the era. The text follows the Vulgate order of the Paris Bible, which was standardized by the middle of the 13th century. The Ambrosian Breviary precedes Genesis as a prologue, comfortably localizing the manuscript to Northern Italy, where St. Ambrose’s text was an integral part of the Divine Office. The style and iconography of the volume are nearly identical to others produced in France at the same time, but they typically integrate St. Jerome’s prologues. This manuscript integrates the *Apocrypha* as books 3 and 4 of *Ezra*, and a calendar follows the *Psalms*.

The diminutive script and pocket format further typify the Paris Bible tradition, signaling its private use outside of the Mass. It was clearly intended for personal study, indicated by the thousands of marginal concordances, definitions, and extrapolations that were clearly placed by its original scribe. Additionally, it is unusual for an illuminated manuscript of this quality to have so few historiated initials and rich adornments, but a Bible destined for utilitarian theological meditation would need no such flamboyance.

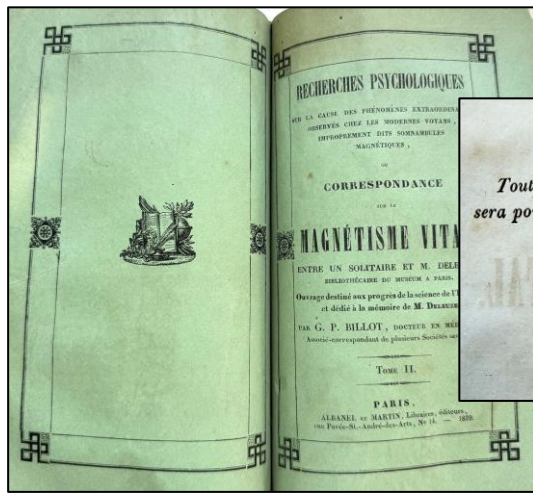
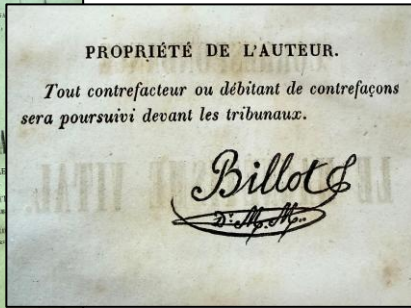
The four historiated initials mark the incipits of the Prologue, Genesis, Proverbs, and Matthew. They illustrate:

- 1. St. Ambrose with his staff, giving alms to a child
- 2. Seven roundels depicting the days of Creation
- 3. St. Solomon with his whip and son
- 4. Four compartments containing the Evangelists.

The binding of this volume is perhaps its primary attraction. It is of a typical medieval monastic style with undecorated vellum over thick beveled boards and sturdy hardware. The bosses protrude from the panels by a full centimeter, increasing the book’s depth by nearly 40%. It is highly uncommon for all the bosses to remain intact, especially since they meant it took up so much more space and could pose damage to other books stored alongside. The dragon clasp is chased by a single vertical pin that fits into a hole on its underside and secures a thin, delicate vellum strap. Its integrity is almost impossible.

This Bible bears impeccable provenance, hailing from the libraries of A. Edward Newton and Eric Lord Hyde Sexton, their bookplates adorning the front pastedown.





14. BILLOT, G[uillaume] P[ascal]

Recherches psychologiques sur la cause des phénomènes extraordinaires observés chez les modernes voyans, improprement dits somnambules magnétiques, ou correspondance sur le magnétisme vital. . . . Paris: Albanel et Martin, 1839. Two volumes in one. 8vo. [viii], xvi, 342; [iv], 368 pp. The original printed wrappers, bound into contemporary half-cloth over marbled boards.

First edition of this rare treatise, written in the form of a series of letters between Billot (1768-1841) and Joseph Phillippe François Deleuze (1753-1835), librarian at the French Natural History Society. The letters describe phenomena such as seances during which supposed visions and communications with spirits were experienced. There are accounts of “magnetic fluid” escaping from human bodies that can be directed only by volition and move like luminous rays emitted by substances in a state of combustion. How the various modes in which the magnetic fluid should be brought into action and the suitable occasions for its employment was a highly contentious issue at the time. Of interest is the use of objects as aids to induce mesmeric states, the first book to consider this subject.

Deleuze, to whom the book was dedicated, approached his subject entirely scientifically. A scholar of considerable repute and one of Puységur’s most distinguished pupils, he is remembered as having established the early theories with regard to the phenomena now called post-hypnotic suggestion. Little, if anything, is known about Billot.

Blocker, p. 39; Caillet, I, 1158; Overmeir & Senior, *The Bakken*, p. 147.

\$ 1250.00

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE HORN OF AFRICA

15. BLANFORD, W[illiam] T[homas]

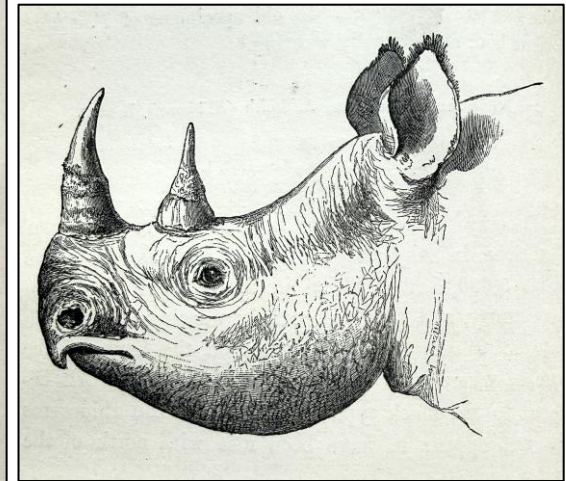
Observations on the geology and zoology of Abyssinia, made during the progress of the British expedition to that country in 1867-68. London: MacMillan and Co., 1870. 8vo. xii, 487 pp., including half-title and index. Folding colored frontispiece (“View of the Amba, or hill-fort of Duga”), folding colored geological map, 8 lithographic plates (6 colored), text illustrations. Publisher’s cloth, author, title and printer in gilt on spine.

First edition of a study of Abyssinian flora and fauna. The “observations” (see title) were made by the author during a British military expedition through the country in 1868. The first part records Blandford’s journey as part of the military expedition, though he was not explicitly part of the military and his personal participation was to study the natural history of the area. The second is devoted to Abyssinian geology and describes formations, rock types and stratigraphy; included is an appendix describing new species of fossils discovered in the Antalo limestone. The third part treats Abyssinian zoology, describing several hundred animal species which Blanford observed during the expedition. The six new bird species discovered by Blanford are depicted in beautiful hand-colored lithographs by Keulemans.

Blanford (1832-1905), an English geologist and naturalist, entered the Royal School of Mines before obtaining a post on the Geological Survey of India, where he worked until his retirement. In 1867 he joined an expedition to Abyssinia, accompanying troops to Magdala, where he amassed a large collection of geological and zoological specimens.

Anker 44; Casey Wood, p. 243; Nissen, ZBI 406.

\$ 900.00



THE POPE LAYS DOWN THE LAW

16. BONIFACE VIII (?1235-1303), pope from 1294.

Liber sextus decretalium. – *Clementarius materia.* – *Extravagantes communes.* -- *Extravagantes xx. Joh. xxii.* Lyon: Nicolaus de Benedictis, October-December, 1511. Small 4to. (210 x 143 mm). Printed in red and black, printer's device on each title and on H6v of third tract, first tract 2 full-page woodcuts in red and black and large woodcut depicting the presentation of the book to the Pope, which is repeated in second tract, with the final blanks of tracts 2-4, ornamental initials. (First gathering including title tipped-in on front endpaper, first title a little soiled, some leaves with light marginal waterstaining.) Bound in at the back are two old manuscript leaves. Contemporary calf over wooden boards, lavishly stamped in black with floral motifs and fleur-de-lys in between triple fillet parallel lines, brass clasps (rebacked, leather ties of clasps renewed, rear cover quite scuffed). Provenance: Albertus Crantzius (old inscription on first title), H.V. Nobelbeck (old inscription on first title), scored inscription at head of first title.

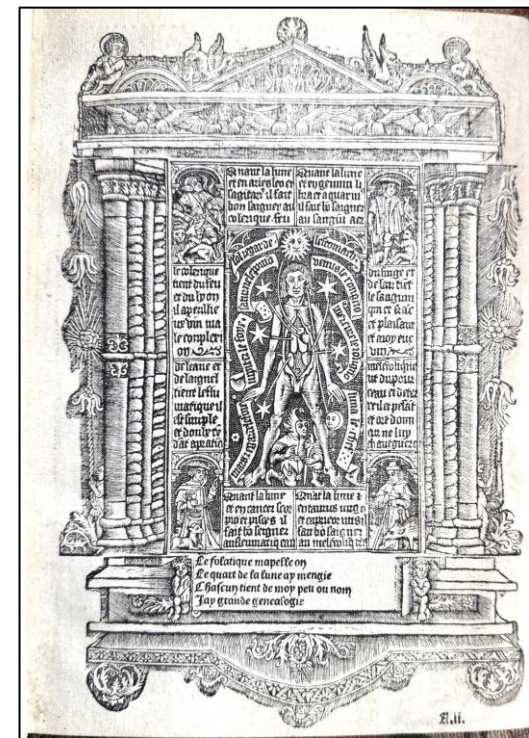
A very good copy of the rare 1511 Lyon edition; another edition was printed in Paris the same year. The four works are essentially a collection of decretals, or letters of a pope that formulate decisions in ecclesiastical law of the Catholic Church. These form a major part of the Corpus Iuris Canonici. The Liber Sextus of Boniface VIII was written in 1298, the Clementinae in 1317, the Extravagantes of John XXII in 1325 and the Extravagantes communes circa 1500.

Boniface VIII's *Liber sextus*, which integrated canonical laws, was issued during a period of intense conflict between the Papacy and European monarchs. Pope Boniface was a controversial figure due to his involvement in foreign affairs. He became a personal enemy of the poet Dante due to his interference in Florentine politics (ultimately resulting in the poet's exile). Boniface was the target of allegations regarding witchcraft and sorcery, largely propelled by his political enemies, particularly King Philip IV of France. Accusations suggested he kept a familiar demon, practiced magic, and was a "good friend of the Devil".

The work contains the life of Boniface (leaves 275-276) not called for in Adams.

Adams B-2432; Panzer VIII, 296.170.

\$ 6000.00



MAGNIFICENT QUARTO BOOK OF HOURS

17. [PRINTED BOOK OF HOURS]

Hours According to the Use of Rome, Printed in Full, Requiring No Supplements. With illustrations of the Stages of Human Life and the Twelve Sibyls. Including the Danse Macabre of Men and Women. Paris: Printed for Guillaume Godard, [1510]. 4to. 110 ff. (A-M8. N6). Printer's device of the Holy Grail (A1r; repeated on leaf N3v); anatomical man figure (A2r); 25 large full-page engravings and 33 smaller ones. Rubricated initials in red and blue. Text entirely framed by wood-engraved borders. Likely washed. Jansenist-style ebony morocco, spine with raised bands, gilt inner dentelles featuring hunting scenes, gilt edges, binding signed Chambolle-Duru. From the library of the Richard de Lomé family with an ex-libris and library shelfmark "58."

A RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PRINTED BOOK OF HOURS, a magnificent example of the new type of devotional book emerging in the late 1500s, larger format and featuring the introduction of full-page engravings presented without borders (13 out of the 25 here). The main text is in Latin, while the concluding prayers are in French. Our copy features 25 large engravings, several of which originate from the workshop of Jean Pichore, including Saint John the Evangelist (A8 v.), The Kiss of Judas (B3 v.), The Tree of Jesse (C4 v.), The Annunciation (C5 r.), Augustus and the Tiburtine Sibyl (D3 v.), The Visitation (D4 r.), The Kiss of Judas (D8 v.), The Crucifixion (E1 r.), Pentecost (E2 r.), The Nativity (E3 r.), The Annunciation to the Shepherds (E5 v.), The Annunciation to the Shepherds (E6 r.), The Nativity (E8 v.), The Adoration of the Magi (F1 r.), The Presentation in the Temple (F3 v.), The Massacre of the Innocents (F5 v.), The Flight into Egypt (F6 r.), The Death of the Virgin (G1 r.), The Presentation in the Temple (G2 r., repeated), David Handing the Letter to Uriah (G8 v.), King David (H1 r.), The Raising of Lazarus (H8 v.), The Raising of Lazarus (I1 r.), The Holy Trinity (K8 r.), "Tota pulchra es" (a prayer dedicated to the Virgin, taken from the Song of Songs; M2 r.). The woodcut borders feature exquisite vignettes depicting, notably, the Twelve Sibyls and the Dance of Death.

Our edition appears to be recorded in only 3 copies (B.M. Toulouse, Victoria and Albert Museum, Princeton). Bohatta 902; Brunet *Horae* 298; USTC 13270, though erroneously conflated with another, smaller-format edition printed by Anabat for Guillaume Godard (Moreau 1510, no. 109; Renouard, *Imprimeurs et libraires parisiens* I: Abada-Avril, 1964, no. 78). \$ 15,000.00

18. HORAE, use of Sarum, in Latin and English

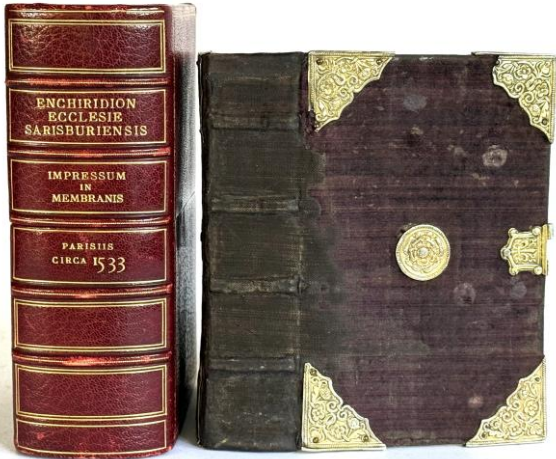
Enchiridion preclare ecclesie Sarisburiensis. Paris: Germain Hardouin [c.1533]. 8vo. 164 leaves. 29 lines. Printed in red and black. With 14 half-page metalcuts and 3 small metalcuts illuminated in gold and colors by a contemporary hand, architectural borders in liquid-gold with red outline to large cuts, 4-part metalcut ornamental border to all text pages, liquid-gold initials and paragraph marks, and line-filler on alternating red or blue ground. Printed on vellum and bound in a contemporary English velvet binding of morello velvet over wooden boards, silver Tudor rose at center, cornerpieces with floral motif and clasp with fleur-de-lis, vellum endleaves, gilt edges (velvet worn at spine, sides slightly rubbed, sewing broken at upper hinge), mid-20th-century red morocco chemise and box by Rivière and Son; light stains on a few leaves, final page lightly soiled, neat cuts in 3 leaves, a few vellum flaws repaired, coloring of Bathsheba and Pentecost smudged. Provenance: Dorothy Carnaby (inscriptions, erasures removing St. Thomas à Becket and references to the pope in accordance with the new religion after 1534); John Briant Barrett of Milton House, Berkshire, 1764; W.A. Foyle, Beeleigh Abbey, his sale at Christie's July 13, 2000 lot 367.

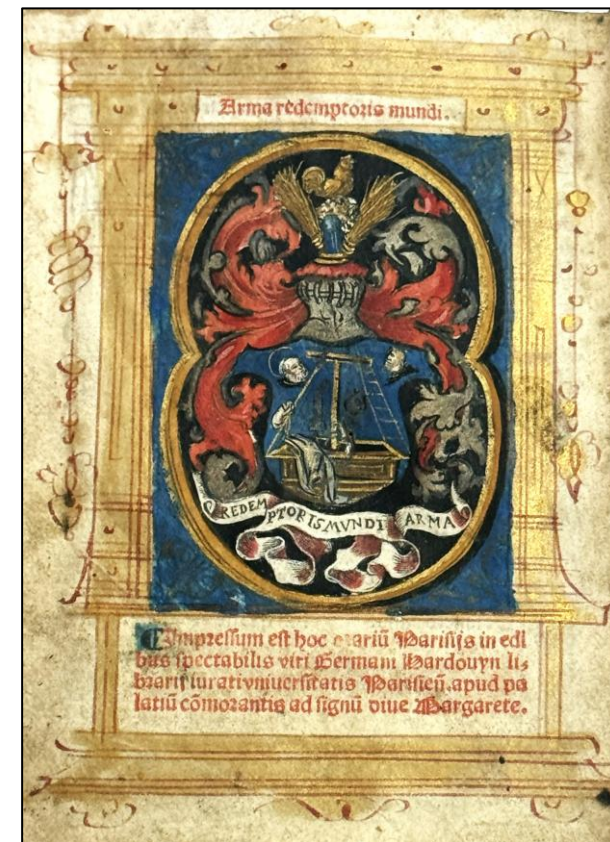
Lady Carnaby's copy, illuminated and retaining its original purple velvet binding in remarkably good condition. Dorothy Carnaby was the wife of Sir Reynold Carnaby, an aspiring and powerful young man at the time of their marriage in 1536. Reynold was closely associated with Henry Percy, 6th Earl of Northumberland, whom he served as gentleman of the chamber and to whom he owed lucrative property leases and other preferments. Reynold continued to enjoy patronage at the highest level, in the form of Thomas Cromwell, after Henry's death on 29 June 1537, yet he was no longer protected from bitter antagonism from other Northumberland families, notably from Henry's younger brother, Thomas Percy, who blamed Reynold for Henry's decision to leave all of his land to Henry VIII, thereby effectively disinheriting the Percy family. The Carnabys suffered arson, Reynold's father was attacked in 1541, before peace was made. Although these feuds did not hinder Reynold's success -- he was granted Hexham Priory by the Crown at its dissolution, and became sheriff of Northumberland in 1541 --, his health defeated him, and he died on 17 July 1543, after 3 months of a grave illness, leaving Dorothy a young widow with three young daughters and expecting a fourth child.

It is clear from the inscriptions that the present Book of Hours accompanied Dorothy through the joys and heartbreaks of her life from soon after the book's publication to several years after the death of her husband. It is first inscribed by Dorothy as "Lady Carnaby", i.e. after 15 April 1536, and later inscriptions record Henry VIII's visit at Pontefract in August 1541, and the ages of her two oldest daughters, Catherine and Ursula, on 1 August 1542 (two and one, respectively); a third daughter, Mabel, was born later that year. Tellingly, there is no record in any surviving Carnaby genealogy of the birth of her fourth child, with whom she was pregnant at the time of Reynold's death. The family's great patron, Henry Percy, is remembered in a prayer for his soul. The last dated inscription is a motto in memory of her husband, written in 1546, three years after his death. It reads "Mentre viuro Saro fidele Siate fermo" ("While I shall live, I will be faithful: stay firm"), written below Reynold's name and the Carnaby arms.

The metalcuts are a smaller set not discussed by Davies, loosely copied from Hardouin's set in use from 1528 (see Foyle sale lots 202 and 203 where the Trinity cut also appears). STC 15982; Hoskins 110.

\$ 60,000.00





PROTECTION AGAINST THE DIABOLICAL ARTS

19. BREVERL

[Germany, ca. 1750]. Engraved plate mounted on yellow, black and red decorated pastepaper, divided into 9 compartments, 7 saints (listed below) and a double-armed cross in the outer squares, central square with an affixed letterpress sheet (187 x 137 mm.) folded around a tin or aluminum rectangle with silk in the corners and a central diamond containing talismanic objects. The rear compartment that can be seen when the object is folded into 9ths is affixed with an engraving of two angels kneeling before the Christ Child on a globe and the letters IHS with the text of Psalm 111:9 in German above (translated: His name is holy and terrifying.). House in a custom slipcase (70 x 55 mm.) made from stiff card stock and binder's waste lined with blue marbled pastepaper (outer) and pink decorated pastepaper (inner).

Rare and fine example of a *breverl*, or composite amulet made up of printed devotional material and talismanic objects, folded tightly and inserted into a sleeve. Within the folds are engravings of saints, printed prayers, and religious emblems mounted in compartments. When unfolded, the central compartment holds tiny apotropaic items: a silver crucifix, wax and tin pilgrim badges, a clay Madonna figurine, seeds, a nail, scraps of cloth, printed names of saints on paper scrolls. Brevrels were typically made by nuns and sold to pilgrims as protection against witchcraft, demon possession, plague, and shipwrecks. This one was intended specifically to protect the wearer from "demons, spells, ligatures, enchantments, and incantations, as well as for preservation against any other diabolical arts," (tr.) as stated on the letterpress sheet. Brevrels were thought to lose their power when unfolded; they were not meant to be read or even removed from their slipcases. Instead, they were worn as necklaces or tucked into pockets. We defied tradition for the sake of accurate cataloging. \$ 7500.00



ONE OF SIX KNOWN COPIES

20. BREVIARIUM ROMANUM, Franciscan use. [Venice: Christophorus Arnoldus, not after 1478]. 8vo. Collation as GW 5127 but ordered part 3-5-2-4. 389 leaves (of 484, lacking pt. 1; pt. 2, quires 1-2; pt. 3, quires 16-17; pt. 5, quires 3-4; and pt. 6). Printed on vellum in red and black, 29 lines, double column. 2- to 6-line initial spaces, early manuscript guide-letters, partly rubricated, some bifolia with alternating red and initials with contrasting penwork decoration. Mid 16th-century Venetian red goatskin over thin pasteboards, tooled with vertical gilt stripes, the spaces subtly striped in blind, spine panels with leaf ornament in blind, raised bands with gilt hatching, corners of board edges with gilt hatching, traces of 4 fore-edge ties, fore-edges painted in black and gold stripes; spine repaired with ends restored, new headbands, new vellum endleaves. From the libraries of Marcantonio Borghese (1814-1886) and Samuel Ashton Thompson Yates (1842-1903) with their bookplates.

One of only six copies known, in a handsome decorated binding of striking, unusual design, often associated with Diego Hurtado de Mendoza. Aside from those created for Mendoza, very few examples of similar design are known. They are reproduced in De Marinis (nos. 2286, 1712, 1813bis, the latter at an oblique angle) and the British Library database of bookbinding (c28i3). Rare; all other known copies are in institutions and all (with possibly one exception) are imperfect; four of the six copies are on vellum. Only 11 printed works, mostly theological, are attributed to the press of Christophorus Arnoldus, active at Venice from 1472 to about 1479.

The *Breviarium Romanum* was one of the central liturgical books of the Roman Catholic Church and for centuries governed the daily cycle of prayer recited by clergy, monastic communities, and many religious orders. At its core, the Breviary contains the Divine Office or Liturgy of the Hours — the sequence of prayers, psalms, hymns, biblical readings, saints' offices, and liturgical commemorations appointed for the canonical hours of the day (Matins, Lauds, Prime, Terce, Sext, None, Vespers, Compline). It was officially revised after the council of Trent under Pope Pius V. This Tridentine Breviary imposed a largely uniform liturgy throughout the Latin Church, replacing many local rites unless they could claim great antiquity.

Because they were heavily used daily, complete early copies are extremely uncommon.

GW 5127 (citing this copy).

\$ 25,000.00

NEW AND EXCITING ADVANCES IN SURGERY

21. BROMFEILD [BROMFIELD], William

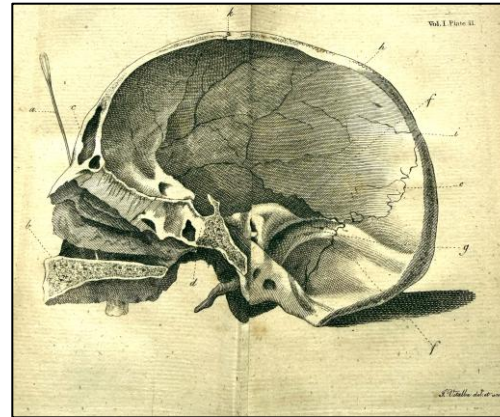
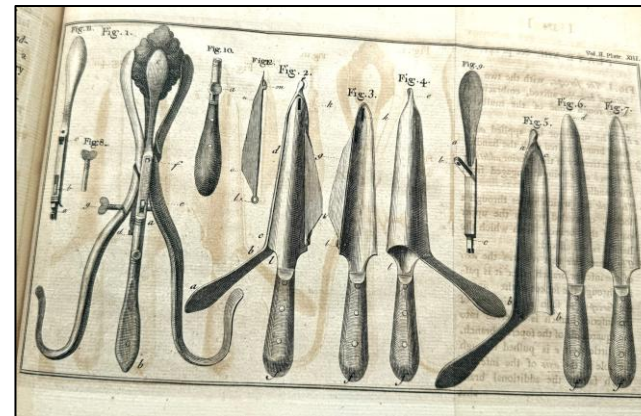
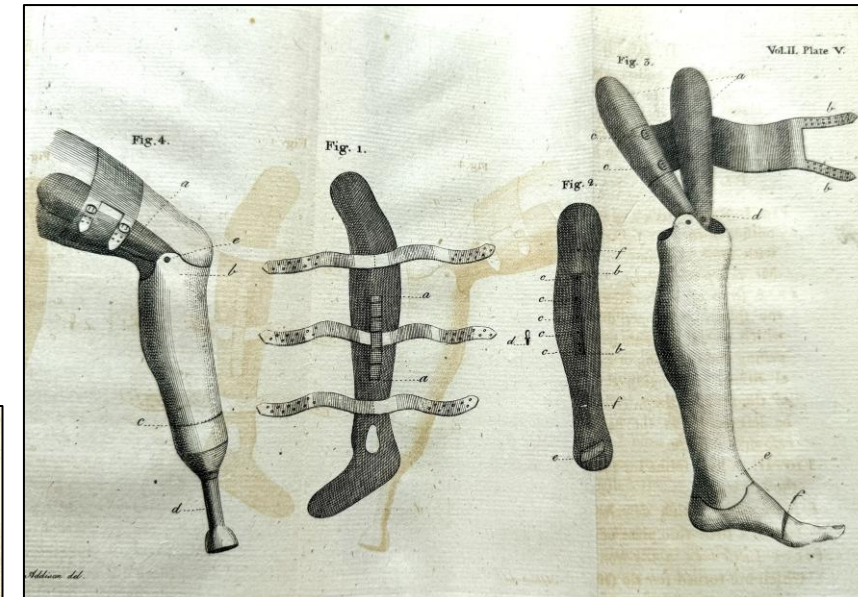
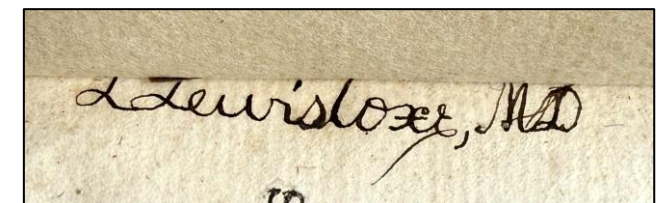
Chirurgical observations and cases. London: Printed for T. Cadell, 1773. Two volumes. 8vo. xii, 346; xii, 379 pp., including half-title in Volume II and errata in both volumes. With 18 folding plates. Modern half-morocco and marbled boards, spines in compartments with labels and gilt decoration, edges red; interior with some minor browning, but overall a fine copy.

First edition. Bromfield (1712-1792), an English surgeon, details first and foremost the improvements in surgery over recent times, and in doing so points out the obstacles and difficulties in progress based on everything from recent discoveries, new instruments, and the general laziness of physicians to embrace new techniques. The majority of the work treats specific circumstances necessitating surgery such as amputations, tumors, erysipelas, dislocations and other bone-related ailments, fractures, kidney and gallstones, and diseases of the urethra. The plates illustrate instruments, surgical placement and healing methods.

Bromfeild (often, incorrectly, Bromfield) practiced surgery in London and taught a very popular class in anatomy and surgery. In 1761 he was appointed to attend the Princess of Mecklenburg on her journey to England to be wedded to George III, and after the marriage he was appointed surgeon to her majesty's household.

Blake, p. 66; Wellcome II, P. 245.

\$ 1250.00



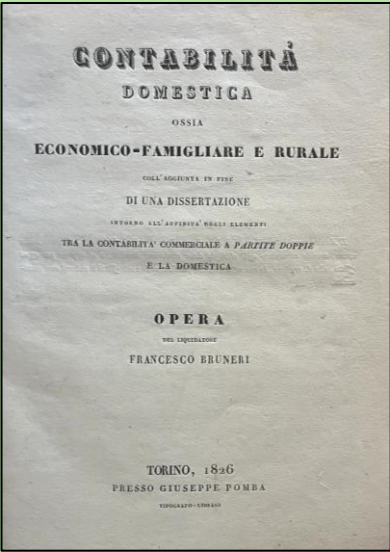
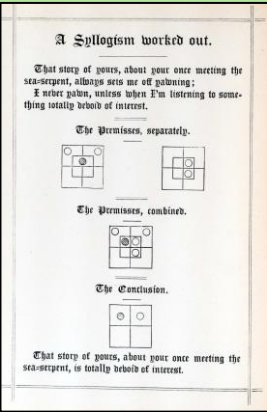
RARE BOOKKEEPING MANUAL FOR THE ENLIGHTENED FAMILY

22. BRUNERI, Francesco

Contabilità domestica ossia economico-famigliare e rurale. Turin: Giuseppe Pomba 1826. 4to. xi, 150, [1] pp. Letterpress tables throughout. Uncut in contemporary blue wrappers. In excellent original condition.

Only edition of this practical manual of household bookkeeping. It stresses double-entry accounting and explains methods for managing the finances of families and small businesses. The author provides templates for keeping track of income, schedules, correspondence, accounts, and inventory, and he encourages proper expenditure ledgers of food, wine, education, leisure activities, furnishings, clothing, repairs, assets, livestock, and tools. One chapter is dedicated to family archives. The book includes 85 pages of exemplar documents demonstrating the author’s methods of accounting. To prevent counterfeit attempts, the author signed the approbation page and corrected mistakes in manuscript.

OCLC locates 2 copies worldwide, both in Italy.
 \$ 950.00



MENTAL RELAXATION - A PRESENTATION COPY

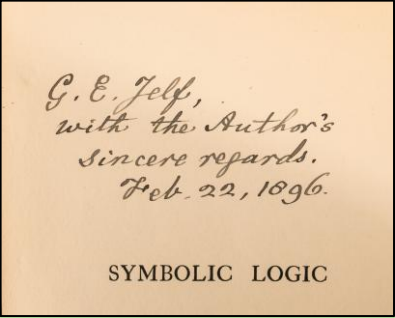
23. CARROLL, Lewis [DODGSON, Charles Lutwidge]

Symbolic logic. Part I: elementary [all published]. London & New York: Macmillan and Co., 1896. 12mo. xxxi, [i], 188 pp., plus 3 pages publisher’s advertisements. Original publisher’s cloth over boards, cut flush, front cover lettered and ruled in black; presentation inscription, “G.E. Jelf, with the Author’s sincere regards. Feb. 22, 1896.” Preserved in a red morocco-backed slipcase and chemise.

First edition, pre-publication presentation copy, inscribed by Dodgson two days before publication. This is his early work of logic, intended to supply “for a most interesting mental recreation.” This work anticipates his later *Game of logic* (1897), and introduces his inventive use of square Venn diagrams to represent original syllogisms. The first section “is a serious attempt to popularize formal logic and accuracy of thought . . . there are plenty of quaint examples, answers and solutions” (Williams & Madan). The appendix is addressed to teachers, and offers a preview of the second and third parts, which were never completed. Dodgson (1832-98), who was appointed lecturer in mathematics at Christ Church College from 1855 to 1881, strictly published what he considered recreational works in logic and literature under his pseudonym.

George Edward Jelf (1834-1908) matriculated at Christ Church soon after Dodgson. He was a popular preacher and missionary who exercised considerable influence through his numerous homiletic publications, including *The secret trials of the Christian life* and *Work and worship*. This copy was sent to Dodgson before Macmillan printed the slip of corrections dated 24 February found in later copies.

DNB, XXII, p. 567-69; Watson, *New Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature*, III, pp. 977-79; Williams & Madan 270.
 \$ 5500.00



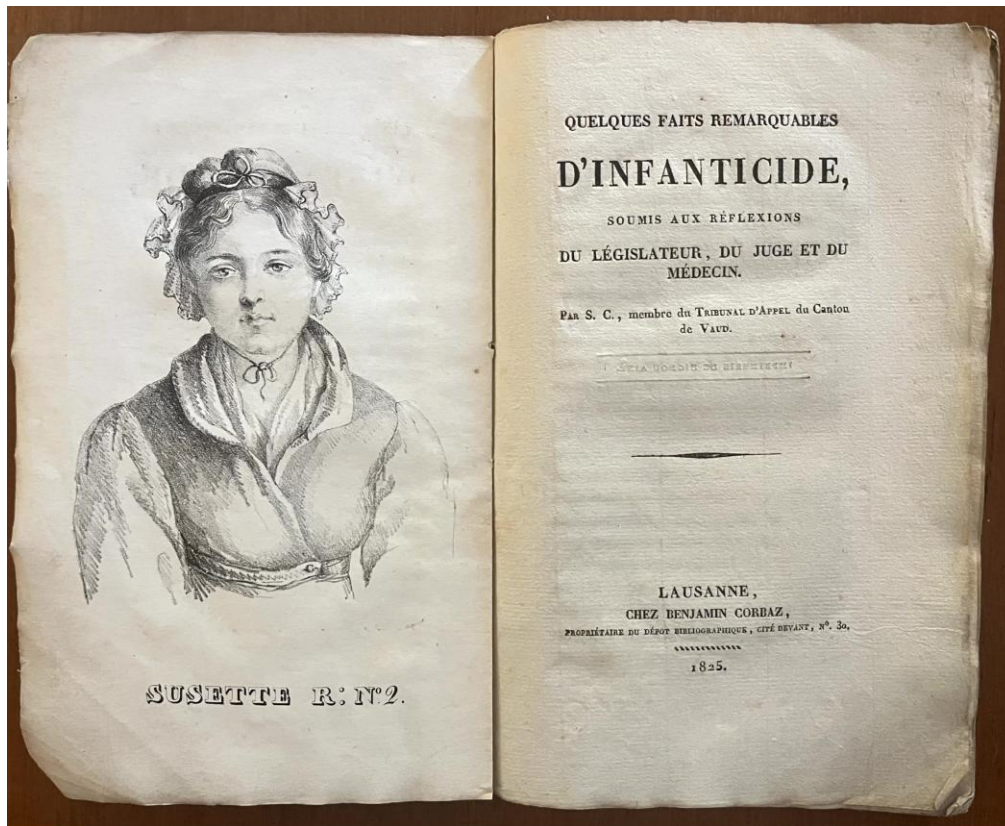
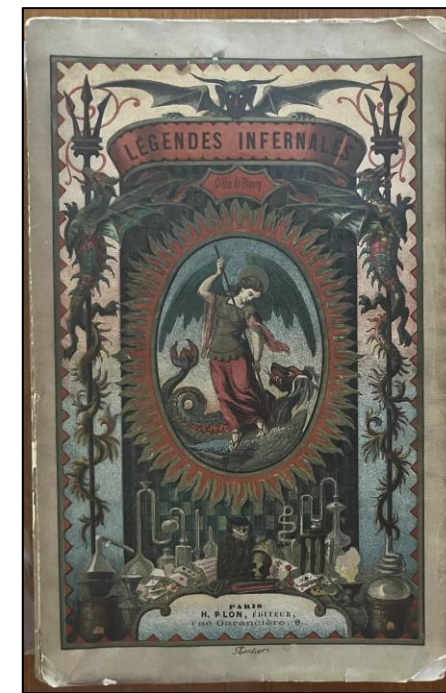
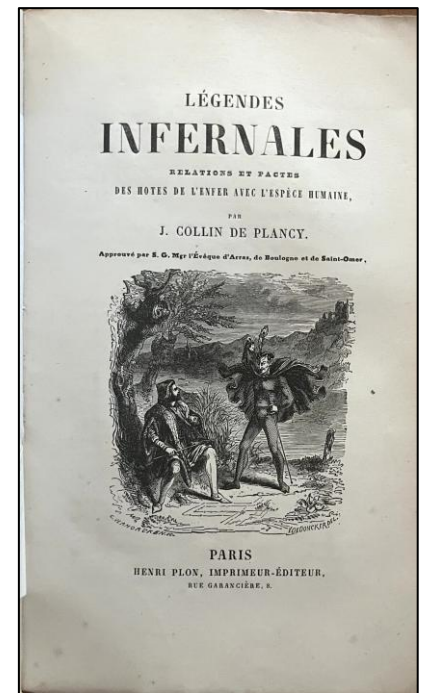
ANALYSIS OF THOSE GUILTY OF INFANTICIDE

24. [CLAVEL DE BRENLES, Samuel François Louis César]

Quelques faits remarquables d'infanticide. Lausanne: Benjamin Corbaz, 1825. 8vo. xxxvii, 89 pp. Lithographed plate. Contemporary marbled wrappers.

