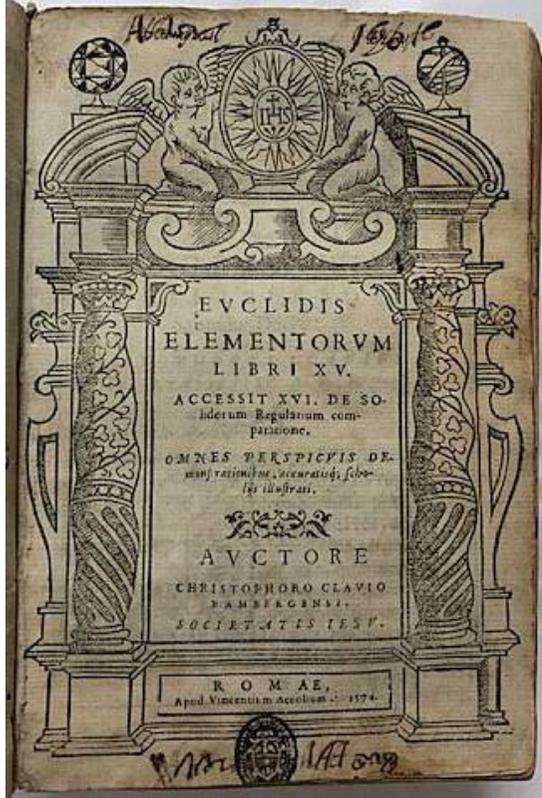


EARLY SCIENCE AND MEDICINE



A CHRONOLOGICAL SELECTION FROM STOCK

DEBORAH COLTHAM RARE BOOKS



i. **[EUCLID.] CLAVIUS, CHRISTOPH.** EUCLIDIS ELEMENTORUM libri XV. Accessit XVI. de solidorum regularium comparatione. Omnes perspicuis demonstrationibus, accuratisque; scholiis illustrati. Auctore Christophoro Clavio Bambergensi. Societatis Iesu. Romae, apud Vincentium Accoltum. [Colophon:] Romae, Apud Vincentium Accoltum. M.D. LXXIII [1574]. **£3,000**

An attractive large copy with wide margins of the rare first edition of Clavius' vast commentary with notes variorum on Euclid's elements. This was Clavius' most lasting work.

'In 1574 Clavius published his main work, The elements of Euclid.... His contemporaries called Clavius "the Euclid of the sixteenth century". The Elements, which is not a translation, contains a vast quantity of notes collected from previous commentators and editors, as well as some good criticisms and elucidations of his own. Among other things, Clavius made a new attempt at proving the "postulate of parallels".' (DSB 3, p. 311.)

The sixteenth book of the Elements was added by "Flussas", i.e. François de Foix, Comte de Candale.

This is a good large copy with no cropping of the bold architectural title page borders as is often the case. The book is neatly printed and uses rather unusual swash capitals combined with printers' flowers in the headlines. This edition was no doubt intended for Clavius' students at the Collegio Romano. A lavish folio for a more elite market was published at Cologne, and possibly printed there for the Venetian printer Giovanni Battista Ciotti in 1591, and another 8vo Roman edition appeared in 1605.

Thomas-Stanford 19; Riccardi, Euclid 15742; Sommervogel II, col. 1213 no. 2; Adams E985; EDIT16 18360.



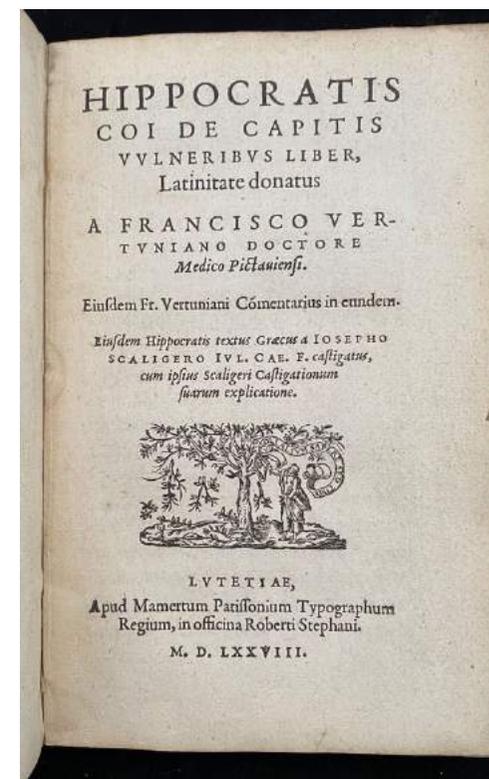
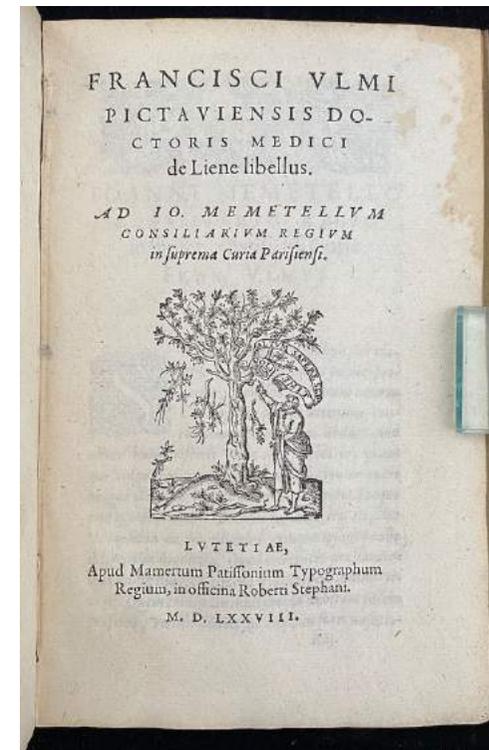
Two volumes in one thick volume, 8vo; I. ff. [40] 331 [1] (last leaf blank); II. ff. 300; in Roman and Italic letter; with woodcut architectural border on each title page, printer's device above colophon on vol. II, 2P4r, woodcut initials, typographic ornaments, and numerous woodcut diagrams in the text; I, f. 84v poorly inked and one passage overwritten in early manuscript, with brown staining affecting ff. 144-45 and discreet repairs to the corners of ff. 303-310 with loss of a few letters from the shoulder notes of 2 pages; II. nick at tail of ff. 300 with slight loss; occasional light browning and faint marginal dampstaining, some light edgewear and fraying to final few leaves; in contemporary limp vellum, covers darkened and somewhat soiled, front inner hinge cracked but holding, joints starting to split, with paper label on spine lettered in mss; with contemporary signature of 'Hieronymi Saphii', on first title page (scored through), in capitals on second title page (with some doodles) and at tail of penultimate verso; with small oval early owner's stamp on titlepages, another early stamp with an Eagle and the IHS Christogram on the final blank leaf of vol. I, and with library stamp on front free endleaf of the Capuchin Monastery of Sursee, near Lucerne.

2. **UMEAU, François. (d. 1599).** DE LIENE LIBELLUS Ad Io. Memetellum consiliarium regium in suprema curia Parisiensi. Lutetiae, [Paris] apud Mamertum Patissonium typographum regium, in officina Roberti Stephani. M. D. LXXVIII [1578]. [bound after:] **HIPPOCRATES.** DE CAPITIS VULNERIBUS LIBER, Latinate donatus a Francisco Vertuniano doctore medico Pictaviensi. Eiusdem Fr. Vertuniani Co[m]mentarius in eundem. Eiusdem Hippocratis textus Graecus a Josepho Scaligero Jul. Cae. F. castigatus, cum ipsius Scaligeri Castigationum suarum explicatione. Lutetiae, apud Mamertum Patissonium typographum regium, in officina Roberti Stephani. M. D. LXXVIII [1578]. **£1800**

An attractive volume containing the first separate edition of Hippocrates' noted practical handbook on wounds of the head (**though lacking a folding table**), together with the first edition of the first monograph devoted to the spleen by François Umeau (d. 1599, also known as Ulmus). Both were printed by Mamert Patisson, who had married the widow of Robert Estienne II and became Royal printer in this year, 1578. The Hippocrates is his only Greek printing. The two works were often bound together and a number of locations cite them thus. What makes the volume of particular appeal, are the numerous contemporary annotations to the Hippocrates, which although anonymous, are frequently quite detailed and extensive

Hippocrates' treatise on head wounds is printed with a Latin translation by the Poitiers physician François Vertunien (d. 1607) and a commentary by Joseph Scaliger (1540–1609) who was his close friend. It 'describes (among other subjects) sutures, the doctrine of trephining, and the cauterization of wounds. It was utilized and commented upon by most ancient writers on the subject including Galen ... only fragments of the work appear to have been available in Latin form before 1500. When newly translated from the Greek in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it won attention from both anatomists and surgeons' (Kibre, Hippocrates Latinus' in Traditio, Vol. 38 (1982), p. 176, published by Cambridge University Press). It became an influential treatise during the sixteenth century, being translated into five modern languages.

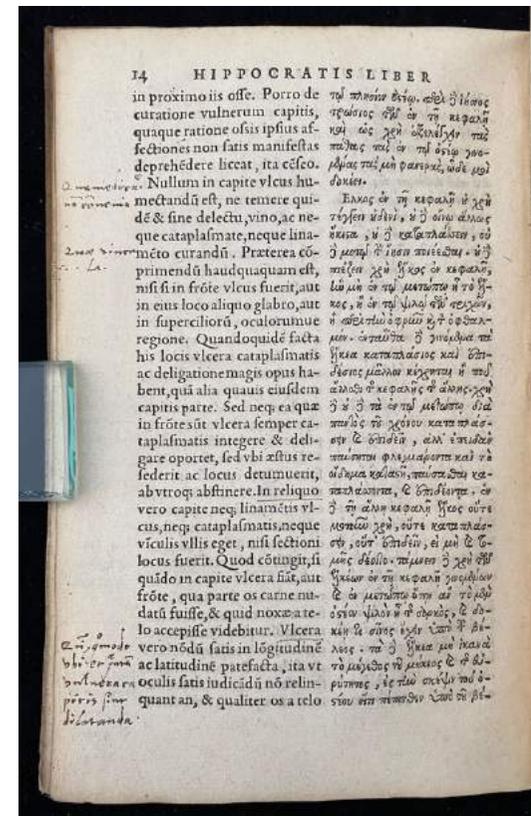
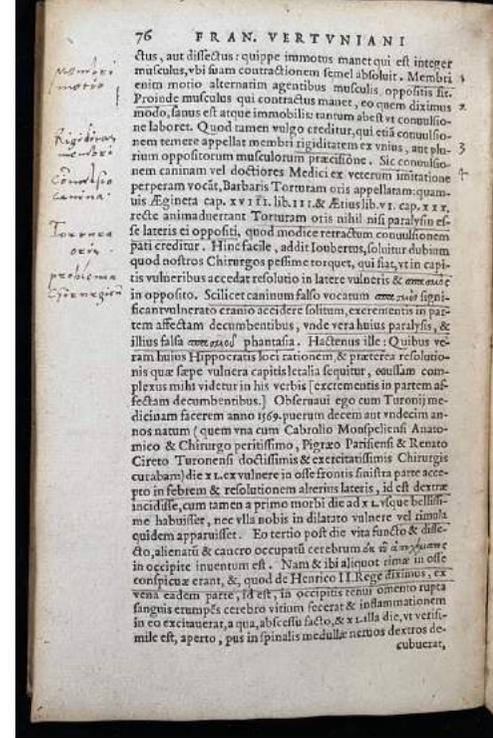
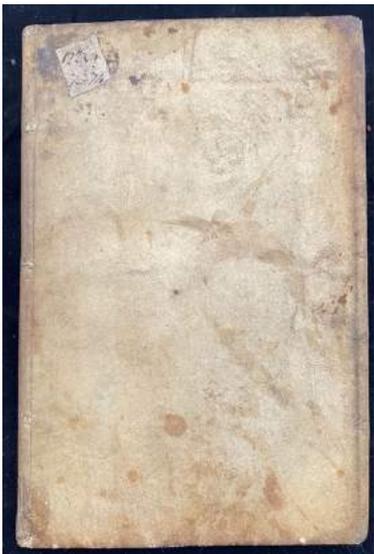
'Until the publication of De liene libellus in 1578 by Fransiscus Ulmus there was little interest or controversy surround the function of the spleen ... the De Liene libellus, a highly influential book by a very obscure physician from Poitiers, brought debate about the spleen to a head' (Wear, The Spleen in Renaissance Anatomy, p. 52, in Medical History, 1977, 21:43-60). Rather than just a passing chapter in a general anatomy book, Umeau devoted his sole focus upon the physiological function of the spleen, and challenged Aristotelian theories. 'Ulmus agreed with Aristotle that the spleen made blood, but this was not poor-quality venous blood which was added to that produced by the liver. Instead, Ulmus turned his attention to the arterial system. Up to the time of Harvey the origin of venous blood generally was thought to be the liver, whilst arterial blood was believed to be prepared out of a mixture of venous blood and vital spirits in the left ventricle of the heart. Ulmus



decided that the use of the spleen was for “the precocious or preparation of arterial blood” ... Ulmus thus changed the status of the spleen. Instead of being a cleansing or auxiliary blood-making organ it now manufactured an essential substance for the body. This was a radical departure from previous views’ (ibid).

Renouard, *Annales des Estiennes* 180; Adams U48 and H597; Krivatsy 4453 and 2405; Osler 185 (Hippocrates); Schreiber, *The Estiennes*, 249; Wellcome 6392 (under Ulmus), and Wellcome 3210.

Together, two works in one volume, 8vo; Umeau: ff. 27 [1] (last leaf blank), with woodcut printer’s device on title, and woodcut head-piece and initial; Hippocrates: pp. [8] 94 [2] errata and blank; LACKING THE FOLDING TABLE OF FRACTURES OF THE SKULL usually found at p. 57; text in Greek and Latin in parallel columns, commentary in roman letter with italic headings and extensive quotations in Greek, with woodcut device on title, woodcut headpieces and initials; some light staining in the upper outer corner towards the end of the volume; bound together in contemporary limp vellum somewhat soiled and stained, with small label at head of upper cover lettered in mss; although anonymous, quite extensive contemporary marginal Latin annotation in the Hippocrates of about 260 words as well as underlining and marginal numbering.



3. **PARACELSUS.** VON DER BERGKRANKHEITEN DREY BÜCHER, [in]. FÜNFFER THEIL DER BÜCHER UND SCHRIFFTEN des Edlen Hochgelehrten und Bewehrten Philosophi und Medici, Philippi Theophrasti Bombasti von Hohenheim Paracelsi genannt: Jetzt auff's neue auß den originalien und Theophrasti eigner handschrift... durch Johannem Huserum Brisgoium. Getruckt zu Basel durch Conrad Waldkirch. 1589 **£6,000**



Second corrected and improved edition of Paracelsus's book on the diseases of miners (first 1567), and the first monograph on the diseases of an occupation group. The present edition is found within the fifth volume of the Basel publisher Johann Huser's German quarto edition of the collected medical and philosophical works, published in ten volumes between 1589-1591, and considered by many to be the definitive edition. Huser did not confine himself to including the early printed copies only, but collected all the manuscripts which he could procure, and used them in forming his text. As a result the collection includes many non-genuine writings. According to Sudhof, Huser corrected and enlarged the work on miner's diseases, adding two chapters taken from original manuscripts. 'The year 1533 found [Paracelsus] in the land of Appenzell -- a poor lay preacher and healer among poor Swiss peasants. In the same year he visited the mining districts of Hall and Schwaz. Here his work on the Miners' diseases was conceived and written -- the first treatise in medical literature recognising and systematically dealing with an occupational

disease' (Pagel, p. 26). The first section covers miners' diseases, mainly pulmonary affections such as silicosis and tuberculosis which Paracelsus was the first to identify as occupational hazards. The second book describes the diseases of smelters and metallurgists, and the third diseases caused by mercury. 'The treatise on miners' diseases, the result of his observations in Fugger's mines in Tyrol, containing descriptions of miners' phthisis and the effects of choke-damp, was one of the few original contributions of the time to clinical medicine.' (Garrison, History of medicine, p. 407). Although written around 1533 the book remained unpublished until the 1567 posthumous printing, edited by Samuel Architectus. For the next one hundred and fifty years after the appearance of this work every writer on this subject referred to Paracelsus.

No other complete edition of Paracelsus' works in their original form was attempted until Sudhoff's edition (1922-1933). The volume of surgical writings prepared by Huser was published

in 1605 after his death. The second collected German edition is in four volumes folio, 1603-1605. Complete sets of the collected works are rare on the market and Pagel notes that the Huser quarto was 'now difficult to obtain', and indeed many copies are imperfect.

Sudhoff 220 and 222a; VDI6 ZVI2I6I; Durling 3476 for the first edition, and 3514 for the collected edition (incomplete); Heirs 212; Waller 7124; Wellcome 4762; Garrison--Morton 2118.1 (1567); see Walter Pagel, Paracelsus. An Introduction to Philosophical Medicine in the Era of the Renaissance (2nd edition, Basle etc, 1982), pp. 26 and 102, n. 268; for a long and detailed account of the book and its importance, George Rosen, The History of Miners' Diseases (New York, 1943), pp. 64--8; Koelsch, Paracelsus Von der Bergsucht, (1925).

Two parts in one volume, 4to, pp. [viii] including frontispiece portrait coloured in a contemporary hand, 332; Appendix, 176, [iv], 179-228, [50]; title printed in red and black; with woodcut initials, mostly in Gothic letter with a few passages in Roman or Italic, fore-edge of title-page reinforced and strengthened, and portrait leaf also repaired (where stamp previously excised?) and reinforced with Japanese paper, lightly browned throughout with some occasional faint marginal dampstaining, small worm trail from pp. 189 of Part II through to the end, touching letters but without significant loss, some unobtrusive marginal annotations in blue and red throughout with some neat mss pagination corrections in a couple of places; recased in contemporary vellum boards seemingly taken from another book (ré-emboîtage), with later endpapers, remains of library stamp on title-page, covers browned and stained, remains of previous ties; despite faults, a good, crisp copy.



on epidemiology, and containing remarks on the plague

4. **MERCURIALE, GIROLAMO.** PRAELECTIONES PISANAE In Epidemicas Hippocratis Historias, non minus ad theoreticam, atque practicam medicinam utiles, quàm ab eruditionem iucundae. Nec non tractatus [brace] Primò, De hominis generatione. Secondò, de balneis Pisanis. Tertiò, De vino & aqua [end of bracketed section]. Cum Indice copioso eorum que in his operibus continentur. Venice: apud Iuntas, 1597. £2,250



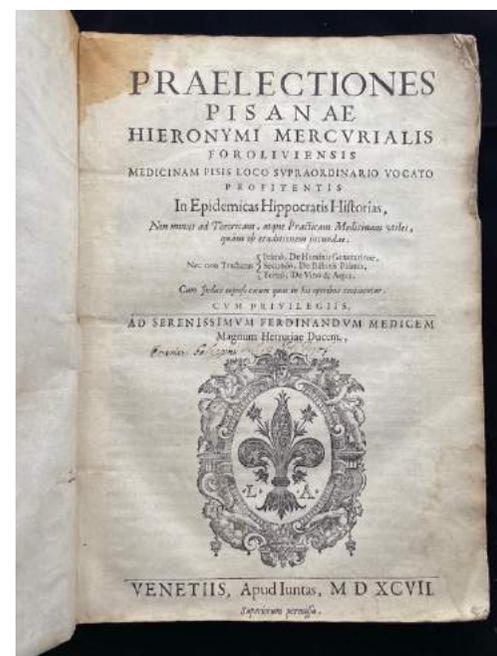
First edition of this collection of lectures given by Mercuriale (1530-1606) at the University of Pisa, and notably on Hippocrates' Epidemiorum, and including the text of the cases from books 1 and 3. The volume also contains Mercuriale's remarks on the plague as well as three shorter lectures on conception, the baths and mineral waters of Pisa (second section pp. 1-56), and the medicinal virtues of wine and water. The book was edited by Marco and Orazio Cornacchini.

The main work is dedicated to Ferdinand de Medici. The appended section, possibly printed later as it follows the register and colophon on 2E4v, is addressed to Gian Vincenzo Pinelli of Padua, the great book collector and patron of modern learning. It prints the text of lectures given in Bologna and a Tractatus de Vino et Aqua. Interestingly it is this treatise on wine and water that is the only part of the work annotated by the contemporary owner of this copy.

The work seems to have been widely used in England, with surviving copies at Merton College and in the Bodleian in Oxford; Trinity, Clare and Caius Colleges in Cambridge; and it was present in the library of the Royal College of Physicians in 1660.

Mercuriale (1530-1606), professor of medicine at Pisa and Bologna, is today best known for his work on gymnastics and the importance of exercise for health, first published in 1569. The last gathering is unsigned (in some copies it is signed *, (see Adams).

Adams M133; Celli 2952; Heirs of Hippocrates 360; Wellcome 4249; Durling 3107.



Folio, 318 x 215mm, pp. [16] 208, 56, [4.] 11 [3] blank, Roman letter in double columns with italic headings; brown stain in upper-inner corners extending into the text in some leaves; first few leaves worn in corners and foremargin where binding is damaged; small wormholes in outer margins towards the end; headline on last leaf shaved; sheet K3.4 browned; contemporary limp vellum, corners and upper foreedge worn away, spine cracked across in one place, somewhat soiled, ties lacking; with the signature 'Octaviani Galleppini I. C., et Nob: Foros[?]' on title and 16 marginal annotations, about 120 words in all in the last section (perhaps in a different hand).



The illusory effects of optics vividly displayed

5. NICERON, JEAN FRANÇOIS. THAUMATURGVS OPTICUS seu Admiranda. Optices, per radium directum; Catoptrices, per reflexum è politis corporibus, planis, cylindricis, conicis, polyedris, polygonis & aliis: Dioptrices, per refractum in diaphanis. In quibus prae Scenographiae suae perspectivae communis fundamenta, praxes facillimas & demonstrationes... Pars Prima de iis quae spectant ad visionem directam ad Eminum Cardinalem Mazarinum. Lutetia Parisiorum, Typis et formis Francisco Langlois, aliàs dicti Chartres, viâ Iacobaeâ sub insigni Columnarum Herculis. 1646. £2,850

Revised first Latin edition of Nicéron's important work on the practical applications of perspective, catoptrics, and dioptrics, and on the illusory effects of optics then traditionally associated with natural magic, first published in French in 1638 as *Perspective curieuse ou magie artificielle*. Having penned the original work for practitioners, Nicéron intended with this Latin translation to reach a more erudite circle of readers,

including more theoretical material, a description of his instruments, and more illustrations. His untimely death, however, prevented his plan to publish a revised and expanded second French edition. This project was initially carried out on by Nicéron's former teacher Marin Mersenne, but he too died in 1648 without completing the translation. Gilles Personne de Roberval finally saw the second edition of *La perspective curieuse* through to press in 1652.

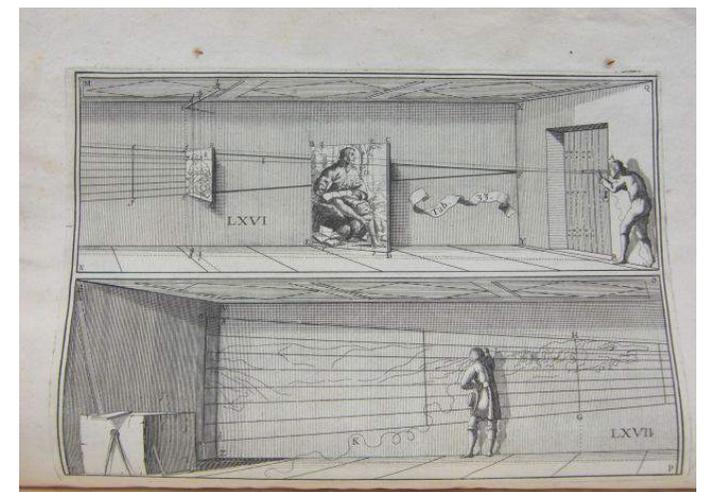
Divided into two books, as opposed to four books in the 1638 edition, the present Latin edition (which is treated by many bibliographers as a separate work), is notable not only for the additional fine illustrations, but for the inclusion at pp.190-204 of the *Scenographum Catholicum sive Instrumentum Universale*. His comprehensive discussion of anamorphosis and other forms of what he called 'artificial magic' are also of particular importance and interest to scholars today, influencing as they did later artists and theorists. Also an artist of some note, he was interested in the uses of anamorphosis in religious art, and intent on finding a scientific solution to the problems presented by perspective, Nicéron worked out the geometrical algorithms for producing anamorphic art. Nicéron offered practical instruction using a trapezoidal grid and illustrated how he created a monumental mural of St John the Evangelist writing the Apocalypse (now lost, destroyed by Napoleon Bonaparte's troops when they sacked the cloister in 1798) using a perspective machine on a wall in the French convent of Sta Trinità die Monti in Rome (plate 33, & see Stafford and

Terpak, p. 213 for an explanation). Plate 2 also provides an early illustration of a camera obscura and projection onto a screen.

Jean-Francois Nicéron (1613-1646) was acquainted with the leading scientists in France and Italy, such as Fermat, Descartes, Cavalieri and Kircher and was aware of all the latest theoretical developments, and indeed according to Mahoney (DSB), his discussion of refraction possibly contains "the first published reference to Descartes' derivation of the law of refraction".

Goldsmith N 207; Caillet 7973; Honeyman Coll. 2337; Poggendorff II, 279. DSB X, 103f; see Kemp, *The Science of Art*, pp. 129ff; Baltrušaitis, *Anamorphosis*, 51ff; Stafford and Terpak, *Devices of Wonder*, pp. 225 and 239.

Small folio, pp. [xxxii], 222, [2] blank; with fine engraved frontispiece signed S. Voüet, 42 engraved plates, woodcut head and tail pieces, and numerous woodcut text illustrations; a little foxed and browned throughout (though principally marginal), with a few leaves more prominently browned, plates 18 and 19 with more noticeable marginal browning, plates 4 and 32 with some oxidisation; in later half calf over marbled with new endpapers, with old morocco label on spine, head and tail of spine and joints a little rubbed and worn, with very small split along upper joint at head, surfaces a little soiled, extremities and corners a little rubbed; with the contemporary signature of 'Bertherand' at head and tail of frontispiece, and from the collection of the cinematographer David Samuelson.

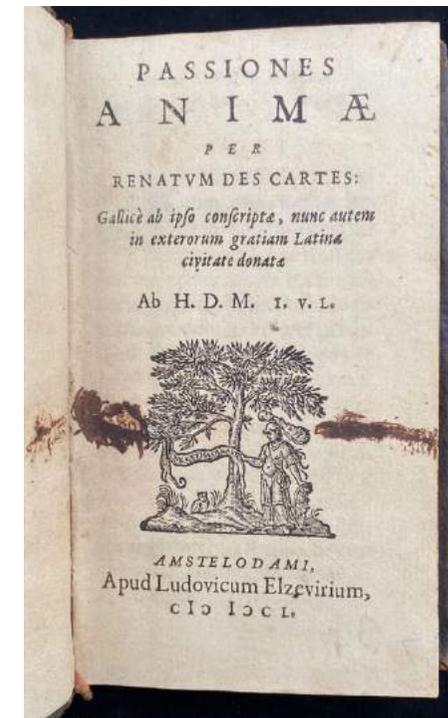


6. **DESCARTES, René.** PASSIONES ANIMAE ... Gallice ab ipso conscriptae, nunc autem in exterorum gratiam Latina civitate donatae. Amsterdam: apud Ludovicum Elzevierium, 1650. £600

First Latin edition, a translation by Henri des Marets of *Les passions de l'ame* (Paris, 1649); also included in *Opera philosophica*. Editio secunda, published by Elzevier in 4to in the same year. An English translation was published in the same year, and another six editions before the end of the century.

Guibert pp. 156–7; Willems 1105; Tchemerzine IV, p. 304, a; Krivatsy 3136; Wellcome II p. 453.

12mo, pp [56] 242 [14] (last page blank), woodcut device on title; old signature on title inked out; contemporary sheep, gilt spine with raised bands. Minor worming to top and bottom of spine, corners worn.

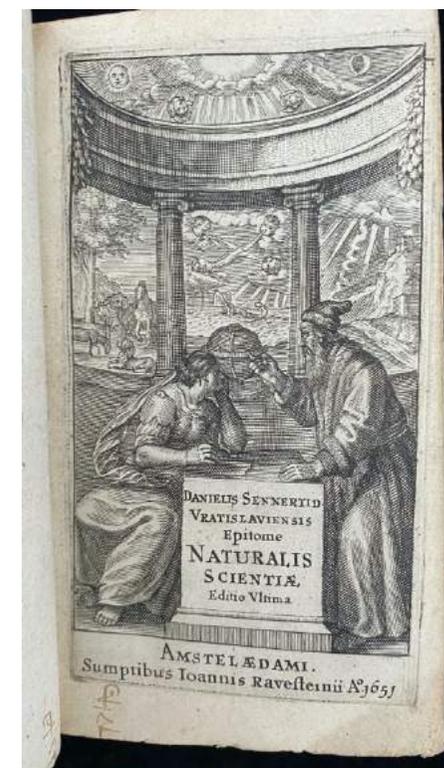


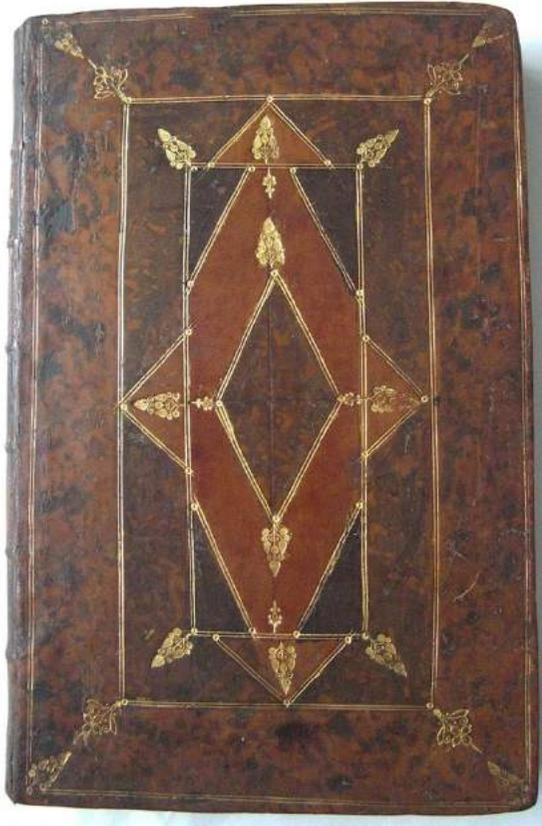
7. **SENNERT, Daniel.** EPITOME NATURALIS SCIENTIAE. Editio Ultima. Amsterdam: sumptibus Ioannis Ravensteinii, 1651. £350

Final Amsterdam edition of this textbook of natural philosophy, one of Sennert's chief works and important in the history of chemistry. 'The Epitome comprises a summary view of the natural sciences and medicine, including much of interest in the history of chemistry. In the first edition (Wittenberg, 1618) Sennert first introduced his views on atomism, and several later editions appeared. The second part *Auctarium epitomes physicae* (first: Wittenberg, 1635) is based on chapters 11 and 12 of Sennert's *De chymicorum cum Aristotelicis et Galenicis consensu ac dissensu* and is entirely on chemistry. The text of the present edition was reprinted in 1653 at Oxford (Wing, S2532). Thorndike (VII, 203-17) devotes a whole chapter to a discussion of Sennert and his important works' (Neville). Chapter IV is 'De lapidibus et gemmis'; and V 'De metallis'.

Ferchl 499; Krivatsy 10937; Neville II, p. 460; Partington II, 271; Wellcome V, p. 88.

12mo, pp. [14] 679 [23] (last page blank); [90] (last page blank); with engraved title on π1; final 90-page section with dated title page on 2G4 'Auctarium epitomes physicae'; engraved diagram on p. 315; contemporary English calf, blind ruled sides with small corner ornaments, flat spine with single blind ruled panel with three ornaments at top and bottom, old paper label, a little rubbed, lacking one of two front free end leaves.





