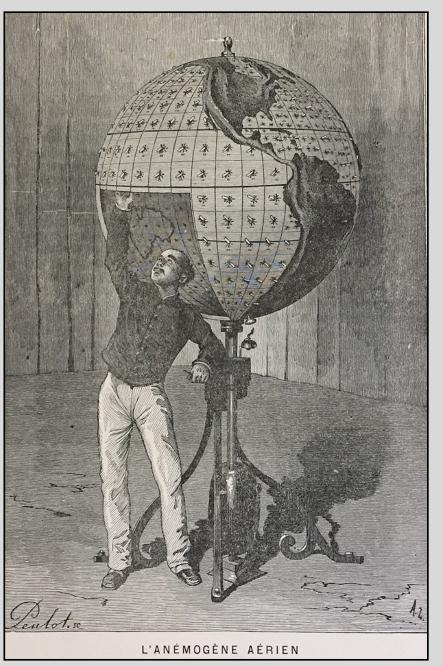
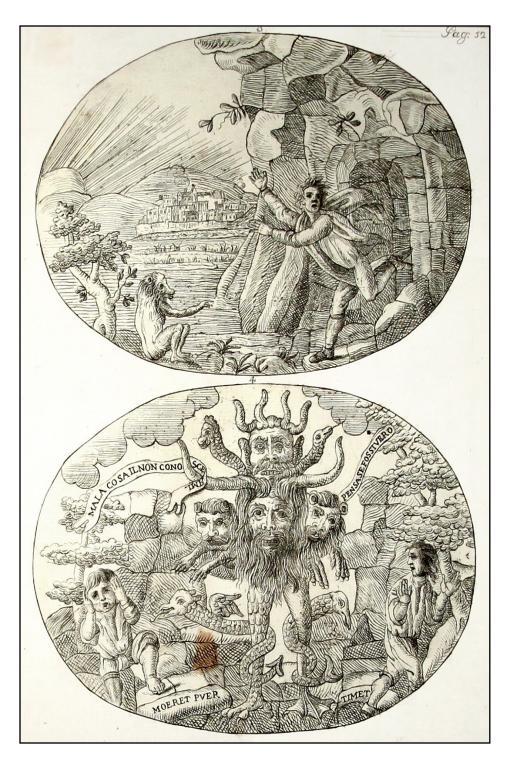
B & L ROOTENBERG - Rare Books & Manuscripts

A SELECTION OF BOOKS EXHIBITED AT THE RBMS ANNUAL CONFERENCE IOWA CITY, JUNE 21-22, 2017



No. 32. ROUGERIE



AN ALLEGORY OF HYPOCHONDRIA

1. ANNEBBIATI DA VALL'OSCURA, Entusiasmo (pseud.)

L'ipocondria composizione anacreontica di N. N. poeta archisidereo sotto nome di Entusiasmo Annebbiati da vall'oscura dal medesimo dedicata agli alunni del seminario archipatetico. . . Firenze: Appresso Pietro Gaetano Viviani, 1758.

4to. 52 pp. With engraved title vignette and 3 leaves of plates featuring 5 subjects, all signed Giuseppe Bonaiuti. Contemporary gilt-paneled vellum with double fillets and embellishments, lacking ties and with renewed endpapers. With two small notes in Italian on the verso of the front free endpaper. \$5500.00

First edition, extremely rare, of this allegorical poem on hypochondria. Although the identity of the Italian poet who penned this work remains unknown, his chosen pseudonym, which translates to something like "Bleary Enthusiasm of the Dark Valley" is nonetheless amusing. The story follows the narrator and protagonist, Fabrizio, through the Kingdom of Hypochondria where he meets its queen and her entourage of gruesome characters, a scene brought to life in one of the five wonderful plates included in this work. After the main poem, the author supplies his own commentary, complete with an explanation of the rather puzzling title vignette.

OCLC lists 3 copies in America (CA State Library, Harvard, NLM) and 1 in Great Britain (Warburg Inst.); SBN locates 4 copies in Italy

PROBLEM-SOLVING WITH THE ANCIENT TANGRAM

2. ANONYMOUS

Al gioco cinese chiamato il rompicapo. Appendice di figure reappresentanti l'alfaeto, le nove cifre dei numeri arabie, domini, bestie, case case, cocchi, barche, urne, vasi, ed altri suppellettili domestichi. . . . Milan: Pietro e Giuseppe Vallardi, 1818.

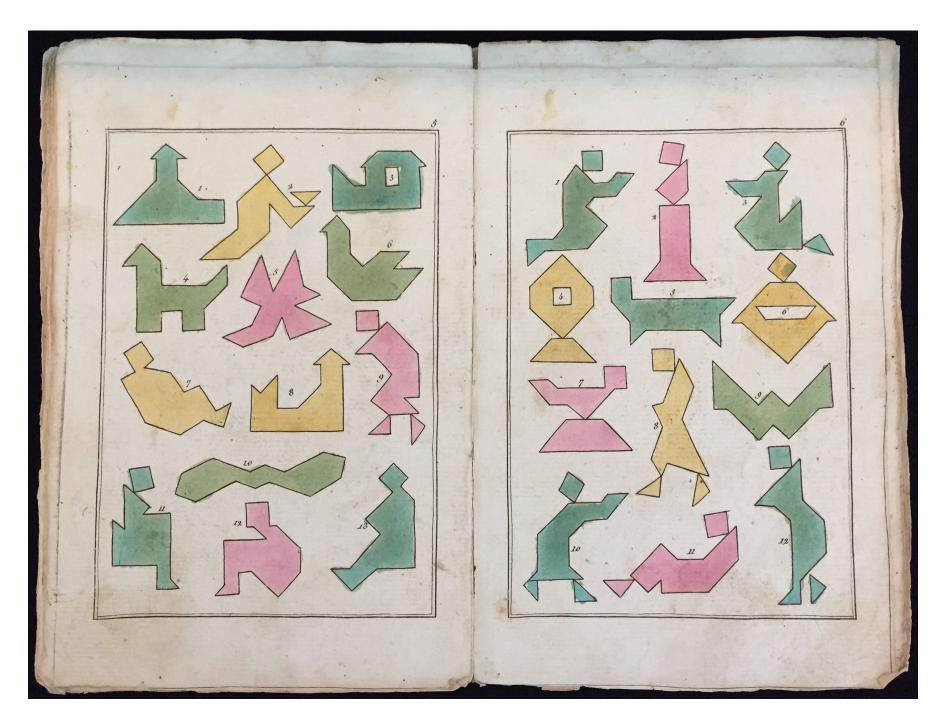
8vo. 36, [4], 37–39, [5] 12 pp. With 133 hand-colored figures on 12 engraved plates. Contemporary wrappers with the original printed wrappers pasted onto both covers (title, etc., on front and publisher's advertisements on back). \$3500.00

First Milan edition of an ancient work; the invention of this puzzle is unrecorded in history. Another work with the same title was published in Florence in the same year, though with fewer figures (only 122). Plates 5–12 are accompanied by printed lists of the figures (plates 1–4 contain only the alphabet and Arabic numbers 1–9, which do not require a separate list).

Literally translated as "seven boards of skill," the tangram is a dissection puzzle with seven pieces (five different-sized triangles, a square and a rhomboid) in which players recombine the pieces to form various shapes such as animals, letters, numbers, and other objects. Little is known about the origin of the tangram, inasmuch as the earliest known book was only published the prior year in Europe. The tangram was said to be invented in China over one thousand years ago, then carried to the west by nineteenth-century traders. Archimedes apparently designed a tangram-like puzzle called Loculus Archimedes in the third century BC. Early Chinese mathematicians manipulated geometric shapes in their problem solving. The game helped train memory and logic. It boosts shape recognition, problem solving, and pattern design skills. It is noted that the Pythagorean theorem was discovered in the Orient with help of tangram pieces. It is a new take on the classic memory game with proven results.

The tangram has also been referred to as the earliest psychological test in the world.

OCLC locates only one copy of this Milan imprint at Yale; J. Slocum, *The Tangram Book*; Sarcone & Waeber, *Archimedis Laboratory*; Lhôte, *Histoire des Jeux de Société*, pp. 618-619



No. 2, ANONYMOUS

ARISTOTELISSTA

GYRITÆ ACROASES PHYSICÆ LIBRI. VIII. IOAN, ARGY.
ROPILO INTERPRETE, ADIECTIS IOAN.ECKII AD:

notationibus & commentarijs ad illustrissimum

D. ERNESTVM.

Comitem Palatinum Rheni ac Boiorum ducem.

TILLVSTRISS. PRINCEPS ERNESTVS, DVX NORICVS, BAVA-



CVM PRIVILEGIO.

H.Bebelius morbo gravatus hoc distichon extorsit. Si physicen hodie superi tractare solerent Eckius his ansam, materiamos daret. Ioan. Auentinus. Nunc nova fert animus tibi diceressi libet, aures Arrige) quid tellus, æthera, pontus agant. Soli deo gloria, Eckius.

THREE RARE SCIENTIFIC WORKS

PHYSICS, METEOROLOGY, AND THE PROCESS OF BIRTH AND GENERATION

3. ARISTOTLE. Aristotelis stagyritae acroases physicae libri VIII. (bound with) Aristotelis stagyritae libri de coelo IIII; libri de generatione II; libri meteororum IIII. (bound with) Aristotelis stagyritae philosophi de anima libri III . . . de sensu & sensato liber I; de memoria & reminiscentia liber I; de somno & viglia liber I; de longitudine & breuitate vitae. Augsburg: Grimm & Wirsung, 1518; 1519; 1520. Three books in one. Folio. First title page in red and black; heraldic woodcuts on second and third titles. Final leaf, with large woodcut of Saint Catherine on colophon, is in facsimile on contemporary paper. Old vellum. \$8500.00

This edition of Aristotle's scientific and philosophical writings was brought together by Johann Eck (1486-1543) and here first printed in Augsburg by Grimm and Wirsung. Includes Aristotle's scientific works on the motion of heavenly bodies, his physics, meteorology, on the process of birth and generation, and on the soul of man. This is also the first time the beautiful heraldic woodcuts were used.

See F. Edward Cranz, *A Bibliography of Aristotle Editions, 1501-1600*: 107.846, p. 17; 107. 853, p. 18; 107.864, p. 19; Proctor, 10873, 10900, 10914; VD16 A, 3563, 3379,3334; Metzler, Eck, 16, 22, 34

THE PORT-ROYAL LOGIC

4. [ARNAULD, Antoine & NICOLE, Pierre]

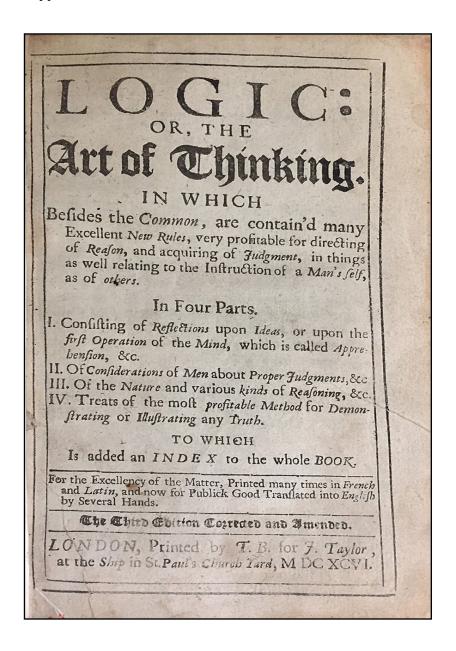
Logic: or, the art of thinking. In which besides the common, are c ontain'd many excellent new rules, very profitable for directing of reason, and acquiring of judgment, in things as well relating to the instruction of a man's self, as of others. London: Printed by T.B. for J. Taylor, 1696.

8vo. [xii], 444 pp. Contemporary calf, blindstamped decoration on covers, morocco spine label. Other than minor staining on the endleaves, a very nice copy. \$ 1200.00

Third edition in English, first printed (in French) in 1662 and in English in 1685, of the most celebrated and influential seventeenth-century treatise on logic by the Cartesians, Arnauld (1612-1694) and Nicolo (1625-1695). Logic or the art of thinking is better known as the logic of Port-Royal because the authors belonged to the sect of Jansenists who had their home at the convent of Port-Royal. The work deals with concept (idea), judgment, reasoning and method, with an interesting argument against negative numbers, later acknowledged by Leibniz. Despite Arnauld's earlier denunciation of Descartes' theological claims, the geometric foundation of the Port-Royal Logic and its methodology owe much to Cartesian rationalism, as well as to the ideology of the authors' fellow Jansenist, Blaise Pascal. Logic or the art of thinking has also been seen as a foundation work in probability theory, specifically in its attempts to axiomatically organize a science and to show its logical structure, taking geometry as a model. Divided into four parts, the authors reflect upon ideas, or upon the first operation of the mind, which they refer to as apprehension; considerations of men about proper judgment; the nature and various kinds of reasoning; and the methods of demonstrating truth.

The 1818 English edition served as the basic text of logic at both Cambridge and Oxford.

Dumutriu, *The History of Logic*, III, pp. 41-43; Fülöp-Miller, *The Jesuits*, pp. 111-123



MILESTONE IN THE HISTORY OF PROBABILITY

5. BERNOULLI, Jakob. Ars conjectandi, opus posthumum. Basel: Thurnisiorum, Fratrum, 1713.

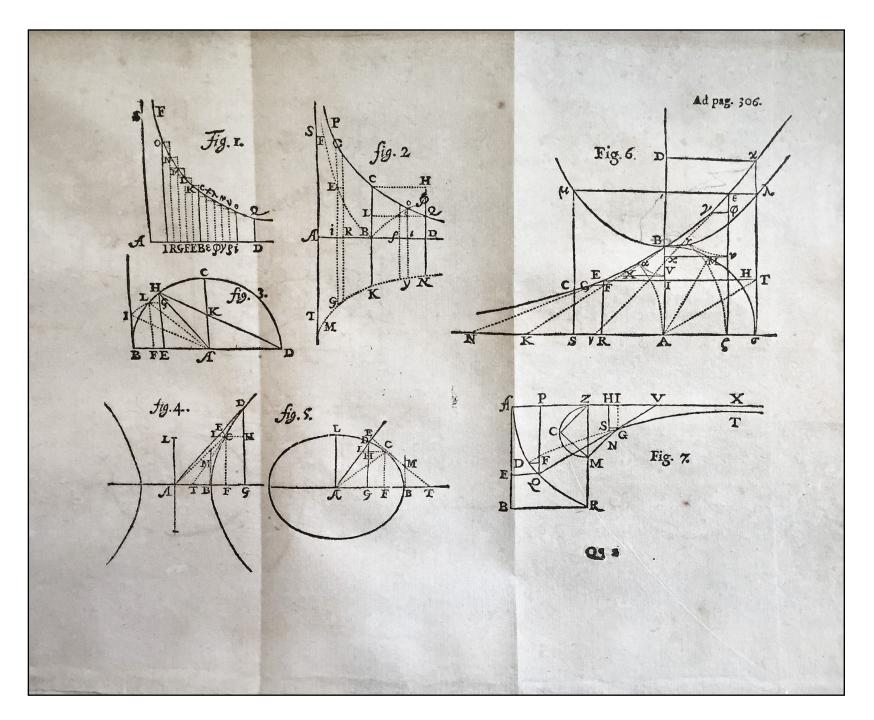
4to. [iv], 306, 35, [1] pp. With 2 folding charts, 1 folding plate and errata. Contemporary pasteboards, marbled paper spine; an excellent uncut copy with wide margins, library stamp on title and some minor browning. \$30,000.00

First edition of a milestone in the history of mathematics. Although left unfinished, it affords abundant evidence of the ability of one of history's greatest mathematicians. Especially notable is the theorem which "places the theory of probability in a more commanding position than it had hitherto occupied" (Todhunter). Bernouilli here uses the terms *a priori* and *a posteriori* to distinguish two ways of deriving probabilities: deduction without experience (a priori) is possible with some devices such as dice but otherwise it is possible to make a deduction from various observed results of similar events. At the end we find the epistle *Lettre a' un ami, dur le parties du Jeau de Paume* where the probability calculation is applied to one of the most significant cultural and social phenomenon in Renaissance, the sports game of jeu de paume. "It is still the foundation of much modern practice in all fields where probability is concerned — insurance, statistics and mathematical heredity tables" (PMM).

Jakob Bernoulli (1654-1705) was the eldest in a family of celebrated mathematicians. He occupied the chair in mathematics at the University of Basel until his death.