First edition of this compilation of case studies of infanticide. The text begins with a pathological analysis of mothers who kill their children and the laws surrounding the crime in France, followed by seven narrative accounts of infanticide and their court proceedings.

OCLC locates only 2 copies in America (Kansas, NLM). \$ 1250.00



LISTING THE DEVIL'S IN-PERSON MEET-UPS

25. COLLIN DE PLANCY, Jacques-Albin-Simon

Légendes infernales relations et pactes des hotes de l'enfer avec l'espèce humaine. Paris: Henri Plon [1861 or 1862]. 8vo. With 2 full-page chromolithographed plates. Original chromolithographed publisher's wrappers (spine split but holding). Uncut. A very nice copy in original condition.

First edition of this collection of legends about Satan's encounters with man. Containing 42 stories total, the text recounts the devil's supposed appearances to monarchs, clerics, scientists, magicians, and scholars, including Faust, Melancthon, Martin Luther, Calvin, and Agrippa. Here the author asserts that many powerful individuals throughout history made pacts with the devil, such as Julius Caesar and Theophilus, the mysterious addressee of the Gospel of Luke. In the first chapter, Collin de Plancy provides a lengthy description of Hell in the spirit of St. Augustine's *City of God*. He also describes Satanic practices like the Devil's Sabbath and Hell's Tribunal.

Our copy retains the rare original wrappers, vibrantly illustrating Saint Michael slaying the dragon in an occult cartouche with alchemical instruments, tarot cards, and the devil.

Yve-Plessis 1649; Caillet 2490; Coumont, *Demonology and Witchcraft* C76.19; not in Dorbon. \$ 2800.00

THE TAROT DECK THAT INSPIRED ALL FUTURE DIVINATION

26. CONVER, Nicolas

[*Tarot de Marseilles*]. [Marseilles:] Nicolas Conver 1760. 66 (of 78) cards. 120 x 63 mm. Woodcut designs on cardstock with vibrant stencil coloring in red, green, yellow, blue, and pink, full-length designs. Major Arcana and pip cards with Roman numerals, face cards and Major Arcana (except Death) with French titles below the figures. Versos with stipple engraved repeating pattern. Lacking the Pope, Chariot, Wheel of Fortune, Hangman, Devil, II of swords, VI of batons, II, VI, VIII, and IX of cups, and VI of coins. 2 cards with small marginal tears, a few dusty.

First edition of the most famous Marseille tarot deck of all time, the deck that inspired occultists to use tarot for divination. It is composed of the Major Arcana—the 22 cards primarily used in fortune telling—and four suits of playing cards: Cups, Coins, Swords, and Clubs. Its iconography and details attracted the attention of Jean-Baptiste Alliette, who used it as the model for his *Etteilla* deck, the first esoteric tarot. Occult historian Thierry Depaulis wrote “the execution of the tarot of Nicolas Conver reflects a sort of perfection.” (tr.)

A costly production: each card is made of a woodcut plate mounted on an engraved backing, meaning that two different kinds of presses had to be used to produce the final product. Although the woodblocks were reused several times, we can be certain this deck hails from the earliest print run because the II of coins bears the date 1760 (the first appearance of Conver’s production) and because the cards feature sky blue and green color, which disappear in later iterations.

Kaplan II: 183-184; Depaulis, *Tarot, jeu et magie* 72.

\$ 7000.00

EARLY EVIDENCE OF MEDICAL TREATMENT

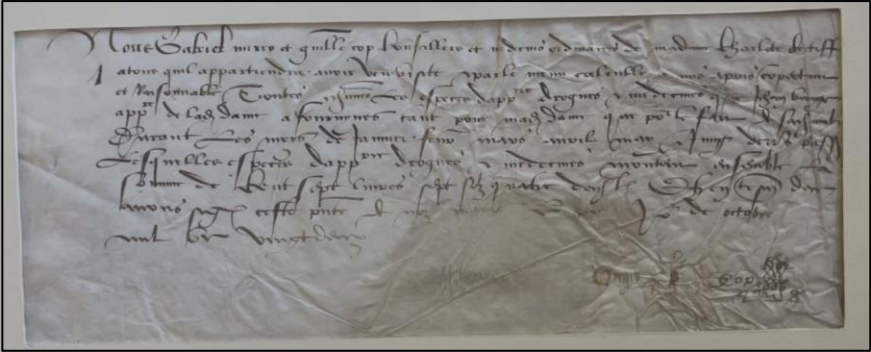
27. COP, Guillaume [KOPP, Wilhelm]

[*Manuscript medical receipt*.] France, 1522. Manuscript in ink on vellum, 116 x 296 mm., single-column, 10 lines, in a single French secretary hand. In excellent condition.

Receipt for medical services rendered to a “Madame Charlotte,” dated October 20, 1522, written by Drs. Gabriel Mirro and Guillaume Cop. The document states that Mirro and Cop supervised the preparation of pharmaceuticals by apothecary Jehan Bauge for 5 months and asserted the total price she was charged.

Guillaume Cop (1460s-1532) was a German-born physician and humanist. He was trained in Basel before relocating to Paris, where he became a personal friend and doctor to Erasmus. In 1512 he was appointed personal physician to Louis XII, and later to Francis I.

\$ 800.00



ALTERNATIVE THEORY OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

28. CORNEC TOLRA, J., Abbé

Étendue de l'atmosphère de la terre? ... du soleil? ... des planètes? ... Paris: J. Cornec Tolra, 1951. 8vo. 48 pp. Illustrated throughout with diagrams in the text. Original printed wrappers; a small stamped date (Oct 16 1951) on the front wrapper and a circular stamp on the title-page, "J. Cornec / Plougastel-Daoulas (Finistère)," which might indicate the author's own stamp or that used by him in distributing the work.

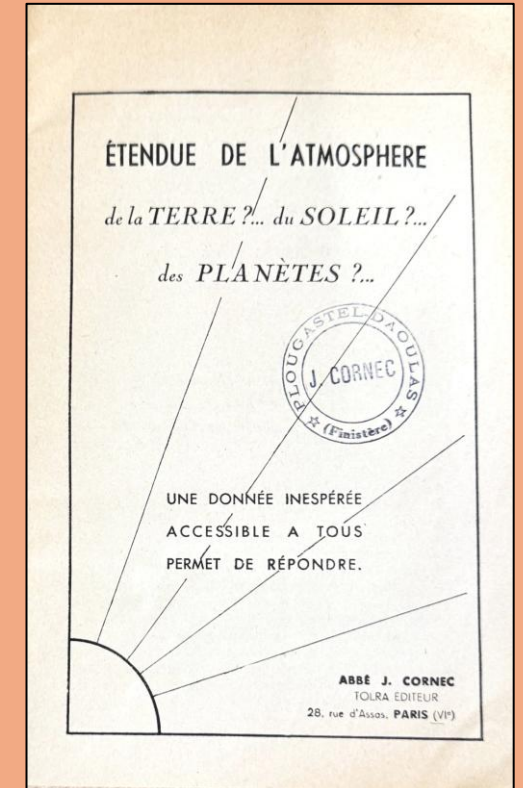
Rare privately published attempt to reconcile the Michelson experiments, stellar aberration, and Fizeau's experiments without recourse to Einsteinian relativity. If nothing else it is a curious and apparently little-known survival of anti-relativistic or non-relativistic physical speculation in the mid-twentieth century. Cornec Tolra begins with the famous problem posed by the Michelson-Morley experiment: if the Earth is moving through space, why did Michelson fail to detect the expected difference in the velocity of light according to direction of travel? Rather than accepting Einstein's special relativity, the author argues that the difficulty arises from an incorrect interpretation of the experiments. Apparently light is "entrained" by the medium through which it passes. He concludes that the terrestrial atmosphere must extend not hundreds but millions of miles into space, and that the Moon possesses its own atmosphere while simultaneously lying within that of the Earth. The Earth's atmosphere, in turn, is enveloped by the solar atmosphere, so that celestial bodies interact through overlapping gaseous envelopes, creating what the author calls a kind of "pneumatic coupling."

From this point Cornec Tolra develops a comprehensive alternative cosmology. He attempts to reinterpret the experiments of Michelson and Fizeau and the stellar aberration observed by Bradley and Airy before applying his theory to the extent and mass of the terrestrial atmosphere, Laplace's nebular hypothesis, the stability of the solar system, radiation pressure, planetary motions, atmospheric and oceanic circulation, the Gulf Stream, and finally the tides. Opposing the conventional Newtonian explanation, Cornec Tolra proposes that overlapping terrestrial and lunar atmospheres create moving zones of pressure responsible for displacement of the oceans. The numerous diagrams illustrate moving boats and rotating platforms, the Fizeau and Michelson experiments, planetary atmospheres, and his proposed mechanism of the tides among other theories.

Of particular interest is the final page, which summarizes eight questions claimed to have been resolved in the pamphlet, ranging from the reconciliation of Michelson's experiments with astronomical aberration to the stability of the solar system and the origin of tides and ocean currents.

We have been unable to locate any copies or any information about the author.

\$ 850.00



THE EDITIO PRINCEPS OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE
THE EXTRAORDINARILY RARE AND SIGNIFICANT 1535 COVERDALE BIBLE
THE HOLFORD-NEWTON-DOHENY COPY

29. BIBLE

Biblia. The Bible, that is, the holy Scripture of the Olde and New Testament, faithfully and truly translated out of Douche and Latyn. Marburg and/or Cologne: Eucharius Cervicornus (parts 1-2, 6) and Johannes Johannes Soter (parts 3-5), for Jacob van Meten in Antwerp; preliminaries (first quire) printed at Southward: James Nicholson, 1535. Six parts in one. Folio. For collation, see below. Text in 2 columns of angular type (save for the title page and preliminary matter, set in Gothic type), 4 woodcut borders (each printed from 8 blocks) and 107 woodcut illustrations from 68 separate blocks cut after the designs of Hans Sebald Beham. Woodcut initials, historiated at the beginning of individual biblical books from several sets as charted by Sheppard. Includes Apocrypha. Due to the missing title page and the sophistication in the other preliminaries (conditions which prevail in most surviving copies), it is impossible to determine to which of the known issues this copy belongs. Occasional old ink markings and marginalia, largely confined to the Book of Psalms. Lacking 8 leaves: A facsimile title page, the second leaf beginning the dedication to Henry VIII, 2T4 and 2T5 in fine facsimile, without a6, 2T2-3 and 2T8 (a blank). The last preliminary and possibly additional preliminary leaves, though genuine, inserted from another copy, m1, 2S6, 2T1 and possibly other leaves supplied from different copies. Tears and repairs to about a dozen leaves affecting text or illustration, printed marginalia of most leaves and many headlines cropped. A few stains, some leaves washing and pressed. Without the map (not issued with most copies). Handsomely bound in full morocco and preserved in a large folding morocco clamshell case.

FIRST EDITION, extraordinarily rare, of the 1535 Coverdale Bible (the “Great Bible”), the first complete bible in English. The only printed English portions of the Bible to precede it were William Tyndale’s translations of the New Testament, Pentateuch, and Jonah. This copy is among the eight most complete copies in America and among the three most complete copies to come up at auction since 1925 (see the listing for the Doheny sale, 1988). Bound in full morocco.

Two issues are known. The first has its preliminary quire printed in Cologne, uniform with the text proper. Only two leaves of this quire (of a projected four) are recorded. The second and much commoner issue has a replacement preliminary quire of eight leaves, printed in English black-letter types by James Nicolson in Southwark and including a dedication to Henry VIII by Coverdale (two copies of this issue are known with variant title-page date of 1536). The Bible divides textually into six parts, each with a title within borders of assembled woodcuts except for part III which has no title. Each book is prefaced with a summary of chapter contents. Printed side-notes include a concordance of Biblical parallels and occasional notes on variant readings or interpretations.

Virtually no complete and unsophisticated copies survive. A great many were examined in the mid-nineteenth century by the Bible collector and enthusiast Francis Fry, who supplied leaves and facsimiles of leaves, the latter generally made, with astonishing fidelity, by the facsimilist Harris.

Collation of a complete copy: PART I: +, a-p6: Prelims (Title, Dedication to Henry VIII, Prologue, List of Books, Chapter Summary for Genesis), Pentateuch, 98 leaves. PART II: aa-vv6: Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1-2 Kings, 1-2 Chronicles, 1-2 Esdras, Esther, 120 leaves. PART III: Aa-Hh6 Ii4: Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Songs, 52 leaves. PART IV: Aaa-Rrr6: Major and Minor Prophets, 102 leaves. PART V: A-O6: Old Testament Apocrypha, 84 leaves, 06 blank. PART VI: AA-TT6: New Testament, colophon, 114 leaves, TT6 blank. 570 leaves total.

The Coverdale 1535 is regarded as the *editio princeps* of the English Bible. The translator, Miles Coverdale, was a former Augustinian Friar who seems to have done his work under the patronage of Thomas Cromwell. He reports that he began his translation in 1534, when he was apparently in exile abroad. His work follows Tyndale’s, where available, very closely; his other major sources were the Latin translation of Santes Pagninus, Luther’s German Bible, and the Swiss-German Bible of Zwingli. No place of printing or printer is named. There is good reason to attribute it, on the basis of its distinctive initial sets, to the printing shops of Eucharius Cervicornus and Johannes Soter in Cologne. On this basis, parts I, II, and VI may be assigned to Cervicornus, and III-V to Soter. Leslie Sheppard further thought it possible that the printing may have been done not in Cologne but in the quieter town on Marburg, where Soter is found later in 1535. Both presses used the same stocks of various Crown-watermarked papers. There is less clear evidence that Jacob van Meteren of Antwerp was involved in the Bible’s production, apparently as a financial underwriter.

Provenance: Robert Stayner Holford, Member of Parliament and prominent art collector, and Sir George Holford; the bookseller A. S. W. Rosenbach, who purchased this copy on behalf of A. Edward Newton, with his bookplate; his sale, Parke-Bernet, 16 April 1941, lot 88; Estelle Doheny, with her small morocco label, sold Christie’s New York, 17 October 1988, lot 1086.

Darlow & Moule 7; Herbert 18; STC 2063; Pforzheimer 59; In remembrance of Creation 198; Howell 7; Sheppard, The printers of the Coverdale Bible; Rouzet 148; Bowker 243; Bible 100 Landmarks 59.

\$ 650,000.00



BIBLIA

The Bible that is, the holy Scripture of the Olde and New Testament, faithfully and truly translated out of Douche and Latyn in to Englishhe.

M. D. XXXV.

S. Paul. II. Tessa. III.
Praise for vs, that the worde of God maye haue fre passage, and be glorified. zc.

S. Paul. Col. III.
Let the worde of Christ dwell in you plentifully in all wysdome zc.

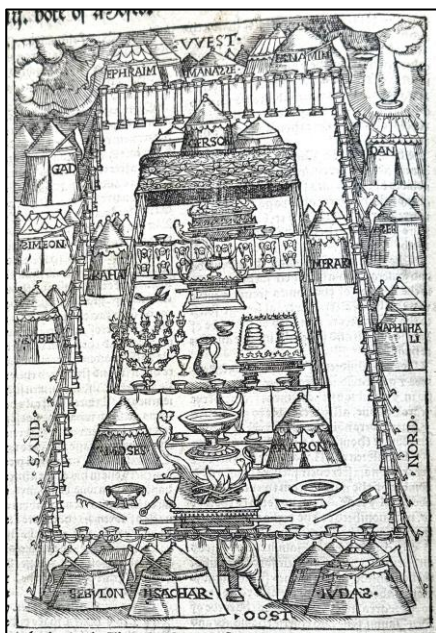
Josue I.
Let not the boke of this lawe departe out of thy mouth, but exercise thyselfe therein daye and night zc.



These are the lawes that thou shalt laye before them.



Item mundi vniuersum: pædi cate Euageliu. S. Marci xvi.



All the Prophetes in English.

Isay. 1-1	Josias. 91
Jeremy. 24	Michas.
Baruch. 51	Nathan.
Ezechiel. 55	Isaiah.
Daniel. 57	Ezekiel.
Aggeus. 84	Jeremy.
Josias. 91	Isaiah.
Abdy.	Malachi.

The iij. boke of Esdras.

The first Chapter.
And Josias helde the feast of Easter in Jerusalem vnto the LORDE, and slewe y passeouer the xiiij. daye of the first moneth. he set y prestes also in o:



M. 7

This is the copye, written by Mr. Horne, & belonging to the late Mr. Robert Radcliff was placed in this on the table of the townshalle of Reading in Januarye the laste of 1835.

The first Printed Edition of the Bible, & a booke of each party, the only two perfect copies are known: one in the Museum, & the other in Henry's collection.

For the half a century, only from English copies can be traced in the catalogue of libraries, which have been sold by auction: of these this is the most perfect. Its imperfections may be thus given:

Textus - supplied from Pickering's facsimile.

Decorations - first leaf - supplied by Horne.

Revelations, two last leaves, supplied by Horne.

Genesis, 4th & 5th chapters.

Revelations, leaves CX & CXL wanting.

A few leaves mended with silk.



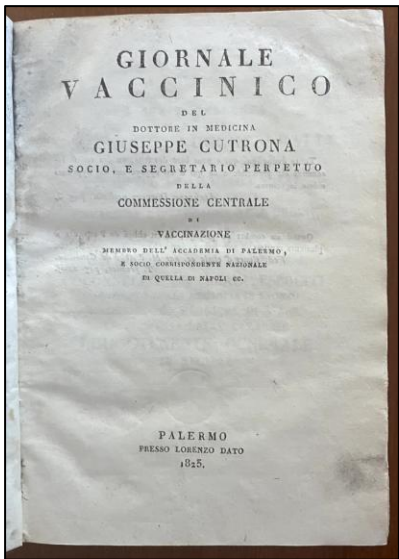
The i. boke of Esdras.

leges of good and euill, shal thou not eate. For loke in what daye so euer thou eatest thereof: thou shalt dye the death.

And the LORDE God sayde: It is not good y ma shulbe alone. I wil make him an helpe, to beare him company. And when God the LORDE had made of the earth all manner beastes of the fildes, & all manner foules vnder the heauens, he brought them vnto man, to see what he wolde call the. For as ma called all manner of liuinge foules so are their names. And man gaue names vnto all manner cattell, & vnto the foules vnder the heauens, and vnto all manner beastes of y fildes. But vnto man there was founde no helpe, to beare him company.

Then the LORDE God caused an herbe slepe to fall vpon man, and he slepe. And he toke out one of his rybbes, and in steade thereof he filled up y place with fleshe. And the LORDE God made a woman, of y ribbe that he toke out of man, and brought her vnto him. Then sayde man: This is once bone of my bones, and fleshe of my fleshe. She shalbe called woman, because she was taken out of man. For this cause shal a man leaue father and mother, and cleue vnto his wife, & they two shalbe one fleshe. And they were both naked: the man and his wife, and were not ashamed.

The III. Chapter.
And the serpent was forsyler then all the beastes of the fildes, which y LOR



EFFICACY OF VACCINATION

30. CUTRONA, Giuseppe

Giornale vaccinico. Palermo: Lorenzo Dato 1825. 4to. [viii], 263, [5] pp. 3 folding letterpress tables. Contemporary calf-backed marbled boards, spine and label gilt (spine chipped at base). Old ownership stamp on the flyleaf. A fine, fresh copy.

First edition of this reflective case study of the first 25 years of smallpox vaccination in Sicily, by a front-line doctor. The Kingdom of Sicily was one of the first European regions to enact a large-scale vaccination program, spearheaded by its King, Ferdinand I, in 1801. The vaccine’s early success led to Ferdinand’s 1821 decree making vaccination mandatory for all citizens. This volume records clinical information about the smallpox vaccine like propagation, storage, and administration and also includes governmental documents, correspondence between physicians, and city-specific implementation notes. Cutrona included blank forms for recording biographical information about patients receiving the vaccine.

International adoption of Edward Jenner’s vaccine in the years following his discovery was slow and met with suspicion in much of Europe. Physicians like Cutrona, believing in the efficacy of the vaccine, recorded their experiences in order to standardize its administration and establish trust among the populace. This particular record provides a unique snapshot: Sicily, being an island and operating under compulsory vaccination, showed an almost immediate reduction in smallpox deaths that encouraged other European cities to comply with the program.

OCLC locates only one other copy worldwide, in Denmark.

\$ 1450.00

EVOLUTION, NO LONGER A THEORY

31. DARWIN, Charles

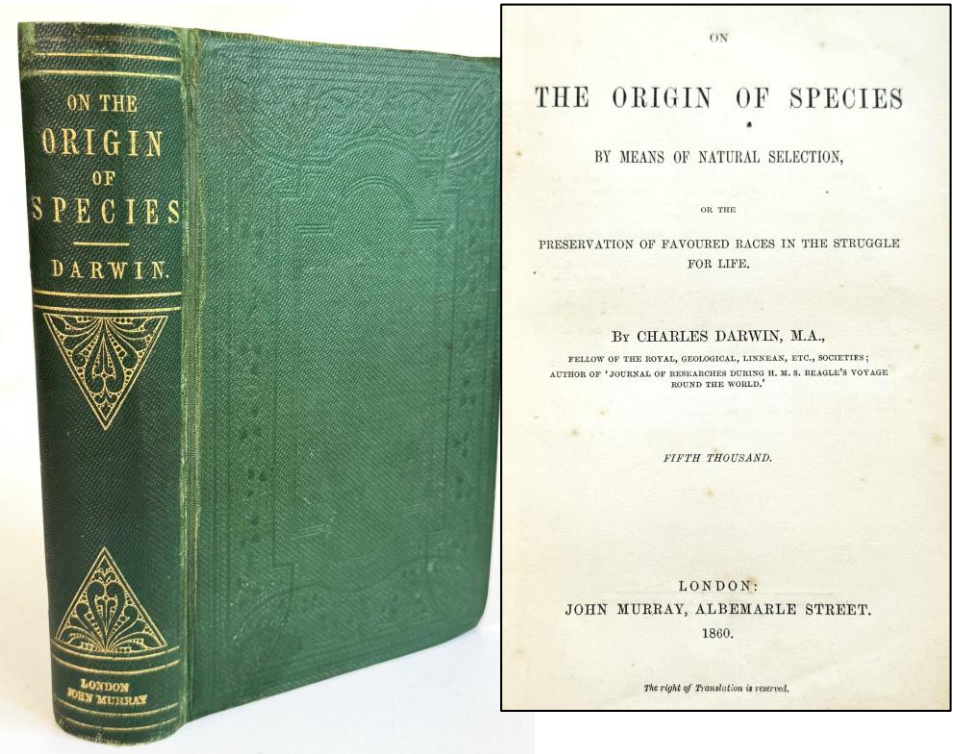
On the origin of species by means of natural selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life. London: John Murray, 1860. 8vo. in 12s. ix, [i], 502 pp., plus 32 pages publisher’s advertisements dated January, 1860. With 1 lithographed diagram. Original publisher’s blind-stamped green cloth in fine condition. An excellent copy with minor foxing on the preliminary and endleaves and a pencil ownership inscription on the half-title.

Second edition of Darwin’s historic and pioneering work on the theory of evolution; certainly the most important biological book ever written. “The scientific-cum-theological dogma of the immutability of species had been proof against sceptics, from Lucretius to Lamarck, who guessed at what Darwin was the first to prove. From being a priori anticipation, the theory of evolution became with Darwin an interpretation of nature and eventually a causal theory affecting every department of scientific research. This is what is essential in Darwin’s contributions” (PMM).

At three thousand copies, this was the largest printing of any edition or issue in Darwin’s lifetime.

Dibner, 199 (1st ed.); Freeman, 376; Horblit, 23b (1st ed.); *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 344b (1st ed.); see Sparrow, *Milestones in Science*, pp. 38-9, plate 168 (1st ed.).

\$ 12,500.00



PRACTICAL HOT AIR BALLOONING

32. DONINI TIFERNATE, Giuseppe

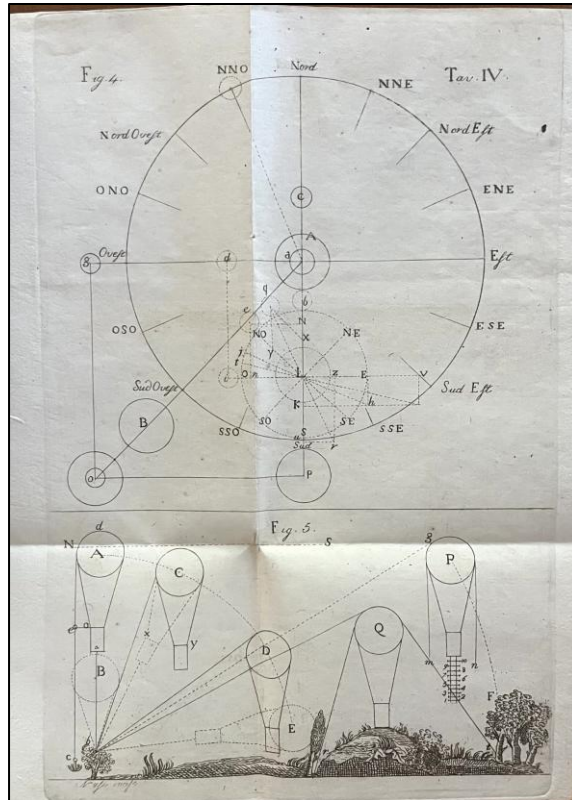
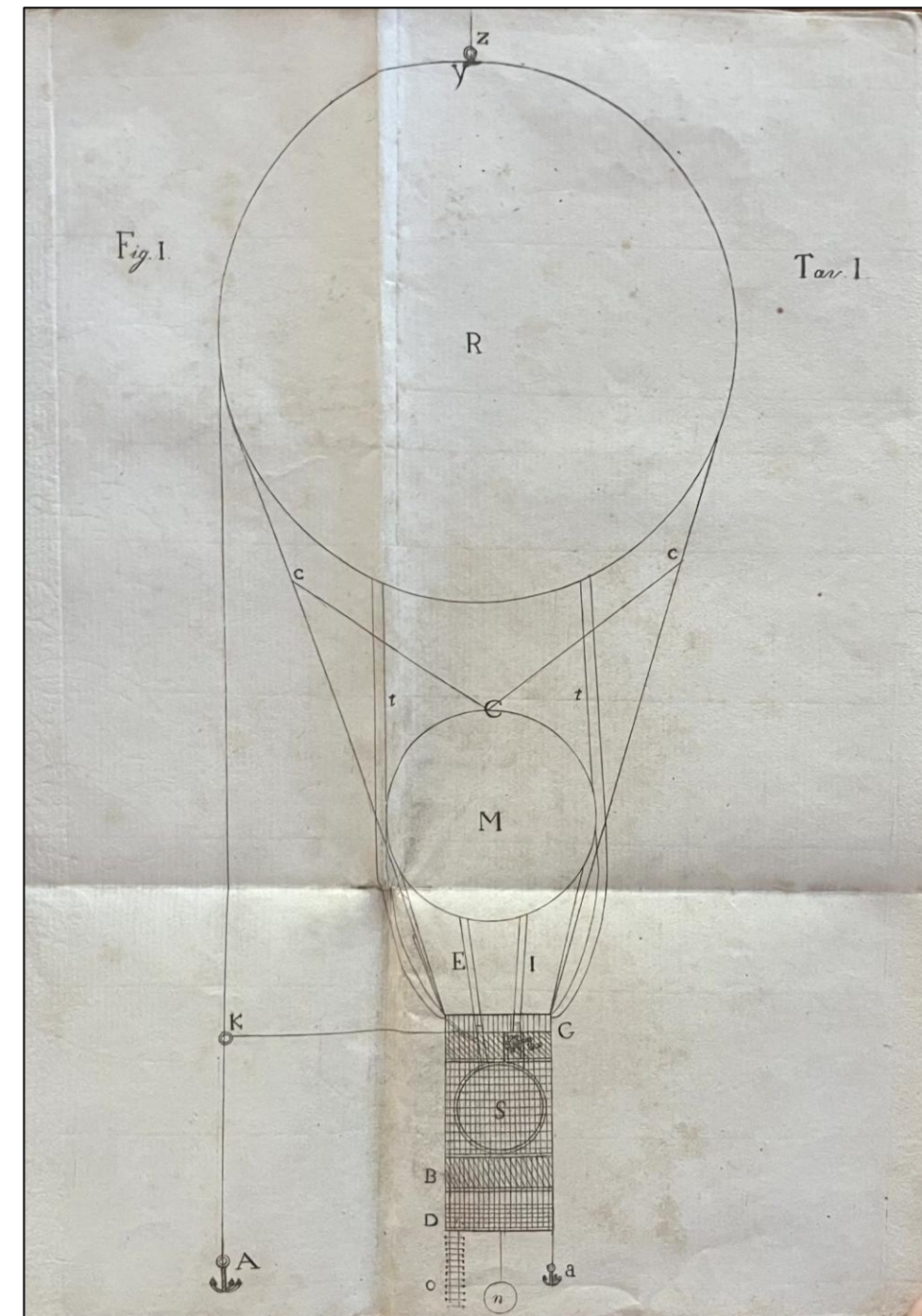
Saggio aereonautico. Florence: Giuseppe di Giovacchino Pagani 1819. 4to. 92 pp. 4 folding engraved plates. Stabbed in contemporary wrappers, uncut. One plate with old repair. A fine copy in genuine, original condition.

Only edition of this practical treatise on hot air ballooning. Written by an Umbrian aviation enthusiast based on the experiences of balloon pioneer Francesco Zambecari, the text details the mechanical components of hot air balloons, maneuvering, making use of wind currents, navigation, and applications of aeronautics. The author proposes new methods for controlling the ascent and descent of hot air balloons. In the final chapter, Tifernate theorizes the future of air travel, including commercial trade, international exploration, and war.

The plates illustrate the geometry and angles of forces of balloons as well as their trajectories. They are bound into the volume in “throw-out” fashion, with the images lying outside the page area so they can be consulted alongside the text.

Brockett, *Bib. of Aeronautics* 3721; Tissandier, *Histoire des ballons* 57.

\$ 1800.00



DÜRER'S UNDISPUTED MASTERPIECE

33. DÜRER, Albrecht

Apocalypse cum figuris. Nuremberg: [n.p.], 1498-1511. Folio. Complete, with title page plus 15 separate prints, each sheet approximately 395 x 280 mm. (15 ½ x 11 in.) Each sheet separately matted. Bound together in modern morocco and preserved in a slipcase. A uniquely beautiful and clean copy throughout.

One of the masterpieces of engraving and the first great illustrated book by Dürer. A rare complete set, comprising 15 woodcuts and the illustrated title page on laid paper. The visible watermarks include a crowned tower surmounted by a finial (Meder 259) and a triangle with six-petaled flower (Meder 127).

Dürer (1471-1528) introduced to the rest of Europe the Renaissance approach to design and artistic creation. Through his mastery of woodcut printing and engraving, he revolutionized the way art was circulated and appreciated. Over the span of his career, Dürer created approximately seven hundred woodcuts and intaglio prints, many of which were made for early illustrated books.

Dürer began working on the illustrations in 1496, within a year following the opening of his workshop. The complete work was first printed in both German and Latin in 1498. Though the present copy contains the original woodcut illustrations, the text was reset in Latin and printed in 1511, with only a new illustrated title page in which John the Evangelist takes inspiration from the Virgin and Child before the opening to Heaven. The bold artistic conception and wide circulation of the artist's first book project combined to make it one of the most powerful graphic sensations in the history of art. Dürer succeeded in concentrating complex biblical texts into fifteen scenes of enormous dramatic power, with full page images that are revolutionary in size, technique and approach.

The woodcuts, which illustrate the text of Revelations 6:1-8, include:

- (Title) Saint John on Patmos
- The Martyrdom of Saint John the Evangelist
- The Vision of the Seven Candlesticks
- Saint John before the Lord and the Elders
- The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse
- The Opening of the Fifth and Sixth Seals
- The Four Angels Restraining the Four Winds of the Earth
- The Seven Trumpets
- The Four Avenging Angels
- Saint John Devouring the Book of Life
- The Woman of the Apocalypse and the Seven-Headed Dragon
- Saint Michael Slaying the Dragon
- The Seven-Headed Dragon and the Beast with Lamb's Horns
- The Adoration of the Lamb
- The Whore of Babylon
- The Angel Holding the Key to the Abyss

Bartsch 60-75; Meder 163-178; Schoch Mende Scherbaum 111-126.

\$ 400,000.00





DÜRER'S PASSION

34. DÜRER, Albrecht

[*The Engraved Passion*]. [Germany, 1507-1513]. Sixteen (16) engraved plates. 116-122 x 73-77 mm. Each plate tipped into custom mat, bound as a book in modern brown morocco (220 x 180 mm.), decorated in blind (G. Cretté), gold edges, matching slipcase. Bookplate and stamp of Georges Wendling, each plate with small stamp on the verso "Dr. Ruge." Plates trimmed to plate marks, fresh and crisp impressions. A magnificent volume expertly preserved.

The complete suite of the *Engraved Passion*, a series of 16 copperplate engravings by the master artist Albrecht Dürer. Executed after his stint in Venice, the style of these illustrations portrays Dürer's growth as an artist, typified by chiaroscuro, perspective, and shading. The density of lines and lack of unworked space on the plates further exemplifies the artist's refinement. A diversion from his earlier woodcut religious series of the *Passion* and *Apocalypse*, these engraved plates are considered his finest work in the medium. While his woodcut Passion suite illustrated physical torture, the engraved series is about spiritual suffering.

The final plate, *St. Peter and St. John Healing the Cripple*, has long been considered outside the scope of the Biblical narrative and is often left out of bound copies. Scholars have suggested that Dürer may have intended it to be the first plate of a projected series about the Apostles that never came to fruition. However, including it among the Passion plates meant that the series could be printed on four sheets of paper, four plates to a sheet, without waste.

The plates are bound here in the correct accepted order. They are titled as follows:

1. Man of Sorrows
2. Agony in the Garden
3. Betrayal
4. Christ before Caiaphas
5. Christ before Pilate
6. Flagellation
7. Christ Crowned with Thorns
8. Ecce Homo
9. Pilate Washing his Hands
10. Bearing of the Cross
11. Crucifixion
12. Lamentation
13. Deposition
14. Harrowing of Hell
15. Resurrection
16. St. Peter and St. John Healing the Cripple

Meder, *Dürer-Katalog* 3-18. \$ 95,000.00





BOUND BY HENRY VIII'S PERSONAL BINDER

35. ERASMUS

De libero arbitrio. Basel: Johann Froben, 1524.

