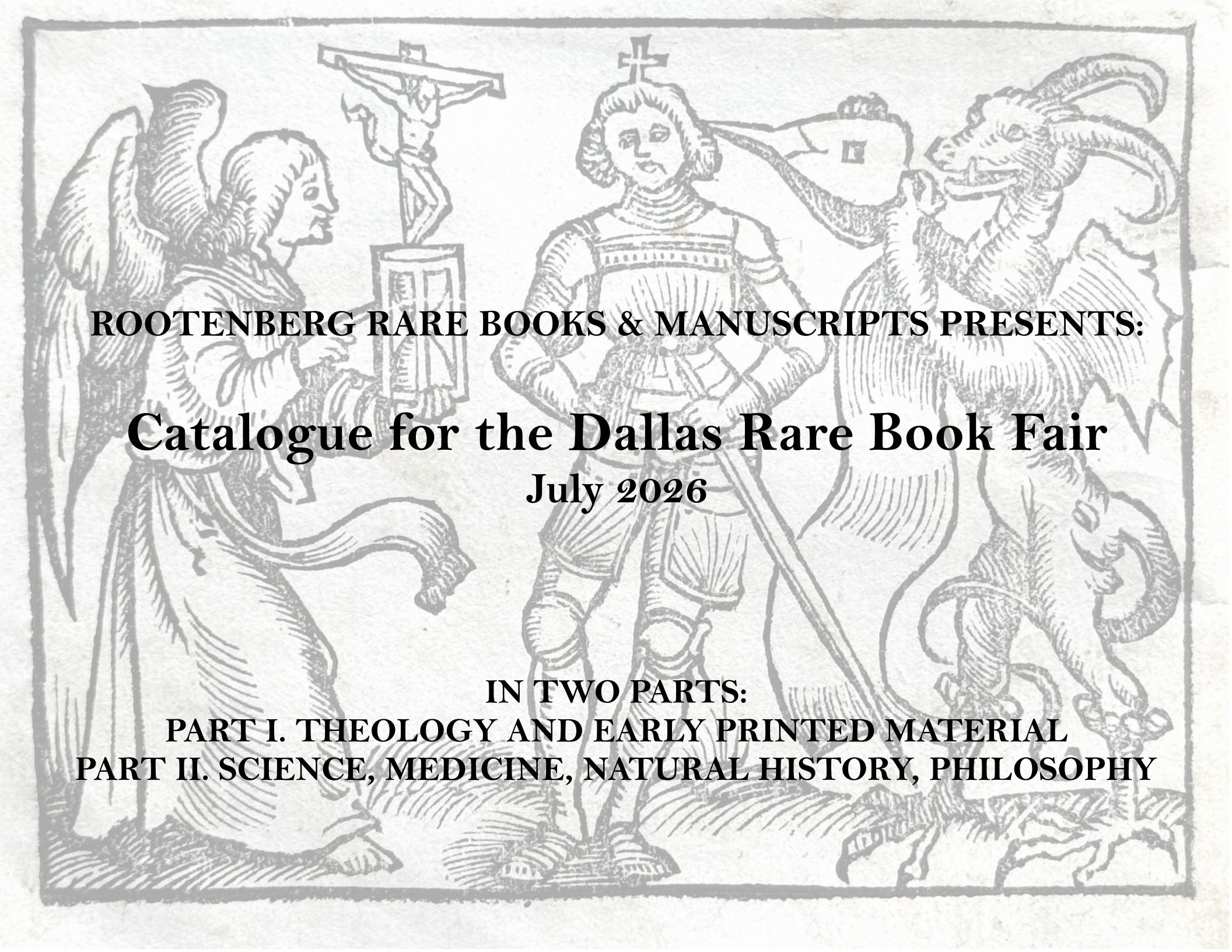




ROOTENBERG RARE BOOKS & MANUSCRIPTS PRESENTS:

Catalogue for the Dallas Rare Book Fair
July 2026

IN TWO PARTS:

PART I. THEOLOGY AND EARLY PRINTED MATERIAL

PART II. SCIENCE, MEDICINE, NATURAL HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY

PART I

THEOLOGY AND EARLY PRINTED MATERIAL



ST. AUGUSTINE'S LESSER-KNOWN WORKS

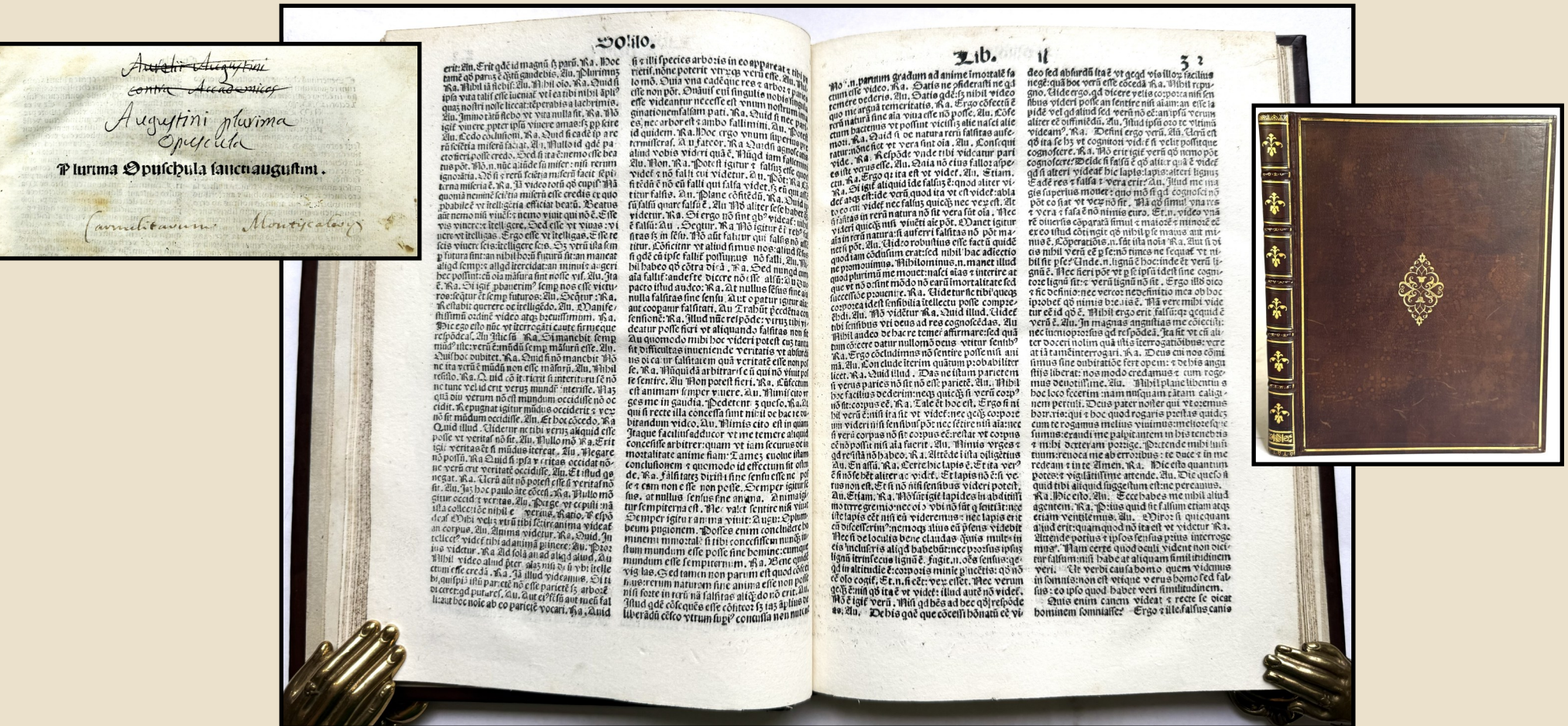
1. AUGUSTINE, Saint [edited by Thaddeus Ugoletus]

Plurima opuscula Sancti Augustini. [colophon:] Venice, Peregrinus de Pasqualibus Bononiensis, 10 November 1491. 4to. 133 leaves (of 134, without final blank), 54 lines and headline, double column, gothic letter, 1 page printed in red and black, capital spaces, some with guide letters, later pen-trial and ownership inscription "Carmelitanum Montiscalaris" on title. Modern calf, gilt decoration on boards, spine in columns with gilt decorations.

This is a collection of various treatises by Saint Augustine. Several editions were published under this title, the first in 1489, but almost all differ from one another. Some of the works here are considered Augustine's "minor" works (in terms of length only, not in content). Included are: *De opere monachorum* (*On the work of monks*), in which Augustine discusses the monastic vocation and life of monks, and expounds on the famous maxim "ora et labora" ("pray and work"); *De moribus ecclesie Catholicae* (*Of the customs of the Catholic Church*), a response to Manichean doctrine of dualistic cosmology; *De libero arbitrio* (*On free choice of the will*), an important epistemological treatise; and *De magistro* (*On the teacher*), a dialogue between Augustine and his son in which Augustine, pondering how knowledge occurs in a fallen world, proposes his doctrine of the "internal teacher," Jesus Christ, and more generally explores the nature of education and the role of the teacher.

Goff A-1222; Hain 1953.

\$ 5500.00



THE BONAPARTE-WELLINGTON MANUSCRIPT BIBLE

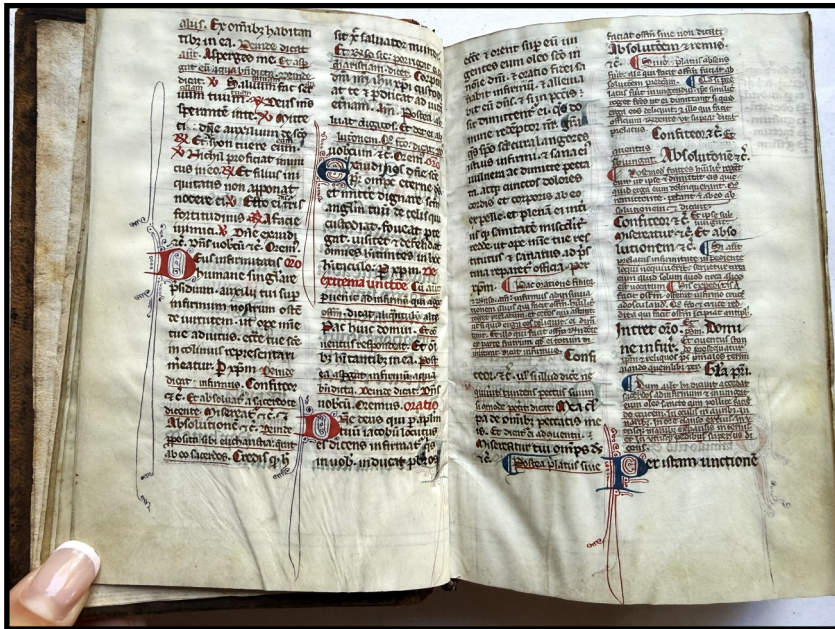
2. BIBLE

With the Prologues attributed to St Jerome and Interpretation of Hebrew names, in Latin. [Paris, c.1260 and c.1295]. i-xviii (vii-xviii inserted c.1300) plus 538 leaves, complete, two columns of 44 lines written in a minute gothic hand in black ink between 6 verticals and 47 horizontals ruled in grey ink, rubrics in red, capitals touched red, running titles and chapter numbers in alternate letters of blue and red, two-line chapter initials in red or blue with flourishing in both colors extending the height of the page, crucifixion canon miniature of 6-lines height, 67 decorated and 72 historiated initials, most with foliate or grotesque terminals, contemporary marginal corrections and additions. Mottled calf gilt, c.1800.



A fine, 13th-century Parisian illuminated manuscript Bible on vellum. The style of illumination and Dominican calendar indicates that this Bible was probably made in Paris for a Dominican friar. By c.1300 the manuscript was at the Dominican convent at Lyon, when the additional leaves were inserted and the calendar was revised, including the addition of the feast on 5 March marking the dedication of the church of the Lyon Dominicans. From the library of Charles IV, King of Spain (1788-1808), the Royal Library's characteristic binding; Joseph Bonaparte (1768-1844), brother of Napoleon and King of Spain (1808-1813), his stamp ("J.B. Grand Electeur") on front flyleaf, until 21 June 1813. This bible was part of the booty that Joseph Bonaparte had with him when fleeing from Vitoria following the defeat of the French army by the Anglo-Portuguese and Spanish under the command of the Duke of Wellington. According to one account, when pursued and fired on by Captain Henry Wyndham of the 14th Light Dragoons and Lieutenant the Marquess of Worcester of the 10th Hussars, the King abandoned his carriage and escaped on horseback, leaving behind 220 paintings, State papers and private letters, manuscripts, drawings, prints, a Sevres breakfast service, linen and silver; much of this booty was delivered to Wellington the following day; Arthur Wellesley, Earl of Wellington (1769-1852), created Duke of Wellington in May 1814. Wellington offered to return all that had been taken from the royal palace but Ferdinand VII declared his acquisition of the goods just and honorable. The Bible remained in the libraries of Apsley House and Stratfield Saye until the 8th Duke's sale, Sotheby's, 19 June 1979, lot 42. Later owners included Hans Marcus, Dusseldorf, 1979, and Martin Schoyen, London and Oslo, his MS no. 251.

The fine historiated initials and dragon terminals throughout this richly illuminated pocket-bible are in the style of the Johannes Grusch atelier, the Parisian workshop identified by Branner (see R. Branner, *Manuscript Painting in Paris during the Reign of Saint Louis*, 1977, pp.82-6). In operation from the late 1230s to the 1260s, the Grusch atelier encompasses a diverse collection of styles, its output displaying constant variation and influences from illuminators belonging to other workshops. This Bible is close in style to a volume of music, Florence, Biblioteca Laurenziana, Plut.29.1 and a glossed Bible, Assisi, Biblioteca Comunale, Ms. 3, viewed by Branner as being closely tied to the atelier's earliest style and datable to c.1255-60. The beautifully executed Crucifixion miniature illustrating the additional Canon leaves is likely to have been produced in the same centre of illumination as a Missal made for St Nicaise in Reims between 1285 and 1297 (Leningrad, Lat. q v.1.78) and perhaps painted in Paris or Reims.



\$ 300,000.00



1597

es ac beata seraphim

cia exultatione

gcelebrant. **Q**um

quibz et nras uo

ces ut admitti iu

teas deprecamur

supplicia gffessione

dicentes. **G**loria. **E**t

ideo cum anglic

archangelis cu mo

nis et dominatio

nibz. **C**umqz omi

milicia celestis exer

atus ymnū glorie

tue canimus sine fi

ne dicentes. **G**loria. **E**t



sime pz per ihm x

filium tuum dñm

nostrum supplices

rogamus ac peti

mus uti accepta :

habeas et benedica

Hec co **H** na **H**ec

mu **H** nera **H** ec

san **H** ita sacrific

a illibata. **I**n pri

mis que tibi offe

rimus pro ecclesia

tua sancta. catholi

ca. quam pacifica

re. custodire. adu

nare. et rege dig

neris toto orbe ter

rarū. una cum fa

mulo tuo papa :

nro. et antistite no

stro. et rege nro. et

omibz orthodoxis.

atqz catholice et a

plice fidei cultoribz

Memento dñe

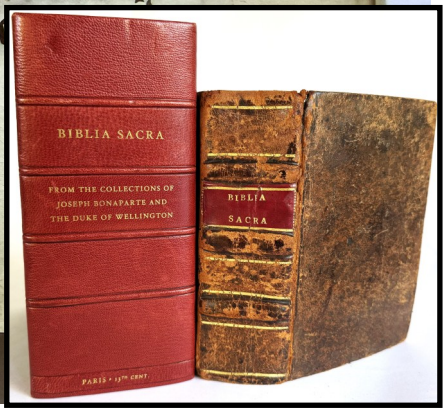
famulorū fa

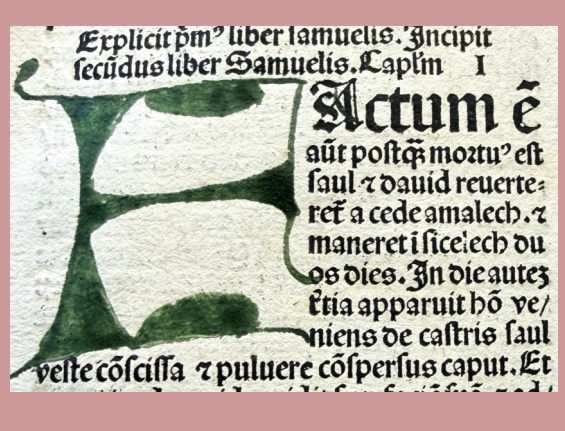
mularū qz tuarū

et omium cir

constantium. qz

tibi fide





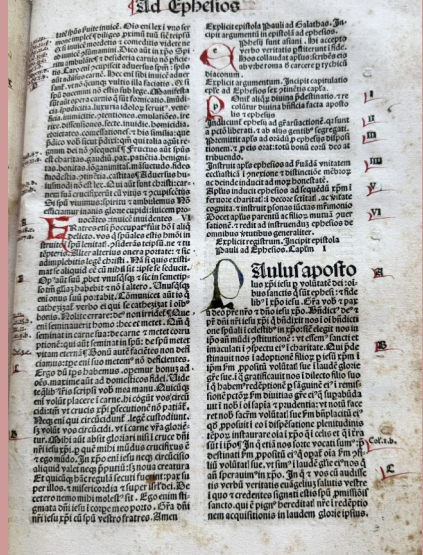
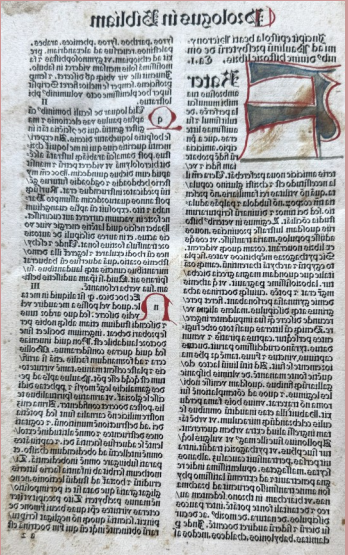
EXQUISITE INCUNABLE BIBLE

3. BIBLE

Biblia Latina. Basel: Johann Kessler, 9 October 1487. Folio. 436 leaves. Complete with the title page and the various appendices. Red and blue Lombard initials, paragraph marks and chapter headings. Contemporary full calf with blind-stamped tooling on the boards, original clasps; an outstanding complete copy.

First edition of certainly one of the most important Basel incunable bibles. In addition to containing the entire Vulgate text, what follows is the *Translatores Biblie* section dealing with ancient versions and methods of interpreting Holy Scripture; The *Epistolae et Evangelia per anni circulum*, a liturgical index of New Testament readings for Sunday Mass and feast days throughout the year (such as Christmas, Lent, Easter and other observances); and *Interpretationes Nominum Hebraicorum*, essentially an alphabetical dictionary of biblical proper names.

BMC III 762; Darlow & Moule 1422; Goff B585; GW 4262; HC 3100*. \$ 12,000.00





This copy, skillfully rubricated in red and blue throughout, is headed by a wonderful large illuminated and continues with exquisitely penned alternating red and blue book and chapter initials.

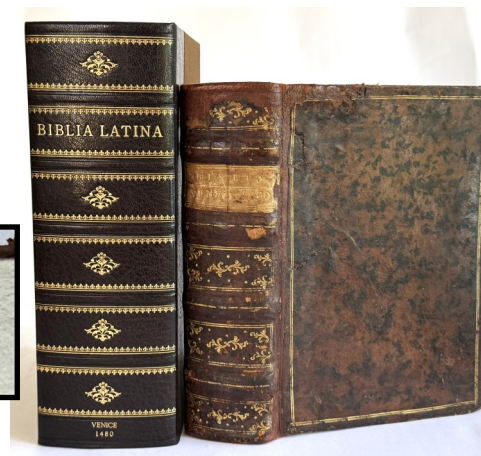
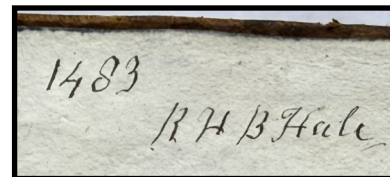
HC 3078*; GW 4241; BMC V, 195 (IB. 19875); Oates 1674; Pell 2305; Polain 656; Goff B566.

4. BIBLE

Biblia Latina. [Venice: Franciscum (Renner) de Hailbrun, 1480]. Thick 4to. [470] ff. Printed in double column, 51 lines and headlines, gothic letters, 61 initials, 2 of them illuminated in gold and colors by a contemporary Italian hand: a 16-line initial "F" on A1r and an 18-line initial "I" on A3v, the remainder mostly 7- and 3-line initials alternately supplied in blue and red, with penwork decoration, A1r (Prologue) opening with additional illumination, a large cartouche of flowers and penwork enclosing the IHS monogram, capital letters rubricated, early leaves with pale ink marginalia. Early 18th-century full mottled brown calf rebaked with the original spine laid down, elaborately gilt decorated spine, tan morocco spine label, raised bands, marbled endpapers. From the library of Myron Prinzmetal (1908-1987) research cardiologist and an ardent book collector, who owned all four Shakespeare folios, with his bookplate laid in.

A beautiful incunabula Bible, only the second Vulgate Bible to be printed in quarto format and the first quarto to be printed in Venice, splendidly and skillfully illuminated and rubricated. From the press of one of the earliest and most important Venetian printer, Franciscus 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. Renner is responsible for at least two Biblical firsts. In 1475, his folio Latin Bible was the first to be printed in Venice (Goff B541). This present Renner quarto edition is the first Venetian Bible to appear in this format, and only the second Bible to be printed in quarto anywhere. It is one of a distinct group of Venetian Vulgate Bibles, deriving textually from the 1471 Rome edition of Sweynheyn and Pannartz (Goff B535), which in turn was typeset from the 1462 Fust and Schoeffer Bible (Goff B529), omitting 4 Ezra (the Venice group restored it). Complete with the Old and New Testaments, Apocrypha, and the Interpretation of Hebrew names at the end.

The beauty of the type and elegant initial letters in this printing clearly show that the earliest printed books were planned to meet the expectations of patrons whose tastes had been formed by beautiful illuminated manuscripts.