Dibner, Heralds of Science, 110; Horblit, 12; Printing & the Mind of Man, 179; Todhunter, History of the Mathematical Theory of Probability, pp. vi, 56-77





No. 5, BERNOULLI

FINE EDITION OF AN IMPORTANT MINIATURE ATLAS CONTEMPORARY ANNOTATIONS THROUGHOUT

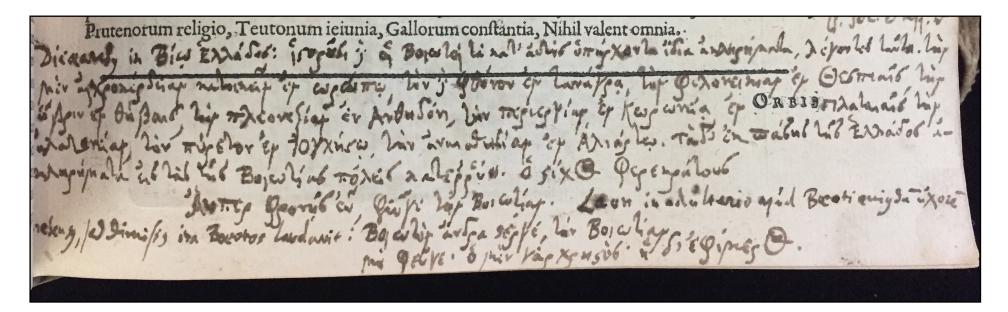
6. BERTIUS, Pierre. Tabularum geographicarum contractarum libri quinque. Amsterdam: Cornelius Nicolai, 1606.

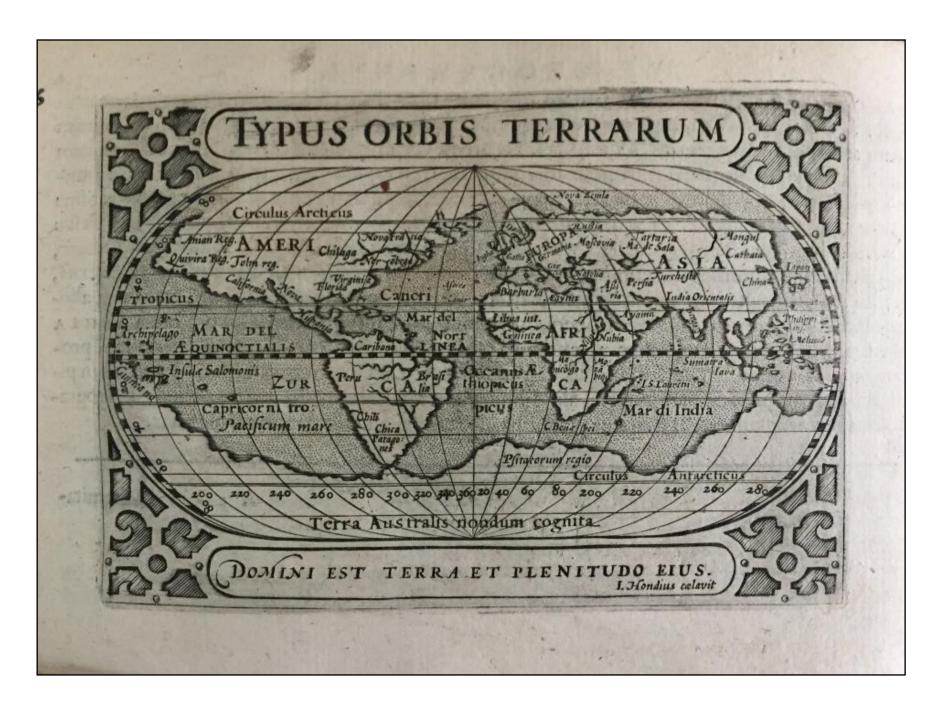
Five parts in one. Oblong 8vo. (108 x 184 mm). [xvi], 679, [9] pp. Allegorical engraved title and 174 engraved maps. Contemporary vellum, ties present. Significant early annotations to numerous leaves and rear endpapers. \$24,000.00

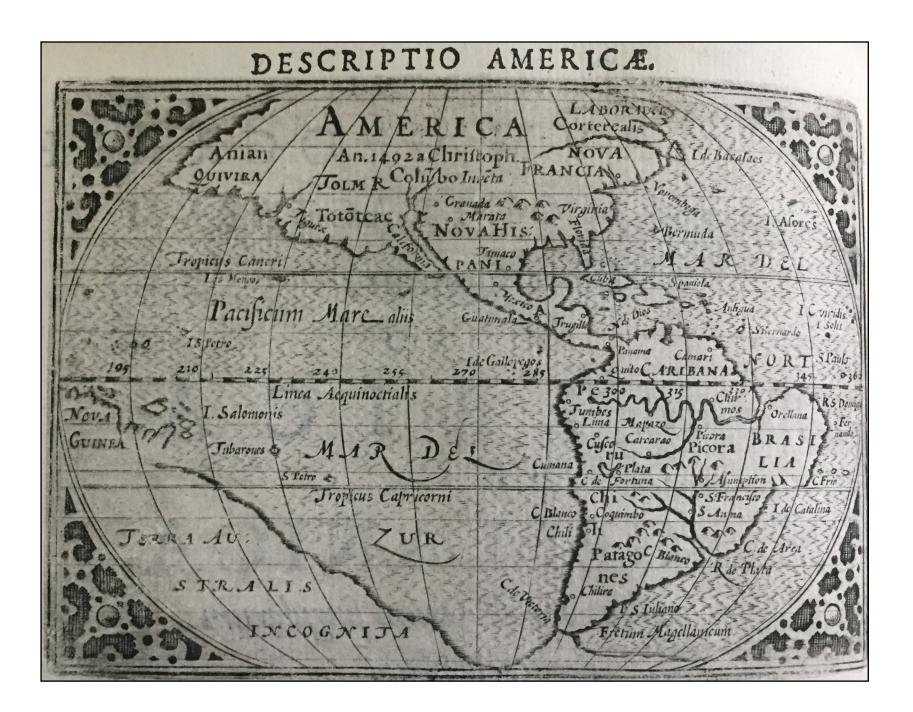
Bertius' *Tabularum geographicarum* was the finest and most important edition of the *Caert thresoor*, Barent Langenes' miniature atlas first published in 1598. Langenes (fl. 1598-1610) was a publisher in Middelburg and most likely the author of the text of the well-known and popular work that set the 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 Ptlemy's *Geographia* (based on Mercator's edition of 1578).

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







No. 6, BERTIUS

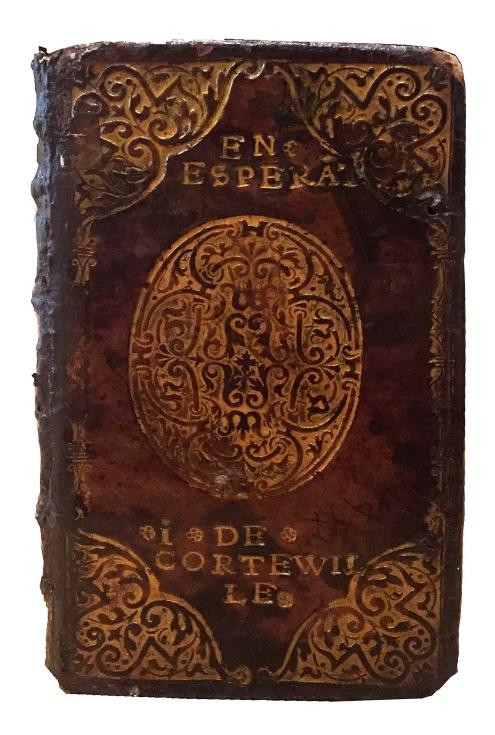
RENAISSANCE BOOK AND POETRY SOCIETY

7. BLONDEL, Antoine. Opuscules. Douai: Chez Jacques Boscare, 1576.

8vo. 248 pp., including index. Woodcut printer's device on title, woodcut tailpieces. Contemporary calf, elaborate gilt embossing including a decorative lozenge on front and back covers inscribed "EN ESPERAT I DE CORTEVVILLE DESIRE FAICTIA CUIR M LXXVII," spine in compartments, front hinge reinforced, with elegant gauffered edges. Overall a spectacular binding and copy of an incredibly rare work. \$6000.00

First and only (?) printing of this compilation of poetry in French and Latin with some additional verses in Italian and Flemish, a rare and unique example of a humanistic pursuit. The first twenty-four pages offer humorous sonnets and verses by Antoine Blondel and authors involved with his local poetic society (see below). Some of these poems lightly poke fun at Blondel and generally the various genres and forms of poetry. The volume is dedicated to Mademoiselle Marie d'Espinoy; nineteenth-century historians debated her identity, suggesting two possible sixteenthcentury women: Philippotte Christine (also known as Marie-Philippine, Philippe-Chretienne, or Marie-Christine) de Lalaing (1454-1582), wife of Pierre de Melun (d. 1594), Prince of Epinoy; or Marie de Melun (d. 1634), daughter of Hugues de Melun (1520 -1553), Prince of Epinoy, who married Lamoral (1563-1624), Prince of Ligne, a knight of the order of the Golden Fleece (Souvenirs de la Flandre wallonne, 50).

The Antoine Blondel credited for this text was almost certainly the esteemed knight Antoine Blondel II (d. 1603), Baron de Cuinchy, Lord of Manicourt, Ghore, Villers-au-Bois, Saulchoy, Verquigneul, and Lambres. Blondel also served as Colonel of the Walloon regiment. In commendation for his command of the infantry in



Malta against the Ottomans in 1565, he was awarded the title of Baron de Cuinchy-Prevot on September 20, 1586 by Philip II of Spain (Courcelles, p. 9). He eventually married Madelaine de Bercus with whom he had three children, Jacques II, Antoine-Floris, and Louis. Blondel lived in Milan where he excelled at all the arts of a gentleman, before returning to Cuincy where he established the small "banc poetique," a group dedicated to spinning verses about youthful beauty (Pettegree, 5859).

With regards to the inscribed binding, we are certain that it is not related to the Blondel family's heraldry or armorial motto. However, the name Corteville may refer to the Flemish Corteville (Courteville or Cortewille) family, suggesting that the book was previously owned by a member of that noble clan. There is evidence that the family was based in Northern France, which was at the time part of Flanders (for example in Steenvoorde). One family member, Josse de Corteville, Lord of Polinchove, was tasked with a secret mission by Philippe II in 1577 (Parenty, 355).

We have located only two other extant copies of this work at the Douai Bibliotheque municipal and Versailles Bibliotheque municipal. No copies located in OCLC.

HOW TO COMBINE CHEMICALS

8. BRANDE, William Thomas. Tables in illustration of the theory of definite proportionals; shewing the prime equivalent numbers of the elementary substances and the volume and weights in which they combine. London: John Murray, 1828.

8vo. xix, [i], 88 pp. Original cloth-backed boards, spine label; overall in superb condition. From the libraries of the Essex Institute, Francis Peabody Library, and Arnold Thackray, with both bookplates present. \$750.00

First edition and considered "very scarce and not in the usual chemical bibliographies" (Neville). Noted as a significant book in the development of the theory of chemical combination, in which the combining weights of the known elements are presented in tabular form. It is also important because it gave an experimental basis to Dalton's atomic theory and brought the use of equivalent weights into practice.

Brande (1788–1866), apprenticed as an apothecary, studied medicine, but his main interest was chemistry. He succeeded Sir Humphry Davy to the chair of chemistry at the Royal Institution, and was director of their laboratory and mineralogical collection. At the Royal Institution, Brande devoted himself to chemical investigation, lectures, and writing, as well as editing the *Quarterly Journal of Science and Art*, where he was assisted by Michael Faraday. "Never a major researcher in the sense of Davy or Faraday, he was an effective lecturer and writer of several important textbooks, all of which went through several additions" (ODNB, II, pp. 1124–1126).

Bolton, 336; Edelstein, 414; Neville, *Historical Chemical Library*, p. 19; Partington, IV, 75; not in Cole

STEP-BY-STEP GUIDELINES FOR EXORCISM

9. BROGNOLO [BRUGNOLI], Candido. *Manvale exorcistarvm, ac parochorvm, Hoc est tractatus de curatione, ac protectione divina*. Bergamo: Marco Antonio Brunei, 1651.

4to. 452 pp. Complete with half title, woodcut initials and headpieces; lacks first blank. Early vellum with manuscript title on spine; despite occasional browning an excellent copy. Inscription on title page of St. Pervi dated 1664. \$4500.00

First edition of this extraordinary manual on exorcism that was placed on the Index in 1727 by the Sacred Congregation. The author, a Franciscan friar and professor of theology, offers a theoretical and practical handbook to clergy in charge of dealing with cases of demoniac activities and behaviors. He first defines the nature of diabolical possession and sets the guidelines for an exorcism, citing multiple cases of demonic possession. Brognolo specialized in the process of identification and diagnosis of possessions of preternatural origin. He dedicates much of his work to the analysis of the unmistakable signs of the possession, providing detailed descriptions of the symptoms of the presence of evil, detailed formulae for the recognition of the state of demoniacal possession, for the discovery of a demon's name, for the cause of possession, and most importantly the step-by-step directions for the expulsion of demons.

Brognolo also lists a variety of poor and ill-chosen techniques some exorcists use, among them slapping possessed people and beating them in cruel and ferocious means inappropriate and sinful for exorcists. He attacks priests who touched their female patients immodestly and in a manner that causes excitement. Growing anxiety concerning the moral standards of the clergy was a major part of the post-Tridentine reform of the clergy. This book enjoyed a large success thanks to the support of his Franciscan order before it

was placed on the Index due to the perception that Brognolo was overly critical of the Church and its approach toward exorcism.

Brognolo (1607-1677) was a theologian and member of the Franciscan order since 1625. He claimed in particular the validity of adjuring in the practice of exorcisms. Although he published other works, the bewitched and diagnosis of the possessed were the main focus of his studies. In addition to the *Manuale exorcistarum*, he published *Alexicacon*, hoc est, Opvs de maleficiis, ac morbis maleficis (Venice, 1668) on the symptoms and diagnosis of possession.

OCLC locates 2 copies in Germany, 1 in France; Caillet, 1688; Thorndike, VIII, pp. 558-565



MANVALE

EXORCISTARVM.

AC PAROCHORVM,

Hoc est

TRACTATVS DE CVRATIONE, AC PROTECTIONE DIVINA.

In quo, varijs reprobatis erroribus, verus, certus, securus, catholicus, apostolicus, & euangelicus eijciendi dæmones ab hominibus, & è rebus ad homines spectantibus:

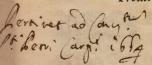
curandi insirmos: ab inimicis se tuendi:

Deumq; in cunctis necessitatibus propitium habendi modus traditur:

Opus à nemine hactenus attentatum, nedum Exorcistis, & Parochis necessarium: sed Medicis, Theologis, Concionatoribus, Obsessis, Agrotis, ac in quacung, necessitate constitutis apprime viile.

AVCTORE R.P. CANDIDO BROGNOLO BERGOMENSI Sac. Theologiæ Professore Ord. Min. Refor. S. Francisci.

Prodit quatuor Indicibus locupletatum.





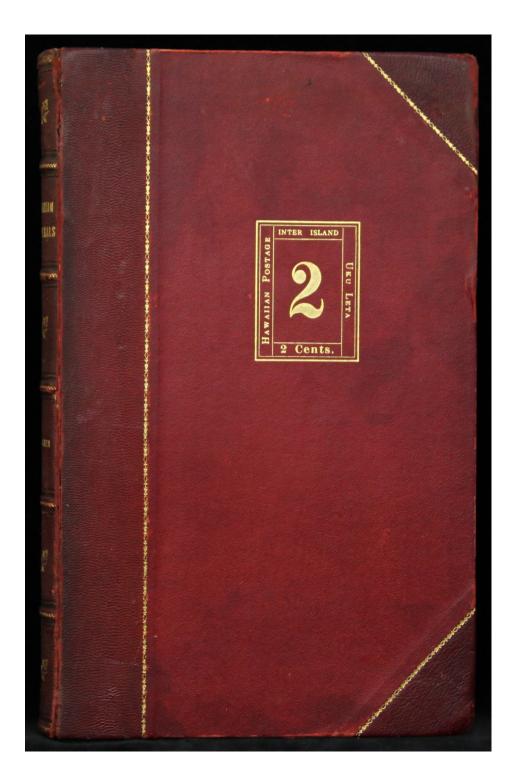
BERGOMI, SVPERIORVM PERMISSV.

Typis Marci Antonij Rubei . M.DC.LI. Ad instantiam Iulij Brognoli.

TREASURE TROVE OF CIVIL WAR MANUSCRIPTS

10. [CIVIL WAR]. A group of over 80 Civil-War era letters and manuscripts from both Union and Confederate officers, politicians, and personalities, including Attorney General Amos Akerman, Governor Augustus Bradford of Maryland, Confederate General Braxton Bragg, Lincoln's Treasury Secretary Salmon Chase, Jefferson Davis, David Farragut, first admiral of the United States Navy, General John Magruder, George McClellan, FitzJohn Porter, William H. Seward, William Tecumseh Sherman, Charles Sumner, and Senator John Stuart Williams, among many others. Each letter is priced separately, though can be sold as a collection. Please inquire.