(Bound with)

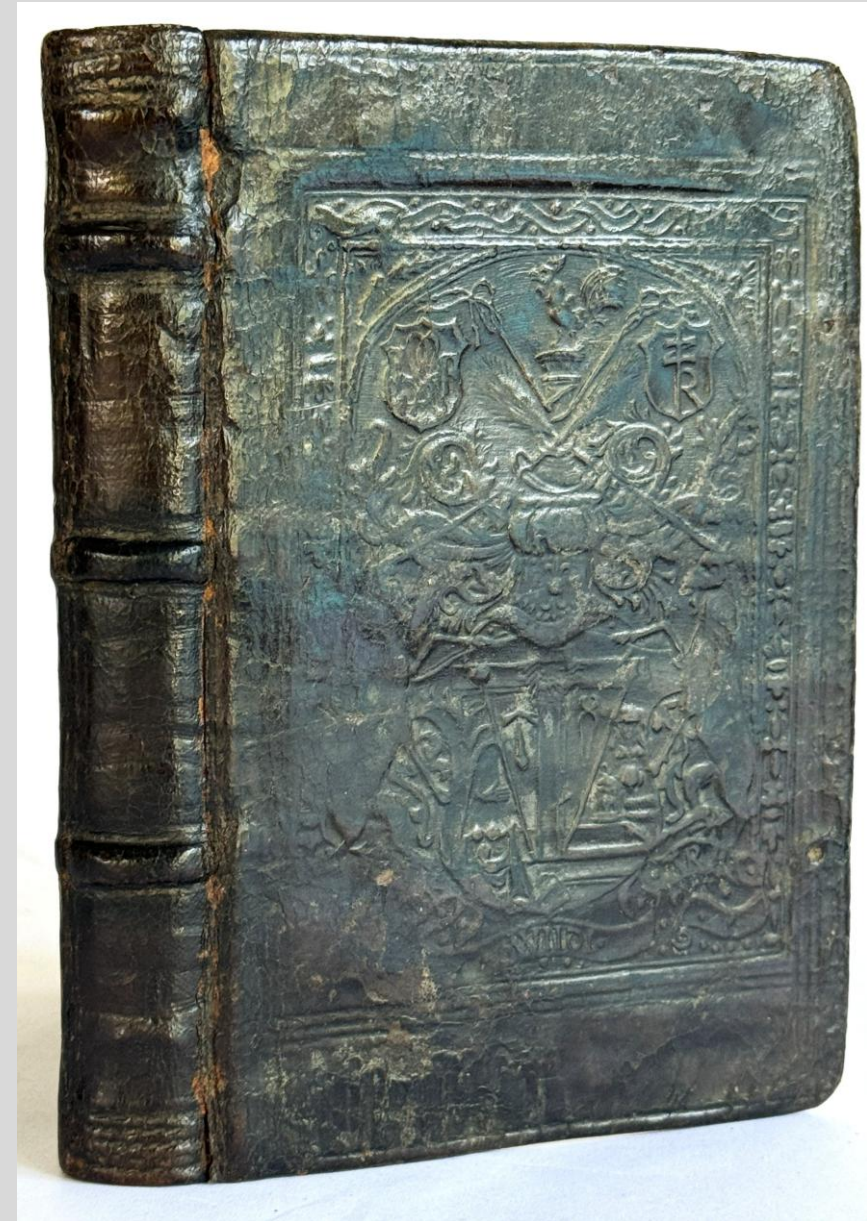
De immensa dei misericordia. Basel: Johann Froben, 1524. Two works in one. 8vo. [48 ff.]; 206, [2] pp. Woodcut printer's device on the title and final verso on both works. Contemporary straight-laced full calf by John Reynes, Stationer and Binder to Henry VIII, stamped in blind, front panel with Reynes' central armorial stamp featuring emblems of the Passion and the inscription *Arma Redemptorius Mundi*, rear panel with two central compartments—Henry VII's Arms of England above and the Tudor Rose and motto below. Both panels feature Reyne's and Henry VIII's cyphers. Remnants of four ties, horizontal manuscript title on the outer book block edge. Scattered manuscript notes in the margins. Rear panel with expert repair, first 3 leaves with marginal repairs not affecting text. A remarkable specimen.

First editions of both works, bound by Henry VIII's personal binder and stationer. The panel stamped binding by John Reynes represents his typical chosen iconography, with his religiously coded coat of arms on the front and the arms of England and its regent on the back. While a few dozen examples of Reynes' work are extant, nearly all of them have been relegated to museums and institutional collections.

The first title is the philosopher's diatribe on the nature of free will written in opposition to Martin Luther. The second is a religious meditation on the mercy of God. Erasmus was a contemporary of Henry VIII and became personally acquainted with him in 1499. Although Erasmus was a lifelong devotee of the Catholic Church, Henry and his advisors actually used Erasmus' philosophical and religious works to justify England's break with Rome and subsequent Reformation, these two texts among them. While there are no ownership inscriptions, the marginal annotations are in line with the things argued by Henry and his circle. For example, "Our will comes into being by the hands of God, and our efforts have been directed towards a different outcome. Therefore, it is not by willing, or by running, but by the mercy of God." (tr.) So, as Erasmus may instruct, draw your own conclusions...

Hobson, *Blind-stamped Panels*, pp. 35-36.

\$ 15,000.00



MESMERISM FROM AROUND THE WORLD

36. ESDAILE, James

Mesmerism in India, and its practical application in surgery and medicine. Hartford: Silas Andrus and Son, 1847.

(Bound with)

DODS, John Bovee

Six lectures on the philosophy of mesmerism delivered in the Marlboro' Chapel, Boston. New York: Fowlers and Wells, 1851.7

(Bound with)

[MORLEY, Charles]

Elements of animal magnetism. [New York: Fowler and Wells, n.d.]. Three works bound together. 8vo. 259; 82; 24 pp. Last work does not have a title page, but the collation checks as complete with other copies. Contemporary half-calf and marbled boards. Other than some minor browning, a fine copy from the library of Fletch Stines with his small book label on the paste-down.

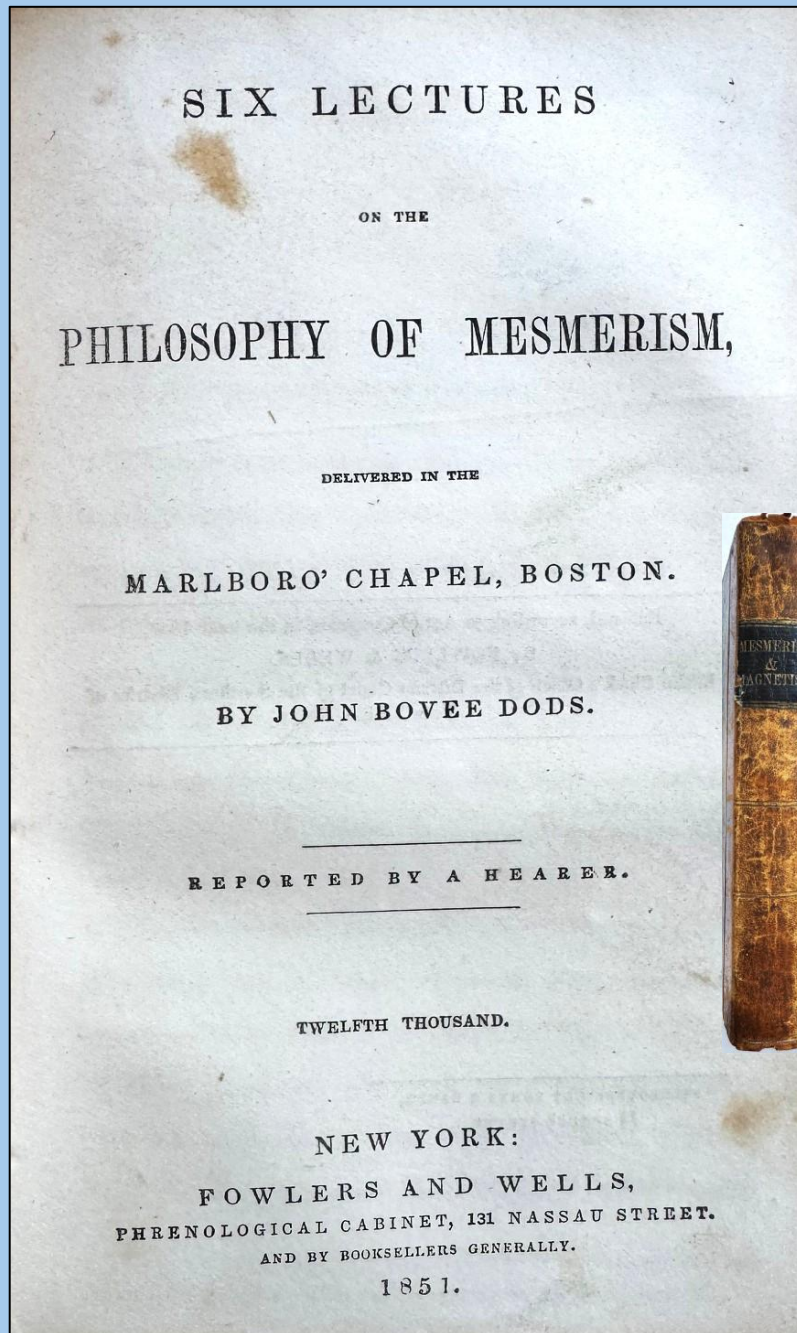
I: First American edition, originally printed in London the prior year. "Esdaile, the head of the hospital at Hooghly in India, began experimenting with hypnotism ("Mesmeric agency") in 1845 when he performed a major surgical operation on a mesmerized Hindu patient. His successful use of mesmerism in surgery, documented in *Mesmerism in India*, won him government support, and in 1846 he was given a small hospital in Calcutta, where he continued to practice mesmerism even after the introduction of ether anaesthesia. He left India in 1851 and returned to Scotland where he attempted to repeat his Indian successes, but found his Scottish patients to be far less susceptible to mesmeric influences than their Hindu counterparts" (Norman).

II: Later edition, first printed in 1843. Dods (1795-1872) work was very popular and went through many editions, likely because of his numerous appearances where he popularized mesmerism. Dods believed that electricity was the connecting link between mind and matter, and that magnetized subjects could be placed into an "electro-psychological" state (which Dods distinguished from mesmeric sleep) in order to effect cures. Gault, *A History of Hypnotism*, pp. 186-188.

III: Morley defines animal magnetism and provides an analogy between natural and magnetic somnambulism. He discusses clairvoyance and the uses of animal magnetism from everyday life to surgery. In an appendix he treats magnetic and clairvoyant effects on insanity.

I: Fulton & Stanton, *Anesthesia*, 1.16; Garrison & Morton 5650.3; Norman 709 (all 1st editions).

\$ 650.00



A SAFEGUARD FROM EVIL AND ILLNESS

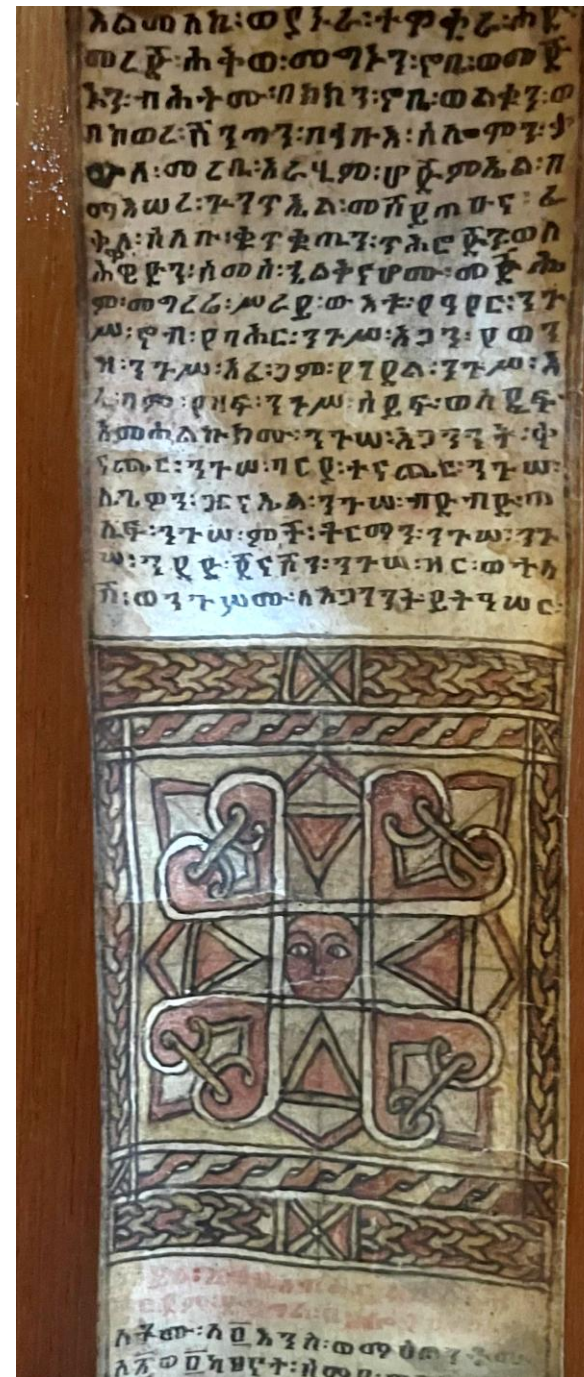
37. ETHIOPIAN MAGIC SCROLL

Ethiopia, 18th century. 178 x 8.5 cm. Composite scroll made of three pieces of vellum stitched together. Manuscript in red and black ink in Amharic, single-column, with three talismanic miniatures—a guardian angel with drawn sword and two Nets of Solomon. In excellent condition.

A fine and complete example of an Ethiopian magic scroll, a talismanic textual artifact used for spiritual and bodily healing. These scrolls were made to be the exact length of their owners' bodies in order to provide complete protection, and they contain prayers and verses for safeguarding the owners from evil and illness. This example bears 205 lines of written text and three paintings; the first painting portrays an angel, likely Gabriel, with his sword drawn, and the other two depict the Net of Solomon, a repeating geometric field with a central face intended to capture evil spirits and demons. Featuring both Catholic and semitic iconography and text as well as the Islamic custom of wearing medicinal talismans, the Ethiopian magic scroll tradition was practiced by Jews, Christians, and Muslims living in the region.

Each scroll was custom-made by a dabatara, an unordained cleric scribe versed in diagnosing ailments of the mind and body, who would prescribe appropriate prayers and icons as well as traditional medical remedies. Their process was curious and deeply personal: the dabatara would slay an animal and douse the commissioner in its blood before scraping and drying its flesh to make the vellum strips for the scroll, adhering to an astrologically-prescribed timeline. Often the dabatara would add the sacrificial blood to the ink he used to write the prayers. Once completed, the scroll would be rolled tightly and housed in a tubular case to be worn by the commissioner until his/her illness abated. The scrolls were meant to be buried after use, but occasionally they were repurposed.

Due to their utilitarian and ephemeral nature as well as the vellum being unprofessionally prepared, early Ethiopian magic scrolls rarely survive intact. \$ 4500.00



PROGRESS IN TECHNOLOGY

38. FERRINI, Rinaldo

Fisica intuitiva, I più notevoli fenomeni ed apparati fisici. Milan: Ulrico Hoepli 1882. Folio. iv, 21 pp. 30 double-page chromolithographed plates. Original cloth-backed chromolithographed boards (spine separated from text block). Pages loose but fresh and complete.

First edition, a vibrantly illustrated atlas of technological innovation. Published in the wake of the 1881 Milan Industrial Exhibition, this book showcases inventions and progress in mechanics, optics, electricity, transportation, engineering, and optics. The plates show turbines, vehicles, mills, clocks, lights, cameras, lenses, and scopes, and explanatory text follows. The clear images and accessible text were intended to inform and elucidate the laws of science for public education.

OCLC records one copy worldwide, in Switzerland.

\$ 850.00



THE ENIGMATIC MYSTERY OF THE CASKET MAPPAMUNDI

39. FRANCESCONI, Daniele

Illustrazione di un'urnetta lavorata d'oro e di vari altri metallic all'agemina. Venice: Stamperia Palese, 1800. 8vo. [1], C pp. With 3 folding engraved plates. Contemporary gilt-ruled tree calf, triple outer rule, flat spine and label gilt, all edges gilt, green silk marker. A perfect copy.

Only edition, an archaeological and artistic analysis of the Casket Mappamundi, a gold- and silver-decorated box with an engraved world map on its lid, which became one of the great mysteries of Renaissance art. The author posits that the artifact was produced in Venice in the mid-16th century, making the map a unique and previously undiscovered milestone in the history of cartography. He spotted the box in the shop of Bonaventura Meneghetti, an antiques dealer and, it would be proven later, forger.

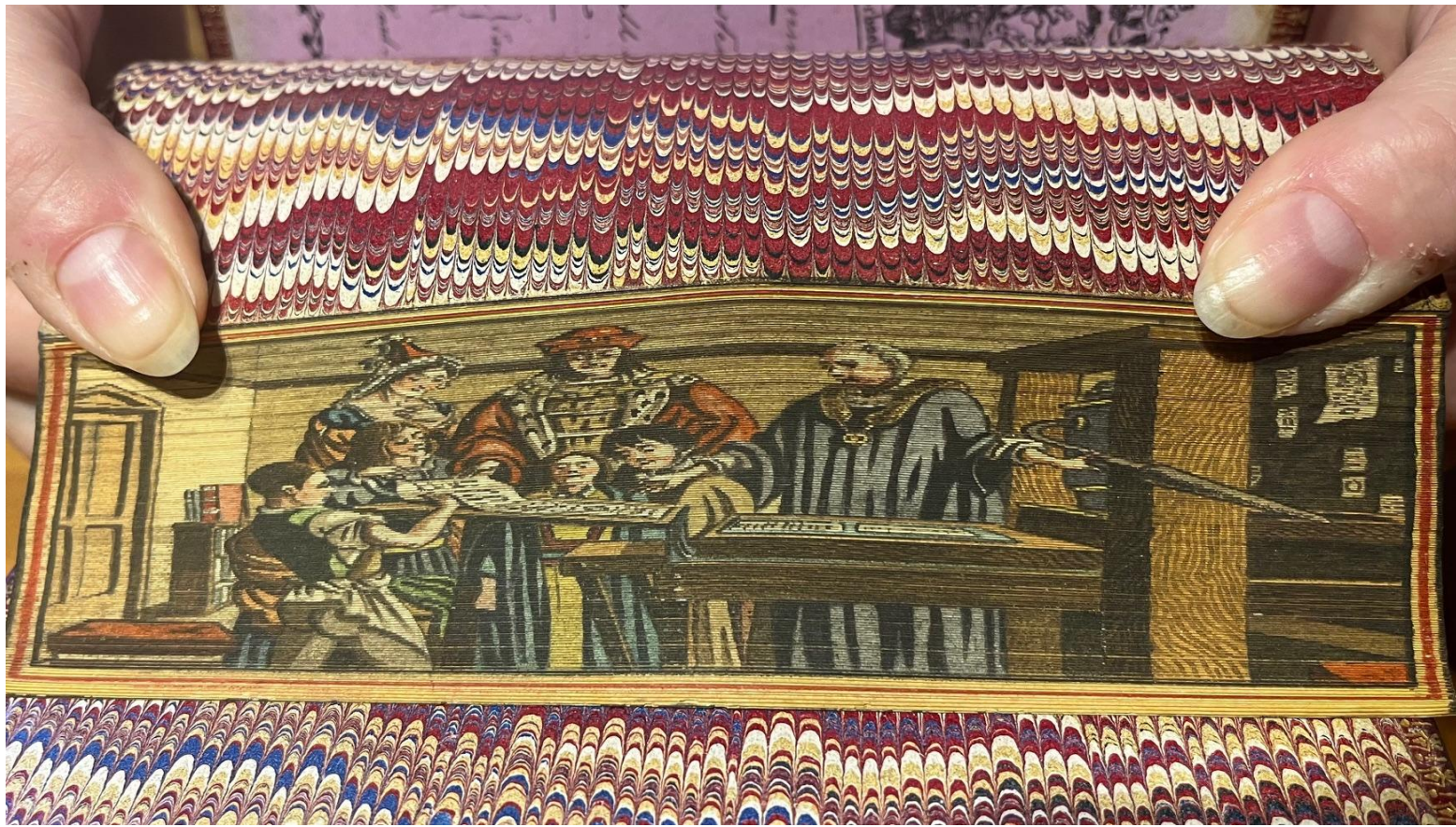
The map, which is reproduced in detail in the plates, is geographically noteworthy. Its dimensions differ from other contemporary globes, and it includes a large island in the South Indian Ocean that does not exist.

While scholars initially corroborated Francesconi's theory, art historians in the 20th century determined that Meneghetti had forged the casket in the late 18th century. However, research on the piece has been difficult because it disappeared in 1832, having last been recorded in the collection of Prince Trivulzio in Milan. Thus, the plates in this book are the only extant contemporary representation of the enigmatic map.

Cicognara 1263; Cicogna 5145.

\$ 1850.00





FORE-EDGE PAINTING

40. [FRISWELL, James Hain]

Essays on English writers. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Marston, 1869. 8vo. viii, 360 pp. Prize binding of gilt-ruled straight-grained red morocco, panels alike with central gilt arms of the Lancaster Royal Grammar School, spine and title richly gilt, board edges and turn-ins gilt, all edges gilt with concealed painting on the outer edge (see below), green silk marker. Prize presentation sheet affixed to the front pastedown listing the recipient as J.P. Horsfell for a writing prize. Label of bookseller T. Edmondson. In excellent condition.

A remarkable fore-edge painting that depicts William Caxton demonstrating his printing press for a group of well-dressed onlookers made up of two adults and four children. The scene takes place in Caxton's print shop, with freshly inked sheets adorning the walls and a shelf of finished books at the rear. One of the children helps to remove a new sheet from the tympan, the type locked in the chase clearly visible.

While fore-edge paintings were a particular novelty of the early modern English book trade, the vast majority are landscapes, cityscapes, portraits, or nautical scenes. This is a unique bibliographic vignette linking the first age of printing in England to a text honoring its authors over the centuries.

As with so many beautifully bound English tomes of the 19th century, the book itself is quite boring and not worth further commentary here.

\$ 3500.00



A FAMOUS OCCULT TAROT DECK

41. GASSMANN TAROT

[*Tarot de Marseilles, Type II*]. Geneva: Gassman ca. 1870. 63 (of 78) cards. 116 x 62 mm. Woodcut designs on cardstock with vibrant stencil coloring in blue, red, black, yellow, and brown. Major Arcana and pip cards with Roman numerals, face cards and Major Arcana (except Death) with French titles below the figures. Versos with stenciled blue repeating pattern. Lacking the II, VII, VIII, IX, and X of cups, the I, II, III, and IV of swords, the I, II, III, and IV of clubs, and the King, IX, and X of coins. One card bent, otherwise in very good condition.

A rare and nearly complete deck of tarot cards in the Marseilles tradition. This is the same deck used by Eliphas Levi, the most famous occult practitioner of the 19th century. A multipurpose deck, it could be used for divination as well as card games. It is composed of the Major Arcana—the 22 cards primarily used in fortune telling—and four suits of playing cards: Cups, Coins, Swords, and Clubs. The first Marseilles deck was produced in 1639, and the iconography changed little in the following 200 years.

The Gassmann imprint is featured on the II of coins.

Kaplan I: 163; Hargrave 266.

\$ 4500.00

RARE MEDIEVAL SURVIVAL

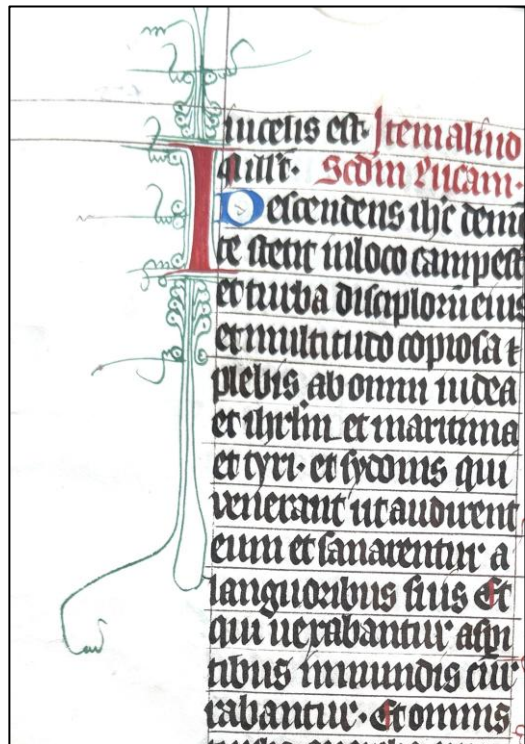
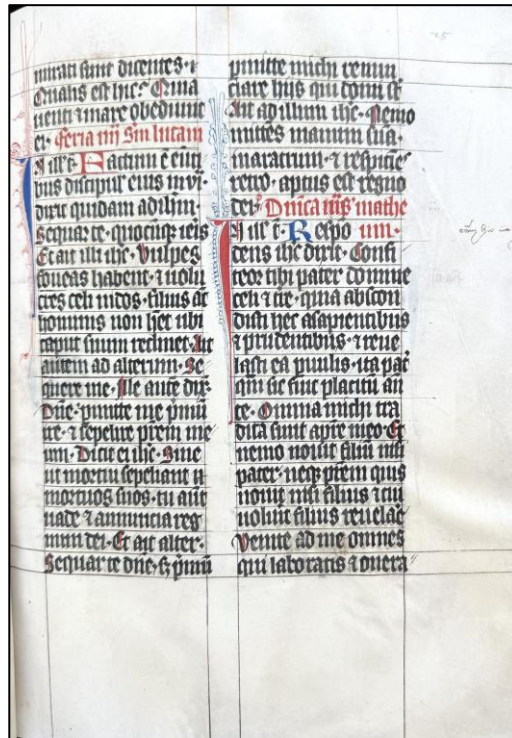
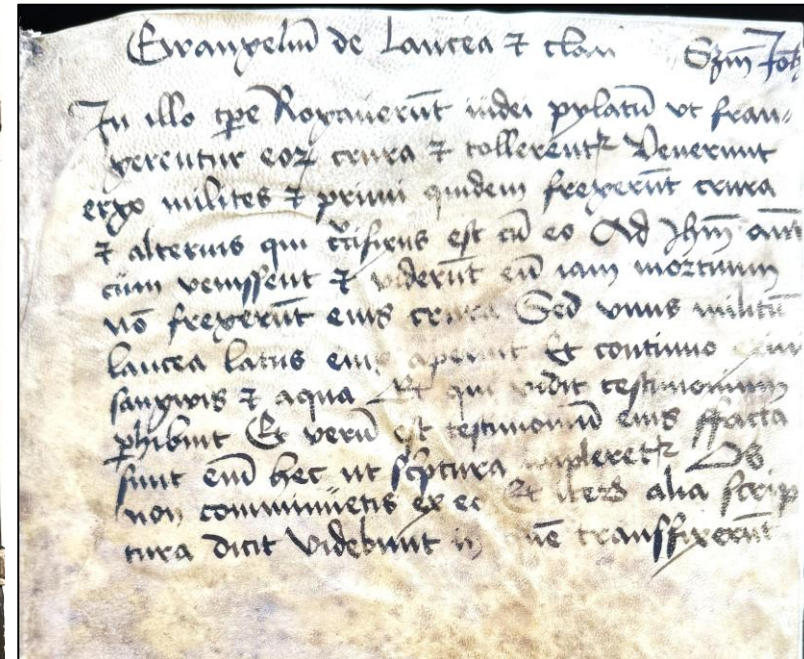
42. GOSPEL LECTIONARY

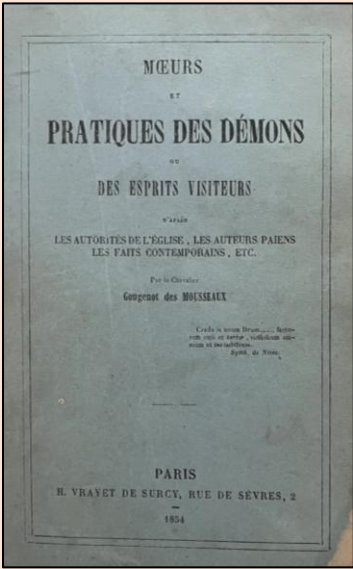
Manuscript on vellum. Bohemia or Hungary, ca 1450. Folio. 147 leaves, 23 lines to a page in black ink with numerous headings in red in a liturgical gothic script in double columns. Initials supplied throughout in red and blue (2-line to 8-line), each decorated with calligraphic penwork in red, blue, brown or green ink (2 pen-work borders on first page, one of them full-page and the other incorporating a human face), versal initials in red and blue, initial strokes in red. Following 2 vellum fly-leaves at the beginning, there are 147 ruled leaves from 148, of which f.147, which was blank, was cancelled, while f.148 is pasted down. Bound in 16th century blind-paneled calf, blind stamped border of a series of rose stamps connected by leafy stems, original bosses and clasps; some wear around edges of binding, but overall a phenomenal copy housed in a custom clamshell case.

A rare survival of a complete late medieval Gospel Lectionary, preserving the annual cycle of Gospel readings used in the Mass throughout the liturgical year. The manuscript dates to the mid- fifteenth century, the generation after the Hussite Wars in Bohemia and the reign of Sigismund of Luxembourg and his successors. The format of this magnificent manuscript is closely related to some of the earliest experiments in printing which were introduced into Central Europe shortly after this document was completed. A Gospel Lectionary (or Evangelistary) is arranged according to the liturgical calendar. This manuscript begins with readings for advent and continues for the entire year. The final part contains readings for special feasts, including several saints associated with the region of Bohemia and Hungary, including Saint Adalbert (whose relics are in Prague, and had a widespread cult in Bohemia, Hungary and Poland), Saint Margaret of Hungary, King Stephen of Hungary, Saint Wenceslas, duke of Bohemia, and Saint Ludmilla (grandmother of Wenceslas). The first fly-leaf contains the heading *Evangelium de lancea et davi* which introduces a reading for the Feast of the Lance and Nails, which occurs on the first Friday after the first Sunday in Lent. This feast, celebrated in Bohemia and Hungary, was instituted in those countries around 1354 by Pope Innocent VI.

Gospel lectionaries were among the most visible books in church use; unlike many books kept in monastic libraries, the Gospel lectionary was often carried in procession and displayed publicly during the liturgy. These preserve the medieval Latin Mass before disruptions caused by the Reformation, the Council of Trent and other later liturgical reforms.

\$ 175,000.00





BEWARE THE DEVIL AND HIS MINIONS

43. GOUGENOT DES MOUSSEAUX, Roger

Mœurs et pratiques des demons, ou des esprits visiteurs. Paris: H. Vrayet de Surcy, 1854. 8vo. xv, 404 pp. Original printed blue wrappers bound into cloth, author and title in gilt on spine; some browning and spotting in the text, otherwise a fine uncut copy.

First edition of this manual for encountering demons in the earthly stratum. The author, a staunch anti-Satanist and anti-Spiritualist, addresses the evidence for the existence of supernatural spirits and their ability to interfere in the daily lives of the living, and goes on to assert that some, but not all, of these spirits are devils. He blames the Spiritualist movement for invoking these forces and denounces their religion as a Satanic cult. The traditional Christian doctrines regarding possession and exorcism apply. The text also examines more broadly the history of magic and the supernatural and society’s understanding of it.

Gougenot des Mousseaux (1805–1876) was a French author and journalist who wrote extensively on occult matters, including the Kabbalah, Freemasonry, and Spiritualism.

Introvigne, Massimo, *Satanism: A Social History* 95; not in Caillet. \$ 850.00

GOULD’S RARE FIRST WORK ON AUSTRALIA WITH PLATES BY ELIZABETH GOULD

44. GOULD, John

A synopsis of the birds of Australia and the adjacent islands. London: the Author, 1838. Imperial 8vo. With 73 hand-colored lithographic plates by and after Elizabeth Gould, followed by 8 pp. appendix entitled "Description of New Species of Australian Birds." Contemporary cloth, spine label and author’s name in gilt on spine.

First printing of the plates, though without the original printed boards as it was issued (in four parts). This was Gould’s first work on Australian birds and featured studies of 199 species, including 36 that were previously unknown.

The excellent plates are the work of Elizabeth Gould, who developed her skills through working with Edward Lear. Gould was interested in Australia because he felt that the continent had been underserved by ornithologists, plus Elizabeth had brothers living there. They ended up spending two years in Australia collecting specimens and preparing his great work, The Birds of Australia, published between 1840 and 1869. This, his preparatory work for that later set, was done during the same year as his contribution to Darwin’s *Zoology of the Beagle*.

Ferguson, 2271; Fine Bird Books, 101; Nissen SVB, 198; Casey Wood p. 364; Zimmer, p. 254. (offered with)

GOULD, John

A handbook to the Birds of Australia. London: the Author, 1865. Two volumes. 8vo. viii, 636; vi, 629 pp., including half-titles and index. With 2-page advertisement dated September 1st, 1865 in the back of the first volume indicating the publication of Volume I of the Handbook is published “this day” and priced at £ 1 5s. and that the second volume (same price) will be issued on the 2nd of December. Original cloth with gilt supralibros of a Lyre Bird on the front board and gilt decoration on the spine. An excellent copy.

First edition, published twenty years after Gould’s monumental eight-volume *Birds of Australia* in order to supply new information about subsequently discovered species. “Nearly twenty years have elapsed since my folio work on the birds of Australia was completed. During that period many new species have been discovered, and much additional information acquired respecting those comprised therein; consequently it appeared to me that a careful résumé of the entire subject would be acceptable to the possessors of the former edition” (preface). A fine copy of this important handbook on the ornithological fauna of Australia.