\$ 8500.00

BEAUTIFUL INCUNABLE ILLUMINATED BIBLE WITH WONDERFUL PROVENANCE

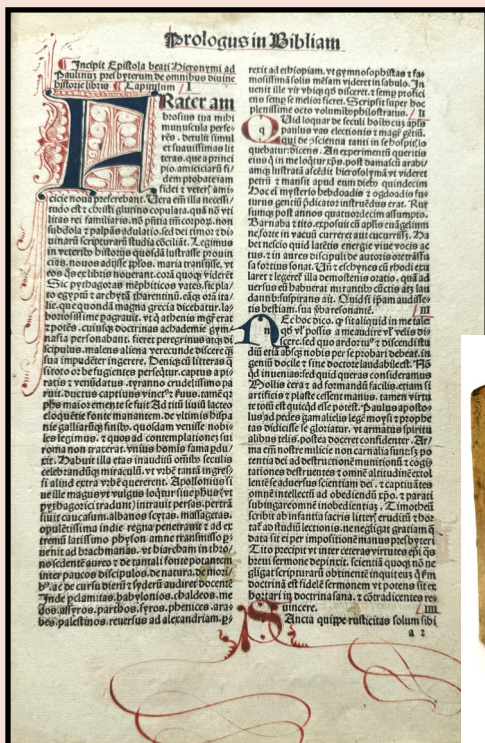
5. BIBLE

Biblia. Cum concordanci et terminoru[m] Hebraicorum interpretationibus. [Strassbourg: Johann Pruss], 1489. Small folio. [450] leaves. Contemporary full-paneled vellum over wooden boards with partially beveled edges, raised bands, brass clasps and catches, brass guide tabs. Preserved in a custom clamshell box.

A beautiful incunable Latin Bible from the press of “the most prolific printer in Strassburg.” Prüss is said to be the first printer to use a separate title page for his first Bible in Latin printed in 1486; this copy also has a separate title page. The text is printed in two columns of 52 lines (the interpretations in four columns) and is illuminated in red and blue ink throughout, with half-inch square decorative initial letters. The first full page of text (a2) bears a one-and-a-half inch square blue initial with red ornamentation and marginal extenders, as well as a red initial with large marginal flourishes.

Provenance: With three small bookplates, including those of Thomas Randolph Adams, the noted bibliographer of Revolutionary War pamphlets and librarian of the John Carter Brown Library; his father, Randolph G. Adams, book historian and librarian of William L. Clements’ celebrated Americana collection; Ragnar Fjalar Larusson (1927–2005), parish priest in Hallgrímskirkja in Reykjavík, Iceland, known for his library of Bibles and collectibles reflecting the history of printing in Iceland.

Goff B-588; Hain 3104; Proctor 543. \$ 7500.00



INCUNABLE VENETIAN GUIDE FOR CLERGY

6. BIBLE

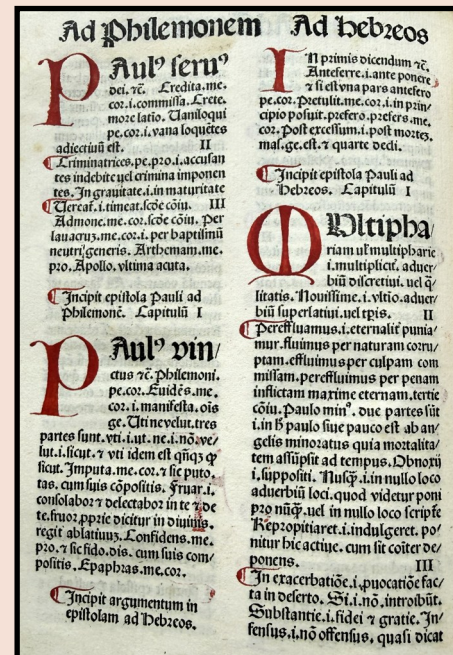
Mammotrectus super Bibliam. Venice: Franciscus Renner, de Heilbronn and Petrus de Bartua, 1478. 8vo. Rubricated initials throughout, Lombard initials and paragraph marks supplied in red. Text in Latin. Later vellum, title and dated in gilt on spine; faint marginal dampstaining and a light foxing, edges 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 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, Franciscus 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



FABULOUS ILLUMINATED BOOK OF HOURS PRINTED ON VELLUM

7. BOOK OF HOURS

Hours for the use of Rome with figures of the Apocalypse. Paris: Guillaume Anabat for Germain Hardouin, 1505-1509. Small octavo (171 x 110 mm). Collation: AQ 8 R 4 [last leaf R4 missing]. 22 lines. Hardouin mark (Deianira abducted by the centaur Nessus and rescued by Hercules, A1 r°), anatomical man (A2 r°), plus 15 large full-page figures and one half-page figure (representing the Annunciation), and 25 small figures in the text, all very finely illuminated at the time. Initials painted in red and blue with gold highlights. Text entirely within engraved borders. Pastiche binding in vellum, smooth spine. Old annotation in erased ink on the first leaf and contemporary marginalia in ink on leaves Q3 v° and Q4 r°, in French.

A beautiful illuminated book of hours printed on vellum. The "prayer books for the faithful" was composed of various pieces taken from scriptures, along with prayers, devotions and lessons, as well as an almanac to track feast days of saints and other events. The almanac here provides for the twenty-one years between 1500 and 1520. The fifteen full-page engravings depict Saint John the Evangelist (A8 r°), the Kiss of Judas (B4 v°), Justice, Mercy, and Wisdom (D3 v°), the Annunciation (D4 r°), Augustus and the Tiburtine Sibyl (E6 v°), the Crucifixion (F5 v°), Pentecost (F7 r°), the Nativity (F8 r°), the Annunciation to the Shepherds (G4 r°), the Adoration of the Magi (G8 r°), the Presentation in the Temple (H4 r°), the Flight into Egypt (H7 v°), the Death of the Virgin (I5 r°), David Giving the Letter to Uriah (K7 v°), and the Raising of Lazarus (M3 v°). The half-page woodcut

depicts the Annunciation (C7 v°). The plates come from the workshop of the Parisian miniaturist Jean Pichore. Appearing in 1504 as a printer, he would come to dominate the entire market for books of hours with his characteristic early Renaissance designs. The Martyrdom of Saint John belongs to the set of octavo engravings introduced by the Hardouin brothers between 1505 and 1509, which necessitates a revision of the traditionally accepted calendar-based dating for this edition.

The series of engravings are attributed to the workshop of Jean Pichore. Pichore (active between 1502 and 1521), a famous illuminator in his time, is known from two documented manuscripts: a *City of God* illuminated for Cardinal Georges d'Amboise, and the *Royal Songs of Notre-Dame d'Amiens*, commissioned by Louise of Savoy around 1517-1518. He is also known as a printer with Rémy de Lasitre and as a designer of models for Parisian copperplate engravings through two printed editions from 1503 and 1504. He drew inspiration from German engravers such as Dürer and Schongauer and from Italian engravers for his borders.

The zodiacal man, copied from Simon Vostre, Saint Anthony, the Man of Sorrows, and most of the saints in the suffrages are attributed to the circle of the Master of the Rose of the Sainte-Chapelle. Named as such by Nettekoven, he is identified with the Master of the Very Small Hours of Anne of Brittany, possibly Jean d'Ypres, by Nicole Reynaud (*Illuminated Manuscripts in France 1440-1520*, Paris, BNF, 1993-1994, pp. 265-270).

Brunet Horae, 216; Van Praet Vélins bibl. publ. 157; Bohatta Livres d'heures 706; Lacombe 89; Moreau I, 1505, 89; Renouard, *Imprimeurs et libraires parisiens*, vol. I, Abada-Avril, 1964, 54; Caroline Zöhl, Jean Pichore, Buchmaler, Graphiker und Verleger in Paris um 1500, Turnhout: Brepols, 2004.

\$ 90,000.00



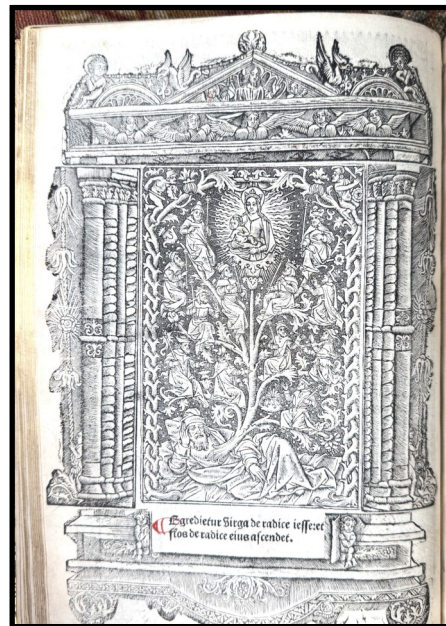
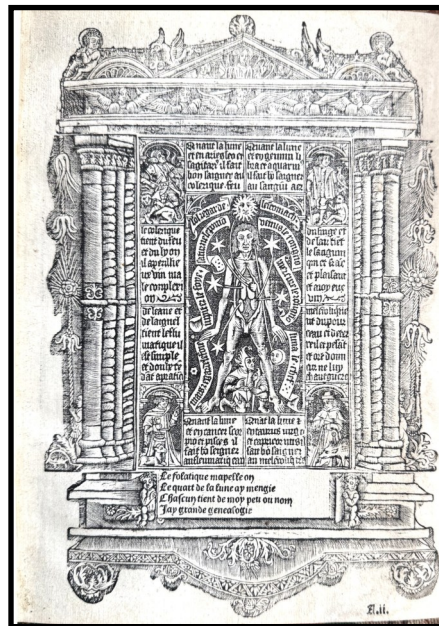
MAGNIFICENT QUARTO BOOK OF HOURS

8. [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 Loménie 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



FOUNDATION OF BIBLICAL UFO LITERATURE

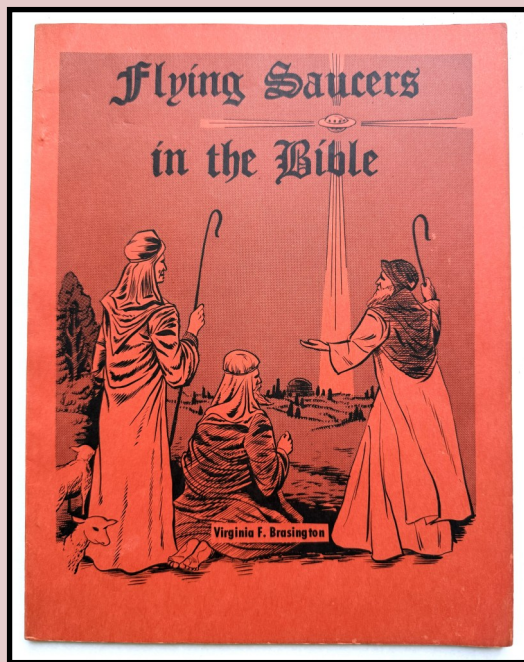
9. BRASINGTON, Virginia

Flying saucers in the Bible. Clarksburg, West Virginia: Saucerian Publications, 1963. Folio. 78 pp. Frontispiece photograph of the author, 2 full-page illustrations. Original printed wrappers, minor wear to edges.

First edition. A pioneering work of ancient alien theory by Christian minister turned ufologist Virginia Brasington arguing that many miracles and celestial events described in the Bible are in fact evidence of alien influence on human history. Citing both the Old and New Testaments, the book provides alien explanations for phenomena connected to Jesus, Elijah, Job and other biblical figures.

Brasington (1909–1966) was an American minister, religious writer, and early ufologist best remembered for this, her most influential book. Licensed as a minister by the Church of the Nazarene, Brasington sought to reconcile Christian scripture with the emerging UFO phenomenon, arguing that many biblical accounts of clouds, fiery chariots, and heavenly manifestations could be interpreted as descriptions of extraterrestrial spacecraft acting under divine direction. Although her conclusions were controversial and fell outside mainstream theology, her work became a notable contribution to the “ancient astronaut” and biblical UFO literature of the 1960s.

\$ 550.00



WALKING THE PATH TO SALVATION

10. BUNYAN, J.

The pilgrim's progress from this world to that which is to come: delivered under the similitude of a dream. Wherein is discovered I. The manner of his setting out. II. His dangerous journey; and III. His safe arrival at the desired country. Compleat in two parts. London: W. Johnston, 1760. 8vo. With engraved frontispiece and 21 copper-engraved plates by J. Sturt. Contemporary calf, rebacked, red and green spine labels; corners rubbed, top margin of first few leaves dampstained but overall an excellent copy.

Thirtieth edition. Written as a religious allegory and cited as the first novel written in English, *Pilgrim's progress* recounts the journey of a man named Christian who leaves the City of Destruction and travels toward the Celestial City, symbolizing the Christian's path to salvation. Along the way he encounters characters and places (such as Evangelist, Faithful, Hopeful, Vanity Fair, Doubting Castle, and the Slough of Despond) that represent spiritual trials, temptations, and virtues. The second part recounts the pilgrimage of Christian's wife Christiana and their children.

The book was originally published in 1678 with part two first appearing in 1684. It has been translated into hundreds of languages and produced in even more editions and formats. Still in print today, *Pilgrim's progress* is generally regarded as the most influential work of English religious fiction and one of the best-selling books in the history of printing.

Bunyan (1628–1688) was an English Puritan preacher, religious writer, and one of the most influential figures in Protestant literature. A Nonconformist minister, he spent about twelve years imprisoned for preaching without authorization after the Restoration, during which time he wrote this work.

An amusing error appears on page 204: “I shall not see the land that flows with milk and money” (instead of “honey”).

Printing & the Mind of Man 156.

\$ 4500.00





“THE MOST IMPORTANT DOCTRINAL WORK OF THE REFORMATION”

11. CALVIN, John

The institution of Christian religion, vwritten in Latine by M. Iohn Caluine, and translated into English according to the authors last edition, by Thomas Norton. Hereunto are newly added sundry tables to finde the principall matters entreated of in this booke, containing by order of common places the summe of the whole doctrine taught in the same, and also the declaration of places of Scripture therein expounded. London: Thomas Vautrollier for William Norton, 1578. Thick 8vo. [xvi], 634, [107] leaves (lacking 1 leaf AAAA1 of the Table). Rebound in full brown morocco, blindstamp on boards and title and year in gilt on spine, new endpapers. With the exception of a stain to the top edge of the first portion of the text, a fine copy.

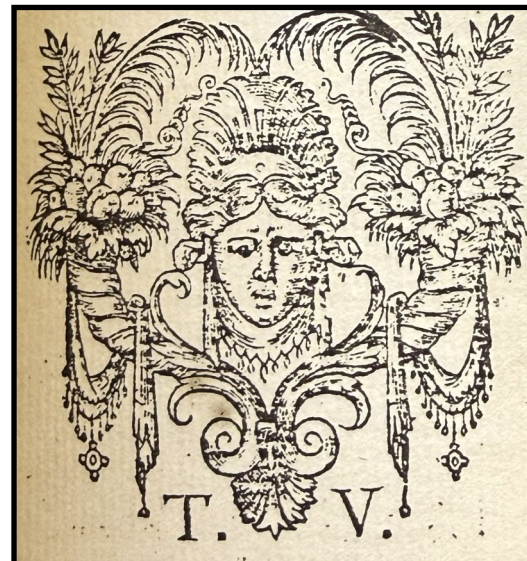
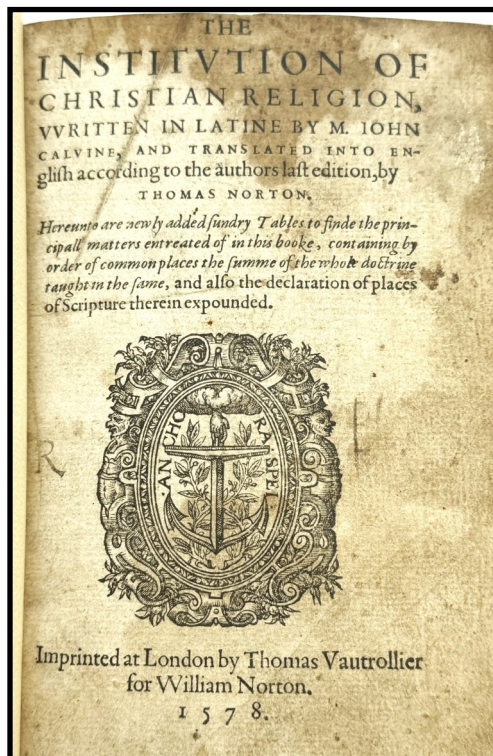
Fourth English edition of Calvin’s seminal work on systematic theology, regarded as one of the most influential works of Protestant theology. “Calvin’s *Institution of the Christian Religion* was the first systematic statement of a Reformed Church. It is the most important doctrinal work of the Reformation as a whole and provided a comprehensive theological system rivaling those of the Middle Ages” (PMM). *Christiane Religionis Institutio* was first published in Latin in 1536. Calvin began his work as a catechism in 1536 and it grew to an extensive systematic theology by 1560. Written as an introductory textbook on the Protestant creed, the text covers theological topics from the doctrines of church and sacraments to justification by faith alone and Christian liberty. He vigorously attacks various unorthodox teachings, particularly Roman Catholicism. This work overshadowed earlier Protestant theologies and is regarded as a classic on the level of Augustine’s *Of the cities of God*, and Aquinas’s *Summa Theologica*.

Calvin explores the knowledge of God the Creator as well as an exploration of mankind, as “it is mankind’s knowledge of God and of what He requires of his creatures that is the primary issue of concern for a book of theology.” The first of four books discusses God the Father; the second God the Son; the third the Holy Spirit; the fourth the Church.

“Calvin (1509–1564), a Swiss, though born in France, published the *Institutio* at the age of twenty-six. The dedication to Francis I of France contains a passionate appeal for freedom and justice for the Protestants in France whom Calvin characteristically defends from the accusation that they are rebels against state domination.”

The *Institutes* is a core reference for the system of doctrine adopted by the Reformed churches, usually called Calvinism. For a more comprehensive discussion of Calvinism, see *Printing and the Mind of Man* 65.

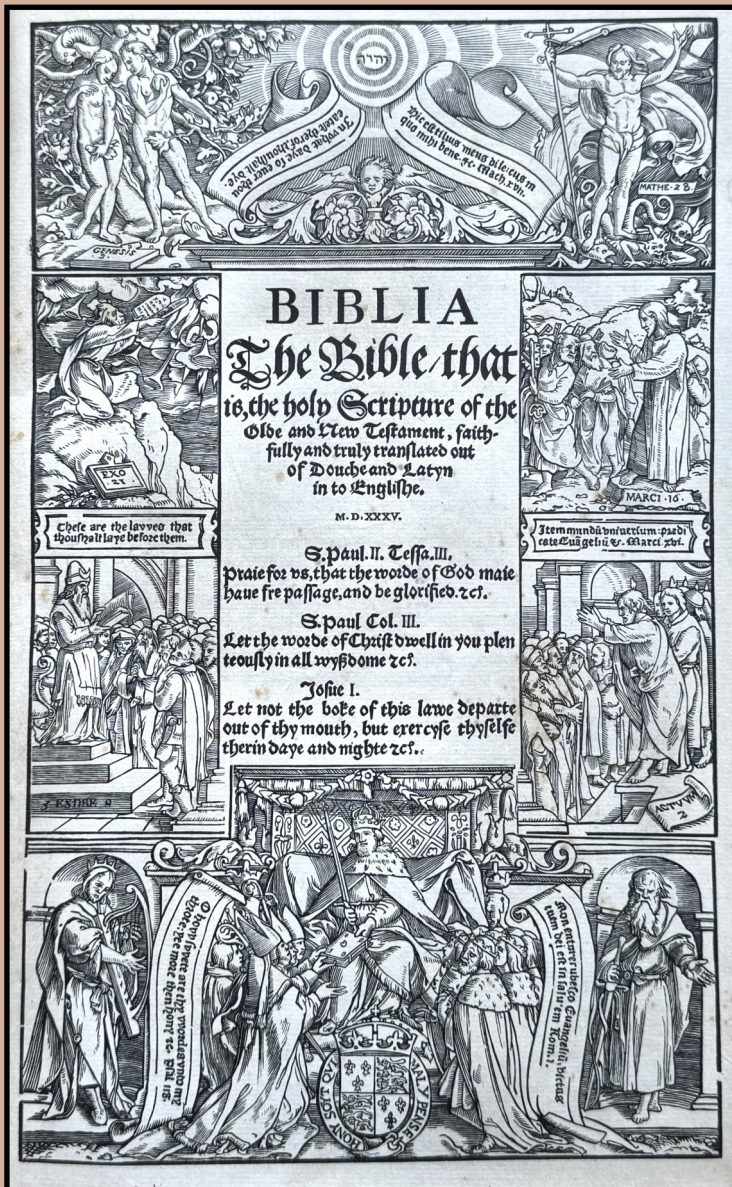
\$ 2500.00



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

12. [COVERDALE, Miles]

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. Text in 2 columns of angular 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. Includes Apocrypha. 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. 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. 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.

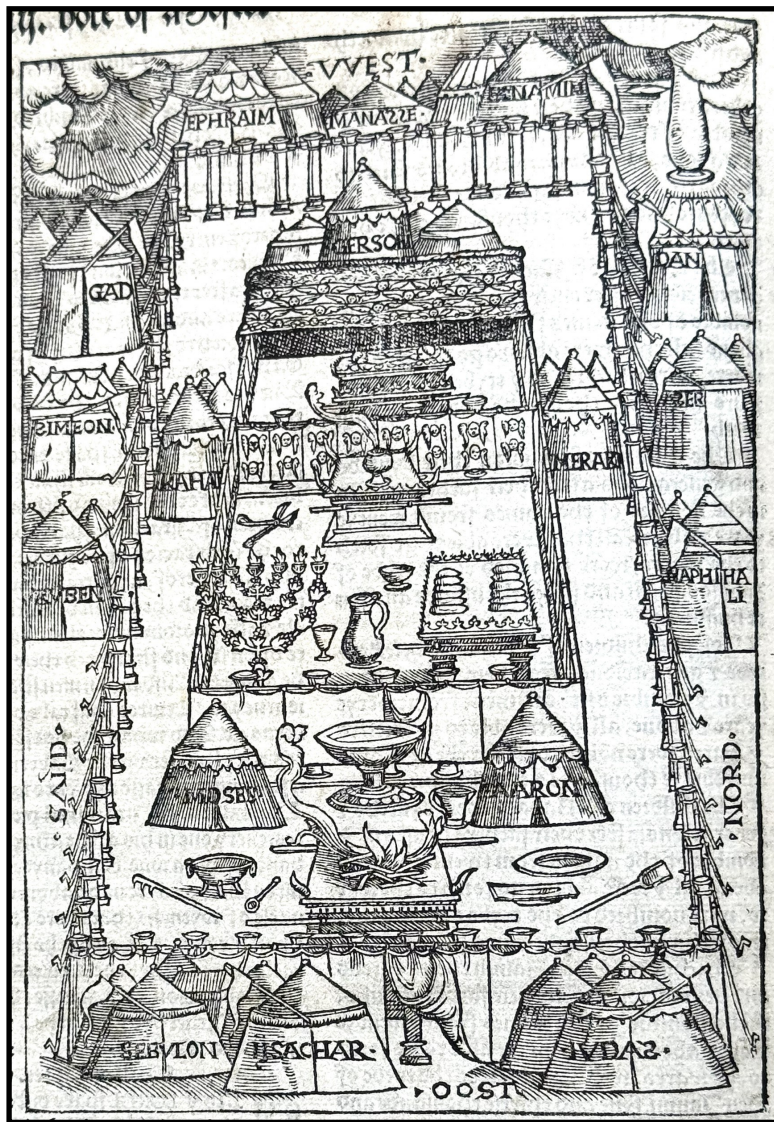
FIRST EDITION, extraordinarily rare, of the 1535 Coverdale Bible (the “Great Bible”), the first complete bible in English. The only printed English portions of the Bible to precede it were William Tyndale’s translations of the New Testament, Pentateuch, and Jonah. This copy is among the eight most complete 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).