Private I am mailing for him to go to his station dains Lawis Mrs. and if as your letter gives me reason to sup. 21st has just come to hand and pase is popible he should clave you command it is not my intuition I briefly uply that Major Dashiell to accede to his proposition. uportra "as well known in this you mid not believe that place" more than has ever come any orders affecting you will to my knowledge. I have not he given to the public before you proposed to change your station are informed of them, and if your though I did in riply to a grun. bling letter of fuel. Twiggs say to puscion position is fororable to your health I do not anticipate him that if he preferred another command to that which had been buy bruly yours assigned to him I did not doubt The wish would be forwably unh by the sul. landy. The army. Lines the Jul. P. H. Smith close of thenter he has written again that he wished to be apregued. To a come mand corresponding with his raule



RARE AND DESIRABLE BOOK ON HAWAIIAN PHILATELY

11. CROCKER, Henry J. Hawaiian numerals: a compilation of unofficial data relating to the type-set stamps of the Kingdom of Hawaii. San Francisco: by the author, 1909.

4to. 108 pp. With 22 plates in a portfolio pocket on the inside of the front cover, numerous text illustrations. Original publisher's three-quarter morocco over cloth, spine gilt in compartments, gilt design on front cover, hinges and edges worn; interior excellent. \$700.00

First edition of this catalogue detailing the typesetting for stamps produced in Hawaii, as well as a general history of stamp production in the Islands.

Crocker (1861-1912) was a prominent San Franciscan businessman, one of the Committee of Fifty formed after the 1906 San Francisco earthquake. He was the founder and director of a number of Bay Area businesses. A noted philatelist, he was one of the founders of the Pacific Philatelic Society in 1884. He had a notable collection of the famous Hawaiian Missionary stamps, the first stamps of Hawaii. Part of Crocker's collection was destroyed in the 1906 earthquake but important Missionary stamps were saved as they were on display in Britain at the time.

For an in-depth discussion of the history of stamp production in Hawaii, see Steiner, Numerals: Hawaiian Kingdom Stamps that Fill a Need and Fascinate Collectors Worldwide, 1859-1866

(2009) at https://evols.library.manoa.hawaii.edu/bitstream/handle/10524/12239/HJH43_57-80.pdf?sequence=1



No. 11, CROCKER

THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF APPARITIONS, DREAMS AND VISIONS

12. DUFRESNOY, [Nicolas] Lenglet du. Recueil de dissertationes ancienne et nouvelles: sur les apparitions, les visions & les songes. Avignon & Paris: Jean-Noel Leloup, 1751–1752.

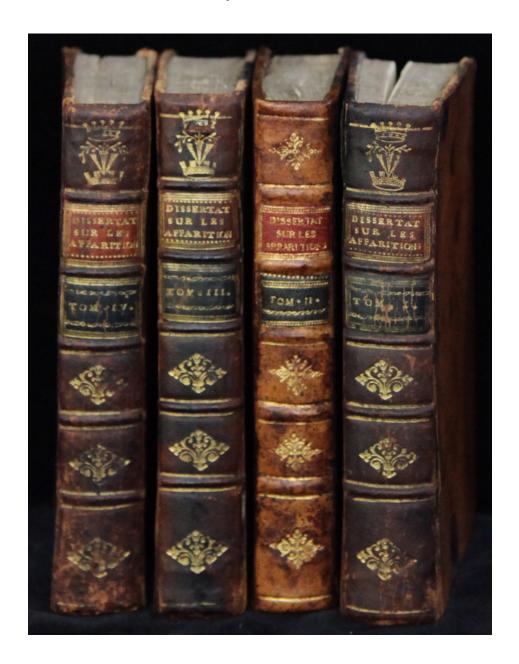
Two parts in four volumes. 12mo. [xiv], clxii, [xiv], 192; [vi], 287, [1]; [vi], xii, 336; [vi], 312 pp. With half-title, woodcut initials, and decorative head- and tail-pieces in each volume. Full calf, gilt spine with raised bands, joints somewhat fragile, spotting and soiling to exteriors; text is toned but clean. \$850.00

First edition. In a long preface, the French historian Dufresnoy presents a fascinating treatise on apparitions, dreams and visions. Intended to supplement his Traité historique et dogmatique sur les apparitions, les visions et les révélations particulières, published only a few months earlier, he deals principally with the historical dimension which he had neglected in the preceding work, expounding the need to apply the rules of historical evidence to reportedly supernatural phenomena. He details the nature and causes of such visions, creating eight separate classes, and instructing the reader how to determine if an apparition is true or false. The remainder of the book contains various treatises by other authors (as well as Dufresnoy's comments thereon) regarding spirits, demons, magic, and other interesting (read troubling) phenomenon. Stories are retold of visitations at various locations, possessions, sightings of demons and the devil, and tales of magical spells. A bibliography and index references over four hundred authors and over six hundred publications.

DuFresnoy (1674–1755) was the first bibliographer of alchemy. "His passion was to write, think, act, and live, with a kind of cynical freedom; and though badly lodged, clothed, and fed, he was still satisfied; liberty to say and write what he pleased; which

liberty, however, he carried to so great an extreme, and so strangely abused, that he was sent to the bastille ten or twelve times" (Chalmers).

Caillet, 6498; Cornell, Witchcraft, 344



A REMARKABLE EXAMPLE OF VICTORIAN PRINTING

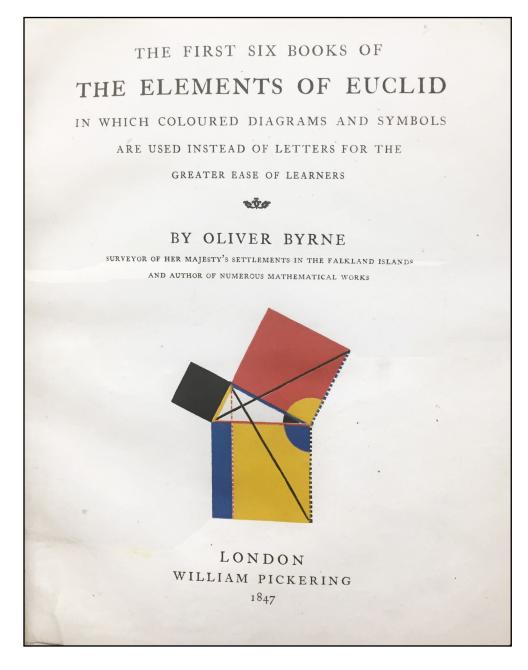
13. [EUCLID] BYRNE, Oliver. The first six books of the elements of Euclid in which coloured diagrams and symbols are used instead of letters for the greater ease of learners. London: William Pickering, 1847.

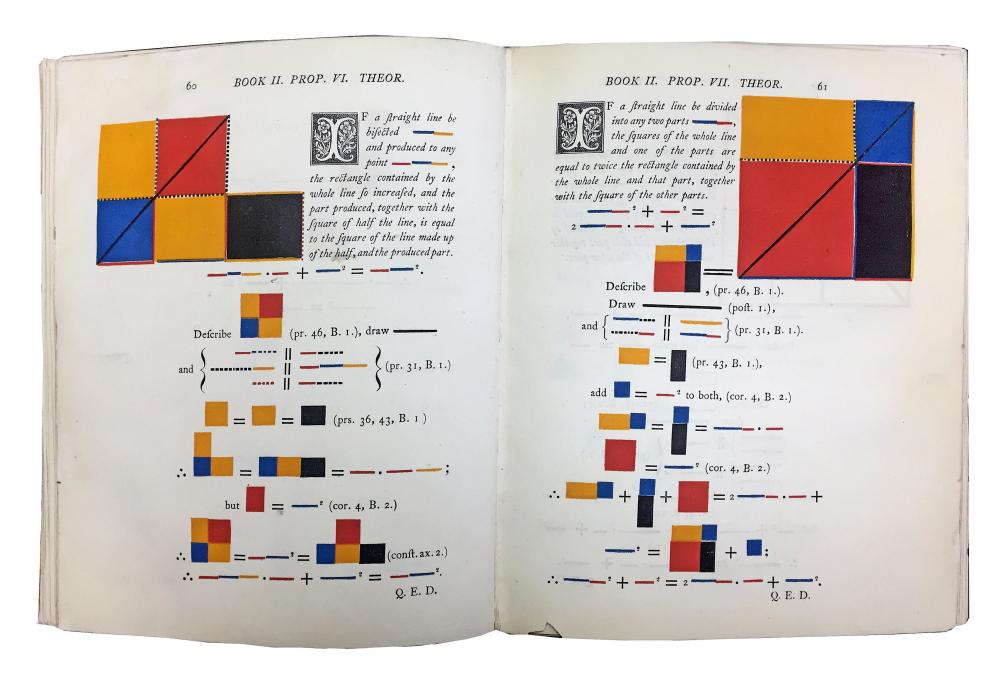
4to. xxix, [i], 268 pp. Illustrated throughout in three colors and black. Printed in Caslon old-face type with ornamental initials by C. Whittingham of Chiswick. Original blue publisher's cloth (rare); spine rebacked, text exceptionally clean which is quite unusual for this book. Overall a very handsome copy. \$14,000.00

First and only edition of Byrne's work on Euclidean geometry, in which colors are substituted for the usual letters to designate the angles and lines of geometric figures. Written and designed to simplify Euclid's propositions, this remarkable example of Victorian printing is described by Rauri McLean as "one of the oddest and most beautiful books of the whole century" (Victorian Book Design, p. 70).

The printing proved to be extremely difficult, requiring exact registration; only one thousand copies were originally published. After its exhibition at the Crystal Palace in 1851, Sparling remarked that "the application of color printing for a didactic purpose was relatively uncommon . . . Color wood engraving proved a difficult and expensive technique; by 1851 it was increasingly being supplanted by chromolithography" (*The Great Exhibition*, 137).

Keynes, Pickering, p. 53





No. 13, [EUCLID] BYRNE

ALL ABOUT MENSTRUATION

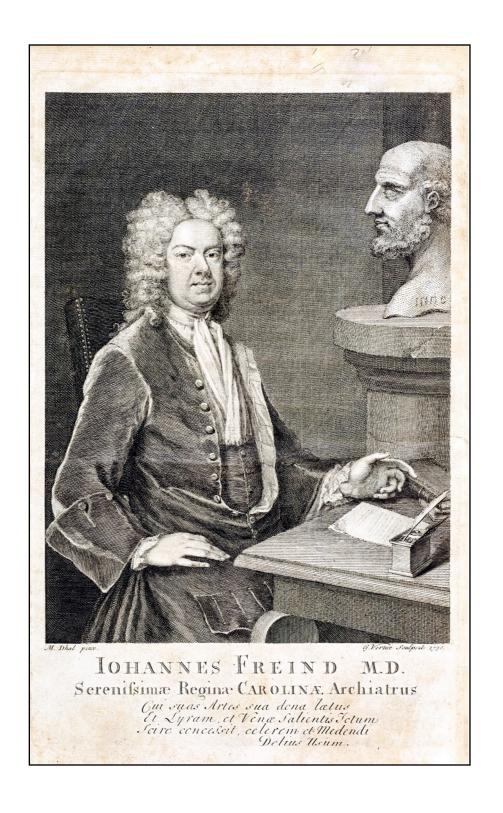
14. FREIND, John. Emmenologia . . . translated into English by Thomas Dale, M.D. London: T. Cox, 1729.

8vo. [xvi], 216, [8] pp., including 2 pages publisher's advertisements following index plus additional page of publisher's advertisements before title page. Very interesting engraved printer's device on title. Full calf with simple blind-stamped design and double gilt rules, somewhat worn; interior very clean and crisp, with only the occasional stain. Library stamp on paste-down, title, and final page. \$650.00

First edition in English of the first text on menstruation which appeared during the eighteenth century. This was the author's first book, originally published in Latin in 1703. Freind believed menstruation resulted from a plethora of the body, and because of erect posture the blood escaped via the uterus and vagina. Though his views on menstruation were not very popular, he provided some significant medical insight into the subject, such as proving by a calculation that the amount of blood passing through the umbilical cord would be sufficient for the needs of an embryo.

Freind (1675-1728) was the first English medical historian. He was committed to the Tower, where he plotted in detail his *History of physick* (1725-26), still considered a classic.

Ricci, Genealogy of Gynaecology, pp. 449-450



GÖDEL'S PROOF

15. GÖDEL, Kurt

"Über formal unentscheidbare Sätze der Principia Mathematica und verwandter Systeme I." Offprint from *Monatsheften für Mathematik und Physik*, XXXVIII, Band I. Leipzig: Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1931.

8vo. pp. [173]-198. Original printed back wrapper; front wrapper in facsimile (from the copy owned by Princeton University, with Überreicht vom Verfasser printed on top); small stain (from tape?) on bottom corner of first page. Preserved in a full morocco clamshell case.

\$ 45,000.00

First edition of the first printing of Gödel's Proof, the single most celebrated result in mathematical logic. This paper, *On Formally Undecidable Propositions* (Incompleteness Theorem) is of legendary rarity. Famed mathematician Kurt Gödel proved two extraordinary theorems. His paper showed that arithmetic was incomplete. In any consistent formal system able to describe simple arithmetic, there are propositions that can be neither proved nor disproved on the basis of the system. Thus a larger system may have to be used to prove consistency, and its consistency assumed; all pretty unsatisfactory.

Accepted by all mathematicians, these propositions have revolutionized mathematics, showing that mathematical truth is more than logic and computation. It helped tear down the notion that there was anything certain about the universe..

Überreicht vom Verfasser

Über formal unentscheidbare Sätze der Principia Mathematica und verwandter Systeme I.

Von

Kurt Gödel in Wien.

Aus den Monatsheften für Mathematik und Physik, XXX VIII. Band 1, Heft

Leipzig 1931
Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft m. b. H.

KURT GÖDEL

On Formally Undecidable
Propositions
Of Principia Mathematica
And Related Systems

Translated by

B. MELTZER, Ph.D.

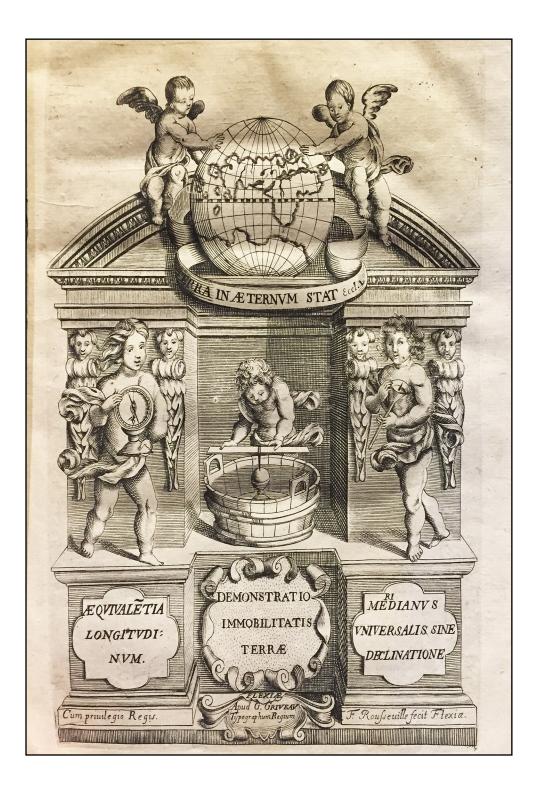
With an Introduction by

R. B. BRAITHWAITE, F.B.A.

According to philosophy professor Rebecca Goldstein, Gödel was an intellectual heir to Plato, whose sense of alienation from the positivists and post-modernists of the 1940's was only ameliorated by his friendship with Einstein. As Goldstein writes, "That his work, like Einstein's, has been interpreted as not only consistent with the revolt against objectivity but also as among its most compelling driving forces is . . . more than a little ironic."

Gödel (1906–1978), an Austrian born philosopher and mathematician, studied at Vienna. He saw much of the development of the positivist school of philosophy and was apparently unconvinced. He investigated the larger logical system put forward by Russell and Whitehead in their *Principia mathematica* and his resulting paper (above) may well be the most significant event in 20th century mathematics.

Offered with the first edition in English (1962).



JESUIT DENIAL OF ROTATION OF THE EARTH

16. GRANDAMI, Jacques. *Nova demonstratio immobilitatis terrae petita ex virtute magnetica.* La Flèche: Geroge Griveau, 1645.

