



# JEFFREY D. MANCEVICE, INC.

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## ALCHEMY, CHEMISTRY, MAGIC, MYSTICISM EMBLEMS

### **RARE ALCHEMICAL TEXT ON MAKING THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE**

1. [ALCHEMY-PHILOSOPHER'S STONE]. V.L.H.R. *Das Universal vollkommen, oder Lapis Philosophorum, Vom anfang auff das allerklärste und auch biß auff das aller glücklichste Ende. Beschrieben und an Tag geben von Dem Strengen, Edlen und Vesten, V.L.H.R.* Frankfurt: Johann Hoffmann, 1619. 4to, 28 pp. Title printed within ornamental typographic border. Light browning with a few faint marginal damp marks. Contemporary annotation on margin of last leaf. Modern calf blind ruled in an antique style.

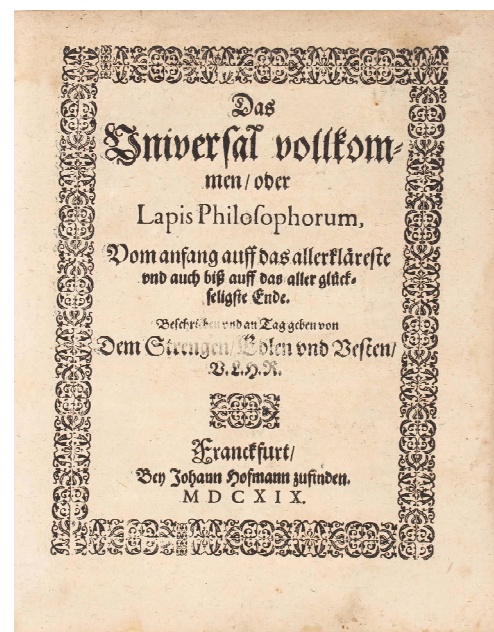
\$4500

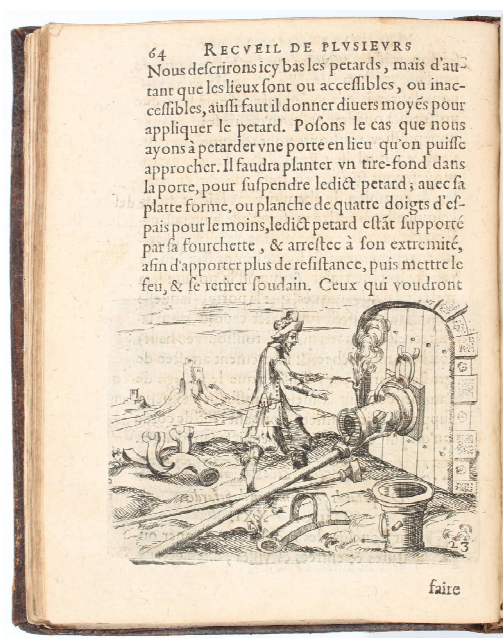
FIRST EDITION, and apparently only edition of this rare monograph on the Philosopher's Stone (Stein der Weisen or Lapis Philosophorum) which was the central symbol behind the mystical terminology of alchemy, symbolizing perfection at its finest, enlightenment and heavenly bliss. While the author only provides his initials he does appear to be very well acquainted with the chemistry and alchemical theories of the period.

In his preface he explains that there are actually three different Philosopher's Stones. Each would reflect a different aspect of this "enlightened perfection." First is the substance capable of turning base metals, such as mercury, into gold or silver. The second stone is of pure silver that has been purged seven times by "Jupiter" in fire (as mentioned in the Bible he notes). The third stone, "Mercurius" is cleansed of its impure foreign and evil matters, and having been most highly purged, this stone Argentum vivum, or Mercurius, is of a noble and beautiful nature, and its origin is through the elemental air and celestial bodies carried down to the earth. The following text provides the formulas for making each of these stones and goes on with various esoteric uses, variations and augmentations that can be formulated. The author goes on to describe another "stone" that is the "Elixir of Life" (p. 24f) which serves as a universal cure, useful for rejuvenation and for achieving immortality. The last two pages deal with the specific medical uses of this Universal Elixir.

A very rare alchemical text. No copies in the OCLC located in North American libraries. The VD17 locates the copy at the University Library of Erlangen-Nürnberg with the KVK locating an additional copy at the Herzog August Library at Wolfenbüttel.

§ VD 17 23:291465U; Brüning, *Bibl. der alchemistischen Literatur* no. 1310; not in Ferguson, Duveen etc.





**WAR ENGINES AND FIREWORKS;** "*Appier's influence on subsequent pyrotechnic works is immense*" (Philip)

2. **APIER-HANZELET, Jean; THYBOUREL, Thybourelet; TRITHEMIUS, Johannes.** *Recueil de plusieurs machines militaires, et feux artificiels pour la guerre, & recreation. Avec l'alphabet de Trittemius, par laquelle chacun qui scait escrire, peut promptement composer congruement en latin, aussi le moyen d'escrire la nuit à son amy absent.* Pont-à-Mousson: Charles Marchant, 1620. 4to, 7 parts in 1 volume. [8], 88; 39, [1]; 24; 112; [4], 40; [56]; [8] pp. Engraved general title-page, next 5 titles with etched coats of arms and the 7th part with woodcut printer's device; 101 etched and engraved plates in text; woodcut head and tailpieces; type ornament borders. With usual light uniform toning always present in this work. A very handsome complete copy. Contemporary calf.

