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**July 22-27, 2021  
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# MEDICINE



## TEACHING ACUPUNCTURE IN THE 17TH CENTURY

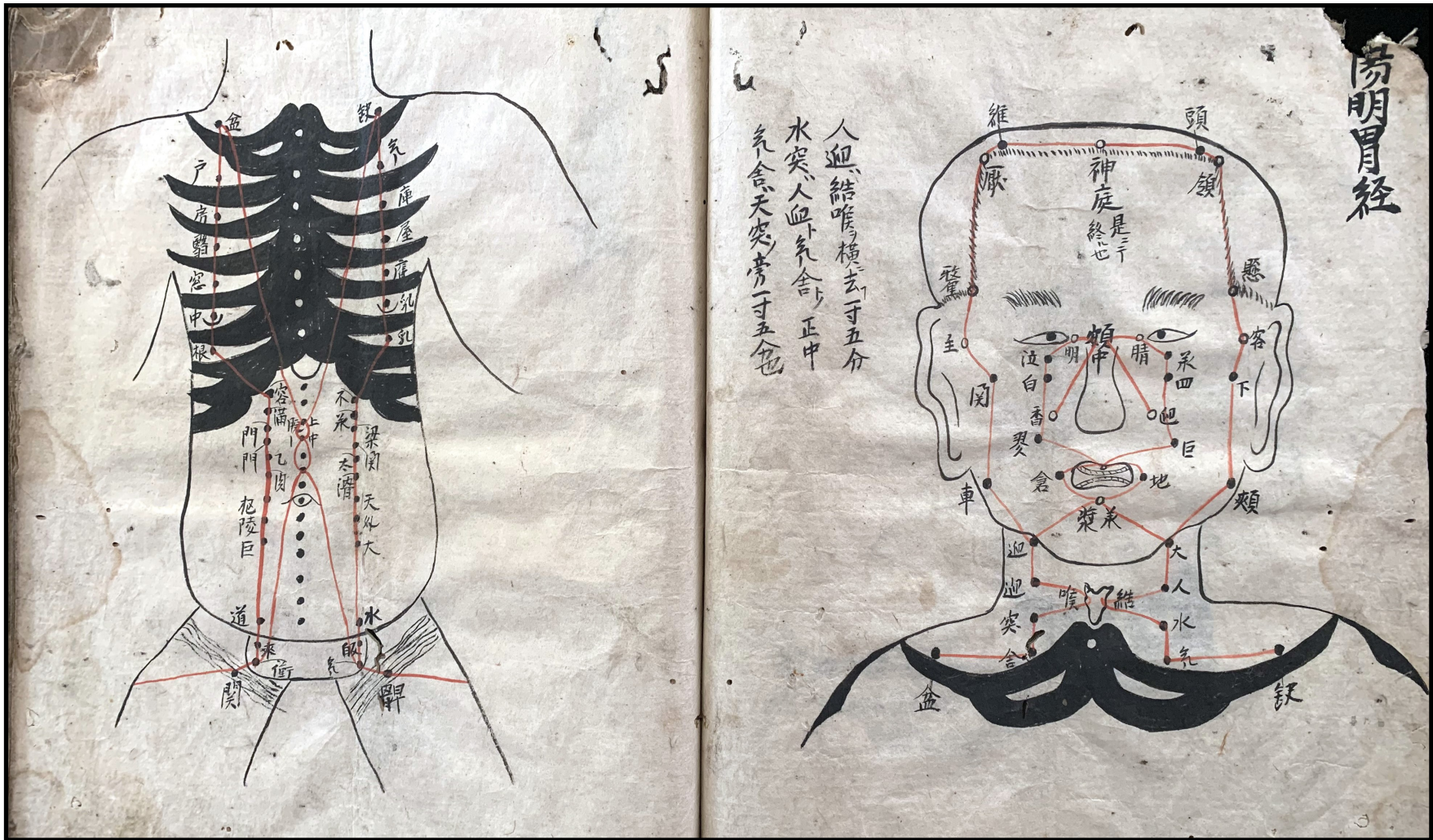
### 1. [ACUPUNCTURE]

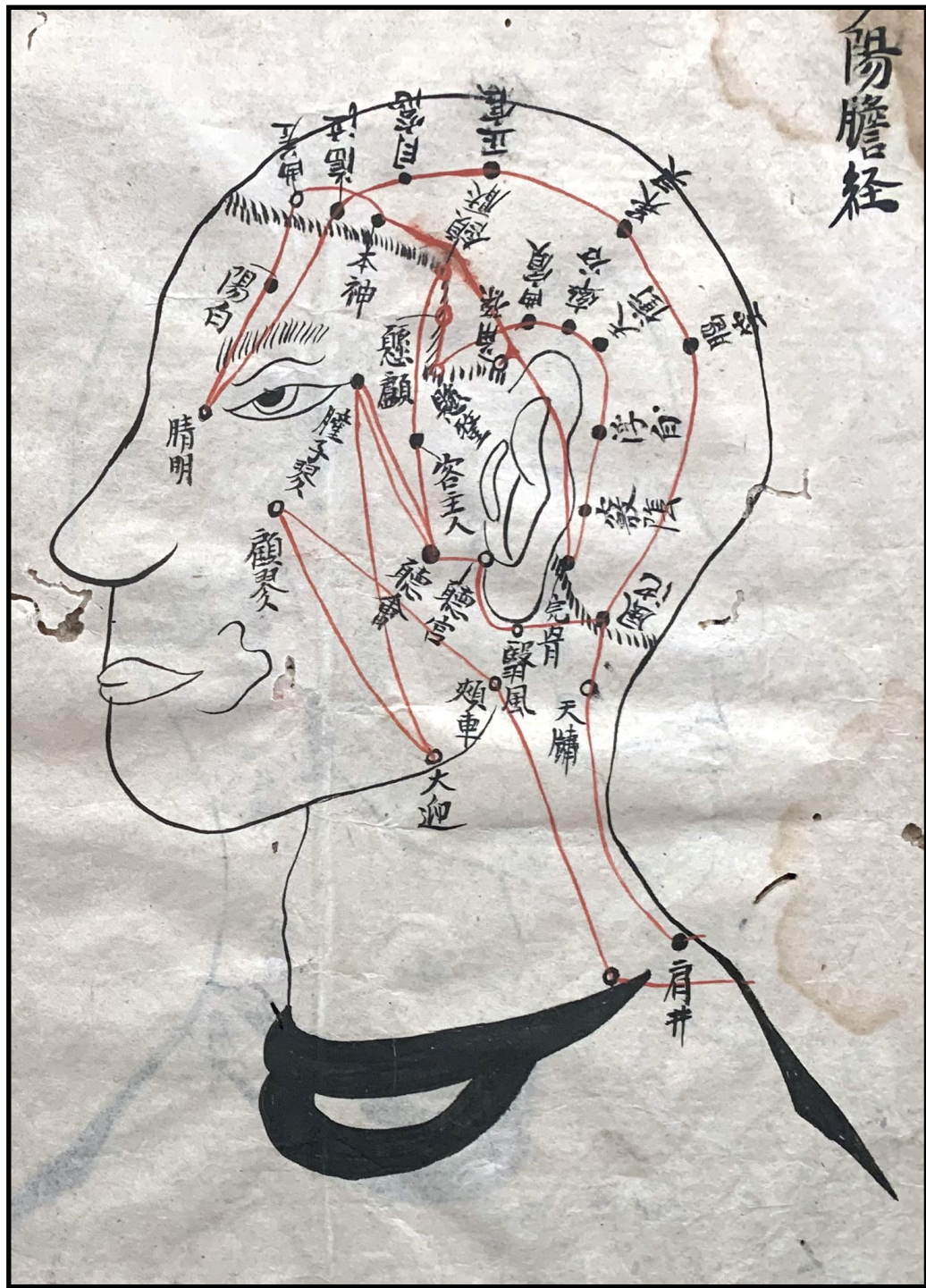
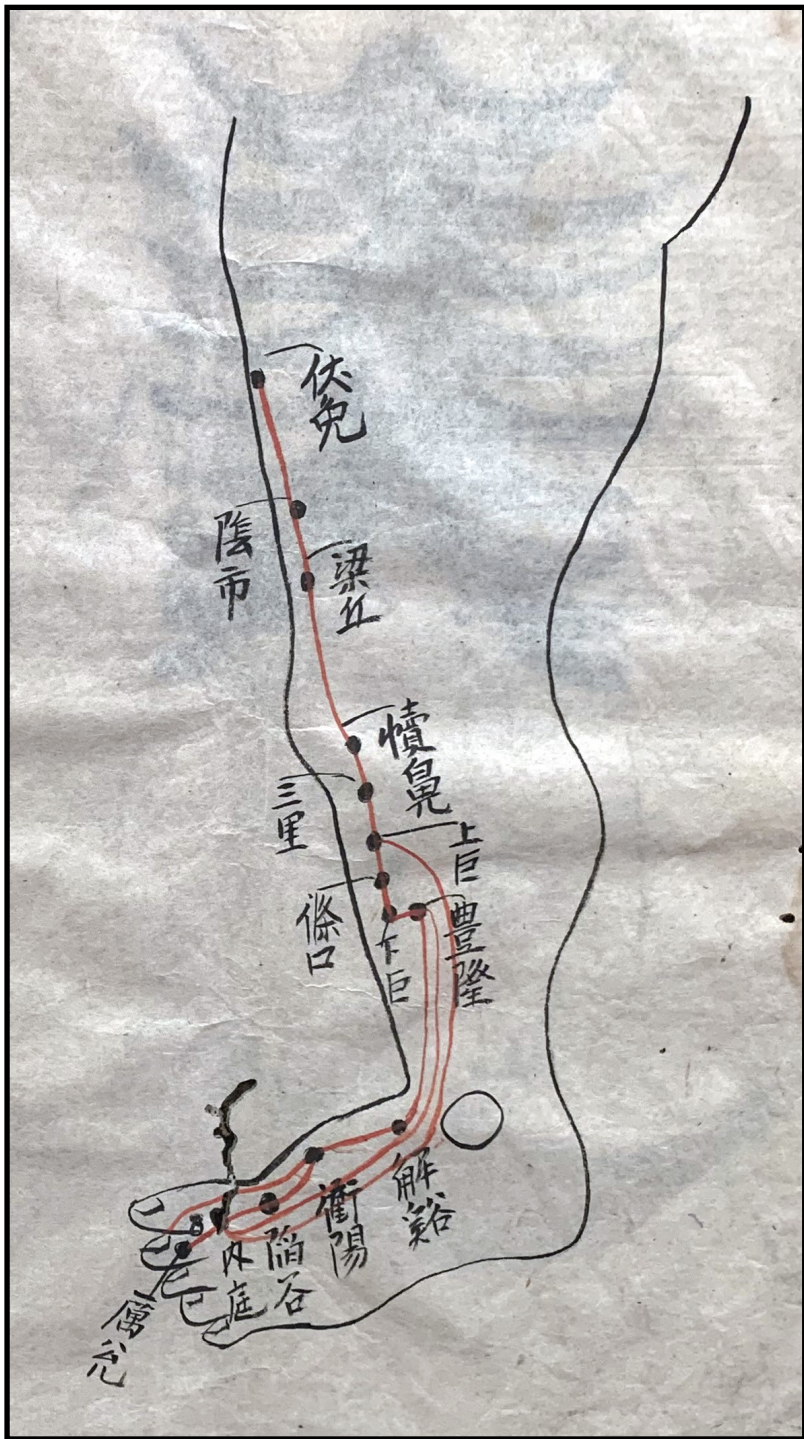
[In Kanji]. *Jushi kei zu. Disegno dei 14 meridiani.* N.p., n.d. (17<sup>th</sup> century). 4to. 255 x 200 mm. 20 double sheets. With text and 30 full-page drawings with the traces of the energy channels. Kanji text, black ink, meridian lines indicated with red and blue ink. Original wrappers; signs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

Compiled for teaching purposes, this major seventeenth century Japanese treatise presents itself as a tool for learning the acupuncture technique. The 30 drawings trace the fourteen major meridians and accurately indicate the most important sanjiao points, channels and where to place appropriate needles. Each illustration is accompanied by a title concerning the energy channel depicted and some technical notes. At the end in three sheets a thick text in cursive writing. A purchase note written by a Buddhist monk appears with the date Bunka 4 (1807). The title is written on the upper cover and also on the recto of the first sheet.

Early acupuncture manuscripts are extremely rare on the market.

\$ 9000.00





VITALISM—THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE LIVING  
AND THE INANIMATE

2. [DESSADE, J. Fr.]

*La bio-psychologie des mages primitifs de la chaldée et de l'Égypte.* Paris: chez les Principaux Libraires 1802. 8vo. [ii], xviii, [ii], 215 pp. Authorship leaf with manuscript signature. Later morocco-backed marbled boards, spine gilt, edges sprinkled blue; head and tail of spine a bit worn. Internally fresh, a fine copy of an obscure work.

**Only edition** of this rare and fascinating metaphysical treatise on medical vitalism, the theory that all living things share an intangible substance that separates them from the inanimate. While vitalism has roots in ancient Egyptian philosophy, proponents began applying the scientific method to its study in the eighteenth century. The author, whose identity is revealed only on the signatory leaf, comments on the nature of the substance or “molécule vivante”, the vital spark existing in living entities, as well as the origin of the soul, disease and remedy, and other non-mechanistic forces that exist in the living world, such as telepathy and imagination. The text concludes with a series of anecdotes about situations that can only be explained by hyperphysical intervention.

OCLC locates 5 copies in America (Berkeley, UCSD, National Library of Medicine, Chicago, Washington University at St. Louis). \$ 950.00

LA  
BIO-PSYCHOLOGIE  
DES MAGES PRIMITIFS  
DE LA  
CHALDÉE ET DE L'ÉGYPTE,  
OU

*PENSÉES zoologiques sur la Substance vivifiante répandue dans l'Univers; ses attributs ou propriétés essentielles; ses affinités et combinaisons; l'origine des ames en général, leur formation, leurs facultés, etc.; l'action médiante et immédiate des Êtres en général sur la vitalité dérivée, et la réaction de celle-ci sur eux, etc., où l'on explique en même-tems, d'une manière très-simple et par des principes tout-à-fait neufs, les causes primaires des maladies, l'action des remèdes, des venins, etc.*

Suivie d'un

ESSAI SUR LES FORCES ET FACULTÉS HYPERPHYSIQUES,  
DITES MAGIQUES, DU MICROCOSME.

Avec des Notes et des Anecdotes aussi rares que curieuses.

PAR D\*\*\*, Médecin.

---

Mille effets nous paraissent au-dessus de leur cause naturelle; mais cela provient de ce que nous ne connaissons point quelle est cette cause, parce que nous croyons la matière sans force et sans activité, ou sans un principe intérieur qui l'y porte.

ARISTOTE.

—♦—  
A P A R I S,

Et se trouve chez les principaux Libraires.

AN X (1802).



### THE PRECURSOR TO PHYSICAL THERAPY

#### 3. MICHAULT, Jean

*Les discours de chirurgie pour l'explication des nouvelles machines pour les os & pour la vérole ou maladie vénérienne, lors qu'elle y fait des nodus & exostones & des anchyloses aux jointures. Avec l'art de guérir méthodiquement par la scule application du mercure.* Paris: L'auteur, Vve Bobin, 1682. 12mo. [xxxii], 187 (ie, 195) pp. Woodcut headpieces. With the large folding plate, minor repairs plus some existing small tears at the folds. Contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments, worn at the corners; interior very good. Engraved bookplate of the French neurologist Dr. Maurice-Villaret (1877-1946) plus additional inscription on the fly-leaf.

**First edition.** Michault (1632-1694), a master surgeon in Paris, describes a machine he invented to reduce dislocated or demoted bones. Though the process, as illustrated, looks quite painful, the contraption is not too dissimilar to equipment now commonly used by physical therapists. The text not only describes in detail the machine and its uses but further discusses specific cases where patients had suffered orthopedic “mishaps” that required surgery and/or use of the equipment. The second part of the book treats venereal disease.

OCLC locates only 1 copy in America (Johns Hopkins); most copies worldwide do not include the plate.

\$ 3500.00

## PANDEMIC WARNINGS

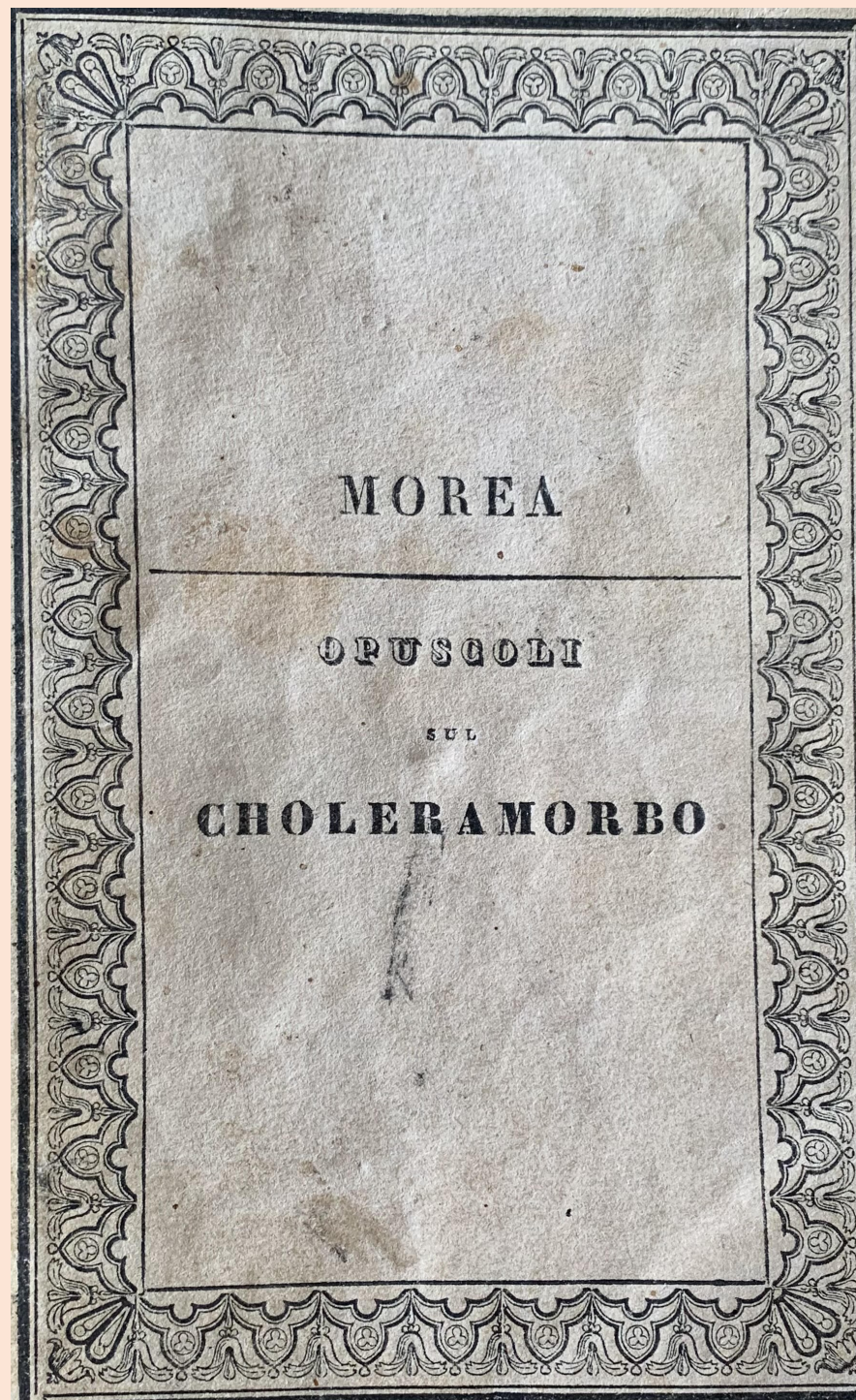
### 4. MOREA, Vitangelo

*Opuscoli esteri sul cholera morbo.* Naples: B. Girard, 1832. 8vo. xxiii, 192 pp. Original printed paper wrappers, uncut, a few minor splits in the spine and fraying to edges; internally fresh. A fine copy of an uncommon medical compendium.