Ferguson 10031; Casey Wood, p. 365; Zimmer, p. 262. \$ 30,000.00



ONE WAY TO POPULARIZE THE TEACHING OF CHEMISTRY

45. GRIFFITHS, Thomas

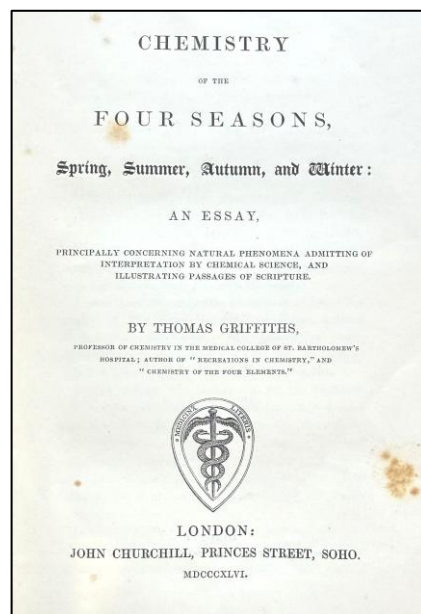
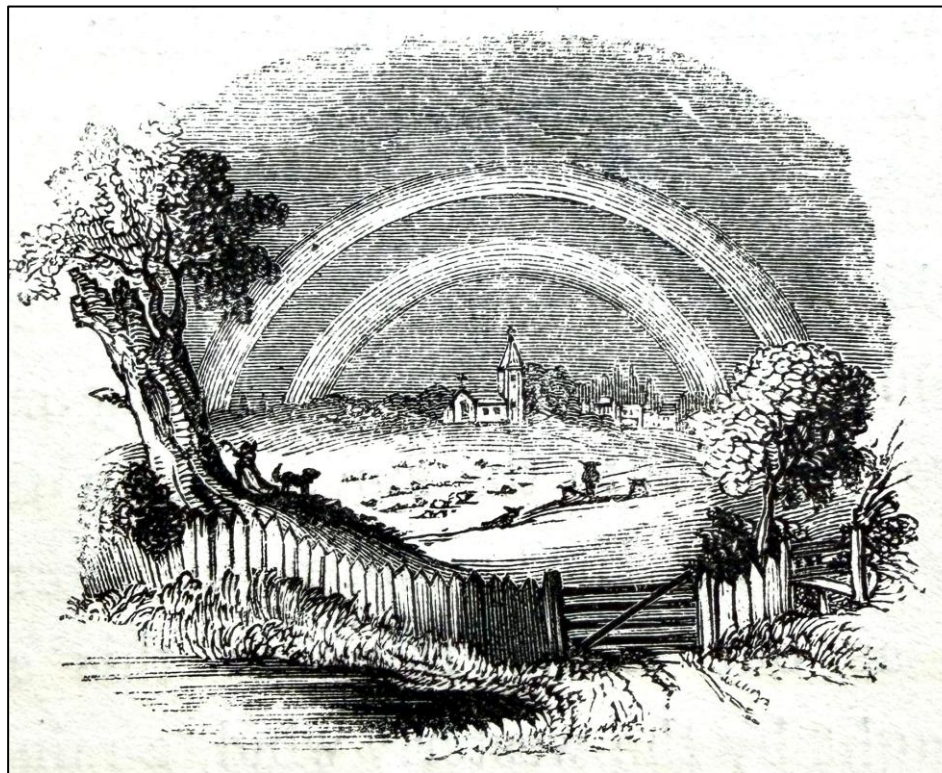
Chemistry of the four seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter: an essay, principally concerning natural phenomena admitting of interpretation by chemical science, and illustrating passages of scripture. London: John Churchill, 1846. 8vo. xx, 495 pp., plus an 8-page publisher's catalogue dated October 1846. With numerous text illustrations. Original publisher's blind-stamped cloth, author and title in gilt on spine.

First edition; an American edition was printed later the same year. Part of the Victorian culture popularizing science, Griffiths' intention here was to teach chemistry through ordinary natural phenomena as they occur during each season. The changes that take place in nature during each season provide the ability to explain subjects such as the chemistry of the atmosphere; oxygen, carbon and carbon dioxide; respiration and plant growth; soils and manures; germination; evaporation and condensation; rain and atmospheric moisture; heat and temperature; combustion; electricity, thunder and lightning; and, in winter, freezing and the unusual behavior of water as it approaches its freezing point. Experiments, all simple enough to be performed by amateurs, are interspersed throughout. The appendix contains the names and discoveries of those scientists whose work form the basis of the principal facts embodied in the book.

There is very little biographical information about Griffiths. It is known that he was a professor of chemistry, lecturer and popularizer of science associated with St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London. Apparently he did not regard scientific explanation and Christianity as competing systems. According to the preface, "there is no science more admirably calculated to awaken feelings of interest regarding the wonders of The Creation than that of Experimental Chemistry; the extraordinary disclosures with which it abounds will immediately lead the student to an acknowledgment of the power and goodness of God."

see Neville I, p. 552 ("very scarce"); Duveen 269; Edelstein 1053.

\$ 450.00



TAROT FOR CHILDREN

46. GRIMAUD, B.-P.

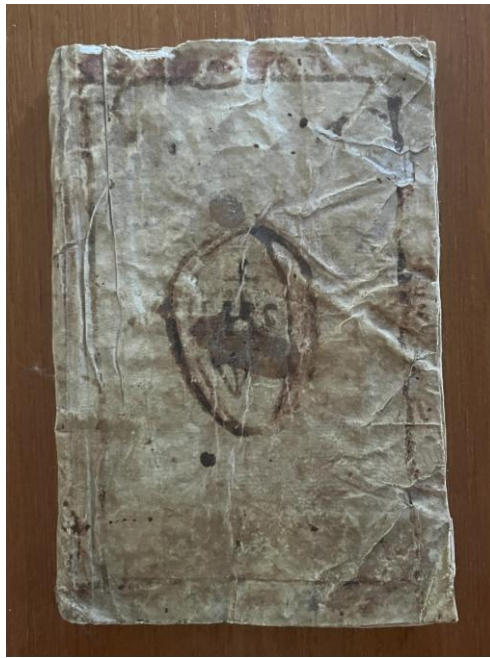
Le petit cartomancien. Paris: B.-P. Grimaud, ca. 1890. 36 chromolithographed cards and explanatory booklet (15 pp.) Housed in original red sheep chemise with chromolithographed label (old tape repair). An excellent set, complete.

First edition of this tarot game for children. Designed for beginners, each card features an illustrated tarot character and lists both its good and bad qualities. The booklet instructs players on the art of divination using the cards according to the Lenormand method of drawing a spread. The upper left corner of every card is a regular suite of playing cards, in case the player wants to deal a hand of poker instead of telling fortunes.

OCLC lists only 3 other examples in institutional holdings: BNF, Chicago, and Utah State (the two latter holdings we supplied); Seguin, *Paul Marteau* 446.

\$ 2000.00





EXTREMELY RARE EARLY GRIMOIRE

47. GRIMOIRE; Manuscript 1608

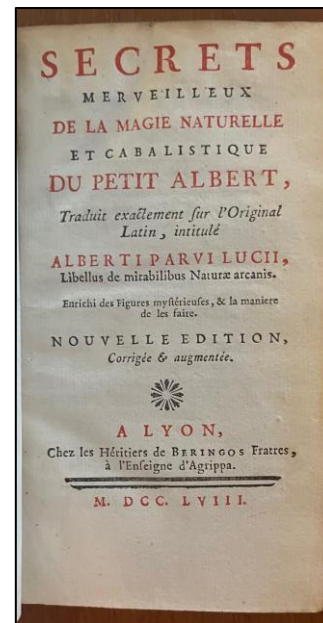
Louange a dieu paix aux vivans repos aux trepassez. Brussels, 6 February 1608. 33 leaves (including 4 blanks). 143 x 95 mm. Manuscript on paper in French in ink, 12-22 lines to a full page, in 8 different hands. Paper cut into the shape of a hand (120 x 63 mm) and embroidered with blue, white, green, pink, yellow, and red thread tipped onto one page over 6 lines of text. Bound in contemporary limp vellum manuscript waste (land documents), panels alike with manuscript outer rule and central manuscript medallion and letters "IHS." One leaf with remnants of a tipped-on colored paper card.

A remarkable manuscript grimoire that bridges the gap between magic and religion in the Renaissance. Written by eight different 17th-century owners, the contents range from prayers to alchemy and pharmacy. In the early modern era, witchcraft was inextricably linked with medicine, science, and spirituality, and this book provides a case study of how those disciplines were practiced together in the domestic sphere. It is evidence that healing has not always been distinguished according to its practitioner: a reader with the right literary tool could treat the spirit, body, and mind.

The first writer, identified on the title as Estienne Blareau, penned two devotionals with instructions that they be said aloud in order to receive 6650 and 100 days of indulgence, respectively, from Pope Innocent (It is not specified which one.). On one leaf of the second prayer, addressed to Saint Mary and purporting to grant consolation during death, Blareau tipped on a protective talisman: a cut paper glove richly embroidered with the Sacred Heart and daisies. The next three writers added additional prayers and exhortations, and the fifth and sixth provided recipes and instructions for staunching nosebleeds and dressing wounds. The seventh, and most prolific, author began by recording the details of loved one's deaths, then wrote down the ingredients for dozens of potions and spells: to dispel rage, treat burns, render weapons useful, make hair grow, blanching the skin, ousting flies, spiders, and scorpions from the home, baiting fish, training dogs, treating worms in infants, killing lice, preserving wine, determining if a woman is a virgin, changing the color of gold, etc. The final author recorded a few more medical recipes, noting that "the talons of beasts have great virtue against colic."

The object itself is a fascinating witness to amateur bookmaking; the binding is made of two different pieces of vellum manuscript waste, the inner piece sewn to the paper quires and the outer folded around its edges to form an early jacket. The glue that affixed the two pieces together and secured them to the outermost paper leaves has mostly deteriorated, providing full visual access to the volume's construction.

\$ 12,500.00



"A TRUE GRIMOIRE"

48. [GRIMOIRE] ALBERTUS MAGNUS

Secrets merveilleux de la magie naturelle et cabalistique du Petit Albert. Lyon: Heirs of Beringos Brothers, 1758. 12mo. 307, [8] pp. With 4 folding and 1 full-page woodcut plates, 4 text woodcuts, typographic tables throughout. Contemporary mottled calf. Ownership inscription excised from the half-title, otherwise in excellent condition.

One of the earliest magical texts available to the public, this occult chapbook contains spells, incantations, and potion recipes for falling in love, having success at fishing, controlling animals, making vinegar and liquors, producing more fruitful harvests, and much more. Much of the book is dedicated to pharmaceutical and medical intervention, with both practical and magical tips for abating ailments, concocting medications, making health talismans, and preserving youth. The instructions for making talismans are couched in Cabalistic number magic and astrology.

Although many contemporaneous grimoires were designed to appeal to women, this text displays overt misogynistic content, like spells for making women dance naked, incantations for seducing a woman on her wedding night to a different man, tips for determining a woman's virginity, restoring the beauty of her breasts after many pregnancies, and inspiring sexual desire in an unwilling partner.

Davies 98-100; Caillet 138.

\$ 3500.00

**A LEAF FROM THE GUTENBERG BIBLE
“THE WORD OF GOD STANDS FOREVER”**

49. [GUTENBERG, Johann, printer]

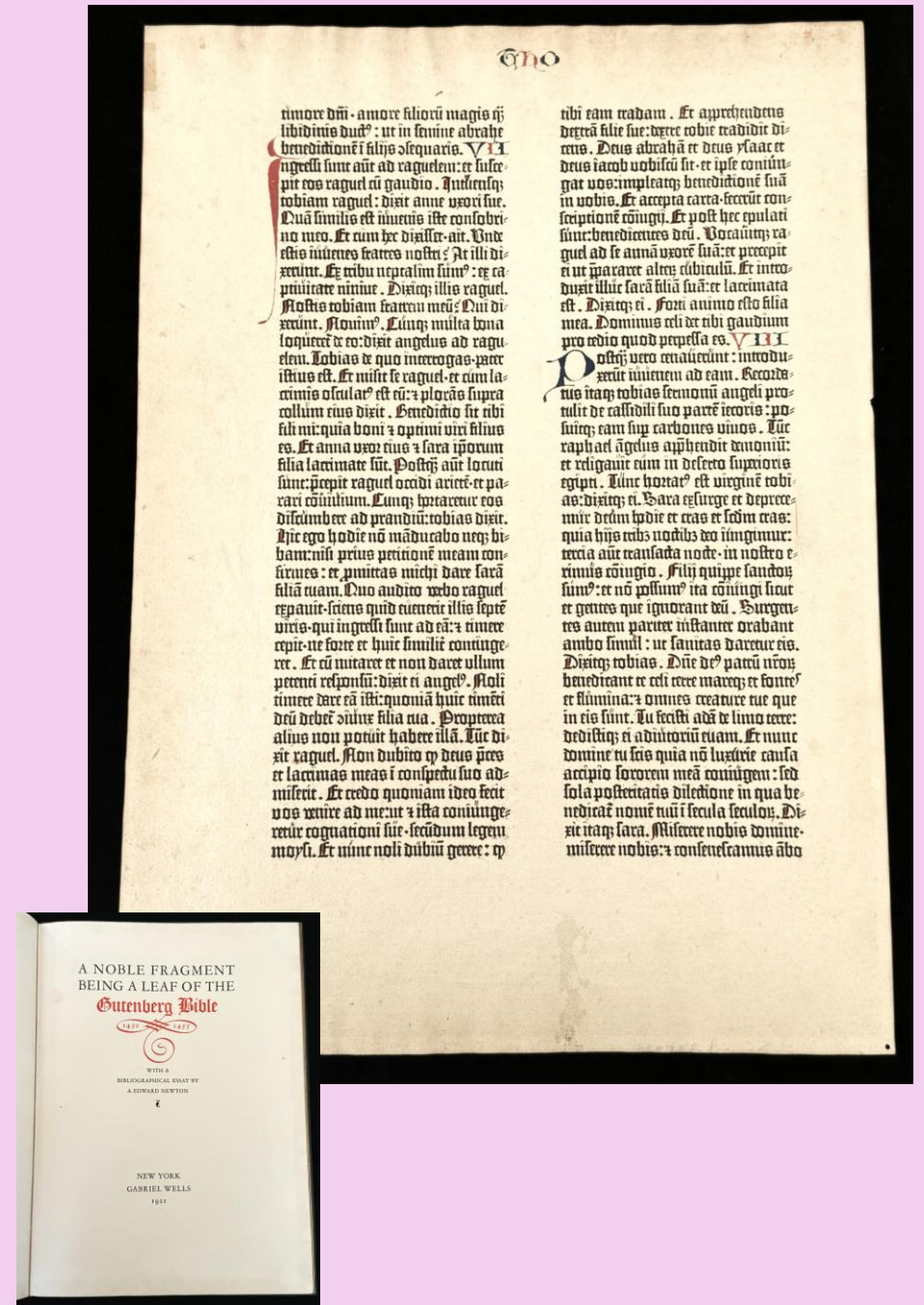
BIBLIA LATINA. A single leaf from the Gutenberg Bible. Mainz: Johann Gutenberg and Johann Fust, ca. 1450. Folio. Presented in A. Edward Newton's *A noble fragment, being a leaf of the Gutenberg Bible: 1450-1455*. New York: Gabriel Wells, 1921. Printed on paper in gothic type, chapter title in blue and red, blue and red initials. Preserved in the original Noble Fragment full morocco binding, lettered in gilt. From the library of Samuel Clapp Endicott with his small bookplate on the front paste-down.

A remarkably clean, well-margined, and rubricated leaf from the 1455 *Biblia Latina*, the first substantial European book to be printed with movable types and the symbol of the printing revolution. This Bible was produced over five years, from 1450 to 1455, at the workshop of Johann Gutenberg and Johann Fust in Mainz, Germany. Each of the two volumes of the Gutenberg Bible featured over 300 leaves of text in double columns, 42 lines per page. Only 49 copies (several fragmentary) have survived out of approximately 158 to 180 originally produced.

The present leaf is from the book of Isaiah beginning with the second half of Chapter XXXVIII and ending on Chapter XLI. Isaiah Chapter 39 describes King Hezekiah showing off his treasures to Babylonian envoys, after which the prophet Isaiah pronounces judgment, warning that everything will be carried away to Babylon and some of his descendants will become eunuchs there. Chapter 40 shifts to messages of comfort to Jerusalem, announcing God's promise to restore his people and introducing themes of redemption and the suffering servant. “The word of God stands forever, contrasting the temporary nature of human flesh.” Isaiah predicts a voice crying in the wilderness, later fulfilled by John the Baptist preparing the way for Jesus. Chapter 41 calls the coastlands to listen in silence and reassures Israel that God will protect them, defeat their enemies, and care for the poor and needy, while condemning the worthlessness of idols.

This leaf, one of the Noble Fragments, so named by the book collector A. Edward Newton (1864-1940) comes from an imperfect copy once in the Mannheim library of Carl Theodor von Pfalz-Sulzbach (1724-1799), Electoral Prince of Palatinate and later Bavaria. In 1803, the copy was transferred to the Royal Library of Munich with Carl Theodor's other books. It was then sold as a duplicate in 1832 and purchased by Robert Curzon, Baron Zouche (1810-73). Next sold at Sotheby's in 1920, the copy was acquired by Joseph Sabin and, subsequently, by the book dealer Gabriel Wells, who divided the copy into smaller fragments or individual leaves.

BMC I, 17; GW 4201; Goff B-526; H *3031; Paul Needham, “The Paper Supply of the Gutenberg Bible” in *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, Vol. 79, no. 3, 1985. \$ 145,000.00



ICONIC REPRESENTATIONS OF THE ERUPTION OF MT. VESUVIUS AND MT. ETNA

50. HAMILTON, Sir William

Campi phlegraei. Observations on the volcanos of the two Sicilies. (Bound with) *Supplement to the Campi phlegraei being an account of the great eruption of Mount Vesuvius in the month of August 1779.* Edited by Pietro Fabris. Naples: [for Pietro Fabris], 1776-1779. Three parts in one. Folio. Letterpress titles and parallel text in English and French. With 59 hand-colored engraved plates after Fabris, plates edged in black with grey wash margins, double-page hand-colored engraved map by Joseph Guerra. Original cloth, title in gilt on front board.

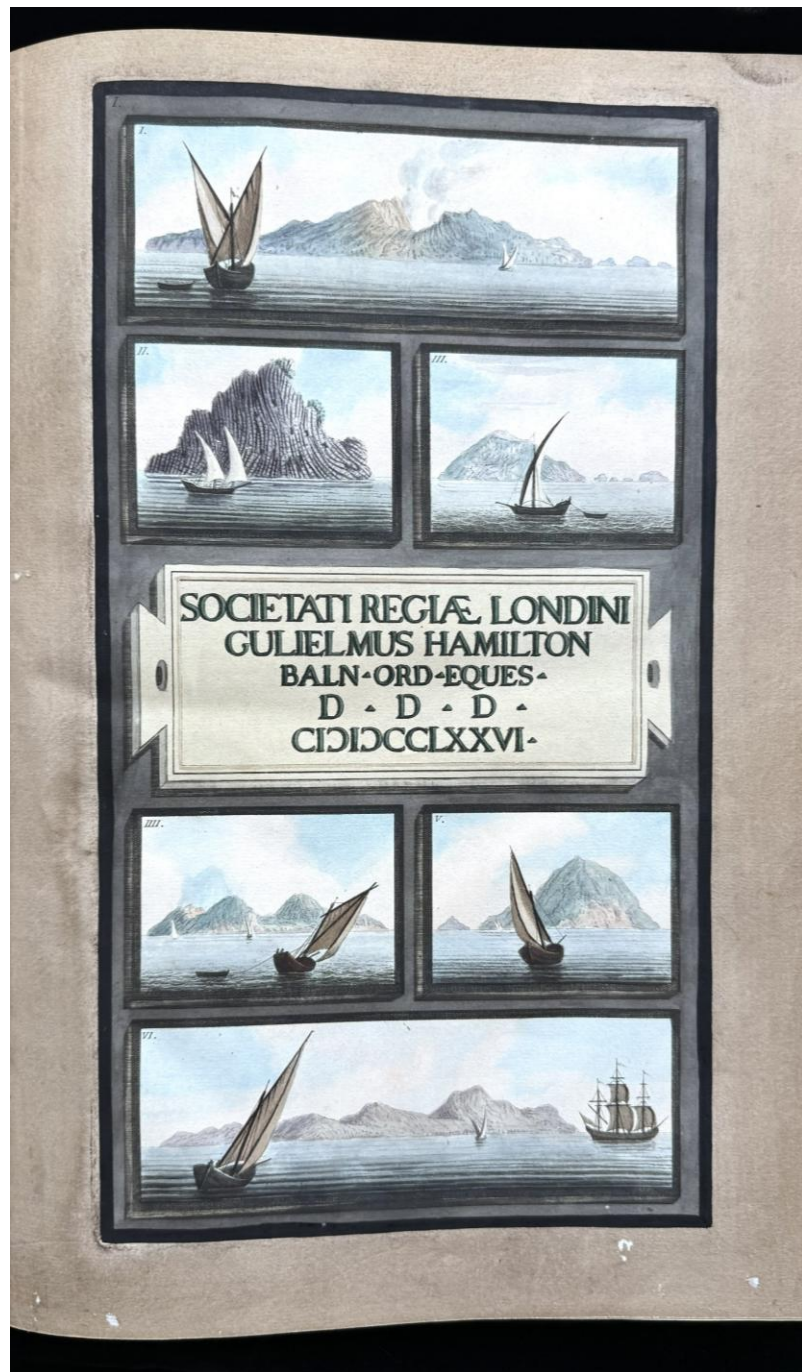
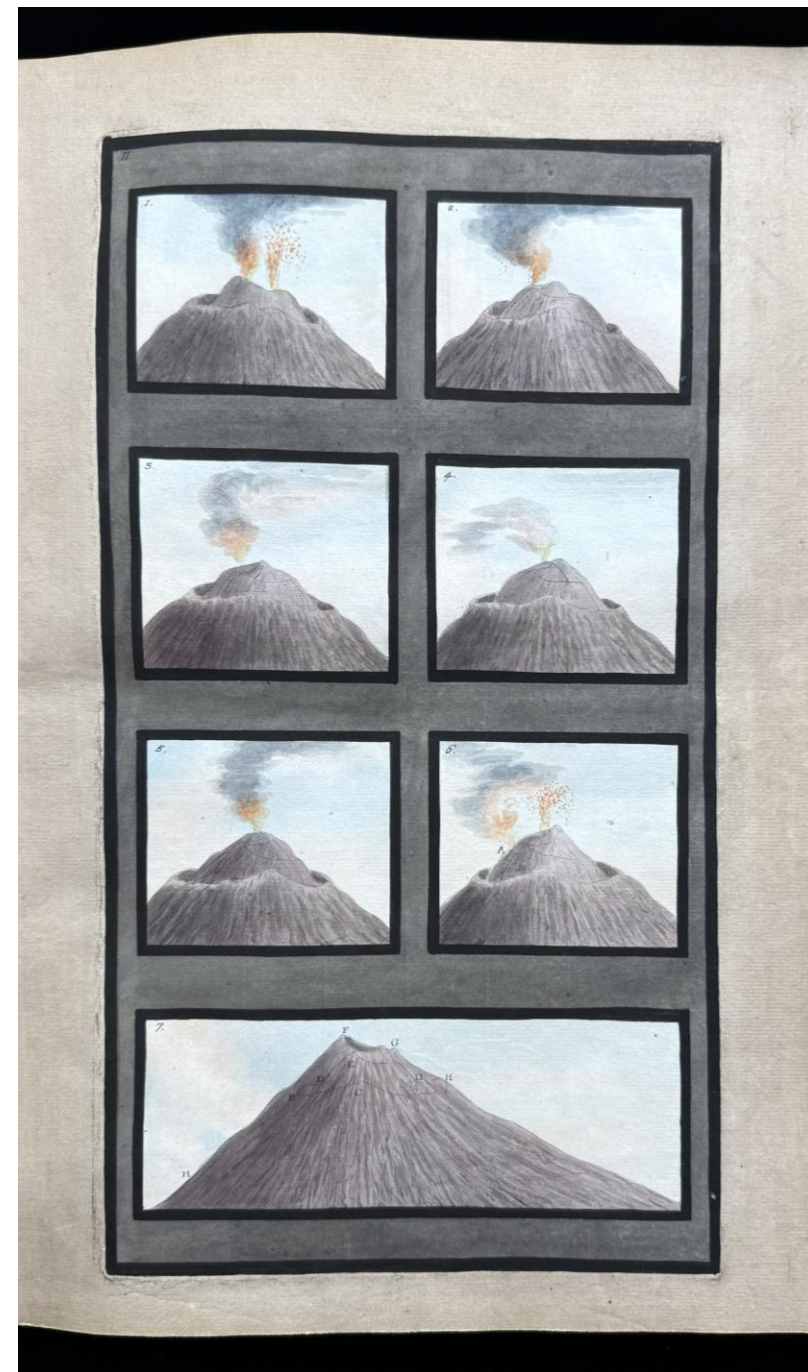
First edition, an exceptionally fine copy, complete with the supplement, of Hamilton's "superbly illustrated work on the volcanic region around Naples" (Rudwick). This lavish production, with its remarkable and iconic hand-colored plates executed under the watchful eye of Hamilton himself, presents sweeping views of Vesuvius, Mount Etna, and the Solfatara, alongside detailed renderings of volcanic rocks, ash, and flowing lava. Hamilton himself frequently appears within the compositions, readily identifiable by his characteristic red coat, serving both as witness and protagonist in this remarkable visual record. Hamilton witnessed the earthquakes and eruptions of the 1760s and 1770s in the manner of a modern Pliny. Within four years he ascended Vesuvius twenty-two times, sometimes at great risk, since both he and Fabris wished to make sketches at every stage of the eruptions. *Campi Phlegraei* did a great deal to cement the romance of the volcano in popular culture, and to promote Vesuvius as a major destination during the grand tour (ODNB).

Hamilton (1730-1803), antiquary and art collector, was captivated by the grandeur of Vesuvius while serving as British ambassador to the Kingdom of Naples (1764-1800) and devoted himself to the scientific study and appreciation of the volcano. He became the outstanding scientific authority of the region and submitted detailed and technical observations of volcanic activity around Naples and in Sicily, some reproduced here, to the Royal Society, to which he was elected in 1766. He led tours to share his fascination with a wider public. Hamilton presented his collection of volcanic stone and minerals to the British Museum in 1767.

Brunet III, 31; DNB VIII, pp. 1108-1111; ESTC T71231 (Parts I-II); Lowndes II, p. 989; Rudwick, *Bursting the limits of time* (2005), p. 30.

\$ 100,000.00





EXPLAINING THE FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS

51. HELMHOLTZ, H[ermann von]

I. *Ueber die Wechselwirkung der Naturkräfte und die darauf bezüglichen neuesten Ermittlungen der Physik.* Königsberg: Gräfe & Unzer, 1854. (Bound with)

II. *Ueber das sehen des menschen ein populär wissenschaftlicher vortrag gehalten zu Königsberg in Pr. Zum besten von Kant's denkmal am 27. Februar 1855.* Leipzig: Leopold Voss, 1855. Two volumes in one. 8vo. 47, [1]; 42, [2] pp. Contemporary cloth-backed marbled boards; an excellent copy with browning to a few leaves.

I: Second edition (printed the same year as the first). This extremely rare paper (*On the Interaction of Natural Forces, and Recent Physical Discoveries Bearing on the Same*), considered Helmholtz's most brilliant scientific lecture, was given in direct response to Clausius' assault of his landmark work, *Über die Erhaltung der Kraft (On the Conservation of Energy)*, first read in 1847 before the Berlin Physical Society. Helmholtz here refutes the attack, using a facile style to give a more concise account of the principle. In a masterly exposition intelligible to all, he communicates his theory of the sun's heat based on his first law of thermodynamics, and noting Robert Mayer's contributions, presents the historical development of the mechanical principles that became the foundation of future scientific endeavors.

II: First edition of this lecture on "human vision," given on the occasion of the unveiling of a Kant memorial in Königsberg. According to Koenigsberger, Helmholtz treats "the subjectivity of the sensations, and of their analogy with Kant's theory, and the psychical processes that underlie the interpretation of our sensations." Being close to Kant in his own philosophy, Helmholtz here correlates the empirical facts of the physiology of the sense organs and the philosophical attitude of Kant, though he states that "I was somewhat hindered in my philosophical exposition by the need of making it popular." (Koenigsberger).

Helmholtz (1821-94) was one of the most versatile scientists of the modern era. He made epic contributions not only to the science of physiological optics but to the fields of acoustics, mathematics, and natural philosophy. A student of Müller at Berlin, he in turn became one of the most influential teachers of the nineteenth century.

Cajori, *A History of Physics*, pp. 221-22; Murray, *Science and Scientists in the Nineteenth Century*, pp. 98-99; Koenigsberger, *Hermann von Helmholtz*, pp. 138-41; Porter & Ogilvie, *The Biographical Dictionary of Scientists*, I & II, pp. 469-471, 539-40 & 666-67; Poggendorff, I, p. 1059; Zeitlinger, SSI, 5145. \$ 450.00

Ueber die Wechselwirkung der Naturkräfte

und

die darauf bezüglichen neuesten Ermittlungen
der Physik.

Ein

populär-wissenschaftlicher Vortrag

gehalten am 7. Februar 1854

von

H. Helmholtz,

ord. Professor der Physiologie an der Universität Königsberg.

Zweiter Abdruck.

Königsberg.

Verlag von Gräfe & Unzer.

1854.

FOUNDATIONAL DOCTRINES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

52. HENRY VIII

[THE TEN ARTICLES OF 1536]. *Articles devised by the kynges highnes maiestie, to stablyshe christen quietnes and vnitie amonge us, and to auoide contentious opinio[n], which articles be also approued by the consent and determination of the hole clergie of this realme.* [Londini : In aedibus Thomae Bertheleti Regii impressoris], 1536. 8vo. 28 pp. (of 30, lacking the title page). Woodcut historiated initials. Disbound; first 2 leaves a bit faded, seemingly due to paper stock. Contemporary annotations to 4 pages. Preserved in a slipcase.

First edition, first printing. These articles, devised by the King to establish “Christian quietness and unity,” were the first royal authorized doctrines of the Church of England under Henry VIII. Compilations from Lutheran and Catholic views, they included three sacraments (Baptism, Penance, Eucharist) and Five Articles relating to doctrine and ceremonies, covering topics like justification, confession, and the use of images.

The first five Articles are related to doctrines:

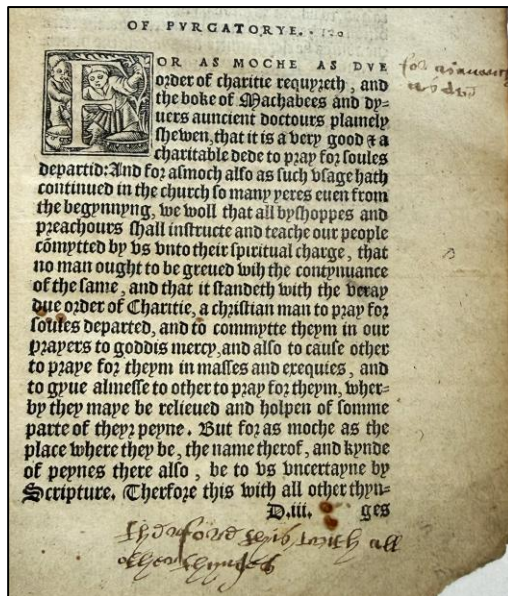
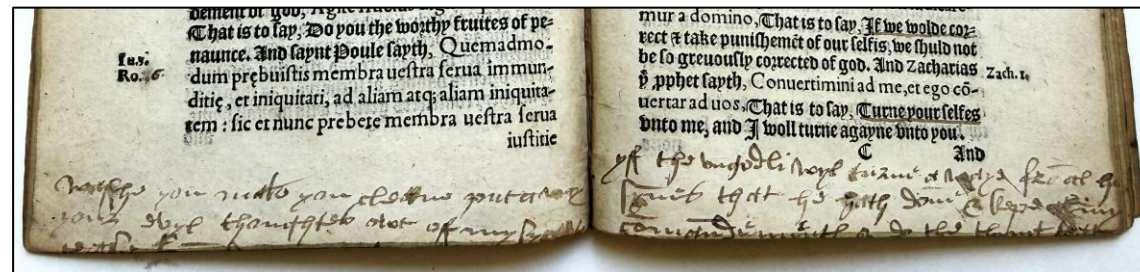
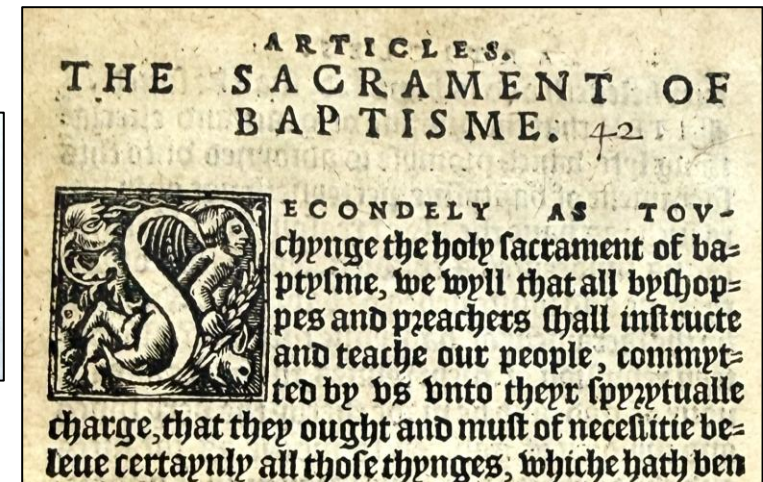
1. That Holy Scriptures and the three Creeds are the basis and summary of a true Christian faith.
2. That baptism conveys remission of sins and the regenerating grace of the Holy Spirit, and is absolutely necessary as well for children as adults.
3. That penance consists of contrition, confession, and reformation, and is necessary to salvation.
4. That the body and blood of Christ are really present in the elements of the eucharist.
5. That justification is remission of sin and reconciliation to God by the merits of Christ; but good works are necessary.

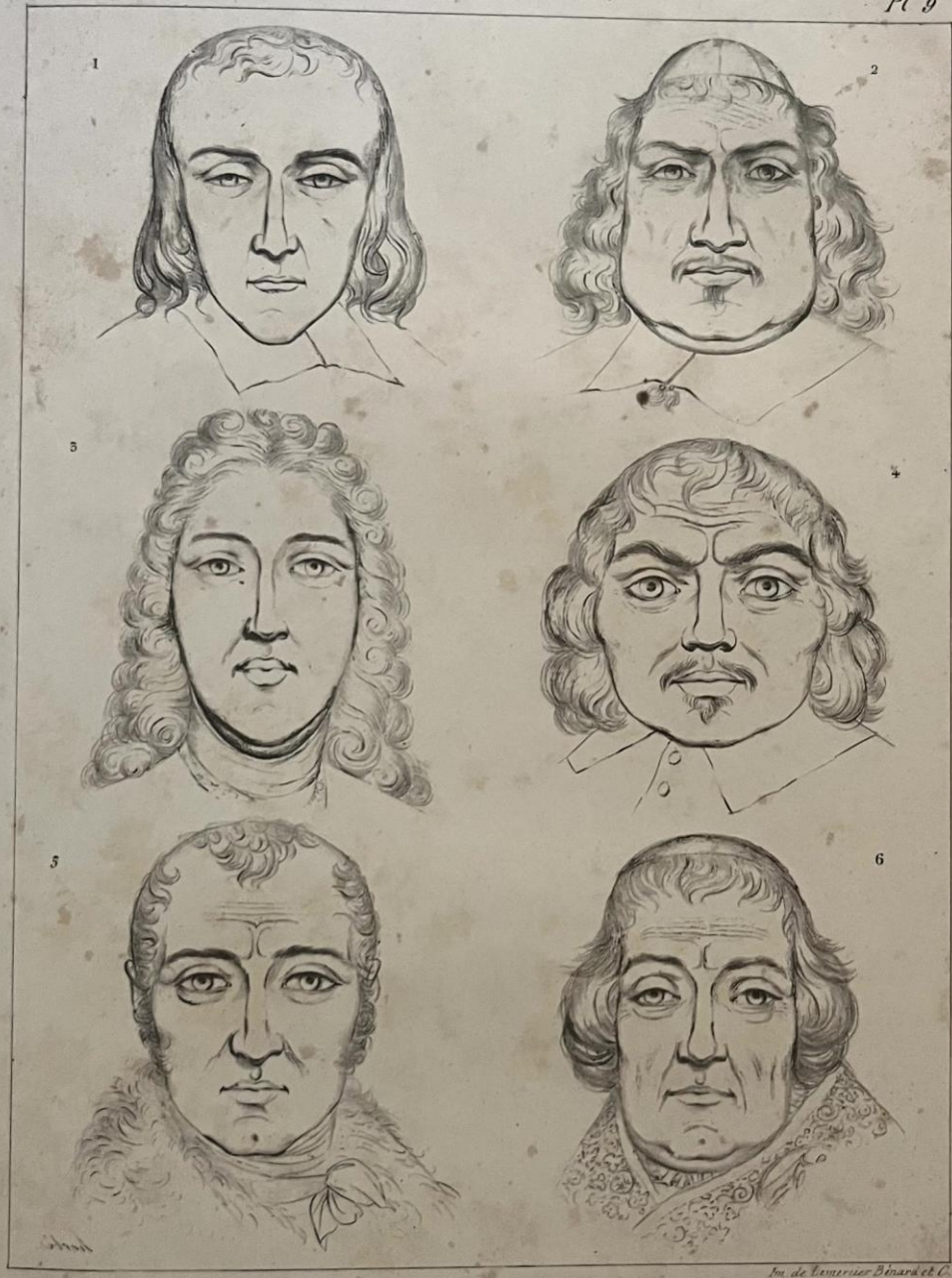
The second group of five Articles are related to ceremonies:

1. That images are useful as remembrances, but are not objects of worship.
2. That saints are to be honored as examples of life, and as furthering our prayers.
3. That saints may be invoked as intercessors, and their holydays observed.
4. That ceremonies are to be observed for the sake of their mystical signification, and as conducive to devotion.
5. That prayers for the dead are good and useful, but the efficacy of papal pardon, and of soul-masses offered at certain localities, is negated.

