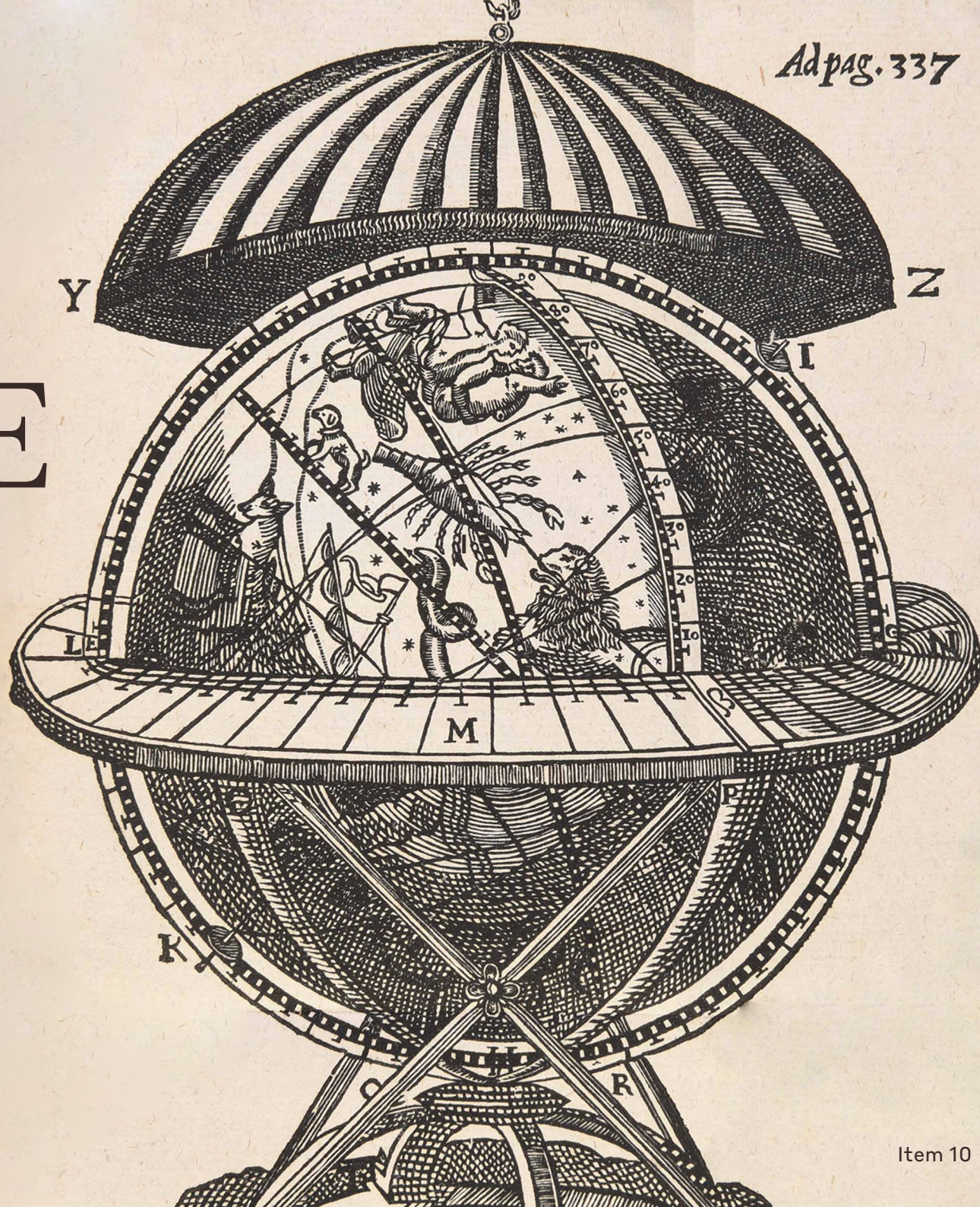


ENQUIRIES
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Ad pag. 337

SCIENCE

1477 —
1862



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Item 10

ASTRONOMY MEETS ASTROLOGY IN AN
EARLY PRINTED CALENDAR

1. **PFLAUM (Jakob) Kalender.**
[Ulm: Johann Zainer, c. 1477]

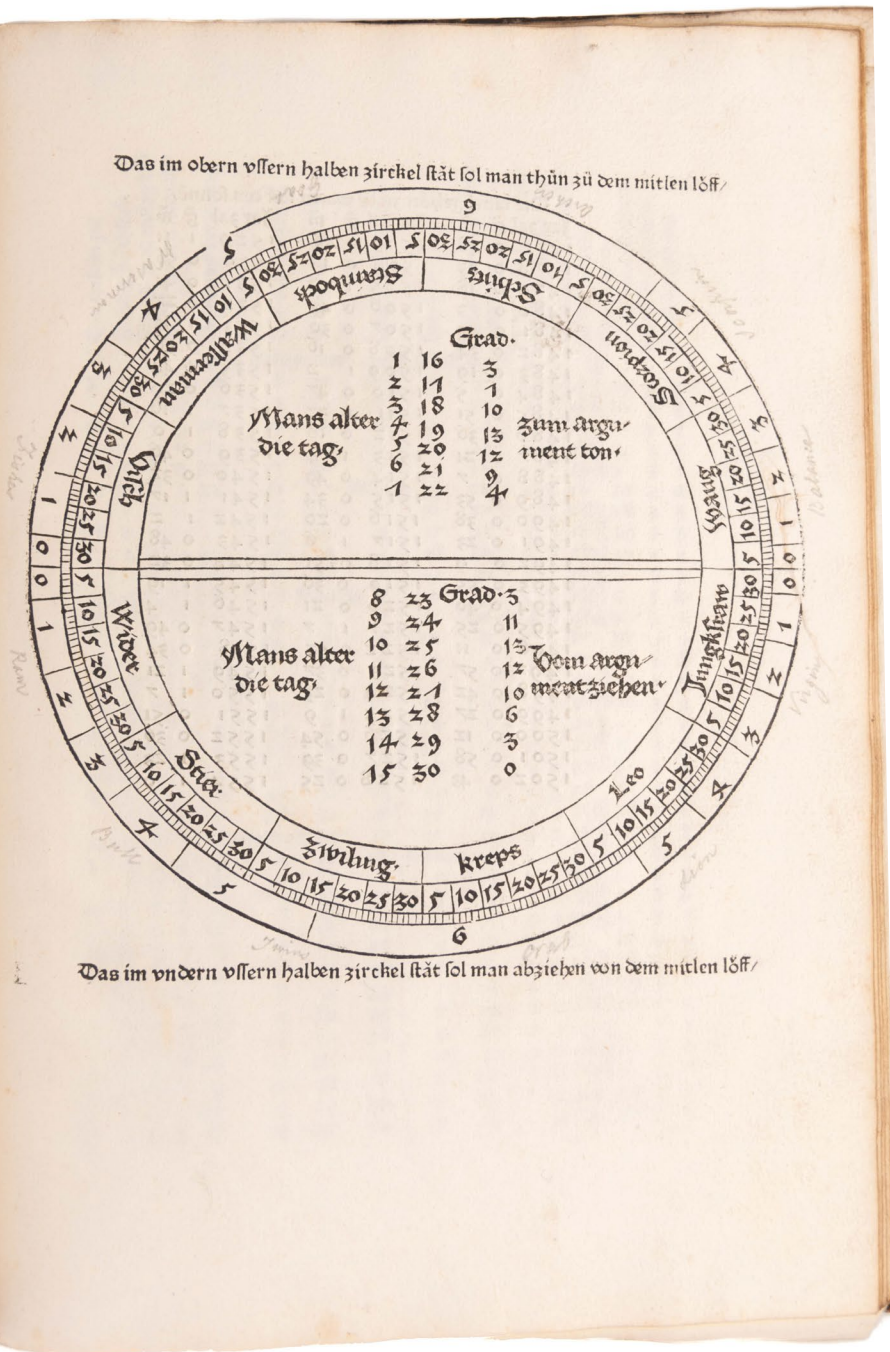
Full-page circular diagram of the Zodiac, 83 small woodcuts showing the eclipses of the moon and the sun, tables, some rubrication.

Folio (30 x 22mm). [27]ff (first blank present, lacking final blank). 19th century half-calf marbled boards, red gilt lettered label on upper cover (spine and corners restored).

£27,500

A rare surviving example of complex, early astrological printing; astronomer Jakob Pflaum's rare calendar, in German, for the years 1477 through 1552, handsomely printed by Johannes Zainer of Ulm. A Latin edition was printed around the same time, but copies of Pflaum's calendar in German in particular are extremely rare, thanks to their utility to a broader audience in the vernacular and to their slim, ephemeral form. They were heavily relied upon and widely used; we have traced only five in institutional collections.

Among the first to be printed in book form after that of Regiomontanus in 1474, 'Pflaum's German Kalender amounted to a sophisticated planet book, packed with the basics of astrological, calendrical and medical knowledge' (Barnes, p.23). A comprehensive account of the heavens, astronomy meets astrology in Pflaum's guide, which comprises tables of the movements of the planets, sun, and phases of the moon, complete with illustrations of solar and lunar eclipses; as well as a striking full-page woodcut diagram of the zodiac, and prognostications



and advice about what to do when – from agricultural, to medical – in relation to the position of the stars, and the humours. Pflaum draws on the writings of Aristotle, Galen, Hippocrates, Ibn Sina (Avicenna) and Al-Mansur to do so.

Zainer printed Pflaum's calendar at a time when astrology exerted a profound influence over society and daily life in pre-Reformation, German territories. While ephemeral calendars like this one had begun to appear a century or so before Pflaum's, it was 'not until the later fifteenth that they emerged as a ubiquitous feature of the urban cultural landscape in the German lands' (Barnes, p.20) due to their practical application, and power of prognostication. This is a brilliantly 'local' publication; just as Regiomontanus' ephemerides centred on Nuremberg, the information provided here is based principally on the Ulm meridian – placing Ulm at the centre of the universe – and so all the information is pertinent mainly to that city and the surrounding area in Swabia, southern Germany.

Printing this calendar would have been a complex undertaking for Zainer; woodcut illustrations aside, setting the type for the calendars and tables would have been painstaking, especially where the printed, tabulated text is aligned both vertically and horizontally on one page. The first printer in Ulm, Zainer's printing practices have been thoroughly examined by Claire Bolton; although not included as the subject of her study, the present work exhibits some of the characteristics of his printing style, including the difficulty he often appeared to have matching the register of, i.e. aligning the text on, the recto and verso of the same leaf.