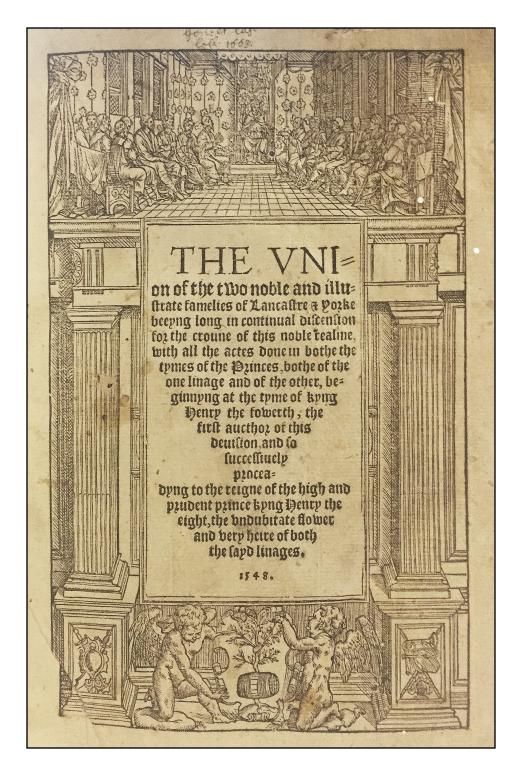
4to. [viii] 170 (ie, 160) pp., including index and errata. With 7 plates and 24 text engravings, woodcut initials and headpieces. Contemporary vellum, light stains on covers, title written on spine; library stamps on the first few leaves, staining and browning to last few signatures. Early bookplate on the fly-leaf. \$12,000.00

First and only edition of a fascinating work on magnetism, notable not only for the author's anti-Copernican and anti-Galilean views, but also as a history of the magnet. Grandami uses his own theories about terrestrial magnetism in an attempt to prove the immobility of the earth. "No magnetic body rotates around its poles; the earth possesses magnetic properties as shown by Gilbert, therefore it does not turn around its poles - a denial of the rotation of the earth" (Wheeler Gift Catalogue, 122). "The character of terrestrial immobility is derived from God's eternity, for magnetic force is essentially the power of God's hand." He goes on to describe an experiment that illustrates the behavior of a spherical loadstone which he interpreted as proof of the earth's immobility. The experiment shows that if the loadstone was placed with its axis perpendicular with respect to the horizon, a certain point of its equator would naturally turn towards the pole of the world. The lovely engravings that accompany the text depict charming cherubs and angels busy demonstrating the attraction of magnetic bodies and the theory of magnetism in general.

Grandami (1588-1672), a French Jesuit physicist and astronomer, was dean of the college at La Flèche, where Descartes was schooled and the site of the main Jesuit press. He taught literature, natural philosophy and theology. He corresponded with Descartes, Huygens and Mersenne, and made detailed observations of comets of 1664 and 1665, which caused much religious and academic debate regarding their paths and natures. Grandami later published *Le cours de la comete* (1665), a book describing the two comets.

Linda Hall Library, Jesuit Science in the Age of Galileo (1986), 19; Thorndyke, VII, p. 668





EARLY ENGLISH CHRONICLES ONE OF SHAKESPEARE'S MAJOR SOURCES

17. HALL, Edward. The union of the two noble and illustre famelies of Lancastre & Yorke, beeyng long in continual discension for the croune of this noble realme, with all the actes done in bothe the tymes of the Princees, bothe of the one linage and of the other, beginnyng at the tyme of kyng Hnery the fowerth, the first aucthor of this devision, and so successively proceadyng to the reigne of the high and prudent prince kyng Henry the eight, the undubitate flower and very heire of both the sayd lineages. London: Richard Grafton, 1548.

Folio (284 x 185 mm), [iv], cclx; lix; [i] lxi; [i] cclxiii. ¶4, A8, B-M6, N8, O-Z6, Aa-Ff6, Gg8, Hh-Qq6, Rr8, AA-KK6, aaa-iii6, kkk8, Aaa-ZZz6, AAA-XXX6. Lacking Rr8 (blank) but including the KK6 and kkk8 (both blanks). Lacking the printed leaves HHh3-4 and the final colophon leaf XXX6. Woodcut title page and full-page woodcut colophon, numerous woodcut historiated initials, including the large woodcut on the first text leaf. Contemporary calf, rebacked; title repaired at top, not affecting any printing. Signature of Thomas Spring dated 1663 on title and the word Dartmouth written in pen on the verso of title, contemporary annotation on first text leaf. Overall an excellent copy, very little browning, sharp impression. \$30,000.00

First edition, first issue of Hall's chronicles of English history, famed as one of Shakespeare's major sources. Spanning from the accession of Henry IV in 1399 and the War of the Roses to the death of Henry VIII in 1547, the text serves primarily as a moral exemplar and cautionary political tale. It was fundamental in cementing the memory of Richard III as a villainous ruler. Unlike other chroniclers, Hall weaves his own eye-witness accounts into the narrative, bringing a dramatic immediacy to these political mechanisms. Hall's text reiterates his respect for the monarchy and

royal ceremony and is decidedly sympathetic to the Protestant cause. He is also one of the earliest historians to suggest that the Tudor house would restore England to its rightful glory after the political strife and economic upheavals of the fifteenth century. Of particular interest is the Chronicle's role as inspiration and source material for William Shakespeare's plays on the Wars of the Roses—Richard II, Henry IV (parts one and two), Henry V, Henry VI (parts one, two and three) and Richard III.

Hall (1497–1547), lawyer, historian, and member of Parliament, likely viewed the production of this chronicle as his life's mission. Although he died before his magnum opus could be completed, Hall left the manuscript to the King's printer, Richard Grafton (c. 1507–1573), who completed and published the text.

ESTC, S113110; STC, pp. 557-558, 12721-12723



RICHARDGRAFTON to the reader.



Apust crave of the most gentle reader, charitably to sudge of methe imprinter of this worke, if ought herin shalbe sent but of purpose to bee omitted either not sufficiently delated and set furth, or elses something to playing spoken, in the which might be noted affection, that thou wilt excuse me therin, for I professe that I have as nere as in me lay, nether altered nor added any thing of my selse in the whole woorke, otherwise the the aucthor write the such But this is to be noted, that the Auc-

thoz therof, who though not to al me, yet to many bery wel knowe, was a man in the later tyme of his lyfe not so paynfull and studious as before he had ben : wherefore he perfited and writt this historie no fatther then to the foure and twentie pere of kyng Benry the eight: the rest he left noted in divers and many pamphletes and papers, whych fo di gently a truly as I coulde, I gathered thefame together, a haue in suchewise compiled them, as may after thesated peres, as pere in this woozke: but beterly without any addici: on of inpire. Therfore my request and dely as a forelated, is, that thou wilt truly and cha= ritably tudge me: And so sone as mp leafute wil ferue, for thine cafe a ready fyndyng of any thyng herein cons tepned I put= pole to gather an cract table of the whole moorke

THE HOLY GRAIL FOR ARTHURIAN COLLECTION

18. HARDYING, John

The chronicle of Jhon Hardyng, from the first begynnyng of Englande, unto ye reigne of Edwarde ye Fourth where he made an end of his chronicle. And from that tyme is added a continuacion of the storie in prose to this our tyme, now first imprinted, gathered out of diverse and sondery autours and have write of the affaires of Englande. London: Richard Grafton, 1543.

Two parts in one. 4to. [vii], ccxxxviii; cxlvi, [1] leaves, ¶8, a-z8, A-G8 (lacking the blank G8), Aa-Ss8, Tt2. Text in black letter, title within architectural woodcut border, woodcut initials, separate divisional title within architectural woodcut border. Eighteenth-century full calf, rebacked, edges rubbed; generally an excellent copy. Three bookplates: (1) From the library of George Thomas Robinson (British architect, 1829–1897), with his engraved armorial bookplate with motto "Virtute non verbis"; (2) engraved armorial bookplate of George Arnold ("One of the gentlemen of his Majesty's most honorable privy chamber); and (3) Charles Edward Harris St. John (1843–1917). \$30,000.00

First edition, first issue, of this acclaimed chronicle in verse, the first of two editions printed in the same month and year. Our copy contains the passage relative to Edward IV on the verso of Fol. V of the Continuation: "for the kyng was a man that loued bothe to see and feele a fayre woman." Though the later edition contains a more full account of the reign of Henry VIII, this passage as well as the cause of the quarrel between Edward IV and the Earl of Warwick was suppressed.

The Chronicle covers the history of Britain and England from its mythical foundation by the Greek princess Albina and her twenty-nine sisters to the end of Henry VI's minority. Among other things, Hardyng details the origins of British history in the myth of Troy and the subsequent founding of empires by those escaping the doomed city. The work is also one of the best sources for information on King

Arthur, mingling historical narrative with aspects of the myth of the Round Table and Holy Grail. Indeed, apparently Hardyng's Chronicle is one of the major sources of Sir Thomas Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*. "Hardyng's work offers a compelling insight into late medieval perceptions of kingship and governance on the cusp of the Wars of the Roses, and captures the tastes, hopes, and anxieties of a late fifteenth-century gentleman who had witnessed, and all too often participated in, each of the key events that defined his era."

Harding (1378–1465), an ex-soldier and spy of Henry V, spent years writing and re-writing his verse history to accommodate swings in political power and patronage. As a boy he entered the service of Sir Henry Percy (Hotspur), and later went on to serve in the Battle of Agincourt (1415) and in the sea-fight before Harfleur (1416). He also provided documents to support English claims over the crown of Scotland, many of which were later shown to be forgeries.



UNIQUE COLLECTION OF SIX BOOKS ABOUT THE BRITISH ISRAELISM MOVEMENT FROM THE LIBRARY OF THE MASONIC SUPREME COUNCIL

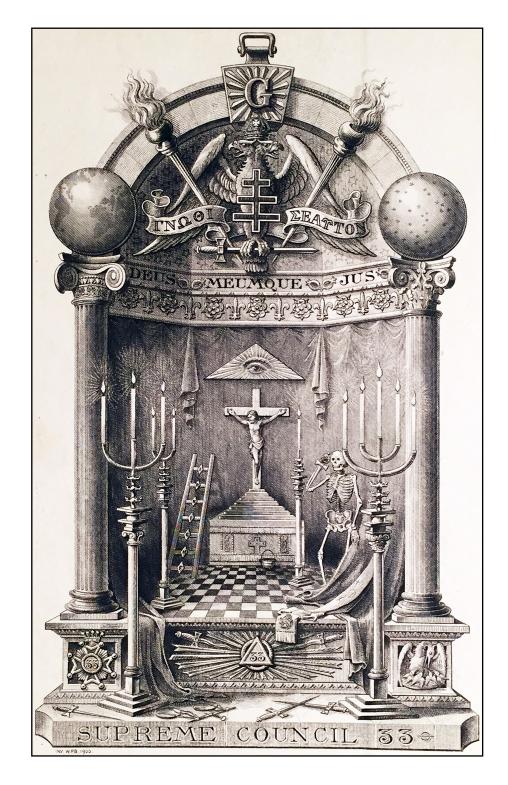
19. [HEYWOOD, Thomas]. *Life of Merlin, surnamed Ambrosius; his prophecies and predictions interpreted.* . . . Carmarthen: J. Evans, 1812. 4to. viii, 324 pp., including index and list of subscribers.

A unique collection of six books about the British Israelism doctrine and its founder, Richard Brothers. The doctrine identifies the Anglo –Saxon race with the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel, and is based on a literal interpretation of the Old Testament. Apparently England and its colonies must be the Israel to whom the promises were made in the Bible.

The first work, *The life of Merlin*, provides a chronological order of the Kings of England. Because of the strong historical connection of the ancestors of the English with the Ten Lost Tribes, the doctrine includes the principle that the British Royal Family descends directly from the bloodline of King David. Heywood (1570–1641), a prolific playwriter and actor, contributed to Elizabethan and early Jacobean theatre, writing numerous plays, both tragedies and comedies. (**bound with**)

[BROTHERS, Richard]. A revealed knowledge of the prophecies & times. Book the first (bound with) A revealed knowledge of the prophecies & times. Book the second. London: n.p., 1794. 4to. 68; 108 pp. With manuscript notes on the margins from page 54 in the first volume and throughout the second volume.

First edition of the most important work of the founder of Anglo-Israelism. Brothers explains the doctrine, whose principal belief is that the British nation is the true and real Israel of God. He claimed that the Anglo-Saxon race was descended from the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel; that he, himself, was a lineal descendant of David, and the rightful claimant to David's throne.



Brothers (1757-1824) declared himself the apostle of a new religion, "the nephew of the Almighty, and prince of the Hebrews, appointed to lead them to the land of Canaan." He had a large following but could not produce the social movement he had intended with his writings. After he predicted the death of the king and the end of monarchy he was arrested for treason in 1795 and confined. (bound with)

HALHED, Nathaniel Brassey. Testimony of the authenticity of the prophecies of Richard Brothers, and of his mission to recall the Jews. London: n.p., 1795. 4to. 28 pp.

First edition of the speech held in Parliament by Halhed in defense of Brothers and his Anglo Israelism theory. Halhed (1751-1830) was an English Orientalist and philologist. In India (working for East India Company) he translated into English the Gentoo code from a Persian version of the original Sanskrit. His collection of oriental manuscripts was purchased by the British Museum. (bound with)

HORNE, George. Sound argument dictated by common sense; in answer to Nathaniel Brassey Halhed's testimony of the authenticity of the prophecies of Richard Brothers. Oxford: printed for the author, [1795]. 4to. 52 pp., including half-title.

Second edition of this polemic refusal of Brothers' theory written in response to Halhed's Testimony. The author here defines Halhed as a weak character that has been roped into the persuasions of a man (Brothers) and who has completely misunderstood the sacred scriptures. (**bound with**)

BRYAN, William. A testimony of the spirit of truth, concerning Richard Brothers . . . in an address to the people of Israel, &c. to the gentiles called Christians. . . . London: n.p., 1795. 4to, ii, 39 pp.

First edition of this pamphlet written in defense of Brothers by Bryan after he had first condemned his work and later decided to meet Brothers in person to re examine his theory. Originally a Quaker and copper-plate engraver, Bryan went in 1789 with John Wright to join the Society of Illuminés at Avignon where, in that post-Swedenborgian, semi-Masonic group, he received spiritual communications informing him of the coming of a prophet and the imminent millennium. (**bound with**)

WRIGHT, John. A revealed knowledge of some things that will speedily be fulfilled in the world. . . . London: n.p., 1794. 4to. 64 pp.

Wright belonged to the Avignon Society, a group of European illuminists active in the late 1780's. Being disappointed with the New Jerusalem Church in London he went to Avignon, where he was told to expect the millennial deliverer of prophecies. Returning from Avignon, Wright later identified Brothers as this promised deliverer and devoted this work to him.

Six works bound together. Contemporary calf, rebacked, spine in compartments with raised bands, tooled in gilt, morocco spine label. Engraved bookplate of the Supreme Council, the highest authority of the masonic order of the Scottish rite of Northern America (Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States) on the paste-down (motto "Deus Meumque Jus- Supreme Council 33"). \$5500.00



LIGHT AS AN OPTICAL PHENOMENA

20. LA CHAMBRE Marin Cureau de. La lumière. Paris: Rocolet, 1657.

4to. [xx], 414, [10] pp. Beautiful engraved frontispiece title, full-page engraved illustration to begin the dedication to Mazarin, engraved initials, head- and tailpieces, text diagrams. Contemporary calf; paper a bit toned, otherwise an excellent wide-margined copy.

\$ 2500.00

First edition. This treatise provided an expansion and up-to-date reporting of La Chambre's earlier work in optics. In his *Nouvelles observations et coniectures* (Paris, 1650), La Chambre first developed his important doctrines on light, which he refined here. He perceived that light was a quality, not a substance; that it was capable of a local motion which, nevertheless, took place in an instant; and he offered as the general causes of reflection and refraction the "animosity" and "natural antipathy" between light and matter. This optical phenomena not only anticipated but likely had a direct effect on Newton's views on the subject.

The battle to "liberate color from the clutches of philosophers of the old school" had been fully engaged with the controversy between Fermat and Descartes (and Clerselier), with Fermat pointing out the failure of the Cartesian theory of refraction to provide a plausible physical interpretation fitting the mathematical assumptions used by Descartes. La Chambre corresponded with Fermat (as set forth in Fermat's letter, p. 156 of his *Varia opera mathematica*, 1679), urging him "to add Geometry to my Principle and to put forward a demonstration which could serve as the real foundation to refraction." The mathematical expression of the law of refraction was to be a great asset in helping the further development of geometrical optics and of experimental research.

Marin Cureau de la Chambre (1594-1669) was a French physician and philosopher. He moved to Paris around 1630, and became a physician to Louis XIV. Reportedly the monarch was impressed by la Chambre's ability to judge human character based on physical appearance. Indeed, La Chambre is largely known for his work in physiognomy, publishing a five-volume study on mans' character and "passions" (*Caractères des passions*). He also wrote articles on many other topics, including optics, digestion, and occult practices. He was an original member of the French Academy of Sciences.

21. ARTISTIC EXPLANATION OF MATHEMATICS

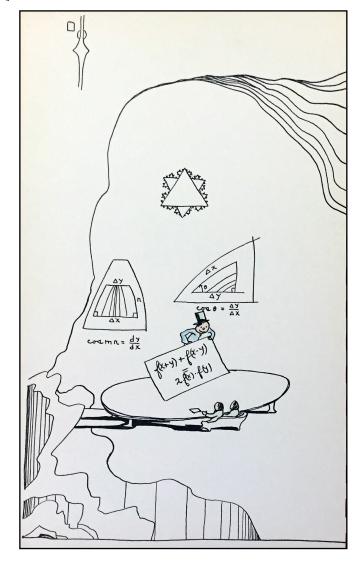
LIEBER, Lillian R. Non-Euclidean geometry or three moons in mathesis. Lancaster, PA: The Science Press Printing Company, 1940.