\$4500

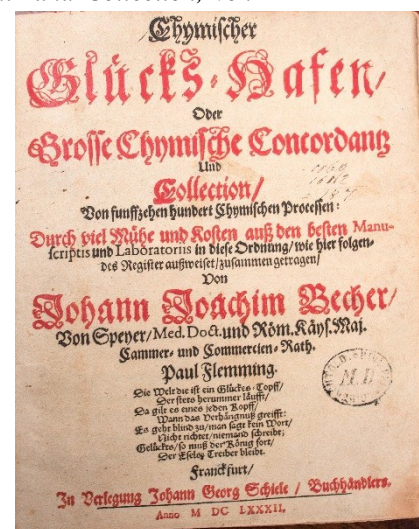
FIRST EDITION of this treatise on military machines and fireworks for the use in war and pleasure, illustrated with one hundred etchings by the author, Appier (alias Hanzelet Lorrain, 1596-1647), son of the engineer in charge of the fortifications of Nancy of the same name, who was also a printer. Appier was both the illustrator and printer of the present volume which he published in collaboration with Francois Thybourelet, a physician, mathematician and poet of the University of Pont-a-Mousson. However, because of a bitter dispute that developed regarding the priority of whose names would appear first on the title-page resulted in there being two issues: each having one of their names appearing first. The present copy Thybourelet's name appears first (cf. Philip). Appier would later publish another work on pyrotechnics (*La Pyrotechnie*) in 1630 without a collaborator but which would reuse some of the same engravings present here. It was the present work that Francis Malthus refers to in the preface to his 1629 English edition of *A Treatise of Artificial Fire-works*.

### ONE OF HIS MOST IMPORTANT WORKS IN CHEMISTRY & ALCHEMY

3. **BECHER, Johann Joachim.** *Chymischer Glücks-Hafen, oder große chymische Concordantz und Collection, von funffzehnen hundert chymischen Processen: durch viel Mühe und Kosten auss den besten Manuscriptis und Laboratoriis in diese Ordnung, wie hier folgendes Register aussweist, zusammen getragen.* Frankfurt: Johann Georg Schiele, 1682. 4to, [8], 810, [36] pp. (2 pages of errata at end). Title printed in red and black; woodcuts of chemistry equipment (pp. 407, 472) early annotations and underlining; old collector's stamp on title-page; light toning of paper. Contemporary half pigskin and marbled boards.

\$2450

FIRST EDITION of the last work by the famous national economist and scientist, Johann Joachim Becher (1635-1682), which was also: "One of his most important books, it contains practical details on 1,500 chemical processes, including the preparation of numerous pure chemical compounds, as well as directions for making the philosopher's stone. This was a significant source book for his pupil Stahl, who republished it (Halle, 1726), adding his own





preface. It played an important role in the development of Stahl's phlogiston theory, which was an elaboration of Becher's combustion hypothesis. The combustibility of coal gas is first mentioned in this book" (Neville).

§ VD 17 23:238915Z; Duveen 57; Ferguson I, 86 (note); Thorndike VII, 582; Wellcome II, 125; Neville, I, 103-04; DSB, I, 550; Ferchl, 30; Partington, II, 640-641; Neu, 345; Ward & Carozzi 158.

### **IMPORTANT WORK ON HISTORY OF CHEMISTRY "A BOOK WITHOUT AN EQUAL" -- G.E. STAHL**

3. **BECHER, Johann Joachim; STAHL, Georg Ernst.** *Physica subterranea profundam subterraneorum genesin, e principiis hucusque ignotis, ostendens. Opus sine pari, primum hactenus et princeps, editio novissima. Opus sine pari, primum hactenus et princeps, editio novissima, praefatione utile praemissa, indice locupletissimo adornato, sensuumque et rerum distinctionibus, libro tersius et curatius edendo, operam navavit et Specimen Beccherianum, fundamentorum documentorum, experimentorum, subjunxit Georg. Ernestus Stahl.* Leipzig: Ex officina Weidmanniana, 1738. to, 2 parts in 1 vol. [14], 504, [18] pp.: [4], 161, [9] pp. With engraved frontispiece, with supplement. Title printed in red and black. Occasional light browning and minor foxing but overall, a fine, very wide margined, uncut and unopened copy. Contemporary half calf and speckled boards.

\$1250

Fourth (1st; 1669), most complete, and first to appear in quarto format of this important work in the history of chemistry by Johann Joachim Becher (1635-1682). It appears here completely revised by his student, the eminent chemist, Georg Ernst Stahl (1660-1734), which first appeared in 1703. Included are the three supplements *Experimentum chymicum novum*, *Demonstratio philosophica seu theses physicae* and *Experimentum novum de minera arenaria perpetua*. In his two appendices "*Specimen Beccherianum*" Stahl explains Becher's phlogiston theory. "The future influence of Becher's *Subterranean Physics* is attested by further editions of it at Leipzig in 1703 and 1738. In both cases an addition by G.E. Stahl speaks of Becher's book as 'a work without an equal'." (Thorndike, VII, p.583).

§ VD 18 10861602; Dünnhaupt 439f., 16.I.5; Ferguson I, 89; Ferchl, p. 30; Roller-Goodman, I, 92; Thorndike VII, p. 582; Blake, p. 37; Cole, p. 68; Ferguson Coll., p. 75; D.S.B. I, p. 550; Duveen, p. 59; Neu p. 340.



### **THE HISTORICAL ORIGINS OF THE MAGI / THE THREE MAGICIANS?**

4. **CALIXTUS, Georg.** *Historia magorum e cap. II Matthaei ... MDCXXIIX in Acad. Iulia publice exposita a Georgio Calixto ... Ex editione secunda.* Helmstedt: In Typographeo Calixtino excudit Henningus Mullerus, 1641. 4to, [4], 40 pp. Woodcut title ornament. Latin text with excerpts in Greek and Hebrew. Extensive underlining and some marginal notes by contemporary owner; running heading lightly cropped on a few leaves; light uniform browning. 19th century wrappers.