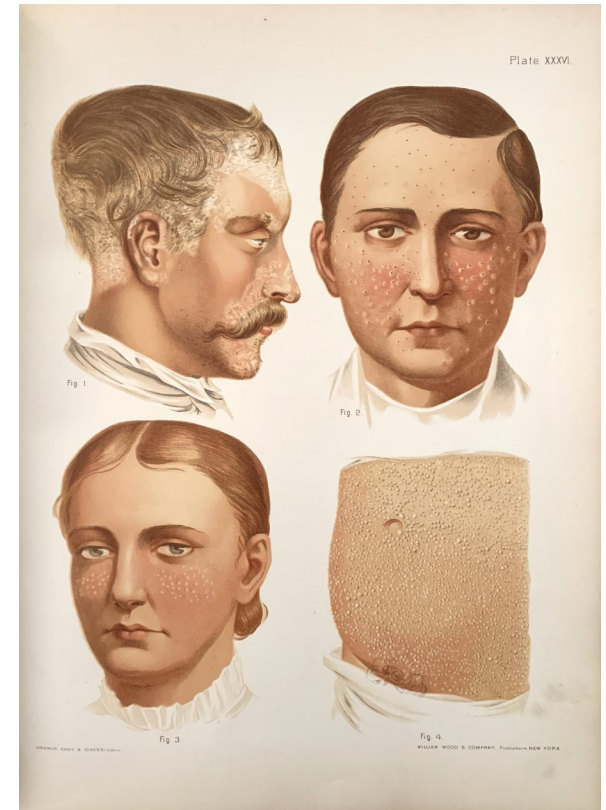
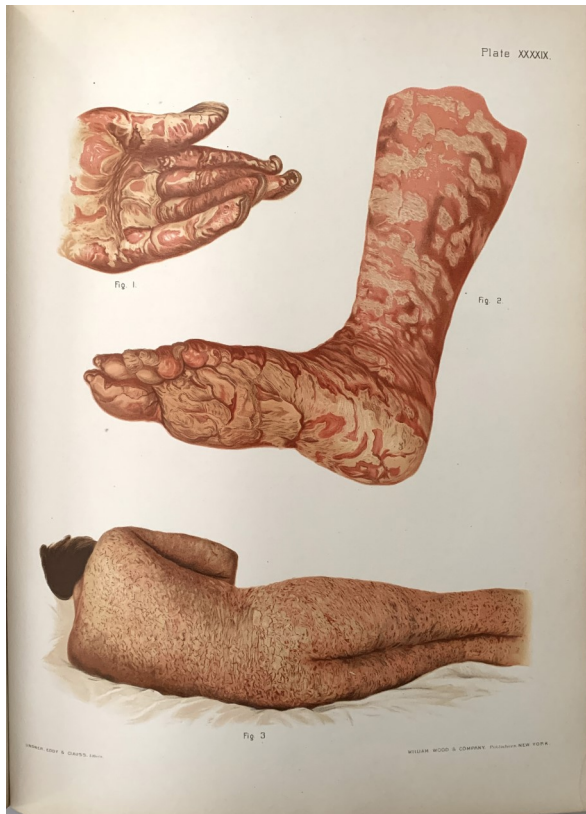
A collection of epidemiological texts freshly translated for the Italian audience. In the wake of the second cholera pandemic that was rapidly spreading south through Europe, Morea and his colleagues saw an opportunity to make prescriptive essays by physicians who had already encountered the virus available to their countrymen. The book includes four translated essays and two originals by Morea. The first and fourth essays, written by British doctors, focus on cholera in London. The Hakim Baqi of Constantinople, an Arabic title for the chief imperial physician, wrote the second, which Morea followed with a lengthy note about the translation and his use of Arabic words in the text. The fourth essay recounts the proceedings of a Russian meeting of medical officials concerning the epidemic in Moscow. Each of these cities had already faced the disease and were managing to contain it through quarantine and sanitation measures, so their advice was invaluable to the fearful Italian community.

This is the second known copy; the first is held at the National Library of Medicine.

\$ 750.00







### GROTESQUE OR SIMPLY ARTISTIC?

#### 5. MORROW, Prince Albert

*Atlas of skin and venereal diseases. Comprising original illustrations and selections. . .* New York: William Wood & Co., [1888-89]. Folio. [vi], 120, iv, 121-318 pp. With 75 full page brightly colored chromolithographs. Half-morocco over cloth, author and title in gilt on front cover. Overall an excellent clean copy with an ex libris book plate.

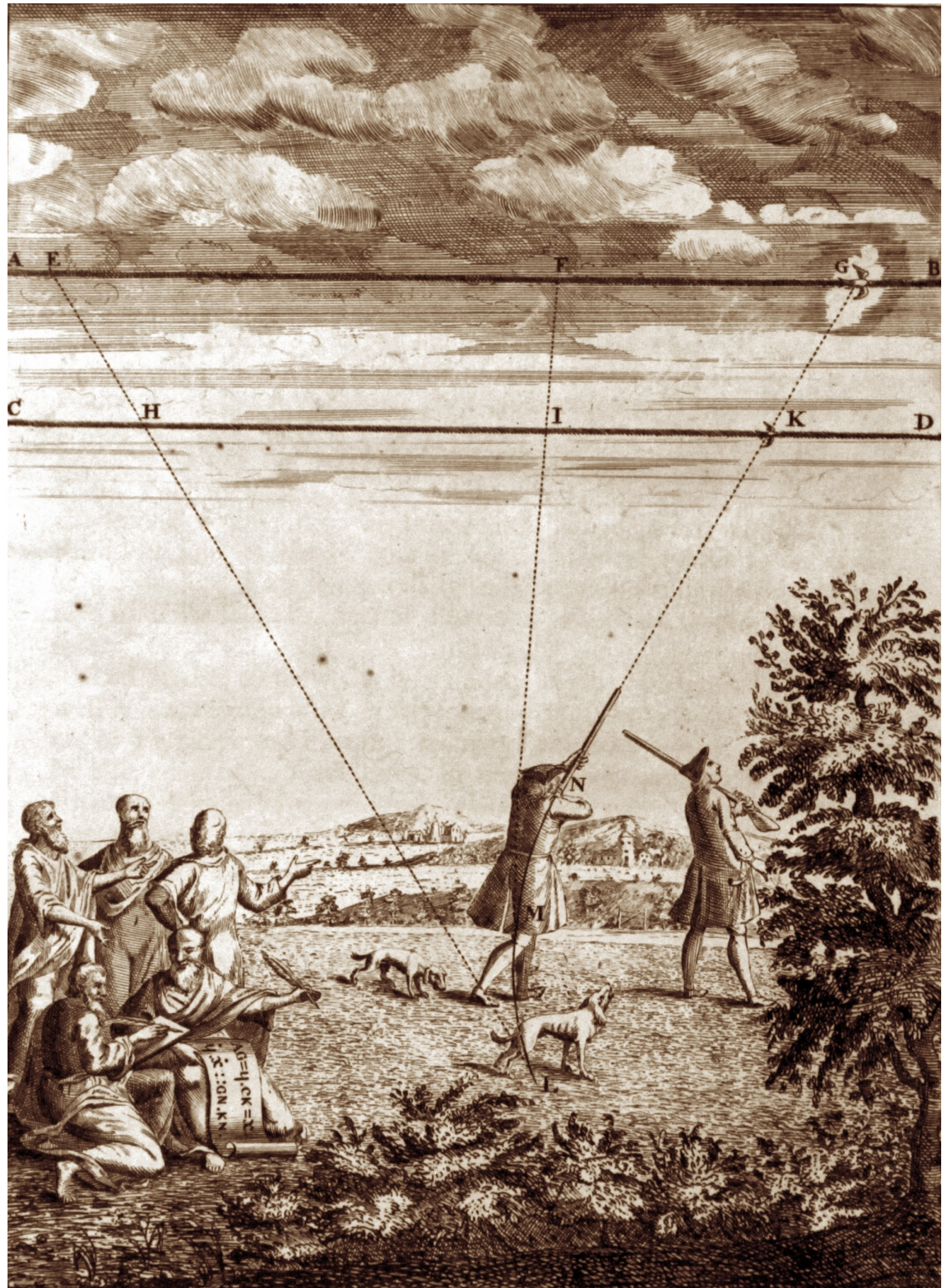
**First edition** of the most comprehensive and useful of the non-photographic dermatological atlases of the late nineteenth century. This was also one of the last of the great lithograph atlases with plates taken from the author and the best European works by Kaposi, Fournier, Neumann, and Hardy.

Morrow (1846-1913), a specialist in diseases of the skin, received his early medical education in the hospitals of London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. Recognizing the importance of the problem of venereal disease from the social, moral, and economic standpoint, Morrow became the leader in a great social movement to control its spread and urged reforms in sex hygiene, control of prostitution, and registration of those suffering from the disease.

Cordasco, I, 80-4417; Crissey & Parish, *Dermatology et Syphilology of the Nineteenth Century*, pp. 298-300; Pusey, *History of Dermatology*, pp. 148-149.

\$ 550.00

# SCIENCE



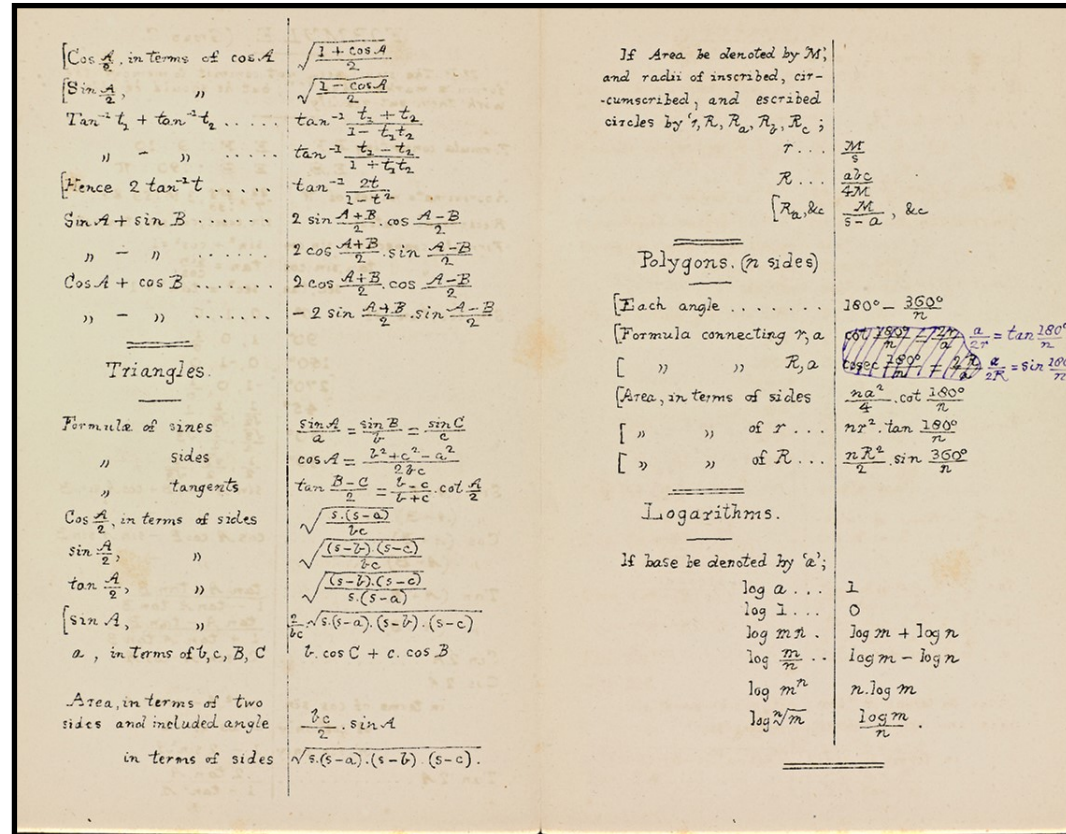
## HOMEWORK FOR LEWIS CARROLL'S MATH CLASS

### 6. [DODGSON, Charles Lutwidge] (Lewis Carroll)

Four cyclostyled pamphlets of problems used by Dodgson (1832-1898) in his math class. He moved to Oxford as a mathematics lecturer in October, 1855 where he remained until 1881. Cyclostyle was an early device used to duplicate handwriting in which a pen with a small toothed wheel pricks holes in a sheet of waxed paper, which is then used as a stencil.

Dodgson acquired his "electric pen" in 1877 and describes it in a letter dated 28 June 1877: it "seems to be quite the best thing yet invented for taking a number of copies of MSS, drawings or maps. The 'pen' consists of a needle, in a holder like a pencil: the needle is worked in and out with enormous rapidity by electricity and projects far enough to go through a thin sheet of paper... the paper thus prepared is placed in a frame with blank paper underneath, and an ink roller is passed [over it]... copies are easily worked off at a rate of 2 a minute."

The pamphlets offered here, produced in unknown but very small numbers, were used by Dodgson in his classes (and are listed in his *Mathematical Pamphlets* as 6, 15, 13 and 23). The first listing contains manuscript corrections made by Dodgson in his characteristic purple ink.



1. *Formulae. (Group C).* [Oxford: c.1878].

Bifolium (222 x 142 mm). Without wrappers, as issued. With Dodgson's manuscript corrections. The formulas correspond to the topics in sections G and L of *A Guide to the Mathematical Student in Reading, Reviewing, and Working Examples* (1864).

2. *Formulae.* [Oxford]: 19 March 1878.

8vo. (218 x 140 mm). Without wrappers, as issued. This work consists of 18 formulas corresponding to the topics in section L of the pamphlet *A Guide to the Mathematical Student in Reading, Reviewing, and Working Examples*.

3. *Algebraical formulae and rules for the use of candidates for responsions.* [Oxford: University Press, 1870.]

Bifolium (230 x 144mm). Printed on cream paper. Dodgson's diary mentions only *Algebraical formulae for responsions* (WMGC, 65) which he took to the University Press on 21 May 1868. It is possible that the present pamphlet is an expanded and improved version.

4. *Arithmetic. I.* [Oxford: University Press, c.1870].

Bifolium (227 x 144mm). Printed on cream paper. The pamphlet consists of templates for 33 examination problems divided into 5 sections: integral numbers, vulgar fractions, decimal fractions, concrete numbers, and rule of three. The problems are stated in skeleton form, leaving blanks for the variables, so that new problems can be generated easily.

ABPC records only one other copy of each, the Falletta copies, selling at auction in the past thirty years (Christie's, November 30, 2005).

\$ 18,000.00

**SERIES OF LANDMARK PAPERS MISSING FROM THE PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS**  
**HOOKE, BOYLE, LEEUWENHOEK, BORELLI, HEVELIUS, HALLEY, BERNOULLI, LEIBNIZ, TYSON, AND OTHERS**

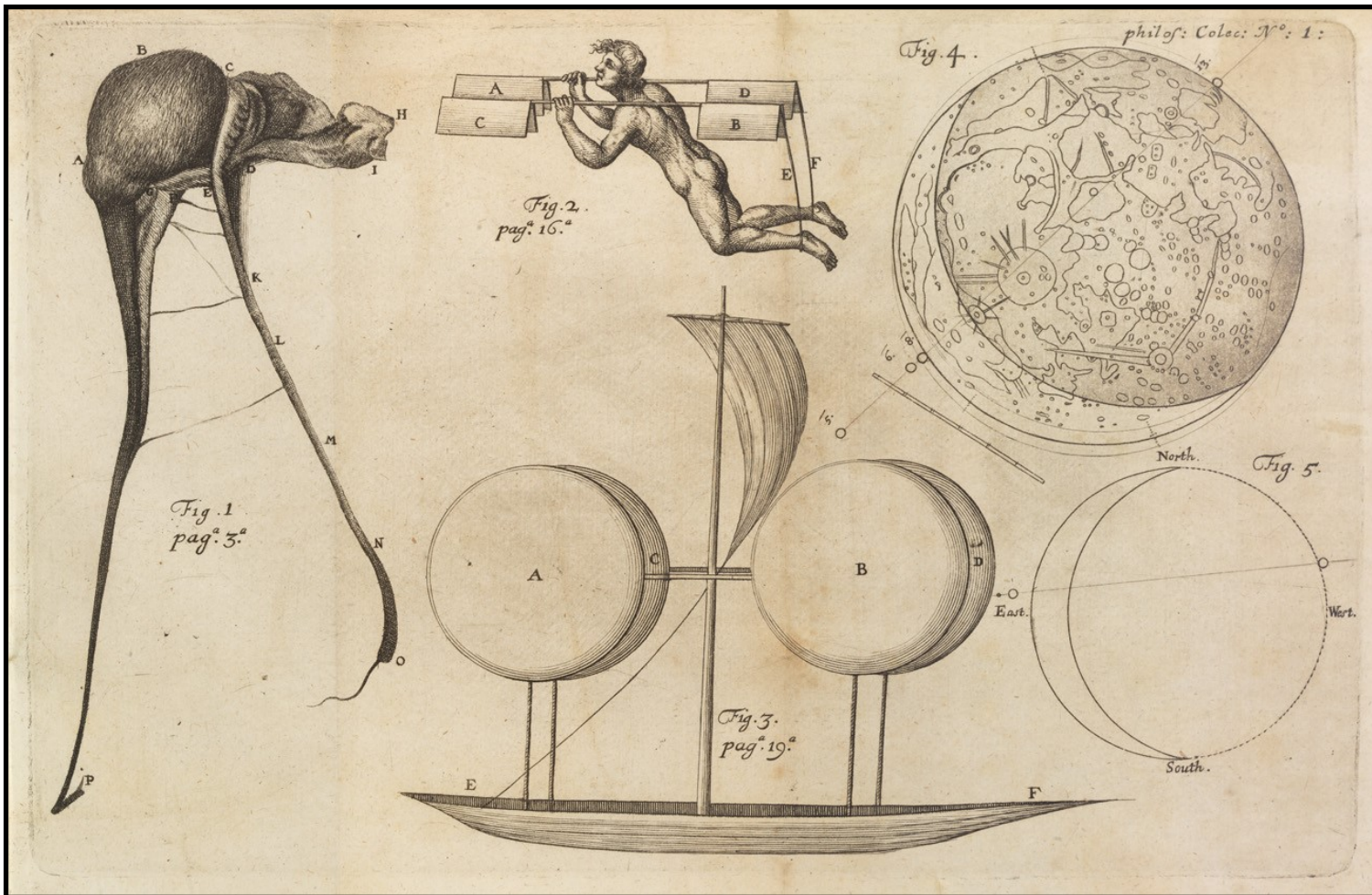
**7. [HOOKE, Robert, editor]**

*Philosophical collections, containing an account of the physical; anatomical, chymical, mechanical, astronomical, optical, or other mathematical and philosophical experiments and observations as have lately come to the publisher hands. . . .* London: [John Martyn], Moses Pitt, and Richard Chiswell, 1679–82. Seven issues (all published) in one volume. 4to. 44; [ii], 48, [2]; 43–210 pp. With 7 engraved plates (6 folding). Bound together in contemporary marbled boards, rebaked; some top margins trimmed with occasional loss of page number only.

**First edition** of the complete *Philosophical collections*, printed in a very small edition, and now exceptionally rare. The death of the Royal Society’s secretary, Henry Oldenburg, in 1677 interrupted the publication of the *Philosophical transactions*. These scientific papers, edited by Hooke, were issued to fill the void in the Royal Society publication from the last number of the *Philosophical transactions* in 1679 until it resumed again in 1682/3. Hooke, who was also Curator of Experiments, contributed a couple of important papers, including *An optical discourse*, which proposed treatment for near-sightedness, and *A mechanical discourse. . . .* Other landmark papers include: Leeuwenhoek’s announcement of the “discovery of spermatozoa”; Lana’s “flying chariot”; Borelli’s *De motu musculorum*; Tyson’s *Anatomy of a porpess* (sic); and astronomical observations by Hevelius, Flamsteed, and Cassini on the eclipse of Jupiter by the moon in 1679 and 1681. In addition, discoveries by Moxon, Malpighi, Thomas Burnett, Edmund Halley, Bernoulli, and Leibniz are included.

The plates illustrate Bernier’s flying machine, Borelli’s underwater breathing apparatus, and a new lamp invented by Robert Boyle. William Brigg’s *A new theory of vision*, a discussion of the optic nerves, is accompanied by a plate illustrating a dissected eye; this detailed physiological study of vision motivated Newton to republish it in 1685 with his own introduction. According to Keynes, *Robert Hooke*, p. 48, the *Philosophical collections* must have circulated in much smaller numbers. All issues of this collection are scarce, and complete sets of seven numbers extremely uncommon.

Keynes, *Robert Hooke*, 24.  
\$ 24,000.00



## THE HARRISON HORBLIT COPY

### 8. MOORE, Jonas

*Moore's arithmetick. In two bookes: discovering the secrets of that art, in numbers and species, after a more exact, plaine, and easie way, then ever. The first teaching (by precept and example) the ordinary operations in numbers, whole and broken; the rules of practice, interest, and performed in a more facile manner by decimalls, then hitherto hath been published; The excellency, and new practice and use of the logarithms, Nepayres bones, together with many new propositions, touching the quantities, qualities, resultments, and rules of medicines, fitted for mathematitians, merchants, and tradesmen. The second, the great rule of algebra in species, resolving all arithmetickall questions by suppositions with trigonometry, planitretry, steriometry, and all other parts of the art military. With a canon of the powers of numbers . . . published for the generall good of this nation. . . .* London: Thomas Harper for Nathaniel Brookes, 1650. Two parts in one. 8vo. [xvi], 272; [iv], 141 (i.e. 147) pp. Frontispiece portrait of Moore by Stone, separate title for each part, 3 folding tables, decorated initials and tables. Full contemporary calf, morocco spine label; without the fly-leaf, occasional browning and (contemporary) ink-smudge. Preserved in a red morocco slipcase. From the libraries of Harrison Horblit and Erwin Tomash with their small book labels on the pastedown.