Eclipsis des sonnen		Eclipsis des sonnen	
tag	h m z ^u p ^u m S m	tag	h m z ^u p ^u m S m
Julius	1478	Oktober	1493
29 1 48 0 8 45 1 52		10 2 35 0 8 26 2 10	
Julius	1479	Marcus	1494
18 17 26 0 0 38 0 38		7 6 10 0 2 17 1 8	
December	1479	Julius	1497
12 23 40 24 7 41 27 6		29 2 58 0 3 38 1 22	
Maius	1481	September	1502
28 6 20 13 2 3 1 18		30 19 30 0 9 8 2 14	
Maius	1482	Julius	1506
17 7 41 41 5 0 1 50		20 3 1 0 2 33 1 20	
Marcus	1485	Marcus	1513
16 4 34 52 12 23 2 0		7 1 41 0 5 31 1 42	
Marcus	1486	December	1516
5 17 47 0 9 21 2 0		23 3 48 22 3 10 1 24	
Julius	1487	Junius	1518
20 2 9 0 7 5 1 44		7 17 46 1 10 34 2 12	
Julius	1488	Oktober	1519
8 17 36 0 3 11 1 18		23 4 30 22 6 10 1 58	
Maius	1491	Oktober	1520
8 3 18 0 8 55 2 10		11 5 23 17 3 16 1 36	
Oktober	1492	Augustus	1532
20 23 14 18 2 12 1 16		30 0 59 0 5 42 1 40	

KL

Januarus hat 31 tag

	Sonn	mittel	mittel	trachen	vstlygent	zack	
	Steinbock	löff	argüt	hßpt	vñ grad		Stier
	g iii	S g	S g	g iii	stüb iii	grad	
1 A	Die beschnydung vnfers hñ	20 3	0 13	0 13	0 3	1 24	8
2 b 4	Der acht .S. Steffans	21 4	0 26	0 26	0 6	1 28	10
3 c 3	Der acht fant Johans	22 6	1 10	1 9	0 9	1 32	11
4 d 2	Der acht der vn-kindlin	23 7	1 23	1 22	0 13	1 36	13
5 e non		24 8	2 6	2 5	0 16	1 40	15
6 f 8	Der heiligen dry künig tag	25 9	2 19	2 18	0 19	1 44	16
7 g 7	S. Pidozus bischoff	26 11	3 2	3 1	0 22	1 48	18
8 A 6	S. Erhart bischoff	27 12	3 15	3 15	0 25	1 52	19
9 b 5	S. Julian vnd syn gesellen	28 13	3 29	3 28	0 28	1 56	20
10 c 4	S. Paul emfidel	29 14	4 12	4 11	0 32	2 0	22
11 d 3	wasserman	0 16	4 25	4 24	0 35	2 4	24
12 e 2		1 17	5 8	5 7	0 38	2 8	25
13 f id9	S. Hilarius bychtiger	2 18	5 21	5 20	0 41	2 12	27
14 g 19	S. Felix bychtiger	3 19	6 4	6 3	0 44	2 16	28
15 A 18	S. Marus apt	4 20	6 18	6 16	0 48	2 20	30
16 b 17	S. Marcell bapst	5 21	7 1	6 29	0 51	2 24	3w ilig
17 c 16	S. Antoni pychtiger	6 22	7 14	7 12	0 54	2 28	z
18 d 15	S. Pausa iunchfrow	7 23	7 27	7 25	0 57	2 32	4
19 e 14		8 24	8 10	8 8	1 0	2 36	5
20 f 13	S. Fabian vnd Sebastian	9 25	8 24	8 21	1 4	2 40	6
21 g 12	S. Agnes iunchfrow	10 26	9 7	9 4	1 7	2 44	7
22 A 11	S. Oncenti mif	11 27	9 20	9 17	1 10	2 48	9
23 b 10	S. Emerentiana iunchfrow	12 28	10 3	10 0	1 13	2 52	10
24 c 9	S. Thimotheus in iger	13 29	10 16	10 14	1 16	2 56	11
25 d 8	S. Paulus bekerung	14 30	10 29	10 27	1 19	3 0	13
26 e 7	S. Policarp prierster	15 31	11 13	11 10	1 23	3 4	14
27 f 6	S. Johannes Crisostinus	16 31	11 26	11 23	1 26	3 8	15
28 g 5		17 32	0 9	0 6	1 29	3 12	16
29 A 4	S. Valerius bischoff	18 33	0 22	0 19	1 32	3 16	18
30 b 3	S. Adelgund iunchfrow	19 33	1 5	1 2	1 35	3 20	19
31 c 2	haP	20 34	1 18	1 15	1 38	3 24	20

Goff P543. GW M32813. BSB-Ink P-407. ISTC ip00543000. 5 institutions only: Vienna ONB, Göttingen S-UB, Munich BSB (2, 1 imperfect), Bethesda NLM, Huntington. There is a variant issue, ip00544000, with (undated) colophon, of which there are 13 copies listed on ISTC, two of which are imperfect. [Latin ed. ip00542000 - 34 locations].

Ref: R.B. Barnes, *Astrology and Reformation* (OUP, 2016). C. Bolton, *The Printing Practices of Johann Zainer* (Oxford Bibliographical Society, 2016).



THE CONSTELLATIONS, FIRST ILLUSTRATED IN PRINT

poze devenit ad terram: qui cum totus occidit vt pendere pedibus
ex arctico circulo videatur. Exoriés ante pedibus q̄ reliquis mē/
bris. Habet autem in capite stellā vnā. In sinistro brachio vnā.
In vtroq; humero singulas clare lucentes. In manu sinistra vnā.
In dextro cubito vnā. In vtroq; latere singulas: sed clariozem
in sinistro. In dextro femore duas. In genu vnā. In poplite v/
nam. In crure duas. In pede vnā que dicitur clara. In sinistra
manu quattuor. quas pellē leonis nōnulli esse dixerunt. Ita sunt
omnino decem ⁊ nouem.



Hercules

2. **HYGINUS (Gaius Julius) Poeticon astronomicon.** Venice, Erhard Ratdolt, 14 October 1482.

Title on a2 printed in red, 47 half-page woodcuts of the constellation and planet figures, partially coloured by an early hand in pale red, green and yellow; white-on-black woodcut initials in various sizes, some coloured.

4to (205 x 145mm). 57 leaves (lacks first blank), 31 lines, gothic type, a few words in greek. Late 19th century calf-backed boards, spine with red and green labels lettered in gilt, preserved in a mid-20th century slipcase.

£25,000

First illustrated edition and the first depictions in a printed book of the constellations, the signs of the zodiac, and planets as conceived in antiquity, which serves as the beginning of celestial cartography. A fine specimen from the Venetian press of the great innovator Erhard Ratdolt. The woodcut design is attributed to Johannes Santritter and consists of forty constellation figures with star locations. Although astronomically inaccurate, as noted by Lippincott 'they became the undisputed model upon which astronomical book illustration relied for the next forty years'.

Provenance: 1. Marco Contarini, with date 15 May [15]18, of the well-known Contarini family of Venice. 2. From the collection of Alastair Bradley Martin (1917-2010) with a pencil note presumably in his hand loosely inserted.

Sagictari⁹ autē spectās ad occasum: cētauri corpe si
 gura⁹ velut mittere sagictas: icipiēs a pedib⁹ vsq⁹
 ad humeros In byemali circulo collocat⁹ ita vt ca/
 put eius solū extra eū circulū quē supradixim⁹ ap/
 parete videat: cui⁹ arcus lacteo circulo medi⁹ diui
 ditur. ante pedes ei⁹ est quedā corona stellis effecta de qua pri⁹ di
 xim⁹. hic preceps occidit. Exorūt direct⁹. habet autē in capite stel
 las duas. In arch⁹ duas. In sagicta vnā. In dextro cubito vnam.
 In manu priori vnā. In ventre vnā. Inter scapilio duas. In cau
 da vnā. In priori genu vnā. In pede vnā. In inferiori genu vnā.
 In pollice vnā. Omnino est stellarū quindecim. Corona autē cen
 tauri est stellarum septem.



BMC V, 286. Essling, 285. Goff, H-560. HC 9062*. Hind II, p. 462.
 Pollard/Perrins 31. Redgrave 30. Sander 3472. Houzeau-Lancaster I,
 1029. Honeyman 1735.

Ref: K. Lippincott, 'Hyginus, Michael Scot (?) and the Tyranny of
 Technology in the Early Renaissance' in *Certissima signa. A Venice
 Conference on Greek and Latin Astronomical Texts* (ed. Filippomaria
 Pontani), Venezia 2017. (Antichistica. 13.) pp. 213–264.

Stelle que sunt dubie. necesse est has quodq⁹ errare. sed nō errent vt
 errent presertim cum suo tempore ad curiam reuertant. igitur ne
 stelle quide: cum certo tempore ad sui signum reuertant: possunt
 errare: nisi forte volumus accipere excusationē quod duo corpora
 magna facilius possunt obseruari: q̄ singule stelle: que non certos
 cursus conficientes videntur apparere.

Sed stellas. v. nōnulli has autē esse: Veneris. Mer/
 curij. Iouis. Saturni e. maris. E quib⁹ esse maxi/
 mā colore candido: nomine hesperij: eā appellari
 venerē. hec stella non abest a sole longius duob⁹ v/
 gnis subter eius circulū collocata: sicut ante dixim⁹.



Apparet autē maxime noctu. sed toto mense nō plus indeficiens
 potest videri: sed totus hesperus incertos efficit cursus: nō codē
 tempore ad presertim transiens signum.

Secunda stella est Mercurij nomine Stilbon totus
 acuto lumine: sed in aspectu nō magnus. hic autē a
 sole non longius abest signo vno: Qui semp⁹ cosidē
 cursus efficiens: modo nocte primamodo autē ad
 solis exortus incipit apparere: nōnunq⁹ etiam per/
 petuo: signis. ius. est cum sole: rediens autē cas⁹ sole: non amplius
 est q̄ tertiam partem signi.



THE FIRST EDITION OF PLINY'S NATURAL HISTORY
PRINTED FOR THE GERMAN MARKET

3. **PLINIUS SECUNDUS**

Naturae Historiarum libri XXXVII.

Hagenau, Thomas Anshelm for Joannes Koberger and
Lucas Alantsee, Nov. 1518.

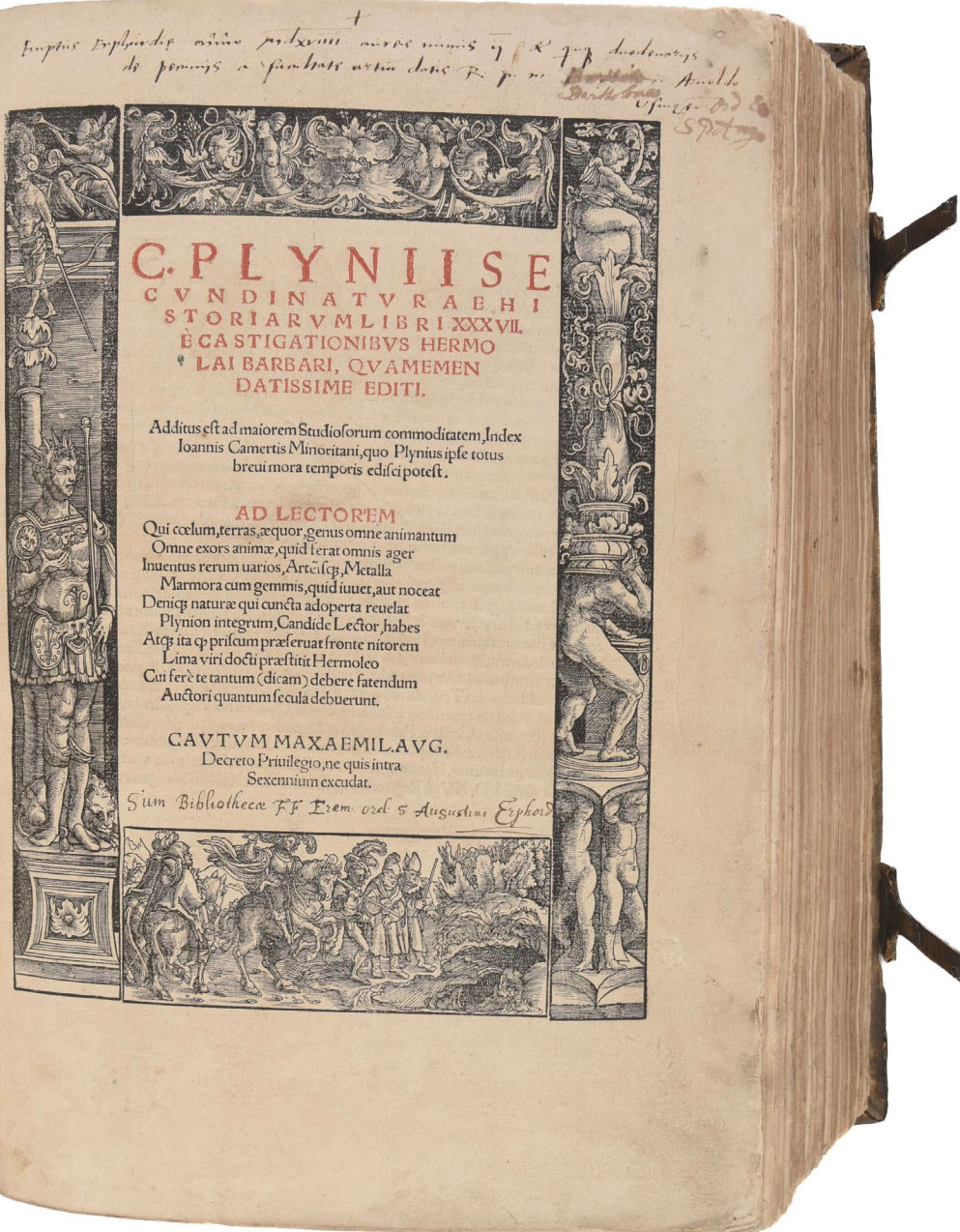
Each title-page printed within ornamental woodcut border by Hans Springinklee, first title printed in red and black; large printer's device at end of first part, numerous large historiated and ornamental woodcut initials of Hans Baldung Grien.