8. FOSTER, SAMUEL, EDITED BY JOHN TWYSDEN. MISCELLANIES: or, mathematical lucubrations, of Mr. Samuel Foster, sometime publike professor of astronomie in Gresham Colledge in London. Published, and many of them translated into English, by the care and industry of John Twysden. C.L.M.D. The catalogue of them shall be declared in the following page. London: Printed, by R. & W. Leybourn, 1659. **£9,000**

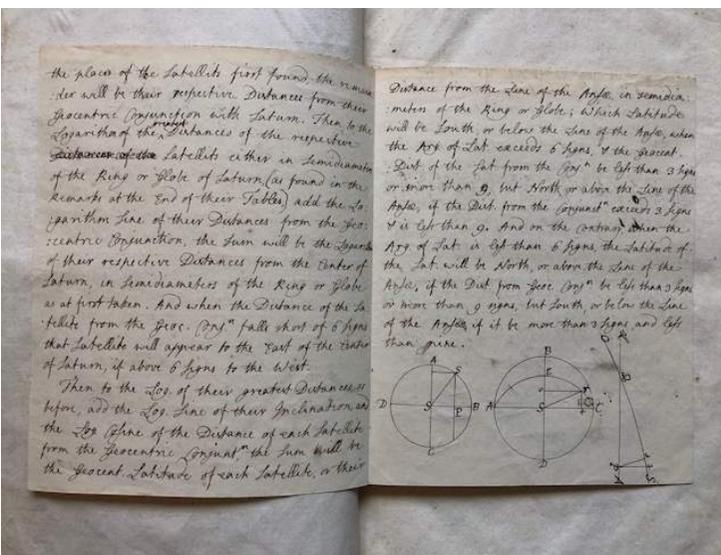
A fine copy of the first and only edition, with an unrecorded leaf of 'Errata additionalia'. A fascinating collection of 17 shorter pieces in both Latin, English, or in bilingual versions by Samuel Foster (d. 1652), previously provided for his pupils in hand-written copies. It includes original work by the editor, John Twysden (1607–88), and others. Taylor provides a good summary: 'These miscellaneous pieces ... included descriptions of [Foster's] Planetary Instrument, Astroscopium and Geometrical Square, a catalogue of fixed stars, an account of some observations of eclipses by himself, John Palmer and John Twysden, a method of projecting the Celestial Sphere, an account of refractive dialling (the dial in a bowl of water) and some minor papers'.

Foster was born in Northamptonshire and was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge (BA 1619, MA 1623). He succeeded Henry Gellibrand as professor of astronomy at Gresham College in 1636 but resigned eight months later, though he continued to reside at the College where his rooms became the meeting place for the group of natural philosophers who later formed the Royal Society. He made important contributions to the development of scientific instruments.

John Twysden (1607–88), a physician, was a friend of Samuel Foster's brother Walter, from whom he obtained Foster's papers. *The whole art of reflex dialling* in this volume describes a device of his own invention, a sundial that would reflect a spot of light onto the ceiling of a room, or any other surface. He collaborated with Edmund Wingate in publishing Samuel Foster's *Elliptical, or Azimuthal Horologiography* (1654), and edited the remainder of Foster's papers for the present volume, providing translations of some of them (apologising that he has not had time to provide translations of all the Latin pieces into English and vice versa). He then goes on to a survey of the most notable English contributors to mathematical sciences still living. He gives first place to William Oughtred, 'a Person of venerable grey haire', followed by Wallis, Ward, Pell, Hobbes, Palmer and Blagrove; 'Neither is our Printer Mr. Leybourn to be passed over without his due praise, who being delighted in the Mathematicks, hath written well of Surveying'; and finishes with Foster.

There are two dedications, a Latin one to Sir Henry Yelverton and an English one to his wife Susanna Longueville, Baroness Grey, Ruthin, Hastings, Washford and Valence. Twysden pays her a back-handed compliment, displaying a conventional attitude to women's scientific interests and abilities: 'Madam, although the subject of this Book be such as few Ladies spend much time in, yet my desire to expresse in some measure the respects I owe to your Noble Family, in which I have the





honour to spend much of my time, hath made me praefix your name to it ... The ensuing Treatises, I confesse, are wholly Mathematical, and may therefore be thought unfit for your Ladships perusal, yet are they neither beyond the reach of your Sex, or your Self ...'.

Taylor says the engravings are by the instrument maker Anthony Thompson whose advertisement at the end of the table of contents reads: 'The Mathematical Instruments described in this Book, as all others, are neatly made, either in wood or brass by Mr. Anthony

Thompson, at his house in Hosier-lane in London, where they are to be sold'.

This splendid copy from the Macclesfield Library was probably originally owned by John Collins (1625–1683) and it contains a leaf of 'Errata Additionalia' so far untraced in any other copy. It is not present in Cambridge University Library M.8.51, in a similar, though less elaborate binding which must have come from the same shop; nor in the Wellcome Library copy, in plain calf; nor Isaac Newton's copy (now in the Royal Society Library but recorded by Harrison, 627, as unlocated).

Full Contents list available upon request.

Wing Fr634; ESTC R28397 (incorrect page count) and R23351 (calling for only 10 plates); Lalande p. 246; Houzeau and Lancaster 3403; Taylor, Mathematical Practitioners of Tudor & Stuart England, 254, 255.

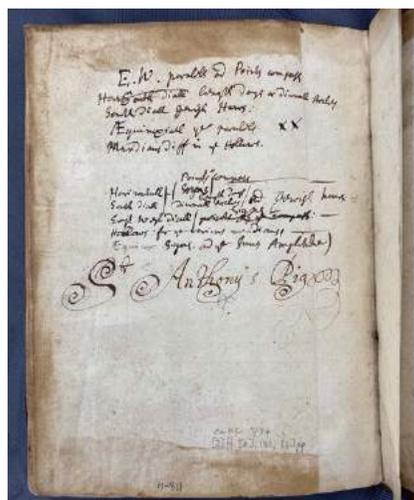
Folio, ff. [ii] general title-pages in Latin and English, 3, [3]; pp. 27, [1], in Latin only; pp. [iv], 4, in Latin and English, with full page engraved plate; pp. 48 including title-page, with two full page engraved plates; pp. 20, text in Latin and English; pp. 8, text in Latin and English, with two engravings printed within text; pp. 23, [1] blank, title in Latin only, but text in Latin and English, with one foldout engraved plate; pp. 36, text in Latin and English, with two foldout engraved plates; pp. 4, in Latin only; pp. 8, in Latin only; pp. 4, in Latin only; pp. 17, [1], with one foldout engraved plate, in Latin only; pp. 26, in English only, with two engravings within text; pp. 40, in English only, with foldout engraved plate and one full page engraved plate; pp. 16, in English only; pp. [ii], 9, 6, in English only, with two foldout engraved plates; pp. [i] 'The Printer to the Reader', 10 'Appendix'; pp. 7, [2] errata, [1] blank verso; in all 11 engraved plates, four engravings printed within text, and with numerous woodcut headpieces, initials and diagrams throughout; rusthole in blank margin of English general title-page; minor foxing and a few leaves browned; a good large and fresh copy, with some untrimmed lower edges; with a four page contemporary MS with diagrams 'To compute the Geocentric Appearance of the five Satellites of Saturn' for the year 1736 laid in; in contemporary calf, the sides with double gilt file borders and three concentric panels with central diamond panel, each panel with contrasting acid mottling and staining, spine in seven compartments with raised bands, with morocco label lettered in gilt; from the Earls of Macclesfield Library, with South Library bookplate and embossed stamp on first three leaves; a fine copy.



9. STIRRUP, Thomas and William LEYBOURNE. HOROMETRIA: or, The compleat diallist. Wherein the whole mystery of the art of dialling is plainly taught three several wayes; two of which are performed geometrically by rule and compass onely: and the third instrumentally, by a quadrant fitted for that purpose. With the working of such propositions of the sphere, as are most usefull in astronomy and navigation, both geometrically and instrumentally. By Thomas Stirrup, philomath. Whereunto is added an Appendix, shewing how the parallels of declination; the Jewish, Babylonish, & Italian hours; the Azimuths, Almicanter &c. ... And to draw a dial on the seeling of a room, by W. Leybourne. The second edition with additions. London: printed by R. & W. Leybourn, for Thomas Pirrepoint, 1659. **£1800**

Second edition, issue without the independent work by Serle, of Stirrup's work on sundials, quadrants and other instruments containing some additional types of dial. This is a re-setting of the 1652 edition using the same woodcuts with an extra chapter (which is not listed in the table of contents) in the Appendix by Leybourne (1626–c. 1700), replacing two paragraphs of apology for not giving more examples. Another issue has a different state of the title in which the sun device is replaced with a notice that George Serle's *Dialling Universal* (1657) is appended.

It was probably the second edition of which Flamsteed wrote 'I likewise now got Mr. Stirrup's *Art of Dialling*, which I read this summer [1663], and some other authors of mathematical subjects'. This would have been around Flamsteed's



without Serle, as here, although in fact several of the locations given for the combined issue are of the Stirrup only issue.

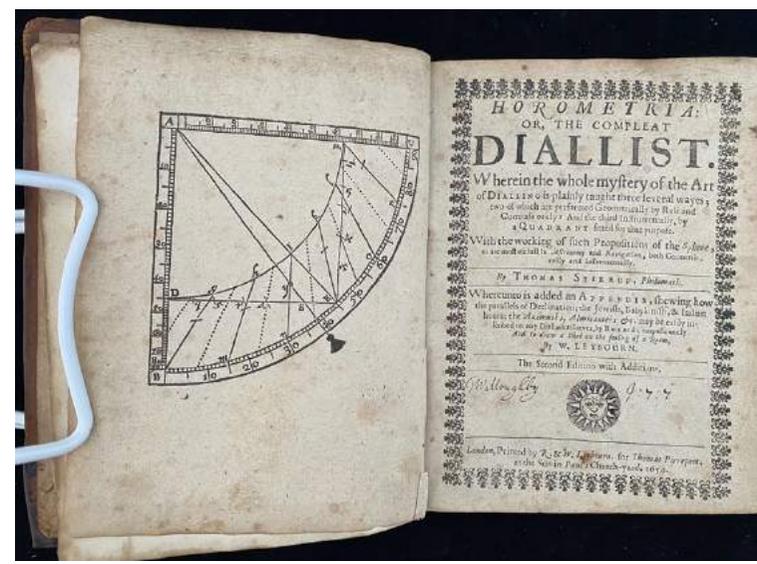
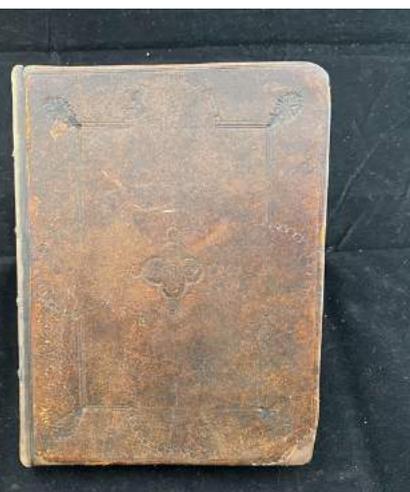
Wing S568g (issues not distinguished); this issue not in ESTC but cf. R207639; Taylor 205 (no date or other publication details given).

4to, pp. [8], 181, 3; A1r blank, full-page woodcut on A1v, title within a border of fleurons and with a small woodcut device of the sun, repeated on 2A4v, a few other typographic and woodcut decorations and numerous woodcut diagrams and initials; clean tear in U2, just into the text; overall light browning and foxing; contemporary sprinkled calf, blind paneled sides tooled with fillets and dotted gouges, floral corner ornaments, rebacked, one corner repaired, other corners worn; 1. signature of Anthony Coates repeated several times on end-leaves, once with the date 1667; 2. Sir Thomas Willoughby (c.1670–1729), second Baron Middleton, with signature on title; Harrison D. Horblit (*H. P. Kraus Catalogue* 169, 1984, no. 155). There are some notes on dialling on the rear pastedown

seventeenth birthday: the previous Christmas, after reading *Fale's Art of Dialling* he had set himself to calculate a set of solar tables and construct a quadrant (Francis Bailey, *An account of the Revd. John Flamsteed*, 1835, p. 10).

As well as being a specialist in the making of dials and quadrants, Stirrup (*fl.* 1651–9) was probably also a mathematical teacher, although did not advertise himself as such (Taylor no. 248 on p. 238).

The book was also sold with an earlier work, Serle's *Dialling universal* (1657) appended – no doubt to make use of unsold sheets – but because the change in wording advertising this occurs far down on a verbose title-page it is apt to be overlooked and it is generally impossible to tell from library catalogues which form of the book is described. There is no ESTC record for the form



10. **WECKER, JOHANN JACOB.** EIGHTEEN BOOKS OF THE SECRETS OF ART AND NATURE, being the summe and substance of Naturall philosophy, methodically digested. First designed by John Wecker Dr in Physick, and now much augmented and enlarged by Dr. R. Read. A like work never before in the English tongue. London: printed for Simon Miller at the Starre in St. Pauls Church-yard, 1660. £5,000

First edition (reissued in the following year with a cancel title-page). A translation by William Rowland of Wecker's *De secreti libri xvii*, edited and augmented by 'Dr R. Read' or 'Reade'.

Based on Wecker's *De secreti libri xvii*, first published in 1582 and by now a brand name for the genre, this was conceived as 'an Encyclopaedia of Arts and Sciences, interwoven with facetious Conceits to recreate the fancy'. The compiler, Dr R. Read or Reade, whose portrait is incorporated in the engraved title, has not been identified. He gives a long list of 'Authors made use of in this Treatise' which adds, Culpeper, Digby, Galileo, Harvey, Hobbs, Lady Howard and Platt to those used by Wecker. He sneaks in his own name between Rondolet and Rhasis. Every imaginable topic of natural science, natural magic, arts, trades, sports and pastimes is included, each secret attributed to an authority – from which it is clear that the list of authors is incomplete.

The fine etched title-page is by Hollar's pupil Richard Gaywood (c. 1630–1680) and incorporates full length portraits of Harvey and

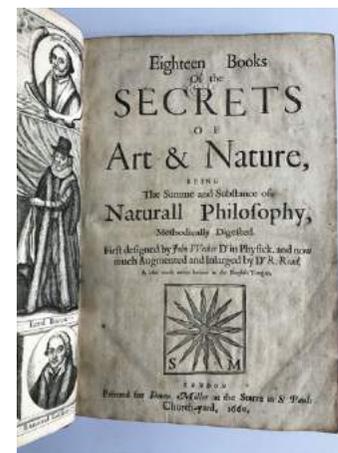
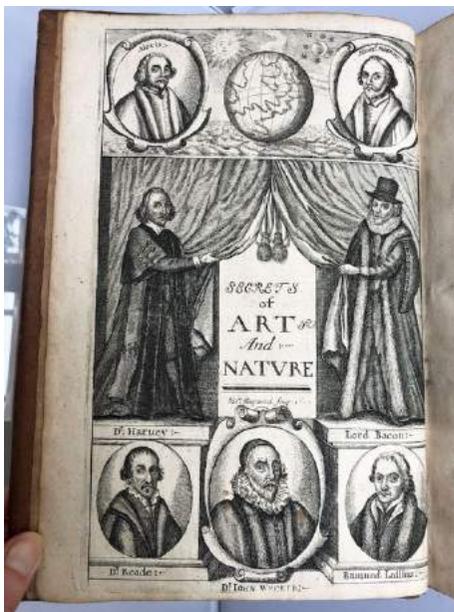
Bacon, and busts of Alexis of Piedmont, Albertus Magnus, Dr Read, Wecker and Lull. Gaywood was one of the most prolific etchers of his generation, active between 1644 and 1668, taking over from Hollar as the principal supplier of etched, as opposed to engraved portraits, and a collaborator with Francis Barlow. Johnson, *Catalogue of Engraved and Etched English Title-pages* records 14 of his title-pages (mistakenly giving his name as Robert) but overlooks this one.

Harvey sat for a portrait in 1648 or 9, possibly to Hollar, which Evelyn records was 'etcht by a friend of mine'. It was intended as a frontispiece to Harvey's *De generatione animalium* (1651), but not used there, and shows Harvey as a rather sad old man. The etching is generally attributed to Gaywood, as is the engraved title to *De generatione animalium*. When he came to incorporate Harvey in the title-page here, where Harvey and Bacon hold back the curtains to reveal the words 'secrets of art and nature', Gaywood gives Harvey the same cloak with buttoned sleeves, but he is a more dapper figure in knee breeches showing a shapely leg. Gaywood made several portraits of Harvey,

the earliest in about 1649, and the oil portrait in the National Portrait Gallery is after one his etchings.

In 1884 Ferguson said the book was 'far from being common' and that his copy was 'like all these books rather the worse for wear'. This is a rare copy in an unrestored state in its original blind ruled binding.

Wing W1236; ESTC R12839; Ferguson 3, pp. 39–40 and supt. 3, p. 35; Krivatsy 12628; for Gaywood see Antony Griffiths, *The print in Stuart Britain* (1998), p. 169; for Gaywood's earlier portrait of Harvey see Geoffrey Keynes, *Life of William Harvey* (1978), pp. 333–4 and plate XXVIII.



Folio, pp. [8] 346 (i.e. 336, 229–238 omitted) [12], of which index on pp. [1]–[8] and advertisements on [9]–[11], last page blank; woodcut printer's device on title, woodcut head and tailpieces and initials, and numerous woodcut diagrams in the text; etched title-page incorporating 5 busts and 2 full length portraits, signed 'Ric: Gaywood sculp'; paper slightly discoloured, with some occasional light spotting and soiling; contemporary blind ruled unlettered sheep, with early paper shelf labels on spine, head of spine nicked, upper joint cracked and split at head and tail, lower joint split at head, spine somewhat rubbed, with further light wear and scuffing to covers and extremities; from the library of the Earls of Macclesfield with South Library bookplate on front paste-down, and embossed crest on prelims.

II. DESCARTES, RENE. LE MONDE de Mr Descartes, ou, le traité de la lumiere et des autres principaux objets des sens. Avec un discours de l'action des corps, & un autre des fièvres, composez selon les principes du même auteur. A Paris: Chez Michel Bobin & Nicolas le Gras, au troisième pillier de la grand salle du palais, à l'esperance & à L. Couronnée, 1664. **£3,500**

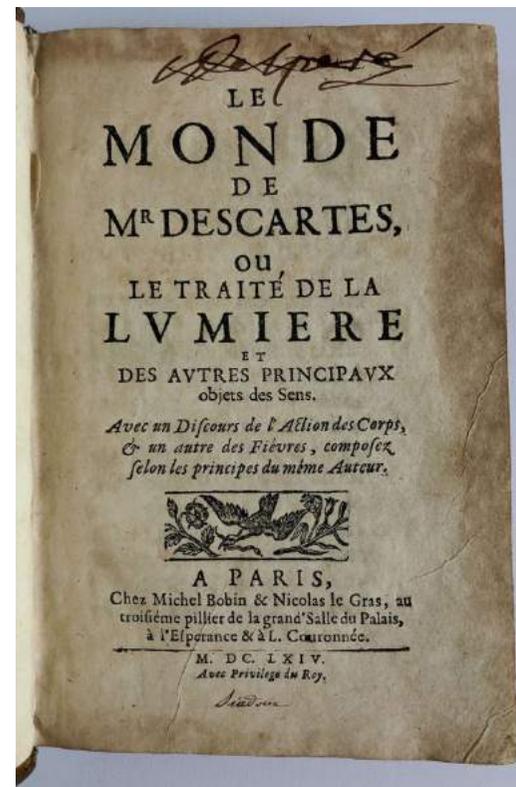
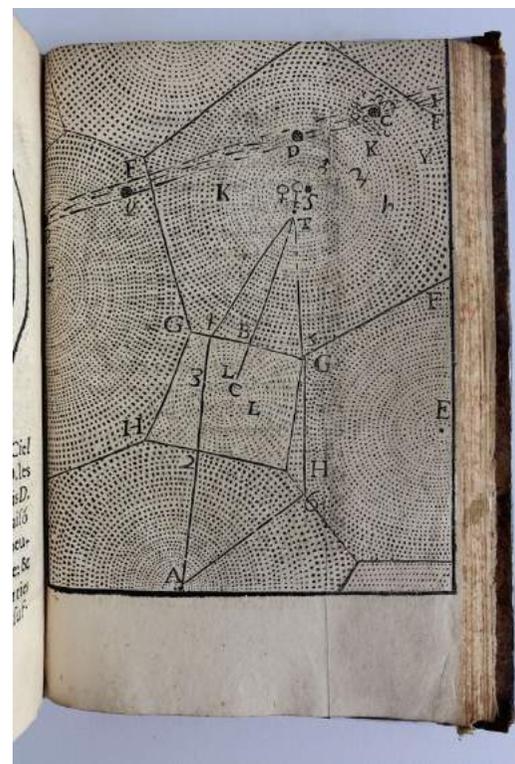
First edition, Bobin and Le Gras issue. Tchemezine distinguishes 3 title-pages: a, with imprint of Theodore Girard; b, as here; and c, with imprint of Jacques le Gras.

Le monde, suppressed by Descartes after the trial of Galileo in 1633, presents a more or less complete statement of his cosmology. His great achievement was to develop a system of physics based on a simple theory of matter and a few simple laws – very similar to Newton's laws of motion – which also allowed him to account for all the known properties of light.

The text was edited by Claude Clerselier (1614–1684) who added, anonymously, Gérauld de Cordemoy's *Discours ... touchant le mouvement et le repos* and a treatise on fevers whose author has not been identified. The privilege was granted to Jacques le Gras who made part of it over to Michel Bobin, Nicolas le Gras and Theodore Bobin. Le Gras and Girard were brothers-in-law.

Guibert p. 211 no. 1; Tchemezine IV, p. 311; Norman 629 (variant issue).

8vo, pp. [xvi], 260; 31 [1 blank]; 30 [2 blank]; with woodcut device on title of a bird in flight with a snake in its beak with floral sprays on each side, woodcut head and tail pieces and initials and 28 woodcut diagrams in the text; some light browning and occasional dust-soiling; contemporary calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, attractively tooled in gilt, joints split but cords holding, front free endleaf removed, head and tail of spine and corners worn; early signature 'Delperé' on title scored out, with later 19th century signature of 'Diadoux' on paste-down and title-page.



A comprehensive work with appealing naive woodcut illustrations

12. PECCHIO, FRANCESCO MARIA. TRACTATUS DE AQUAEDUCTU Quomodo constituatur. Ex quibus Aquis. Quot modis. Quis possit constituere. De praescriptione decennali, vicensalis, & immemorabili. De Possessorio, & Petitorio in materia Aquarum. Opus curiosu, et valde exoptatum. Omnibus Jurisprudence Professoribus in soro versantibus ad quotidianas Aquarum controversias iustè dirimendas utile, ac necessarium... Ticini Regii, [Pavia] Ex Officina Jo. Andreas Magrii, Impress. Ciuit in Via nova... [1670]-1673-1680-1686. **£2,850**

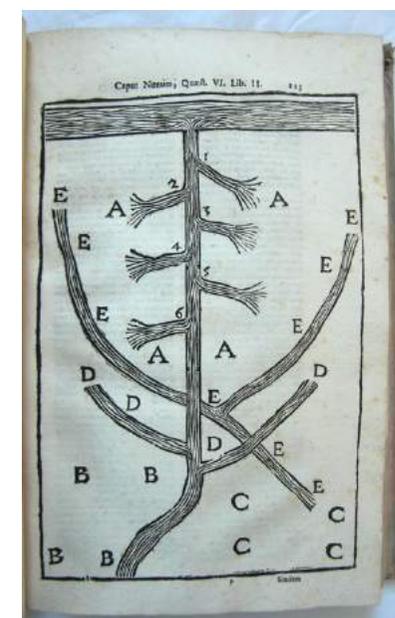
First edition of this rare and exhaustive 17th century scientific, technical and legal work on aqueducts, highly comprehensive in scope and covering a wide range of topics including the regulation of rivers, problems of hydraulics, and water rights and supply.

Francesco Maria Pecchi (1618-1693) was a professor of canon law at Pavia from 1659 to 1687 and Archdeacon of the Cathedral of Pavia, where he is buried. As a result of Italy's mountainous geography and extensive coastline, the science of training and regulating rivers developed to its highest degree in Italy by the end of the 17th century. It was in this field that Pecchi was to make his name, and in the history of law he is known as the father of modern water legislation as a result of this important treatise on civil and cannon law, together with his other extensive work *Tractatus de Servitutibus* (1689).

The numerous woodcut diagrams and tables illustrating cases of water rights have a beautiful and most appealing naivety. It was reprinted in 1707, and again in 1840 - a testament to its importance and unsurpassed pertinence and scholarship.

Riccardi, II, 254. Sotheran, First Supplement, 6874-"rare."; OCLC locates copies at Berkeley, Yale, and Harvard Law libraries, Iowa, Michigan and Chicago.

Four volumes, small folio, pp. [xxxviii], 412, [62], possibly without initial first blank; [xl], 466, lxxvi; [xxxii], 291, [1] blank, [68]; [xii], lxxix, [i] blank, 570, [9]; with engraved frontispiece portrait of the dedicatee Bartholomeo Arese in Vol II, engraved vignette at head of his dedication, woodcut printer's devices, copious woodcut head- and tail-pieces and 39 appealing woodcut diagrams and illustrations (of which 25 are full-page, 6 of which are folding); overall quite clean and crisp, with some occasional faint marginal dampstaining, a few small stains, and some gatherings somewhat browned, Vol IV with some noticeable foxing, small tear in text of Vol II at p. 351 due to paper flaw but with no, with slight loss of text due to abrasion on p. 417, upper margins of few few leaves of Vol III with stab mark, Vol IV p. 145 with old repair at upper margin, and small hole with minor loss at p. 344; with contemporary inscription 'Ex libris Malsoni' on titles and half-titles; in contemporary vellum, spines in compartments with raised bands, with author and title in brown ink in contemporary ms, previous paper labels at head of Vols I and II (and evident on Vols III and IV), spines somewhat worn with loss of vellum along bands, with further splits at head and tail of joints, most prominent in volume I, Vol III with small stab hole in upper cover, covers a little soiled and stained, extremities rubbed and somewhat worn; overall an appealing unsophisticated set.



13. **PETTUS, John, Sir.** FODINAE REGALES. Or The history, laws and places of the chief mines and mineral works in England, Wales, and the English pale in Ireland. As also of the mint and money. With a clavis explaining some difficult words relating to mines, &c. London: printed by H[enry]. L[loyd]. and R[obert]. B[attersby]. For Thomas Basset, 1670.

£3500

First edition. The standard seventeenth-century English treatise on mining, including the first attempt in English at a dictionary of mining terms. Besides the abstracts of legal documents and acts it contains considerable technical information on mining, metallurgy and coinage. Pettus writes of the vast range of metals and chemical products obtained from the mines. 'In short', he says 'From these Metals and Minerals digged out of the Subterranean world, may

be studied the greatest part of NATURE, all Arts employed, Labours encouraged, and the chiefest Sciences demonstrated'. For further reading, Pettus recommends Pliny, Ercker – whose work he was to publish in English in 1683–Agricola, Jean d'Espagnet and Basilius Valentinus. For the better understanding of these authors he says he is preparing 'a Dictionary of such words as concern the Metallick and Chemick Arts with their Interpretations; a Specimen whereof is at the end of the Book' (C2r). For Pettus the art of metals was wholly a matter of chemistry, but though the translation of Ercker is included in the standard chemical catalogues of Cole, Duveen, Ferguson and Neville and Neu, only Duveen and

Neville include Fodinae regales.

Knighted by Charles I in 1641, Pettus (1613–1690) was captured and imprisoned by Cromwell in 1651. In 1655 he petitioned the Protector, expressing his fidelity to the government, and was rewarded with the deputy governorship of the Royal Mines in 1655, a post he kept for more than 35 years. The title of his translation of Ercker, *Fleta minor* refers to his imprisonment for debt in the Fleet prison while he was working on it.

Provenance: Fairclough was admitted to Caius as a sizar, aged 17, in this year; he was the son of John, rector of Kennett, Cambridgeshire and was born there (Venn); J. A. Freilich, sale at Sotheby's, New York, 10 January 2001, lot 430.

The first part was reprinted in duodecimo in 1706. Wing P1908; ESTC R190; Hoover 634; Duveen p. 468; Goldsmiths'–Kress No. 1930; Neville II, p. 296.

Folio, pp. [16] 108 [8] (first leaf blank, errata on last leaf, verso blank); woodcut headpieces and initials, two circular engraved coats of arms printed on pp. 22 and 23, the latter with a printed slip pasted beneath it 'This Coat is blazoned in Page 24, and the other Coat in Page 23. above it'; with three engraved plates: portrait frontispiece in first state signed 'W. Sherwin ad vivum facibat' and two plates with letterpress captions on the versos (bound at p. 34 as directed on the plates); isolated spotting and soiling, light waterstain in lower blank margins in the gutter; plates shaved in lower margins; contemporary blind ruled unlettered sprinkled sheep, later paper spine label. Abrasions to leather on lower cover, corners worn; Samuel Fairclough of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, inscription 'Samuel ffairclough ejus Liber Cai: et Gon: coll: Cambridge August the 18th 1696' on free endleaf.



Samuel Fairclough
ejus Liber
Cai: et Gon: coll: Cambridge
August y^e 18th 1696

14. **HALE, Sir Matthew.** THE PRIMITIVE ORIGINATION OF MANKIND, considered and examined according to the light of nature. London: printed by William Godbid, for William Shrowsbery, 1677.

£1200

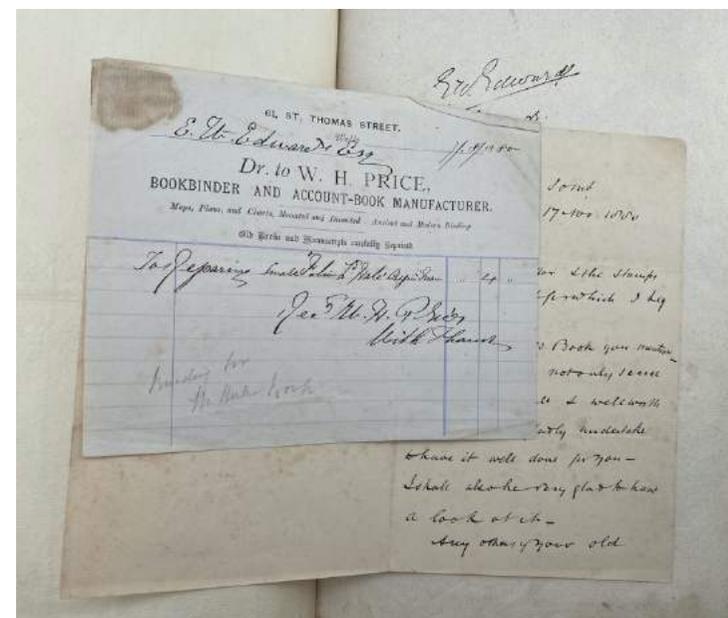
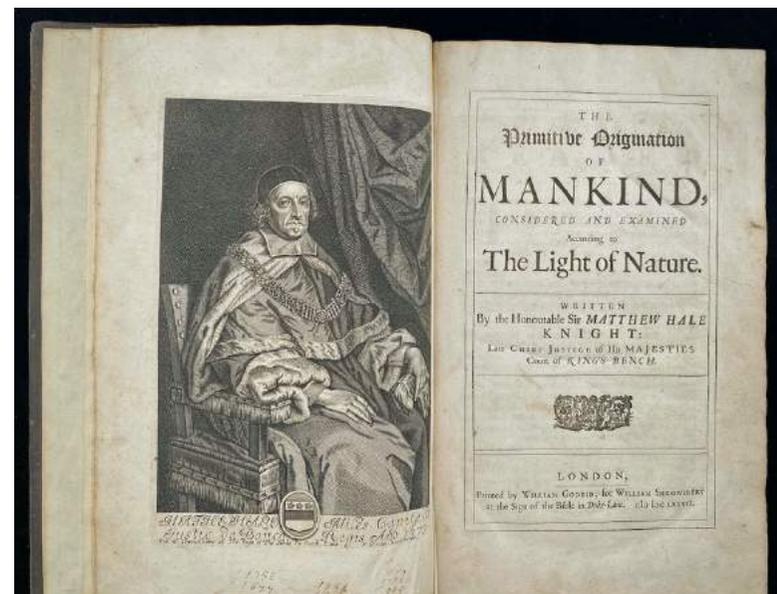
First edition. An important precursor of Malthus, Hale (1609–1676) was the first to use the expression ‘Geometrical Proportion’ for the growth of a population. He believed that natural calamities periodically reduce the populations of animals, so maintaining a balance of nature (Garrison–Morton). Hale’s work is also celebrated for his humanist approach to psychiatry (Hunter and MacAlpine). This was the first of Hale’s scientific works, written in the 1660s. Hale occasionally performed experiments, but his main approach was to suggest mechanistic explanations of phenomena presented in the existing literature (ODNB).