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. 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.

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



All the Prophetes in Englyshe.

Isay. 40.
Jeremy. 31.
Baruch. 56.
Ezechiel. 48.
Daniel. 77.
Oseas. 84.
Joel. 87.
Amos. 88.
Abdy.

Jonas. 91.
Michas.
Naum.
Abacuc.
Sephony.
Aggeus.
Zachary.
Malachy.













The i. boke of Moses.

lege of good and euell, shalte thou not eate.
For loke in what daye so euer thou eatest
therof, thou shalt dye the deatch.



And the LORDE God sayde: It is not
good & mā shulde be alone. I wil make him
an helpe, & to beate him cōpany. And whan
God the LORDE had made of the earth all
maner beastes of the felde, & all maner sou-
les vnder the heaue, he broughte them vnto
man, to se what he wolde call the. For as mā
called all maner of liuinge soules, so are their
names. And man gaue names vnto all man-
ner catell, & vnto the soules vnder the heaue,
and vnto all maner beastes of & felde. But
vnto man there was founde no helpe, to bea-
re him company.

Then the LORDE God caused an herbe
slepe to fall vpon man, and he slepte. And he
toke out one of his rybbes, and (in steade
therof) he filled vp & place with flesh. And
the LORDE God made a woman, of & ryb-
be that he toke out of man, and broughte her
vnto him. Then sayde man: This is once bo-
ne of my bones, & flesh of my flesh. She
shalbe called woman, because she was take
of man. For this cause shal a man leaue fa-
ther and mother, and cleue vnto his wife, &
they two shalbe one flesh. And they were
both naked, the man and his wife, and were
not ashamed.



The III. Chapter.

But the serpent was foreroller then all
the beastes of the felde (which & LOR

PRIMARY SOURCE OF ENGLISH PROTESTANT HISTORY

13. COVERDALE, Miles

Certain most godly, fruitful, and comfortable letters of such true Saintes and holy Martyrs of God, as in the late bloodye persecution here within this Realme, gave their lyves for the defence of Christes holy gospel: written in the tyme of theyr affliction and cruell imprysonment ... London: J. Day, 1564. 4to. [viii], 46, 49-689, [4] pp. (the index is bound following page 682). Title page with ornamental woodcut border on recto, large woodcut illustration from Foxe's *Book of Martyrs* on verso depicting six reformers being burned at the stake. With decorative woodcut initials and tailpieces. Printed in Gothic type; some text in Latin. Endpapers are printer's waste from *Ptochomuseion: the poor mans librarie* (1560), also printed by Day (STC 5886). Without the cancelled leaves D8 and K6 as intended. Contemporary calf, minor expert repairs to boards and extremities; scattered light foxing, minor worming, scattered pencil and ink markings and marginalia. Ownership inscriptions of Thomas Boston (likely one of two Scottish Presbyterian ministers by the same name (father and son; Boston the elder 1676-1732, the Younger 1713-1767); William Sandys (fellow of the Society of Antiquaries), and armorial bookplate of George Goyder, prominent businessman, social reformer and noted collector of the literature of the English Reformation. Overall an excellent copy of a scarce and significant primary source of English Protestant history.



controversy over ecclesiastical vestments, including a reprint of John Hooper's *A soveraigne cordial for a Christian conscience* (STC, 5157, though possibly not by Hooper) and *Whether Christian faith maye be kepte secret in the heart, without confession therof openly to the worlde as occasion shal serve* (STC 5160.3); John Philpot, whose attacks on the doctrine of transubstantiation led to his arrest and execution; Nicholas Ridley (1500?-1555) who was burned at the stake alongside Hugh Latimer, including a reprint of his *A friendly farewell* (STC 21051); and others.

Coverdale also prints here for the first time a ballad ("Some men for sodayne ioye do wepe...") by the Coventry weaver John Carelesse, who died in prison during Mary's reign; Shakespeare quoted this ballad, in altered form, in *King Lear*. The overlap between Coverdale and Foxe is considerable but not total. Foxe includes 57 of Bradford's letters in his later editions and refers his readers to Coverdale for others (Coverdale prints 73). Both Foxe and Coverdale seem to have felt that these letters provided the most revealing expression of the spiritual temper of the Marian martyrs and of the reasoning by which they sustained themselves and others struggling to maintain their protestant faith.

One of the earliest supporters of the English Reformation, Coverdale (1488-1569) is best remembered for preparing the "Great Bible," the first authorized English Bible (1535). Appointed Bishop of Exeter in 1551, Coverdale was imprisoned upon the accession of Queen Mary, eventually living in exile in Calvin's Geneva. He returned to England upon Mary's death but never regained his bishopric.

STC 5886.

First edition. An important collection of writings by English Protestants, many of whom had been martyred, compiled with a preface by Coverdale, and issued in the wake of Foxe's *Book of Martyrs* (also printed by Day in 1563). Included are letters by Lady Jane Gray (1536-1554) "to her syster the Ladye Katheryne, immediately before she suffered"; John Bradford (1510?-1555), to whom the saying "There, but for the grace of God, go I" is attributed, and also including a partial reprint of Bradford's *An exhortacion to the carienge of Chrystes crosse* (STC, 3480.5); Thomas Cranmer (1489-1556), the liturgical and pastoral genius responsible for the *Book of Common Prayer*, including a partial reprint of *The copy of certain lttres sent to the Quene, and also to doctour Martin and doctour Storye* (STC 5999); John Hooper, the Bishop of Gloucester, martyred in part for a



\$ 7500.00

MASTERPIECE

14. 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

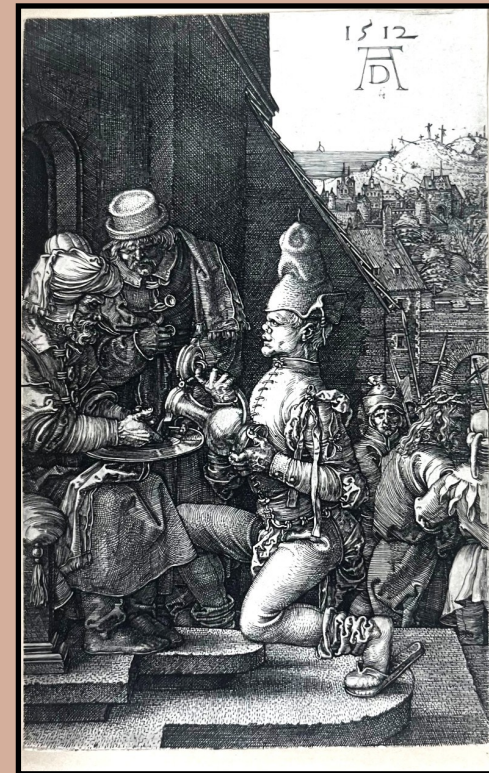
15. DÜRER, Albrecht

[*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.

\$ 95,000.00



THE KEYSTONE OF DEMOCRACY

16. EDWARD I

Magna Carta and Statutes of the Realm, in Latin and Anglo-Norman French. Illuminated manuscript on vellum. England, possibly York, c. 1300-1310. 100 x 72 mm. v, 138, 146, 15-238, iv; 191 leaves including 9 medieval flyleaves (2 probably lifted pastedowns).

CONTENT: Calendar ff.2-7v; chapter list ff.10-22; MAGNA CARTA ff.25-42; Charter of the Forest ff.42-47v; Statute of Merton ff.41-46v; Statute of Marlborough ff.46v-60v; Statute of Gloucester, in Anglo-Norman French ff.61-68; First Statute of Westminster, in Anglo-Norman French, ff.68-96v; Second Statute of Westminster ff.97-152; Third Statute of Westminster ff.152v-153v; De conspiratoribus ff.154r-v; Champartour, in Anglo-Norman French ff.154v-155; De mercatoribus ff.155v-160; Circumspecte agatis ff.161-162; De vocatis ad warentum ff.162-163v; De wardis et releviis ff.164-165; Visus franciplegii ff.165v-167; Articuli contra prohibitionem regiam ff.167-168; Calumpnia Essonia ff.168v-169v; Homagium et fidelitatem ff.169v-170v; Quatuor modus dicitur exceptio ff.170v-171; De bigamis ff.171v-173v; De sokage et eius natura ff.173v-174; De religiosis ff.174v-175v; the Provisions of Windsor ff.176-176v; Articuli Wyntonie ff.176v-177v; De ponendis in Assisis et Iuris ff.178-179; Dies communes in banco f.179-180.

A very early manuscript of Edward I's re-confirmation of the Magna Carta in 1300, possibly a unique copy in this format. The present manuscript is a fine and early example of the collections of enrolled Statutes that had begun to be produced by the beginning of the 14th century. They were made for use by lawyers and administrators and were often small in size for ease of portability and consultation. It is uncommon for them to be so extensively illuminated: there are large foliate initials with borders opening each statute and the Magna Carta in Edward I's reconfirmation of 1300 opens with a portrayal of the monarch.

The Magna Carta is the most renowned and influential legal document of the English-speaking world. By agreeing to the terms of the Charter at Runnymede on 15 June 1215 King John bound himself and all subsequent rulers of his kingdom to the rule of law. In a modified form it was reissued in the name of his son and successor, Henry III in 1216 and 1217, and in 1225 the King once again confirmed the Charter and the accompanying Forest Charter, and this fourth issue was final and definitive: it became a permanent legislative enactment guaranteeing the rights and liberties of all freemen of the kingdom. It already had totemic status but not until Edward I's 1297 confirmation that Magna Carta was officially enrolled by Chancery and copied into the first Statute Roll. Thanks to the interpretation of Sir Edward Coke (1552-1634), Attorney General to Elizabeth I and Chief Justice of James I of England, the Charter had widespread and continuing influence. His interpretation of it when he cited it against the power of Charles I of England, "Magna Charta is such a fellow that he will have no sovereign" came to inspire the charters for the American colonies. Coke himself had drafted the first charter for the Virginia Company. The colonies in turn used it to justify revolution against British policies, with the Massachusetts Assembly invoking it in declaring the 1765 Stamp Act null and void, and on the eve of revolution adopting a new seal showing a militia man with a sword in one hand and Magna Carta in the other. Specific provisions of the Magna Carta are echoed in the Declaration of Independence and serves as a keystone of the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

PROVENANCE: (1) Among the principal feasts written in blue in the Calendar are several particularly indicative of York: most significantly the Feast of Relics (19 October), which is believed to be unique to that diocese. The inclusion of John of Beverley, archbishop of York indicates local observance, for his feast only entered the general Sarum Calendar in 1416. (2) Fifteenth-century marginalia, particularly in the Charter of the Forest, provide English translations of some legal terms and demonstrate the continued use of the manuscript, perhaps by a land agent. A later owner noted the year 1649 on f.10 and a few words in shorthand on f.181. The name Josephus Waldner appears in an 18th-century hand on f.180 and that of the writer Soame Jenyns (1704-1787) on f.23. (3) PAUL FRANCIS WEBSTER (1907-1984), lyricist and author of the Oscar-winning songs "Secret Love", "Love is a Many-Splendored Thing" and "The Shadow of your Smile" (his sale at Sotheby's New York 24 April, 1985 lot 59. (4) The Schoyen Collection, MS 710. \$ 350,000.00



ERASMUS' LETTERS

17. ERASMUS, Desiderius

Aliquot epistolae sane quam elegantes ad hunc alioru eruditissimorum hominum. Quarum titulos in proxima pagella lector reperies. Basel: Johann Froben, 1518.

(Bound with)

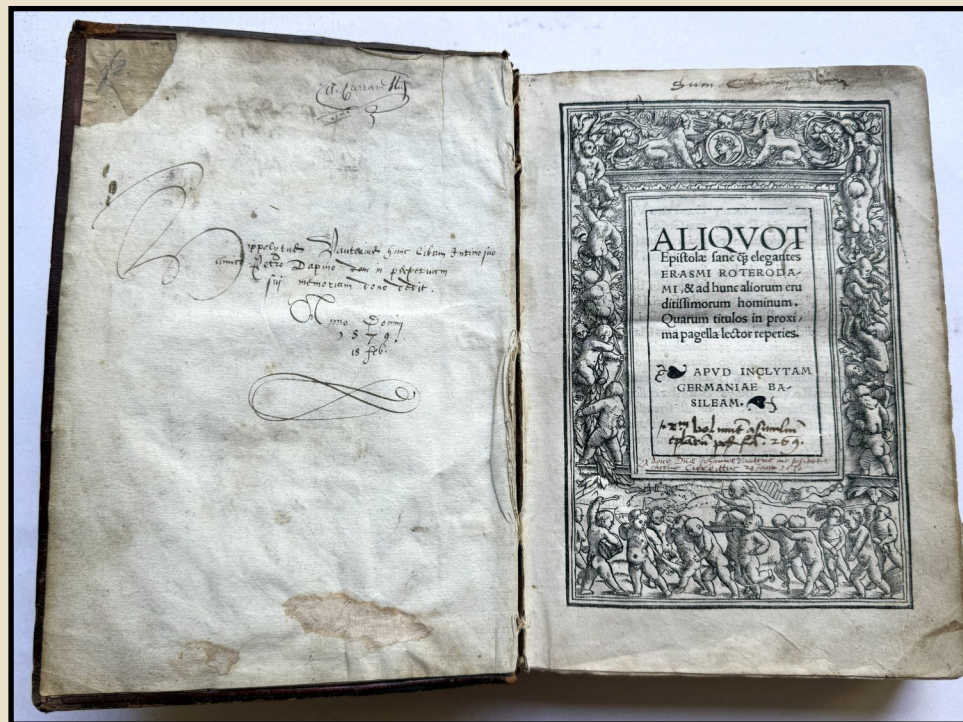
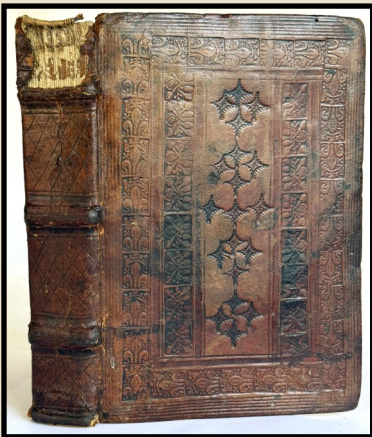
Auctarium selectarum aliquot epistolarum ad eruditos, et horum ad illum. Basel: Johann Froben, 1519. Two works in one. 4to. 270, [2]; 223, [1] pp. Historiated woodcut title page borders to both works by Hans Holbein, Froben's printer's device on final leaf. Contemporary calf ruled in compartments and elaborately tooled in blind with thistles, diamonds, and fleurs-de-lis surmounted by crowns. A wide-margined copy with only some minor and insignificant stains. Contemporary ownership inscriptions to endpapers and title.

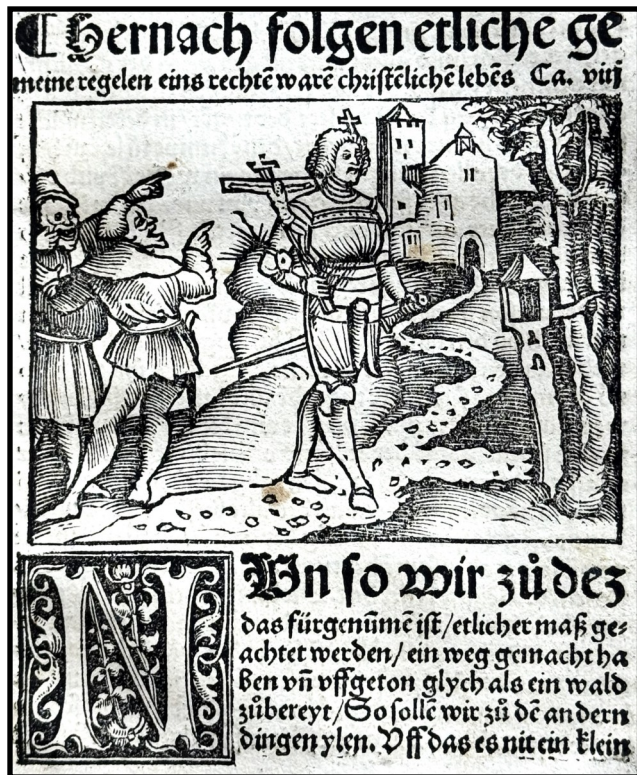
First edition of both works, each a collection of Erasmus' letters to humanists, philosophers, church officials and potentates of Europe. The correspondence provides a window into not only Erasmus' life and work but the political, religious and industrial machinations of the early to mid-sixteenth century.

The first work contains fifty-two letters from 1514–1517; the second sixty-three letters from 1517 through publication. Correspondents include Thomas More, King Francois I of France, King Henry VIII and Pope Leo X. His letters to Henry, for example, include the presentation of the recently printed volume of Erasmus' Works and the acceptance of Henry's invitation for Erasmus to return to England, mentioning his work on the revision of the Greek New Testament (which was finally published in 1519). His letter to Leo X references the publication of the Greek New Testament (Leo was the dedicatee). Other letters are addressed to Guillaume Budé, Johann Eck, Jean Grolier and Thomas Wolsey, among many others.

I. Van der Haeghen I, 99; Allen, Ep. I, 599, C2 & D1; Adams, E848 (1st work only); VD 16, E-2935; Bezzel 1014 & 1016. For the woodcut border see Müller, Holbein Nr. 16.

\$ 25,000.00





CORNERSTONE OF CHRISTIAN HUMANIST THOUGHT

18. ERASMUS

Enchiridion oder handbüchlin eins Christenliche[n] und ritterlichen lebens, in latin beschriben durch doctor Erasmu[s] von Roterda[m]. Und newlich durch Joannem Adelphu[m] doctor und statartzet zu Schaffhusen vertütschet. Basel: Adam Petri, 1520. 4to. [x], CXIII leaves. Numerous text woodcuts, woodcut initials. Later (18th century) paste paper wrappers, remnants of spine label, red morocco label on front wrapper with the author, title and date (incorrectly noted as 1522) in gilt. Overall a fine copy with minor browning.

First German edition of Erasmus's *Enchiridion militis christiani*, one of his most celebrated and influential works. It first appeared in 1503 as part of the *Lucubrationculae*; following its initial separate publication in 1515, it became a cornerstone of Christian humanist thought, was extremely popular and went through numerous editions and translations. Originally conceived as a personal moral guide for the troubled nobleman, the text promotes a life of inner devotion and ethical integrity, urging Christians to cultivate sincere faith rather than rely on outward ritual. The translator, Joannes Adelphus (or Müllich, ca 1480-1523), was physician of the town of Schaffhausen as well as a scholar and historian. The present 1520 Basel edition was produced by Adam Petri with rich woodcut ornamentation and brought the *Enchiridion* to a broader German-speaking audience at a time of intense religious upheaval.

Bezzel 882; BM STC German p. 281; VD 16 E 2787; not in Adams.

\$ 20,000.00



BOUND BY HENRY VIII'S BINDER

19. ERASMUS

De libero arbitrio. Basel: Johann Froben, 1524.

(Bound with:)

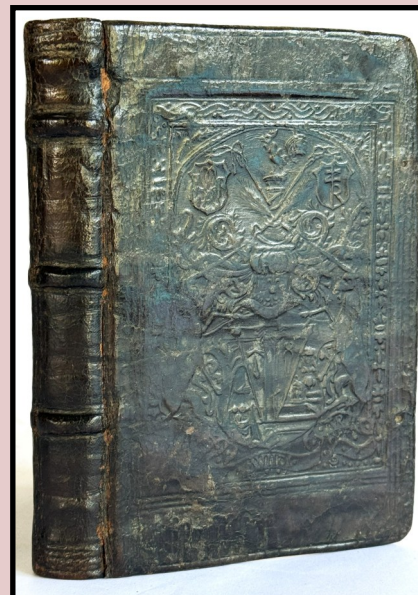
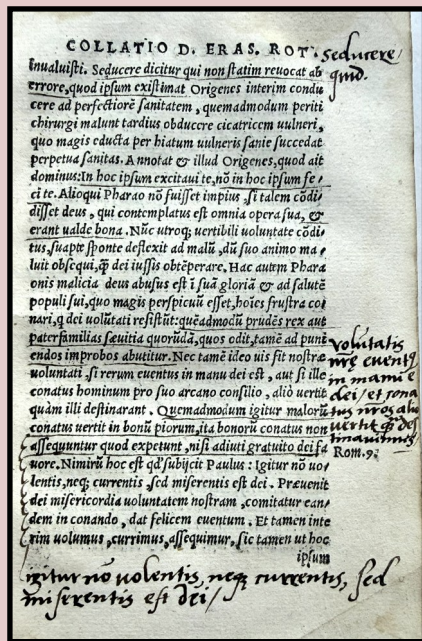
De immensa dei misericordia. Basel: Johann Froben, 1524. Two works in one. 8vo. [48 ff.]; 206, [2] pp. Woodcut printer's device on the title and final verso on both works. Contemporary straight-laced full calf by John Reynes, Stationer and Binder to Henry VIII, stamped in blind, front panel with Reynes' 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 Reynes' 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.

