



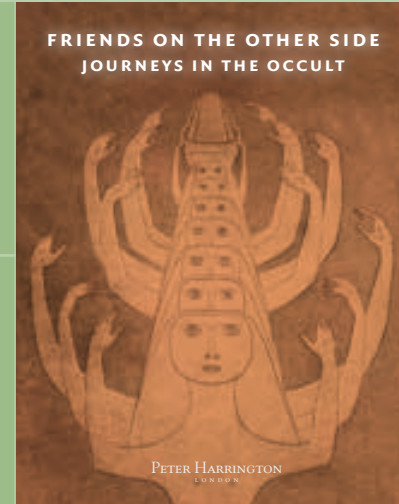
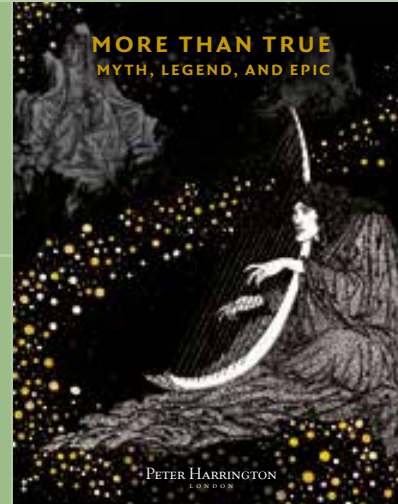
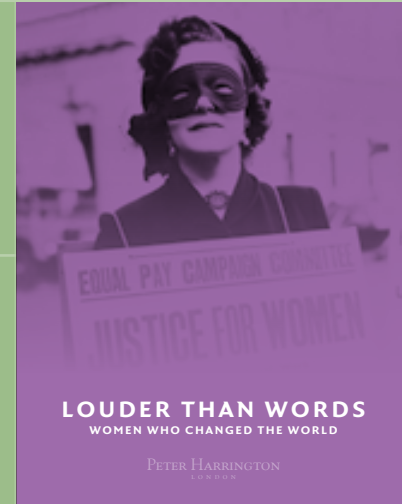
NETWORKS OF  
KNOWLEDGE

PETER HARRINGTON  
LONDON

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## SELECTED RECENT CATALOGUES



Front cover image adapted from Otto Neurath's *Entwicklung von Landwirtschaft und Gewerbe in Deutschland*, item 107. Back cover image of Ian Smith by Sophia Vrahimi.

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**PETER HARRINGTON**  
LONDON

## NETWORKS OF KNOWLEDGE

### CATALOGUE 197

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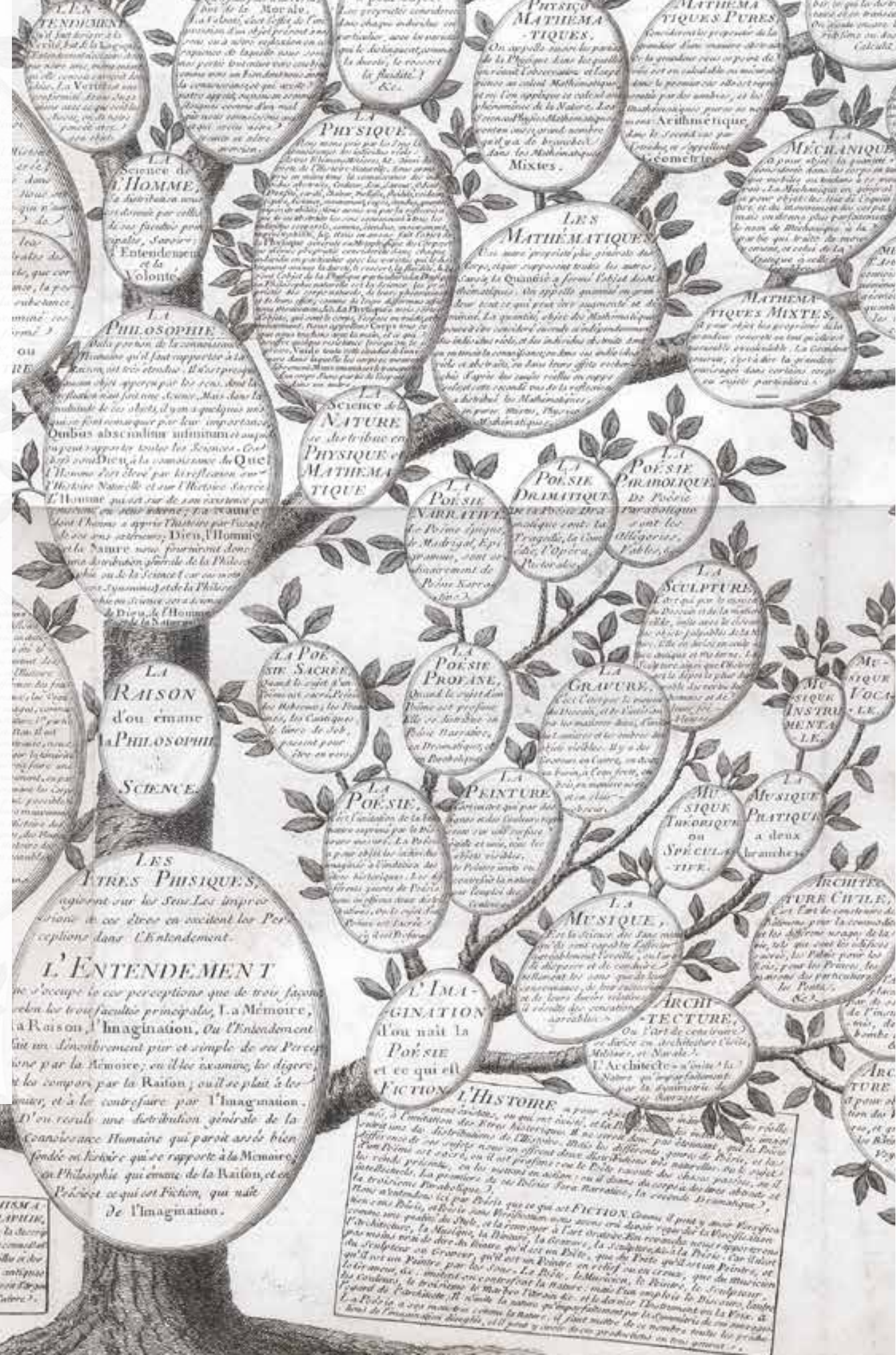


Catalogues are always an exercise in organizing knowledge. The act of cataloguing, as first practised, aspired to completeness. This ambitious drive led to the creation of some of the earliest items in this catalogue: the lexicons of Ibn Zuhr (item 3), Suidas (4), and Bartholomaeus Anglicus (6). A host of landmark dictionaries and encyclopaedias followed in their wake, their dissemination facilitated by the invention of moveable type in Europe (Bayle, 28 & 29; Johnson, 37; Diderot, 45; Lemprière, 53). This cumulative approach to knowledge is most ably elucidated in d’Alembert’s preface to his and Diderot’s magisterial *Encyclopédie* (36).

The Scientific Revolution encouraged a new interest in systematizing knowledge. Herbals by Fuchs (8) and Parkinson (17) practised new methods of classifying nature. Hooke’s *Micrographia* (20) revealed a fresh way of studying the world. Bacon (13–14), Descartes (15–16), and Locke (26–27) demonstrated that human experience, not a higher power, was the true source of knowledge.

As more data amassed, humans sought new ways to remember, record, and represent it. Comprehensive histories, like that of the Reformation annalist Sleidanus (9), preserved massive quantities of contemporary documents. Cartographies mapped the growing awareness of the Earth (11 & 82) and subsequent demographical works marked humanity’s place on it (Graunt, 19). Innovative charts by Priestley (43) and Lightfoot (76) plotted highly rationalized world chronologies. The development of mnemonics helped to memorize and condense information (Rosselli, 10 & Ennever, 101).

Knowledge has taken on countless visual forms over the centuries. Trees have traditionally symbolized the “branches”



and “roots” of knowledge, whether rendered using brackets and type (47) or through more naturalistic forms (Roth, 44 & Hitchcock, 80). The experimental use of colour by Goethe (68), Youmans (88), and Cozanet (98) represented optics, chemistry, and music respectively. Innovators in data visualization translated statistics into creative graphics: Playfair and the line and pie chart (55–58), Venn and his eponymous diagram (94), Kahn and his mechanized anatomy (103), and the Neuraths and their Isotypes (107–113).

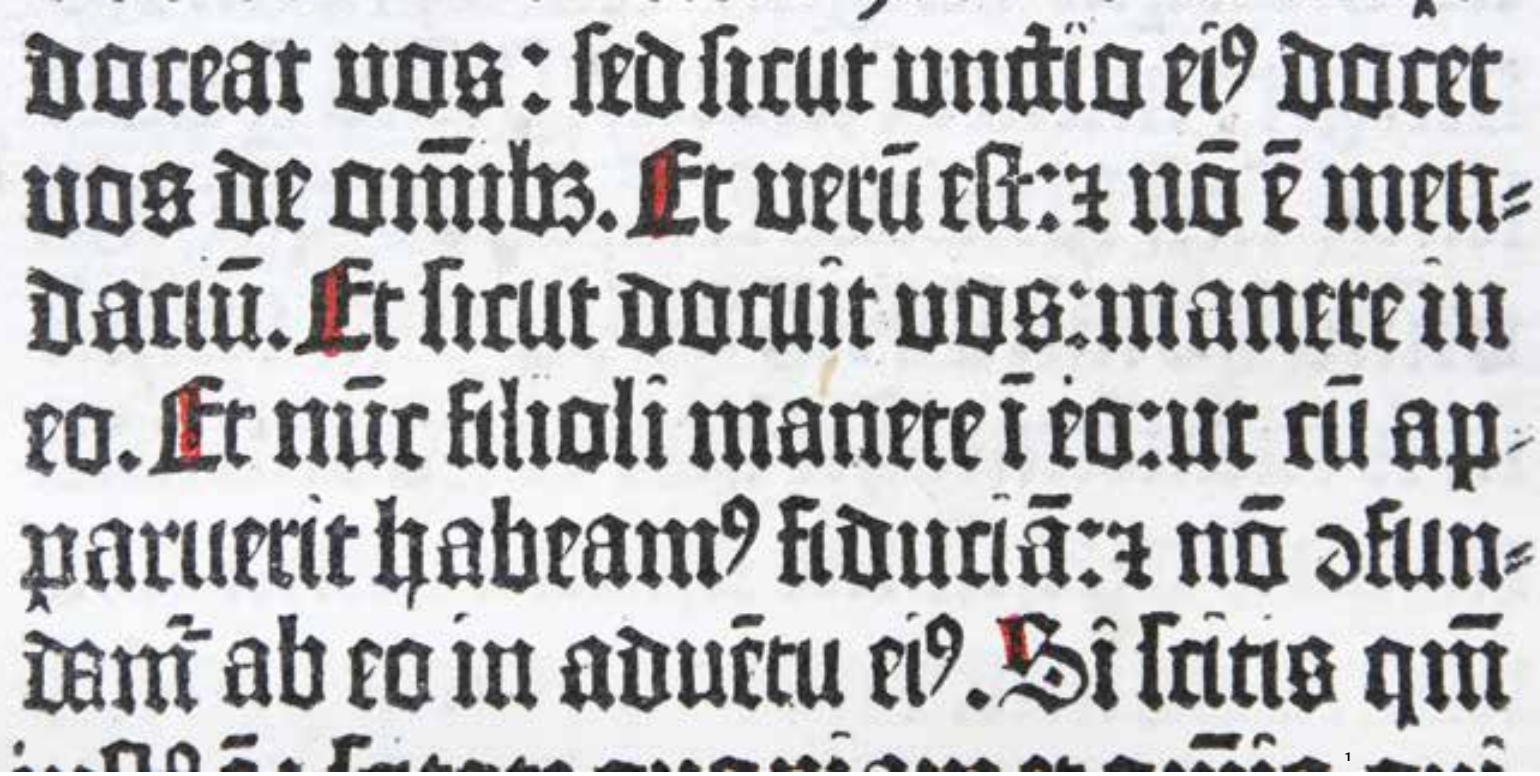
Such visualizations were useful in the instruction of children. This catalogue contains influential pedagogical works (Wollstonecraft, 54; Pestalozzi, 63; More, 65; Fröbel, 72) alongside uncommon examples of educational games (61–62 & 104). The personal impact of sharing knowledge is evident in the al-Ildrisi passed between three scholars (2), the medical manual gifted by Nightingale to her soon-to-be-shipwrecked trainee (93), Bohr’s annotated physics textbook (99), and the folders of lecture notes carefully kept by one of Feynman’s Caltech colleagues (121).

Modern computing (Hopper, 119 & Maticich, 120) and the World Wide Web (Berners-Lee, 130) saw the transfer of repositories of knowledge from print to digital media. The vast and almost abstract information networks that emerged have fundamentally changed the way humans think. Computing genealogies (128) and Internet road maps (129) became obsolete almost as soon as they were printed, singular timestamps in our fast-paced online history. The machine-generated data sets of today can be synthesized far quicker by artificial intelligence (Berkeley & Jensen, 122), whose cognitive powers promise to surpass human capabilities.

The catalogue is arranged chronologically, but the subject index will point you in a few different directions. We hope that, however you choose to flip through the pages, you learn something new.

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 Emma Walshe: [emmawalshe@peterharrington.co.uk](mailto:emmawalshe@peterharrington.co.uk)





1

**GUTENBERG, Johann – BIBLE; Latin.** Single leaf from the New Testament, 1 John 2:3–4:16. [Mainz: Printer of the 42-line Bible (Johann Gutenberg) and Johannes Fust, about 1455]

**REVOLUTIONIZING THE DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE**

A single paper leaf from the Gutenberg Bible, the first complete book printed with moveable type in Europe. The small Roman alphabet proved to be a major advantage in the widespread adoption of this radically new technology, and thus accelerated the rapid spread of knowledge.

This leaf contains part of the First Letter of John, being the end of Chapter 2 through the middle of Chapter 4, on the love of God’s children for one another. In part, in the NIV translation, “God is love. Whoever lives in love lives in God, and God in them” (1 John 4:16). It is one of the “Noble Fragments” dispersed by the New York book dealer Gabriel Wells.

Single leaf (361 × 252 mm). Housed in the original portfolio, royal folio (408 × 285 mm), early 20th-century black morocco by Stikeman and Co, spine and front cover lettered in gilt, covers panelled in blind, grey endpapers. With the original black card slipcase (lacking spine, edges broken, tape repairs). Headlines in red and blue, initials at chapter openings alternately red and blue, red capital strokes. Provenance: Maria Elisabeth Augusta von Sulzbach (1721–1794); Mannheim, Hofbibliothek; Munich, Royal Library (their duplicate sale, 1832, sold for 350 guilders); Robert Curzon, Baron Zouche (1810–1873, and by descent until sold); Sotheby’s 9 November 1920, lot 70, to Joseph Sabin; sold by him to Gabriel Wells. Binding spine a little rubbed, Gutenberg leaf with light browning in gutter, short slanted tear (2 cm) to outer edge neatly patched on recto not affecting text: overall very good.

£110,000

[162377]

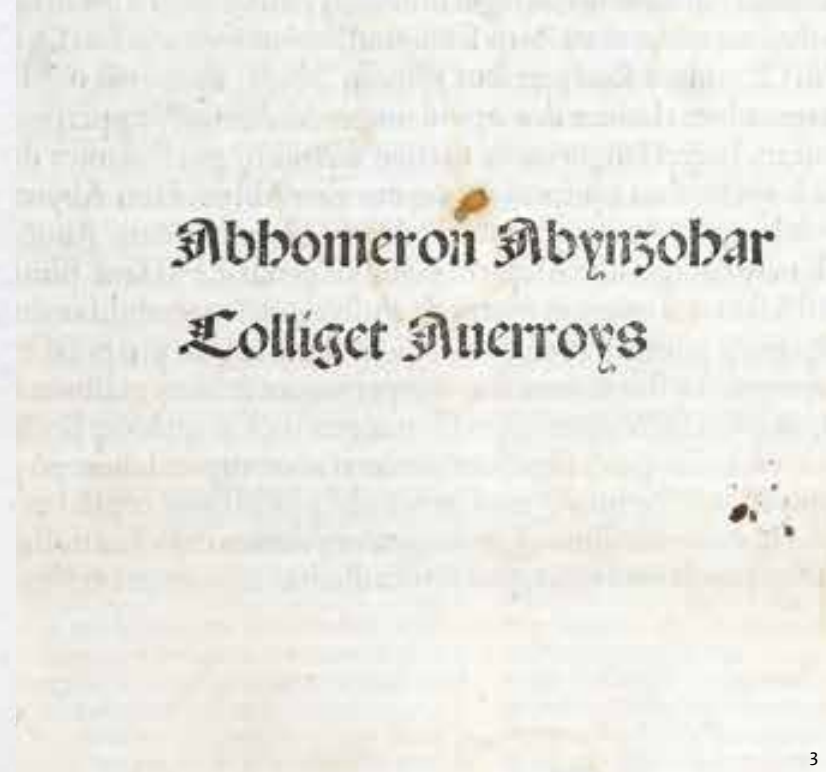
2

**GUTENBERG, Johann.** Biblia Sacra [facsimile of the Gutenberg Bible]. New York: Pageant Books, 1961

**A FAITHFUL REPRODUCTION**



2



3

First American facsimile of the Gutenberg Bible, in the deluxe binding of full morocco (copies were also issued in half morocco or red cloth). 1,000 copies in total were issued, this unnumbered.

This facsimile was derived from the German Insel Verlag facsimile – the only facsimile to precede this American edition – which was taken from the copies at Berlin and Fulda, widely regarded as among the most beautiful. Suitably lavish, the text is printed with lithography and the illuminations by sheet-fed gravure, all printed on rag paper and bound by hand.

2 volumes, large folio. Original purple morocco, spines lettered in gilt, covers stamped in blind incorporating Gutenberg’s initials, turn-ins ruled in blind, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Colour illustrations and rubrication throughout, replicating the original. A fine copy.

£10,000

[160659]

3

**IBN ZUHR (AVENZOAR); IBN RUSHD (AVERROES).** Liber Teisir, sive Rectificatio medicationis et regiminis [&] Colliget; [with] ZIMARA, Marcantonio. Theoremata seu memorabilium propositionum limitationes noviter impressa; [and with] BONET, Nicolas. Metaphysicam videlicet naturalem phylosophiam, praedicamenta, necnon theologiam naturalem. Venice: Octavianus Scotus; Heirs of Octavianus Scotus, 1496; 1531; 1505

**THE INFLUENCE OF ISLAMIC MEDICO-PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHT IN THE EUROPEAN RENAISSANCE**

Rare first Scotus printing of Ibn Rushd’s medical encyclopaedia Kitab al-Kulliyat with the complementary manual Kitab al-Taysir by Ibn Zuhr; here bound with two philosophical treatises by Zimara and Bonet discussing Ibn Rushd’s Aristotelian doctrines. With numerous marginalia and a loosely inserted 25-line

# Theoremata.

Marci Antonij Zimare Sanctipetrina  
tis Philofophi Solertiffimi Theoremata / feu  
memorabilium Propositionum limitatio-  
nes / Ad Illuftriffimum Ferdinandum  
Sanfeuerinum Salernitano-  
rum Principem. Ro.

3

Habes Nicholai Bonetti viri pfpicaciffimi quattuor  
volumina: Metaphyficam videlicet naturalē phylofo-  
phicā. pdicamēta. necnon theologiā naturalē. in quib⁹  
fzali calle. 7 per breui labore oia fere fcibilia compre-  
henduntur. Recognita nuper per magnificum dñm  
Laurentiū Teneriū quondā clariffimi dñi Marini  
dñi Marci procuratoris digniffimi. vna cuꝯ annota-  
tionibus in margine. quae L. auretina idē et Auer-

3

manuscript note, this ensemble is a fascinating witness to the Renaissance’s interest in Islamic knowledge.

Ibn Zuhr (c.1091–1162, Latinized as Avenzoar) was “the most renowned physician of Muslim Spain” (Azar 2008, p. 1). His best-known work is the complex Kitab al-Taysir fimudawat wa’l-tadbir (Liber Teisir in Latin, “Book to Facilitate Therapeutics and Regimen”), an empirical treatise on pathology and therapy which is of importance to the development of surgery. Ibn Zuhr’s contemporary, Ibn Rushd (1126–1198, Latinized as Averroes), the most influential philosopher of al-Andalus, was “the medieval commentator on Aristotle par excellence” (Glick, Livesy & Wallis, p. 253). He met Ibn Zuhr, who may have contributed to his medical training, in Seville. The Kitab al-Kulliyat fi’l-Tibb (“Book of Generalities about Medicine”), most commonly referred to as the Colliget, stands as Ibn Rushd’s most significant contribution to medicine.

The Latin translations of the two treatises were published for the first time as a single volume in 1490 in Venice by Gregorius de Gregoriis. This 1496 edition, the second overall, was edited by Hyeronimus Surianus.

Theoremata is Marcantonio Zimara’s (c.1460–1532) magnum opus, first published in Naples by Pietro de Domenico in 1523. Like the preceding work, this edition is Scotus’s first, the second overall. It is considered an “important landmark in the history of pre-Galilean and pre-Cartesian scientific thought” (tr. from Roccaro 1989, p. 59).

The last work in this Sammelband is the first edition of the Philosophia naturalis of Nicolas Bonet (c.1280–1343). A French Franciscan friar, missionary, and bishop, “Nicholas was not only the first philosopher in history to write a Philosophia naturalis, but also, in naming the first part of this work, he was also the first person to give the title ‘Metaphysica’ to his own writing” (Dubá, p. 12). Bonet draws largely from Ibn Rushd, whom he calls an “ancestor”, particularly when describing his famous division between mathematical and physical space.





4

3 works bound in 1 volume, first work in 2 parts with continuous pagination, folio (316 × 217 mm). Early 16th-century limp vellum, traces of ties, blue edges now faded, but suggestive of differential colouring to distinguish the three works. Housed in a custom cloth box by the Chelsea Bindery. Printer's device to title page of second work and to colophon leaf of all works, Gothic text in two columns, woodcut ornate initials with floral motifs, human characters and animals. Stubs from a 16th-century manuscript with calendrical information, early Latin marginalia in different hands to first and second work, one in Italian paraphrasing a Petrarchan verse at p. 44 in first work, loosely inserted paper with 25-line 16th-century manuscript text, copied in part from Ibn Rushd's commentary to Aristotle's *On Length and Shortness of Life*. Binding stained and creased with some loss of vellum to cover edges, but holding, occasional worming to lower margins at gutter (no loss of text), intermittent damp stains and soiling to contents mainly to second work, early repair to title page of third work, edges dusty, otherwise internally clean. An unsophisticated copy with wide margins. ¶ 1) ISTC ia01409000; USTC 997364; BM STC It. 16th-century, p. 2; Goff A1409; Morton 47 (1490 ed.); this ed not in Durling. 2) USTC 864366; EDIT 16 CNCE 33335; this ed. not in Adams or BM STC It. 16th-century. 3) USTC 816175; EDIT 16 CNCE 6951; Adams B2414; BM STC It. 16th-century, p. 119. William O. Duba, "Mathematical and Metaphysical Space in the Early Fourteenth Century", in *Space, Imagination and the Cosmos from Antiquity to the Early Modern Period*, 2018; Thomas Glick, Steven J. Livesy & Faith Wallis, eds, *Medieval Science, Technology, and Medicine: An Encyclopedia*, 2005; Giuseppe Roccaro, ed., *Platonismo e aristotelismo nel Mezzogiorno d'Italia (secc. XIV-XVI)*, 1989.

£30,000

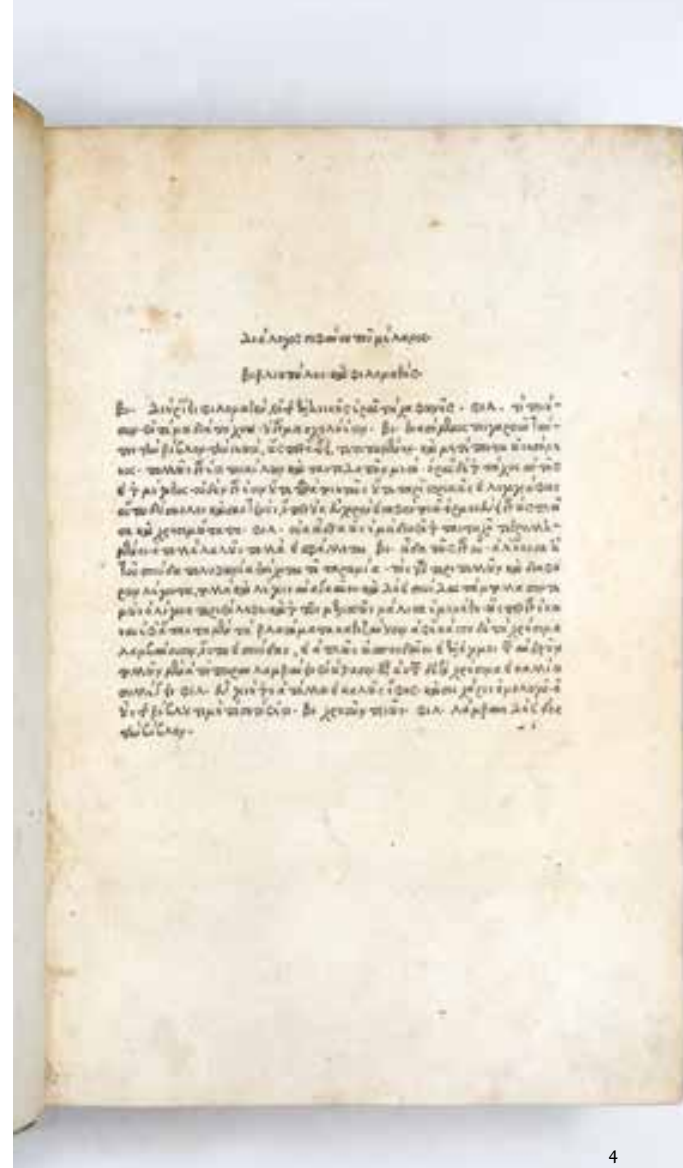
[151005]

4

**SUIDAS.** *Lexicon graecum* [Greek]. Milan: Johannes Bissolus and Benedictus Mangius, for Demetrius Chalcondylas, 15 Nov. 1499

**AN UNMATCHED FEAT OF EARLY GREEK LEXICOGRAPHY**

Editio princeps of the archetypal Greek encyclopaedic dictionary, the largest Greek book to be printed in the 15th century; the sole extant source for many lost texts, the sole



4

bearer of decisive variants for many other texts, and the most comprehensive witness to Byzantine culture and scholarship at the end of the first millennium. As a printed text of 15th-century Europe, the book is a most impressive typographic achievement at a crucial moment in the absorption of Greek culture into the Western Renaissance.

Compiled at the end of the tenth century, the *Suda* (then known under the personal name of "Suidas") was an encyclopaedic dictionary "which despite its bulk was often recopied because of its proven value to students of the classics" (Wilson, p. 38). The text relied on earlier Greek lexica, scholia of Homer, Aristophanes, Sophocles, and the Palatine Anthology as well as earlier grammatical and historical sources.

It passed into Western Renaissance through the editorship of Demetrius Chalcondylas of Athens, the most eminent Greek scholar in the West, who had produced the earliest publications of Homer (1488) and Isocrates. The commercial success of the *Suda* turned out to match and repay the masterful and dedicated editorship, showing that the West was ready – even eager – for a demanding and comprehensive encounter with the Greek tradition, as well as ripe, after many editions of Isidore's *Etymologiae*, for encyclopaedic lexicography.



5

5

**ATHENAEUS of Naucratis.** *Deipnosophistae* [Greek]. Venice: Aldus Manutius and Andreas Torresanus, Aug. 1514

**THE PHILOSOPHERS' BANQUET**

Editio princeps. The only extant work of Athenaeus of Naucratis, *Sophists at Dinner* has been described as an "encyclopaedia under the disguise of a dialogue" (Sandys, p. 330): containing countless anecdotes from ancient authors on food, wine, and dining customs, this is an invaluable source of information on ancient daily life.

The title *Deipnosophistae* can be literally translated as "men learned in the arts of the banquet". The work is an account of a series of banquets held at the house of the Roman pontiff Larentius, attended by major exponents of all disciplines – including Democritus, Galen, Ulpian and Plutarch – who discuss extensively of grammar, poetry, rhetoric, music, philosophy, and medicine. "We are indebted to the quotations in Athenaeus for our knowledge of passages from about 700 ancient writers who would otherwise be unknown to us" (ibid.). Also included is the text of the earliest known recipe by a named author (Mithaecus) in any language, and what may be considered to be the first patents (i.e. exclusive right granted to an inventor).

The text was edited by the prominent Greek scholar Marcus Musurus (c.1470–1517), from an early 10th-century manuscript (Marcianus Gr. 447). In 1493, Musurus began a collaboration with the Aldine press which lasted for over two decades, producing editions of the Greek classics; his handwriting was the model for Aldus's celebrated Greek type.

Super-chancery folio (327 × 211 mm). Early 19th-century blue straight-grain morocco by Bozerian jeune (François Bozerian, 1765–1826), spine with raised bands tooled in gilt and blind with pointillé design, sides with roll-tooled border à vermiculures, board edges gilt, citron morocco doublures with gilt roll-tooled border, olive free endpaper, vellum flyleaves, gilt edges, pink silk book marker. 168 leaves, paginated. Aldine device (Fletcher f4) on title page and verso of last leaf, Greek type 3bis:90 (text), italic 1:80 (dedication), roman 12:90 (incidental), 45 lines and 2 headlines, pages ruled in red. Initial spaces with guide-letters. Provenance: Paris, library of Saint-Germain-des-Prés, largely formed by the humanist bishop of Meaux, Guillaume Bricconnet (1472–1534), its library opened to the public from 1636; Marquess of Bath, Longleat, sold at auction Christie's, 13 June 2002, lot 8, £17,328; since in a private collection. Negligible superficial split at foot of rear joint, but firm, couple of minor scuffs to front cover, light foxing to endpapers, two nicks to upper edge of title page, discreet repairs to margins of pp. 79 and 239, very occasional faint marks to contents, otherwise internally crisp and clean. An handsome, well-margined copy, presenting attractively in the binding. ¶ Adams A 2096; Bitting, p. 18; Brunet I, 535; Dibdin, p. 199; EDIT 16 CNCE 3340; Renouard 158:5; USTC 811383; Vicaire 50. John Edwin Sandys, *A History of Classical Scholarship*, Vol. I, 1903.

£35,000

[159868]

Chalcondylas applied the most sophisticated editorial care to the completion of the task. He states that he collated numerous manuscripts, and inserted several words not included in the original text.

Folio (332 × 225 mm). Eighteenth-century English green morocco gilt, panelled spine in compartments gilt with floral and foliate tools, red morocco label, ribbon roll-tool borders to sides, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. 45 lines to a page, Greek types 1:138Gr (Niger's dialogue only), 2:109Gk; woodcut printer's device in colophon with Horatian motto, 8- and 5-line initial spaces, some with printed guide letters. This copy with the first state sheet of ZZ1.8. Some contemporary Greek marginalia, faded and cropped, and further Greek and Latin marginalia in another near-contemporary hand; 19th-century ownership inscription of John Glover (librarian at Trinity College, Cambridge, and editor of Shakespeare), 19th-century armorial bookplate of Norman Moore. Some surface rubbing, spine faded, front inner hinge a little weak; a very good copy in clear, dark impression, two leaves repaired at head with a small portion of missing text supplied from pasted letterpress cuttings from a later edition, occasional light damp stain to upper margins, a few inconsequential marginal tears; a handsome copy. ¶ BMC VI, 792 (IC. 26913–15); Goff S–829; HC 15135; Harvard/Walsh 3163–65; IGI 9189; Oates 2324; Pr 6077. Nigel Wilson, *From Byzantium to Italy*, 1992.

£65,000

[141308]





6



6



7

**6**  
**BARTHOLOMAEUS ANGLICUS.** *De proprietatibus rerum* (“On the properties of things”; English translation by John Trevisa). London: Thomas Berthelet, 1535

“ONE OF THE MOST WIDELY READ SCIENTIFIC WORKS OF THE MIDDLE AGES”

Second edition in English, the earliest obtainable, of the first printed English encyclopaedia, an important translation here revised and corrected “textually closer to the original” (Schäfer).

Bartholomaeus, who may have studied at Oxford when Robert Grosseteste was master of the schools, studied in Paris and wrote his encyclopaedia in about 1245 while serving as lector of the newly formed Franciscan province of Saxonia. Alongside lengthy expositions on astronomy and natural history, his two most important contributions are in the fields of geography and medicine. At a time when medical knowledge was not readily available in English, Bartholomaeus’s synopsis of both medical theory and specific remedies was one of the most learned published sources in that language, treating specific infirmities in some 70 chapters and covering psychology, sensation, physiology, and, innovatively, depression.

Trevisa’s translation, completed by February 1399, marked the watershed when English, rather than French, became the preferred language for the reading of the educated classes. Alongside Chaucer and the Wycliffe Bible, it is the third most frequently cited source in the *Oxford English Dictionary* for the first occurrence of a word (cf. Peeters, 2012).

The first edition is now unobtainable, preserved in only four complete copies, all in the US, with no copy at auction since 1938 (and that lacking five leaves). “Lexicographically, the [second] edition is an advance over the editio princeps, which had only a systematic table of Latin chapter headings to guide the reader, misplaced between books 1 and 2. This list has now been put in its proper place at the beginning, translated into English, and, most important, re-arranged alphabetically” (Schäfer, XII).

Folio (260 × 188 mm). Mid-19th-century red morocco, spine with five double bands, double gilt rules either side, gilt lettered in three compartments, others with gilt tool with stylised coronet and flower-heads, turn-ins with double gilt rules, marbled endpapers, gilt edges, by James Hayday. Woodcut device on verso of last leaf and woodcut initials throughout. Provenance: bound by James Hayday, active in London 1833–61; “E. Hy”, purple ink stamp on flyleaf; Major William Herbert Mullens (1866–1946), armorial bookplate on pastedown; Charles Bigham, second Viscount Mersey (1872–1956), ex-libris on pastedown; pencilled collation and condition report of E. M. Dring for Bernard Quaritch on rear free endpaper. Light rubbing, 11 leaves re-margined at front and rear of volume including title page, a few letters of headline of second leaf recto partly supplied in pen facsimile, brown staining affecting approx. 30 leaves, a few minor wormholes, nevertheless a very good copy. ¶ ESTC S106992; Garrison-Morton 91 & 92 (first English edition). T. M. E. Peeters, “From Chaucer to Trevisa: Exploring Language Using *The Oxford English Dictionary*”, thesis, Utrecht University, 2012; Jürgen Schäfer, “Introduction”, in *Batman upon Bartholome: his book De proprietatibus rerum*, 1976.

£60,000

[162141]

**7**  
**MARTÍN DE CÓRDOBA, Fray.** *Jardín de las nobles donzellas*. Medina del Campo: Juan de Espinosa, 1542

A PRO-FEMINIST POLITICAL EDUCATION

Rare second edition, effectively the only obtainable printing, of this mirror for princes for Queen Isabel of Spain which instructed and entertained “with references to the popular contemporary controversy of the battle between the sexes” (Goldberg, p. 126).

Fray Martín taught at the University of Salamanca, as well as studying in France. The *Jardín* was composed in the wake of the power struggle between the factions of Isabel and her brother Alfonso (crowned King Henry IV) and their half-brother King Enrique IV and his supposedly illegitimate “daughter” Juana. Though dedicated to Isabel after Alfonso’s death in 1468, it was not published until 1500 by Juan de Burgos at Valladolid, at the height of Isabel’s reign and after Fray Martín’s death. This is the only later printing known, which Harriet Goldberg, author of the definitive critical edition, suggests may have been published by Juan de Espinosa in preparation for a commemoration of Isabel’s birth.

Written at a time in history when the succession to the Spanish throne could only legitimately be claimed by two young princesses, the *Jardín* argues not just that women possess all the characteristics necessary to rule successfully, but that specific, naturally “feminine” traits – compassion, piety, and generosity, for example – are particularly applicable to the role.

Divided into three books, the text opens with a treatise on the creation of woman, based on patristic literature, combined with Aristotelian and pseudo-Aristotelian doctrine, and is succeeded by instruction on the cultivation of virtue in noble ladies and princesses. A series of exempla of famous and virtuous women, in the tradition of Boccaccio and Álvaro de Luna, concludes the work; those named range from the heroines of the Bible, like Judith, to historical and folkloric women, among them Semiramis, Penelope, and Portia.

Goldberg notes that “the clarity of style coupled with the richness of allusions made the *Jardín* a book that was at once easy to read and at the same time sufficiently stimulating” for a general readership beyond Isabel (p. 94). This lucidity was integral to ensuring the moralist treatise’s political message was heard and understood.

Small quarto (199 × 138 mm). Late 19th-century red calf by Lortie Frères, spine gilt in compartments, gilt-lettered direct and with gilt motifs in compartments, sides with blind frames, gilt tools at corners, gilt inner dentelles, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Housed in a slipcase by the same binder. 48 unnumbered ff. inc. woodcut title page. Woodcut initials, woodcut device on last leaf verso. Gothic types. Clean throughout, with good margins, retaining several uncut lower edges, an excellent copy. ¶ J Goldberg 11; Palau 61878. Harriet Goldberg, *Jardín de nobles donzellas* by Fray Martín de Córdoba: A Critical Edition and Study, 1974.

£30,000

[139886]





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8

**FUCHS, Leonhard.** *De historia stirpium commentarii insignes, maximis impensis et vigiliis elaborati, adiectis earundem vivis plusquam quingentis imaginibus, numquam antea ad naturae imitationem artificiosius estinctis & expressis . . .* Basel: Michael Isengrin, 1542

**A LANDMARK OF PRE-LINNAEAN LITERATURE**

First edition of this monumental work on the history and properties of plants, “perhaps the most celebrated and the most beautiful herbal ever published” (PMM), this copy in a handsome contemporary German blind-stamped binding.

*De historia stirpium* was the result of some 31 years of research carried out by Fuchs as physician and professor of medicine at the University of Tübingen. His intent was to describe and illustrate the largest possible number of plants with medical properties: the book encompasses over 400 German species and 100 foreign species, most of which (including some of the exotic ones) were drawn from examples growing in Fuchs’s personal garden. Fuchs “initiated the history of some American plants” (Hunt), as several recently discovered plants from the New World are described here for the first time.

Fuchs’s interest is not wholly pharmacological. For each plant, arranged alphabetically by name, he gives synonyms in classical and modern languages, and provides a detailed description of the botanical characteristics, habitats, uses,



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and relevant mentions in classical and medieval accounts. It is “one of the landmarks of pre-Linnaean herbal-botanical literature” (Norman) and contains the first printed glossary of botanical terms.

For the illustrations, Fuchs employed three artists: Albrecht Meyer, who drew the plants from life, Heinrich Füllmaurer, who transferred the images to woodblocks, and Veit Rudolph Speckle, who did the wood cutting. Very unusually for the period, portraits of these men appear in the book, at the end – this is “one of the earliest examples of such a tribute paid to artists in a printed book” (PMM). These images, representing the plants in life-size, including their root-systems, and often with flowers or leaves damaged by insects, “established a standard of plant illustration which has been followed until our own day” (ibid.).

Folio (370 × 240 mm). Contemporary pigskin over bevelled boards, spine with blind-ruled raised bands, traces of manuscript label on spine, covers blind-ruled to a panel design, blind floral rolls in first and third border, intricate design of blind-stamped flowers and interlacing lines in central panel, engraved brass clasps and catches, stub from an early manuscript on vellum visible underneath endpapers. With 512 botanical woodcuts in text, 4 woodcut portraits; woodcut printer’s device to title page and verso of last leaf, attractively designed inhabited initials. Partially erased manuscript ownership inscription “Andreae . . .” on title page; later manuscript shelf marks on front pastedown. Spine ends and corners professionally repaired, some soiling to covers, intermittent damp stains to upper blank margins of contents, a few tiny worm holes to lower outer corners not affecting text, occasional foxing or small marks to margins, otherwise clean. A bright copy, crisp and well margined. ¶ Horblit 33b; Hunt 48; Nissen 658; Norman 17; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 69; VDI6 F3242.

£75,000

[166201]

9

**SLEIDANUS, Johannes.** *A Famouse Cronicle of oure time, called Sleidanus Commentaries, concerning the state of Religion and common wealth, during the raigne of the Emperour Charles the fift . . .* Translated out of Latin into Englishe, by Jhon Daus. Here unto is added also an apology of the authoure. London: By Jhon Daie, for Nicholas Englande, 1560

**THE MOST VALUABLE CONTEMPORARY HISTORY OF THE TIMES OF THE REFORMATION**

First edition in English, first published in Strasbourg in 1555 as *De statu religionis et reipublicae, Carolo Quinto Caesare, comentarii*.

Protestant in opinion, the Luxembourggeois Sleidanus (1506–1551) was appointed historian of the reformation by Philip of Hesse. He died in poverty in 1556, the year following the publication of his history. “It was so impartial that it pleased no one, not even Melanchthon. It remains the most valuable contemporary history of the times of the Reformation, and contains the largest collection of important documents” (Ency. Brit.).

Despite appeasing the partisans of neither side, Sleidanus’s history was popular across Europe, with no fewer than 48 editions by the end of 1560; it remained a significant influence on historians of the Reformation well into the 19th century, and as a primary source is still studied today. The publisher and translator of this English edition, John Day, printed



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much Protestant literature, and developed a speciality in bringing to an English market important works of continental Protestantism, often in his own translation, as here.

Folio in sixes (252 × 186 mm). Late 19th-century purple calf, twin black morocco labels, gilt in compartments, gilt turn-ins, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Title page with the woodcut coat of arms and motto of the book’s dedicatee, the Privy Counsellor Francis Russell, second earl of Bedford. Second state of the book, with terminal leaves 3Q2 & 3 cancelled and imprint date reading “the 26. daie of September”. Binding preserving earlier binder’s blank, recto with late 17th/early 18th-century note of two page references, and of the 1689 (noted as 1688) English translation of the work, verso with note of presentation in same hand; title page with obscured inscription, price note, date of 1560 and translation of Russell’s coat of arms’ motto “Che Sara Sara” as “what he shalbe he shalbe”, all in an early hand. Occasional annotations to text, most in a hand similar to that on the binder’s blank and generally correcting errors and modernizing words as well as supplementing the index and correcting pagination where the printer erred; a few annotations in an earlier, possibly Elizabethan hand. Bookplate to front pastedown of Francis Money-Coutts, 5th Baron Latymer (1852–1923). Bound without terminal blank, though with divisional blank A6. Spine sunned, calf generally rubbed, but binding tight with all joints and hinges intact, browning to initial binder’s blanks, sporadic small running wormholes affecting letters but never intrusive, a somewhat larger wormhole to title through to B1, a little closely cropped at head very occasionally shaving headings, contents generally clean. A very good copy. ¶ ESTC S115937; STC 19848a.

£4,750

[145013]

9



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**ROSSELLI, Cosimo.** Thesaurus artificiosae memoriae, concionatoribus, philosophis, medicis, juristis, oratoribus, procuratoribus, caeterisq[ue] bonarum litterarum amatoribus . . . Venice: Antonio Padovani, 1579

**HELL AS A MEMORY PALACE**

First and only edition of a classic work on mnemonics and cryptography, its many illustrative woodcuts including the earliest known representation of sign language in print.

“A feature of Rossellius’ book are the mnemonic verses given to help memorise orders of places, whether orders of places in Hell, or the order of the signs of the zodiac. These verses are by a fellow Dominican who is also an Inquisitor. These ‘carmina’ by an Inquisitor give an impressive air of great orthodoxy to the artificial memory” (Yates, p. 122).

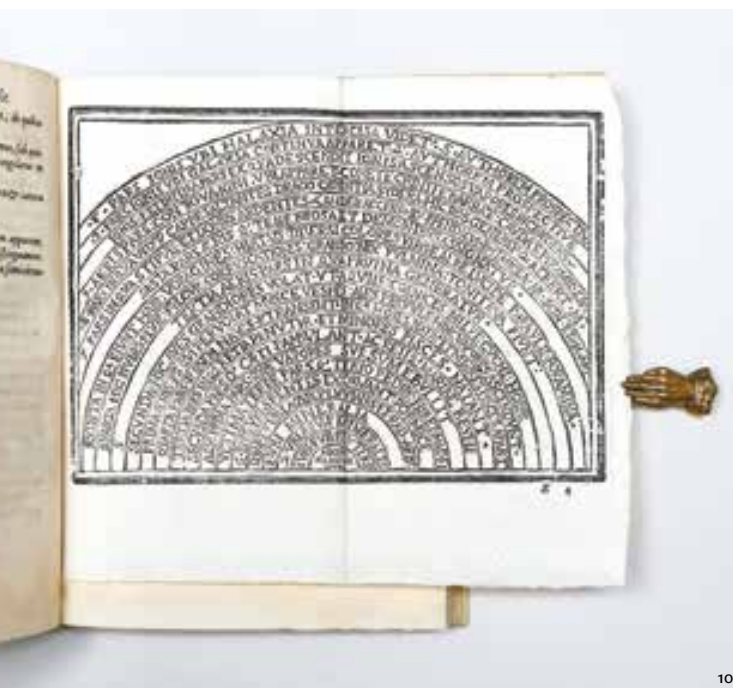
Quarto (228 × 160 mm). Contemporary limp vellum, manuscript title and number to spine in ink. With errata leaf (Nn6). Text printed in large italic type, with chapter headings in large roman type. Large woodcut printer’s device on title page, head- and tailpieces, floriated initials. 3 woodcut plates, one of which folding (signed E4 to indicate where bound), numerous full-page woodcut illustrations and tables in text. Vellum presenting well, evidence of ties sometime removed, some light browning and a few marks; a crisp, clean copy. ¶ Adams R803; Brunet IV, 1402; Durling 3947; Edit16 CNCE 27839; STC 588; Wellcome I, 5572; Young, p. 307. Frances A. Yates, *The Art of Memory*, 1966.

£3,750

[154889]

11

**HAKLUYT, Richard.** The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation, Made by Sea or Over-land. London: George Bishop, Ralph Newberie, and Robert Barker, 1599–1600



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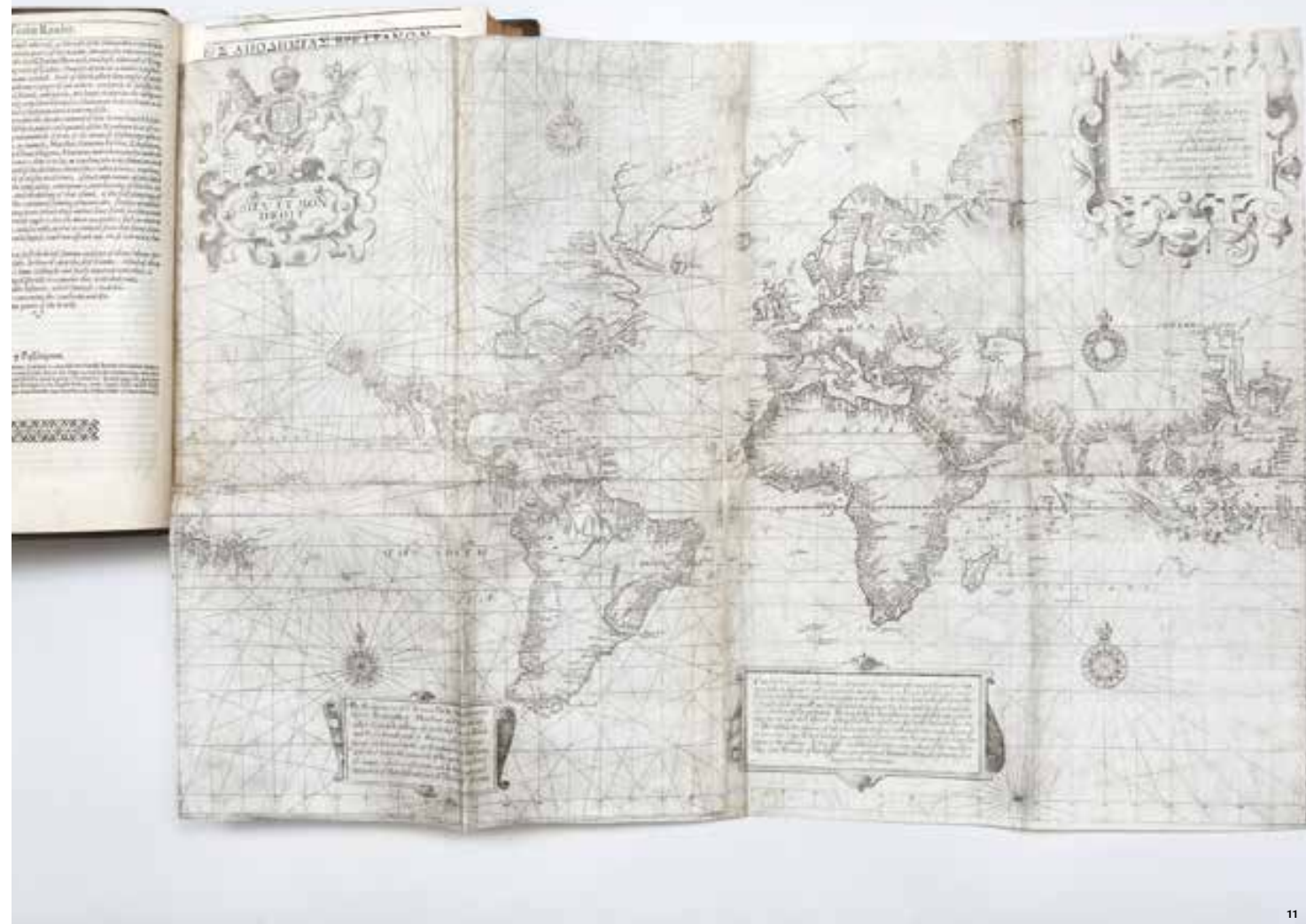
11

**TO SHOW “SO MUCH OF THE WORLD AS HATH BEENE HETHERTO DISCOVERED, AND IS COMME TO OUR KNOWLEDGE”**

Second and greatly expanded edition, one of only three known copies in private hands complete with the rare Wright-Molyneux world map, here in the second state. The map is the first world map produced in England and the first since Gerardus Mercator’s original 1569 map to use the Mercator projection, which enabled navigators to plot courses as straight lines. The map was created by the English mathematician Edward Wright based on Emery Molyneux’s globe of 1592 and Wright’s own enhancements of the Mercator projection. Mercator had given no explanation as to the underlying mathematics used in the construction of his map and it was Wright who published this important information in *Certain Errors in Navigation Detected and Corrected* (1599).

Hakluyt’s *Principal Navigations* positioned itself as one of the major prestige publications of the Tudor state, seeking to do for English exploration what Holinshed’s *Chronicles* had done for the nation’s history, a key work in promoting overseas ventures. Hakluyt himself never travelled further afield than France, but he met or corresponded with many of the great explorers, navigators, and cartographers including Drake, Raleigh, Gilbert, Frobisher, Ortelius, and Mercator. In addition to long and significant descriptions of the Americas in volume 3, the work also contains accounts of Russia, Scandinavia, the Mediterranean, Turkey, Middle East, Persia, India, south-east Asia, and Africa.

Hakluyt’s work appeared in two editions, the first a single volume in 1589, the second, much expanded, in three volumes, 1598–1600. Hakluyt owed a good deal to Sir Francis Walsingham’s support and probably gathered intelligence for him in Paris; the first edition was both dedicated to and licensed for publication by him. After Walsingham’s death in 1590, the patronage of Sir Robert Cecil was increasingly important to Hakluyt. Volume I of the second edition of the *Principal Navigations* was dedicated to the lord admiral, Lord Howard of Effingham, but the other two were dedicated to Cecil.



11

This copy is the second issue of the second edition with volume I dated 1599. The first issue is dated 1598, and its title page makes reference to the Earl of Essex’s voyage to Cadiz, which was withdrawn because Elizabeth was angered by Essex’s status as a popular hero of the war against Spain. However, the printed leaves detailing the voyage to Cadiz, pp. 607–619, which ought also to have been suppressed, are here present in their original uncanceled state.

3 volumes bound in 2, folio (286 × 181 mm). Mid-18th-century calf, recent red morocco labels to style, neat restoration at extremities, covers panelled in blind, light red speckled edges. Complete with the rare Wright-Molyneux world map. With 18th-century bookplate of John Seale of Mount Boon, Devon, to front pastedown of second volume. Lightly rubbed, both volumes with discreet professional restoration at head of spine, vol. II also at foot; map carefully trimmed to the neatline, with repaired closed tear and light restoration around folds; vol. I sig. I6 with chip to fore edge just grazing shoulder note, a few leaves in same volume with very minor peripheral damp staining; vol. III sig. I5 with text misaligned with consequent slight shaving of shoulder note; contents generally very clean and fresh, an excellent copy. ¶ ESTC S106753; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 105; Sabin 29595–97–98; STC 12626. P. A. Neville-Sington & Anthony Payne, *An Interim Census of Surviving Copies of Hakluyt’s Divers Voyages and Principal Navigations*, 1997 (this copy not traced).

£800,000

[153636]



11





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**12**  
**Al-IDRĪSĪ, Muhammad.** *Geographia Nubiensis, id est accuratissima totius orbis in Septem Climata divisi Descriptio, continens praesertim exactam universae Asiae, & Africae, rerumq; in ijs hactenus incognitarum explicationem. Recens ex Arabico in Latinam versa a Gabriele Sionita.* & Joanne Hesronita. Paris: Hieronymus Blagaert, 1619

**THE MAJOR ARABIC SOURCE FOR 17TH-CENTURY HISTORIANS AND GEOGRAPHERS**

First Latin edition of the *Kitab nuzhat al-mushtaq*, “the most important geographical work of the Middle Ages” (*Brill’s First Encyclopaedia of Islam*), originally published in Arabic at Rome in 1592; this copy with a colourful scholarly provenance. While well-represented institutionally, there have been just six copies noted at auction; Gay considered this translation to be scarcer than the 1592 edition.