This good large copy, with a fine impression of the portrait of Hale, was presented to Hale’s fellow lawyer at Lincoln’s Inn, Edward Webbe. The presentation inscription is by the publisher, William Shrewsbury, perhaps acting on Hale’s instructions before his death the previous year. Shrewsbury had published Hale’s *Contemplations moral and divine* in 1677 which proved to be one of his best sellers. Webbe matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, aged 17, on 17 July 1663 and is recorded as a barrister-at-law at Lincoln’s Inn in 1673.

In 1880 the book belonged to one E. W. Edwards of Wells, Somerset, who had it repaired by a local bookbinder for 4s. Besides the invoice he kept a letter from a friend who had helped him getting the binding work done, who writes: ‘Any other of your old Library I hope you will also have repaired. These old volumes are now in very few hands & should be well cared for & preserved.’ The book later belonged to James Stevens-Cox, F.S.A. (1910–1997), who is characterised by Robert Harding in Maggs’ catalogue of his library – mostly of theology – as ‘a bibliophile and antiquary by inclination, an all-round eccentric by nature, and, by turns, a hairdresser, antiquarian bookseller and finally, publisher by profession’.

Wing H258; Garrison–Morton 215; Norman 965; Hunter and MacAlpine p. 204.

Folio, pp. [12] 380, including the blank a1; woodcut diagrams on pp. 119 and 123, with engraved portrait frontispiece signed ‘F. H. van Hove sculp.’; worming in the gutter of sigs F and H, well away from the text, some light staining and a few spots, but generally clean and fresh; contemporary calf, rebaked with the original spine laid down (with the invoice for the repair work, by W. H. Price of Wells, dated 7 August 1880 laid in); presentation copy from the publisher to Edward Webbe inscribed on initial blank: ‘Edw: Webbe de Lincolnes Inne ex dono bibliopol Gulielmus Shrewsbury maij gno 1677’; E. W. Edwards, signed and dated 1880; James Stevens Cox (1910–1997) with later bookplate (Maggs Catalogue 1350 (2003) no. 132).



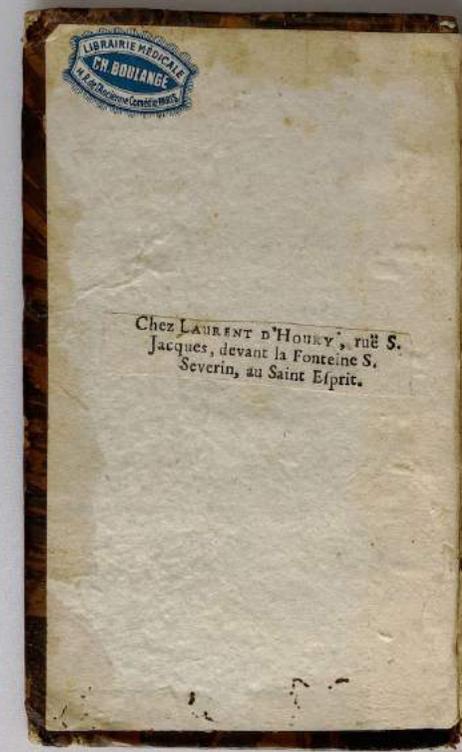
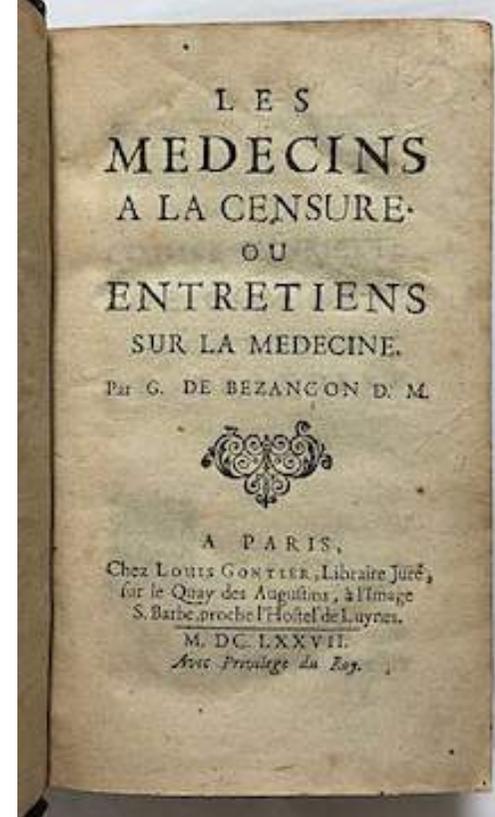
15. [MOLIERE.] BEZANÇON, GERMAIN DE. LES MÉDECINS
À LA CENSURE ou entretiens sur la medecine. A Paris, Chez
Louis Gontier, Libraire Juré, sur le Quay des Augustins, à
l'image S. Barbe, proche l'Hostel de Luynes. 1677. £450

First edition of this series of philosophical dialogues between Cariste, a cleric and advocate, Cleante, a gentleman, and Sosandre, a well-known doctor. Inspired by, and indeed citing the works of Molière, most notably *Tartuffe* and his *Malade Imaginaire* (during a performance of which in 1673 Molière fell ill and later died), the three main protagonists partake in a series of satirical exchanges during which Sosandre defends his profession. The author Bezancon, himself a physician and the author of two further works, insists that he is no apologist for medicine, however, and that the reader must decide for themselves whether Sosandre's replies are reasonable. A number of philosophers, both ancient and modern, are cited throughout including Montaigne and de Thou.

The work was translated into Italian in the following year.

Guibert *Bibliographie des Oeuvres de Molière*, II. p. 810, n. 76; Wellcome II, p. 161; Krivatsy 1227; Waller 1023; Cioranescu 12057.

12mo, pp. [xii], 370, [2]; with small printer's device on title-page signed 'DF', and woodcut head-pieces and initials; small wormhole in lower outer margin running from title-page to p. 190, with some occasional minor spotting and soiling; contemporary calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, ruled and lettered in gilt, with red sprinkled edges, head and tail of spine chipped and worn, exposing headbands at head, upper joint split at tail, covers a little scuffed, corners worn; contemporary bookseller's ticket of Laurent d'Houry, Paris, on front pastedown, contemporary ownership inscription on front free endpaper, and later bookplate of Dr. J. Pyenneville, Rouen.



One of the first dedicated medical journals - with a number of contemporary annotations

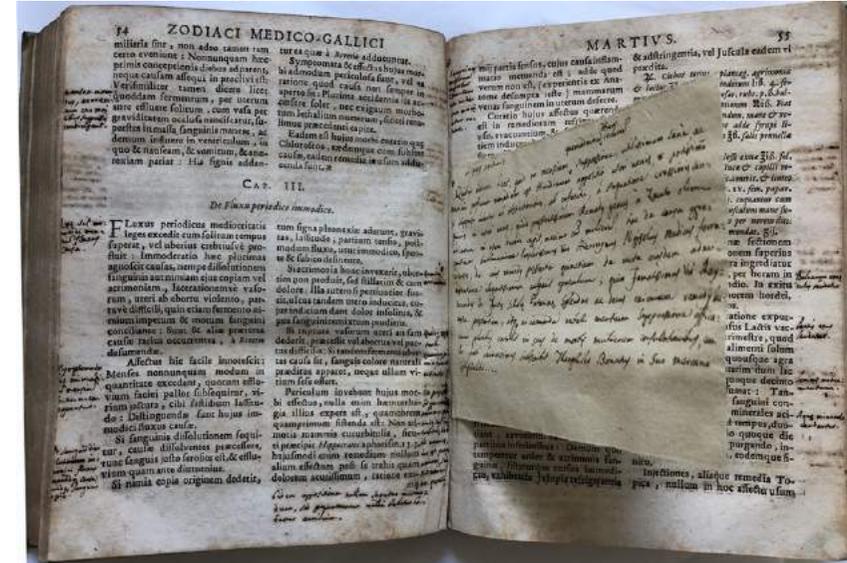
16. BLEGNY, NICOLAS AND THEOPHILE BONET. ZODIACUS MEDICO-GALLICUS, Sive miscellaneorum medico physicorum Gallicorum, Titulo recens in re medica exploratorum, unoquoque mense Parisiis Latinè prodentium Annus primus [- Annus Quintus]. Accessere ejusdem tractatus duo utilissimi, prior de herniis, posterior observationes circa luem veneream continens. Geneva, Sumptibus Leonarid Chouët. 1680-1682-1682-1685-1685. £3,800

First Latin edition, all published, and which despite its somewhat astrological sounding title, is an important and early medical periodical, and the brain-child of the controversial and colourful French physician Nicolas de Blégnny (1652-1722), here anonymously translated and then continued into Latin by Théophile Bonet.

It was begun in the previous year, in 1679, originally published as *Nouvelles découvertes sur toutes les parties de la médecine*. Though preceded by scientific journals such as the *Transactions of the Royal Society*, and Bartholin's *Acta medica et philosophica Hafniensia* (1673-1680), Blegny's contribution is considered to be the first dedicated medical periodical in the vernacular, aimed at, and therefore more accessible to, a wider readership than just traditional academic circles. 'Its popularity is evidenced by its translation into German as *Monatliche neueröffnet Anmerckungen* (Hamburg, 1680). It was translated into Latin, and continued by Théophile Bonet as

Zodiacus medico-gallicus (Geneva, 1680-1685)' (Garrison, *History of Medicine*, p 281). Issued monthly, of the first French issue in January 1679 Blegny states in the preface that it was 'his intention to bring together all those discoveries, experiences, and comments that may be found useful in the art of medicine. In order that he may continue to do so, he urges all physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, both Galenic and chemical, those residing abroad as well as those in France, to send him their discoveries... Each issue, he says, will be sold for five sols, which, he adds, is just sufficient to reimburse him for the expenses entailed in publication' (ibid p. 5).

The present Latin translation includes a striking frontispiece representing Apollo, the patron of medicine, surrounded by the signs of the zodiac, with a simple but appealing scene of the city of Geneva seen below. With a 'chapter' as it were for each month of each year, the periodical provides a wealth of material, including accounts of recent medical activities, unusual and notable surgical and clinical case histories, notes on therapeutics and materia medica, discussions on practices such as bloodletting, autopsy reports, together with reports of incredible abnormalities and curiosities. Contributors for the various articles are named, with a number seemingly by Blegny himself, who also comments upon the work of his contributors, much as a modern editor would do. 'Thus we



have cases of vicarious menstruation, petrification of the semen, a wound of the heart, a hanged person restored to life, extraction of a urethral calculus followed by blindness... a hydatidiform mole, monstrous births... and transposition of the viscera. Besides these, however, there are lengthy disquisition's on topics of current interest, such as fevers and febrigures, on the nature of the teeth, their diseases and appropriate remedies, the generation of man, the use of quinquina in fevers, the letting of blood... on various aspects of physics... [and] one or two articles of an astrological nature' (Nicholls, p. 201).

The French version had a somewhat checkered career, and ran until 1683, though under variant titles of *Le temple d'Esculape* (1680), and *Journal des Nouvelles Descouvertes* (1681-1683). At that point the Faculty of Medicine finally withdrew his privilege, Blegny having constantly challenged their authority and that of the traditional medical communities, and having himself been accused of all kinds of nefarious activities. Undeterred, Blegny transferred editorship to a Dr Gautier in Amsterdam, publication resuming in 1684 under the title *Mercurie Savant*. A rival in Paris, Abbé de la Roque, took up the mantle of a Parisian periodical, and in 1681 began his own *Journal de Savants*, which itself ran to 1685.

Whilst the whole publication may have had a somewhat stormy and ultimately short-lived path, Blegny was nevertheless something of a pioneer in medical journalism, through his attempts to make medical information more widely and socially available.

Krivatsy 1376; Wellcome II, p. 180; see Kronick, "Devant le Deluge" and other essays on Early Modern Scientific Communication, ff. 1; see also Nicholls, *Nicolas de Blegny and the First Medical Periodical* in *The Canadian Medical Association Journal*, August 1934, ff. 198; collated complete against the BL copy (though which includes an additional half-title for part IV not found here), and Glasgow (though plate order varies); complete sets too at the Huntington, Harvard, Texas, McGill and the Wellcome.

Five parts in four volumes, 4to; I. pp. [xvi] including initial blank, 270, 271-332, [10], with engraved frontispiece and 8 engraved plates (of which three folding, plate VI misbound at p. 252 rather than p. 152, and plate VIII misnumbered as VII); II. pp. [ii] blank, [vi], 264; with engraved frontispiece (the same as in vol. I) and 3 engraved plates; III. pp. 153 [ie 155], [11] index, [1] blank, with 3 engraved plates; IV. pp. [ii] half title for parts IV and V, [viii], 368, with engraved frontispiece (same as in previous volumess) and 3 engraved plates, (of which 2 folding); V. pp. [ii], 104, 145-160, 121-252, [4], with 1 engraved plate, and with tipped in contemporary handwritten note at p. 54, and with frequent mispaginations; volumes IV and V with shared half-title; with appealing woodcut title-page vignettes and head- and tail-pieces; all five volumes somewhat browned and foxed, with some occasional staining, usually from ink blotting; all five volumes with contemporary marginal annotations in brown ink, more frequent in the final two volumes, and with further ink notes listing items of interest on either rear endpaper, or rear paste-down of each volume; all five volumes bound in contemporary vellum, titles in neat manuscript on spines, front inner hinges of Vols I and IV neatly repaired, covers a little soiled and stained, evidence of previous paper labels, extremities lightly bumped and worn; overall a good copy.



17. **BURNET, Gilbert.** SOME LETTERS Containing, an account of what seemed most remarkable in Switzerland, Italy &c. Written by G. Brunet, D.D. to T.H.R.B. Rotterdam: printed by Abraham Acher, 1686. **£400**

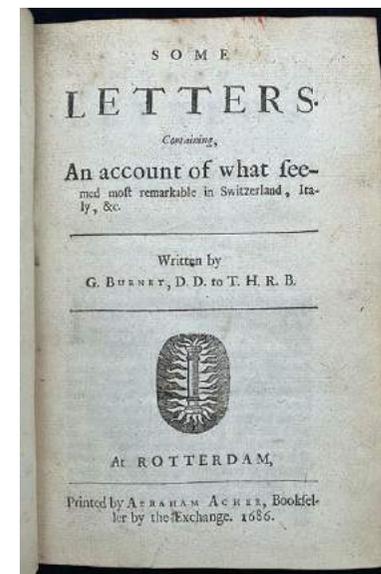
Burnet's popular letters addressed to 'T.H.R.B.', that is The Honourable Robert Boyle, were written while he was a political exile in Europe. Burnet (1643–1715), had met Boyle when he first came to England from his native Scotland in 1663 and Boyle gave him financial support while he compiled his *History of the Reformation of the Church of England*. After Burnet's return to England, when he became Bishop of Salisbury, he and Boyle became close friends and Burnet delivered the funeral oration for Boyle, considered a classic of the form, and planned a biography of Boyle, though he never completed it.

There is a long list of errata on the last page with the excuse of 'The Author's distance from the press and the Printers ignorance of the English tongue'. This is omitted from the Amsterdam edition, which has every appearance of being a piracy, and in which the errata are not corrected.

This is one of three editions printed in this year. There was another Rotterdam setting in the same year, and another edition printed at Amsterdam. The Rotterdam editions are distinguished in ESTC on several points, the first of which is that in the present edition A3r line 20 ends 'cere-' but 'ceremo-' in ESTC r223614 (which is much rarer).

Wing B5915; ESTC B5915; Fulton Boyle 345.

8vo, pp. 307 [1] (last page blank); with woodcut device on title, errata on p. 307; some insignificant dust-soiling to title; about 45 words of contemporary annotation and underlining; in contemporary English unlettered blind-tooled calf, double filet borders to sides and spine compartments, acorn tools in corners of sides and a roll-tool close to the joints, gilt board edges, red sprinkled leaf-edges, a little rubbed; with the nineteenth-century bookplate of the Earl of Lonsdale.



Including library catalogue

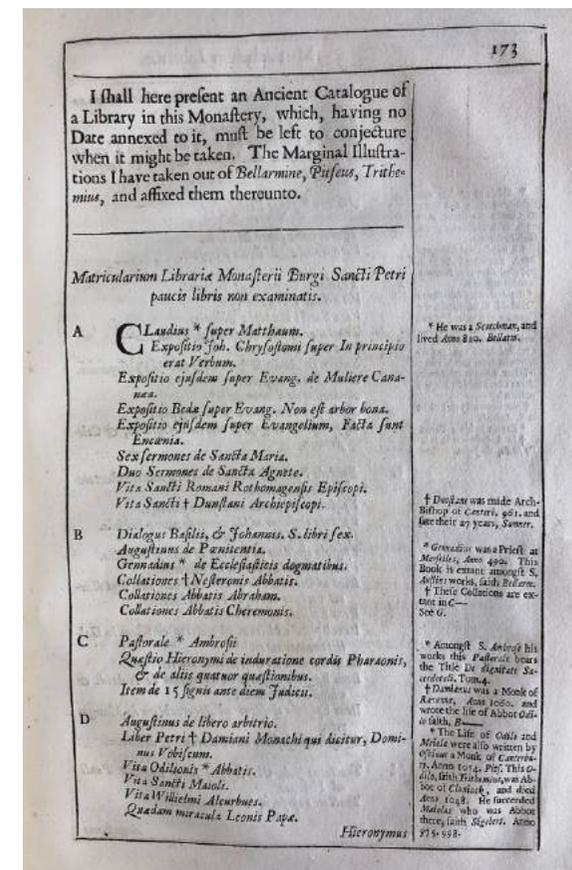
18. **GUNTON, SIMON.** THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF PETERBURGH wherein the most remarkable things concerning that place, from the first foundation thereof: with other passages of history, not unworthy publick view, are represented. Illustrated with sculptures. And set forth by Symon Patrick, D.D. now Dean of the same. London: Printed for Richard Chiswell, at the Rose and Crown in S. Paul's Church-Yard, 1686. £480

First edition. The standard antiquarian history of Peterborough Cathedral, of particular interest for the transcript of the library catalogue. Dunton introduces this saying 'I shall here present an Ancient Catalogue of a Library in this Monastery, which, having no Date annexed to it, must be left to conjecture when it might be taken. The Marginal Illustrations [i.e. notes] I have taken out of Bellarmine, Pitsu, Trithemius, and affixed them thereunto.' The catalogue, which occupies 50 pages from p. 173, is headed 'Matricularium Librariae Monasterii Burgi Sancti Petri pauci libris non examinatis.' There are 348 volumes (shelf marks (A–Z, A2–Z2... A15–Z15, A16–C16) each containing up to half a dozen or more titles so there must be about 2000 titles. Gunton's marginal notes are in English and give biographical information about authors as well as occasional bibliographical details of later printed editions. Its a fascinating list, discussed in detail by M. R. James who calls it 'a thoroughly abnormal catalogue' in his work on the reconstruction of the library.

The fine etchings by Hollar's pupil Daniel King (c. 1610–1664) were originally published in William Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum* (London: Richard Hodgkinson, 1655).

ESTC R5107; Wing G2246; M. R. James, *Lists of Manuscripts Formerly in the Peterborough Abbey Library* (Cambridge 1929, reprinted 2010).

Folio, pp. [8], 348; with woodcut initials and decorations, a woodcut on p. 280, an engraving printed in text on p. 243, and four plates (two engraved, two etched and signed 'Daniell King sculp'); with contemporary or early annotation and underlining on p. 73; some light marginal browning and soiling, but otherwise clean and crisp. large paper copy in contemporary mottled calf, spine in gilt with orange lettering piece, blind and gilt ruled sides, all edges red, head and tail of spine chipped, spine worn with weak joints and cords, though holding; with contemporary or early inscription on title 'Le Capitaine Bernard', with armorial bookplate (18th century?) on verso of title with name erased, and modern booklabel of Clive Leslie George, with some pencil notes presumably in his hand.

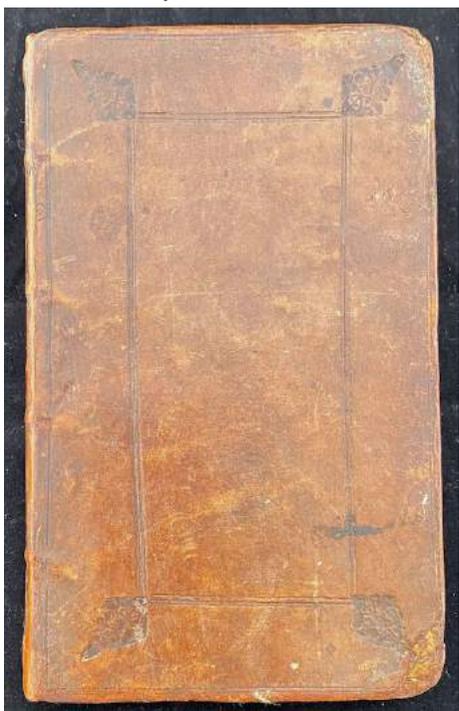


19. NYE, Stephen. A DISCOURSE concerning natural and revealed religion. Evidencing the truth, and certainty of both; by considerations (for the most part) not yet touched by any. Recommended to the consideration of atheists, deists, and scepticks; and useful to confirm and nourish the faith and piety of others. By Stephen Nye. London: printed by T[homas]. W[arren]. for Jonathan Robinson, at the Golden-Lyon in St. Paul's Church-Yard, 1696. **£450**

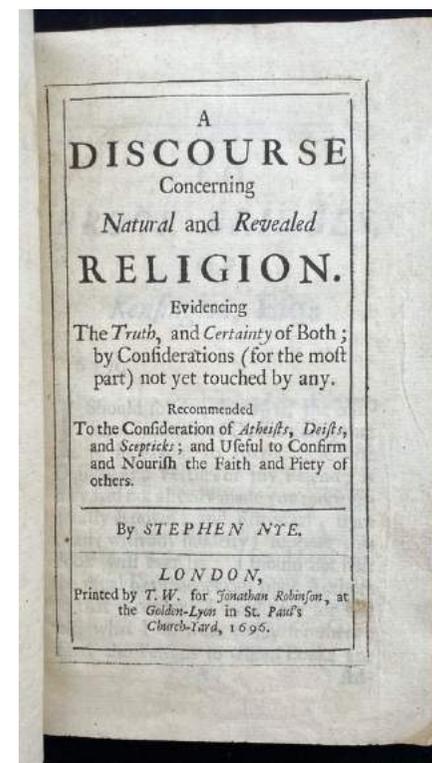
A work on natural religion which seems to have been little studied by modern historians and is not noticed in H. J. McLachan's *ODNB* article on Nye. In another state of the title page '(Pursuant to the design of Mr. Boyle's lecture)' is added, referring to the series of lecture sermons provided for in Boyle's will, the first of which was given by Richard Bentley in 1692. The sermon for 1696 was John Williams, *The perfection of evangelical revelation*. Nye (1648? – 1719) is chiefly remembered as a Unitarian, as was Newton (though privately) and several of his followers. Nye was the first to use the term Unitarian in his *Brief history of the Unitarians*, called also *Socinians* (1687).

Some copies have a different state of the title-page largely printed from the same setting but with '(Pursuant to the design of Mr. Boyle's lecture)' after 'Recommended' and the author's name as 'S.N.' Another edition was printed in 1752.

Wing N1506; ESTC R15427 and which records 14 UK copies of this edition; 2 in Europe and 7 in North America, at Boston Public Library, Folger, Library Company of Philadelphia, Starr King School for the Ministry, Clark, Illinois and Yale. There is also a copy at Princeton. The other edition, ESTC R235127, is much rarer (St. John's College Cambridge, Jesus College Oxford; Library Company of Philadelphia, Clark Library).



8vo, pp. [8] 235 [1]; printing flaw in K2 with loss of a few letters; worm tracks in lower blank margins towards the end (restored with Japanese tissue); contemporary blindpaneled calf, pastedowns are waste leaves from *The seconde part of the secretes of Master Alexis of Piedmont*, 1560, leaves X4 and Y1 (thanks to Steve Tabor for this identification), double free end leaves, rebacked with the original spine laid down, corners worn.



20. **DESCARTES, René.** OPUSCULA POSTHUMA, physica et mathematica. Amsterdam: ex typographia P. & J. Blaeu, prostant apud Janssonio-Waesbergios, Boom, & Goethals, 1701. **f1000**

First edition. The most important text here is the *Regulae*, Descartes' earliest work on scientific method, composed between 1619 and 1628.

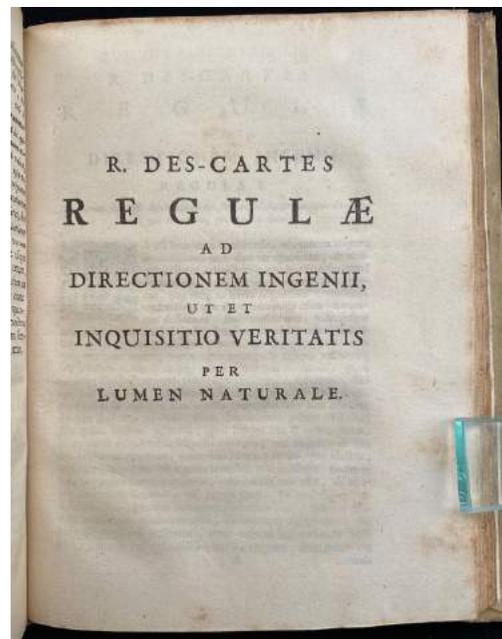
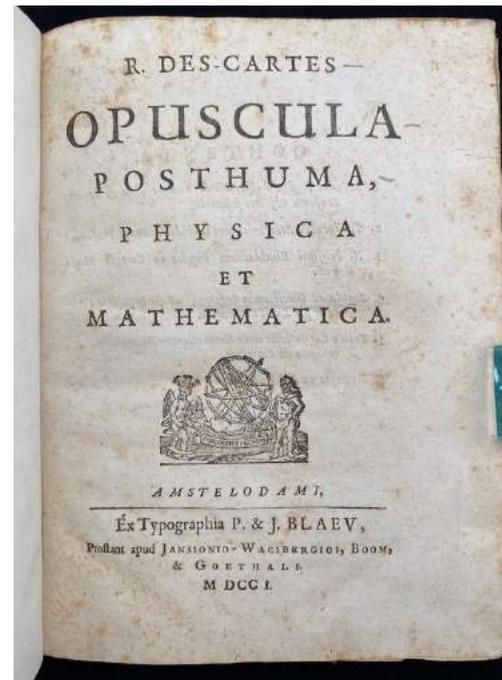
'The *Regulae* reveals that Descartes was already preoccupied with method as the clue to scientific advance – a method of basically mathematical inspiration, though it is intended to be the method of rational inquiry into any subject matter whatsoever. This concern with method appears in the *Regulae* in a form that is both more detailed and less metaphysically committed than the form that appears in Descartes' later philosophical works.' (Bernard Williams in *Encyclopedia of philosophy*).

Contents.

1. *Mundus, sive dissertation de lumine, ut et de aliis sensuum objectis primariis.*
2. *Tractatus de mechanica cum elucidationibus N. Poissonii.*
3. *N. Poissonii elucidationes physicae in Cartesii musicam.*
4. *Regulae ad directionem ingenii, ut & inquisitio veritatis per lumen naturale.*
5. *Primae cogitationes circa generationem animalium, & nonnulla de Saporibus.*
6. *Excerpta ex MSS. R. Des-Cartes.*

Guibert p. 221; Tchmerzine IV, p. 311.

4to, pp. [8]; [4] 74 [2]; 51 [1 blank]; [2] 22; [2] 90; 26 [2 blank]; [2] 17 [1]; woodcut device on title page, woodcut head and tail pieces and initials and woodcut illustrations in the text; some light foxing; in later vellum boards, corners bumped, end leaves replaced.

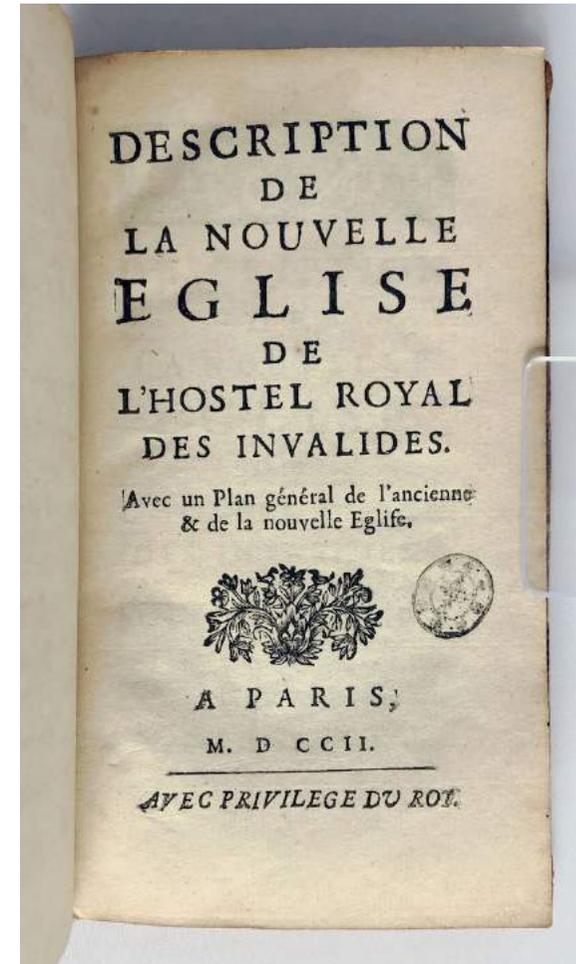
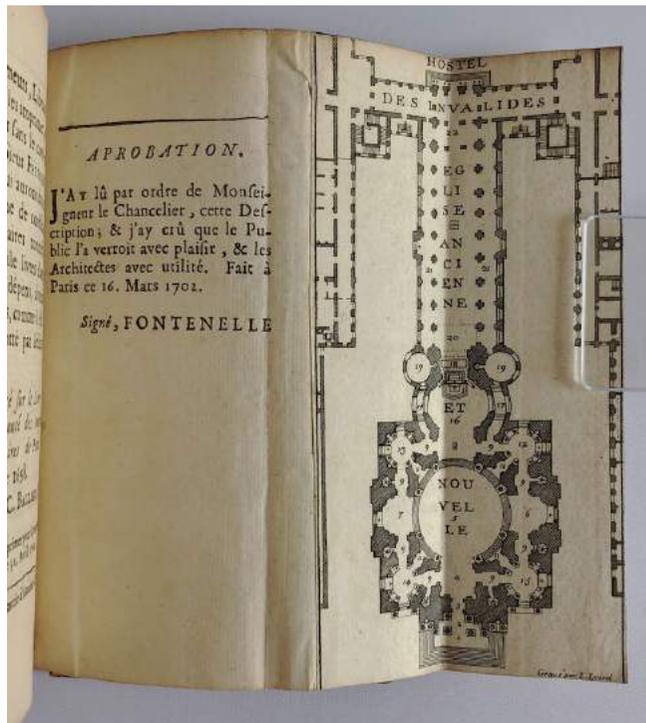


21. FÉLIBIEN DES AVAUX, JEAN-FRANÇOIS. DESCRIPTION DE LA NOUVELLE EGLISE DE L'HOSTEL ROYAL DES INVALIDES. Avec un plan général de l'ancienne & de la nouvelle église. A Paris: [no publisher's name on title but printer's name on P4v: De l'imprimerie d'Antoine Chrétien] 1702. **£1,200**

The very rare first edition of Félibien's description of the new church for the Invalides by Jules Hardouin Mansart, replacing Bruant's original church. Félibien's illustrated folio *Description de l'église royale des invalides* was published when the church was consecrated in 1706. At the same time this 12mo was re-issued with a second part 'Contenant les peintures, & divers autres ornements' and the engravings from the folio.