These articles were intended to stabilize the Church during the reformation but were largely replaced by the “Bishops Book” in 1537.

\$ 12,000.00





A SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO PHYSIOGNOMY

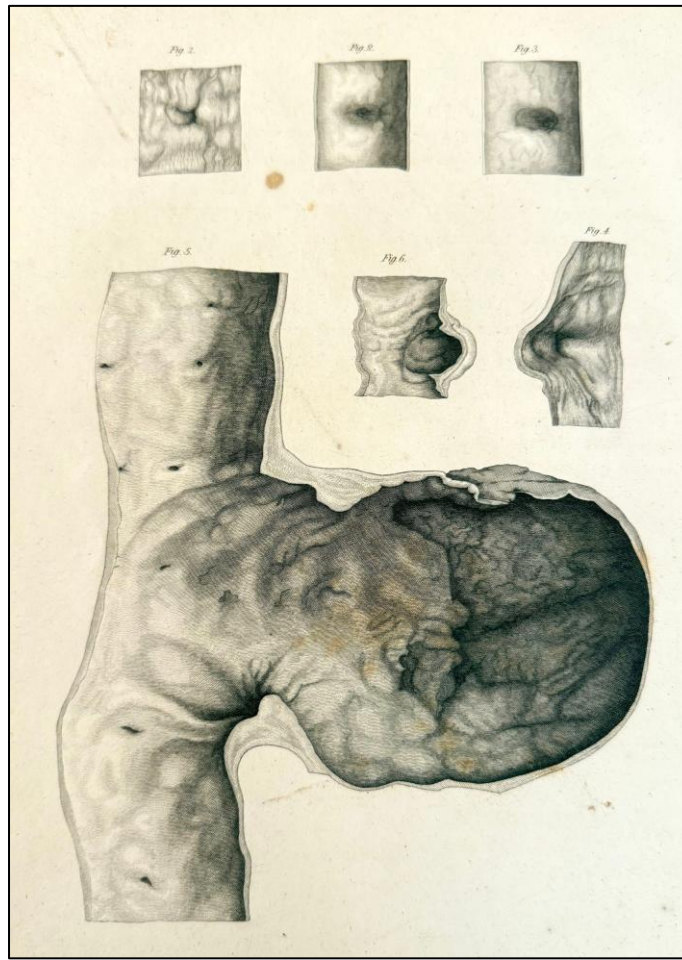
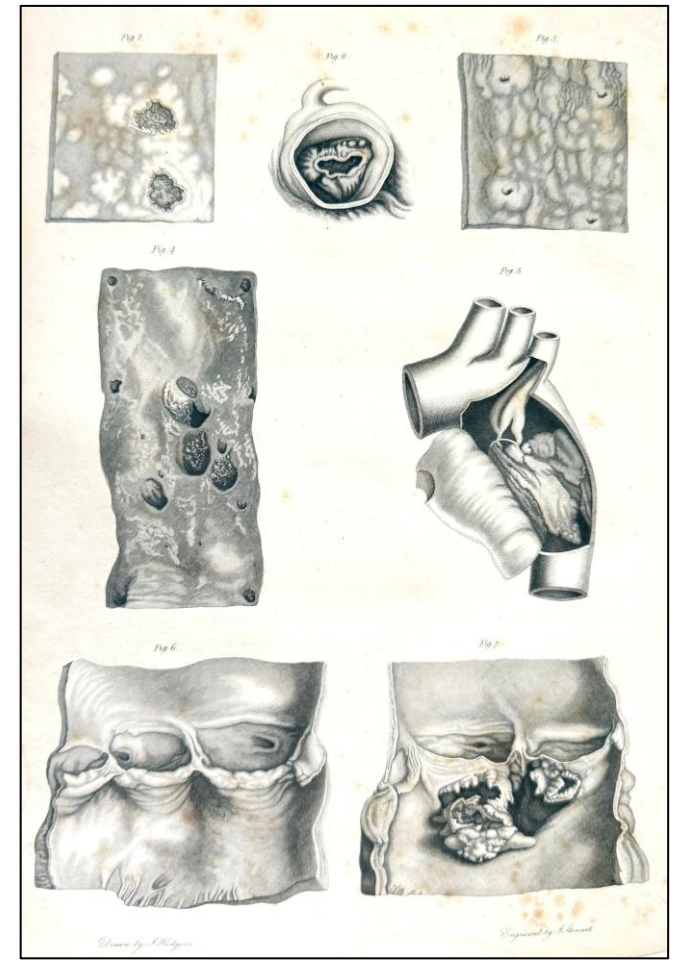
53. HERBÉ, Charles Auguste

Traité physiognomonique de la tête. Paris: Ducessois for A. Garnier and others, 1840. Folio. viii, 92 pp. 26 full-page lithographed plates. Contemporary gilt brown morocco-backed marbled boards. Some plates toned, otherwise in very good condition.

First edition, a large-format clinical guide to physiognomy. Rooted in the work of classic phrenologists like Gall, Spurzheim, and Lavater, the text is scientific and practical rather than mystical. Herbé describes the metric data for analyzing facial structure--anatomical and osteological measurements--and directly correlates it to specific characteristics of the personality. He describes physiognomic analysis as a pathological methodology, even noting its medical applications and suggesting physicians incorporate it into their approach to treatments. The monumental illustrated plates feature 263 figures.

Despite the academic nature of this book, Charles Auguste Herbé (1801-1884) was actually an artist with no scientific training. Born in Reims to a modest family, he relocated to Paris in his teens and worked his way to notoriety through salon exhibitions. He penned a few other books, all on beaux-arts subjects. He wrote this diversional treatise upon his return from a Grand Tour.

OCLC locates 2 copies in the U.S. (Northwestern and Penn); not in Caillet. \$ 2800.00



MEDICAL ARTISTRY

54. HODGSON, Joseph

Engravings, intended to illustrate some of the diseases of arteries. Accompanied with explanations. London: Thomas Underwood, 1815. Folio. 27 pp. With 8 full-page engraved plates. Contemporary morocco-backed boards, very rubbed and stained, corners worn, foxing more pronounced on text leaves with spotting on plates, final blank leaf detached.

First edition. Hodgson's highly detailed illustrations were unmatched prior to the advent of photography. Garrison describes the text to which this atlas is applied as a wonderful storehouse of knowledge on the subject of vascular disease which contains valuable historic data about aneurysms and early ligations of important arteries. The book included the first description of non-sacculated dilation of the aortic arch, which came to be known as Hodgson's disease.

Hodgson (1788-1869), a British physician, was a well-known Quaker. In 1851 he was made president of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London.

Garrison-Morton 2741.

\$ 650.00

THE EXPANDING UNIVERSE

55. HUBBLE, Edwin

The realm of the nebulae. Oxford: University Press, 1936 8vo. xii, [ii], 210 pp. With frontispiece plus 14 plates, 16 figures, and 8 tables. Original cloth binding in excellent condition. From the library of Owen Gingerich, who has tipped in a few additional photographs, with his bookplate on the paste down.

First edition of Hubble's classic work based on his lectures, including the Silliman Lecture at Yale in 1935. Hubble conclusively demonstrated that the universe is expanding. Basing his theory on the observation of the change in distant galaxies, called red shift, Hubble showed that this is a Doppler effect, or alteration in the wavelength of light, resulting from the rapid motion of celestial objects away from Earth. He here provides proof that there are galaxies beyond our own Milky Way. **(offered with)**

The observational approach to cosmology. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1937. 8vo. viii, 68 pp. With 7 plates including frontispiece and 3 diagrams. Original cloth, dust jacket torn at spine and taped up in the front. A fine copy from the library of Owen Gingerich with his bookplate.

First edition. Hubble gave the Rhodes Memorial Lecture at Oxford in 1936, which is contained in this work. Hubble understood the limitations of space observation and exploration with the instruments of the time but felt that as a sample the observable regions of space would furnish important information about the unobservable.

Hubble (1889–1953) was an American astronomer who made important contributions to the study of galaxies, the expansion of the universe, and the size of the universe. Hubble was the first to discover that fuzzy patches of light in the sky called spiral nebula were actually galaxies like Earth's own Milky Way. He also found the first evidence for the expansion of the universe, and his work led to a much better understanding of the universe's size.

\$ 550.00



ANCIENT OBJECT PROTECTING THE HOME AGAINST EVIL

56. INCANTATION BOWL

[*Aramaic incantation bowl*]. [Mesopotamia, ca. 6th century A.D.]. Earthenware bowl (diameter 174 mm., height 80 mm.) with central figural painting of the demon Lilith surrounded by Aramaic text painted in a spiral pattern all the way to the lip, additional Aramaic inscription on the outside of the lip. Intact.

An ancient Jewish amuletic bowl featuring a rendering of Lilith and incantation in the Aramaic language. Its purpose is to trap evil spirits and prevent calamity from occurring in the home. It would have been placed upside-down in a specific part of the home, possibly buried there. The small inscription on the outside of the bowl most likely indicates where in the home it should go—threshold, bedroom, front room, etc. The figure of Lilith may represent the specific demon the bowl was supposed to trap, but it most likely stands for any malevolent force that may enter the home. The text likely invokes protection against death, illness, robbery, poverty, or divorce.

Incantation bowls almost unanimously date from the 5th-7th centuries and are exclusively from the Mesopotamian region of modern-day Iraq. The majority of the inscriptions are in Aramaic, the language spoken by Jesus, although a few have Mandaic or Syriac text. Found in Jewish homes, they represent the kind of Kabbalistic magic that pervaded the faith in a time when the supernatural was taken for granted.

\$ 12,000.00

FOUNDER OF AMERICAN CONTRACEPTIVE MEDICINE

57. KNOWLTON, Charles

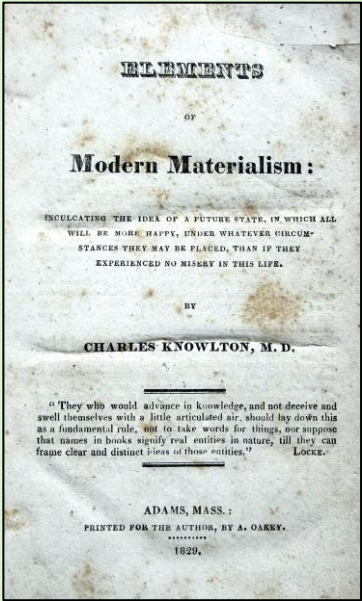
Elements of modern materialism. Including the ideas of a future state, in which all will be more happy, under whatever circumstances they may be placed, than if they experienced no misery in this life. Adams, MA: Printed for the Author by A. Oakley, 1829. 8vo. viii, [9]-448 pp. Contemporary sheep, spine label; moderate to heavy foxing throughout as per usual. With the ownership stamp of F.H. Ellsworth and the small label of the historian Philip F. Gura on the front paste-down.

First edition. The present work on philosophical materialism is one of the earliest and probably the first on the subject published by an American in the United States. Knowlton, a forerunner of Skinner in the defense of behavioristic psychology, here identifies himself as an “infidel” attacking injustice and superstition. He advances an agnostic view of the material universe, with a minute look at the function of human physiology (and its associated questions of consciousness) in arguing that the entire universe is physical, and that belief in the notion of immaterial spirits was “rank superstition.” He had a difficult time selling the one thousand copies printed, mainly due to the fact that he was so far ahead of his time and the concepts within are more in tune with the modern world than that of the early nineteenth century.

Knowlton (1800-1850), one of the earliest of the free-thought reformers, was a well respected member of the Massachusetts medical society. He was a visionary, predicting overpopulation problems and suggesting that women take control of their reproductive health. As a pioneer of the Freethinkers movement, he is best remembered for his book *Fruits of philosophy*, in which he discussed the concept of birth control (before the term existed), and for which he was prosecuted and jailed. He received three months hard labor for obscenity.

Kaufman, Galishoff, Savit, *Dictionary of American Medical Biography* I, pp. 420-21.

\$ 1500.00



LANGUAGE LESSONS FOR CHILDREN

58. LE BRUN, Armand; HAMILTON, Henry; HEUMANN, G.

Album-vocabulaire du premier age en français, anglaise, allemand, italien et espagnol. Paris: Furne, Jouvet and Co., [about 1880]. 4to. viii, 136 pp. With 800 wood engraved vignettes. Original black and gold embossed red cloth, front panel with title in an elaborate cartouche, rear panel with central medallion. Old ownership inscriptions of Jean Rouse and Frédéric Arland. In excellent condition.

A juvenile picture album for teaching five languages. The main text of the book consists of 800 illustrations of objects, people, animals, and situations, listed alphabetically, and what they are called in French, English, German, Italian, and Spanish. The indices provide common phrases in each of the languages and a list of adjectives and adverbs. The frontmatter includes a visual alphabet of sign language.

This manual represents an interesting moment in the history of education, when intercultural exchange and industry had become regular enough to necessitate teaching children foreign languages. The book was written for a French audience, indicating that francophone readers had reason to travel the extents of Europe.

OCLC locates 2 copies of any edition in America (Harvard and Princeton).

\$ 750.00

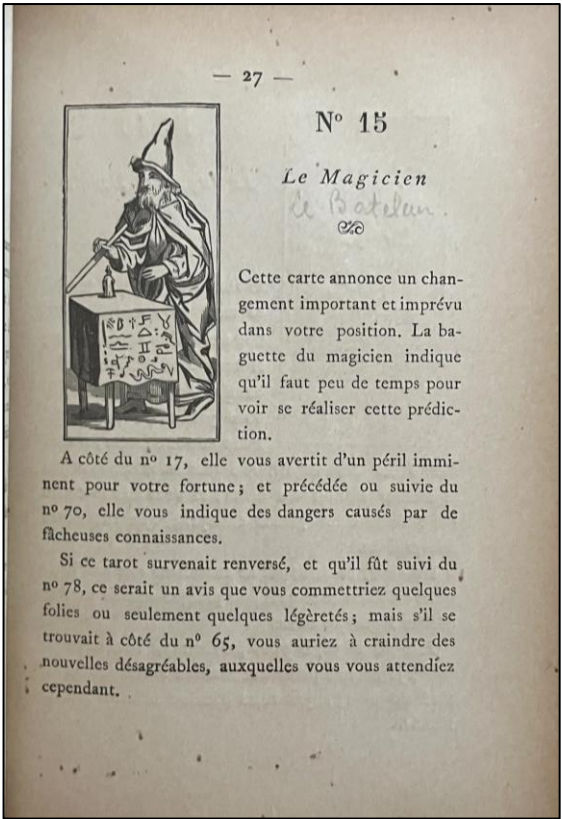
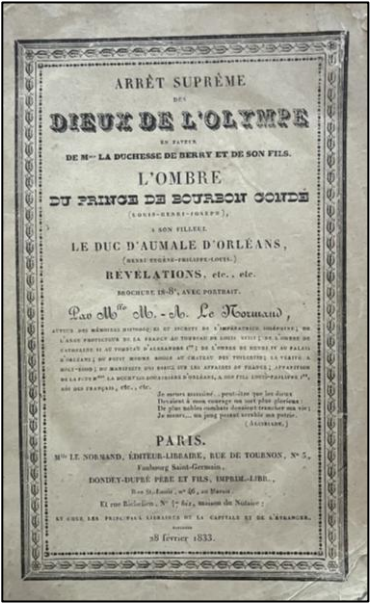
PRECISE EXPLANATION OF EACH TAROT CARD

59. LEMARCHAND, Mlle.

Les Récréations de la cartomancie. Paris: Dumoulin, [1867]. 8vo. 90 pp. Wood engraved illustrations throughout. Contemporary gilt red sheep-backed marbled boards. Scattered manuscript annotations. In excellent condition.

A concise practical guide to fortune telling with tarot cards. A short introductory chapter describes the makeup of a 78-card deck and the method for drawing a spread. The rest of the book addresses each card individually with an illustration and list of meanings and significations along with its interactions with other cards.

OCLC records 1 copy in America (LC). \$ 850.00



HER ENCOUNTER WITH THE GODS

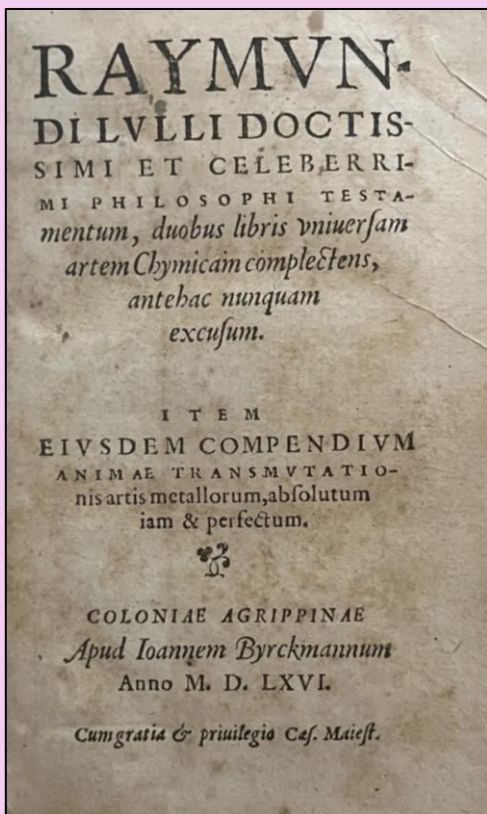
60. LENORMAND, Marie-Anne Adelaide

Arrêt suprême des dieux de l'Olympe en faveur de Mme. La Duchesse de Berry et de son fils. Paris: the Author, 1833. 8vo. [iv], 144 pp. Lithographed frontispiece. Original printed wrappers (some wear to extremities), preserved in a glassine sleeve. Authentication signature of the author on the half-title verso, old bookseller stamp on the pastedown. Minor marginal dampstaining, otherwise a fine copy in original, uncut condition.

First edition, the self-proclaimed prophet's last book transcribes her unconscious encounter with the Gods on Mount Olympus who tasked her with advocating for the release of the Duchess du Berry, imprisoned after attempting to overthrow King Louis Philippe I and put her son on the throne. Lenormand here asserts that she sleepwalked through a forest to the ancient home of the gods, where they conversed about the political situation taking place in France and the arrest of the Duchess. The gods gave her an official decree, transcribed word for word, calling for her freedom and throwing their support behind the House of Bourbon. While it is unlikely this text influenced the French authorities' treatment of the Duchess, she was released from prison four months after publication...

Called "the Sibyl of Faubourg Saint-Germain", Mlle. Le Normand was a famous fortune teller and seer enlisted by ranks of prestigious politicians and noblemen for her divination abilities. She counted among her clientele the Empress Josephine, Robespierre, Tallyrand, and the Russian Emperor Alexander, but others denounced her as a sham. She was arrested often and spent weeks at a time in prison.

OCLC locates 3 copies in America (Yale, NY Public, Mississippi State); Caillet 6510 ("Rare"). \$ 1950.00



PRACTICAL ALCHEMY

61. LLULL, Ramon, pseudo-

Testamentum, duobus libris universam artem chymicam complectens. Cologne: Johann Birckmann, 1566.

(Bound with)

[IBN-UMAIL, Muhammad]

De Chemia senioris antiquissimi philosophi. [Strasbourg: s.n., 1560]. Two works in one. 8vo. [viii], 240, [16]; 117 pp. First work with 2 folding woodcut plates and 12 text woodcuts, second with woodcut vignette. Bound in 18th-century blind-ruled calf, red edges; contemporary marginal annotations and underlining throughout.

First edition, very rare, of this manual of alchemy couched in natural philosophy. The text teaches three main topics—transmutation of metals, improving health, and creating precious stones, the last being written here for the first time in the West. A large part of the book is related to making the Philosopher's Stone, which the author claims can cure base metals and turn them into gold, remove imperfections in gemstones, cure diseases in both humans and animals, stimulate the growth of plants, and render glass malleable. It includes recipes for medicinal waters and instructions for dissolving pearls. This book creates early intersections with chemistry, medicine, botany, and philosophy that were highly influential to later, better-known practitioners like Heinrich Cornelius Agrippa and Giordano Bruno.

Llull (c. 1233–c. 1316) was a Catalan theologian, mystic, philosopher, missionary, and prolific author, beatified in 1847. He publicly opposed alchemy, but by the early 14th century a number of alchemical manuscripts attributed to him were circulating throughout Europe, versions of the *Testamentum* among them. Their actual authorship is unclear, but the science therein was groundbreaking for the era.

Bound in is another alchemical treatise attributed to a 10th century Muslim mystic known in the West as Senior Zadith. It is a text of symbolic alchemy, focusing on philosophical interpretations of the process and transmutation of the soul.

OCLC locates no copies of the first title in America and 2 of the second (Wisconsin-Madison and Chicago); not in Caillet; Ferguson 54; Principe, *The Secrets of Alchemy* 72; Lagerlund, *Encyclopedia of Medieval Philosophy* 59. \$ 6500.00

THE BRIDGE BETWEEN MEDICINE, SPIRITUALITY, AND THE PARANORMAL

62. LOMBROSO, Cesare

Ricerche sui fenomeni ipnotici e spiritici. Turin: Unione Tipografica, 1909. 4to. viii, 319 pp. With 57 photographic and wood engraved figures in the text, a double-page lithographed plate and a chromolithographed plate. Contemporary gilt vellum-backed board. A fine copy.

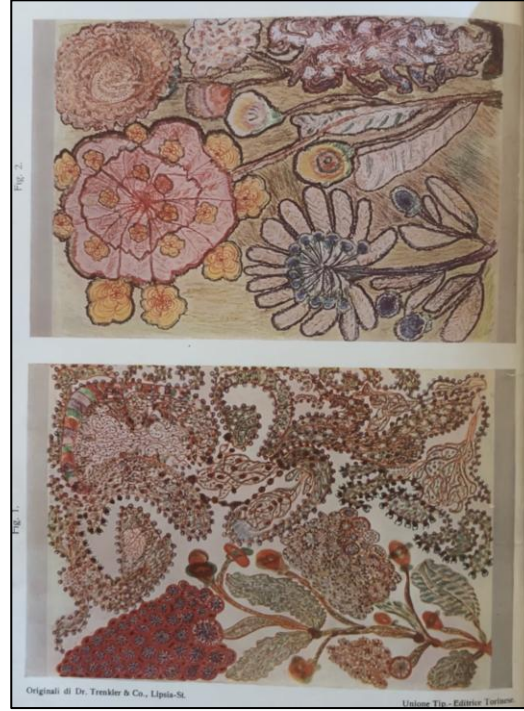
First edition of this forensic investigation into paranormal phenomena, the final book of famed Italian criminologist Cesare Lombroso (1835-1909). Lombroso spent most of his life skeptical of the occult, but in his final years he embraced the esoteric and sought to bridge medicine and spirituality. Divided into two parts, in the first he describes the physical and psychic effects of hypnotism and its differences from hysteria.

The second part is where things get spooky: Lombroso asserts the existence of the Spirit World and its interactions with humanity through mediumship. The author derived the bulk of evidence of spirituality from experiments with the psychic Eusapia Palladino, of whose genuine power Lombroso was convinced. Despite his old age, he conducted these experiments and tests in person in hotel rooms and doctor offices, and he included in this book his clinical notes. The text is illustrated with photographs of ghosts and apparatuses to catch them. He devotes a chapter to identification of apparitions and how to determine if you are being haunted.

Lombroso is considered the founder of modern criminology, and his earlier research and publications were devoted to the “hard” science of classifying criminals anthropologically, employing physiognomy, Darwinism, and psychiatry. This esoteric and cerebral work diverged so dramatically as to provide a springboard for further parapsychological experimentation among clinicians.

Not in Caillet.

\$ 2500.00



THE ART OF ROMANTIC CORRESPONDENCE

63. LOVE LETTER

[*Letter from a soldier to his lover*]. Strasbourg, 1848. 85 x 60 mm. folded; 172 x 257 unfolded. Composite paper manuscript made up of one outer sheet that forms the envelope, inner sheets folded into 8 flaps, three pink pieces shaped like hearts that overlap into additional flaps. Flap rectos with manuscript in brown ink, versos with hand-painted folk art motifs in vibrant color. Strasbourg postmarks. Broken wax seal. In fine condition.

A saccharine piece of correspondence from a young soldier to his fiancée, written during the 1848 revolutions. The intricately folded and decorated letter asks after his sweetheart's health and her family, her diversions, and reminds her of her promise to marry him one day. A full translation is below. It is addressed to Monsieur M. Saffon, likely the patriarch of the household, in the Fayolle commune of St. Denis-du-Pin in the Charante Maritime region. At the time, it was common that letters to an unmarried girl be addressed to her father, who likely screened all her correspondence.

The author, Pierre Baillarguet, was a corporal in the 39th Infantry Regiment of the French army and stationed at the Strasbourg Citadel. He dated the letter July 8, 1848 and stated that he had just arrived in Strasbourg. This makes sense, because the regiment had just been in Paris suppressing the June Days Uprising from June 23-26, a workers' revolt against the dissolution of the national workshops which provided subsidized jobs for the unemployed.

Baillarguet must have had time on his hands, because his letter obviously took a great deal of work. When folded, it looks like a regular missive, but each flap reveals a painted floral vignette, so that when completely opened, it looks like a vibrant bouquet. Under the final paper window is the author's current address, so that his lover may write back to him. Most of his words are colloquial, but the final few lines, written on pink paper hearts, are in verse.

A poignant piece of wartime ephemera, remarkably survived.

\$ 2500.00





ORGANIZED CRIME

64. MALLET, Louis, Commissaire de Police Mobile

Cambriolages: manière d'opérer de plusieurs bandes de malfaiteurs professionnels. Paris, 1935. Folio. "95" (=104) leaves. With 70 photographs tipped in. Typescript. Staple bound in green wrappers with manuscript title on the front panel. Contemporary scattered manuscript annotations.

An unpublished police dossier of mafia activity in France, an insightful witness to the emergence of international organized crime.

The late 1920s and early 1930s saw a significant uptick in high-value burglaries by organized criminals across France. Groups of 3-4 individuals, equipped with sophisticated tools and using stolen cars for transportation, staked out and robbed jewelry stores, weapons manufactures, post offices, and embassies, leaving no fingerprints and little evidence at the crime scenes. Police commissioners Jean Belin, Charles Chenevier, and Louis Mallet pooled their case files of these heists in order to find congruences, classify the burglars, and anticipate future robberies. They recorded their efforts in this volume with the intention of disseminating the information to other police prefectures.

What they found when they aggregated the data proved significant: the majority of bold, organized burglaries were being committed by Italian men. They targeted jewelry stores to steal valuable and easily transported assets, weapons storehouses for guns and ammunition, post offices for cash and stamps, and consulates for passports. They often used aliases. They smuggled their loot out of France and back into Italy by Alpine routes.

Here the commissioners documented the relevant details of each case: biographical and physical descriptions of the criminals, the mode of entry into the burglarized place, what tools were used, the items stolen and the total value of the heist. They included photographs of the crime scenes and mug shots of the perpetrators.

In 1925, fascist dictator Benito Mussolini spearheaded a campaign to suppress the mafia, which was undermining his power and influence. His efforts were largely successful, and by 1928, over 10,000 suspects had been arrested and their assets seized. However, the members that remained at large continued their crimes outside the country, and an intricate network of organized crime emerged between Italy and France. France previously had no ties to the Italian mafia; it was not until 1937 that police identified the "French Connection" of international trafficking.

\$ 15,000.00

RESUSCITATING ONLY THE ACTUAL VICTIMS OF ASPHYXIATION

65. MANNI, Pietro

Manuale pratico per la cura degli apparentemente morti. Naples: Tipografia del Real Ministero di Stato, 1835. 8vo. xvi, 335 pp. With 9 folding engraved plates. Contemporary richly embossed vellum painted gold, spine and label gilt, all edges gilt, green silk marker; old library label on the front pastedown. Presentation inscription from the author to Dr. Alison, professor of medicine at the University of Edinburgh, dated 1836 on the half title. In perfect condition.

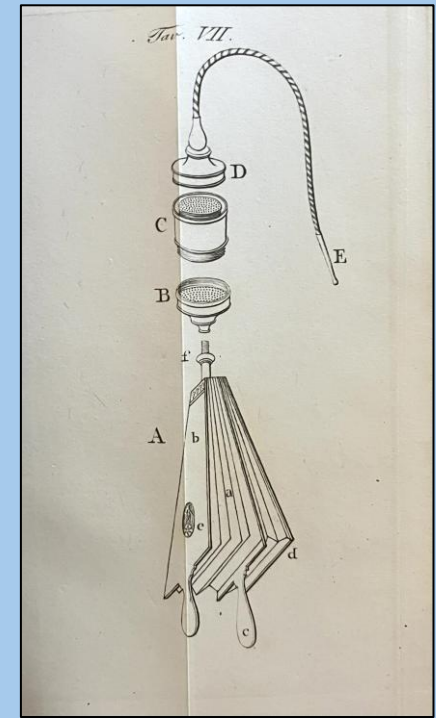
First edition thus, third overall, of this practical manual for resuscitating victims of asphyxiation. The author, an obstetrician by training, explains the difference between “apparent death” and actual demise by drowning, strangulation, suffocation, electrocution, mephitic fumes from industrial fumes, “hysterical passion”, and hypothermia and provides instructions for determination. Emergency aid for unconscious victims includes electric shock, bloodletting, tracheotomy, and smoke enemata. The last chapter concerns triage and treatment of infants.

Underpinned by the contemporary development of forensic medicine in Italy, the text also describes proper methods for conducting autopsies and the necessity for municipal “corpse inspectors,” and it includes an illustrated proposal for a portable resuscitation kit they should carry. The other plates show various devices for resuscitation. Manni stresses the importance of thorough evaluation of unconscious bodies to avoid premature burial, an issue that was unfortunately not without precedence.

The presentation inscription in this copy not only establishes the edition’s priority to the author but also an interesting international concordance. Manni gave the book to a Dr. Alison, most likely the renowned Scottish professor of medicine William Pulteney Alison, a staunch advocate for public health measures like vaccination and poverty relief. Manni and Alison’s professional relationship indicates their cooperation in social wellness reform.

OCLC locates 7 copies of this edition in America and only 3 of the earlier printings.

\$ 1450.00



ILLUSTRATED MANUAL OF PRACTICAL VETERINARY MEDICINE

66. MARCHI, Ezio

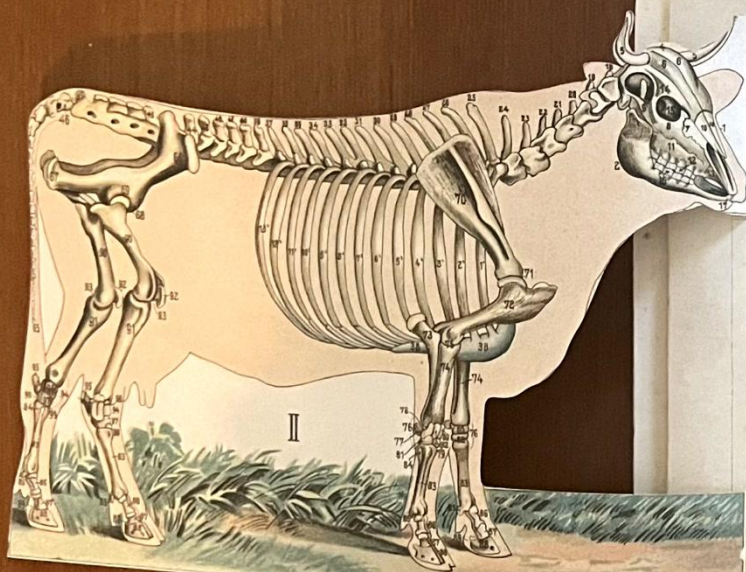
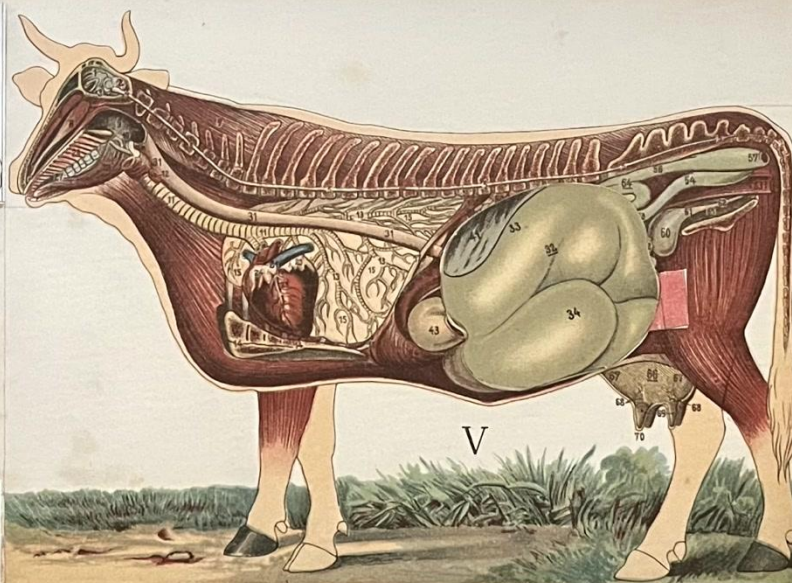
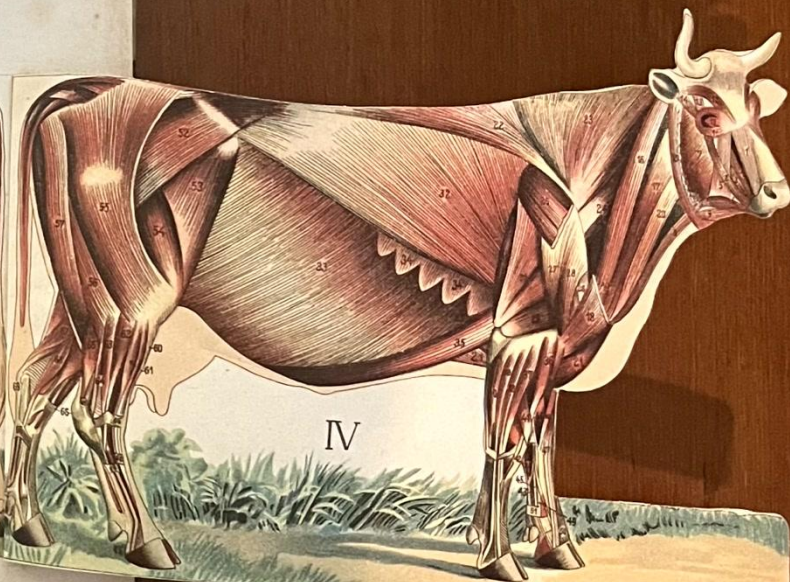
Ezoognosia. Turin: Unione Tipografico-Editrice, 1901. 4to. [vi], 24, VIII, VIII, 25-132 pp. With 2 full-page chromolithographed plates with anatomical flaps, 15 full-page lithographed plates, a double-page chromolithographed plate, 10 full-page wood engraved plates, 4 full-page halftone plates, additional engraved, halftone, and lithographed illustrations throughout the text. Contemporary vellum-backed boards, gilt label; minor foxing, otherwise a very nice copy with an old bookseller’s label on the front pastedown, ownership inscription on the title, scattered manuscript annotations.