\$775

Second edition (1st: 1628) of this essay on the historical origins of the visit of the Magi (or Wise Men) as described in Matthew 2:1-12 following the birth of Jesus in Bethlehem at the time of King Herod. Matthew is the only one of the four canonical gospels to mention the Magi and this mystical event that starts with a magic star (noting it possibly being a comet) followed by a series of miracles. The number of Magi is not mentioned but tradition has identified it as three, the same number as the gifts presented (gold, frankincense, and myrrh). Their eastern origins also suggests that they were Zoroastrians since that was the dominate religion of that region.

The word magi (plural of Latin magus) is borrowed from Greek μάγος (magos) as used in the original Greek text of the Gospel of Matthew. The Greek magos itself is derived from Old Persian maguš which refers to the Persian priestly caste of Zoroastrians whose religious practices and use of astrology caused derivatives of the term Magi to be applied to the occult in general and led to the English term magic. While the King James Version translates the term as wise men later translations have simply identified them as astrologers. It is interesting to note that in the Bible the same word elsewhere is given to mean sorcerer and sorcery when describing "Elymas the sorcerer" in Acts 13:6-11, and Simon Magus, considered a heretic by the early Church, in Acts 8:9-13.

Georg Calixt (or Calixtus: 1586-1656) was a German Lutheran theologian who looked to reconcile all Christendom by removing all unimportant differences. Calixtus had studied philology, philosophy, and theology at Helmstedt, Jena, Giessen, Tübingen and Heidelberg. He traveled extensively through Holland, France and England, where he became acquainted with the leading reformers. On his return in 1614, he was appointed professor of

theology at Helmstedt by the duke of Brunswick. The present work was printed at the author's own press which he had purchased at Halberstadt in 1628. Since he had no background in printing he employed Henning Müller, the younger, to run the establishment.

§ VD171:055411F; not in Krivatsy, Graesse BM & P or Rosenthal BM & P.



#### ONE OF THE GREAT EMBLEM BOOKS / RARE ISSUE

5. **BOISSARD, Jean Jacques; BRY, Theodor de.** *Emblemata*, [Auß dem Latein verteutscht durch Teucrium Annaeum Priuatum], *Emblematum liber. Ipsa emblemata ab auctore delineata: a Theodoro de Bry sculpta & nunc recens in lucem edita*. Frankfurt: Theodor de Bry, 1593. 4to, [14], 103 pp. (without blank B4). With engraved title, portrait, coat of arms (Prince-bishop Julius of Würzburg), dedication leaf (with Greek text), and 51 engraved emblems by Theodor de Bry; 10 plates with cancels (see below). Bottom edges of 3 leaves of gathering 'B' neatly remargined. The German title text was not pasted in on this copy. Contemporary pen sketch on blank margin of 'B3' verso. Plates IX to XII are cancels. Few minor smudges in margins. 19<sup>TH</sup> century red morocco with gilt dentelles and spine title.

\$2750

FIRST EDITION the rare German version of this beautiful emblem book with designs by Jean Jacques Boissard (1528-1602) and engraved by Theodor de Bry (1528-1598), which appeared the same year as the first Latin edition. The dedication to Julius Echter, Prince-Bishop of Würzburg, with his coat of arms. "These plates are by Th. de Bry, all the designs of the human figure and not merely inanimate objects, and the background usually architectural, introducing views of castles, churches etc." (Fairfax Murray, Latin ed.). The translator was Johann Adam Lonicer (1557-1610).

The German title was issued as letterpress panel pasted over the Latin engraved title, which is not available here. This edition includes the near full-page engraving of Greek text and the same 51 emblem coppers by de Bry as the Latin edition published in the same year. For the engraved plates to accompany the descriptive letterpress text the sheet of paper would have to be passed through a copper plate press after the printing press. This allows mistakes to slip through. The present example has ten plates which had been imposed in the wrong order (plates 9, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 40, 42, 49, and 51). Apparently, it was cheaper to print the correct plates separately and have them trimmed and pasted over the incorrect ones rather than redo the volume. Curiously no mention is made in Landwehr, the copies in OCLC or VD-16. There are several online copies, but it is difficult to identify any cancels. Logically their presents would indicate that this is a very early issue which had gone through the copper plate press before before the incorrect sequence was discovered and corrected. Possibly also before the German title-cancel was printed.

From the collection of Erich von Rath (1881-1948) librarian and chairman of the commission for the *Gesamtkataloge der Wiegendrucke*. The German edition is particularly scarce with the OCLC locating copies at Princeton, University of Washington and New York Public Library.

§ VD 16, B 6458 (4 copies, not in Munich); Landwehr, *German Emblems*, no. 134; Brunet, I, 1067; Princeton, Emblem STC, no. 109; cf. Praz 278 & Fairfax Murray 84; Kelso, *English gentleman* (suppl.), 81; Cicognara, 1853; Dutch a. Flemish Hollstein, IV, p. 46, no. 124-176.





### **FINELY ILLUSTRATED WORK WITH HIS DANCE OF DEATH SEQUENCE IN LAST PART**

6. **CATS, Jacob.** *Ouderdom, Buyten-leven, en Hof-gedachten, op Sorgh-vliet.* Utrecht: Harmon Specht, 1658. 8vo, 6 parts in 1 volume. [16], 247, 115, [2], [10], 87, [3], [2], 5-92, (2 blank leaves), 230 pp. Each part has either special title-page or half-title, and separate paging. With 2 engraved title-pages, 3 double-page engravings and 69 (1 full-page) text engravings. 2 small collection stamps on half-title. The double-page engravings are trimmed to the outer plate mark (no loss of image); light toning of paper; 3/4-page inscription on front flyleaf. Contemporary vellum.