“The first part is a translation of the Arabic work of the geographer Muhammad al-Idrissi, a Spanish-Arab at the court of Roger II of Sicily . . . The translators Sionita and Hesronita were latinized Maronites and they added an explanatory treatise to the *Geography* . . . This important work contains early descriptions of Bagdad, Bokhara, Damascus, Medina, Mecca, and Aleppo. The *Geographia Nubiensis* seems to have provided the major Arabic source for C17th historians and geographers . . . an English translation appeared in *Purchas His Pilgrimes*, pt II, 1625” (Blackmer).

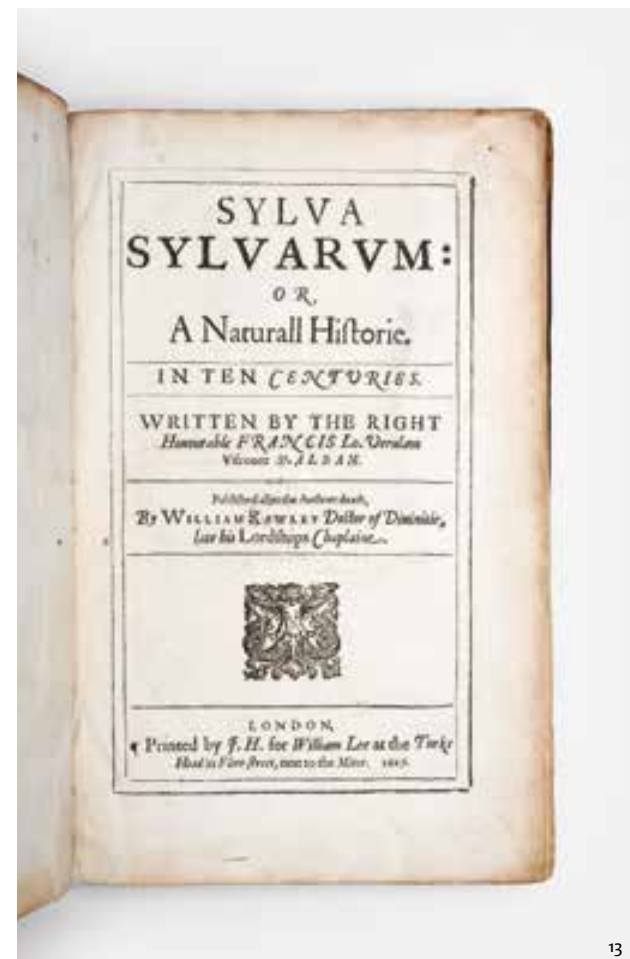
Quarto (216 × 175 mm). Contemporary speckled calf, sides with border of blind paired fillets, red speckled edges. Provenance: ownership inscriptions of linguist and theologian William Wotton (1666–1727), and politician and theologian William Burgh (1741/2–1808), together with inked stamp of 19th-century German orientalist Wilhelm Witschel; some Latin marginalia in what we assume to be the hands of Burgh and Witschel; lengthy inscription on front pastedown, presumably in Wotton’s hand. Somewhat rubbed, old restoration to head and tail of spine, small hole to the text at A4, binding a little cracked between pp. 254–58, leaves L1 and L2 and 2L1 and 2L2 misbound, leaves bii–biii creased (not seriously affecting legibility). A good copy, clean and crisp, complete with the blank leaf 2n4 and the terminal privilege leaf 2g4 (dated 1620). ♪ *The Arcadian Library*, p. 246; Blackmer 1544; Gay 3466, “traduction plus recherché que l’original”; not in Macro.

£15,000 [154946]

**13**  
**BACON, Francis.** *Sylva Sylvarum. Or A Naturall Historie. In Ten Centuries . . .* Published after the Authors death, By William Rawley. London: printed by J.H. for William Lee, 1627

**NEW ATLANTIS: IMAGINING THE FUTURE**

First edition, second issue, a re-issue of first edition sheets with a new title, of Bacon’s lengthy work of natural history



13



14

which pairs extracts from numerous authoritative works with his own observations on natural philosophy.

It also contains Bacon’s unfinished utopian novel, *New Atlantis*, “a description of an island society and its scientific community, in which Bacon developed ideas outlined thirty years earlier. The aim of the Salomon’s house was nothing less than ‘the knowledge of Causes, and secret motions of things; and the enlarging of the bounds of Human Empire, to the effecting of all things possible’” (ODNB).

Folio (292 × 190 mm). Contemporary calf, rebaked, new red morocco label, triple blind rule border to sides. Portrait frontispiece, additional engraved title. Woodcut initials and headpieces; text printed within ruled border. Leaf a2 of *New Atlantis* in cancelled state. Ownership inscription dated 1785 to front free endpaper. Corners worn, occasional light spotting, one or two small rust marks and the odd stain, a few leaves with marginal worming: a very good copy. ♪ ESTC S106924; Gibson 171; Howgego B2.

£2,750 [165817]

**14**  
**BACON, Francis.** *Of the Advancement and Proficiency of Learning or the Partitions of Sciences, IX Bookes.* Written in Latin. Interpreted by Gilbert Wats. Oxford: printed by Leon Lichfield, for Robert Young & Edward Forrest, 1640

**“I HAVE TAKEN ALL KNOWLEDGE TO BE MY PROVINCE”**

First complete edition in English of Bacon’s pioneering treatise in support of empirical philosophy and of government patronage of education and science. It was first published in 1605 and then greatly expanded for the Latin edition in 1623, which this 1640 edition translates.

The work offers both an eloquent and powerful defence of the importance of learning to every field of life, and a general survey of the contemporary state of human knowledge. Diderot and d’Alembert used the taxonomic structure of the book for the *Encyclopédie*.

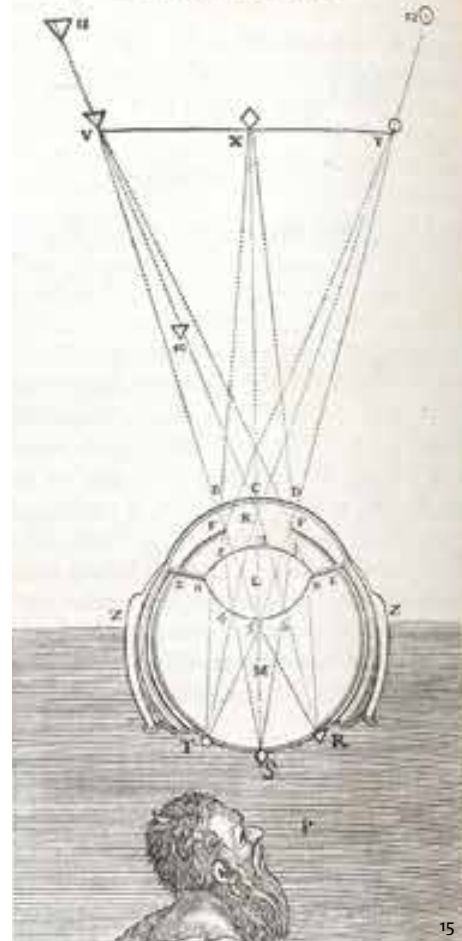
Folio (274 × 179 mm). Contemporary calf, rebaked, recorned, and relined, fragments of original spine laid down, later red morocco label, red edges. Engraved portrait frontispiece and vignette title page by William Marshall. Text the later issue, with the colophon leaf dated 1640 instead of 1639. Surface abrasion to covers, speck of wear to spine label. Small patch of loss at fore edge of frontispiece portrait (not into impression), 70 mm closed tear to leaf A2 into text without loss, a few leaves with spotting, otherwise contents clean and crisp. A very good copy. ♪ ESTC S106902; Gibson 141b; Pollard & Redgrave 1167.3. See *Printing and the Mind of Man* 119 (1605 edition).

£8,500 [166145]





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**DESCARTES, René.** Discours de la méthode pour bien conduire sa raison, & chercher la vérité dans les sciences. Plus La Dioptrique. Les Meteores. Et La Geometrie. Qui sont des essais de cete Methode. Leiden: Jan Maire, 1637

“JE PENSE, DONC JE SUIS”

First edition of Descartes’s magnum opus, an attractive copy from the library of distinguished 17th-century French bibliophile Louis Hesselin. Books from Hesselin’s celebrated collection are extremely scarce in their distinctive armorial binding, and even more so on a text of this importance.

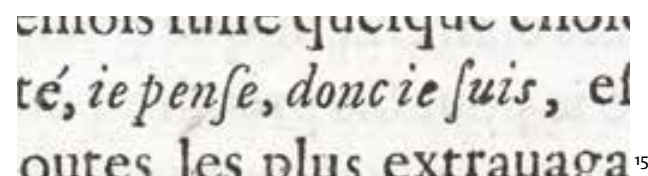
“It is no exaggeration to say that Descartes was the first of modern philosophers and one of the first of modern scientists . . . The revolution he caused can be most easily found in his reassertion of the principle (lost in the Middle Ages) that knowledge, if it is to have any value, must be intelligence and not erudition” (PMM).

The *Discours* presents the outline of Cartesian scientific method in the form of a preface to three practical treatises: *La Dioptrique*, which includes his derivation of the law of refraction; *Les Meteors*, the most straightforward and best suited for adoption as a textbook; and *La Geometrie*, his application of algebra to geometry. Descartes’s purpose was “to find the simple indestructible proposition which gives to the universe and thought their order and system. Three points are made: the truth of thought, when thought is true to itself (hence cogito, ergo sum), the inevitable elevation of

its partial state in our finite consciousness to its full state in the infinite existence of God, and the ultimate reduction of the material universe to extension and local movement. From these central propositions in logic, metaphysics and physics came the subsequent inquiries of Locke, Leibniz and Newton; from them stem all modern scientific and philosophic thought” (ibid.). This work, one of the first European works of philosophy not to be written in Latin, also introduced modern exponential notation, an advanced theory of equations, and made further contributions to many other scientific fields including meteorology and optics.

Louis Treslon-Cauchon (1602–1662), later Hesselin, was an influential art patron and amateur collector whose library was noted for its scientific books and fine armorial binding style. After Hesselin’s untimely death the house passed through a number of hands; it is not known at what point his library was dispersed, though a note on the front pastedown of this copy states that it was bought from the “bibliotheque de Mr Hesselin” in 1668.

Small quarto (205 × 155 mm). Contemporary armorial binding of polished tortoiseshell calf, spine lettered and elaborately tooled in gilt, compartments with double-rule borders and alternating griffin and fleur-de-lys cross motifs (both heraldic ornaments of the Hesselin



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family), geometric circle-and-lozenge roll at ends, raised bands, boards with double-rule border in gilt and arms of Louis Hesselin stamped in gilt to centres, red sprinkled edges, red silk book marker. Housed in a custom black morocco book-form box. Woodcut printer’s device on title page, numerous woodcuts in text (including one full-page cut repeated seven times), initials. A series of early ownership annotations and signatures on front pastedown, title page and facing blank, and rear pastedown; gilt morocco book label on front pastedown; a few neat ink corrections, annotations in French (varying hands), and pencilled marginal markers. Spine ends and corners rubbed, raised bands a touch worn at sides, front joint partly split at ends but remaining firm and inner hinges fully intact, gilt bright and boards unmarked; remnants of red seal wax on second initial blank recto, some faint dampstain in upper and outer margins through to *La Dioptrique* and to a couple of leaves thereafter, heaviest in gathering c, else contents notably crisp with occasional spotting and foxing, expert paper restoration in outer margin of D4 where closed tear stabilized and infilled, a handful of marginal perforations, nicks, and closed tears, the majority due to paper flaws and none affecting text, E4 slightly shaved at lower edge near gutter and G4 outer edge torn at lower corner. Overall a very handsome copy in a strictly contemporary binding, one of the nicest we have handled. ¶ Dibner 81; Grolier/Horblit 24; Guibert 1 (“très rare et très recherchée des bibliophiles”); Norman 621; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 129. On Hesselin: Edmond Bonnaffé, *Dictionnaire des amateurs français au XVIIe siècle*, 1884, pp. 139–41; J. H. Leopold & Clare Vincent, “A Watch for Monsieur Hesselin”, *Metropolitan Museum Journal*, vol. 28, 1993, pp. 103–19.

£250,000

[160996]

16

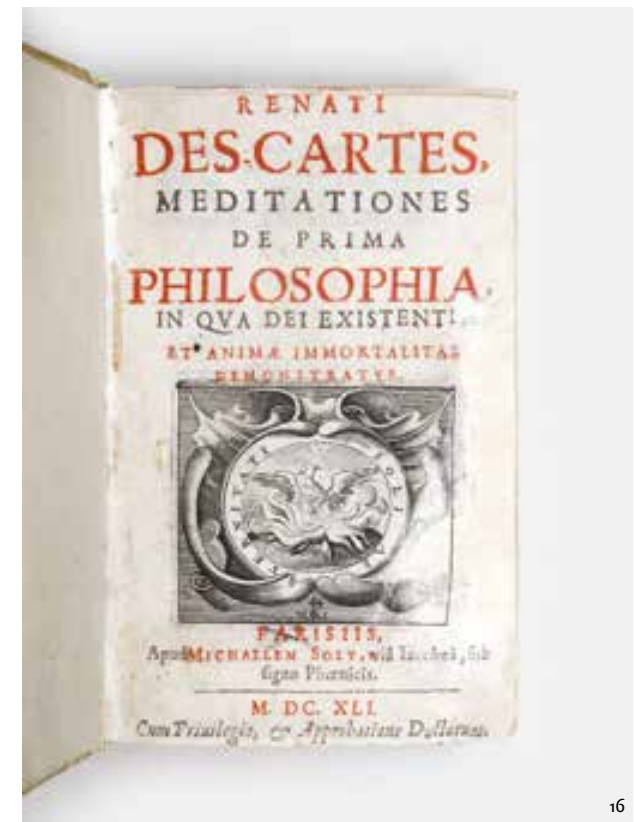
**DESCARTES, René.** *Meditationes de prima philosophia, in qua dei existentia et animae immortalitas demonstratur.* Paris: Michael Soly, 1641

“MEDITATE SERIOUSLY ALONG WITH ME”

Very rare first edition. A rigorous presentation of the author’s metaphysical system, *Meditations* is one of the most influential texts in the history of western philosophy. It is scarce in commerce, with only three other textually complete copies recorded at auction in the past 50 years. This copy has been carefully cleaned, removing much of the browning endemic to the paper stock, and with the worming and marginal paper losses professionally restored.

Soon after the *Discourse* was published in 1637, Descartes received numerous responses to his arguments. Some critics and correspondents began to demand that he compose a work on metaphysics. Reluctant at first, the philosopher eventually wrote the *Meditations* between 1638 and 1640, further elaborating the philosophical principles introduced in chapter IV of the *Discourse*. Afterwards, Descartes circulated the manuscript among friends in order to collect and subsequently address their comments and criticisms. The final book is structured as a series of six “Meditations”, followed by “Objections” by philosophers and theologians – including Thomas Hobbes, Pierre Gassendi and Antoine Arnauld – with Descartes’s replies.

The title page of the first edition was set by the publisher apparently without consulting Descartes: it reads “Meditations on first philosophy, in which the existence of God and the immortality of the soul are demonstrated”. Descartes never deals with the question of the souls’s immortality, and the treatise focuses instead on the distinction between body and



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soul. The title was amended in the second edition, printed in Amsterdam by Elzevier in 1642.

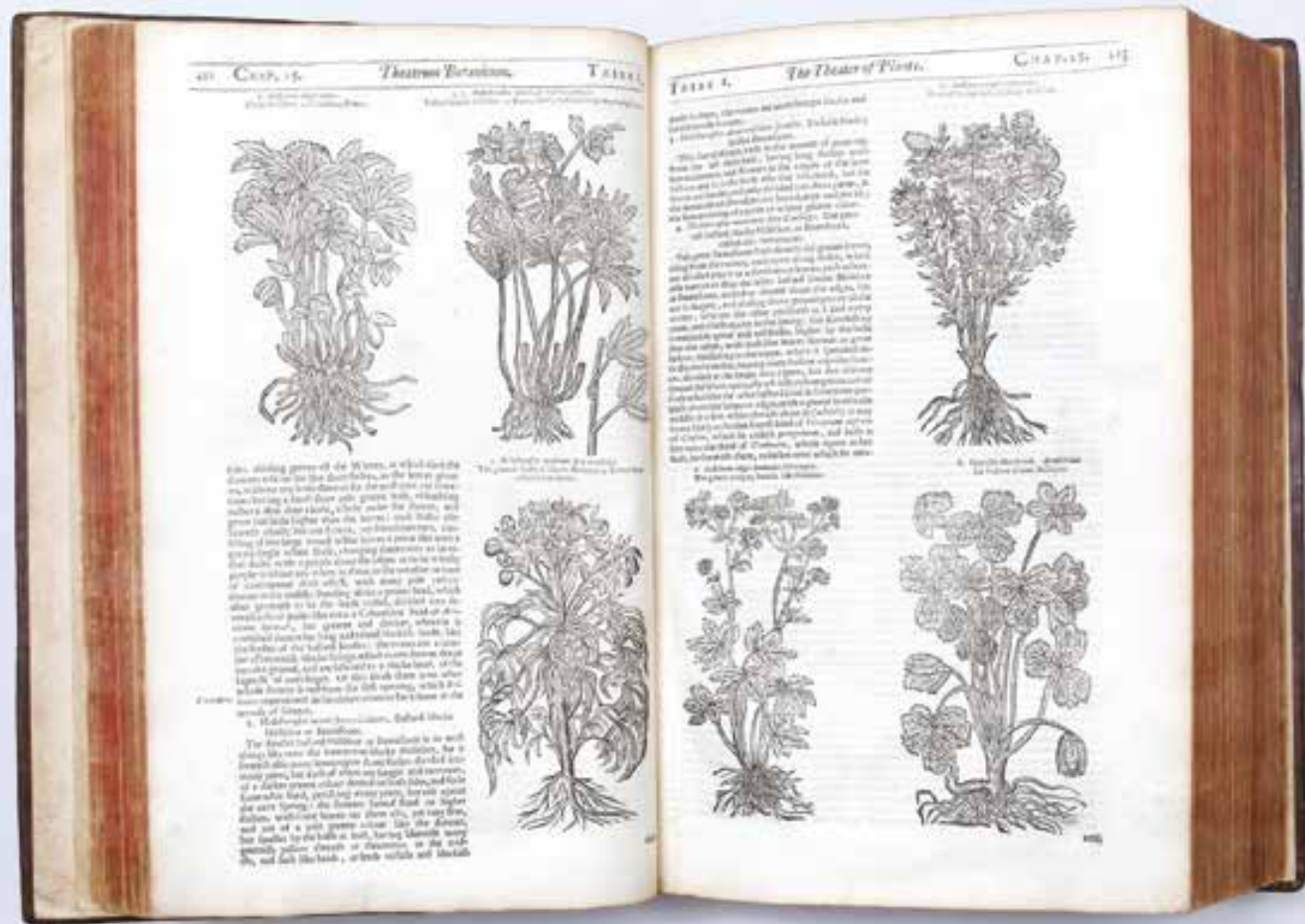
Descartes’s *Meditations* “aimed to overturn the prevailing theory of the natural world, which put humankind at the center of things, and replace it with a radically new vision of nature as a grand but impersonal machine” (Hatfield, p. 3). The result is “a vividly dramatic account of the rejection of preconceived opinions and the search for the foundations of a reliable system of knowledge” (Cottingham, introduction).

Octavo (161 × 104 mm). Recased in near-contemporary vellum, smooth spine with 18th-century gilt lettering and decoration on yellow and blue ground, blind rules at head and tail, later endpapers, edges sprinkled red. Title page printed in red and black with engraved printer’s device. Bound without second title page, Guibert noting “Nous avons vu un exemplaire qui ne comportait qu’un seul titre avec la marque du libraire”; additional blank leaf bound between end of preliminary leaves and first leaf of text A1. Vellum presenting well with some minor toning and worming, snag at head of spine repaired; margins of title page cut very close, skilful Japanese paper repair to title page with some loss of printer’s device, scattered marginal worming, sometimes entering text with loss of a few characters, gatherings professionally cleaned, strengthened, one or two guarded in the gutter, and with tissue paper repairs to margins and worming throughout, more extensively towards the end where worming is more noticeable, still a good copy. ¶ Brunet II, 610; Guibert 42 (1); USTC 6039393. John Cottingham & Robert Stoothoff, trans., *Descartes. Selected Philosophical Writings*, 1998; Gary Hatfield, *Descartes and the Meditations*, 2003.

£37,500

[156780]





17

**17**  
**PARKINSON, John.** *Theatrum Botanicum: the Theater of Plants.* London: printed by Tho. Cotes, 1640

**THE APOTHEOSIS OF THE OLD ENGLISH HERBALS**

First edition of “the largest herbal in the English language” (Rohde, p. 142), the most complete and authoritative English herbal of its era, with 2,716 woodcut illustrations. It was the culmination of Parkinson’s life’s work, and indeed of a century of English botanical publications, even if it never reached the popularity of Gerard’s *Herbal*. Of particular value is the almost entire incorporation of Caspar Bauhin’s *Pinax*, giving a pre-Linnaean system of botanical classification.

Folio (346 × 229 mm). Contemporary calf, neatly rebound and relined with red morocco spine label. Housed in custom brown morocco-entry slipcase. Engraved additional title by William Marshall, woodcut illustrations throughout. 20th-century bookplate of Albert G. Nicholls, possibly the Montreal physician Albert George Nicholls, 1870–1946, professor of pathology at McGill University; a few minor early annotations, errata corrected in text in contemporary hand. Bound without initial blank and with terminal errata. Extremities neatly restored. Light foxing and sporadic faint peripheral staining, still generally clean and crisp, slight fraying around engraved title, central crease to first few leaves, slight printing fault affecting pagination to S6 without loss, neat paper repairs to closed tears

on leaves 2I5, 4V4, 4X2, and 7H6 (without loss), a few other minor peripheral paper faults not affecting text. A very good copy. **J** Cleveland Herbal Collection 197; ESTC S121875; Henrey 286; Hunt 235; Nissen BBI 1490; Norman 1643; Pritzel 7749; STC 19302. Eleanour Sinclair Rohde, *The Old English Herbals*, 1922.

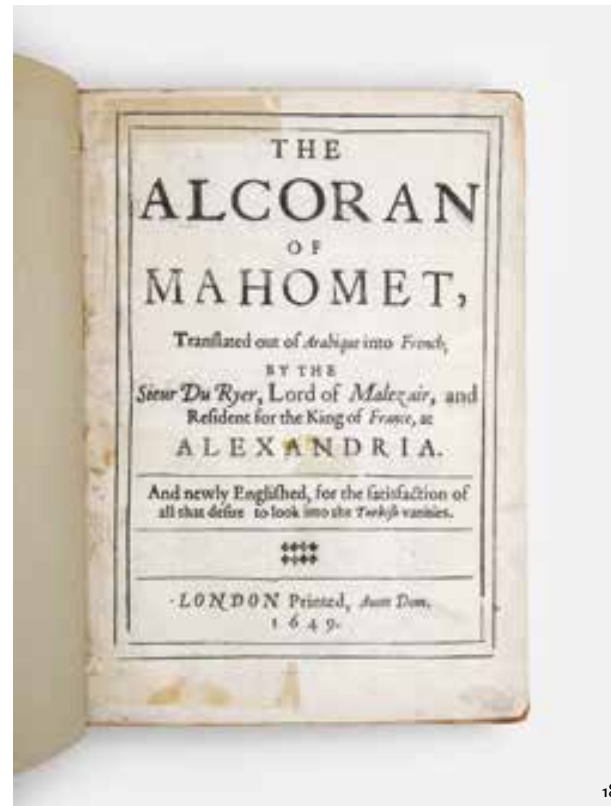
**£8,750** [158698]

**18**  
**QUR’AN; English.** *The Alcoran of Mahomet, Translated out of Arabique into French . . . And newly Englished, for the satisfaction of all that desire to look into the Turkish vanities.* London: [printed by Robert White for John Stephenson,] 1649

**A LONG CONFERENCE OF GOD, THE ANGELS, AND MAHOMET**

First edition of the Qur’an in English, “a landmark in the development of Arabic studies in England” (Birchwood). There were a quarto and two octavo editions issued in 1649.

The *Alcoran* was apparently intended for royal dedication but was not ready before Charles was executed in January 1649. On 19 March Parliament issued a warrant to seize all copies of the book and the courtier and librarian Thomas Ross (bap. 1620, d. 1675) – and not Alexander Ross – was summoned before a parliamentary committee. However, publication went



18

ahead and the translation was published within a matter of weeks, with a prefatory address entitled “The Translator to the Christian Reader” and a 13-page “Life of Mahomet”. Although the English translation was made directly from the French without reference to Arabic, it proved highly influential in continental Europe, and was the basis for further versions in Dutch, German, and Russian.

Square octavo (179 × 127 mm). Recent panelled calf to style, dark brown morocco label, endleaves renewed. Woodcut headpieces and initials. Collation: A8, B–2D4. Pagination: [16], 1–407, [408 blank]. A “Table of Contents” (ar–4) usually found before the opening of the Qur’an is not present here; Feingold speculates that both the “Table” and the “Caveat” may have been published as an afterthought. Label slightly roughened, title page with old opaque tape repair to gutter and a few ghosts of tape marks, stab holes visible in gutter throughout (occasionally affecting a few letters), paper flaw to leaf A4 affecting a few words, rust holes to signature of L1 and a few letters on F5, O8 and Y6, paper flaw to margin of X1. A very good copy that presents well. **J** ESTC R200452; Wing K747A. Matthew Birchwood, *Staging Islam in England: Drama and Culture, 1640–1685*, 2007; Mordechai Feingold, “The Turkish Alcoran: New Light on the 1649 English Translation of the Koran”, *Huntington Library Quarterly*, vol. 75, no. 4.

**£2,500** [157137]

**19**  
**GRAUNT, John.** *Natural and Political Observations, Mentioned in a following Index, and made upon the Bills of Mortality . . .* London: printed by Tho: Roycroft, for John Martin, James Allestry, and Tho: Dicus, 1662

**THE GREAT STATISTICIAN’S MAGNUM OPUS**



19

Second edition, first published earlier the same year, of a work which includes the publication of the first known life table to be based, in part, on real mortality data. “The scientific study of the numbers, characteristics and territorial distribution of populations – today called demography – began with Graunt” (PMM).

Graunt drew up his statistical tables from the birth and death records of parish clerks. From this he constructed the first tables of life expectancy, and, through applying mathematical calculations to his data, was able to form important conclusions as to the social and economic conditions of the people. His work noting the seasonal and annual variation of death rates, and their causes, proved a major influence on future studies of epidemiology. The book proved a great success, with five editions by 1676. The present edition, set on three fewer pages than before, is the same as in the first edition except that the errata have been corrected.

William Petty had some role in producing the work and edited later editions; from the late 17th century onwards it has been commonly claimed that he was the real author, with the debate as to the extent of his input still ongoing. The work can best be attributed as a collaboration between Graunt and Petty.

Quarto (185 × 140 mm). Later morocco backed red boards, spine direct lettered in gilt, top edge gilt, others edges sprinkled. Woodcut initials, 2 folding tables. Original stab-sewing marks visible. Occasional light spotting, one or two minor spill burns and the odd stain, short repair to large folding table; a very good copy. **J** ESTC R12046; Goldsmiths’ 1665; Kress 1095; Geoffrey Keynes, *Bibliography of William Petty*, 70, & pp. 75ff. See *Printing and the Mind of Man* 144 for the first edition.

**£15,000** [166438]





20

**20**  
**HOOKE, Robert.** *Micrographia: or some Physiological Descriptions of Minute Bodies made by Magnifying Glasses. With Observations and Inquiries thereupon.* London: by Jo. Martyn, and Ja. Allestry, Printers to the Royal Society, and are to be sold at their Shop, 1665

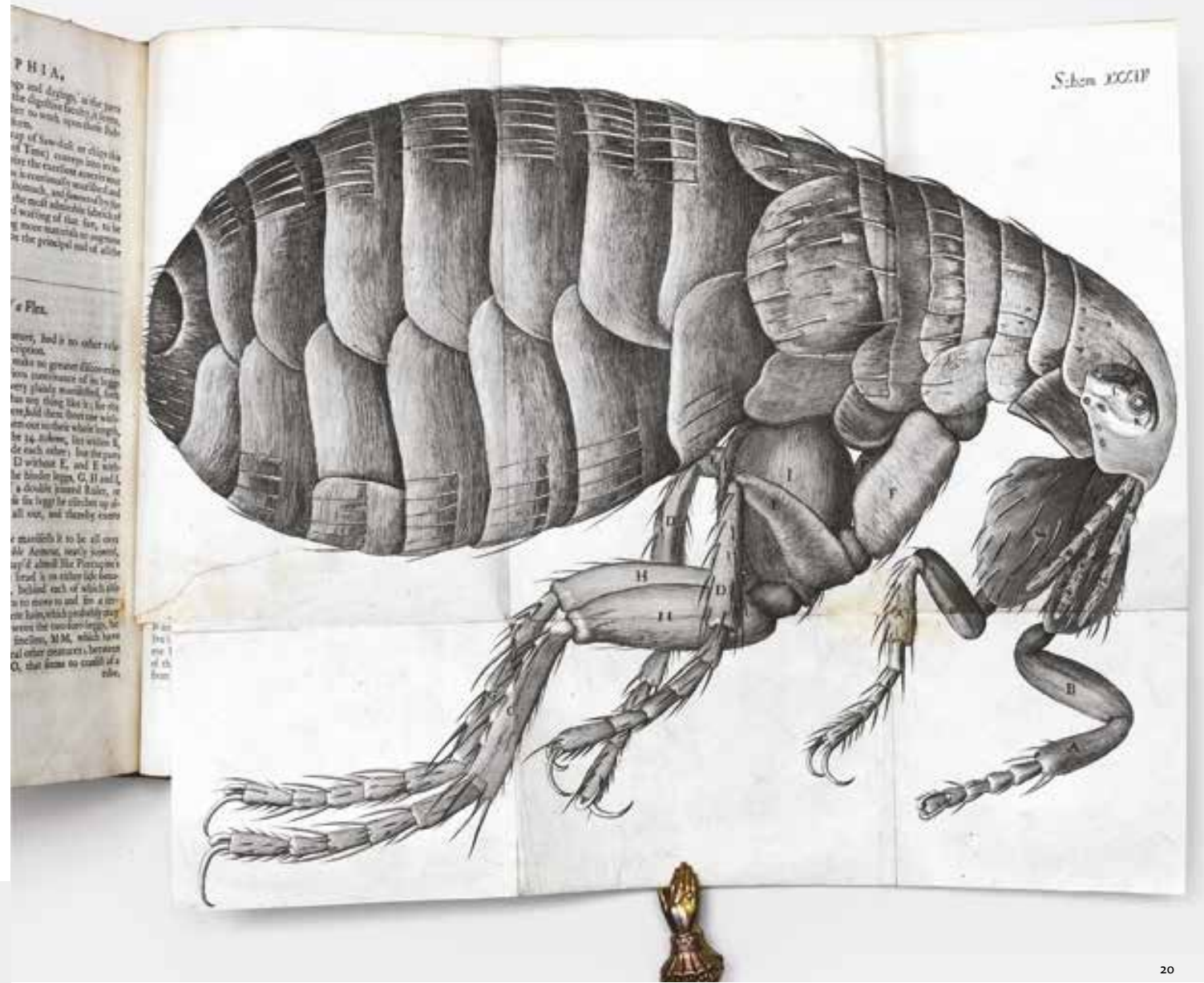
**A WORLD WITHIN A WORLD**

First edition, first issue, of this landmark work of microscopy. Hooke refined the design of the compound microscope and became the first to illustrate and describe the structure

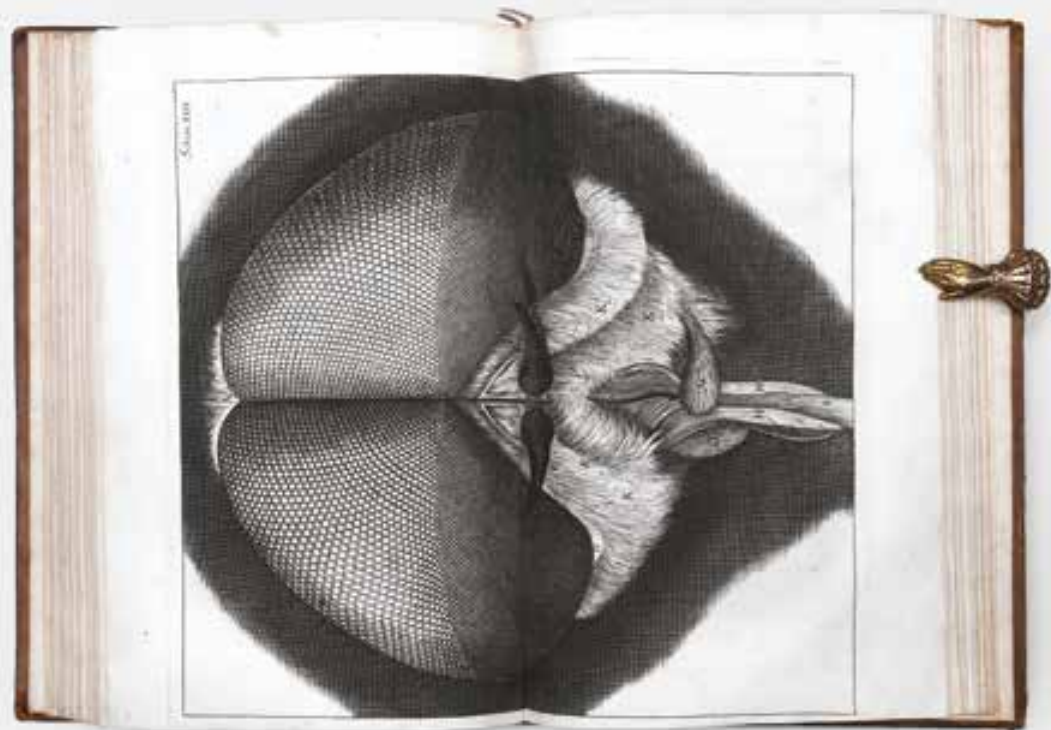
of biological tissue using the term “cell”. Published under the aegis of the Royal Society, Hooke’s observations are accompanied by beautifully detailed engravings, some of which are likely after Christopher Wren.

The book reproduces the almost frantic series of observations made by Hooke in 1663 and 1664 as the young scientist – still in his twenties – peered through the lenses of his new microscope at anything he could find. His text ranges widely, finding space for discussion of microscopic fungi, the life cycle of the mosquito, and the origin of lunar craters, as well as a remarkably prescient hypothesis regarding the origin of fossils; in a tentative precursor to evolutionary theory, Hooke suggested that fossils implied the existence of extinct species and that it therefore stood to reason that there were species presently alive that had not always existed. The work also contains the discussion of light and colour which led to his bitter dispute with Newton, Hooke being a proponent of wave theory and Newton a proponent of particle theory. Adding to this are designs for new scientific instruments, a theory of the chemical process of combustion, and calculations on the relation between pressure and gas, following on from Hooke’s work as Robert Boyle’s laboratory assistant. “Hooke was one of the most versatile and brilliant scientists of all time, and his contributions to astronomy, optics, and all branches of physics, mechanics, technology, and architecture are innumerable” (PMM).

The extent of Hooke’s investigation and the precision of his account entirely devoted to microscopical examination made Hooke’s work “probably the most influential book in the entire history of microscopy” (Norman). But it is the justly famous series of plates, engraved mostly from Hooke’s drawings, which ultimately distinguishes the book, made it a contemporary bestseller, and kept Pepys up all night staring at it in amazement. Here are the tiny, unregarded components of everyday life – a stinging nettle, for example, a louse, or the famous flea – blown up with a startling degree of detail



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20

and exactness not to be equalled until the age of the electron microscope. It is likely that some of the engravings are after drawings by Christopher Wren, who had been commissioned by Charles II to undertake the observations himself before passing the task to Hooke.

This discovery of a new world-within-a-world had a profound influence on contemporary perceptions of the everyday world. The disorientating effect of the new perspective is memorably captured in Swift’s descriptions of Lilliput and Brobdingnag in *Gulliver’s Travels*.

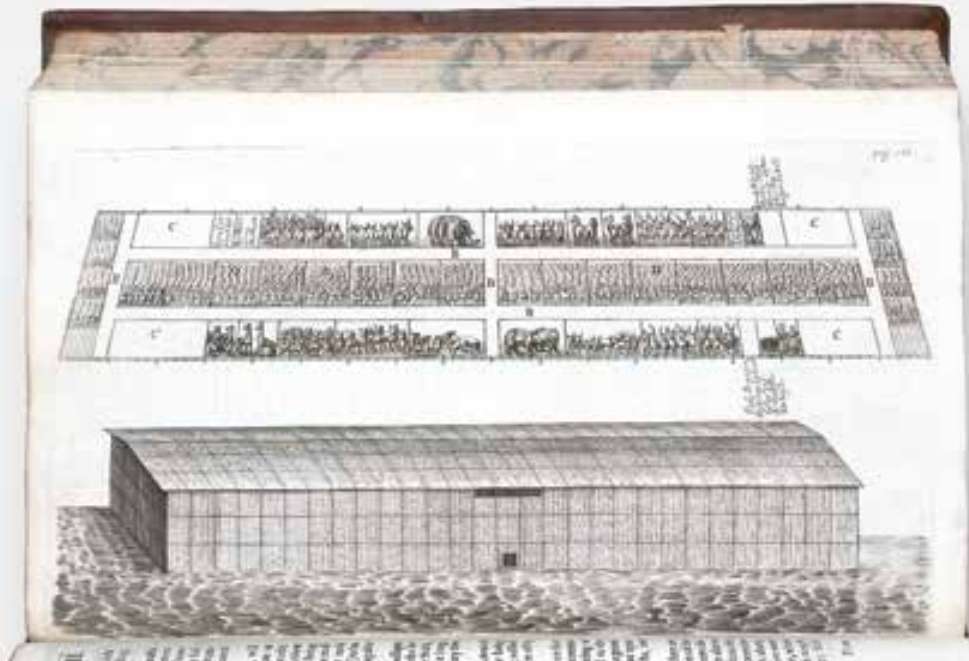
Folio (288 × 185 mm). 18th-century sprinkled calf, skilfully rebounded with original spine laid down, spine with 5 raised bands, attractive gilt tooling in compartments, red morocco label lettered in gilt vertically, black morocco label at foot with date of publication in gilt, covers framed with double gilt file, front cover with the gilt Courtenay supralibros, most likely of William Courtenay, 2nd Viscount Courtenay (1742–1788), floral roll to board edges, pink silk bookmarker, red sprinkled edges. In a modern cloth folding case. License leaf facing

title page, title in red and black, 38 engraved plates (of which 20 are folding) after Hooke and Sir Christopher Wren, woodcut headpieces and initials. With a Courtenay family bookplate on licence leaf; ownership inscription of one Joseph Sikes, Clare Hall, Cambridge, c.1800, on title page (earlier inscription [?Courtenay] crossed out). A little rubbing to extremities, slight areas of abrasion to calf, small chips to lower edges of 3 preliminary leaves, short closed tears to extremities of a few leaves and pl. 7, repaired tears in 15 plates ranging from tiny repairs in blank areas to a clean tear across the image (pl. 35), 6 cm repaired tear reopened on pl. 4, 2 cm repaired tear reopened on pl. 8, pl. 27 a little proud, sporadic scattered soiling including a few small stains on pl. 38, index leaves stained, occasional neat contemporary marginal annotations, silk bookmarker detached and laid-in. Overall an excellent copy, the paper generally clean and strong, in a handsome binding. J Diber 18; Garrison-Morton 262; Grolier/Horblit 50; Heirs of Hippocrates 599; Keynes, Hooke 6; Krivatsy 5958; Norman 1092; Printing and the Mind of Man 147; Wellcome III, 269; Wing H2620. With thanks to Michael McBride for his note on the provenance.

£135,000

[165705]





21

**21**  
**WILKINS, John.** *An Essay Towards a Real Character, And a Philosophical Language.* London: printed for Sa: Gellibrand, and for John Martyn Printer to the Royal Society, 1668

AMONG THE EARLIEST PROPOSALS FOR A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

First edition of the theologian and natural philosopher's most significant work, a critical text in the history of linguistics.

"Calls for a universal language had increased as a result of the flourishing of vernacular literature and an increasing

dissatisfaction with Latin, partly with regard to the difficulty of learning it, but also with regard to its ambiguities and complexities. Wilkins rejected the approach of those who believed that the supposed language of Adam might be recovered, but tried to develop an artificial equivalent based upon a classification of knowledge. The vocabulary of this new language was to be built up by systematic modifications of the basic generic terms that were deemed to cover all the major categories of existence . . . Samuel Pepys reported that he helped to draw up a table of naval terms, such as the names of rigging. Even with this and other help, Wilkins admitted his scheme's shortcomings and called upon the Royal Society to improve it. Although various fellows of the society spoke highly of the scheme for a while, only Robert Hooke showed any lasting commitment to it, and the committee established to improve on the *Essay* never reported" (ODNB).

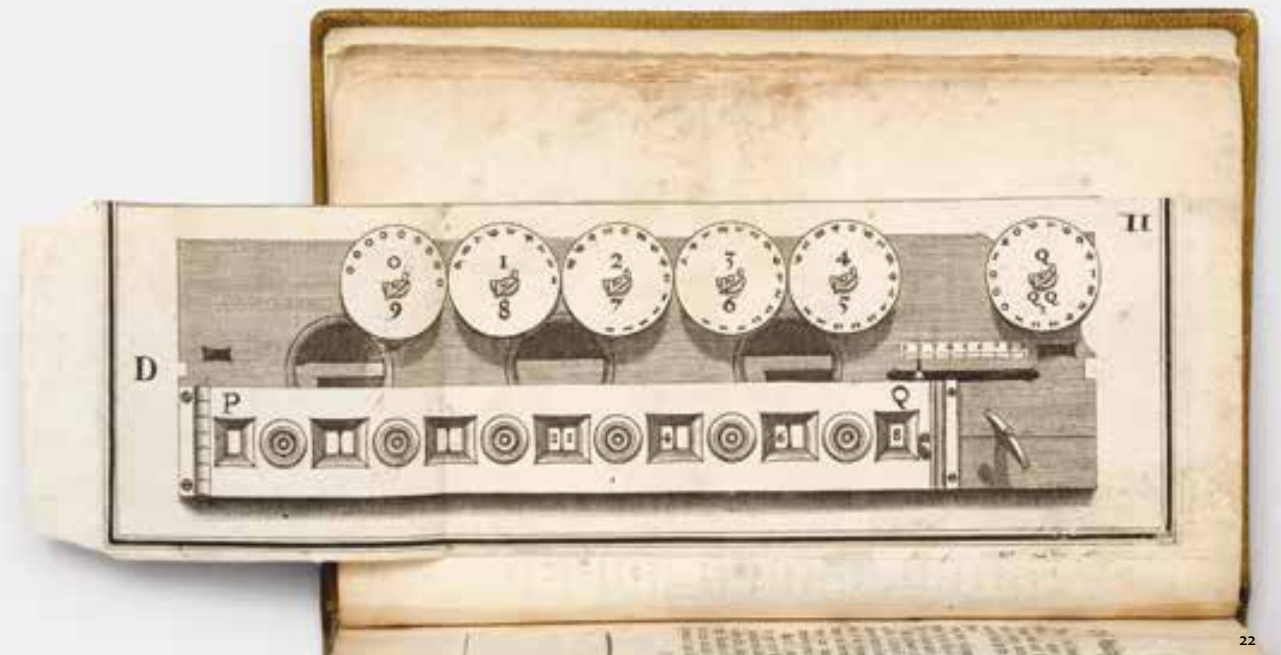
Folio (315 × 195 mm). Contemporary mottled calf, red morocco label to spine, compartments and raised bands elaborately decorated in gilt, boards ruled in blind, edges marbled. Engraved armorial device of the Royal Society to title page, 3 engravings in text, 2 engraved plates (one folding), 2 folding letter press tables. Provenance: with the bookplate of Hugh Cecil Lowther, 5th Earl of Lonsdale (1857–1944) and library stamps of the Selbourne Library to title page verso and p. 51. Some neat early underlining to dedicatory epistle and prefatory note to the reader. Expertly refurbished with discreet repair to calf and extremities. Slight bleed-through from marbling to the initial and final leaves, otherwise clean and crisp internally, retaining the imprimatur and errata leaves. An excellent copy. ♪ ESTC R21115; Wing W2196.

£4,500

[118632]



21



22

**22**  
**MORLAND, Sir Samuel.** *The description and use of two arithmetick instruments. Together with a short treatise, explaining and demonstrating the ordinary operations of arithmetick. As likewise, a perpetual almanack, and several useful tables.* London: printed, and are to be sold by Moses Pitt, 1673

BY THE "MASTER OF MECHANICKS"

First edition of the first book in English on a mechanical calculating machine, and the first separate work on the subject since Napier's *Rabdologiae* (1617). Nothing more of any significance was published in English on calculating machines until Babbage in the 19th century.

Morland (1625–1695) was at Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he tutored an unimpressed Samuel Pepys,

before accompanying an embassy in 1653 to the court of Queen Kristina of Sweden, a noted patron of the sciences. It is here that Morland most likely became acquainted with Pascal's calculating machine (Pascal had presented an example to Kristina in 1649).

The first of the two "arithmetick instruments" described here is Morland's adding machine, a modification of Pascal's calculator. The second instrument was his multiplier, which is illustrated in the second series of plates. This operated on the same principle as Napier's bones, except that the rods now became wheels. The machine also served for the extraction of square, cube and "square-square" roots. Morland also invented a perpetual almanac, which forms an addendum to this book.

Small octavo (143 × 90 mm). Modern period-style sheep by Bernard Middleton, double gilt rules, red morocco spine label, marbled endpapers. Housed in a custom brown cloth flat-back box. Frontispiece portrait of the author, with added title page [A2] dated 1672 (A new, and most useful instrument for addition and subtraction of pounds, shillings, pence, and farthings); collates A–F8 (–F8) G8 (–G8) A–B8 \*8. The book is unusually complex and unstable in make-up, with the plates either printed directly or some plates printed as illustrations and cut out and pasted in place. Our copy has a full complement of plates and text leaves, except for the cancels G8 and F8. All copies apparently lack the cancel G8, and the majority lack the cancel F8. The Macclesfield copy had F8 present but lacked the first four leaves of 2A. With 6 engraved plates printed on versos of first A2–6 and 4 folding engraved plates pasted to the versos of A8 and B1–3, folding letterpress table bound between G2 and G3, tables in the text. From the library of French mathematician Michel Chasles (1793–1880), with the original front wrapper of his binding bound in at the front, with "S. Morland 1673" on the recto in Chasles's hand and his bookplate on the verso, above a note of acquisition in another hand "acheté a la vente Chasles samedi 9 juillet 1881". Occasional browning and spotting, old repaired tear on B4 affecting a few letters but not the sense. ♪ *Origins of Cyberspace* 9 (lacking F8); Taylor 358; Wing M2777.

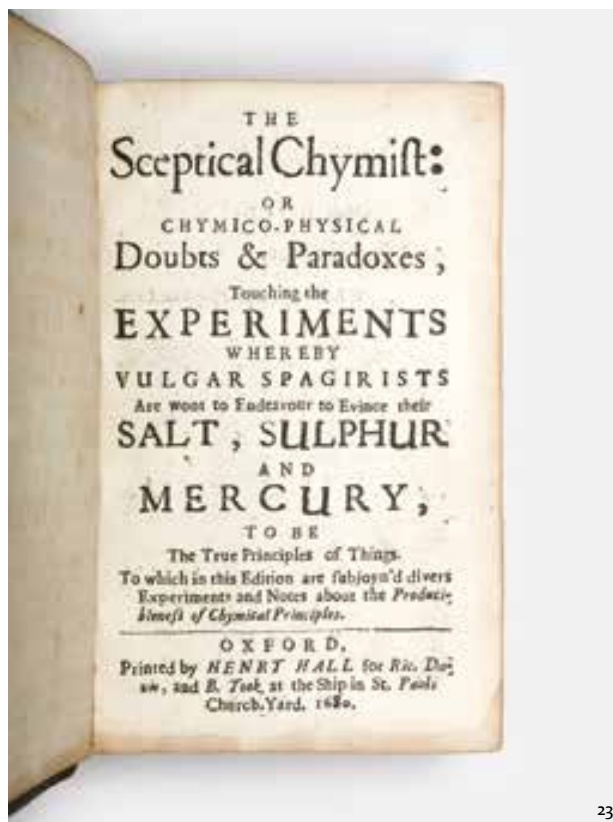
£20,000

[63951]



22





23

23

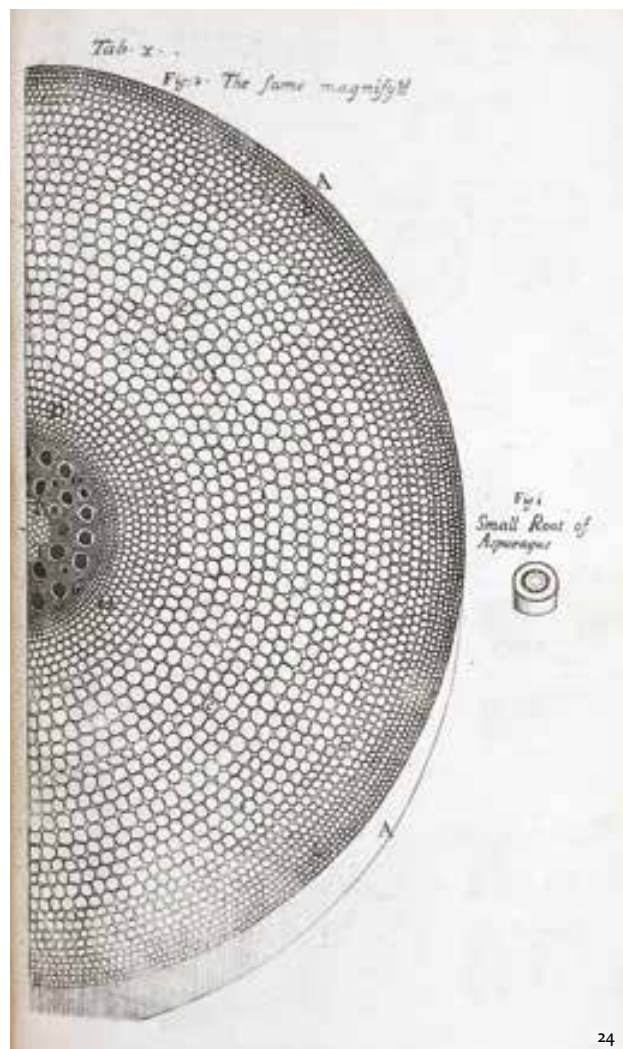
**BOYLE, Robert.** *The Sceptical Chymist: or Chymico-Physical Doubts and Paradoxes, Touching the Experiments Whereby the Vulgar Spagirists are Wont to Endeavour to Evince Their Salt, Sulphur and Mercury to be the True Principles of Things.* Oxford: printed by Henry Hall for Richard Davis and B. Took, 1680

**ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT MILESTONES IN CHEMISTRY**

First edition thus, combining the second edition of *The Sceptical Chymist* (1661) and the first edition of *Experiments and Notes*, the latter with a separately dated title page, pagination, and register, which was also issued separately.

“The importance of Boyle’s book must be sought in his combination of chemistry with physics. His corpuscular theory, and Newton’s modification of it, gradually led chemists towards an atomic view of matter . . . His argument was designed to lead chemists away from the pure empiricism of his predecessors and to stress the theoretical, experimental and mechanistic elements of chemical science. *The Sceptical Chymist* is concerned with the relations between chemical substances rather than with transmuting one metal into another or the manufacture of drugs. In this sense the book must be considered as one of the most significant milestones on the way to the chemical revolution of Lavoisier” (PMM).

Octavo (171 × 107 mm). Contemporary calf, marbled edges. Bound without the rare advertisement leaf, as almost always. Provenance:



24

book label on front pastedown of Calgarth Park, built by the chemist Richard Watson (1737–1816). Old bookseller’s description of 1661 edition affixed to rear pastedown. Joints and extremities neatly restored, very light dampstaining at foot. A very good copy. ¶ ESTC R16310; Fulton 34; Madan, III, 3260–61; Wing B4022. See *Printing and the Mind of Man* 141 for the first edition.

£22,500

[148635]

24

**GREW, Nehemiah.** *The Anatomy of Plants. With an Idea of a Philosophical History of Plants. And several other Lectures, Read before the Royal Society.* [London:] printed by W. Rawlins, for the Author, 1682

**“THE BIRTH OF MICROSCOPIC ANATOMY OF PLANTS”**

First complete edition of the first textbook on this subject, recognized as the “chief work which gained [Grew] the reputation of being one of the most distinguished scientists of the 17th century” (Hunt). Grew was one of the earliest to investigate internal plant anatomy with the aid of the microscope and to demonstrate that plants have a characteristic ordered inner structure that could be classified.

This edition combines and revises three treatises by the botanist and physician Nehemiah Grew (1641–1712): *The Anatomy of Vegetables Begun* (1672), *An Idea of a Phytological History Propounded* (1673), and *The Comparative Anatomy of Trunks* (1675). In these lectures, supplemented here with further findings, Grew “showed that the ‘cells’ first observed by Robert Hooke . . . made up the normal structure of the parenchyma, and came very close to recognizing the universal cellular structure of plants” (Norman). Along with the publication of his *Musaeum Regalis Societatis* (1681), *The Anatomy of Plants* “marked the climax of Grew’s active career as a scientist; both books were lavishly illustrated with engravings paid for by subscription, and they were among the first scientific books to be published in England in this way” (ODNB).