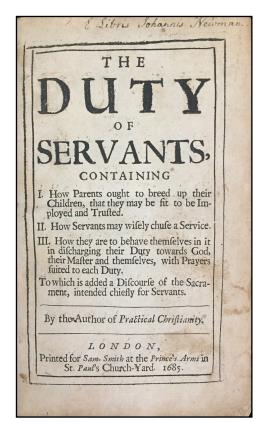
9 x 5 ½". Single sheets bound with a plastic spiral spine. [ii], 40 pp. Illustrated covers and fly-leaves; wonderful colored illustrations. A brilliant combination of artistry and science. \$250.00

The second printing of this fascinating example to learn all you ever wanted to know about non-Euclidean geometry. With whimsical illustrations in color by her husband Hugh Gray Lieber, the author explains the discovery and basis of non-Euclidean geometry in a poetic format. Chapters include an introduction to plane geometry, some remarkable theorems, consequences of those theorems, non-Euclidean trigonometry, a postulate system, and the concluding "moral." A glossary of important terms rounds out this wonderful, artistic approach to educating the non-mathematician about a very important and practical subject.

Lillian Lieber (1886-1986) was the head of the mathematics

department at Long Island University and the Galois Institute of Mathematics and Art in Brooklyn. She wrote a number of popular books, many illustrated by her husband. In her work, *The Einstein theory of relativity*, she was quite clear that there should be "just enough mathematics to help, and not to hinder, the lay reader." Her books were not meant for experts, but for "the celebrated man [or woman] in the streets."





"CHOOSING SERVICE"

22. [LUCAS, Richard]

The duty of servants. . . . London: Sam. Smith, 1685.

8vo. [viii], 248 pp. With an unrecorded title page, most likely an earlier issue than the more common one. Full morocco in an antique style; paper somewhat browned, repairs to a few leaves. \$5500.00

First edition of this noteworthy treatise describing the religious and moral obligations of those who become servants (referred to in the book as "choosing service"). The scope of the book is quite broad; the author starts with the responsibilities of the parents of children who know they will choose service as a livelihood. Those parents are to tend to the education of children who will choose service. Such children "must accustom themselves at home to the duties they must practice in service." From there, we learn the qualifications which make a good servant, including fear of, and dependence upon God, contentment in their condition, love of their masters, humility, meekness and patience, faithfulness, industry and discretion. The author continues by treating the servant's obligation to religion and the practice thereof, and a servant's responsibilities toward the children of the Master, including the care of their morals, as well as toward strangers.

Perhaps most interesting is the discussion of the relationship between servants, including those working for the same Master and those working for others.

Examples of prayers are provided, including, for example, for those just entering service, for fidelity to the Master and trust in God, and for performance of duties. A fascinating look into the mindset of the seventeenth century household employee.

Our copy appears to have a previously unrecorded title page. Though it begins the same, the text of the title page states: "The duty of servants, containing I. How parents ought to breed up their children, that they may be fit to be imployed and trusted. II. How servants may wisely chuse a service. III. How they are to behave themselves in it in discharging their duty towards God, their master and themselves, with prayers suited to each duty. To which is added a discourse of the sacrament, intended chiefly for servants." All recorded copies state: The duty of servants: containing first, their preparation for and choice of a service, secondly, their duty in service. . . ."

Lucas (1648–1715), who lost his sight completely at about age 50, was a highly respected preacher as well as a prolific writer of philosophy and theology for the "non-professional." His best known works were *Practical Christianity* (1677), *An enquiry after happiness* (1685), and *The plain man's guide to Heaven* (1692).

MACHIAVELLI'S GREAT CLASSIC OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

WITH TWO RARE & REMARKABLE RELATED WORKS

23. MACHIAVELLI, Nicolo

Tutte le opere di Nicolo Machiavelli. . . . [Florence]: n.p., 1650.

Five works in one. [viii], 320; 280; 152; 158; 106 pp. Vignette of Machiavelli's portrait on title. Separate dated title pages to all parts except the *Historie fiorentine* which begins the volume. *Dell'arte della guerra* contains typographical figures depicting military formations and a double-page woodcut illustration depicting an army camp, and a manuscript table of contents following *L'asino d'oro*. (bound with)

LUBOMIRSKI, Stanislao

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

BOTERO, Giovanni

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

4to. Seven books bound together. Contemporary half vellum and marbled boards, manuscript titles on spine. Despite some browning and damp-staining, an excellent copy with an ownership inscription dated 1801 on the paste-down. \$6000.00

- I. Early edition of the political works of Machiavelli, which include:
 - --Gli otto libri delle Historie Fiorentine.
- --Discorsi di Nicolo Machiavelli cittadino et secretario fiorentino, sopra la prima deca di T. Livio a Zanobi Buondelmonti et a Cosimo Rucellai.
- --I sette libri dell'arte della guerra di Nicolo Machiavelli cittadino et secretario fiorentino.
 - --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.

--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 seventeenthcentury 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) is known as the father of modern political theory. Born in Florence, he was a diplomat for 14 years in Italy's Florentine Republic during the Medici family's exile when the city



No. 23, MACHIAVELLI

was run by Girolamo Savonarola, a Dominican friar. No official records of Machiavelli's life appear until 1498, immediately after the fall of Savonarola's government, when he would have been 29. Machiavelli was appointed as secretary of the Second Chancery, a position in which he coordinated relations with Florence's territorial possessions. As the "Florentine secretary," he had opportunities to meet and observe many of the major political figures of the period.

II. **First edition** of a little known political work. Written in the form of a dialogue in twenty-five inquiries (*Consultationes*), in which Vanitas (Vanity) and Veritas (Truth) discuss issues concerning policy-making in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. A commentary on techniques of making correct political decisions, the author examines the notion of prudence or practical reason (prudentia) stemming from Cicero's work. Although this works contains both similarities and contrasts with Machiavelli's thinking, it is very controversial due to its discrepancies at the point where Lubomirski describes the duties and characteristics of a ruler. It swings from being a pessimistic view of the political situation in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth to a commentary on techniques of making correct political decisions. Lubomirski (1616–1667) was a Polish politician that fought in wars against Sweden and Hungary.

III: Scarce edition of a penetrating operetta in which the author deals with the legal and economic problems related to the birth of the modern city and state. Botero (1544–1617), an eminent economist and political theorist, 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.

A RADICAL APPROACH TO SEXUALITY

24. MARTIUS, Galaeottus [MARZIO DA NARNI, Galeotto, MARZIO, Galeotto]. Galeotti Martii Narniensis, De doctrina promiscua lirer [sic]: varia multipliciq. eruditione refertus, ac nunc primu\(mathbb{M}\)m in lucem editus. Florence: Laurentium Torrentinum, 1548.

8vo. [xvi], 461, [3] pp., including the final blank. Contemporary vellum; aside from some very minor foxing, an excellent copy with bookplate of the Princes of Liechtenstein, contemporary ownership inscription on title and contemporary annotation on verso of final blank. \$4500.00

First edition of Martius' scholarly and philosophical miscellany. In addition to chapters covering poisons, pharmacology, astrology and how the humors of the human body are related to the planets, as well as general medicine, Martius includes discussions on everything from the moon's effect on tides to explanations of why the zodiac has animal names. He answers such questions as "why joy and fear kill suddenly" or "why the blood of the corpse flows in the murderer's presence." He also writes extensively on the positive medical benefits of coitus (with a comment that "the perfect marriage is between a blind woman and a deaf man"), and references Albertus Magnus, Thomas Aquinas, and Plato, as well as repudiating certain errors of Pliny and Galen.

Martius (1427-1497?) was a physician and humanist whose talents extended to philosophy, astrology, medicine, poetry, and rhetoric. He was educated in Padua and Bologna before moving to Hungary where he enjoyed the royal patronage of King Matthias Corvinus (1443-1490).

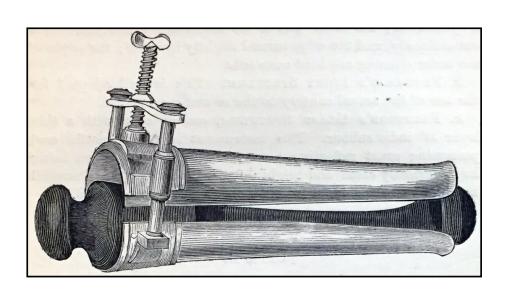
Adams, M747; BL, Italian STC, 421; Brann, *The Debate Over the Origin of Genius During the Italian Renaissance*, pp. 163-164; Christie's, *Historic Cards and Games*, 2006, lot 235; Thorndike, IV, pp. 400-404

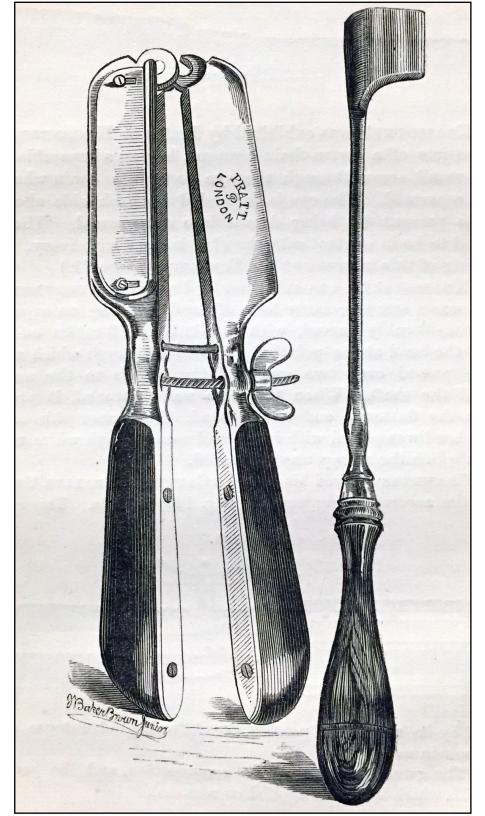
25. OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

Catalogue and report of obstetrical and other instruments exhibited at the conversazione of the Obstetrical Society of London, held, by permission, at the Royal College of Physicians, March 28th, 1866. London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1867.

8vo. viii, [ii], 229 pp. With numerous text illustrations. Original blind-stamped pebbled cloth, gilt stamp of the Obstetrical Society of London on front cover, wear to spine; interior excellent. \$500.00

First and only edition. "The exhibition of obstetrical and other instruments . . . will probably form an epoch in the history of midwifery in this and other countries; for it is no exaggeration to say . . . that it was 'one of the most astonishing historical displays of the mechanical appliances of the obstetrical . . . art ever collected in one room.' The exhibition was inaugurated by a converzatione, at which about 600 Fellows of the Society and visitors, including many eminent foreign physicians, were present" (preface). comparative tabulation of British and foreign forceps exhibited.





ORTELIUS' MINIATURE ATLAS

26. ORTELIUS Abraham

Epitome Theatri Orteliani, preacipuarum orbis regionum delineationes, minoribus talibus expressas. . . . Antwerp, Philippus Gallaeus, Christophorus Plantinus, 1589.

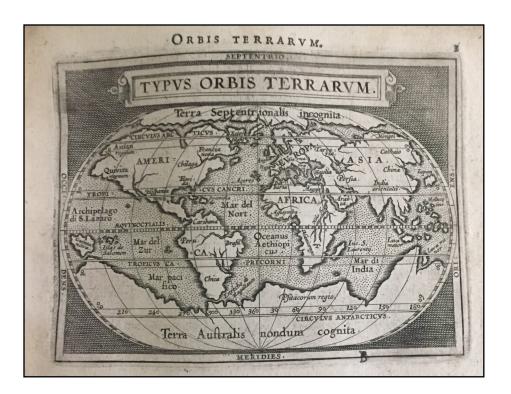
Oblong 8vo. (114 x 145 mm). [viii] leaves with the scarce engraved allegorical plate, 94 copper-plate maps, [4] pages colophon leaf with approbation and index. Contemporary (possibly the original) vellum overlaid onto early vellum; some marginal soiling and browning, index page partially torn, all maps clean. Contemporary ownership signatures on title. \$9500.00

First Latin edition under this title, complete with the map plates engraved by Galle, and text printed by Plantin just weeks before his death. The previous Latin edition was first published in 1570 under the title *Theatrum orbis terrarum*, with Latin poetry rather than prose by Hugo Flavoliusd. Like the *Theatrum*, this version was immensely popular and was translated in prose form into Dutch (1577), French (1579), Italian (1593), English (1603), and German (1604).

The miniature version of Ortelius's atlas was mostly used by travelers, students and all those for whom the folio would be inconvenient. Copies were eagerly sought after and usually received considerable wear. The atlas was printed through the eighteenth century.

Ortelius (1527-1598) was the father of the modern atlas. His *Theatrum orbis terrarium* was the world's first regularly produced atlas. Combining maps with comprehensive text, the *Theatrum* sets the standard for future atlases.

Moreland and Bannister, *Antique maps London 1989*, 98; Sabin, 57688; Shirley, 132 (2); Tooley, *Map and map-makers*, 29-30





ILLUSTRATIONS OF EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTERS

27. PARRY John. Extraordinary characters of the nineteenth century. London: J. Parry, 1805.

4to. [66] pp. With frontispiece and 14 additional engraved plates, all hand-colored. Contemporary half calf on marbled boards; marbled paste-down, text clean with very minor toning throughout. A fine copy. \$1200.00

Very rare and curious work which was apparently never finished, illustrating original portraits and caricature etchings. A medley of "extraordinary persons . . . which are seen in the streets in or about London", the book contains plates and descriptions of 14 characters, including the Irish giant Patrick O'Brien; Miss Lucy Wanmer, a thirty-inch-tall 53 years old woman; Mr. Daniel Lambert, the heaviest man in England; and Alderman Boydell, proprietor of the most successful print empire of the day.

Little is known about the publisher or the engraver, J. Parry. A record at the Folger Shakespeare Library suggests he is the Manchester painter Joseph Parry (1744–1826). The number of plates varies in each copy; there appears to be as few as 8 plates and as many as 20.

OCLC lists copies at the Folger, New York Public, Yale, Universities of Illinois and North Carolina, and the Wellcome.



THE FIRST PUBLICATIONS OF THE PAZIFISCHE PRESSE ALL SIGNED, SUBSCRIBER'S EDITIONS

28. PAZIFISCHE PRESSE

Seven volumes. Each bound in the original publisher's cloth-backed boards, author and title in gilt on spine; uncut. Set number 21 of the 150 Subscriber's editions printed and signed by the author on the colophon. Each volume is a superb copy, like new. \$ 12,000.00

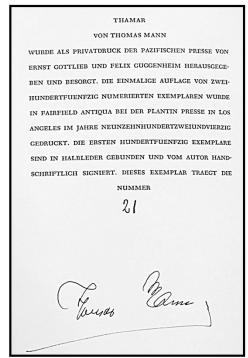
Original editions of the first seven books published by the Pazifische Presse, the sole representative on the west coast of the United States of those publishers who left Germany and Austria following the rise to power of National Socialists in 1933. Many European refugees came to America, and though most settled in New York, a large number did go to Los Angeles, which became an important center of German-speaking immigration. Artists, authors and intellectuals such as Thomas Mann, Theodore W. Adorno, Bertolt Brecht, Fritz Lang and Arnold Schoenberg were but a few who represented the community of Germans exiled from their native land and who produced major works to address the world crisis.

The Pazifische Presse was founded by Ernst Gottlieb and Felix Guggenheim, both of whom had emigrated to the west coast in around 1939. The publisher "afforded its participants an arena for presenting the best of Weimar culture, not only for the émigré community, but for their American friends and colleagues" (Jaeger, p. 9). They announced the initial publication of seven volumes by distinguished authors who themselves had immigrated to the United States. These included Thomas Mann, the Nobel Laureate for literature in 1929, Franz Werfel, Bruno Frank, Leonhard Frank, Alfred Neumann, Fredrich Toberg, Alfred Döblin and Lion Feuchtwanger. Many of these renowned writers continued to publish during their exile; some even went on to screen writing positions in Hollywood. Most of the authors were selected based upon a personal

relationship between them and the publishers. Gottlieb and Guggenheim worked with Saul and Lillian Marks of the renowned Plantin Press of Los Angeles to print their material. Founded in 1931 and named after Christopher Plantin, the famous sixteenth century printer from Antwerp, the Marks built a strong reputation as printers of artistic and beautiful works. Each of the first seven volumes (of a total of eleven books ultimately released) were printed at the Plantin Press in a run of 250 copies; the first 150 copies were the "Subscriber editions," signed by the author and bound in half-leather. The remaining 100 copies were a more simply bound unsigned trade edition.

1. MANN, Thomas. Thamar (1942). The novella Thamar is a





partial pre-printing of the fifth section of *Joseph, der Ernährer (Joseph the Provider*), later published in December, 1943 in Stockholm. This excerpt depicts the story of the young woman Thamar and her education by Jacob. Thomas Mann (1875–1955) was probably Germany's most influential author of the twentieth century, receiving the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1929.