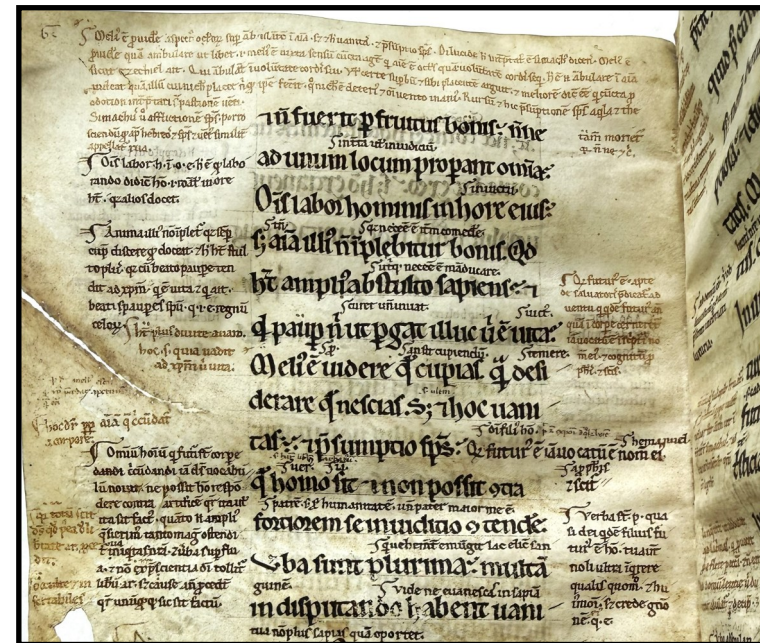
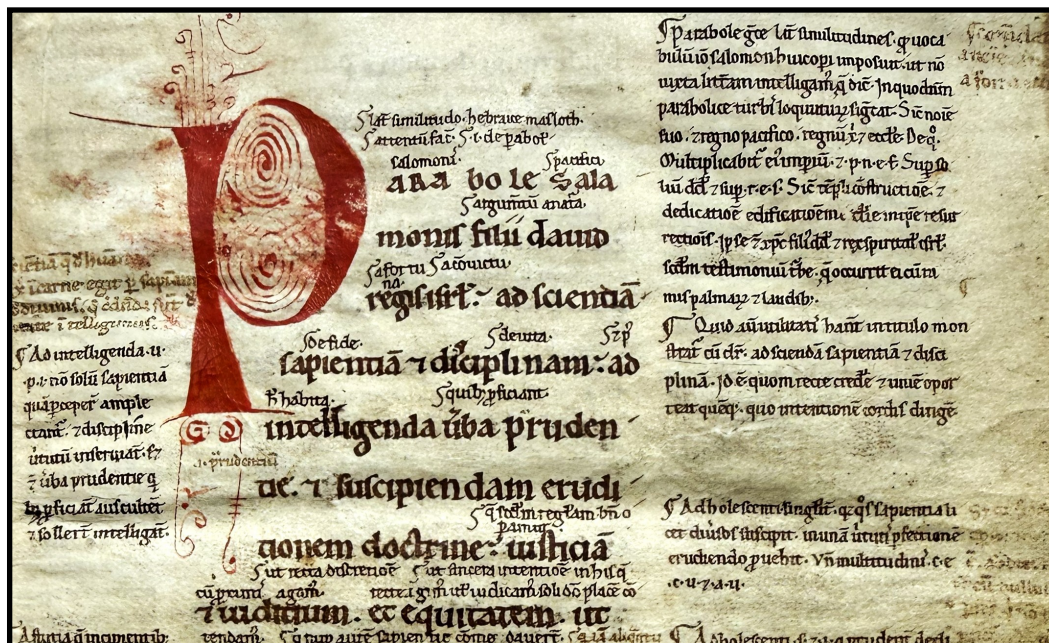
First editions of both works, bound by Henry VIII's personal binder and stationer. The panel stamped binding by John Reynes represents his typical chosen iconography, with his religiously coded coat of arms on the front and the arms of England and its regent on the back. While a few dozen examples of 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 conclusions¹⁴

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

\$ 15,000.00

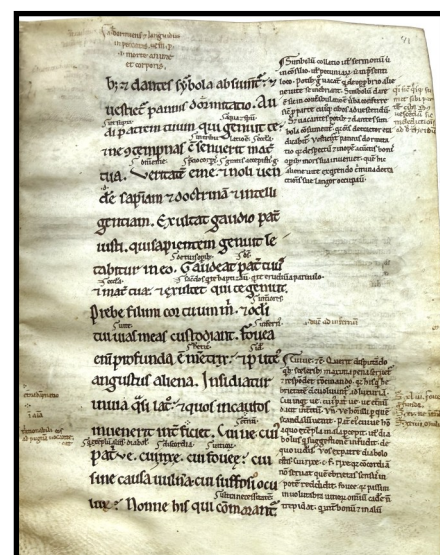




THE BOOKS OF PROVERBS AND ECCLESIASTES

20. GLOSSED BIBLE

Biblia latina cum glossa. Proverbia Salomonis – Ecclesiastes. France, late 12th century. Latin manuscript on parchment. 80 leaves. 232 x 150 mm. Gatherings 1–108, some with catchwords. Written in 3 columns, with the main text situated in the central column of varying width. 19 lines of main text with interlinear glosses; marginal glosses in side columns, written in a smaller script and in places flowing around the main text. Text written in a dark brown—and in parts light brown—late Romanesque minuscule script by several hands. At the beginning of each of the two books, a red uncial initial spanning 5 and 3 lines respectively and featuring spiral-patterned infill and/or “fleuronnée” decoration. At the beginning and end of the volume, several red initials mark the chapter divisions; the text is rubricated in places. Chapter numbers, in Arabic numerals, have been added by a later hand in the upper right corner of the recto pages. Parchment leaves exhibit several holes and repairs (seams). Bound in eighteenth-century green parchment, spine label and gilt fillets on the spine and housed in a modern clamshell case. Provenance: On the lower margin of the first and penultimate leaves, a library stamp reading “SMAV” within a squared circle (the first instance having been erased), identifying the Franciscan Monastery of Santa Maria Annunciata in Varese (Lombardy). Affixed to the front pastedown is a color bookplate belonging to Max von Wilmersdörffer (designed by O. Hupp); according to an accompanying note, he acquired the manuscript in 1889 from the collection of the bibliophile and numismatist Carlo Morbio.



A fabulous *Glossia Ordinaria* containing the Book of Proverbs (folios 1r–58v) and the Book of Ecclesiastes (folios 59r–80v). Glossed refers to the annotations written in the margins or within the text. Of particular interest is why these two books have been produced here together. Glossed works from the Bible were used as teaching tools, and these two books occupy a somewhat distinctive role within medieval Biblical interpretation. The gloss on Proverbs is collected with moral theology and the instruction of clergy. Ecclesiastes, more philosophical and intellectually challenging, offered a framework to the study of the relationship between earthly wisdom and divine truth. This manuscript is illustrative of the transition from monastic scholarship to scholastic study.

\$ 45,000.00

RARE MEDIEVAL SURVIVAL

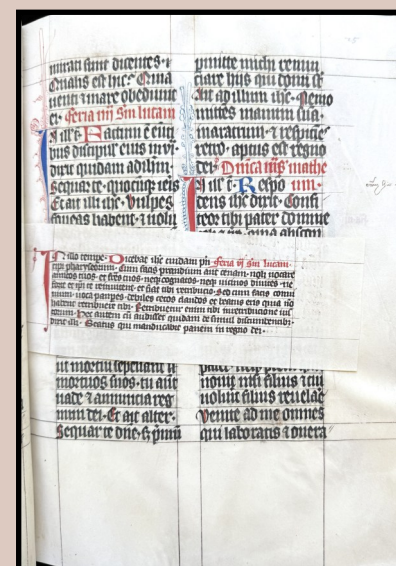
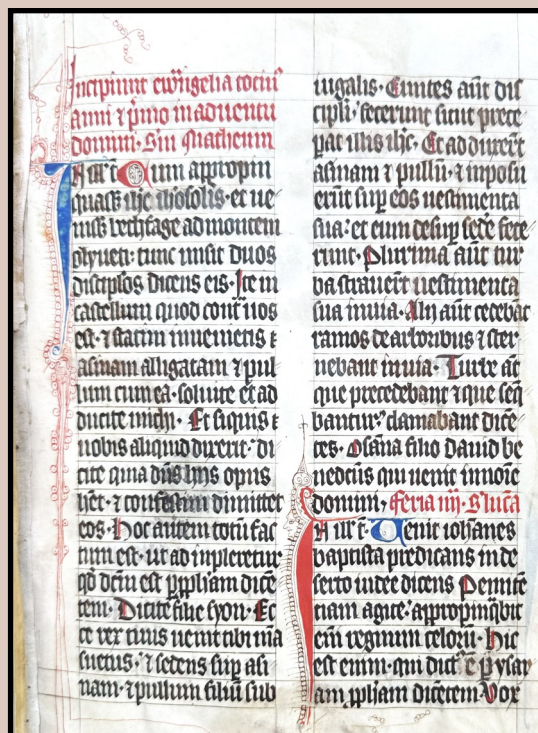
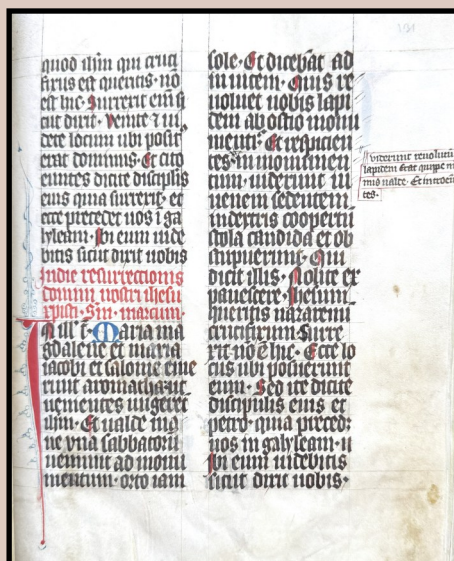
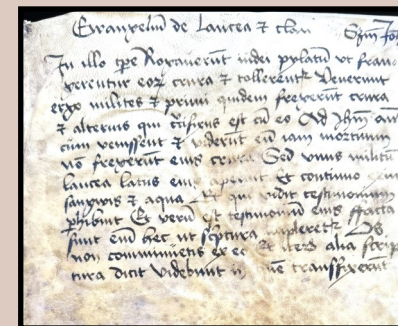
21. GOSPEL LECTIONARY

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 *maiblumen* style 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



THE GOSPEL OF ST. MARK

22. GOSPEL OF MARK, WITH THE GLOSSA ORDINARIA, in Latin. Illuminated manuscript on parchment. Eastern France, mid-12th century. 69 leaves. Black ink in a very fine proto-gothic hand in 2 sizes of script; the main gospel text in large script with up to 15 widely-spaced lines, the gloss in smaller script with to 4 lines per line of main text, arranged usually in 3 columns with the gospel text in the middle. Illuminated with a fine large historiated initial depicting the Evangelist symbol of Mark, the winged lion, with a halo within a roundel in the center of an initial "I" composed of a leafy framework and scrolls, with 2 lion-masks, all set against a gold ground; 1 red enlarged initial marking the start of chapter 114 (fol. 57v). Sewn on 3 bands and bound in brown leather over pasteboards, the covers blind-tooled with intersecting triple fillets, the corners each with a single stamp of an 8-petal flower; some minor staining, especially to the first and last leaves, but generally in very good condition throughout.

A rare mid-12th century glossed gospel. The text follows the Gospel of St. Mark along with the Glossa ordinaria. The final leaf contains the prologue to the Gospel of St. Mark, added by a slightly later scribe on the previously blank final leaf. This is the prologue that would become standard in the "Paris" Bible in the 13th century.

The Glossa ordinaria, or ordinary gloss, on the various books of the Bible was composed by scholars in northern France between about 1100 and 1130, and of these, the gloss on the Gospel of Mark was one of the last to be created. The text was adopted by the theologians teaching in Paris, and was disseminated from there over Europe, spreading Parisian styles of writing and decoration with it. Glossed books of the Bible were intended for serious study. They had to be legible, but decoration was unnecessary, and it is therefore uncommon that they have anything as elaborate as even a plain gold initial, and ever rarer an historiated initial.

One of the interesting features of the present manuscript is that despite being an early copy of the text, it was perhaps not made in Paris, or even Northern France; the script has a distinct overall feeling of angularity, with a profusion of sharp serifs, and features such as a very straight-baked letter "a" which resemble those in books from countries to the north and east of France. However it would be difficult to attribute the illuminated initials to The Netherlands or Germany, so it is perhaps most likely that this manuscript was made, as some other early Glossed books, in Eastern France.

Provenance:

1. Presumably written and decorated in a wealthy Benedictin monastery in (Eastern?) France.
2. Unidentified 17th (?) century owner; erased inscription on the fly-leaf.
3. Possibly "The Gospel according to Saint Mark, with commentaries around the text by Saint Jerome and Saint Bede, the Venerable" with 69 leaves, sold by Andrieux, Sixante-dix precieu livres anciens, manuscrits ou imprimés ... , 8 February 1937, no. 453 (Schoenberg database 84089).
4. Exhibited in New York at the Blumka Gallery, January-February 1999, exhibition catalogue Illuminated Manuscripts, no. 1.

\$ 35,000.00



A LEAF FROM THE GUTENBERG BIBLE "THE WORD OF GOD STANDS FOREVER"

23. [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, a quarter of which were probably printed on vellum.

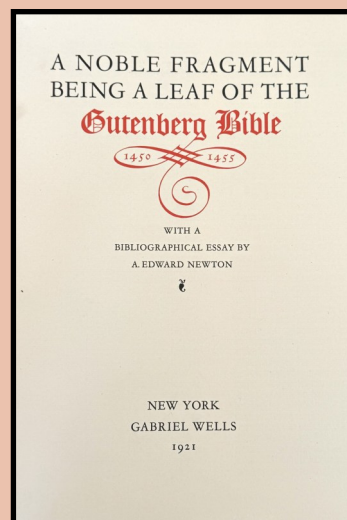
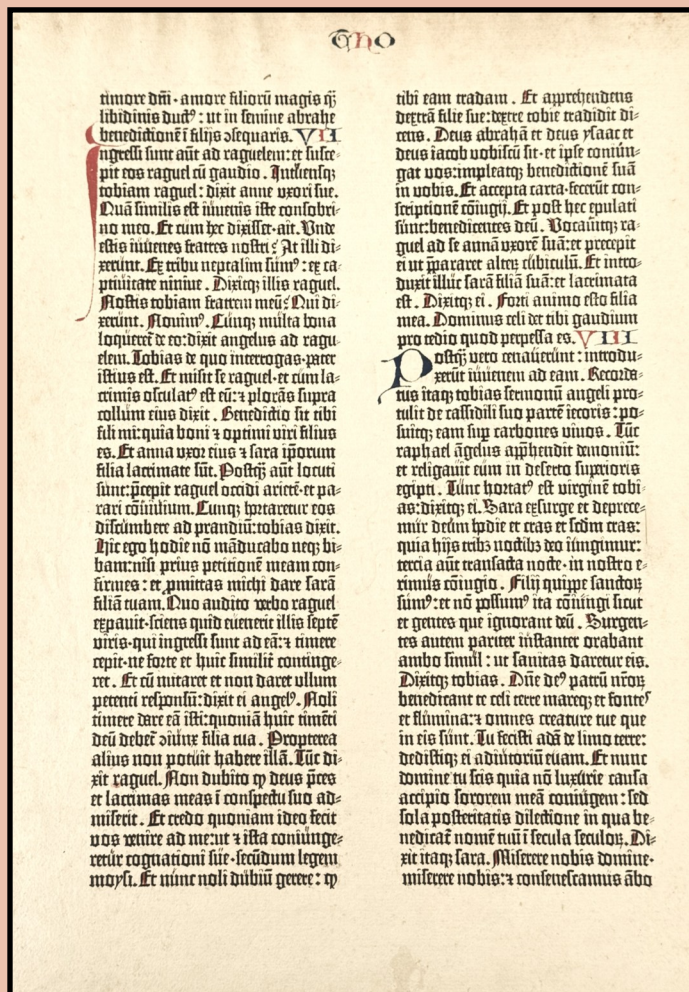
The present leaf is from the book of Isaiah beginning with the second half of Chapter XXXVIII and ending on Chapter XLI. Isaiah Chapter 39

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



FOUNDATIONAL DOCTRINES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

24. 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:

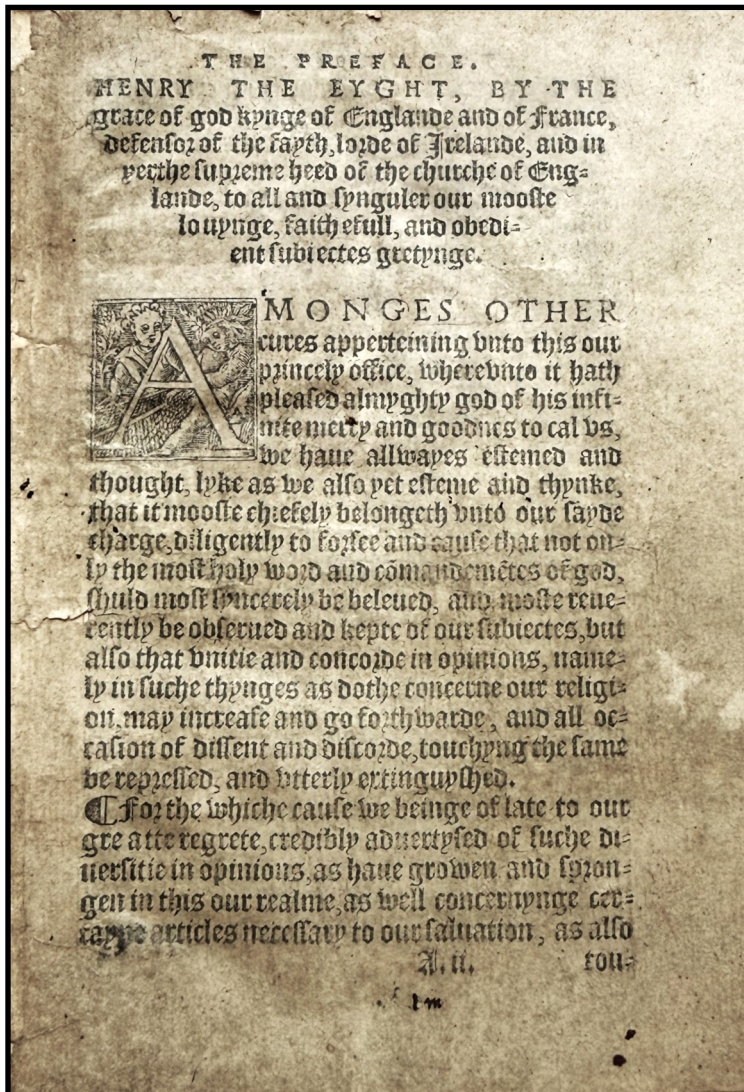
1. That Holy Scriptures and the three Creeds are the basis and summary of a true Christian faith.
2. That baptism conveys remission of sins and the regenerating grace of the Holy Spirit, and is absolutely necessary as well for children as adults.
3. That penance consists of contrition, confession, and 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:

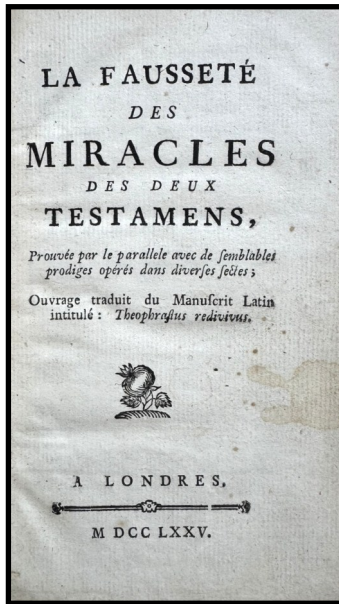
1. That images are useful as remembrances, but are not objects of worship.
2. That saints are to be honored as examples of life, and as furthering our prayers.
3. That saints may be invoked as intercessors, and their holydays observed.
4. That ceremonies are to be observed for the sake of their mystical 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



ARE THE ONLY MIRACLES THOSE IN THE BIBLE?



25. [HOLBACH, Paul Henri Dietrich Thiry]

La Fausseté des miracles des deux testaments. "Londres" [but Amsterdam]: s.n., 1775. 12mo. 168 pp. Contemporary gilt-ruled calf, flat spine and label gilt, board edges and turn-ins gilt, gold edges, blue silk marker. In excellent condition.

A scathing dismissal of the miracles cited in the Bible. Purporting to be a partial translation of the Latin manuscript Theophrastus Redivivus, the first systematic atheistic philosophy, the text argues that pagans have performed miracles as often as Jews and Christians. The anonymous author cites paranormal events in Greek and Roman mythology as analogous to the miracles of Christian tradition, and claims that the existence of oracles and pagan religion after the birth of Christ prove the existence of extra-Christian miraculous power.

Although the author remains a mystery, the text was likely translated and disseminated by Paul Holbach, a Franco-German philosopher and atheist. For obvious reasons, this title bears a false imprint, but Holbach's works were usually printed in Amsterdam.

\$ 1300.00

IN DEFENSE OF CHRISTIANITY

26. LOCKE, John

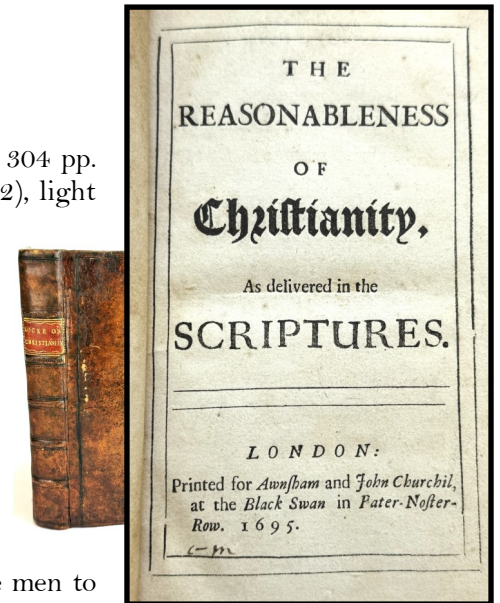
The reasonableness of Christianity. As delivered in the Scriptures. London: Awnsham and John Churchill, 1695. 8vo. [iv], 304 pp. Contemporary calf rebaked and recornered, red morocco spine label, red speckled edges; short closed tear (B1 and B2), light browning, slight worming, but overall an excellent copy with the bookplate of Thomas Mills, likely of Virginia (1765-1845), who served under Silas Zane in the American Revolutionary War. early shelfmark inscription to fly-leaf.

First edition, second state, of Locke's key theological treatise, his defense of Christianity. Locke here presents his arguments for faith being based in reason. "In this work he struck the keynote of the most popular theology of the eighteenth century as represented both by the deists and the latitudinarian divines" (DNB). The book was first published anonymously in August 1695 and at once aroused controversy. The concept of presenting Christianity as "reasonable" caused little offense, but many readers regarded the version of Christianity advocated as unduly attenuated; a simple requirement of acknowledging Jesus to be the Messiah seemed to indicate sympathy with the anti-trinitarianism beliefs of the Socinianism movement. The book was vehemently attacked, especially by the Calvinist divine John Edwards (1637-1716), to whom Locke replied with two Vindications (1695 and 1697).

Although Locke placed severe limitations on certain knowledge, he did feel that reason could achieve knowledge of the essential articles of the Christian faith and, moreover, that the understanding could lead reasonable men to assent to the revelation contained in the Scriptures. *The reasonableness of Christianity* was an exploration of the content of faith, just as Book IV of his *Essay* had contained an account of the nature of faith and assent. It was a defense of the Christian faith and scriptural revelation from the dangers of extreme skepticism. Ironically, the publication of *Reasonableness* merely called attention to the skeptical tendencies in Locke's *Essay*, and the author found himself accused of the very Deism he was trying to combat.