2 parts in one volume. Folio. 286, [96]ff. Contemporary blindstamped pigskin over wooden boards, with corner and edge brass furniture, front cover with contemporary vellum label with calligraphic manuscript title, set within a narrow brass frame with remains of horn protector, clasps and catches (somewhat rubbed and soiled, rear cover with traces of fixings of a chain, rear cover slightly bowed).

£12,500

First edition for the German market of one of the most influential works of classical literature, Pliny's expansive, encyclopaedic account of nature and natural phenomenon; with the purchase inscription of Martin Luther's tutor at Erfurt, Bartholomäus Arnoldi von Usingen (1464-1532).

Since it was published for Joannes Koberger of Nuremberg and Lucas Alantsee of Vienna, it must have been intended for distribution to scholars throughout Germany and beyond. All previous editions had been printed in either Italy or Paris, but this one marked the spread of this work throughout Northern Europe with other editions





appearing in Cologne in 1524 and in Basle in 1525. It is also the first edition to appear with the comprehensive two-part index by Joannes Camers (1468-1546), which first appeared separately in Vienna in 1514. Camers, born as Giovanni Ricuzzi Vellini, was an Italian theologian and Franciscan, and from 1499 became professor at the University of Vienna; most subsequent editions also contained this index.

The contemporary binding is complete with metal furniture, and a fenestra, or horn window on its upper board; a slip of parchment with the abbreviated title in manuscript is protected by a thin layer of horn - fragments of which are still evident here - all enclosed within a narrow brass frame, attached with small, brass rivets. At the head of the lower board is a hole for the chain that was once stapled through the binding to attach the book to its shelf, presumably at the monastic library at Erfurt.

Provenance: purchase inscription dated Erfurt 1519 of **Bartholomäus Arnoldi von Usingen** (1464-1532), Augustinian monk and professor of philosophy at Erfurt university; he taught his fellow Augustinian Luther there, and later fervently argued with him during the early phases of the Reformation. Although he remained loyal to the church he was not against change, "One of the foremost theologians of his time, Usingen combined his defence of the Catholic Church with proposals for reform that would later be discussed at the Council of Trent". (*Oxford Encyclopedia of the Reformation*). Ownership inscription at foot of title-page of the Augustinian monastery at Erfurt.

VD16 P3528. BMSTC (German), p.704. Not in Adams.



Warhafftige unnd erschreckliche neue zeitung/ der gleichen
 me gehört/ so geschehen ist in der Graffschafft zu
 Tyrol vnd zu Isbruck im Jar unsers
 Herren M.D.XLVII. im Monat
 Julij.



“ONE OF THE EARLIEST DEPICTIONS
 OF INSECT DEVELOPMENT”

4. [PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS] Warhafftige unnd erschreckliche neue zeitung, der gleichen nie gehört, so geschehen ist in der Graffschafft zu Tyrol und zu Isbruck im Jar unsers Herren M.D.XLVII. [s.n., but 4 July, 1547]

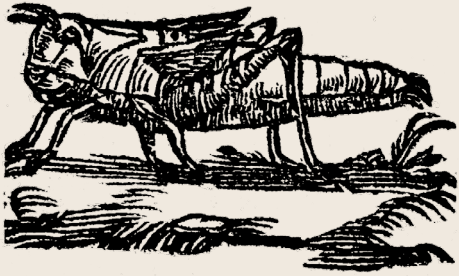
Four woodcuts of locusts in text, two are repeated on title-page with contemporary colouring.

4to (192 x 148mm). 4 leaves, printed paper wrapper.

£6,500

An extremely rare and fascinating combination of science and prophecy; an eye-witness account of the invasion of locusts that took place in the Tyrol in 1547, with detailed woodcut depictions of the insects. We can locate only two copies in German libraries, and one at the British Library.

Faust states that the woodcuts present here are the “first true-to-life reproductions of migratory locusts in a pamphlet... Four growth stages of one and the same species of locust are depicted and explained in the text. This is probably one of the earliest depictions of insect development.” The four woodcuts – on the verso of f.[3], and recto of f.[4] (the latter two repeated from the title) – have short explanatory texts. Accordingly, alongside the third, personal experience is cited, to the effect of ‘if I hadn’t seen it myself, I wouldn’t have believed it’ (‘es ist aber ein ungläubig ding/wan isch es nicht gesehen hette, ich hette esselbs nich glaubt’). The fourth image is of a locust as it is when eating corn and grass, with the accompanying text stating that if hens



or geese eat such then they lay eggs which are bloodred or full of blood, and pigs if they eat them swell up ('welche Hennen oder Gensz sie fressen/ die legen Eyer seindt inwendig blütroht oder volblüts/ und die Schwein die sie fressen/ schwellen leyder').

Long interpreted as a sign of God's anger visited upon mankind – echoing their biblical appearance as one of the plagues of Egypt visited upon Pharaoh – the 1540s saw several such devastating attacks which were seized upon, along with other natural manifestations, as signs of God's wrath 'als bey König Pharaonis zeiten'. Mankind, says our anonymous author, is so blind that it does not see the manifold warnings and marvellous signs sent by God, nor the statements foretelling the day of Judgment in Holy Writ, or the signs given by the sun, moon and stars as well as eclipses and fearsome comets.

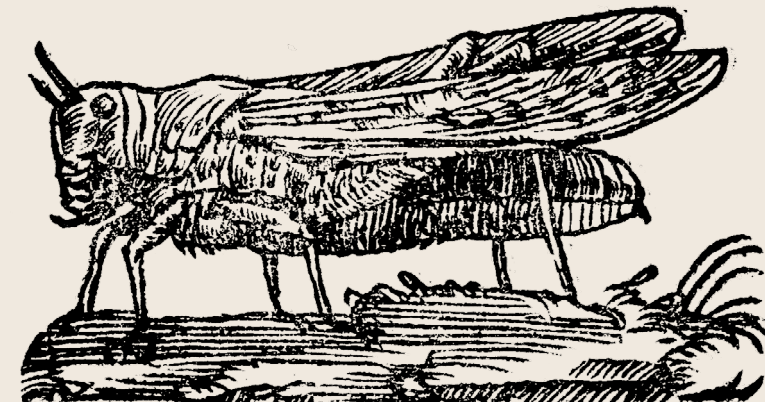
He goes on to describe the damage done in the Tyrol to the crops, the duration (3 weeks) of the invasion, the fact that at Innsbruck 'über die Brucke' the swarm has been like an army (Kriegsfolck) and so many have gone into the water that one can no longer see it. The locusts have eaten up corn and grass and everything they find. (our translation) "We can struggle or fight against it no longer...May God take pity on us and help us as there is no one else who can. And further, dear brother, you should know that his imperial and royal Majesty has ordained

that no person should indulge in drunkenness, whoring, adultery, and any so caught should be severely punished. These and similar wonders and signs have been sent by almighty God to move our hearts so that unlike the beasts which lack reason we do not misuse his gifts." 'Heuschrecke' which also means grasshopper, is the word used by Luther in his translation of the Vulgate 'lucusta' in Exodus x.4, 'mein Volk ziehen zu lassen, siehe, so will ich morgen Heuschrecken kommen lassen über dein Gebiet.'

In the final paragraph is invoked a crusade against the Turk and other enemies of God.

A similar pamphlet (with a small woodcut on title-page) was published in 1542 by one Anton Rurscheyt at Augsburg (M. Ramminger) on the Saturday after the feast of the Assumption, describing damage done by locusts in Schlesien in August 1542 (VD16 R 3821).

In addition to the 2 copies listed in VD16 W519 there is also a copy in the BL at 8630.ee.27(4); Ingrid Faust & others, *Zoologische Einblattdrucke und Flugschriften*, 1998, no 62. Christian Rohr 'Apocalyptic riders in the borderlands. Dealing with locust invasion, diseases and war in fifteenth- and sixteenth-century eastern and southern Austria' in *The Dance of Death in Late Medieval and Renaissance Europe*, ed. Andrea Kriss and Kathleen Pribyl, (Routledge, 2019).



Zum Ersten.

Also seindt sie am Ersten / wie sie kriechen / vnd wie man sie vber die Brucken ab getert hat / Vnd so viel tausent malter gefangen haben.



Zum Andern.

Das seind die Heuschrecken wie sie sich zum zweyten mal auß gezeichnet haben.



Zum Dritten.

Also sehet ihr wie sie sich auß zeichnen / vnd groß werdē / vnd fliegendt so starck / wie die Vögel in der Luft / Vñ so viel das sie den Sonnen schein bedeckten / Es ist aber ein vnglaublich ding / wann ich es nicht gesehen hette / ich hette es selbst nicht glaubt / Wan kan so grausam nicht daruon schreiben / oder sagen es ist viel grewelicher.



Zum Vierten.

Also stiegen sie so groß vnd fressen Korn vnd gras gar hin weg / vnd weckte Hennen oder Gens sie fressen / die legen Eyer seindt inwendig blütroht oder volblüts / vñ die Schwein die sie fressen / schwellen leyder.





EDUCATIONAL SAMMELBAND IN
HANDSOME CONTEMPORARY BINDING

5. **MELANCHTHON** (Philip)
**Initia doctrinae physicae, dicta in academia
Vvitebergensi.**
Wittenberg: J. Lufft, 1549.

(Bound with:) **STURM** (Johann). **De literarum
ludis recte aperiendis liber. Emendatus et auctus ab
ipso auctore.**
Strassburg: W. Rihel, (August 1543).

2 works in one vol. 8vo (160 x 100mm). I. 128; 166, [2(blank)]ff. II. 45,
[1]ff. Contemporary German blind-stamped pigskin over bevelled
wooden boards, dated 1550, decorated with a roll of the virtues (with
date 1543), fore-edge with shelf number '15' in ink, spine with raised
bands, metal clasps.

£5,750

**This beautifully preserved volume, in a strictly contemporary
binding executed for one C H, marries two important educational
texts by two of the greatest educators of the sixteenth century,
Philip Melanchthon (1497-1560), 'Praeceptor Germaniae,' and Johann
Sturm (1507-89).**

I. First edition. This introductory textbook is a statement of
Aristotelian doctrine, written in clear and elegant Latin and beautifully
printed by Lufft. Melanchthon was not a scientist - he rejected
heliocentrism in favour of Revelation, tradition, and the evidence
of his eyes - but he was open to change, and in the edition of 1550

LIBER PRIMVS 9
PHYSICES.

phibita est rerum a natura constantis scientia

Quid est Physica doctrina?