First edition of this curiously illustrated veterinary manual for domestic livestock. Incorporating lithographs, wood engravings, and photographic half-tones, the text describes the comparative physiology of horses, cows, goats, sheep, pigs, and dogs, paying particular attention to the teeth and feet. It provides information on selecting the most valuable specimens and maintaining their quality, using the bone and tooth structures to determine age, variants of regional species, and optimal size proportions. The two anatomical flap plates detail the anatomy of the horse and cow. The last few pages of the book are blank forms for breeding, milking, and slaughtering schedules and veterinary records.

Ezio Marchi (1869-1908) was an Italian veterinarian and professor of zoology. He was the first to breed Chianina cattle and pioneered the importance of genealogical registries for domestic livestock.

OCLC records no copies in America.

\$ 1500.00



JESUIT INQUIRY INTO SPIRIT COMMUNICATION

67. MATIGNON, Ambroise, S.J.

Les morts et les vivants entretiens sur les communications d'outre-tombe. Paris: A. Le Clere and Co., 1864. 8vo. [iv], xi, 142 pp. Contemporary gilt brown Morocco-backed boards, green silk marker. In excellent condition.

Second edition, a curious Jesuit exhortation on Spiritualism. Written in the form of a dialog between a theologian and an undead spirit, the text questions whether communicating with spirits of the dead is heretical and if Christians can engage in the act without sin. The author uses the interlocutors exchange to differentiate between spirit communication and praying to the saints and to classify devotional rituals and dabbling in the occult. True to his Jesuit practice, he finds both virtue and vice in Spiritualism. The book concludes with six “pieces of justification,” letters and extracts by clergy on the nature and dangers of Spiritualist practices like table-turning and invoking angels.

Rare; OCLC records no other copies of this edition in America and only 1 copy of the 1862 first edition (Berkeley); not in Caillet.

\$ 1200.00

ASTRONOMY AND RELIGION IN ANCIENT EGYPT

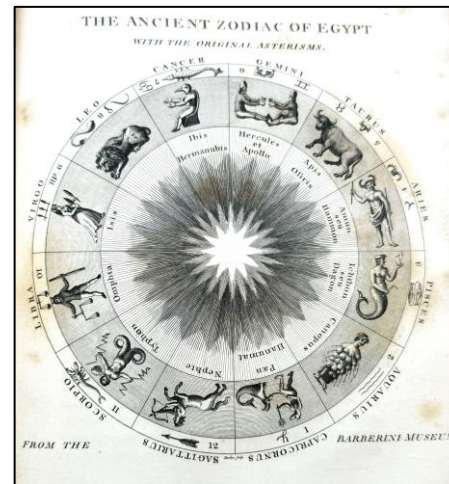
68. MAURICE, Thomas

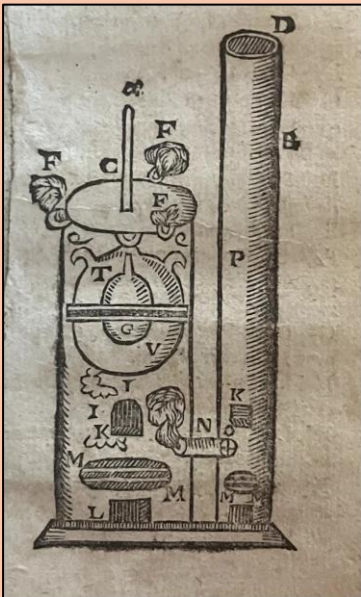
Observations connected with astronomy and ancient history, sacred and profane, on the ruins of Babylon ... (bound with) *Observations on the remains of ancient Egyptian grandeur and superstition as connected with those of Assyria: forming the appendix.* London: John Murray, 1816; 1818. Two volumes in one. 4to. [iv], viii, 164, [4]; [viii], xvi, 222 pp., plus 1 page of publisher's advertisements. Complete with the postscript and list of subscribers in first work (plus addenda to the list of subscribers tipped in). With 4 full-page and 1 text engraved plate in the first work, frontispiece and 1 full-page engraved plate in the second. Modern half-speckled calf and marbled boards spine with raised bands and red and green morocco labels. A beautiful copy.

First edition of Maurice's work on ancient astronomical and religious practices, compete with the separately issued Appendix and illustrated with 6 full-page engraved plates. Maurice combines elements of archaeology, astronomy, and history to provide insights into the ancient civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia, Babylonia and Assyria. The second work, originally intended as an Appendix but ultimately exceeding the length of the first volume, discusses Ancient Egyptian religion and its similarities to the Babylonian and Assyrian culture. The plates of the first work depict The Supposed Ruins of the Tower of Babel; Ancient Inscription on the Walls of Persepolis, etc.; The Great Pagoda of Tanjore; and A Mexican Temple to the Sun and Moon. The second work illustrated the Striking resemblance between the symbolic deities of Egypt & India; and the ancient Zodiac of Egypt.

Maurice (1754-1824) was a British Oriental scholar and historian. He was the assistant keeper of manuscripts at the British Museum, “a voluminous author and one of the first to popularize a knowledge of the history and religions of the East” (DNB). He authored a number of books on the history of India.

\$ 1250.00





SUPPLIES NEEDED FOR YOUR ALCHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS

69. MÜLLER, Philipp

Miracula chymica et mysteria medica. Rouen: J. Berthelin, 1651. 16mo. [xxiv], 191 pp. With 12 text woodcuts, 1 folding and 1 full-page leaf of manuscript notes and illustrations bound in. Later vellum, manuscript spine title. Contemporary manuscript marginal annotations and underlining, old Jesuit library stamp on the title. A good copy bearing significant signs of use.

An illustrated Paracelsian manual of alchemy. 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 five 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*.

This copy has two leaves of contemporary manuscript content added—they illustrate and describe the building and use of an Athenor, a specialized alchemical furnace that maintains heat over long periods for perfecting matter. The same scribe added notes to much of the printed text.

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

\$ 2800.00

PRESENTATION COPY

70. MUYBRIDGE, Eadweard

Descriptive zoopraxography or the science of animal locomotion ... with selected outline tracings reduced from some of the illustrations of "Animal Locomotion" an electro-photographic investigation of consecutive phases of animal movements, commenced 1872, completed 1885, and published 1887, under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania. Published as a memento of a series of lectures given by the author under the auspices of the United States Government Bureau of Education at the World's Columbian Exposition, in Zoopraxographical Hall 1893. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania [Chicago: Lakeside Press], 1893. 8vo. [ii], xi, [i], 44, 34, 14, [2] pp. With frontispiece and numerous text illustrations. Original publisher's cloth, title in black on front board; fly-leaf and frontispiece nearly detached. Presentation copy from the author to Charles Bowry with his signature from Kingston-on-Thames dated 28 Dec 1894.

First edition of Muybridge's own account of his pioneering photographic investigation of animal movements. The book specifically notes that it is taken from the author's lectures given at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. There, Muybridge operated his specially constructed zoopraxiscope (which he introduces in the book) in a specially-named Zoopraxographical Hall. It was for all intents and purposes the first motion picture theater, as attendees paid to hear the lectures and watch the projection of successive images which appear as continuous motion.

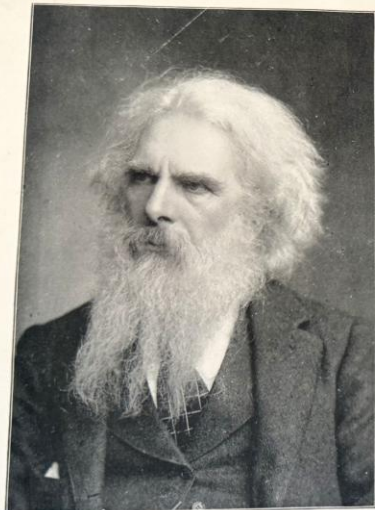
The work details Muybridge's studio and apparatus, and takes the reader through the phases of a horse's walk, trot, canter, gallop and leap. Of particular importance is the author's description of a series of fifty circular engravings, each showing successive phases of a movement, and providing instructions for turning the discs themselves into a simple zoopraxiscopic device.

Muybridge (1830-1904) was an English photographer whose pioneering studies of human and animal locomotion influenced scientific photography and was of course significant in the history of motion pictures. **(Offered with)**

The science of animal locomotion (zoopraxography): An electro-photographic investigation of consecutive phases of animal movements. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, or London, 20 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, [1891]. 8vo. 24 pp. Original printed wrappers. A fine copy.

First edition of what the Biodiversity Heritage Library calls a "Prospectus for the author's *Animal Locomotion*, which includes background information on his experiments, the creation of the plates and a subscribers list." Muybridge here gives an introductory history of his experiments, describes his photographic apparatus and procedures, discusses the resulting plates, and only then presents the formal prospectus and subscription information. The prospectus announces sets of 100 plates, selected from the 781 plates of *Animal Locomotion*, at \$100 in the United States or twenty guineas in Britain. The pamphlet concludes with Muybridge's "Valedictory" and a list of subscribers.

\$ 2500.00



*Faithfully Yours
Eadweard
Muybridge*

DESCRIPTIVE ZOOPRAXOGRAPHY

OR THE SCIENCE OF ANIMAL LOCOMOTION
MADE POPULAR
BY
EADWEARD MUYBRIDGE

WITH SELECTED OUTLINE TRACINGS REDUCED FROM SOME OF
THE ILLUSTRATIONS OF

"ANIMAL LOCOMOTION"

AN ELECTRO-PHOTOGRAPHIC INVESTIGATION OF CONSECUTIVE
PHASES OF ANIMAL MOVEMENTS, COMMENCED 1872,
COMPLETED 1888, AND PUBLISHED 1887,
UNDER THE AUSPICES
OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

PUBLISHED AS A MEMENTO OF A SERIES OF LECTURES GIVEN BY THE AUTHOR
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

AT THE
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, IN ZOOPRAXOGRAPHICAL HALL
1893

University of Pennsylvania
1893

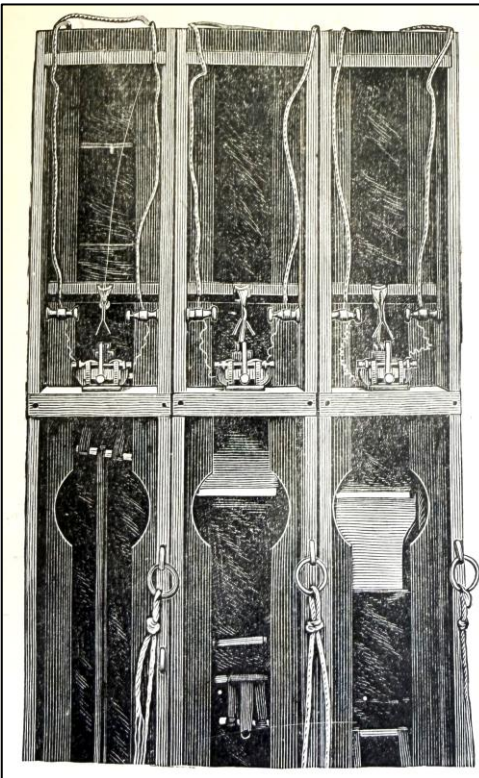
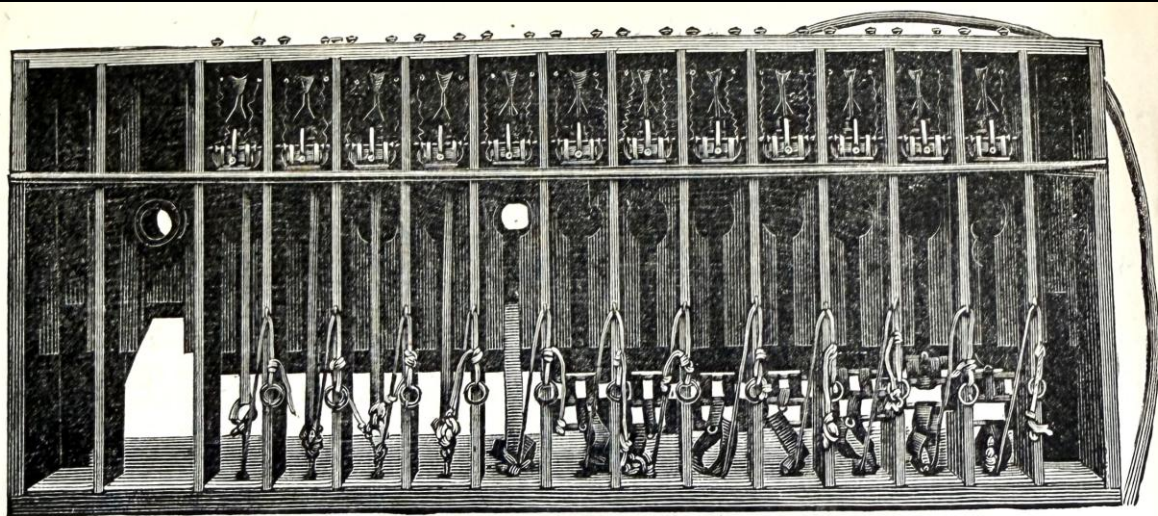
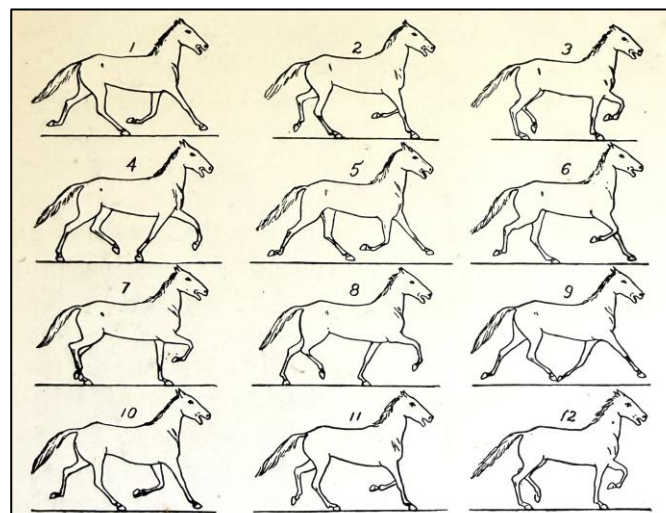


Fig. 4.



SOME CONSECUTIVE PHASES OF THE RACK.

*Charles Bowry
with the compliments of
The author*

*Wilmington-on-Thames
28 Decr. 1894*

A STUDY OF ALL POPES FROM 1139 THROUGH THE END OF THE WORLD

71. O'KELLY, Charles Denis

Le prophète de Rome, interpretation héraldique des devises prophétiques de Saint Malakie. Paris: Dentu, 1849. 8vo. 29, [3] pp. With 6 full-page engraved plates. Stabbed in contemporary blue wrappers, manuscript title and ownership inscription of Cyprien Lefournier dated 1852 on the front panel; 2 leaves with text pasted on. Bifolium laid in: "Prophétie imprimée en 1544." In excellent condition.

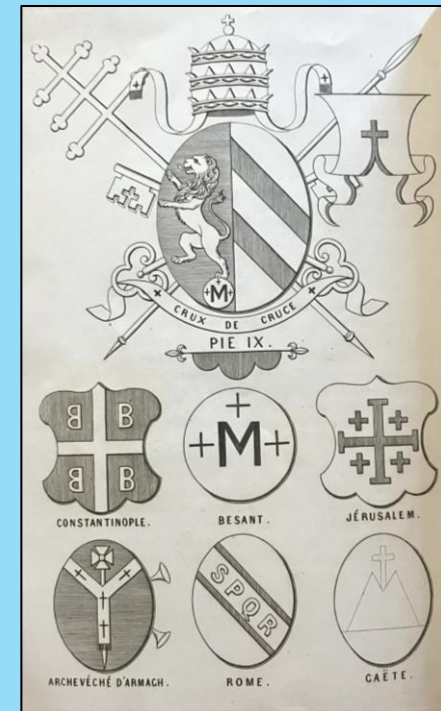
Only edition of this apocryphal heraldic study of the popes' coats of arms. The text assumes the veracity of the Prophecies of St. Malachy, a supposedly 12th-century oracle attributed to Saint-Archbishop Malachy predicting all Catholic popes from 1139 until the end of the world. The prophecy, printed for the first time in 1595, is composed of 112 cryptic phrases which O'Kelly attempts to interpret alongside the armorial devises of Pope Clement XIV through Pope Pius IX. He analyses the motifs present on each coat of arms and seeks correlations with lines from the prophecies.

It appears that there were errors in the printing process: our copy has two leaves with blocks of text in the same font pasted onto the page, but digitized copies show these left blank. It is possible that the author or printer attempted to correct some copies before they were sold, or perhaps this particular one was being edited for a second edition.

Laid into this copy is a bifolium pamphlet of the "Orval Prophecy," a famous scam text from the 19th century that was purported to be a prognostication printed in 1544. Attributed to the oft-scapegoated 16th-century monk Olivarius, it "predicted" the French Revolution, reign of Napoleon, and the Bourbon Restoration. The prophecy was actually composed in the 1830s, but believers held onto the legend until the end of the 19th century.

OCLC records 5 copies worldwide, all in Europe; not in Caillet or Dorbon.

\$ 1450.00



POPULAR ANATOMY

72. PASCOLI, Alessandro

Il corpo-umano, o breve storia dove con nuovo metodo si descrivono in compendio tutti gli organi suoi, e i loro principali ufizi, per istruire a bene intendere, secondo il nuovo sistema, la teorica, e pratica medicinale. Venice: Andrea Poletti, 1727. 8vo. [xiv], 406; 55 pp. Copper-engraved frontispiece, engraved title vignette, and 20 full-page plates, title in red and black, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary calf-backed marbled boards, worn; foxing and spotting throughout.

Later edition of Pascoli's anatomical work, bound with Baglivi's treatise on the structure of muscle fibers. The text is based to a great extent on anatomical works of Borelli, Malpighi, Bellini, Redi, Bartholin and Vieussens. "A native of Perugia in central Italy, Pascoli initially practiced medicine in his natal city and then lectured in philosophy and anatomy at the university. He had such success that he came to the attention of Pope Clement XI, who appointed him professor of anatomy in Rome. The present work is his textbook on anatomy which became very popular, was translated into Latin, and remained in print until 1750. Included at the end of this first edition are several letters on anatomical and physiological matters that he received from Baglivi" (Heirs).

Blake 339; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 758; Waller 7217.

\$ 600.00

NOUVELLE
MAGIE BLANCHE
DÉVOILÉE,
PHYSIQUE OCCULTE,
ET
COURS COMPLET DE PRESTIDIGITATION,

CONTENANT
*Tous les Tours nouveaux qui ont été exécutés
jusqu'à ce jour sur les Théâtres ou ailleurs, et qui n'ont
pas encore été publiés,*

ET
Un grand nombre de Tours d'un effet surprenant, d'une exécution
facile, et tout-à-fait inconnus du Public et des Professeurs;

OUVRAGE ENTIÈREMENT NOUVEAU,

Et le plus complet qui ait paru sur cette matière,

Par J.-N. PONSIN,

*Ancien Professeur de Dessin du Lycée de Reims
et Membre honoraire de l'Académie de l'Enseignement primaire.*

L'homme est heureux quand il s'amuse,
Et quelquefois quand on l'abuse.

REIMS,

CHEZ A. HUET, RUE DE L'ARBALÈTE, 22;
CHEZ BRISSART-BINET, RUE DU CADRAN-SAINT-PIERRE, 4,
ET CHEZ L'AUTEUR, RUE DE VESLE, 105.

PARIS,

CHEZ ADOLPHE DELAHAYS, RUE VOLTAIRE, 5 ET 6.
1853.

FIRST BOOK ON CONJURING FROM AN ACTUAL PERFORMER

73. PONSIN, Jean Nicolas

Nouvelle magie blanche dévoilée, physique occulte, et cours complet de prestidigitation. Reims and Paris: Huet, Brisset-Binet, Delahays, and the Author, 1853-1854. Two volumes in one. 8vo. 312, [1]; 314 pp. Contemporary gilt brown sheep-backed marbled boards; light toning and minor foxing, but a good, complete copy.

First edition of “the first really practical treatise on conjuring to appear in any language.” (Sharpe) In the introduction, Ponsin asserts himself as the first real author of conjuring who was also a performer. The text provides instructions for prestidigitation, sleight-of-hand, and smoke-and-mirror tricks using cards, coins, cups, balls, and knives, for the table, drawing room, and theater. Some examples include swallowing a sword, making liquid spurt from the point of a knife, restoring a broken plate with the shot of a pistol, and multiplying the number of cards in a hand. Many of these tricks are still performed the same way to this day.

A notice at the beginning and end of the first volume indicates that copies not bearing the author's signature would be considered counterfeits and those selling them would be prosecuted. Our copy does not have Ponsin's signature, but Caillet's note about the book assures us that not all true copies do.

Jean Nicolas Ponsin (1801-1863) was the pseudonym of Charles-Édouard Ponsin, a Rheims-born amateur magician and grade school teacher.

OCLC records 6 copies in America; Price, *Short-title Cat. of Psychical Research* 310; Sidney, *Bib. of Conjuring* 61; Sharpe, *Ponsin on Conjuring* 7-10; Dorbon 1996; Caillet 8827. \$ 2500.00

TRANSLUCENT EROTIC PLAYING CARDS

74. [PORNOGRAPHIC PLAYING CARDS]

[*Transformation deck of erotic playing cards*]. France: ca. 1850. 49 [of 52] playing cards (87 x 57 mm., lacking 1 of diamonds, 2 of spades, and Queen of clubs), cardstock, made of wood engraved and stenciled designs, hand colored, each with a hand-colored pornographic vignette revealed when backlit. Versos are blank, edges gilt. In excellent condition.

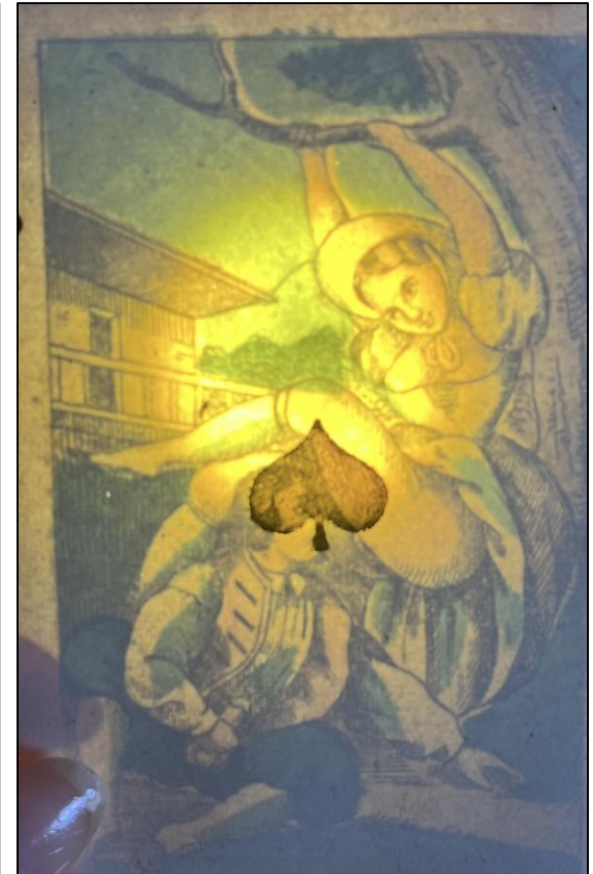
A nearly complete deck of translucent erotic playing cards, extremely rare. Disguised as a regular, 4-suit deck, every card has a different pornographic vignette that can only be seen when placed in front of a bright light. The scenes are delicate and creative (and apparently consensual): two feature orgies, two bestiality, one shows a nun, naked from the waist down, selecting from three monks' exposed penises, several are homosexual or transexual in nature.

Each card is made from two layers of paper: the rectos are printed with engraved, hand-painted designs for the face cards and water-colored stencils for the pips, the versos with engraved erotic scenes in hand color, and a plain sheet glued over the versos. The characters on the face cards are incorporated into the hidden vignette, while the pip cards conceal standalone scenes.

Transformation decks first appeared in Germany at the beginning of the 19th century, but their imagery was typically allegorical or satirical and was usually only on the pip cards.

Wowk, *Playing Cards of the World* 66-67.

\$ 5500.00



EARLY CRYPTOGRAPHY

75. PORTA, Giambattista della

De occultis literarum notis. Strasbourg: Lazarus Zetzner, 1606. 8vo. [xvi], 585, [25] pp. With 13 large text woodcuts, dozens of woodcut cyphers, letterpress music and tables; lacking the volvelles. Contemporary mottled calf, spine and label gilt, red edges; a few quires browned, otherwise a good, complete copy with an obscured ex-libris inscription on the title page.

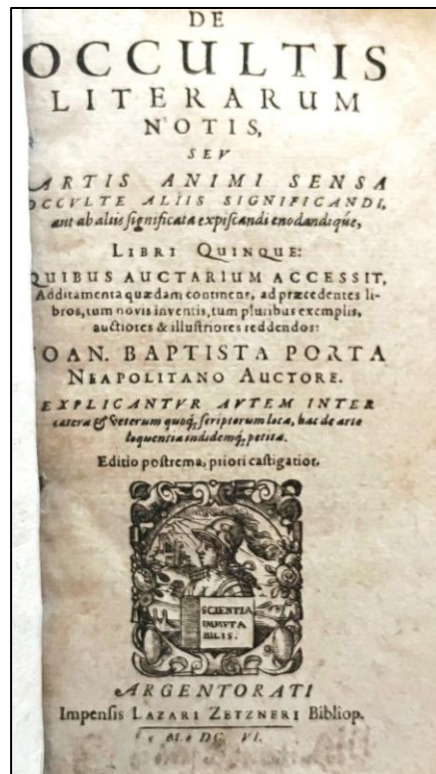
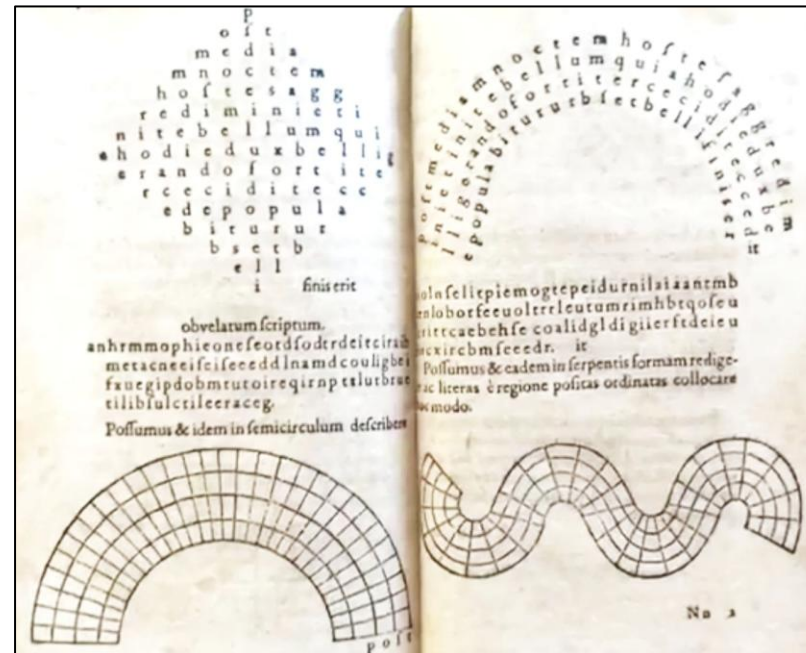
First edition thus, greatly expanded from previous printings, of this landmark manual of cryptography, an important forerunner of computing technology. First published in 1563 under a different title, it contains detailed instructions for coded messages and secret communications including ciphers, symbolic scripts, unreadable letterforms, and even musical encryption. Positioned at the intersection of strategic statecraft and occult methodology, the text stresses the use of hidden meanings and signatures in ancient alphabets, numerological codes, enigmatic images, and sounds. It contains the first known description of digraphic substitution ciphers, an encryption method in which units of plain text are replaced with cyphers. Porta also describes ways in which pitch and durations in musical notation can be used for encoding purposes and methods for writing secret messages on the inside of eggshells and on the edges of card decks.

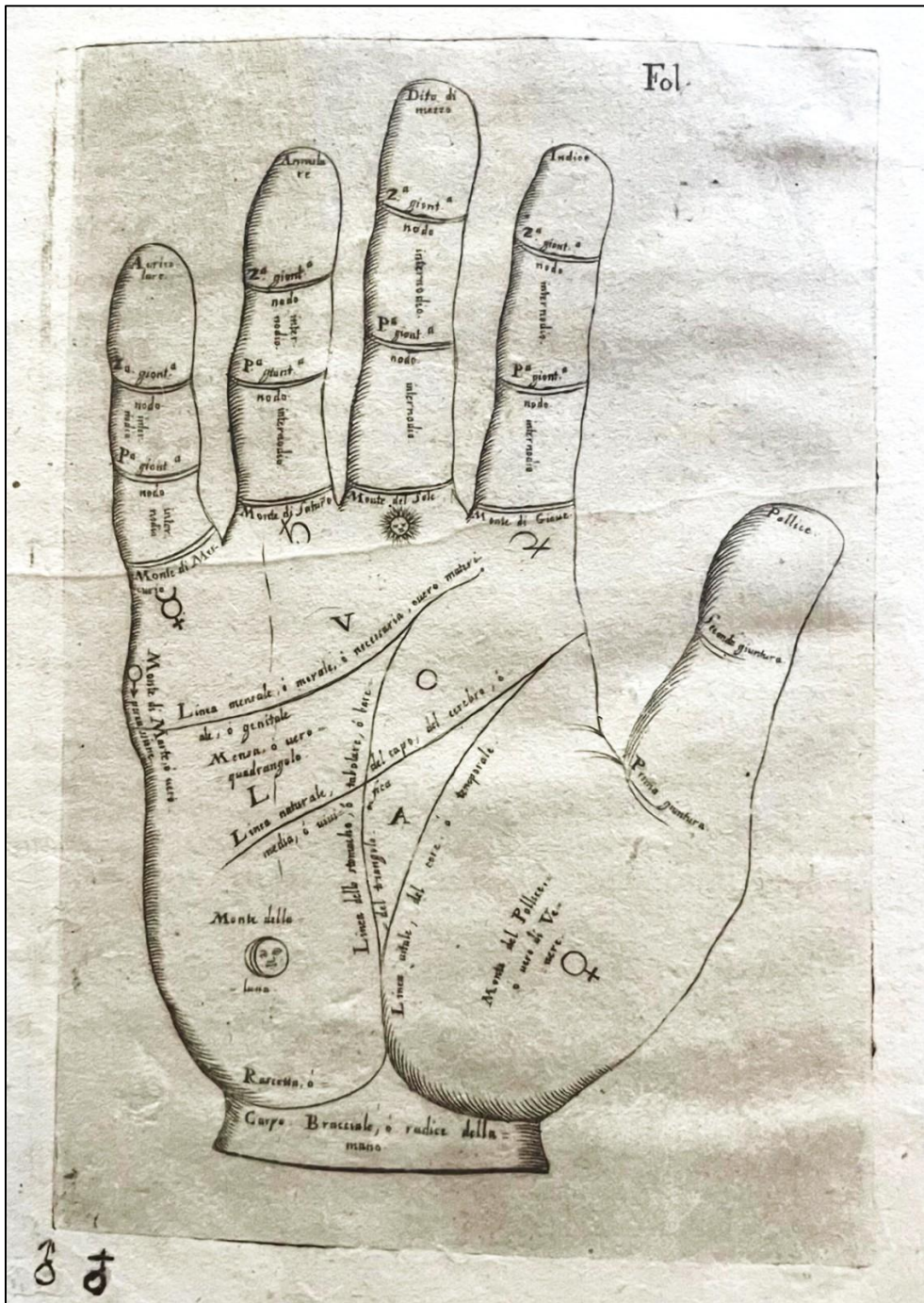
At the time of writing, international political intrigue necessitated the use of concealed messages. Diplomats, military commanders, secret lovers, and runaway slaves were known to trade encrypted missives. Porta capitalized on the trend, here supplying hundreds of examples and codes for practical implementation. This is considered one of the most important historical treatises on cryptography, a subject that would eventually lead to computation and artificial intelligence.

Giambattista della Porta (1535-1615) was a Neapolitan polymath who wrote extensively on esoteric and mystical topics, including natural magic, chiromancy, and alchemy.

Bibliotheca Chemico-mathematica 13532; Dorbon 3734; Caillet 8856; see Wheeler Gift 67.

\$ 3500.00





MEANINGFUL FOOT AND PALM READING

76. PORTA, Giambattista della

Della chirofisionomia, ovvero di quella parte della humana fisionomia, che si appartiene alla mano. Naples: Antonio Bulifon, 1677. 4to. [ii], 555-602, [19] pp. Full-page engraved plate. Contemporary binder's boards, uncut. In excellent condition.

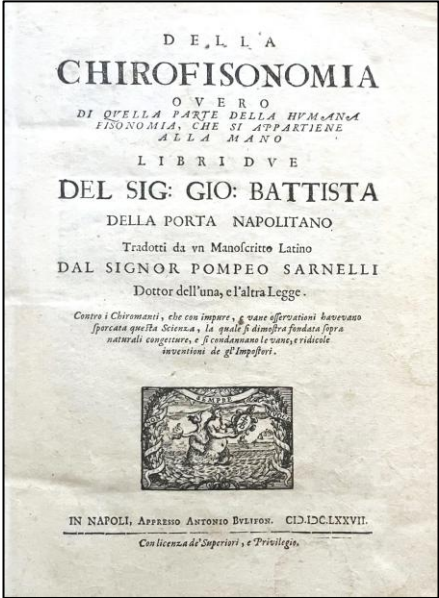
First edition of this palm and foot reading manual. The text identifies meaningful lines and shapes found in the lines of the palms and the bottoms of the feet and describes their effect on character, fortune, and disposition.

Wanting to differentiate his work from the chiromancers of the early 16th century who had been denounced as heretics, the author chose the neologism "chirofisionomia" to lend a more scientific bent to the text. In the author's *Proemio*, Porta tells the reader that because the practice of chiromancy was stigmatized in the wake of the Inquisition, he found it difficult to find subjects who would allow him to study their bodies for his research. Thus, he became friendly with Naples' executioner, who would inform him when he was removing the corpses of criminals from the gallows, and Porta would rush over and make plaster casts of their hands and feet. Then, by candlelight, he would make drawings from these morbid prostheses.