**First edition**, rare, of the author's first work of mathematics. This is a reissue of the title, the only difference being the words "in two books" appearing on line 2 instead of line 5 (our copy also contains a cancel title of first issue; see ESTC). This is Moore's celebrated work in which he provides a short introduction to mathematics and proceeds to explain in detail various aspects, always utilizing practical applications. As a mathematician he is best known as the first to use the notation *cot*. However, he is famous for his support of the sciences which made numerous mathematical and astronomical advances possible.

Moore (1617-1679) had a remarkable career, and was one of the first to make a substantial fortune from the practice of mathematics. Influenced by Oughtred, he became mathematics teacher to the Duke of York, a major contributor to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, and a patron of John Flamsteed, to whom he provided instruments (sextant and clocks) to carry out his astronomical observations on longitude. In addition, Moore was a noted surveyor who took part in the survey of London after the Great Fire.

DNB, XIII, pp. 820-821; Taylor, *The Mathematical Practitioners of Tudor & Stuart England, 1485-1712*, 227; Tomash, 435 (not noting two issues); Wing, M2563. \$ 12,000.00



## INVENTION OF THE CALCULUS

### 9. NEWTON, Sir Isaac

*The method of fluxions and infinite series; with its application to the geometry of curve-lines . . . To which is subjoin'd, a perpetual comment upon the whole work, consisting of annotations, illustrations, and supplements, in order to make this treatise a compleat institution for the use of learners.* London: Printed by Henry Woodfall; and sold by John Nourse, 1736. 4to. iv, ix-xxiv, 339, [3] pp. With engraved frontispiece, interpolated leaf [143-144], and leaf containing errata on the recto, publisher's advertisements on the verso. Paneled sprinkled calf in a contemporary style; a large paper copy with very wide margins, a few contemporary annotations.

**First edition** of Newton's treatise on the calculus, a work of great importance and rarity. Ready for publication in 1671, Newton circulated the manuscript among his friends who urged him to publish it in order to establish priority. He steadfastly refused and prior to his death entrusted it to Henry Pemberton who never had it published. It was not until 1736 that *Method of fluxions* was finally published in the present English translation by John Colson, who added a lengthy commentary. The original Latin edition did not appear until 1779 in the *Opera omnia*.

Babson, 171; Gray, 232; Wallis, 232; Smith, *History of Mathematics*, I, p. 404. \$ 65,000.00

THE  
METHOD of FLUXIONS  
AND  
INFINITE SERIES;  
WITH ITS  
Application to the Geometry of CURVE-LINES.

---

By the INVENTOR  
*Sir ISAAC NEWTON, K<sup>t</sup>.*  
Late President of the Royal Society.

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*Translated from the AUTHOR'S LATIN ORIGINAL  
not yet made publick.*

---

To which is subjoin'd,  
A PERPETUAL COMMENT upon the whole Work,  
Consisting of  
ANNOTATIONS, ILLUSTRATIONS, and SUPPLEMENTS,  
In order to make this Treatise  
*A compleat Institution for the use of LEARNERS.*

---

By JOHN COLSON, M. A. and F. R. S.  
Master of Sir Joseph Williamson's free Mathematical-School at Racheſter.

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L O N D O N :  
Printed by HENRY WOODFALL ;  
And Sold by JOHN NOURSE, at the *Lamb* without *Temple-Bar*.  
M.DCC.XXXVI.

## PAULI'S MANUSCRIPT NOTES FOR EINSTEIN ON SPACE AND TIME

### 10. PAULI, Wolfgang

Manuscript. Three pages on two 8 ½ x 11 in. leaves. In German. Princeton, NJ: No later than 1945.

The calculations in the first two pages relate to a generalization of the general theory of relativity that Einstein was working on in connection with his unified field theory. In a paper of June 19, 1945, Einstein had proposed a generalization of the mathematical foundations of general relativity. He proposed to generalize the theory such that distances in space would be invariant (unchanging) not only under changes of the frame of reference (as in the original theory) but also invariant under so-called Hermitian transformations. In a follow-up paper of January 24, 1946 (co-written with E.G. Straus), the authors note that Pauli had shown them that the limitation to Hermitian transformations is not necessary for the theory.

Indeed, in the first two pages of the document Pauli shows that a restriction to Hermitian transformations is problematic, and he suggests an even more general transformation group, and thereby provides a generalization of the alleged structure of space and time that goes further than that proposed by Einstein in his 1945 papers.

The pages were very likely written for Einstein. They are not formally addressed to him, most likely because Einstein and Pauli were both at the same Institute at the time and Pauli could just put his notes in Einstein's departmental pigeonhole himself. Still, the calculations finish on a personal note: "Best regards, on Monday morning I'll come to the Institute, Yours, W. Pauli"; likely an invitation for further discussion between two of the greatest minds of the twentieth century.

Einstein was at the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton from 1933 to his death in 1955. Pauli was a visiting professor in 1935 and then again from 1940 to 1946. When Pauli received the Nobel Prize in 1945, Einstein gave a speech in which he called Pauli his intellectual heir. Indeed, there are many signs that Einstein and Pauli had regular contact and conversations on physics during their joint time at Princeton, and the first two pages of the manuscript are likely an important testament to their collaboration.

The third page is also in Pauli's hand, but it is not directly related to the preceding pages, even though it, too, contains differential geometric calculations, related to curvature of spacetime and which paths through spacetime are the straightest ones.

Pauli (1900-1958) was certainly one of the foremost theoretical physicist of modern times. He was one of the co-creators of quantum mechanics, he formulated the Pauli exclusion principle (which allows for a quantum mechanical explanation of the periodic table of chemistry), gave the first theoretical account of electron spin, and successfully predicted the elementary particle we today call the neutrino. Pauli formulated the CPT Theorem, which links the symmetries of space and time to the properties of elementary particles. For decades, he was the nexus of international correspondence on theoretical physics, maybe the last theoretician who overlooked the entire field, and was aptly called "the conscience of physics" by most of his contemporaries due to his relentless criticism of everyone's work, no matter their stature.

By the age of 21 Pauli had authored a comprehensive textbook on the general theory of relativity that was immediately praised by Einstein as an astounding piece of work. It remained one of the most important textbooks on the topic for at least four decades.

\$ 65,000.00



## PRECURSOR TO EVOLUTION FIRST-HAND ACCOUNTS OF MUTANT SIGHTINGS

### 11. ROBINET, Jean-Baptiste René

*Considerations philosophiques de la gradation naturelle des formes de l'être, ou les essais de la nature qui apprend à faire l'homme.* Paris: Charles Saillant, 1768. 8vo. [iv], 260 pp., including the half-title and a lengthy index. With 10 full-page engravings. Contemporary calf, marbled endpapers; interior very good.

**First edition** of this early work on evolution, a follow-up to the author's comprehensive four-volume treatise *De la nature* (1761–1766). In short, this is a collection of first-hand accounts of mutant sightings with explanations of how they fit into the physical and moral evolutionary plan. At once a textual cabinet of curiosities and a natural history compendium, Robinet collected the 128 stories from scientists, travelers and naturalists. Their whimsical and probably embellished reports feature mer-people, cabbage babies, hermaphrodites, fish with human faces, bipedal monkeys, birds with four legs, and monster seashells. The delicate illustrations underpin some of the most bizarre chapters.

But more generally he here demonstrates that there is an equal quantity of good and evil in all the conditions and creatures of the universe. Robinet's view of the moral world is based on a vision of the physical world, according to which all things—even stones—are sentient, living, and organized. Proof, he argues, is reflected in the phenomenon of nutrition, in which matter circulates from the earth to plants, then to herbivores, and finally to carnivores and man. The difference between beings, from crystals to human, is only a difference in the degree of organization.

Robinet's work illustrates several important elements in the scientific thinking of the second half of the eighteenth century: the unity of nature, the chain of beings, universal dynamism and sensibility, and—at this early date—vitalism. Robinet's writings influenced philosophers (such as Leibniz) rather than scientists, but they cast an interesting light on the genesis of the theory of transformism.

Robinet (1735–1820) was a renowned natural historian. He translated works by Hume and by several English writers, as well as collaborating on a number of periodicals and dictionaries.

DSB, XI, pp. 492–493.

\$ 3500.00



1.



2



# PRINCIPIA MATHEMATICA

BY

ALFRED NORTH WHITEHEAD, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Fellow and late Lecturer of Trinity College, Cambridge

AND

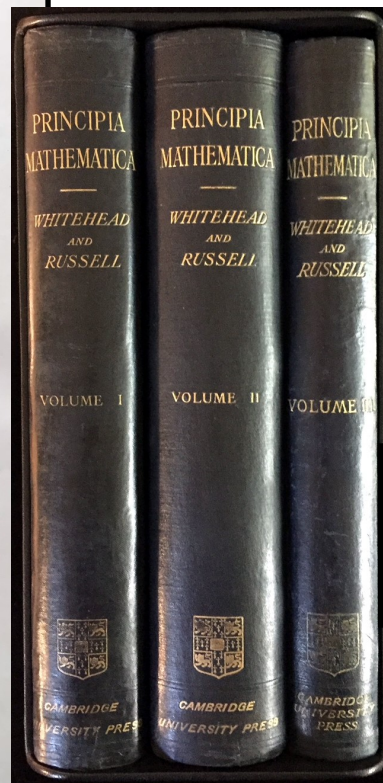
BERTRAND RUSSELL, M.A., F.R.S.

Lecturer and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge

VOLUME I

Cambridge  
at the University Press  
1910

SOUTH-WEST ESSEX  
TECHNICAL COLLEGE  
AND



S.M.W. from A.N.W.

S.M.W. from A.N.W.  
March 13 /12

## AUTHOR'S PRESENTATION OF A MATHEMATICAL MASTERPIECE

### 12. WHITEHEAD, Alfred & RUSSELL, Bertrand

*Principia mathematica*. Cambridge: University Press, 1910-1913. Three volumes. Large 8vo. xiii, [3], 666; xxxiv, 772; x, 491 pp., including half-titles. Errata leaf in each volume. Original blue cloth, exteriors faintly rubbed and spine of first volume a bit shaken, still an excellent set in an open-end box. Volumes 1 and 2 with Whitehead's presentation note on the first blank, "S.M.W. from A.N.W." and the bookplate of South-west Essex Technical College and School of Art Library.

**First edition** of all three volumes, and extremely scarce. John Slater, in his introduction to Bertrand Russell (ABMR, Jan. 1988), notes that less than fifty copies now survive in private hands.

The greatest single contribution to logic to appear in the two thousand years since Aristotle was the result of the collaboration of two great philosophers and mathematical logicians, Whitehead (1861-1947) and Russell (1872-1970). Inspired by Giuseppe Peano's and Gottlob Frege's invention of a new ideography for use in symbolic logic (which contradicted the Kantian doctrine of a separate philosophy of mathematics), the authors attempted to set up a still better system of logic on which to base mathematics. This effort reached its climax with the publication in 1910-13 of the three-volume *Principia mathematica*, now considered a historic masterpiece of mathematical architecture.

DNB, 1941-50, pp. 952-954 (Sir Edmund Whittaker); DSB, XIV, pp. 302-310; Slater, *Bertrand Russell, A Collection*, 16.

\$ 125,000.00



# LITERATURE

19  
*Infansis Masaniſſa rapit Connubia tediſ,  
 Præcipitatq; ſuce Sophoniſbæ Fata. Veneno*

*Digniſſimo Viro Gulielmo  
 in Comitatu Eſſex Baronetto*



*Hauſta Romanos metuens Nova Sponſa Triump:  
 Servata infelix, it Libertate ſub Vmbraſ.*

*Wiſeman de magna Canſeila  
 Fabula obſervantiſ: D.D.D.*

**DISCOVER THE WORLD OF THE CHALET SCHOOL  
AN ENDURING COMING-OF-AGE GIRLS' SERIES**

**13. BRENT-DYER, Elinor**

Collection of 45 Chalet School books. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1930-1970.

*The Chalet School* series portrays a school for girls located in Austria, started by siblings who have lost their parents. Brent-Dyer (1894-1969) wrote more than 100 books during her life. She even started her own school in Hereford (The Margaret Roper School) where *Chalet School* customs were followed. When the school closed in 1948, she went back to writing full time. *The Chalet School* remains one of the longest-surviving series of girls' school stories ever written.

Unless otherwise indicated, each volume is a first edition and is in excellent condition in the original dust jacket.

\$ 12,000.00

1. *Eustacia goes to the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1930. Despite OCLC listing a 1929 edition, no copies are located so this is likely a first edition.
2. *The Chalet School and the Lintons*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1934
3. *The new house at the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1935.
4. *Jo returns to the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1936.
5. *The new Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1938.
6. *The Chalet School goes to it*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1941.
7. *The Highland twins at the Chalet School*. Edinburgh; London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1942.
8. *Lavender laughs in the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1943.
9. *Three go to the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1949.
10. *The Chalet School and the island*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1950.
11. *Carola storms the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1951.
12. *The Chalet School in the Oberland*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1952.
13. *Shocks for the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1952.
14. *The wrong Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1952.
15. *Bride leads the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1953.
16. *Changes for the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1953.
17. *The Chalet girls' cookbook*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1953.
18. *Joey goes to the Oberland*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1954.
19. *The Chalet School and Barbara*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1954.
20. *The Chalet School does it again*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1955.
21. *Tom tackles the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1955.
22. *A Chalet girl from Kenya*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1955.
23. *A genius at the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1956.
24. *A problem for the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1956.
25. *The new mistress at the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1957.

(Continued on next page)



26. *Excitements at the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1957.
27. *The coming of age of the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1958.
28. *No. 40, The Chalet School and Richenda*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1958.
29. *No. 42, Theodora and the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1959.
30. *No. 43, Joey and co. in Tirol*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1960.
31. *No. 44, Ruey Richardson – Chaletian*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, no date, but OCLC indicates a publishing date of 1960; this is a presumed first edition.
32. *No. 45, A leader in the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1961.
33. *No. 46, The Chalet School wins the trick*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, no date, but OCLC indicates a publishing date of 1961; this is a presumed first edition.
34. *No. 47, A future Chalet School girl*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1962.
35. *No. 48, The feud in the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, no date, but OCLC indicates a publishing date of 1962; this is a presumed first edition.
36. *No. 49, The Chalet School triplets*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, no date, but OCLC indicates a publishing date of 1963; this is a presumed first edition.
37. *No. 50, The Chalet School reunion*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1963.
38. *No. 51, Jane and the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1964.
39. *No. 52, Redheads at the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1964.
40. *No. 53, Adrienne and the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1965.
41. *No. 54, Summer Term at the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1965.
42. *No. 55, Challenge for the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1966.
43. *No. 56, Two Sams at the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1967.
44. *No. 57, Althea joins the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1969.
45. *No. 58, Prefects of the Chalet School*. Edinburgh and London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd, 1970.



**PRESENTATION COPY OF THIS EPIC WORK, THE LONGEST SURVIVING  
POEM IN LATIN LITERATURE**

**14. SILIUS ITALICUS, Tiberius Catius Asconius; ROSS, Thomas (translator)**

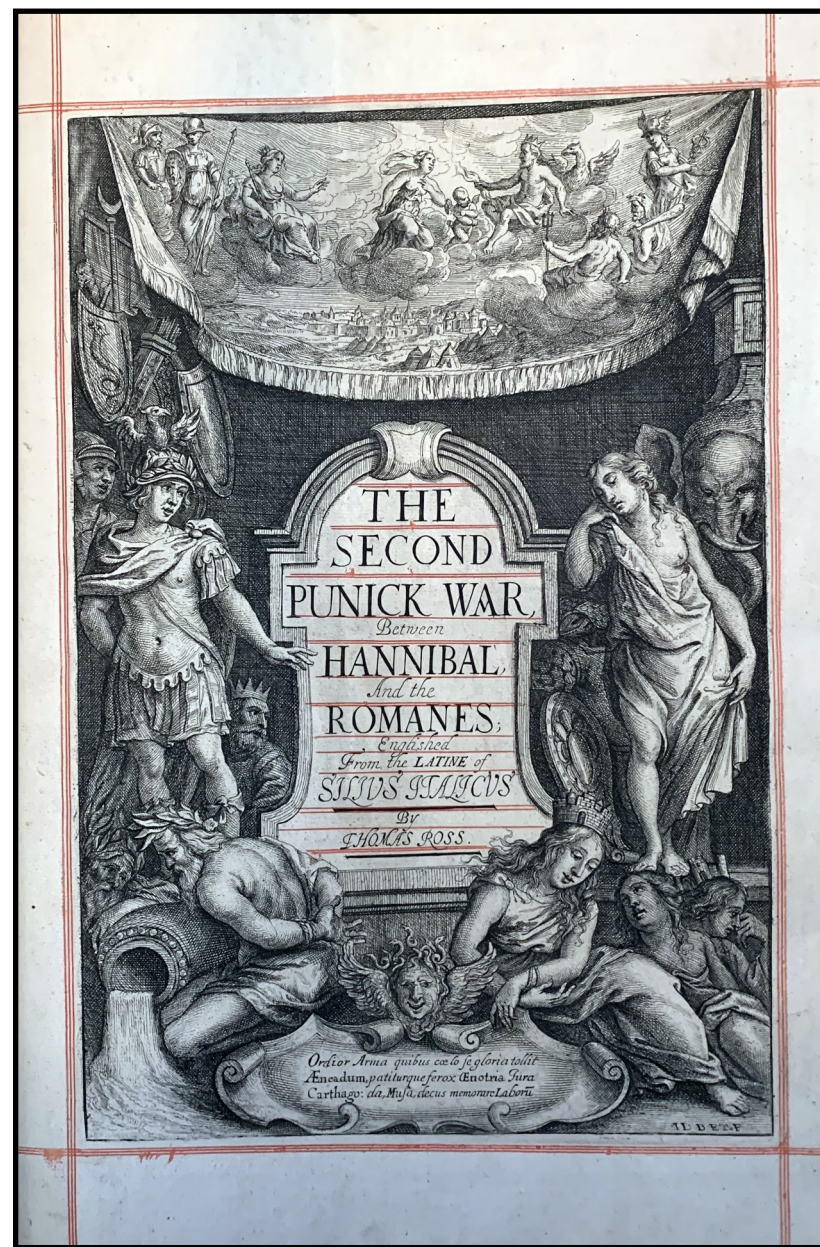
*The second Punick War between Hannibal, and the Romanes: the whole seventeen books, Englished from the Latine . . . with a continuation from the triumph of Scipio, to the death of Hannibal.* London: Printed by Tho. Roycroft, 1661. Folio. Title printed in red and black, additional engraved title, engraved portrait of Charles II and 20 numbered engraved plates, woodcut initials and headpieces, separate title for the *Continuation*. Text ruled in red. Early eighteenth century tree calf, red morocco spine label; an amazing large paper copy inscribed on the title page, “Edward Proger his booke presented him by the Translator his worthy freinde Thomas Ross Esq”. From the library of Robert Rushbrooke with his armorial bookplate.

**First edition in English.** “Ross’ translation is of uncommon interest not only from a political, but also a literary-historical, bibliographical and artistic point of view ... [It] is one of the few works which, as far as we know, were evidently conceived, researched and written in the Southern Netherlands in the court in exile of Charles II” (Daemen-de Gelder). It is dedicated multiple times to Charles, with a large engraved portrait, a prose dedication, and an epistle from Bruges (dated November 1657).

*Punica*, a verse epic of the first century, is the only known work by the orator and poet Silius Italicus, and at 12,000 lines the longest surviving poem in Latin literature. The work’s reputation dipped in the Renaissance, but Silius was later rediscovered and admired by Milton, Dryden, Pope and Gibbon. In Ross’s hands, highlighted by Joseph Lamorlet’s engravings of key moments in the text, the *Punica* becomes a “mirror-for-princes” directed at both Charles II himself as well as his illegitimate son the Duke of Monmouth; much is made in the text of strong father-son relationships. *The Continuation* (the second sequence of 77 pages) is an original work by Ross, dedicated to the Earl of Strafford, and deserving of further study as a literary work on its own merits.

Ross (1620-1675), brought up in a staunchly Royalist household, had been appointed Keeper of His Majesty’s libraries in 1652 and traveled to the court of the future Charles II in Cologne in 1655, later following him to the Spanish Netherlands. Along with Edward Proger he was sent to retrieve the Duke of Monmouth from his mother in 1658, and subsequently became his tutor. After the Restoration Ross was appointed keeper of the King’s library at St. James’s Palace. Proger (1621-1713), to whom Ross presented this copy, was a fellow courtier, page of honour to Charles I, and then groom of the bedchamber of Charles II in exile. Known to Charles as “Poge,” he was particularly close to the future king, accompanying him to Jersey in 1646 and on the failed voyage to Scotland in 1649, and was trusted with missions of particular sensitivity (resulting in several periods of imprisonment after his return to England in 1652). After the Restoration he was rewarded with the post of deputy Ranger of Bushy Park, near Hampton Court (where he would have been a neighbor of Ross in Richmond). The engraver Lamorlet (1626-1681) was the son of the painter Nicolaas Lamorlet, and rose to the position of Dean in the Antwerp Guild of St. Luke. He apparently produced retouches and alterations to order on a number of works by Van Eyck and Van Dyck, as well as some notable pieces of book illustration.