DNB XII, pp. 27-36; *Encyclopedia of Philosophy* 3-4, pp. 500-502; Wing L2751; Yolton 229.

\$ 3500.00



MACHIAVELLI'S GREAT CLASSIC OF POLITICAL SCIENCE WITH TWO RARE & REMARKABLE RELATED WORKS

27. MACHIAVELLI, Nicolo

Tutte le opere di Nicolo Machiavelli cittadino et segretario fiorentino, divise in V parti et di nuovo con somma accuratezza ristampate al santissimo et beatissimo padre signore nostro Clemente VII Pont. Mass. [Florence]: n.p., 1650. Five works in one. [viii], 320; 280; 152; 158; 106 pp. Vignette of Machiavelli's portrait on title. Separate dated title pages to all parts except the *Historie fiorentine* which begins the volume. *Dell'arte della guerra* contains typographical figures depicting military formations and a double-page woodcut illustration depicting an army camp, and a manuscript table of contents following *L'asino d'oro*. [Bound with]

LUBOMIRSKI, Stanislaw

De vanitate consiliorum liber unus, in quo vanitas et veritas, rerum humanarum politicis & moralibus rationibus clare demonstratur & dialogice exhibetur. N.p., 1700. 64 pp. [Bound with]

BOTERO, Giovanni

Libri tres de origine urbium earum excellentia et augendi ratione quibus accesserunt Hippolyti a collibus incrementa urbium sive de causis magnitudinis urbium liber unus. Cura L.G.L.H. Helmstadt: Johannis Heitmulleri, 1665. [vi], 234 pp. 4to. Seven books bound together. Contemporary half vellum and marbled boards, manuscript titles on spine. Despite some browning and damp-staining, an excellent copy with an ownership inscription dated 1801 on the paste-down.

I. Early edition of the political works of Machiavelli, which include:

--*Gli otto libri delle Historie Fiorentine.*

--*Discorsi di Nicolo Machiavelli cittadino et segretario fiorentino, sopra la prima deca di T. Livio a Zanobi Buondelmonti et a Cosimo Rucellai.*

--*I sette libri dell'arte della guerra di Nicolo Machiavelli cittadino et segretario fiorentino.*

--*L'asino d'oro di Nicolo Machiavelli cittadino et segretario fiorentino, con tutte l'altre sue operette: La contenenza delle quali haurai nella seguente carta.*

--*Il principe di Nicolo Machiavelli al magnifico Lorenzo di Piero de Medici. La vita di Castruccio Castracani. Il modo che tenne il Duca Valentino per ammazzare Vitellozzo Vitelli, Oliveretto da Fermo, il signor Pargolo, & il Duca di Gravina. I ritratti delle cose di Francia & di Alemagna.*

This particular publication is called the Edizione Testina, named after the author's woodcut portrait on all the half-titles. Five variant editions are known, all showing 1550 as the (fictitious) year of printing on the title page, but which in reality are seventeenth-century forgeries. Machiavelli's masterpiece, *Il Principe*, is the work with which he "founded the science of modern politics" by analyzing Cesare Borgia's much-admired "mixture of audacity and prudence, cruelty and fraud, self-reliance and distrust of others" (PMM). Machiavelli firmly believes in the separation between politics and ethics, as each have different objects and goals. He stated that total freedom from the religious power was the principle of a healthy State. The work was written in 1513 but was not published in Rome until 1532, five years after Machiavelli's death. *Il Principe* exerted an enormous influence across disciplines and nations. The work soon became a practical examination of how "power" functioned. The list of rulers who read and used the work is very long: "Henry III and Henry IV of France were carrying copies when they were murdered; Louis XIV used the book as 'his favorite nightcap'; an annotated copy was found in Napoleon Bonaparte's coach at Waterloo."

II. First edition of a little known political work. Written in the form of a dialogue in twenty-five inquiries (*Consultationes*), in which Vanitas (Vanity) and Veritas (Truth) discuss issues concerning policy-making in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. A commentary on techniques of making correct political decisions, the author examines the notion of prudence or practical reason (*prudencia*) stemming from Cicero's work.

III: Scarce edition of a penetrating operetta in which the author deals with the legal and economic problems related to the birth of the modern city and state.

\$ 6000.00



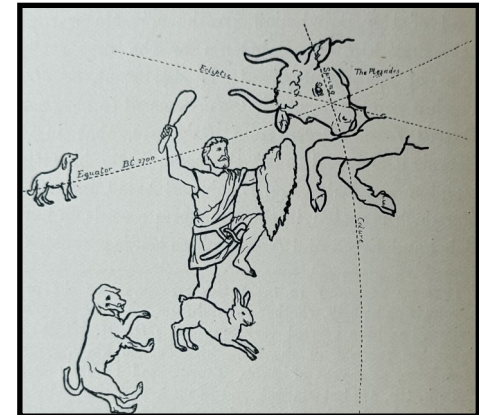
TRUE OR FALSE - BIBLICAL ASTRONOMICAL ALLUSIONS

28. MAUNDER, E. Walter

The astronomy of the Bible an elementary commentary on the astronomical references of Holy Scripture. New York: Mitchell Kennerley, [1908]. 8vo. xvi, 410, [1] pp. With 34 illustrations. Publisher's cloth, author and title in gilt on front cover and spine. A fine copy from the library of Owen & Miriam Gingerinch with their large bookplate and small stamp of the Tredyffrin Observatory.

First edition of Maunder's commentary on astronomical allusions in the Bible. He feels that the importance in making these observations is necessitated by efforts to date the books and events of the Bible as well as to discuss in depth the many factual and quasi-factual biblical depictions of people, nations and events. Starting with his own thoughts on creation, Maunder skips across the centuries to treat positions of the sun, stars, constellations and planets throughout the Bible in conjunction with the recitation of events. Of particular interest is the discussion of three astronomical "marvels," Joshua's long day, the Dial of Ahaz and the Star of Bethlehem.

\$ 350.00



FIFTY SERMONS FOR LENT

29. MEDER, Johann

Quadragesimal. Basel: Michael Furter, 1497. 16mo. Complete with 18 wonderful full-page woodcuts (2 repeated), woodcut printer's device, rubricated throughout in red. Contemporary full blind-tooled paneled calf over wooden boards, rebaked with original spine laid down, raised bands, remnant of metal clasp; old ink annotations and inscriptions, scattered light marginal dampstaining, occasional browning, front inner hinge expertly repaired. Preserved in a custom clamshell box. From the library of Jean Furstenberg.



Second edition (a page-for-page reprint of the first, published two years earlier) of this collection of Lenten sermons. "Quadragesima denotes a season of preparation by fasting and prayer, to imitate the example of Christ. Several such were observed by the early Christians $\frac{1}{4}$ The major, before Easter, is commonly known, the season of Lent" (Catholic Encyclopedia). First published by Furter in 1495, *Quadragesimale di filio prodigo* presents 50 sermons for Lent that relate the parable of the

Prodigal Son (found in Luke 15:11-32) to the suffering and death of Jesus. Franciscan priest Johnn Meder preached these sermons at Basel during the Lenten season of 1494 and, the next year, asked Michael Furter, one of the first printers in Basel, to publish them with illustrations. Like the first publication, this edition is printed in double-column Gothic type with rubricated calligraphic initials. The splendid woodcuts, which illustrated the Prodigal's journey as well as Jesus' Passion, were executed by the Master of the Haintz Nar, who was Albrecht Durer's main collaborator in illustrating Sebastian Brant's famed *Narrenschiff* (*Ship of Fools*), published in Basel in 1494. Brant himself provided the poetical introduction for the present work in which the Prodigal and an angel discuss such subjects as fashion, social injustice and gambling.

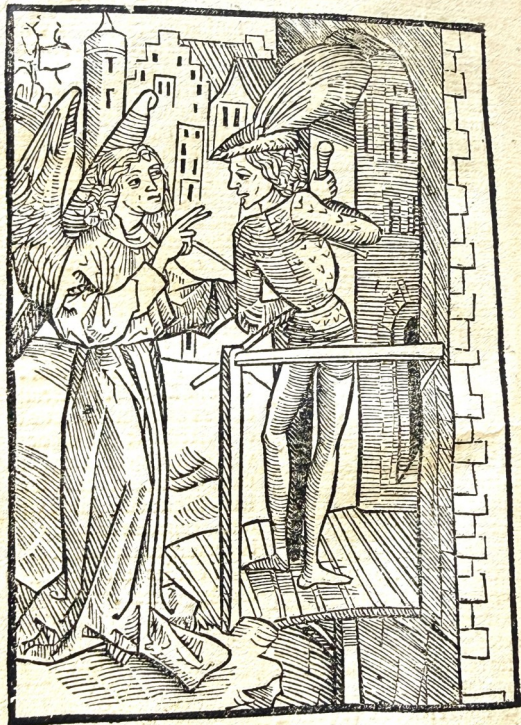
Furstenberg (1890–1982) was a distinguished French bibliophile, publisher, and patron of the literary arts, best known for assembling one of the great private libraries of twentieth-century France. His collection was noted not only for the rarity of its contents but also for the exceptional quality of its bindings and provenance.

Goff M-422; Proctor 7736.

\$ 8500.00



Figura sermonis sexte ferie



Sexta feria. Sermo.



30. MUNSTER, Sebastian

ספר אלוף בן יצחק



תורת המשיח

EVANGELIUM SE-
CVNDVM MATTHAEVM IN LINGVA HEBRAICA,
cum uersione latina atq; fuccinctis annotationibus
Sebastiani Munsteri.

הנה לכם המשיחיים ותחתיהם הארבעה חלקים חרש וקדוש והמובנה
הנכתבה על ידי מתי המבשר בלשון חרש על לימודי ועל
היום של ארבעה ימים חרש עם עתה
בלשון ורבים ועם ספר הפירוש

Adinuiatissimum Angliæ REGEM epistola Sebast. Munsteri.

Opus antiquum sed iam recens ex officina Henrici Petri typis euulgatum.

BASILEAE ANNO RESTITVTAE SALVTIS
M. D. XXXVII. MENSE MARTIO.

IN diebus illis accessit Iohannes & baptizavit, clamavit in deserto Iehuda dicens: Facite vitz conuersionem, quoniam appropinquat regnum celorum. Ipse enim est de quo dixit Isaias dicens: Vox clamantis in deserto, repurgate viam domini: rectas facite semitas eius. Fili autem indumentum Iohannis est pilus gamelorum, & zona pellicea circumlumbos eius. Et cibis eius frux, locustis & mel syluestre. Tunc egressa est ad eum omnis Ierosolyma & omnis Iehuda atque tota regio Iordanis & baptizati sunt ab eo in Iordane, confitentes peccata sua. Et cum uidisset multos ex Phariseis atque ex Saduceis, qui uenerat ad baptismum eius, dixit ad eos. Progenies uiperarum, quis indicauit uobis ut fugeretis auentum ira: Facite igitur fructum condignum poenitentiae, & nolite dicere intra uos: pater noster Abrahā est. Dico enim uobis quod deus suscitare possit filios Abrahā de lapidibus istis. Et iam securus posita est ad radicem arborum, & omnis arbor quae non facit fructum bonum excidetur, & in ignem mittetur. Et quidem ego baptizo uos aqua ad poenitentiam, qui autem ueneritis est post me, ille fortior me est, & ego non sum idoneus ut portē calciamenta eius: & ille baptizabit uos in spiritu sancto & igne, cuius uentilabrum in manu est, & repurgabit aream suam atque quem congregabit triticum suum in horreum, paleam autem comburet igni qui non

Cap. iij.
Baptismus
De poenitentia.

De extremi iudicio

De personis
De officiis
De S. S.

Hic. expl.
ex caluis de
terreno iudicio

IBER. generationum
Iesu Christi, filij Da-
uid, filij Abrahā. Ab-
raham genuit Izhac, Gen. 21.
Izhac aut̃ genuit Ia- Gen. 25.
cob, & Iacob genuit Gen. 49.
Iehudam atq; fratres 29. 30. 36.
eius, Iehudas uero genuit Pharez atque Gen. 38.
Zarah de Thamar. Porrò Pharez genuit
Hezron, Hezron autem genuit Ram, Gen. 46.
& Ram genuit Aminadab. Aminadab Ruth 4.
genuit Nahson, & Nahson genuit Sal- Nati in ff.
mon; Salmon autem genuit Boaz de Ra- pto par.
hab. Ceterū Boaz genuit Obed de Ruth

None of the copies located includes the index that appears at the end of this copy (so it is possible that this section was separately bound in), though the paper appears to be the exact same as the overall text. This first printing was followed by two octavo printings later in 1537. A second edition was printed in 1557.

Münster (1488–1552) was a German scholar, cartographer, and one of the most influential cosmographers of the Renaissance. A professor at the University of Basel, he specialized in Hebrew studies as well as geography and produced important works on both subjects, including the Hebrew Bible of 1546.

Burmeister *Munster* 142; Darlow & Moule 5088.
\$ 5500.00

A LANDMARK IN THE HISTORY OF PRINTING, AND ONE OF THE GREATEST ILLUSTRATED BOOKS EVER PUBLISHED
FIRST EDITION OF THE MONUMENTAL
NUREMBERG CHRONICLE, 1493

31. SCHEDEL, Hartmann

Liber Chronicarum. Nuremberg: Anton Koberger for Sebald Schreyer and Sebastian Kammermeister, 12 July 1493. Folio. [xx], [v], CCC leaves. Complete, though without 2 blanks. 65 lines plus headline, gothic letter, calligraphic woodcut title, approximately 1809 woodcut illustrations printed from 645 blocks and comprising 29 double-page town views, 8 full-page woodcuts and double-page maps of the world and of Europe. Later 19th-century full period-style dark brown morocco by Riviere, a.e.g.; old annotations in ink on title, similar notes and sketches in the text, ink stains to folios 35v and 36r, folio 2 lined in red and rubricated, possibly supplied from another copy.

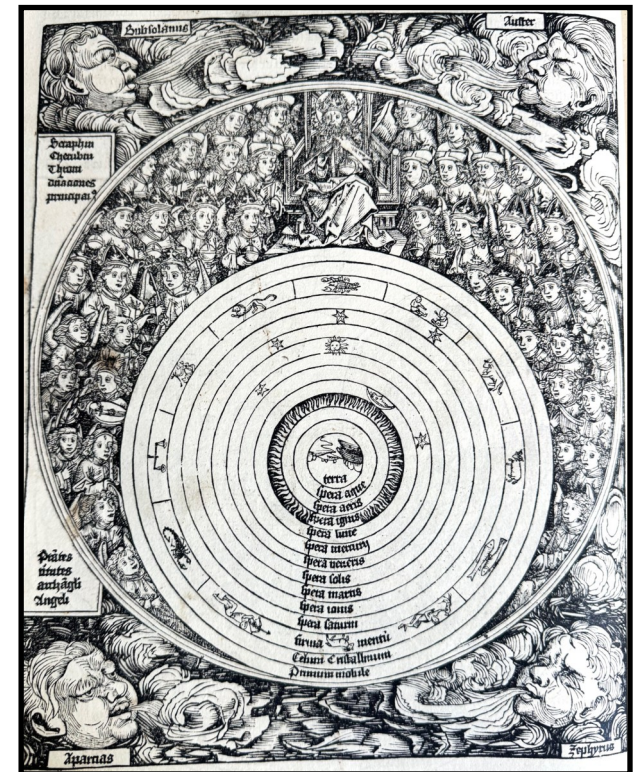
First edition of the extraordinary Nuremberg Chronicle, “the most profusely illustrated book of the fifteenth century, featuring the first modern map of Europe and Ptolemy’s map of the world. With folios CCLVIII-CCLXI (often missing) present and properly blank except for headlines and foliation, and with the five unnumbered leaves “De Sarmacia regione Europe” inserted before folio I. Portrait of Pope Joan (folio CLXIX, verso) intact and unmutilated.

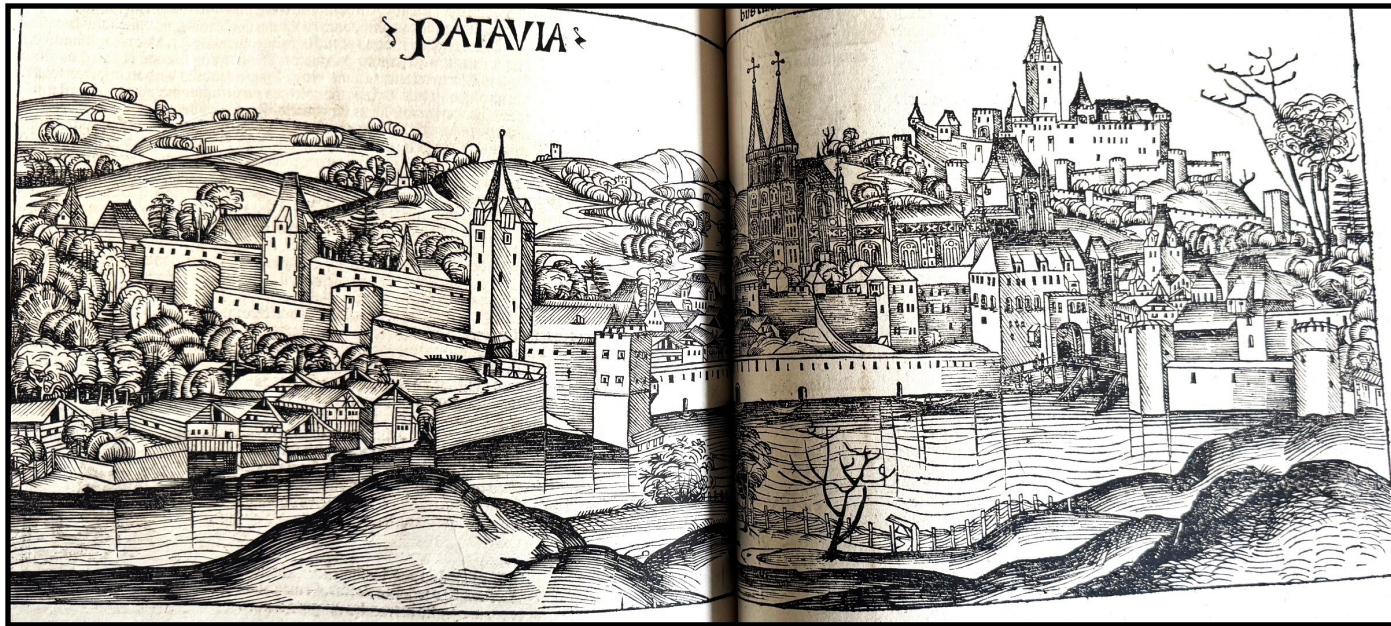
Schedel compiled this elaborate history of the world from “the first day of creation” to his own time in an effort to correct what he felt was a slight to German history by other chroniclers. He divided his work into the usual six ages of the history of mankind, adding a seventh in which he foretold the coming of the Antichrist, the destruction of the world, and judgment day. The invention of printing is mentioned on the verso of leaf CCLII: “born in Germany ... in the city near the Rhine (i.e. Mainz) ... in the year 1440”; on the verso of leaf CCX is a brief account (not appearing in the subsequent German edition of the same year) of the “Portuguese voyage of discovery along the coast of Africa in 1483 [1484], under the direction of Diego Cam and Martin Behaim of Nuremberg, which has been used as a basis for the unwarranted theory that the expedition reached America” (Sabin). Leaves CCLVIII-CCLXI were left blank by Schedel for the owner to record future historical events occurring after publication.

The fame of the volume rests on its illustrations. The woodcuts picture the major events of the Old and New Testaments, episodes in the lives of many saints, portraits of prophets, kings, popes, heroes, and great men of all centuries, freaks of nature, and panoramic views of cities. These include biblical subjects such as Adam and Eve and the building of the ark by Noah; cities include Nineveh, Rome, Nuremberg (showing the first German paper mill), Warsaw, Budapest, Venice, Basle, Paris; historical personages including the Venerable Bede, Wicliff, Boethius, Cato, Dante, St. Augustine, Charlemagne and St. Catherine, and this copy with the portrait of Pope Joan and the accompanying text. The “Imago mortis” or Dance of Death, for example (leaf CCLXIII) has been described as “one of the most powerful representations of German art” (Stadler, 45).

BMC II 437; Goff S-307; HC 14508*; PMM 37; Sabin 77523.

\$ 110,000.00





JESUIT EMBLEM BOOK

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

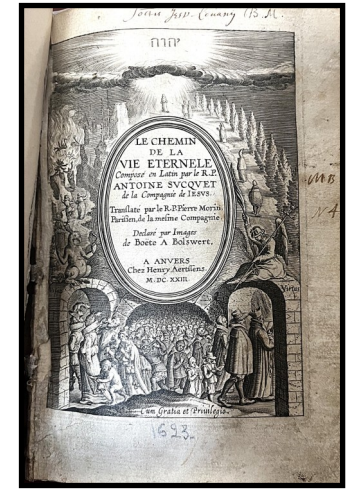
Le Chemin de la vie eternele. Antwerp: Henry Aertssens 1623. 8vo. [xvi], 949, [17] pp. Engraved title and 32 full-page engraved plates. Contemporary stiff vellum, manuscript title and date on the spine, manuscript waste sewing guards. Old bibliographic entry affixed to the front pastedown. A few marginal 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 the U.S.: St. Louis Univ. and Dartmouth; Sommervogel-de Backer V:1325.

\$ 3200.00



EASING THE SEPARATION FROM ROME

33. [SERMONS]

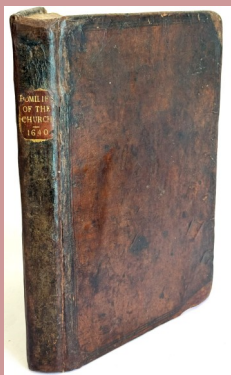
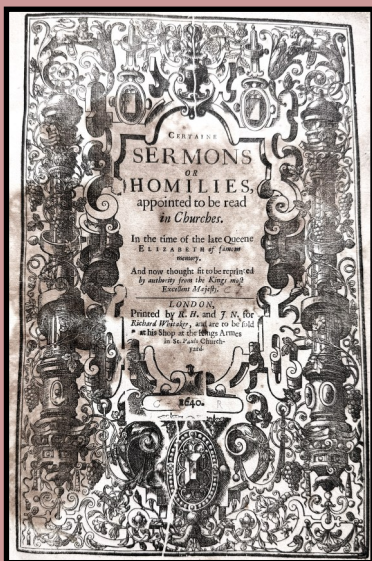
Certaine sermons or homilies, appointed to be read in churches. In the time of the late Queene Elizabeth of famous memory. And now thought fit to be reprinted by authority from the Kings most excellent Majesty; The second tom of homilies of such matters as were promised and entituled in the former part of homilies. London: Printed by R.H. and J.N. for Richard Whitaker, 1640. Two volumes in one. Folio. [vi], 98; [iv], 320, [3] pp. Two separate title pages. Woodcut frontispiece, decorated initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary full calf with blind-tooled borders, spine label; corners and joints repaired, hinges reinforced, staining to first five and last eight leaves, tear to lower corner of Mm5 (p. 305), otherwise a very good copy with multiple ownership signatures, marks, and inscriptions.