Folio (305 × 188 mm). Early 19th-century marbled calf, red morocco spine label, compartments ruled in gilt, raised bands. 83 engraved plates, of which 5 folding, woodcut headpieces and initials. Provenance: engraved armorial bookplate on the front pastedown of the philanthropist Sir William Gilstrap, 1st Baronet (1816–1896). Extremities expertly restored; endpapers browned from turn-ins, contents crisp and lightly browned throughout, with very occasional marks and soiling, a handful of small tears and paper flaws (to imprimatur leaf, N2, O4 [costing the marginal “Tab. 9”], Ee1 [affecting two letters]); 4 plates bound out of sequence but all present, generally clean bar some damp-staining to last 8, some closely trimmed resulting in shaving of marginal text, some chips and nicks: a very good and handsomely bound copy. ¶ Horblit 43b; Hunt 362; Nissen, BBI 758; Norman 946; Pritzel 3557; Wellcome III, p. 164.

£5,250

[164234]

25

**CONFUCIUS.** *Confucius Sinarum Philosophus, sive Scientia Sinensis Latine Exposita.* Paris: [Andreas Cramoisy] for Daniel Horthemels, 1687

**THE FIRST EUROPEAN TRANSLATION OF CONFUCIUS**

First edition of the influential first European translation of three of the four canonical books of Confucianism – the *Analects*, *Great Learning* and *Doctrine of the Mean*, complete with Philippe Couplet’s *Tabula Chronologica Sinicae Monarchiae*, listing Chinese kings from BCE 2952 to 1683 CE. The engraved portrait of Confucius was the first to be published in the West.

“The *Confucius Sinarum Philosophus* was widely reviewed in Europe and today is recognized as one of the most influential texts in the Jesuit transmission of Chinese culture to Europe” (*China on Paper*, p. 173). The book opens with a dedication to Louis XIV, followed by the “*Proemialis Declaratio*” (Introductory Exposition), a lengthy discussion of Confucianism. Following the “*Declaratio*” is a portrait of Confucius and a biography based on the *Kongzi shijia* found in Sima Qian. The translations of each of the three texts, together with excerpts from attendant commentaries, are separated into three books under the heading “*Scientiae Sinicae*”. The work ends with Couplet’s lengthy tables (with a separate title page) and a map, engraved by François de Louvemont (b. 1648), showing the 15 regions of the Chinese empire, 155 cities, and the location of Christian missions.

The present work was the leading influence on European understanding of Confucianism and Chinese philosophy until the translations completed in the 19th century by



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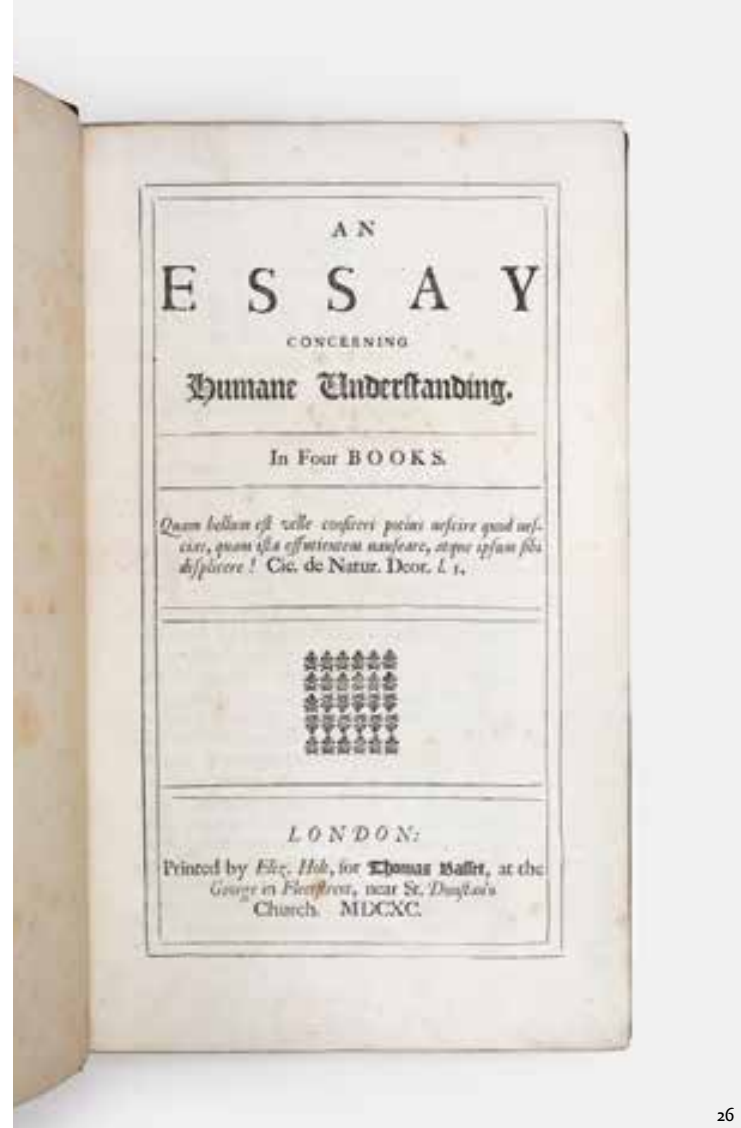
James Legge and others. “For more than two hundred years, Western intellectuals like Leibnitz and Voltaire read and meditated on the words of Confucius from this Latin version, which generated an abundant production of translations, commentaries, and essays in many Western languages . . . The *Sinarum Philosophus* represents the peak of Jesuit Sinology in the seventeenth century” (Meynard, pp. 1 & 18).

Folio (340 × 216 mm). Contemporary calf, recent red spine label lettered to style in gilt, raised bands, compartments bordered by paired gilt fillets enclosing ornate frames and centre-pieces of foliate lozenges, marbled edges. Engraved portrait of Confucius and engraved map of China, both for Jean Nolin; engraved French royal arms on title page and at head of dedication, wood-engraved head- and tailpieces, tables in text. Binding expertly and judiciously restored, spine tooling extensively retouched, inner hinges consolidated, contents well-preserved with occasional foxing, faint staining, and toning, engravings pleasingly unshaved: a very good copy. ¶ *China on Paper* 17; Cordier (2nd edition), pp. 1389–93; Löwendahl 183; Lust 724. Thierry Meynard, *The Jesuit Reading of Confucius: The First Complete Translation of the Lunyu* (1687) Published in the West, 2015.

£20,000

[160986]





26

26

**LOCKE, John.** An Essay concerning Humane Understanding. In Four Books. London: by Eliz. Holt, for Thomas Basset, 1690

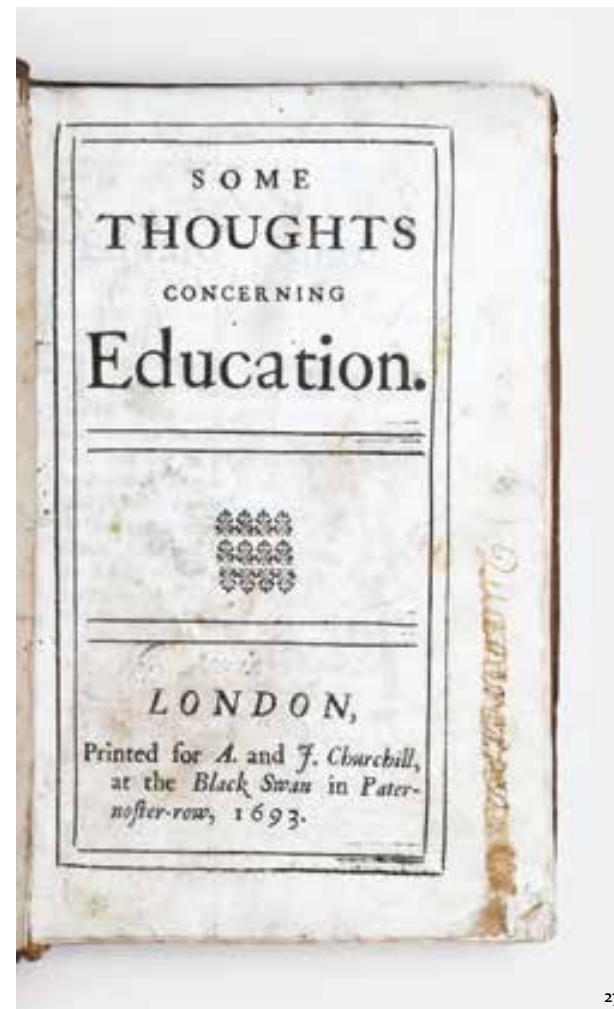
ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF EMPIRICISM IN MODERN PHILOSOPHY

First edition, first issue, with the Holt imprint, here a superior copy handsomely bound by Francis Bedford (1799–1883), “the leading English bookbinder of his time” (ODNB). Locke worked for nearly two decades on his investigation of “the certainty and the adequacy of human knowledge” (PMM), and the resulting landmark work influenced many Enlightenment philosophers.

Locke argued that all our knowledge comes from experience and through our senses, rather than innate ideas. The mind is at birth a clean sheet, a *tabula rasa*; since only material things can affect our sense, we can know nothing but matter, and must accept a materialistic philosophy. Locke concluded that “though knowledge must necessarily fall short of complete comprehension, it can at least be ‘sufficient’; enough to convince us that we are not at the mercy of pure chance, and can to some extent control our own destiny” (ibid.).

The significance of Locke’s Essay was immediately recognized; it quickly ran to several editions and was popularized on the continent through French translations. “Few books in the literature of philosophy have so widely represented the spirit of the age and country in which they appeared, or have so influenced opinion afterwards. The art of education, political thought, theology and philosophy, especially in Britain, France and America, long bore the stamp of the Essay, or of reaction against it” (Fraser in Grolier One Hundred). Voltaire and Diderot accepted Locke with little question, Hume and Kant continued the investigation, and Bishop Berkeley rejected it with his own immaterialism.

Folio (325 × 194 mm). 19th-century blue straight-grain morocco by Francis Bedford, spine lettered in gilt in second and third compartments, floral tool in other compartments, beaded gilt roll and rule to spine bands, triple gilt rule to turn-ins, marbled endpapers, edges gilt. Housed in a custom cloth slipcase. Contemporary correction in ink as usual for this issue: “certainly” on the last page of the “Epistle Dedicatory” corrected to “extremely”, and the word “some” inserted before “Discovery” on the first page of the “Epistle to the Reader”, possibly in Locke’s hand. Bookplate of artist and designer George Abraham Crawley (1864–1926) to front pastedown, finely engraved by the bookplate specialist G. W. Eve, and of 20th-century Maryland collector Charles MacGarvey to the front free endpaper. Tiny burn/paper flaw holes to C2, D1, S4, 2A2, and 2I2 with some loss to individual



27

letters but not affecting legibility, very skilful paper repairs by Bedford to S3, 2H4, and 2T3 (none affecting text), some minor spotting to title page else a very clean copy, elegantly bound and decently margined. ¶ Attig 228; ESTC R22993; Garrison-Morton 4967; Grolier English 36; Grolier One Hundred 72; Pforzheimer 599 (similarly bound by Bedford); Printing and the Mind of Man 164; Hook & Norman 1380; Wing L–2738; Yolton 61A.

£57,500

[161666]

27

**LOCKE, John.** Some Thoughts Concerning Education. London: for A. and J. Churchill, 1693

EDUCATION AS BUILDING A RATIONAL MIND AND HEALTHY BODY

First edition of Locke’s major contribution to pedagogical theory, the seminal treatise of Enlightened thinking on the subject: “his influence on educational thought and practice was enormous and is still very much with us in its fundamental outlook and method” (Edwards, p. 501).

The ideas in the book originated from a series of letters which Locke wrote in 1684 from the Netherlands to advise a friend, Edward Clarke, on his son’s education. Locke put forward the idea of the pupil as a malleable entity, as a

person who could be improved by a good education, but also corrupted by a bad one. The purpose of education is to turn children, not naturally evil but selfish, into self-controlled individuals who can check their passions through reason.

Locke deemed the teacher should aim first at physical health, as a sound body leads to a sound mind. The focus is still on the humanities, but supplemented with sport and even trade skills (to build character, not as a career), and the scholastic focus on ancient languages and theology is much reduced. “The work was an implicit criticism of his own education at Westminster and Oxford, which he found unpleasant and largely useless” (ibid., p. 500).

Locke’s ideas made deep impression on Enlightenment thought, not least on Rousseau and his *Émile*. The idea of the child as a *tabula rasa*, a blank slate, appealed to reformers who saw social progress as possible through education. Such pedagogical theories connected well with empiricist approaches in science and philosophy.

There are two virtually identical editions, the second a line-for-line resetting of the first; this copy has all the points delineated by Yolton as distinguishing the first edition.

Octavo (172 × 101 mm). Contemporary sprinkled calf, red morocco label, gilt acorn device in compartments, red spotted edges. Bookplate to front pastedown of John Hughes of Brecon, dated 1745 (by notable bookplate engraver, John Skinner of Bath), and his signature to p. 1, inscription of Charles Walbeoff dated 1705 to terminal free endpaper, crossed out early inscriptions to front pastedown and title page, faded early signature to title page (Thomas Lewis), pencilled sidelining in text. A little worn, slight chip to label affecting one letter, inner hinges split but holding, slight loss to bottom fore corner of title page, title and following leaf a little discoloured, occasional finger-soiling, short closed tear at head of terminal leaf. Still a good copy. ¶ Attig 523; ESTC R7482; Pforzheimer 612; Wing L2762; Yolton 166. Paul Edwards, ed., *The Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, vol. III, 1967.

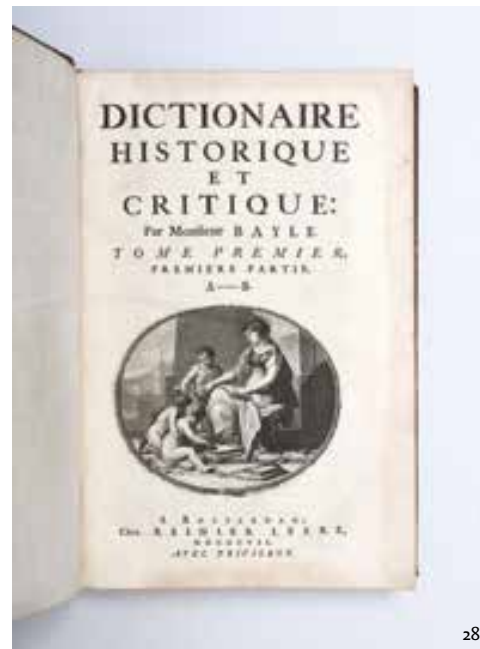
£11,500

[163054]



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28

**BAYLE, Pierre.** Dictionnaire Historique et Critique. Rotterdam: chez Reinier Leers, 1697

**AN ENLIGHTENMENT CORNERSTONE**

First edition of Bayle's dictionary, a tremendous influence on the age of Enlightenment.

The French Protestant Pierre Bayle (1647–1706) wrote his Dictionnaire while in self-imposed exile in Rotterdam as an “anti-clerical counterblast to Moreri’s [*Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1674], in order, as he put it, ‘to rectify Moreri’s mistakes and fill the gaps’. Bayle championed reason against belief, philosophy against religion, tolerance against superstition” (ibid.).

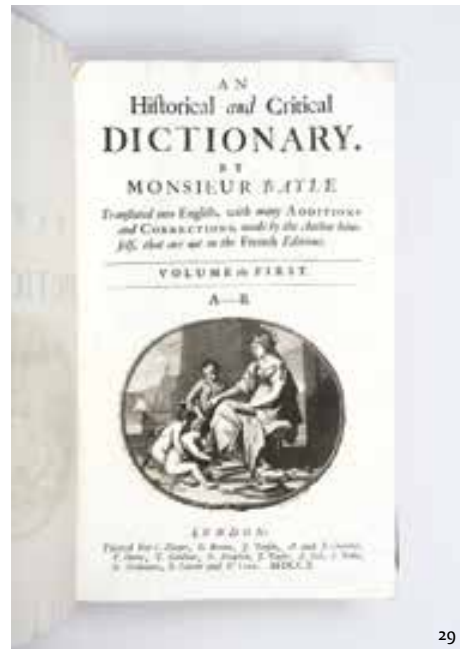
The dictionary contains some 2,000 entries, including mostly biographies of religious and historical figures as well as writers, in the latter case focusing on the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but also articles on geography, all bolstered with a vast array of shoulder and footnotes.

The views Bayle expressed in his detailed biography of Muhammad, which, in radical opposition with the opinion of the Church, “stresses the superior tolerance and rationality of Islam’s core teaching” (Israel, p. 618), were reassessed by Voltaire in his *Traité sur la tolérance* (1763).

2 volumes bound in 4, folio (369 × 236 mm). Contemporary sprinkled calf, twin red and brown labels, gilt in compartments, red speckled edges. Engraved vignette to title pages, historiated capitals and tailpieces. Neat restoration at spine ends. Light browning, G2 and G3 bound in reverse sequence in vol. I, small wormhole in gutter of vol. I not affecting text. A very good copy. ¶ *En français dans le texte* 129; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 155. Jonathan I. Israel, *Enlightenment Contested*, 2006.

£6,750

[165341]



29

29

**BAYLE, Pierre.** An Historical and Critical Dictionary. Translated into English, with many Additions and Corrections, made by the Author himself, that are not in the French Editions. London: printed for C. Harper [& 12 others], 1710

**THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF BAYLE'S SUBSTANTIAL REVISIONS**

First edition in English, following the first and second editions in French, published in 1697 and 1702 respectively. For the significance of Bayle's dictionary, see the previous item.

This edition was somewhat abridged, but the editors included additions and corrections made by Bayle in his own annotated copy of the 1702 French edition. The identity of the translator remains uncertain. Isabel Rivers and Elena Muceni identify Bayle's Huguenot friend Michel de la Roche as the most likely translator, probably with the assistance of others.

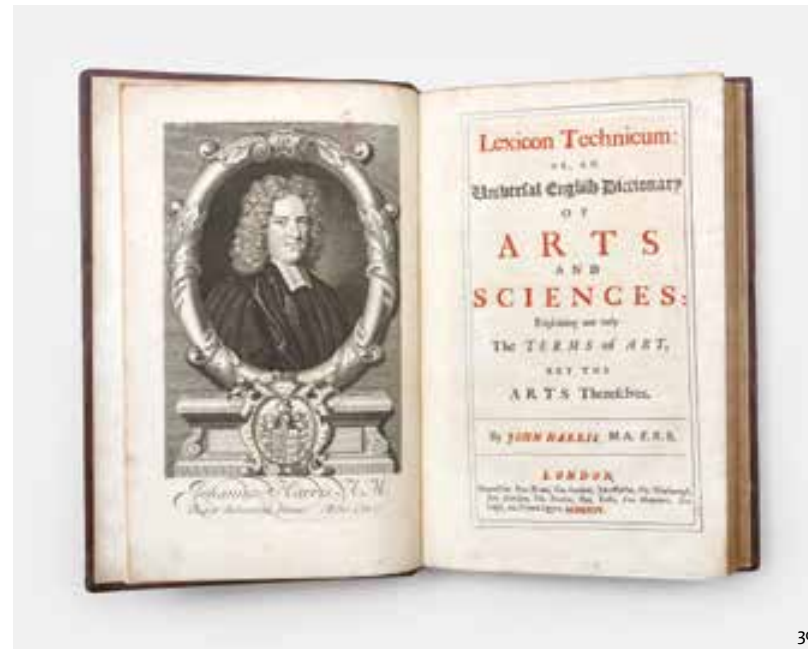
4 volumes bound in 2, folio (361 × 231 mm). Contemporary mottled calf, rebacked, red marbled endpapers, cloth inner hinge supports, red speckled edges. Bookplates of Gaddsdon library to front pastedowns (and front free endpaper verso of second volume), ink and pencil shelfmarks to initial binder's blank. Title and half-title of part IV bound preceding p. 2319 (correctly it would be after p. 2434). Bindings recorned with patch of calf replaced. A few tiny holes with loss to a few letters and very occasional minor peripheral chips not affecting text, a few leaves with closed tears occasionally affecting text, running damp stain at head of vol. II. A very good copy. ¶ ESTC T143095. John Israel, *Radical Enlightenment*, 2001.

£3,500

[152230]

30

**HARRIS, John.** Lexicon Technicum: or, an Universal English Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. London: for Dan. Brown, Tim. Goodwin, John Walthoe, Tho. Newborough, [& 6 others in London,] 1704



30

**A MAJOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCIENTIFIC ENCYCLOPAEDIA**

First edition of “the first English encyclopaedia arranged in alphabetical order” (PMM), the model for future technical encyclopaedias in both Britain and on the continent.

John Harris “was the earliest lexicographer to distinguish between a word-book (dictionary, in modern parlance) and a subject-book (encyclopaedia proper), thereby overcoming the confusion which Isidore had introduced a thousand years earlier. His *Lexicon Technicum* appears to be the first technical dictionary in any language. The most famous of his contributors was Isaac Newton” (ibid.). The *Lexicon* was “one of the first books to display the importance to the public of Newton’s science” (ODNB).

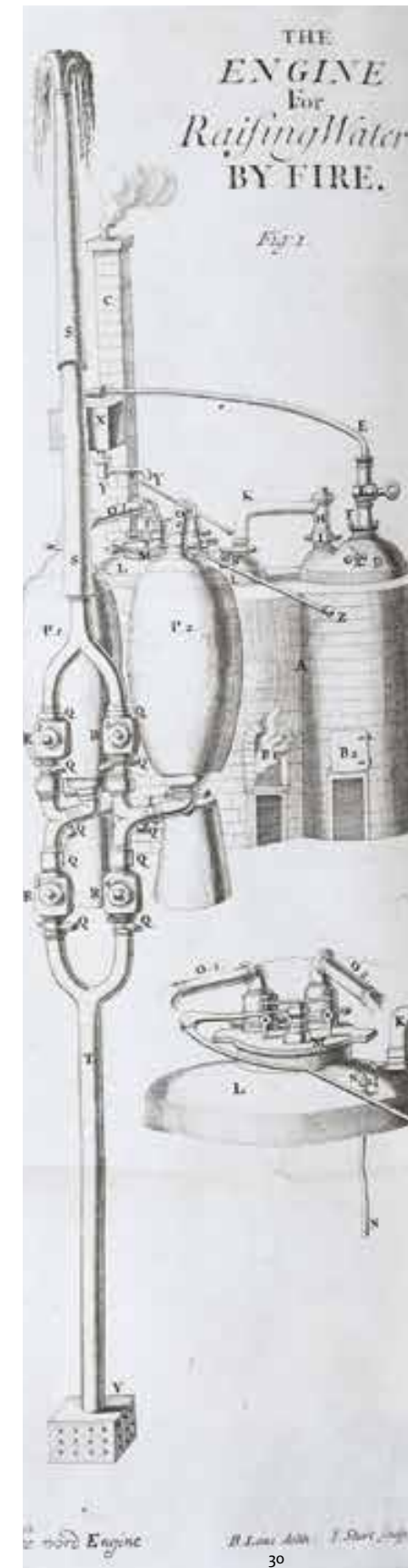
“Harris’s encyclopaedia was distinguished not only for its excellent plates, but also for its text line-drawings and diagrams, and for its provision of bibliographies for some of the more important scientific subjects . . . within a few years the leading French encyclopaedia was to be based on the English works of Harris and his successors” (Collison, p. 99).

The book was first published by subscription as a single stand-alone volume, with Isaac Newton among the subscribers, followed in 1710 by a successful second volume.

Folio (320 × 203 mm). Contemporary sprinkled calf, neatly rebacked, recorned, and relined, red morocco label, red speckled edges. Engraved portrait frontispiece of Harris by George White after his father Robert, 7 engraved plates, woodcuts in the text; title printed in red and black, text in double columns. Tiny running wormhole in fore margin (occasionally glancing a few letters) of 3R2–end, neat repair at foot of 5H3, light browning to a few gatherings, generally clean and crisp. A very good copy. ¶ Alston III, 528; Goldsmiths’ 4039; Hanson 342; Horblit 25a; Kennedy 8697; Kress S.2282; Norman 992; O’Neill H–19; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 171 (a). Robert Lewis Collison, *Encyclopaedias: Their History Throughout the Ages*, 1964.

£5,750

[165255]







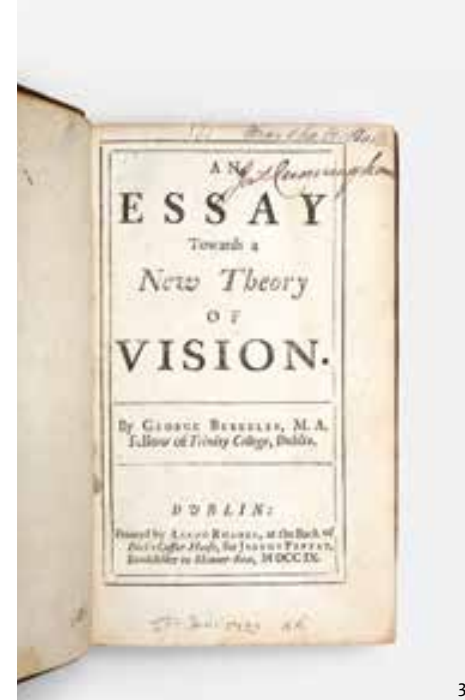
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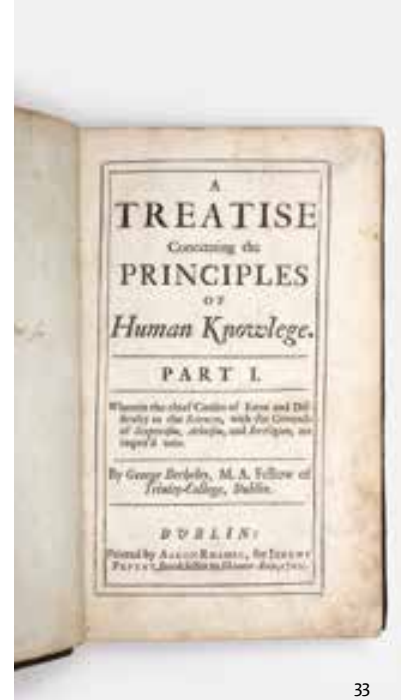
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**31**  
**LEIBNIZ, Gottfried Wilhelm von.** Explication de l'arithmétique binaire. In: Histoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences. Année MDCCIII. Avec les Mémoires de mathématiques & de physique, pour la même année [pp. 58–63 of the Histoire and 85–9 of the Mémoires]. Paris: Jean Boudot, 1705

**THE FOUNDATION OF BINARY ARITHMETIC**

First edition of this momentous volume of the journal of l'Académie Royale des Sciences, containing Leibniz's invention of binary arithmetic, the foundation of the electronic computer industry.

Binary notation reduces all numbers to expressions involving only 0 and 1. It was a topic that had interested Leibniz for over two decades. "This explanation of binary arithmetic was the first publication on this topic to result in a significant impact on the scientific community" (Glaser, p. 39). Although other mathematicians had experimented with binary previous to Leibniz, including Pascal, Leibniz's paper was the first to have a notable influence on scientific thought. After its publication, the binary system became a popular subject of study. As modern computing is based on the binary system, the paper can be seen as the basis of computational science, both theoretical and in practice. Leibniz had conceived of a calculating machine based on the binary system as early as 1679, but this was never constructed.

Binary arithmetic had broader implications for Leibniz beyond just its mathematical function. "In the domain of mathematics, Leibniz regarded binary notation as intrinsically superior to decimal notation. Over and above this advantage, however, he believed that it contained the key to resolving both the problem of conceptual primitives and the problem of adequate characters. If it could be established, as Leibniz speculated from about 1679 onwards, that the only truly primitive concepts were those of God and Nothingness (or Being and Privation), then the symbols 1 and 0 would form the basis for an adequate characteristic, whose simplest signs

would stand in an immediate relation to the two conceptual primitives" (*The Cambridge Companion to Leibniz*, pp. 236–7).

This was the second of Leibniz's great trilogy of works on mathematics and computation, following *Nova methodus pro maximis et minimis* (1684), his independent invention of calculus, and preceding *Brevis descriptio machinae arithmeticae* (1710), his (decimal) mechanical calculating machine.

Also included in the volume is Bernard Le Boyer de Fontenelle's *Nouvelle Arithmétique binaire* (pp. 58–63), written as secretary of the academy, which offers an editorial comment on Leibniz's paper.

2 parts in 1 volume, quarto (245 × 173 mm). Recased in contemporary black morocco, rebounded and recormered, fragments of original spine laid down with new red morocco labels, gilt border to covers enclosing gilt arms of Louis XIV, marbled endpapers (reinforced in hinges), gilt edges. Engraved frontispiece, 11 plates, (of 12), of which 9 folding. Contemporary armorial bookplate on title verso. Binding firm, contents a little toned, title page excised at head, plate 12 (the heart of the American tortoise) lacking, sporadic light foxing; a very good copy. ♣ Ravier 166. Anton Glaser, *History of Binary and other Nondecimal Numeration*, 1971.

£12,500 [153285]

**32**  
**BERKELEY, George.** An Essay Towards a New Theory of Vision. Dublin: printed by Aaron Rhames, for Jeremy Pepyat, 1709

**THE FIRST FULL EXPOSITION OF BERKELEY'S IDEALIST METAPHYSICS**

First edition of Berkeley's first book, "the most influential tract on the psychology of vision" (Jessop), and a work which Adam Smith called "one of the finest examples of philosophical analysis that is to be found, either in our own, or in any other language" (quoted in Keynes).

"Berkeley's aim throughout his writings is to attack materialism . . . In the *New Theory of Vision* he prepares the way by arguing that vision represents nothing beyond sensations.

Assuming as proved or evident that the sight cannot inform us of distance in a direct line outwards, inasmuch as all the points in such a line are projected upon a single point in the retina, he argues that all sight involves foresight; that the apparently simple perception involves an inference founded upon association, and that the visual sensations are merely signs of corresponding tactual sensations. The connection is 'arbitrary', like the connection between words and things signified, and sight thus forms a natural language, which we learn to interpret by experience in terms of touch. This psychological theory has been generally accepted both by Reid and by Hume and their respective followers, and has often been called an almost solitary example of a philosophical discovery. Anticipations have been noticed in Locke, Descartes, and Malebranche, but the substantial originality of Berkeley remains" (DNB II, 354).

Octavo (195 × 111 mm). Contemporary panelled calf, brown spine label, raised bands. Housed in a dark brown quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. Ownership signature of the English neurologist Marshall Hall (1790–1857) on title page, another ownership notation dated 1729, another early signature crossed through. Slight wear and splits at spine ends, residue of former label to spine, toning round turn-ins, front free endpaper neatly reinserted, leaves B2 and B3 a little loose at foot, rear free endpaper neatly excised; a very good copy. ♣ ESTC T77990; Jessop 25a; Keynes 1.

£17,500 [157274]

**33**  
**BERKELEY, George.** A Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge [sic]. Part I [all published]. Dublin: by Aaron Rhames, for Jeremy Pepyat, 1710

**A CORNERSTONE OF 18TH-CENTURY PHILOSOPHY**

First edition of Berkeley's key work, a cornerstone of 18th-century philosophy, "the classic exposition of [Berkeley's] philosophy of immaterialism as an antidote to infidelity" (ODNB), in which he famously puts forward the idea that "no

object can exist without a mind to conceive it". Part two of the work was lost while still in manuscript form.

Although Berkeley's works did not initially prompt much reaction, they came to have a profound effect on the intellectual life of the later 18th century, and were not uncontroversial. The *Treatise* "set out his idealistic philosophy in detail, arguing that the concept of 'material substance' is at once absurd and explanatorily useless. He pointed out that even philosophers who posit the existence of material bodies cannot explain how matter can produce ideas in the mind, or how purely mental phenomena like ideas could resemble or correspond to non-mental, material substances. Perhaps his most shocking claim in favour of his metaphysics was his oft-repeated contention that his principles were in strict accord with common sense and inimical to skepticism" (Grattan-Guinness, p. 122).

This copy has been extensively annotated in both ink and pencil in an 18th-century hand, chiefly in English and occasionally in Latin, an interesting example of engagement with the text by an early reader. The majority of pages are annotated, ranging from question marks and crosses to paragraph summaries and challenges to Berkeley's points. The annotator has a strong grasp of Berkeley's argument and the wider epistemological background in which he was writing, and makes several references to John Locke.

Octavo (204 × 124 mm). Contemporary Irish mottled calf, new red morocco label to style. Housed in a black quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. Bound without terminal blank. Neat contemporary shelfmark to front free endpaper and inscription facing title page. Joints and extremities neatly restored, slight insect abrasion to calf, minor indentation along fore edge of book block, contents generally a little toned and soiled. A very good copy. ♣ Keynes, Berkeley 5; Norman 196; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 176. Ivor Grattan-Guinness, *Landmark Writings in Western Mathematics 1640–1940*, 2005.

£45,000 [152630]





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**34**  
**VICO, Giambattista.** *Principj di una scienza nuova intorno alla natura delle nazioni.* Naples: Felice Mosca, 1725

**IMPERFECT AND PERFECT KNOWLEDGE**

Exceptionally rare first edition of Vico's *New Science*, an unusually fine copy, fresh and untrimmed in interim boards, and with manuscript corrections to the text made by Vico or on his instruction.

“Working in virtual isolation [Vico] laid the foundations of our modern concept of sociology. He boldly attacked the widely accepted theories of Descartes that mathematical proof was the one criterion of truth in every sphere of thought. Natural phenomena, he maintained, are the works of God; mathematics is an arbitrary human invention and there is no reason to suppose that God observes its principles. Vico believed that a genuine if limited knowledge of the external world was possible to man and he did not despise the use of mathematical method; but the Cartesian idea that full and perfect knowledge of the universe awaited only the perfection of geometrical knowledge was quite unacceptable to him. Human knowledge of the universe could never be perfect, owing to the imperfection of our nature and our limited powers of observation. Only to God was perfect knowledge possible . . . Vico was the first to recognize the importance of language, myth and tradition as a source for understanding the primitive stages of man's history, before intellectual and historical consciousness developed” (PMM).

The book had originally been conceived as two monumental quarto volumes, to be printed in Florence at Cardinal Lorenzo Corsini's expense. But when Vico's manuscript was ready, the prelate decided he could not meet the printing costs. Faced with the prospect of a self-financed publication that would mean compressing his text to a quarter of its original size, Vico reorganized his material in a way that ultimately seemed to him to be more cogent than the initial



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version. He had 1,000 copies printed in a miniscule typeface on low-quality paper, plus 12 copies on fine paper with large margins. Nicolini states that Vico signed, dedicated, and annotated several copies before sending them to friends and libraries. The extensiveness of the annotation varies from around 200 (mostly typographical corrections) to just a few, recorded by Nicolini. This copy carries annotations to ten pages, made by or on Vico's instruction.

Duodecimo (165 × 105 mm). Uncut in contemporary interim paper boards, manuscript title at head of spine. Woodcut head- and tailpieces, initials. Manuscript corrections to pp. 35, 46, 59, 60, 61, 108, 142, 173, 249, 267; 3-line paper slip pasted on verso of the last page of text. Contents foxed and browned due to the poor quality of the paper, but a very fine copy, completely untrimmed. ¶ Brunet V, 1175; Croce I, p. 1; Nicolini *Bibliografia Vichiana* I, p. 37ff; Nicolini *Opere* III, p. 335ff.; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 184. Marino Parenti, *Notizia bibliografica sulle edizioni originali della 'Scienza Nuova'*, G. C. Sansoni, c.1950.

£97,500 [152197]

**35**  
**CHOMEL, Noël, & Richard Bradley.** *Dictionaire Oeconomique: or, The Family Dictionary.* London: printed for D. Midwinter, 1725

**A WINDOW ONTO AN 18TH-CENTURY HOUSEHOLD**

First English-language edition of Chomel's miscellany of household advice. First published in French in 1709, the present translation is based on the second edition of 1718 and includes numerous expansions and revisions by Bradley, who applied a distinctive English style to Chomel's instructions by including advice on husbandry and agriculture drawn from English authors such as Gervase Markham, John Evelyn, and Hugh Platt.

2 volumes, folio in fours (331 × 193 mm). Contemporary panelled calf, spines with 6 raised bands, compartments lettered and decorated in



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gilt, brown morocco labels, red sprinkled edges. Title pages printed in red and black, numerous woodcut vignettes and diagrams within text. Pencil ownership initials of G.B. on title pages. Spine ends and corners slightly worn, joints split at ends but firm, small chip at head of front joint of vol. I, stripping to calf with a few marks, gilt tooling faded, damp stain to lower outer corner of first 3 leaves of vol. I, very occasional tiny burn marks: a very good copy. ¶ Simon Werrett, “Household Oeconomy and Chemical Inquiry”, in Lissa L. Roberts & Simon Werrett, eds, *Compound Histories*, 2018.

£2,250 [166199]

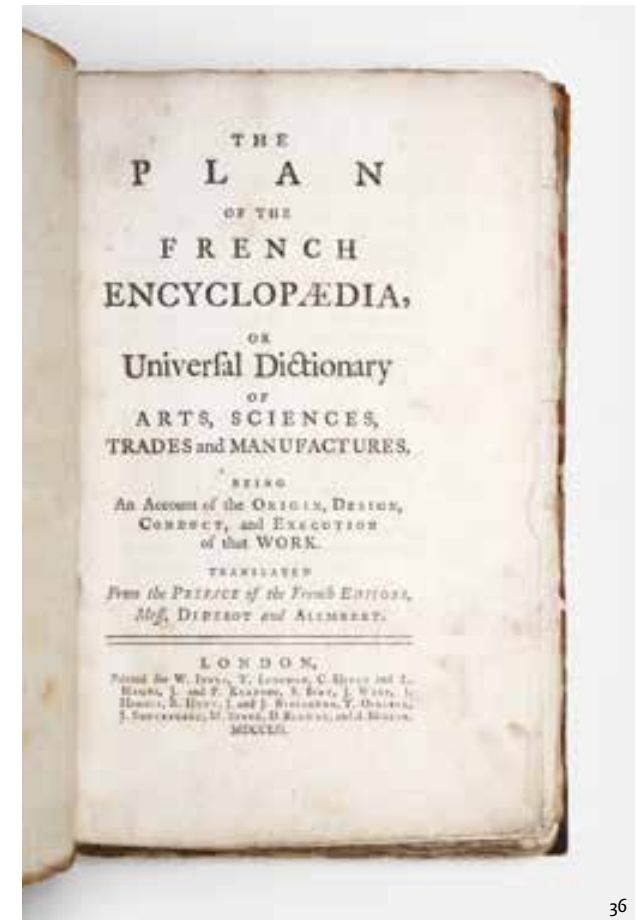
**36**  
**ALEMBERT, Jean le Rond d'.** *The Plan of the French Encyclopaedia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, Trades and Manufactures . . . Translated from the Preface of the French Editors, Mess. Diderot and Alembert.* London: for W. Innys [& 14 others], 1752

**THE MANIFESTO OF THE PHILOSOPHES**

Rare first edition in English of the *Discours préliminaire*, first published in French the previous year. This lengthy preface to the great *Encyclopédie* edited by d'Alembert and Diderot “is incomparably the best introduction to the French Enlightenment. It is the Enlightenment insofar as one can make such a claim for any single work” (Schwab, p. ix).

The *Discours préliminaire* “has rightly been recognised as a cardinal document of the Enlightenment. The first part is devoted to the work as an *encyclopédie*, that is, as a collection of the knowledge of mankind . . . and owes a great deal to both John Locke and Condillac . . . The second part of the *Discours préliminaire* is in fact a history of science and philosophy, and clearly shows the penchant of the philosophes for the notion of progress through the increased use of reason” (DSB).

“Publishers outside France had early been attracted by the prospect of making a handsome profit out of reprinting the Paris edition [of the *Encyclopédie*, which began publication



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in 1751]. A group of London publishers appear to have been first in the field. As soon as the first volume appeared they came out with plans for a quarto edition at half the price of the Paris folio edition” (Lough, p. 31). The *Discours préliminaire* had made a considerable impact in France, but when it was translated into English as part of the London consortium's campaign to win subscribers for the cheaper pirated edition, it was not nearly as successful. Although contemporary notices prove that the first volume of the pirated edition was indeed published, no copy has survived.

The *Plan* is very scarce, especially in commerce: this is the first copy that we have handled. Institutionally, ESTC and WorldCat locate copies at Armagh Robinson Library, British Library, the Watkinson Library of Trinity College, National Library of Scotland, New York Public Library, and Princeton. In the case of one other copy listed, it is unclear as to whether it is a reproduction (Case Western).

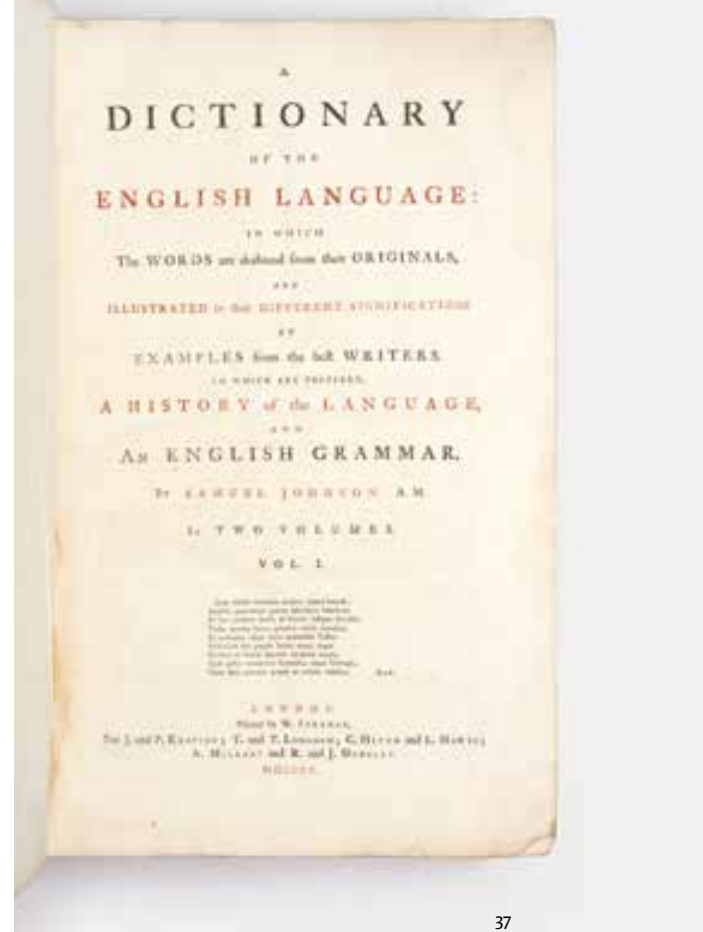
Octavo (218 × 139 mm). Contemporary half sheep and marbled boards, red morocco spine label. Contemporary armorial bookplate to front pastedown. Spine ends and corners worn, two leaves with clean tears repaired, small adhesion to one leaf covering a few characters, contemporary marginal markings and occasional annotations in ink. A very good copy. ¶ Adams G46; ESTC T116966. John Lough, *The Encyclopédie*, 1971; Richard E. Schwab, trans. & intr., *Preliminary Discourse to the Encyclopédie of Diderot by Jean Le Rond D'Alembert*, 1995.

£42,500 [154697]





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**37**  
**JOHNSON, Samuel.** A Dictionary of the English Language. in which The Words are deduced from their Originals, and Illustrated in their Different Significations by Examples from the best Writers. To which are prefixed, A History of the Language, and An English Grammar. London: by W. Strahan, for J. and P.

Knapton; T. and T. Longman; C. Hitch and L. Hawes; A. Millar; and R. and J. Dodsley, 1755

**A MONUMENTAL FEAT OF SCHOLARSHIP**

First edition, a superior, unrestored copy in contemporary panelled calf. The creation of his dictionary was Johnson's greatest literary labour. Boswell called it a work of "superior excellence" and a "much greater mental labour, than mere

**KNO'WLEDGE.** *n. f.* [from *know.*]  
**1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehension.**  
*Knowledge, which is the highest degree of the speculative faculties, consists in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propositions.* *Locke.*  
**2. Learning; illumination of the mind.**  
*Ignorance is the curse of God,*  
*Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n.* *Shakesp.*  
**3. Skill in any thing.**  
*Do but say to me what I should do,*

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Lexicons, or Word Books as the Dutch call them" (Waingrow, p. 213). As his use of 114,000 illustrative quotations shows, Johnson intended to combine lexicography with entertainment and instruction; this was the only work he called "my Book" (Letters I: 71). Since it was owned by the booksellers who had paid him £1,575 in advance, publication did not save him from poverty, but it was always to be called "Johnson's Dictionary". The national pride taken in the dictionary was expressed by the poet Christopher Smart when he wrote in the *Universal Visitor*: "I look upon [it] with equal amazement, as I do upon St. Paul's Cathedral; each the work of one man, each the work of an Englishman" (Hitchings, pp. 199–200).

2 volumes, folio (415 × 270 mm). Contemporary panelled calf, spines in compartments with raised bands, dark red morocco labels, gilt rules and volume numbers, sides panelled with blind tooling, red speckled edges. Each volume individually housed in a custom red cloth folding case. Titles in red and black. Contemporary bookplates of Newark Hudson (presumably the gentleman of that name of Fatfield, Co. Durham) and modern morocco bookplate of Michael Sharpe to both volumes. Front joints cracked (less so in vol. 2) but holding at the cords, surface cracking to rear joints, light rubbing to the extremities, some minor scratches and light surface wear, but otherwise an exceptionally well preserved contemporary binding; internally with vol. 1 front free endpaper loose and minor worming in upper blank margin of some rear leaves, vol. 2 with light creasing and faint staining to first two leaves, but otherwise exceedingly clean and fresh. A superb copy, entirely unrestored, and in very good contemporary condition. ♪ Alston V 177; Courtney & Smith, p. 54; Chapman & Hazen, p. 137; Fleeman 55.4D/1a; Printing and the Mind of Man 201; Rothschild 1237; Todd, "Variants in Johnson's Dictionary, 1755", *The Book Collector*, vol. 14, no. 2, summer 1965, pp. 212–13. Henry Hitchings, *Dr. Johnson's Dictionary*, 2005; Marshall Waingrow, ed., *Life of Johnson: An Edition of the Original Manuscript. Vol I: 1709–1765*, 1994.

£57,500

[149262]



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**38**  
**HILL, John.** The British Herbal. London: printed for T. Osborne and J. Shipton; J. Hodges; J. Newbery; B. Collins; and S. Crowder and H. Woodgate, 1756

**AN AUTHORITATIVE WORK FOR THE AMATEUR PLANT LOVER**

First edition of this handsome Georgian herbal, presenting 1,500 plants from British flora, extensively illustrated.

The *British Herbal* was written for a popular audience without technical knowledge but with an interest in the medicinal and ornamental use of plants, and thereby gives an insight into mainstream and popular British botanical thought in the middle of the 18th century. The English apothecary John Hill (1716–1775) was an indefatigable author, publishing some 76 works, including 16 on plants. His use of the Linnaean system of classification helped introduce the system to England, though he criticized some aspects of the system, and its use here is not consistent.

"The work is of importance as . . . a number of generic names used by pre-Linnaean authors, but suppressed by Linnaeus, retain here their first pre-Linnaean significance, and were thus restored to botanical nomenclature" (Henrey).

Folio (407 × 251 mm). Recent calf, twin green labels, spine richly gilt in compartments, double gilt fillet border to covers, gilt floral roll to cover edges. Frontispiece and 75 plates. Ink marginal numbering

to various entries referencing plate numbers. Slight mottling to calf, light spotting to contents and peripheral toning, a few nicks and short closed tears, slight paper faults to 31r, 17 cm closed tear in inner margin of plate 26 (not affecting image), short closed tear at head of plate 60 neatly repaired. A very good copy. ♪ An Oak Spring Herbaria 35; ESTC T29713; Henrey 799; Nissen 881; Roscoe A229.

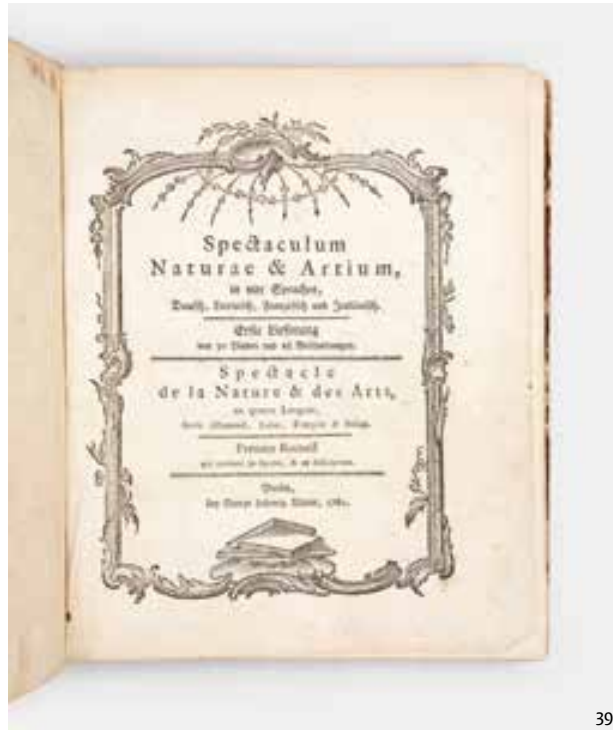
£2,000

[164585]



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**39**  
**MEIL, Johann Wilhelm.** *Spectaculum Naturae & Artium, in vier Sprache . . . = Spectacle de la Nature & des Artes, en quatre Langues . . .* Berlin: George Ludewig Winter, 1761 & 1765

**POLYGLOT ENCYCLOPAEDIA IN CONTEMPORARY BOARDS**

First edition of this rare pictorial encyclopaedia of trades, technology, crafts, and nature, the text in four columns in German, Latin, French, and Italian. The attractive illustrations cover beekeeping, printing, engraving, bricklaying, and other trades, as well as scientific and military equipment. The work was aimed at children, and no doubt intended for a continent-wide market.

2 volumes bound in 1, quarto (214 × 175 mm). Contemporary red paper boards, spine lettered in gilt, gilt ruled border to covers, red sprinkled



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edges. Housed in a brown cloth flat-back box by the Chelsea Bindery. With 50 engraved plates by Meil, woodcut borders on title pages and woodcut vignette tailpieces. Contemporary ownership signature on front free endpaper, Lawes Agricultural Library stamp and shelf marks on front pastedown. Paper backing stripped to spine and around extremities, some loss to gilt, minor wear at extremities, 3 cm short closed tear to fourth leaf, some very light creasing to page corners, a couple of instances of faint foxing. Still a very good copy in a fragile contemporary German binding.

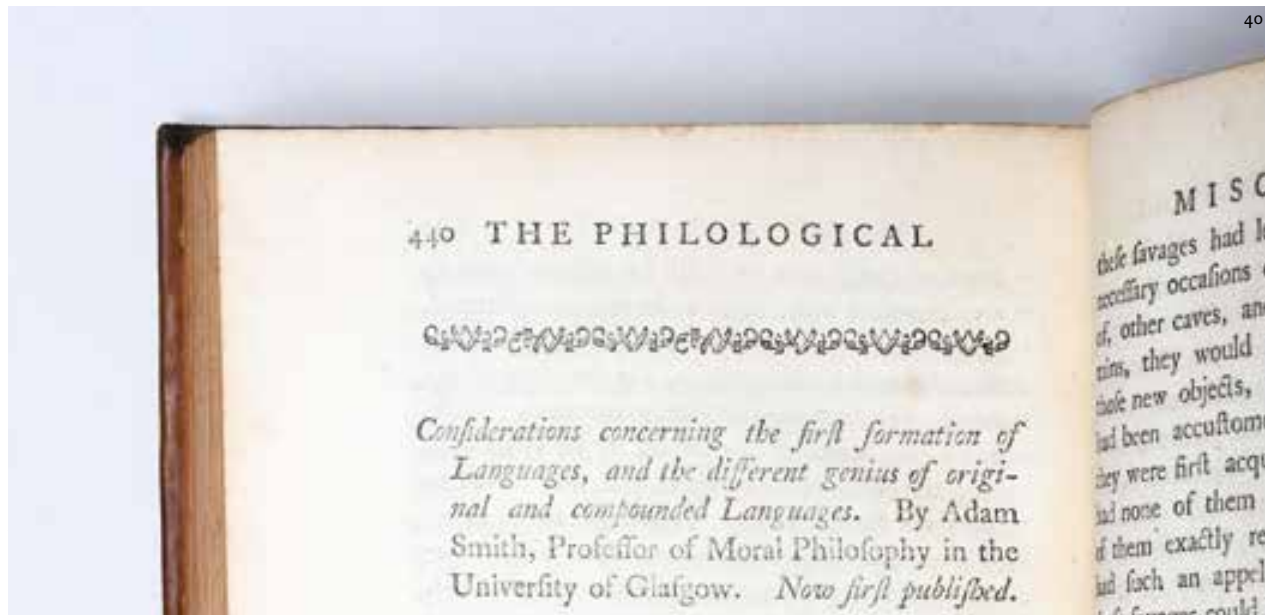
**£10,000** [129021]

**40**

**SMITH, Adam.** "Considerations Concerning the First Formation of Languages." In: *The Philological Miscellany*. Vol. I. [London:] printed for the Editor; and sold by T. Beckett and P. A. Dehondt, 1761

**A MASTERPIECE OF LUCID EXPOSITION**

Rare first appearance in print of the extended version of Smith's university lecture on the origins of language, described by Dugald Stewart as "an essay of great ingenuity, and on which the author himself set a high value".



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Smith's "theory of morals and the elaborate discussion of the process of sympathetic exchange on which it was based had presupposed the theory of language on which his theory of rhetoric was based. The theory of language he had presented to his Edinburgh and Glasgow students had been designed to show that language was essentially a vehicle for communication which had a history that was probably as old as civilization" (Phillipson, pp. 165–6).