This first appearance of the text was included in the 1677 edition of Porta's *Della magia naturale* with its own title page, hence the odd pagination. The translator, Pompeo Sarnelli, edited it especially for this publication from a previously unknown authorial Latin manuscript.

Coumont P59.53; Thorndike VI:163.

\$ 1950.00



77. PRICHARD, James Cowles

The natural history of man; comprising inquiries into the modifying influence of physical and moral agencies on the different tribes of the human family. (Offered with)

Ethnographical maps to the Natural history of man. London: H. Bailliere, 1843. 8vo. (text). xvi, 556 pp. Hand-colored engraved frontispiece, 40 engraved plates on 39 leaves (36 hand-colored) and numerous text woodcuts. Modern half-calf over marbled boards. Folio (atlas) 3 pp., plus 6 folding hand-colored lithographed maps. Contemporary cloth-backed marbled boards, worn, portion of the marbled paper torn away on front board, interior fine.

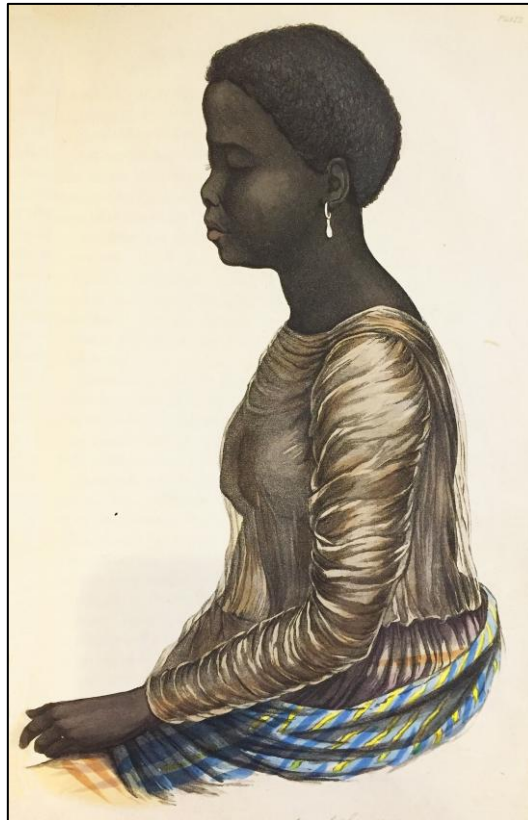
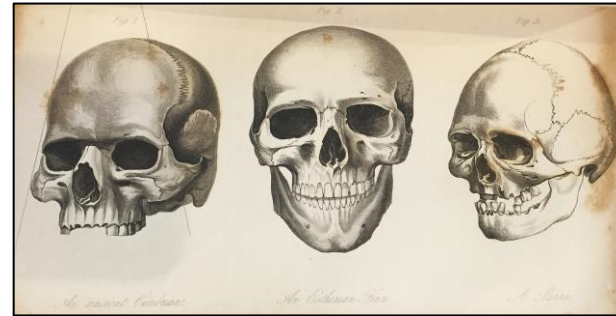
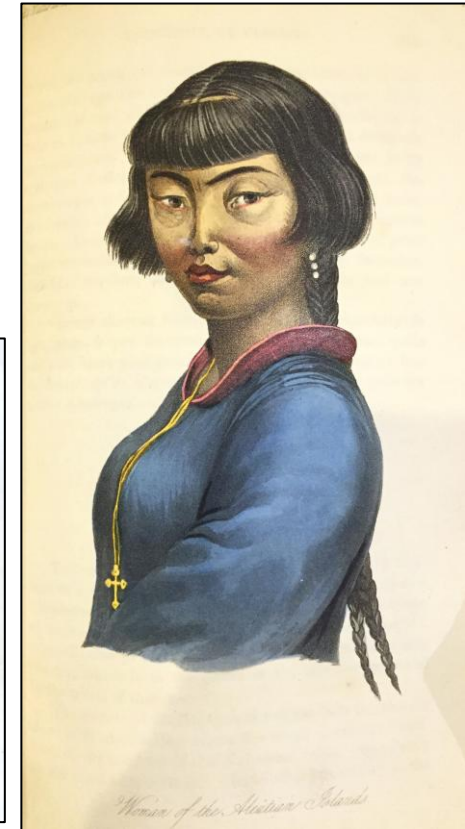
First edition of this finely illustrated ethnographical study of mankind. The present work was of major importance for its assemblage of organized data on human population. Prichard sets forth the differences of color, hair, stature and form. He examines the value of each criterion as evidence of differences in race and maintains that all mankind is descended from one family.

The maps were intended as a companion volume to the separately published *Natural history of man*. They illustrate the distribution of various racial and ethnic groups throughout the world. The maps include Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, and the Pacific Ocean. The publisher and date is printed within the cartouche of each map.

Prichard (1786-1848) was a physician and anthropologist as well as a pioneer in the moral treatment of the insane. He laid the groundwork for the later research by Lyell and anticipated the human evolution theories of Darwin and Weismann.

Edinburgh University Library, *Catalogue of Printed Books*, III, p. 196; see *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 303.

\$ 4500.00



FIRST AMERICAN PRINTING

78. QUR'AN IN ENGLISH

The Koran, commonly called the Alcoran of Mohammed. Translated from the original Arabick into French, by the Sieur De Ryer ... the whole now faithfully translated into English. Springfield, Massachusetts: Henry Brewer for Isaiah Thomas, 1806. 8vo. vii, 524 pp. Modern full dark blue gilt-ruled calf, spine with raised bands, red spine label, marbled endpapers; scattered foxing, but a particularly fine copy.

First American edition of the first translation of the sacred book of Islam into English, based on the 1688 edition of Ross' (1591-1654) translation of Du Ryer's French edition of 1647. Du Ryer (1580-1660) was serving as French consul in Egypt at the time he translated the Qur'an into French. His was the first to be rendered from the original Arabic rather than from earlier Latin translations. Ross (1591`-1645) undertook this translation to demonstrate the absurdity in his opinion of the Muslim faith as defined in the Koran, and at the end appeared his *A needfull caveat or admonition* in which he states forcefully his opposition to the faith. The next English translation was published in 1734, also based on Ross. "The earliest documented Koran to be brought to North America was owned by Francis Daniel Pastorius, who arrived in Pennsylvania from Germany in 1683 ... the learned statesmen John Adams and Thomas Jefferson both owned Korans that have survived, and Jefferson spent some time teaching himself Arabic. The Adams Koran is preserved at the Boston Public Library and Jefferson's at the Library of Congress" (John Carter Brown Library).

Shaw & Shoemaker 10684; see Lowndes 1290.

\$ 7500.00

AN EXTREMELY RARE COMPLETE DECK

79. RESSY, Michel

[*Playing Cards: Portraict de Lyon*]. Lyon: Michel Ressay, c. 1760. 32/32 playing cards (85 x 57 mm.), woodcut on thick laid paper with stencil color: red, black, blue, and yellow, versos plain. Contained in the original publisher's wrapper of laid paper with stamped vignette of a smiling sun surrounded by the four suits above the words "Cartes Fines." An excellent set in fine original condition.

A **complete deck** of playing cards in the "Portrait of Lyon" design housed in its original decorative wrapper. This set was made by Michel Ressay, a master cardmaker from Lyon, who was active 1727-1772. At the time, a complete suit contained the King, Queen, Jack, ace/one, and numbers 7-10, so our deck of 32 cards is complete. An item of profound rarity. \$ 6500.00



EAR BONES

80. RÜDINGER, Nicolaus; BLAKE, Clarence John (trans.)

Rüdinger atlas of the osseous anatomy of the human ear comprising a portion of the atlas of the human ear. Boston: A. Williams & Co., 1874. Folio. 23 pp. With 9 albumen plates depicting bones of the human ear. Original publisher's cloth folio, author, translator and title in gilt on front cover, remnant of tie; contents loose as issued. A very good copy with browning and soiling to the edges of some of the text leaves.

First printing as such, mostly taken from Rüdinger's *Atlas der menschlichen Gehörorganes* (1866). According to Blake's preface, "the object of this Atlas is to provide the teacher and student with correct representations of the more important parts of the Osseous Anatomy of the Human Ear, accompanied by explanatory texts and notes, available for instruction or for reference."

Rüdinger (1832-1898), a German anatomist, was known for using photography for anatomical diagnosis. He is credited with introducing a new method of preserving corpses in the dissecting room. Blake (1844-1919) was aural surgeon to the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary and Lecturer on Otology at Harvard Medical School. \$ 1650.00



THREE IMPORTANT MEDICAL TEXTS

81. SCARPA, Antonio

Memoria sulla legatura delle principali arterie degli arti. Pavia: Pietro Bizzoni, 1817.

(Bound with:)

Saggio di osservazioni sul taglio retto-vescicale per l'estrazione dell pietra dalla vescica urinaria. Pavia: Pietro Bizzoni, 1823.

(Bound with:)

Sull'ernia del perineo. Pavia: Pietro Bizzoni, 1821. Three works in one. Folio. vii, 136; 62; 32 pp. Large folding engraved plate in the second work; 5 folding engraved plates in the third. Contemporary half gilt green sheep over marbled boards; 8 leaves browned, otherwise in excellent condition with the ownership inscription of Antonio Buscioni on the title. A fresh copy on thick paper with large margins.

First editions of three important medical treatises by the esteemed Italian physician and anatomist, Antonio Scarpa. Rooted in first-hand case studies, the first describes the methods by which to tie off arteries. It includes a lengthy appendix on aneurisms and operations to remove them.

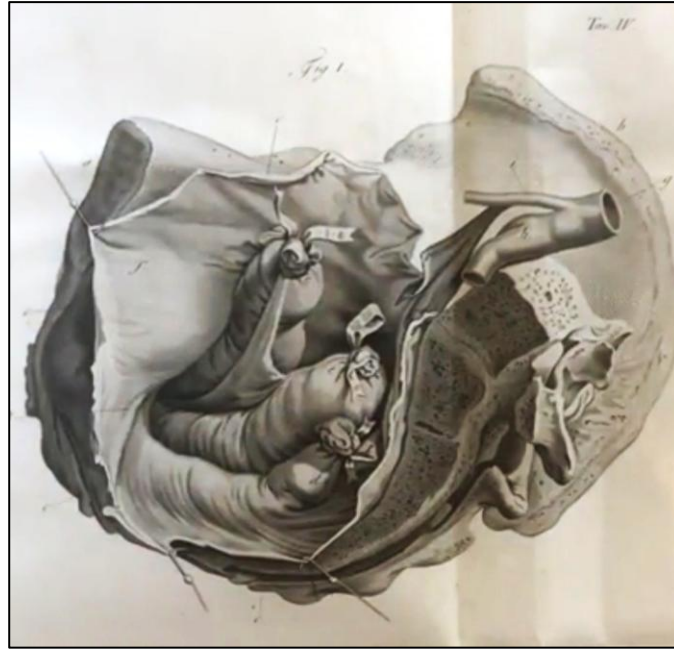
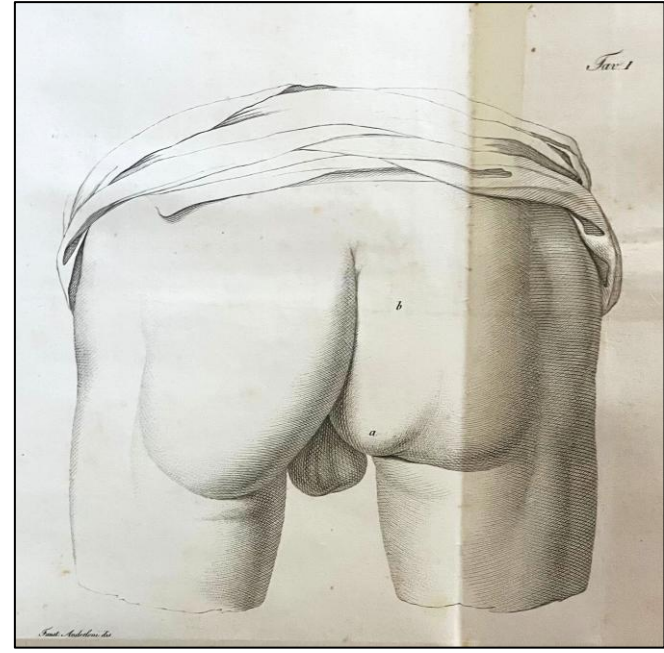
The second text relates a surgery in which a calcified stone was successfully removed from the bladder through a rectal incision. (Ironically, Scarpa ultimately died from a stone in the urinary tract.) The large plate shows 6 steps involved in the procedure.

The final tract, illustrated with 5 plates, is a clinical description of the sliding hernia, or hernia of the large intestine. It is the first ever discussion of perineal hernias. Scarpa examines the difference in these hernias between the sexes, since they can emerge vaginally in women and require obstetric intervention. For men, he recommends a specialized belt worn between the legs that pushes the hernia back into the bowels.

Scarpa (1752-1832), the most brilliant pupil of Morgagni, became professor of anatomy and clinical pathology at Modena at the age of 20.

Garrison-Morton 2940 and 3584.

\$ 4500.00



FRAGMENTS OF MEDEIVAL ENGLISH STATUTES

82. STATUTA ANGLIAE

Four illuminated vellum manuscript leaves from the *Statuta Angliae* (English Statute Book). England, c. 1300–1325. Four (4) manuscript fragments on vellum, each written in 2 columns in a fine Gothic legal bookhand in Anglo-Norman French and Latin, with numerous rubricated chapter headings and alternating red and blue lombard initials with extensive pen flourishing; several large decorative initials extending into the margins; recovered from binding use and therefore fragmentary, with losses, staining, folds, and worming, though substantial text and decoration remaining throughout.

The leaves preserve portions of several important English medieval statutes associated with Edwardian legal compilations traditionally known as the *Statuta Angliae*. Texts represented include substantial portions of the *Carta de Foresta* and the *Confirmatio Cartarum* of 1297. Other sections concern ecclesiastical tenure, alienation of lands, feudal obligations, maritime and commercial regulations, and legal procedure. These statutes formed the constitutional and administrative foundation of later medieval English law and circulated widely in professional legal manuscripts during the reigns of Edward I and Edward II.

These leaves were evidently a professionally produced legal codex, likely intended for practical consultation by lawyers, clerics, or royal administrators. The quality of the script and flourishing is characteristic of English legal manuscript production of the early fourteenth century. Surviving manuscript statute books of this date are increasingly scarce on the market, particularly examples retaining decorative initials and identifiable statutory texts connected with Magna Carta and the Forest Charter.

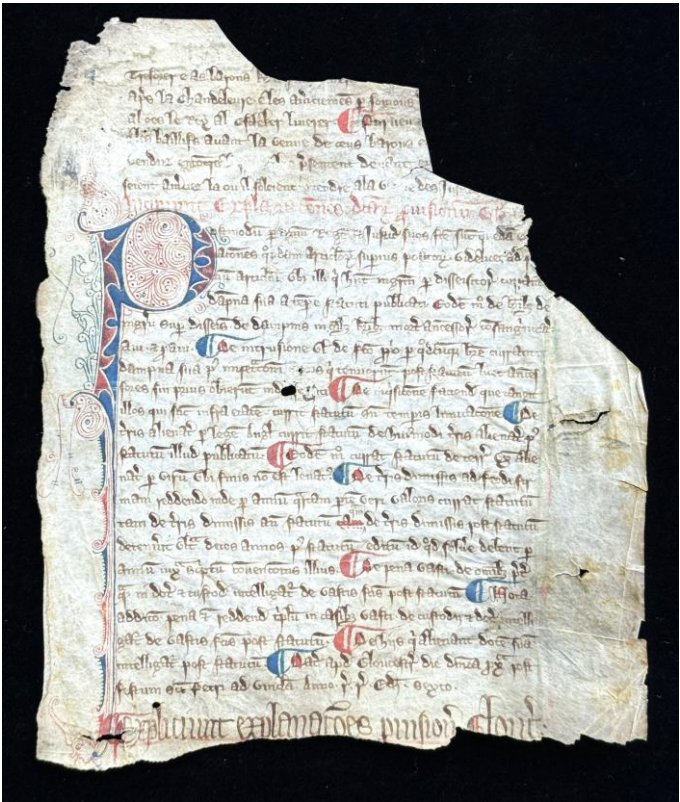
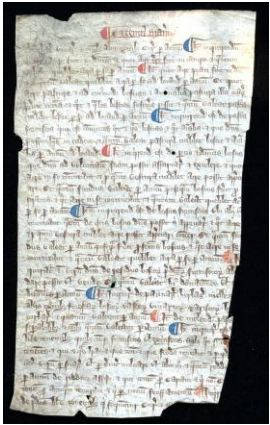
Fragment I: This leaf contains portions of the Carta de Foresta (“Charter of the Forest”), originally issued in 1217 and repeatedly confirmed in the thirteenth century. Several rubricated chapter headings survive, including clauses relating to royal forests and afforestation, punishment for forest offenses, agistment and pannage rights, common pasture, woodland usage, and procedures involving verderers and foresters. The reverse concludes with “Explicit confirmacio cartarum” (“Here ends the Confirmation of the Charters”) thus identifying the close of the Confirmatio Cartarum of 1297, Edward I’s parliamentary confirmation of Magna Carta and the Forest Charter.

Fragment II: This leaf preserves portions of statutes concerning religious persons and alienation of lands, ecclesiastical tenure, obligations owed to the Crown, and legal remedies concerning royal rights and inheritance. The text appears to derive from Edwardian parliamentary legislation associated with the broader *Statuta Angliae* compilations, likely including portions related to mortmain or restrictions on alienation to religious houses.

Fragment III: This fragment preserves sections of maritime and commercial law, with repeated references to ships (naves), ports, customs, merchants, freight and passage, and obligations of shipmasters and mariners.

Fragment IV: This leaf contains legal provisions concerning villeinage and tenure, feudal incidents, inheritance, legal procedure, and obligations between lord and tenant. The text ends with a rubricated explicit concluding another statutory section, indicating that the parent manuscript was carefully organized into distinct legal chapters and enactments.

\$ 16,000.00



PROOF OF SPIRIT PHOTOGRAPHY

83. STEAD, Estelle

Faces of the living dead. Manchester: The Two Worlds Publishing Co., 1925. 8vo. 87 pp. Photographic portrait frontispiece and 12 full-page photographic plates with 24 figures. Staple-bound in original printed wrappers (some light stains); plates separated from staples, one bifolium loose. Ownership stamp of Harold Cummins.

First edition of this defense of spirit photography. The author, a spiritualist writer, rebuffs recent attacks on the medium Ada Emma Deane, who captured and published photographs of deceased WWI soldiers on Armistice Day celebrations at the Cenotaph memorial in London, reproduced in the plates here. Stead explains the mechanics of spirit photography and recounts cases in which the dead have contacted living descendants by showing up in pictures and sending messages, one being her father who perished on the Titanic. Much of the text is occupied by missives from both doubters and supporters and the author's replies to them. She also transcribes letters from Arthur Conan Doyle, a staunch believer in spiritualism who claimed that Mrs. Deane did not have the technical skills to fake the Armistice Day pictures.

OCLC locates 5 copies in America (NY Public, Harvard, UMBC, Michigan, and Boston Med.).

\$ 850.00



FIG. 11



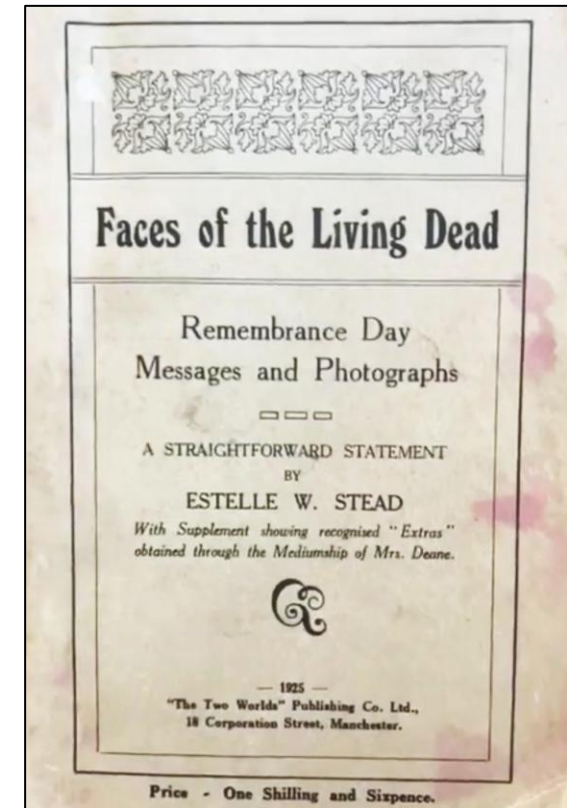
FIG. 12



FIG. 13



FIG. 13A



ORIGINAL HELIOTYPE REPRODUCTIONS OF MUYBRIDGE'S EQUINE PHOTOGRAPHS

84. STILLMAN, J[acob] D[avis] B[abcock]

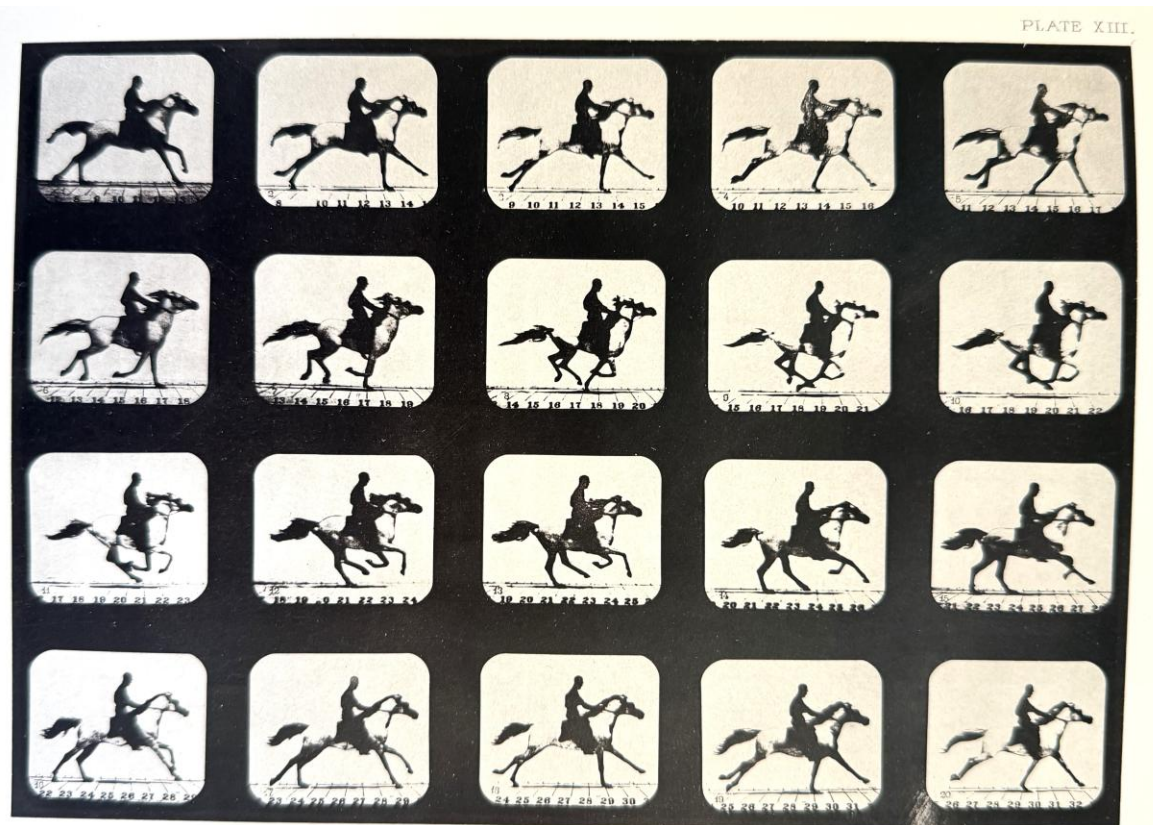
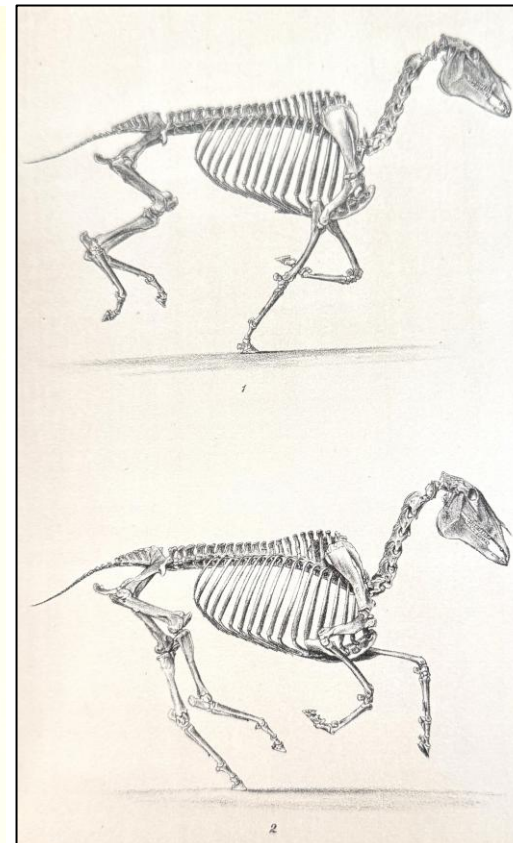
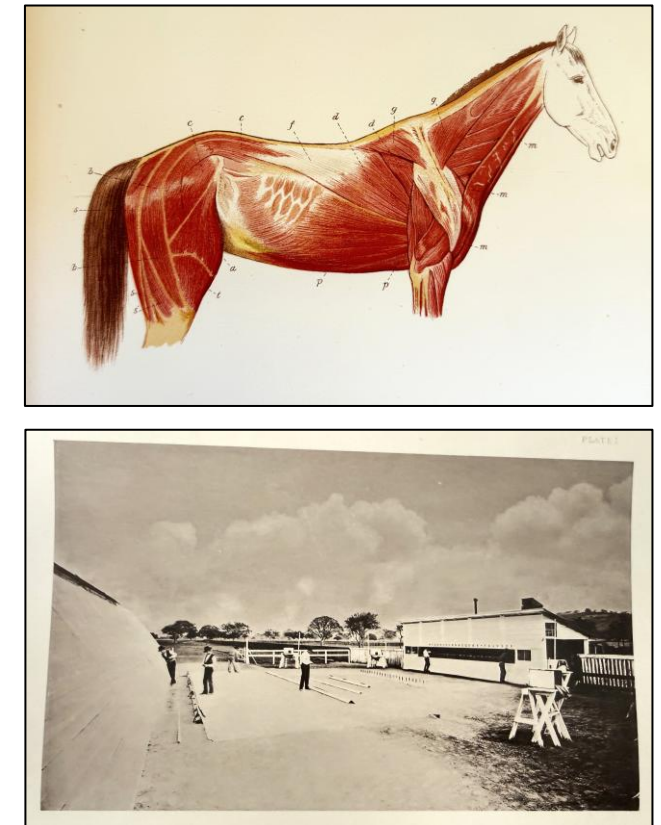
The horse in motion as shown by instantaneous photography, with a study on animal mechanics founded on anatomy and the revelations of the camera, in which is demonstrated the theory of quadrupedal locomotion. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company, 1882. Folio. 127 pp. Frontispiece and 107 structural plates, comprising 9 chromolithographs, 5 heliotype plates from photographs, and 98 lithographic silhouettes or anatomical diagrams, all with original tissue guards. Publisher's original dark green cloth, front board and spine heavily ornamented and lettered in black and brilliant gilt displaying trotting equine figures, top edge gilt. Ownership signature on fly-leaf.

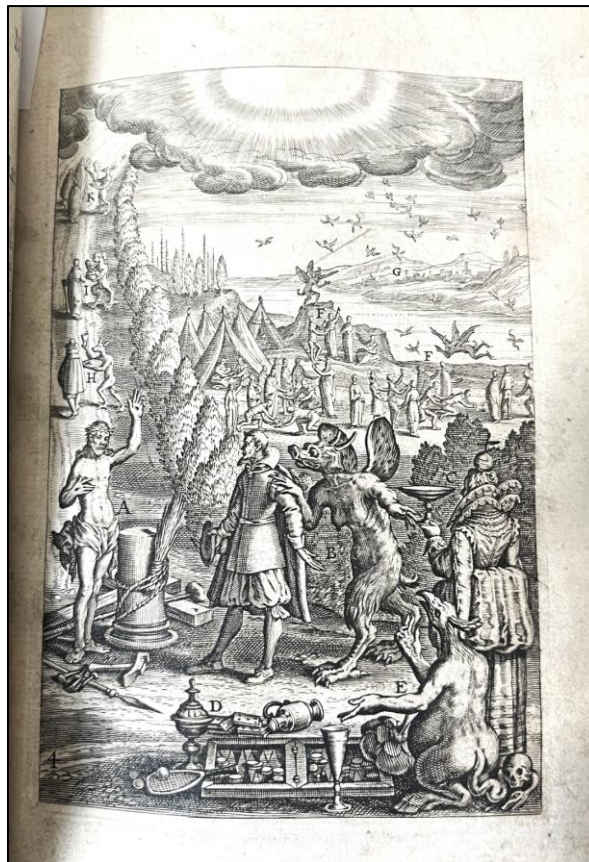
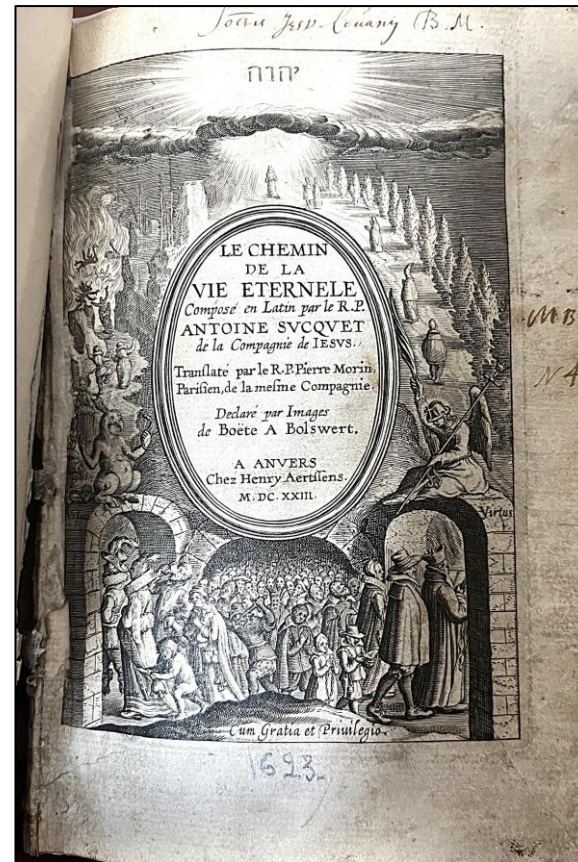
First edition of the seminal and official account of the famous investigation of animal movement made by Leland Stanford and Eadweard Muybridge (whose name does not appear on the title page). Muybridge's revolutionary sequential photographs of a horse galloping along a track taken at high speed intervals proved his theory that galloping horses lift all four hooves off the ground (apparently his experiment was designed to settle a famous wager). With the exception of the heliotype plates, Muybridge's photographs are reproduced here as line drawing silhouettes. The photographs challenged all preconceived notions of animal movement, fundamentally changing both equine study and advancing motion picture technology, as well as arousing the anger and ridicule of numerous artists.

Stillman (1819-1888) was Stanford's personal physician. Notably, a bitter copyright rift erupted upon publication; Stanford minimized Muybridge's immense photographic contributions to a passing mention in the preface, viewing him merely as a technician rather than a creator. This oversight prompted Muybridge to successfully sue Stanford and launch his own legendary independent motion series.

Boni, *Photographic Literature*, p.175; Gernsheim, *History of Photography*, p. 437.

\$ 950.00





JESUIT EMBLEM BOOK

85. SUCQUET, Antoine, S.J.; MORIN, Pierre, tr.

Le chemin de la vie eternele. Antwerp: Henry Aertssens, 1623. 8vo. [xvi], 949, [17] pp. Engraved title and 32 full-page engraved plates. Contemporary stiff vellum, manuscript title and date on the spine, manuscript waste sewing guards, old bibliographic entry affixed to the front pastedown; a few marginal repairs, some leaves dusty, otherwise a good, well-read copy.

First French edition of this Jesuit devotional emblem book. Illustrated by the renowned Flemish engraver Boëtius à Bolswert, it directs the reader on the path to eternal life through meditations, prayers, and Biblical readings. The text is divided into three books: the path for those who are starting out, the path for those who take advantage, and the path of the perfect ones. The plates, all printed on rectos, are accompanied by explanatory text on the facing versos with reference letters in the images. Although the nature of the text is encouraging to believers, the images portray scenes of Hell and damnation alongside the Christian iconography.

The first edition of this book was published in Latin in 1620, with vernacular recensions in Dutch, Spanish, and French quickly following. These early editions were all published in Antwerp and incorporate the same plates. By the early 17th century, Jesuits had established a thriving community in the Belgian city and were safe to publish their books at its presses, despite tension in other parts of Europe.

OCLC locates only 2 copies in America (St. Louis Univ., Dartmouth); Adams, Rawles, and Saunders, *Bib. of French Emblem Books* F. 531; Sommervogel-de Backer V:1325.