St quæ seriem, quali-
tates, & motus omnium
corporum & specierum
in natura, & causas gene-
rationum, corruptionū
& aliorum motuum in

elementis & alijs corporibus, quæ ex ele-
mentorum commixtione oriuntur, in-
quirat & patefaciat, quantum in hac cali-
gine humanæ mentis conceditur. Quod
eo additur, quia si penitus perspici na-
tura posset, tum uero Physica cognitio
esset ingens, immensa & diuina quædam
Sapientia, & mirabiliter adficerentur
animi admiratione totius naturæ. Iuua-
ret enim primum nosse ordinem cœle-
stium corporum, & elementorum, &
in hoc domicilio collocatum hominem,
qui solus inter species corporeas, est natu-
ra rationalis. Deinde considerata distin-
ctione specierum, scire iuualet, cur hæc spe-
cies semper maneant. An Homo cum an-
tecellat ceteris, tantum sit ad hanc ærum

ordinis natura
quæ in quatuor
est calidum,
humidum, siccum
frigidum
ordinata dicitur
quæ in hinc
in magis vis
intelligendo et
cognoscendo et
sequi potest
per species intelligit animalia tam rationalia
quæ rationalia

he made changes removing some of his excessively critical remarks about Copernicus. By 1600 it had been printed 21 times in Germany and there was certainly one edition printed in Lyons by de Tournes 1552 (BNF). VD17 records no editions.

II. First published in 1538, in this work Sturm sets out a plan of education at various levels, addressing both pupil and master, who must not be too harsh towards his charges. This 'third' edition claims to be revised and enlarged, but seems to be identical with the edition of 1539. There are a few annotations drawing attention to words in the text and written in a minuscule hand (also found in a few places in the Melanchthon).

I. VD16 M3469 II. VD16 S9947. See Arnold, M. & Julien Collonges. *Jean Sturm Quand l'humanisme fait école*, Strasbourg, 2007.

INITIA
DOCTRINAE

PHYSICÆ, DICTA
ta in Academia Vui-
tebergensi.

PHILIP. MELANTH.



Excusa Vuitebergæ per
Iohannem Luffe.

Anno 1549.

Prodiges de Sathan.



Ombien que Sathan depuis la creation du monde ait exercé son regne & tiranie par toutes les provinces de la terre, & se soit faict adorer à vne infinité de peuples soubz diuerses especes d'animaulx, si est-ce qu'il ne se trouue

A

MONSTERS AND PORTENTS,
LAVISHLY ILLUSTRATED FIRST EDITION

6. **BOAISTUAU (Pierre) Histoires prodigieuses... extraictes de plusieurs fameux autheurs, Grecs & Latins, sacrez & prophanes: mises en nostre langue par P. Boaistuau, surnomé Launay, natif de Bretagne: avec les pourtraicts & figures.** Paris: Vincent Sertenas, 1560.

Fine woodcut arms of the dedicatee Jean de Rieux on title-page and 49 almost full-page woodcuts (105 x 75mm) of monsters and prodigious events; fine large foliated and grotesque initials.

4to (220 x 157mm). [24], 173, [5]pp (lacking final blank). Eighteenth-century mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments with repeated floral motif, red morocco label in second compartment with title in gilt, pink sticker with date '1560' at foot, marbled endpapers (sympathetic repairs to joints, headcaps and extremities, minor scuffs and scratches, larger patch of wear on upper board).

£10,000

First edition of this wonderful, illustrated compendium of fantastic stories by writer, editor and translator Pierre Boaistuau (c.1520-1566). Each of the forty chapters here explores the weird and wonderful, monstrous and grotesque; from supernatural events and portents, to omens and various wondrous phenomena. Boaistuau is at pains to point out the breadth of his source material in his introduction to readers, as well as its scientific merit.

Amongst the wondrous and supernatural monsters described here are creatures of the deep (pp.54-64); a seven-headed serpent bought by the Venetians in Africa (Chapter 32, pp.1140-148), and others. Boaistuau also recounts historical and contemporary events. Chapter



E Monstre hideux (duquel tu voy
 le pourtraict cy dessus) nasquit en
 la basse Polongne, en la noble cité
 de Craconie, au moys de Feburier,
 l'an de grace mil cinq cens quaran
 te trois, ou (selon aucuns) mil cinq
 cens quarante sept, le iour de la Conuersion S. Paul.
 Lequel combien qu'il ayt esté engédre de parés ho
 norables, si est-ce qu'il estoit fort horrible, difforme
 & espouëtable, ayant les yeulx de couleur de feu, la
 E ij

11 recounts the death of Pliny and the eruption of Vesuvius (pp.34-36); Chapter 25 gives an account of 'Banquetz Prodigieux', extraordinary displays of gluttony and profligacy (pp.96-104), ending with a woodcut portrait of a fabled ancient tyrant who attempted to lose weight by using leeches. Frequently the contemporary and fantastical overlap; chapter 7 describes a 'horrible monster de nostre temps', born in Krakow in February, 1543, with eyes the colour of fire, the trunk of an elephant, the heads of four dogs at its elbows and knees, and webbed hands and feet.

Boaistuau's work is a prime example of the growing number of 'wonder books' being published in this period, that placed accounts of monstrous beings or wondrous events in their social, political and religious context. 'Wonder books promoted debates on issues including the correct interpretation of God's plans for the world; the natural yet simultaneously supernatural meaning of wondrous and terrible signs; the likely timing of the Last Days; and the activities of the Devil.' (Spinks, p.73).

The woodcuts in this volume are an integral part of Boaistuau's work and directly correspond to the text. They are extremely close to the stunning illuminations that adorn Boaistuau's own manuscript copy of the work, presented by him, in person, to Elizabeth I of England just a year before, in 1559 (now held at the Wellcome, MS.136). Several of those illuminations and thus the woodcuts are based closely on those in other works of the same genre: the monster of Krakow is based on that in Sebastian Münster's *Cosmographia* (Basel: Henricus Petri, 1552), for example. As Mortimer notes, by the following year Jacques Macé has copied the set of blocks, and soon at least three versions had been used in editions in Paris, Antwerp and London.

Title leaf a little dusty, some staining to final leaf, otherwise a lovely copy.



Eux là ne festōneront point de la figure de ce Montre, qui ont leu en saint Augustin, chap. 8. liure. 16. de sa cité de Dieu, que peu de uât son temps il nasquit vn enfant és parties d'Orient qui estoit double par dessus, & simple par dessoubz, ayant deux testes, deux poiétrines, quatre mains, & le reste du corps n'estoit qu'un : sçauoir est deux cuisses, deux piedz, vn ventre, & au reste depuis le nombril embas n'auoit que la figure d'un homme, lequel comme il

Provenance: 1. Annotations in an early hand in Chapter XV, on precious gems, and Chapter XXIII, on the properties of plants. 2. Exlibris of Belgian writer and poet Daniel Berditchevsky (1925-2020) on front pastedown.

Caillet, 1250. Mortimer, *French*, 103. BMSTC (French), p.70. S. Bamforth (ed.), *Histoires Prodigieuses: édition de 1561: édition critique* (Geneva, Librairie Droz, 2010), no.1a. J. Spinks, 'Print and polemic in sixteenth-century France: the *Histoires Prodigieuses*, confessional identity, and the Wars of Religion', *Renaissance Studies* 27.1, 2013, p.73.

OCLC: Cornell, Yale, Princeton, Cleveland, Boston College, Harvard.
UK: Oxford, V&A.

HISTOIRES

qu'ilz deuidrent si gros & monstrueux, qu'il n'osoit se manifester au peuple, de peur d'estre mocqué, & demeurât ainsi reclus, il s'enfla si bien de graisse qu'il



Figure & pour-
traict de Denis
Heracleot, qui
deuint si gras
qu'il estoit cō-
trainct se faire
tirer la gresse
avec les Sang-
sues,

Voy vne sem-
blable histoire
en Galien, de
Nicomachus
Smyrneus, le-
quel deuint si
gras qu'il ne se
pouoit remuer.

Atheneus lib.
xij. estoit contrainct iour & nuict se faire apliquer grã-
de quantité sangsues sur les membres, pour luy tirer
l'humeur qui le rendoit si gras, autrement il eust estou-
fé, comme tu le vois en ce present pourtraict.

Fin de la vingtcinquesme histoire.

Afin

PRODIGIEUSES.

105

VISIONS PRODIGIEUSES,
avec plusieurs histoires memorables des Spectres, Fan-
tosmes, figures & illusions qui apparoissent de
nuict, de iour, en veillant & en dormant.

Chapitre 26.



NE ne me veux point icy plonger en ce la-
byrinthe douteux de rechercher si les
ombres des mortz retournent, ou si les
espritz ayans eschappé le naufrage de
ceste vie mortelle nous visitent quelquefois. Je sçay

DD

Vita mortis via. Rant. 1590 ^{16th 26th vjth}

DE
OCCULTIS

PHARMACORVM POTES-
STATIBVS: QVID, ET QVOTV-

*plices ea sint: quibus in morbis, quomodo, quando,
quem in curationibus usum habeant:*

AVTHORE

THOMA ERASTO, HEIDELBER-
gensis Scholæ professore.

ACCESSIT HVIC TRACTATVI DE
spuatio alia eiusdem ferè argumenti,

DE

MEDICAMENTORVM purgantium facultate, tribus absoluta
*questionibus, in qua tota propè horum pharma-
corum natura declaratur.*



CVM GRATIA ET PRIVIL. S. CAES. MAIEST.

BASILEAE

per Petrum Perna.

1574

ANNOTATED BY AN EARLY CAMBRIDGE PHYSICIAN

7. ERASTUS (Thomas)
De occultis pharmacorum potestibus.
Basel: Pietro Perna, 1574.

Printer's device on title page.

4to. [8], 194, [16] pp. 18th-century English gilt ruled calf, rebaked and recornered in later gilt-tooled calf, author and title Pharmacopaeia lettered in gilt on the spine, initials of the British Museum (M.B.) lettered in gilt on the upper cover (extremities rubbed, boards somewhat scuffed).

£4,500

First edition of Thomas Erastus' treatise on occult qualities in pharmacology, owned and annotated by a family of eminent Cambridge physicians from the 16th and 17th centuries.

A Swiss physician and Calvinist theologian, Thomas Erastus (1524-1583) wrote extensively on medicine, astrology and alchemy, and was a fervent supporter of the medieval tradition, particularly of Galen and of Aristotelian natural philosophy – which put him in direct opposition to the predominant system of Paracelsus. His controversial ideas extended into religious topics: in his most famous work, the *Theses* (published posthumously in 1589), he argued that the sins committed by Christians should be punished by the State and not by the Church withholding sacraments as a punishment (a way of thinking subsequently known as Erastianism). The present work was published in 1574, the same year that he was excommunicated by the Heidelberg consistory for his heretical views; though lifted a year later, the edict was a symptom of the tension agitating both religious

Differētia
partium ma-
terialium mi-
storū perfe-
ctorum, &
Elemento-
rum.

barbaro toti ea potestas adscriberetur: dū extra ipsum
gigni non potest. Et hoc præcipuè differunt partes ma-
teriales perfectorum mistorum ab elementis, quòd nō
fuerunt ante compositū: nec extra ipsum nasci potue-
runt: sed propter formam in materia existentem simul
omnes in composito generatæ sunt. Aliàs instar Elemē-
torum post compositum remanent: atq; separabiles à
se inuicem eodem modo existunt. Quod si ante com-
positum existere possent more Elementorum, nullum
esset hac in parte discrimen inter partes mistorum mi-
stas & simplices. Omnes igitur abdita potētig seu pro-
prietates rerum propter formas & à formis in proprijs
subiectis producuntur: at nō ob id omnes sunt forma-
rum essentialis potestates. Nam in materia multæ post
formæ interitum, sicut exposuimus, permanent. Ex iam
dictis rursus intelligitur longè aliud nos dicere, cum fa-
cultatem eiusmodi aliquam à substantiali forma ortam
asserimus, quàm cum eiusdem essentialis proprieta-
tem affirmamus. Illa enim in materia, forma permuta-
ta, remanet, hæc cum forma accedit pariter ac recedit.