Octavo (200 × 125 mm). Contemporary sprinkled calf, rebacked preserving original spine with five raised bands, compartments ruled and decorated in gilt, red morocco label, red sprinkled edges. Engraved armorial bookplate of Edward Blackett, Bart., MP for Northumberland 1768–74. First few leaves with wormtrack repaired, ink spot to one opening, p. 348 misnumbered 648, two leaves with marginal chip, one with a frayed and soiled lower margin, another with the upper margin renewed; a few light spots, generally a clean copy in an attractive contemporary binding. ♣ Not in Tribe or Vanderblue. Nicholas Phillipson, *Adam Smith, An Enlightened Life*, 2010; Dugald Stewart, *Account of the Life and Writings of Adam Smith*, 1795.

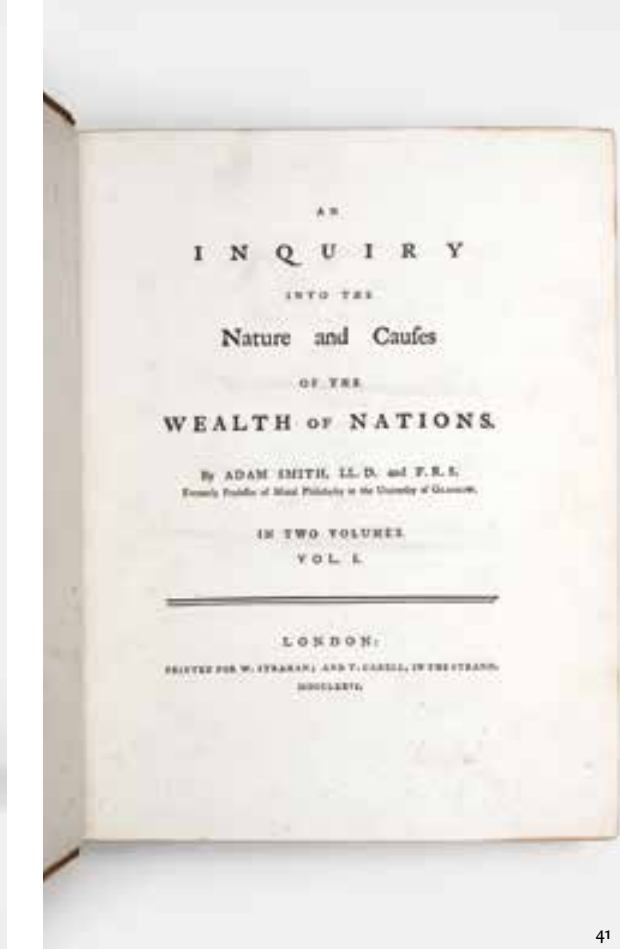
**£22,500** [163168]

**41**

**SMITH, Adam.** *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*. London: printed for W. Strahan; and T. Cadell, 1776

**SYSTEM KNOWLEDGE VERSUS CONTEXTUAL KNOWLEDGE**

First edition, one of an estimated 500 or 750 copies (Tribe); an attractive copy from the library of James Edmondstone



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of Newton, a close friend of the philosopher David Hume, both of whom were founding members of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1783. Smith refers on several occasions to Edmondstone in his correspondence

In the *Wealth of Nations*, Smith's "profound historical knowledge was joined with a phenomenal common sense which enabled him to investigate all his problems from all sides . . . He abounds in historical illustrations, constantly tests his points by appealing to facts, and as a matter of fact all his digressions into questions of justice, education, and soldiering – found fault with though they are by many on account of their inordinate length, which certainly would suggest an encyclopaedia rather than a treatise on one subject – played their part in making the book popular" (Cossa, p. 291).

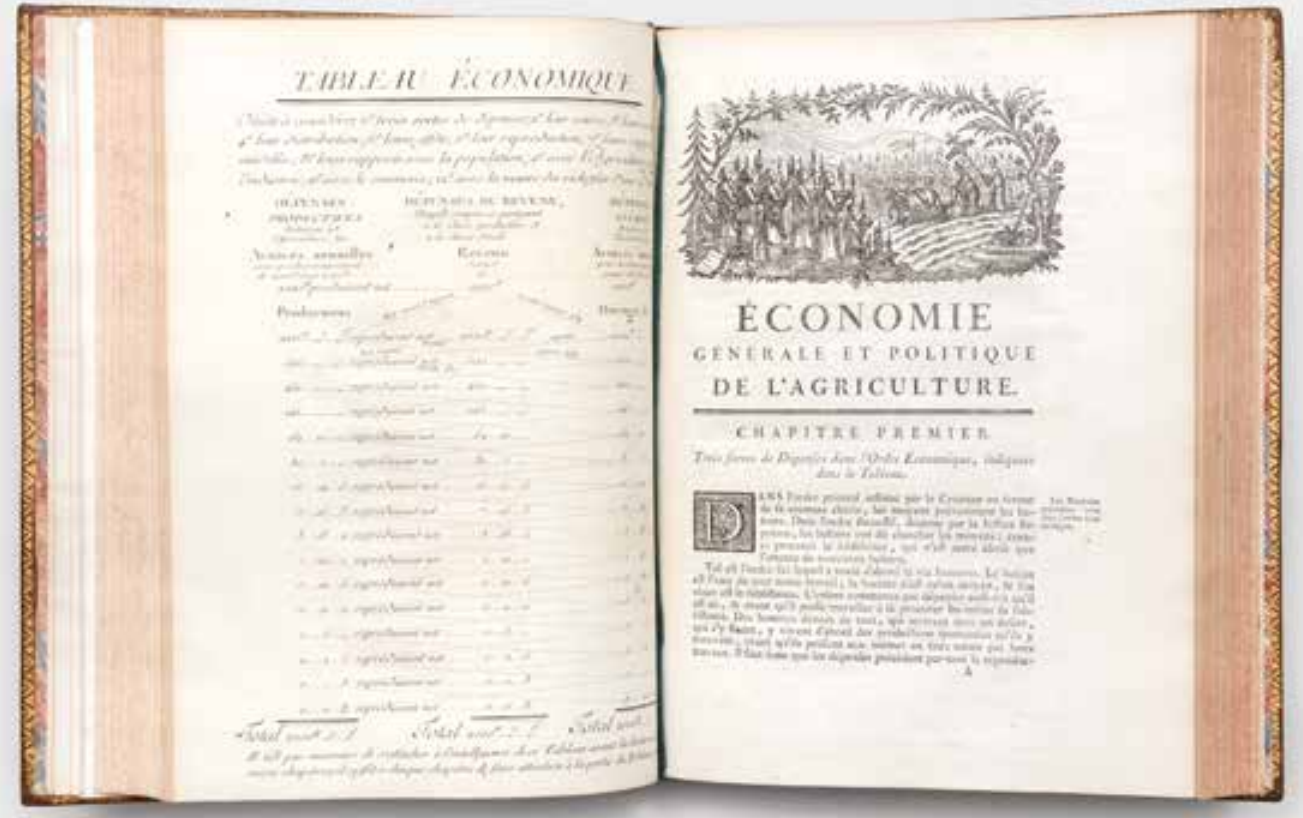
2 volumes, quarto (273 × 208 mm). Contemporary sprinkled calf, red and green morocco spine labels, raised bands and spine ends edged with gilt rules, sprinkled edges. Housed in two custom morocco and marbled paper book-form boxes. Complete with the half-title to vol. II but without the terminal blank leaf in vol. I. Engraved armorial bookplate of James Edmondstone to each front pastedown. Joints rubbed and professionally refurbished, spine ends and corners restored, covers with some light surface wear and corners a little bruised. Very occasional light spotting, one or two gatherings more heavily spotted as often, the odd marginal ink spot or chip, one leaf with a vertical tear professionally mended. A crisp, clean copy. ♣ Einaudi 5328; Goldsmiths' 11392; Grolier, English 57; Kress 7621; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 221; Rothschild 1897; Tribe 9; Vanderblue, p. 3. Luigi Cossa, *An Introduction to the Study of Political Economy*, 1893.

**£175,000** [164050]





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**42**  
**QUESNAY, François.** Tableau Economique par M. Quesnay, Premier Medecin consultant du Roi [contemporary manuscript copy, late 1750s, bound with] **MIRABEAU, Victor Riquetti, Marquis de.** Philosophie rurale, ou Économie générale et politique de l'agriculture. Amsterdam: chez les libraires associés, 1763

**MANUSCRIPT COPY OF QUESNAY'S MASTERWORK**

An exceptional and probably unique pairing of two texts essential to the history of economic thought, in a strictly contemporary binding, combining a very rare contemporary manuscript copy of Quesnay's *Tableau économique* with the first edition of Mirabeau's *Philosophie rurale* (1763), which includes Quesnay's fullest explanation of the *Tableau économique* in print.

"A most remarkable analysis of the economic condition of his country" (Palgrave), Quesnay's *Tableau économique* is credited as the first precise formulation of interdependent systems in economics and the origin of the theory of the multiplier in economics. It anticipates many modern theories, including Keynes's multiplier, Walras's general equilibrium system, Marx's reproduction schemes, and Sraffa's price system.

The *Tableau économique* was originally printed as a six-page pamphlet in 1758 in a minute number of copies. The text of the 1759 so-called "third" edition (expanded to XII, 22 pp.), of which just three recorded copies survive, corresponds

almost exactly to this manuscript copy, apart from a different placement of the notes. The *Tableau économique* was first published in book form as the final part of Mirabeau's *L'Ami des Hommes* in 1760.

Quesnay's masterful elucidation of his system appears in Mirabeau's *Philosophie rurale* (1763), making this volume a particularly pertinent pairing of works. "Quesnay collaborated very substantially in preparing this last major work, contributing the final chapter with further explanations and manipulations of his *Tableau économique* analysis" (The New Palgrave). Schumpeter calls the work "the first of the four text-books of physiocrat orthodoxy" (p. 225) and Higgs "the

most complete and magisterial account of the views of the physiocratic school".

Two works in one volume, quarto (263 × 199 mm). Contemporary sprinkled calf, spine decorated gilt in compartments, red and green morocco labels, triple gilt-rule border to boards, marbled endpapers, red sprinkled edges. Housed in a brown cloth flat-back solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. Paper stock of manuscript copy watermarked 1749. Engraved armorial bookplate on front pastedown, crest and name defaced so as to be illegible; from the library of Vincent Michel Maynon de Farcheville (1716–1805), Intendant of Amiens, general controller of finance and minister of state in 1758, with his gilt device of a sheaf of corn in each spine compartment; later in the library of collector Pierre Quesnay, sold Rouen, June 1987; subsequently in a private Swiss collection. Binding presenting handsomely, boards a little stained and scuffed in places, with a few scratches, spine ends and corners expertly repaired; a crisp, clean copy. ¶ *Philosophie rurale*: Goldsmiths' 9836; Higgs 2881; INED 3204; Kress 6120. Joseph Alois Schumpeter, *History of Economic Analysis*, 1954.

£97,500 [158890]



42





**43**  
**PRIESTLEY, Joseph.** A Chart of Biography. Warrington: 1765

ONE OF THE MOST CONSEQUENTIAL INFOGRAPHICS OF THE 18TH CENTURY



43

First edition of this vast visual presentation, charting over 2,000 historical figures from 1200 BCE to 1800 CE, “a strikingly new kind of visual design, carrying messages about both history and method” (University of Oregon). It was the inspiration for William Playfair’s bar chart and emphasized a systematic, scientific approach to history.

Priestley produced the chart to supplement his teaching of history at the Warrington Academy. He later produced a further *New Chart of History* (1769) and accompanying descriptive books as supplements. “These graphic time line representations of the span of life of major historical figures or of empires were popular for the rest of the century in England and the United States, and the *Descriptions*, at least, went through several editions” (ODNB).

Copper engraved chart (869 × 617 mm), laid down onto linen and folded in 16 panels as issued. Contemporary manuscript title to front panel. Provenance: bookplate to front cover of Thomas de Grey, 2nd Baron Walsingham (1748–1818). Scattered light soiling, some splitting along folds, pinholes to corners, still in an excellent state of preservation, without repair or reinforcement. A copy of the 1807 *Description* is offered with this chart. ¶ Crook H/371; ESTC T12328. University of Oregon, “The Time Charts of Joseph Priestley”, available online.

£3,500 [166054]

**44**  
**ROTH, Chrétien Frédéric Guillaume.** Essai d'une Distribution généalogique des sciences et des arts principaux. Weimar: Benard, 1769

THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE

A very rare engraved genealogical depiction of the arts and sciences, as explained in the preliminary discourse of Diderot and d'Alembert’s great *Encyclopédie*, this conceived by Chrétien (or Christian) Roth and engraved by Robert Benard.

Following Francis Bacon’s *Tree of Knowledge* as described in *The Advancement of Learning* of 1605, and the table “Système figuré des connaissances humaines” produced for the *Encyclopédie*, Roth here depicts the genealogical form of knowledge in the shape of a tree, the three main branches of Memory, Reason and Imagination subdividing into “fruit”, the domains of science known to man. Benard (b. 1734) engraved, or directed the engraving of, at least 1,800 plates for the *Encyclopédie*, published between 1751 and 1772. He was also



44

responsible for a large number of the plates included in James Cook’s *Voyages*.

Little is known of Roth, save that he was a teacher in Weimar and subsequently authored the *Versuch einer Mappede Monde Litteraire* (Erfurt, 1785), described on WorldCat as a sequel to the present work. This engraving was subsequently included in Pierre Mouchon’s *Table analytique* (1780).

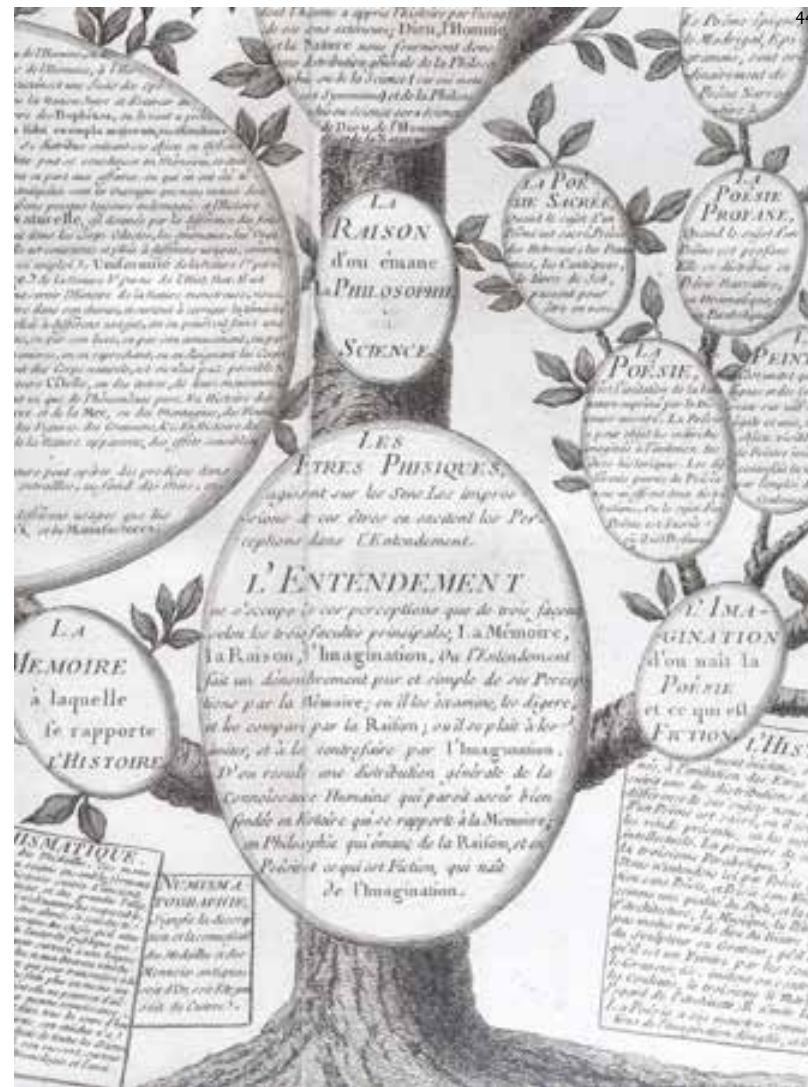
Engraved broadside (97,5 × 62,5 cm, engraved area 93 × 62 cm). Sometime folded, now mounted, framed, and glazed. Light wear along folds and spotting: in very good condition.

£6,750 [148493]

**45**  
**DIDEROT, Denis, & others.** Select Essays from the Encyclopedy. London: Samuel Leacroft, 1772

“THE SPIRIT OF THE ENCYCLOPÉDY”

First edition of this selection of articles from the *Encyclopédie* in English translation. This is the only such English anthology



44

from the *Encyclopédie*; the larger work itself was not translated into English, save for a doomed attempt in 1752 which only managed eight weekly parts before failing.

The *Encyclopédie* was “a monument in the history of European thought; the acme of the age of reason; a prime motive force in undermining the Ancien regime and in heralding the French Revolution, a permanent source for all aspects of eighteenth-century civilization” (PMM). Titanic in scope and published in 35 volumes from 1751 to 1780, it comprised over 70,000 articles written by around 200 individuals, including Rousseau, Quesnay, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Buffon, Condorcet, Necker, and Turgot, with the bulk by Diderot and d’Alembert themselves.

This collection constitutes a translation of the first volume of the anthology *Esprit de l’Encyclopédie*, published in five volumes in Geneva and Paris in 1768. It prints 22 articles, chiefly by Diderot, d’Alembert, and Abbé Mallet, on subjects including the philosophy of Descartes, Native Americans, angels, the Qur’an, and conjugal infidelity. The compilers limited their selection to the essays they considered “to be looked upon as the spirit of the *Encyclopédie*; or a selection of the most interesting, curious, and entertaining, as well as the most philosophical articles”. They refrained from publishing “those articles which were discovered to be offensive to religion, morality, and consequently to the welfare of society in general” (p. iv).

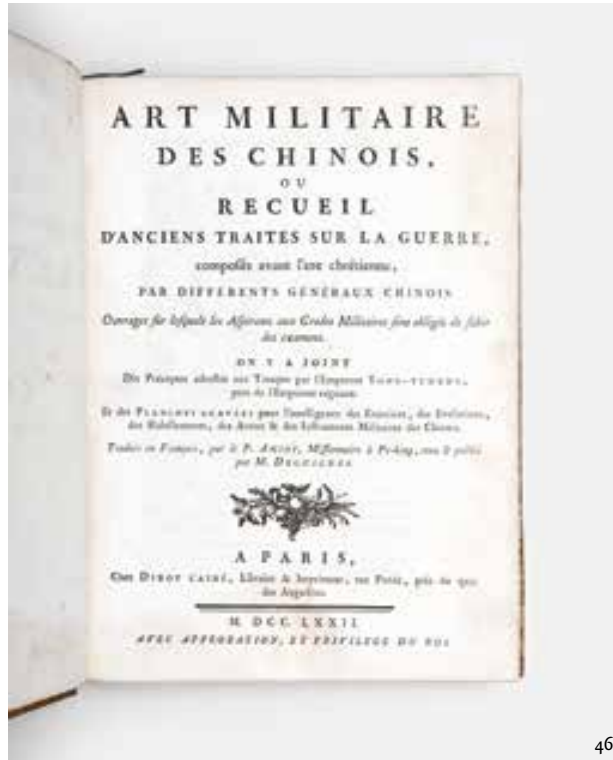
Octavo (208 × 123 mm). Contemporary sprinkled calf, spine ruled and elaborately decorated in gilt, red morocco label, red edges. Bookplate to front pastedown of Robert J. Hayhurst, a Lancashire druggist and chemist, who amassed a fine library. Complete with half-title. Spine chipped at head, joints split at extremities but firm, very faint peripheral intermittent staining to contents else clean. A very good copy. ¶ ESTC T111521. See *Printing and the Mind of Man* 200 (first edition of *Encyclopédie*).

£3,250 [157938]



45





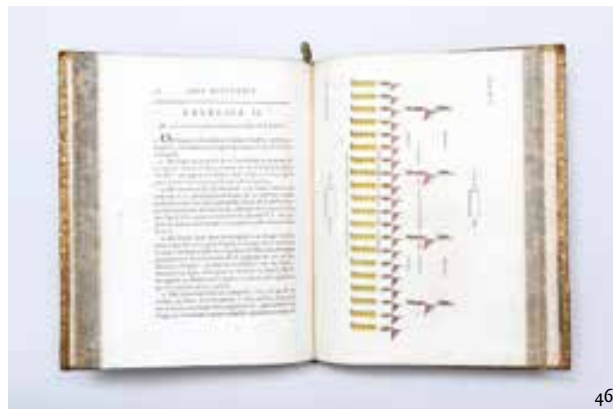
46

**46**  
**SUN TZU – AMIOT, Jean-Joseph-Marie.** Art militaire des Chinois, ou Recueil d'anciens traités sur la guerre. Paris: chez Didot l'Ainé, 1772

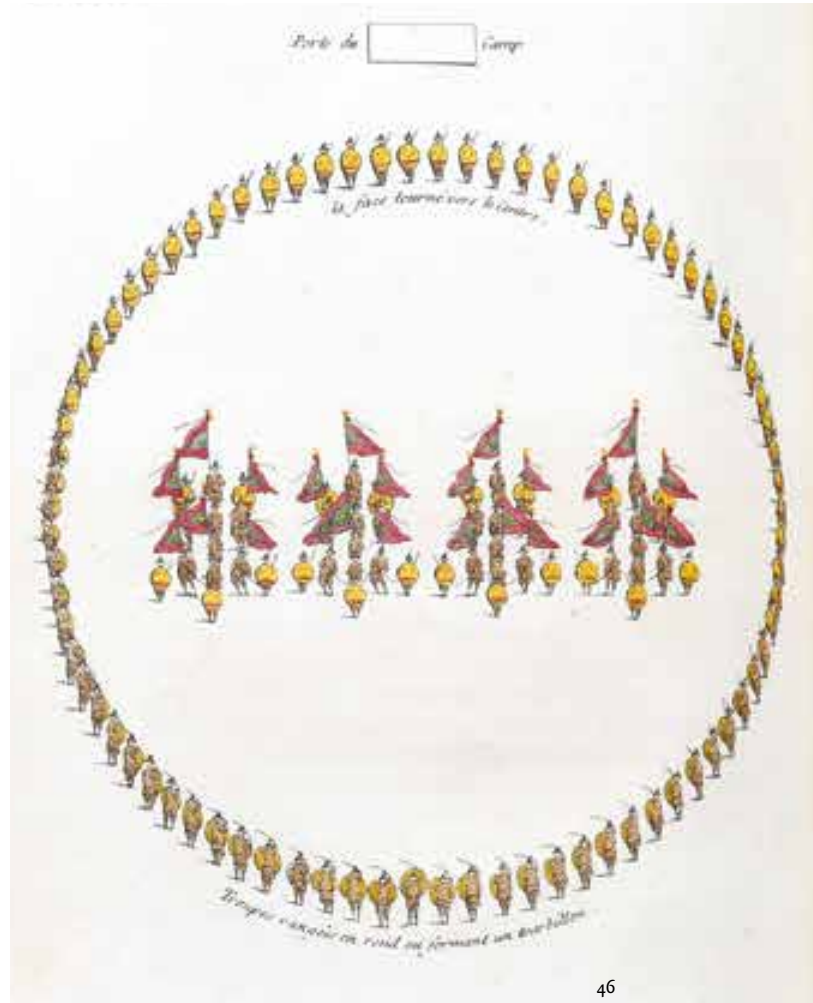
**KEY TO THE ENLIGHTENMENT'S ENCOUNTER WITH ASIA**

First edition of the first European translation of the Art of War, which reverberated through physiocrat and other French revolutionary circles at a crucial political juncture. "Amiot's translation set out lessons on military and political reform that were highly relevant to the strategic situation of France" (Parr, p. 2). In a handsome period binding, this copy is from the library of a French veteran of the Second Opium War.

Like other Jesuit scholars and the editors of the *Encyclopédie*, Amiot (1718–1793) believed that comparative study of different cultures served as the best means to improve



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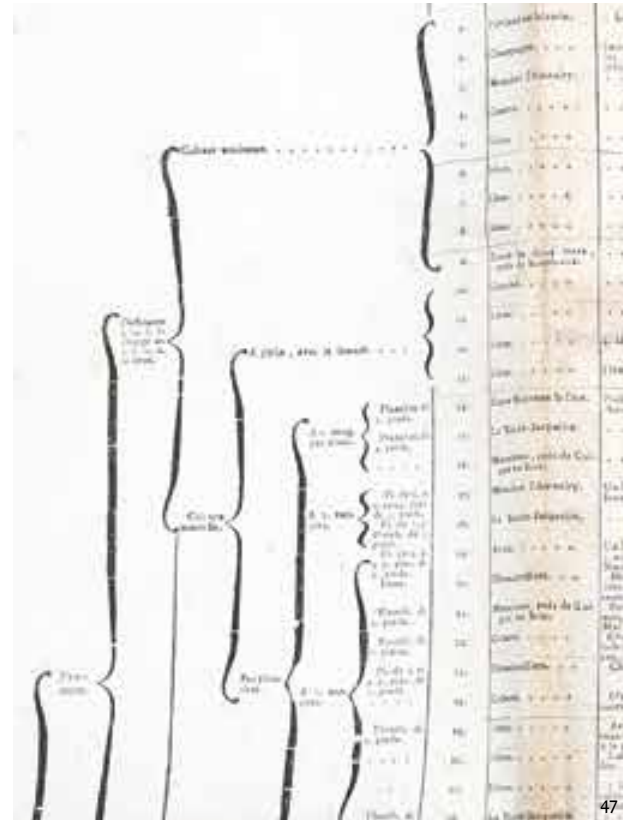


46

human affairs. Using Chinese and Manchu sources, he completed his studies of the Art of War in 1766, sending the manuscript back home as an offering to the French political establishment. *Art militaire de Chinois* also presents Amiot's translation of some of the other seven military classics of ancient China, including the Marshal's Art of War (Sima fa) and the Wuzi.

*Art militaire de Chinois* appeared in the context of the "Military Enlightenment", advancing ideas concerning classicism, the psychology of warfare, and universal principles of military tactics and strategy. The political and military ideas of Sun Tzu also resonated with Quesnay and other physiocrats. In glossing and embellishing Sun Tzu's theories, Amiot emphasized Chinese concepts of legitimate revolution, arguing that the Ming dynasty was overthrown by revolutionaries who drew from the Art of War to achieve legitimate political change.

Quarto (262 × 197 mm). Contemporary marbled calf, red spine label, raised bands, compartments with gilt floral and foliate tools, sides with border of gilt single fillets and dog tooth rolls enclosing a scrolling foliate frame, gilt floral cornerpieces, gilt paired fillet to board edges, gilt scrolling foliate turn-ins, Placard pattern marbled endpapers and edges. With 33 hand-coloured plates. Provenance: Isidore Pierre Schmitz (1820–1892), with gift inscription; Camille



47

Aboussouan (1919–2013), with three bookplates; his library sold by Sotheby's, 17–18 June 1993, this work as lot 23. Skinning on front pastedown where label sometime removed; final blank with blue ink stamp and recent ink numerical annotation, as well as faint traces where plastic barcode expertly removed. Headcap and lower corner of front board professionally refurbished, spine a little rubbed, a few old abrasions to covers, occasional finger soiling, plates well preserved. A very good copy. ¶ Brunet VI, 8572; Conlon 72:518; Cordier (2nd edition) 1555 (21 pl.); DBS I:296:10; Löwendahl 560; Sloos, *Warfare* 3131. Adam Parr, *The Mandate of Heaven: Strategy, Revolution, and the First European Translation of Sunzi's Art of War* (1772), 2019.

£27,500

[165982]

**47**

**AGRICULTURAL REFORM.** Exposition des Principes de la nouvelle Agriculture. [1772]

First edition of this comparative study of agricultural production across Europe, demonstrating that the movement led by reformists Henri-Louis Duhamel and Henry Pattullo had greatly increased yields of crops, vegetables, animal feed, and grapevines. The 20 accompanying articles elaborate the recent technical innovations in agriculture.

Broadsheet on thick paper (450 × 600 mm), letterpress on recto only. Minor contemporary ink annotation to column headings. Folded, slight soiling to outer-facing panels, a little cropped with minor loss to border. A very good copy.

£750

[166309]



48

**48**

**BURNETT, James, Lord Monboddo.** Of the Origin and Progress of Language. Edinburgh: printed for J. Balfour; and T. Cadell, London, 1774–92

**SCARCE COMPLETE SET**

First editions of volumes II–VI, second edition of volume I: the complete set, published over near two decades, of Burnett's vast study of language, the first major British contribution to the Enlightenment debate on the subject.

The work challenges many of the prevailing philosophical ideas of the time, maintaining "that the faculty of speech is not the gift of nature to man, but, like many others, is acquired by him; that not only there must have been society before language was invented, but that it must have subsisted a considerable time, and other arts have been invented, before this most difficult one was found out; which appears to me of so difficult invention, that it is not easy to account how it could at all have been invented" (p. 12). It was much ridiculed in England; Johnson famously said that "Monboddo does not know that he is talking nonsense". Along with Harris's *Hermes*, it was one of the main targets for Tooke in *The Diversions of Purley*. But Monboddo was better appreciated in Germany, where Herder wrote a Preface for a translation.

6 volumes, octavo (215 × 127 mm). Contemporary quarter calf, spines lettered in gilt, marbled sides; vols V and VI rebaced to style. Portrait frontispiece in 6th volume. Bookplate of Lord Sandys to front pastedowns. Restoration to joints and extremities with superficial splits remaining, some darkening at foot of spines, contents with some intermittent foxing but generally clean. A very good set. ¶ Alston, III, 842; ESTC T42128 (vol. I); T42127 (vols. II–VI).

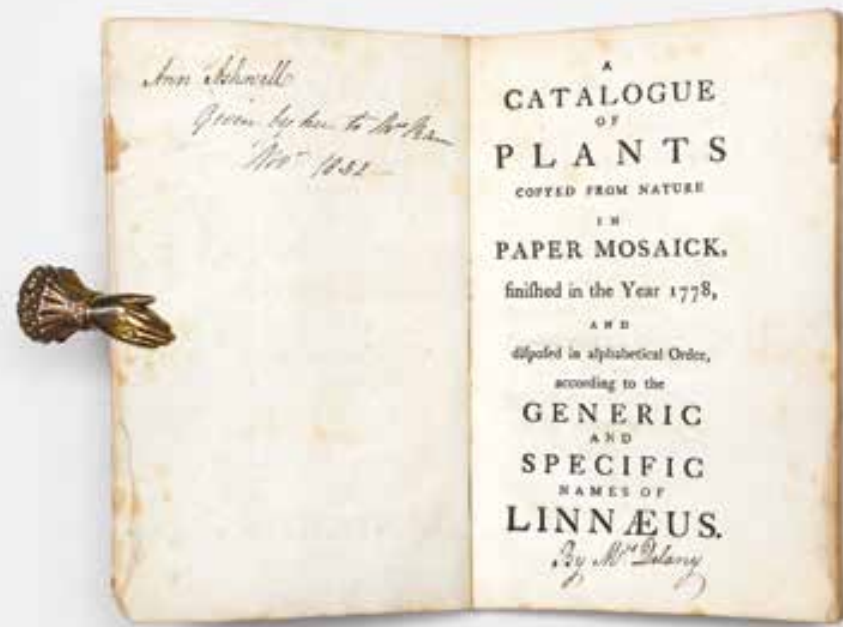
£5,500

[146861]

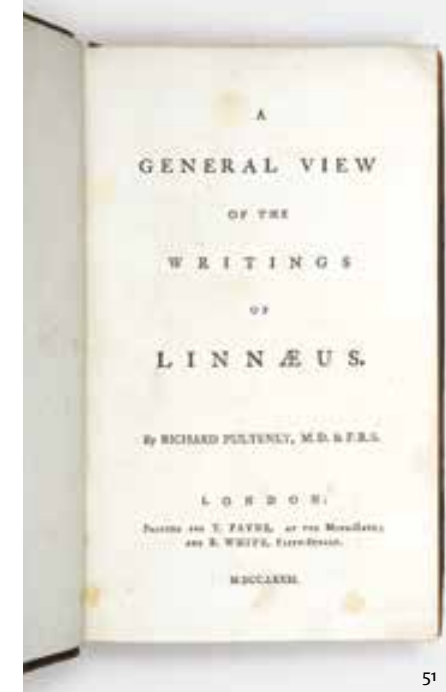




49



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51



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**49**  
**KURZBÖCK, Joseph.** *Schauplatz der Natur und der Künste*, in vier Sprachen deutsch, lateinisch, französisch, und italienisch. Vienna: Gedruckt bey Joseph Kurzböck, 1774-75-76-77-79-81

**A MULTILINGUAL INNOVATION IN CHILDREN'S EDUCATION**

A substantial run of this rare instructive periodical for children, published from 1774 to 1783 and here complete save for the last two years. Every three months, Kurzböck issued 12 engraved plates with accompanying text in four languages on science, crafts, and engineering; it is one of the first works to combine technological enlightenment with the multilingual tradition established by Comenius's *Orbis Pictus*.

Kurzböck (1736-1792) was a prolific Austrian printer, bookseller, and writer. A technological innovator who made numerous improvements to the art of typesetting, he was proficient at printing in numerous languages, as evidenced by the four included in the present work; he became known for his masterful production of works in Cyrillic and Hebrew type.

*Schauplatz der Natur und der Künste* drew inspiration from *Orbis Pictus*, the first widely used pictorial children's textbook. Comenius was influential for his belief that children's educational materials should be written in native languages instead of Latin, a philosophy that Kurzböck carried over

into the present periodical. Large collections of useful knowledge about technologies, crafts, and applied sciences – such as the present work – found plenty of favour with the enlightened reformers of the Habsburg Empire as a result of Maria Theresa's educational reforms in which secular primary schools were established.

8 volumes bound in 7, quarto (240 × 188 mm). Contemporary tree sheep, spines with five raised bands, gilt tooling to compartments, orange and green calf labels lettered in gilt, green silk bookmarkers, red marbled endpapers, red edges. Engraved frontispiece and 48 engraved plates in each volume, numerous engraved and woodcut head- and tailpieces. Text printed in four columns. Bookplates removed from front pastedowns, contemporary shelf label to initial binder's blanks. Stripping to sheep, spine ends of vols. I, II, IV, and V and corners of vol. III repaired with morocco, gilt tooling slightly faded but lettering bright, extremities rubbed, corners a little worn on vol. VI and VII/VIII, worming to covers, endpapers, and occasionally contents, some marbling transferred to free endpapers, contents clean with light toning. A very good, crisp set.

**£7,500** [166117]

**50**  
**DELANY, Mary.** *A Catalogue of Plants copied from nature in Paper Mosaick*, finished in the Year 1778, and disposed in alphabetical Order, according to the Generic and Specific names of Linnaeus. [1778?]

**THE SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION OF DELANY'S ART**

Sole edition of this exceedingly rare catalogue; this copy with a manuscript appendix adding more than 330 samples to the printed list, written in an attractive contemporary copperplate hand that may be Delany's, matching closely the manuscript copy of her story "Marianna" which appeared at Sotheby's in 2006 (described as "a fair copy in a single hand").

In the early 1770s Mary Delany (née Granville, sometime Pendarves, 1700-1788) "began what she called her paper

mosaics, the cut-paper illustrations of flowers and plants that were her most important artistic achievement. Using various shadings of coloured tissue, she cut freehand all the parts of the plant, which were then pasted on black paper to make a perfect specimen. Nearly a thousand pages [of her *Flora Delanica*] were completed by 1784, when she had to give up the work because of failing eyesight; these are now in the department of prints and drawings at the British Museum" (ibid.).

The catalogue, privately printed in very small numbers, lists the "paper mosaick" decoupage botanical designs produced by her and includes Linnaean references and occasional additional botanical and geographical remarks. An online search locates copies at just three institutional libraries: British Library, Longleat, and Yale; with no appearances in auction records. Of these, only that at Yale has a similar manuscript appendix, which runs to 23 pages. Professor Linda Troost suggests that the manuscript appendix "must have been prepared when the *Flora [Delanica]* was at or near completion" and that Delany's "excursion into print may have been inspired by the work of her 'botanical master', John Lightfoot".

Delany's enterprise existed at the confluence of science and aesthetics, a junction at which it perhaps seemed more appropriate for women to engage. This work, by supplying Linnaean classifications, consciously shifts the boundary marker, and can be seen as a precursor to the classifications included in artistically arranged Victorian seaweed albums. This slim volume sits at the nexus of a group of women: Mrs Delany, her friend the Duchess of Portland, and previous owners Anne Ashwell and Mrs Abel Ram, revealing a parallel world of mutual enthusiasms and mutual support.

Provenance: inscribed on the page facing the title, "Ann Ashwell", and in another hand "given by her to Mrs Ram, Novr. 1832" and inscribed, apparently by Miss Ashwell, at the foot of the title, "By Mrs Delany". Lady Llanover, editor of Mrs Delany's *Autobiography and Correspondence*, mentions Mrs Ram in her acknowledgements as "my aunt" (Second Series, vol.

III). She was born Frances Anne Port (1783-1860) and married Abel John Ram of Clonnattin, Ireland. A "Mr Ashwell" is also mentioned in the *Autobiography and Correspondence* (vol. III, p. 169, 1862) in connection with "a plan to go to St. Vincent, &c. to go with Mr. Ashwell (Mrs. Astley's cousin)"; Mrs Ann Astley was waiting-woman to Mrs Delany. This would appear to be a reference to Charles Ashwell (1756-1798), who had estates in Grenada and St Vincent and is listed on UCL's Legacies of British Slavery database. Ann Ashwell (1754-1838) was one of Charles's four sisters, beneficiaries of his will; they lived at Lichfield and a funeral monument in the cathedral there memorialises their "unvaried benevolence and charity".

Octavo, 94 pp. Original blue paper wrappers. With an additional 22-page manuscript appendix entitled "An Appendix Containing Plants. Copy'd from Nature since those in the Printed Catalogue". Housed in a black cloth flat-back box by the Chelsea Bindery. A trifle rubbed, slightly marked to extremities. A very good copy. ♪ ESTC T30174. Linda Troost, *Eighteenth-Century Women: Studies in their Lives, Work, and Culture*, vol. I, 2001.

**£15,000** [159421]

**51**  
**PULTENEY, Richard.** *A General View of the Writings of Linnaeus*. London: printed for T. Payne, and B. White, 1781

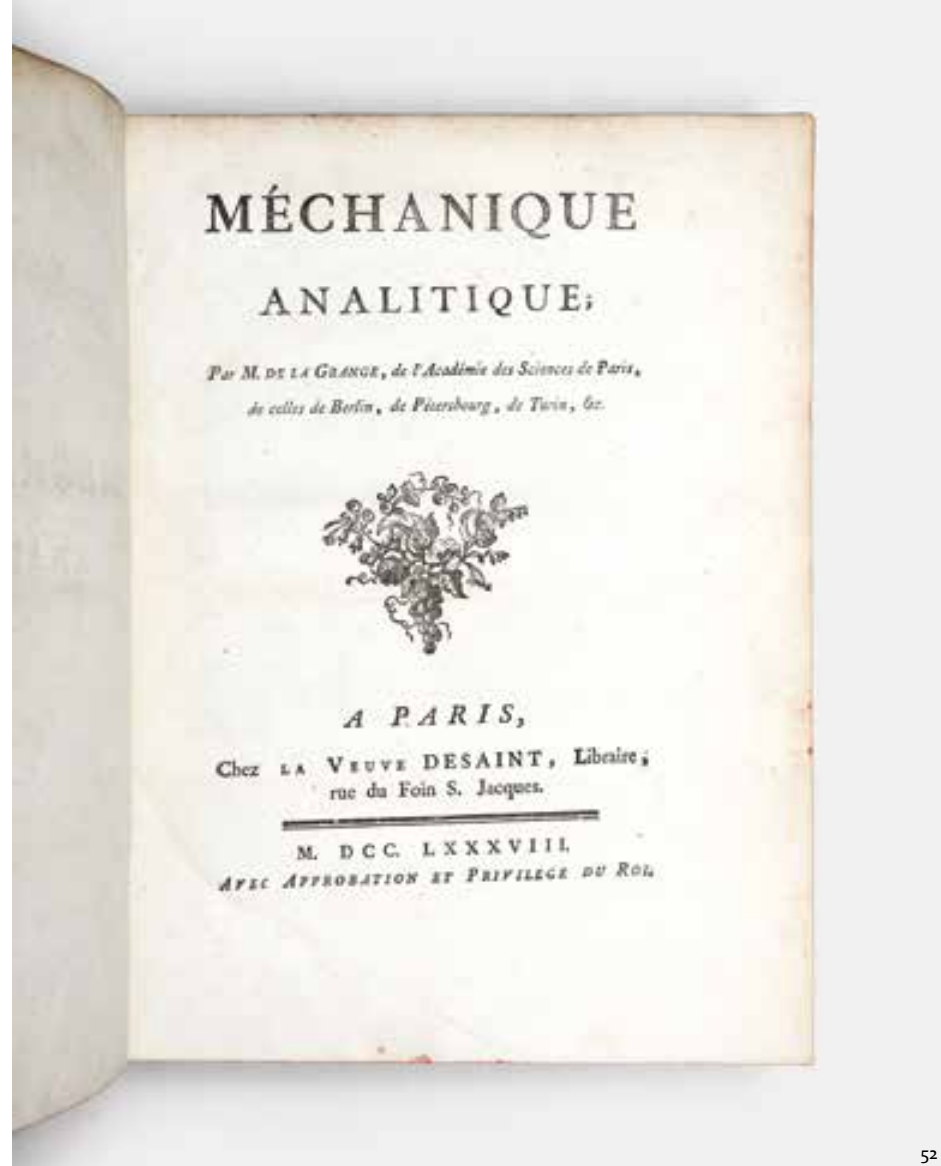
**CONTAINS THE FIRST BIOGRAPHY OF LINNAEUS IN ENGLISH**

First edition of the author's most significant work, which did much to promote the Linnaean system in Britain.

Octavo (209 × 128 mm). Contemporary marbled calf, smooth spine richly gilt with red morocco label, yellow edges. Pencilled ownership signature of one Mabella Coulthurst dated 1816 and neat ink notation to front free endpaper. Very short split at head of rear joint, slight spotting to title page, else a very fresh copy, clean and without wear. ♪ ESTC T140201; Henrey 1246.

**£1,250** [154253]





52



52

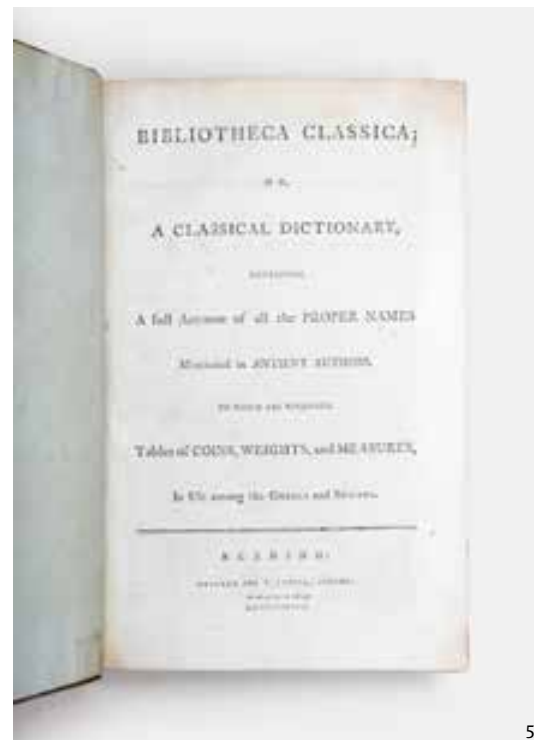
52

**LAGRANGE, Joseph Louis.** *Mécanique analytique*. Paris: La Veuve Desaint, 1788

LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS OF MODERN MECHANICS

First edition of Lagrange's masterpiece, "the first textbook to treat theoretical mechanics in a purely analytic way" (*Landmark Writings*). This is the scarcest of his major works.

"It was reserved for Lagrange to mould theoretical mechanics into a system, and by combining the principle of virtual velocities with d'Alembert's Principle, to derive fundamental mechanical equations which describe the motion of any system of bodies. These important results were set forth in Lagrange's masterpiece, the *Mécanique Analytique*, which laid the foundations of modern mechanics, and which occupies a place in the history of the subject second only to Newton's *Principia*. The two works differ in one essential respect, namely, whereas Newton derives his results purely geometrically, or synthetically, with the aid of figures, Lagrange, dispensing with diagrams, treats the subject in an entirely analytical manner . . . In this sense Lagrange's work has been described



53

by Mach as one of the greatest contributions to the economy of thought" (Wolf, p. 19).

Quarto (261 × 192 mm). Contemporary mottled calf, neatly rebacked and recornered with the original spine laid down, marbled endpapers, red edges. Slight dent and rubbing to rear cover, tiny hole to one leaf, affecting three letters. A very good copy. ♪ Dibner 112; *En français dans le texte* 179; Horblit 61; *Landmark Writings in Western Mathematics*, pp. 208–24; Norman 1257; Roberts & Trent, pp. 189–90; *Source Books in the History of Mathematics* 50; Stanitz 60.

£10,000

[153275]

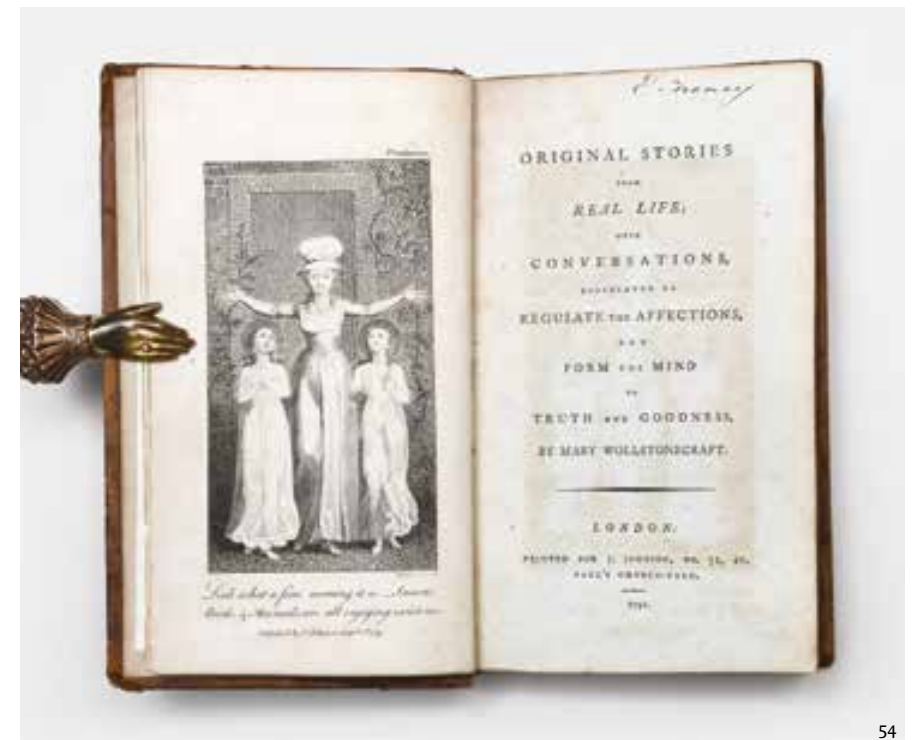
53

**LEMPRIÈRE, John.** *Bibliotheca Classica; or, a Classical Dictionary*. Reading: printed for T. Cadell, London, 1788

THE FIRST SPECIALIST WORK DESIGNED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR LEARNING

First edition. "Lemprière's dictionary is a remarkable achievement for an undergrauate of twenty-three. It has remained popular because it is so readable; the factual information it contains is more accurately recorded elsewhere but his concise accounts (particularly those of mythological characters), with their elegant phrasing and ironic wit, often recall the tome of his older contemporary, Edward Gibbon" (ODNB).

"Dictionaries, literary, geographical and biographical there had been, and encyclopaedias; but Lemprière's is the first specialist work designed as a substitute for, rather than as an aid to, learning. It was in fact an early 'cram-book', 'this book being undertaken more particularly for the use of schools', according to the preface. But what started as a popularizing medium has since become a valued and respected part of the literary scene" (PMM).



54

Octavo (213 × 132 mm). Contemporary half calf and marbled boards, flat spine with gilt roll division in compartments, compartments decorated in blind, direct lettered in gilt, blue sprinkled edges. Ownership inscription dated 1852 to front pastedown with ink note to front free endpaper, some very light spotting; a very good copy in an attractive binding. ♪ *Printing and the Mind of Man* 236.

£1,750

[162337]

54

**WOLLSTONECRAFT, Mary.** *Original Stories from real life; with conversations, calculated to regulate the affections and form the mind to truth and goodness*. London: printed for J. Johnson, 1791

TOWARDS RATIONAL EDUCATION

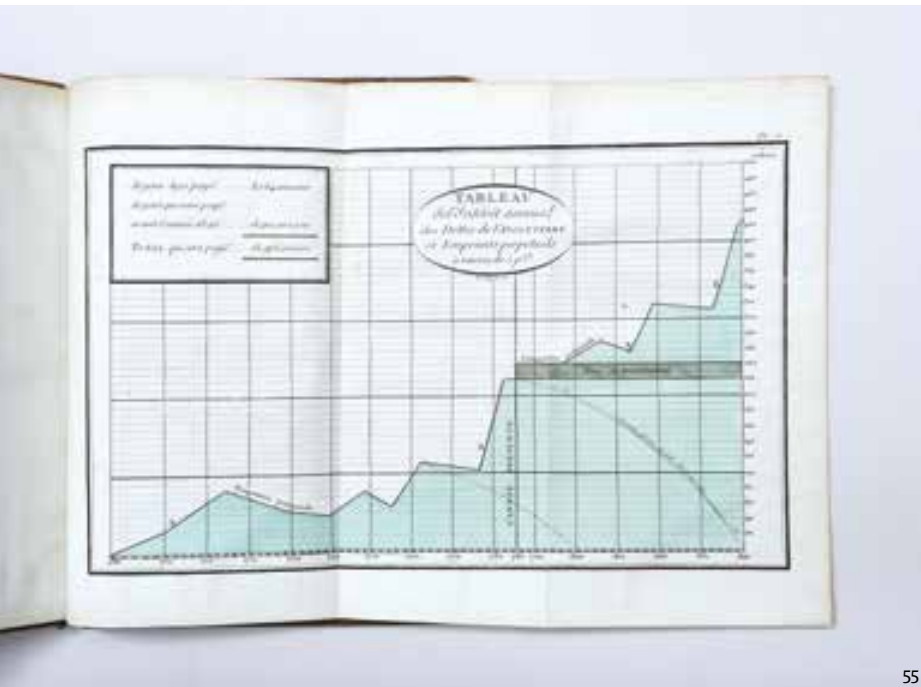
Second edition of the author's only work written specifically for children, in which a governess educates her "shamefully ignorant" charges and encourages them towards rational right-mindedness through a sequence of original stories. The illustrations are by William Blake.

Octavo (172 × 100 mm). Contemporary tree calf, rebacked, flat spine divided into compartments with gilt roll decoration and device, morocco label. With frontispiece and five plates designed and engraved by William Blake. Engraved armorial bookplate to front pastedown, contemporary ownership signature "E. Cheney" to head of title, the front free endpaper verso further annotated. Board edges rubbed and corners worn, some scattered spotting and light soiling, with offset from plates and pressed flowers to some leaves (the flowers no longer present). A very good copy, the plates in good impressions. ♪ Bentley 514A; ESTC T43449; Windle A3b.