Revised edition. *The books of homilies* (two books first issued in 1547 and 1563, respectively) form a central part of the original official doctrine of the Church of England. The two books, developed during the rule of Edward VI and Elizabeth I, are composed of thirty-three sermons that were intended to communicate the central tenants of the nascent Church to the masses and to ease the separation of the Church with Rome following Henry VIII's abjuration.

This edition was printed on the eve of the First English Civil War, when religious and political tensions were at their peak and the Crown was eager to reaffirm the norms of the Church of England. While the final sermon, "Homily against disobedience, and willful rebellion" was originally written in response to

Elizabeth I's excommunication in 1570, it may have felt especially significant in the wake of the Scottish rebellion of 1639-40.

\$ 400.00



THE BRIDGE BETWEEN THE GENEVA AND KING JAMES BIBLES

34. TOMSON, L[Laurence], trans.

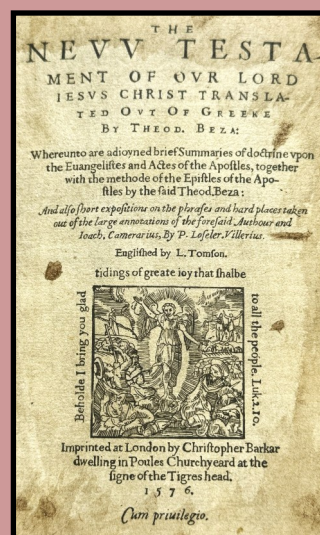
The new testament of our Lord Jesus Christ translated out of the Greeke by Theod[ore] actes of the Apostles, together with the methode of the Epistles of the Apostles by the said Theod. Beza ... Englished by L. Tomson. London: Christopher Barker, 1576. 8vo. [xxiv], 460 ff. Woodcut printer's device on title, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, some historiated, chapter headings, map of the Holy Land, large printer's device on verso of final leaf. Early full Morocco, boards gilt-ruled, spine in compartments with title, author and date in gilt. A beautiful copy with minor browning.

First edition, first printing, of Tomson's revision of the New Testament in the Geneva Bible. This work was based on the annotations of Theodore Beza, who was the successor to Calvin at Geneva. Tomson follows Beza's Greek text quite closely; his notes were more Reformed and theological than those in earlier Geneva editions. This revision ultimately became the standard Geneva New Testament, later used as a foundation for the language in the King James Bible despite those translators rejecting Tomson's controversial marginal notes.

Tomson (1539-1608) was an English scholar and diplomat, serving as secretary to Sir Francis Walsingham, principal secretary to Elizabeth I. Tomson was a Calvinist, and his annotations reflect that system of theology.

Herbert 146.

\$ 6500.00



THE DIVINE RIGHTS OF KINGS

35. TYNDALE, William

The obeydence of a Chrysten man, and howe christen rulers ought to gouerne, wher in also (if thou marke dilygently) thou shalt finde eyes to perceauie 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.

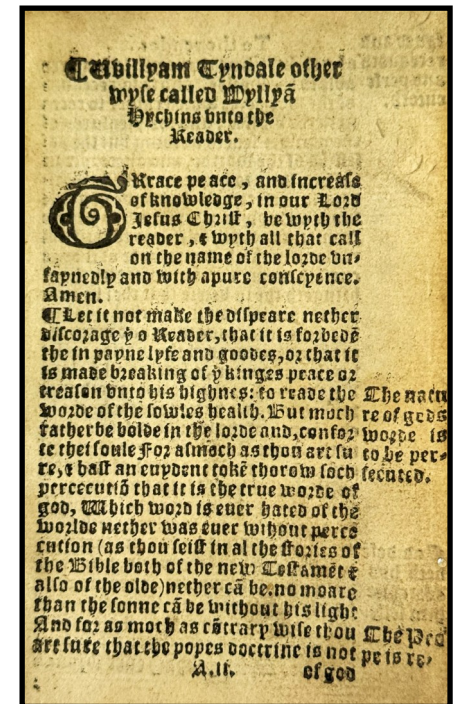
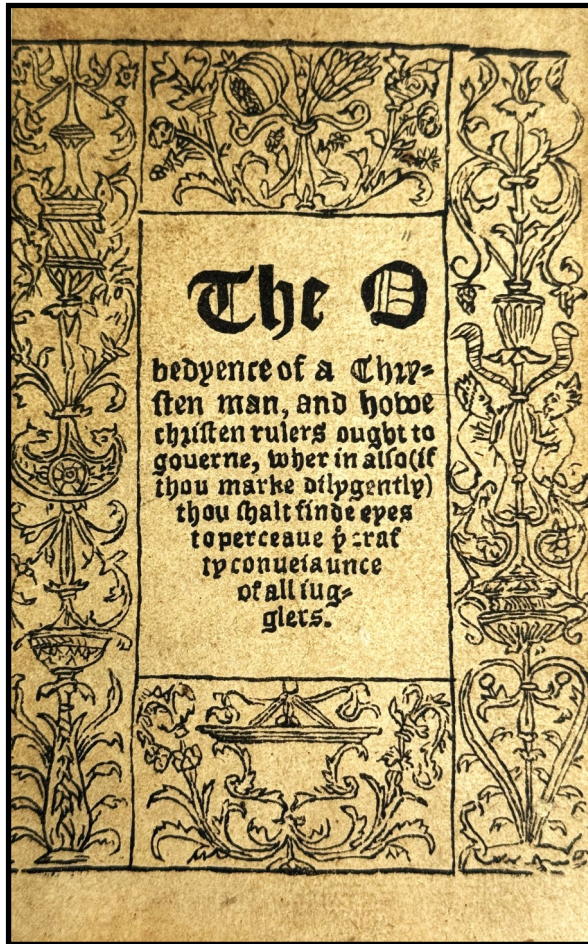
Later edition of Tyndale's most significant work. Tyndale takes the position that a monarch is the head of that country's church, as opposed to the Holy See. His was the first publication in the English language to advocate for the divine right of kings.

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



IDOLATRY AND SUPERSTITION IN ANCIENT RELIGIONS

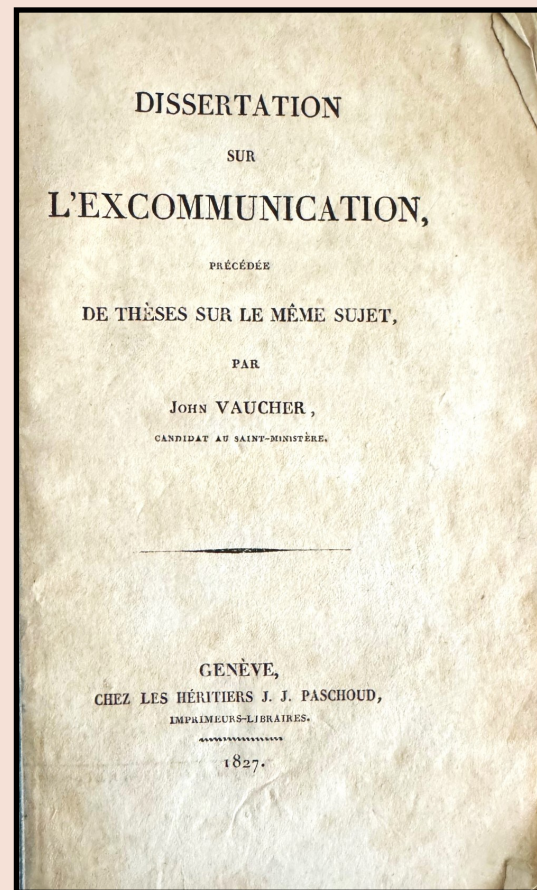
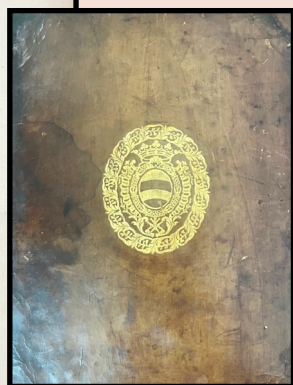
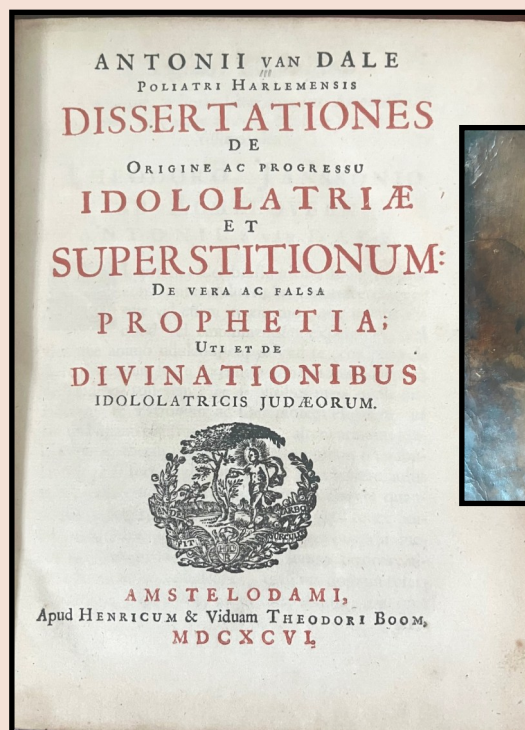
36. VAN DALE, Anton

Dissertationes de origine ac progressu idolatriae et superstitionum: De vera ac falsa prophetia, uti et de divinationibus idolatricis judaeorum. Amsterdam: Hendrick and Jan Boom, 1696. 4to. [i], 762, [13] pp. Contemporary calf (corners and hinges repaired), panels alike with gilt arms of Charles-Henry, Comte de Hoym (1694-1736), spine and label gilt, edges sprinkled red. A very nice copy.

First edition of this five-part exposition of idolatry and superstition in ancient religions. Drawing examples from Christian, Hebrew, and pagan writings, the text covers true and false prophets, idol worship and divination in Egypt, the Middle East, and Western Europe. The author transcribes and takes apart these scriptures, providing practical explanations for supernatural events. Van Dale takes a skeptical approach to ancient Christian priests, asserting often that they preyed on commoners' superstitions to manipulate and extort them. A comprehensive alphabetical reference table follows the text.

Anton van Dale (1638-1708) was a Dutch Mennonite preacher and doctor. He was an outspoken opponent of witch-hunting.

\$ 1750.00



EXCOMMUNICATION

37. VAUCHER, John

Dissertation sur l'excommunication. Geneva: Heirs of J.J. Paschoud 1827. 8vo. 54 pp. Original blue wrappers. Errata slip laid in. Mild foxing, otherwise in excellent condition.

Only edition of this historical investigation of excommunication from the Catholic Church. Divided into four periods, it covers the birth of Christ to the reign of Constantine, the year 313 until the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, 1455 to the Reformation of 1520, and the Reformation to Calvinism. Written in a philosophical rather than pious voice, the text within each section addresses the process of excommunication, notable excommunicates, and specific sins that would result in excommunication.

OCLC locates no copies outside Europe.

\$ 650.00

THE POETRY OF THE CHURCH

38. 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 rebacked with modern blind-stamped pigskin, remains of single fore-edge clasp. Preserved in a modern cloth solander box.

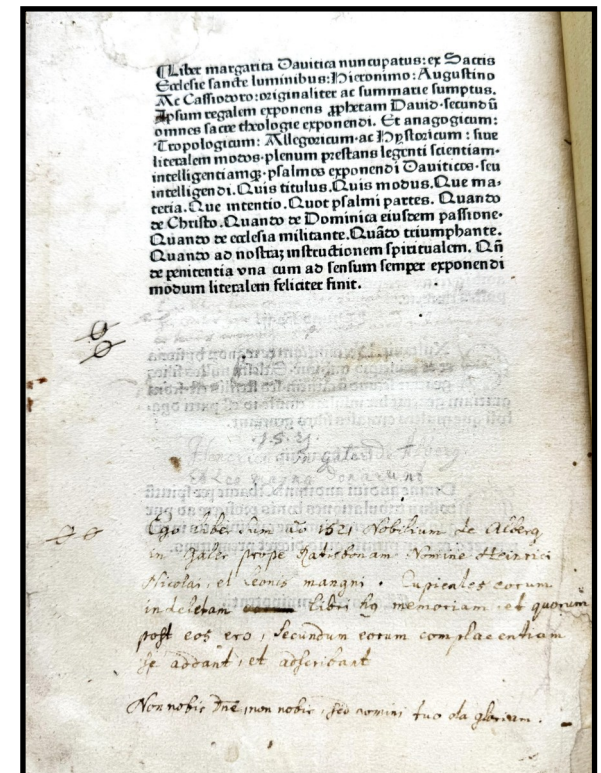
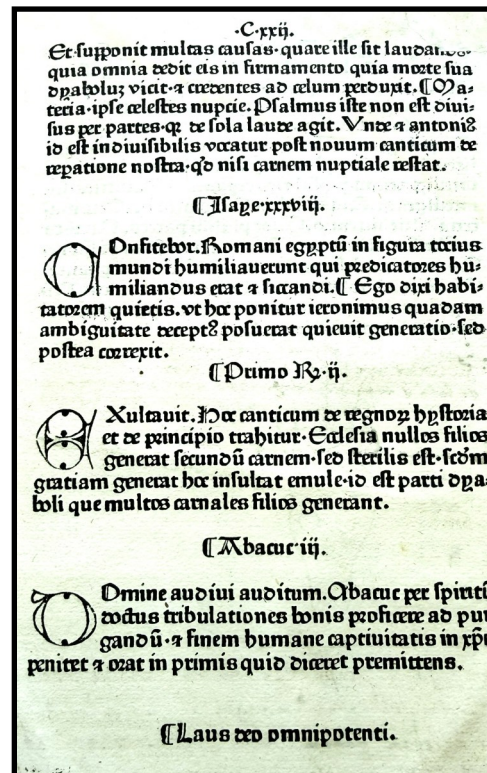
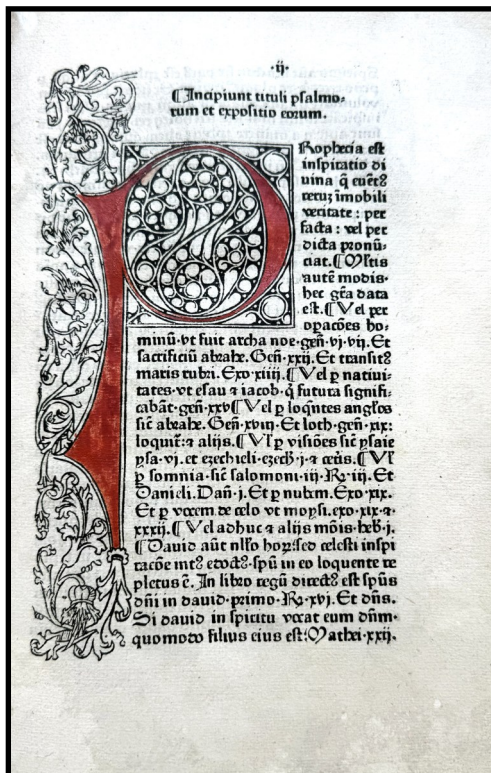
First and only fifteenth-century edition of these “pearls” of the Psalms of David, largely compiled from commentaries on the Psalms by Jerome, Augustine, and Cassiodorus. The Psalms have always been the focus of a personal approach to religion, and from early Christian times onwards have served as a 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.

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.

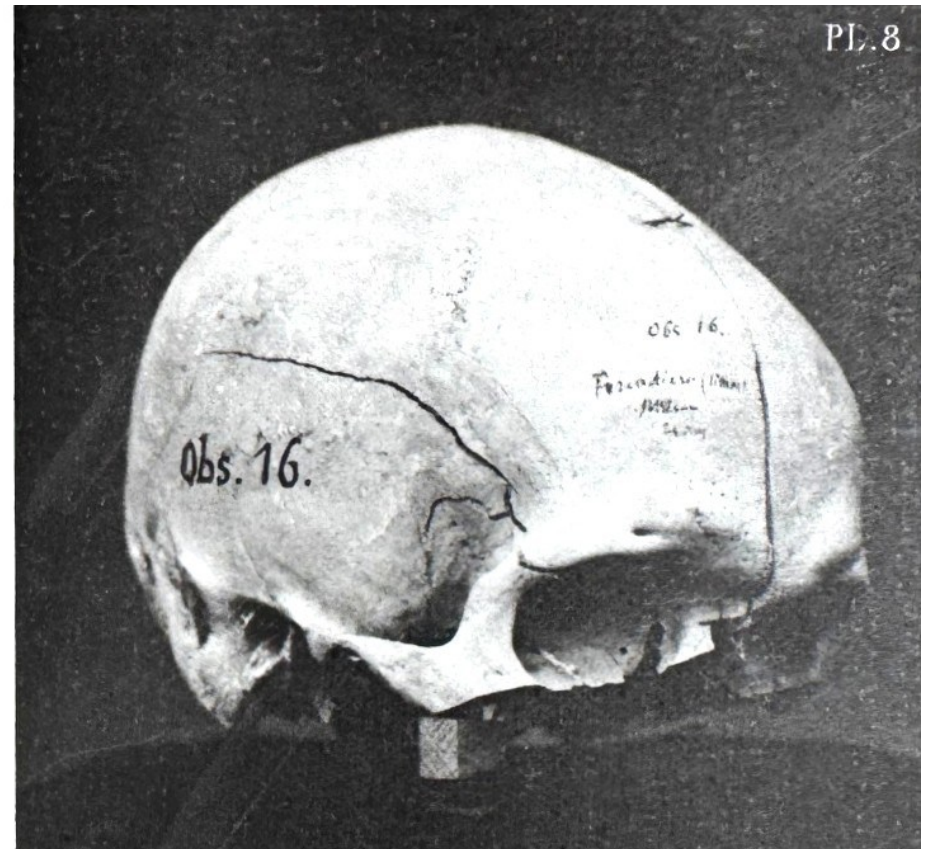
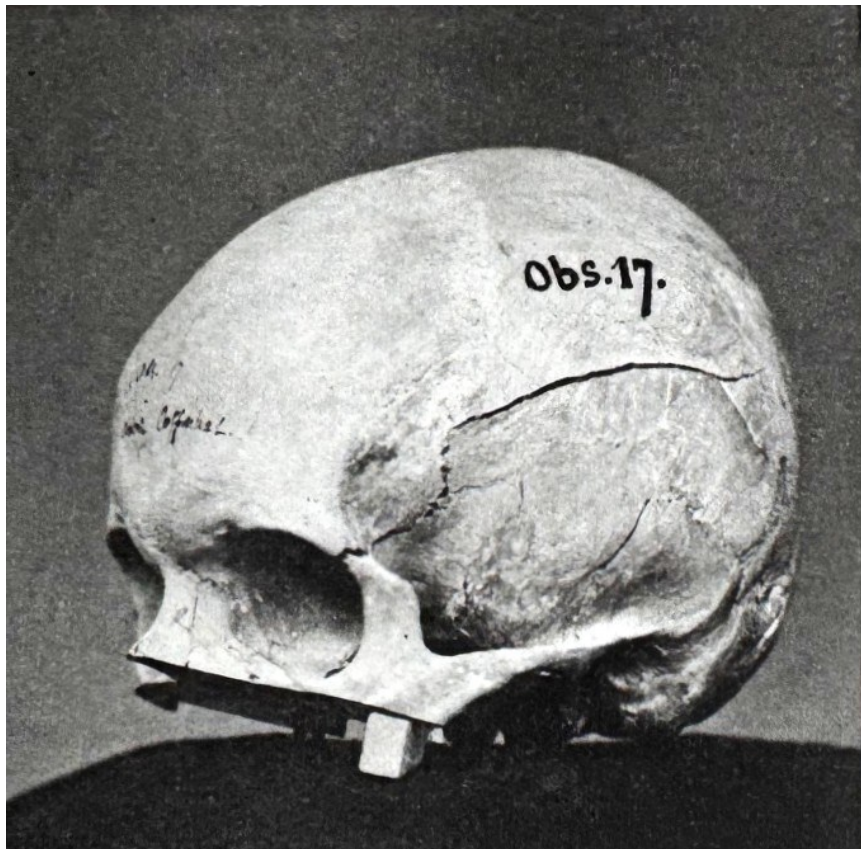
HC *10754; BMC II, 323; Goff M-262

\$ 8500.00



PART II

SCIENCE, MEDICINE, NATURAL HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY



COMMON OPERATIVE TECHNIQUES

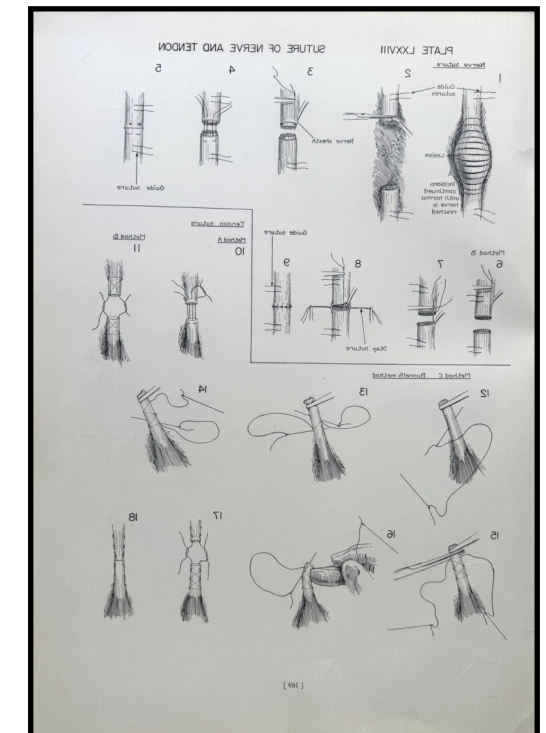
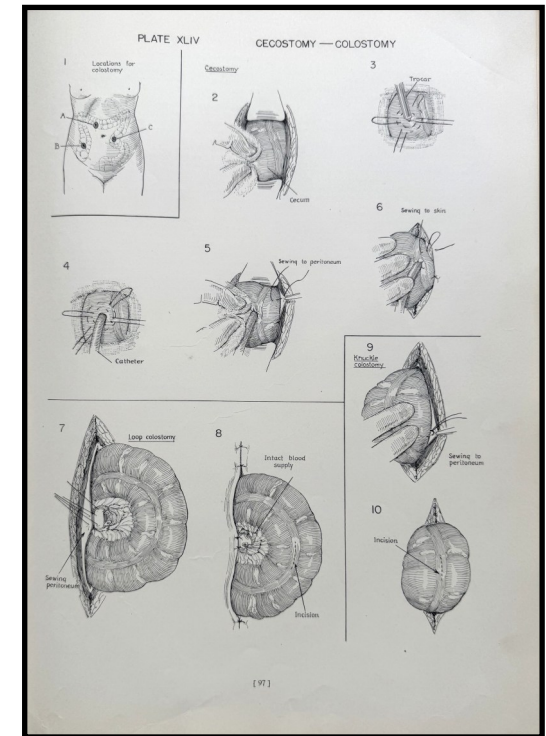
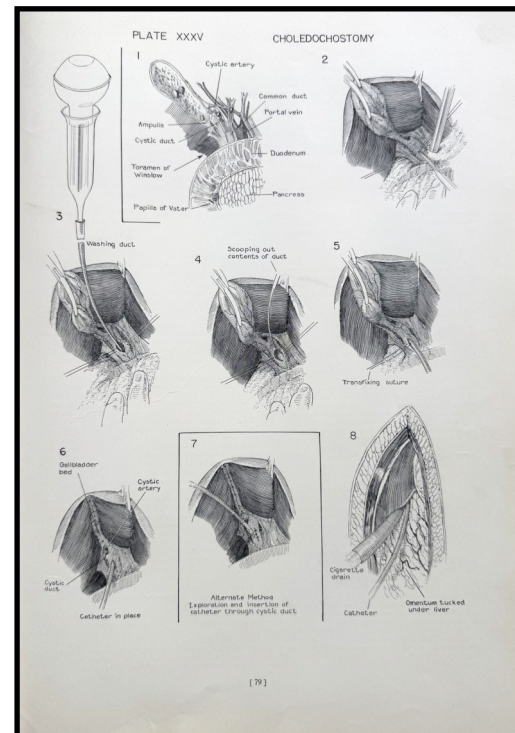
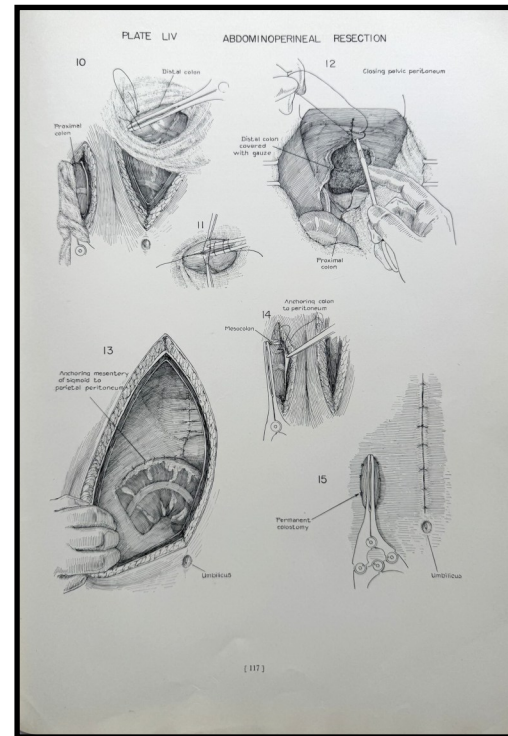
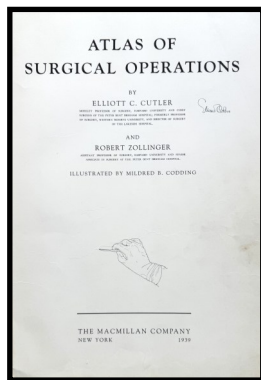
39. CUTLER, Elliott C., ZOLLINGER, Robert & CODDING, Mildred B. (Illustrator)

Atlas of surgical operations. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1939. Folio. [xii], 181 pp. With 84 plates. Original publisher's cloth, title in gilt on front cover, worn and rubbed especially at spine and corners; interior excellent. Presentation copy, signed by Zollinger on the fly-leaf to the library of Exeter Hospital dated 10/ 1939, and by Cutler on the title page, bookplate of the Memorial Library at Exeter Hospital on the paste-down.

First edition of the magnificent atlas. As the curriculum for the postgraduate course became standardized in the mid 1930s, Drs. Cutler and Zollinger believed that a text devoted exclusively to common operative techniques would be useful to surgeons in training and in practice. Cutler was a medical consultant to the Macmillan Publishing Company, which agreed to publish this new type of surgical textbook. The clarity of Coddling's illustrations is evident and the purposeful use of a distinctly large format with text facing the drawings made the book easy to read and use.

"The target audience of [this] atlas was not only practicing surgeons and trainees, but also general practitioners who were still performing operations, despite the establishment of the American Board of Surgery certification in 1937" (Wahrman, "Atlas is still embraced after 80 years," *Bulletin of the American College of Surgeons*, Vol. 108, No. 1, January, 2023).

This first edition of the *Atlas*, as well as each subsequent printing, continues to be a "household" guide for surgical house staffs throughout the world. \$ 1500.00

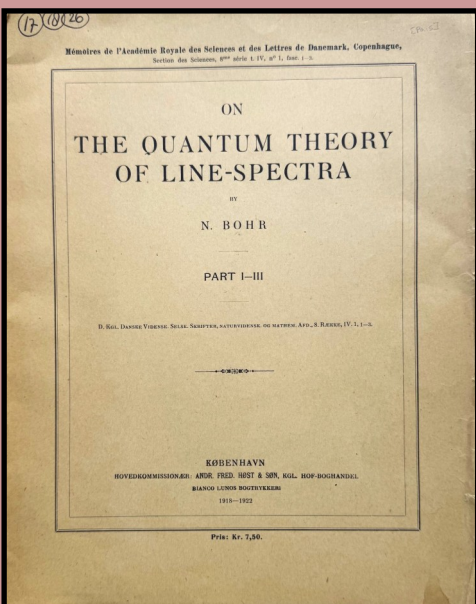


THE QUANTUM REVOLUTION

40. BOHR, Neils

“On the quantum theory of line-spectra.” Offprint from *Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et des Lettres de Danemark, Copenhagen*, Section des Sciences, 8me serie, Vol. IV, No. 1, Fasc. 1-3. København: Hovedkommissionær: Andr. Fred. Høst & Søn, Kgl. Hof-Boghandel, Bianco Lunos Bogtrykkeri, 1918-1922. 4to. 118 pp. Original printed wrappers. An excellent copy, unopened.

First collected offprint edition of Bohr's seminal work marking the beginning of the quantum revolution in physics. Bohr here introduces the concept of quantized energy levels, provided an explanation for the observed line spectra, and served as a foundational model that inspired further developments in quantum mechanics. It is considered one of Bohr's most important papers and the basis for his Nobel Prize. These papers give the first clear formulation of his 'correspondence principle' establishing the limit agreement of quantum and classical physics.



seemed to retain some validity” (DSB). His work on line spectra, intended as a four-part treatise (with only 3 parts actually published), took over four years to complete.

\$ 1500.00

THREE IMPORTANT WORKS FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF SPECIAL RELATIVITY

41. EINSTEIN, Albert

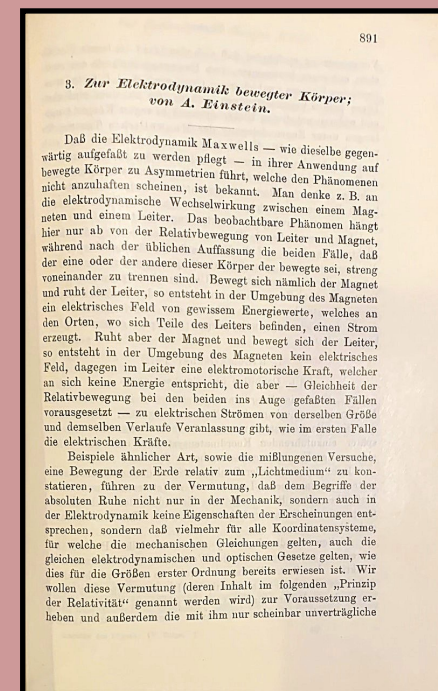
“Über einer die Erzeugung und Verwandlung des Lichtes betreffenden heuristischen Gesichtspunkt.” (**with**) “Über die von der molekularkinetischen Theorie der Wärme geforderte Bewegung von in ruhenden Flüssigkeiten suspendierten Teilchen.” (**with**) “Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper.” Three articles in *Annalen der Physik*, 4. Folge, Band. 17, 1905, pp. 132-148, 549-560, 891-921. Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1905. 8vo. viii, 1020 pp. Contemporary cloth-backed marbled boards.

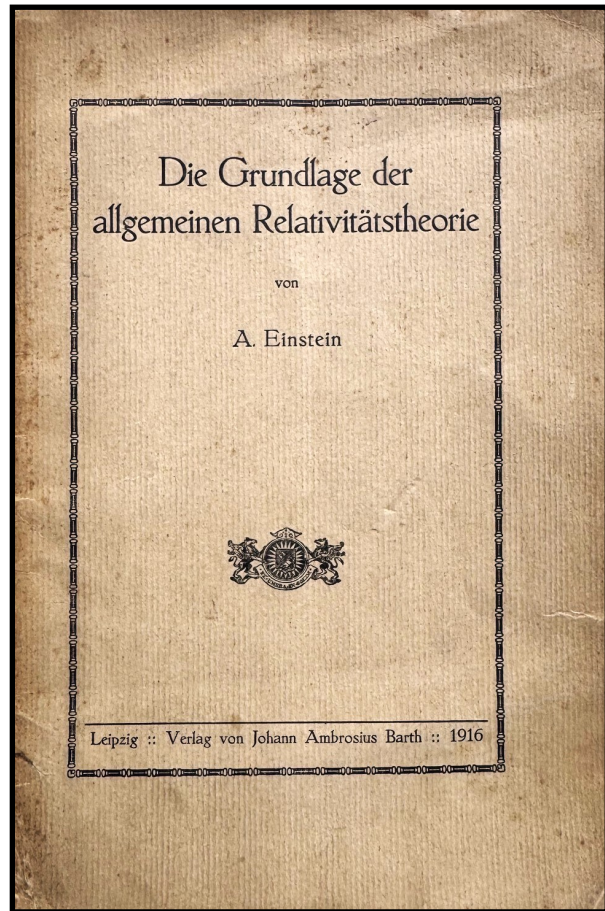
First edition, journal issues, of three important early papers by Einstein. In the first paper, “Einstein suggested that light be considered a collection of independent particles of energy, which he called ‘light quanta.’ Such a hypothesis, he argued, would provide an answer to the problem of black-body radiation where classical theories had failed, and would also explain several puzzling properties of fluorescence, photoionization and the photoelectric effect” (Norman). It was for this paper, together with one of the photoelectric effect (“Zur theorie der Lichterzeugung und Lichtabsorption”), published in 1906, that Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921.

The second paper proved, according to Einstein himself, that “according to the molecular theory of heat, bodies of dimensions of the order of 1/1000 mm. suspended in liquid experience apparent random movement due to the thermal Brownian molecular movement. Experimental verification of the predictions made in this paper contributed to proving the physical reality of molecules.

The third paper, on the electrodynamics of moving bodies, was Einstein's first statement of the special theory of relativity. In it he argued that all motion is relative to the inertial system in which it is measured, and that matter and energy are equivalent. As he himself remarked, “it modifies the theory of space and time.”

\$ 25,000.00





GENERAL RELATIVITY REVEALED

42. EINSTEIN, Albert

Die Grundlage der allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie. Leipzig: J. A. Barth, June, 1916. 8vo. 64 pp. Original printed wrappers on rippled paper; spine a bit worn with minor tear and covers lightly spotted, interior clean. An uncut copy preserved in a folding clamshell box.

First separate printing of Einstein's classic paper. Not an offprint from the *Annalen der Physik* as is often thought, but a completely new setting of type with significant and important additions and revisions, including an introduction published here for the first time which was not in the journal issue.

Printing & the Mind of Man, 408; Weil, 80a. \$ 6500.00

THE UNIFIED FIELD THEORY - PHYSICS, COSMOLOGY AND THE UNIVERSE NEATLY TIED TOGETHER

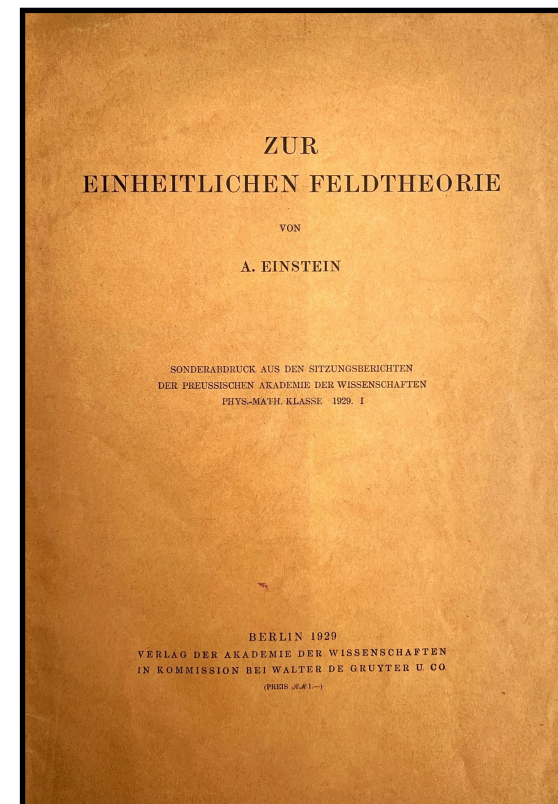
43. EINSTEIN, Albert

"Zur einheitlichen Feldtheorie." Original offprint from *Sonderabdruck aus den Sitzungsberichten der Preussischen*. Berlin: Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1929. 4to. 8 pages. Original printed orange wrappers; a fine copy, unopened, and bound into morocco-backed cloth boards, spine labeled in gilt.

First edition, first issue, in the rare author's offprint form with a newly set title-page. One of Einstein's last important scientific works, this publication of the unified field theory caused quite a sensation. It was the first separate printing of one of a series of five papers published between 1925 and 1929 in which Einstein attempted to develop a unified field theory, reconciling in a single formula the laws of electromagnetism and gravitation.

Weil, 165; *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 418.

\$ 1500.00



BEST OF THE GAMEBIRDS

44. ELLIOT, Daniel Giraud

A monograph of the Tetraoninae, or family of the grouse. New York: Published by the author, [1864]-1865. Folio (581 x 461 mm). [19] pp., including list of subscribers (65 names for 71 copies). With 27 fine hand-colored lithographic mounted on guards, all by C.F. Tholey after Elliot and J. Wolf with the exception of 2 hand-colored plates of eggs after W.S. Morgan, all printed by Bowen & Co. of Philadelphia. Contemporary half green morocco, edges and corners worn; interior excellent.

First edition of one of the most important ornithological works printed in America. "Next only to Audubon's, the Elliot works are the most valuable American bird plates" (Bennett). This second of Elliot's three works printed in the United States focuses on the then-known species of grouse, who mostly inhabit temperate and subarctic regions of the Northern hemisphere. The text includes synonyms, data on the geographical distribution and the habits of the birds, and descriptions of their different plumage. Elliot's later works were printed in Europe, though some retained a New York imprint.

Elliot (1835-1915) was a founder of both the American Museum of Natural History in New York and the American Ornithologist Union. He was a curator of zoology at the Field Museum in Chicago.

Anker/Copenhagen, 128; Ayer/Zimmer, p. 205; Bennett, p. 19; *Fine Bird Books*, p. 74; Nissen, IVB, 293; Wood, p. 331.

\$ 24,000.00



ILLUSTRATED TRAUMATIC INJURIES

45. FÉLIZET, Georges Marie

Recherches anatomiques et expérimentales sur les fractures du crane. Paris: Adrian Delahaye, 1873. 8vo. [iv], 167 pp. With 13 full-page photogravure plates, wood engravings in the text.

[With:]

VASLIN, Louis

Étude sur les plaies par armes à feu. Paris: Germer Baillière, 1872. 8vo. vi, 234 pp. With 22 full-page lithographed plates.

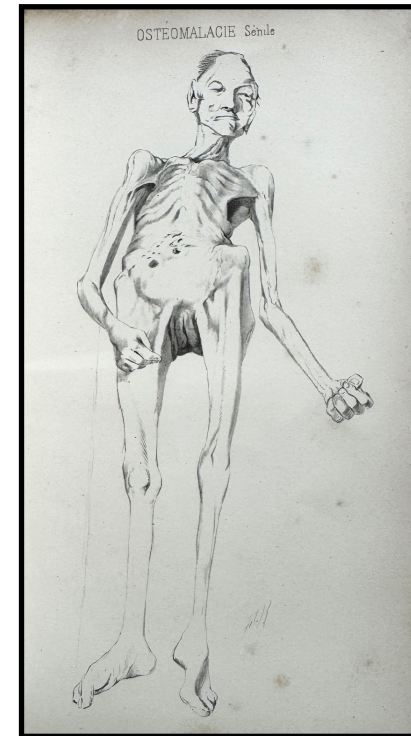
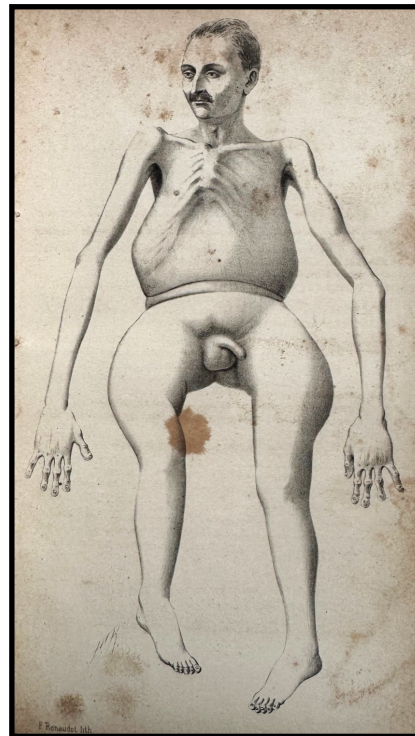
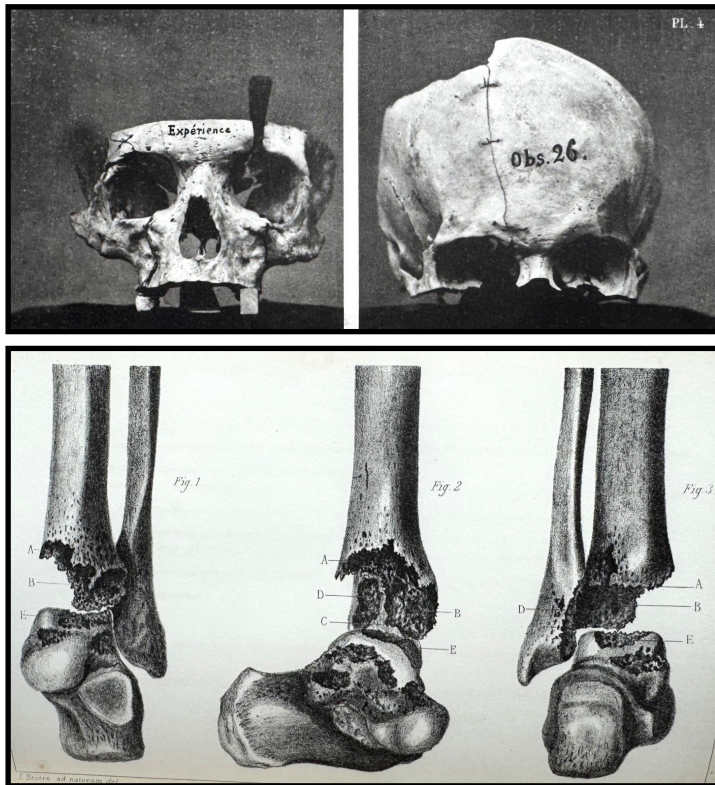
[With:]

BOULEY, Paul

Pathologie compare de l'ostéomalacie chez l'homme et le animaux domestiques. Paris: P. Asselin, 1874. 8vo. 132, [2] pp. With 4 full-page lithographed plates. Three works in one. 8vo. Nineteenth century gilt sheep-backed marbled boards. Old label affixed to the front panel. Paper lightly toned, otherwise fine.

First editions of three illustrated medical texts on traumatic injuries. The first explores the nature and treatment of cranial fractures, including those caused by irradiation. Photographic examples of skulls support the text. It is considered a landmark treatise in the history of cranial biomechanics. The second addresses gunshot wounds: through the arteries, bones, and head. The plates illustrate different parts of the internal anatomy after a gunshot occurs. The final text describes osteomalacia, a disorder that causes bone softening, in humans and animals and compares its effects in the two. It includes pharmacological treatment suggestions and statistics of their efficacy. The plates show human bodies afflicted with the disease.

\$ 2800.00



GALILEO'S SUPPORT OF THE COPERNICAN HELIOCENTRIC SYSTEM

46. GALILEI, Galileo

Dialogo sopra i due Massimi Sistemi del Mondo Tolemaico, e Copernicano. Florence: Giovanni Battista Landini, 1632. 4to. [viii], 458, [32] pp. Engraved frontispiece by Stefano della Bella depicting Aristotle, Ptolemy and Copernicus in discussion surmounted by the Medici arms, woodcut printer's device on title, woodcut initials, headpieces and diagrams; frontispiece repaired, possibly with a portion from another copy, lacking final blank. Bound in an early antiphonal leaf. A fine wide-margined copy with only a few leaves browned.

First edition of Galileo's statement and defence of the Copernican system of heliocentrism, which directly led to his trial for heresy in Rome in 1633. The *Dialogo* was designed both as an appeal to the great public and as an escape from silence. In the form of an open discussion between three friends – intellectually speaking, a radical, a conservative, and an agnostic – it is a masterly polemic for the new science.

Cinti, 89; Dibner, 8; Riccardi I, 511.

\$ 120,000.00



ALL ABOUT PARROTS

47. GREENE, William Thomas

Parrots in captivity. London: George Bell and sons, 1884-1887. Three volumes. 4to. x, 144; xiv, 114; viii, 144 pp. With 81 beautiful color wood-engraved plates. Publisher's gilt and blind-stamped pictorial cloth, minor wear to lower spine; some minor scattered spotting and light offsetting, otherwise a bright and clean copy, a.e.g.

First edition of this classic treatise on parrots, parakeets, lories, cockatoos, etc. It is the first book devoted exclusively to parrots in captivity, though it includes accounts of their habits in life as well.

The work was produced by Benjamin Fawcett (1808-1893) of Driffield, to whom the book is dedicated. The plates are printed in color from wood blocks by a process known as chromoxylography. and in most cases finished by hand. They were drawn by A.F. Lydon (1836-1917) who was associated with Fawcett for about thirty years.

Casey Wood, p. 368; Nissen, IVB, 393; Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 730; Zimmer, p. 274.