- **2. WERFEL, Franz**. Die wahre Geschichte vom wiederhergestellten Kreuz (1942). First and only edition in German; an English version was published the following year. "The story is about the difficulties confronting the Christian and Jewish faiths in Austria after 1938, and about a rabbi who courageously reconstructs a Christian crucifix that had been desecrated by a Nazi swastika." Franz Werfel (1890–1945) emigrated from Vienna in 1938, and moved to Los Angeles at the end of 1940, living in the Hollywood Hills where he completed his acclaimed novel Das Lied der Bernadette (The song of Bernadette, 1941).
- **3. FRANK, Bruno**. Sechzehntausend Francs (1943). The story of a young German who misappropriates the money of a fallen World War I French soldier and suffers the resulting guilt, and his path leading to the rise of National Socialism. Bruno Frank (1887–1945) was a novelist, lyricist and dramatist. He came to Los Angeles in 1938, where he worked as a scriptwriter in Hollywood.
- **4. FRANK, Leonhard**. *Mathilde* (1943). The story of a young woman's formative journey through reality and fantasy. Leonhard Frank (1882–1961) moved to Los Angeles to accept a contract at Warner Brothers, later penning an autobiographical novel *Links wo das Herz ist* (*Heart on the left*, 1952).
- **5. NEUMANN, Alfred.** Giterwerk des Lebens (1943). The first part deals with the childhood of American idealist William Walker; the second part takes place in Southern California. The dramatist and historical novelist Alfred Neumann (1895–1952) wrote two works while living in Los Angeles, as well as working for the film industry as a screenwriter.
- **6. TORBERG, Friedrich**. Mein is die Rache (1943). First printing of

this novella dealing with the sadistic cruelties in a concentration camp and with Jewish self-identity. Friedrich Torberg (pseudonym of Friedrich Kantor-Berg, 1908-1979) wrote the screenplay for Voice in the Wind (Warner Brothers, 1943).

7. DÖBLIN, Alfred. *Noctumo* (1944). A partial pre-printing from the novel trilogy *November 1918*, published in three volumes between 1948 and 1950 in Munich. This book deals with the political events in Germany during the November, 1918 revolution. The physician Alfred Döblin (1878-1957) was best-known for his novel *Berlin Alexanderplatz* (1929).

ANTICIPATING THEORIES OF HUMAN EVOLUTION

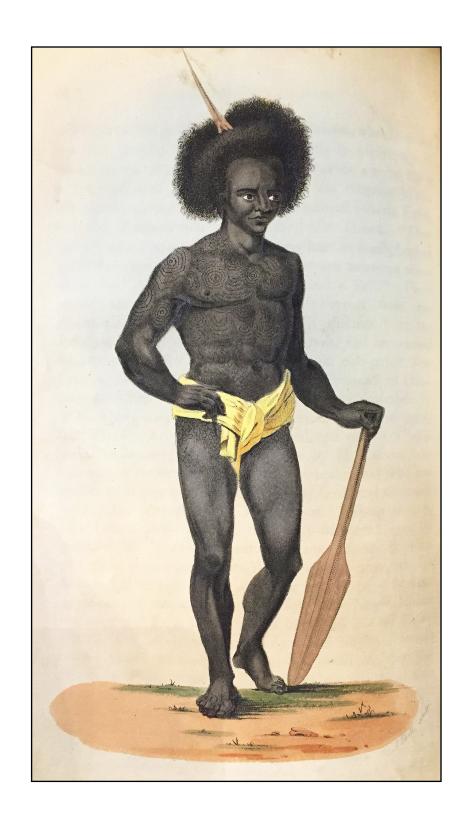
29. PRICHARD, James Cowles. The natural history of man; comprising inquiries into the modifying influence of physical and moral agencies on the different tribes of the human family. London: H. Bailliere, 1843.

8vo. xvi, 556 pp. Hand-colored engraved frontispiece, 40 engraved plates on 39 leaves (36 hand-colored) and numerous text woodcuts. Modern calf, gilt border on covers, spine in compartments with gilt decorations, title and author in gilt; new endpapers. Overall an excellent copy. \$3500.00

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

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

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







No. 29, PRICHARD

MAIL ORDER RELIGION

30. ROBINSON, Frank B. *Psychiana*. Moscow, Idaho: n.p., 1932.

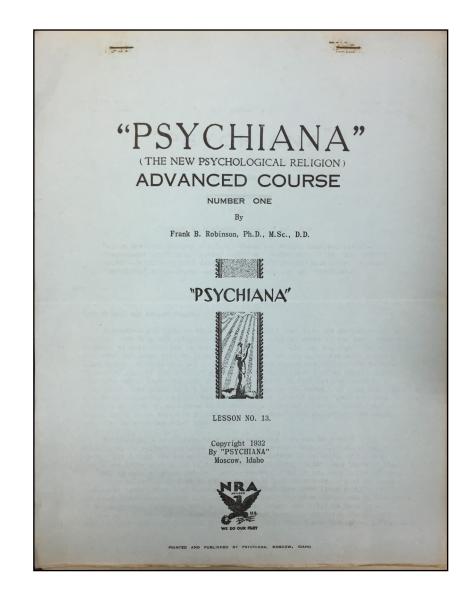
Approximately 220 pp. on 8 ½ x 11 inch paper, single-spaced typed throughout, in a folder. There are also duplicates of Lessons # 13 and 19, each with a printed cover page showing (The new psychological religion) advanced course Number One, and with the company's mark as well as the mark showing membership in the NRA (????? – weird).

A complete twenty-course program of spiritual enlightenment promising health, wealth and happiness through a belief system, rejecting all the major organized religions and a general embrace of modern science. It began and largely remained a mail-order enterprise, recruiting people through advertising in popular magazines and through direct mail solicitations.

Included is a Certificate of Approval certifying the John W. McCormick? has completed the advanced course of instruction, and signed by Montana Stadler, Secretary and the stamped signature of Frank B. Robinson (his picture is also on the Certificate). McCormick's notes and annotations appear throughout the series of lessons. \$3500.00

Psychiana was a New Thought denomination created in 1928 by Frank Bruce Robinson (1886–1948), with headquarters in Moscow, Idaho. The first advertisement for *Psychiana*, which Robinson himself penned and took around to local publishers in Spokane, Washington in 1929, featured a picture of Robinson with the headline, "I TALKED WITH GOD (yes I did, actually and literally)." Those who expressed an interest in Robinson's promises of health, wealth, and happiness by responding to one of his ads were offered a series of

bi-weekly lessons by mail on a subscription plan. Robinson had his own printing presses and started a small publishing company, which offered many of his own books on various spiritual themes, as well as his memoir, *The strange autobiography of Frank B. Robinson*.

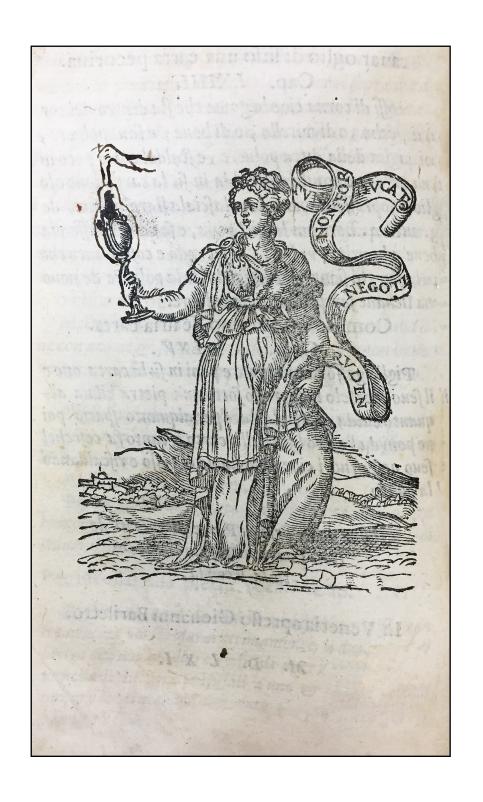


CURES FOR EVERYTHING, INCLUDING ERECTILE DSYFUNCTION. A RARE RENAISSANCE BOOK OF SECRETS – WRITER'S IDENTITY (AND GENDER) IN QUESTION

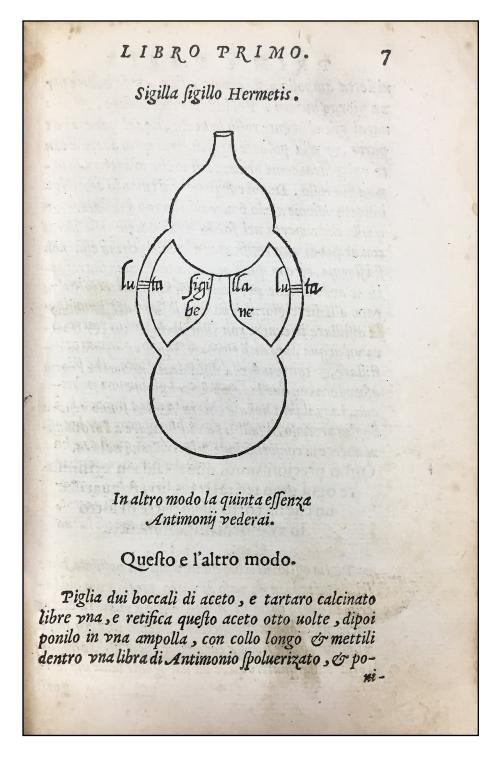
31. ROSSELLO, Don Timotheo. Della svmma de' secreti vniversali in ogni materia parte prima [et seconda]. Venezia: Giovanni Bariletto, 1561.

Two parts in one. 8vo. [viii], 152; [viii], 152 leaves (A¹ of first part misbound before table of contents). Each part with separate title. Woodcut printer's device of "Prudence" with the motto *Prudentia negotium non fortuna ducat* on each title and full-page on verso of last leaf of each part, woodcut historiated initials, text woodcut illustration of an alchemical instrument (*sigilla hermetis*), contemporary manuscripts notes. Contemporary vellum. Manuscript note on second title that suggests that Rossello is an alias for D. Panizza of Venice (?). Also of interest is the different spelling of Venice, "Venegia" on the first title and "Venetia" on the second. \$10,500.00

First edition, extremely rare, of this important and enigmatic treatise of alchemical, pharmaceutical and herbal formulas containing almost every remedy and new mode of therapy for illness as well as the ability to remain in good health. Among the topics described are recipes for plague amulets to aphrodisiacs and formulas from lip balm to paint pigments and cleaning teeth. In addition to the many other beauty treatments, the second book illustrates how to prepare "special waters" used to heal a variety of diseases. Noteworthy is the author's description of his preparation of camphor, quicksilver and sulfur to make a universal medicine. Of special interest (especially given the question of the gender of the writer) is the formula for a mixture of quail testicles, large winged ants, musk, and amber to treat erectile dysfunction.



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



BUILDING AN ARTIFICIAL GLOBE WITH THE ABILITY TO REPLICATE SURFACE WINDS

32. ROUGERIE, Pierre-Eugène. L'anémogène ou appareil reproducteur des courants atmosphériques. Parmiers: Foix, 1894.

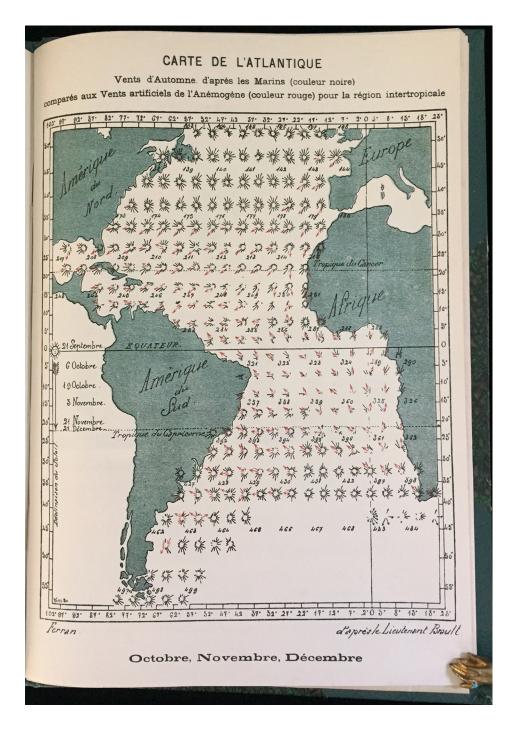
Folio. [viii], 67 [1] pp. Engraved frontispiece, 25 illustrations (many of which are colored). Half-cloth and marbled boards; other than some minor foxing on exterior leaves, a fine copy.

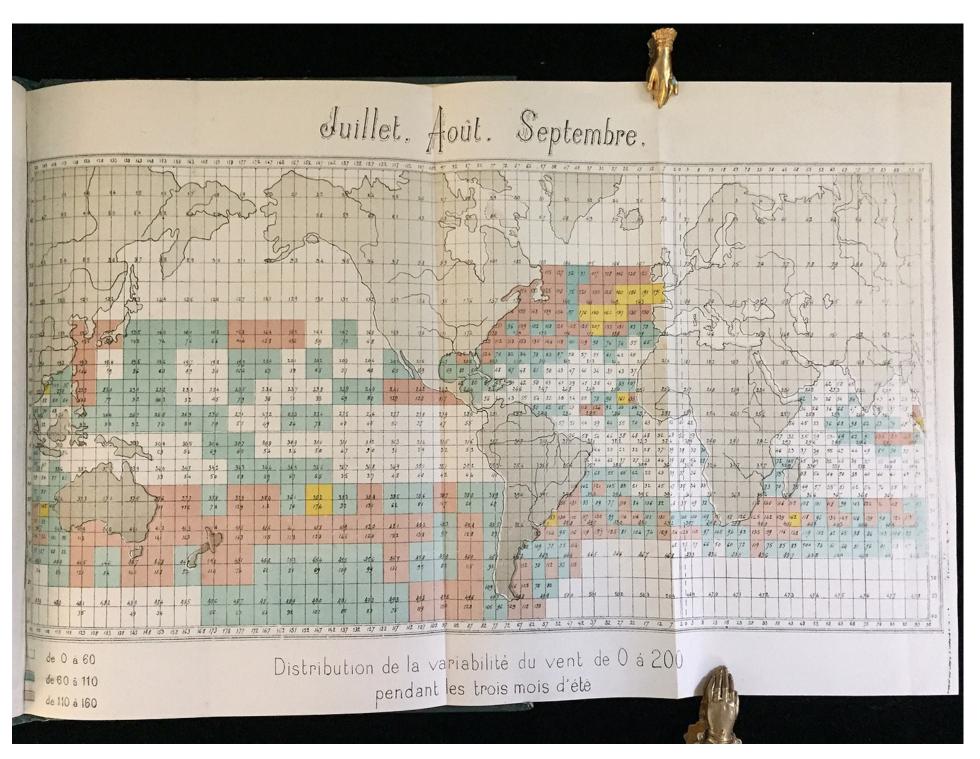
\$ 3000.00

Second edition of an incredibly rare treatise on an atmospheric modeling tool. The book explains the construction of an apparatus that measures the movement of air and reproduces global wind patterns. Rougerie's spherical machine mimicked the appearance of the earth with a rotating liquid or gas, which recreated atmosphere currents and could be modified by position and direction. The work includes extensive illustrated charts and maps, which informs the reader on all manner of air current variants caused by geographical and temporal seasonal factors.

Rougerie (1832-1907) was the bishop of Pamiers and an avid meteorologist. He published multiple texts on scientific, historic, and Catholic subjects, including works support of charitable societies such as the French Red Cross, research on the Gallic tribes, instructions for pilgrimages, and meteorology.

OCLC locates 3 copies of the 1887 first edition (Paris, Toulouse, and Buenos Aires), and 1 copy of this edition at the BNF; see "Rougerie's Anemogene" in *Scientific American*, March 26, 1887





THE FIRST AND MOST IMPORTANT ITALIAN COMMENTARY ON PTOLEMY'S GEOGRAPHIA

33. RUSCELLI, Girolamo. La geografia di Claudio Tolomeo. . . .; Espositioni et introduttioni universali. . . .; Discorso universale di M. Gioseppe Moleto mathematico. . . . Venice: Vincenzo Valgrisi, 1561.

Three parts in one volume. 4to. [viii], 358, [2] pp.; 28 double-page maps; each with 2 pp. of accompanying explanatory text; [56] pp.; 36 double-page maps, each with 2 pp. of accompanying explanatory text; [48], 47 pp. Each part with separate title page with large woodcut printer's device. Contemporary half calf with speckled boards; first title page with minor dampstains, but the interior overall excellent. Contemporary ownership inscription on title. \$ 16,500.00

First edition of Ruscelli's translation into Italian from Greek of Ptolemy's *Geographia*. The 64 double-plate copper-engraved maps are enlarged copies of those created by Giacomo Gastaldi for his 1548 edition of Ptolemy and executed by the engravers Giulio and Livio Sanuti.