Wing, S3783; see Geoffrey Smith, “Long, dangerous and expensive journeys; the grooms of the bedchamber at Charles II’s court in exile,” *Early Modern Literary Studies* (2007); Katrien Daemen-de Gelder & Jean-Pierre Vander Motten, “Thomas Ross’s Second Punic War (London 1661 and 1672); Royalist Panegyric and Artistic Collaboration in the Southern Netherlands” *Quaerendo*, 38:1 (2008).  
\$ 19,500.00





In vacua vitam, genitor disperserat, auram  
 Anxiosus, cuiq; esse vult, praecordia et aram  
 Sicutentis vultus, manant, sanguine signat.  
 Honoratissimo Domino Dni Thome Comiti  
 Marchiae, Summo, totius Angliae, Italicarum,  
 Consilio, atq; Sincero, dextis Peraculato.

In capite mandata Patris, super praedia Varro  
 Ac summi, exponen, rufpendit, caput, tibi  
 Dilectissime, super praedicti, inuicem, Parentis  
 Nostri, Imperatoris, Baroni, Virescentis, at  
 res, e Sanctissimis, Regis, Caroli, 2<sup>o</sup>  
 Equite, se, Tabula, firm, cum, e, dextera, dno.



Serena clarum, Nomen, sua, Regis, Proles  
 Legibus, quibus, Mori, letis, sua, Parentis  
 Miles, et, hanc, Sunda, traditur, proferre, Roma.

Honoratissimo Domino Dni Edoardo  
 Baroni, de, Hymon, Sancta, Ictius  
 Caricellario, et, Sanctioris, Regis

Comiti, Clarendon, Vicarum, Conubary  
 Angliae, rex, non, Accademus, dcon  
 Consilij, Thibula, Suma, ai, dextera, dno.



Si tibi non, regnes, contra, tua, fulmina, rege  
 Vix, tunc, signis, signam, re, tate, Stuartis  
 Affertus, acerram, flum, dextra, Scipio, dextram  
 Imperatissimo, Viri, Edoardo, Stanley, Armigeri  
 Verbia, qui, Sub, Rebellibus, Martirium, pugnis  
 Tabula, Oberrantissime

Amplexus, futur, magna, hinc, te, praemia, clara  
 Dintus, Masany's, pueror, cilius, vel, armis  
 Quam, Arator, Arator, vincetur, S'ipio, Vultis  
 Illustrissimo, Domini, Dni, Iacobi, Comitis  
 D.D.D.

## FOURTH FOLIO

### 15. SHAKESPEARE, William

*Mr. William Shakespear's comedies, histories, and tragedies. Published according to the true original copies. Unto which is added, seven plays, never before printed in folio.* London: Printed for H. Herringman, E. Brewster, and R. Bentley, 1685. Folio. [xii], 272, [2], 328, 303 pp. Our copy has the following facsimiles: 1. Engraved portrait; 2. A<sub>2</sub> ("To the Great Variety of Readers"); 3. A<sub>4</sub> ("Names of principal actors"); 4. D<sub>2</sub> (pp. 39-40); 5. Z<sub>4</sub> ("The names of the Actors..."); and 6. CCCC<sub>2</sub> (the final leaf). Early nineteenth century full calf, ruled in gilt and blind and cross-hatched, rebacked, spine with gilt decorations; some staining but overall a good copy.

**Fourth folio edition, first state**, without Chiswell's name in the imprint. This was the last of the first four editions of Shakespeare's collected plays printed in the seventeenth century. The Fourth Folio contains the additional seven plays that first appeared in the 1663 [third folio] edition as well as a number of corrections and modernization of the language of the text designed to make it easier to use. It became the edition that later publications of Shakespeare's plays were derived from. It is larger than the earlier folios, printed on Royal stock using a larger type and wider spacing.

Bartlett, 123A; Jaggard, p. 497; Pforzheimer, 910; Wing, S2915.

\$ 75,000.00





**THE MARQUIS OF BATH'S COPY FROM LONGLEAT  
A RARE, SPECIAL EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED SET**

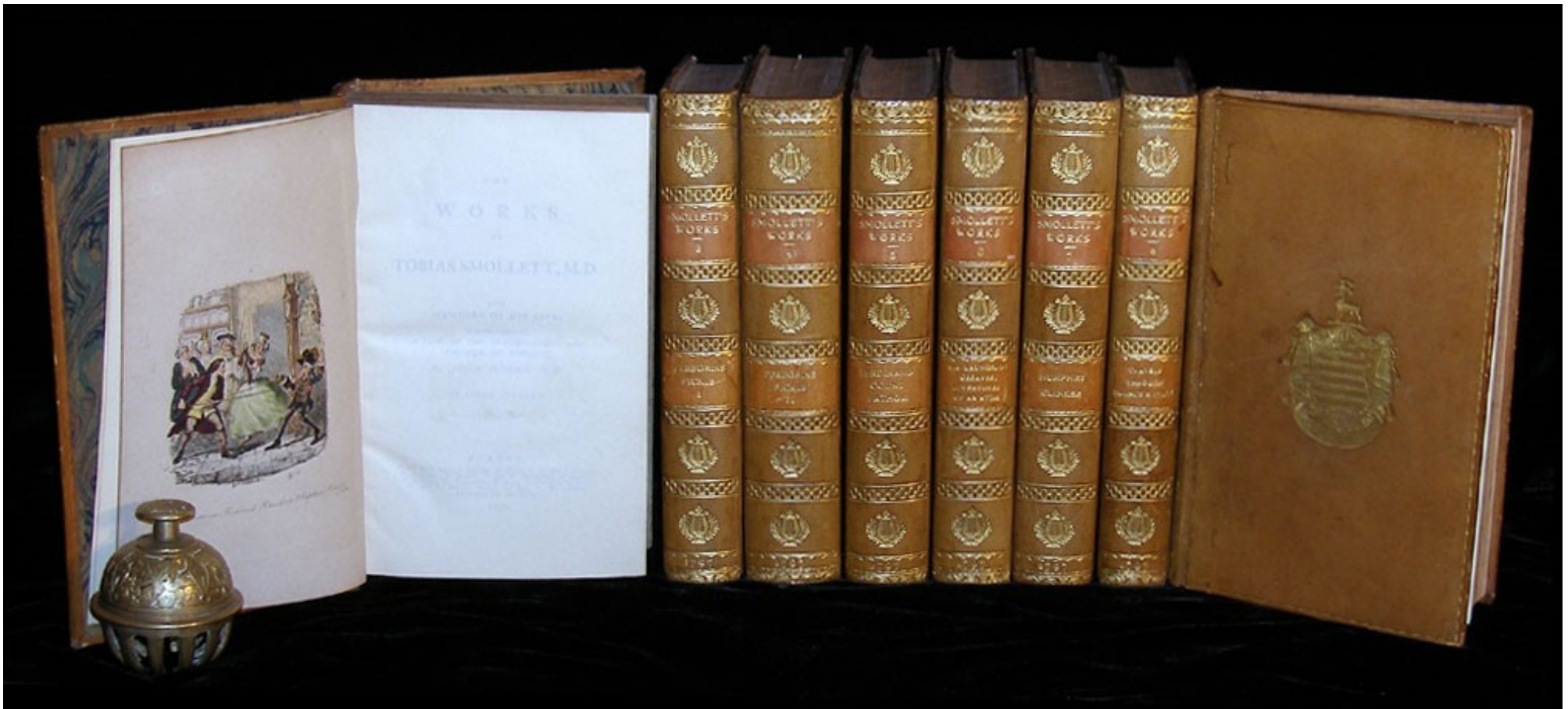
**16. SMOLLET, Tobias**

*The works of Tobias Smollett, M.D., with memoirs of his life; to which is prefixed a view of the commencement and progress of romance, by John Moore, M.D.* London: For B. Law, J. Johnson, C. Dilly, et al., 1797. Eight volumes. 8vo. Volume I with hand-colored frontispiece portrait of Smollett by Holloway; each of the remaining seven volumes with hand-colored frontispieces by Cruikshank. Full polished calf, with the large armorial crest of the Marquis of Bath in gilt on both covers, spines gilt with harp designs in compartments.

**First collected edition.** This is an extra-illustrated edition with over 125 added plates and maps, 33 hand-colored by Cruikshank, Rowlandson and others. Among the engravings are Samuel Johnson by J. Edwards after Sir Joshua Reynolds and works by Hogarth.

Smollett (1721-71) was an English satirical writer and a surgeon. He published many novels, wrote the *Complete History of England*, and translated *Voltaire* into thirty-eight volumes.

Thomas Thynne, Second Marquis of Bath (1765-1837) at Longleat. apparently had this set specially bound for him. It is embellished with numerous plates that do not appear in this edition. \$ 5500.00





**NEIL ARMSTRONG'S SIGNATURE -  
THE ULTIMATE ASSOCIATION COPY**

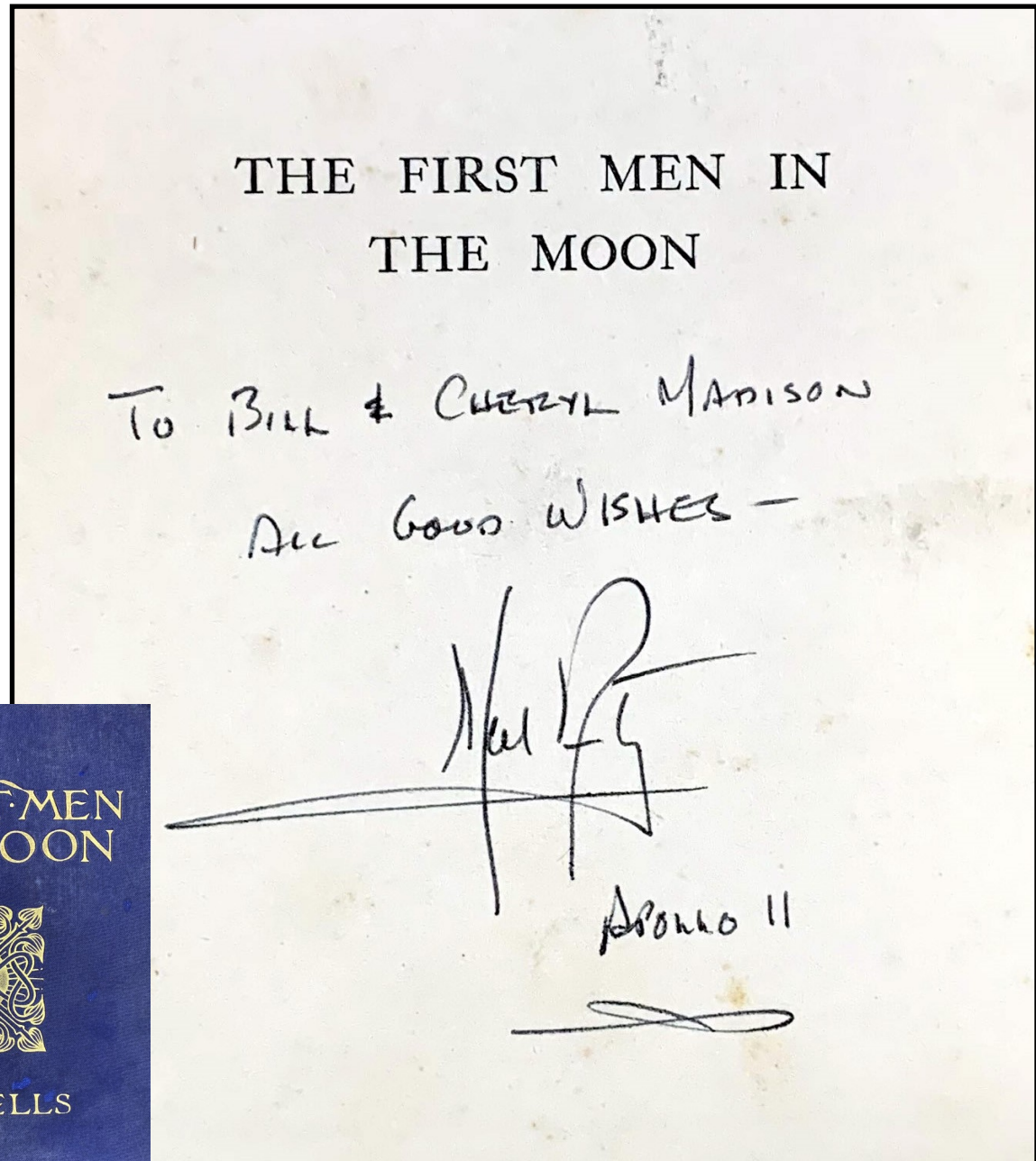
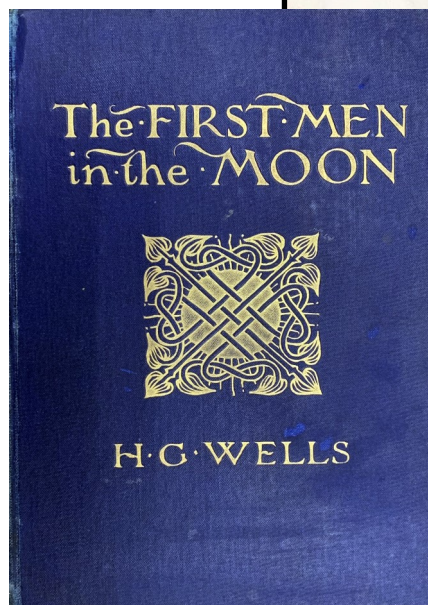
**17. WELLS, H.G.**

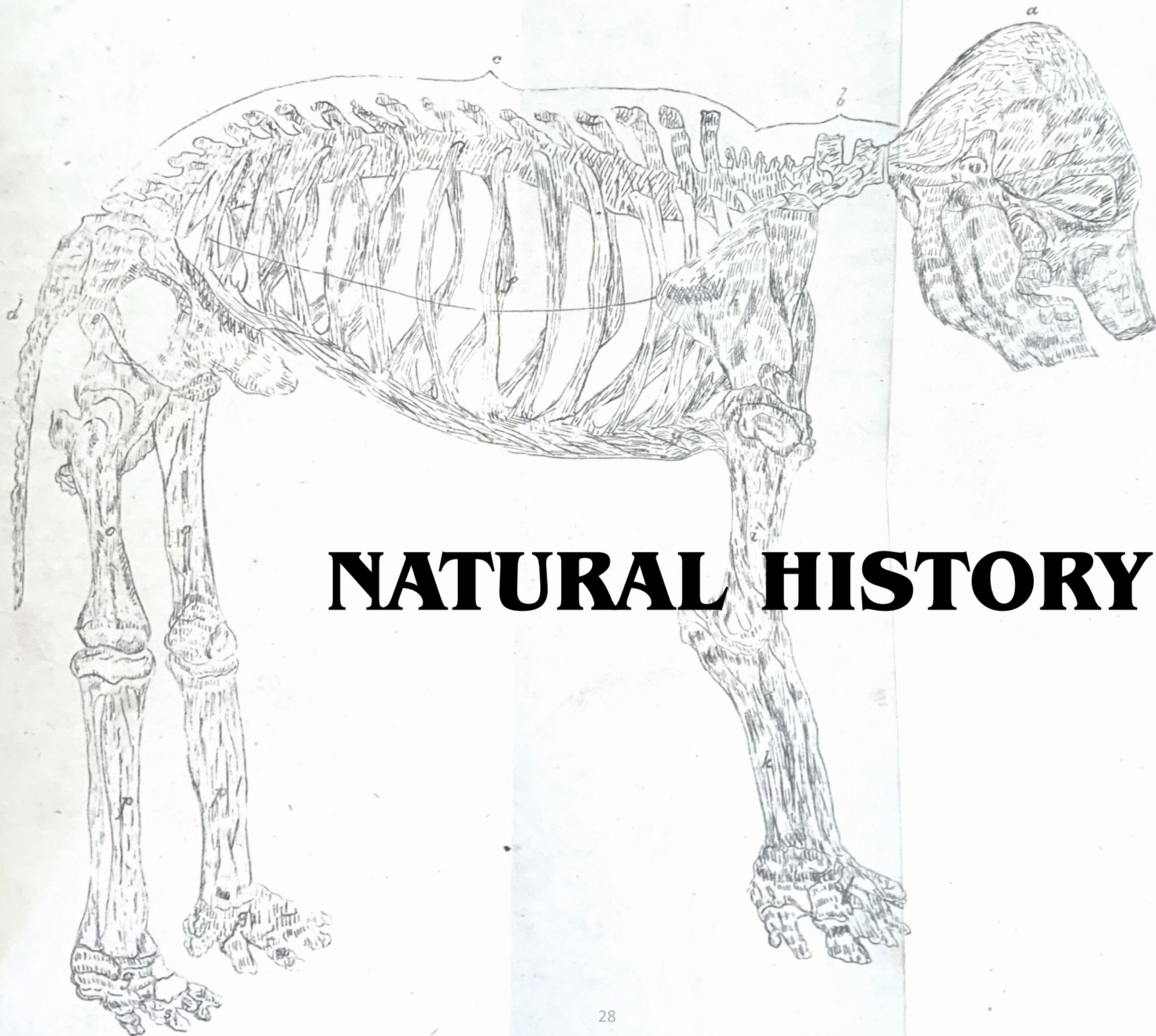
*The first men in the moon.* London: George Newnes, 1901. 8vo. With 12 inserted plates by Claude Shepper-son. Original publisher's blue cloth (Binding A), front cover and spine gilt, black-coated endpapers. Signed on the fly-leaf by Neil Armstrong.

**First English edition** printed a month following the first printing in Indianapolis, with minor differences in the text. Certainly one of Wells' best-known and beloved science fiction-romances. The story surrounds the journey to the moon by two men, a scientist and businessman, who discover the Selenites, a sophisticated civilization of insect-like creatures. This, as well as many of Wells' books, inspired generations of science fiction writers such as C.S Lewis. This was not only Wells' first novel to be made into a film, released in 1919, but the first science fiction novel ever adapted as a motion picture.

Of course the amazing aspect of this copy is the signature of Neil Armstrong (1930-2012), the first human to ever walk on the moon. Armstrong, who along with Buzz Aldrin and their pilot Michael Collins, traveled to the moon on Apollo 11. Upon stepping on the surface, Armstrong uttered one of the most famous set of words of all time: "One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." Armstrong was notorious for not signing anything.

Bleiler, *Science Fiction Writers*, p. 28; Currey, p. 518; Locke, *Voyages in Space*, 208; Negley, *Utopian Literature: A Bibliography*, 1177; Sargent, *British and American Utopian Literature, 1516-1985*, pp. 123-124; Wells, 18. \$ 18,500.00





# NATURAL HISTORY

## RARE IN CONTEMPORARY BINDINGS

### 18. HUMPHREYS, H.N. & WESTWOOD, J.O.

*British moths and their transformations.* London: William Smith, 1843; 1854. Two volumes. 4to. xiv, 258; xix, 268, xiii pp. With 124 full page hand-colored lithograph plates. Contemporary red cloth, gilt title on spine, edges speckled; interior clean and crisp. A gorgeous copy of this monumental work, an important set for any natural history lover.

**First edition** of Volume I, later edition of Volume II. Striking full-page illustrations of moths and caterpillars in their natural habitat, along with scientific descriptions of each. Humphreys became more interested in moths following publication of his work on butterflies. "I became more acquainted with the night-flying tribes of this beautiful class of insects, I became still more interested in the Moths. The British Moths are not perhaps so gaily coloured as their more gaudy rivals, the butterflies; but when we consider the splendid sphinges, or twilight fliers, by which they are linked to the day-flying butterflies, they can scarcely be deemed less beautiful." It is impossible not to feel his passion for these insects through the pages of this magnificent work.

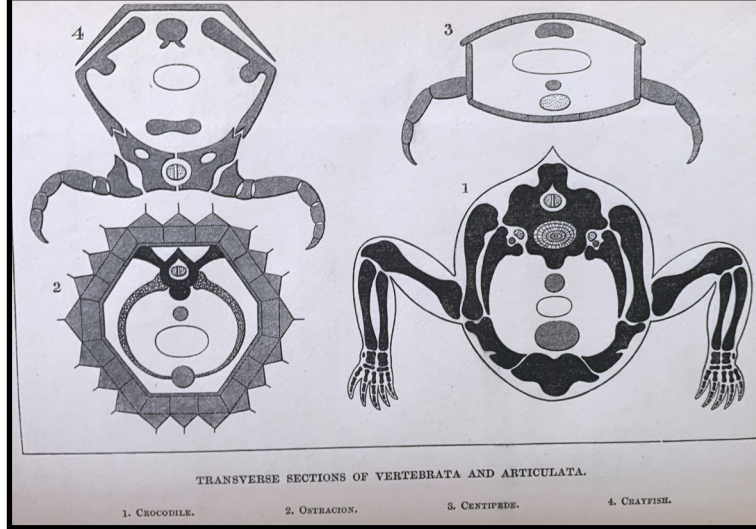
Humphreys (1810–1879) was a British illustrator, numismatist, and naturalist. While medieval manuscripts were his main scholarly focus, he wrote on many different subjects including ancient coins and entomology. He was also a prominent member of the Pre-Raphaelite movement.