Quis sit v-
sus in cura-
tione occul-
tarum pro-
prietatū se-
cundi gene-
ris.

Hepatico-
rū medica-
mentorum
duo sunt ge-
nera.

Medicamē-
ta hepatica
nota qua
sint.

*Duo sunt hepaticorum medicamentorum genera:
occultum & manifestum. Cap. XXVI.*

TEmpestiuum iam est, vt quem vsu in curationi-
bus habeant ignota secundi generis facultates ex-
plicemus. Quod vt faciam commodius, pro exem-
plo ea mihi sumam, de quibus tu præcipuè interroga-
sti, hepatica scilicet aut splenica vocata medicamenta.
Ac primum quidem scire expedit, duo esse medicamē-
torum genera hepaticorum, quorum altera nota, alte-
ra ignota nobis qualitate prodesse dicuntur. Prioris ge-
neris sunt, tenuia, incidendi abstergendiq; facultatem
citra vehementem calorem, ac præterea nonnullam vim
adstrin-

and medical spheres of thought in Renaissance Europe.

This text is Erastus' reply to a question posed by physician and Heidelberg professor Henricus Smetius, 'whether there were drugs which by occult virtue affect particular parts of the body, and if so, how to know them' (Thorndike V, 661). In his response, Erastus, though accepting of the existence of 'occult virtues' (i.e. intangible curative qualities about medical treatments and substances) is sceptical; he rejects much of the received wisdom and recommended remedies inherited from ancient and classical writers as unsupported, unproved, even fraudulent, and contests the influence of astrology on their efficacy.

This copy has been annotated by **William Rant** (1564-1627), a Cambridge physician who graduated in 1597 and practiced medicine in Norwich, his home city. He was a keen book collector, and acquired this particular volume before graduating: the title page bears his handwritten motto "Vita mortis Vita G. Rant" (dated 1590) and the title appears in an early manuscript catalogue of his personal collection (held at the Bodleian Library, Rawlinson MS D.213; this volume no.79). The annotations, all in Latin, are occasional and located mostly at the beginning of the book; they seem to be written in the small and neat hand of William senior, although it is credible that one of his sons contributed in underlining or commenting key passages. They are predominantly index notes, picking out and repeating key passages, rather than showing critical engagement with the text.

Rant left a detailed will in which he dispersed his library between his five sons. The "phisike books" were divided among two of them, his firstborn – and better-known – son William Rant junior (ca. 1604-1653) and his youngest child, Edward Rant (1613-1636). William junior graduated in Cambridge, like his father and uncles. In 1634 he was

Priores seu primi generis latentes facultates, hoc est, essentielles formarum proprietates vix habent usum aliquem in medendo: propterea quod rarissime utimur pharmacis intra corpus recipiendis, (De his precipue disputamus: licet, quæ dicimus minimè difficile sit etiam externis aptare) formam suam adhuc retinentibus Etenim mortua duntaxat, vt sic loquar, deo ramus: hoc est, contusa, in puluerè contrita, exsuccata, elixa, tosta, macerata, abluta, cocta, frixa, fermentata, distillata, & alijs cõsimilibus modis præparata sumimus. Et si qua fortè integra, nulloq; ex prædictis modis mutata, & velut occisa, ingerimus, in ventriculo tamen ea transmutari formisq; suis spoliari cõtingit, priusq; actu agant: cū pleraq; (ne dicã omnia) potentia sint, nõ actu: quod esse perhibentur. Quæ propter subtiles & valdè mordaces particulas statim mordere nudatas cute carnes solèt, nota id potestate faciunt, nõ occulta: & proinde ad hunc locũ non magnopere spectant. Galenus aliquando experiri voluit, an viua torpedo in capitis dolore prodesset, cum mortuã periculo factõ minimè stupefacere cõperisset. Sunt qui viuentiũ gallinarũ podicè vulneri à venenato animali inflictõ, ac pestiferis bubonibus admouent: vt sic venenũ extrahant. Verum hoc non tam ab occulta, quàm manifesta, vt, ego quidẽ puto, virtute fieri putandum est. Moriuntur enim gallinæ, quæ hoc modo venenũ proliciunt. Videntur id cucurbitulæ instar exfugere extrahereq;: non propter qualitatem aliquã ignoram. Auget suspiciõnem hanc, quod imperat Medici talibus Gallinis ora seu rostra occludere: vt respirare nequeant. Quæ Fernelius lib. 2. de abd. rerum causis cap. 18. de corde hirundinis palpitante, de

Torpedo mortua nõ stupefacit.

pedes viuentiũ gallinarũ venenũ extrahit sed non tam occludens rostra

Quomodo Gallinæ viuentes venenum extrahant.
Fernelius superstitio suscit.

elected as a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and in 1639 made Gulstonian Lecturer. Edward likely followed his long family tradition, since in his will his father expressly instructed his eldest sons to take care of his last son's medical education.

Provenance: 1. From the private library of **William Rant** (1564-1627), and one of his sons, likely William Rant, junior (1604-1653), both physicians. 2. The British Museum, as attested by the binding and by two ink stamps on the verso of the titlepage, until it was sold as a duplicate in 1787 - a later annotation, possibly by a British Museum librarian, reads: "Dupl. NB. The Notes appear only Marginal references." 3. The Medical Society of London (ink stamp on the titlepage), one of the oldest surviving medical societies in the UK. 4. Purchased in 1984 - together with the bulk of the Medical Society's antiquarian books and manuscripts - by the Wellcome Trust, where the Medical Society's collections had been deposited for safekeeping since 1964. A final ink stamp on the verso of the titlepage signals that the copy was subsequently "withdrawn by the Wellcome Library" (two copies of the same title are listed in the Wellcome Collection, copy 2 EPB/B/62409.1 from the same collection as the present).

VD16 E 3688. Adams E907. Thorndike, pp.661-4.

Besson, A. *Classification in Private Library Catalogues of the English Renaissance, 1500-1640*. University of London, 1988. Fuller, Thomas. *The History of the University of Cambridge: And of Waltham Abbey. With the Appeal of Injured Innocence*. London: Thomas Tegg, 1840. Mitchell, Tean. "The Medical Society of London and its library". *Health Libraries Review*. Vol. 1 (1984): 213-214.

BOUND IN A MISSAL LEAF FRAGMENT,
WITH THREE COMPLETE VOLVELLES

8. LULL (Ramon) Opera ea quae ad inventam ab ipso artem universalem... pertinent. Ut et in eandem quorundam interpretum scripti commentarij [by Giordano Bruno, H. Cornelius Agrippa]... Accessit index, etc.
Strasbourg: Lazarus Zetzner, 1598.

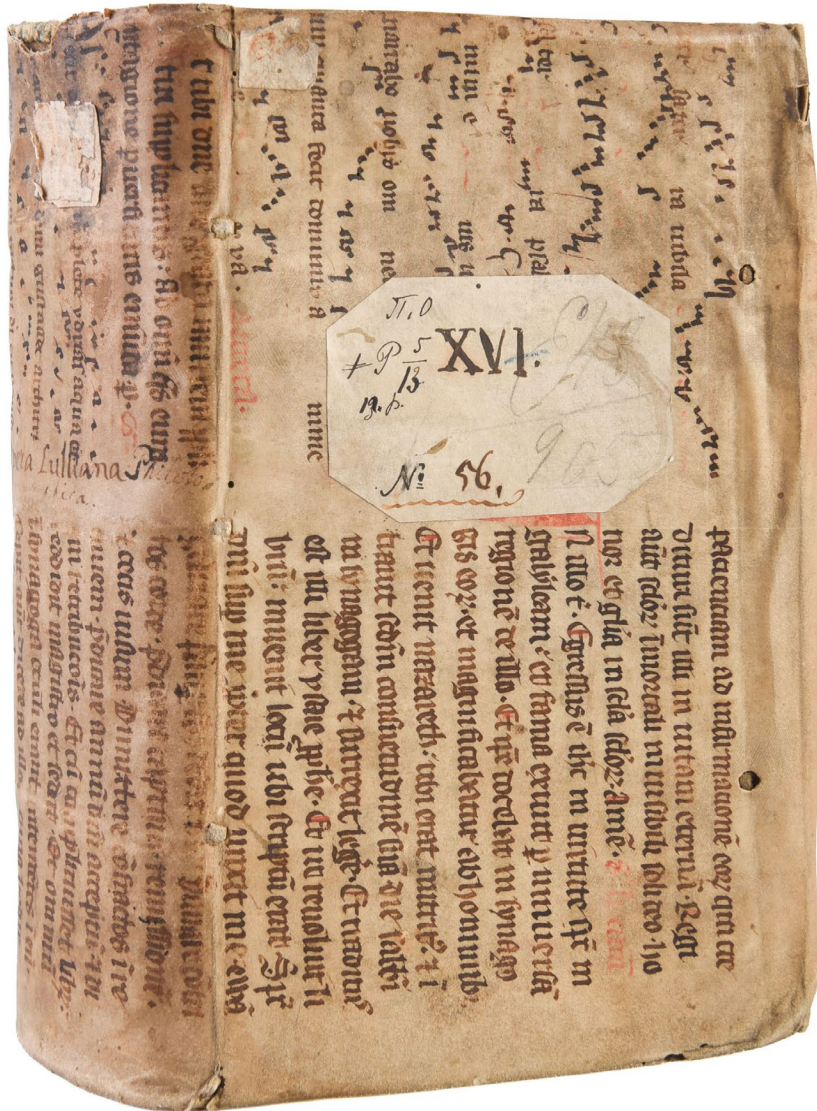
Woodcut device on title-page, numerous woodcut diagrams of various sizes in the text, three with volvelles (p.8, p.55 (upper part loose), p.245), three folding tables.

8vo. [12]ff. 992pp. [16]ff. Contemporary lace-cased manuscript waste binding, using a 13th/14th century Missal leaf with verses from the First Epistle to Timothy and the Gospel of St. Luke; with handwritten title on spine and shelf label on the front cover, red edges (19th-century endpapers, lightly soiled and rubbed, small chip at head of spine, lacks ties).

£7,500

The first of the well-known Zetzner editions of the Opera of philosopher and polymath Ramon Lull (1232-1316), an edition central to the dissemination of Lull and Giordano Bruno in Northern Europe at the beginning of the 17th century.

The Strasbourg firm of Lazarus Zetzner had published Lull's best-known work, *Ars magna, generalis et ultima* in 1596; after the present edition of the Opera, which became a standard text, an enlarged edition was published in 1609, and another in 1617. As well as Lullian texts, the volume also includes texts by Giordano Bruno



ARS BREVIS LVLL.

buitur e.d.&c. attribuitur b.d.&c.vt patet in figura.