\$950

The beautifully Illustrated collected edition of this collection of texts in octavo format which had at also been published in a quarto edition with the same Utrecht imprint. At this time an Amsterdam publisher had also issued a volume with a similar title and some of the same plates which are part of Cat's collected works and include different texts from those present here. This volume includes the author's autobiographical text on his reaching the age of 80 with the other poetic texts on the gardening, and duties on running an estate, on the theme of preparing for old age, and included the author's poetic meditations on death and dying. The texts included are: 1. Ouderdom en Buyten-Leven, 2. Hof-Gegedenden, 3. Invallende Gegedenden, op voorvallende Gelegentheden, 4. Koninglike Harderin, Aspasia, 5. Afbeeldinge van't Huwelick and, of particular note, 6. Doot-kiste voor de Levendige. This last work has a fine dance of death sequence including etchings of death at a festival of nobles, at a scientist's study, at the university, etc.

Included is an introductory poem addressed to Jacob Cats by the woman Dutch painter, engraver, poet, classical scholar, philosopher, and feminist writer, Anna Maria a Schurman, dated "4/14 Decembris, 1655."

The OCLC doesn't appear to locate any copies in North American libraries.

§ *Cats Catalogus*, no. 133; *Museum Catsianum*, no. 208.

### **TWO VOLUMES OF SO-CALLED WHITE MAGIC**

7. **DECREMPS, Henri.** *Testament de Jérôme Sharp, professeur de physique amusante où l'on trouve parmi plusieurs tours de subtilité é, qu'on peut exécuter sans aucune dépense, des préceptes & des exemples sur l'art de faire des chansons impromptu pour servir de complément a La magie blanche de évoile é.* Paris: Chez l'auteur, Grange, Bailly, Lagrange, Lesclapart, 1786. 8vo, XIX, [1], 328, [2] pp. Woodcut music frontispiece and 68 woodcut illustrations and 2 leaves of music. Title foxed and some foxing in text. Modern calf.

ALONG WITH

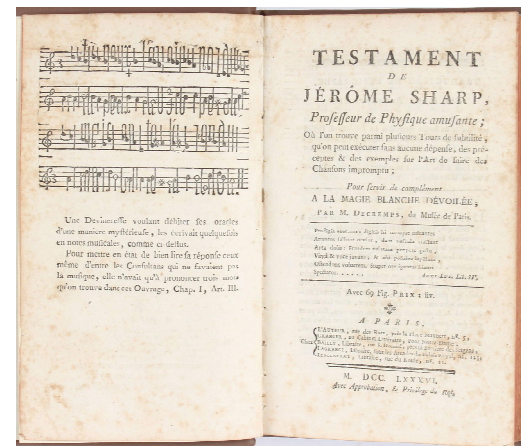
**DECREMPS, H.** *Les petites aventures de Je érome Sharp, professeur de physique amusante ouvrage contenant autant de tours ingé énieux que de lec çons utiles, avec quelques petits portraits a à la manie ère noire. par l'auteur de La magie blanche; 18 figures.* Brüssel & Liège; Chez Desoer, 1790. 8vo. With woodcut frontispiece, title vignette, and 18 text woodcuts and 2 music examples. Faint damp mark in outer blank margins of first 2 leaves. Contemporary half calf.

\$850

I. FIRST EDITION. Released as the third volume in a series of magic feats, magic tricks, and mock physics experiments in novel form. Henri Decremps (1746-1826), French diplomat at the court of England, was dedicated to uncovering and explaining such tricks as well as phenomena in the field of telepathy and divination. The notes at the beginning contain a musical riddle that is solved at the end.

Henri Decremps was a lawyer and mathematician who devoted himself to the unmasking charlatans who deceived people for profit.

"... Decremps wrote and published a series of books purportedly to expose all the tricks of Giuseppe Pinetti 1750-1800. The first book, *La Magie Blanche*, appeared in Paris while Pinetti was still playing there in 1784. The first book was followed by *Supplement a la Magie Blanche Devoilee*, *Testament de Jerome Sharp*, *Codicille de Jerome Sharp*, and others. ... they did have a devastating effect on Pinetti as well as on other practitioners of the mystic art, despite the fact that Decremp's explanations were largely guesswork. ..." D. Price. *Magic*, P. 40f,



II. Second edition (1st: 1789) of the fourth and last sequel to *La magie blanche de étoile ée*, following *Codicille de Je érome Sharp*. Dealing with magic tricks, Scientific recreations, Prestidigitation, etc., which has 18 text woodcuts illustrating the magic tricks. Decremps works were issued separately but were often collected together.

§ I. Rosenthal, BMP 1817-18; Caillet 2862; Monglond I, 629; not in, BMP.

II. Caillet 2864, Monglond I, 629 (1st ed.).

### **FAIRIES, SUCCUBUS, SORCERERS, DRAGONS, & THE ETERNAL JEW ("DER EWIGE JUDE")**

8. **DOBENECK, Friedrich Ludwig Ferdinand von.** *Des deutschen Mittelalters Volksglauben und Hexensagen.* ... Herausgegeben und mit einer Vorrede begleitet von Jean Paul. Berlin (Rudolstadt) Fro öbel: Realschulbuchhandlung (gedruckt in der Fro öbelschen Hofbuchdruckerei), 1815. 8vo, 2 volumes. XLIV, [2], 221 pp.; IV, [2], 233 pp. 1 folding table. With collector's name stamp (stamp Julius von Poseck, Kassel) on title-pages. Light browning and foxing. Contemporary green paper covered boards.