\$ 3200.00

86. TEYSSÉDRE, Apollon

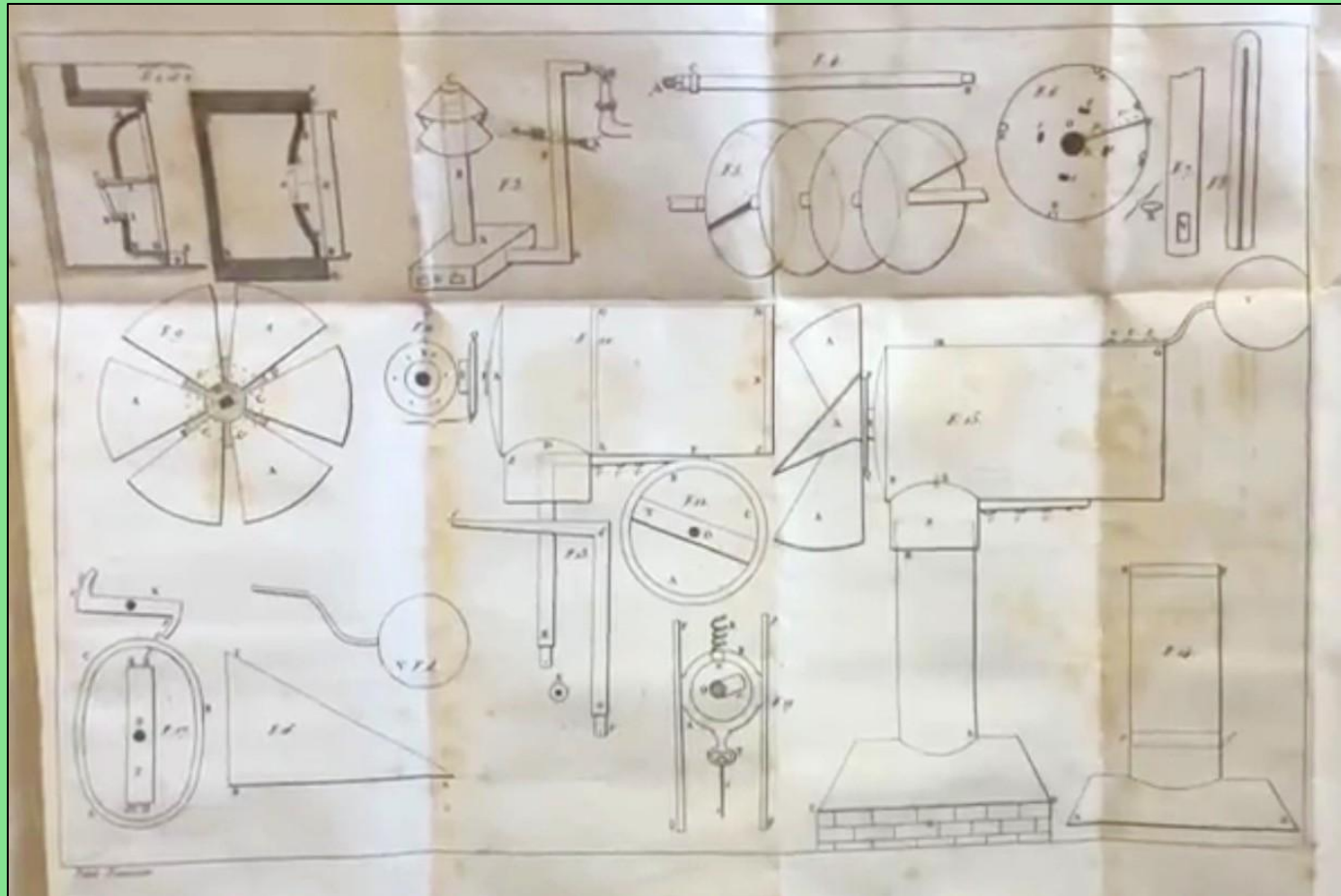
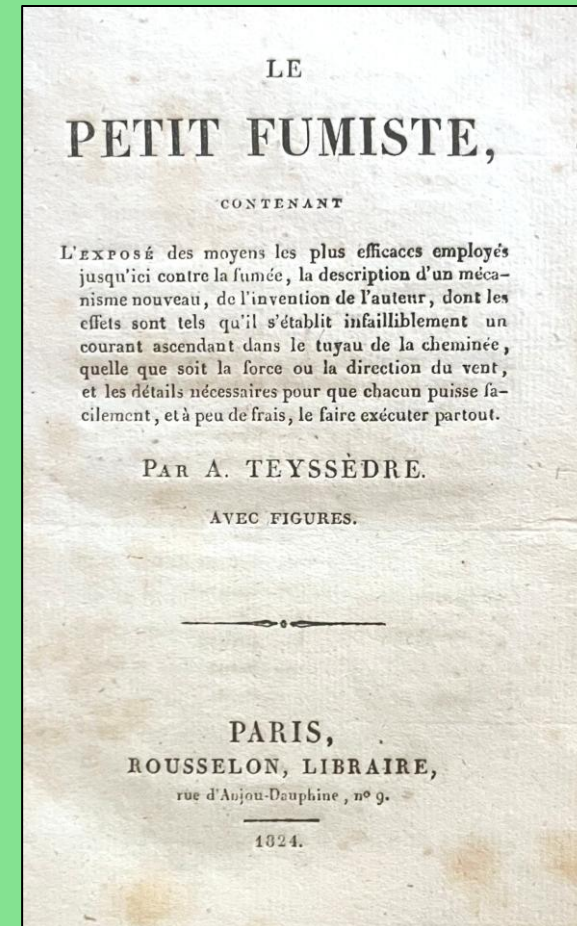
Le petit fumiste. Paris: Rousselon, 1824. 12mo. xii, 78 pp. plus 16 pages publisher's advertisements. Large folding engraved plate. Uncut in contemporary blue wrappers, letterpress title label on the spine; light foxing, but a good copy in original condition.

First edition, a technical proposal for an inexpensive and efficient heating system. The text describes a reworking of chimney pipes to harness wind in order to create an upward current that would reduce the amount of smoke generated indoors by active fireplaces and stoves, as well as means for increasing the heat produced by furnaces and heaters using different fuel products. One chapter addresses Benjamin Franklin's improvements to chimney design. The final chapter addresses the future of French forests as a result of cutting down trees for kindling. The author included a glossary of technical terms related to heating before the main text. The plate illustrates the components of his system.

Teyssedre (active 1824-1857) was a graduate of the École Polytechnique in Paris. He prolifically published "how-to" manuals on various engineering and lifestyle subjects.

OCLC locates no copies in America.

\$ 850.00



THE DIVINE RIGHTS OF KINGS

87. TYNDALE, William

The obeydence of a Chrysten man, and howe christen rulers ought to gouverne, wher in also (if thou marke diligently) thou shalt finde eyes to perceauye ye crafty conueiaunce of all iugglers. [London: by Wyllyam Coplande, 1561]. 8vo. clxxi, [9] leaves (A-Y8 Z4). Black letter. Title page is hand-traced and printed in the 19th century (not original); last 5 leaves (of the Table) from the 1548 edition (also printed by Copeland). Bound in 19th century straight-grained morocco, richly gilt compartments between raised bands, 2 labels on spine, all edges gilt (date on spine incorrectly states 1550). An excellent copy.

Later edition of Tyndale's most significant work. Tyndale takes the position that a monarch is the head of that country's church, as opposed to the Holy See. His was the first publication in the English language to advocate for the divine right of kings.

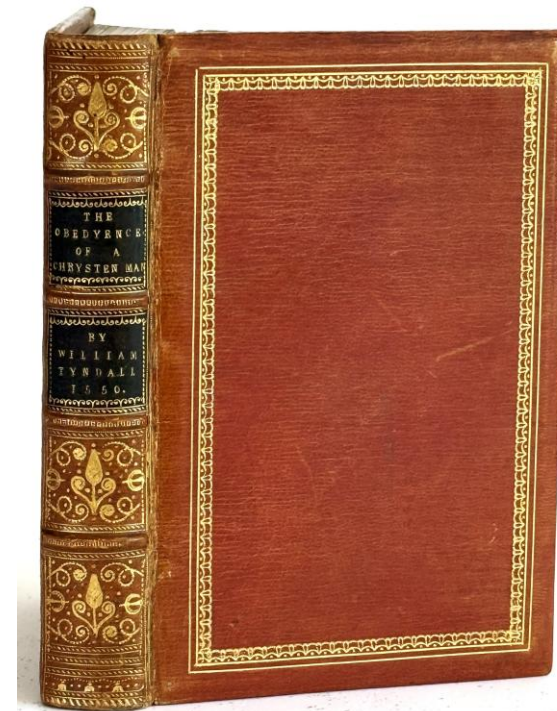
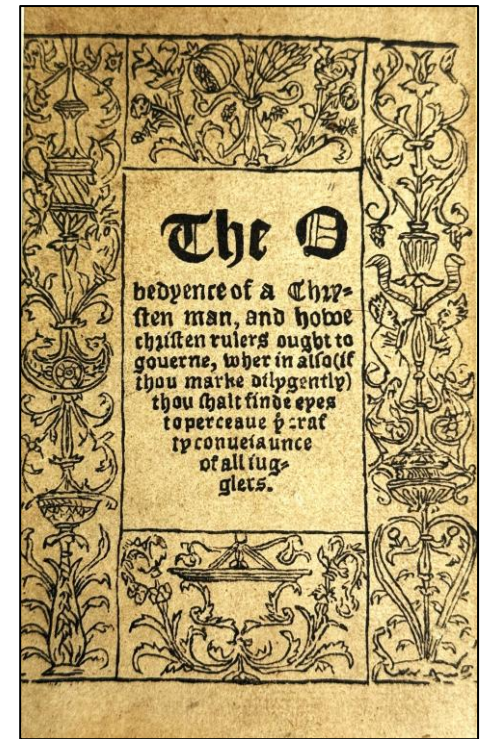
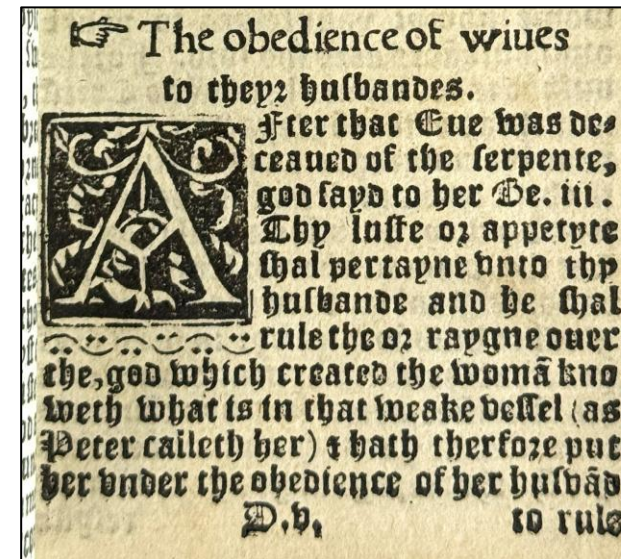
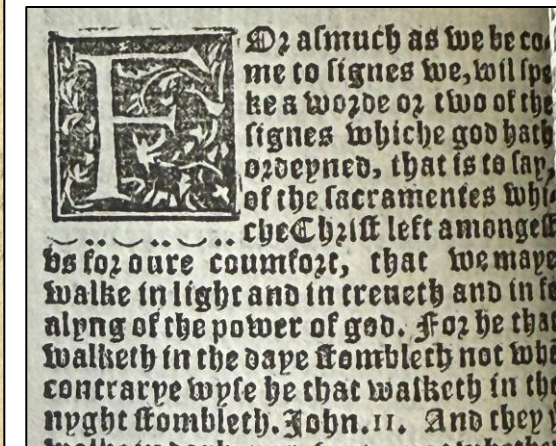
The book was first published by Merten de Keyse in Antwerp in 1528 and went through numerous sixteenth-century editions as a result of its popularity. Copeland, who was noted for his role in printing Reformation texts, published it in London despite the book being officially banned.

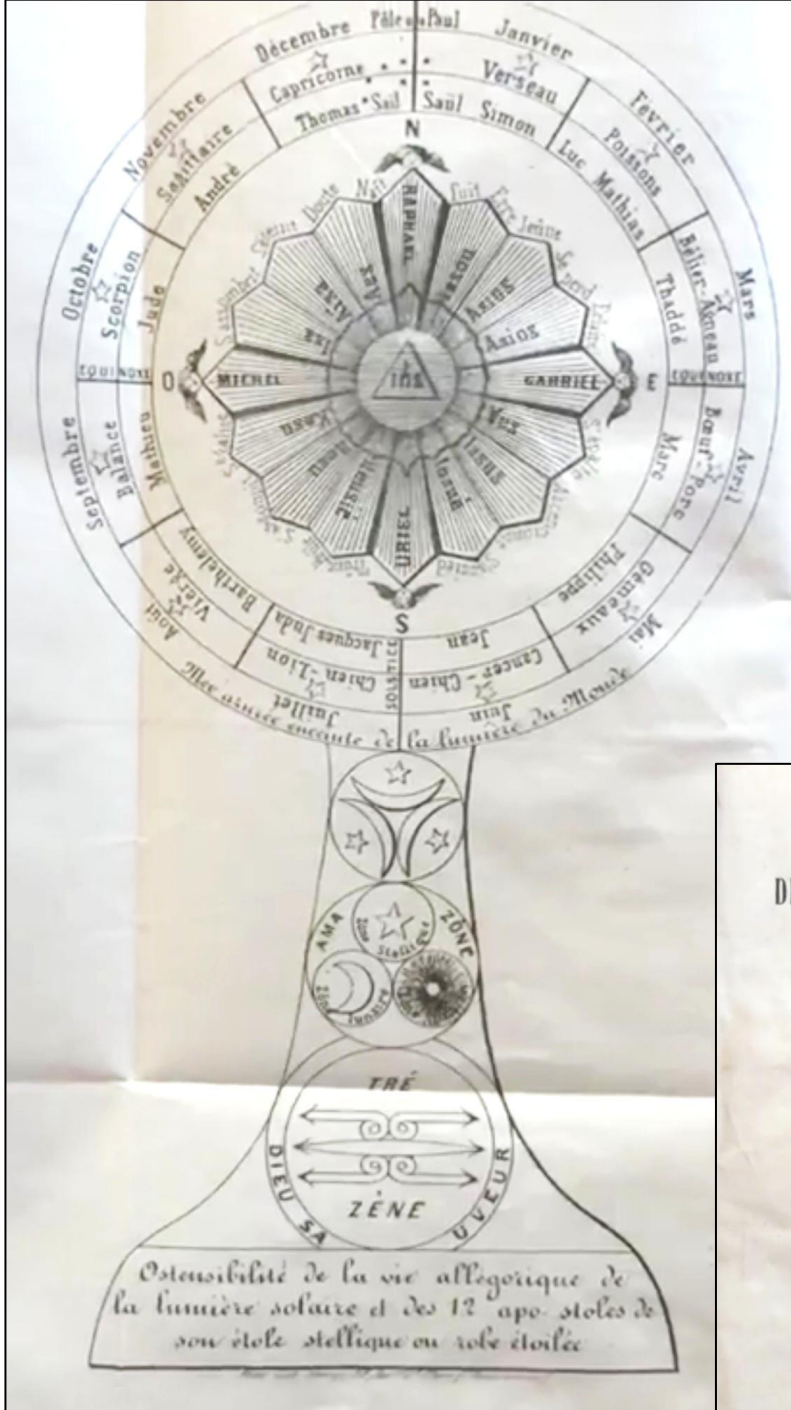
Tyndale focuses on God's laws of obedience and how one should obey and rule in life. He contrasts the life of a true Christian to those holding high positions within the Roman Catholic Church, a scathing attack against the Popes, Cardinals and Bishops living in luxury. Tyndale compares these men to the statements set forth in Scripture which teach that all men will be persecuted for their faith in Christ. He examines and interprets scripture to reflect the intrusion by the Church into all aspects of daily life and how church actively distorts scripture to fulfill its own needs. He shares his own opinions on how Christians of all walks ought to conduct themselves, from servants to rulers, and all members of the household. He subtly advocates for an English-language bible by accusing the Church of keeping people away from and claiming authority over scripture.

It is believed that the book greatly influenced Henry VIII's decision in declaring the Act of Supremacy, by which he became Supreme Head of the Church of England, in 1534. Tyndale's opposition to Henry's divorce from Catherine of Aragon earned him the king's enmity, but when Tyndale was arrested by the Roman Catholic authorities in Antwerp in 1535, Henry's chief minister Thomas Cromwell attempted unsuccessfully to intervene on his behalf. Tyndale was executed for heresy the following year.

STC (2nd ed.), 24453; ESTC No. S118863.

\$ 18,000.00





“DE-CENTERING” FAITH

88. VAILLANT, Jean-Alexandre

Clef magique de la fiction et du fait. Geneva and Brussels: A. Lacroix and Co., 1861. 8vo. xl, 202 pp. With 7 folding and 3 full-page lithographed plates. Contemporary cloth-backed marbled boards; some minor foxing, otherwise in excellent condition with an old bookseller label affixed to the half-title verso.

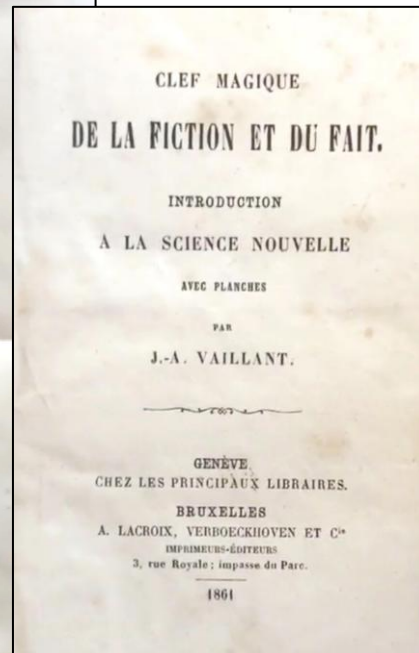
First edition, “a work of high Kabbalah” (Caillet). A treatise on transcendental esotericism by a freemason, attempting to create a definitive key to the mysteries of religion. Divided into three parts, the first posits that Christian dogma is rooted in ancient mythology and allegory, thus questioning the meaning of God, the Ten Commandments, Biblical figures, angels and demons, Satan, and prayer. The author claims that the mind, not the soul, is immortal, and the essential tenants of faith originated with human thought and astrological projections.

The second part focuses on the textual bases of religion and how their meanings shifted from origin to belief. Vaillant draws correlations between Christianity, Buddhism, and ancient Roman and Greek mythology and points out the role of astrology in each. He highlights the importance of the numbers and their placement in the development of the calendar, zodiac, and Bible.

The final section outlines a plan to overhaul theocratic systems and put rights and knowledge before religion in the political sphere. The author seeks to decenter faith and “perpetuate morality, justice, wealth, prosperity, literature, and science” (tr.). Timely, no?

Vaillant (1804–1886) was a French-Romanian educator and political activist. He emigrated to Romania when he was 25 years old to teach French to the children of nobleman, but he quickly became opposed to their feudal order and enmeshed himself with bands of gypsies who were being abused by their lords. He became a naturalized citizen and staunch advocate for Romanian political reform and gypsy abolition.

Rare, OCLC records 2 copies in America (Columbia, Yale); Dorbon 721; Caillet 10957 “virtually unknown.” \$ 3500.00



SACRED TEXT OF BUDDHISM

89. WAGISWARA, W.D.C. & SAUNDERS, K.J.

The Buddha's "way of virtue." London: John Murray, 1927. 8vo. 112 pp. Bound in beautiful full blue calf by Riviere, gilt borders, spine in compartments with labels and gilt decoration, gilt dentelles, marbled paste-downs and facing leaves. A fine copy.

First edition, third printing (first published in 1912), of the English translation of the *Dhammapada*, one of the sacred texts of Buddhism. This translation of the *Dhammapada*, which is generally ascribed to Buddha himself, sets forth the central tenets of Buddhism in parables and metaphors. Its deceptively readable form has made it the most popular of Buddhist texts, though it is by no means the simplest. The *Dhammapada* is a collection of Buddha's sayings in verse form, created so as to enable the Buddhist way of life to everyone.

The *Wisdom of the East* series comprised 122 books, mostly translations of classic Eastern works. Wagiswara (early 20th century) and Saunders (1883-1937) were members of the Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon branch.
\$ 350.00

“ONE OF THE FINEST SCIENTIFIC TRAVEL BOOKS EVER WRITTEN”

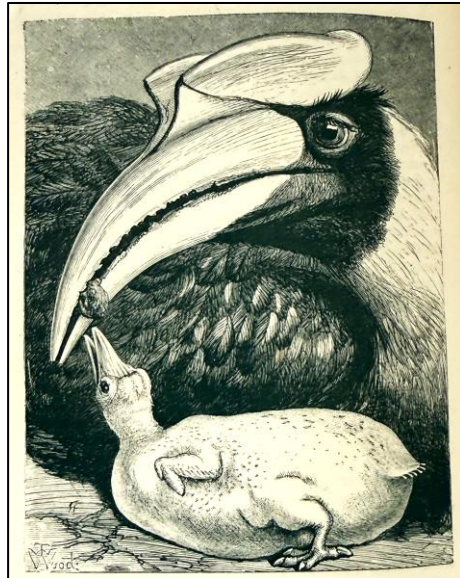
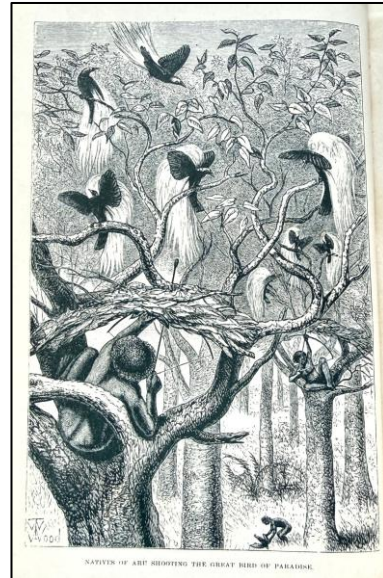
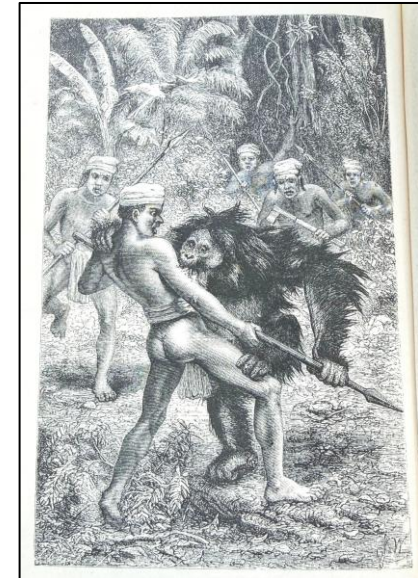
90. WALLACE, Alfred Russel

The Malay Archipelago: the land of the orang-utan, and the bird of paradise. A narrative of travel, with studies of man and nature. London: Macmillan & Co., 1869. Two volumes. 8vo. xix, [i], 312; [iv], 341 pp., plus leaf of publisher's advertisements at the end of volume 2. With a frontispiece in each volume, 9 maps (2 folding) and 49 additional text illustrations (including 6 full-page plates). Original cloth, gilt vignette of orang-utan on covers; slight wear and minor soiling, still a nice set from the library of Walter Behrnard Sampson (1876-1965) with his bookplate on the front pastedown.

Second edition, published the same year as the first. The author recounts his historic expedition to Malay from 1854 to 1862, during which he formulated the principle of natural selection and made many fundamental discoveries in biology, geology, geography and ethnography. In addition, Wallace introduces one of his greatest contributions to science, the theory of the geographic distribution of animals.

DSB, XIV, pp. 134-35; Norman, II, 2176; Wood, p. 617.

\$ 1500.00



PERSONAL STORIES FROM THE DISCOVERERS OF DNA
EACH SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR

91. WATSON, James D.

The double helix. A personal account of the discovery of the structure of DNA. New York: Atheneum, 1968. 8vo. xvi, 226, [12] pp. With 18 photographs, facsimile of a 6-page letter to Max Delbruck and 11 text diagrams. Publisher's cloth, original dust jacket, price clipped. Overall an excellent copy signed by the author on the fly-leaf and an ownership signature of Gail Willamsen.

First edition of Watson's famous and controversial account of the discovery of DNA structure. This personal memoir provides a somewhat thrilling and detailed story of the creative process behind the discovery by the author and his fellow scientists. Following the initial publication of their work in the April, 1953 issue of *Nature*, Watson, along with Francis Crick and Maurice Wilkins, were awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1962. The foreword is written by Sir Lawrence Bragg, another Nobelist.

Of particular interest is Watson's depiction of the contributions of Rosalind Franklin, the chemist and x-ray crystallographer who worked with the entire team, whom he tends to characterize as a simple assistant rather than a vital contributor.

Our copy is the seventh printing of the first edition. Each of the first seven printings are exactly the same, other than stating the month the book was printed on the copyright page.

(Offered with)

CRICK, Francis

The astonishing hypothesis. The scientific search for the soul. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, [1994]. 8vo. xiv, 317, [2] pp. Original publisher's cloth; dust wrapper in perfect condition. Signed by the author on the title page.

First edition of Crick's search for the answer to the meaning of consciousness. Though his focus is the human brain and the neurobiology of vision, his purpose is to discover why humans might be different from other animals, "challenging the very foundations of current scientific, philosophical, and religious thought."

\$ 6500.00

“THE FIRST SCIENTIFIC WORK ON PHARMACOLOGY”

92. WILLIS, Thomas

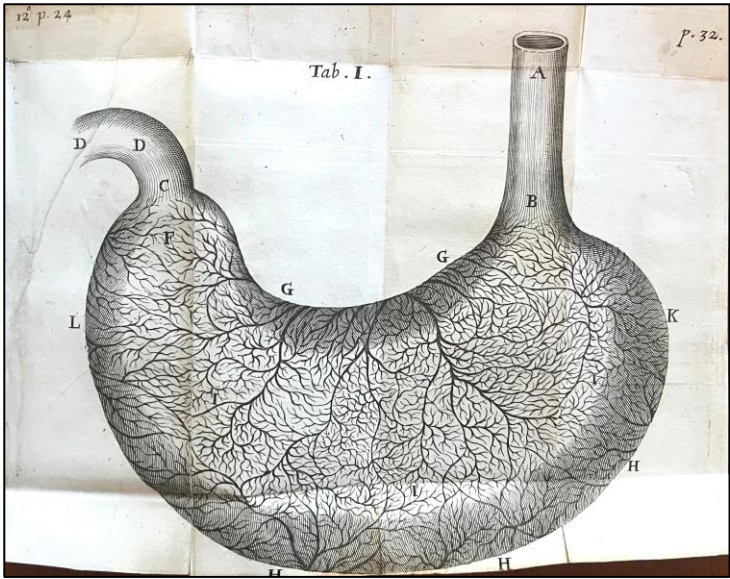
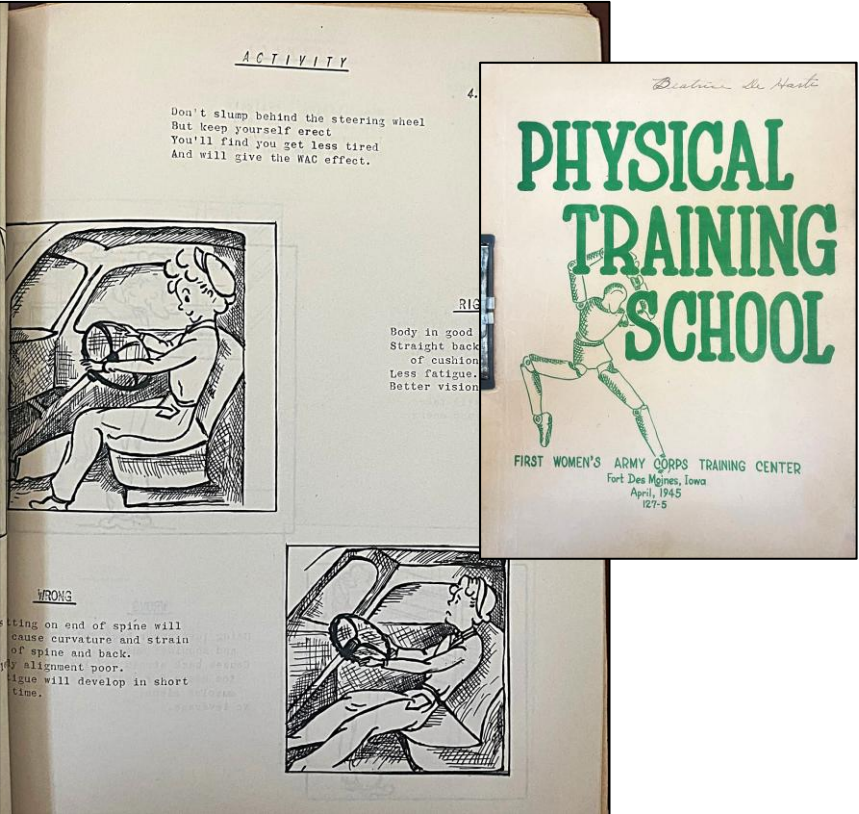
Pharmaceutice rationalis: sive diatribe de medicamentorum operationibus in humano corpore. Oxford: Sheldonian Theater, 1674. 12mo. [xxvi], 230, [6] pp. With 3 folding engraved plates printed on both sides (6 plates total). Contemporary calf, edges marbled blue. Old ex-libris bookplate of William Stephan Garnier, manuscript ownership inscription of Joseph Garnier. In very good condition.

First edition, Part 1 of “one of the greatest books of seventeenth century English medicine, this is the first scientific work on pharmacology as well as a valuable epitome of the *materia medica* of the time.” (Heirs of Hippocrates) The text details the anatomy and physiology of the thoracic and abdominal organs and contains the first clinical account of emphysema and the first distinction between diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus. A practical manual, it is a compilation of entries that list the description, pathology, and recorded history of an ailment followed by pharmaceutical recommendations for treatment.

This first edition was printed in three simultaneous issues in 1674, two quartos and one duodecimo (that offered here). The plates were unchanged but folded differently for each. It stands to reason that this small-format printing was intended for on-the-job reference, while the larger ones would be kept in libraries and offices. A second part was published posthumously in 1675 and is often found bound with this first volume, but our copy appears to have been bound very soon after printing and never existed alongside a later text.

Garrison-Morton 3926; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 347 (1676 Lyon ed.); Waller 10337.

\$ 1600.00



FOR THE WOMEN RECRUITS INTO THE ARMY

93. WOMEN’S ARMY CORPS

Physical training school. Des Moines: First Women’s Army Corps Training Center, 1945. Folio. 63 pp. Wood engravings throughout. Stabbed in original printed wrappers. Ownership inscription on the front wrapper of Beatrice de Harte, scattered manuscript notes, mimeographed addendum laid in. In excellent condition.

An illuminating and important witness to the role of women in the army during World War II. Privately published for the recruits at the First Women’s Army Corps Training Center in Des Moines, Iowa, this booklet explains female physiology, provides exercise and conditioning regimens, identifies ideal height and weight ranges, instructs basic first aid and safety measures, and outlines the rules for game play of eight different sports. It includes blank forms to be filled in by the user and diagrams and illustrations where they are useful.

The Women’s Army Corps (WAC) was established between 1942 and 1943 as an active duty branch of the United States Army. While previous female inclusion in US defense was limited to nursing, the stated goal of WAC was to train and prepare women to take over any and all duties of men in the war effort. Although most of their number served domestically, by 1945 a shortage of fit and healthy male soldiers necessitated deploying troops of WAC women into foreign battle fronts. Following WWII, WAC was involved in the Korean and Vietnam Wars before disbanding and becoming integrated into male army units in 1978.

We have located no other copies of any edition.

\$ 1500.00

THE POETRY OF THE CHURCH



94. ZAINER, Günther

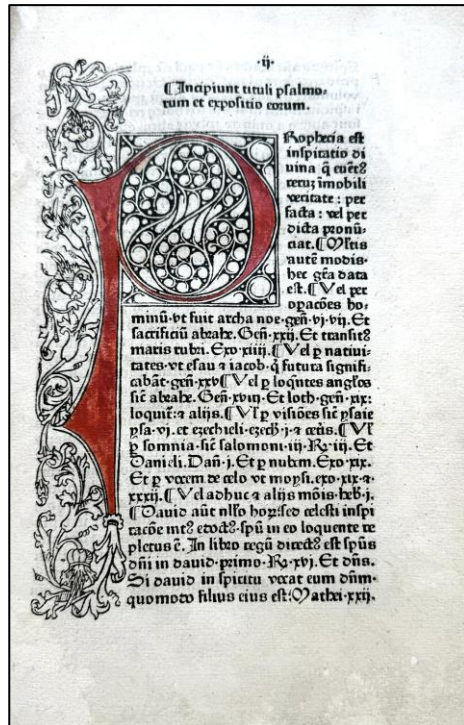
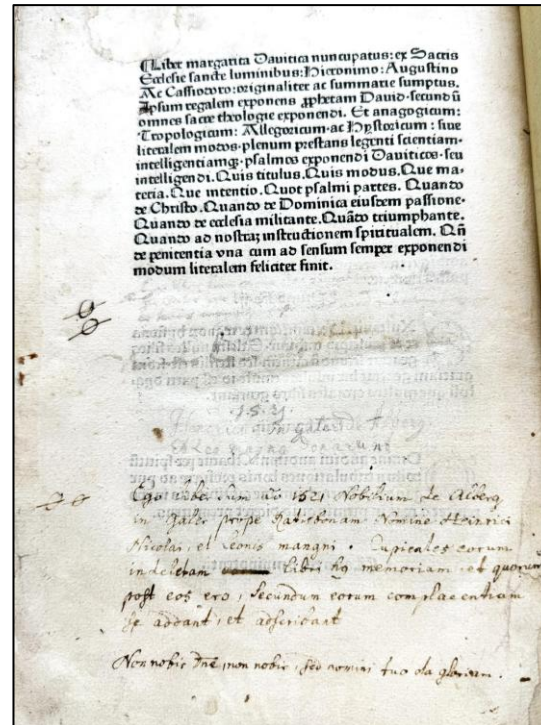
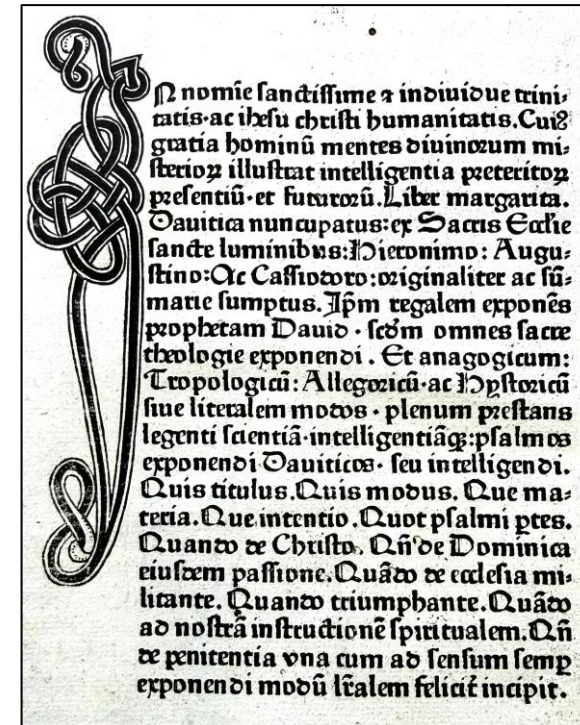
Margarita Davitica, seu expositio psalmorum. [Augsburg: Günther Zainer, not after 1476]. Chancery Folio. 124 leaves, register bound at beginning. 32-34 lines, headlines on rectos, table in 2 columns. Woodcut knotwork initial opening prologue, large Maiblumen initial with contemporary red coloring opening text, smaller outline initials. Folios 2 and 9 supplied from another copy, small wormholes, some touching letters, repaired tear in last leaf affecting a few letters. Early wooden boards rebaked with modern blind-stamped pigskin, remains of single fore-edge clasp. Preserved in a modern cloth solander box. **Provenance:** Unlocalised church of the BVM and St. Michael Archangel (washed inscription); another early inscription washed at end; Henricus, Nicolaus and Leo de Alberg, noblement of Galen, near Regensburg (inscription dated 1521); book label of Jorge Beristayn; bookplate of the Biubliotheca Philosophica Hermetica (J.R. Ritman), Amsterdam; sale at Sotheby's 5 December 2001, lot 75.

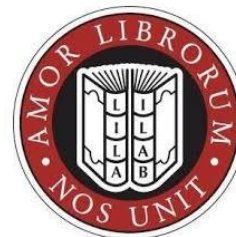
First and only fifteenth-century edition of these “pearls” of the Psalms of David, largely compiled from commentaries on the Psalms by Jerome, Augustine, and Cassiodorus. The Psalms have always been the focus of a personal approach to religion, and from early Christian times onwards have served as a source of devotion and piety. The fact that throughout the Middle Ages (and to this day) they were sung as the poetry of the church on a daily basis, and the fact that music was viewed as divine emanations, was again recognized as of great importance by Renaissance Neoplatonists of the time.

Zainer, Augsburg's first printer, issued an advertisement for 18 books in 1476. This book, the only recorded edition of this anonymous, popular explanation of the Psalms, was included in that listing.

HC *10754; BMC II, 323; Goff M-262.

\$ 8500.00





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