Berlin 2486 and 2487 citing the 1706 editions only; OCLC records only copies at the Conservatoire National des arts et métiers and the BN (bound with the second part, 1706). The 1706 re-issue is found at the BN, CNAM, Göttingen, V&A, Getty, Duke, Princeton and Columbia.

12mo, pp. [iv] including first blank, 168, [8]; with engraved plan signed L. Loisel pasted to the margin of the final leaf as a throwout; plate shaved at top and bottom; some light marginal browning and soiling; in contemporary sprinkled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, tolled in gilt with red morocco label, with marbled endpapers and red and brown sprinkled edges, head and tail of spine chipped and worn exposing headbands, joints rubbed with small nick to lower joint near tail, covers a little scuffed, corners worn; with the engraved armorial bookplate of the 'Bibliotheca Reuterholmiana' (Nils Esbjörnson Reuterholm 1676-1756) on front pastedown, and later 20th century bookplate of Evert Strokirk on front free endpaper.



With evidence of contemporary female ownership

23. GARTH, SIR SAMUEL. THE DISPENSARY. A poem. In six canto's... The sixth edition, with several descriptions and episodes never before printed. London: printed: and sold by John Nutt, 1706. **£350**

An attractive bright, crisp copy of this the sixth edition edition of Garth's famous and popular satirical poem, 'with several descriptions and episodes never before printed' and 24 pages longer than the previous edition (first three editions 1699, fourth 1700, fifth 1703; the work reached an 11th edition in 1768).

The frontispiece (often lacking) shows the Cutlerian Theatre of the College of Physicians, designed by Robert Hooke, and eloquently described in one of the verses in the poem:

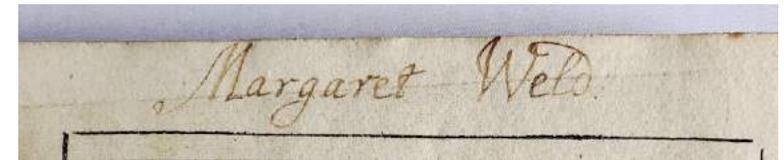
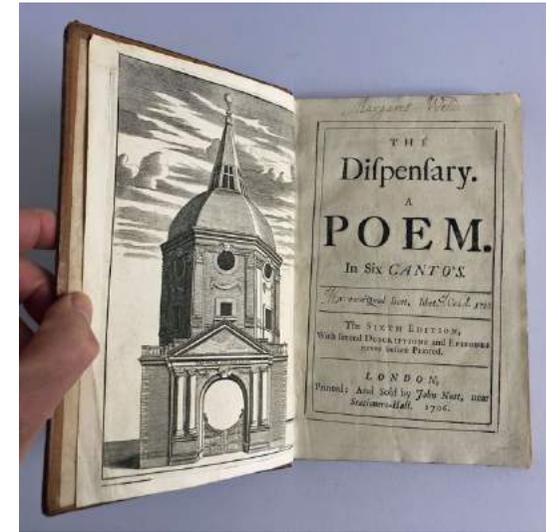
'There stands a Dome, Majestick to the Sight,
And sumtuous Arches bear its oval Height;
A golden Globe plac'd high with artful Skill,
Seems, to the distant Sight, a gilded Pill'.

Garth's poem satirises his colleagues in the Royal College of Physicians and the apothecaries who opposed the Physicians' giving free consultations and medicines to the neighbouring sick poor. Munk explains: 'Garth, who from his admission into the College had warmly approved of the new charity, detesting the action of the apothecaries and of some of his own brethren in this affair, resolved to expose them in his admirable satire "The Dispensary," a poem full of spirit and vivacity, and on which his reputation in the present day chiefly rests. The sketches of some of his contemporary physicians are severe and biting – they are interesting to us... as giving us an insight we could not otherwise obtain into their history and manners.' (Munk, *The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London I*, p. 500.)

Provenance: The present copy bears both the engraved book-plate of Thomas Weld (1750–1810) of Lulworth Castle, Dorset, together with the inscription of Margaret Weld on the title-page, dated 1712. A prominent Catholic family, it was Thomas Weld who gave Stonyhurst to French Jesuits fleeing the Revolution, where they founded the school of the same name.

Wellcome III, p. 91; Foxon G22; ESTC t34565.

8vo, pp. [32] 120, with engraved frontispiece on A1 verso by Vandergucht; fore-edges of a couple of leaves of prelims dustsoiled (seemingly before binding), otherwise crisp and bright; front free end leaf removed; contemporary sprinkled calf, contrasting panel on sides with blind tooled filets and corner ornaments, spine in compartments with raised bands and unlettered, all edges sprinkled, joints starting, inner hinges a little cracked, with small abrasion and loss to lower cover, extremities and corners lightly rubbed with minor wear; from Lulworth Castle, Dorset, seat of the prominent Catholic Weld family, with inscription of Margaret Weld on the title page dated 1712 and engraved book plate of Thomas Weld (1750–1810).

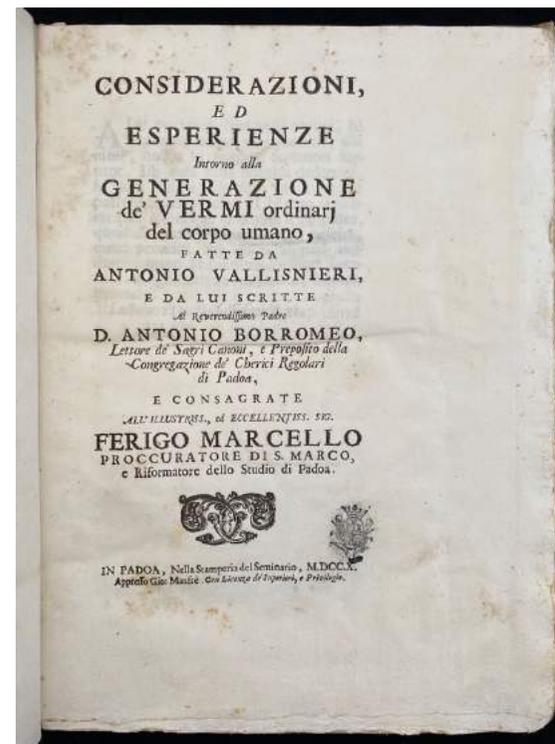
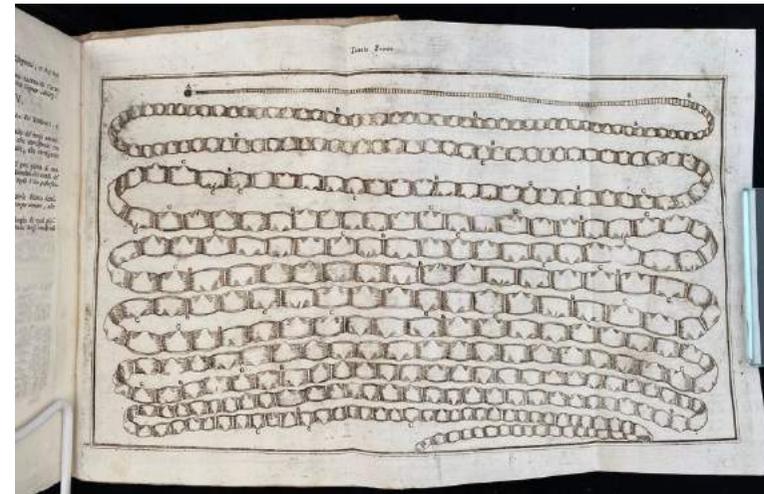


24. **VALLISNIERI, Antonio.** CONSIDERAZIONI, ed esperienze intorno all generazione de' vermi ordinari del corpo umano, fatte da Antonio Vallisnieri, e da lui scritte al reverendissimo padre D. Antonio Borromeo. Padua: nella stamperia del seminario, 1710. **£1000**

First edition. The first monograph on human parasitic worms. Vallisnieri (1661–1730), who had been a pupil of Malpighi in Bologna, played a decisive role in the spontaneous generation debate, confirming Redi's demonstration of the origin of insects from eggs. Here Vallisnieri challenged the view that intestinal worms metamorphosed from earthworms or fruit worms, and enforced his own opinion of 'a perpetual law of nature that like always generates like' (see Giuseppe Montalenti, DSB XIII, 563b).

Wellcome V, p. 328; Blake p. 468; Waller 9790; Nissen 4219.

4to, pp. [12] 160; with small woodcut decoration on title, and four etched folding plates: numbered Tavola prima–quarta; untrimmed, a fine fresh copy, in contemporary carta rustica, tears across spine but a very well preserved copy; early owner's armorial stamp on title and a manuscript list of books given to his(?) son, Antonio, laid in.



Appealing pocket-sized guide

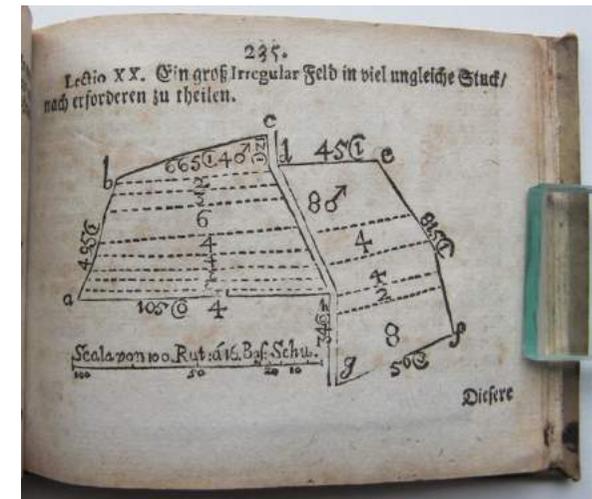
25. **[SURVEYING.] MEYER, JAKOB.** COMPENDIUM GEOMETRIÆ PRACTICÆ, sive, Planimetria, kurtzer bericht, Vom Feldmessen und Feld-theilen. Basel. In verlag Joh. Phil. Richters sel. Erben. 1712. £985

Uncommon third edition (first 1663) of this appealing pocket sized elementary textbook on practical geometry and field measurements, and the work of the noted mathematician, surveyor, and cartographer, Jakob Meyer (1614-1676). As head of urban construction in Basel, he mapped the topography of much of the canton. 'This is a pocket-sized work explaining the rudiments of geometry as applied to surveying. The work is quite practical, with very irregular fields being used as example problems. The work begins with elementary instruction as to the size of a man's pace, surveyor's chain, etc' (Tomash & Williams, M 96). 'It is written by practitioners for practitioners without any claim to new results' (HAB, Maß, Zahl Und Gewicht, 6.12).

This was one of a series of small portable hand-books on arithmetic and geometry published over a number of years by Jakob, and then later by his son Georg Friedrich Meyer (1645-1693), and including *Compendium Arithmeticae Germanicae* (1651); *Arithmetica Decimalis* (1669); *Arithmetica Practica* (1665); *Geometria Theoretica* (1657); *Stereometria* (1675); and *Doctrina Triangulorum* (1678).

Tomash and Williams, M96; Honeyman 2224 (1663); Hooock & Jeannin, *Ars mercatoria: Handbücher und Traktate für den gebrauch des kaufmanns*, 1470-1820 II/M22.4 (1663); VD17 23:289824P (1663); see the Herzog August Bibliothek catalogue Maß, Zahl Und Gewicht: *Mathematik Als Schluessel Zum Verstaendnis Und Zur Beherrschung Der Welt* 6.12, p. 140 (first edition); OCLC locates copies of this third edition at Iowa State, Amsterdam, Munich and Basel, with copies of the first edition at Michigan, Brown, UCL, and various German Institutions, with the 1684 edition at the BL and UCL.

Oblong 16mo, (80 x 100mm) pp. [ii] engraved title-page, [xvi], 250, [2] errata and blank; with one folding throw out wood-engraved plate (a little foxed and creased), with a number of small wood-engraved diagrams and tables within the text; engraved title-page a little browned with slight staining at gutter, lightly browned throughout with some light dampstaining affecting lower corner between pp. 56-154; in contemporary vellum, faint numbering in ms at tail of spine, small nick to upper rear joint, covers a little sprung, and somewhat soiled and lightly dampstained, with contemporary ownership signature in ink dated May 1740 on front free endpaper, and in red crayon on rear endpaper; an appealing copy.



26. WEITZ, ANTON. KURTZE NACHRICHT VON E. HOCH-EDL. UND HOCHW. RATHS ZU LEIPZIG BIBLIOTHEC und denen daselbst befindlichen vornehmsten Curiositäten. [n.p. but Leipzig] Gedruckt bey Christoph Zunkel. [n.d. but ca. 1722.] **£685**

Scarce issue of this guide to the treasures and curiosities of the Leipzig Senate library, the 'Bibliotheca Senatus Lipsiensis', by Anton Weitz (fl. 1682-1751), the custodian of the library for many years. Established in 1683, as a result of a bequest of some 2000 books made by the lawyer and scholar Huldericus Grossius (1605-1677), the library gained its reputation as much for the art work and other curiosities housed within it, as for the library itself, which by this time had substantially increased its holdings to over 25000 volumes. Weitz provides a virtual tour, guiding the reader 'up the stairs' to the first door, on either side of which can be seen two paintings depicting scenes from Ancient history. After giving a brief history of the libraries formation, Weitz moves through the various rooms, highlighting in turn the numerous paintings (the majority of which again depict scenes from ancient history and mythology), together with some 115 portraits of the great and good which adorn the walls.

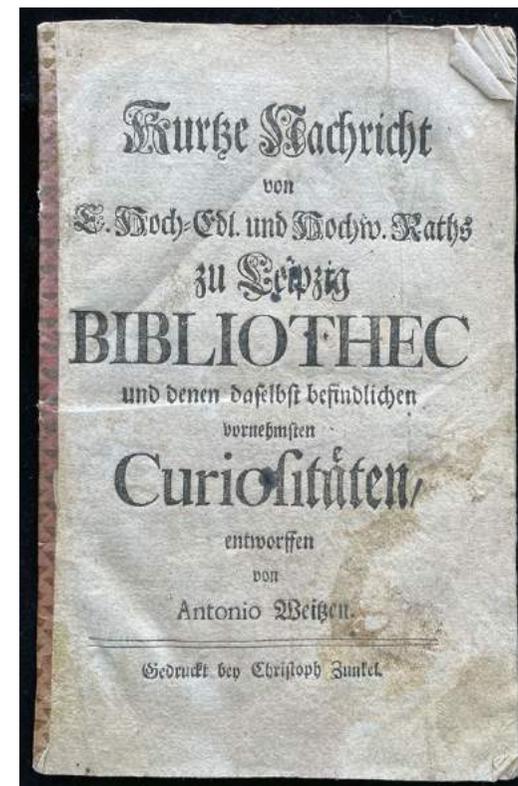
Within the front hall could be found several cabinets housing curiosities including minerals, fossils, petrified objects, 'exotica', as well as mathematical instruments. Within the library itself were further cabinets containing antiquities, urns, as well as a substantial collection of notable coins and medallions, antique gems, and other scientific instruments. A pair of Blaeu globes also grace the library. Special attention, however, is given to a description of an Egyptian Mummy, one of the prize exhibits within the collection.

Above the door of the library itself, hangs an inscribed plaque in honour of Grossius. Containing many wonderful

operas and collections, neatly classified according to academic disciplines and then subject matter, the library was noted in particular for its collection of foreign language bibles, scarce oriental language works, as well as many botanicals, notably a Hortus Eystettensis. Readers could also access a number of ancient manuscripts, in both Hebrew, Arabic, and Greek. The library was available for use by scholars and citizens on Wednesday and Saturday, having requested the books in advance in writing.

A short history of the library had previously been published by the then librarian, Gottfried Christian Goetz, in 1711 Bibliothecam magnifici amplissimique Senatus Lipsiensis. The present work seems to have first been published in around 1720, the date of 1722 for the present issue being derived from a paragraph on the penultimate page. Erlangen have an issue of pp. [20] with an imprint of 'Leipzig, Druckts Johann Heinrich Richter', and which they date to 1720 (VDI8 12227587). There exists a shorter variant of pp. [24] seemingly of 1722, also printed by Zunkel, but with a differing imprint and reset using smaller font and differing head- and tail pieces (VDI8 11270128). The present issue is held by Sachsen-Anhalt (VDI8 90481348). It appears to have then been printed by Tietze in 1725, again with slight variants (see VDI8 10214658 and VDI8 13064274). All issues are scarce.

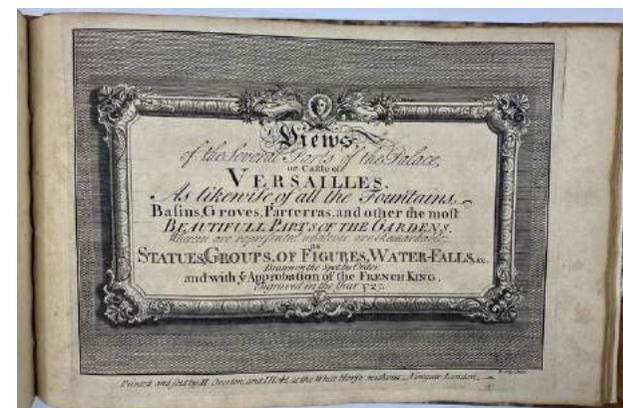
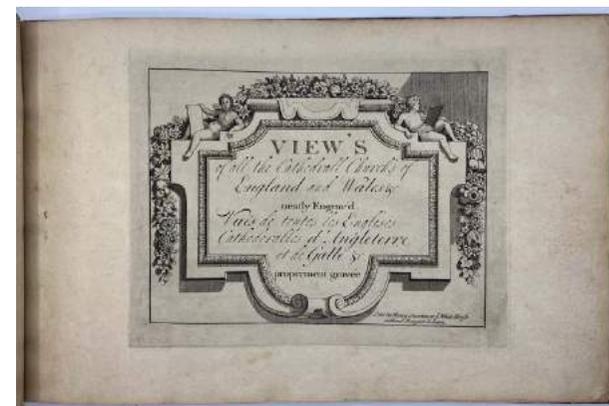
8vo, pp. [31], [1] blank; with woodcut head-piece and initial; somewhat browned and lightly stained throughout, notably along lower margins and to final blank, final leaf torn at lower gutter, upper inner gutter of final three leaves wormed, with loss of a couple of letters; with marbled paper back strip, corners a little furled.



27. OVERTON AND HOOLE, PUBLISHERS. BRITANNIA ILLUSTRATA, or views of all the palaces, several seats and other publick buildings of England, very neatly engrave'd. Les Veües de les Palais, et de diverses belles Maisons, et d'autres Publiques Batiments de L'Angleterre, graves for curieusement. London: Printed and sold by H. Overton, and I. Hoole, at the White Horse without Newgate, 1724. [bound with:] VIEW'S OF ALL THE CATHEDRALL CHURCHES OF ENGLAND AND WALES &c neatly engraved [followed by the same title in French]. Printed & sold by H. Overton & J. Hoole, at the White Horse without Newgate, London [no date but ca. 1715]. [bound with:] VIEWS OF THE SEVERAL PARTS OF THE PALACE OR CASTLE OF VERSAILLES. As likewise of all the fountains, basins, groves, parterras, and other most beautiful parts of the gardens. Wherein are represented whatever are remarkable; as statues, groups, of figures, water-falls, &c. drawn on the spot by order, and with the approbation of the French King. Engraved in the year 1725. printed and sold by H. Overton, and I. Hool [sic], at the White Horse without Newgate, 1725. **£3,200**

A most attractive sammelband containing three rare suites of views. The Versailles views are particularly interesting as they appear to be the source of the more common set of engravings first published by Bowles in 1726 and re-issued several times. Bowles titled his publication *Versailles illustrated* but the rest of the title is unashamedly copied from Overton and Hoole's publication.

It seems likely that all three suites are effectively print versions of what map collectors would call an 'atlas factice' – i.e. a collection of individual maps or prints selected from a printsellers stock and bound up in an ad hoc fashion for a particular customer. In 1707 David Mortier issued a series of views of London and British country seats, executed by a number of engravers including the Dutchmen Leonard Knyff and most notably Johannes Kip, under the title *Britannia Illustrata*. In 1724 the publisher Joseph Smith re-issued many of these in a four volume work under the title *Nouveau Théâtre de la Grande Bretagne*. As so many of these original plates were the work of one engraver the whole collection came to be known familiarly as 'Kip'. 'Nevertheless later volumes were made up from the engravings of several other artists, originally published by printsellers other than Mortimer or Smith' (Adams, p. 37). One of these was Henry Overton. As Adams notes, 'confusion in catalogue entries sometimes results from the adoption for their own lesser publications of the Latin title *Britannia Illustrata* by two publishers who had also an interest in the major work, Henry Overton and John Bowles. Their sets of *Prospects* (nos 26 and 28) bound into oblong folios, without many credits and of modest proportions to appeal to a popular market, did however boast some plates from their more splendid contemporary' (Adams p. 38). Adams provides a detailed list of Overton's *Prospects* (77 plates in all), and from that it becomes apparent that the present two suites of English Palaces and Cathedrals are clearly smaller collections issued with their own separate engraved title-pages (though not cited by Adams).



Britannia Illustrata includes a view of 'The New Building at Cambridge in perspective' signed J. Clark sc. 1724' showing the Senate house facing a matching building to house the library which was never built; 'A prospect of Westminster Hall' is a copy of the engraving of the interior showing a row of bookseller's stalls. Other views include Kensington [Kingsington] Palace, Windsor Castle, Hampton Court, Blenheim, Chatsworth, Althrop, Eddystone Lighthouse and St. Pauls.

All but one of the suite of plates for The View's of all the Cathedrall Churches of England and Wales are etched and signed by J. Harris. The Plate for 'The South East Side of Fairford Church in Gloucester-shire' however, has the additional legend 'H. Beighton delin. 1715', and has a far more detailed description below the image, and indeed Adams suggests that this series may been a reissue (or perhaps as in the case if the Fairford plate a remainder) of a collection published in 1715 by John Harris and Benjamin Cole.

We have so far located no other copy which contains all three suites bound together, and indeed those individual suites located appear to vary in the plates included, and the order in which they were bound.

For a detailed discussion see Bernard Adams, London Illustrated 1604-1851, ff. 36 (Nos 22, 26 and 28 in particular). *Britannia*: OCLC locates copies dated 1724 and ascribed to Johannes Kip at UCLA and Yale (though seemingly only partial sets), with a copy also at the British Centre for Art at Yale (with only 14 plates), COPAC noting further copies at National Trust (Kedleston Hall and Kingston Lacy), Guildhall, and a more extensive set of the Prospects at the British Library. *Cathedrals*: OCLC locates copies at Yale (seemingly a variant selection) and the Getty, with one further copy found on COPAC at the BL, with seemingly a variant suite at Cambridge printed for Robert Sayer; *Versailles*: COPAC notes a National Trust holding at Kedleston Hall, with further copies cited on OCLC at the V&A, California State, the Huntington Institute, Pennsylvania, Dumbarton Oaks, Texas, Getty and Yale.



Oblong folio, three rare suites in one volume, ff. [1] engraved title plate, unsigned, ff. [29] unnumbered engraved views, 1 signed 'J. Clark sc. 1724', 2 signed B. Cole Sculp.'; plate marks c. 165 x 245mm; ff. [1] blank, [1] engraved title-plate, [29] engraved views signed 'J. Harris fecit', the view of Fairford Church, Gloucestershire after H. Beighton, 1715 (unlike the other plates this has an extensive caption); platemarks c. 150 x 190mm; ff. [1] engraved title-plate signed 'B. Cole sculp.' and ff. [29] unnumbered engraved views of the gardens, 8 signed by Cole, the rest unsigned; platemarks c. 175 x 245; Britannia suite lightly soiled with some foxing, marginal tear at tail of St Paul's Cathedral plate with discreet repair on verso, the Navy Office plate a little creased, with more noticeable repair to outer marginal tear of final plate of the Boston Stump; Cathedrals suite lightly browned and soiled, clean tear to Fairford Church plate repaired on verso, which has also been somewhat crudely remargined, together with that of the following plate of Winchester Cathedral; Versailles suite, aside from some light foxing, and one plate cropped a little close at head, all good strong impressions; in recent tan half calf over marbled boards, spine with red morocco label lettered in gilt, covers a little sunned and scratched, with internal evidence of previous stab sewing; a good copy.



Including one of Newton's final contributions

28. ARBUTHNOT, JOHN. TABLES OF ANCIENT COINS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, explain'd and exemplify'd in several dissertations London: Printed for J. Tonson, in the Strand. 1727. £750

First edition of this finely printed quarto - a standard work on Greek, Roman, Jewish and Arabic coins, weights and measures and commerce, including the prices of goods and services and rates of pay. There is also a dissertation on 'the Navigation of the Ancients', and an important final section on ancient medicine. This includes the doses given by ancient physicians, and the prescriptions and practice of Celsus, Scribonius Largus, Marcellus, Ruffus Ephesius, Paulus Aegineta and Aretus. The final double-page plate 18, 'The Assays Weights & Values of Several Foreign Silver Coins... Gold monies unworne' is attributed to Sir Isaac Newton, during his tenure as Master of the British Mint (1700-1727). During his time he issued at least thirteen similar reports, and this appears to be among his very last original works accomplished during his lifetime.

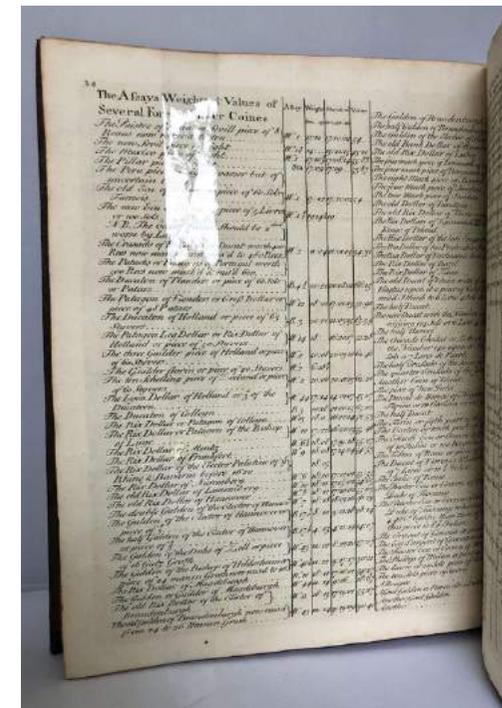
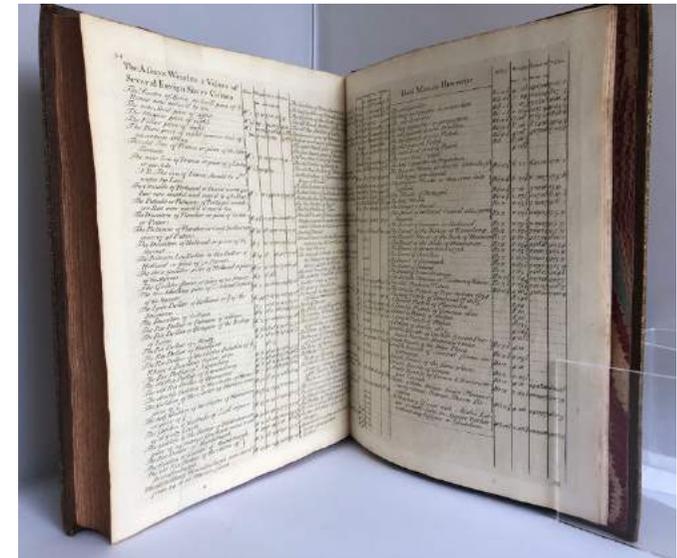
Arbuthnot took his MD at St Andrew's in 1796; he was elected FRS in 1704 and admitted to the Royal College of Physicians in 1710. A friend of Swift, who called him the 'queen's favourite physician,' and a supporter of Newton, he was close to the leading statesmen of the Harley administration and was the author of the *Art of Political Lying* 'one of the best specimens of the ironical wit of the time' (DNB). He published the first work in English on probability, *Of the laws of chance* (1692), a translation and expansion of Huygens' work.

There is a dedicatory poem to the King by the author's son Charles, a student at Christ Church, Oxford, for whose benefit the work was published.

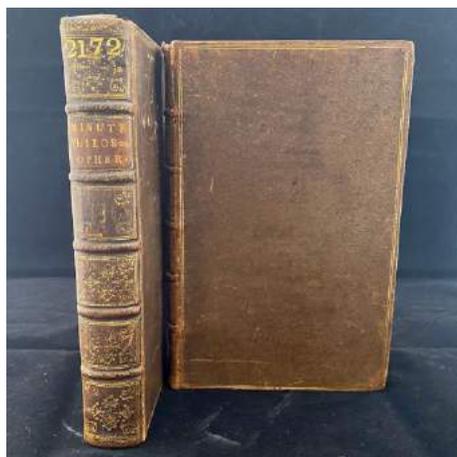
Aside from Newton's Assay table, which was prepared for the present work, the tables themselves were first published in 1707, according to Arbuthnot in his preface 'which being out of print, it was suggested to me that if I would give the copy, with some other calculations relating to the same subject, to my son, he might make some profit of them'.

ESTC t96634 and n65572; Goldsmiths'-Kress 6495; Wallis, 357; Wellcome II, p. 52.

4to, pp. [12] 327 [1] (last page blank), with 6-line errata slip pasted at tail of p. 327; title printed in red and black, with wood or metal-cut decorations and initials, and 18 engraved plates numbered 1-18 (bound at the end, the last double page); some worming in lower margins of text leaves, otherwise a fine fresh copy; contemporary calf, with gilt filet and blind ruled borders, spine in compartments with raised bands, decorated in gilt with red morocco lettering piece, marbled end leaves, red sprinkled edges, head of spine nicked with minor loss, joints and extremities lightly rubbed, surfaces a little scuffed; with the engraved bookplate of the second Earl of Portsmouth on front pastedown.



29. **BERKELEY, George.** *ALCIPHRON: or, the minute philosopher.* In seven dialogues. Containing an apology for the Christian Religion, against those who are called free-thinkers ... the Second edition. London: printed for J. Tonson in the Strand, 1732. **£500**



Second London edition, with some revisions (first edition London, followed by a Dublin edition, both 1732; another edition omits the words ‘Second edition’ on the title). Berkeley’s defense of revealed religion, is regarded as an outstanding example of English literature. It contains references to Rhode Island (not noticed by Sabin) where Berkeley was living at the time.

This edition includes the *New theory of vision* (1709, reprinted here in volume II) considered the most significant contribution to psychology of the eighteenth century (*Brett’s History of Psychology*). Praised by Adam Smith as ‘one of the finest examples of philosophical analysis that is to be found, either in our own, or in any other language’, it was accepted in France by Voltaire, Condillac and Diderot (Keynes pp. 7–8).