\$1650

FIRST EDITION of this rare source book of "The Folk belief and Heroic Legends of the German Middle Ages" by Friedrich Ludwig Ferdinand von Dobeneck (1770-1810). Edited by the German author, Johann Paul Friedrich Richter (1763-1825), who also provides an introduction. It deals with fairies, succubuses, mermaids, ghosts, sorcerers, weather makers, signs of death, on the walking dead, werewolves, dragons, unicorns, giants, and dwarfs. Included is a folding table that provides a chart for the period when certain beliefs on various supernatural themes would start and last.

Of particular historical interest is the substantial chapter provided for the subject of the Wandering or Eternal Jew: "Der Ewige Jude, der nicht sterben kann" (The wandering Jew who cannot die), see vol. II, chapter IV, pp. 121-151. The subject of "The Eternal Jew" ("Der Ewige Jude") was used by the Nazi's anti-Semitic propaganda in films and books. The most infamous is the so call documentary of the same name that appeared in 1940 which dealt with the polish Jewry.

The work is rare with the OCLC not appearing to locate any copies outside Europe.

§ Hayn-Gotendorf, III, 191; Ackermann I, 383; Graesse, *Bibl. Magica & Pneumatica*, p. 2.



### **RARE MASONIC TEXT PRIVATELY PRINTED FOR FRIENDS OF THE DUKE / SIGNED ON TITLE**

9. **(ERNST AUGUST, Duke of Sachsen-Weimar).** *Zu dem hoechsten alleinigen Jehovah gerichtete theosophische Herzens Andachten oder Fürstliche selbst abgefasste Gedancken, wie wir durch Gottes Gnade uns von dem Fluch des Irdischen befreyen und im Gebet zum wahren Lichte und himmlischen Ruhe in Gott eingehen sollen; nebst einigen aus dem Buch der Natur und Schrift hergeleiteten Philosophischen Betrachtungen von denen dreyen Haushaltungen Gottes im Feuer, Licht und Geist zur Wiederbringung der Creatur.* No place or printer: 1742. 4to, 148 pp. With finely engraved title-page by Stockmar after Keüllä and a few text woodcut vignettes, woodcut endpiece. Signed by "Ernst August" on engraved title-page. The duke extra-illustrated this copy with the addition of his engraved portrait and coat of arms that appears in octavo format, bound in front of the book. Few minor marginal smudges. Printed on fine paper. A very wide margined, fine copy. Contemporary blind tooled sheep.

\$2850



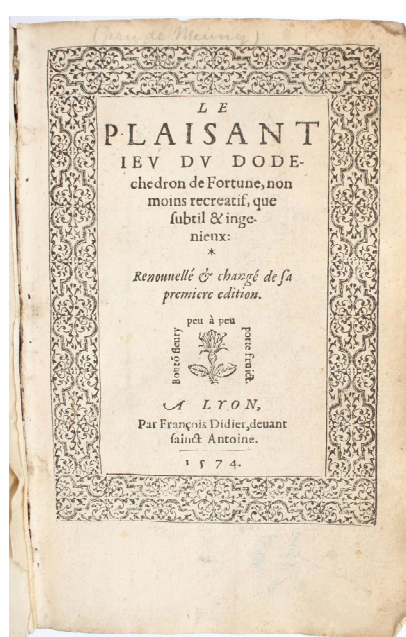
FIRST EDITION of this privately printed work that was produced for Duke Ernst Augustus I, of Saxe-Weimar in which he expresses his findings theosophical/alchemy studies. It was printed in a very small edition only for distribution among his friends. "Very rare. Contains the results of the duke's research to discover the purpose of masonry" (Wolfstieg; trans.). The fine engraved title-page was executed by the ducal court medalist Stockmar and includes a view of the the duke's Belvedere pleasure palace near Weimar along with his signet (crowned monogram on a heart shaped shield) and based on a drawing by Bernhard Ludwig Keulla. The duke has also inscribed the work with his signature appearing in the bottom margin of the title-page along with several corrections in the text possibly also by him.

Ernst Augustus I, Duke of Saxe-Weimar (1688 – 1748) and, from 1741, of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach: Ernst August was a splendor-loving ruler whose extravagances contributed to the eventual financial ruin of his duchy. Desperate for funds, he resorted to the practice of arresting wealthy subjects without cause and setting them free only after they had renounced their fortunes to the duke, or had paid exorbitant ransoms. He also had a propensity for alchemy and secret magic, which caused him much disappointment and expense. Such activities also led him to theosophical-philosophical considerations, which finally crystallized into the present work that appeared in 1742, anonymously but provided with his name cipher and a view of his Belvedere pleasure palace in the engraved title-page.

Since the present example includes a bi-folio with Ernst's engraved portrait and coat of arms (in octavo format) bound along with his inscription the volume could also have been bound for Ernst when he sent the volumes out as gifts or perhaps this copy was just owned by a devoted follower.

The work would be reprinted in an octavo edition 1786, with the imprint "Philadelphia" (i.e. Preßburg, Mahler). Wolfstieg and Rosenthal both note the great rarity of the present work. No copies found in North American libraries by the OCLC which does note examples at the British Library and The National Library of Scotland as well as two additional in Germany. The KVK locates a few additional copies.

§ Wolfstieg, *Bibl. der freimaurerischen Literatur* 42102 "Sehr selten"; Rosenthal, *Bibliotheca Magica et Pneumatica* no. 274 "Sehr seltene erste Ausgabe"; Holzmann/Bohata II, 9394; Kopp, *Die Alchemie in älterer u. neuerer Zeit*, I, 139; Kloss, *Bibl. d. Freimauerei*, 269.