Of special interest here is that Ruscelli's translation is based on the original version in Greek as opposed to a further critical editing of later Latin translations. Ruscelli points out that Ptolemy was Egyptian, and writing in Greek led him to using long sentences and a punctuation that could lead to misinterpretation of his text. Ruscelli is also the first of Ptolemy's translators that actually explains the mathematical projections and location coordinates. He analyzes the various units of measurement in geography and by the end of the first book he describes how to draw a geographic table in a bi-dimensional representation that remains proportional to the earth's orbit, as well as explaining where to print the names of cities, landmarks, etc. on each map.

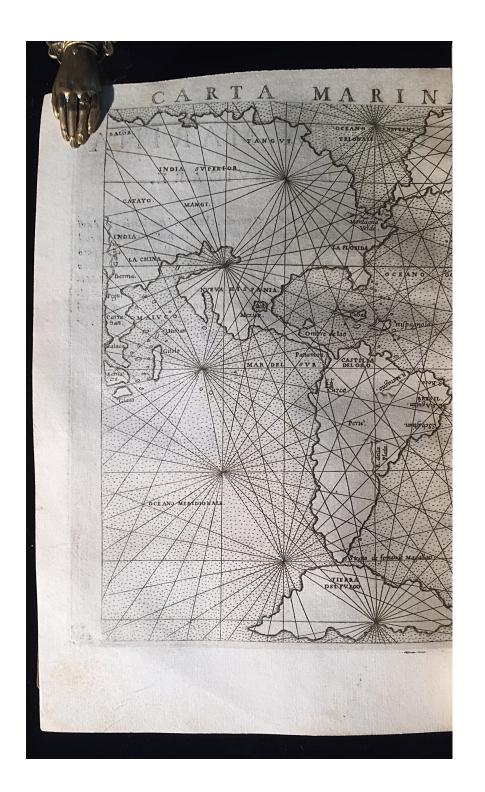
The second part is the Espositioni et introduttioni universali, a treatise on

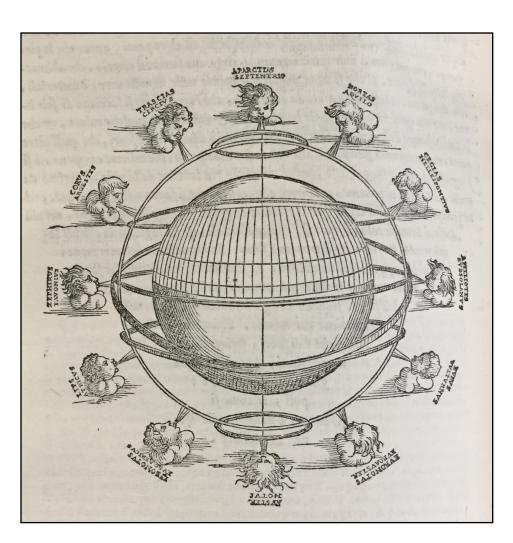
geography, in which Ruscelli confirms that terrestrial spheres on paper (globes) were produced in Italy in the first half of sixteenth century in a limited number and in small sizes, and that he was himself involved in crafting those. In the last part, *Discorso universale di M. Giuseppe Moleto mathematico*, Moletti addresses the issue of geographical coordinates and how to measure them. He also deals with the Ptolemaic cycles and the origin of the winds related to the use of a compass.

Ruscelli (c. 1504-1566) was a Venetian editor that worked for the famous Valgrisi publishing firm as curator of various Italian classics. He introduces several important innovations in this volume through his 37 "modern" maps, which cover Europe, Africa, Asia and the New World. He also includes a double hemisphere world map, very early for an atlas, as well as a rare world sea chart. Also included is Ruscelli's revised and updated Zeno map of the Arctic. First published only three years earlier, the Zeno map describes a purported journey in the 1390's to Greenland, Iceland, the mythical islands of Frisland and Icaria, and what is now thought to be Newfoundland and Labrador. Here, Ruscelli eliminates the land bridge between Greenland and Norway. This map became the standard chart of the Arctic and Greenland for many years. His maps will later serve as a model for the artists that have decorated the Vatican galleries.

Giuseppe Moleto or Moletti (1531–1588) was an Italian mathematician and a prominent professor of mathematics at the University of Padua best known for his *Dialogo intorno alla meccanica* (*Dialogue on mechanics*). He advised Pope Gregory XIII on establishing his new Gregorian calendar and was certainly acquainted with Galileo, sharing with him works dealing with gravity.

Adams, 2235; Sabin, 66503





No. 33, RUSCELLI

EXQUISITE PLATES OF GARDEN ARCHITECTURE AND ORNAMENTS

34. SCHUBLER, Johann Jacob

Recreations perspectives et essais des nouveaus cabinets des berceaus, cages, ou volieres artificieles, et attiques des jardinages . . . Perspectivische Belustigung und neue Versuche von Kleinen Lust-Hausern, wie auch allerhand Kunstlichen Vogel-Bauern samt unterschiedlichen Aufsatzen und Garten-Werck. Nuremberg: Johann Christoph Weigels, 1732.

Folio (327 x 201mm). Letterpress title and 18 engraved plates. Contemporary red half roan, rubbed and stained; plates are bright and clean. From the library of the Mathesis Scientiarum Genitrix, Leiden. \$7500.00

First edition of an uncommon work by the Nuremberg mathematician and architectural theorist, J.J. Schubler, presenting stunning forms of garden architecture whose different elements – archways, fountains, sundials, clocks, glockenspiel, bird cages, and topiary – are often fantastically combined.

Schübler (1689-1741), born in Nuremberg, had an extremely varied career as an architect, draughtsman, mathematician, painter, and sculptor. The son of a braid and tassel maker, his prodigious talents were first recognized during his early childhood. In 1696, fire destroyed the Egidienkirche, a Romanesque cathedral in Nuremberg. Aged only seven, Schübler was then reported to have created an architecturally exact drawing of the cathedral from memory, as it had appeared before its destruction. He then received his first drawing lesson from the noted architectural painter J.A. Graff, and at age nine, became part of the atelier of Jakob von Sandrart, the founder and director of the Nuremberg Academy of Fine Arts.

From 1705 to 1713, Schübler completed his education through



extended travels through Europe where his interests in mathematics and physics solidified. In 1717 he was asked to build a triumphal arch in Sulzbach. Though his work was widely praised, he did not accept a royal assignment until 1741, when Schübler was asked to travel to Berlin, to work as an architect in the court of Friedrich II. Tragically, he died on 11 September of the same year, and was never able to fulfil this long-awaited role.

Despite never having worked in a royal court, Schübler was extremely productive during the first half of the eighteenth century. This does not mean, however, that his work was universally wellregarded. Apparently his manner of speaking - as demonstrated in the captions to many of his prints - was decidedly baroque, which made the works 'difficult to enjoy.' Secondly, they often require a great deal of prior technical knowledge to understand. His largest and most often reproduced work was first published by Jeremias Wolff in Augsburg, before 1724. This publication, entitled Ausgab feines vorhabenden Wercks (Edition of fine intended works), presents designs for a vast array of objects, including altars, pipe organs, libraries, beds, clocks, garden gates, and fountains. The inventiveness of his later designs, such as the modern-looking projector and stove, was as much guided by contemporary scientific innovation as his architectural work was ruled by ancient mathematical principles. Though sometimes obscured by the extensive ornaments he favored, it is clear that Schübler's early interest in math and science remained firm throughout his career, enabling him to produce works that are practical as well as decorative - a perfect balance between the Late Baroque and the Age of Enlightenment.

OCLC locates 5 copies in America (Columbia, Delaware, Harvard, Michigan, and the Atlanta History Center); See Catherin Yarnell, The works of Johann Jakob Schübler: science, mathematics, and "unregulated imagination" (2011) at

http://www.vam.ac.uk/blog/engraved-ornament-project/works-johann-jakob-sch-bler-science-mathematics-and-unregulated-imagi; Wimmer/Lauterbach S-254; cf. Thieme/Becker XXX, 309



THE LOGIC TEXTBOOK USED BY EVERY SEVENTEENTH CENTURY ENGLISH UNDERGRAD

35. SMITH Samuel

Aditus ad logicam. In usum eorum qui primò academiam salutant. Oxford: Henry Hall, 1656.

(bound with)

BREREWOOD Edward. Elementa logicae in Gratiam studiosae Juventutis in Academia Oxoniensi. Oxford: Hen[ry] Hall, 1657.

Two works bound together. 12mo. [vi], 200, [2]; [xii], 108 pp. With 2 folding tables. Woodcut printer's device on both titles, initials, headand tailpieces. Contemporary calf, spine a bit worn; overall an excellent copy with a contemporary signature on the first blank (Oxford 1666). \$550.00

During the seventeenth century, students at the major universities in England studied Aristotle's logic, rhetoric, ethics and natural philosophy. Aristotelianism was the central system of thought in the education system. Smith's Aditus ad logicam was one of the most popular textbooks of the century on Aristotelian logic. First published in 1615 this brief Compendium had 11 editions in 80 years (this copy is a penultimate edition) and was written for students in a simple and exhaustive style. Smith opens his work with an original and complex definition of Logic; Logic is the science of arguing on any theme and it's the comprehension of the precepts that make reasoning possible. He notes that "science involves knowing things: to know something is to know the cause of it." And "science essentially involves reasoning from effects to causes and back. Although we first know the effect (and only later the cause), in nature ("ordo naturae") the cause takes place first." "Scholarship has always considered Smith as a syncretist, close to the Ramist positions; however, a careful examination of his

handbook shows the strong influence of Zabarella and Pace on the *Aditus*, in which entire propositions taken from Zabarella are repeated, revised and expanded. Smith presents a large number of Zabarella's views from an empiricist perspective, especially with regard to the theory of science and of method."

Smith's notebook was usually bound with Brerewood manual. A great many luminaries, including Newton and John Stuart Mill, were exposed to logic through the study of Smith's and Brerewood's texts.

Smith (1587-1620) was a British student at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he was later appointed junior proctor, being then "accounted the most accurate disputant and profound philosopher in the University" (Wood, *Athenae Oxon*, 283). He is considered the first important seventeenth-century British Aristotelian.

Brerewood (1565?–1613) was a learned British antiquarian and mathematician who didn't publish any work during his lifetime. He was a passionate searcher whose works span from logic to the origins of languages.

Smith: DNB, XVIII, p. 525; Wing S4195: Sgarbi, *The Aristotelian tradition and the rise of British empiricism*, Springer, 2013, p.147; Brerewood: DNB, II, p. 1181

See Ashworth, Logic teaching at the University of Oxford from the sixteenth to the early eighteenth century, http://www.didaschein.net/ojs/index.php/noctua/article/viewFile/83/64

ORIGINAL AND WITTY ILLUSTRATIONS OF LOGICAL CONCEPTS

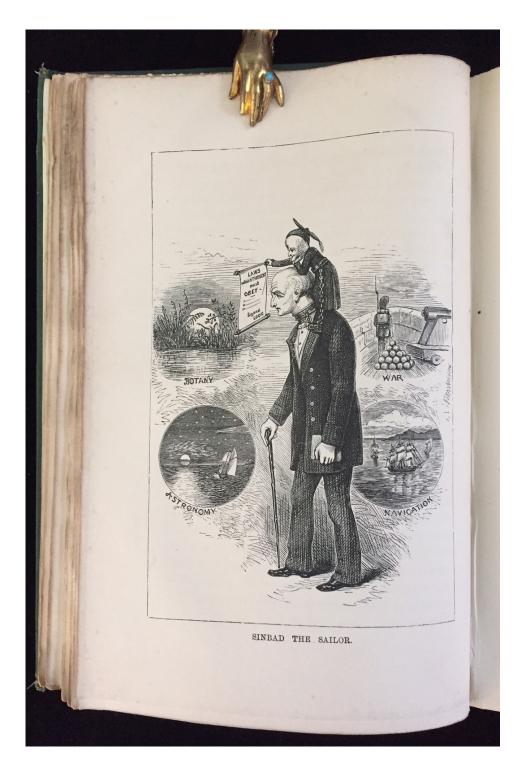
36. SWINBURNE, Alfred James

Picture logic. An attempt to popularise the science of reasoning by the combination of humorous pictures with examples of reasoning taken from daily life. London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1881.

8vo. xii, 188 pp., plus 2-page group of testimonials ("Opinions of the Press") and 12-page publisher's catalogue dated March, 1882. With 22 full- and partial-page illustrations and additional text tables. Original publisher's decorated cloth, gilt illustration on cover, gilt spine, a bit worn at the head and on the corners; interior excellent. \$150.00

Fourth edition of this wonderful attempt to create interest as well as popular understanding of the science of logic. The author, in a very humorous manner and most assuredly speaking to the "lowest common denominator" among us, tackles, among other matters, definitions of science and art, and the thread of logic within them, the relation of logic to language, and the mathematics of logic without being even close to substantive mathematics by delving into syllogism, reasoning, inference, etc. The book closes with a short chapter listing useful facts in logic which are likely intended to be kept by the reader for future reference. All in all, a very informative and useful book for the non-expert.

The illustrations are from the drawings by the author. Swinburne (1847 -1915) was a member of Queen's College, Oxford.



ILLUSTRATED EMERGENCY MEDICINE

37. TAMBA GENTOKU

Kokesai kyuho (Emergency remedies for the benefit of the people). Kyoto, 1789-90.

Three volumes (265 x 180 mm). Approximately 300 double pages, including nearly 150 woodblock illustrations. Original wrappers with printed labels; interior with minor browning and occasional wormholes, otherwise a fine and complete copy preserved in a folding box. \$ 5500.00

Probably one of the earliest illustrated accounts of Japanese medicine, compiled by the famous court physician Tamba Gentoku, also known as Taki Angen. The work is intended to promulgate medical knowledge among the common people, describing how to remedy maladies of various kinds without the aide of a physician. The illustrations, many botanical in nature, cover every phase of emergency treatment, including revival of the drowned or intoxicated by artificial respiration and treatment by massage (see illustrations in Castiglioni in his History of Medicine). Of particular interest is an illustration of the most famous of all moxa spots ("sanri"), located on the antero-lateral aspect of the (left) leg, with detailed directions on how to "know" it.

Among the many aspects of emergency medicine, the author treats the following:

- Vol. I. Loss of consciousness, including apoplexy, sexual intercourse, paralysis, sunstroke, cholera, epilepsy, intoxication, etc.
- Vol. II Vomiting blood, blood in urine, jaundice, deafness, obstructed urethra, lockjaw, wounds, cuts, contusions, eye injury, scalds and burns, frostbite, etc.
- Vol. III. Death and violent death, suffocation, starvation, hanging, drowning, freezing and lightning, foreign objects in parts of the body, accidental poising, plants, grains, alcohol and ptomaine, prenatal emergencies, fetal movement, hemorrhage, eclampsia, difficult births, postnatal emergencies, septicemia and menorrhagia, infantile emergencies, stillbirth, convulsion, roseola, infamtum, etc.

Whitney, "Notes of the History of Medical Progress in Japan," Trans. As. Soc. Japan, 12, pp. 325-60



THE LOGICAL MEANS OF TEACHING ARISTOTELIAN LOGIC

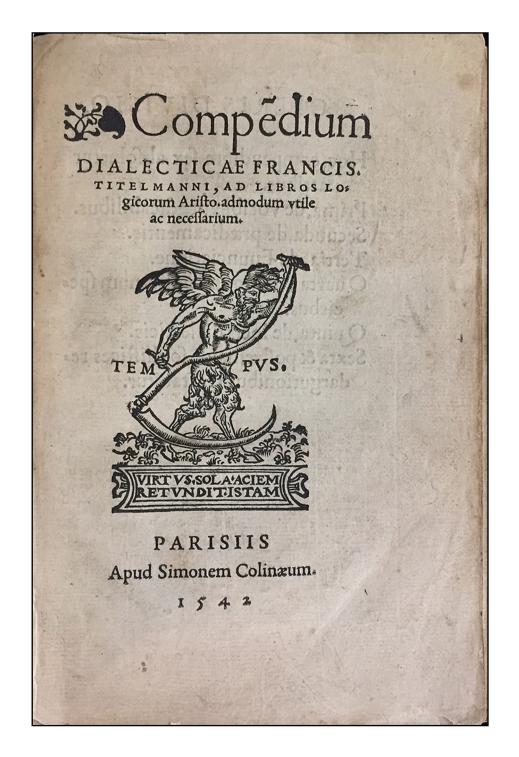
38. TIT[T]ELMANS, Franciscus

Compendium dialecticae ad libros logicorum Aristo. admodum utile et necessarium Paris: apud Simonem Colinaeum, 1542.

8vo. 20 leaves. Woodcut printer's device on title, wooduct initials. Modern vellum. Heavily annotated with contemporary notes inside the text and in the margins in the first four leaves. Some toning, though still a fine copy. \$950.00

The Compendium, first published in Paris in 1539, illustrates the tendency to "abbreviate, simplify and popularize . . . Titlemans introduces the characteristically modern argument of saving time in education." For those who only had brief periods to study philosophy, Titelmans created a succinct compendium on Aristotelian dialect, reducing Aristotle's system to a short and precise summary. It is divided into six parts, following Aristotle's Organon. The author defines and comments the main principles of Logic: concepts, categories, enunciation, type (form) of arguments describing the four types of syllogism, topics and the sophistic refutation. The Compendium was quite popular as a textbook in numerous university courses after its publication.