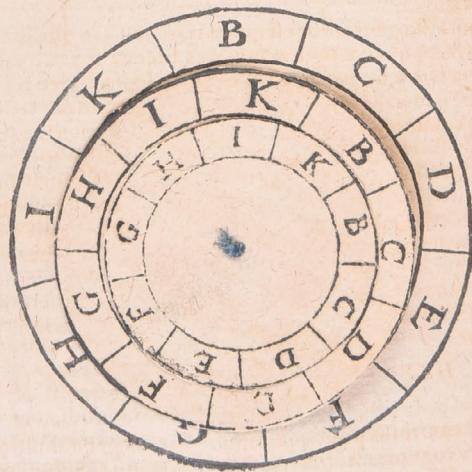
Ratio huius est, vt intellectus cum omnibus principijs cognoscat quodlibet principium, vt ad eandem conclusio- nem adducat multas rationes. Et de hoc volumus dare exē- plum de bonitate, de qua subiectum facimus, de alijs autem principijs prædicatum.

Exemplum. Bonitas est magna, bonitas est durans, bonitas est potens, bonitas est scibilis, bonitas est amabilis, bonitas est virtuo- sa: bonitas est vera, bonitas est gloriosa, bonitas est differēs, bonitas est concordans, bonitas est contrarians, bonitas est principians, bonitas est medians, bonitas est finiens, bonitas est maiorificans, bonitas est coæquans, bonitas est minorifi- cans. Et sicut diximus de bonitate, ita potest dici de alijs principijs suo modo.

Amplitudo. Figura ista est valde generalis, cū qua intellectus est val- de generalis ad faciendam scientias.

Conditio. Conditio huius figure est, quod vna camera non sit con- tra aliam, sed adinuicem concordent in conclusione: sicut camera b.c. & sic de alijs, cum tali quidem conditione intel- lectus conditionat se, & facit scientiam.

QVARTA FIGVRA.



(*De lulliano specierum scrutinio* and *De lampada combinatoria lulliana*) and Heinrich Agrippa's commentary on Lull *In artem brevem commentarius*.

This edition contains three volvelles, interactive, material calculators which were trademark features of Lull's philosophy and writing – he is credited with inventing the form for his *Ars Magna*, a 1302 manuscript now housed in the BL (see Karr, p.103). Constructed from three concentric circles, the smaller, upper two are loose, printed on separate pieces of paper and then attached, here by a neat stitch of blue thread, to allow their rotation. ‘When properly used, the triple layer of combinations of nine letters – which, as in the Cabala, signified the names of God – answered questions about all creation and even the future, as well as inquiries intended to settle religious disputes’ (Karr, 103). Karr calls the volvelle form ‘revolutionary’; ‘with it, [Lull] produced a tool that freed the intellect from remembering how to remember [...] the volvelle’s user became capable of asking questions and discovering new knowledge rather than merely reiterating the old’ (Karr, p.106).

Provenance: title with several partially crossed-out ownership entries as well as a duplicate stamp of the Leipzig University Library.

Title lightly soiled, reattached at inner margin and with small cut out backed with old paper, one movable part loose. A few small wormholes towards the end, mostly marginal.

VD16 R155. Duveen 371. Palau 143.675. E. Rogent & E. Duran. *Bibliografia de les impressions lullianes* no. 144 .S. Karr, ‘Constructions both sacred and profane: serpents, angels, and pointing fingers in Renaissance books with moving parts’, *Yale University Library Gazette*, 78.3/4, 2004 pp.101-27.

CELESTIAL GEOGRAPHY

9. HENISCH (Georg)
Commentarius in sphaeram procli diadochi.
Augustae Vindelicorum [Augsburg], David Franck,
1609.

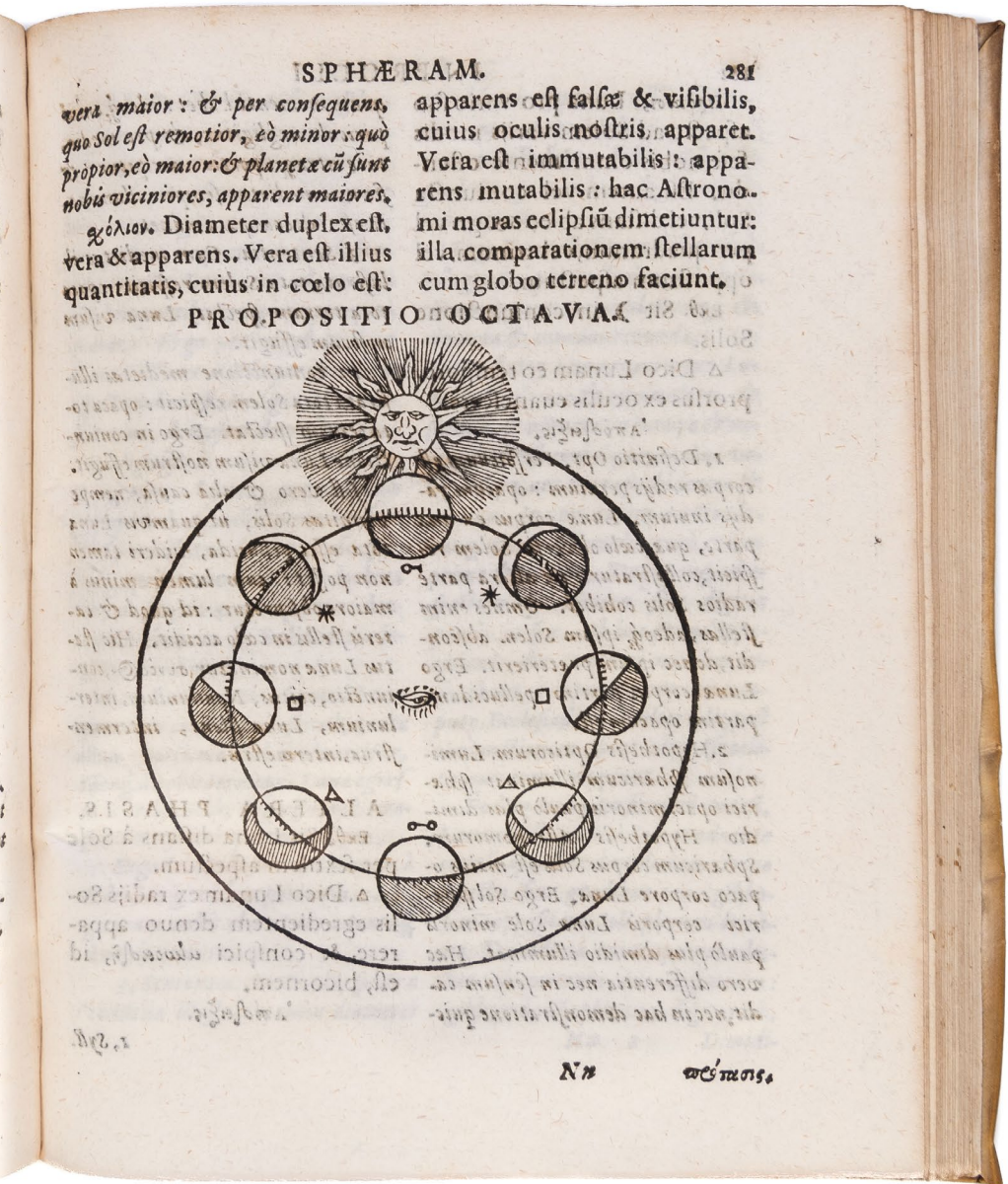
Woodcut celestial globe on title page, 14 woodcut diagrams, 2 folding leaves. Greek and roman type, text in two columns.

4to (200 x 165mm). [4]ff. 367pp. [1]ff (final leaf blank). Contemporary limp vellum, title inked at head of spine, remains of paper shelf label at foot, overlapping fore-edges (lacking ties, minor worming at hinges).

£3,500

An attractive presentation copy of prolific mathematician, medic, astronomer and philosopher Georg Henisch's (1549-1618) Latin translation of the *Sphaera*; gifted by the author to Conrad Pius Peuting (1520-1613), son of the Augsburg diplomat and humanist.

Henisch's first translation was printed in Augsburg in 1575 as part of his *Tabulae Institutionum Astronomicarum*; for this, the first edition of the work on its own, he revised the text and added a commentary based, as he writes, on his lectures at the Gymnasium St Anna in Augsburg where he taught logic and mathematics. While attributed to fourth-century neo-Platonist Proclus, the *Sphaera* was in fact an excerpt of four chapters of Geminus' *Elementa Astronomiae*, written in the first century BC; mistakes of attribution were only addressed in 1585 by Francesco Barozzi. In spite of this, Henisch's commentary, written after this discovery, 'has few references to ancient or modern authorities and...although Geminus is cited, the *Sphaera* is not



Imp. Mon. S. sedal. et Aho Aug. Vindel.

GEORGII HENISCHII B. ME-
DICI ET MATHEMATICI AVG.

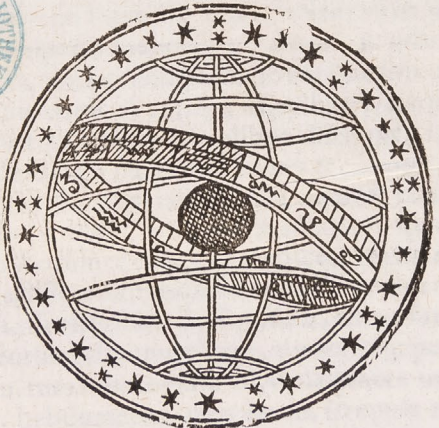
Commentarius

IN SPHAERAM
PROCLI DIA-
DOCHI:

*Cui adiunctus est Computus Ecclesiasticus, cum Calendario
triplici, & prognostico tempestatum ex ortu
& occasu stellarum.*



Laudent illum



Caeli & terra.

AVGVSTAE VINDELICORVM
Typis Davidis Franci.

Anno M, DCIX.

*Class. Viri. D. Conrado Pio Peutingero I.V.D. et aduocato
Reip. AVG. A. autor.*

identified as an excerpt from his treatise' (Todd, 47).

Provenance: 1. Presentation inscription at foot of title page by Henisch to Peutingero: 'Clarissimo viro D. Conrado Pio Peutingero I.V.D. ac advocato Reip. AUG. dd. autor.' 2. Bookplate on front paste-down and inscription at head of title page of the library of Benedictine monastery of St. Ulrich and Afra in Augsburg (which received substantial donations over the course of its history, including from Augsburg merchant Anton Welser (1451-1518) who donated a library of over 5000 works (H.J. Künast, 'Welserbibliotheken', in M. Häberlein, J Burkhardt (eds) *Die Welser* (Berlin, 2014 reprint), p.552). Stamp in central portion of title page of the 'Königl. Kreisbibliothek in Augsburg', now the Staats- und Stadtbibliothek Augsburg, which acquired the majority of the monastery's library after it was dissolved in 1802. Further ownership note in different hand at foot of title page.

Small tear at gutter of first fold-out plate, slightly touching text, otherwise in very good condition.

VD17 23:289511T. Schweiger (Greek), 276. Hoffman III, 291-2. R. B. Todd, 'Geminus, Ps.-Proclan Sphaera', in V. Brown (ed.), *Catalogus Translationum et Commentariorum: Medieval and Renaissance Latin Translations and Commentaries, Annotated List and Guides*, vol. VIII (Washington DC, 2003), pp.24-48.

ON COPENHAGEN AND TYCHO BRAHE,
BOUGHT IN DENMARK BY AN ENGLISH ALCHEMIST

10. RESEN (Peder Hansen) *Inscriptiones haffnienses latina danicae et germanicae.*
Copenhagen: Henricus Gödianus, 1668.

With five folding illustrations (two engravings, three woodcuts) and further woodcut illustrations throughout, woodcut head- and tailpieces, Roman, Italic, Gothic, Greek and Hebrew type.

4to (203 x 155mm). [16]ff. 431, [11]pp. Contemporary vellum over pasteboard, spine gilt in compartments with repeated lyre motif, yapp edges (lacking label in second compartment, minor chipping to foot of spine with some loss).