	Mouton	L'aireau	lumeau	Canere	Lyon	Vierge	Balance	Scorpion	Sagittaire	Capricio	Aquaire	Poissons	
Saturne	l'Angle d'Onion	Alchoran	Playe	Balonus	Sibyle per- figue	Le Vaulour	L'Elephant	La Baleine	Le Cedre	L'Armoyle	P'aymant	Le Plomb	I.
Jupiter	l'Angle d'Onion	Rigle	Nega	lo plus	Sibyle La- byque	L'Agile	Le Chetol	Le Dauphin	Le Cygne	L'Alayne	Le Saphir	Le Flam	II.
Mars	l'Angle de Milir	Albayot	Grelle	Calchias	Sibyle Des- plique	Le Faucon	Le Tygre	Le chien de Mer	Le Centaure	L'Habillon	Le Fer		III.
Venus	l'Angle de Saperment	Albayot	Rozco	Helenus	Sibyle Cu- mee	Le Rodrigon	Le Panthier	Le Marfroy	L'Hebete	L'Agremoi- de	L'Emerau- de	Le Cayure	IIII.
Mercur	l'Angle du Fen	Albayot	Druyot	Helenus	Sibyle Ery- thre	Le Papegay	Le Cingo	Le Bafme	Le Romanin	Le Peile	Le Layon		V.
Soleil	l'Angle de l'Air	Albayot	Nues	Apollon	Sibyle Samir	Le Paon	Le Cerf	Le Rouge	Le Geneuse	La Saugo	L'Elcarbou- de	Or	VI.
Lune	l'Angle de la Mer	Albayot	Vena	Apelles	Sibyle Amal- thee	Le Cygne	La Licorne	La Ploye	L'Olanier	La Rue	Le Topaif	Argent	VII.
Saturne	l'Angle de la Terre	Albayot	Tonnort	Merlin	Sibyle telef- pointe	Le Corbeau	L'Afne	La Carpe	Le Pourier	La Meuhie	Le Gayet	Arrames	VIII.
Jupiter	l'Angle de Nature	Albayot	l'Arc en cil	Ioachim	Sibyle Phri- gie	Le Pelican	Le Chameau	Le Saumon	Le Pommie	Le Fenil	Le Iacinte	Alan	IX.
Mars	l'Angle de Fortune	Albayot	Vega	Le cercle d'Amphiaras	Sibyle Ty- burne	Le Coq	Le Luz	L'Amador	La Camo- mille	Le Diamant	Souffre		X.
Venus	l'Angle de Raison	Albayot	J'Esboille en lan	Tirchias	Callandre	Le Merle	Le Bouq	L'Ampro	Le Figue	La Maro- line	Le Chiffel	Orpiment	XI.
Mercur	l'Angle de l'air	Albayot	La Oreine	Noyce	Hibegroffe	Le Chailan	Le Chien	La Venduse	Le Cerdier	L'Espe	Le Coral	Vif argent	XII.

FIRST FRENCH BOOK ON FORTUNE TELLING

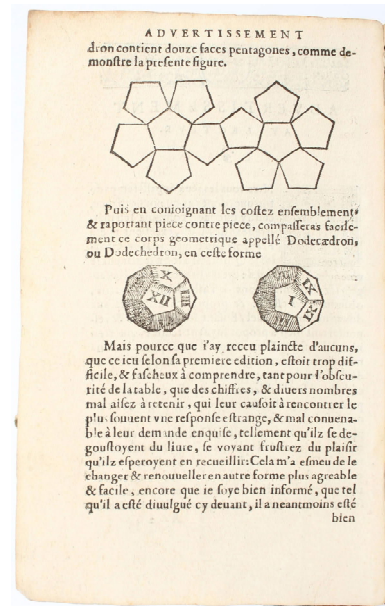
10. **JEAN DE MEUNG.** *Le plaisant jeu du dodechedron de fortune, non moins recreatif, que subtil & ingenieux. Renouvellé & changé de sa premiere edition.* Lyon: Par Franc çois Didier, 1574. 8vo, [40], 144 pp. Woodcut printer's device on title within ornamental type title-border, 12 different type borders used in first part, with 2 folding tables printed in red and black and 2 text woodcuts. Early French booksellers' description on rear paste-down. Contemporary limp vellum with original leather ties present.

\$6500

Third edition of this handsomely printed work which according to Ferguson (Young Collection, I, p. 434): "To Jean de Meun is also ascribed the first work on fortune-telling in French." This edition was edited by Francois Gruget and first appeared in 1556. His method fortune telling apparently included the use of a twelve-sided die which is illustrated in a woodcut in the text (including details on its construction). The preliminaries are printed within twelve different ornamental type borders and include two folding tables printed in red and black.

The French writer, Jean de Meun (or de Meung; c. 1240 – c. 1305), is best known for his continuation of the *Roman de la Rose*. He was born Jean Clopinel or Jean Chopinel at Meung-sur-Loire and tradition asserts that he studied at the University of Paris. Jean de Meung says that in his youth he composed songs that were sung in every public place and school in France. Ferguson notes that he is believed responsible for the introduction of two poems on alchemy and alchemist in his continuation of the *Romance of the Rose*. Several early texts on alchemy have also been attributed to this author in the relevant bibliographies. Ferguson also notes that there was a very rare English translation of the present work that appeared at London in 1613.