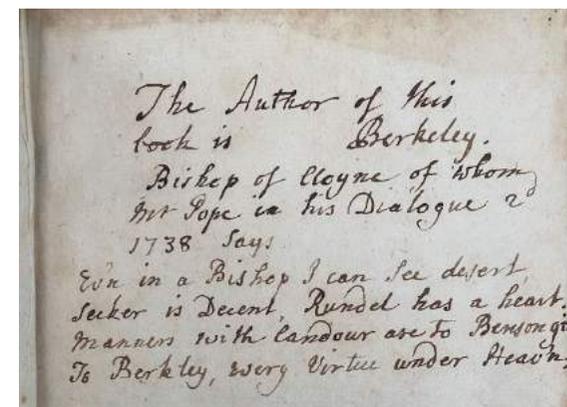
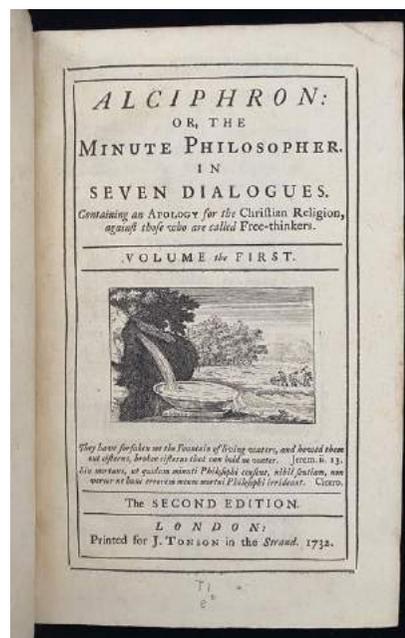
Berkeley (1685–1753), ‘examines the factors that determine our ability to see things at a distance, the assumption being that the sense of vision itself is incapable

of doing so. Rather, seeing distant objects requires the suggestions supplied by other senses, especially that of touch, as well as such other experiences as visual distortion caused by failure of eye accommodation. We do not “judge” by means of quasi-optical calculation of the distance of objects (the traditional account of Berkeley’s predecessors); rather, we let one group of sensations suggest another, in virtue of experience and custom. Moreover, from saying that all visual sensations “seem to be in the eye,” Berkeley moves to his basic contention, later generalized in his *Principles of human knowledge* (1710), that visual ideas are in our minds. Given his general doctrine that the “being” of things amounts to their being perceived, i.e., being ideas in a mind (the ultimate reference is to the divine mind), he infers that external space is not basic, but is “only suggested” to us by visual ideas, via tactile and other ideas.’ (Gerd Buchdahl, *DSB* II, p. 16b).

Provenance: Earls of Portsmouth with engraved bookplate of the second Earl (Franks F.30719) and gilt shelf numbers on spine. A contemporary inscription in vol. I identifies the author and quotes Pope’s second dialogue, 1738

Keynes, Berkeley 17; ESTC t86055.

Two volumes 8vo: pp. [14] 356; pp. [8] 218 [13] 216–351 [1] (last page blank); title to ‘An essay towards a new theory of vision’ on P6 in vol. II; with engraved scene on each title, woodcut decorations and initials; in contemporary sprinkled calf, blind ruled sides, gilt spines, red sprinkled edges, a little rubbed; with engraved bookplate of the second Earl of Portsmouth and gilt shelf numbers on spine.



The 'Musical Stone' which led to ridicule

30. SIVERS, HEINRICH JACOB. CURIOSA NIENDORPIENSIA, Sive variarum rerum naturalium litoris Niendorpiensis. Descriptio et historia brevissima. Cum figuris. Lubecae, [Specimen Primum - Specimen Sextum], [1732]- 1734. £2,000

Rare first collected edition of this series of six natural history 'specimens' published between 1732 and 1734, by the German theologian, poet, and natural historian Heinrich Jakob Sivers (1708-1758), discussing in particular a number of recent fossil discoveries and notably his discovery of a stone, seemingly marked with musical notation, and which he discovered whilst walking along a beach near Niendorf on the Baltic coast.

Having studied theology at Rostock University, Sivers returned to his birthplace of Lübeck in 1731 where he was accepted as a candidate for the ministry. Having already made a name for himself as a poet in Rostock, Sivers was a keen natural scientist, and soon published a short treatise, *Descriptio lapidis musicalis, echinitae cordati et stellinae marinae* discussing his recent discovery of a rare fossil, or 'musical stone'. The work was

dedicated to the Prussian Academy of Sciences, and whilst perhaps sounding somewhat far fetched, was nevertheless well received, Sivers being awarded membership of the Academy as a result, which prompted him to publish a series of further *Specimina curiosorum Niendorpiensium* in quick succession, providing descriptions of lapides stellares, belemnitae, and succina. Two further short essays were published in 1734, and all six have been collected together here under a general title-page, and although paginated continuously, each retain their own separate title-pages. The famous 'musical stone' is illustrated in the first of six, rather crudely executed and engraved plates, by S. F. Straube, with an engraved portrait of the author included as a frontispiece.

Whilst the Academy were supportive of his efforts, Sivers' description of his 'musical stone' caught the barbed attention of fellow satirical poet, Christian Ludwig Liscow (1701-1760), however, who had already taken swipes at him for both an earlier theological work, as well as previous attempts at satirical poetry. Liscow penned *Vitrea Fracta* in 1732, ostensibly a translation of a letter from one Sir Robert Clifton to a correspondent on the Russian island of Novaya Zemlya regarding an apocalyptic image he has seen in a frozen window pane, but in reality a determined swipe at Sivers, thinly disguised as 'Mr Makewind', who maintains a 'cabinet of rarities', and is ridiculed for being accepted into the Academy of Sciences. The two became embroiled in a bitter dispute, and

Sivers eventually left Lübeck in 1734, for Denmark, before moving to Sweden, where he continued to pen satirical verse, and other contributions to natural science, including a work on Swedish marble.

Whilst his dispute with Liscow seems to rather colour the opinion of German biographies of Sivers, as something of a figure of ridicule, he was clearly held in high regard within Sweden where he was respected as a polymath and noted writer, and long time correspondent with Linnaeus. Indeed the Swedish sources make no mention of Liscow. His significance as a natural history collector seems to have been recognised later, with Aikin's 1814 *General Biography* noting that during 1734 'he made a tour to Denmark and Sweden, in order to collect objects for a museum of natural history which he had begun to form... Sivers was a man of considerable learning, and had a library, consisting of two thousand volumes, chiefly on theological and historical subjects. He possessed also a numerous collection of antiquities, natural productions, and various curiosities of art; but in 1737 had been obliged to sell to Count Charles Gyllenborg the half of his minerals, and a pretty large cabinet of Roman coins, which the Count afterwards bequeathed to the academy of Lund' (vol IX, p. 161).

Six parts in one volume, 8vo; pp. [ii] engraved frontispiece portrait, [iv] general title-page and dedication, [iv] engraved plate and separate title, [5] - 16, [iv] engraved plate and separate title, [21] - 32, [iv] engraved plate and separate title, [37] - 64, [iv] engraved plate and separate title, [69] - 80, [iv] engraved plate and separate title, 85 - 96, [iv] engraved plate and separate title, [101] - 110, [2] index; in all six engraved plates; with woodcut initials, and head- and tail-pieces; some occasional light foxing and browning throughout, but otherwise good; in contemporary sheep backed sprinkled boards, spine ruled in black, head of spine chipped with some loss, with both joints somewhat cracked and worn, but holding firm, covers a little cockled and bumped, extremities lightly bumped, nevertheless an appealing copy.

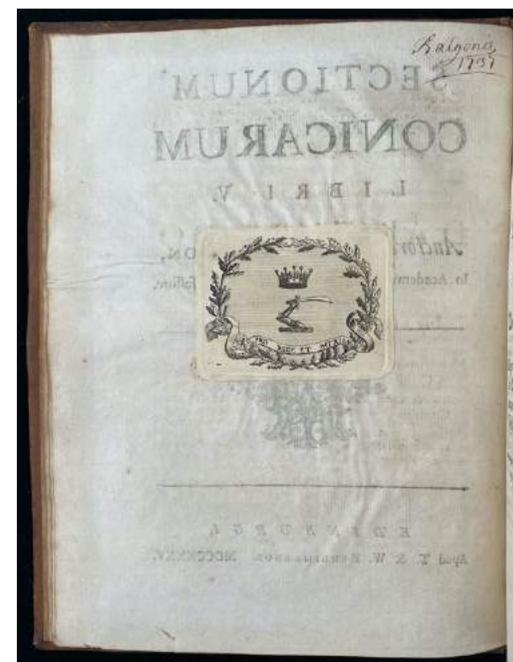
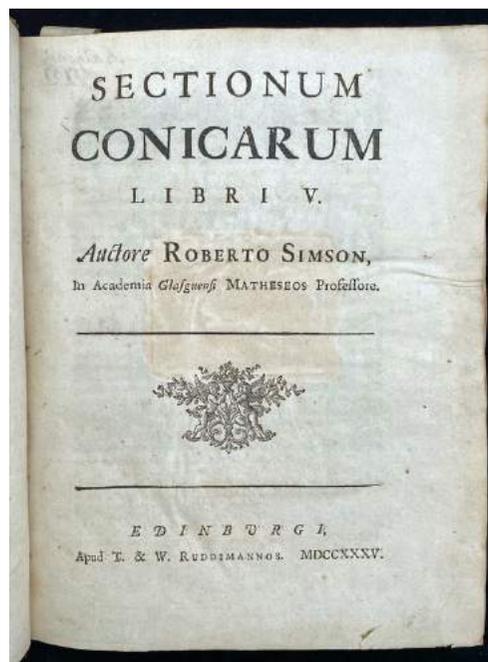


31. **SIMSON, Robert.** SECTIONEM conicarum libri V.
Edinburgh: Apud T. & W. Ruddimannos, 1735. **£500**

First edition. A second, enlarged edition was published in 1750. Simson (1687–1768) was an influential teacher but devoted his life to the restoration of the lost works of the Greek geometers. This work on conic sections, his first book, used only geometrical methods. His edition of Euclid (1756) is the basis of every subsequent edition. His *Elements of conic sections* was published in 1775 and again in 1792. Appointed to the chair of mathematics at Glasgow University in 1711, Simson's students included Colin Maclaurin, Mathew Stewart and William Trail.

ESTC T70287.

4to, pp. viii 204; wood or metal cut device on title, headpiece and initial on p. i, and with 36 engraved plates (throw-outs, bound throughout the text); some occasional light foxing; contemporary paneled calf, a little rubbed; with signature of 'Balgonie 1737', on verso of title; engraved book plate with the arms of the Earls of Leven, Balgonie Castle, Fife.

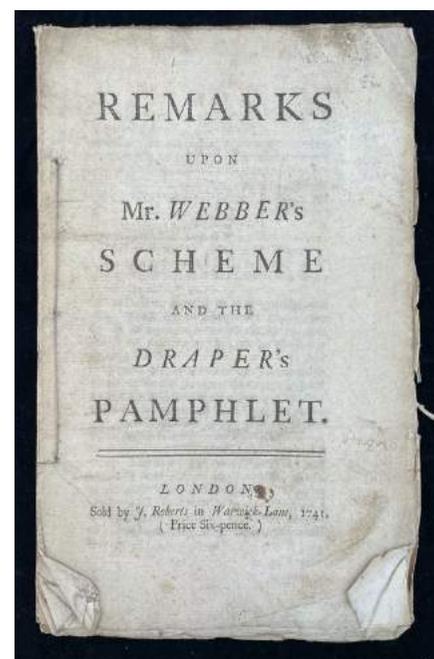


32. **[WOOLEN TRADE.]** REMARKS upon Mr Webber's scheme and the draper's pamphlet. London: sold by J. Roberts, 1741. **£150**

First edition. A defense of Webber's scheme to restore the fortunes of the English and Irish woolen industry by preventing exports to France. The scheme had been the subject of a politically motivated attack in a pamphlet by 'a Draper of London', *The consequences of trade, as to the wealth and strength of any nation* (1740).

ESTC t46871; Hanson 5547; Goldsmiths'—Kress 7840.

8vo in half sheets, pp. [2] 3–40; title and last page dust-soiled; untrimmed, stitched as issued.

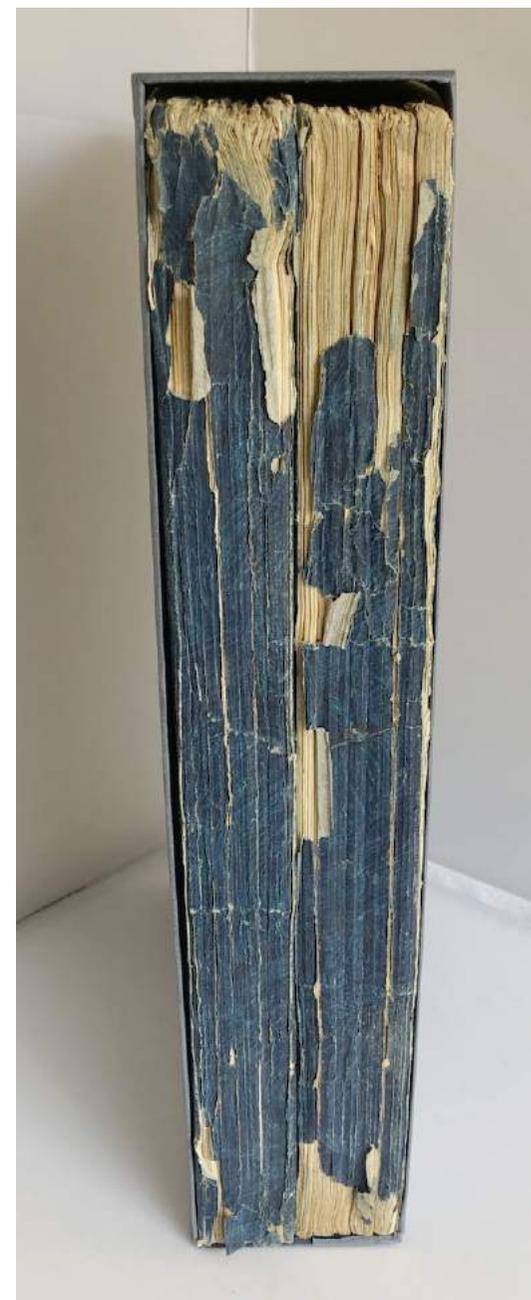


33. HAMILTON, JOHN. STEREOGRAPHY, or, a compleat body of perspective in all its branches. In all its branches. Teaching to describe, by mathematical rules, the appearances of lines, plain figures, and solid bodies, rectilinear, curvilinear, and mixed, in all manner of positions. Together with their projections or shadows, and their reflections by polished planes. The whole performed by uniform, easy, and general methods, for the most part entirely new. In seven books. In two volumes Vol I. [Vol II.] London: Printed for the author, by W. Bowyer... and sold by S. Austen... 1738. **£3,000**

First edition of this important treatise on perspective, inspired by Brook Taylor's *Linear perspective* (1715) but taking the subject much further in its mathematical analysis. Though not a professional mathematician, Hamilton advanced the mathematical basis of perspective which had been played down by Taylor in addressing his short treatise to artists rather than mathematicians. 'Hamilton combined his presentation of perspective with a study of projections of conic sections and harmonic division. By including these objects he produced a work that more than any other pre-1800 book on perspective belongs to the prehistory of projective geometry.' (Andersen p. 542). 'Hamilton aimed at much more than Taylor, namely at a complete study of projections following - as he himself claimed - the line which Philippe de la Hire laid down in his work on conic sections. Hamilton spent 400 pages on his project and took up many interesting themes as projections of conic sections and of sets of harmonic points. He also investigated what could be called the curve of foreshortening... Hamilton addressed his book to readers with some mathematical knowledge, and for them he wrote a book which is remarkable because it unifies some of the continental ideas concerning synthetic geometry with Taylor's approach of perspective' (Anderson, *Brook Taylor's work on Linear Perspective*, p. 54). It is only in the last section that Hamilton addresses topics in practical perspective. Hamilton influenced Kirby and Malton and some of his ideas can be found in Lambert's work, though Andersen does not think that Lambert was familiar with Hamilton's work (Andersen p. 547).

Little is known of Hamilton's life. He was a fellow of the Royal Society and may have begun a career in the law, but in his dedication he thanks Joseph Jekyll for placing him 'in a more easy Station in Life'. This not only allowed him to finish his book, but also to publish it on a lavish scale, employing the best printer and the best engraver of the time. The engraver, James Mynde (1702–1771) had quite recently made a name for himself engraving most of the celestial charts for Flamsteed's *Atlas coelestis* (1729). The plates in the present work are however largely diagrammatic and hardly required Mynde's skill. The extravagance of the printing is also shown by the fact that each plate is printed on the right hand side of a full sheet of paper, so that as bound in this copy in a separate volume, a blank leaf occurs between each plate. They were intended to be bound as throwouts interspersed in the text when the book is bound in two volumes, breaking after p. 208.

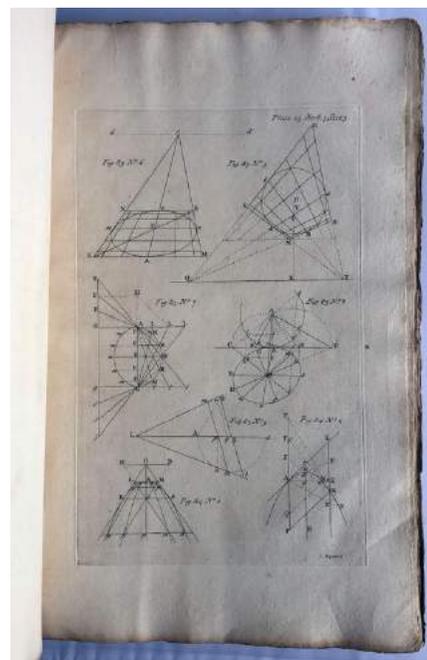
Hamilton issued 750 copies of a prospectus for the book on 9 August 1738, but the list of subscribers shows that he managed to garner only 79 names. He nonetheless went ahead with a



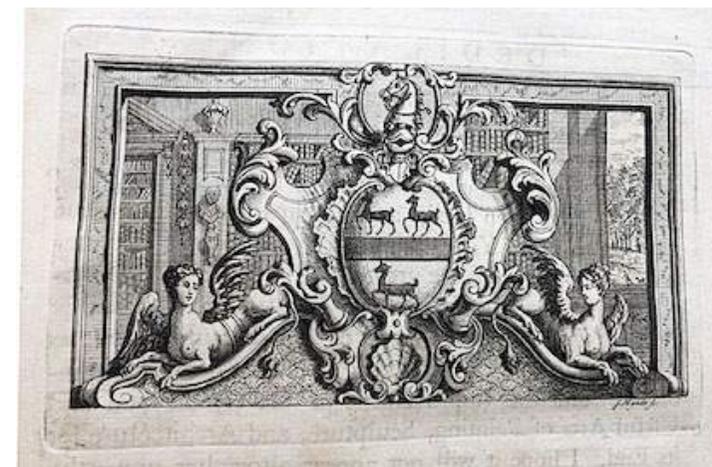
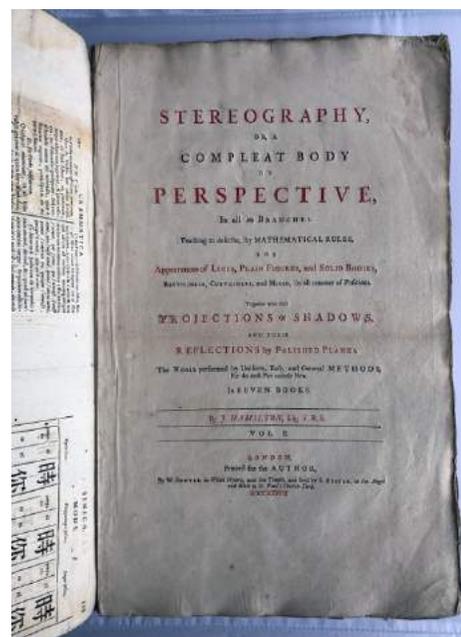
grossly ambitious print-run of 750 copies. In 1749, two years after Hamilton's death, the book was re-issued with a new titlepage.

This copy of the original 1738 issue with wrappers lined with printer's waste from a French publication of 1788 suggests that it comes from stock shipped to France before it was re-issued in London. Out of the print run of 750 copies, 22 are now recorded in ESTC, a low survival rate for a folio; it is possible that a large part of the edition was pulped.

ESTC T102273; Boyer Ledgers 2586; Kirsti Andersen, *The geometry of an art: the history of the mathematical theory of perspective from Alberti to Monge* (New York, 2007), 541–547; copies located at Buffalo and Erie County Public Library, Columbia, Honnold, Johns Hopkins, LC, Chicago, Michigan, Texas, Yale Centre for British Art, Princeton, the British Library, Oxford, Cambridge, the V & A, London, St Andrews and the BnF.



Two volumes, folio 430 x 270mm, text and plates; I. pp. [18], 400, [38] (last page blank), title-page printed in red and black, with engraved vignette by Mynde at head of dedication, and woodcut initials and tailpieces; II. pp. [ii] title-page printed in red and black, and 130 full page engraved plates by James Mynde printed on full sheets and bound as bifolia so that each plate preceded by a blank leaf; text volume title-page somewhat browned and soiled, the second leaf of the table of contents Aa2 crumpled and torn at head with loss of a few words, text somewhat browned throughout being on different paper stock to plate volume, with some dampstaining to inner and outer margins throughout, and with some dampstaining to plates, extending over the engraved surface in a few places; uncut, in contemporary bright blue pastepaper wrappers, lined with printer's waste from Soyecourt, *Plaidoyer pour le marquis de Soyecourt* (Paris, 1788) and an unidentified Chinese grammar in French with Chinese characters, spines considerably frayed and worn, with back of plate volume broken, with some creasing and light soiling to covers; preserved in a blue cloth slipcase; despite the faults, a good unsophisticated copy.



34. **HARRIS, JAMES.** THREE TREATISES. The first concerning art. The second music, painting, and poetry. The third happiness. London: printed for H. Woodfall, jun. For J. Nourse; and P. Vaillant, 1744. **£350**

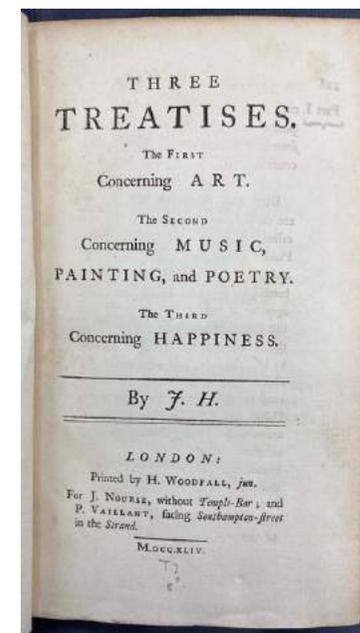
First edition of this widely read mid-18th century English treatise on aesthetics, the first published work by James Harris (1709-1780), philosopher, patron of the arts – particularly music – and author of the famous *Hermes, or A Philosophical Inquiry Concerning Universal Grammar* (1751), which was later belittled by both Johnson and Boswell, earning him the sobriquet of ‘Hermes Harris’. Probyn points out that Harris (1709–1780), never recovered from Samuel Johnson’s attack, calling him ‘a sound sullen scholar... a prig and a bad prig’. The problem was Harris’ unfashionable adherence to Greek and Roman philosophy and rejection of the philosophy of Locke and empiricism.

The most important of the three treatises is the third, his ‘Essay on Happiness’. ‘Its’ essential thesis is that happiness is synonymous with “the sovereign good”, which in turn is synonymous with “rectitude of conduct”; each of these is defined collectively as the attempt “to live perpetually selecting, as far as possible, what is congruous to nature, and rejecting what is contrary; making our end that selecting and that rejecting”. Thus happiness is not a conclusion but a process; not, in the end, an achievable state, but an ideal which we would be “fools” to neglect.’ (Probyn p. 260).

‘The first treatise, “Concerning Art, A Dialogue,” avoids the commonplace mimetic theories and introduces into English critical discussion of the important aesthetic distinction between energy (*energeia*) and work (*kinesis*) derived from Aristotle’s *Nichomachean Ethics*. “A Discourse on Music, Painting, and Poetry” is notable for the supreme position allotted to poetry and for its praise of the musical-verbal symbiosis achieved in the Handelian oratorio. “Concerning Happiness, A Dialogue” urges the primacy of imagination as a mode of intellection.’ (*Dictionary of eighteenth-century British philosophers.*) An interesting insight into cultural perspectives of the time.

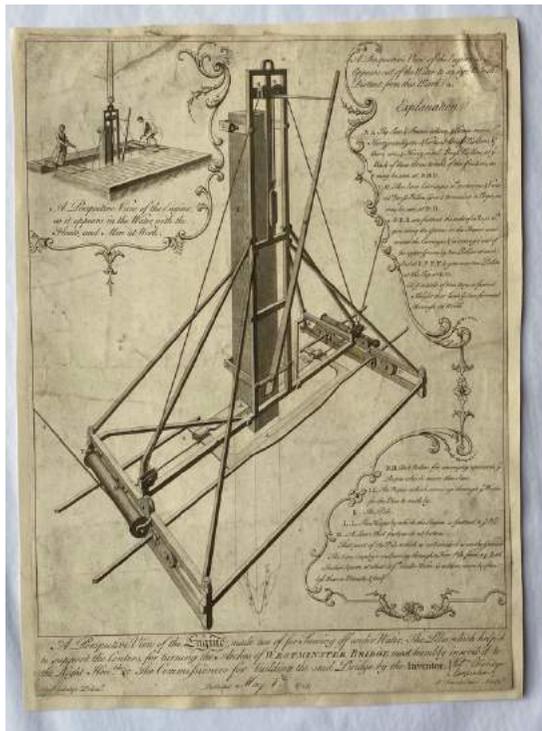
ESTC t70375; Alston III, 846; Clive T. Probyn, ‘Johnson, James Harris, and the Logic of Happiness’, *The Modern Language Review* 73 (1978) 256–266. Later editions were published in 1765, 1772, 1783 and 1792.

8vo, pp. [4] 357 [1]; stubs between leaves G5 and 6, I7 and 8, Q6 and 7 and S6 and 7 but it is not clear which leaves are cancelled; some light marginal browning and dust-soiling, but otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary gilt ruled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, with red lettering piece, sprinkled edges; old accession number in gilt at head of spine, joints cracked but sound, some light surface wear, extremities a little bumped and rubbed; Earls of Portsmouth with engraved bookplate of the second Earl (Franks F.30719).



Design for an Underwater Saw

35. LABELYE, CHARLES. A PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE ENGINE made use of for sawing off under water, the Piles which help'd to support the centers, for turning the arches of Westminster Bridge. Most humbly inscrib'd to the Right Honble &c. The Commissioners for building the said Bridge, by the Inventor [in manuscript Willm Etheridge, Carpenter]. Cars: Labelye Delint, P. Fourdrinier Sculp, Published, [in manuscript May 1st] 1745. £585

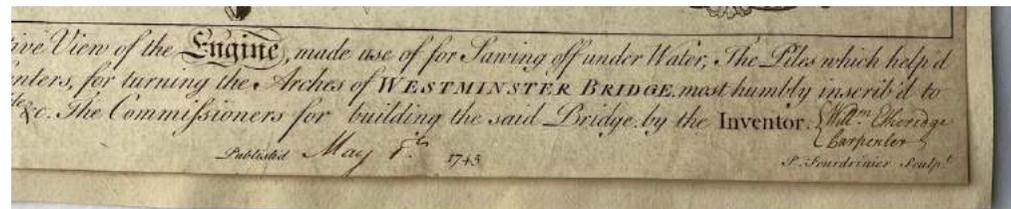


As the first major bridge built over an English river for more than a century, and only the second masonry bridge over the Thames, plans for the Westminster Bridge immediately attracted great attention. Though the act of parliament granting building permission was passed in 1736, it was not until May 1738 that the Swiss engineer, architect and mathematician Charles Labelye (1705-1781?) was appointed

as “chief engineer”, a move that was to cause great hostility amongst the unsuccessful English engineers. The initial design was for a timber superstructure with stone piers and abutments. This was abandoned after damage to the works caused by the severe winter of 1739-40, during which the Thames froze solid. All 140 wooden piles were destroyed. So Labelye produced a design for a Portland stone bridge with 13 large semicircular arches and two small, and work recommenced. Though blighted by delays and controversy, and indeed dubbed by some as the ‘Bridge of Fools’, it eventually received considerable praise for its elegant structure when it opened on November 18th 1750. The *Gentleman’s Magazine* described it as “a very great ornament to our metropolis, and will be looked on with pleasure or envy by all foreigners. The surprising echo in the arches, brings much company with French horns to entertain themselves under it in summer; and with the upper part, for an agreeable airing, none of the publick walks or gardens can stand in competition.” The project in particular is noted for Labelye’s invention of caissons to support the bridge during construction. These were huge boxes built onshore and then floated into position, and then ‘sunk until the bottom rested on the bed of the river, a cavity having been previously excavated for their reception. The pier was then built in the caisson, and when it had reached above the level of high water the sides were removed.. The first pile was driven on 13 Sept. 1738, and the first caisson launched on 15 Jan. of the following year.’ (DNB).

At the time of the present engraving, work on the bridge was well underway, though subsidence damage to an arch two years later was to set back the opening for nearly four years. The inventor of the present ‘Engine’ for ‘sawing off under water’, William Etheridge (1709-1776) was a skilled carpenter, engineer and architect from Suffolk, who worked as foreman under the master carpenter, James King, on the project, subsequently replacing him after King’s death in 1744. As well as the underwater saw, Etheridge also invented a battering ram to help strike the centres. He also worked on the Walton Bridge and designed Queens’ Bridge in Cambridge. His name and profession has been added by hand to the dedication.

Large copper engraved illustrated broadside, mounted on later paper; mount size 482 x 357mm, engraved surface 455 x 341mm, trimmed to within plate mark; with 7cm tear repaired at top left hand side but without loss of image, engraving a little foxed and soiled, but generally a clean example.



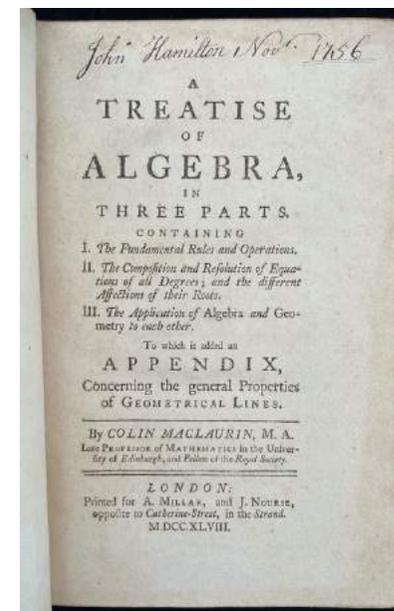
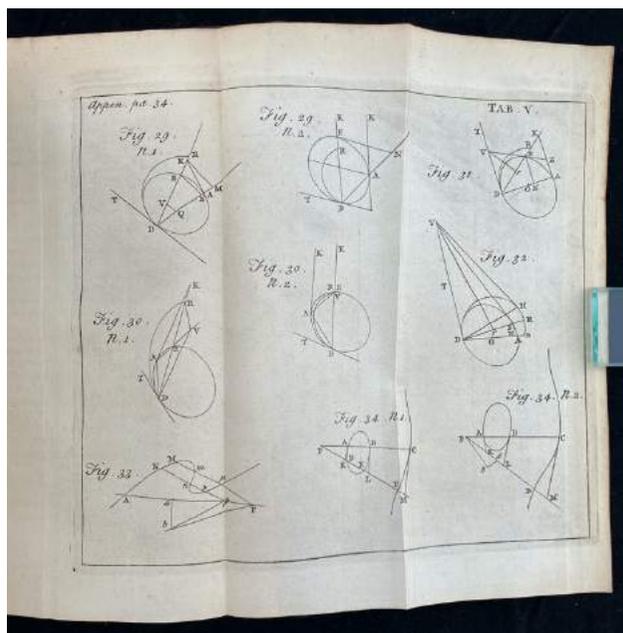
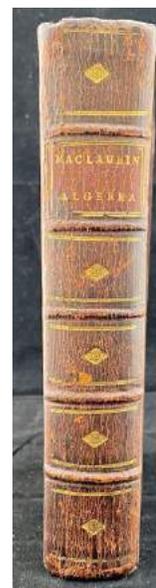
36. MACLAURIN, Colin. A TREATISE OF ALGEBRA, in three parts ... to which is added an appendix, concerning the general properties of geometrical lines. London: printed for A. Millar, and J. Nourse, 1748. **£800**

First edition, dedicated to the Archbishop of Canterbury. An important commentary on Newton's *Arithmetica universalis*, reproducing some sections verbatim. It was probably edited by Patrick Murdoch, editor of Maclaurin's other important posthumous work, *An account of Sir Isaac Newton's philosophical discoveries* published in the same year. At least part had been written in 1726 for Maclaurin's lectures as Professor of Mathematics at Edinburgh University.