Titelmans (1502–1537) studied theology, possibly at the Studium Theologicum of the friars Minor while teaching at the arts faculty in the Paedagogium Porci (Luovain, Belgium). He joined the Franciscan Order in 1523, and engaged in a major controversy with Erasmus over the interpretation of the Pauline *Epistoles*. He also authored a compendium on natural philosophy first printed at Antwerp in 1530. He became a Capuchin in 1535 and moved to Italy, where he worked at the Hospital for the Incurables.



THE SENSATIONAL TRAVELS OF LUDOVICO DI VARTHEMA

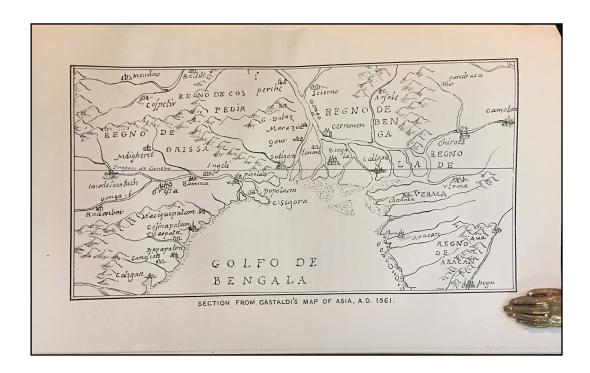
39. VARTHEMA, Ludovico di; JONES, John Winter (trans).

The travels of Ludovico di Varthema. London: The Hakluyt Society, 1863.

8vo. [xxii], cxxi, [vii], 320, [1] pp. Complete with 2 maps (1 folding). Blue cloth, gilt spine, gilt vignette on front board, both covers blind-stamped, corners slightly bumped and exterior somewhat rubbed; text is clean and bright. An excellent copy with the bookplate and withdrawn stamp from Exeter City Library on the front paste-down. \$550.00

First edition of this translation, surprisingly rare, of the incredibly popular original Italian edition of 1510 detailing Ludovico di Varthema's extensive travels to Egypt, Syria, Arabia, Persia, India, and Ethiopia. Varthema is most well known for his escapades, among which he became the first European, non-Muslim to enter Mecca disguised as a pilgrim (a heinous crime at the time), which he details in the work. A raging success, this particular work exposed westerners to Eastern culture, religion, landscape, and customs and was the definitive work on the East for many years.

Jones (1805–1881), a British librarian, translator, and editor, manages to capture the humor, simplicity and occasional exaggeration of Varthema. In addition to his work as an editor and translator for the Hakluyt Society, Jones served as the principal librarian of the British Museum from 1866–1873 and was the first president of the United Kingdom's Library Association in 1877.



ABSOLUTELY STUNNING COLORED PLATES

40. VISCONTI, Sigismond & DUFOUR, A.-H.

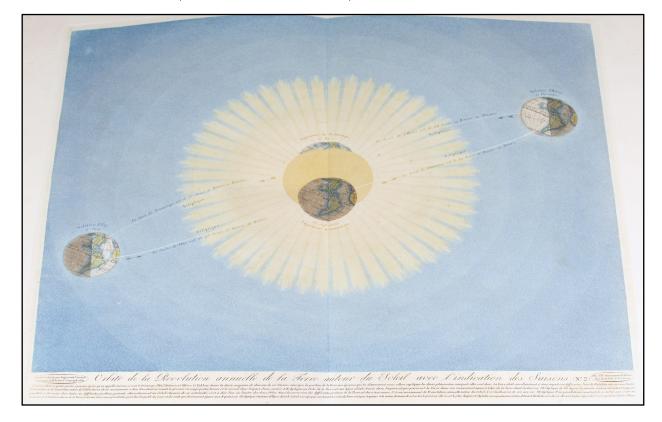
Tableaux du système planétaire. Paris: Simonneau, 1839.

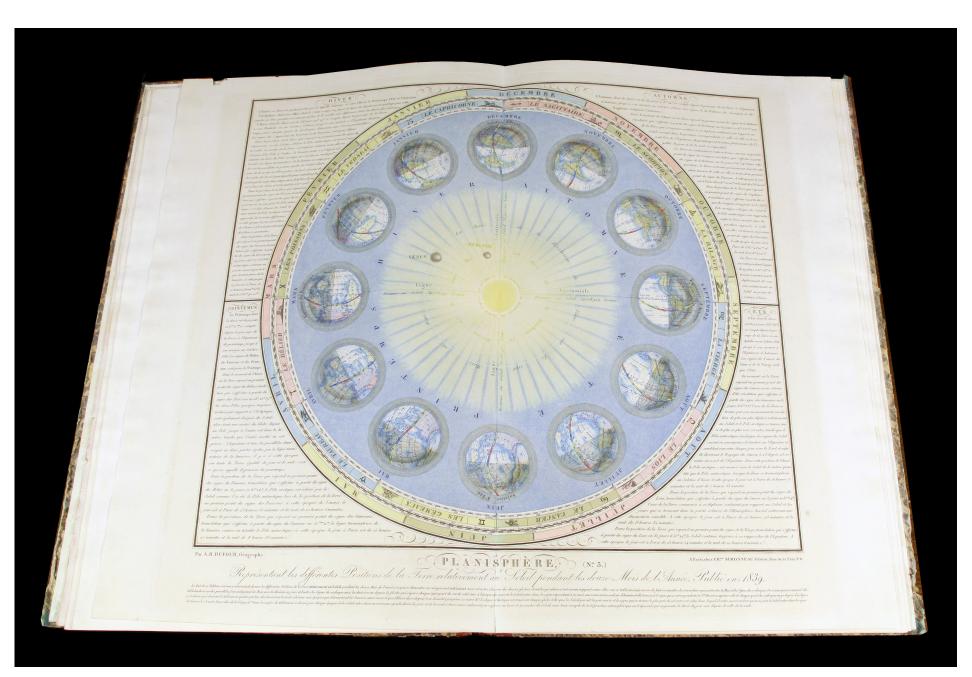
Folio. [7] double-page plates engraved in colors after Visconti by A. Gianni, with some added hand-coloring. Contemporary roan-backed marbled boards, spine and edges worn; title page with waterstain damage, and other than some very small tears at the edges (not affecting any of the images), the plates are in beautiful condition.

\$4500.00

The first edition of this work was published in 1815 with only six plates. A small volume of an elementary text was subsequently published, but as is most often the case in nearly all known copies, the work is presented as the plates only without text. The plates illustrate the solar system, the orbit of the Earth's annual revolution around the sun with the indication of the seasons, the different positions of the Earth in relation to the sun during each month of the year, the phases of the moon, eclipses of both the sun and the moon, the tides and a view of the interior of the Earth.

OCLC locates 3 copies of all editions in America (Linda Hall, Harvard, USC)





No. 40 VISCONTI, Sigismond & DUFOUR, A.-H.

ORIGINAL MINIATURE PAINTINGS AND PRINTING ON MONOTYPE

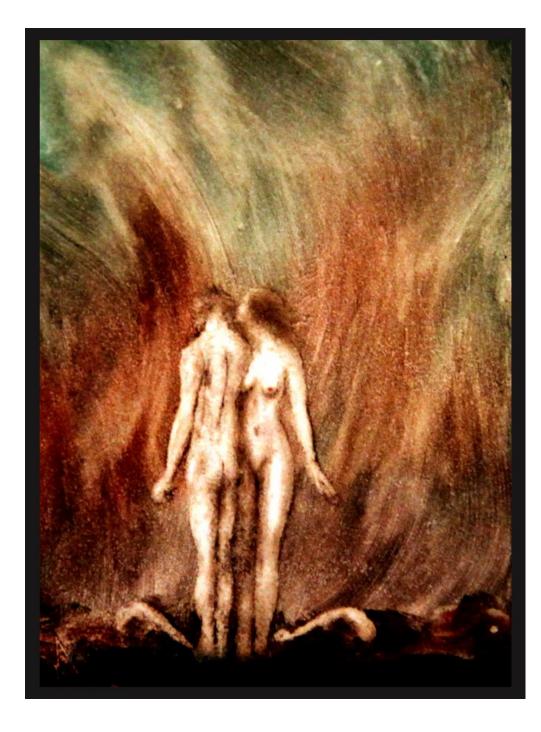
41. WIGHT, Henry A.

[Development of the universe. From Creation to the Great Calm]. New York, 1923.

6 ½ x 5 inches (page size); 3 x 2 inches of image size surrounded by 4 x 3 ¼ double decorative border. xiv, 24, 16 pp. Each of the 24 miniature paintings with decorative separate title page, which includes title of painting and number. Each painting is signed and with tissue cover. The 16 pages of printing contain quotations and poems from Blake, Tennyson and Goethe, Amaranth & Asphodel, and songs all finely decorated. The book is dedicated to the author's wife. Original calf binding with the author's wife's initials on front cover, probably bound especially for her. \$12,500.00

Unique work of 24 miniature paintings by Henry Wight. Titles are: Creation; The Birth of Woman; The Wail of the Sea; From out the Darkness; Humanity; Robe of Inspiration; A Glimpse into Eden; Heralds of New Life; The Spirit of Hope; The Cycle of Fear; Creative Desire; The Communion of Souls; The Flames of Passion; Symphony of the Soul; Beyond the Shadows; Consolation; Struggle of the Senses; The Awakening; The Dawn of Understanding; The Source of Life; The Spirits of Autumn; A Prisoner of Thought; The World of Mystery; and The Great Calm.

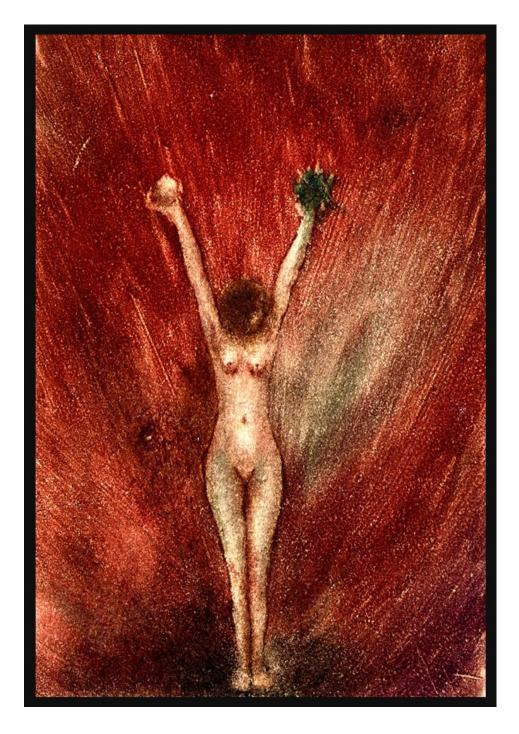
Henry A. Wight, little known artist and poet, discovered his gift for painting at a later age. This New York business man found the medium of monotype painting to express his creativity and spiritualism. He has been called a mystic and a visionary. "No art could be more the outcome of natural impulse than his. And this impulse is aesthetic. In these small monotypes the author conveys ideas mysterious and charming," much in the manner of the great visionary painter William Blake.



The pattern of his work follows closely to the development of the universe. Barren rock and earth, water, trees with vibrant foliage and then animal forms such as birds and beasts inhabiting the new world. Human forms draped at first then the pure undraped bodies of men and women. It was noted that his paintings are suggestive of Dante's Divine Comedy, symbolic of the struggle of human existence.

"Beside distinctive color harmony, he shows within small areas an appreciation of spaces and rhythmically arranged forms. His refinement of execution does not preclude a sense of largeness in the little naked figures, childlike figures, well defined but which continue into space. In other of the small circular monotypes longer and slimmer draped figures move with arms gracefully outstretched, sensitively indicated and with action. These glide through greens, browns, and reds, sensitive in color with subtle gradation" (Raymond Henniker-Heaton, from A Catalogue of Paintings and Monotypes by Henry A. Wight, 1922).

Eleanor Carey, "Henry A. Wight, Artist of the Soul" (Psychology Magazine); Ehrich Galleries, New York," Exhibition of Paintings in Monotype," 1923, 1927; Worcester Art Museum," Catalogue of an Exhibition of monotypes in color by Henry A. Wight," 1923; Raymond Wyer, Imagination and Technique. ca. 1920's.



THE BEGINNING OF SCIENTIFIC GEOLOGY IN ENGLAND

42. WOODWARD, John

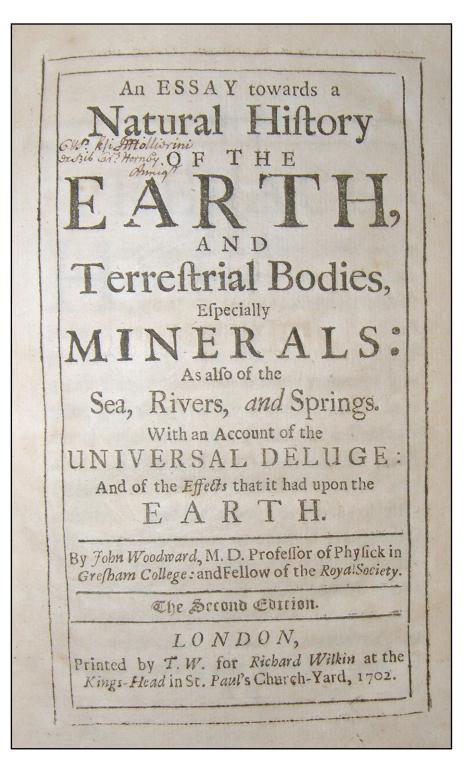
An essay toward a natural history of the earth: and terrestrial bodies, especially minerals: as also of the seas, rivers, and springs. With an account of the universal deluge: and of the effects that it had upon the earth. London: Ric. Wilkins, 1695.

8vo. [xvi], 277, [3] pp., including imprimatur and 2 pages of advertisements. Contemporary paneled calf, rebacked; interior with marginal soiling. From the library of Edward Hilliard with his bookplate. \$2500.00

First edition of what is considered the beginning of scientific geology in England. This influential book presents the orthodox contemporary views of earth structure. Woodward describes how he took every opportunity to examine digging operations, and despatched questionnaires to all parts of the world. "The information was a valuable contribution towards the knowledge of the regularity of the earth's structure everywhere" (Wolfe, History of Science, Technology and Philosophy, pp. 352, 364).

In this work, Woodward (1665–1728) recognized the existence of various strata in the earth's crust and the true nature of fossils, failing only to make the assumptions that earned William Smith the title of father of English geology. His most important contribution to science is his catalogue of the fossils which in the course of long years he had collected in England, and which now form an interesting portion of the Sedgwick Museum at Cambridge.

Geicke, Founders of Geology, pp. 67-68; Haskell Norman Catalogue, II, 2262; Ward, Geology Emerging, 2359; Wing, W3510



RECORDING A RARE HYBRID SOLAR ECLIPSE

43. XIMENES, Leonardo

Notizia de' tempi de' principali fenomeni del cielo nuovaments calcolati secondo le ultime tavole cassiniane per l'anno 1753: al tempo vero del meridiano Fiorentino; a cui si aggiugono alcune tavole generali di astronomia e di geografia, ed alcune osservazioni meterologiche, ed astronomiche fatte in Firenze l'anno 1752. Florence: Viviani, 1752.

8vo. 104 pp. A large folding plate depicting a solar eclipse, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary paste-boards. An excellent copy. \$7500.00

First edition of Ximenes' astronomical observations according to Cassini's tables to determine the solar ecliptic longitude. This was Ximenes' first published work. His observations were recorded in Florence during the years 1752–1753 and described the solar eclipse of October 26, 1753 in twenty-two different European towns.

The solar eclipse of 1753 Oct 26 was a rare hybrid solar eclipse in which the eclipse path starts out as annular; further down the track it changes to total and then back to annular before the path ends. Of interest, it was preceded two weeks earlier by a partial lunar eclipse on October 12, 1753.

Ximenes (1716–1786) was an Italian mathematician, engineer, astronomer and geographer. In 1756, he founded the observatory of St. John in Florence (now named after him, the Ximenian Observatory). He is also known for having restored the fifteenth-century gnomon in the dome of Santa Maria del Fiore in Florence which he used to conduct his astronomical and physical observations.

Rare; OCLC locates 1 copy in America (Oklahoma) and 3 copies in Italy.

NOTIZIA

DE'PRINCIPALI FENOMENI DEL CIELO

Nuovamente calcolati fecondo le ultime Tavole Cassiniane

PER L'ANNO 1753.

AL TEMPO VERO DEL MERIDIANO FIORENTINO

A cui si aggiungono alcune tavole generali di Astronomia, e di Geografia, ed alcune osservazioni Metereologiche, ed Astronomiche fatte in Firenze l'anno 1752.

DI LEONARDO XIMENES

DELLA COMPAGNIA DI GESU'.



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