Westwood (1805–1893) was a British entomologist, antiquarian, and paleographer. Although he was known for his entomological expertise, serving in the Linnaean Society and the Entomological Society, he was also an authority on Anglo-Saxon and medieval manuscripts as well as ivory-work and epigraphy.

Freeman, *British natural history books*, 3952.

\$ 600.00





### PRE-DETERMINED COMPARATIVE ANATOMY

#### 19. OGILVIE, George, M.D.

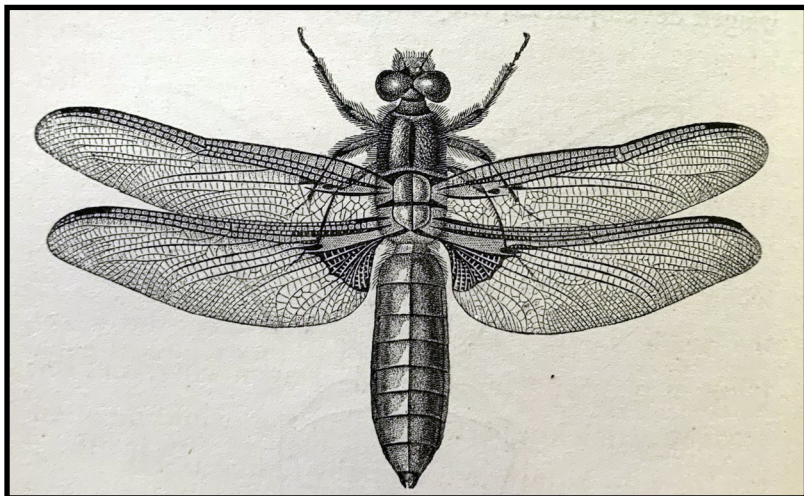
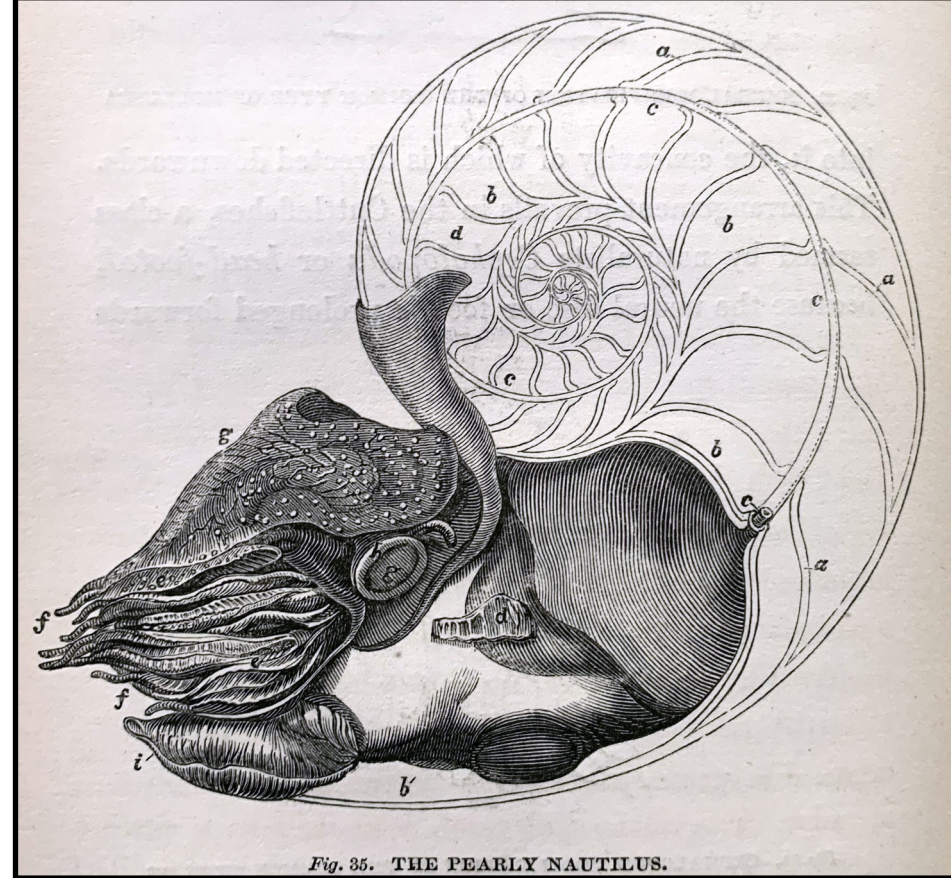
*The master-builder's plan or the principles of organic architecture as indicated in the typical forms of animals.* London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans & Roberts, 1858. 8vo. xvi, 196 pp. With 3 plates (1 folding), 55 text illustrations and tables. Publisher's cloth, title and designs in gilt on spine, a small tear to cloth at the head of the spine; possibly lacking a blank leaf before the half-tile, but overall interior very good. Bookplates of James D. Mackenzie of London with the date of 1882 in pencil under the bookplate and of Larry C. Parks, M.D. on the paste-down.

**First edition.** While noticing that no single plan of construction is applicable to all animals, the author points out certain uniformities which are observable in various animal groups. With focus on vertebrae, annulosa, mollusca, coelenterata and protozoa, the author takes great pains to lay out the similarities in anatomy, physiology and bone structure (where applicable) and discuss those similarities in the guise of a pre-determined plan of organic structure. Ogilvie's aim was to take all of the independently-researched work up to the time of publication and publish a general treatise on the subject of comparative anatomy. He makes several references to research by Huxley, Dana, Darwin and Cuvier, among others. And of course all of this is written with the idea that these "plans" were the pre-existing idea in the "mind of the Creator."

This work is significant in that it does treat the subject of comparative anatomy in different species with a very scientific approach, filling a void at the time. It is a naturalist's work (as opposed to a preachy theological work) that sets the basis for the further research done at the time just before Darwin's *Origin* is published as well as the plethora of response to the theory of evolution.

Ogilvie (1871-1934) lectured at the Institutes of Medicine at Marischal College in Aberdeen.

\$ 300.00





H Goodchild del.

André & Sleigh Ltd

MANY-COLOURED PARRAKEET ♂♀  
Psephotus multicolor

## PARAKEETS AS PETS

### 20. SETH-SMITH, David

*Parrakeets. A handbook to the imported species.* London: R.H. Porter, 1903. 4to. xix, 281 pp. With 20 colored plates (19 hand-colored, 1 chromolithograph) after H. Goodchild and H. Grönvold and 24 text illustrations. Contemporary red cloth, corners and head and tail of spine worn; top edge gilt, some foxing to endpapers, otherwise interior very nice.

**First edition.** "A description of the habits, in life and in captivity, of about 131 of the smaller species of the parrot groups. An occasional discussion of a family or genus is added. The colored plates are excellent" (Zimmer). This work contains all of the information a person would need to keep pet parakeets. It sheds light on how to feed, breed and care for a wide assortment of parakeets in a home aviary, as well as numerous other small parrot species.

Seth-Smith (1875–1963) was a British zoologist and wildlife artist. He was Curator of Mammals and Birds for the Zoological Society of London and editor of the *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club* and the *Avicultural Magazine*. Known as "The Zoo Man," he achieved celebrity status as host of a series of natural programs for children on the BBC. He was a Fellow of the Royal Zoological Society and a member of the British Ornithologists' Union among many other organizations.

Nissen, IVB, 890; Wood, p. 563; Zimmer, p. 575.

\$ 800.00

**CARE AND TREATMENT OF ELEPHANTS  
ONLY ONE COPY LOCATED**

**21. SLYM, Martinus Johannes**

*Elephants and their treatment in health and disease.* Moulmein [Mawlamyine, Myanmar]: [for the author], 1878. 8vo. [iv], vi, 82, xxvii pp., including contents, index and appendix. With 15 plates (2 folding), text illustrations, tipped-in errata slip. Contemporary brown morocco with elaborate gilt "Orientalist" design and all edges gilt bound by Higginbotham & Co. in Madras. An excellent copy with minor rubbing and spotting. Ownership inscription on first blank by Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant-Duff (1829–1906) who served as Undersecretary of State for India (1868–1874) and the Colonies (1880–1881), and then the governor of Madra (1881–1886).

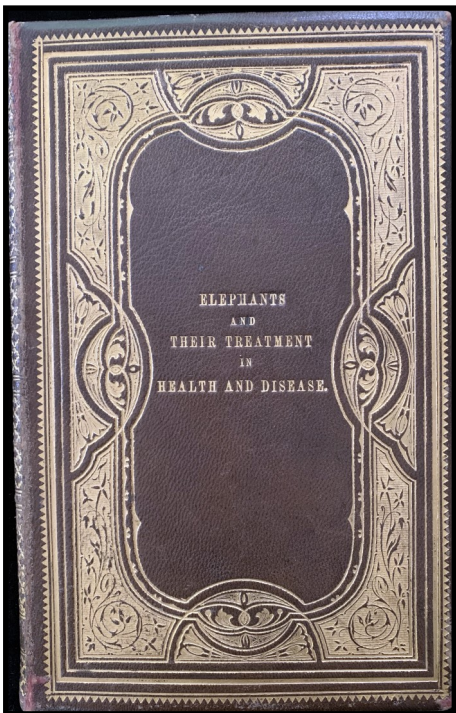
During his tenures in British territories, he traveled widely, visiting all 22 districts of Madras, and expressed concern for the natural environments of the regions, especially the flora and fauna.

**Very rare and uncommon first edition**, virtually a new work following an earlier and much shorter printing issued in 1873. According to the author's preface, the Conservator of Forests in British Burma requested a more elaborate and complete text in order to find the "cause of the high mortality rate of the Government's elephants." The Department of Forests was formed to prevent and curb the over-exploitation of the teak forests in Burma, which had been devastated since a laissez-faire policy was implemented in 1829. The Department sought to create a more sustainable method of harvesting teak, and elephants, the main source of transportation in the area, played a crucial role. Slym provides meticulous detail concerning the anatomy and pathology of diseases to which the elephant is most susceptible. He also includes cures for common ailments and how to administer them as well as how to maintain the overall health of the animal. There are specific instructions for breeding and feeding. The plates are derived from his own sketches and show Slym's intimate knowledge of the animal and region. He sums up the importance of the elephant thus: "an animal of such strength and such docility as the elephant would be useful wherever he thrived, and his maintenance could be remuneratively found; but in his home he is not merely useful – he is indispensable."

Slym was serving as the Deputy Conservator of Forests in Burma at the time he compiled this study.

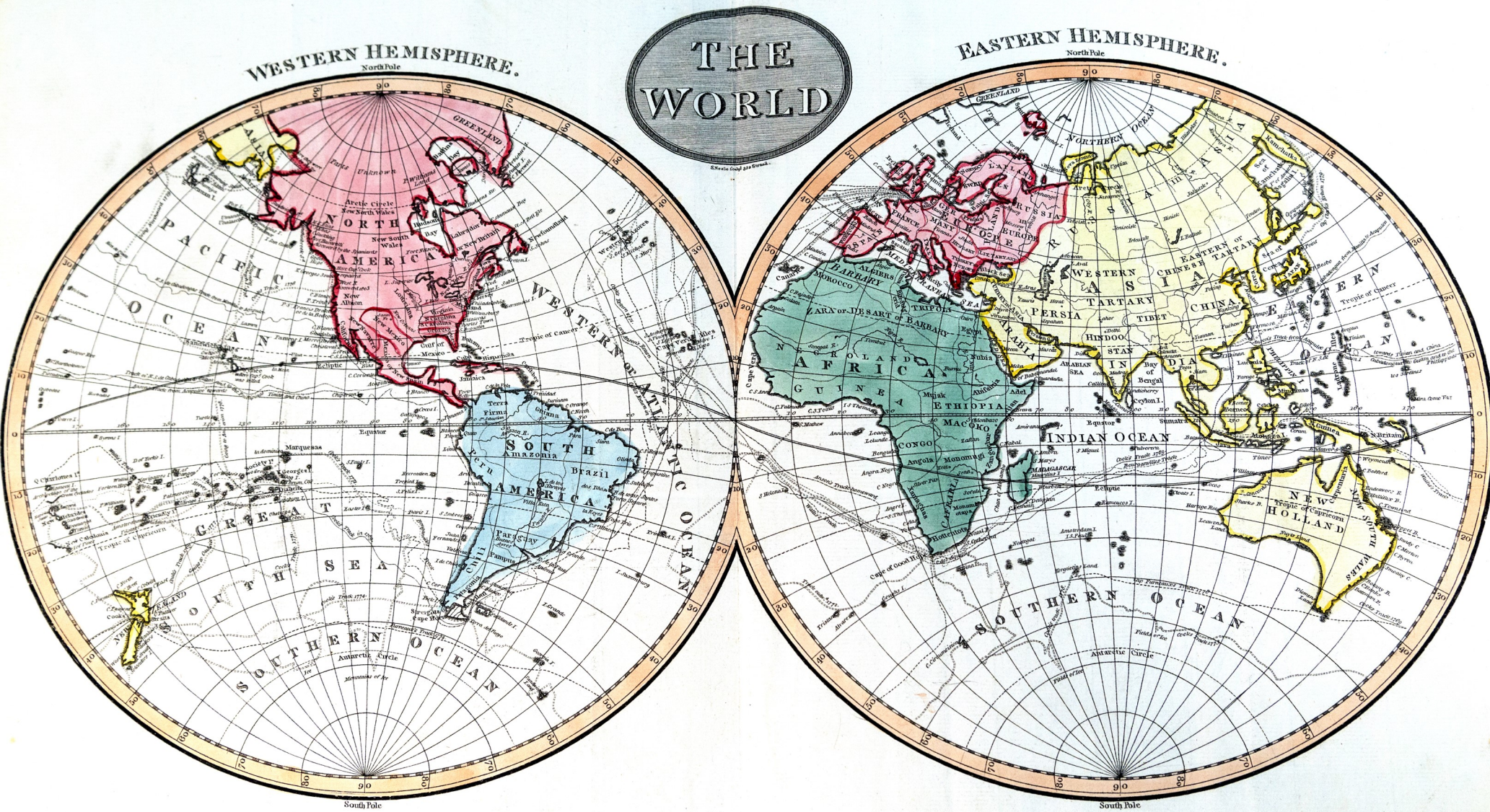
OCLC locates 1 copy (Edinburgh) and 2 copies of the pamphlet (British Library, Oxford).

\$ 15,000.00





# TRAVEL, MAPS & ATLASES



Pub<sup>d</sup> by G. Kearsley, Fleet Street, London, August 18<sup>th</sup> 1879.

## CONTEMPORARY ANNOTATIONS THROUGHOUT

### 22. BERTIUS, Pierre

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

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

Bertius (1565-1629) grew up in Beveren in Flanders and as a young man traveled widely in Europe. He moved to Amsterdam as a refugee from religious persecution, and after completing his education became a professor of mathematics and librarian at Leyden University. In 1618 he moved to Paris and became official cosmographer to Louis XIII. He was related by marriage to Jodocus Hondius and Pieter van den Keere. In addition to his miniature atlas, he is known for his editions of Ptolemy's *Geographia* (based on Mercator's edition of 1578).

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

\$ 19,500.00



**EVROPAE VNIVERSALIS DESCRIPTIO:**

que iurisdictionis loca. In hac sunt Hispania, Gallia, Germania, Italia, Hungaria, Transsylvania, Dalmatia, Graecia, Polonia, Lituania, Mosconia, Roxolania, Dania, Suecia, Noruegia. Sunt & insulae in Oceano Boreali. Anglia, Scotia, Hibernia, Islandia, Frislandia, aliaeque complures. Alibi aliae. In mari Mediterraneo sunt Baleares Majorica & Minorica, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicilia, Melina, Corcyra, Creta, pluresque aliae, quibus infinita vis hominum degit. Horum omnium virtutes recensere, nimium foret. Vitia (quis autem ijs caret?) breuibus aliquot dictis circumferuntur: quae attexere libuit, Franci, simplices, rustici, vehementes. Bavari, sumptuosi, commellatores, procaces. Sueni, leues, loquaces, gloriosi. Turingi, diffidentes, sordidi, contentiosi. Saxones diffimulatores, versuti, contumaces. Belgae, equestres, delicati, teneri. Itali, superbi, vindictae cupidi, ingeniosi. Hispani, fastidiosi, consulti, rapaces. Galli, elegantes, intemperantes, temerarij. Cimbrj, magni, seditioni, horribiles. Sarmatae, edaces, superbi, furaces. Boemi, inhumani, nouatores, praedatores. Illyrici mobiles, maligni, tumultuatores. Pannoni asperi, superstitioni. Graeci miseri. Est & aliud haud minus lepidum. Pons Polonicus, Monachus Boemicus, Miles Australis, Sueuica monialis, Italica deuotio, Prutenorum religio, Teutonum ieiunia, Gallorum constantia, Nihil valent omnia.

*[Handwritten Greek notes in cursive script follow, including phrases like 'in Biv. Euxin. israhel' and 'Boeotia...']*

# DESCRIPTIO AMERICÆ.





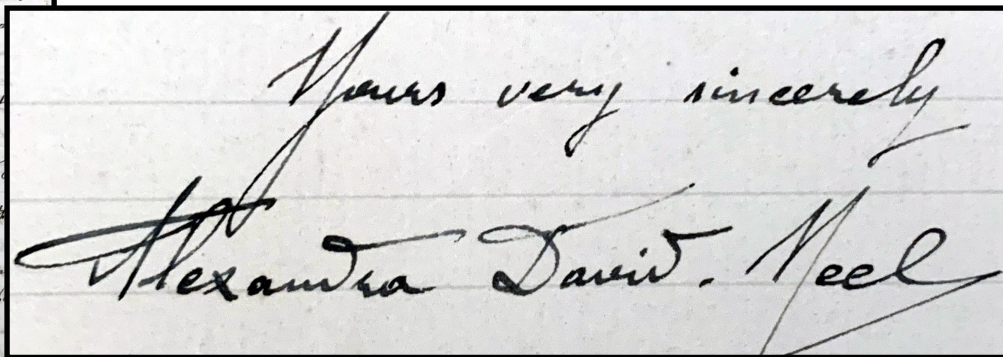
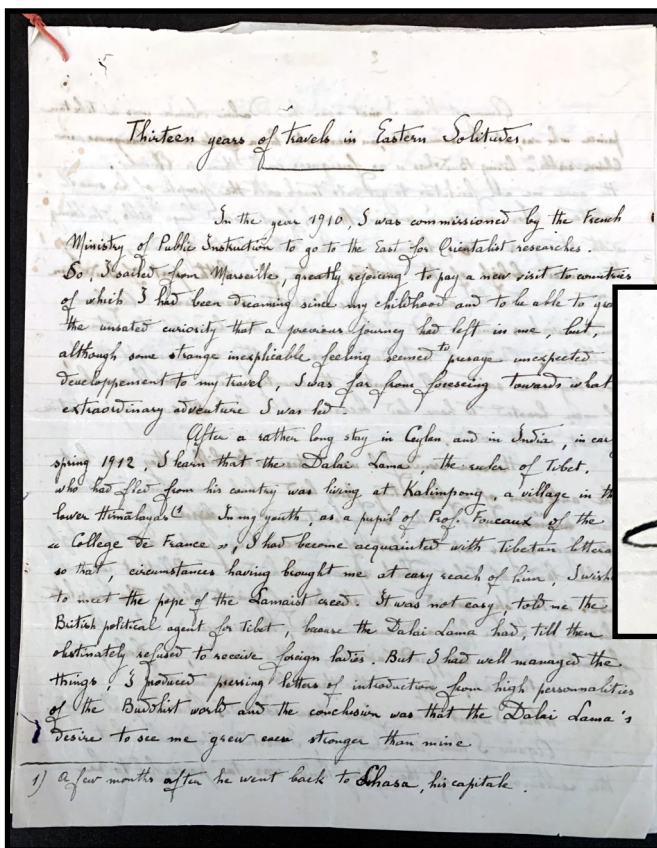
## ARCHIVE OF THE FIRST WESTERN WOMAN TO VISIT THE CENTER OF TIBETAN BUDDHISM

**23. DAVID-NÉEL, Alexandra** (1868-1969). Archive consisting of 4 page manuscript, 2 typescripts and 3 manuscript letters, all signed by David-Néel. All material dated no later than 23 November 1924.

French explorer and author Alexandra David-Néel, a scholar of Buddhism and Eastern religions, was the first Western woman ever to visit the holy city of Lhasa, the center of Tibetan Buddhism. As a teen, she studied Eastern religion and the occult with the Theosophical Society of Madame Blavatsky. After learning Sanskrit and Tibetan she traveled through Ceylon and India, where she was introduced to the thirteenth Dalai Lama, born Thubten Gyatso (1876-1933), who had recently fled Tibet. David-Néel was able to ask and receive answers to several questions on spiritual enlightenment from the Dalai Lama, which is believed to have made her the first white woman ever to address the leader of Tibetan Buddhism on such topics. She went on to the royal monastery in the nearby kingdom of Sikkim, where she met the crown prince, Sidkeong Tulku Namghyal, who would ascend to the throne in 1914 (there were rumors the two were romantically involved).