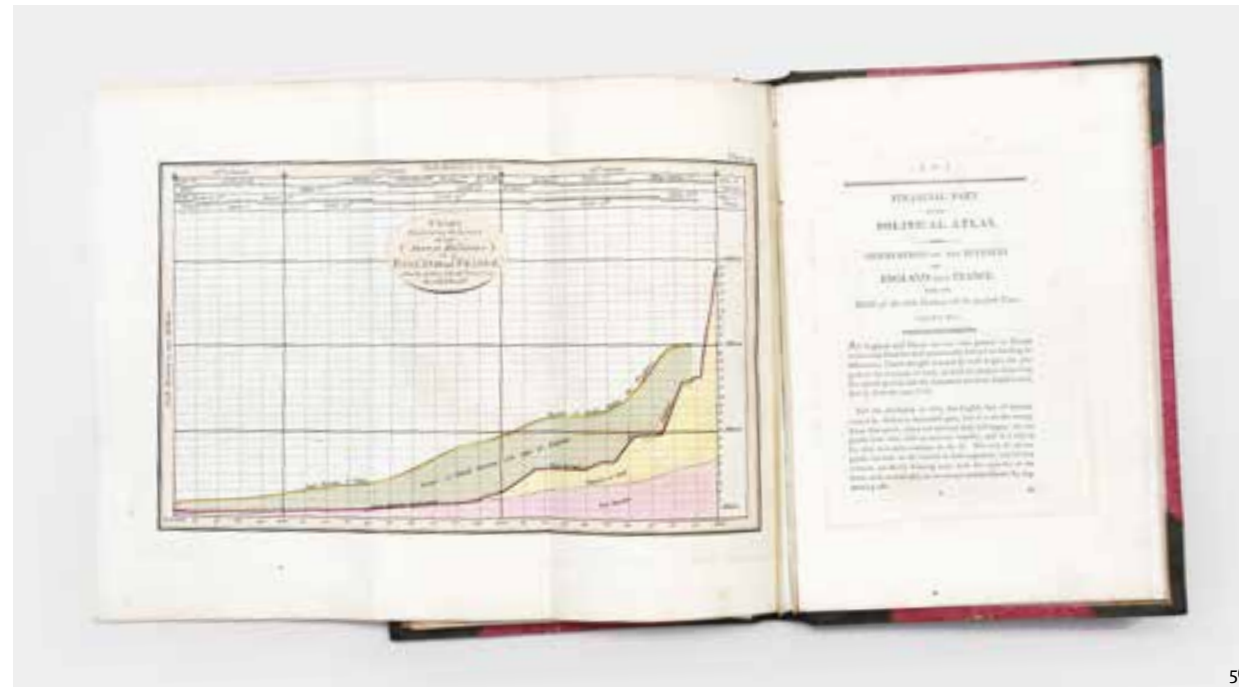
£4,750

[166303]

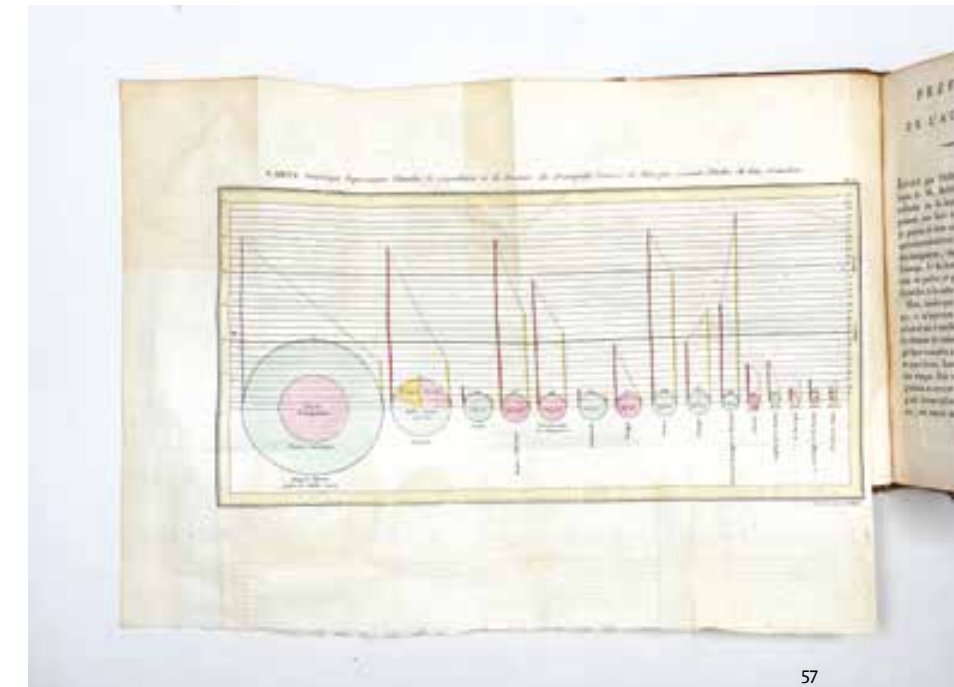




55



56



57

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**PLAYFAIR, William.** Tableaux d'arithmétique linéaire, du commerce, des finances, et de la dette nationale de l'Angleterre . . . Le tout traduit de l'anglois. Paris: Barrois l'aîné, 1789

**EARLY PLAYFAIRIAN DATA VISUALIZATION**

First edition in French, combining Playfair's *Commercial and Political Atlas* (1786) with his *Essay on the National Debt* (1787), both pioneering works in their field.

William Playfair (1759–1823) invented the series line graph, the bar chart, and the pie chart “without significant precursors” (ODNB). He published many books and pamphlets incorporating such charts and graphs, holding that they were the best means of displaying empirical data. “For Playfair, graphics were preferable to tables because graphics showed the shape of data in a comparative perspective” (Tufté, pp. 32–33). They met with resistance in Britain, with many doubting their accuracy, but were more readily accepted in France, where Playfair lived from 1787. He contributes a new introduction to this translation.

Quarto (252 × 181 mm). Contemporary mottled calf, red morocco label, gilt ornaments in compartments, marbled endpapers, yellow edges. With 12 hand-coloured plates, of which 11 folding. 20th-century bookseller's ticket of Raymond Clavreuil to front pastedown. Joints splitting but firm, pale damp mark to front endpapers, light rippling to

contents. A very good copy. ♪ Kress B.1694; Goldsmiths' 13787. Edward R. Tufté, *The Visual Display of Quantitative Information*, 1983.

£6,500

[166148]

56

**PLAYFAIR, William.** The Commercial and Political Atlas . . . The Third Edition, Corrected and Brought Down to the End of Last Year. London: printed by T. Burton for J. Wallis, 1801

**“INFORMATION, THAT IS IMPERFECTLY ACQUIRED, IS GENERALLY AS IMPERFECTLY RETAINED”**

Third and best edition, printed on thick paper and with generous margins, of the first publication to contain statistical charts, first published in 1786. The third edition is updated with new information reflective of the changing state of Europe, particularly with regards to the French Revolution.

Playfair's *Atlas* is a revolutionary examination of English trade, representing economic data primarily through time-series charts. Contrasting his new graphical method with the tabular presentation of data, Playfair noted that “a man who has carefully investigated a printed table finds, when done, that he has only a very faint and partial idea of what he has read . . . On inspecting any one of these charts attentively, a sufficiently distinct impression will be made, to remain unimpaired for a considerable time, and the idea which does remain will be simple and complete” (p. xiv).

Octavo. Contemporary green half morocco and mottled pink boards, spine ruled and lettered in gilt. 26 coloured engraved plates, of which 2 folding. Joints lightly rubbed, occasional light spotting, small marginal spill burn to one leaf. A very good copy. ♪ Goldsmiths' 18232; Kress B.4431.

£18,500

[166329]

57

**PLAYFAIR, William.** Éléments de statistique . . . Traduit de l'anglais. Paris: Batilliot et Genets, 1802

**THE FIRST PIE CHART**

First edition in French of Playfair's *Statistical Breviary*, “his most theoretical book about graphics”, in which he “broke free of analogies to the physical world and drew graphics as designs-in-themselves” (Tufté, p. 44); first published in English in 1801. It contains what is generally credited as the first pie chart.

One of the scarcest of Playfair's works, “the *Breviary* arose out of a friend's project to gather together and publish descriptive, cartographic and statistical material about a number of European countries. The author [of the aforementioned project, the *Gazetteer*], John Stockdale, also printed and sold books, and he invited Playfair to update a wealth of statistical information compiled by Jakob Boetticher (1754–1792) in Königsberg. The outcome was a series of tables, inauspiciously arrayed . . . The book consisted of 64 pages, most of them displaying tables of data, country by country, but with four

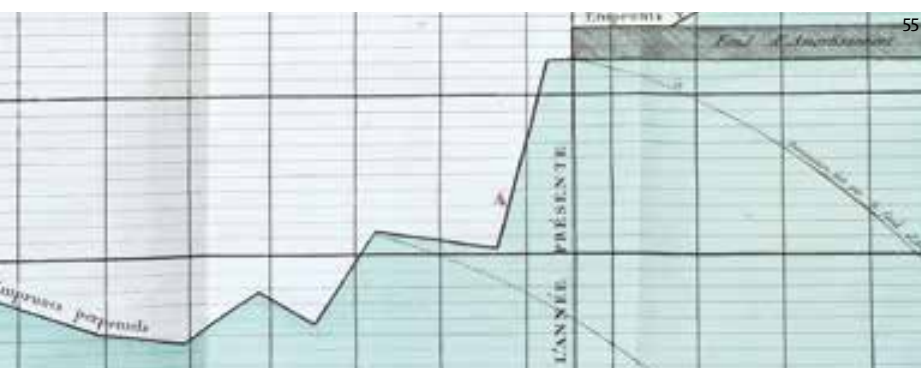
plates, of which the most famous is that showing the first pie chart” (Pritchard).

The French translation was prepared by Denis-François Donnant (b. 1769), a French statistician, who published *Théorie élémentaire de la statistique* in 1805, one of the first books on this subject to be written in France. Donnant did not merely produce a translation of Playfair's work, but also added several original contributions, expanding it to almost twice its original length with the inclusion of a comparative table of the size and population of the départements of France and a statistical summary of America. Playfair translated the latter portion into English as the *Statistical Account of the United States of America* (1805).

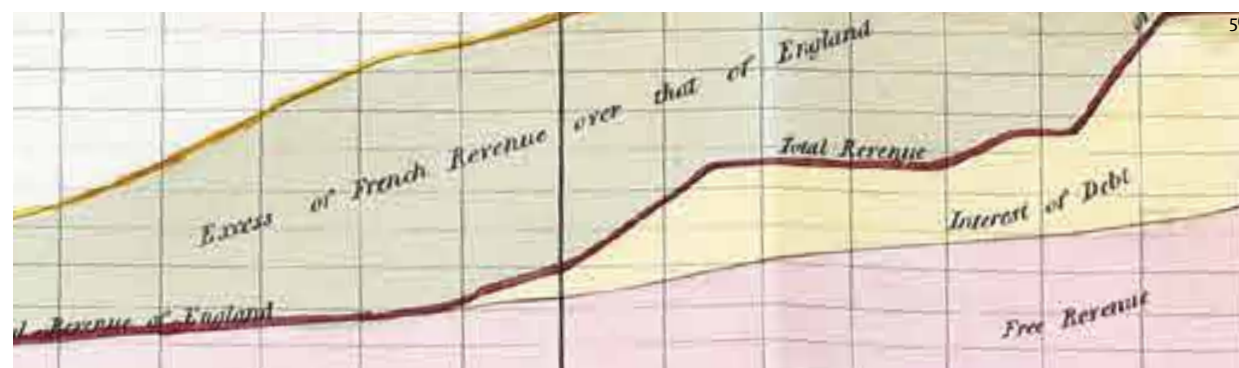
Octavo (192 × 122 mm). Contemporary tree sheep, smooth spine with red label and elaborate gilt tooling incorporating wheat sheaf motifs to compartments, edges red, blue silk book marker. 2 large folding letterpress tables and 5 hand-coloured folding engraved charts. Binding presenting handsomely, endpapers browned from turn-ins, a few pencilled annotations to front matter, some creases to first few pages of text, gathering I evenly browned, fold of plate facing p. 7 expertly strengthened along fold verso. A very good copy, internally crisp and clean. ♪ Kress B.4583; not in Einaudi, Goldsmiths', Mattioli, or Sraffa. Chris Pritchard, “Life of Pie: William Playfair and the Impact of the Visual”, *Mathematical Association Journal*, no. 4, Jul. 2021; Edward R. Tufté, *Visual Display of Quantitative Information*, second edition, 2007.

£7,500

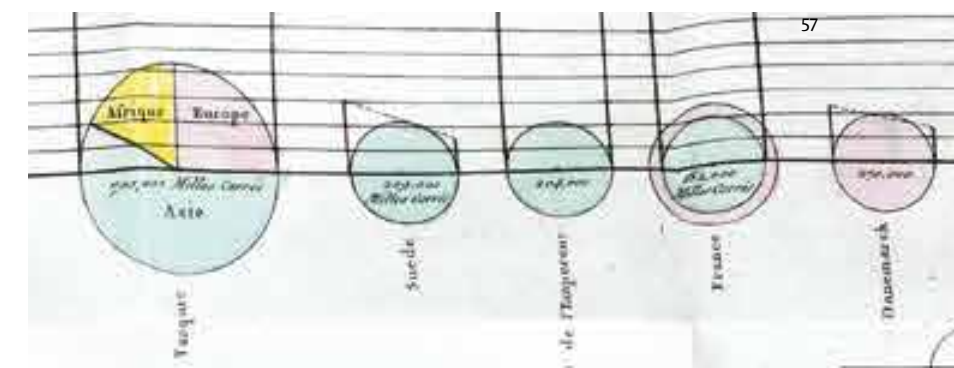
[154304]



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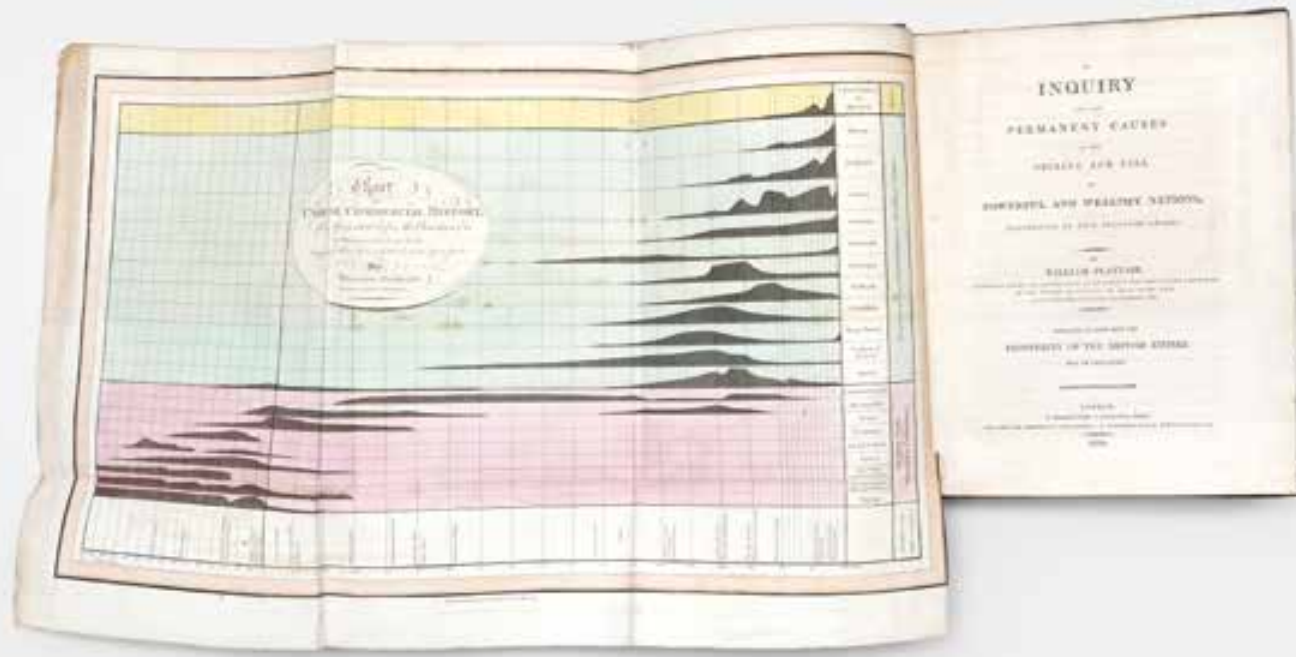


56



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58

**PLAYFAIR, William.** *An Inquiry into the Permanent Causes of the Decline and Fall of Powerful and Wealthy Nations.* London: W. Marchant for Greenland and Norris, 1805

**CHARTING THE INEVITABLE DECLINE**

First edition of one of Playfair's key works: an attempt, using his pioneering visual charts, to examine the reasons for the decline of nations and apply these principles to England's situation.

As its title indicates, the *Inquiry* combines aspects of Smith's *Wealth of Nations* (1776; Playfair published his own edited edition in 1805) and Gibbon's *Decline and Fall* (1776–1788). Playfair surveys historical empires and argues that decline can be measured and thus prevented and forestalled; in particular, he insists that commerce, not conquest, sustains national power and that nations, particularly England, can maintain commercial prosperity if they direct their attention to preservation rather than extension. Particular attention must be paid to managing the national debt and maintaining a trade balance in favour of export. In addition to citing the work of Smith and Gibbon, his method draws upon the work of Hume, Ferguson, and others, and draws from many disciplines.

The causes of decline that Playfair adduces sound surprisingly modern. He saw over-mature economies as having certain common characteristics: high taxation, high prices, a very unequal distribution of property, strong special interest groups, monopolies, failures of motivation, and a high tendency to import. He thought that these burdens tended to result in a flight of capital to nations who could employ it more profitably, and in a natural and irreversible decline. He concludes that a proactive government-driven approach to the problem of decline can prolong national wealth and power. "It is, then, wealth arising from industry,

that is the object to be aimed at, and that cannot be obtained by war or conquest" (p. 293).

The frontispiece chart spans three millennia and shows the comparative progress and decline of all known empires, including ancient in Egypt and Assyria, modern in Europe, and emergent in the Americas.

Quarto (264 × 207 mm). Contemporary half calf, rebacked and recorned with the original spine laid down, marbled sides and endpapers, edges speckled black. With 4 folding hand-coloured engraved charts. With the bookplate to the front pastedown of George Damer, 2nd Earl of Dorchester (1746–1808). Original spine rather dry and worn, patch of reinforcement to short closed tear in inner margin of first folding plate, scattered very light foxing. A very good copy. ♪ Einaudi 4466; Goldsmiths' 19004; Kress B4958.

£6,500

[163249]

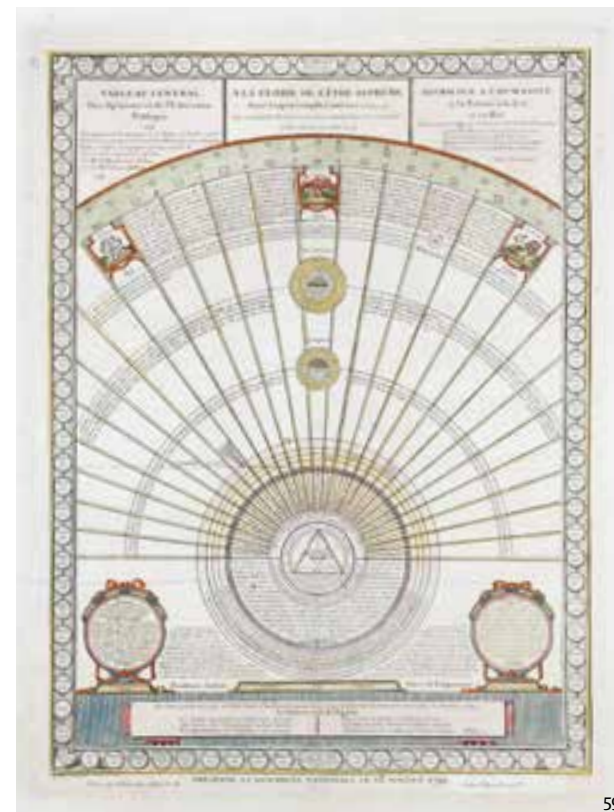
59

**CHEVRET, Jean.** *Tableau Central des Opinions et de l'Education Publique.* Paris: chez l'Auteur, 1791

**THE DEIST SYSTEM VISUALIZED**

A grand presentation of Chevret's Deistic theological system, intended as a new religion for Revolutionary France. The table presents Chevret's view of the universe, uniting physics, religion, metaphysics, and political principles. New Testament quotations link with astronomical calculations and the ideas of Enlightenment thinkers including Newton, Descartes, and Voltaire. The sun embodies the divine spirit, and God as creator is celebrated alongside the principle of liberty.

Jean Chevret (1747–1820) was librarian at the Bibliothèque du Roi and then the Bibliothèque nationale from 1765 onwards. With the Revolution, he began to promote radical reform and published various works to that end. His table was



59

presented to the National Assembly on 18 July 1791 and gained some support, even if it was never fully adopted by the regime.

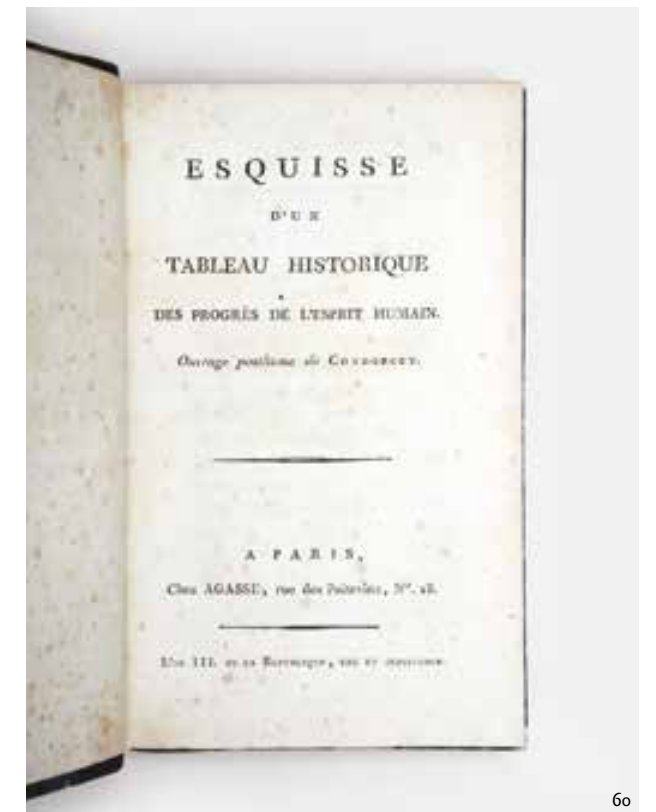
Copper engraving with original hand colour, 550 × 410 mm. Short closed tear in centre, light staining to extreme bottom fore corner, old mount residue on verso corners. In excellent condition.

£2,750

[163681]



59



60

60

**CONDORCET, Jean-Antoine-Nicolas de Caritat, marquis de.** *Esquisse d'un tableau historique des progrès de l'esprit humain.* Ouvrage posthume. Paris: chez Agasse, l'an III de la République, [1795]

**HISTORY AS PROGRESS**

First edition of perhaps the clearest and boldest statement of the Enlightenment belief in progress, demonstrating "man's progressive emancipation, first from the arbitrary domination of his physical environment and then from the historical bondage of his own making" (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy* II, 184).

"In the *Esquisse* . . . Condorcet traces the history of man through epochs, the first three covering his progress from savagery to pastoral community and thence to the agricultural state. The next five span the growth of civilizations, and knowledge down to Descartes, and the ninth describes the revolution of Condorcet's own lifetime, from Newton to Rousseau. The prophetic view of the tenth epoch shows Condorcet at his most original. He forecasts the destruction of inequality between nations and classes, and the improvement, intellectual, moral and physical, of human nature" (PMM).

Octavo (193 × 119 mm). Early 19th-century blue quarter roan, smooth spine lettered and tooled in gilt, blue mottled sides, brown sprinkled edges. Front pastedown with early 20th-century bookseller's label and bookplate of Caroli Michel. Light rubbing to binding, corners worn, spotting to contents, marginal loss to foot of G2 not affecting text, a few peripheral nicks, very good. ♪ En français dans le texte, 196; Martin & Walter, 1, 8083; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 246; Quérard II, p. 269.

£2,250

[161166]





61

**61**  
**REBUS.** An Hieroglyphic Poetical Epistle [from a Gentleman to a Lady]; [together with] The Answer. An Hieroglyphic Poetical Epistle [from a Lady to a Gentleman]. London: Laurie & Whittle, 1799

**MAKING SENSE FROM NONSENSE**

An attractive pairing of rhymed rebus letters. Rebus puzzles, with symbols used to replace whole or parts of words, were popular in the 18th and 19th centuries and were often used in satirical engravings. This particular pair were first published in 1771 by W. Tringham, here printed by Laurie & Whittle from the same plates.

2 broadside copper engravings with original hand-colouring on unwatermarked wove paper (plate mark 340 × 226 mm, sheet size 480 × 300 mm). Minor rippling at extremities with printed area unaffected, otherwise in excellent condition. ¶ Not in *Catalogue of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum*.

£3,000

[166306]



61

**62**

**HEWLETT, John, & W. Darton (engr.)** Engravings for Teaching the Elements of English History and Chronology after the manner of Dissected Maps for Teaching Geography. London: for Bowles and Carver [Carington Bowles, C. Dilly, & W. Darton], [c.1800]

**“GET BY HEART THE HISTORICAL & CHRONOLOGICAL FACTS”**

A complete example of “the earliest dated jigsaw puzzle, apart from maps” (Hannas, pp. 93–94), presumably a reissue from its first appearance in 1787, housed in the publisher’s wooden box. A 1788 publisher’s catalogue advertises the set as “Price 4s. 6d. printed on a royal Sheet, or 10s. 6d. dissected, and pasted on Mahogany, with a Box, complete”. The present example has a different label to the first issue of 1787, with a different publisher’s address and overall design. It also differs in the number of pieces: the first issue numbers 42 pieces total (32 medallion portraits and 10 border pieces; see the Cotsen Children’s Library set at Princeton for the first issue).

In the second half of the 18th century, dissected maps became very popular for teaching geography. The London cartographer John Spilsbury is credited as the inventor of



62

the first jigsaw puzzle during the mid-1760s, the first being a map of Europe mounted on mahogany and cut into separate countries. These were relatively expensive productions as they used hardwood, were handcut, and housed in carefully made boxes. A writer, printer, bookseller, stationer, and engraver, Darton (1755–1819) specialized in educational books and is perhaps best known for publishing the present work in collaboration with the schoolmaster John Hewlett (1762–1844).

Engraving on buff paper mounted on wood (60 × 42.5 cm), cut into 46 pieces; the illustration comprising 32 medallion portraits of English monarchs, from William I to George II, surrounded by relevant dates, persons, or notable events of each reign on 14 border pieces. Housed in the original wooden box, sliding lid with engraved paper label to centre. Designed by John Hewlett, engraved by William Darton. Paper soiled with the occasional mark and area of cockling, top left corner piece slightly warped and broken in one place, medallion pieces for William I and Edward V similarly warped. A scarce survival in remarkably good condition. ¶ *Children’s books published by William Darton and his sons: a catalogue of an exhibition at the Lilly Library, Indiana University, Apr.–Jun. 1992, item 20. Linda Hannas, The English Jigsaw Puzzle 1760 to 1890, 1972.*

£3,600

[134323]



63

**63**

**PESTALOZZI, Heinrich.** *Wir Gertrud ihre Kinder lehrt, ein Versuch den Müttern Anleitung zu geben, ihre Kinder selbst zu unterrichten, in Briefen.* Bern: Heinrich Getzner, 1801

**“AN EXHAUSTIVE EXPOSITION OF PESTALOZZI’S PRINCIPLES”**

First edition of an early and influential work on pedagogy and child development.

In 1798 Pestalozzi, an educational reformer influenced by Rousseau, established a school in Stans for orphans displaced during the French Revolutionary Wars. There he put his principles of intellectual education into practice; *How Gertrude Teaches Her Children*, written as a series of letters, reflects on their results. Pestalozzi argues that children should be encouraged to make their own discoveries, follow their own interests, and draw their own conclusions. His approach aimed to teach children how to think, proceeding gradually from the handling of material objects to the apprehension of abstract ideas.

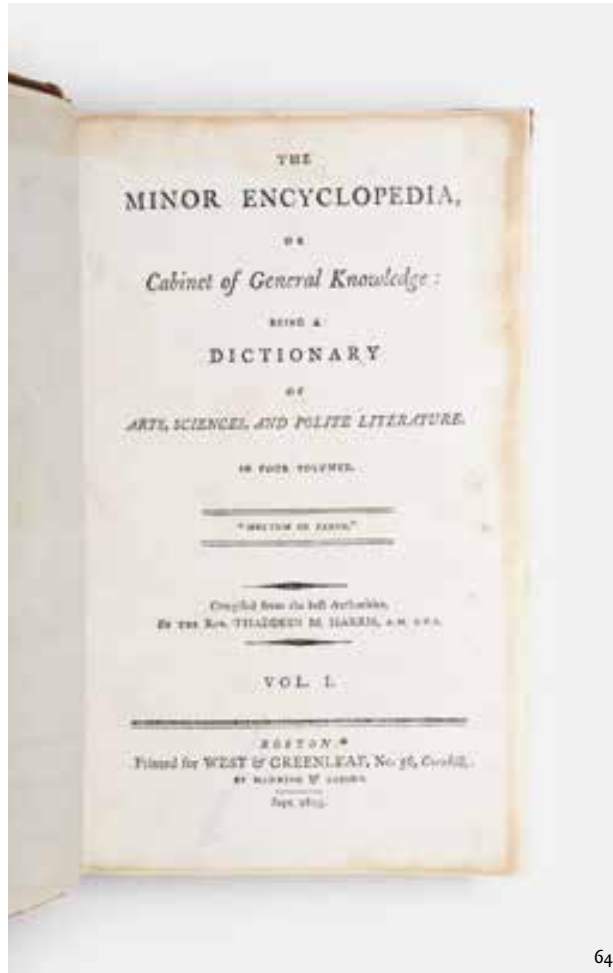
“The most important and forward-looking of his ideas, which he stressed continually in practice as well as precept, was that the true method of education is to develop the child, not to train him as one trains a dog. The pupil must be regarded as more important than the subject and the ‘whole man’ must be developed” (PMM).

Octavo (183 × 115 mm). Contemporary tree half calf, spine decorated in gilt, cream morocco label, marbled sides, green silk book marker. Housed in a custom wooden box. Engraved portrait frontispiece. Neat contemporary annotation to head of title page. Faint marginal toning to contents, else a fresh copy in an unrestored contemporary binding. ¶ *Printing and the Mind of Man 258.*

£1,750

[165938]





64

64

**HARRIS, Thaddeus Mason.** The Minor Encyclopedia, or Cabinet of General Knowledge: Being a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Polite Literature. Boston: printed for West & Greenleaf by Manning & Loring, 1803

**AMERICA'S FIRST ENCYCLOPAEDIA**

First edition of the first encyclopaedia to be written by an American and printed in America. Rink traces only one American printing of an encyclopaedia to precede this, Dobson's reprinting of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, published in Philadelphia in 1798.

Harris (1768–1842) was overseer of the Harvard Library and active in various intellectual societies. He also wrote *The Natural History of the Bible* (1820), an encyclopaedia of biblical flora and fauna. The present work focusses on technical matters, arts, manufactures, and trades, and is derived “from the best authorities”.

4 volumes, large duodecimo in sixes (179 × 110 mm). Contemporary tree sheep, spines ruled in gilt, black and red morocco labels lettered in gilt. Provenance: with contemporary bookplate to front pastedowns of John Callender, possibly the private (1740–1810) who served in the Massachusetts regiment at Bunker Hill; front free endpapers with subsequent gift inscription from the American lawyer and portrait



64

painter Ethan Allen Greenwood (1779–1856) to his alma mater New Salem Academy. A little worn, joints cracked but holding, vol. II with early leather repair to rear cover extending to spine, sporadic browning to contents, rear free endpaper of vol. III torn. A good set. ♣ Ewald Rink, *Technical Americana: A Checklist of Technical Publications Printed Before 1831*, 118; Shaw & Shoemaker, *American Bibliography: a Preliminary Checklist 1801 to 1819*, 4340.

£4,000

[155169]

65

**MORE, Hannah.** *Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education.* London: T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1806

A later edition of More's definitive work on women's education, with a female aristocratic provenance. This copy



65



66

was presented in 1811 by Aphia Witts (1743–1840), Baroness Lyttelton, to Lady Juliana Annesley (1797–1868), with a morocco gift label on both front pastedowns; the binding was likely commissioned by Lady Lyttelton for presentation.

*Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education* was first published in 1799 and became one of the most widely read works of the genre, being reprinted 11 times between 1799 and 1811. The leading bluestocking of her generation and an influential evangelical reformer, More was one of the major opponents to Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792).

2 volumes, octavo (192 × 118 mm). Contemporary red straight-grain morocco, spines with gilt-tooled raised bands, gilt lettering and gilt and blind floral decoration in compartments, covers bordered with elaborate blind and gilt rolls of interlacing lines and flowers, squared floral tools to corners, board edges and turn-ins tooled in gilt, blue endpapers, edges gilt, blue silk book markers. Gilt bright, top edges a little dust toned, couple of minor marks to leather, a few spots of faint foxing to initial leaves in vol. I, otherwise clean and fresh. A lovely set, attractively bound.

£400

[165795]

66

**HEGEL, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich.** *System der Wissenschaft. Erster Theil, die Phänomenologie des Geistes.* Bamberg & Würzburg: Joseph Anton Goebhardt, 1807

**THE PHENOMENOLOGY OF SPIRIT**

First edition, first issue, of Hegel's best-known work, the only part published, in which he develops the idea of Geist realizing itself in the intellectual development of mankind.

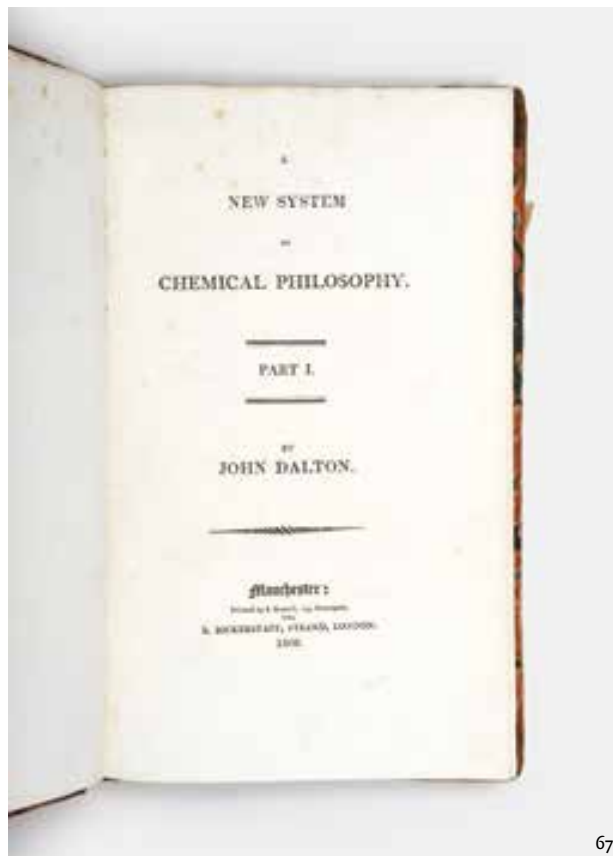
Hegel “begins with a dialectical discussion of sense perception in which it is argued that knowledge of physical things presupposes the view that the physical world consists of forces interacting according to laws. [He] maintained that knowledge of such a world is really a type of self-knowledge, since in penetrating to the forces behind phenomena we become aware of what we ourselves have devised and put there. ‘Behind the so-called curtain which is to hide the internal constitution of things, there is nothing to be seen unless we ourselves go behind’” (Edwards, p. 438).

Octavo (202 × 114 mm). Contemporary interim marbled boards, rebounded and corners consolidated, red edges. Complete with the final advertisement leaf. Printed ex-libris of Karl Engel on front pastedown. Library stamp removed from title verso leaving a very small hole, small wormtrack to lower outer corner of first 8 leaves, occasional marginalia in pencil with one or two in ink, ink notes to rear free endpaper; still a good copy. ♣ Croce I, 1. Paul Edwards, *The Encyclopedia of Philosophy* III, 1972.

£6,750

[144735]





67

67

**DALTON, John.** A New System of Chemical Philosophy. Part I; [together with] Part II; [and] Part First of Vol. II [all published]. Manchester: printed by Russell & Allen, for R. Bickerstaff, London [third volume: printed by the executors of S. Russell, for George Wilson, London], 1808–10–27

**PLACING SCIENCE ON A NEW QUANTITATIVE FOOTING**

First editions of the work which introduced atomic theory into chemistry, published over 19 years and consequently very scarce complete in three volumes as here.

“Dalton’s chemical atomic theory was the first to give significance to the relative weight of the ultimate particles of all known compounds, and to provide a quantitative explanation of the phenomena of chemical reaction. Dalton believed that all matter was composed of indestructible and indivisible atoms of various weights, each weight corresponding to one of the chemical elements, and that these atoms remained unchanged during chemical processes. Dalton’s work with relative atomic weights prompted him to construct the first periodic table of elements, to formulate laws concerning their combination and to provide schematic representations of various possible combinations of atoms. His equation of the concepts ‘atom’ and ‘chemical element’ was of fundamental importance, as it provided the chemist with a new and enormously fruitful model of reality” (Norman).

Provenance: from the library of English physicist Edward Andrade (1887–1971), with his bookplate on the

front pastedown of the first volume. Andrade, with Ernest Rutherford, first determined the wavelength of a type of gamma radiation, and published a number of books on the history of science. He built a substantial collection of scientific books, acquiring both issues of the first edition of Newton’s *Principia*, Boyle’s *Sceptical Chymist* and Gilbert’s *De Magnete*. He sold the library in 1956. The third volume of the set has the earlier bookplate of British chemist Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe (1833–1915).

3 volumes, octavo. First 2 (209 × 120 mm): contemporary half calf, twin black labels, marbled sides, second volume rebacked with original spine laid down, first volume with minor repairs; vol. 3 (222 × 134 mm): contemporary cloth, plainly rebacked, with two separately printed papers on Microcosmic Salt and Analysing Sugar bound at rear. With 8 plates. Sporadic minor foxing or soiling, contents generally clean, vol. 3 unopened, with minor damp marks at head of some leaves, duplicate disposal plate dated 1871 of Owen College, Manchester and with their unobtrusive embossed stamp on some leaves; light wear to tips. A very good set. ♣ Dibner, *Heralds*, 44; Norman 575; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 261.

£25,000

[148877]

68

**GOETHE, Johann Wolfgang von.** Zur Farbenlehre; [with] Erklärung der zu Farbenlehre gehörigen Tafeln. Tübingen: J. G. Cotta, 1810

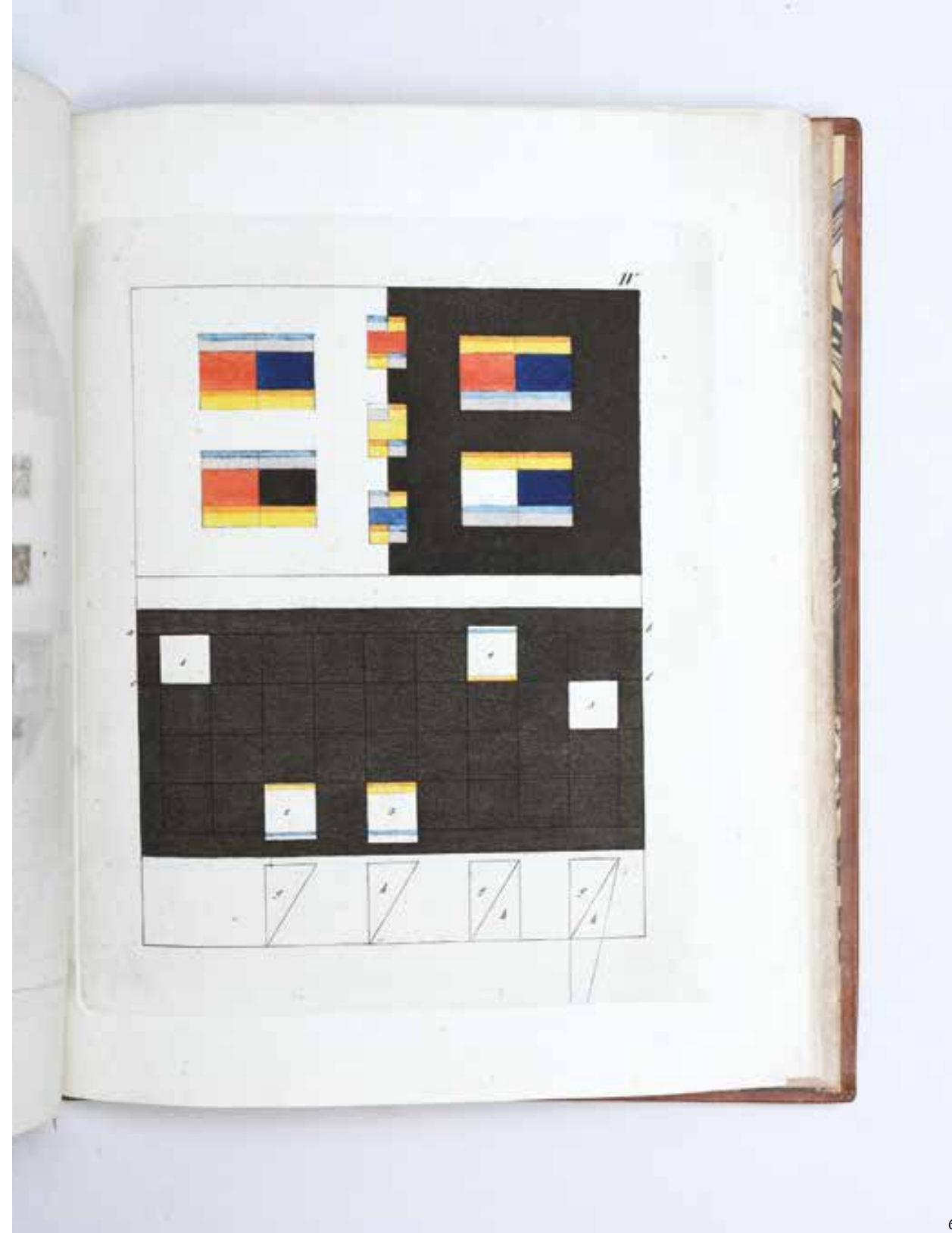
**GOETHE TRIES TO OVERTURN NEWTON**

First edition, complete with the plate volume, of Goethe’s rejection of Newtonian optics which proved an enduring influence on philosophy and art. It is both Goethe’s longest work and, in his opinion, his finest (DSB V, 445).

Goethe first approached colour theory in his *Beytrage zur Optik* (1791). Over the next twenty years he conducted extensive visual experiments involving colour perception, culminating in this work, his most sustained presentation of his colour theory. “For Goethe, experiment was not, as Newtonian science had it, the indifferent revealer of nature but an intermediary between nature and the investigator. His interpretation of colour experiments and the role of experiment itself, convinced Goethe that Newton’s theory of light and colour, with its foundation of prismatic colour experiments, was wrong. White light was not heterogeneous; colour was produced by the blending of light and dark” (DiLaura).

The text is divided into three parts, the first setting forth Goethe’s view, the second a strident rejection of Newton’s system, and the third a historical essay of the development of optical theory from the ancient Greeks to the present, with a strong focus on the biographical and social context of discoveries. The plate volume displays Goethe’s experiments using prisms and lenses.

Although most of the scientific side of Goethe’s work was rejected by physicists from the start, the philosophical principles had an enduring influence. Both Schopenhauer’s *On Vision and Colours* (1816) and Wittgenstein’s *Remarks on Colour* (1977) are entirely based on the work, and Kurt Gödel cited it as one of the major influences on his thought. Its influence on art was equally significant. When translated into English in 1840, the theories became widely studied by the Pre-



68

Raphaelites and by J. M. W. Turner, who referenced it in the titles of several of his paintings.

3 volumes, of which 2 octavo (204 × 132 mm) and 1 quarto (247 × 203 mm). 20th-century mottled calf by W. Collin of Berlin, *Zur Farbenlehre* spines with black morocco labels, marbled endpapers, red edges; *Erklärung* spine lettered in gilt, marbled endpapers, edges trimmed;

*Erklärung* with original wrappers bound in. *Erklärung* with 17 plates, of which 12 hand-coloured, alongside explanatory letterpress leaves. Plate volume with neat repair at top right corner of title and foxing to letterpress leaves, otherwise plates and text volumes clean and bright. A very good set. ♣ David L. DiLaura, *Bibliotheca Opticoria*, no. 606.

£12,500

[165657]





69



70

69

**OZERAY, Michel-Jean-François.** *Recherches sur Buddou ou Bouddou instituteur religieux de l'Asie orientale.* Paris: Brunot-Labbe, 1817

**THE FIRST WESTERN BOOK ABOUT BUDDHISM**

First edition of this landmark in European understanding of Buddhism. In addition to discussing Buddhism's origins and belief systems, Ozeray (1764–1859) argues that it can serve as a lens through which to analyze European societies in a global context. In the preface, he states that Buddhism provides clues to “our first origins and the mass of our traditions”.

“The historiography of the discovery of our globe’s spiritual continents is decidedly lagging behind that of its physical counterparts. Christian Europe’s encounter with Asia’s largest religion, certainly one of the most significant religio-cultural encounters in world history, is a case in point. Whereas every child is familiar with figures such as Columbus, the protagonists of the Western discovery of Buddhism tend to be unknown even to scholars of Buddhism. Thus it comes as no surprise that the first Western book about Buddhism, Michel-Jean-François Ozeray’s *Recherches sur Buddou* . . . is hardly mentioned in modern studies” (App, p. 1).

Octavo. Original blue-grey wrappers lined with printer’s waste, edges untrimmed. Provenance: inscribed on the half-title in French, “my forebear wrote this book in those troubled times of Waterloo and the White Terror. I offer it to Eric (formerly or still a lover of Orientalism and who knows Sanskrit) at the close of the 20th century and in testimony of a friendship that goes beyond brotherhood. Brussels, 27 June 1982”. Light cockling overall, wrappers faded with a couple of losses, small splits at foot of joints, internally fresh. A well-preserved copy. **J** Urs App, ed., *The First Western Book on Buddhism and Buddha: Ozeray’s Recherches Sur Buddou of 1817*, 2017.

£6,250

[142531]

70

**CROME, August Friedrich Wilhelm.** *Allgemeine Uebersicht der Staatskräfte von den sämtlichen europäischen Reichen und Ländern; [together with] Verhältniss Karte von Europa.* Leipzig: Gerhard Fleischer the Younger, 1818

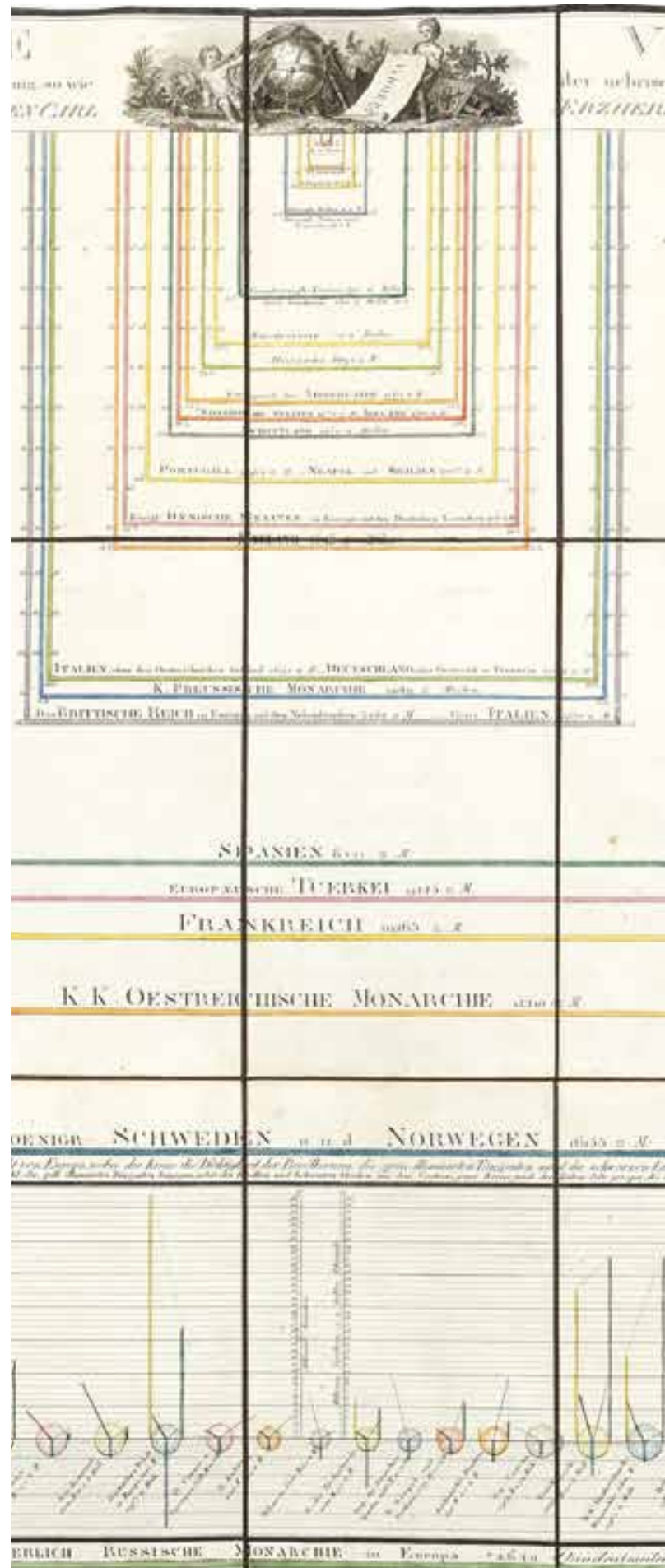
**ONE OF THE FIRST EUROPEAN MAPS TO EMPLOY PIE CHARTS**

First edition of the German economist’s statistical work on the economy and population of Europe, accompanied by the large, beautifully engraved *Verhältniss Karte von Europa*.

In 1782 Crome (1753–1833) produced one of the first printed economic maps of Europe, titled *Neue Carte Von Europa*. Three years later he created another early statistical map, the *Groessen-Karte von Europa*, which was itself one of the first maps formed in the shape of a comparison diagram. Instead of representing the sizes of European countries and their populations in a shape of a traditional map, it recorded their data in the form of squares and lines.

In 1818 Crome extensively revised the *Groessen-Karte* and issued it alongside a lengthy explanatory text volume: the format offered here. The newly titled map now featured a series of pie charts (William Playfair’s invention) along the lower margin, making it one of the first European maps to do so.

Book: octavo, original red paper-backed marbled boards, spine gilt-lettered and tooled, red paper corners, yellow edges. Map: copper engraving with original hand-colouring, originally dissected into 21 segments and mounted on brown linen (full size: 64.5 × 79.5 cm, folded size: 21.5 × 12.5 cm). Together housed in the original matching marbled paper slipcase with red paper spine label. With 7 folding charts (plates V–VI recto-verso of single folding plate). Neat annotation in black ink to title leaf verso, “Handel”. Contemporary spine label pasted over original gilt tooling, label chipped at lower right corner (not affecting lettering), corners discreetly retouched,



70

contents crisp, with occasional light browning and foxing; map in bright, clean condition; slipcase rubbed but remarkably well preserved. A very good, partly unopened copy, the map and slipcase as originally issued.

£3,000

[152670]

71

**PÉCLET, Eugène.** *Cours de chimie.* Marseille: Chez Antoine Ricard, imprimeur du roi et de la préfecture, 1823

**A KEY MOMENT IN CHEMISTRY EDUCATION**

First edition of this early textbook offering a comprehensive chemistry course. Pécelet (1793–1857) was a professor of physics who co-founded the École Centrale Paris, a prestigious *grande école* specializing in engineering and science. The present work is a beautifully printed example of the groundbreaking innovations in science education in France during the early 19th century.

Born in Besançon, Pécelet studied under Joseph Louis Gay-Lussac (1778–1850) at the École Normale in Paris, where he later taught as a professor. He was committed to science education, and in the same year as the present work published an accompanying *Cours de physique*. The textbooks appeared at an opportune time; the French *baccalauréat* was reformed in 1820 and included a new exam, the *baccalauréat ès sciences physiques*, with increased emphasis on chemistry knowledge. The exam was made compulsory for prospective medical students in 1823, leading to a marked increase in students undertaking the qualification. The resulting explosion of interest in chemistry textbooks proved to be a crucial moment in the history of science education. This textbook includes sections on organic and inorganic chemistry, the theory of chemical analysis, and the properties of various elements and compounds, such as oxides, salts, metals, and acids.

Quarto (205 × 255 mm). Recent pink paper wrappers, edges uncut. With 9 engraved folding plates, numerous diagrams in text. Spine sunned with fading extending slightly to rear cover, occasional neat notes and marginal underlining in ink, sporadic browning to page extremities, sig. 98 partially unopened, a couple of pages coming loose, internally lovely and crisp: a very good copy.

£1,250

[164907]



71





72

72

**FRÖBEL, Friedrich.** Die Menschenerziehung, die Erziehungs-, Unterrichts- und Lehrkunst angestrebt in der allgemeinen deutschen Erziehungsanstalt zu Keilhau. Erster Band [all published]. Keilhau & Leipzig: Verlag der allgemeinen deutschen Erziehungsanstalt & A. Wienbrack, 1826

**LEARNING THROUGH PLAY**

First edition of the author's "most important treatise" (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*), which laid the foundation for modern approaches to early years education.

Fröbel was a student of fellow pedagogue Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (see item 63), working at his institute in Yverdon from 1808 to 1810. He opened his first school in Thuringia in 1816, where he put Pestalozzi's theories into practice; the present work, *The Education of Man*, is his philosophical reflection on the principles and methods he pursued there.

Fröbel later opened an infant school in Blakenburg in 1837, originally as the "Child Nature and Activity Institute", but which he soon renamed the "Kindergarten", reflecting his belief that children should be nurtured "like plants in a garden".

Alongside Pestalozzi, Fröbel was one of the most influential education reformers of the 19th century; the two men gave their names to the Pestalozzi-Fröbel Haus, founded in 1882, one of the first institutions in Germany to train early childhood teachers.

Octavo (201 × 135 mm). Later 19th-century grey pebble-grained half cloth, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, marbled sides, edges sprinkled red. Binding lightly rubbed, contents faintly foxed, unobtrusive pencil annotations to margins, minor loss to outer margin of p. 207/8 not affecting text. A very good copy.

£1,750

[165925]



73

73

**HAMILTON, James.** Raccolta di favole, &c., Addattata al Sistema Hamiltoniano, per una traduzione inglese interlineare ed analitica. For the use of schools. Bristol: printed at the Hamiltonian Press, by and for the author, 1827

First edition of this work structured in the remarkable "Hamiltonian system" for the teaching of language. The text of this collection of fables is first given in Italian, and then in alternating lines of English and Italian.

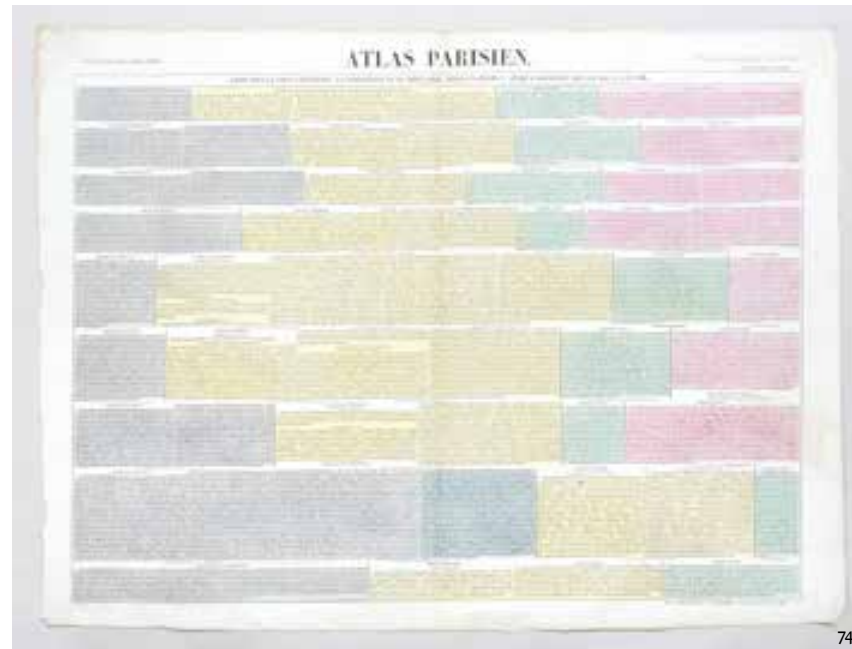
Hamilton (1769–1829) learnt German by listening to a French émigré read aloud a German text while translating every word. Inspired by the rapidity with which he learned German by this method, Hamilton developed this into his own system for teaching various languages. He published interlinear texts in English and another language, allowing the student to make direct comparisons between words and phrases; grammar is not taught in the publications and left for the student to approach later, rather than teaching it simultaneously with, and as integral to, vocabulary. Over 14 years Hamilton moved across Hamburg, America, and Britain, publishing his interlinear translations and founding schools and education classes to promote his system.