The appendix in Latin, illustrated with the plates of diagrams, is based on Newton's 'Enumeratio linearum tertii ordinis', first published at the end of the *Opticks* (1704), an important study of cubic curves and 'in some ways ... the most original of all Newton's mathematical work...' (Gjertsen pp. 187–8).

ESTC t93641; Wallis British mathematics 713MAC48T; not in Babson or Wallis Newton.

8vo, pp. xiv 366 [2] 65 [1]; with 12 folding engraved plates, Tab. I–XII, (inserted in the second sequence of pagination according to the page numbers engraved on the plates); slightly browned at the beginning and end; contemporary calf, spine with double fillets and small lozenge in each compartment, orange morocco lettering piece, rubbed but sound; John Hamilton, signature dated Nov. 1756 on title; book-label of P. G. Lowe (twentieth-century).

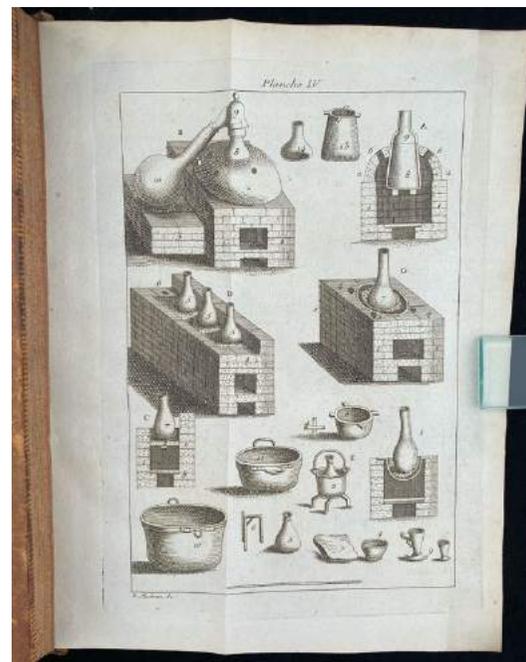
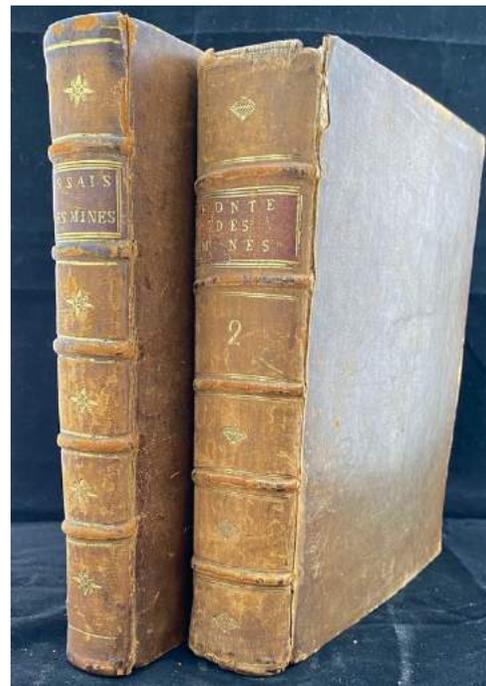


37. **SCHLÜTER, Christoph Andreas.** DE LA FONTE DES MINES, des fonderies, &c. traduit de l'allemand... le tout augmenté de plusieurs procédés & observations; & publié par M. Hellot, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, & de la Société Royale de Londres. Paris: chez la veuve Pissot; Jean-Thomas Herissant; Pissot, fils, 1750--53. **£1200**

First edition in French, a translation of Schlüter's *Gründlicher Unterricht von Hütte-Werken*, (2 vols, Braunschweig, 1738, with 58 plates) and other works by various authors, edited and augmented by Jean Hellot. The work was commissioned by the government and Hellot acknowledges the technical assistance of 'le sieur Koenig, Ingénieur des Mines' who had worked in France for ten or twelve years. Hellot (1685–1766) was admitted to the French academy of sciences in 1735 as a chemist. He then travelled in England and was elected to the Royal Society in 1740. The massive series of finely engraved plates showing furnaces and foundries provide details of smelting and metallurgical operations.

Hoover 724; Ward and Carozzi 1977.

Two volumes, 4to; pp. xxx [2] 424; pp. xvi 661 [3] (last page blank); titles in red and black, woodcut headpieces in vol. I, engraved headpiece in vol. II signed 'Le Lorrains inv. B. Audran sc.', 59 engraved plates: frontispiece signed 'Le Lorrains Inv. Audran. Sculp.' (bound in vol. II); 3 plates numbered Plancher I/II, III and IV (i.e. I and II on a single plate; bound as throwouts after p. 412 in vol. I); and Pl. 1–55, signed 'B. Audran. Sc.' (bound as throwouts at the end of vol. II); contemporary English calf, spines with small centre ornaments in compartments, red title labels, volume number on vol. 2 only, sprinkled edges. Rubbed, head and tailcaps of vol. II chipped; a very good clean copy and nice set, evidently from a single source, the bindings not quite uniform suggesting that each volume was bound as it was issued; with Hopetoun House bookplate, probably acquired by John Hope, 2nd Earl of Hopetoun (1704–1781). The library was sold at Sotheby's February 1889 (see Quaritch Dictionary p. 158-9).

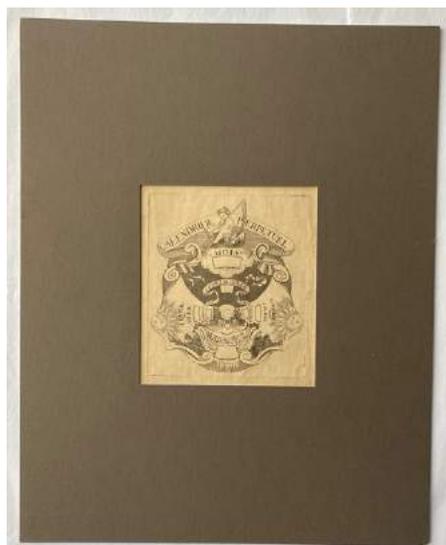


Charming engraved proof

38. **[PERPETUAL CALENDAR.]** UNIQUE ENGRAVED PROOF FOR A FRENCH PAPER CALENDAR, 'CALENDRIER PERPETUEL'. [n. p but France, and n.d. but probably mid 18th century.] **£550**

A charming engraved proof for the outer face of a simple French paper perpetual calendar, presumably dating from the mid 18th century. A small cherub, holding a scythe and what may well be an hour-glass (both emblems of time), looks down from the top of the calendar, flanked below by two beaming faces of the sun (on the left and right), the central panel adorned with flowing banners and foliage. Presumably intended to be mounted on a heavier pasteboard backing, as the lettering reveals, this outer face would then be attached to one, if not two, internal dials/volvelles, which would be marked to show the month, the day, the 'cours du soleil', the sunset and sunrise, the lengths of the day and night, and finally the principal festivals and holidays for each month. In this proof, the windows through which the information on the volvelles could be viewed, have yet to be cut out. A small dot marks where the volvelles were to be fixed. Sadly the engraving is anonymous, nevertheless a charming and unusual survivor of a fragile paper instrument.

Single sheet of laid paper, sheet size 245 x 191mm, plate mark 175 x 155mm; with unidentified and hard to discern watermark, paper a little browned and soiled, with faint small pencil annotation on right margin; ownership label 'Collection A. Tumbuef' adhered to lower right corner; mounted on to large boards ready for framing, with protective clear acetate window; a most appealing example.



39. **WHYTT, Robert.** AN ESSAY on the virtues of lime water in the cure of the stone ... With an appendix, containing the case of the Honourable Horatio Walpole, Esquire, written by himself. Edinburgh: printed by Hamilton, Balfour, and Neill, 1752. **£600**



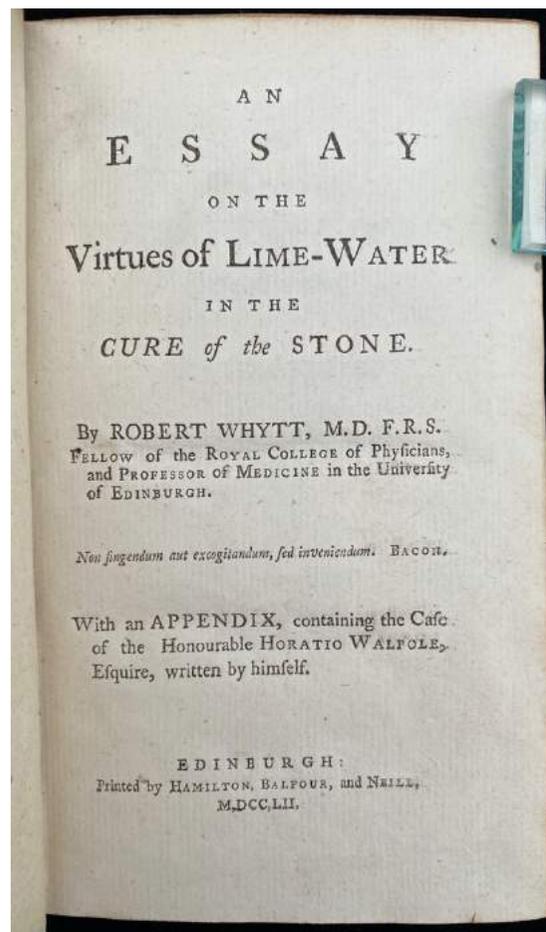
First edition. Whytt's first book, an enlarged version of a paper published in the *Edinburgh Medical Essays* in 1743. This paper attracted much attention, though Whytt's treatment of the stone by limewater and soap is now discarded.

A pupil of Monro primus and predecessor of William Cullen in the chair of medicine at Edinburgh, Whytt (1714–1766) is considered one of the foremost physicians of the eighteenth century because of his contributions to clinical medicine and particularly to the understanding of reflex action. His major work, *Observations on ... Nervous, Hypochondriac or Hysterical Disorders* (1764), was the first important work on neurology in English since Willis.

The Horatio Walpole whose account of his own case is printed in the appendix was the first Baron Walpole (1687–1757), a younger brother of Sir Robert Walpole and uncle of Horace Walpole of Strawberry Hill.

ESTC t64138; there were several further editions and translations into French and German.

12mo, pp. xii 178; contemporary sprinkled calf, gilt ruled spine with lozenge tool in each compartment, red morocco lettering piece, sprinkled edges, with some insignificant rubbing; with shelf marks from Cullen House and Sir Tobias Rodgers (price codes).



40. [LAWS.] [CONVOCAION OF TINNERS.] LAWS OF THE STANNARIES OF CORNWALL made at the convocation or parliament of Tinnars, at Truro, Sept. 13, anno 27^o Geo. II. In which the laws made 22^o Jac. I. 12^o Car. I. 4^o Jac. II. are recited and confirmed. To which are added, the laws made at Truro, 2^o Annae reg. Printed by order of the Convocation. [n.p. but Truro?]: [no publisher's imprint], [n.d. but ca. 1753?].

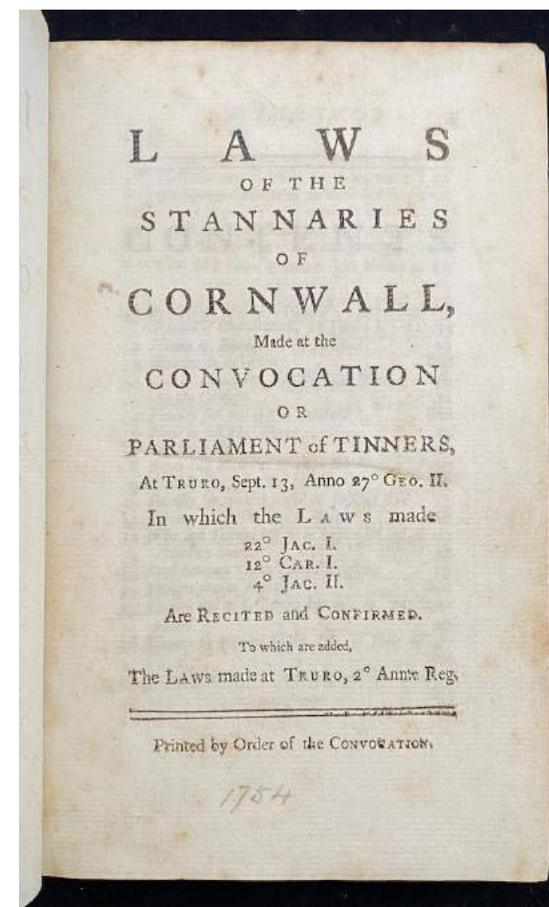
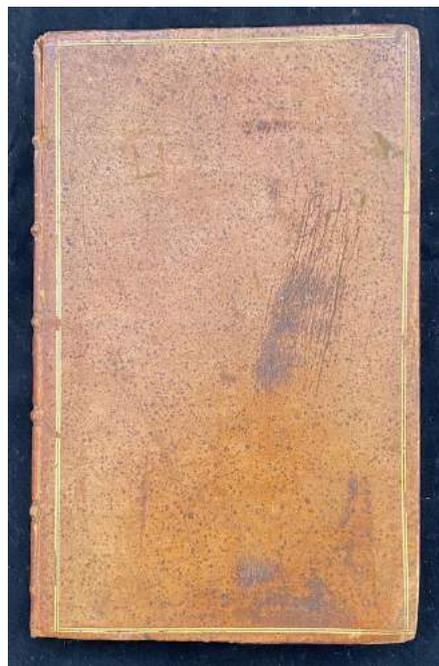
£550

First edition. These statutes combine and codify all the existing laws regulating the tin mining industry in Cornwall. The Convocation of Tinnars exercised ancient rights of jurisdiction over much of Cornwall, rights confirmed by royal charters since the time of Edward I. These laws were passed by the Stannary Parliament at its final sitting in Truro in 1752. Up to this time the Stannary Parliament and Stannary Courts had full legislative authority over the enormously important tin mining industry and all connected with it. Although technically the Stannary Parliament still exists and has never formally been repealed by the English Crown, in practice legal authority then reverted to Westminster. A previous codification had been printed in 1725.

The blindstamp on the endleaf may relate to a prominent house in the village of Wootton Fitzpaine in Dorset.

ESTC T112915; Goldsmiths' 8776; Higgs 433; Kress 5279.

Svo in half sheets, pp. [2] 126; lightly foxed throughout, with some neat marginal annotations and markings in pencil and purple crayon; a good copy in contemporary sprinkled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, ruled in gilt and with gilt ruled borders, head and tail of spine chipped, upper joint starting at head, covers a little stained and scratched, corners bumped and lightly worn; with blindstamp on endleaf of 'Wootton Fitzpaine, Charmouth'.



41. PRICE, FRANCIS. A SERIES OF PARTICULAR AND USEFUL OBSERVATIONS, made with great diligence and care, upon that admirable structure, the cathedral-church of Salisbury. London: printed by C. and J. Ackers, in St. John's Street; and sold by R. Baldwin, at the Roe in Pater-Noster-Row, 1753. **£1,000**

First edition of this attractively illustrated analysis of the architecture of Salisbury Cathedral, regarded as being 'the first serious architectural study of a Gothic building. It is the result of a general survey that he began in 1738 after being appointed clerk of works to the cathedral. From his investigations he was able not only to carry out necessary repairs but, more interesting, to date

parts of the vaulting, to note and explain various structural peculiarities, to prove that the tower and spire were not originally intended, and thereby, to make a significant contribution to the building's history.' (Harris, p. 375).

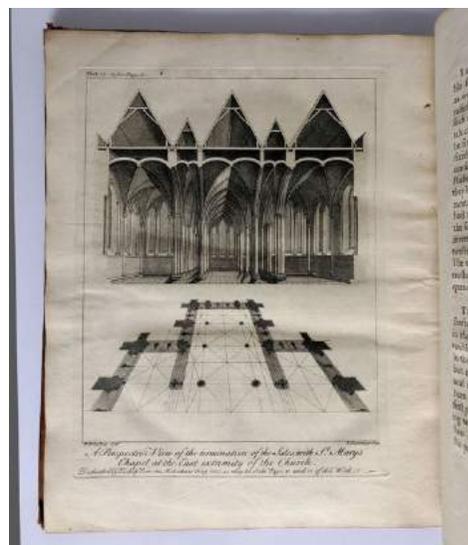
Price (ca. 1704-1753) was Surveyor at Salisbury Cathedral from 1737 until his death, and the work was the result of a major survey undertaken by him at the request of Bishop Sherlock (to whom the book is dedicated), and, as such, it forms the basis of many subsequent accounts. Price says in his preface that he first became acquainted with the building 16 years earlier and it was only published 3 months before his death. The fine plates after Price's drawings show the dates of the surveys, 1738, 1746, 1747 and 1748, and include elevations as well as constructional details that

would have been useful to the many craftsmen whose names appear in the list of 294 subscribers. They were indeed part of Price's intended audience, the title page announcing that the book was 'calculated for the Use and Amusement of Gentlemen, and other curious Persons, as well as for the assistance of such Artists as may be employed in Buildings of the like Kinds ...'. This was very much the combined audience also intended for his *Treatise on carpentry* (1733) meant to be 'intelligible to Carpenters' and 'of use to the ingenious Theorist of Building'. The advertisement leaf at the end (present here but lacking in the RIBA copy) is for a new edition of the *Treatise*, now named the *British carpenter*.

An enlarged edition was published as *A description of that admirable structure, the cathedral church of Salisbury* (1774).

ESTC T93633; Harris, *British architectural books and writers*, 705; RIBA 2614.

4to, pp. [14], v, [1] blank, 78, [2], advertisement on final leaf for the second edition of Price's 'The British Carpenter', verso blank; with woodcut headpieces and initials, and 14 engraved plates, an unnumbered plate at p. 1, signed 'F. Price delin. 1753. P. Fourdrinier Sculp' and Plates 1-13 by Fourdrinier after Price, variously dated 1738, 1746, 1747 and 1748 (the first folding); lightly browned throughout, final blank leaf detached, fore-edge a little frayed; in contemporary sprinkled sheep, head and tail of spine chipped exposing caps, joints split and fragile, but cords holding, covers scuffed and scratched, extremities rubbed, corners worn and bumped.



42. **[BRITISH MUSEUM.] [GREAT BRITAIN, PUBLIC GENERAL ACT.]** ANNO REGNI GEORGII II. REGIS... VICESIMO SEXTO. At the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster, the tenth day of November, Anno Dom. 1747, in the Twenty first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second ... London: Printed by Thomas Baskett, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty: and by the Assigns of Robert Baskett, 1754. [with abridgement:] [DROP-HEAD TITLE:] Anno vicesimo septimo Georgii II. regis. An act for making perpetual several laws for punishment of persons destroying turnpikes, locks ... and to empower a certain number of the Trustees of the British Museum to do certain acts... [n.p. but London, n.p. n.d. but 1754.] **£885**

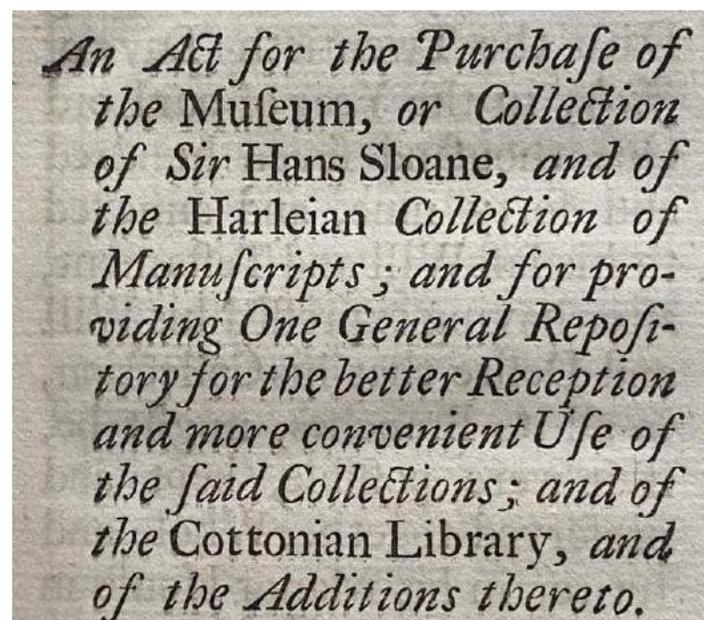
Separate edition, issued with a general title the year after it had received Royal Assent, of the act which saw the inception of the British Museum, the '**Act for the purchase of the Museum, or collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and of the Harleian collection of manuscripts; and for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said collections; and of the Cottonian Library, and of the additions thereto**' (p. 5 and known formerly as Public General Act 1753 26. Geo. II. c.22).

Sir Hans Sloane died on January 11th 1753, aged 83, leaving behind a magnificent collection consisting of around 71000 objects, including 50,000 printed books and manuscripts, natural history specimens including 337 volumes of dried plants, coins and medals, prints and drawings, and antiquities, acquired from around the globe. Like many of the great collections and cabinets of curiosities of the time, Sloane had used developing global networks created by European imperial expansion to collect these materials, some of his income partly derived from Jamaican sugar plantations and enslaved labour. His will had placed the collection in the care of several trustees who were entrusted to ensure that his wishes that it be bequeathed to the nation were achieved.

As chair of the executors, the Earl of Macclesfield presented a petition to King George II to purchase the legacy, but being famously uninterested in championing either the arts or sciences, he dismissed it as being too expensive. This rebuffed the executors to approach parliament, and whilst some did not fully embrace the idea of purchasing a museum, others, notably Henry Pelham, recognised that such a valuable bequest should not slip through its hands. After deliberation, parliament took the opportunity to combine Sloane's museum with the great Cottonian and Harleian libraries, to create a larger institution than originally envisaged. The Act was passed and given Royal Assent on June 7th 1753, the collections thus becoming the foundation not only of the British Museum, but subsequently of the Natural History Museum and the British Library.

ESTC; T116418; for further discussions on Hans Sloane and the formation of the British Museum see James Delbourgo, *Collecting the World: Hans Sloane and the Origins of the British Museum* (2017); Marjorie Caygill, *The Story of the British Museum* (2009); and David M. Wilson, *The British Museum: A History* (2002).

8vo, pp. [ii], 5-138, with engraved title-page vignette; pp. 7, [1]; aside from some light spotting and foxing, clean and bright; abridgement loosely inserted, with some dust-soiling and light wear along fore-edge; in later stiff marbled wrappers, spine somewhat nicked and worn with small loss at head and approximately 2cm loss at tail, covers slightly creased with some light surface wear and minor staining.



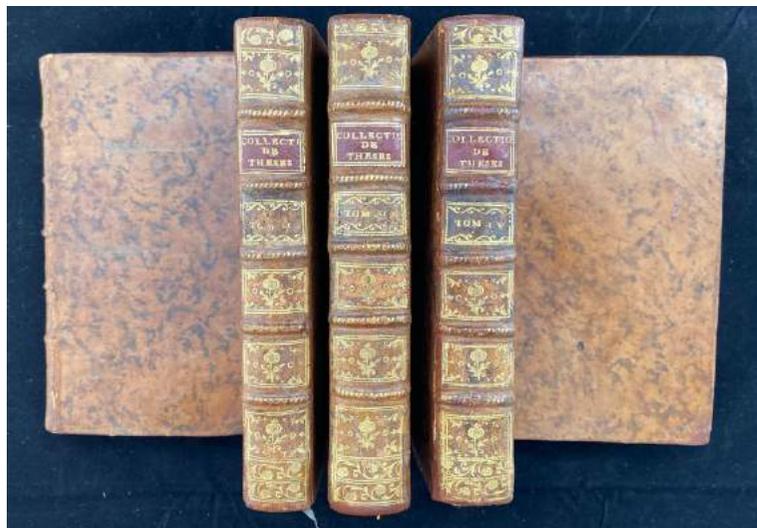
*An Act for the Purchase of
the Museum, or Collection
of Sir Hans Sloane, and of
the Harleian Collection of
Manuscripts; and for pro-
viding One General Reposi-
tory for the better Reception
and more convenient Use of
the said Collections; and of
the Cottonian Library, and
of the Additions thereto.*

43. **HALLER, Albrecht von.** COLLECTION de thèses medico-chirurgicales, sur les points les plus importants de la chirurgie théorique & pratique; recueillies & publiées par M. le Baron de Haller, et rédigées en François par M. *** [Macquart]. Paris: chez P. Théophil Barrois le jeune [printed on a slip cancel pasted over the original imprint, chez Vincent], 1757-60. **£1000**

out that medical dissertations are not like the scholastic disputations of other disciplines, bare propositions to be defended in public debate. On the contrary they may contain novel views, useful discoveries and new cures. He pays tribute to the work Haller (1708–1777) had done in sifting the few valuable theses from the vast mass of material, and in making available work that would otherwise have been overlooked.

Wellcome p. 199; Blake p. 195.

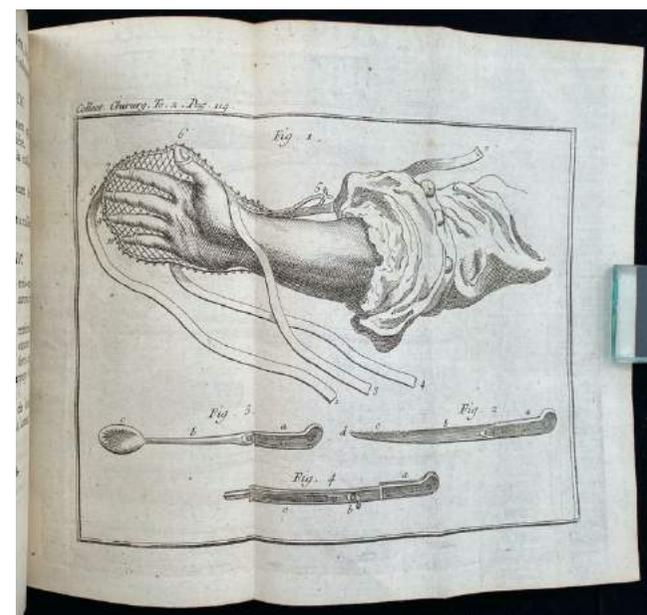
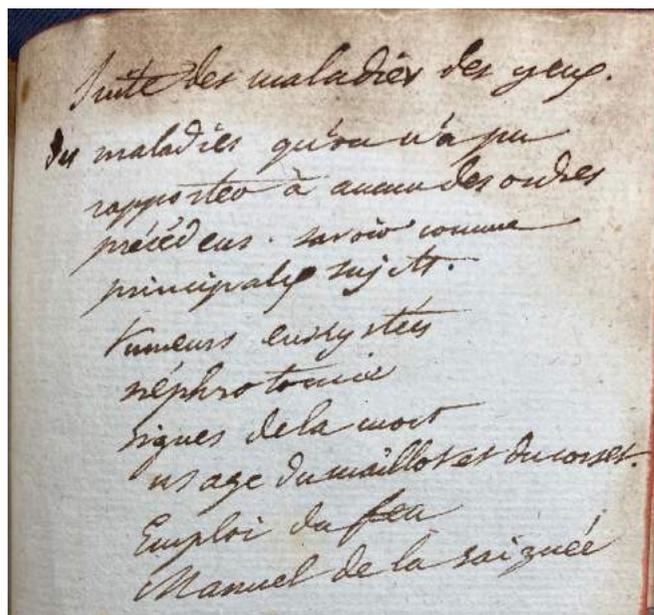
Five volumes, 12mo; pp. xi[i] 449 [3]; pp. [4] 414 [2] (last leaf blank); pp. [4] 444 [3]; pp. [2] 480; pp. [2] 435 [1] (last page blank); Vol. II G12 is a cancel signed *Gxi; woodcut arabesque on title of each volume, and with 3 folding engraved plates (vol. I, p. 234; vol. II, p. 114; vol. III, p. 135); margins of first and last leaves of each volume stained by acid migration from the turn-ins; in contemporary mottled sheep, gilt spines with red lettering pieces, marbled end leaves, red edges, with some minor wear; early signature, H. Dulay[?], on front end leaves and his contents note on rear end leaf of each volume; nineteenth-century bookplate of Daniel Molliere; recent bookplate of Pierre Amalric (French ophthalmologist, 1923–1999).



First edition in French of *Disputationes chirurgicae selectae* (5 vols, 4to, Lausanne, 1755–56), abridged and translated by Henri Jacques Macquart (1726–1768). An attractive copy, bound in typical French calf gilt, in which a contemporary owner has added helpful summaries of the main topics of each volume.

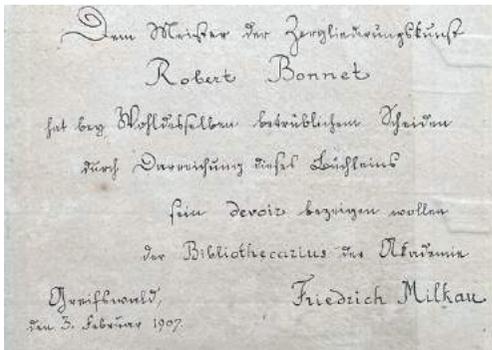
A collection of 183 theses gathered from the medical schools of Europe. The dissertations are grouped together in classified sections and there are detailed abstracts of the papers at the end of each volume.

This was part of Haller's extraordinary survey of medical literature, complementing his series of bibliographies listing over 50,000 titles. In his preface, Macquart points



First catalogue of the 'theatrum anatomicum' at Greifswald

44. **WESTPHAL, ANDREAS.** VEREICHNIß DER PRÄPARATEN welche auf dem anatomischen theater der akademie zu greifswald befindlich sich nebst einer vorrede von dem einfluß der zergliederungskunst in die glückseligkeit eines staats. Stralsund geduckt bey Hieronymus Johann Struck. [1760.] £550



Uncommon first printed catalogue of the anatomical collection of the University of Greifswald, founded in 1750 in conjunction with the establishment of the Anatomical Theatre and Institute, under the Directorship of the professor of anatomy, Andreas Westphal (1720-1788). Westphal had been inspired to create a 'theatrum anatomicum', having experienced at first hand the educational benefits of having access to an anatomical collection, during his time in Berlin studying under August Budde (1695-1753), Director of the Berlin 'theatrum anatomicum' and professor of anatomy

and physiology. Not only inspirational, Westphal's connections with Berlin were to prove pivotal to the foundation of the Greifswald collection, through the early acquisition of the personal collection of August Schaarschmidt (1720-1791). Schaarschmidt, a dissector of anatomy at Berlin, was himself curator of the main collection there, and author of its own first printed catalogue, *Verzeichniss der Merkwürdigkeiten, welche bei dem Anatomischen Theater zu Berlin befindlich sind* in 1750. Westphal seems to have born much of the cost of this purchase himself, but it formed the basis of what was to become a signification collection which was expanded by Westphal and his successors, to include a notable comparative anatomy collection of skeletons and skulls.

This, the first such catalogue of the collection, lists 175 specimens, many of which had been prepared by Westphal and his students, before then examining a number of them in greater detail. In his dedication to the Swedish politician, Jakob Albrecht von Lantingshausen (1699-1769, at the time commander-in-chief of Pomerania, of which Greifswald was the centre), Westphal expresses his hope that the anatomical cabinets be 'fortified and expanded', with the aim of ultimately promoting the importance of the art of dissection. Westphal made various appeals to the University authorities to create separate schools of surgery and midwifery, although these were ultimately rejected. Certainly his low opinion on the general level of skill of rural midwives is evident within the present preface, Westphal criticising the upper classes for entrusting their care to women who though calling themselves midwives, were frequently of poor intelligence, or at best only 'tolerably stupid', with no practical experience other than having been pregnant themselves, or possibly having read Justine Siegemundin's work, and recommends that their knowledge should be assessed before letting them loose.