£4,000

An unusual and handsomely illustrated guide – published in this sole edition – to inscriptions on important buildings in Copenhagen, with a large section on the life, works and observatory of Tycho Brahe, and his sister Sophie; from the library of alchemist, writer, diplomat and polymath Thomas Henshaw (1618-1700).

Born in London to two 'great chemists' in 1618 (according to Hartlib), after time at Oxford and Middle Temple, Henshaw was captured procuring horses and funds for Charles I's cause during the Civil War. The terms of Henshaw's release provided him an opportunity to go abroad, including a year in Italy with John Evelyn; on his return to London in 1649, his interest in alchemy encouraged friendships with Thomas Vaughan, Robert Child and Elias Ashmole. 'At the Restoration he emerged into a more public role', as a member and then vice-President of the Royal Society, and as French secretary to Charles II, James II and William III (ODNB).



STELLÆBURGI REGII HAUNIENSIS



*Turris fortissima nomen IERUSALEM. Ad eam curret
justus: Et in munito editoq; loco collocabitur.*

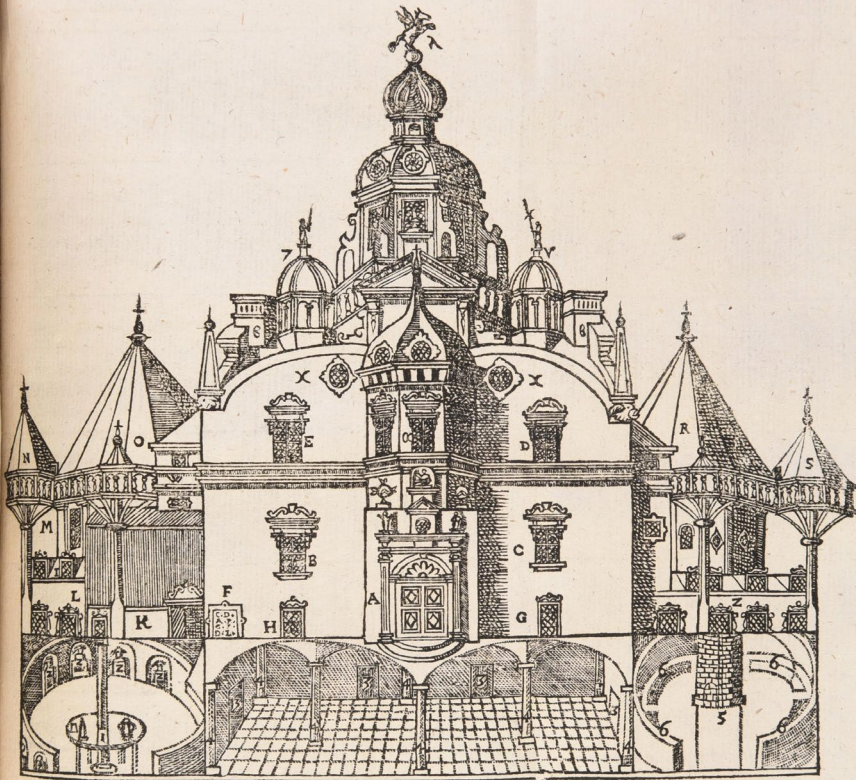
Proverb. xviii. vers. x.

H.A. Greys's sculp. 1657.

Henshaw's inscription on the free endpaper indicates that he purchased this volume while on extraordinary embassy to Christian V of Denmark, as secretary to the Duke of Richmond. Henshaw was appointed in 1671 and remained in Denmark until 1674 (ODNB), despite a gloomy view of the country as 'one of ye dullest places that ever mortalls layd out their pretious minutes in' (Henshaw, cited in Pasmore, p.186), and 'ye worst and ye dearest place in ye whole world for books unlesse at an Auction' (*Correspondence*, IX, no. 2141, 6 July 1672). Given Henshaw's scientific and alchemical interests it is easy to see why this volume, with its extensive discussion of astronomer and alchemist Tycho Brahe, appealed; in a letter written less than a year after buying this book, Henshaw recounts a trip to Brahe's island: 'the Baltick see hath been all frozen over above sixe weekes hereabout, and...I passed over once in a sled my self, and went twice in a sled to ye Isle of Ween [Hven]' (*Correspondence*, Vol.X, no.2456).

The work runs comprehensively through religious, royal and secular buildings in the city, providing details of notable inscriptions at each site. Included is the Trinitatis Church – part of a complex which includes the Stellaborg roundtower, illustrated here in a handsome engraving by Johann Andreas Greys, dated 1657. Completed in 1642, it would still have been a new addition to the city's skyline at the time Resen was writing.

A significant portion of this work is dedicated to astronomer and alchemist Tycho Brahe (1546-1601), and the inscriptions and monuments at his observatory and laboratory complex, Uraniborg – and the underground observatory Stjerneborg (Stellaeburgus in Latin), on the island of Hven. Built in 1576, by the time that Resen compiled the present account it had been abandoned for over 70 years. The illustrations of the house and garden are all woodcut copies of



RGT.

the plates in the 1601, Nuremberg printing of Brahe's *Astronomiae Instaurate Mechanica*, as is that of the mechanical globe; the map of Hven is based on that by Willem Jansz Blaeu in his Atlas of 1663, which he drew based on his experience there as a student of Brahe in the 1590s.

Following copies of letters from Brahe to Conrad Peucer, is the epic poem *Urania Titani*, written by Brahe for and about his sister, Sophie, and her separation from her betrothed, Nicholas Lange. Sophie Brahe (c.1559-1643) worked alongside her brother at Uranienborg and was a horticulturist, chemist and astronomer in her own right.

Provenance: 1. **Thomas Henshaw** (1618-1700), writer and alchemist, with his manuscript note of purchase on front pastedown, 'Ex libris Tho. Henshaw Empt. Hafniae Junij 3d 1672'. Henshaw's only surviving child, Anne, married Thomas Halsey (1655-1715) of Gaddesden, hence 2. Library label of Gaddesden Place, Hertfordshire, with the arms of Sir Walter Halsey, 2nd Baronet (1868-1950) with motto 'nescit vox missa reverti' and manuscript shelf mark 'E 4', and further two shelfmarks (one cancelled) on front endpaper.

References: A.R. Hall & M. B. Hall (eds.), *The Correspondence of Henry Oldenburg*, XIII Vols. (Madison, University of Wisconsin Press, 1965-86). S. Pasmore, 'Thomas Henshaw F.R.S. (1618-1700)', *Notes and Records of the Royal Society of London* 36.2, (1987), pp.177-88. V. Parrott, 'Celestial Design or Worldly Magic? The invisibly integrated design of Uraniborg', *Garden History* 38.1, 2010, pp. 66-80. DSB II, 404 (Brahe).

Ex libris Tho: Henshaw
Empt. Hafniae Junij 3^o
1672.

M. 4. 13.
233.

Gaddesden Park

MEDICAL & VETERINARY MANUSCRIPT, CUSTOMISED

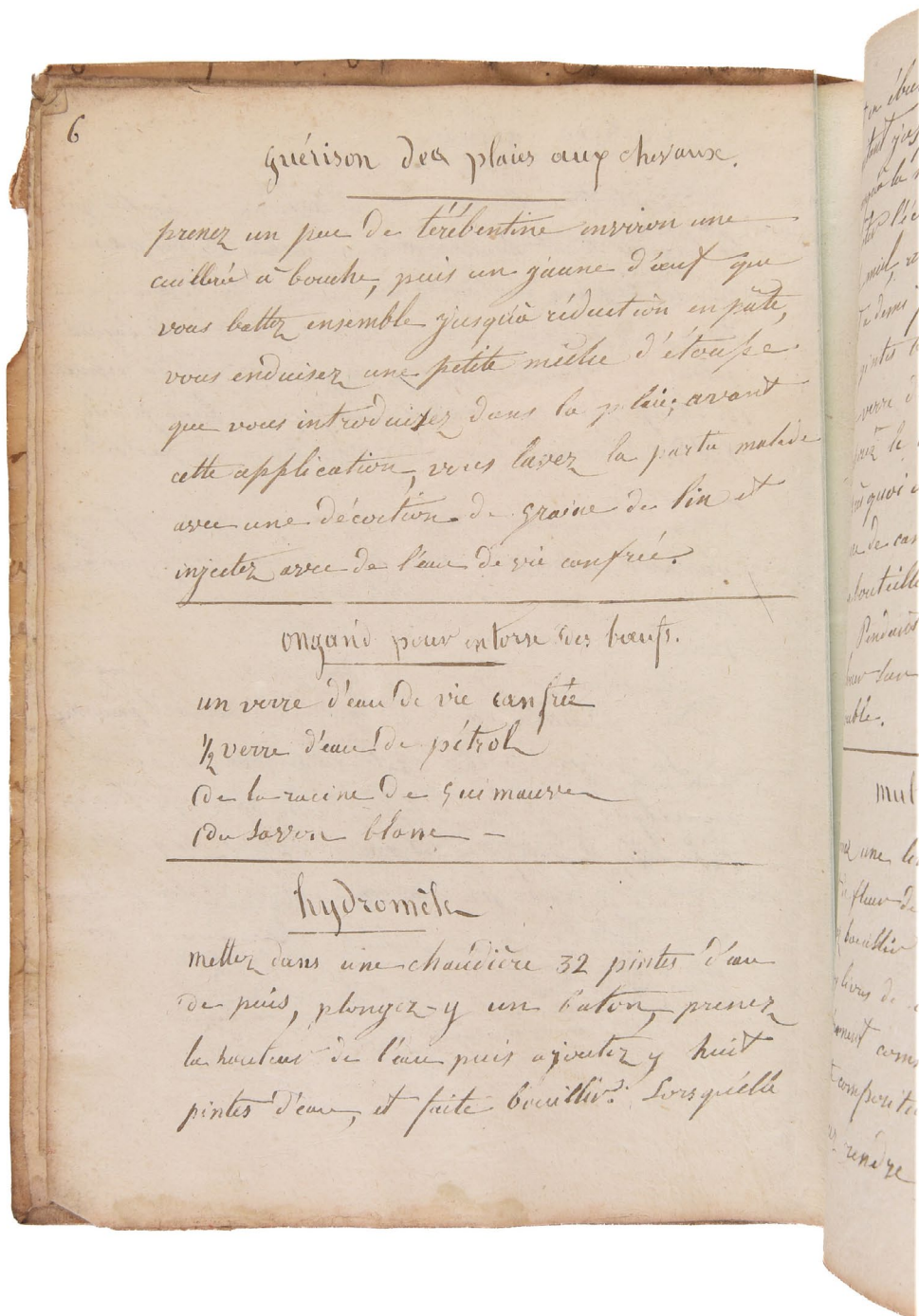
11. [MEDICAL MANUSCRIPT] Medical, veterinary & agricultural manuscript containing various conditions and remedies. [c.1790-1800].