§ Tchermersine VIII, 255 b; Baudrier IV, 86; Zollinger 483; Rosenthal, *Bibliotheca Magica et Pneumatica* no. 7096; Graesse, IV, p. 508; cf. Ferchl p. 258



#### **ON MEDICAL TREATMENT OF SALACIOUSNESS / DEMONIC CAUSES / FEMALE CASTRATION**

11. **MAUL, Joannes Christianus; SPERLING, Paulus Gottfredus.** *Dissertatio inauguralis medica, de salacitatis natura et cura ... Praeside Dn. Paulo Gottfrido Sperlingio ... Publico Eruditorum Examini Subjicit ... Joh. Christianus Maul.* Wittenberg: Typis Christiani Gerdesii, 1701. 4to, 38, [2] pp. Light browning. Unbound.

\$475

Rare doctoral degree in medicine on the "Nature and Cure of Salaciousness" as found in men (satyriasis and priapism) and women (nymphomania) presented by a Johann Christian Maul of Dresden of which this appears to be his only published work. His thesis advisor was the professor of anatomy and botany, Paul Gottfried Sperling (1652-1709).

What makes the present work a bit extraordinary is that in addition to his degree in medicine Maul appears to have minored in demonology. His knowledge of male and female sexual anatomy is very thorough and detailed however among the causes of satyriasis and priapism in men and nymphomania in women he includes philters (love potions) as well as supernatural causes by demons. Near the end he proposes surgery (pp. 31-3) as the only certain cure with castration for males and a gynecological castration in the Turkish manner for women (p. 33). Pharmaceutical remedies (pp. 33-7) are also offered. Finally diet and what foods to avoid (e.g. chicory, endive, purslane, melon, pepper, ginger).

On the final leaf the author, apparently not wishing to waste a blank leaf, in large type cites passages from Plutarch and the Lord's Prayer in the original Greek on the recto. On the verso citing scripture where there are voices interpreted to be by the devil (Hebrew citation) and that are called in German Feldgeister & Feldteuffel (field spirits and demons from German folklore) with the bible citations.

Rare. The only copy noted in the OCLC in North American libraries is at the National Library of Medicine but appears to have been acquired after the publication of Blakes catalogue of the NLM 18th century titles.

§ VD18 11614366; not in Wellcome, Waller or Blake.

#### **THE CAUSES AND ORIGINS OF SUPERSTITIONS / PRINTED IN TURKU (Finland)**

12. **HASSEL, Henrik, (praeses); TOLPO, Johan (respondent).** *Dissertatio philosophica caussas et originem superstitionis exhibens, qvam ex consensu ampliss. senat. philosoph. in Regia Fennorum Academia, praeside Henrico Hassel, eloq. prof. & fac. phil. h. t. decano: In auditorio maximo horis diei v. d XIII. Nov. consvetis ao MDCCXXXVI. Publico examini modeste submittit Johannes Tolpo J. f. Aboensis.* Aboae (Turku, Finland): exc. Joh. Kiämpe, R. Ac. typ., 1736. Small 8vo, [2], 40 pp. Old stiff wrappers.

\$575



FIRST EDITION of this extremely rare work on the occult sciences dealing with the causes and origins of superstition presented at the Royal Academy of Åbo (Turku, Finland) which had been founded in 1640. Discussed are the subjects of ghosts, ceremonies based in superstition and relation to religious beliefs, etc.

The work was delivered under the direction of the Swedish-Finnish scientist, Henrik Hassel (1700-1776), who was professor of philosophy at the Royal Academy of Turku, and later professor of eloquence as well as rector of the academy. His brother, Nils Hasselbom (1690 -1764), was noted Swedish professor of mathematics and a lawyer. The dissertation was submitted by Johan Tolpo (1712-1741) at the university on the 13 of November in 1736.

The work is very rare and there only appear to be two recorded copies with the OCLC locating one in Swedish national library and the KVK locating another in the Finish National library.

§ Not in the usual occult reference works.

### **INEBRIATION - WINE - OPIUM - TOBACCO - CANNABIS - ABSINTH**

13. **ITTIG, Johann Friedrich; ETTMÜLLER, Michael (praeses).** *Disputatio Inauguralis, De temulentia, Quam ... Praeside Michaelae Ettmullero ... publico eruditor. examini subjecit Autor M. Joh. Fried. Ittig, Lips. Med. Baccal. ... Com. de Taube ... Ad d. 3. Octobris, Anno 1678.* Leipzig: Apud Nicolao Scipionem, 1678. 4to, [24] pp. Faint damp mark along top margin. Light browning and damp marks along top. Unbound pamphlet.

\$375

FIRST EDITION of this medical dissertation on inebriation and the various methods to bring about that state. The work discusses the literature on wine, beer, opium, tobacco (nicotinae fumus), cannabis, distilled spirits, oil of cinnamon and tinctures of absinth; botanical flavorings such as jasmine and crocus. The effects of various intoxicants on the body and occasionally noting their origins in literature. Included is a commentary on the process of fermentation.

Presented by Johann Friedrich Ittig (1653-1680) for a medical degree at Leipzig under the direction of the eminent physician and chemist, Michael Ettmüller (1644-1683), who "studied in Leipzig, Italy, France, Holland, and England (where he is said to have been influenced by Boyle), and became professor of botany (1681) and medicine at Leipzig, where he also lectured on chemistry; ... Ettmuller was a famous teacher and wrote books on chemistry and medicine" (Partington)

There is another Leipzig edition of the same year but with the imprint of Johann Köhler ("Stanno Coleriano"; VD17 1:061313B) there is also another variant with a different dedication.

§ VD17 23:27705R; Ferchl p. 146; cf. Ferguson I, 251 & Partington II, 298-300, Poggendorff, I, col. 687.