\$ 5500.00



AN UNDERLYING FORCE OF THE UNIVERSE

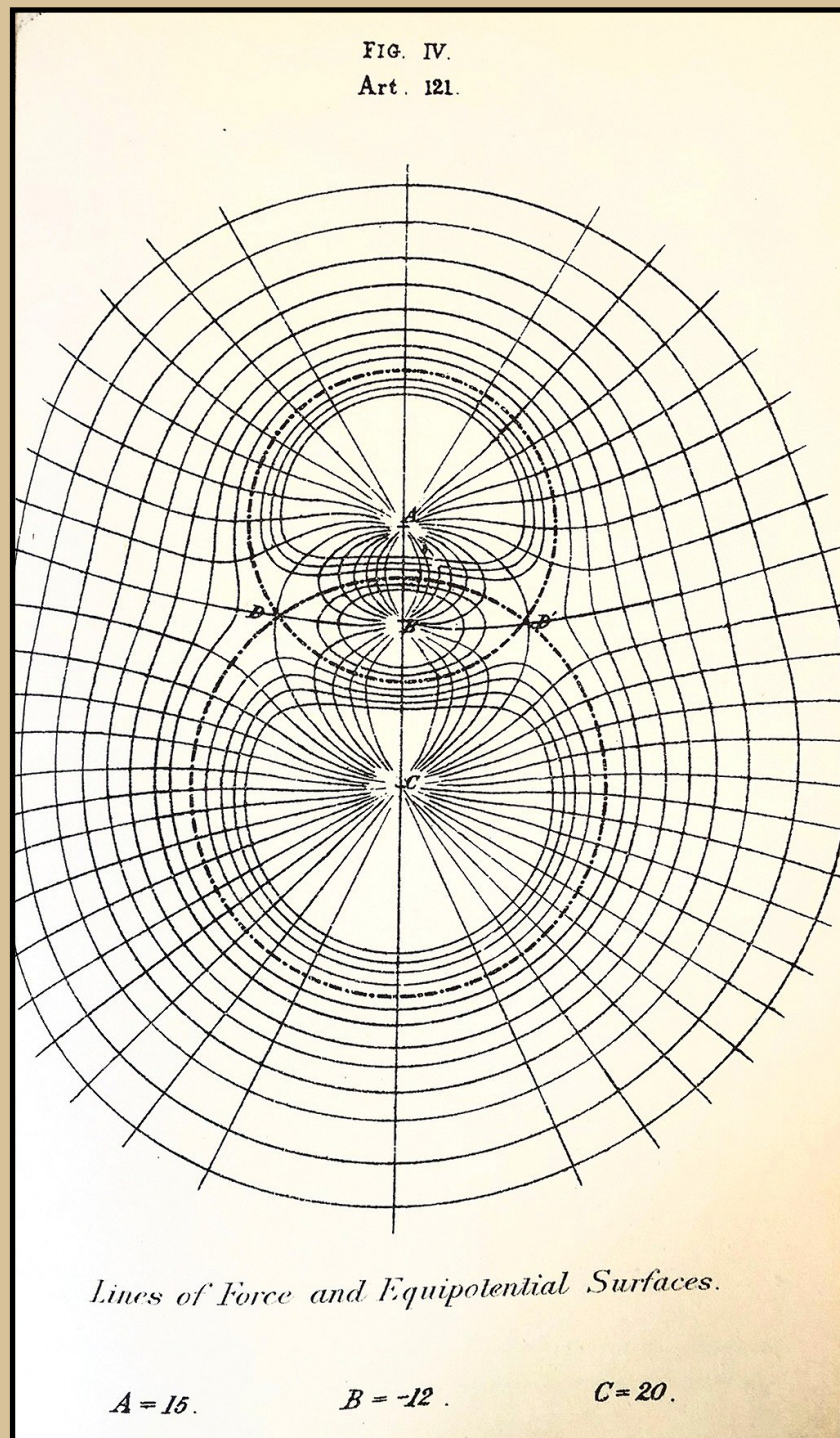
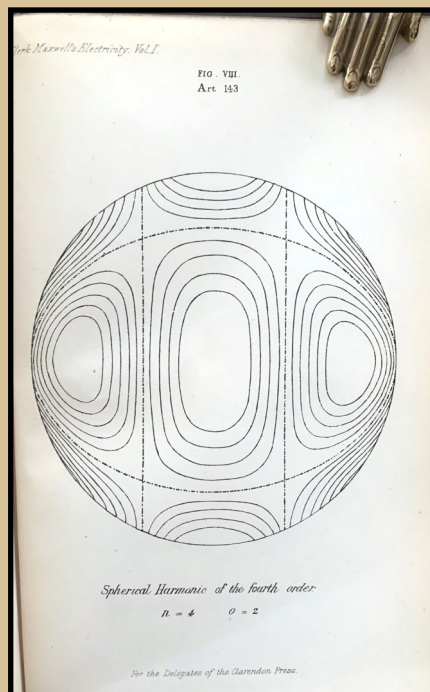
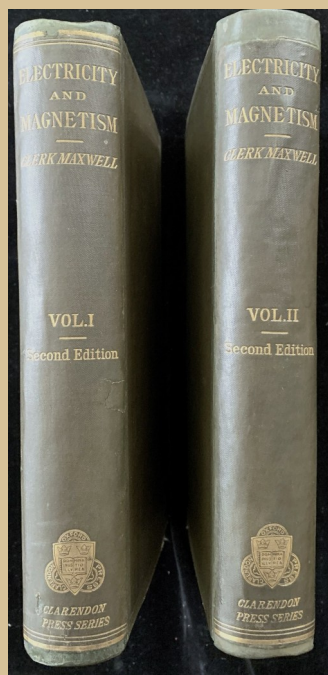
48. MAXWELL, James Clerk

A treatise on electricity and magnetism. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1881. Two volumes. 8vo. xxxii, 464, [2]; xxiv, 456, [2] pp. Complete with both half-titles and all blanks. With 33 plates, 36 page-publisher's advertisements dated Sept., 1881, plus another 8 pages of publisher advertisements. Original cloth, rebaked with the original spine laid down; interior excellent. Unopened. From the library of Stillman Drake, with his bookplate in both volumes.

Second edition of this classic work on the electromagnetic theory of light by Maxwell (1831-1879), probably the greatest theoretical physicist of the nineteenth century. Here he demonstrates that electromagnetism travels through space in transverse waves similar to those of light and having the same velocity, advancing the hypothesis that light and electricity are the same in their ultimate source. "A generation later Einstein's work on relativity was founded directly upon Maxwell's celebrated contribution to electro-magnetic theory; it was this that led him to equate Faraday with Galileo and Maxwell with Newton" (PMM).

For the first edition (1873), see Dibner, *Ten Founding Fathers of the Electrical Sciences*, pp. 45-46; Horblit, 72; Norman, II, 1466; *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 355.

\$ 5500.00



ANOTHER UNDERLYING FORCE OF THE UNIVERSE—GRAVITY

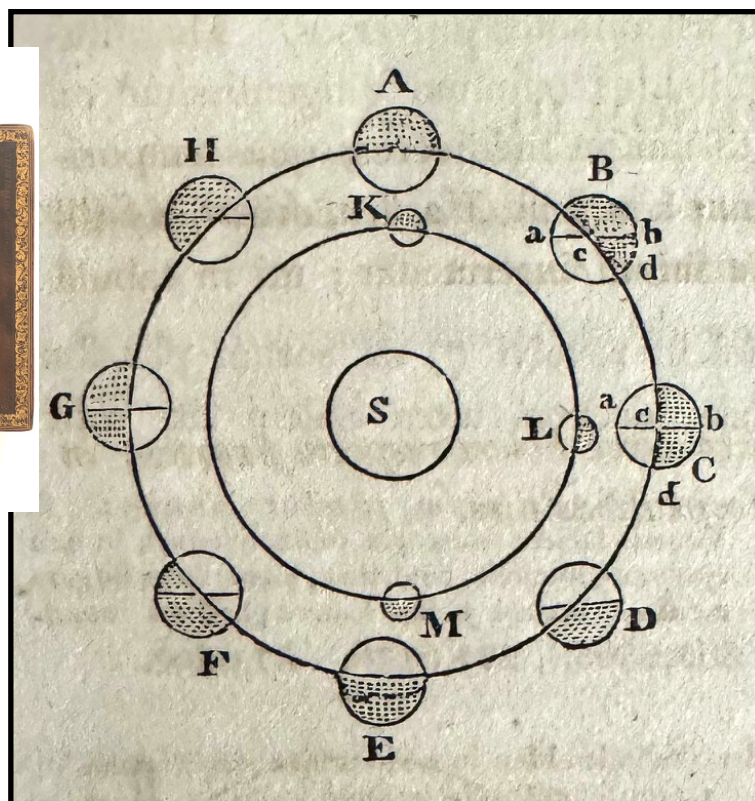
49. NEWTON, Isaac

Philosophiæ naturalis principia mathematica . . . perpetuis commentariis illustrata, communi studio PP. Thomæ Le Seur et Francisci Jacquier. Glasgow: Andreae et Joannis M. Duncan, 1822. Four volumes in two. 8vo. xxx, [2], 431, [1]; [viii], 320; [vi], xxxvi, 344; [iv], vi, 203 pp., including all half-titles. Numerous text diagrams and illustrations. Contemporary calf, all covers with blind-stamped floral border within gilt floral borders within gilt-lined borders, spines in compartments with gilt decoration, spine labels; first few leaves of each volume spotted, otherwise an excellent set.

First Glasgow reprint of the first Jesuit edition printed in Geneva from 1739-1742. This edition of Newton's *Principia* was edited by John Martin Frederick Wright of Trinity College, who contributed additional commentary. Babson notes that Glasgow's printing of this edition of the complete text was a great credit to the university, whereas Cambridge was "satisfied with reprints of the first three sections of the first book."

Babson, 32; Gray, 17; Wallis, 17.

\$ 4500.00



PHILOSOPHIÆ NATURALIS

PRINCIPIA

MATHEMATICA.

AUCTORE

ISAACO NEWTONO, Eq. AURATO.

PERPETUIS COMMENTARIIS ILLUSTRATA,

COMMUNI STUDIO

PP. THOMÆ LE SEUR ET FRANCISCI JACQUIER

EX GALLICANA MINIMORUM FAMILIA,

MATHESEOS PROFESSORUM.

EDITIO NOVA,
SUMMA CURA RECENSITA.

VOLUMEN PRIMUM.

GLASGUÆ:

EX PRELO ACADEMICO,

TYPIS ANDRÆ ET JOANNIS M. DUNCAN.

VE NEUNT APUD LACKINGTON & SOC., R. PRIESTLEY, G. & W. B. WHITTAKER,
J. CUTHEL, & SOC., J. COLLINGWOOD, TREUTTET & WÜRTZ, ET
TREUTTET, JUN. & RICHTER, LONDINI; NECNON PARISIIS, ET ARGENTORATI
APUD TREUTTET & WÜRTZ.

1822.

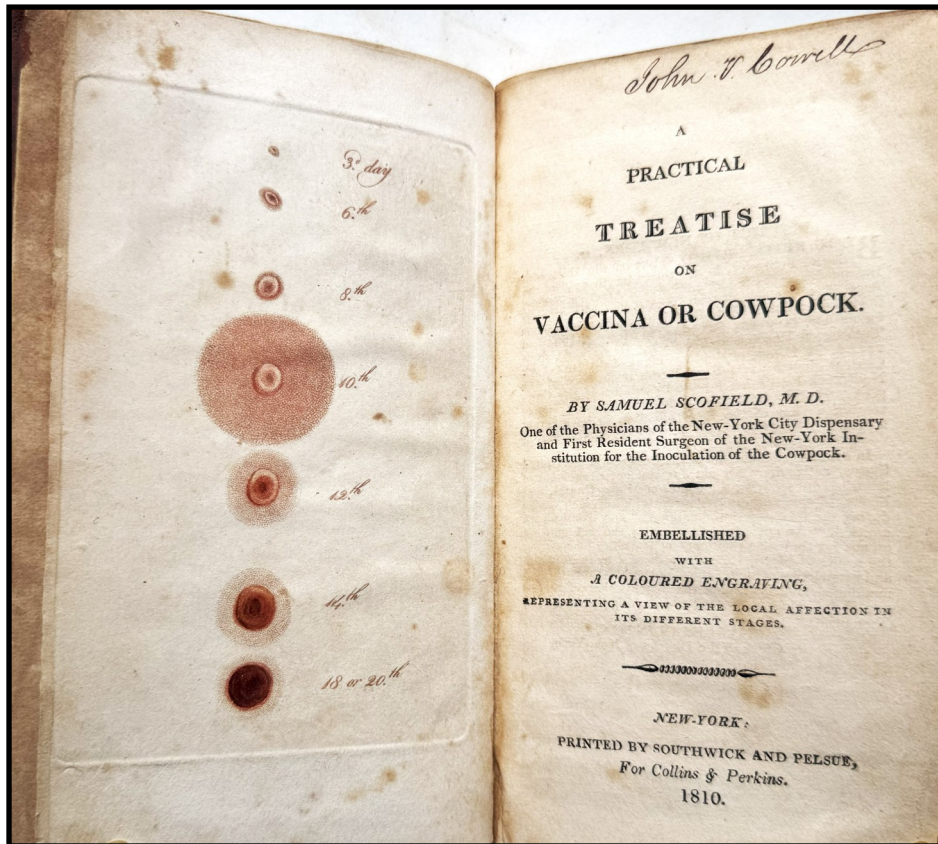
THE PROPER WAY TO TREAT COWPOX

50. SCOFIELD, Samuel

A practical treatise on vaccina or cowpock. New York: Southwick and Pelsue, 1810. 12mo. 139, [1] pp. With 1 hand-coloured plate. Contemporary calf, rebacked; sporadic foxing.

First and only edition. In this work Scofield examines the origin and proper administration of the cow-pock vaccine. Along with many of his own observations, he offers encouragement to those who were experimenting in order to improve upon the original precepts laid down by Jenner, and he hopes "[to] stimulate every vaccinator to investigate."

Scofield (fl. 1810), first resident surgeon of the New York Institution for the Inoculation of the Cow-pock, dedicated the text to renowned surgeon Valentine Seaman (1770-1817). An excerpt from Seaman's letter to Scofield is included in the work. \$ 450.00



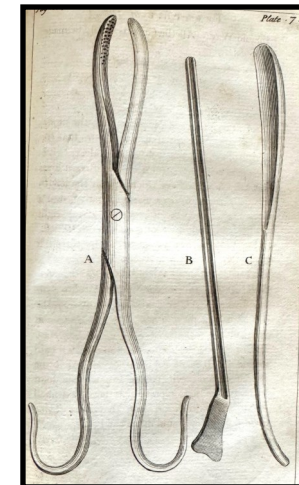
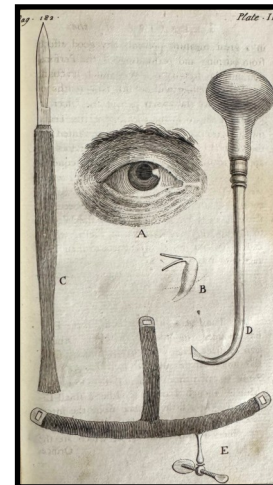
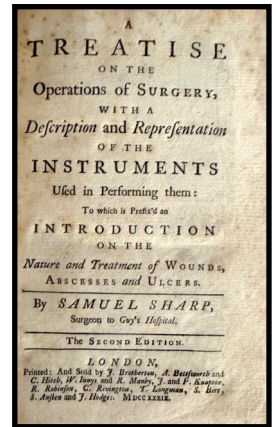
TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES OF SURGERY

51. SHARP, Samuel

A treatise on the operations of surgery with description and representation of the instruments used in performing them: to which is prefix'd an introduction on the nature and treatment of wounds, abscesses and ulcers. London: J. Brotherton, A. Bettessworth and C. Hitch, etc., 1739. 8vo. [xvi], liii, [i]. 224 pp. With 14 engraved plates, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary calf, rebacked spine label. A fabulous engraved dated bookplate on the paste-down, "E Libris Societatis ob causam literarum, apud Villam de Wibeck, Institutae, A.D. 1781." Overall a fine clean copy.

Stated second edition, printed the same year as the first, the only difference being the title page stating that it is a second edition. This is the first British study exclusively focusing on operative techniques. Sharp, a surgeon at Guy's Hospital, details his approach to various surgeries and the instruments he uses for operations on wounds, ulcers, hernias, stones, amputations, tumours, tonsils, and hare-lip, among many others. He is very specific when it comes to explaining the position of the patient, use of tools to open the body, and the means of suturing.

This work, extremely popular, was reprinted numerous times over the years, and used by surgeons around the world. Sharp (1709-1778) practiced from 1733 to 1757 at Guy's Hospital in London and became internationally famous after the publication of this title. It is dedicated to William Cheselden, for whom Sharp worked as an apprentice. \$ 750.00



KINGFISHERS

52. SHARPE, R.B. [Richard Bowdler]

A monograph of the Alcedinidæ: or, family of kingfishers. London: Published by the author, 1868-1871. 4to. [iv], lxxi, [iii], [304] (numbered in pencil by hand), xi (index) pp. With 120 hand-colored lithographs and taxonomical chart. Hand-colored map of the family Alcedinidae laid in. Dark red morocco with elaborate gilt decoration, interior dentelles, gilded fore-edge; interior generally in good condition with some foxing throughout.

Rare first edition of monograph on kingfishers, a family of small, brightly colored birds known for their long sharp bills. This was Sharpe's first book and launched his career as one of the most prominent ornithologists of the time. Significantly, it also marked the first collaboration between Sharpe and the artist John Gerrard Keulemans (1842-1912), who made the drawings and transferred them to stone. Keulemans made drawings for Sharpe's later books as well as instructing several of his daughters in the art. Sharpe provides detailed descriptions of each species and the beautifully colored plates portray all the species of kingfishers in their various natural habitats. The book is one of many important ornithological monographs of the nineteenth century with its refined lithograph plates magnifying its significance as a scientific as well as aesthetic resource.

Sharpe (1847-1909) was a British ornithologist and curator at the British Museum. His interest in birds started as a recreation and developed into a lifelong passion and pursuit. During his time at the British Museum, the collection of bird specimens increased from 35,000 to over half a million thereby making the museum one of the leading institutions in the field of ornithology. Sharpe was also responsible for completing many of fellow ornithologist John Gould's unfinished books when he died in 1881.

\$ 15,000.00



CAUSES OF HANDICAPS IN AND CURES OF ORATORY DEFECTS

53. THELWALL, John

A letter to Henry Cline, Esq., on imperfect developments of the faculties, mental and moral, as well as constitutional and organic; and on the treatment of impediments of speech.

London: Richard Taylor, 1810. 8vo. viii, 271, [1] pp., plus a leaf paginated 63-64 entitled "Order of succession of an entire course of lectures on the science and practice of elocution." Plain boards rebaked in dark calf, spine in compartments with morocco spine label; new endpapers, half-title glued to the verso of the fly-leaf in the gutter with small tear to upper left corner. A fine uncut copy.

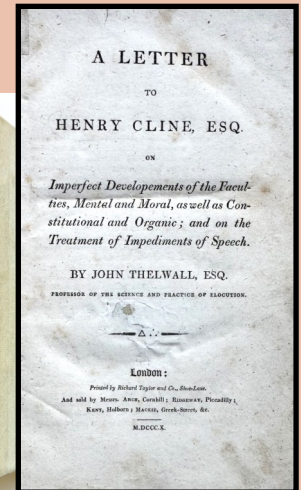
First edition of one of the earliest works on mental deficiency and one of Thelwall's scarcest titles. "Thelwall recognized that sensory deprivation could be a cause of apparent mental defect through his work with handicapped children. He established criteria for distinguishing between intellectual capability and performance" (G&M).

Thelwall (1764-1834) showed little desire to operate his father's silk merchant business after he died, instead being drawn to literature and the arts. His interest in radical politics grew with the French Revolution. After the turn of the century, Thelwall settled down as a teacher of oratory, gradually concentrating his attention upon the cure of stammering and more generally upon the correction of defects arising from malformation of the organs of speech. He was remarkably successful.

Cline (1750-1827), under whom Thewall studied and became lasting friends, was a lecturer in anatomy and medicine and president of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Garrison-Morton 4969.2.

\$ 2500.00



PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE AND MEANING

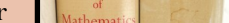
54. WITTGENSTEIN, Ludwig

Philosophical Investigations. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1953. 8vo. [xiv], 464 pp. The German text is reproduced side by side (facing pages) with the English translation. Original dust jacket; in absolutely perfect condition.

First edition of the most important philosophy book written in the twentieth century. Published posthumously in 1953, the book challenges traditional notions of meaning, language, and thought, fundamentally altering the trajectory of analytic philosophy.

Wittgenstein critiques his earlier work in *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, proposing a more dynamic understanding of language. He explores how words derive meaning from their use in specific contexts rather than from static definitions, emphasizing the ordinary and practical dimensions of language. The work is written in an easily digestible style, blending argument, examples, and thought experiments. Not only has the book had an enduring influence on the philosophy of language, epistemology, and cognitive science, but it has also served as a foundational text for later philosophical movements such as ordinary language philosophy.

(Offered with)



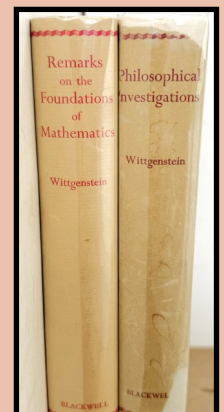
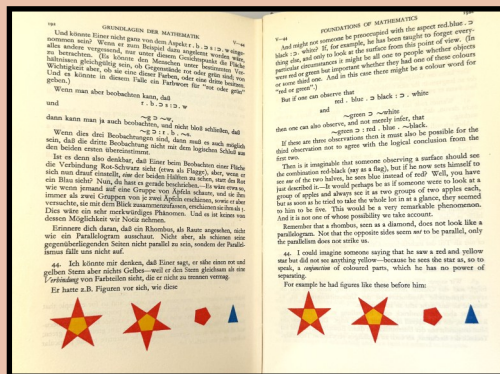
The image shows two books by Ludwig Wittgenstein. On the left is 'Remarks on the Foundations of Mathematics' with a red cover and gold lettering. On the right is 'Philosophical Investigations' with a gold cover and red lettering. Both books are bound in cloth and have a small red ribbon bookmark.

Remarks on the foundations of mathematics. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1956. 8vo. xxxiii, 196 (double paged, so 392), 197–204 pp., including index. Again, the German text is reproduced side by side

with the English translation. Text figures, including some in color. Original dust jacket, small tear at top of front (taped); an excellent copy.

Remarks is a collection of notes and reflections that critically examine the philosophical foundations of mathematics. Wittgenstein delves into topics such as the nature of mathematical truth, the role of language in mathematics, and the conceptual foundations of mathematical practices. He challenges traditional views of logic and mathematics, proposing a perspective rooted in his broader philosophy of language and meaning. The work is both a critique of formalism and a unique exploration of the connections between mathematics, logic, and human practices.

\$ 2500.00





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