She later journeyed to Lhasa and across China to a famous monastery called Kum-Bum, considered the birthplace of Tibetan Buddhism, where she translated Tibetan sacred texts into French. This archive consists of original source material, the first written descriptions of many of her travels, pre-dating all of her published articles and books. The letters in this archive are written to Boshi Sen (1887-1971), a famous Indian agriculturalist and scientist who was instrumental in creating a means to grow massive amounts of grain for the purpose of reducing famine in India, who was in America at the time. She mentions her friend Prof. [Nicholas] Roerich (1874-1947), a Russian who was twice nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. David-Néel returned to France in the spring of 1925. Her magazine articles were finally published and ultimately became sensational books that were translated into English as well as other languages.

\$ 12,500.00



## HAND-COLORED WORLD ATLAS

### 24. KEARSLEY, George

[*World atlas*]. London: Kearsley, 1797. Folio. 26 maps on 37 x 50 cm sheets. Contemporary calf-backed marbled paper covered boards.

**First printings** of these exquisite hand-colored maps, most engraved by Samuel John Neele (1758-1824). Rare, with OCLC locating a complete copy at the Newberry (which, like this copy, lacks a title page), and another with only 25 maps at the University of Toronto. The maps, all published between March and October, 1797, include two of the world, Africa, South America, Europe, Asia, China, the Russian Empire, Hindoostan, the United States, Canada, and a number of separate countries of Europe. Also shown are the countries visible from the North Pole, Turkey in Europe, and the West Indies. Of particular interest is the map of America, which names a number of Native American tribes, and reflects some innovative geographical borders.

An absolutely gorgeous set of maps, extremely rare to be found as a set.

\$ 5500.00

The full list of maps:

1. The world (double page)
2. General chart of the world on Mercators projection (double page)
3. Countries thirty degrees round the north pole
4. Africa (with inset of the Rivers Sierra Leone and Sherbro)
5. South America
6. United States of America
7. British America comprehending Canada Labrador New Foundland Nova Scotia, &c.
8. Asia
9. Batavia or United Dutch States
10. Belgium or The Netherlands
11. China
12. England and Wales
13. Europe with inset of Greenland and Iceland
14. France divided into provinces
15. France divided into metropolitan circles and departments
16. Germany and Switzerland
17. Hindoostan
18. Ireland
19. Italy &c.
20. Poland
21. The Russian Empire
22. Scotland
23. Spain and Portugal
24. Sweden, Denmark and Norway
25. Turkey in Europe, and Hungary
26. The West Indies



## FIRST-HAND ACCOUNTS OF NORTH AMERICAN NATIVES AND SPANISH WARS

### 25. LONG, John

*Voyages and travels of an Indian interpreter and trader, describing the manners and customs of the North American Indians; with an account of the posts situated on the River Saint Lawrence, Lake Ontario, &c. To which is added, a vocabulary of the Chippewa. Names of furs and skins in English and French. A list of words in the Iroquois, Mohegan, Shawanee, and Esquimeaux tongues.* London: Printed for the author; and sold by Robson, Debrett, et al., 1791. With 4-page subscriber's list. Fine folding engraved map, "Sketch of the Western Countries of Canada 1791."

(Bound with)

### DALRYMPLE, Major William

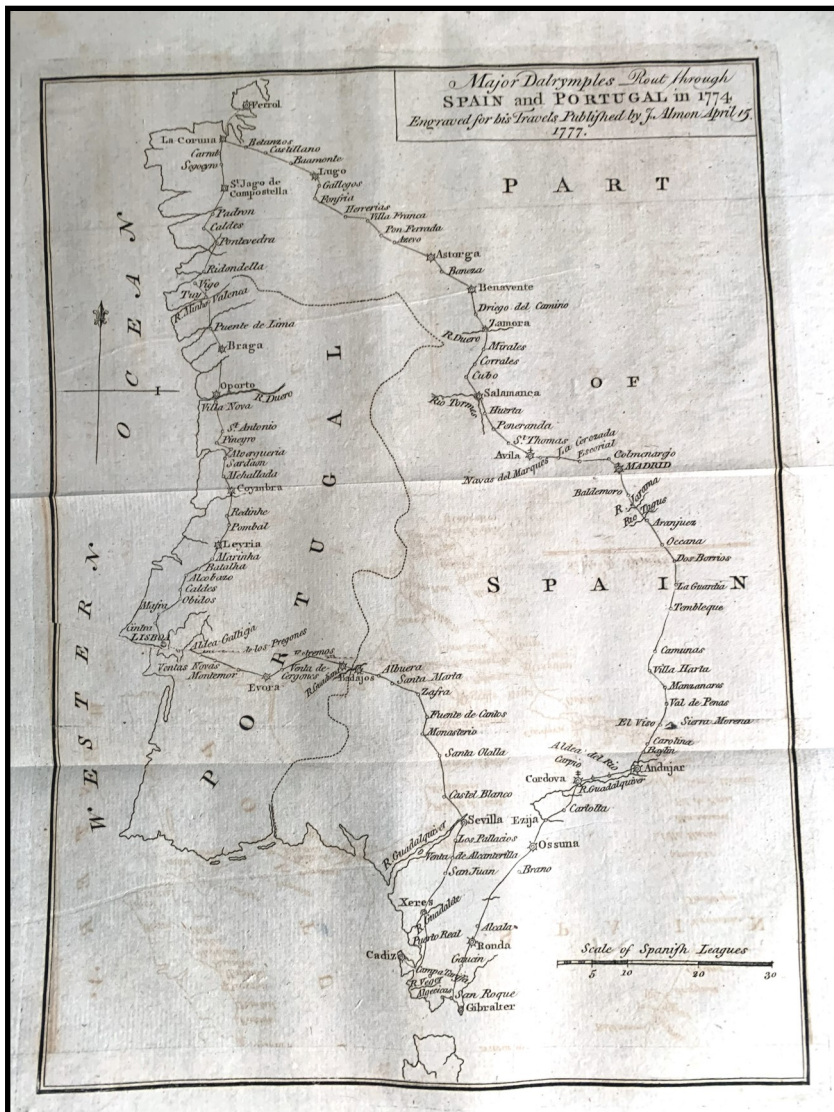
*Travels through Spain and Portugal, in 1774; with a short account of the Spanish expedition against Algiers, in 1775.* London: Printed for J. Almon, 1777. With frontispiece and folding map. Two works in one. 4to. Contemporary diced russia, rebacked, marbled endpapers, flyleaves and edges; interior in excellent condition. From the library at Syston Park with bookplate.

I: **First edition** of a major source on Indian life and the fur trade. Long was engaged by the Hudson's Bay Company as a fur trapper and trader between 1768 and 1787. He lived among and traded with the Indians for nineteen years. He details the natural history of the area, describing the lakes and rivers beyond Lake Superior. Long's account is also a valuable source on Indian vocabularies, and includes an extensive Chippewa lexicon..

II: **First edition.** In the form of 16 letters, the author details his travels from Gibraltar to Spain where he visited Madrid, the military academy at Avila, the University of Salamanca, and ultimately to Lisbon. He discusses the political climate and military establishment, as well as the customs and manners of the people. The work ends with an account of the invasion of Algiers by the Spanish army and navy in July 1775 in an attempt to seize the city of Algiers. The invasion, ordered by King Charles III, was led by Alexander O'Reilly, who commanded a combined military and naval expedition of nearly fifty ships and more than twenty thousand troops. The assault was a spectacular failure and the campaign proved a humiliating blow to the Spanish military revival.

Provenance: Syston Park Hall, built in 1775, was the seat of the Thorold baronets, who had relocated from Cranwell Manor. The 9th and 10th baronets both served as High Sheriff of Lincolnshire, in 1778 and 1822 respectively. The 10th baronet commissioned architect Lewis Vulliamy in 1822-1824 to build a new library which was then richly stocked with rare books and manuscripts, including a copy of the Gutenberg Bible. The contents of the house were dispersed in sales held in 1884 and 1923 and the house demolished soon afterwards.

\$ 4500.00



## A MONUMENTAL COPY

### 26. MUNSTER, Sebastian

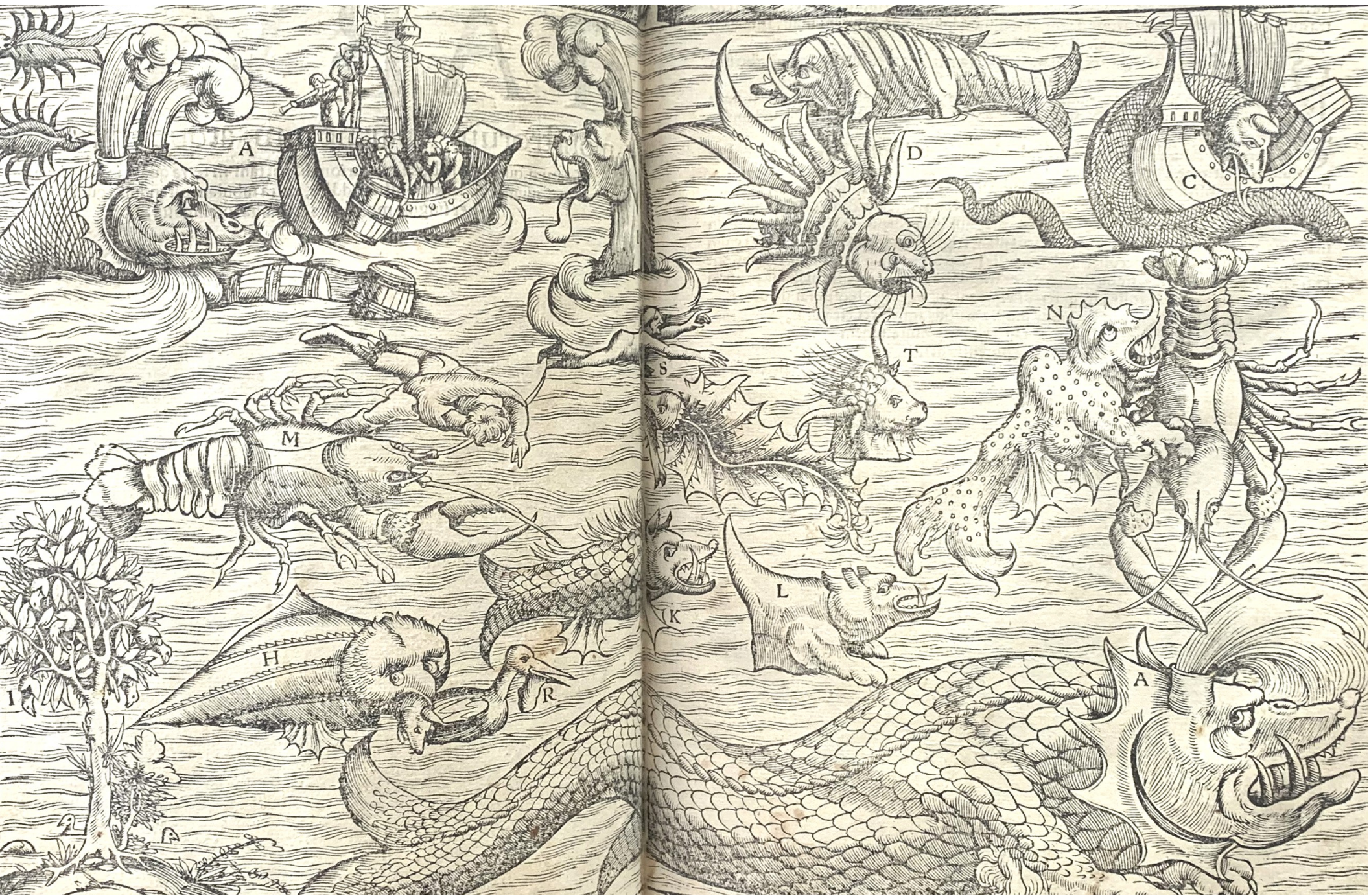
*Cosmographia universalis lib. VI.* Basel: Heinrich Petri, 1559. Folio (310 x 224 mm). [xxiv], 1162, [2] pp. Title hand-colored within woodcut historiated border with hand-colored portrait of Munster on verso, large woodcut printer's device. With 14 double-page woodcut maps (including 2 world maps and one of the Americas), numerous double-page town views (including 3 folding panoramas), and over 900 woodcut text illustrations. Contemporary rolled pigskin with elaborate blind-tooling depicting saints, spine with raised bands, clasps on front board; a few small stains, wormholes to last few quires, but generally an amazing copy with contemporary annotations on paste-down, ownership inscriptions on title (including 1 dated 1750 and another one erased, annotation (possibly dated 1650) on verso of title, significant annotations to the map of America.

A desirable complete copy of an amazing book, first published in 1544 with about forty further editions appearing by 1628. This work, certainly one of Münster's most important, became a common house book of historic and geographic knowledge in all of Europe over the decades. It counts among the most lavishly illustrated books from the days of Renaissance. The thirty city views include Augsburg, Basel, Bern, Florence, Frankfurt/Main, Freiburg, Fulda, Geneva, Jerusalem, Koblenz, Cologne, Constantinople, Naples, Paris, Speyer, Strasbourg, Trier, Ulm, and Venice, among many others. The monumental folding illustrations include views of Worms, Heidelberg and Vienna.

Münster (1488-1552) was a German cartographer, cosmographer, and Hebrew scholar whose *Cosmographia* was the earliest German description of the world. He acquired the material for his book by using all available literary sources including original manuscript material for descriptions of the countryside, villages and towns. He obtained further material on his travels (primarily in south-west Germany, Switzerland, and Alsace). *Cosmographia* not only contained the latest maps and views of many well-known cities, but also included an encyclopaedic amount of detail about the known — and unknown — world, and was undoubtedly one of the most widely read books of its time. Aside from the well-known maps, the text includes portraits of kings and princes, costumes and occupations, habits and customs, flora and fauna, monsters, wonders, and horrors.

Adams, M 1911; Graesse IV, p. 622; Sabin, 51381; see <http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00generallinks/munster/munster.html>. \$ 45,000.00







# THEOLOGY

*Christians put in a  
vessel, of boyling oyle*  
46



## PSEUDO-AUGUSTINIAN DEVOTIONAL WORK

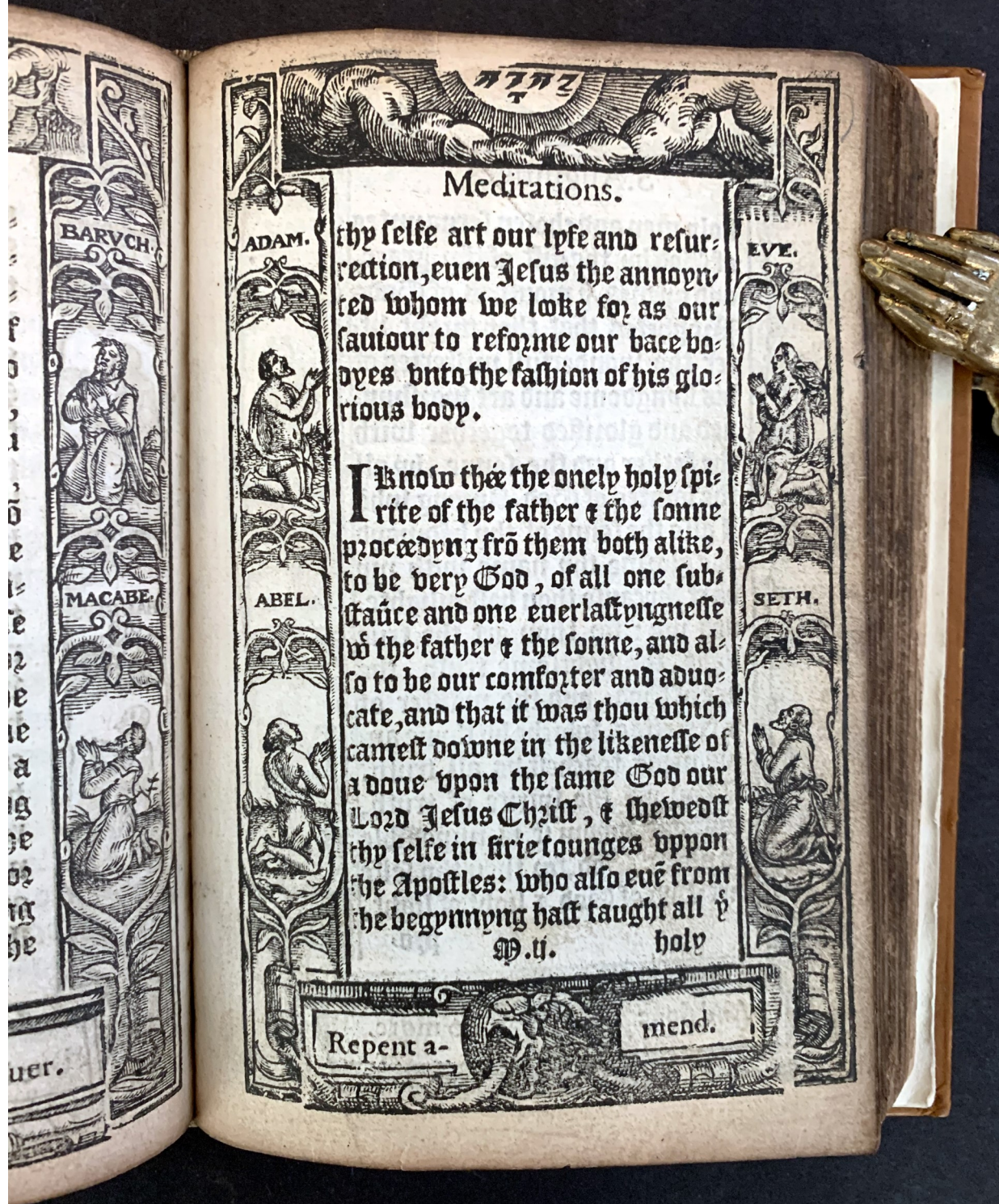
### 27. [AUGUSTINE, Saint] (Attributed)

*Certaine select prayers, gathered out of S. Augustines meditations: whiche he calleth his priuate talke with God. Also his manuell, or booke of the contemplation of Christ.* London: John Day, 1577. Two parts in one. 8vo. [320] pp., though lacking Mi and Uii. First title and following leaf from a later edition (O<sub>iv</sub> and O<sub>v</sub> from the 1586 edition); second part has original title. Decorated woodcut borders around each page with kneeling figures of Scripture characters. Early calf, re-backed, gilt lettering on spine, though worn; despite some small tears to a number of leaves, a very nice copy.

**Early edition** (likely the third, with printings of 1574 and 1575) of a very rare book of devotion comprising prayers attributed to the great Christian theologian and philosopher Augustine of Hippo. Gathered from St. Augustine's meditations in a compilatory style, these works were very popular during the Middle Ages. They were collected by anonymous thirteenth-century monks and very few copies survived because of their constant use by the faithful.

Of particular interest, these Pseudo-Augustinian books were so popular that they delayed the translated publication of Augustine of Hippo's original works during the seventeenth century and later. Long before the first English translation of Augustine's *City of God* (1610) and *Confessions* (1620), these works had not only been published in English, Italian and other European languages, but had achieved enormous popularity and even caused a "publishing war" between protestant and Roman Catholic translators and publishers.