Erman & Horn, *Bibliography of German Universities II*, no. 6421; not in Murray, *Museums*; see Wegner, Richard N. 'Die Geschichte des Anatomischen Instituts und Museums der Universität Greifswald aus der Festschrift zur 500-Jahrfeier der Universität Greifswald (Wiss. Z. Ernst- Moritz- Arndt- Univ., Math.- Naturw. R. 2 (1956) 282- 297).

Small 4to, pp. [vi], 38; with woodcut initials and head- and tail-pieces; lightly browned and foxed throughout, with some faint dampstaining at upper gutter, some small discrete paper repairs at upper gutter of prelims, at pp. 36-37, and to outer margins of final two leaves; bound in later 19th century blue paper boards, though retaining original decorative paper backstrip bound in, some light rubbing and wear to spine, with slight loss of paper at head and tail; with extensive later inscription on front paste-down; a good copy.



Evocative Aquatint

45. [WET-NURSING.] LE PRINCE, Jean-Baptiste. LA NOURRICE Etching with aquatint in brown, made after his designs from Russia. ca. 1760. £225

An evocative etching with aquatint in brown by Jean-Baptiste Le Prince (1734-1781), one of a number of images inspired by his five year stay in Russia between (1759-64). 'La Nourrice' was one of a suite of four images issued, including 'Les Nouvellistes', 'Le Pont russe' and 'La Baraque russe'. We assume this to be an early state from this original issue of the suite.

The present etching was later included in the folio 'Oeuvres' issued by Bazan in 1782 and which included nearly 160 etchings and aquatints.

The painter and engraver Le Prince was a pupil of Boucher and Vien. He is credited with being the first artist to work in aquatint.

Single sheet laid paper, sheet size 180 x 210mm, plate size 177 x 206mm, trimmed along right margin and lower edge; somewhat browned with light wear to lower right corner.



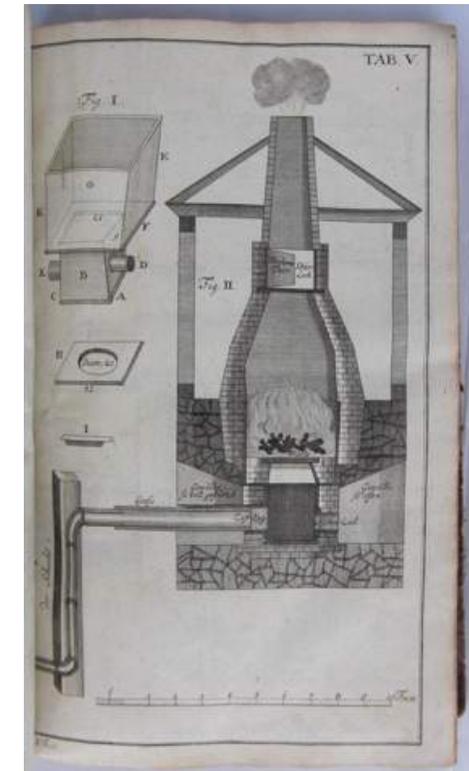
Mining Technology - Dedicated to George III

46. **CALVOER, Henning.** Acta Historico-Chronolocigo-Mechanica Circa metallurgiam in Hercynia Superiori. ... Erster [-Zweyter] Theil. Braunschweig, Waysenhaus-Buchhandlung, 1763. [bound with]. Historische Nachricht von der Unter- und Gesamten Ober-Harzischen Bergwercke überhaupt auch verschiedener zu den letztern gehörigen insonderheit ... Braunschweig, Waysenhausbuchhandlung, 1765. **£3,800**

First editions of two classic late eighteenth century works on mining technology and the history of mining in Germany, attractively illustrated with a number of detailed copper engravings, the work of Hans Calvör (1686-1766), a teacher at Clausthal and pastor at Altenau.

The Acta historico-chronologico-mechanica is one of the most impressive and important German works on mining technology of the 18th century. "A valuable record of mining machinery and mining operations, as practised in Germany during the middle of the XVIIIth century. It was intended as a supplement to Schlüter's Gründlicher Unterricht von Hüttenwerken" (Sotheran 1st supplement 6384). The attractive plates depict machinery, tunnels, and metallurgical apparatus. It is here bound together with Calvör's invaluable historical companion volume, and which prints for the first and only time much original material which is now lost concerning the most important mining area of Germany. The two works thus provide an important and invaluable insight late eighteenth century mining practices.

Ferchl p. 82; Roller/Goodman I, 196; OCLC: Yale, Harvard, the Library of Congress, Columbia, Linda Hall, Lehigh, Oklahoma, Chicago, Stanford, Manchester, Cambridge and the British Library.



Two works in one volume, first work in two parts, small folio; pp. [x], 10, 152, 151-8, [159] part title dated 1761, [160] blank, [161]-200, attractive woodcut head- and tail-pieces and initials, one half page copper engraving on p. 163, and 20 copper engraved plates (of which four folding, plate XII particularly large): pp. [iv], 316, woodcut headpieces, and 28 copper engraved plates (of which three folding, plate IV another large and striking image); pp. [x], vi, 254, [2] errata and blank, attractive woodcut head- and tail-pieces and initials; paper a little browned throughout, occasional faint marginal dampstaining, some slightly more prominent staining in a couple of places in part II of the Acta, small stamped monograph of 'G.D.' on verso of both main title-pages, and occasional neat pencil annotations and ink corrections in text; overall clean and crisp; contemporary half-sheep over marbled paste-paper boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, ruled in blind, head of spine worn and exposing headband which is frayed, faint and illegible manuscript at head of spine, spine a little nicked in places, joints cracked, extremities somewhat worn and rubbed, still a good copy.

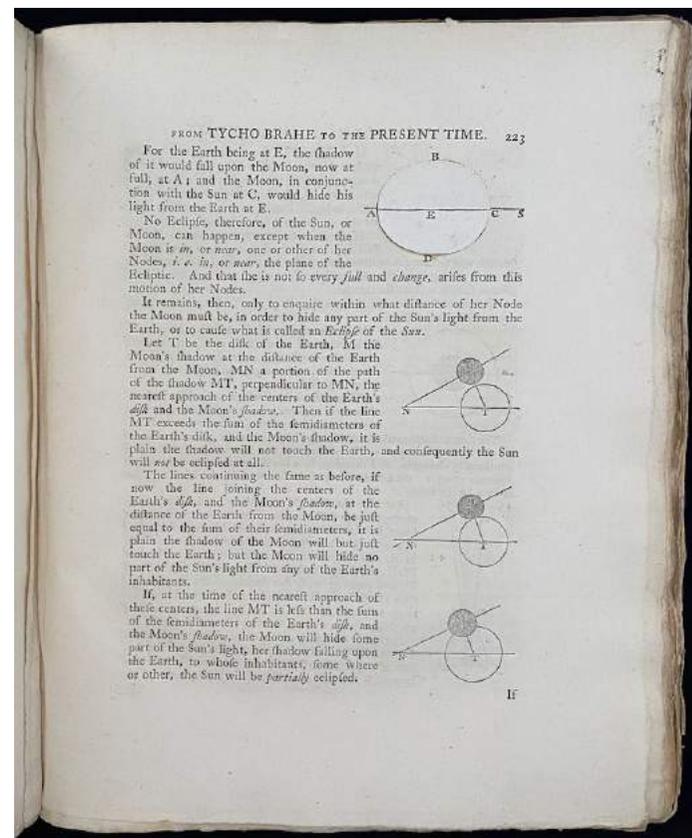
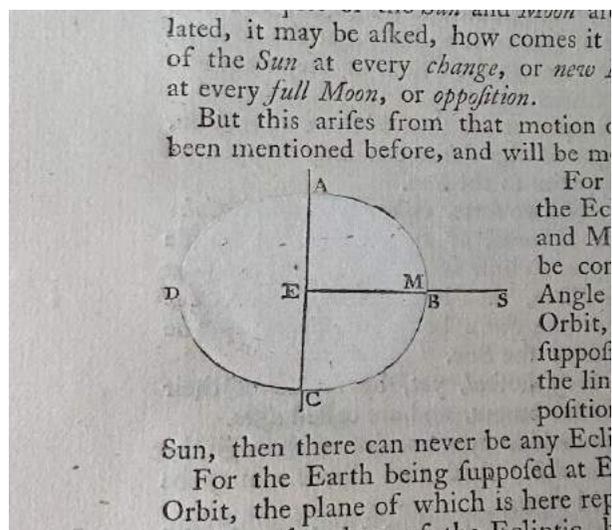
47. **COSTARD, George.** THE HISTORY OF ASTRONOMY, with its application to geography, history, and chronology; occasionally exemplified by the globes. London: printed by James Lister, in Little-Boswell-Court; and sold by J. Newbery, at the Bible and Sun, in St. Paul's Church Yard, 1767. £450

First edition. An unusually planned work by George Costard (1710–1782) in which the historical sections are interspersed with problems and propositions from which students could learn geometry, astronomical calculation and navigation. Judging by the number of surviving copies, the book must have been produced in a large edition, but it was never reprinted. Costard's knowledge of Hebrew, Arabic, other oriental languages, Latin and Greek gave him 'unparalleled access to the astronomical literature of classical and early modern eras. He concluded that the ancient Egyptians and Babylonians were mere observers, the Greeks being the founders of astronomical science by the application of geometry' (ODNB.)

Laid in is a photograph of an observatory, stamped by the photographer, Richard F. Riding, 17, Lawson Street, Southport, Lancs, on verso.

ESTC T148097.

4to, pp. xvi 308 [2], errata on last leaf, verso blank; with slip cancels on diagrams on pp. 222 and 223; woodcut diagrams in the text, and 1 plate, with engraved diagrams printed on both sides (at p. 218); errata corrected in ink; pencil annotations on pp. 161 and 165 and on rear pastedown; untrimmed in the original grey boards with buff spine, somewhat worn and soiled; Malcolm McTear with signature dated 1931 from Randall Davies (inscription on endleaf); Royal Astronomical Society (no marks of provenance, sale at Christie's South Kensington 8 April 2009, lot 39).

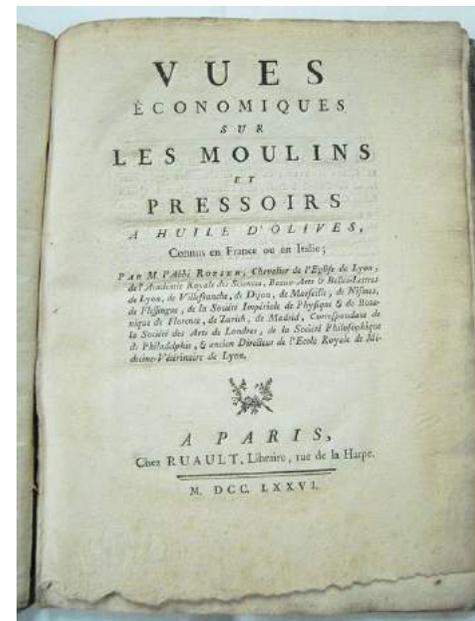
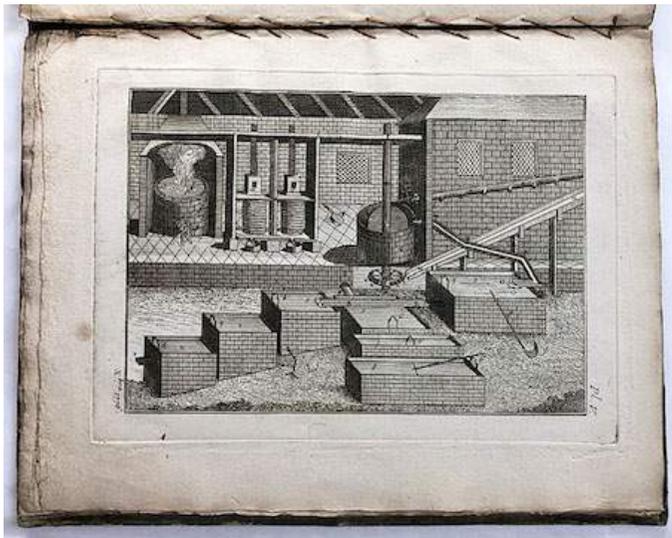


48. **ROZIER, FRANÇOIS.** VUES ÉCONOMIQUES SUR LES MOULINS ET PRESOIRS A HUILE D'OLIVES, Connus en France ou en Italie. A Paris, Chez Ruault, Libraire, rue de la Harpe. 1776. £550

An uncommon offprint or separate edition of a memoir which appeared in François Rozier's *Journal de physique, de chemie, d'histoire naturelle et des arts*, and providing an analysis of the olive oil industry in Languedoc, Provence and Italy. The mills and presses in use are described and illustrated with a discussion of their potential improvement. Rozier (1734–1793) proposes that the type of windmill in use in Flanders for crushing oil-seeds could be adapted for crushing olives; these mills are illustrated on the last two plates. The text includes up-to-date information such as the price of olives and three grades of oil in January 1776. The plates are dated December 1776.

OCLC locates 3 copies, UC Davis, LC and Hagley.

4to, pp. [2] 27 [1] (blank); with small woodcut decoration on title, woodcut headpiece, and seven engraved plates; gathering D a little browned, with some light foxing, marginal browning and dustsoiling throughout; uncut in the contemporary blue boards, spine darkened and soiled, surfaces a little soiled and scuffed, extremities and corners somewhat rubbed and lightly worn.



49. **JOURDAIN, Anselme Louis Bernard Bréchillet.** TRAITÉ DES MALADIES et des opérations réellement chirurgicales de la bouche, et des parties qui y correspondent; suivi de notes, d'observations & de consultations intéressantes, tant anciennes que modernes. Paris: chez Valleyre l'aîné, 1778. **£2500**

First edition. The first text-book of oral surgery which had a widespread influence in Europe and America and remained in use for the next 75 years. It is 'by far the most important of all the works of this author' and moreover deals with 'much more of general surgery of the mouth and neighbouring regions than of dental art properly so called' (Guerini).

Unlike Fauchard and Bourdet, Jourdain (1734–1816) was not a surgeon-dentist, but a general surgeon with a particular interest in the study and treatment of oral and maxillary diseases.

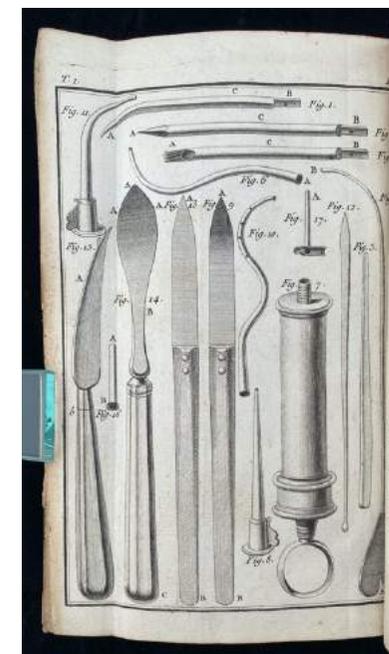
Five of the plates are of instruments, described in detail on the last pages of each volume.

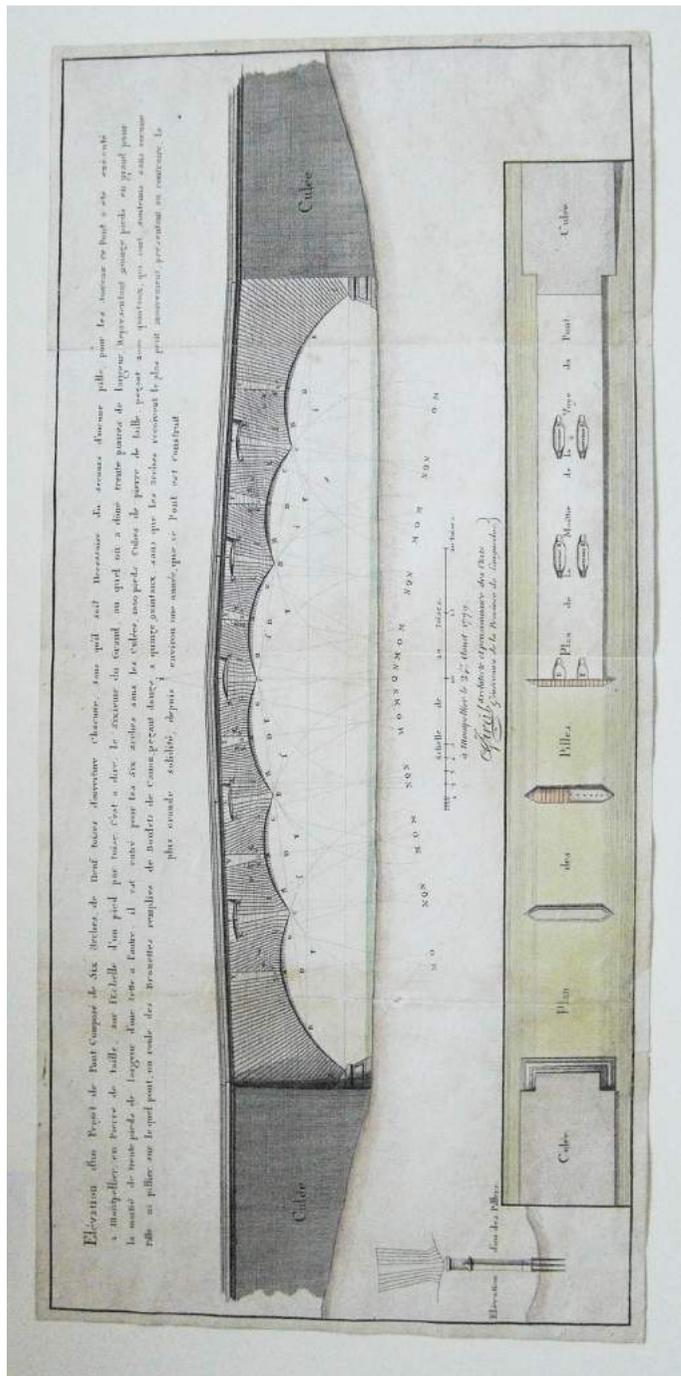
'The first specialist book on oral surgery. The first volume deals with diseases of the maxilla; and the second, with the diseases of the mandible. Jourdain was particularly expert in diseases of the maxillary sinus and describes all forms of inflammation, and cystic and tumourous alterations of the sinuses. The appendix to Volume one deals with specific problems exclusive to oral surgery and quotes for the first time case histories of other physicians.' (Garrison–Morton.)

The work was not reprinted in French: a German translation appeared in 1784 and English editions were published at Baltimore in 1849 and Philadelphia in 1851 (other editions mentioned by Guerini, Weinberger and others seem to be ghosts).

Blake p. 237; Garrison–Morton 3676.1; Vincenzo Guerini, A History of Dentistry (1909) pp. 311–3; Wellcome III, p. 367; Weinberger, Dental Bibliography, p. 75.

Two volumes 8vo, pp. [4] xlviij 535 [1]; pp. [4] 662 [2]; with woodcut headpieces and initials, and 7 engraved plates: numbered 1, 2, III, IV and 1–3 (last 5 folded in at the fore-margin); blank margin of vol. I b4 torn away; some leaves slightly browned or spotted; contemporary mottled calf with red and green labels, red edges, slightly rubbed, corners worn.





50. [BRIDGE BUILDING]. [GIRAL, J.] HAND-COLOURED ENGRAVING FOR A BRIDGE IN MONTPELLIER 'L'élévation d'un projet de pont composé de six arches de neuf toises d'ouverture chacune, sans qu'il soit nécessaire d'un secours d'aucune pille pour les soutenir. Ce pont a été exécuté à Montpellier, en pierre de taille sur l'Echelle d'un pied par toise... sur lequel pont on roule des brouettes remplies de boulets de canon pesant douze à quinze quintaux sans que les arches reçoivent le plus petit mouvement, présentant au contraire, la plus grande solidité, depuis environ une année, que ce pont est construit. À Montpellier le 24^e Aout 1779. J. Giral, architect et pensionnaire des Etats Généreaux de la Province de Languedoc. 1779 £685

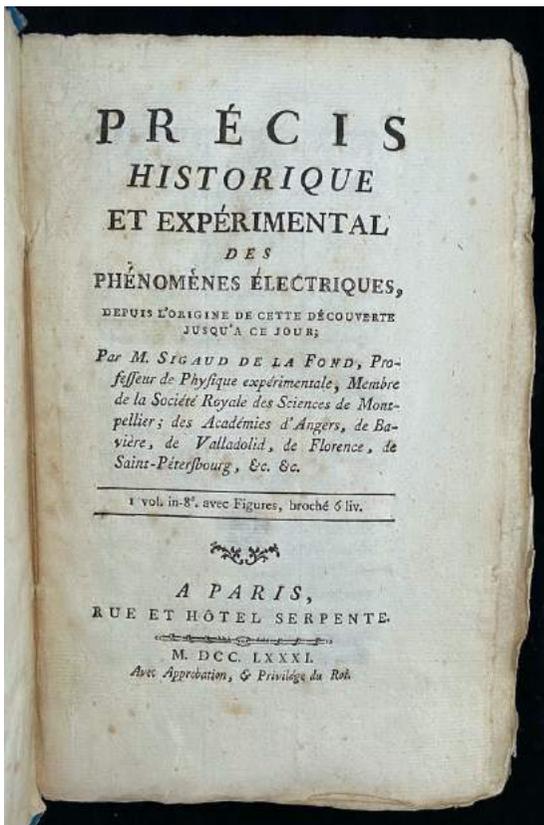
A rare hand-coloured engraving showing the side elevation and top view plan of an attractive six arch self-supporting stone bridge, and the design of the noted Montpellier architect Jean-Antoine Giral (1713-1787). According to the running headline the bridge 'a été exécuté à Montpellier, en pierre de taille sur l'Echelle d'un pied par toise; c'est a dire, le sixieme du Grand, au quel on a done trente pouces de largeur. Representant quinze pieds en grand pour la moitié de trente pieds de largeur d'une cette a l'autre il est entre pour les six arches sans les culées, 1000 pieds cubes de pierre de taille, pezant 2000 quintaux, qui sont soutenus sans aucune pille ni pillier sur lequel pont on roule des brouettes remplies de boulets de canon pesant douze à quinze quintaux sans que les arches reçoivent le plus petit mouvement, présentant au contraire, la plus grande solidité, depuis environ une année, que ce pont est construit'. The attractive engraving is signed by Giral and dated August 24th 1779.

Despite our best efforts, we have been unable to identify the bridge, or to ascertain for certain whether it was ever constructed, or whether this is merely a proposal for future discussion - which seems more likely.

We have found no other mention of this engraving. Giral, from a distinguished family of architects, was named state architect for Languedoc and he was entrusted with the design of a number of municipal and public edifices, most notably the water fountain at Peyrou, and the Royal Promenade which linked the water tower to the Montpellier Aquaduct. He was also responsible for the design of the new Pont sur la Mosson at Villeneuve-lès-Maguelone, built to replace one destroyed by a severe flood, and completed in 1766. The present engraving certainly bears some resemblance to that bridge, and as a number of other bridges in the area had been damaged during flooding, it seems likely that he had been called upon for new proposals.

Single engraved sheet, sheet size 300 x 640mm, image size 285 x 625mm; hand-coloured; evidence of three previous vertical folds, with small hole in centre of left fold with minor loss, some light surface wear, paper a little browned and foxed, with neat repair along lower margin; very good.

51. **SIGAUD DE LAFOND, Joseph-Aignan.** PRÉCIS HISTORIQUE et expérimental des phénomènes électriques, depuis l'origine de cette découverte jusqu'à ce jour. Paris: Rue et Hôtel Serpente (de l'Imprimerie de Demonville, rue Christine), 1781. £600



First edition. The thickness of this copy in original boards, 70mm when lightly compressed, shows how bulky books can be before they are beaten by the binder's hammer. Bound copies are about 40mm thick.

An extensive synthesis of electrical research and instrumentation. Sigaud (1730–1810) attended Nollet's lectures and succeeded him in his chair at the Collège Louis-le-Grand and became one of the most fashionable public lecturers in Paris. There was at this time a huge demand for experimental science among the leisured classes in France. Electricity especially appealed as the demonstrations produced spectacular effects and often involved the physical participation of the audience. Though not, like other works by Nollet and Sigaud, directly linked to a lecture series, the *Précis* gave the well-educated audiences the further background knowledge they needed as well as providing a text-book for those who wanted to perform experiments themselves.

There is an advertisement on the verso of the half-title for the services of Sigaud's nephew, M. Rouland, his successor at Louis le Grand, from whom readers could obtain the apparatus discussed in the text, and who would also give private lessons on their use.

The invention of the glass insulator is usually attributed to Sigaud, and also the circular glass plate, an improvement on the glass globe, in electrical machines, though this development has also been claimed for Ingenhousz, Ramsden or Planta. Both globe and plate machines are shown in the plates.

Wheeler Gift 505; Bakken p.107; Blake p. 418; Neville II, p. 476.

8vo, pp. xvi 742 [2]; with 9 folding engraved plates by Sellier (bound as foldouts at the end); untrimmed and a fine fresh unpressed copy in original blue paste-paper boards, spine frayed.



52. **DELUC, Jean André.** IDÉES SUR LA MÉTÉOROLOGIE. London: de l'imprimerie de T. Spilsbury, Snow-Hill. Se vend chez P. Elmsley ... à Londres; et chez la Veuve Duchesne ... à Paris, 1786--1787.

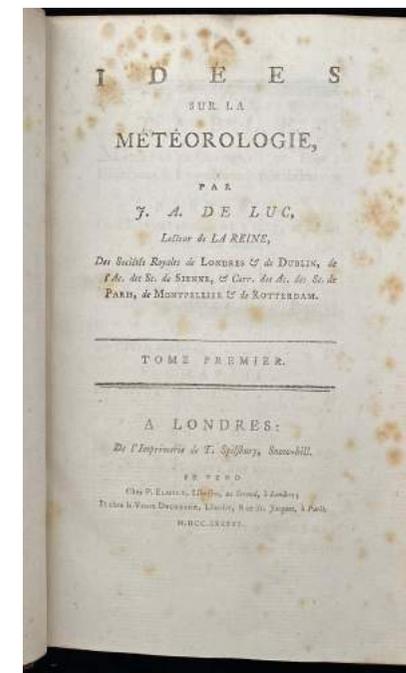
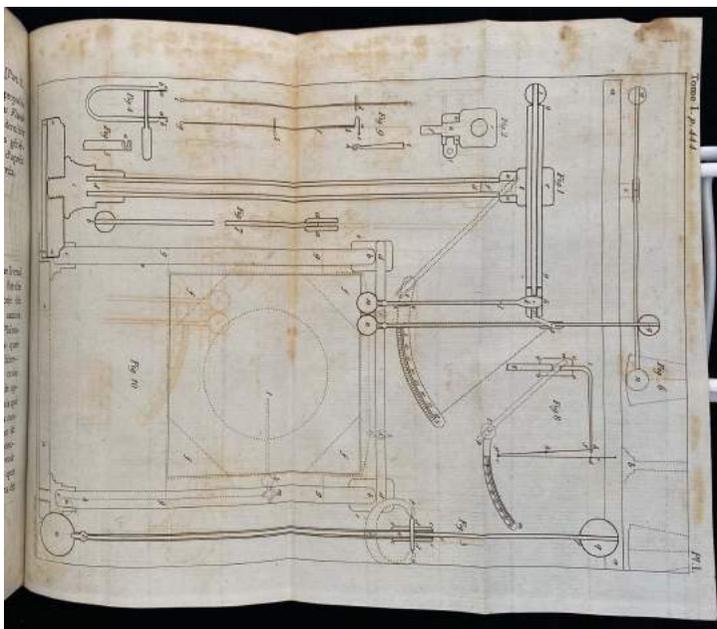
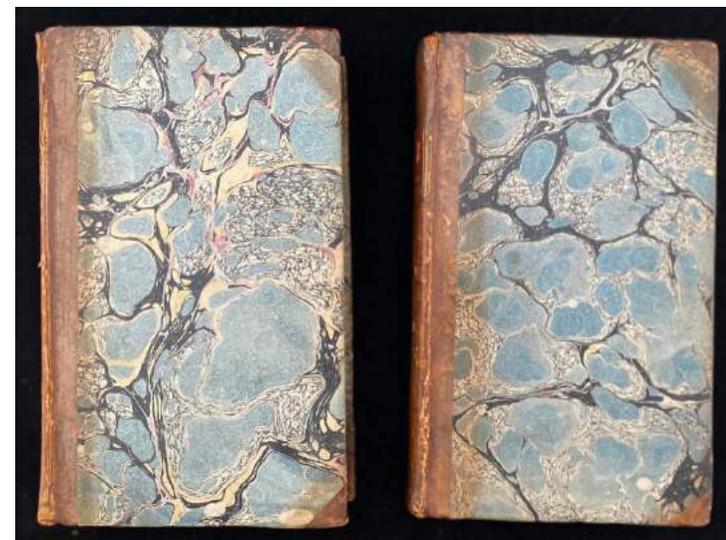
£1200

First edition, London issue; another issue has different prelims with the imprint 'Paris, chez la veuve Duchesne' and both titles dated 1787. A work on meteorology which also contains important sections on heat and combustion and the controversy over the discovery of latent heats. Deluc (1727–1817) conducted experiments on latent heat with James Watt in 1783 and here refers to his work with Watt and the researches of Cavendish and Priestley.

Cole describes the Paris issue with both volumes dated 1787 and with half titles listing Deluc's works on the versos, an approbation and privilège in the prelims of vol. I and a divisional title to the second part of vol. I. ESTC locates 13 copies of the London issue in the UK and Ireland and 3 in North America (Yale, Smithsonian and Bowdoin College), and only the British Library and Yale copies of the Paris issue; Cole's copy is now in the Huntington Library.

ESTC T113652; cf. Cole 358 for the Paris issue; Douglas McKie and Niels H. de V. Heathcote, *The discovery of specific and latent heats* (London, 1935) pp. 48–50.

Two volumes, 8vo; pp. [8] [3]–320 [2] [319*]–320* 321–543 [1] [485]–516, with a half-title; title to part 2 on χ 1 dated 1786; pp. [8] 478 [2], with a half-title, advertisements and errata on recto of last leaf, verso blank; 2 folding engraved plates: numbered Pl. I–II, signed 'Woodman and Mutlow, fec. Russel Colt.', bound at p. 444 in vol. I; some scattered foxing; contemporary half calf, marbled paper sides, flat spines with gilt bands, red lettering pieces and small round black volume labels, some rubbing and slight chipping to spines, one volume number label missing; Foljambe of Osberton Hall near Worksop, with crest of an armoured leg above the initials 'FFF' at foot of spines.



Mid 18th century French sailor's personal service book

53. [MARITIME REGISTRATION.] 'LIVRET POUR LES MATELOTS' title taken from upper wrapper. n.p. but France, [n.d. but ca. 1788.] £800

A scarce survivor, a pre-printed personal service record book belonging to Jean-Bernard Bouën, born in Verdun in 1767, and who became a classified or registered 'gens de mer' on in 1787.