Although Hamilton's system was often dismissed by schoolmasters and linguists, it appealed to students, especially the self-taught, for its accessibility and the theoretical ability to dispense with the teacher and the test. Nor was it ineffective – John Stuart Mill recalls in his autobiography that he learnt German through the Hamiltonian system.

Octavo (175 × 105 mm). Contemporary quarter sheep, spine lettered in gilt, blue marbled sides, yellow edges. Contemporary ownership signature of Margaret Henryson to front pastedown and title page. Spine rubbed, superficial splits to joints but holding firm, light toning and minor pencilled marginalia. A very good copy.

£875

[150423]



74

74

**MISSET, N.** Atlas Parisien, ou Tableaux synoptiques et parallèles de l'histoire de Paris, d'après M. Dulaure. Première partie [– cinquième et dernière partie]. Paris: imprimerie de J. L. Bellemain, 1828–30

First edition, a complete sequence charting the history of Paris from Roman times to the end of Napoleon's reign in 1815, with different coloured sections delineating the contemporaneous history of royal reigns, the building and development of the city, developments in commerce and the city's civil life, and the cultural and social life of the citizens.

5 folio broadside parts (672 × 519 mm), printed in letterpress with original handcolouring as backgrounds. Central folds, a few spots, minimal fraying at extremities, else an excellent set.

£600

[138599]



74



75

75

**SAVIGNAC, Alida de.** Les Contes Bleus. Paris: Louis Janet, [c.1830]

**IN THE BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL PRESENTATION BOX**

First edition, uncommon complete as here, of this charming set of instructive tales for children by the French bluestocking Alida de Savignac (1790–1847).

Savignac was a strong advocate of women's education and a prolific journalist who contributed regularly to publications which explicitly celebrated women's writing, such as the *Journal des dames* and the *Journal des femmes*. "Savignac advised her young readers to admire women artists and take them as role models" (Chagnon-Burke, p. 131).

2 volumes bound in 6 as issued, trigesimo-secundo. Original pink moiré-effect paper-covered boards housed in two side-by-side compartments in the tray-lid box of issue, the lid with mounted hand-coloured mezzotint illustration of a ruined castle within a hand-painted border of animals on a background of intertwined trees and flowers, en grisaille on black paper, top of the lid and tray edged with gilt embossed frieze of cherubs and acanthus, pale cream silk ribbon "lifters" intact. Each volume with a vividly hand-coloured engraved frontispiece, tissue guards present, one of them after Colin, one after Westall. Light wear to extremities of volumes; box a little worn with rubbed corners, one corner professionally repaired after split, lid professionally relined and internally repaired at corners. Remains highly attractive and in very good condition. ¶ Véronique Chagnon-Burke, "A Career True to Woman's Nature": Constructing the Woman Artist in France's Midcentury Feminine Press", in Wendelin Guentner, ed., *Women Art Critics in Nineteenth-Century France*, 2013.

£1,250

[125728]





76

**76**  
**LIGHTFOOT, Frances Harriet.** An Embellished Chart of General History and Chronology. London: Published by Whittaker, Treacher, and Arnott, 1831

**A PIONEER OF CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES**

First edition of this visual world history, notably scarce in commerce: we can trace only one copy to have appeared at auction, in 1983.

In the preface, Lightfoot contrasts her work with previous treatments of chronology “so ably treated by men of great reputation for learning”, describing her hope that “the study of Chronology might be rendered more attractive to the rising generation by a new arrangement . . . combining simplicity with comprehensiveness”.

Folio (533 × 380 mm). Contemporary half roan, spine lettered in gilt, brown cloth sides. Lithograph title, 23 double-page lithograph plates with original hand-colouring (some folding). Binding worn with some surface loss to boards, discreet repairs to front joint, rear joint partly cracked, but holding, plates reinforced along folds, short closed tear to first plate, contents lightly marked. A good copy.

£4,250 [166029]

**77**  
**DESJARDINS, Constant.** Vergleichende Darstellung der Grösse, absolute und relative Bevölkerung aller Staaten der Erde, nebst den bekannten Flaggen und Cocarden, zusammengestellt nach Cannabich, Hassel, Balbi & Co. Vienna: H. F. Müller, 1835

**AN UNUSUAL EXAMPLE OF VISUAL STATISTICS**

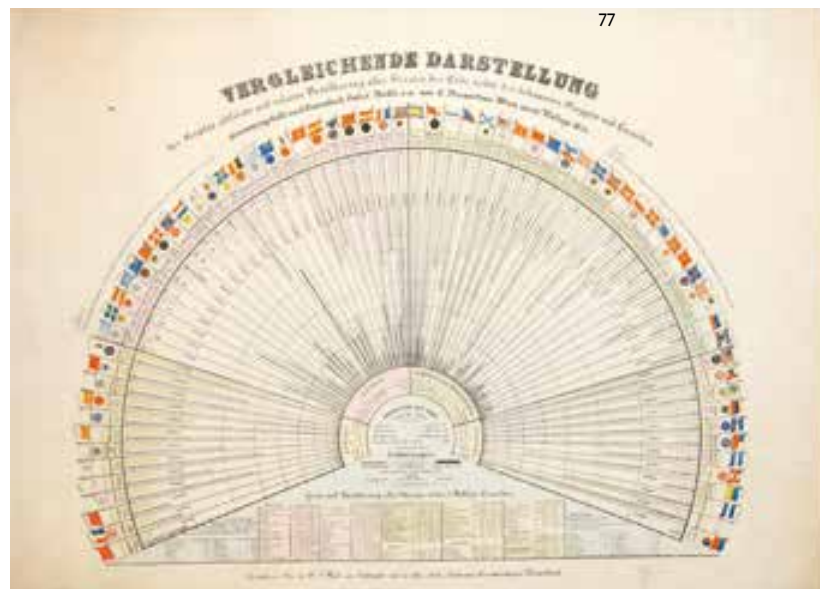
Second edition of Desjardins’s comparative presentation of the size and population of all nations, illustrated with their flags.

76

The chart gives information on each country within the four continents of Africa, Europe, Asia, and America. Each country’s size, number of people and density of population per square mile is illustrated by coloured lines, grey showing the expanse of the country, yellow the population, and black the density of the population. The visual information is then summarized in the table below, Australia and the Poles being included.

Single lithographed sheet (705 × 515 mm). Short tear to upper outer corner with tape repair to verso, pinholes to corners, a few very small spots or stains, overall in very good condition.

£1,250 [144374]



77



78

**78**  
**PIERACCINI, Luigi.** Sistema delle cognizioni umane. Florence: Federigo Bencini, 1836

First edition, in a handsome contemporary and possibly French binding, of this philosophical work on the origin, foundations, nature, and development of human cognition.

A native of Monte Castello in Umbria, the rather obscure Italian Luigi Pieraccini (d. after 1863) studied in Foligno and spent part of his life in Tuscany. He is mostly known for the present work, *A System of Human Knowledge*, which is divided into four books. The first deals with deity as the primary element of existence and thought, man as an image of God, and the ages of man. The second contains an introduction to philosophy, art and science, with focus on why certain individuals are predisposed to them. The third is an in-depth analysis of specific disciplines and how they can be classified. The fourth is concerned with the evolution of knowledge through the ages and the relationship between man and nature. The work is illustrated with several in-text diagrams showing Pieraccini’s complex philosophical system.



78

All items are fully described and photographed at peterharrington.co.uk



79

4 volumes bound in 1, octavo (227 × 143 mm). Contemporary blue roan, smooth spine elaborately tooled in blind and in gilt, blind and gilt borders to covers with intricate strapwork and floral designs, blind-stamped cross-hatching, gilt decoration to board edges, marbled edges, several gatherings uncut. Folding plate, numerous diagrams in text. Complete with half-titles. Bump to one corner, light scuffs to rear cover, foxing to edges and intermittently to margins of contents, otherwise clean. A very good, wide-margined copy, presenting attractively in the binding.

£875 [133277]

**79**  
**HUMBOLDT, Karl Wilhelm von.** Über die Verschiedenheit des menschlichen Sprachbaues und ihren Einfluß auf die geistige Entwicklung des Menschengeschlechts. Berlin: Druckerei des königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1836

**THE FIRST GREAT BOOK IN GENERAL LINGUISTICS**

First edition of the diplomat, statesman, and linguist’s major philological testament, “the first great book in general linguistics” (Bloomfield, p. 133), published posthumously.

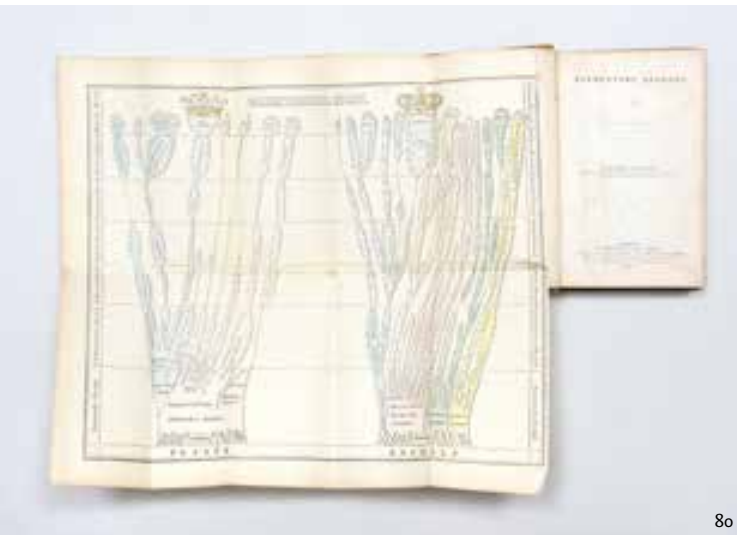
“Humboldt attempts the classification of peoples according to language. More important than the classification itself was the corollary to it, which seemed to Humboldt to imply that the development of individual languages is affected by physiology, ethnography, history, geography, political and religious relationships, and that stages in cultural development of peoples leave strongly marked traces in their languages” (PMM).

Humboldt (1767–1835) was also renowned for his work as an education reformer, his most notable achievements being the founding of Berlin’s Humboldt University in 1811 and as the originator of the highly influential holistic academic system now known as the Humboldtian model.

Quarto. Contemporary drab paper boards, uncut. Neat contemporary signature to title page. Light wear around extremities, minor consolidation to binding, foxed, partly unopened. A very good copy. J Printing and the Mind of Man 301. Leonard Bloomfield, *Language*, 1933.

£3,500 [158926]





80

80

**HITCHCOCK, Edward.** *Elementary Geology*. Amherst: J. S. & C. Adams, 1840

**THE TREE OF LIFE**

First edition, with the folding plate depicting a branching diagram of plants and animals that resembles and is referred to in the text as a tree: an early if not the first representation of a “tree of life” within a geological or paleontological framework.

Hitchcock was a well-known geologist, the first chairman of the Association of American Geologists and Naturalists, and later the third president of Amherst College. *Elementary Geology* was a popular textbook, with at least 31 editions published between 1840 and 1859. Despite his understanding of extinction and change through the fossil record, Hitchcock is what would nowadays be referred to as a proponent of intelligent design, and his textual descriptions explicitly disagree with the evolutionists of his time, starting with Lamarck in this edition and Darwin later on.

Octavo. Original brown pebble-grain cloth, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, covers blocked in blind. With 2 hand-coloured folding plates, folding chart, and 109 text illustrations. Boards rubbed and soiled, spine edges worn with some loss at head, light foxing, two short tears to folding plate repaired: a very good copy. ♣ *American Imprints* 40–3179. J. David Archibald, “Edward Hitchcock’s Pre-Darwinian ‘Tree of Life’”, *Journal of the History of Biology*, vol. 42, no. 3, 2009.

£875

[144225]



80



81

81

**JACQUARD, Joseph-Marie.** *Visite de Mgr le Duc D'Aumale à la Croix-Rousse, dans l'atelier de M. Carquillat, le 24 Août 1841*. Lyon: manufactured by Didier, Petit et Cie; woven by Michel-Marie Carquillat, 1844

**MECHANIZING ART**

One of the first paintings woven on a Jacquard loom, a revolutionary technology which challenged the notion that machines were incapable of subtlety, thus blurring the lines between industrial production and the arts. Produced using the punch-card system, these famous paintings are extremely rare in their original large format version, as here.

This painting was drawn and card-punched by A. Manin and woven by Carquillat in 1844. It shows Henri d'Orléans, Duke of Aumale, and his entourage admiring the famous woven portrait of Jacquard, which was itself woven in 1839 by a firm in Lyon, after the original by C. Bonnefond. Here, the loom and the punched-card attachment tower over the gathered visitors.



81

The Jacquard loom “was an automatic device that for first time allowed a single operator to control from the loom all the movements involved in the production of complex woven patterns . . . For use in the United States Census of 1890, Herman Hollerith developed electrical machines for tabulating data stored on punched cards. Hollerith’s company eventually evolved into IBM” (*Origins of Cyberspace*, pp. 261–2).

Woven image on silk (the whole 111 × 84 cm) using Jacquard’s punch-card method of weaving. Vertical surface abrasion to the lower half of the sheet where sometime centrally folded, causing a pale white line, the odd spot or stain but a remarkable survival in a very good state of preservation. Mounted, framed and glazed. ♣ Doron Swade, *The Cogwheel Brain: Charles Babbage and the Quest to Build the First Computer*, 2001.

£16,500

[93937]

82

**SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.** *Maps of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; [together with] Six Maps of the Stars; [and] MICKLEBURGH, Rev. James. Index to the Principal Places in the World (Modern), with reference to the Maps.* London: Chapman and Hall; Baldwin and Cradock, 1844 & 1830

**THE STEAM INTELLECT SOCIETY**

First edition of this handsome atlas, comprising in excess of 200 maps and including over 50 detailed city plans, some of the finest available at the time.

The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge was founded in 1825 by the radical MP and future lord chancellor Henry Brougham and the poet Thomas Campbell, the intention being “to bring instruction to a mass

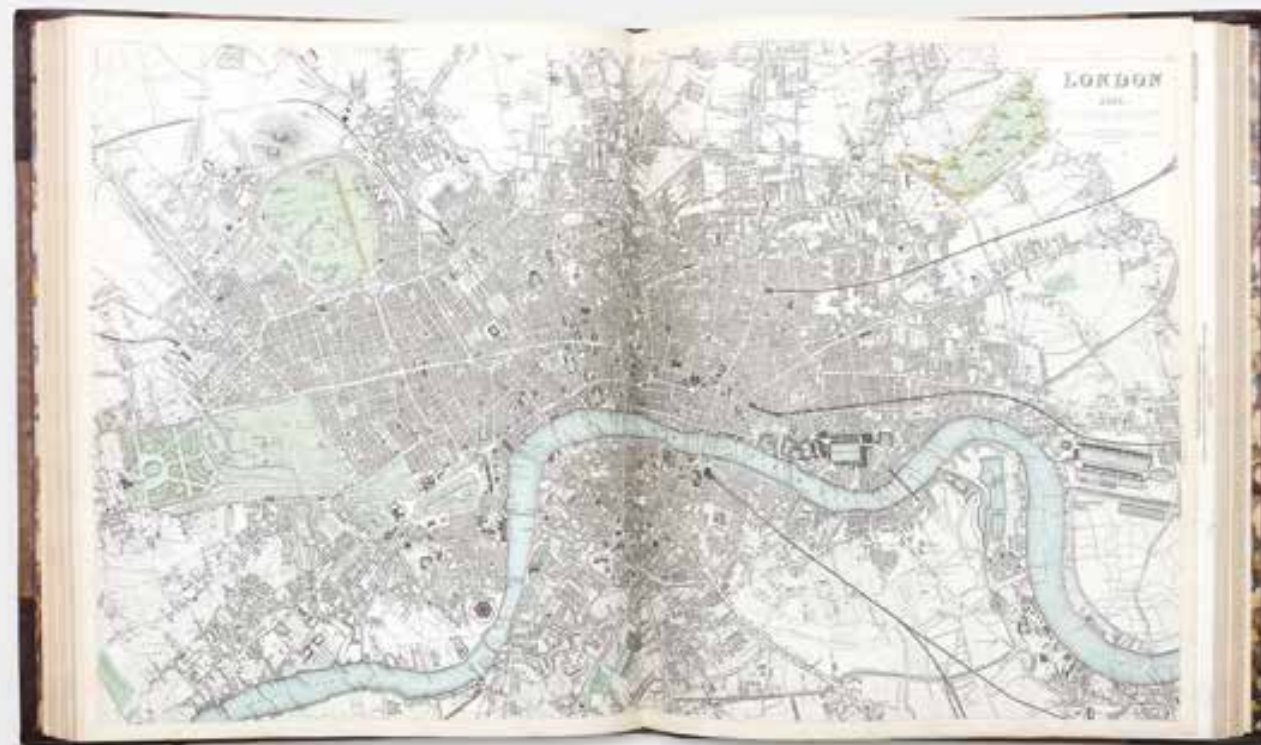
readership . . . [of] all ages and all classes” (ODNB). Chapman and Hall, publishers of this atlas, took over the SDUK’s lucrative map business in 1842, at the instigation of their most illustrious client, Charles Dickens. The Society’s other notable publications include the *Penny Cyclopaedia* (29 volumes, 1833–46) and the weekly *Penny Magazine*. The Steam Intellect Society, as it was nicknamed by Thomas Love Peacock, was finally wound up in 1846.

“The maps produced by the Society are recognized as some of the most accurate and well-designed maps of the era. While the consumers of SDUK maps at the time were frustrated with the years-long process of completing the country atlases, today we can appreciate the cartographic perfectionism championed by Captain Francis Beaufort. The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge certainly deserves recognition as innovators in the history of cartography” (Onge).

2 volumes, folio (410 × 33 mm). Publisher’s purplish-brown half morocco, gilt-banded spines with five raised bands, gilt-lettered direct, sides and corners trimmed with paired gilt fillets, pale purple moiré-effect cloth sides, Spanish or Turkish pattern marbled endpapers, gilt edges. 218 engraved maps (including 51 city plans and 6 celestial maps), 6 hand-coloured in outline, *Geology of England* fully hand-coloured), with additional maps of Kingdom of Netherlands, and London 1843 not called for, all engraved by J. and C. Walker. Contemporary bookseller’s ticket of George Davey of Bristol. Spines just lightly sunned, some stripping of leather, colour judiciously retouched, slight mottling of sides, 6 maps trimmed touching printed area, maps clean and overall a handsome set. ♣ Phillips 794. Tim St Onge, “Maps for the Masses: Geography in the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge”, *Library of Congress*, 13 Jul. 2016, accessible online.

£9,500

[152937]



82





83

**83**  
**FARADAY, Michael.** *Experimental Researches in Electricity.* London: Richard and John Edward Taylor; Richard Taylor and William Francis, 1849–44–55

**SHAPING A NEW SCIENTIFIC FIELD**

First editions of volumes two and three, second edition of volume one (first 1839), issued separately over 16 years: a complete set, unopened in the publisher's cloth. The majority of the papers collected here originally appeared in the *Philosophical Transactions* between 1831 and 1852. They comprise "the entire range of Faraday's remarkable achievement, including his discovery of electromagnetic induction" (Norman).

Faraday was "both one of the greatest physicists of the nineteenth century and one of the finest experimenters of all time. His principal contributions were made in advancing our knowledge of the nature and potentialities of electricity" (PMM). In addition, Faraday was a distinguished chemist; his experiments on the condensation of chlorine demonstrated that gases are vaporized liquids with low boiling points. He developed the system of oxidation numbers and new electrochemical terminology such as "electrodes", "ions", and "electrolysis", along with inventing the original form of the Bunsen burner.

3 volumes, octavo. Vols I–II: original green diaper cloth, covers framed in blind with floriate centrepiece blocked in blind; vol. III: original green diagonal-wave-grain cloth, covers framed and panelled in blind; spines lettered in gilt and ruled in blind, yellow endpapers, edges uncut and unopened. Vol. I: 8 engraved folding plates; vol. II: 5 engraved plates, of which 2 folding; vol. III: 1 lithograph folding plate and 3 engraved plates of which 2 folding, numerous diagrams and tables within text, 2 pp. publisher's advertisements at rear of vol. I, 8 pp. publisher's advertisements at rear of vol. III. Cloth a little marked, spines slightly sunned, extremities bumped, inner hinges of vols I–II split but holding, gauze and cords sometimes visible but firm, neat



84

bookseller's notes in pencil to endleaves, occasional nicks to contents, slight foxing and creasing to plates of vols I and III: a very good set. J Horblitt 29; Norman 762; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 308 (each vol. the first edition); Waller 10800.

£2,750

[164570]

**84**  
**FLADUNG, Joseph A. F.** *Versuch populärer Vorträge über Astronomie ohne Berechnungen.* Vienna: F. B. Wallishausser, 1845

**MEMORIZING THE STARS**

Uncommon first edition of this beautifully illustrated course of lectures on astronomy for women, delivered by Fladung at the instruction of countess Julie von Nádasdy. This is an attractive copy, uncut in the original wrappers.

Little is known of Joseph Fladung (1776–1868), except that he was a popular private tutor for upper-class young women of the Austro-Hungarian intellectual scene, and that he published books on natural science specifically for the advancement of their education. Fladung's most famous student was the highly regarded Austrian novelist Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach (1830–1916), best known for her realist psychological works, whom he began teaching when she was 13 years old.

According to the preface, Julie von Nádasdy (née Forrey, 1816–1863), was also a former student of Fladung, and she later employed him to teach her own children. She invited Fladung to deliver this series of astronomy and physics lectures for young women at her home, Felsőlendva (now Grad Castle in Goričko, Slovenia) – the castle is depicted in the title page vignette and a description given in the preface. The information in the lectures stems primarily from observations made at night using a telescope set up in the castle grounds. The striking in-text illustrations and folding plates depict star constellations, comets, and planets; the plates are provided



85

in duplicate as learning aids, to allow readers to test their memorization of constellation names.

Duodecimo. Uncut in original blue illustrated wrappers, woodcuts on front and rear covers. Woodcut title page vignette, six folding plates (numbered I–III, the first of each pair showing constellations only, the second adding the names), numerous illustrations and diagrams in

text. Extremities curled and creased, a few brown spots on wrappers, contents lightly foxed, some leaves unopened, first cord split before gathering 7 but still firmly bound, small pressed leaf and printed paper slip laid in at pp. 121 and 145 respectively. Overall a very good copy.

£1,500

[161935]

**85**  
**BORBSTAEDT, Adolf.** *Allgemeine geographische und statistische Verhältnisse in graphischer Darstellung.* Berlin: G. Reimer, 1846

**WORLD STATISTICS GRAPHICALLY DISPLAYED**

First edition of this impressive work of data visualization, with dozens of line graphs, bar charts, and block diagrams comparing statistics on a wide range of geographic and demographic variables between different continents, as well as between and within the major European nations.

Statistics visualized include land areas and use, population, ethnic groups, urbanization, religious affiliation, cultivated and non-cultivated land, forestry, and industry. Adolf Borbstaedt (1803–1873) served in the Prussian army, and the data for Prussia is particularly extensive. Carl Ritter, Germany's leading geographer, provides the foreword.

Landscape quarto. Original grey boards, front cover lettered in black. With 38 lithographed plates, of which 13 feature partial original hand-colouring. Contemporary gift inscription to front free endpaper, stamp of the Royal Catholic Grammar School in Glogau to title page, neat notation to front cover, front free endpaper, and title page. A little rubbed and soiled, contents foxed. A very good copy.

£4,000

[154289]



84



**EUCLID – BYRNE, Oliver.** The first six books of The Elements of Euclid. London: William Pickering, 1847

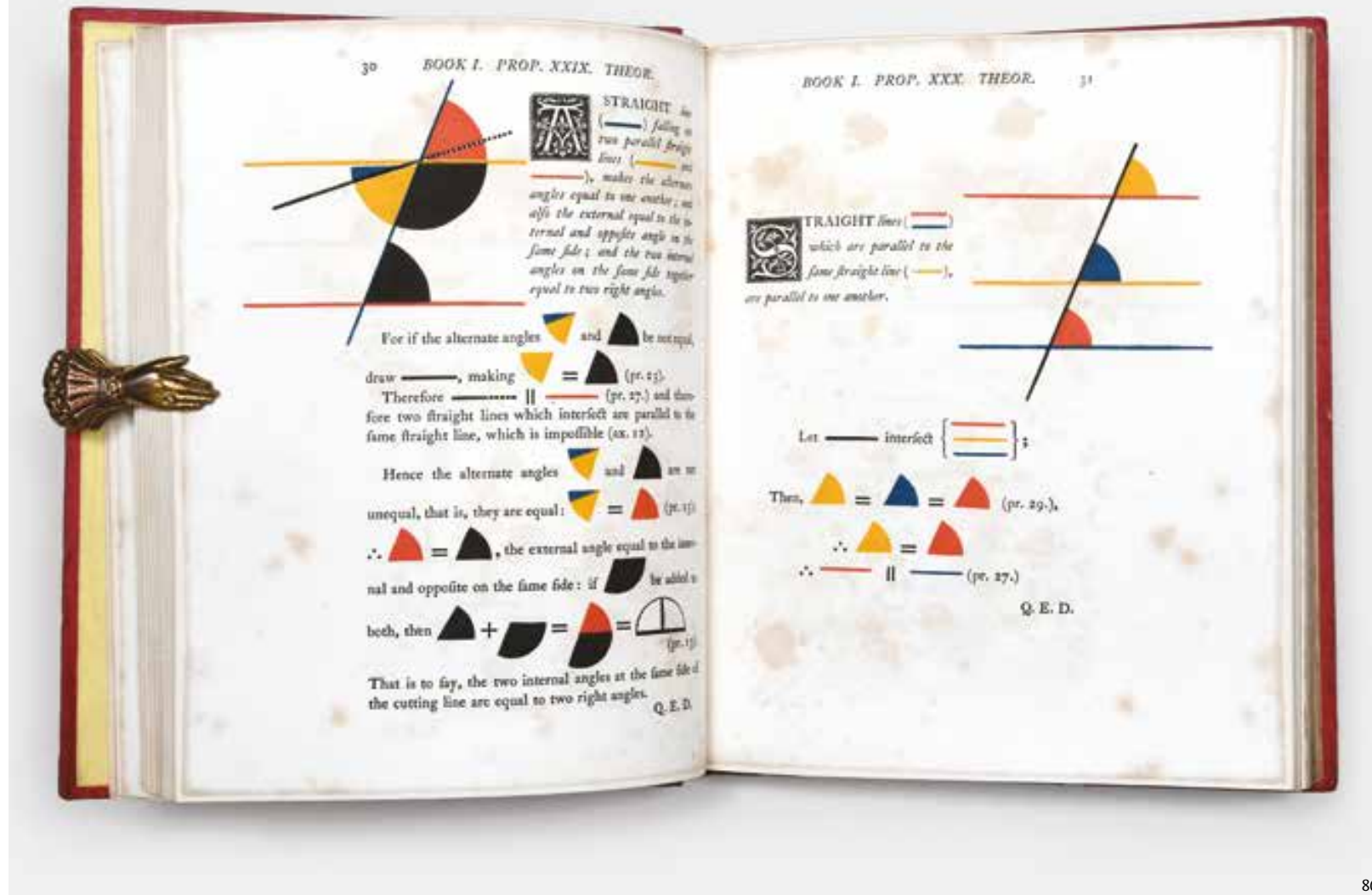
#### THE MONDRIAN OF MATHEMATICS

First edition, rare in the original cloth, of “one of the oddest and most beautiful books of the whole century” (McLean). The use of colour is its most striking feature, with equal angles, lines, or polygonal regions assigned one of the three artistic primaries, red, yellow, and blue.

Byrne (1810–1880) was a self-educated Irish mathematician and engineer who “considered that it might be easier to learn geometry if colours were substituted for the letters usually used to designate the angles and lines of geometric figures. Instead of referring to, say, ‘angle ABC’, Byrne’s text substituted a blue or yellow or red section equivalent to similarly coloured sections in the theorem’s main diagram” (Friedman). His style remarkably prefigures the modernist experiments of the Bauhaus and De Stijl movements.

Exhibited at the Great Exhibition in London 1851, the book was praised for the beauty and artistry of the printing. However, the selling price of 25 shillings was almost five times the typical price for a Euclidean textbook of the time. The technical difficulty of keeping the coloured shapes in register greatly increased production costs, and it was consequently never a viable book for cheap mass-production, effectively preventing Byrne’s method from becoming widespread or effecting any major change in the teaching of geometry. Even so, its beauty and innovation ensure it remains among the most desirable of illustrated books from the Victorian period.

Quarto. Original red straight-grain cloth, expertly rebaced preserving the original gilt-blocked spine, covers with ornamental blind panelling, front with gilt tooling, pale yellow endpapers, gilt edges. Geometric diagrams printed in red, yellow, and blue; printed in Caslon old-face type with ornamental initials by C. Whittingham of Chiswick.



86



86

Bookseller's blindstamp (G. W. Holdich, Hull) to front free endpaper. Extremities gently rubbed, spine darkened, corners and inner hinges professionally restored, foxing and offsetting to contents as usual, the diagrams sharp and bright. A very good copy. ¶ Friedman, *Color Printing in England* 43; Keynes, *Pickering*, pp. 37, 65; McLean, *Victorian Book Design*, p. 70. Susan M. Hawes & Sid Kolpas, “Oliver Byrne: The Matisse of Mathematics”, *Convergence* (Mathematical Association of America), Aug. 2015.

£22,500

[151310]

87

**BLACKWELL, Elizabeth.** The Laws of Life, with Special Reference to the Physical Education of Girls. New York: George P. Putnam, 1852

#### THE FIRST WOMAN TO QUALIFY AS A DOCTOR IN AMERICA

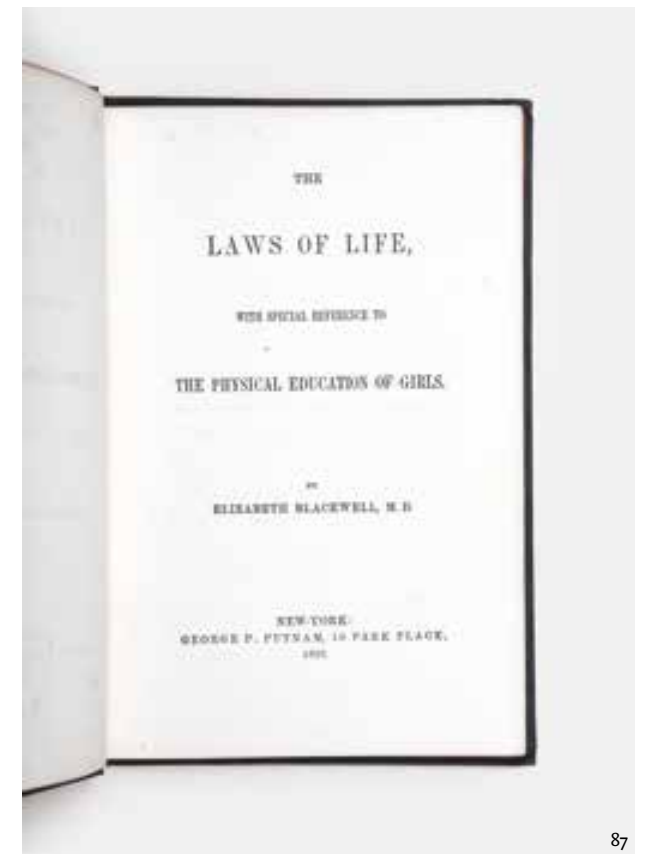
First edition of the British physician's first published work, a collection of her popular lectures on the topics of moral and physical education of girls.

Elizabeth Blackwell (1821–1910) overcame considerable adversity to become the first woman to earn a medical degree in the US; her graduation in January 1849 garnered

international press coverage. She received additional training in Europe, first at La Maternité in Paris and then at St Bartholomew's Hospital in London. Her acceptance at the latter made her the first woman to practise as a doctor in Britain and, subsequently, the first woman to be admitted to the General Medical Council's register. She returned to America in the 1850s where she, her sister Emily, and Marie Zakrzewska founded the New York Dispensary for Poor Women and Children (later the New York Infirmary for Women). In 1854 Blackwell adopted Kitty Barry (1848–1936), an Irish orphan who became her lifelong companion and secretary. They moved to England in 1869, where Blackwell established a private practice in London and co-founded the London School of Medicine for Women with Sophia Jex-Blake.

Blackwell's medical career was driven by her passion for social and moral reform and rooted in her indignation over gender and social inequalities. Her entire family was actively involved in educational reform and the abolitionist and women's suffrage causes.

Octavo. Original grey-green cloth, spine lettered and ruled in gilt and blind, covers decoratively blind-stamped, with publisher's curlicue



87

device in centre of front, edges red. Ownership signature of one E. H. Cressy on front free endpaper. Spine sunned, a few minor marks and spots of wear, else remarkably fresh: a near-fine copy. ¶ Cushing B421. Ogilvie & Harvey, *Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science I*, pp. 136–7.

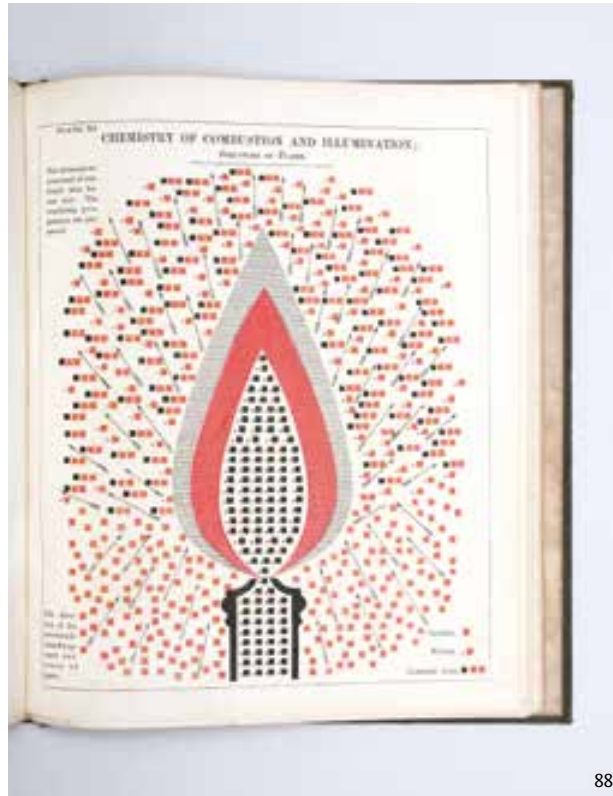
£12,500

[165054]



87





88

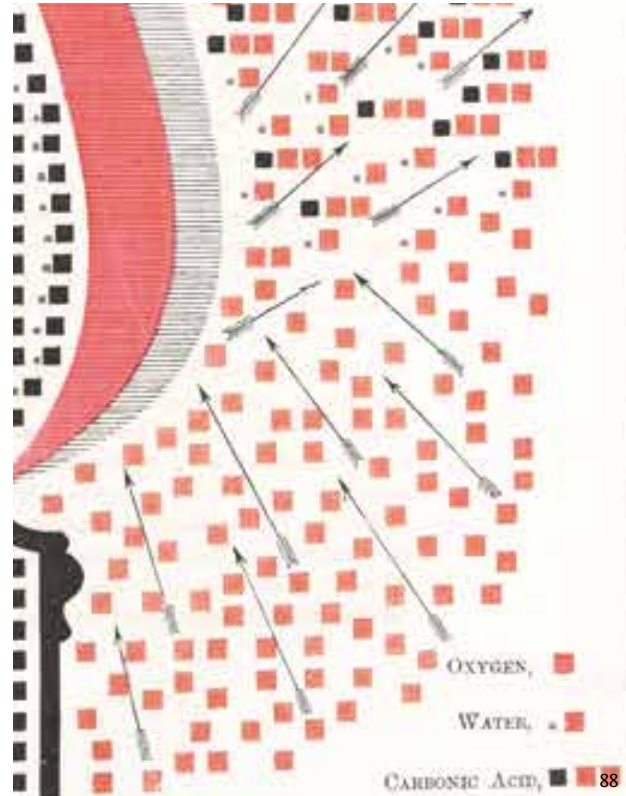
**88**  
**YOUMANS, Edward L.** *Chemical Atlas; or, the chemistry of familiar objects.* New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1855

**CHEMISTRY IN COLOUR**

First edition of this rare and beautifully printed 19th-century American scientific atlas by the American science populariser Edward Livingston Youmans (1821–1887): a lovely copy in the original cloth, complete with the striking plates. “This chemistry textbook was a pioneering publication in the use of color to convey quantitative information” (Reese).

In the *Chemical Atlas* the elements and principles of chemistry are represented by coloured diagrams and symbols. Differing compounds are depicted with red, brown, and black printed blocks, finished by hand, resulting in a striking and effective display of information. The best known plate is that showing the chemical structure of a flame, which Reese calls the “most striking” of the set. It is reminiscent of the famous Byrne Euclid published just seven years earlier in England (see item 86) and it is quite possible that Youmans, a leading American interpreter and educator of scientific knowledge, was influenced by it.

Youmans later founded *Popular Science Monthly* in 1872, “the first magazine intended to provide scientific information for the general public. It was astonishingly successful, contrary to the expectations of most publishing gurus of the time, with a circulation of up to 18,000 during Youmans’ 15-year tenure as editor. One of the most frequent writers for the *Monthly* was the sociologist Herbert Spencer; indeed, it was



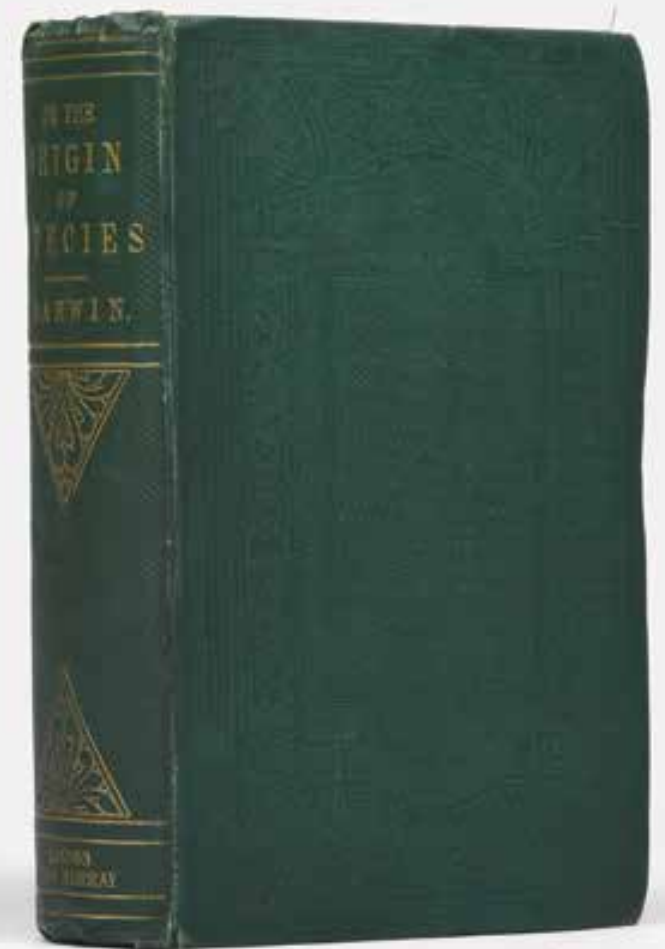
88

through Youmans’ magazine that Spencer became so famous in the United States” (Linda Hall).

Large quarto. Original green blind-stamped pebbled cloth, front cover lettered in gilt. With 13 plates (1 double-page) of colour printed woodblock and hand-colouring; plates 12 and 13 with tissue guards. Contemporary gift inscription on front free endpaper, inscribed from one James Galbraith to Mary R. Gannett, dated 8 September



88



89

1856, pencil annotation above reading “From J.G. in New York”. Cloth presenting very nicely, corners bumped and worn, spine ends expertly reinforced with later cloth, a few faint marks to covers; internally crisp, inner hinges reinforced, endpapers browned and front free endpaper creased vertically, minor marginal foxing and damp staining, a few occasional ink spots; plates a little toned but the colours remaining very bright. A beautifully preserved copy overall. ♪ Reese, *Nineteenth-Century American Color Plate Books* 82.

£9,500

[157601]

**89**  
**DARWIN, Charles.** *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection.* London: John Murray, 1859

**A NEW ERA OF THOUGHT ABOUT THE NATURE OF MAN**

First edition. The *Origin of Species* follows in the same tradition of knowledge sharing as Robert Chambers’s similarly controversial *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation* (1844). Both were ambitious attempts to present complex theories and masses of scientific evidence to not just an academic audience but also to the general public – and all in a single volume.

Octavo gathered and signed in 12s. Original green diagonal-wave-grain cloth, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, covers ornamentally blocked in blind, pale brown coated endpapers, binder’s ticket of Edmonds & Remnant to rear pastedown. Housed in a custom green cloth book-form slipcase and chemise. Folding diagram lithographed by W. West. 32-page publisher’s catalogue at rear dated June 1859. Provenance: George Yewdall, solicitor, Leeds (blindstamp on front free endpaper); Sir Charles Fellows, British archaeologist (armorial bookplate on rear pastedown); John Edwin Eddison, professor of veterinary medicine (signature on front free endpaper); Sturges S. Dunham (signature, 29 June 1931, on front free endpaper verso). Bookseller’s description of a different copy tipped to front pastedown, marks of ownership as noted above. Spine slightly cocked, extremities rubbed, corners bumped, very short separation at foot of front joint, endpapers a trifle cracked at inner hinges, very lightly shaken with separation between signatures in a couple of places, a very good copy. ♪ Dibner 199; Freeman 373 (binding variant a, advertisements variant 3, no priority); Garrison-Morton 220; Horblit 23b; Norman 593; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 344b.

£300,000

[146564]





90

**90**  
**TARNIER, Étienne Auguste.** Tableaux du système métrique accompagnés d'un livret explicatif. Paris: Librairie de L. Hachette et Cie, 1865

**PROMOTING THE METRIC SYSTEM**

First edition, with the colour tables illustrating the system's measuring instruments, the units of measurements of surface, volume, liquids, and weight, its application for measuring grain and other dry matter, and finally the metric system of coinage. Much of rural France still continued to use the old weights and measures, although the metric system had become more ubiquitous.

Folio (420 × 283 mm). Contemporary purple sheep-backed mottled boards, spine lettered in gilt, marbled endpapers. With 8 double-page colour tables. Bookseller's ticket of F. Barbier à Beaune. Spine rubbed with a little skilful retouching, some stripping to covers, light wear at extremities, front inner hinge tender but holding. A very good copy.

£1,250 [138436]

**91**  
**CLAUSEWITZ, Carl von.** On War: Translated by Colonel J. J. Graham, from the Third German Edition. London: N. Trübner & Co., 1873

**"IN SHORT, MOST INTELLIGENCE IS FALSE"**

First complete edition in English of the author's magnum opus, "the most profound exposition of the philosophy of war" (PMM). Although many commanders and military theoreticians emphasized the value of intelligence in their histories, Clausewitz treated it mostly in the pejorative, believing most intelligence reports to be contradictory and unreliable.

*Vom Kriege* (*On War*) is Clausewitz's (1780–1831) dialectical analysis of the function of war in human society. Carter and Muir's estimation is sustained by Daniel Moran in his article on Clausewitz in *The Oxford Companion to Military History*, where it is described as "the most important general treatment of its subject yet produced" (p. 207). It first appeared in German as part of his ten-volume posthumous works (1832–7), edited and published by Clausewitz's widow Marie von Brühl.

Sections of *Vom Kriege* were published in English in 1835, when a substantial review article entitled simply 'On War', written by Colonel Charles White (1793–1861), appeared on



91



92

both sides of the Atlantic. White's review was illustrated by lengthy direct quotations, but the first complete English translation of *Vom Kriege* is the work of Colonel James John Graham (1791–1845). Graham served as military secretary to Sir Robert Hussey Vivian, commander of the Turkish Contingent in the Crimean War. He published his own *Elementary History of the Progress of the Art of War* in 1858.

Very little is known of the circumstances surrounding the publication of this edition, save that it drew no substantial audience. Despite this, Graham's translation remained the standard English version until the appearance of Michael

Howard and Peter Paret's Princeton translation of 1976. It is still praised for its comprehensive, superior Index. The mounted photographic frontispiece with facsimile signature is present in some copies but by no means all; this copy shows no sign of it ever having been bound in.

3 volumes in 1 as issued, each separately signed and paginated, quarto. Original blue cloth, tan calf spine label, compartments formed of triple gilt fillets and black panelling on smooth spine, continued to covers in black, dark green coated endpapers. Text in double column, occasional diagrams. Bound without the portrait frontispiece, as often. Ownership signature, "G. A. Watson 25.2.99", in pencil on half-title, occasional pencil underlining and marginal marks, plus annotations evidencing close reading (particularly to vol. 1, book I, chapter 1). Binding extremities, label, and inner hinges expertly restored, front cover cockled, chip at outer edge of front free endpaper and vol. 2 D1, contents foxed and sporadically soiled, leaves occasionally unopened, small adhesive marks on rear pastedown. A very good copy. ♣ *Printing and the Mind of Man* 297 for the first edition in German. Christopher Bassford, *Clausewitz in English: The Reception of Clausewitz in Britain and America, 1815–1945*, 1998; Hew Strachan & Chris Bellamy, eds, *The Oxford Companion to Military History*, 2001.

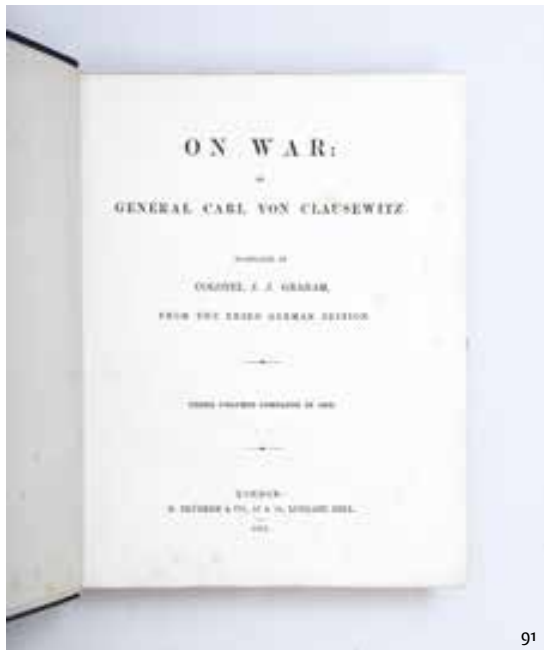
£3,750 [163816]

**92**  
**GUYON, S.** Tableau des poids et mesures. Paris: Lanée, Éditeur, Imprimerie Monroq, c.1875

A splendid lithographed wall chart after an original drawing by the architect S. Guyon, giving detailed images of weights, measures, and coinage under the metric system.

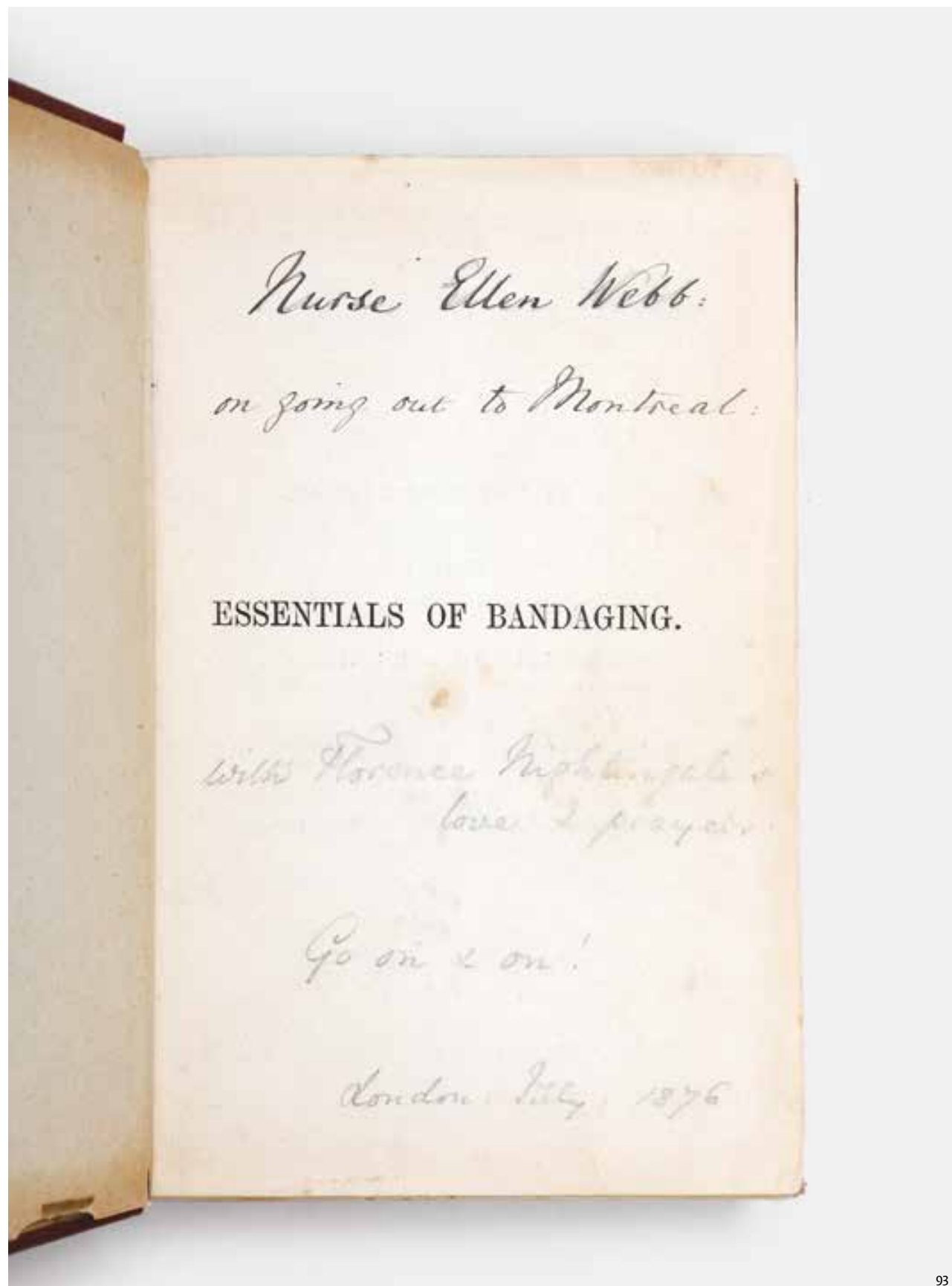
Wall chart printed in colour (113 × 84 cm). Suspended from a wooden hanging bracket, rolled. Some tears and light staining to upper portion, overall in very good condition.

£825 [131972]



91





93

93

**NIGHTINGALE, Florence – HILL, Berkeley.** The Essentials of Bandaging. London: Smith, Elder, & Co., 1876

**EDUCATING ONE OF HER SHIPWRECKED NURSES**

Third edition of this landmark medical textbook, presentation copy, inscribed by Nightingale to a promising Nightingale School trainee on the occasion of her transfer to Canada to provide emergency medical relief. This copy, evidently well-read by its recipient, testifies to Nightingale's close relationship with her nurses and her continual encouragement of their professional development.

The warm inscription on the half-title reads, "Nurse Ellen Webb: on going out to Montreal: with Florence Nightingale's love & prayers. Go on & on! London: July, 1876".

Ellen Webb was one of four Nightingale nurses sent to the Montreal General Hospital in August 1876. The lady superintendent of Montreal General Hospital was Maria Machin, a Canadian nurse who had entered the Nightingale School in 1873 and distinguished herself at teaching probationers. Montreal General Hospital requested Machin's transfer in 1875, which the Nightingale Fund Council reluctantly approved, though loathe to lose a competent teacher. Machin arrived in October of the same year, accompanied by four Nightingale nurses, and greatly improved nursing practices at the hospital.

When a typhoid epidemic hit Montreal in 1876, Machin requested a second team of Nightingale nurses. Ellen Webb, Anna Marsh, Jane Masters, and Jane Cross were chosen, having just completed their first year of training in London. In a letter dated 4 May 1876, Nightingale writes of Webb: "most excellent and admirable; I believe she would go to Canada . . . Webb and Rodgers really the highest women on my list" (McDonald, p. 537).