\$ 3500.00



## AMONG THE MOST INFLUENTIAL OF ENGLISH TEXTS

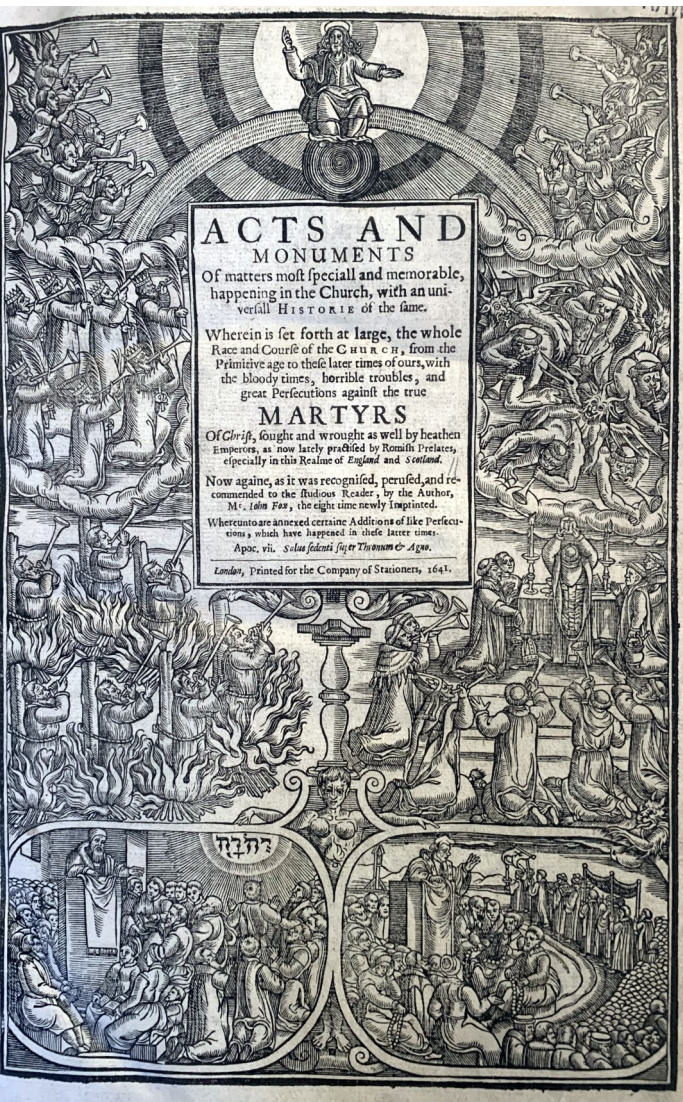
### 28. FOXE, [John]

*Acts and monuments of matters most speciall and memorable, happening in the Church, with an universall historie of the same. Wherein is set forth at large, the whole race and course of the Church, from the primitive age to these later times of ours, with the bloody times, horrible troubles, and great persecutions against the true martyrs of Christ, sought and wrought as well by heathen emperors, as now lately practised by Romish prelates, especially in this realme of England and Scotland.* London: for the Company of Stationers, 1641. Three volumes. Folio. [cxxvi], 756, 767-1033; [xlii], 22, [1], 6-788; [ii], 1030, [14], 106, 105-106, [94] pp. Titles within elaborate woodcut borders, large folding engraved plate (“A most exact and accurat table of the first ten persecutions of the Christian Church”) and full-page woodcut of the “poysoning of King John by a Monke” in Volume I, folding woodcut of an execution at Windsor Castle in Volume II, folding woodcut of the “burning of B. Ridley, and Father Latimer at Oxford” in Volume III, numerous woodcut illustrations throughout. Lacking the half-title and the engraved portrait of Foxe in Volume I. Contemporary calf, rebacked; other than some minor browning and waterstaining, an excellent copy with very wide margins.

**Eighth edition.** *Actes and monuments*, popularly known as *Foxe’s Book of martyrs*, is a history of the Protestant Church and martyrology, first published in 1563. Foxe’s account of Protestant sufferings under Catholic supervision was an affirmation of the English Reformation only five years after the death of the Catholic Queen Mary. Foxe clearly intended to establish the Church of England as a continuation of the true Christian church.

The work covers early Christian martyrs and a brief history of the medieval church, including the Inquisitions. It then treats the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI, when the English Church separated from papal authority and the Book of Common Prayer was first issued. The first printing ended with the persecutions under the reign of Queen Mary. Each subsequent edition included the history and martyrs through that particular printing. For example, the 1583 printing added a section on the St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre of 1572. The 1632 edition added a topical outline and chronology, along with a “continuation of the foreign martyrs; additions of like persecutions in these later times” which included the Spanish invasion (1588), and the Gunpowder Plot (1605). This eighth edition continues through the reign of Charles I.

Not only does each successive edition add political and theological events up to the date of printing, but of interest is the change in text resulting from the political make up of the court and parliament of that particular time. Widely owned and very popular in religious and secular arenas, *Foxe’s Book of martyrs* acted to mold British popular opinion about the Catholic Church for several centuries.



Foxe (1516–1587) resigned from Oxford after becoming a Protestant, eventually being employed as a tutor. He later moved to the Continent upon the ascension of Queen Mary in 1553. When he returned to England after Mary’s death, he was ordained and continued to write and preach.

PMM, 86 (1<sup>st</sup> ed.); Wing F, 2305; see [johnfoxe.org](http://johnfoxe.org) for a discussion about the differences in each edition.

### Bound with, at the end of Volume III:

*A continuation of the histories of forreine martyrs : from the happy reign of the most renowned Queene Elizabeth, to these times, with sundry relations of those bloody massacres executed upon the Protestants in the cities of France, in the year 1572. Whereunto are annexed the two famous deliverances of our English nation: the one from the Spanish invasion in 88. The other from the Gunpowder Treason, in the year 1605. Together with the barbarous cruelties exercised upon the professors of the Gospell in the Valtoline, 1621.* London: by Ric. Hearn, for the Company of Stationers, 1641. Folio. [xiv], 106 pp.

Wing, C, 5965.

\$ 15,000.00

The order and manner of the cruell handling of *William Gardiner* an English Merchant, tormented and burned in *Portugall*, in the Cause of God, and of his Truth.



Three godly Martyrs burned in Smithfield,  
Anno 1558, March 2<sup>o</sup>.



## 16TH CENTURY MANUSCRIPT DEPICTING INQUISITION HERESY TRIALS AND SENTENCES

### 29. MOULIN, Simon

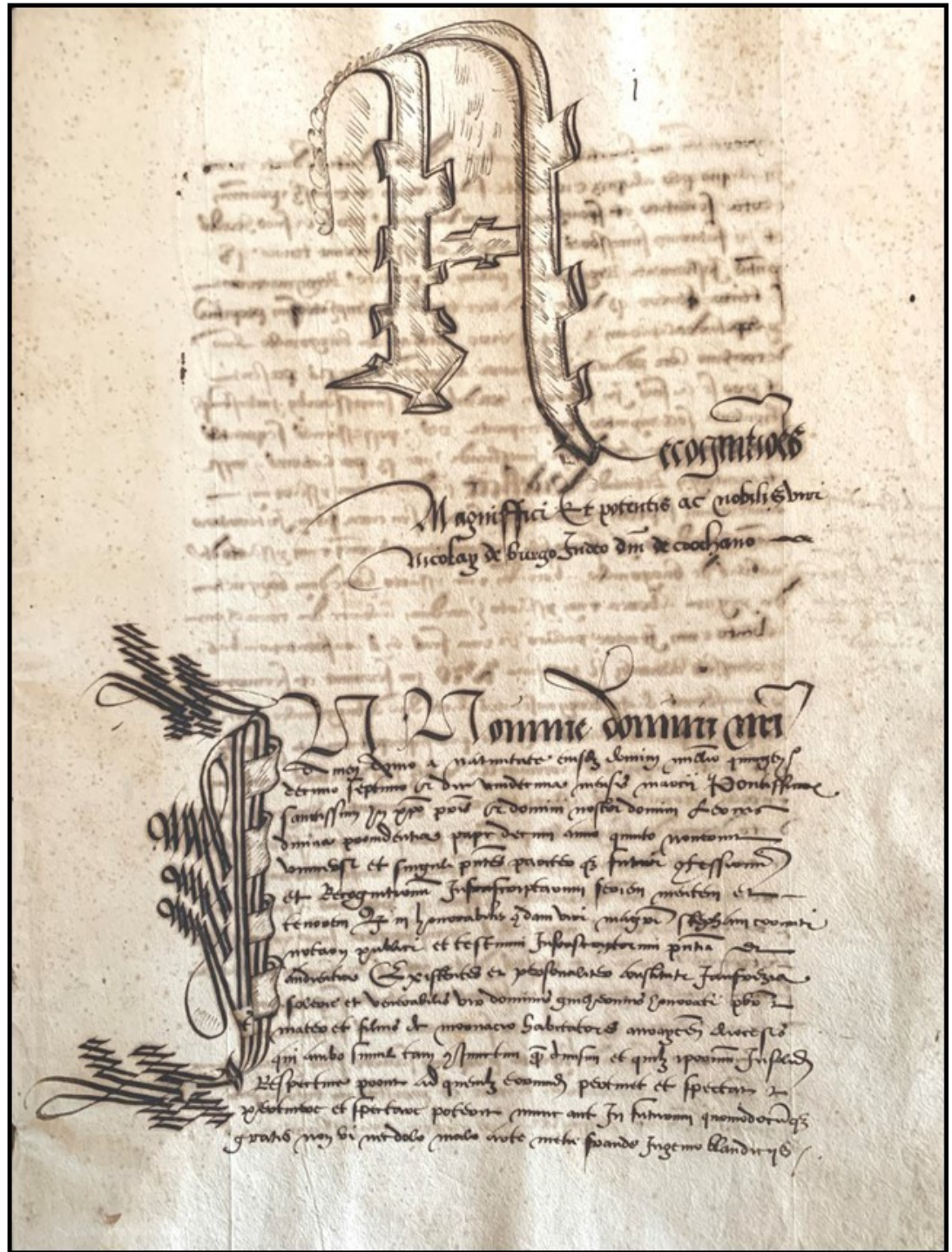
[*Manuscript notarial register in Latin*]. France, [1517-1518]. Folio. [1], 39 leaves. I/XXII, II/XX. Black and brown ink on paper in a cursive notarial script. Contemporary limp vellum with a few stains and some loss to the front panel. The text is clean and complete but for one page missing the lower quarter. The text is annotated throughout by several hands ranging in date from contemporaneous to the text to the mid-seventeenth century.

A remarkable survival. This collection of 38 post-trial sentences bears witness to the violent religious tension in Southern France in the early sixteenth century. Compiled for the inquisitor Nicolas Bourgdieu, this chronicles the results of his heresy trials held over the course of two years in the village of Mornas. Although the medieval town was small and sparsely populated, it represented a significant strategic point during the Wars of Religion because it had an imposing fortress and was located along the Santiago de Compostela pilgrimage route. Thus, it became an important locale for the Inquisition, and in 1562 was the site of a Protestant massacre of 200 people.

In the format typical of legal documents of this era, each “recognition” was recorded by one notary and authenticated by another. The court transcripts were first written in the vernacular at the time of trial, but the official records were later translated into Latin. In this volume, one Stephan Cormier penned the case and one Simone Moulin ratified it with his elaborate cipher. The recognitions range from 2-4 pages. A chronological index precedes the main body of text.

The Languedoc region of France was a hotbed of inquisitorial activity in the sixteenth century leading up to the Wars of Religion. The meteoric rise of Protestantism sparked a punitive backlash from the Catholic Church that blurred the lines of secular and canon law. Tribunals consisting of inquisitors, judges, government officials, municipal law enforcement, and public notaries meted out justice to those convicted of heretical activity. The specifics of these makeshift courts varied from place to place, but the collusion of religious and lay legality was constant.

Peters, *Inquisition* (Berkeley: Univ. of Calif. Press 1989), 73; Mentzer, “Heresy Proceedings in the Languedoc: 1500-1560”, *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, New Series, Vol. 74, No. 5 (1984). \$ 45,000.00



# MISCELLANEOUS

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Charges could ever mollifie such leat

WOMEN OF THE FRENCH ELITE — A HAIR & CLOTHING HOW-TO  
THE ONLY RECORDED HAND-COLORED COPY

30. [ANONYMOUS]

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

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

OCLC locates eight institutional holdings (Metropolitan Museum of Art, Newberry, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, University of South Florida, Library of Congress, Victoria & Albert Museum, Bibliotheque d'Art et d'Archeologie and Institute National d'Histoire de l'Art). \$ 7500.00



“ONE OF THE MOST CURIOUS BOOKS  
EVER COMPILED”  
DECORATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

31. B[ULWER], J[ohn]

*Anthropometamorphosis: man transform'd: or, the artificiall changling historically presented, in the mad and cruell gallantry, foolish bravery, ridiculous beauty, filthy fineness, and loathsome loveliness of most nations, fashioning and altering their bodies from the mould intended by nature; with figures of those transfigurations. . . .* London: William Hunt, 1653. 4to. [lii], 559, [30] pp. Author's portrait by Faithorne, engraved frontispiece by T. Cross with separate leaf of explanation (“The intent of the frontispiece unfolded”), and numerous text woodcuts, including the unpaginated leaf containing 2 woodcuts between pp. 122 and 123, often lacking. Contemporary calf, rebacked, title in gilt on spine; minor browning and spotting, but generally a very good copy with the bookplate of Victor Albert George Child Villiers, Earl of Jersey (1773-1859), twice Lord Chamberlain of the household of William IV.

**First and only illustrated edition**, extensively enlarged and corrected to almost a new work (the first edition of 1650 was published without illustrations). Without a doubt, this is one of the most curious books ever compiled, and one of the earliest approaches to comparative anthropology. Bulwer presents a fascinating compendium of all practices known at the time (ancient and modern, new world and old) concerning the decoration of the human body by tattooing, scarring, circumcisions, binding, lip- and ear-piercing, growing nails, etc., with the intention of demonstrating the similarities of the customs of other nations and races. Subjects such as application of cosmetics, eunuchs, women and their maladies, deformities, tooth-rites, breast feeding, children, and monstrosities are all discussed and characterized with the most brilliant as well as hilarious illustrations we have seen. This work will clearly be of equal interest to the anthropologist and the student of human credulity.

Bulwer (fl. mid-seventeenth century), an English physician, is probably best known for his work on methods for communicating knowledge to the deaf.

Krivatsy, 1928 (lacking); Osler, 2179 (lacking); Wellcome, II, p. 270 (lacking); Wing, B5461. \$ 12,500.00





Amazons that  
feare off their  
Left Paps, as  
322

Man Transform'd: OR,



that the Amazons much helping themselves in the wars with Bows and Arrows, and finding that in this and other exercises of Armes their Dugs or Breasts were a very great hinderance to them, they used to burne off the right Paps, both of themselves and their Daughters, and thereupon they were called Amazons, which signifieth in the Greeke Tongue, No Breasts.

Purch, Pilgr. 3.  
lib. 7.



Pigafetta in  
his relation of  
Congo.

The chiefe of the Guard of the King of Congo are left-handed Amazons, who feare off their left Paps with a hot Iron, because it should be no hinderance to them in their shooting. Pigafetta in his reports of the Kingdome of Congo, makes the like mention of these

The Artificiall Changling.

149 Horrid great Eares,

your arme through it, which deformation is so pleasing to their Eyes, that Men also are commonly seen with their Eares so arraied.

The black People of the Cape Comoris, have horrible great Eares, with many Rings set with Pearles & stones in them.

The Machis not farr from Mocambique wear their Eares bored round with many holes, in which they have pegs of wood, slender like knitting needles, a finger long, which makes them looke like hedge-hogs; this is part of their gallantry, for if they are sad or crossed with any disaster, they leave all those holes open.

They of Madagascar, have Eares bored through with large holes, so that you may put a finger through them, in which they wear round pieces of wood.



Purchas Pilgr.  
2, lib. 10.

Idem eodem  
lib. 9.



De Bry. pars 9.



DU  
PLAISIR,  
OU  
DU MOYEN

DE SE RENDRE HEUREUX.

..... id fateor, summamque bonorum  
Esse voluptatem; modo scilicet indè petatur  
Undè petenda venit. Anti-Lucret. Lib. 1.

Par M. l'Abbé H. C. A. H.

PREMIERE PARTIE.



A LILLE,  
Chez J. B. HENRY, Imprimeur-Lib.

M. DCC. LXIV,  
AVEC PRIVILEGE DU ROI.

DISCOVER THE TRUE NATURE  
OF HAPPINESS

32. [HENNEBERT, Jean-Baptiste François]

*Du plaisir, ou du moyen de se rendre heureux.* Lille: Chez J.B. Henry, 1764. 12mo. [ii], xvi, 194; [ii], 178, [5] pp., including contents and approbation leaf. Title in red and black, engraved frontispiece, woodcut head- and tailpieces. Contemporary mottled calf, spine in compartments decorated with gilt, spine label, marbled edges; wax seal on title page. A clean and attractive copy.

**First edition** of this work on hedonism in all of its various forms. What is happiness and what makes

people happy? The author seeks to analyze the nature of pleasure, given that it is, in his (humble) opinion, a person's "first and most important wish and the ultimate reason of human existence." He continues: "In the absence of it [happiness], everything is indifferent, odious, unbearable, except death."

Working from the observation that the majority of people would be embarrassed when asked the question "are you happy?", Hennebert seeks to analyse the nature of pleasure. He covers sexual pleasure, the role of time in assessing happiness, the part played by the senses, the pleasures of the soul, and the importance of love. A full chapter is devoted to the pleasures of card games, which clearly brings so much happiness to so many! The second half of the book is more concerned with maximizing and value of pleasure. Hennebert argues that it is best to derive one's pleasures from different sources, and concedes that it is dependent on age, sex, and status.

Hennebert (1726-1795), the canon of Saint-Omer, wrote a number of other works on diverse subjects, including a history of the province of Artois and a course of natural history.

OCLC locates 4 copies in North America (Yale, Harvard, Michigan and Michigan State).  
\$ 1200.00



## ONE OF THE FIRST USES OF PHOTOGRAPHS AS EVIDENCE AT AN EQUITY TRIAL

### 33. [HOUSE OF LORDS]

*In the House of Lords : on appeal from Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery in England : between Sir John William Ramsden, baronet ... [et al.] appellants, and Lee Dyson, John Buckley, and James Bates, respondents Author: Ramsden, John ... [et. al.].* London : Waterlow & Sons, printers, 1865. Two volumes. 4to. With 9 folding albumen prints, each with an original manuscript caption explaining the image and noting the exhibit from the various affidavits, signed by Wm. Dransfield (a commissioner who administered oaths in trial court and who is mentioned in print) and some with the blind-stamp of S. Musgrave, photo-printer. Contemporary cloth, title and date in gilt on spines; interiors and photographs in excellent condition.

**First edition.** The original case was brought by tenants of Sir John Ramsden, owner of a large estate near Huddersfield. Ramsden had made arrangements with many of his tenants, often without a signed lease, which included terms of tenancies and agreements for the improvement of the properties. After Ramsden died, his heirs sought to nullify many of these arrangements and enter into specific lease terms with all tenants; those that refused were given notices to quit. Two of the tenants sued in equity court claiming proprietary estoppel, that the heirs should be estopped from terminating the original lease arrangements, as they had expended money on improving the land under the belief that they were entitled to the grant of a long lease. The trial court held that the two tenants were entitled to long leases because they had spent their own money in building on the strength of assurances.

The defendants appealed. These volumes contain the appendices submitted to the appellate court by both parties, which include affidavits seeking to prove the circumstances under which various tenants built or otherwise improved their leased sections of the estate. The photographs are used to support that testimony.

Photographs started to wind their way through the court systems (at least in America) in the late 1850's as forensic evidence in criminal cases. The practice of using photographs became more common starting in the 1870's. It is quite possible that the photographs used in Ramsden v. Dyson were one of, if not the earliest use in a non-criminal case, certainly in a court of equity. The images include views of the house and grounds of Respondents and other improvements on adjacent plots. A list of the photographs is available on request.

OCLC locates 1 copy of this two-volume set (SUNY Brockport).

\$ 18,000.00



## SPECULATION OF THE EXOTIC ORIGIN OF AMBERGRIS

### 34. KLOBIUS, Justus Fidus

*Ambrae Historiam ad omnipotens dei gloriam, et hominum sanitatem.* Wittenberg, Matthäus Henkel for Mevius and Schumacher 1666. 4to. [viii], 76 pp. with 2 full-page and 1 folding engraved plate, folding engraved map. Contemporary stiff vellum, manuscript spine title; 1 plate shaved at the time of binding, scattered manuscript notes throughout, manuscript directions to the binder. A very good copy of a curious text.

**First edition** of this speculative treatise on the origins and uses of ambergris. Employing both written sources and word of mouth, the author first outlines 18 possible ways ambergris is formed, including the plausible theories that it is the excrement of sea monsters, the fruit from undersea trees, and a gemstone found in bird poop. He then describes the differences between amber and ambergris and the medicinal applications of the latter.

The delicate illustrations show a frog and lizard embedded in amber, a musk deer and a civet (both possible culprits of manifesting the precious element in their bowels), and a scene wherein a man collects the excrement of birds in a bowl as it is spewed forth. The map of the Eastern Hemisphere serves to contextualize the exotic locations mentioned in the text.

Sinkankas, *Gemology* 3466.

\$ 1950.00



# AMBRÆ HISTORIAM

AD  
OMNIPOTENTIS DEI  
GLORIAM,  
ET  
HOMINUM SANITATEM.  
exhibet,  
JUSTUS FIDUS KLOBIUS D.  
In Academ. Witteb.



WITTENBERGÆ,  
Sumptibus Hæred. D. TOBIÆ MEVII & ELERDI SCHUMACHERI  
Typis MATTHÆI HENCKELII  
ANNO M. DC. LXVI.