During the 17th century, several seafaring nations used forced recruitment or impressment (better known as 'press-ganging') to crew their Royal warships. Although the British Royal Navy continued to impress many merchant sailors well into the 19th century, in 1669-70 France created a system of maritime registration or *L'Institution du service des classes*, under the auspices of Louis XIV's minister of finances Jean-Baptiste Colbert (1619-1683), thus becoming the first of the great naval powers to establish a permanent force of regular navy personnel. All men 18 years and above, who lived in or near coastal towns, and who were employed as fishermen, merchant crewmen and officers, were

required to register on the rôle des gens de mer, and were divided into 'classes', each of which was required to serve a year in the King's Navy every three, four or five years depending on the size of the district. This 'inscription maritime' was a broad, comprehensive code, which established standards of recruitment, pay, and benefits which in

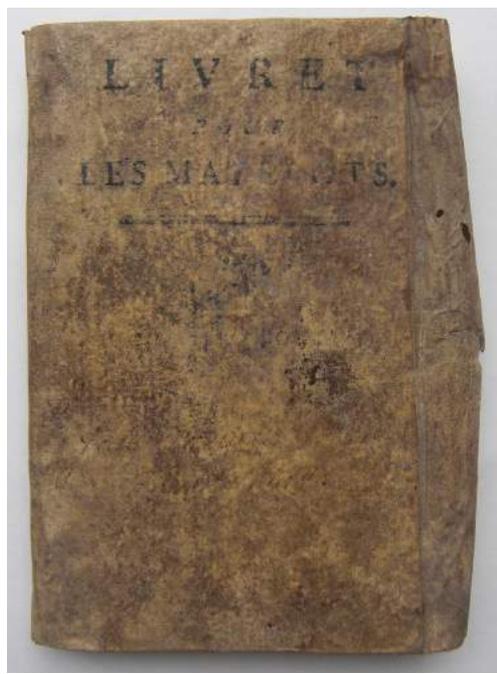
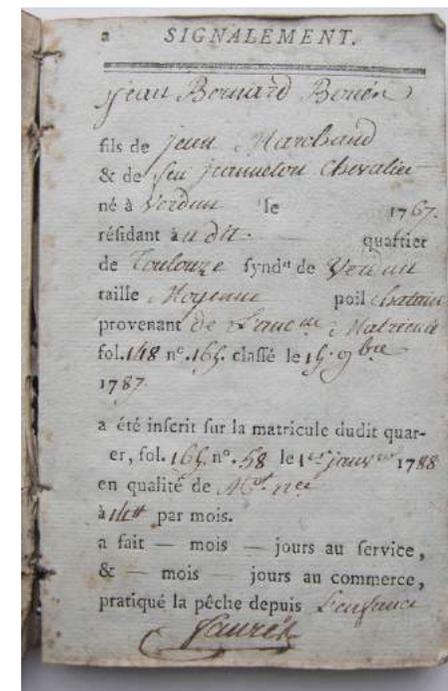
theory helped to build confidence and unity among newly enlisted sailors. 'The navy maintained seamen not needed to commission warships during their year of service, theoretically, on half-pay: however, they were forbidden to sign on merchant ships. The Crown gave "classed" men various privileges in return for this perpetual commitment: exemption from certain taxes... and eligibility to receive money from the *Caisse des invalides*, a royal fund for invalid seamen or the families of those lost at sea.' (Cormack, p. 23). As Cormack goes on to discuss however, although this 'class system' was intended to place all of the maritime population at the navy's disposal, it was constantly unable to supply crews needed for the commissioning of warships throughout the 18th century. The French navy was frequently unable to pay its crews, and so consequently, many seamen did all that they could to resist conscription or to desert. The system was eventually reformed after the French Revolution in 1795, although some form of maritime inscription lasted until 1965.

The survival of such personal record books, by their very nature, appears to be unusual, no doubt potentially exposed to all weathers and conditions. The booklet is divided into three sections. The first template page provides space for the owner to give their own details. This is followed by the 'Instruction sur les devoirs des gens classés, leurs exemptions & privilèges', according to recent reforms set into law on October 31st 1784. The remainder of the note book provides space to detail the owner's various assignments, commissions on Royal vessels, and on other authorised voyages and navigation's.

For whatever reason, Bouën has filled in very little of his notebook, aside from his own personal details, and what appears to be the name of a vessel on p. 66. A number of the blank leaves at the end have been used, completed in pencil to form a grid of some sort, and which we have failed to decipher - although some look suspiciously like the doodling of a young child. Having signed up only two years before the start of the Revolution, it seems quite possible that larger events overtook him. Nevertheless, a scarce and appealing example from the last days of the Ancien Regime.

See Cormack, *Revolution and Political Conflict in the French Navy, 1789-1794*, p. 23.

Small 8vo, pp. 72, [14] blank; pre-printed service or record book to be completed; title-page filled in in a contemporary hand in brown ink, otherwise unused, aside from some doodling on p. 46-7, 66-7, and in pencil on p. 71-72, with the first four final blank leaves ruled in pencil to form a grid, and which has been used; contemporary stiff vellum with closing fore-edge envelope flap, retaining part of the closing cord, title in manuscript (?) in black on upper cover, with small royal arms in black at centre of rear cover, some small wormholes evident in spine, covers somewhat soiled, with small loss of vellum to envelope flap edge; a little dog-eared but an unusual survivor.



54. **PAETS VAN TROOSTWYK, Adriaan & Cornelius Rudolph KRAYENHOFF.** De L'Application de L'electricité A la physique et a la médecine. Amsterdam, D. J. Changuion, 1788. **£1,500**

First edition of this detailed and erudite dissertation on the applications of electricity to physics and medicine, written in response to a prize question posed by the Royal and Patriotic Society of Valence. A contemporary review in the Monthly Review of the same year provides a useful summation: 'The question, which gave occasion to it, was proposed in the following terms: Has artificial electricity, from its discovery to the present time, really contributed to the progress of physics? And has it, considered in a medical view, been of more service than prejudice to mankind? It can scarcely be supposed that such a question could admit of a negative; nor can we imagine that it was proposed as a matter of doubt. We must therefore conclude that this learned body wished to facilitate the study of electricity, by means of a general, historical, and critical, view of the several discoveries that have hitherto been made in this branch of physics, - of the meteorological theories to which they have given occasion, and of the various experiments in which electricity has been applied to the cure of diseases. If this was the intention of the Society, it is completely answered by the work before us; which contains a very ample amount of what has been done in these respects, by philosophical and medical electricians, interspersed with judicious observations on facts and opinions' (Vol 80, p. 658).

The work of several contemporaries is discussed including that of Volta, Franklin, De Mairan and Sigaud de la Fond. 'Although van Troostwijk worked in Amsterdam as a merchant most of his life (1770-1816), he became an important Dutch chemist who published thirty-five works on his experiments in chemistry and electricity between 1778 and 1818'. (DSB). In 1789 Deiman and Troostwijk became famous for their experiment by which they split water and hydrogen for the first time through electrolysis.

Bierens de Haan, 3690; Mottelay, 385 (note); Kress, 6355; Wheeler gift 551; Ronalds 504.

4to, pp. xii, 319, [1] blank; appealing engraved title-page vignette, and four folding engraved plates; title-page a little soiled and browned, light foxing and browning throughout, small stain affecting fore edge of last couple of leaves, and of outer margin of plates; contemporary full mottled calf, with tooled gilt border, spine in compartments with raised bands, ruled and decorated in gilt with red morocco label, head and tail of spine chipped with loss and exposing head-bands, upper joint cracked, corners bumped and worn



55. **FORSYTH, William.** OBSERVATIONS on the diseases, defects, and injuries in all kinds of fruit and forest trees with an account of a particular method of cure invented and practised by William Forsyth, gardner to His Majesty, at Kensington. London: printed for the author; and sold by G. Nicol, bookseller to His Majesty, Pall-Mall, 1791. £450

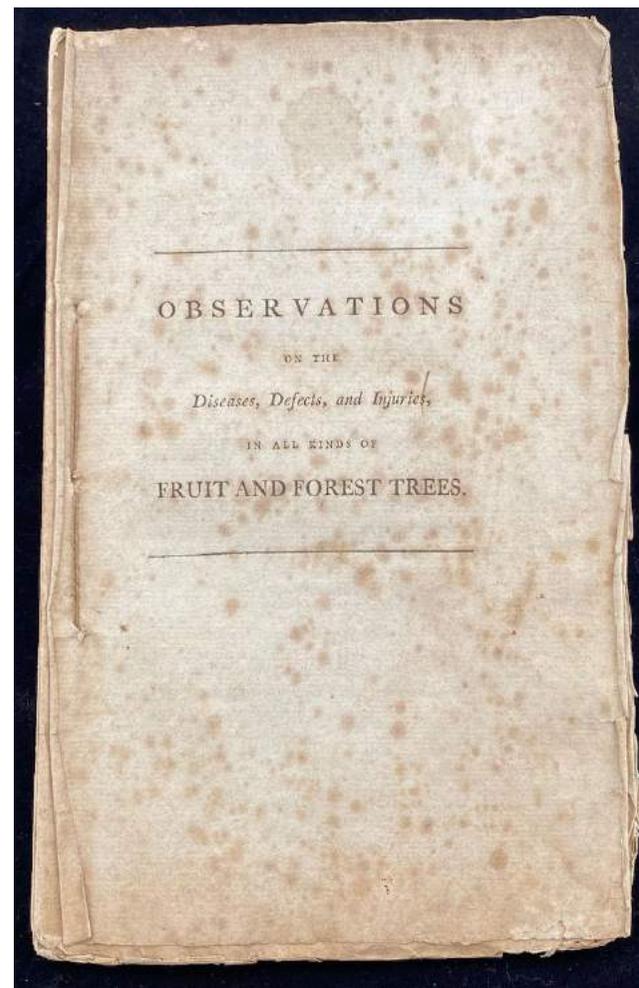
First edition. William Forsyth's first publication. The 'particular method of cure' announced in the title was a 'composition, applied in the manner of a plaister to the wounded or injured part of the tree'. Though this aroused some controversy, it was judged to be successful for the procurement of sound timber for the navy and Forsyth was paid £1500 to reveal the secret. The correspondence with the Land Registry Office regarding the trials and the recipe itself are printed in an appendix. Forsyth's *Treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees* (1791) became the most popular and enduring fruit book ever published in English.

A native of Aberdeenshire, Forsyth (1737–1804) probably served his apprenticeship in the gardens of Lord Aberdeen at Haddo house before going to London to work under Philip Miller at the Chelsea Physic Garden. In 1763 he was appointed head gardener at Syon House and in 1784, superintendent of the royal gardens at St James's and Kensington. He played an important part in the establishment of the Horticultural Society in 1804.

Two Dublin editions were printed in the same year and the work was translated into Danish, German and French.

ESTC T45799; H. Frederic Janson, *Pomona's Harvest* (1996), pp. 244–252 and 358.

8vo, pp. [4] 71 [3]; half-title and last leaf soiled, title page foxed, minor marginal foxing in the rest of the pamphlet, page edges worn; untrimmed, stab-sewn as issued.



56. **LA CROIX, DEMETRIUS DE, (pseudonym MACENROE, DEMETRIUS) AND RICHARD CLAYTON, SIR.** CONNUBIA FLORUM Latino Carmine Demonstrata... Notas et observationes adjecit Richardus Clayton, Baronettus. Bathoniæ: Ex. Typographia S. Hazard. 1791. £685

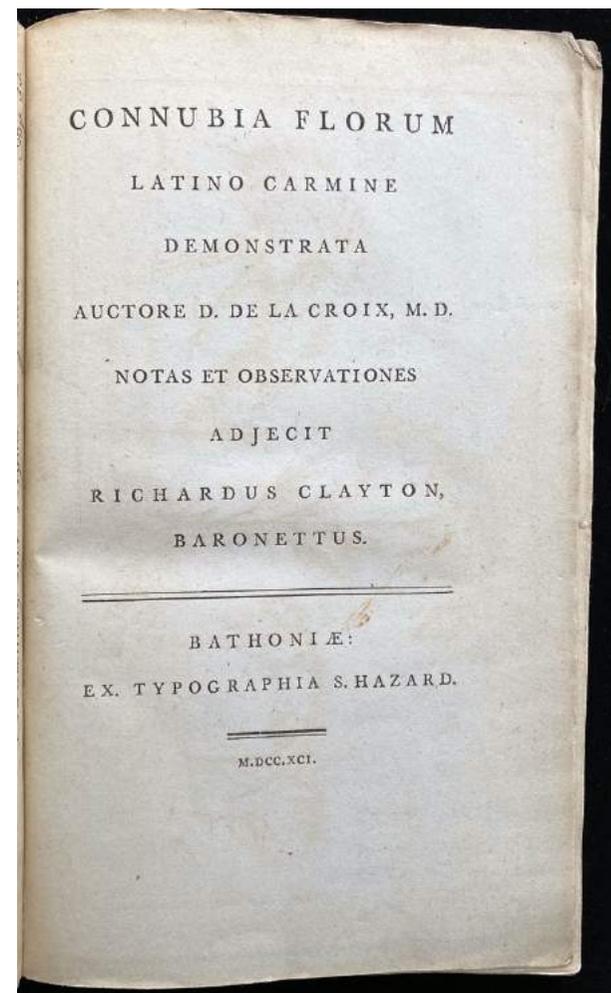
First Bath printing of this romanticised Latin verse on the fertilisation of plants, or the 'marriage of flowers', by Demetrius de la Croix, edited by Sir Richard Clayton, and printed at by Samuel Hazard. The poem was first published as the preface of Sebastian Vaillant's *Botanicon Parisiense* in 1727. Written by a Irish physician, Demetrius MacEnroe, who was living in Paris, it was expanded and printed separately in 1728 under the name of Demetrius de la Croix, a French translation of the author's Irish name. The poem attained a certain celebrity, and came to the attention of both Pope and Swift.

The striking frontispiece, printed in sepia, was engraved by the Bath engraver William Hibbert, and purports to show Barometz or Scythian Lamb, (also known as borometz or vegetable lamb of tartary) a legendary form, once thought to be part plant and part animal, and which supposedly grew lambs as its fruits, which grazed attached to the plant by an umbilical cord. Once the plant died, so did the lamb. In reality it is now believed to have been an Asian fern, but it became a staple of early cabinets of curiosities. The poem itself takes up only 37 pages (pp. 21-58) of the present edition, being preceded by prefatory material, and followed by notes and observations added for this edition by Sir Richard Clayton. The notes are in French, Latin, Greek and English, Clayton citing a number of botanical luminaries including Ray, Grew, Linnaeus, Tournefort, Rousseau, Martyn and Erasmus Darwin.

ESTC T81819; Hunt Botanical Catalogue, 474; Pritzel 4973.



8vo, pp. [iv], 138, [1] errata, [1] blank; with engraved frontispiece printed in sepia (laid down), signed by William Hibbert; some light foxing throughout, with some minor edge wear along fore-edge; with a number of contemporary corrections and annotations in pencil throughout; in recent blue paperbacked boards, with plain cream spine reback; a good copy.



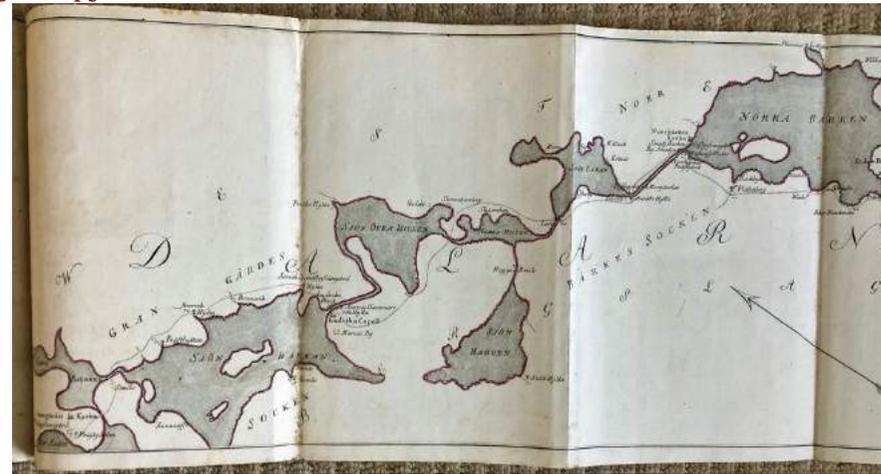
57. [CANAL BUILDING.] SCHENSTRÖM, MAGNUS [RESP.] AND ERIC MICHAEL FANT, [PRAESE.] DISSERTATIO DE CANALIBUS ET CATARRACTIS IN SVECIA GENERATIM, speciatim vero Strömsholmensibus, Upsaliæ, Litteris Joh. Fr. Edman, Reg. Acad. Typogr. 1797. [together with:] AFHANDLING OM STROMSHOLMS CANALOCH SLUSSWÄRK. Uppsala, Johan Fredrik Edman, 1797. **£1,600**

A bound volume containing both Schenström's Latin dissertation, together with the much expanded Swedish translation of the same year, and which graphically illustrates this feat of Swedish canal building engineering through the the finely engraved and extensive folding map, nearly one and a half metres long, and which shows the entire stretch of the structure.

Work on the 62 mile long canal, intended to facilitate the transport of iron bar produced by the numerous steel works along the waterway, began in 1772 and was based upon plans by Johan Ullström. He was commissioned by the State mining authority (the Bergskollegium) to plan its construction, and concluded that he could use and connect existing lakes and waterways from Norra Barken and Smedjebacken to lake Mälaren in the south, meaning that a section of only 10km would have to be excavated manually. The overall difference in height of the water level over the length of the canal is 100 metres, requiring boats to pass through 26 locks. Indeed the rise or fall at Hallstahammer is 50 metres. Initially estimated to take six years, the project actually took eighteen years to complete, largely due to the lack of investors. It was finally opened in 1795, and for many years was one of the principal freight shipping waterways in Sweden, though eventually superseded by the building of the StockholmWästeras-Bergslagen railway, with the last cargo to be shipped by canal in 1948.

OCLC locates copies at Harvard Business School, the National Library of Sweden, the Danish National Library, the Berlin Staatsbibliothek, and with the New York Public Library noting a bound copy both the Latin and Swedish works.

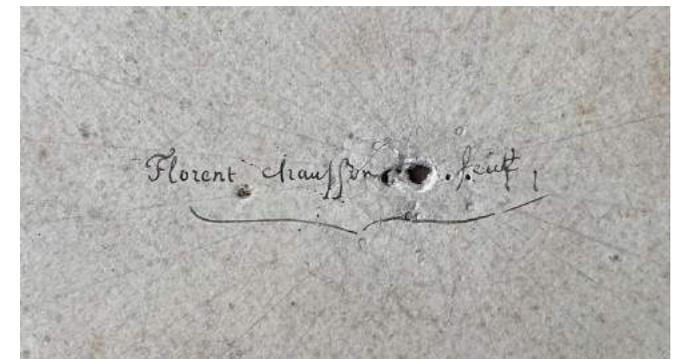
Two works in one volume, 4to; [vi], [3]-8; pp. [ii], 36, [4]; with woodcut printers device on title, and woodcut head-piece, folding letterpress table and extremely large folding hand-coloured engraved map, 25 x 150cms and signed 'E. Akerland'; title-page of Dissertatio a little foxed with further light foxing; Afhandling lightly foxed and soiled, with dampstain affecting the upper corners between pp. 13-29; folding map neatly remounted on new stub; in modern marbled boards, with red morocco label on upper cover lettered in gilt, spine a little sunned, with light rubbing to extremities; a good copy.



58. [PERPETUAL CALENDAR.] FRAMED FRENCH MANUSCRIPT PERPETUAL CALENDAR, Neatly penned in ink and finished in brown wash and hand-colour, with additional floral paper collage laid down. Signed on the outer volvelle 'Florent Chausson, Fecit. [n. p but France, and n.d. ca. 1800.] **£1,800**

An evocative and, despite its signs of use, striking example of a paper perpetual calendar, of particular appeal having been skilfully done by hand in ink, brown wash, and hand-colour, seemingly the work of 'Florent Chausson', who has signed both of the inner volvelles. The outer 'clock-face' has been neatly drawn in pen and ink and finished in brown wash. A closer inspection reveals and small pinned guide-marks used by Chausson with his draughtsman's tools. An ornate arch design is supported by twin columns on a faux-marble base, and is surmounted by a finial and a fine armillary sphere and globe. A green paper collage of a flower in bloom has also been added. Eight 'windows' have been neatly cut out. Attached by a later central pin, are two 'dials' or volvelles, the outer marked by hand with days of the month which can be set against a fixed scale of days of the week marked on the front board, this latter scale noting both the day, its corresponding planetary symbol, and planet name. The inner volvelle rotates independently, and is set to the month. Relevant information is then visible in six windows: the time of sunrise (being the average for that month), time of sunset, length of day, length of night, Zodiacal sign symbol (beautifully drawn and hand-colored), and list of the principal feast days. An unusual, charming, and skilfully executed work of art and science. By its very fragile nature and design, a rare survivor, despite the signs of wear: proof, if needed, that it was indeed well used and served its' purpose!

Heavy card sheet, 396 x 265 mm, with eight cut-out windows, neatly drawn in pen and ink (with draughtsman's pin and guide marks faintly visible), finished by hand in brown wash, with additional green coloured collage of a flower in bloom, with two internal dials/volvelles, the inner 155mm in diameter, the outer 215 mm in diameter, both neatly lettered in manuscript in brown ink, the inner dial with additional charming hand-coloured illustrations of the signs of the zodiac, volvelles held in place by a later metal disk and brass screw; the calendar itself is quite heavily browned and soiled, notably in the centre of the upper margin, with some small abrasions, slight loss to the collage, small loss to 1cm at lower left margin, the volvelles with signs of rubbing where turned, inner volvelle with evidence of what appear to be contemporary corrections; the calendar set within a heavy oak surround, behind hinged glass 'lid' fixed in place with a metal clasp, in an old gilt wood frame 435 x 305 mm, retaining two hanging hooks at the upper margin, frame somewhat knocked and worn, with prominent wood knot internally with some loss, and visible from the rear and which leaves a hole along the top edge of the frame and has led to the central darkening and soiling of upper calendar edge; despite the evident signs of use, nevertheless a charming, neatly executed, and scarce survivor.



59. **LAVOISIER, Antoine Laurent.** OPUSCULES physiques et chimiques ... seconde édition. Paris: chez Deterville, An IX, 1801. £600

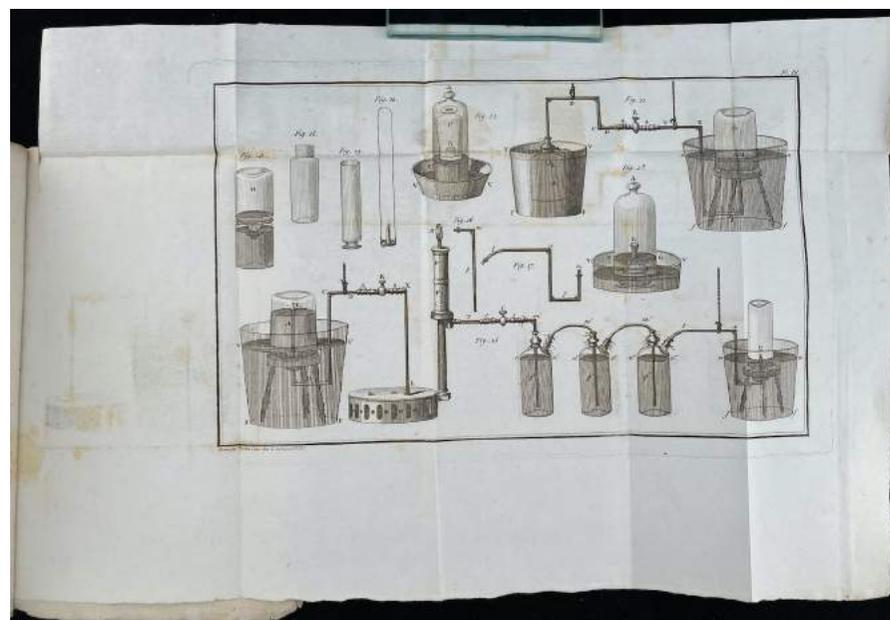
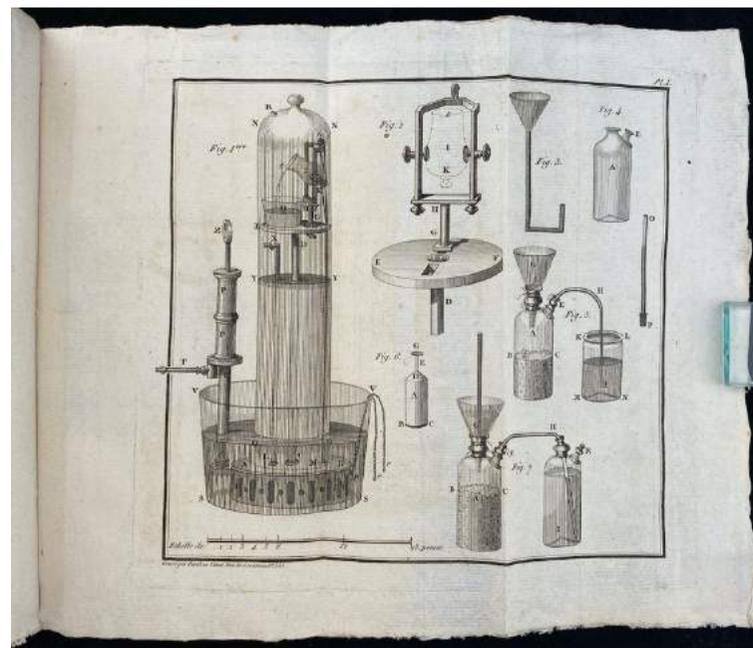
Second edition (first 1774). A new setting which must be distinguished from the re-issue of the first edition paginated xxx, [2], 436 with the same imprint and date as this edition. The first edition and its re-issue has plates signed 'de la Gardette del. Et Sculp.'

The *Opuscules* was Lavoisier's first book and established his reputation. It was 'a pioneer work in which he first gives a historical survey of previous workers' efforts and then describes his own experiments on gases and the conclusions he derived from them' (Duveen and Klickstein p. 94); and 'an advance on anything that had gone before' (Partington III, p. 393).

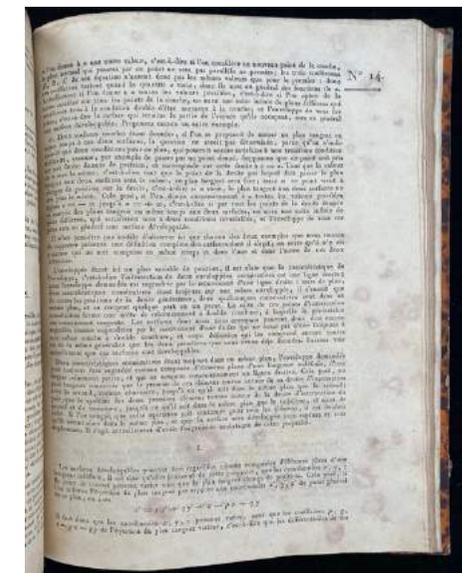
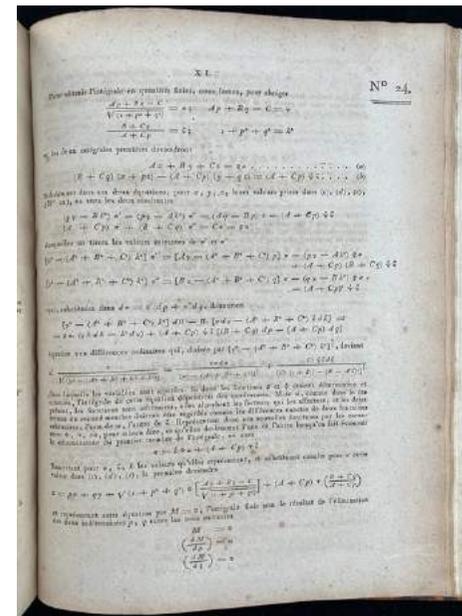
Lavoisier (1743–1794) sent copies of the first edition to both Priestley and Black.

This uncut copy shows the final gathering is 2E⁸ and not 2E⁶ as Cole supposed. Duveen and Klickstein 123; Cole 770; Partington, III, pp. 388–394, gives a detailed analysis of the *Opuscules*, chapter by chapter.

8vo, pp. xxx [2] 443 [3] (last 3 pages blank, including the blank E7); three folding engraved plates: numbered Pl. I–III, signed 'Gravé par Tardieu l'ainé' (bound at the end); untrimmed, in original pink paper wrapper with printed paper label, label rubbed and defective.



6o. MONGE, Gaspard. FEUILLES D'ANALYSE APPLIQUÉE a la géométrie, a l'usage de l'Ecole polytechnique, publiés la première année de cette Ecole (an 3 de la République). Paris: Baudouin, imprimeur du Corps législatif, du Tribunat, et de l'Institut national. Se vend chez Bernard, libraire de l'Ecole polytechnique. Thermidor An 9, [1801]. £2000



First published edition, an expanded version of lectures of 1795 which were issued as 28 separately printed feuilles without a general title page. This work brings together Monge's work on analytical geometry; his later work was simply a development of these ideas applied to new examples.

'In Feuilles d'Analyse ...Monge assembled, along with general considerations regarding the theory of surfaces and the geometric interpretation of partial differential equations, monographs on about twenty families of surfaces defined by their mode of generation. Application de l'analyse à la géométrie (1807) includes some supplementary material ...' (DSB IX, 476a).

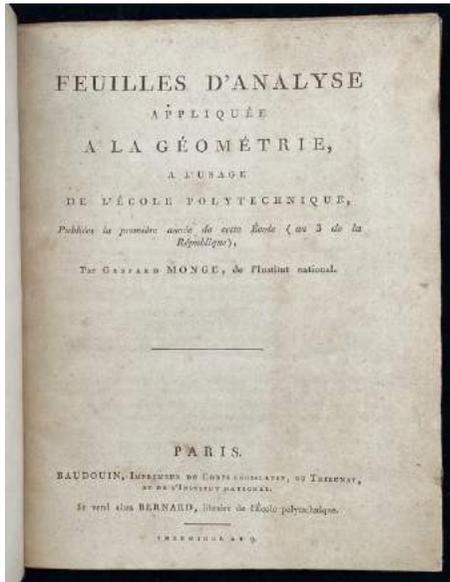
'En effet, les Feuilles d'Analyse appliquée à la Geometrie réunissent l'essentiel de son oeuvre dans ce domaine et la plupart des ses travaux ultérieurs ne font que développer sur de nouveaux exemples des conceptions déjà esquissées dans cet ouvrage'. (Taton p. 304).

I have not been able to locate definitively a set of the 1795 Feuilles

listed by Taton, the only lead is a 2 volume compilation in the Bibliothèque National, described as 'Feuilles d'analyse de Monge M. de Prony' without a date.

OLCL locates copies of the present edition in North America at Huntington, Berkeley, Library of Congress, Smithsonian, Chicago, NY Public and Oklahoma; René Taton L'oeuvre scientifique de Monge (Paris, 1951), pp. 300–304, Taton 37² and his DSB article, vol. IX pp. 469–478.

4to: 69 leaves, [4] pages of prelims, and Feuilles 1–34, each of two leaves except no. 3 with 3 leaves; 3 engraved plates, [Pl. I] 'Gravé par J. J. de la Porte. An 9, Pls II–III reprinted from the Journal de l'Ecole Polytechnique and dated An. 3 (bound at the end, Pls II and III are foldouts); some discoloration and spotting in some sections; in later nineteenth-century quarter calf over mottled boards, somewhat worn.





DEBORAH COLTHAM RARE BOOKS

PO Box 523, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN13 9PN

Tel: + 44 (0) 1732 887252

Email: deborah@coltham.co.uk

Web: www.dcrb.co.uk

Cover image item 33.

All items offered subject to prior sale. All books are sent on approval and may be returned for any reason within ten days of receipt. Any items returned must be insured for the invoiced value. All books remain the property of the seller until payment received in full.

Postage and packing costs will be added to orders. Images reproduced in this catalogue are not to scale.

EC customers who are registered for VAT should quote their VAT number when ordering. VAT will be applied to EU orders of unbound manuscripts and other standard-rated items.

Payment to be made by cheque, bank transfer, or credit card. Deferred billing for institutional clients available

Deborah Coltham Rare Books Ltd. is Registered in England and Wales UK reg. no. 11531824.

VAT no. GB885 3578 69: EORI GB885357869000



Member of ABA, ILAB and PBFA