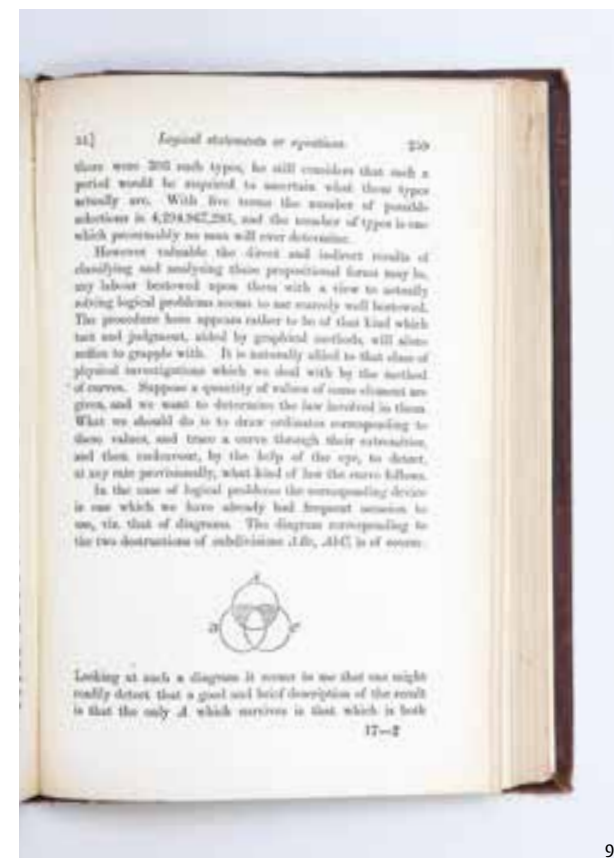
An economic downturn in Montreal forced budget cuts at the hospital. Machin remained, but four Nightingale nurses – Cross and Webb among them – left in July 1878, only to be shipwrecked for a week on an island in the St Lawrence River. "Their safe return [to Glasgow on 9 August] was celebrated in prayers of thanksgiving and a publication of their adventure, organized by Nightingale" (McDonald, p. 530).

Nightingale's gift to Webb – the third edition of *The Essentials of Bandaging* – is especially apt reading for a Nightingale School nurse whose training had been interrupted. First published in 1867, the practical guide proved very popular and went through six editions by 1887. Dr John Croft, medical lecturer to the probationer nurses at St Thomas's Hospital, recommended it to Nightingale in March 1873, and they subsequently purchased six copies.

Octavo. Original purple cloth, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, covers with blind fillet border, brown coated endpapers. With numerous illustrations and diagrams in text. Bookseller's ticket on front free endpaper. Inscription written in pencil and ink, with Webb's occupation and name overwritten in ink. Spine sunned, ends and corners bumped and lightly worn, cloth unmarked; expertly recased, front free endpaper chipped along bottom edge, contents generally clean with occasional spotting in upper margins. A well-read copy in very good condition. ♣ Carol Helmstadter, "Maria Machin at the Montreal General Hospital: A study in revisionism", *The UKAHN Bulletin*, vol. 8, no. 1, 2020; Lynn McDonald, ed., *Florence Nightingale: Extending Nursing*, 2009.

£12,500

[163298]



94

94

**VENN, John.** Symbolic Logic. London: Macmillan & Co., 1881

**ESTABLISHING VENN DIAGRAMMS**

First edition of the work which contains the author's fullest development of the eponymous diagrams: a visual tool for representing logical and mathematical classes, now a mainstay of mathematics and data visualization.

Venn first introduced his diagrams the previous year in the paper "On the Diagrammatic and Mechanical Representation of Propositions and Reasonings", published in the *Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science*. *Symbolic Logic* was written as an attempt to expand and clarify, utilizing visual tools and Boolean algebra. Venn's achievements "were pathfinding and profound. While recognizing that symbols have various meanings, he considered that there was a more common currency and language of symbols than in everyday forms of speech, which allowed symbolic logic greater purchase on problem-solving" (ODNB).

Octavo. Original red cloth, spine lettered and blocked in gilt, covers triple ruled in blind at edges, black endpapers. With 2 pp. publisher's advertisements at rear. Numerous diagrams in text. Three 20th-century ownership signatures on half-title, of which two subsequently crossed out or partially erased, pencil annotations to text denoting close reading. Cloth expertly restored and recased, covers a little mottled, prelims lightly foxed: a very good copy. ♣ Church, p. 12; Risse II, 108.

£1,250

[166431]





95

**JAFFREY, Phoebe.** *Darjeeling Ferns. Darjeeling, West Bengal: 1882*

**A FINE HERBARIUM WITH EXPANSIVE ADDITIONAL SAMPLES**

An uncommon hortus siccus of ferns from West Bengal, compiled and mounted by the wife of Andrew Thomas Jaffrey, the founding curator in 1878 of the Lloyd Botanic Gardens in Darjeeling. This copy has been copiously expanded by a later British amateur botanist, with a huge number of samples added both within and without.

The samples in Jaffrey's herbarium are captioned as "British Sikkim", a region with one of the most diverse floras in India, and especially rich in ferns. While living in India, Phoebe Jaffrey created botanical albums for sale, usually of large folio size, mounted with excellent specimens of local ferns. She sold the albums singly, and in sets of two or three, those such as this dating from 1882 with her label at the rear.

The album is an example of the roles taken up by colonial wives in India in the documentation and possession of the



95

natural world. Andrew Jaffrey "was one of a number of Scottish gardeners selected by Balfour for service in India, initially for the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras, but who ended up in Darjeeling from where he sent a series of fine specimens of the various flora" (Jeffrey). While Andrew was testing the India flora for its suitability for mass-farming and sending specimens back to Britain for assimilation into botanical collections, Phoebe was supporting this process by collecting and commodifying the plant-life in a domestic manner. Both actions were key, "over the course of the nineteenth century, to the domestication of 'exotic' species" and the "transplantation and rooting of imperial imaginations at home. The growth of commodity consumption during the nineteenth century reflected and reproduced imperial imaginations on a national scale onto the household" (Blunt, p. 53).

The flower press in the suitcase is inscribed in ink with the name of one Betty Jefferys, who collected an impressive number of samples in British woods in the 1920s. Motivated by the example of Jaffrey, she has made and documented her own expansive explorations in the world of botany.

Folio. Original blue half morocco, blue cloth boards, front board lettered in gilt. With a large number of laid-in plant samples, including numerous mosses and grasses, plus a large brown leather suitcase containing 481 further loose sheets with mounted samples, 261 of these housed in an early 20th-century wooden board flower press with blue belt. With 50 Darjeeling ferns mounted singly on recto, mostly full-page, each labelled in manuscript with the genus, species, and patria, a single example dated 1882. *Darjeeling Ferns*: ownership inscription of one Horace A. Wilcock on front pastedown. Wilcock (c.1889–1956) was commissioned into the Indian Army during World War One, where he was based in Deoli and Bangalore and did not see active service. It was possibly then that he picked up an interest in Indian botany. Extremities rubbed, wear to spine ends, boards bowing due to additional inserted material, mottling to cloth, remnants of label to rear cover, faint damp marks to margins of contents, a better than good copy. Laid-in samples: faint soiling to edges, samples generally well-preserved. Suitcase: wear to extremities, lining lifting a little, occasional pencil marks, loose samples presenting nicely.

Alison Mary Blunt, *Travelling, Home, and Empire: British Women in India, 1857–1939*, 1997; Roger Jeffrey, *India in Edinburgh: 1750s to the Present*, 2020.

£8,750

[150473]

96

**MAURY, Antonia C.** *Offprints from The Annals of Harvard College Observatory and The Harvard College Observatory Circular; together with three glass plate astronomical photographs.* Cambridge, Massachusetts: John Wilson and Son, University Press, 1897 & 1933

**THE ASTRONOMER'S COPIES OF HER OWN WORKS**

Antonia Maury's own copies of her two most important publications in the field of stellar classification, including "Spectra of Bright Stars", the first Harvard Observatory publication to have a woman's name in the title.

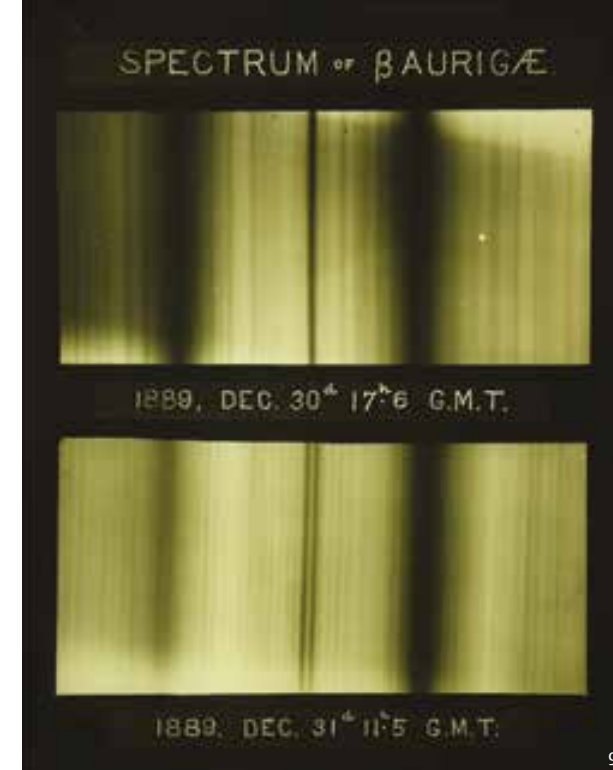
The two volumes were presented by her sister, the distinguished palaeontologist Dr Carlotta Maury, and are accompanied by three glass plate astronomical photographs from the period in which Maury worked at Harvard, one of which depicts Maury's discovery of the binary star Beta Aurigae, only the second such star to be identified at the time. In 1943 Maury was awarded the Annie J. Cannon Prize for her stellar classification system and the Maury crater on the Moon is named in her honour.

The offprints included in the two volumes comprise:

- i) "Spectra of Bright Stars": Maury's examination of 4,800 stellar photographs, in which she described her groundbreaking classification system of the "c-characteristic" (identifying very narrow lines in the spectrum), which for the first time meant that the size of stars could be measured. The importance of her work was not recognized until eight years later, when the Danish astronomer Ejnar Hertzsprung found it confirmed those stars he had identified as red giants. Maury's contribution was not fully recognized until 1922 when the



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International Astronomical Union modified its classification scheme, adding the prefix "c" for stars that had narrow lines in their spectra.

ii) "The Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary ζ Centauri": Maury's determination of the orbit of spectroscopic binary Zeta Centauri, a star system in the southern constellation of Centaurus.

iii) "The Spectral Changes of Beta Lyrae": published in 1933, two years before her retirement, this treatise is Maury's other major contribution to her field, and contains her analysis and interpretation of the complex changes in the spectrograms of Beta Lyrae, a binary in the star system in the Lyra constellation. She had studied it for many years, examining nearly 300 spectra of the star.

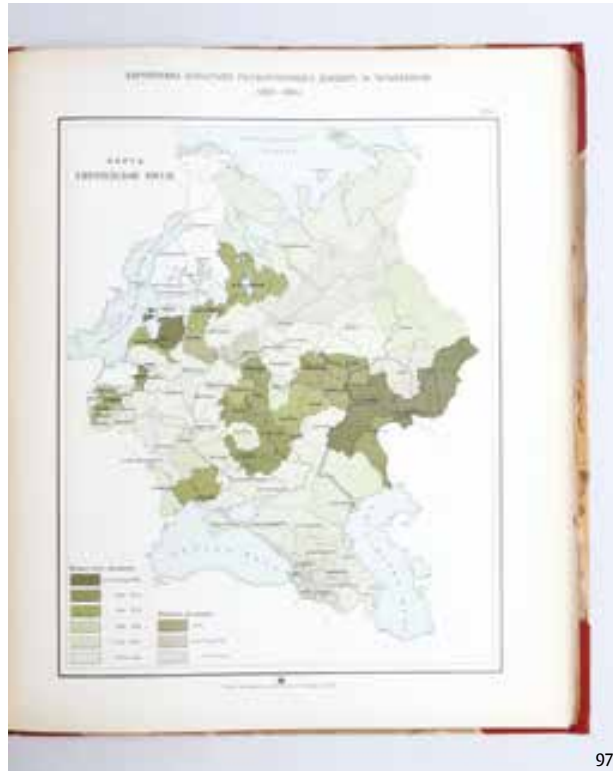
In a typed letter signed accompanying the volumes and dated November 1933, Carlotta suggests to Antonia that as a Christmas present "it seems as if money to have your new memoir in the *Annals of the Observatory* handsomely bound would be nice. I thought of having it done by Scribner's in blue levant with gold trim and lettering, like mine in red levant". In 1910 Carlotta Maury was one of the earliest women to be employed as a professional scientist by an oil company, when she joined Royal Dutch Shell.

Together 5 items. 3 offprints bound in 2 volumes, quarto (296 × 240 mm). Finely bound in half blue morocco by the Atelier Bindery for Charles Scribner's in 1933, blue cloth sides, front covers lettered in gilt, double gilt fillet panels to compartments, single fillets at spine and corner edges. Together with 3 glass-plate photographs c.1889 (385 × 301 mm), mounted and framed in oak, image plate housed between a sheet of clear and a sheet of milk glass: "22: Spectrum of B[eta] Aurigae"; "23: Peculiar Spectra"; "41: untitled". Some expert refurbishment to bindings (joints repaired, corners and edges consolidated, colour and gilt retouched), faint marks to covers, lower right corner of contents faintly damp stained in "The Spectral Changes of Beta Lyrae"; overall an attractive set.

£7,500

[146401]





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**97**  
**ANTROPOV, Peter Alexandrovich.** *Financovo-statisticheskii atlas Rocci.* 1885–1895. *Sostavlen po offisialnym dannym* (“Financial and statistical atlas of Russia. 1885–1895. Compiled according to official data”). Saint Petersburg: A. F. Marx, 1898

**A SNAPSHOT OF 19TH-CENTURY RUSSIA**

First edition of this atlas visually depicting the financial status of European Russia in the late 19th century, with a particular focus on the distribution of revenue and expenditure across the regions of western Russian (per square mile and per inhabitant), with additional maps taking into account population density and taxation. Data is provided for both local *zemstva* and Russia in its entirety. The atlas also offers comparative charts showing the expenditure and income of Russia against other European states.

The publisher of this volume, Adolf Fyodorovich Marx, was best known for founding the journal *Niva* (“Field”), the most popular magazine of late 19th-century Russia.

Folio. Original red half cloth, spine and covers lettered in black, brown boards. With 29 colour plates, numerous charts and tables, of which many in colour. Extremities worn, splash marks, and scratches to covers, contents clean and bright: a very good copy.

£3,500

[135392]

**98**

**COZANET, Albert, as Jean d’Udine.** *L’orchestration des couleurs.* Paris: A. Joanin, 1903

**COMPLETE WITH THE CHROMOLITHOGRAPHIC PLATES**

First edition of this unusual synaesthetic work on colour theory in relation to music. Jean d’Udine was the pseudonym of French composer and performance theorist Albert Cozanet (1870–1938). He moved to Paris circa 1900, where he met and collaborated with a number of important figures in the world of music and dance including Gustave Charpentier, Alfred Cortot, Isadora Duncan, Jules Massenet, and Henri Mogis.

“D’Udine, a follower of the renowned Swiss pedagogue Émil Jaques-Dalcroze, maintained the significance of synaesthesia in art – in poetry, painting, architecture, and especially music and dance. Drawing on the system of musical education developed by Dalcroze (‘la gymnastique rythmique’, designed to develop rhythmic sensitivity in musicians), as well as the biological theories of Frenchman Félix le Dantec, d’Udine proposed a parallelism between music and movement that exalted their shared basis in ‘les mouvements de l’âme’ (movements of the soul)” (Caddy, p. 102). His best known



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works are *De la corrélation des sons et des couleurs en art* (1897), the present text, and *L’Art et le Geste* (1910).

Octavo. Original green cloth, spine and covers lettered and blocked in red, blue-green marbled endpapers. 10 square chromolithographic plates (numbered I–X), loose in pocket on front pastedown; numerous diagrams and illustrations in text. Spine ends and corners bumped and lightly rubbed, some discolouration along right hand side of rear cover and small square patch on front, a couple of tiny ink spots on fore edge of book block; internally clean and entirely unmarked; a few of the loose plates evenly toned but overall the colours nice and bright; a very good copy indeed. ♣ *Books on Colour 1495–2015: History and Bibliography*, p. 2007. Davinia Caddy, *The Ballets Russes and Beyond Music and Dance in Belle-Époque Paris*, 2012.

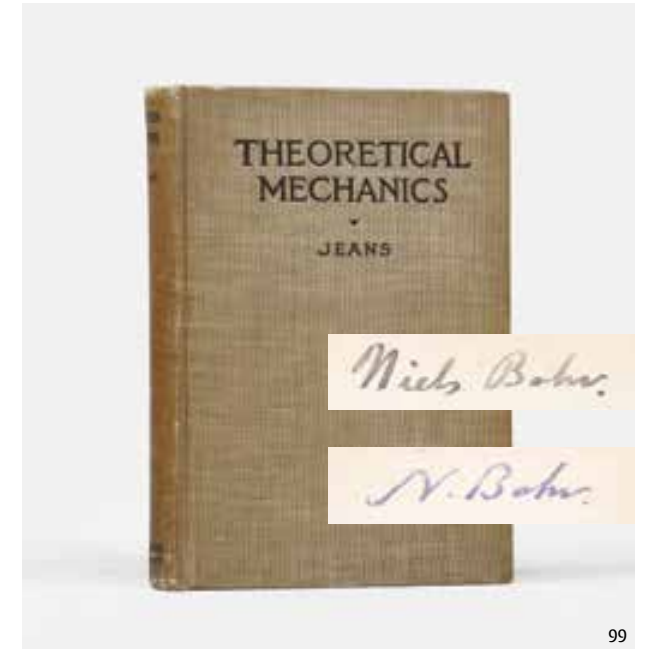
£2,750

[157980]

**99**

**BOHR, Niels (his copy) – JEANS, James Hopwood.** *An Elementary Treatise on Theoretical Mechanics.* Boston: Ginn & Company, 1907

**BOHR’S PHYSICS TEXTBOOK**



99

First edition, first printing, with Bohr’s ownership signature on the front free endpaper and initial blank, and with his annotations, the most extensive of which is a 16-line solution in ink, with a diagram, to one of the exercises at the end of a chapter about forces acting on a single particle (p. 58). His other annotations are marginal lines in pencil (pp. 92–3), the working out of another problem with equations and a diagram in pencil (p. 309), and the correction of a mislabelled diagram in ink (p. 336).

While still a student, Bohr was recognized as one of the rising stars of physics. He enrolled as an undergraduate at Copenhagen in 1903, and by 1907 won a gold medal from the Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters for his work on the surface tensions of liquids. He was awarded a master’s degree in 1909 and a doctorate in 1911. He was familiar during this period with the work of Jeans, who had made major contributions to the field of radiation and particle physics. *An Elementary Treatise on Theoretical Mechanics* was a successful textbook, soon becoming one of the standard works on the subject.

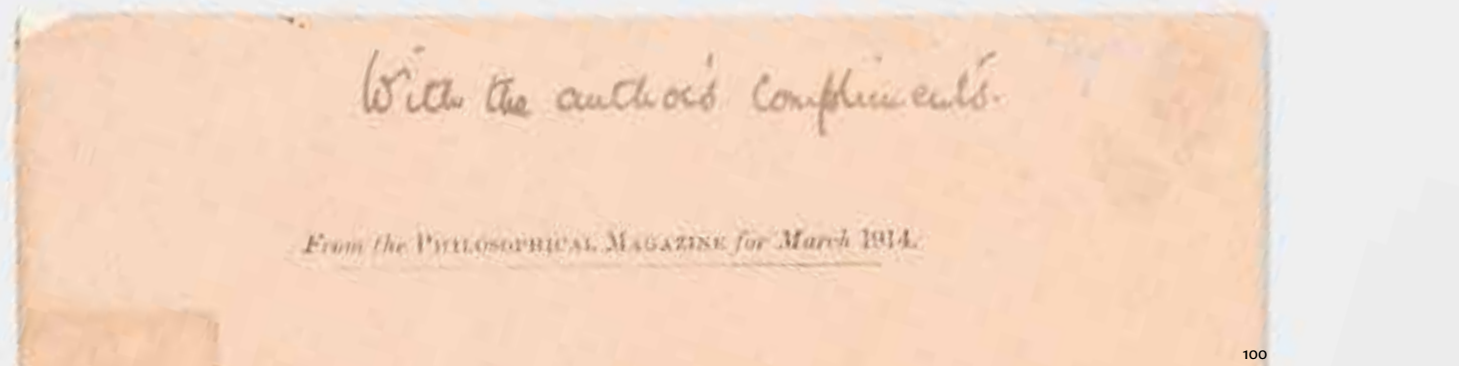
In September 1911, Bohr travelled to Cambridge, the epicentre of research into atoms and molecules, and remained there until July 1912. He took a course given by Jeans on statistical mechanics and radiation theory, and attended his lectures on electromagnetism, although he did not speak to Jeans in this period, and later recalled his stay in Cambridge as “absolutely useless” (Kragh, pp. 45–6). William Bragg, one of his contemporaries who also attended Jeans lectures, recalled that “after them a strange young man used to draw me aside and explain at enormous length just where Jeans was wrong. This was Bohr!” (ibid., p. 46). In time, Jeans would praise Bohr and recognize his major contributions to the field, and the two men corresponded and studied each other’s work.

Octavo. Original brown cloth, spine and front cover lettered in brown. Spine darkened and rubbed, contents lightly toned, still a very good copy. ♣ *Helge Kragh, Niels Bohr and the Quantum Atom*, 2012.

£10,000

[162417]





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**RUTHERFORD, Ernest.** The Scattering of Alpha and Beta Particles by Matter and the Structure of the Atom; [together with] The Structure of the Atom. [London: The Philosophical Magazine,] May 1911 & Mar. 1914

“EACH DOING HIS LITTLE BIT TO ADD TO THE GREAT STRUCTURE OF KNOWLEDGE WHICH IS GRADUALLY ERRECTED”

Original offprints, the second work inscribed by the author, “With the author’s compliments”, next to the pencilled signature of Polish-American physical chemist Kasimir Fajans, bringing together two great names in the field. The papers originally appeared in the *Philosophical Magazine*, sixth series, volumes 21 and 27. Together, they constitute crucial moments in Rutherford’s discovery of the atomic nucleus and the structure of the atom, which he saw as the result of a long history of incremental advances in science.

Kazimierz (Kasimir) Fajans (1887–1975) had joined Rutherford’s laboratory at Manchester University around 1910 in order to develop his knowledge of radiochemistry. Here he hit upon the research field that subsequently occupied more and more of his scientific thought and significantly contributed “to an understanding of group displacement laws and the concept of isotopy. After the Rutherford–Soddy transformation theory, these ideas may be considered

the most fundamental in the explanation of radioactivity, for they elaborated the steps through the periodic table taken in alpha and beta decay, and recognized that more than one substance was to be found in many of the table’s boxes. Fajans deserves credit for the final interpretation, although Soddy is often incorrectly given primacy” (ODNB).

2 works, octavo, pp. 669–88 & pp. 488–98. The first work disbound, the second work stitch-bound in the original orange wrappers, front cover lettered in black. Housed together in a custom beige buckram solander box. Several diagrams and charts. Provenance: from the Garden collection of Haven O’More. Both works internally fresh and clean, with a few pencil annotations, possibly in Fajans’s hand. First work sometime expertly rebacked with paper tape, traces of old tape to spine, vertical fold throughout, slight loss to lower outer corner of first leaf, not affecting the text; tape sometime removed from spine of second work resulting in slight abrasion marks: a very good set. ♣ *Printing and the Mind of Man* 411. Klaus Fischer, *Changing Landscapes of Nuclear Physics*, 2012.

£10,000

[146566]

101

**ENNEVER, William Joseph.** The Pelman System of Mind and Memory Training. Text Book No. 1 [–12]. London: The Pelman System of Mind and Memory, 1914

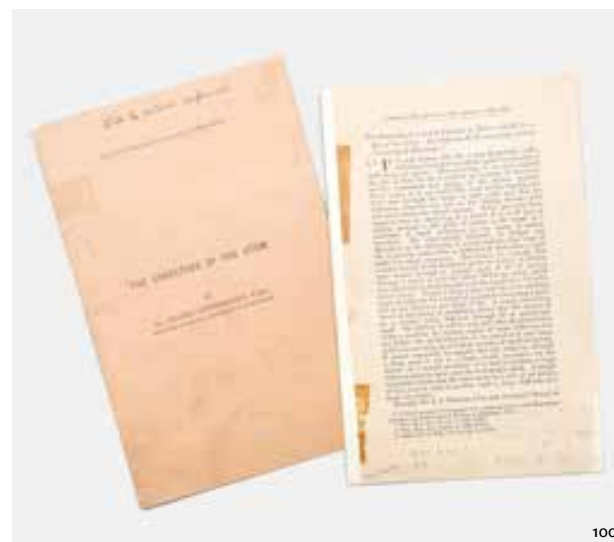
First editions of 12 textbooks, specially bound for presentation to a proponent of the Pelman system, with the front cover lettered in gilt, “presented by ‘The Daily News’ to L. G. Chiozza Money Esq., M.P.”.

The Pelman system, which sought to scientifically train the mind just as physical exercise trains the body, was devised in the 1890s by William Joseph Ennever and taught via correspondence from the Pelman Institute in London. It promised to cure problems including forgetfulness and procrastination. It was practised by many leading figures, including prime minister Herbert Asquith, Boy Scout founder Robert Baden-Powell, and novelist Sir Rider Haggard.

12 works bound in 1 tall slim octavo (203 × 97 mm). Contemporary red morocco by Zaehnsdorf, gilt in compartments, spine and front cover lettered in gilt, marbled endpapers, top edge gilt. Original wrappers for each textbook bound in. With folding examination sheet at end of each. Minimal darkening to morocco, an excellent copy.

£750

[165958]



100



101

102

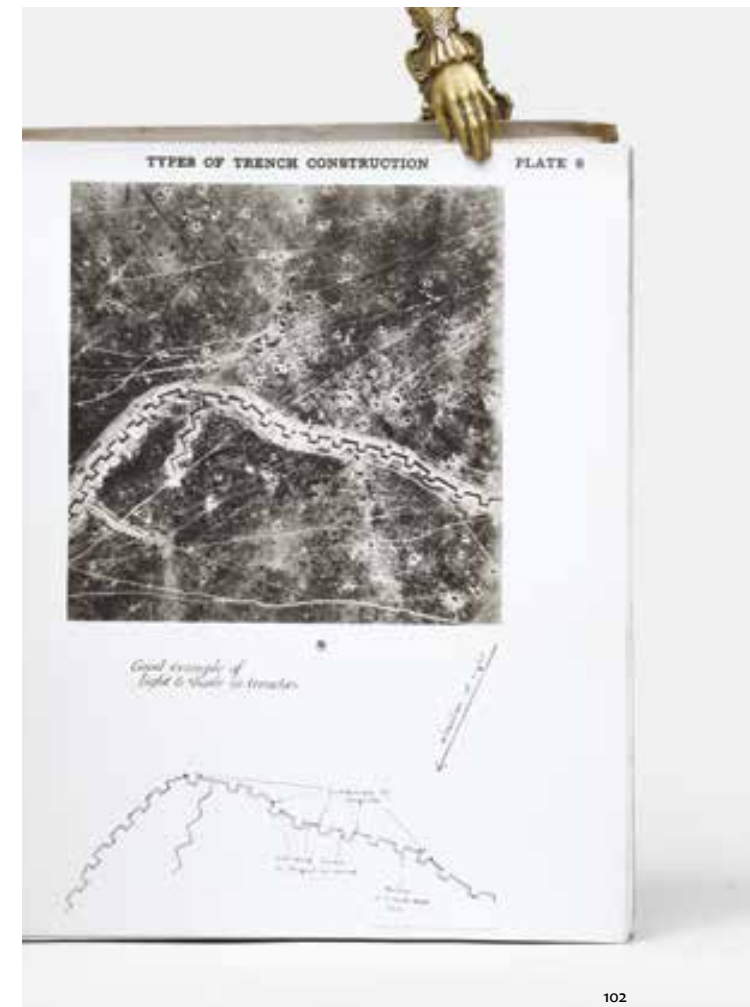
**WORLD WAR I – AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.** Notes on The Interpretation of Aeroplane Photographs. [S.S. 631.] IA/42982; [together with] Illustrations to Accompany Notes on The Interpretation of Aeroplane Photographs. Series A. [S.S. 631. A.] IA/42982. A. France: General Staff (Intelligence), General Headquarters, Feb. 1918

“TOWARDS TOTAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE BATTLEFIELD”

Impressive exposition of the rarified level reached by fixed-wing aerial reconnaissance and photo interpretation by the last year of the war. The text pamphlet is the third edition, first published in 1916, here considerably expanded. It is paired with the large plate volume: both are decidedly uncommon.

These were produced in France by Army Printing & Stationary Services and classified “For Official Use Only”; despite a stated print run of 4,000, few copies of the pamphlet have survived. The first item contains concise but detailed notes on how to identify various battlefield structures and features, followed by a section on rear organizations, noting that from the “enemy’s means of supply” and the study of aerial photographs more generally “often his intentions may be deduced”. The pamphlet concludes with a brief section of technical notes on the uses of different types of photographs – oblique, stereoscopic, stereoscopic oblique – and how these may offer enhanced potential for interpreting detail. The substantial atlas contains an exceptionally fine range of high-quality photos. Many of the views are accompanied by maps or sketches, with locations often identified.

Just ten years after the Wright Brothers’ epoch-making 12 second flight at Kitty Hawk, the aeroplane had become a gun platform, an instrument of accurate, distant bombardment, and perhaps most influentially the ultimate mode of reconnaissance. “At the outbreak of the First World War, commanders like British Field-Marshal John French believed



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that no mechanical platform would ever replace cavalry as means to conduct reconnaissance. Within months, however, the horse succumbed to industrial warfare, as did traditional methods of cavalry generalship. In the place of cavalry arose the modern military intelligence bureaucracy that employed a Fordist system of photo interpretation in an attempt to achieve total knowledge of the battlefield and total control. The power of photo interpreters, in the words of Paul Saint-Amour, was ‘not in the mere ability to command, but in the more rarified capacity of producing the knowledge that would inform the commanders’” (Gettinger).

Text, 11 pp., foolscap folio, wire-stitched in light green-blue printed wrappers; plate volume, folio (360 × 310 mm), strong blue cloth-backed greyish-yellow paper-covered boards, printed paper label on front board. First named with double-folding plate of “Shadow Diagrams” at rear; plate volume containing around 100 illustrations on 60 silver print photographic plates linen stub-bound on heavy card, plate of mark-up symbols and a repeat of the folding plate from the text pamphlet. Touch of foxing to wrappers of text pamphlet and just a little rust to staples, top corners of plate volume lightly bumped. Both in very good condition. ♣ Dan Gettinger, “The Ultimate Way of Seeing: Aerial Photography in WWI”, 2014, Center for the Study of the Drone at Bard College, available online.

£2,250

[166765]





the Bauhaus and Dada movements. *Das Leben des Menschen* was Kahn's greatest achievement, a copiously illustrated five-volume set on human anatomy and physiology which took nearly a decade to complete. It "fascinated laymen as well as scientists with its visual analogies and metaphors and their unusually expressive and contemporary design . . . This conceptual way of illustration became Kahn's trademark" (Debschitz, Fritz Kahn website).

5 volumes, large octavo. Original navy half cloth, spines lettered in gilt, light blue paper-covered sides with titles blocked in navy square, vols 1-4 with patterned colour endpapers (varying designs), vol. 5 with plain grey endpapers, edges of vols 4-5 marbled. With copious folding, single plate, and in-text illustrations throughout, in colour and black and white; the "Der Mensch als Industriepalast" poster window-mounted separately; 3D glasses loosely inserted into rear pocket of vol. 5. With half-title to vol. 1, all plates present as called for in lists, 12-page explanatory article for posters bound at rear of vol. 4, 11-page subject index for all vols at rear of vol. 5. Cloth rubbed and lightly bumped, sides sunned, gilt of vol. 2 spine dull; contents near-fine and free of marks, evenly browned as usual, rear inner hinges of vols 4-5 cracked but firm; poster colours markedly bright, some creasing; glasses without their single arm, torn away. A very good set. ♪ Cornelius Borck, "Communicating the Modern Body", *Canadian Journal of Communications*, Vol. 32, No. 3, 2007; Patrick Rössler, "Das Buch über Dich". Zur Editionsgeschichte von Fritz Kahns' *Das Leben des Menschen*", *Rubrik*, vol. 16, no. 1, 2018.

£3,750

[154140]

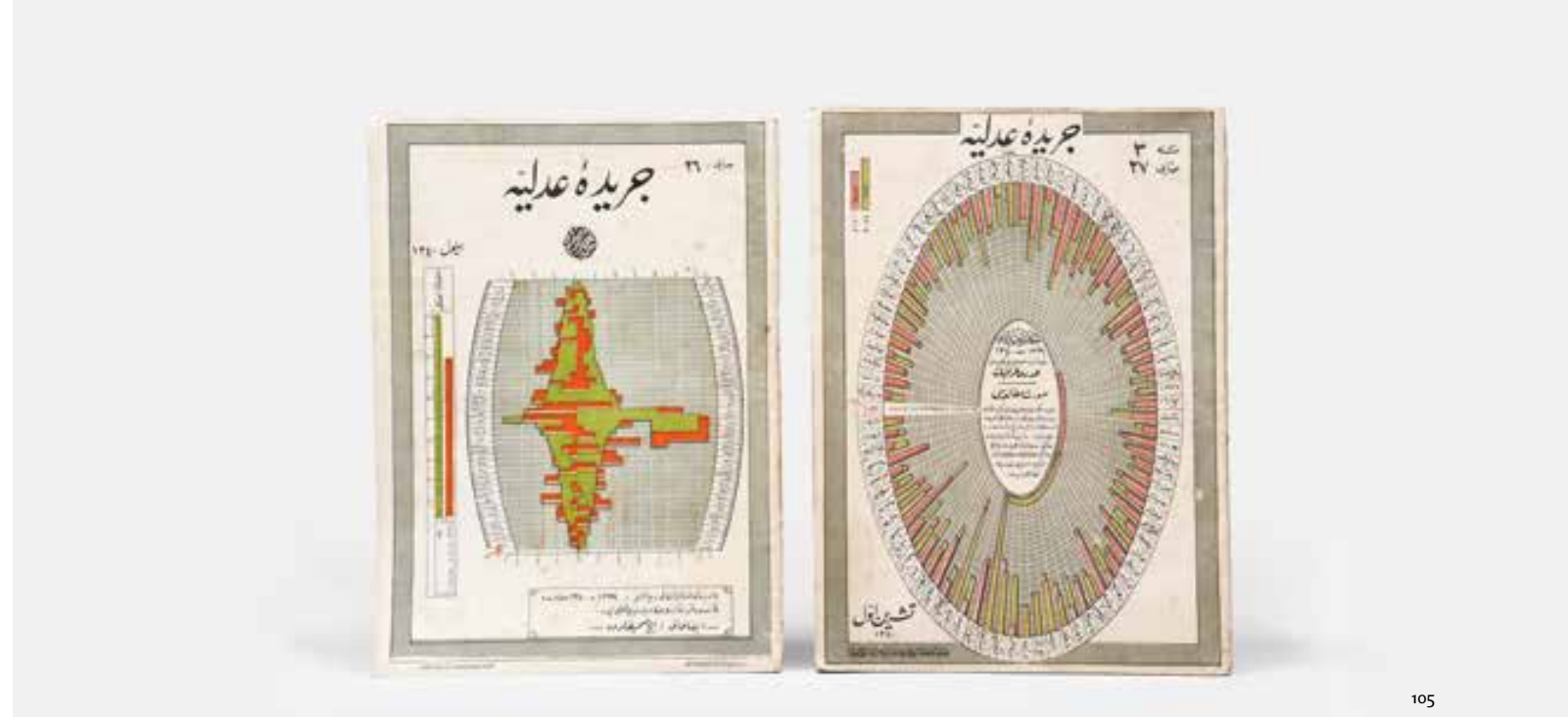
103

**KAHN, Fritz.** *Das Leben des Menschen*. Stuttgart: Kosmos, Gesellschaft der Naturfreunde, 1922-31

**THE MAN AS MACHINE**

First edition of this modernist magnum opus, uncommon with all five volumes in first edition, accompanied by a fresh example of the iconic poster "Der Mensch als Industriepalast" in its earliest state, itself a pioneering example of early information design. The 12-page explanatory brochure written to accompany the posters and the 3D glasses are also present.

Kahn, a German gynaecologist, was "arguably one of the most successful popular science writers internationally between 1920 and 1960" (Borck, p. 495). His heavily illustrated books combined science with the zeitgeist of Weimar Germany: new technologies, rapid industrialization, and



105

104

**KREIS, Wilhelm, & Carl August Juengst.** [The New City.] *Der Ingenius-Baukasten*. [Vienna: c.1924]

**FOR BUDDING ARCHITECTS**

An uncommon architectural game for children, from the early years of the German high-rise, including building blocks for

skyscrapers. It was designed by the German architect Wilhelm Kreis (1873-1955), responsible for one of the first high-rises built in Germany, the Wilhelm-Marx-Haus in Düsseldorf.

53 wooden building blocks housed in the original publisher's multicoloured pictorial cardboard box (247 x 163 x 49 mm), after a design by Wilhelm Willrab, lid titled "The New City" and "Ingenius-Minimal" on sides, publisher's blue printed label to inner lid and "Made in Austria" label to bottom of box. Together with numerous plans and a landscape format booklet in multicoloured pictorial paper wrappers. One block split along joint else blocks in excellent condition; box restored at extremities and presenting well. A desirable example.

£3,750

[138477]

105

**COURTS IN TÜRKIYE.** *Ceride-i Adliye* ("Journal of Justice"). 17 issues, 26-42. Ankara: Adalet Bakanlığı: 1340-42 [1924-26]

**REFORMING THE TURKISH LEGAL SYSTEM**

First editions, first impressions, of this attractive court journal from the fledgling Turkish Republic, employing various eye-catching methods of data visualization such as fan charts and circular bar plots in order to project courthouse statistics.

17 issues in 3 volumes. Issues 26-27 in original paper wrappers, front wrappers with colour graphs, issues 28-42 in recent black cloth, retaining 7 front wrappers with colour graphs only, spine lettered in gilt. With 9 illustrated front wrappers, 15 plates (8 illustrated recto and verso, 6 in colour), 2 folding tables, numerous green and pink slips pasted in. Bound without 5 plates and two illustrated front wrappers. Wrappers with minor loss at spines, neatly repaired, some front wrappers lightly shaved, foxing or soiling, marginal tear to one folding table. A very good set. ♪ Ercan Karaismailoğlu, Rıdvan Abdurrahman Demirtas, & İbrahim Enes, "Her Türü Yoksulluk İçinde Tekemmüle Doğru Bir Hatve", *Ceride-i Adliye, Makale Fihristi ve Yazar Dizini, Türk Hukuk Tarihi Araştırmalar*, no. 30, 2020, pp. 137-217; Noémi Lévy-Aksu, *Ordre et desordres dans l'istanbul ottomane*, 2013.

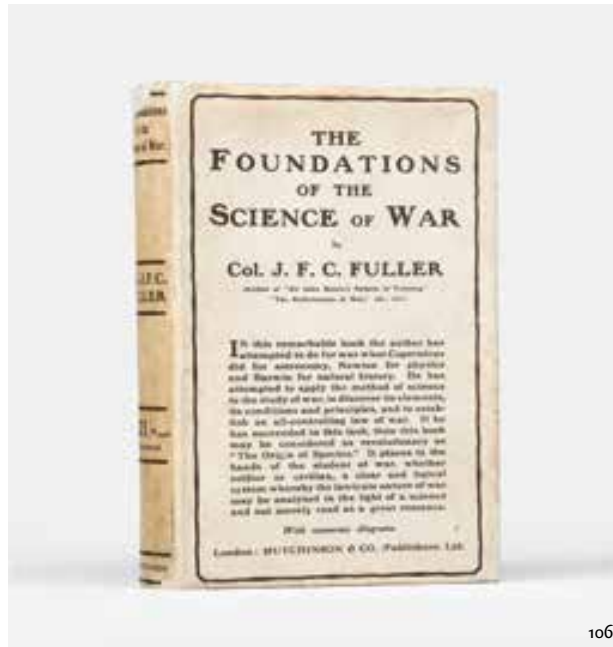
£4,500

[166141]



104





106

106

**FULLER, J. F. C.** *The Foundations of the Science of War.* London: Hutchinson & Co. Ltd, 1925

“TO UNDERSTAND WAR . . . YOU MUST UNDERSTAND PEACE”

First edition of Fuller’s controversial, but in time influential, “big book on war”, scarce in the jacket. It is a distillation the course of lectures developed by Fuller, as chief instructor, for the Staff College, Camberley.

Octavo. Original green-blue remainder cloth, spine lettered in black, single fillet panel in black on front cover. With dust jacket. Numerous diagrams in text. Spine mildly sunned through the jacket, foxing to

fore edge and to first few leaves at front and back, free endpapers lightly browned, jacket lightly foxed overall, spine browned, a couple of small pieces lacking at head and tail with the loss of a few letters, old gummed paper reinforcement verso, otherwise a very good copy.

£1,250

[144970]

107

**NEURATH, Otto.** *Entwicklung von Landwirtschaft und Gewerbe in Deutschland.* Vienna: Verlag des Gesellschafts- und Wirtschaftsmuseums in Wien, 1928

GERMAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN GRAPHICS

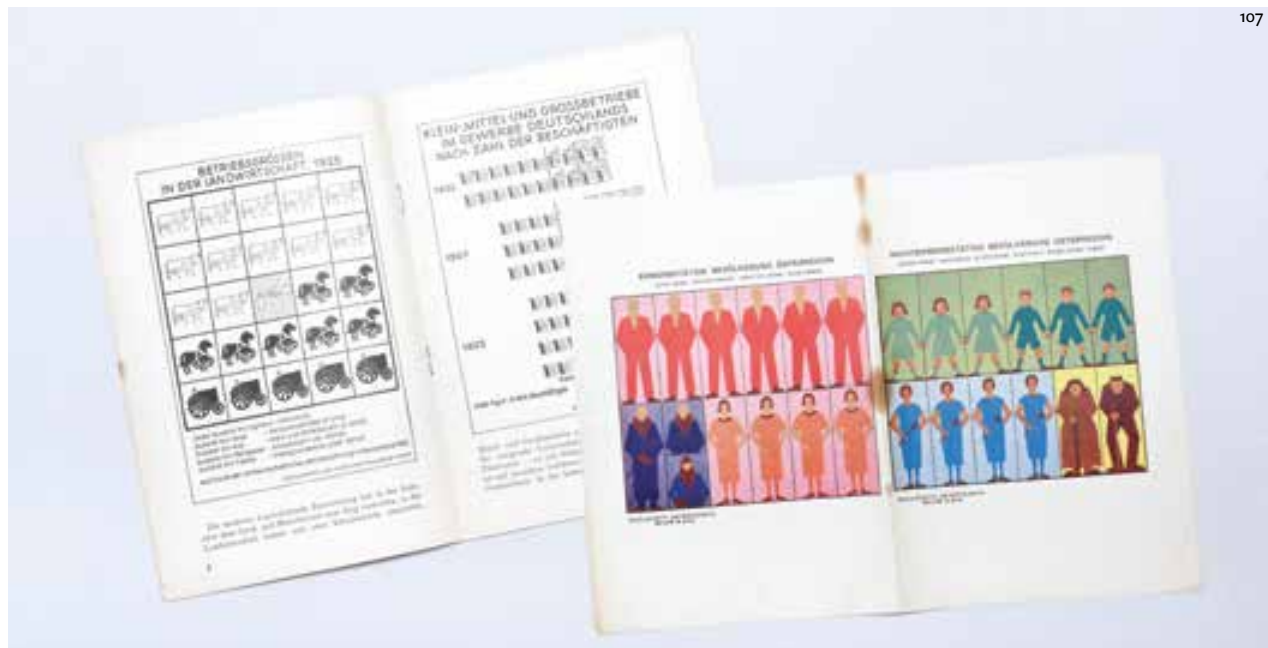
First edition, first printing, of this uncommon work illustrating the development of trade in Germany through the use of the Neuraths’ distinctive pictograms.

Otto Neurath, his wife Marie Neurath, and their colleague Gerd Arntz invented the Isotype, a simplified visual method of displaying complex information to the public. First developed in the 1920s, and originally known as the Vienna Method of Pictorial Statistics, the goal of Isotype was “to cross national and social divides in a time before widespread global communication. To do that, Isotype went back to basics and stripped away all things unnecessary, illogical, or alienating – and in doing so, helped to establish some of the core principles of graphic design. Today, Isotype’s legacy can be seen everywhere from newspapers and textbooks to signage, transit maps, interfaces, and emojis” (Inglis).

Octavo, 16 pages. Wire-stitched as issued. With double-page colour plate loosely inserted. With the neat ownership monogram of Dutch graphic designer Piet Zwart (1885–1977) to head of front wrapper and to inserted plate. Light toning, running mark at fore edge, light browning in central fold of plate, short closed tear at foot of pp. 9–10. A very good copy. ¶ Theo Inglis, “Meet Marie Neurath”, *Medium*, 3 Oct. 2019, available online.

£2,250

[165706]



107

108

**NEURATH, Otto.** *Die bunte Welt.* Vienna: A. Wolf, 1929

HIS FIRST CHILDREN’S BOOK

First edition, first printing, of Neurath’s first book of Isotypes for a younger audience. For more on the Neuraths and Isotypes, see the previous item.

Oblong octavo. Original illustrated boards, front cover lettered in black. Illustrated throughout. Boards a little rubbed, a couple of splits to spine, contents clean. A very good, bright copy of this fragile publication.

£3,250

[166050]

109

**NEURATH, Otto, & Gerd Arntz.** *Gesellschaft und Wirtschaft.* Leipzig: Bibliographisches Institut, 1930

A MILESTONE IN INFOGRAPHICS

First edition, first printing, of “the standard work in the graphic method of fact presentation” (Modley, p. 128). For more on the Neuraths and Isotypes, see item 107.

Oblong folio, 130 stiff cards (459 × 305 mm), loose as issued. Housed in original buckram portfolio, spine and front cover lettered in green. With 100 coloured statistical plates. Portfolio a little worn at extremities, plates lightly dust soiled around edges, short tear to head of title, a few plates with pin holes to corners: a very good copy. ¶ Rudolf Modley, *How to Use Pictorial Statistics*, 1937.

£7,500

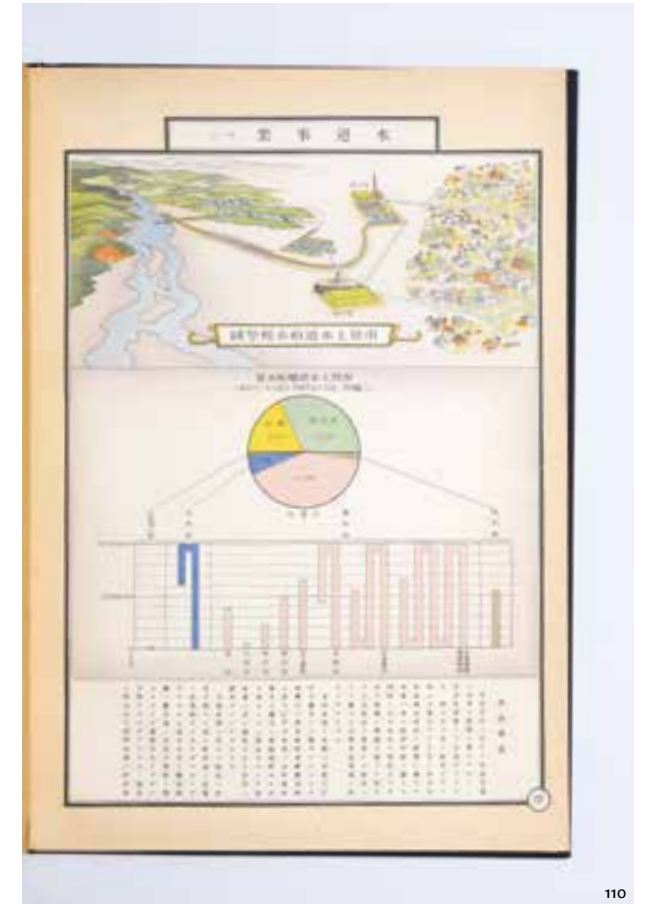
[166267]

110

**NEURATH, Otto – OHASHI, Mitsuyoshi.** *Tokyo shishei zuhyo (Statistical Atlas of the City of Tokyo).* Tokyo: [City Administration], 1935

THE NEURATHS HEAD EAST

First edition, first printing, of one of the earliest uses of the Isotype system in Japan. The Neuraths’ ideas quickly found favour among Japanese graphic designers, with Katsumi Masaru’s periodical *Graphic Design* serving as a forum for new adaptations in the post-war period.

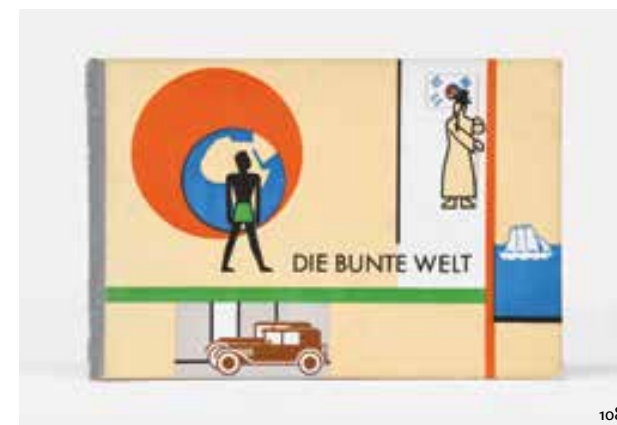


110

Folio. Original blue cloth, front cover lettered in gilt and decoratively blocked in blind, ornate device in blind on rear cover, yellow and red patterned endpapers, top edge gilt, others trimmed. Housed in original card slipcase with printed label. With 44 full-page data visualizations. Spine faded, covers generally bright, inner hinges cracked, contents fresh. A very good copy in rather worn slipcase.

£9,500

[166371]

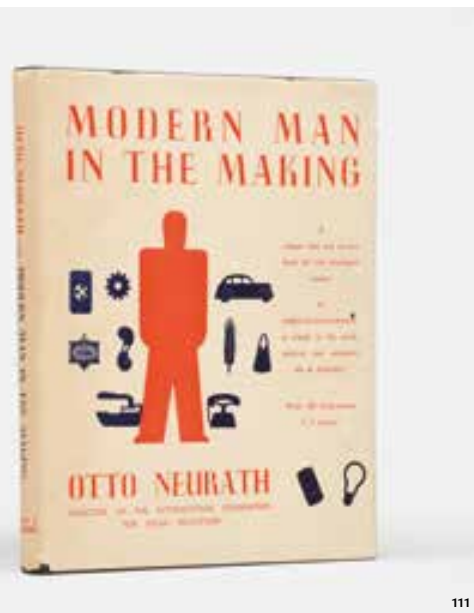


108



109





111

**111**  
**NEURATH, Otto.** *Modern Man in the Making.* London: Secker and Warburg, 1939

**VISUALIZING MODERNITY**

First UK edition, first impression, issued simultaneously with the first US edition using the same sheets. The work represents the apex of the Neuraths' democratic endeavour to teach the public about the modern world. For more on the Neuraths and Isotypes, see item 107.

Quarto. Original black cloth, spine lettered in gilt. With dust jacket. Illustrations throughout. Cloth lightly rubbed, endpapers browned, contents clean; jacket lightly toned, a few nicks and small chips to extremities, a couple of spots of silverfishing, not price-clipped, publisher's overprice sticker to front flap: a very good copy in very good jacket.

£1,750 [122749]

**112**  
**NEURATH, Marie.** *Railways Under London.* London: Max Parrish & Co. Ltd, 1948

**HUNDREDS OF TRAINS ROAR BENEATH THE STREETS OF LONDON**

First edition, first impression, of this scarce picture book illustrating the workings of the London Underground.

Marie "researched, calculated, and co-designed nearly every Isotype ever created, from the early days in Vienna in 1925 all the way to when she retired in 1971" (Forrest). She continued working on Isotypes after Otto's death in 1945, becoming best known for her series of children's books.

For more on the Neuraths and Isotypes, see item 107.

Square quarto. Original brown quarter cloth, spine lettered in blue, illustrated covers lettered in white and green. Extremities lightly rubbed, faint foxing to covers and slight scuff at head of front cover, contents lightly fingermarked, a few gatherings shaken, but sound.



112

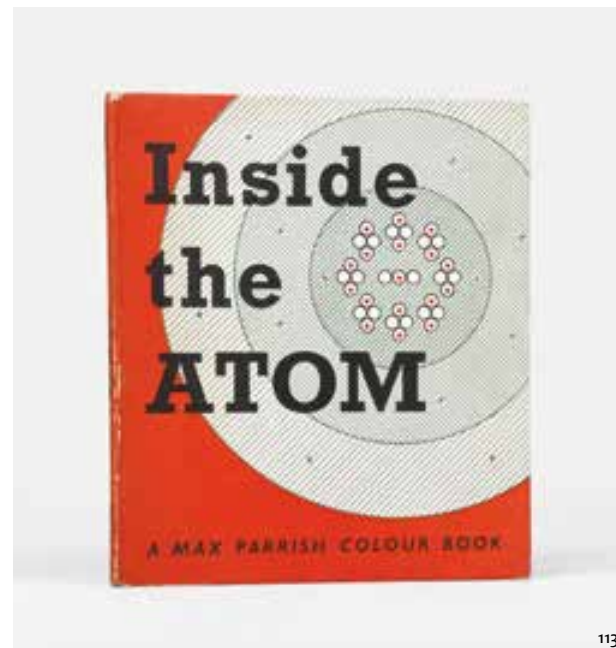
A very good copy. ♣ Jason Forrest, "The Missing Legacy of Marie Neurath", *Medium*, 20 January 2020, available online.