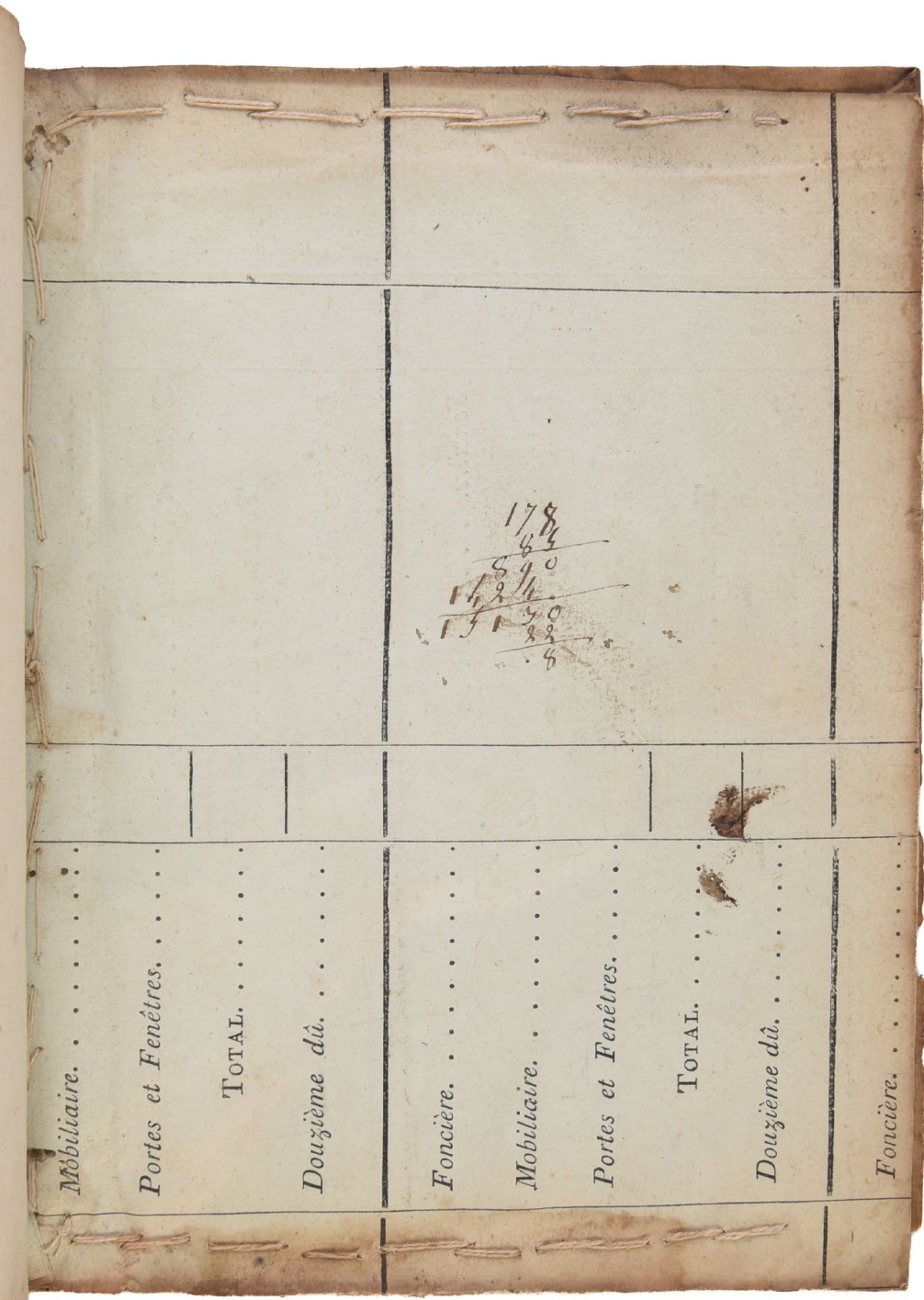
MANUSCRIPT ON PAPER. 4to (205 x 165mm). [25]ff., numbered pp.1-25, 27-30, index of contents of numbered pages at rear, leaves removed by eighteenth-century owner/writer, stubs remaining. Binding of contemporary limp waste parchment, with folded scrap of printed waste paper crudely stitched on three sides to inside lower cover (vellum discoloured and stained, holes in upper and lower covers for ties).

£1,750

A slim, manuscript volume bound in a waste fragment of contemporary parchment, containing over thirty recipes and treatments for human and animal illnesses, and the treatment and management of crops, all carefully indexed in a neat hand at the rear.

The recipes here cover a range of treatments for a broad array of maladies, from breast pain, inflammation and flu in humans, to foot rot in sheep, lameness in horned animals, blood in oxen's urine, and so on. Occasionally the same condition in animals and humans appears side by side; beneath 'recette infallible pour delivrer une vache', delivering a calf, is written a recipe for a treatment to ease 'une femme qui si trouverait dans le même cas', a woman in the same situation (p.2). Veterinary medicine was still very much at this time 'a branch of human medicine, grounded in knowledge of humans and partially populated by surgeons' (Woods, 495); cures for maladies in people were applied to animals and in some cases, vice versa. Also noted are remedies for crops, and insects - the means of driving away





insects that attack fruit trees, the method of fumigating a beehive, the conservation of trees and protecting wheat crops; as well as recipes for mead, vinegar, and polish for harness leathers. One particularly appealing entry is the 'Prière des Semeurs' on p.16, the prayer for sowers, which instructs that when sowing the first row one must say four times, 'that's for the slugs', four more times, 'that's for God', and four more times, 'that's for the Holy Virgin', and finally, if wheat grows, 'that's for me!'

The binding parchment is a single sheet with manuscript in French, taken from a legal document; it has been adapted for use by its eighteenth-century owner, who has stitched part of a folded, blank pro-forma document to the inside of the lower cover on three sides to create a pocket space. The sheet is printed in a tabulated format; visible in the left-hand column are 'foncière', land; 'mobilier', furniture; 'portes et fenêtres', doors and windows; 'Total', and 'Douzième dû', twelfth due. This looks very much like a tax form; the French Revolutionary government introduced a tax on windows and doors in 1798.

A. Woods, 'From one medicine to two: the evolving relationship between human and animal medicine in England, 1791-1845', *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 91 (3). pp. 494-523. G. Barroux, 'Animal Health and the emergence of Veterinary Medicine in the Eighteenth Century', *Revue d'Histoire des Sciences* 64.2 (2011), 349-76.



AUSTRALIA'S FIRST GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER WRITES TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY

12. RÜMKER (Carl Ludwig Christian); RÜMKER (Georg); LEE (John) CORRESPONDENCE, 1844-1862.

A collection of 90 ALS between Karl Rümker and John Lee, with others, incl. copies; 13 letters from Rümker's son Georg to Lee; 2 further printed items.

£3,500

An impressive archive of the correspondence between astronomer Rümker (1788-1862) and amateur astronomer and founder member of the Royal Astronomical Society, John Lee (1783-1866), along with an additional, smaller group of correspondence between Lee, and Rümker's son Georg (1832-1900).

Born in 1788 in Stargard, Germany, Rümker enjoyed a varied early career and it was not until 1816 that he became interested in astronomy. He arrived in Sydney in 1821 to take up his post at **Australia's first observatory**, the Governor of New South Wales Sir Thomas Brisbane's private observatory, at Parramatta. Alongside rediscovering Encke's comet, for which he received plaudits and a land grant of 1000 acres - which he named *Stargard* - Rümker's continued observations led to further discoveries and the creation of 'an extensive star catalogue of the southern hemisphere, documenting the position of over 7,000 stars' (Leopoldina; see below).

"On 21 December 1827 Governor Sir Ralph Darling appointed him Government Astronomer, the first to hold that post in Australia." (see ADB). Unfortunately his time in the role would be shortlived;

Observations made at Hamburg
of
The Comet of 1847

1847	mean Time at Hamburg	apt. Δ of the Comet.	apt Declin of the Comet	Numb of Compa
Feb 24	6 51 45,2	345 45 18,3	58 21 26,7	4
	15 25 43,2	346 9 35,0	58 1 51,8	1
	17 38 53,7	346 16 0,0	57. 56 31,0	4
25	7 46 48,8	346 54 47,2	57 23 46,5	11.
march	1 8 3 53,4	351 0 37,8	53 28 52,2	4.
	2 7 44 1,5	351 56 6,3	52 27 19,1	7.
	3 7 24 29,8	352 50 7,5	51 24 56,2	6
	4 8 34 59,2	353 45 35,8	50 16 55,4	4.
	5 8 13 0,6	354 36 16,7	49 10 55,6	12

To
John Lee LL.D. F.R.S.
&
with Mr Rümker's Compts

a quarrel with Sir James South (1785-1867), then president of the Royal Astronomical Society, led to Rümker's dismissal from British government service in June 1830. Returning to Hamburg, he was extremely prolific in his later years; in 1857 he was granted permanent leave for health reasons, and, as these letters relate, he went with his wife to Lisbon, where he died in 1862.

The majority of Rümker's letters to John Lee in this archive are addressed to him at Doctor's Commons in London. It is for his scientific interests that Lee is best known. He was a keen astronomer, building an observatory at Hartwell House, Buckinghamshire, and was a founder member of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1824, acting as treasurer and later president (1861-2), as well as a keen correspondent with the leading astronomers of Europe (as illustrated here). He was a founder member of the British Meteorological Society and the Royal Geographical Society, and was a member of numerous others.


The correspondence offers an insight into the thriving, international republic of letters that persisted in nineteenth-century scientific circles. Dating from the latter years of Rümker's life, the majority are from Hamburg and Lisbon and are scientific in focus, containing tabulated observations on comets, references to apparatus, as well as notes on figures and developments in the broader scientific community of the time, both lesser- and better-known. One from May, 1857, refers to the 'equatorial telescope' at Lee's Hartwell House, designed by his neighbour Admiral William H. Smyth (1786-1865), which is now at the Science Museum. Rümker refers to experiments underway by a colleague in distilling seawater to create drinkable fresh water - 'likely to become of the highest importance for

8 Rümker
Recd. 25th London
John Lee, LL.D. F.R.S.

14 May. 1857 Letter

my dear Sir

I am informed by my son that you have written to me to Southampton and am very sorry that I have not received your letter, having left that place before its arrival. I am now at Lisbon, awaiting the effects of the climate. I have brought out with me a portable telescope, with which I have already made some observations of Mr Bruhns's Comet, until a more perfect recovery will allow me to do more in this warm weather.

I have been consulted here with respect to the building of a new observatory which is to be erected in Lisbon, and should feel obliged to you for a description of the rotative dome of your equatorial, which I believe moves on Cannonballs, and 

which I believe to be a very practical method, and should wish to know the

Diameter of your dome?

the diameter or weight of the balls, and their number?

whether the balls run free, or what means are used to keep them in their places, and to prevent them from joining?

what means are used for securing the dome in case of a storm?

and any information you should have the goodness to favour me with respecting it.

I believe your dome to be spherical, and should be glad to know whether the openings through which the observations are made are shut by slides, and how they are opened and closed?

Excuse the liberty I take in venturing such a request

navigation' (July 28, 1856). A later letter from Georg Rümker to Lee, dated March 2, 1863 and with a black mourning border marking his father's death, thanks Lee for interceding on his behalf with extraordinary scientist and polymath Sir John Herschel (1792-1871). The letters (13) from Georg, Christian's son, date from between 1848 and 1854 and are written from the Observatories at Durham and Oxford. All letters are endorsed in a small neat hand (Lee's) with details of sender and date.

While principally of technical and scientific interest, in chattier, conversational moments the correspondence gives the impression of a real friendship existing between Rümker and Lee. Included here are complaints about the exorbitant charges of the bookseller Asher in Berlin for sending books; accounts of the breaking of Rümker's telescope in Lisbon, and so on.

Provenance: 1. **Carl Ludwig Christian Rümker** (1788-1862) astronomer. 2. **Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Rümker** (1832-1900); interested in astronomy from an early age, Georg taught at the Hamburg Navigation School, studied in Berlin (1851) and in 1853 came to Durham Observatory in the United Kingdom. He returned to Hamburg in 1855, where he took over his father's position after his departure for Lisbon. 3. **John Lee** (1783-1866), antiquary, astronomer and founder member of the Royal Astronomical Society. There was a sale at Sotheby's in April 1938 of books from Hartwell House, and it is likely that these items were sold around that time. The family papers of Lee are in the British Library (Add. MSS. 47490-93), together with a number of items from the Lee collections (including one Arabic manuscript), but there are also papers in the Bodleian, and in other institutions from Canada to Australia.