M

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

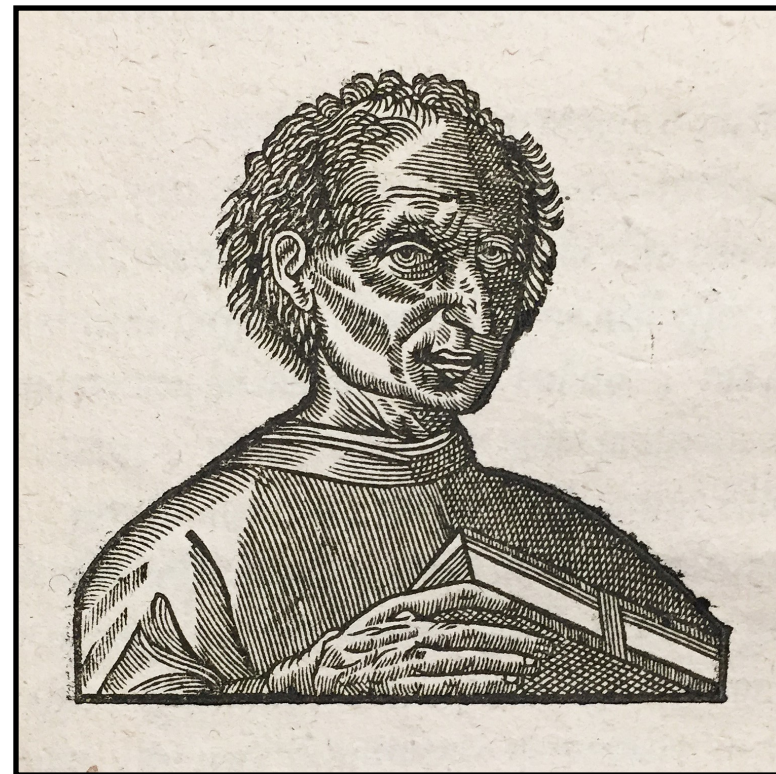
**35. MACHIAVELLI, Nicolo**

*Tutte le opere di Nicolo Machiavelli cittadino et secretario 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 parts 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*.

Early edition of the political works of Machiavelli, which includes (1) *Gli otto libri delle Historie Fiorentine*; (2) *Discorsi di Nicolo Machiavelli cittadino et secretario fiorentino, sopra la prima deca di T. Livio a Zanobi Buondelmonti et a Cosimo Rucellai*; (3) *I sette libri dell'arte della guerra di Nicolo Machiavelli cittadino et secretario fiorentino*; (4) *L'asino d'oro di Nicolo Machiavelli cittadino et secretario fiorentino, con tutte l'altre sue operette: La contenenza delle quali haurai nella seguente carta; and (5) 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. The Testina edition constitutes an interesting bibliographic case because of the particular difficulties of identification for the presence of variants, omissions and rearrangements. 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. The term "Machiavellian" has come to mean a ruthlessness and immorality behavior in politics. 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."

Machiavelli (1469–1527), the father of modern political theory, was a diplomat for 14 years in Italy's Florentine Republic during the Medici family's exile when the city was run by Girolamo Savonarola, a Dominican friar. After the fall of Savonarola's government, he was appointed secretary of the Second Chancery, a position in which he coordinated relations with Florence's territorial possessions.



(Continued on next page)

[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.

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 (*prudentia*) stemming from Cicero's work. The third *Consultatio* of the work, *De discordiis civilibus, et unione animorum* (*On discord between citizens, and on unanimity*) is the most helpful passage to understand the author's use of *prudentia*. Vanitas expresses concern about the dissent among citizens, while Veritas encourages to embrace it as long as it is viewed as the guiding principle of the world. Here we can see a similarity with Machiavelli's *Il Principe* in asserting that a statesman's duty is to find an appropriate means of using those very internal tensions for the advantage of his own goals as well as those of the state.

Lubomirski (1642-1702) was a Polish politician that fought in wars against Sweden and Hungary. In contrast to his father, Jerzy Sebastian Lubomirski (1616-1667), military commander and one of the most significant magnates of the seventeenth century, Stanislaw was free of private ambitions and always acted according to the interests of the Republic. He was a prolific writer of poetry, plays, religious and historical treatises.

[Bound with]

BOTERO, Giovanni

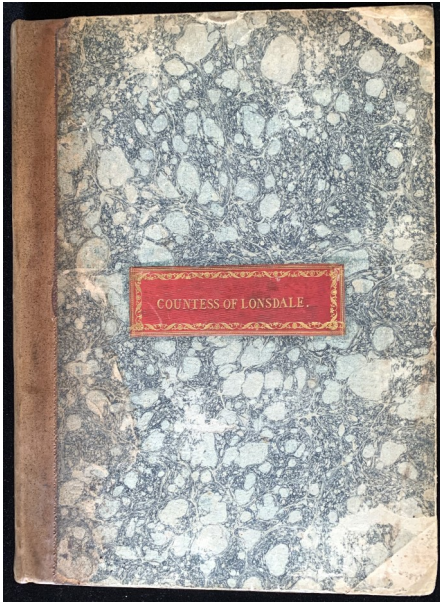
*Libri tres de origine urbium earum excellentia et augendi ratione quibus accesserunt Hippolyti a collibus incrementa urbium sive de causis magnitudinis urbium liber unus.* Cura L.G.L.H. Helmstadt: Johannis Heitmulleri, 1665. [vi], 234 pp.

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. Botero (1544-1617), an eminent economist and political theorist, joined the Jesuit Order in 1560 but left due to disagreements with his superiors. He

became secretary to Cardinal Charles Borromeo, but in 1559 moved to Turin as tutor to the children of Charles Emmanuel of Savoy. A passionate reader of Machiavelli, he exposed his political views in his most famous work, *Della Ragion di Stato* (1598), the first to express the concept of the Reason of the State, in which Botero argues, against Machiavelli, that a prince's power must be based on some form of consent of his subjects, and princes must make every effort to win the people's affection and admiration. 4to. Seven books bound together. Contemporary half vellum and marbled boards, manuscript titles on spine. Despite some browning and dampstaining, an excellent copy with an ownership inscription dated 1801 on the paste-down.

Machiavelli: Adams I, 10; Bertelli & Innocenti, *Bibliografia Machiavelliana*, XVII/38; Brunet, III, 221; Downs, *Books that Changed the World*, 26; Gamba, 623; *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 63; Probulski, *The rhetoric of Prudence in Stanislaw Herakliusz Lubomirski's de Vanitate Consiliorum*; STC, 17168; Lubomirski: OCLC locates only 1 copy with this number of pages in Poland; Botero: OCLC lists 4 copies in France, 3 in the Netherlands and 1 in UK. \$ 6000.00





### 36. DISTINGUISHED MUSIC COLLECTION

Thirteen volume collection of music (over 60 titles). The compositions include pieces for the voice, piano, violin, and cello, and range from sonatas to airs to operas. The majority of the works, many with fine engravings, were printed in Britain from many notable music publishers. The publication dates vary from the late eighteenth century to the mid-nineteenth century. The collection contains works by classical composers like Mozart, Handel, and Beethoven as well as poets like Felicia Hemans, Lord Byron, and Robert Burns. Overall, the books offer an interesting survey in the history of British music publishing, the printing of classical compositions, and the collecting of music. A complete list of all compositions is available upon request. \$ 14,500.00

#### I. Countess of Lonsdale Music Collection

Two volumes bound for the Library of the Countess of Lonsdale. The first volume contains eight violin compositions for sonatas, and the second volume has the corresponding parts for the piano. Both contain the earliest imprints, mostly from the 1790s, of works by Mozart, Haydn and Pleyel, among others.

#### II. STEVENSON, Sir John; MOORE, Thomas

*A selection of Irish melodies, with symphonies and accompaniments by Sir John Stevenson Mus. Doc. And characteristic words by Thomas Moore, Esq.r.* London: Published & sold at W. Powers, [c. 1808-1810]. Two bound volumes of issues of Stevenson's and Moore's *Irish Melodies* (c. 1808-1834). The first book includes issues 1-4 (issue 1 is lacking the title-page); the second includes issues 4-6 (issue 4 is a duplicate). There were 10 total issues printed. Stevenson (1761-1833) was an Irish composer and Moore (1779-1852) an Irish poet, singer and songwriter. *Irish Melodies* is Stevenson's best known work though he collaborated with Moore on several other projects.

#### III. Original Scottish and Welsh Airs--- Signature of John Carnegie, Glasgow, 1810, on all volumes.

Three volumes consisting of early editions of both *Original Scottish airs* and *Original Welsh airs* from the music publisher George Thomson with his signature. This part includes the rare violin parts for *Scottish airs* and its optional violin part. Thomson employed composers like Pleyel and Haydn and the poet Robert Burns to produce his series of national airs. These volumes also contain many copperplate engravings in addition to the sheet music.



(continued on next page)

#### IV. HANDEL, George Frederic

*Solomon*, composed by G.F. Handel, arranged for the organ or piano-forte, by Dr. John Clarke, Cambridge. London: Printed by Clementi, Collard, & Collard, [c. 1825]. Folio. [iii], 193, 1. Engraved title-page with border design and a vignette by Isaac Taylor; inscription in brown ink of Charles Severn. Arrangement of the vocal score for Handel's (1685–1759) oratorio, *Solomon* (HWV 67). Until recently, the librettist of *Solomon* was unknown. However, it is likely that the English/Jewish financier-poet, Moses Mendes (c. 1690–1758) provided the lyrics to Handel's oratorio according to a new documentary source. The previous owner of this volume was Charles Severn (1806–1894), a musician and member of the Royal Society of Musicians in Great Britain.

#### V. ROSSINI, [Gioachino Antonio]

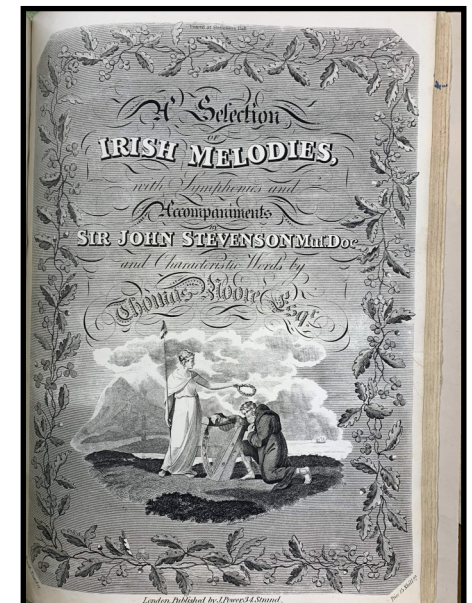
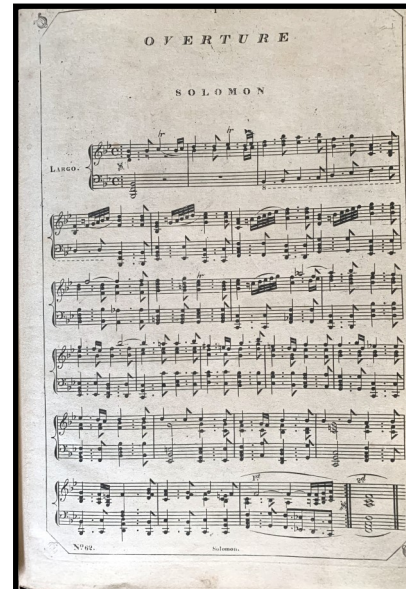
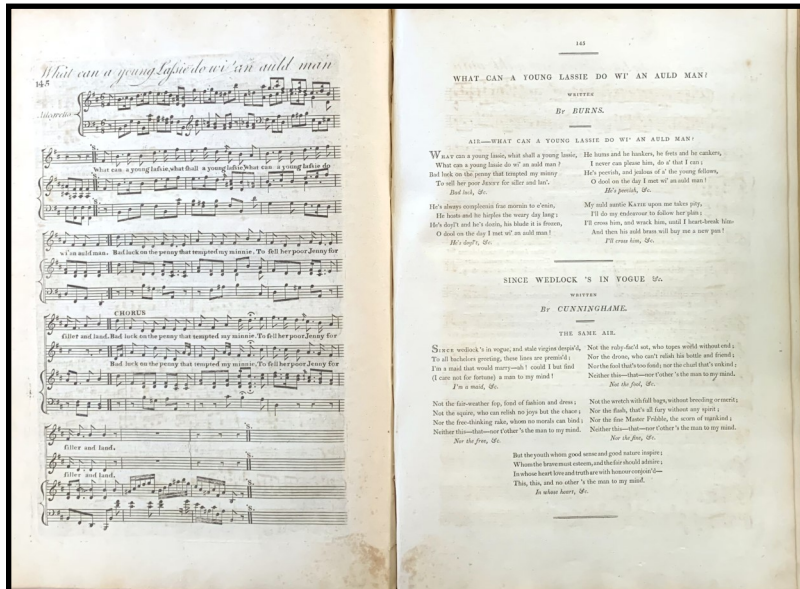
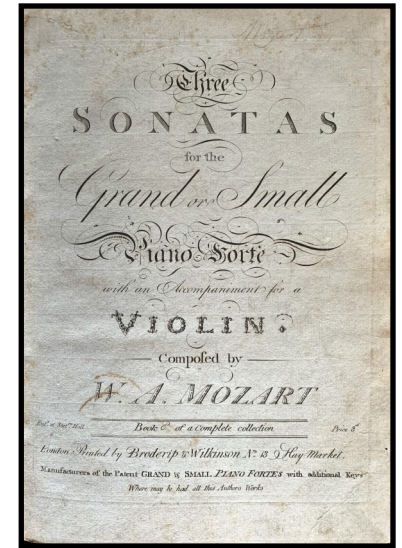
*Mosè in Egitto*, oratorio in tre atti, musica di Rossini, nuova edizione. Paris: Ou Magazin de Musique de Pacini, [c. 1825]. Folio. [ii], 1, [ii], 203. Rossini (1792–1868) was an Italian composer known for his comic operas including *William Tell* (1829). He composed *Mosè in Egitto* with the librettist, Andrea Leone Tottola, around 1818. Rossini later revised the opera, adding a fourth act and a ballet, in 1827 and renamed it *Moïse et Pharaon*. Both versions were highly successful and remain Rossini's best known works.

#### VI. Music for the voice and piano-forte

This volume contains 23 engraved pieces of music. The majority of works are romantic songs with lyrics for solos or duets. There are also works for the piano-forte. All entries, except four, are from British composers and/or poets. The exceptions are two songs from Italian composers (based in England), a duet from Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro* (printed by a British music firm), and a book of eight anonymous, Italian duets. Highlights include three songs from Lord Bryon's and Isaac Nathan's *Hebrew Melodies*, title-pages with lithographs from Maxim Gauci's firm, and many works by women composers and poets like Felicia Hermans.

#### VII. Trios

Three volumes of trios for the piano, violin, and cello. There are six compositions in total with each volume containing the parts for each instrument. The sheet music comes from a variety of publishing firms with a date range of the early to mid-nineteenth century, and consists of works by Classical composers including Mendelssohn, Mozart, and Beethoven.





SOCIAL COMMENTARY ON PATENTS AND  
MONOPOLIES VIA SATIRICAL VERSE

37. [PATENTS]

ANONYMOUS. *A pack of patentees. Opened. Shuffled. Cut. Dealt. And played.* London: n.p., 1641. 4to. 15 pp. Type ornament device on title and woodcut headpiece. Polished calf signed "F. Bedford, triple gilt fillet round sides, spine gilt, a.e.g. From the library of Lord Fairfax of Cameron with his armorial bookplate and the Huth bookplate (lot 5630, Sotheby's sale of July 17, 1917).

**First edition** of the very rare satire on the granting of monopolies. The anonymous author piles on the criticism of monopolies and patents granted on goods such as coal, soap, starch, leather, wine, salt, tobacco and butter. By the reign of James I, patents had become so numerous and unfairly granted that they were considered oppressive and unjust to certain classes of people, especially tradesmen and manufacturers. Except for "novel inventions," the King was finally forced to revoke all existing monopolies and declare that henceforth patents were only to be used for "projects of new invention." This "Statute of monopolies" enacted in 1624 became the foundation for all later developments in patent law in England and elsewhere. It was a fundamental landmark in the transition of Britain's economy from the feudal to the capitalist.

Unfortunately, James's successor, Charles I, continued to abuse the patent system and it was only during the Restoration that the abuse was finally curtailed. The present work, written during the reign of Charles I, bitterly describes the injustices within certain trades and industries.

Wing, P156; ESTC locates 4 copies in North America (Harvard, Huntington, NYPL, McGill).

\$ 9500.00

22

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P A C K O F  
P A T E N T E E S .

O P E N E D .  
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L O N D O N ,  
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SUPREME CONTROL RESTS IN THE LEGISLATURE  
(PARLIAMENT)

38. PRYNNE, William

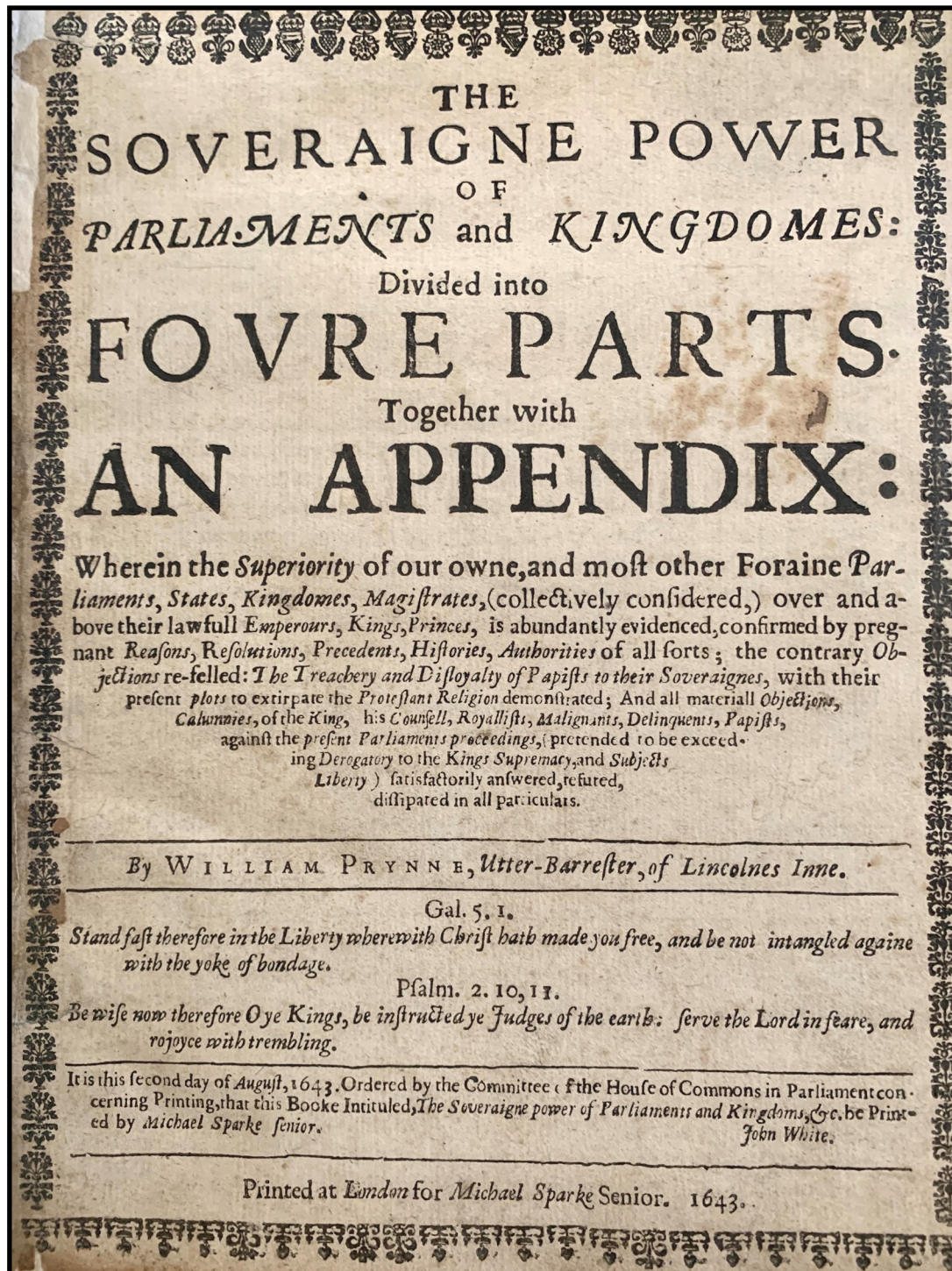
*The soveraigne power of Parliaments and kingdomes: divided into fovre parts together with an appendix ...* London: Printed for Michael Sparke Senior, 1643. Four parts plus appendix. 4to. [viii] [iv], 56, 75-112; [iv], 79, [1]; [viii], 150 (ie, 152); [iv], 36; 112, 121-218, [1] pp. Complete and continuous despite pagination errors. General title (misbound between A2 and A3) and separate titles to each of the four parts. Woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary calf, re-backed and re-cornered, spine label; book label appears to have been removed from paste-down.

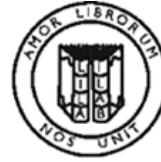
**First edition.** Prynne, a Puritan, wrote extensively against the introduction of "papist" policies into the government during the English Civil Wars. In *Soveraigne power*, he argues that only the Parliament has supreme control over the law of the land, and he intends to "eternally silence ignorant, the most malicious Tongues and Pennes of all Royalists, &c. Anti-Parliamentary Malignants." Not difficult to see which side of the aisle Prynne occupied.

Prynne (1600-1669) was a prolific pamphleteer and attorney who wrote on numerous subjects from theater to theology and published about 200 books and pamphlets during his lifetime.

Wing, P4087A; ESTC, R203193

\$ 3000.00





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