£2,000 [166114]

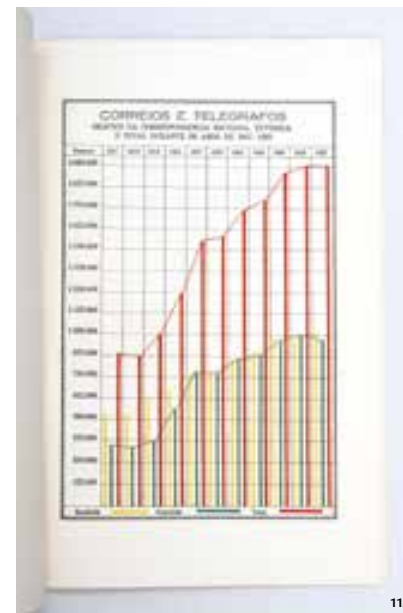
**113**  
**NEURATH, Marie.** *Inside the Atom.* London: Max Parrish, 1956

**PICTURING QUANTUM MECHANICS**

First edition, first impression, of a work illustrating the internal structure of an atom and their behaviour within the context of electric currents, the heat of the sun, and x-rays.



113



114

For more on the Neuraths and Isotypes, see item 107, and on Marie Neurath in particular, see item 112.

Square quarto. Original illustrated boards, spine and front cover lettered in black. Spine lightly chipped at head and discreetly reglued at foot, extremities a little rubbed, endpapers browned, contents clean. A very good copy.

£1,800 [166115]

**114**  
**MACAO.** *Monografias, artigos, mapas e gráficos estatísticos coligidos para a Representação da Colonia de Macao na Exposição Portuguesa em Sevilha* ("Monographs, Articles, Maps, and Statistical Graphs Compiled for the Representation of the Colony of Macao at the Portuguese exhibition in Seville"). Macao: Tipografia Mercantil de N. T. Fernandes & Filhos, 1929

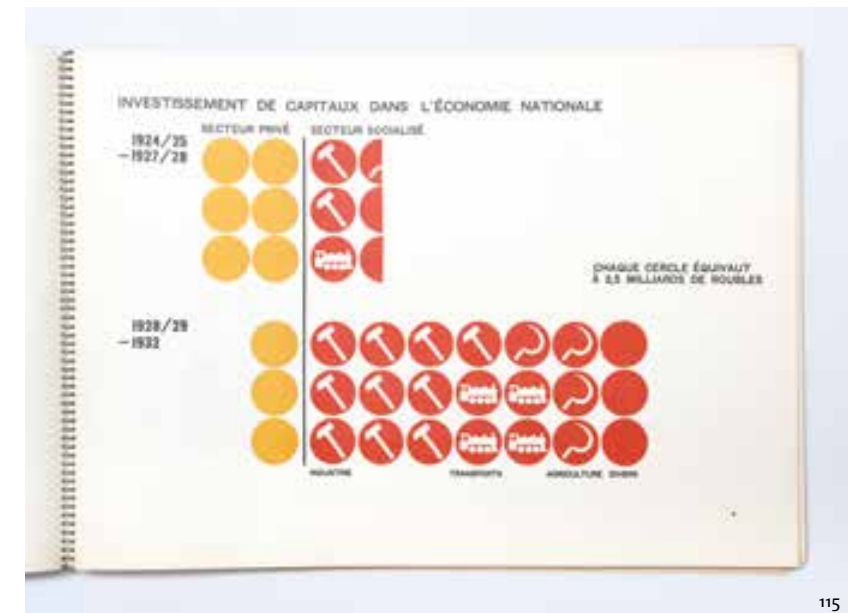
**WITH OVER A DOZEN COLOUR DATA VISUALIZATIONS**

First edition, first printing, of this uncommon publicity booklet produced for Macao's pavilion at the Ibero-American Exposition held in spring 1929. Compilation was overseen by the energetic Artur Tamagnini de Sousa Barbosa (1880–1940) during the second of his three terms as governor of the colony.

108 pages of illustrated contributions discussing Macao's history and culture are followed by an engaging section of statistical tables and data visualizations introducing the region's economic and social development, as well as its climate and demography.

Loosely inserted is a small introductory leaflet on Macao issued to a visitor to the Seville exhibition and evidently combined with this copy soon after.

Large octavo. Original buff card wrappers, front cover lettered in black with coat of arms of Macao and yellow Chinese dragon. With 4 colour maps (1 folding), 15 colour charts and graphs, half-tones, charts, and tables in text. Wrappers lightly foxed, small closed tears on first blank



115

and map stub, both neatly repaired, offsetting on first two leaves, else clean and bright internally. A near-fine copy.

£2,000 [156765]

**115**  
**SOVIET UNION.** *Résultats de l'application du plan quinquennal pour la reconstruction économique de l'URSS.* Moscow: Institute of Pictorial Statistics of Soviet Construction and Economy, 1933

**ISOTYPES FROM THE IZOSTAT**

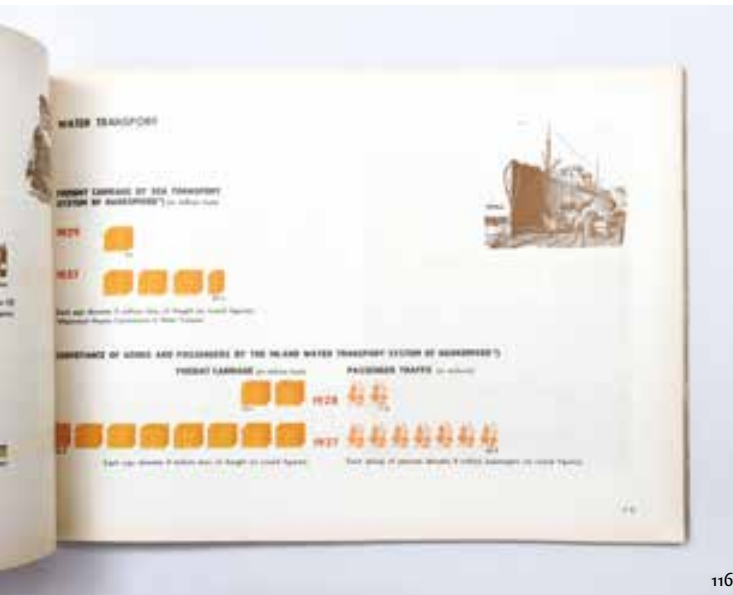
First edition, first printing, of this scarce work from the USSR's Institute of Pictorial Statistics of Soviet Construction and Economy, known as "Izostat", offering a visual assessment of Stalin's first five-year plan implemented between 1928 and 1932. The plan aimed to transform the USSR into an economic and industrial superpower; Stalin declared it a success after just four years.

Izostat was founded as an agency of the Soviet government in 1931, with the task of designing, publishing, and distributing graphic representations of the country's industrialization. Initially an educational unit, Izostat evolved into a producer of propaganda, supplying material to *Pravda*. This particular work, printed in French, was produced for an international audience, and likely distributed by members of the French Communist Party.

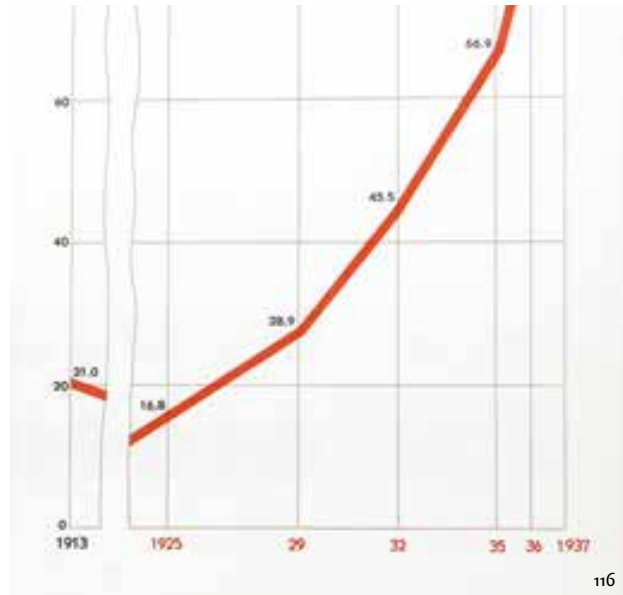
Oblong folio. Original ring-bound grey wrappers printed in red, text and images printed on recto only. Extensively illustrated throughout. Neat ownership inscriptions on front wrapper and first page. Wrappers lightly rubbed and creased at extremities, contents clean and bright, a near-fine copy.

£2,500 [166153]





116



116

116

**LISSITZKY, El (artist).** USSR. An Album Illustrating the State Organization and National Economy of the U.S.S.R. Moscow: Scientific Publishing Institute of Pictorial Statistics, 1939

**SOVIET COMMUNISM IN PICTORIAL FORM**

First edition of this album glorifying the transformation of the Soviet Union since the revolution, released to coincide with their exhibition at the New York World's fair and issued in English as propaganda aimed at an American and international audience. Designed under the artistic direction of El Lissitzky, the album uses striking isotypes to visually convey the Soviet Union's purported achievements.

The Institute of Pictorial Statistics was founded in Moscow in 1931 to use isotypes, as developed by Otto Neurath in Vienna, to promote the Soviet system. El Lissitzky (1890–1941) was one of the founders of Soviet artistic suprematism and worked with the Institute from 1931 to 1940. He incorporated his artistic theory into Soviet propaganda, for which he designed various exhibits, books, and artwork. Lissitzky oversaw the album, working with the artists Alexander S. Grigorevich and

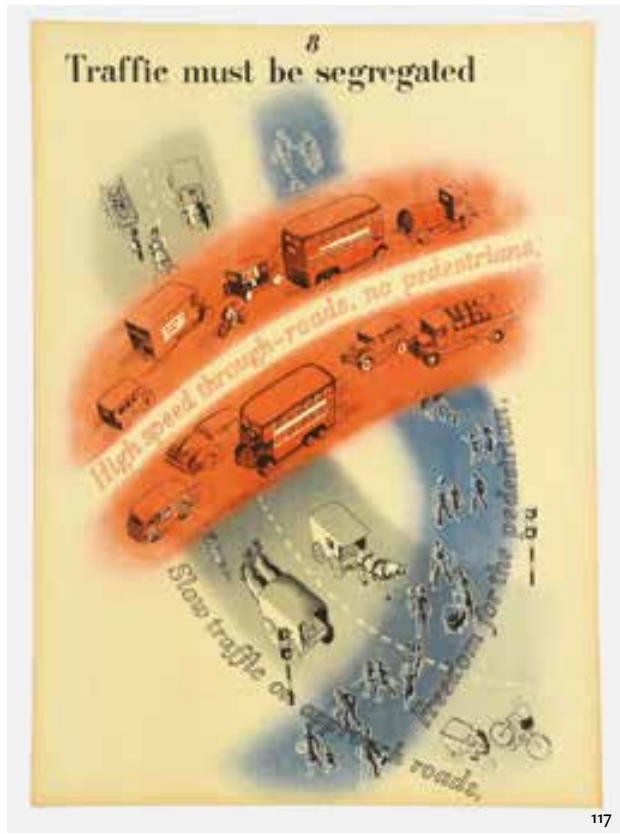
Mikhail Nikolaev. It was one of his final projects and is his most substantial English-language production.

The first part of the album charts the organization of the state and the composition of the elected bodies. The second part maps its natural resources, rapidly advancing economic output compared to Tsarist days, and the great success of nationalization and collectivization. The third part is on welfare, with pictures of happy workers in social activities and rest homes. It details the vast increase in doctors, students, libraries, schools, newspapers, and books. The fourth part details the position of women, charting their much-increased participation in education, industry, and in political life. Each part opens with a section of the Soviet constitution. An addendum displays the re-organization of Moscow and the planned Palace of the Soviets.

Oblong folio. Original limp red cloth, spine lettered in gilt, hammer-and-sickle device to front cover as per the Soviet flag. Illustrated throughout with charts, maps, and photographs. Foot of spine neatly reglued, slight rubbing at extremities, contents a little toned else clean. A very good copy.

£9,750

[166021]



117

117

**GOLDFINGER, Ernő, & Ursula Blackwell.** Planning your Neighbourhood. London: [for the Army Bureau of Current Affairs,] 1944

**UTOPIA/DYSTOPIA**

A complete run of the modernist architect Ernő Goldfinger's vision for a post-war Britain: 20 display boards produced for the Army Bureau to demonstrate the possibility of replacing the bombed-out slums with rationally planned towns, with separate areas for work, rest, and play, linked by wide roads and pedestrian lanes.

The proposal, produced with his wife Ursula Blackwell, focused on the heavily bombed Shoreditch area. The boards contain maps, aerial photomontages, and diagrams visualizing the features of the new community. The emphasis was on how different classes, and both young and old, could live together in a "vertical city". Goldfinger praises the rural village for its social nature, but holds that the modern city crushes this. In his view, the tower block would create neighbourliness.

The brutalist tower block now synonymous with Goldfinger has left him hated by many, who accuse him of replacing (perhaps romanticized) organic communities of Victorian terraces with oppressive, dehumanizing concrete high-rise blocks, towering over polluting roads and too-few social spaces. The villain Goldfinger in the James Bond novels is named after him. He nonetheless retains a select group of admirers, who maintain his ideals could have worked if properly applied (his proposals here for Shoreditch, for example, were never implemented).

Complete as run of 20 posters on firm card (each 353 × 487 mm), original pinholes in corners from display. The expected age toning, yet overall in excellent condition, without wear save for tiny nicks at extremities.

£5,500

[166144]

118

**GOLDFINGER, Ernő, & Colin Penn.** Planning your Home. London: For the Air Ministry Education Department, [1945]

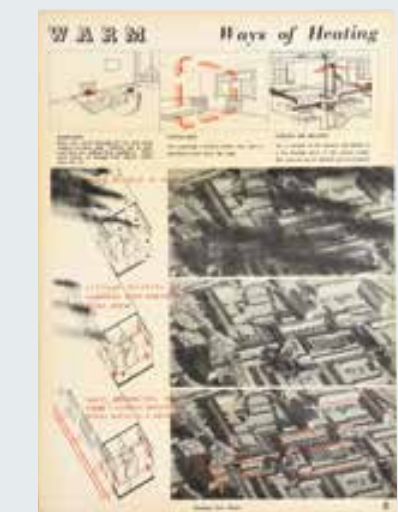
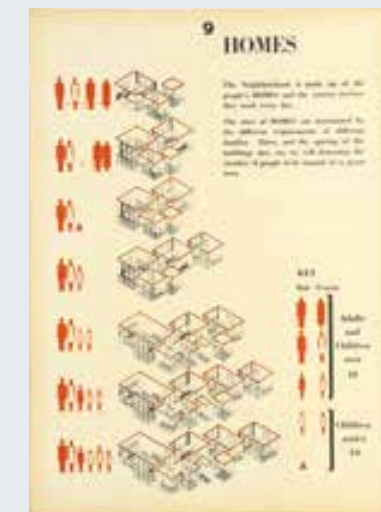
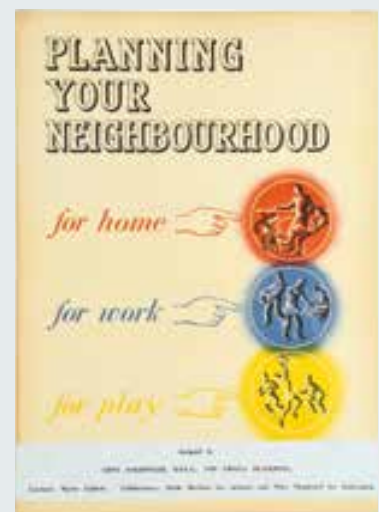
**THE HOME OF THE FUTURE**

A complete run, produced for the Air Ministry to demonstrate a future of progressively designed houses, achieving optimum warmth, light, air, and noise levels in accordance with family size. During the war, Goldfinger designed a series of similar exhibitions for public bodies, with the boards designed to be reproduced and exhibited to illustrate the prospect of post-war reform (see previous item).

Complete as run of 20 posters on firm card (each 490 × 350 mm, 2 of the cards slightly larger), original pinholes in corners from display. Worn at edges (more substantially for the 2 larger cards), never with loss to text or any substantial loss to images, one title card with name of Colin Penn struck through. A good set.

£6,500

[166143]



117

118





119

**119**  
**HOPPER, Grace M., & Howard H. Aiken.** The Automatic Sequence Controlled Calculator - I [II, III]. New York: American Institute of Electrical Engineers, 1946

**THE HARVARD MARK I**

First edition of this "three-part article on the Mark I, based largely on Aiken and Hopper's Manual of Operation for the Automatic Sequence Controlled Calculator. Although Hopper's name appears second, she was the primary author. The article begins with a brief history of computing instruments" (OOC). The Harvard Mark I was Aiken's brainchild, and Hopper its chief programmer.

Together three parts, each in a different issue of *Electrical Engineering* 65 (I: August-September 1946, pp. 384-91; II: October 1946, pp. 449-54; III: November 1946, pp. 522-28). Quarto (288 x 214 mm). 20th-century black library buckram, spine lettered in gilt, grey endpapers. Numerous photographic illustrations and diagrams. Binding fine, contents clean, evenly toned, very occasional library stamps and markings, including bookplate of Providence Public Library (overstamped as discarded) and remnant of pocket on pastedowns, faint rust marks from paper clip (sometime removed) on last few leaves and rear pastedown; in very good condition. *J Origins of Cyberspace* 412 (incorrectly noting page numbers for the second part as 445-54).

£2,500 [162000]

**120**  
**MATICICH, John Richard.** The computing archive of John Richard Maticich. California & Oregon: 1950s-80s

**THE GOLDEN AGE OF THE TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY IN CALIFORNIA AND IN OREGON'S SILICON FOREST**

This archive follows the career of John Maticich (1933-2014), an engineer - and eventual director and founder - at

innovative firms such as Autonetics, Interstate Electronics Corporation, and Floating Point Systems, between the 1950s and 1980s. The material ranges from Maticich's precocious student thesis on semiconductors and original photographs of early transistors to blueprint circuit diagrams and research papers written while he was Director of Engineering at Mentor Graphics. The archive also includes seminal works in the field by, for example, the inventors of the transistor - William Shockley, John Bardeen, and Walter Brattain of Bell Labs - and confidential in-house accounts by Norman Winningstad, fellow Oregon engineer and founder of FPS.

Among the many subjects Maticich worked on are the materials science of transistors, circuits, thin films, silicon chips, and memory cores; the design of array processors and other hardware for high-powered, scientific computing; and experimental technologies like touch screens, speech recognition, inertial navigation, CAD, and LORAN-C, the precursor to GPS. In addition to the scientific research, there is significant material covering the administrative, marketing, and financial concerns that shaped innovation and employment in the churning mid-century tech industry. A great deal of the material in the archive was confidential at its creation, and remains unpublished.

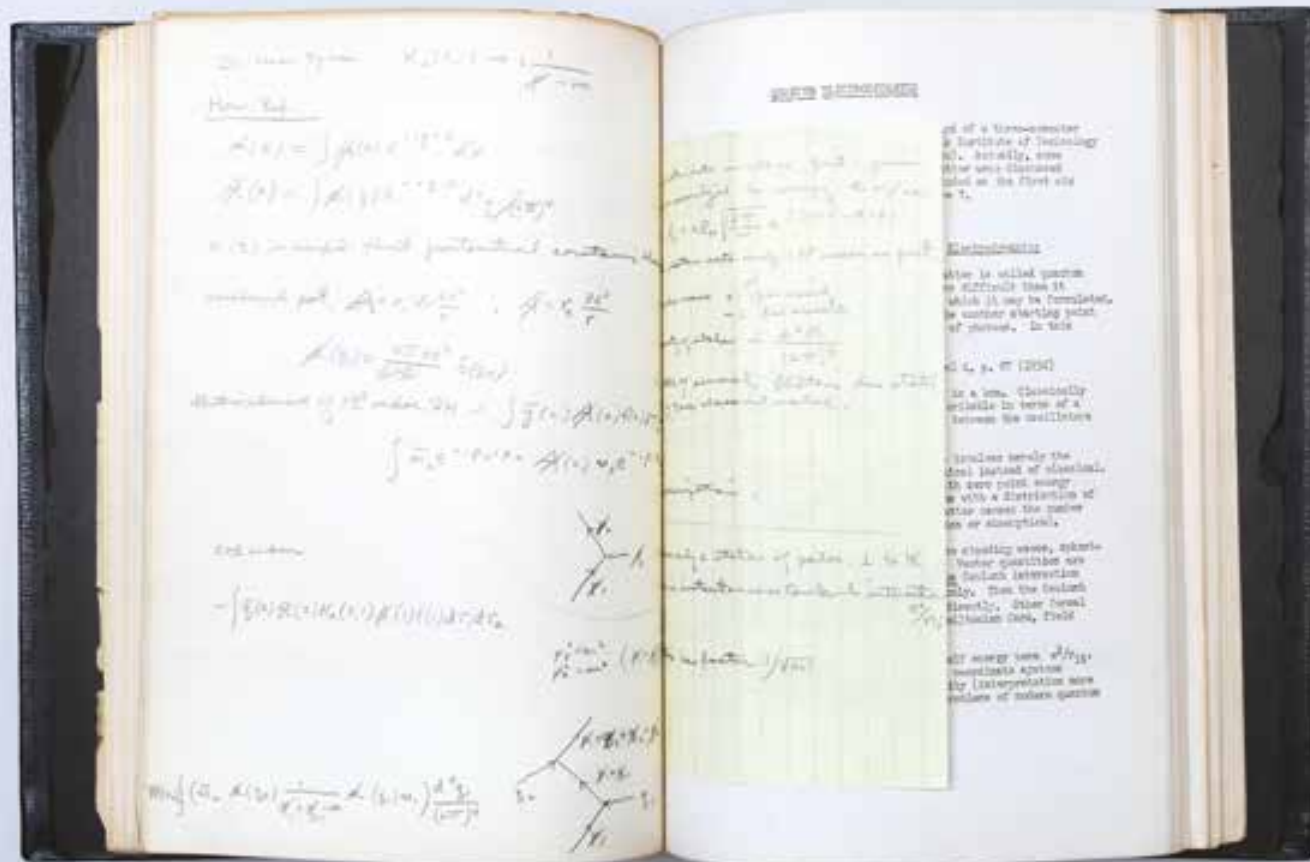
Comprising over 350 individual items, Maticich's archive is a valuable historical resource spanning the origin and maturation of the US computer industry. It reveals not only the day-to-day work of an engineer and manager, but the growth and evolution of the sector as a whole, including the complex relationships between the military, academia, and commercial sector, and the births and deaths of products and firms as markets shifted and technologies advanced.

A full inventory is available on request. Altogether measuring approximately 2.5 metres of shelf space, plus 5 medium and large format posters. Overall in very good condition.

£95,000 [147005]







121

121

**FEYNMAN, Richard P.** Quantum Electrodynamics and Meson Theories; High Energy Phenomena and Meson Theories; Quantum Electrodynamics. [Pasadena, California: 1950–51–53]

**SOME OF THE EARLIEST PRINTED RECORDS OF THE GREAT EDUCATOR'S TEACHING METHODS**

First editions of three scarce mimeographed lectures, the notes made by students of Feynman very early in his academic career, preceding the famous *Lectures on Physics* by over a decade. The present set is from the library of Feynman's colleague Dr Charles Hewitt Dix (1905–1984), professor of geophysics at Caltech from 1948 to 1973, who evidently attended the lectures.

The trio are appropriately preserved in two contemporary spring binders and bound with a large quantity of meticulous handwritten notes and problem sets, presumably by Dix. Together they offer unique insight into the reception of Feynman's teaching and provide crucial documentation of the completion of his theory of quantum electrodynamics, his emerging interest in particle physics, and the evolution of Feynman diagrams.

Dix attended Caltech for his undergraduate and Rice University for his graduate degrees, and taught mathematics for three years at the latter. He subsequently served in a series of research positions in the oil industry, focussing on day-to-day geophysical operations and field problems. His final post before returning to his alma mater was as chief seismologist and vice-president of United Geophysical Corporation from 1941 to 1947. Dix rejoined the Caltech community a year later as professor of geophysics. He retired from Caltech in 1973 as Professor Emeritus and was awarded the SEG Maurice Ewing Medal for outstanding contributions to his field.

After leaving the Manhattan Project, Feynman's first teaching position was at Cornell, but he soon chafed at the atmosphere of the university. When Robert Bacher, a colleague from the Manhattan Project, was appointed the administrator of Caltech's physics department, he sought Feynman for a position. Feynman visited during February and March 1950, possibly as part of the recruitment process, and presented the lecture series *Quantum Electrodynamics and Meson Theories*. He officially began his tenure at the beginning of 1951, and between January and March of that year he presented *High Energy Phenomena and Meson Theories*. Said series focussed on particle physics, particularly the search for mesons, and was aimed at an advanced audience of graduate students and fellow professors. Of particular interest is the frequent use

of Feynman diagrams, the famous notational system that Feynman developed for quantum electrodynamics, and that he had first presented publicly only a few years before at the 1948 Pocono Conference. Though Feynman diagrams would eventually redefine physics, they were not yet fully accepted by the wider community. Despite this, they began to be adopted by fields distinct from quantum electrodynamics, including high energy physics.

The graduate students who compiled and published the mimeographed notes were Carl W. Helstrom, Malvin A. Ruderman, and William Karzas. Dr Ruderman has confirmed that he and his colleagues were asked specifically by the department to make notes on "several connected lectures by Feynman" because of his growing prominence in the physics community.

Copies of these lecture series, and indeed any recorded notes from Feynman's early career, are uncommon. He had not yet won the Nobel Prize nor published a work of popular science; few were aware of his growing reputation. Such notes were printed in very small numbers for distribution among students and colleagues, and it is widely accepted that many were discarded later. We know of only one lecture series published earlier than *Quantum Electrodynamics and Meson Theories: Quantum Electrodynamics*, delivered at Cornell in autumn 1949, with notes prepared by H. L. Brode. No copies are listed by WorldCat or Library Hub, none are recorded at auction, and one copy has been traced in private hands ("copy in the possession of Sam Schweber", the American theoretical physicist; Kaiser, Ito, & Hall, p. 915).

Three mimeographed lectures and 83 leaves of holograph notes in the hand of Charles Hewitt Dix, bound together in two volumes, quarto. Near-uniform contemporary black leatherette spring binders, unlettered. With figures and diagrams in the text. Ownership signature of Charles Hewitt Dix on title pages of first two lectures and on p. 78 of third, *Quantum Electrodynamics* with annotations on ff. 20v–21r and 53r, and smaller yellow ruled sheet of notes bound in before its title page. Binders worn at extremities, joints of the second binder splitting at ends but remaining firm, endpapers a little torn and creased at extremities, contents lightly toned and generally clean: overall in very good condition. ♣ James Gleick, *Genius: The Life and Science of Richard Feynman*, 1992; David Kaiser, Kenji Ito, & Karl Hall, "Spreading the Tools of Theory: Feynman Diagrams in the USA, Japan and the Soviet Union", *Social Studies of Science*, December 2004; David Kaiser, *Drawing Theories Apart: The Dispersion of Feynman Diagrams in Postwar Physics*, 2005.

£35,000

[165090]

122

**BERKELEY, Edmund C., & Robert A. Jensen.** "World's Smallest Electric Brain" (part I) and "How an Electric Brain Works" (parts II–XIII). In: *Radio-Electronics*. New York: Radcraft Publications, Inc., Oct. 1950 – Oct. 1951

**MACHINES THAT THINK: EARLY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

A complete run of thirteen articles describing Simon, one of the first personal computers, which "illustrates in solid hardware the principles of all the giant artificial brains, electronic, electric, or mechanical" (Oct. 1950, p. 29).

Berkeley exhibited his and Jensen's relay-based computer, named after the Simple Simon of nursery rhyme fame, during



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a press conference at Columbia University in spring 1950. In contrast to the expensive, room-sized computers of the time, the easily portable Simon was designed for students and computer enthusiasts, intended not as a scientific tool but as an educational aid. "[Berkeley] hoped that by having personal experience using computers, students who would design future machines would have a better grasp of the 'philosophical and social implications of machines that handle information'" (Longo, p. 88).

13 consecutive issues, Oct.–Dec. 1950 and Jan.–Oct. 1951 inclusive. Original pictorial wrappers. Offered together with 3 related magazine issues of *Scientific American* and *Radio-Electronics*, dated Nov. 1950, Dec. 1951, and Feb. 1952. With Simon featured on the front cover of the first issue. Illustrated throughout in colour and black and white. General external wear, but overall in very good condition. ♣ Bernadette Longo, *Edmund Berkeley and the Social Responsibility of Computer Professionals*, 2015.

£1,250

[166405]



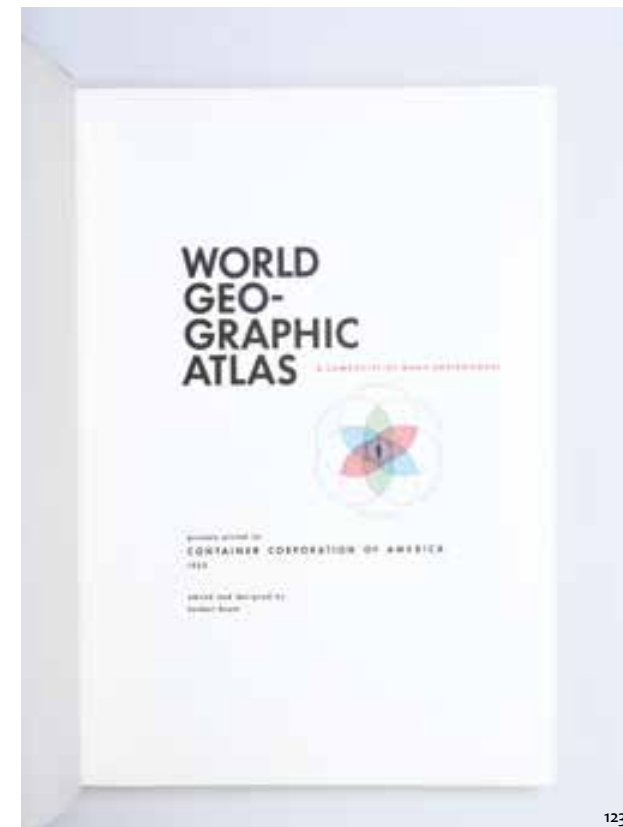
122





**123**  
**BAYER, Herbert.** World Geo-Graphic Atlas. A Composite of Man's Environment. Chicago: privately printed for Container Corporation of America, 1953

**THE CONCEPT OF A "VISUALIST"**



First edition, first printing, of this modernist atlas designed by the Bauhaus artist Herbert Bayer, "a landmark work of graphic design and data visualization" (Benus).

The atlas was produced for the Container Corporation of America, a manufacturer of corrugated boxes, where Bayer was chairman of the design department. Described by Bayer himself as "the concept of a 'visualist'", his designs for the work draw on the Bauhaus principles of functionality, minimalism, and experimental presentation, in order to make complex information comprehensible and engaging.

Folio. Original cream buckram, spine and front cover lettered in gilt, black and red patterned endpapers, fore edge gilt. With original card slipcase. A fine copy in the original slipcase, lightly worn at extremities. ♪ Benjamin Benus, *Herbert Bayer's World Geo-graphic Atlas and Information Design at Mid-century*, 2023.

£1,500 [166072]

**124**  
**KUHN, Thomas S.** The Structure of Scientific Revolutions. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1962

**THE ORIGINAL "PARADIGM SHIFT"**

First edition, first printing, of this groundbreaking analysis by "one of the most influential philosophers and historians of science of the twentieth century" (*Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*). Kuhn broke from the accepted teleological conception of scientific progress by suggesting that new knowledge emerges from phases of revolutionary thought. He coined the phrase "paradigm shift" to describe these.

For Kuhn, "knowledge need not be cumulative: when paradigms change, whole sets of questions and answers get dropped as irrelevant, rather than incorporated into the new era of normal science. In the closing pages of his original edition, Kuhn adopted the metaphor of Darwinian natural selection: scientific knowledge surely changes over time,

but does not necessarily march towards an ultimate goal" (Kaiser, p. 166).

Large octavo. Original yellow printed wrappers. Spine browned and spotted, covers a little soiled and creased, contents clean, last 30 pp. bumped at lower outer corner: a very good copy. ♪ David Kaiser, "In retrospect: The Structure of Scientific Revolutions", *Nature*, vol. 484, 2012.

£2,750 [164484]

**125**  
**FOUCAULT, Michel.** Les mots et les choses. Une archéologie des sciences humaines. Paris: Gallimard, 1966

**THE ORDER OF THINGS**

First edition, first printing, of the author's magnum opus, in which Foucault examines the origins of the modern human sciences through an "archaeological" approach to the history of thought, analyzing how the meaning of knowledge has developed over centuries and shaped Western civilization.

In his foreword to the English translation, *The Order of Things* (1970), Foucault introduces his project as follows: "What if empirical knowledge, at a given time and in a given culture, did possess a well-defined regularity? . . . If, in short, the history of non-formal knowledge had itself a system?" (p. ix-x).

Provenance: with the ownership signature of Maurice Paul Nivat ("M. Nivat") on the front free endpaper, dated "April 66", the month after publication. Nivat (1937–2017) was a pioneer of computer science, formal language, and semantics. With its theories of empirical knowledge and the laws of language, *Les mots et les choses* profoundly influenced Nivat, who would later refer to Foucault as the source of best understanding the universality and insecurity of the written and spoken word.

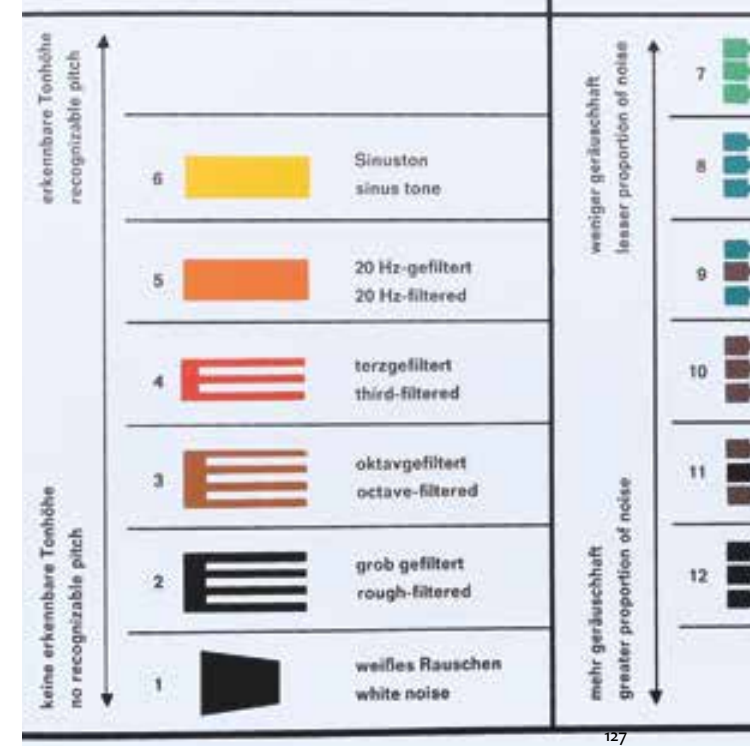
Octavo. Original printed French-fold wrappers. Folding plate of *Las Meninas*, full-page plate of diagrams. Spine creased, top of front wrapper lightly sunned, internally clean, short split at lower fold of plate: a near-fine copy.

£1,750 [166425]

**126**  
**McLUHAN, Marshall, & Quentin Fiore.** The Medium is the Massage. An Inventory of Effects. [New York:] Random House, 1967

First hardback edition, first printing, of the first collaboration between the prophet of the digital age and the graphic designer who helped bring his message to the masses. Published 16 years before the advent of the Internet, the work promotes McLuhan's famous thesis, that the medium by which information is transferred between people is more important than the content being relayed. Despite being met with scepticism by his contemporaries, he is now a cult figure whose predictions have largely become reality.

The book, designed by Quentin Fiore, is a non-linear collage of text and images, with pages printed upside-down or backwards. The title was meant to be "The Medium is the Message": "massage" was a printer's error, but McLuhan, who delighted in puns, enjoyed the typo and kept it, viewing it as a reference to the "mass age" of communications.



Folio. Original black and white boards, spine lettered in white and black, black endpapers, top edge black. With dust jacket. Illustrated throughout. Hint of rubbing to board edges; dust jacket lightly marked, a few creases and short closed tears to extremities, not price-clipped: a near-fine copy in very good jacket. ♪ J. Abbot Miller, "Quentin Fiore: Massaging the Message", *Eye Magazine*, no. 8, vol. 2, 1993.

£500 [166033]

**127**  
**LIGETI, Georgy.** Artikulation. Elektronische Musik. Eine Hörpartitur. Mainz: Schott, 1970

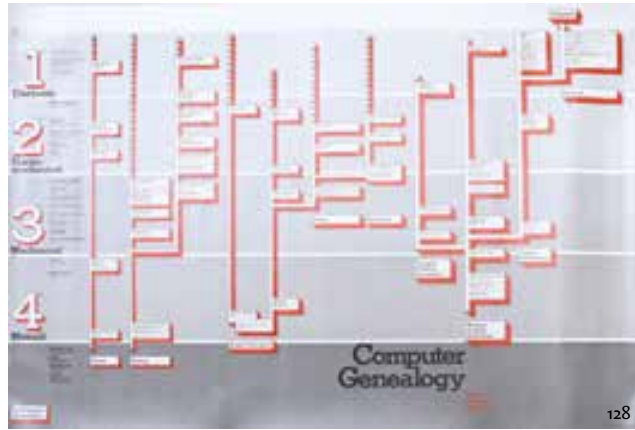
**IMPRESSIONISTIC REPRESENTATIONS OF LEGATI'S "ARTIFICIAL LANGUAGE"**

First edition, first printing, number 95 of 200 copies signed and numbered by the composer. Ligeti's electronic composition premiered in 1958; he called it *Artikulation* because, in his own words, "an artificial language is articulated: question and answer, high and low voices, polyglot speaking and interruptions, impulsive outbreaks and humour, charring and whispering" (p. 7). The present publication is a "hörpartitur" ("aural score") of Ligeti's work by the graphic designer Rainer Wehinger, representing different sounds and effects with specific graphic symbols.

Oblong folio. Original black cloth, orange paper label to front cover lettered in black, black endpapers, 7-inch vinyl inset to rear pastedown. With original black cloth slipcase. Illustrated throughout by Rainer Wehinger. Text in German and English. A couple of light scratches to slipcase: a fine copy in near-fine slipcase.

£2,750 [166069]





**128**  
**DIGITAL COMPUTER MUSEUM.** Computer Genealogy. [Maynard, Massachusetts:] Digital Equipment Corporation, 1980

**THE EVOLUTION OF COMPUTING**

A data visualization poster depicting the different periods of technological development throughout history, beginning with pre-computer generations and ascending through the manual, mechanical, electro-mechanical, and electronic ages. The timeline begins with Ctesibius's water clock (283 BC) and ends with John von Neumann's EDVAC report (1945).

Inventions featured on the poster include Gutenberg's moveable type and Chinese block printing, Volta's battery and Watt's steam engine, Edison's bulb and Morse's telegraph, and notable works by Howard Aiken and Grace Hopper, Claude Shannon, and Alan Turing, to name a few.

Provenance: the packing tube in which the poster is housed was mailed from London's Science Museum in the year of issue to an employee of the Digital Equipment Corporation in Ohio. DEC, founded by engineers Ken Olsen and Harlan Anderson in 1957, was one of the most successful computer companies in the industry, at one point second only to IBM in scale. The recipient Robert Ballard Woolley was a marketing



manager for DEC, stationed in Marlborough, Massachusetts at the time of his marriage in 1977 but clearly in Ohio by 1980.

Original colour poster, landscape-oriented (61 x 92 cm), printed in black, grey, and red against grey gradient background. Housed in a contemporary cardboard packing tube, postmarked 23 July 1980, with an "On Her Britannic Majesty's Service" mailing label from the Science Museum, London, addressed to Robert B. Woolley of the Digital Equipment Corporation in Cincinnati, Ohio. A few creases along top edge of poster, in near-fine condition.

£1,250 [166421]

**129**  
**COMPUTING.** MacUser Internet Road Map. New York: Ziff-Davis Publishing Company, 1995

**"MAKE THE MOST OF THE INFORMATION EXPLOSION"**

An uncommon example of early internet cartography, documenting some of the first sources available on the web, with an emphasis on the Apple ecosystem. The map, designed and folded in imitation of a traditional road map, was one of several made available to purchasers of MacUser magazine, and promised that, "with a little patience and a spirit of adventure, you can surf the Internet like an expert".

On the recto, a Mac sits at the centre of the map, surrounded by six zones representing six subject categories: Arts and Humanities, Government Information, Macintosh Resources, Business and Commerce, Internet Reference, and Education and Reference. The text is sized and colour-coded variously to indicate major and minor sites of interest. The verso features a legend and an index, a guide to navigating the map, a breakdown of the "Anatomy of a URL", and instructions for connecting to the Internet. Users are notified that "Internet hype is everywhere, but knowing that the White House is on-line won't do you much good if you aren't connected to the Net . . . make the most of the information explosion". Definitions are given for key terminology: the World Wide Web, for example, is described as "the much publicized hypertext document system to which you can gain access through Mosaic".

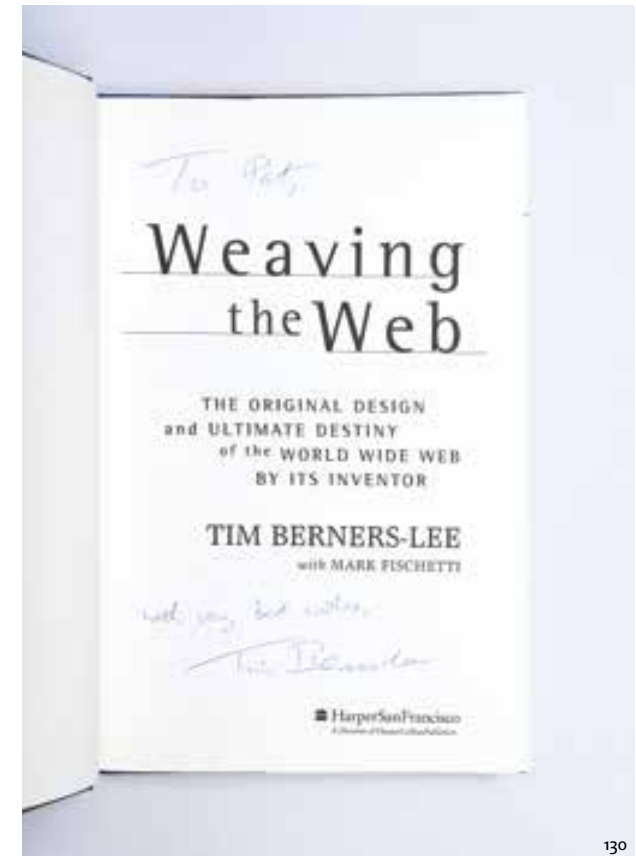
Some of the chosen map highlights are still well known today, such as IMDB ("one of the best examples of how easy and full-featured a World Wide Web database can be"), Webster's Dictionary, Yahoo (the property of Stanford University), and LOCIS (the Library of Congress search engine). Others are more arcane, like EINet Galaxy ("a crazy quilt of resources" which became one of the first manually populated search engines), the fan-run site the Lurker's Guide to Babylon 5, and a learning tool for biology students called the Interactive Frog Dissection.

Original pictorial folding map (overall size: 63 x 95 cm; folded size: 22 x 10 cm), landscape-oriented, printed in colour on both sides. Pencil annotation on verso, bracketing descriptions of the Mac applications Anarchie, Eudora, and Fetch, and noting them as "popular shareware ftp applications". A few tiny nicks at extremities, in near-fine condition.

£1,500 [166451]

**130**  
**BERNERS-LEE, Tim.** Weaving the Web. The Original Design and Ultimate Destiny of the World Wide Web By Its Inventor. With Mark Fischetti. San Francisco: Harper San Francisco, 1999

**INSCRIBED BY THE INVENTOR OF THE WORLD WIDE WEB**



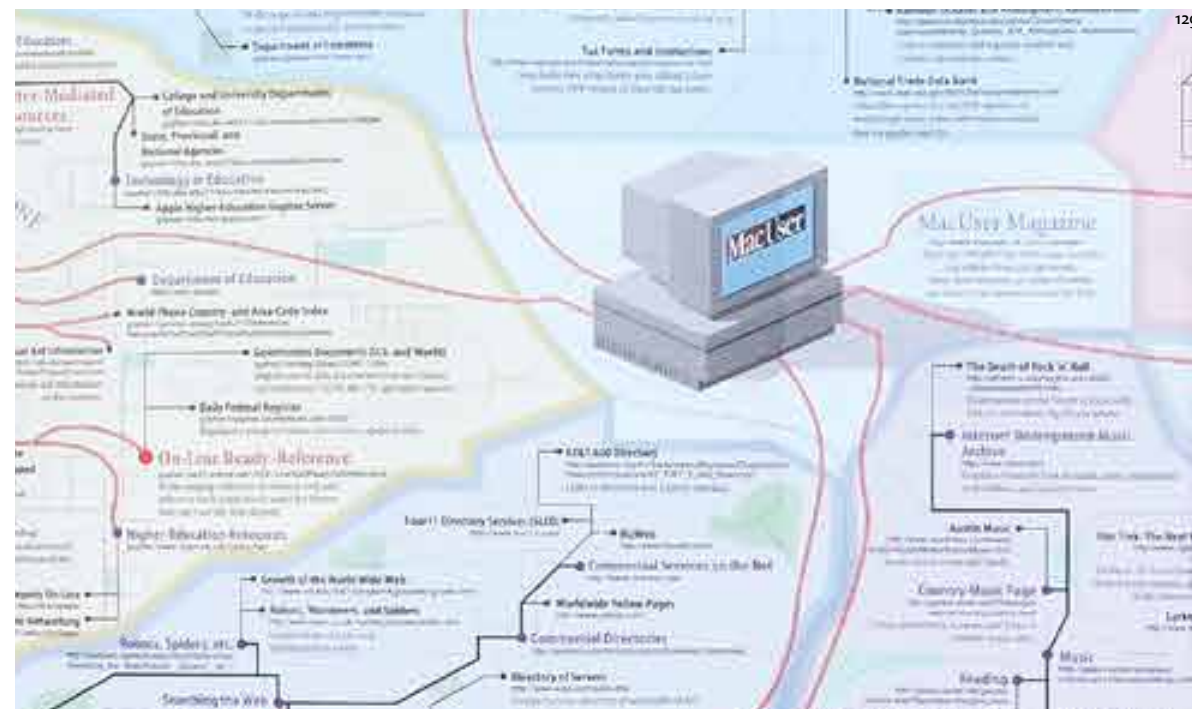
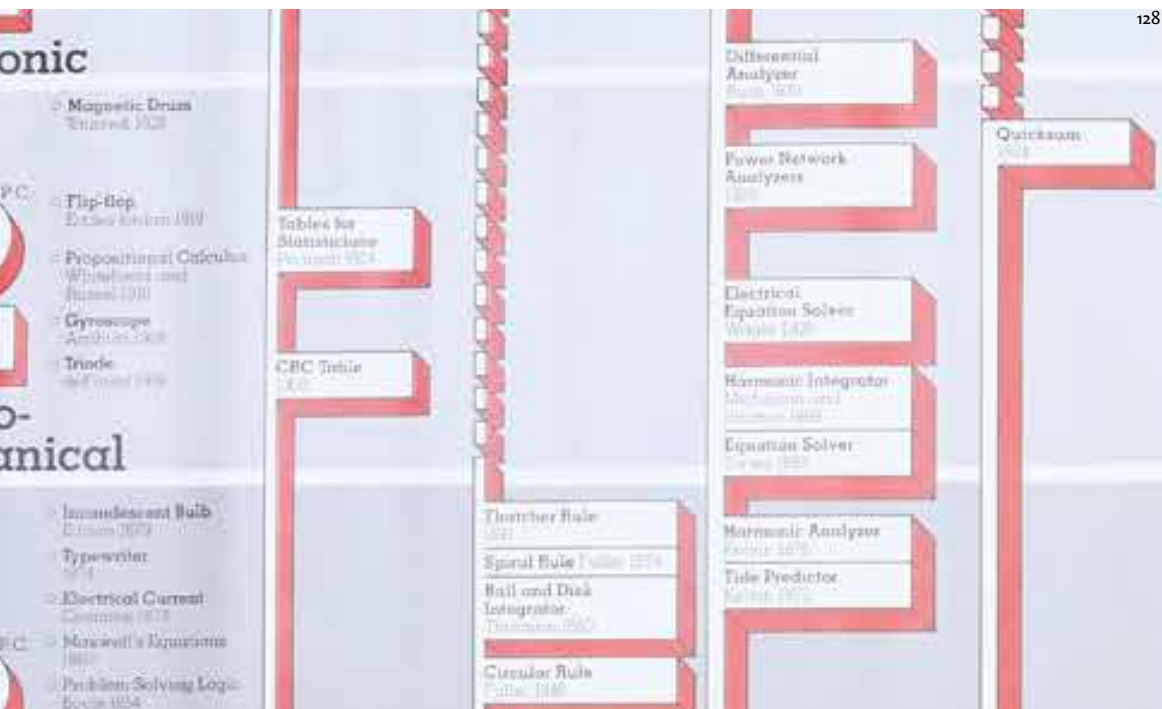
First edition, first printing, inscribed by the author, "To Pat, with very best wishes, Tim Berners-Lee". This work details the creation of the World Wide Web and the author's hopes for its utilization as a means of social development.

The basic technology of the internet, "Hypertext Markup Language", has its origins in the proposal made by Berners-Lee (b. 1955) at CERN in March 1989. On 20 December 1990, he published the first website; the website was a description of itself and of how others could create their own, thus paving the way for the communications revolution of the Internet. Berners-Lee is an advocate of net neutrality, which is the belief that Internet Service Providers must offer connectivity irrespective of content, platform, or price. He founded the World Wide Web Foundation in 2009, which aims to use the Web to "empower humanity" and "launch transformative programs that build local capacity to leverage the Web as a medium for positive change" (Foundation website). The present work makes the case for the revolutionary power of the World Wide Web if put to the correct community uses.

Mark Fischetti is a senior editor at Scientific American magazine who has collaborated on several scientific books on topics ranging from diseases to technology.

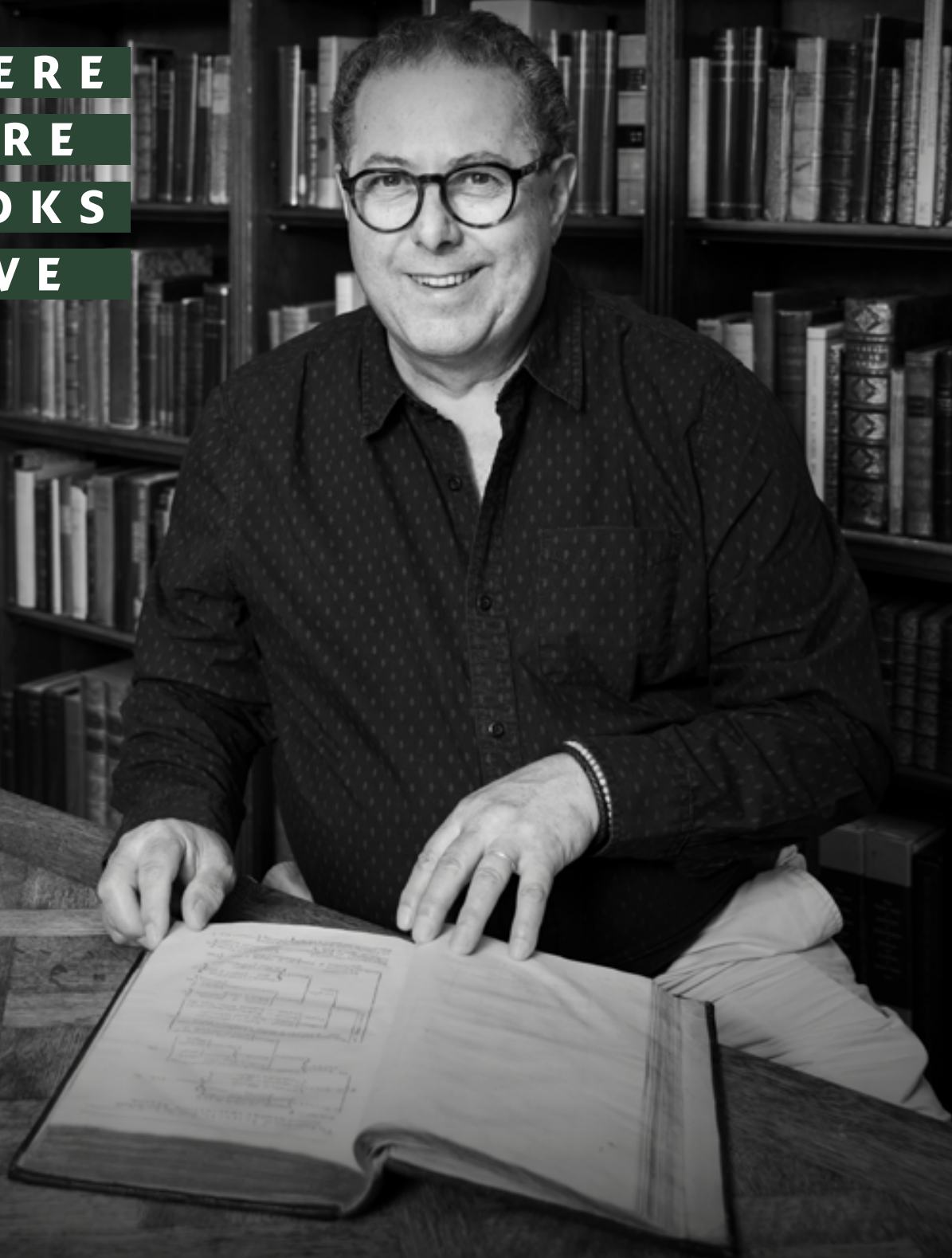
Octavo. Original blue and grey boards, spine lettered in silver, publisher's device in blind to front cover. With dust jacket. Boards and contents remarkably clean and unmarked; faint marks to jacket rear panel, price-clipped: a fine copy in near-fine jacket.

£1,500 [166324]





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