### **16 SURREAL ETCHED & ENGRAVED PLATES ILLUSTRATING PROPHECIES OF LEO THE WISE**

14. **LEO VI, The Wise; SEVERUS, Antonius.** *Vaticinium Severi et Leonis imperatorum, in quo videtur Finis Turcarum in praesenti eorum Imperatore, una cum aliis nonnullis in hac re Vaticiniis, Profetia Di Severo, et Leone Imperatori, nella quale si vede il fine de Turchi nel presente loro imperatore, con alcune altre profetie in questo proposito.* Brescia: Appresso Pietro Maria Marchetti, 1596. 8vo, 106 pp., 3 blank leaves. Latin and Italian text. Woodcut printer's device (Marchetti's anchor and dolphin after Aldus) on title-page and with 16 large numbered (roman numerals) emblematic text engravings. With early owner inscription of the Münsterschwarzach chronicler Leopold Wohlgemuth (17th cent.) and later monastic stamp on title. Contemporary vellum with initials "C M S" on front cover (spine vellum nibbled off).

\$3850

FIRST EDITION of this collection of this collection of prophecies referred to as the Oracles of Leo the Wise, presented with a bilingual (Latin an Italian) text and illustrated with sixteen full-page engraved and etched plates depicting lovely and often rather surreal subject matter engravings: They are "of emblematical character, although not emblems proper" (Praz), and each is followed by epigrams and explanation in Latin and Italian. These prophecies traditionally attributed to Leo VI (866-911/12), Emperor of Byzantium from 866 to his death and several attributed to Antonius Severus (188-217). Succeeding generations saw Leo as a prophet and a magician, and soon a collection of oracular poems and some short divinatory texts, the so-called Oracles of Leo the Wise, at least in part based on earlier Greek sources, were attached to the emperor's name in later centuries and were believed to foretell the future of the world. The Latin text attributed to Leo the Wise had been already in circulation in the 12th century but would be revived in the 16th century and partly reinterpreted, from both authors, prophesying that the Ottoman Empire would fall in 1622. These oracles remained popular into the 17th century, when they were presented as having predicted the setbacks that the Ottomans suffered in Europe in that period.

The volume is also of interest for the close imitation of the Aldine anchor and



dolphin woodcut used here by Pietro Maria Marchetti (active 1565-1615) as his own on the title-page.

§ EDIT 16, CNCE 28586; Mortimer, *Italian*, no. 254; Caillet III, no. 11042; Göllner, *Turcica* no. 2255; Praz, *Studies in 17th-cent. imagery*, p. 401.

#### **INCLUDING AUTHOR'S ALCHEMICAL TEXTS / AMERICANUM**

15. **PARACELSUS; HUSER, Johannes (ed.).** *Chirurgische Bücher und Schrifften, dess ... Philippi Theophrasti Bombast von Hohenheim, Paracelsi genandt: jetzt auff's New auss den Originalen, und Theophrasti eygenen Handschriften ... an Tag geben ... durch Iohannem Huserum.* Strassburg: Heirs of L. Zetzner, 1618. Folio, 4 parts plus an Appendix in 1 volume. [12], 795 (i.e., 797) pp., [19] leaves. Register and 2 leaves between title (title to part 3 included in pagination. With decorative woodcut title-border by L. Frig after C. Murer (monogram "C.M.L.F."), 3 repeat woodcut printer's devices on title-pages and 1 woodcut portrait on leaf [2] recto; tailpieces and ornamental capitals. Text with usual browning always found in copies of this work. Overall, a well-preserved example. Contemporary flexible vellum.

\$5500

A very nice copy of second complete edition of Strasbourg folio German edition of Paracelsus' *Chirurgische Bücher* (1st: 1605) which in turn had been based on the Johannes Huser's collected Latin edition (1589-91). "With the exception of the *Grosse Wundarzney* this is a completely new work, printed from Huser's manuscript, and adds immensely to our knowledge of the author" - Sudhoff, p. 464 - (in trans. describing 1605 ed.). The appendix was added here (pp. 681-795) for only the second time and contains Paracelsus' alchemical tracts describing the processes and secrets in making the philosopher's stone, the fifth essences, transmutation, etc.

"Paracelsus let light and air into the sickroom and exhibited distinct humanitarian and ethical traits in his attitude towards the patient, notably including the mentally sick. He recognized the healing power of nature especially in surgery where he restricted activity to the utmost. Consequently, he adhered to the basic antiseptic principles of the schools Hugo, Theoldoric and Mondeville -- without necessarily being conscious of predecessors in this field. Nor did he recommend the use of hot oil in wounds -- a method then in common use, but possibly not known to him." (Pagel, Paracelsus, pp. 200-01).

Landis', *European Americana*, also points out that this work is an important Americanum, with the inclusion of author's essay in book I, "Vom Holtz Guaiaco gründlicher heylung" and in book 7 includes the formula for making an "Oleum Guaici."

§ VD 17 3:301630V; Krivatsy 8568; Wellcome 4812; Lesky 313; Sudhoff, Paracelsus 302; Alden/Landis, *European Americana*, 618/98.



#### **PHARMACEUTICAL TREATMENT OF WOUNDS**

16. **PARACELSUS (THEOPHRASTUS VON HOHENHEIM); BODENSTEIN, Adam von.** *Drei Bücher von Wunden und Schaden, sampt allen iren zufellen unnd derselben vollkommener Cur. Des Hochgelerten und weitberhumpten Aureoli Theophrasti Paracelsi von Hohenheim. Zum andern mal im Truck anssgangen. Mit einer Vorrede ... Adami von Bodenstein ... Zum andern Mal im Truck außgangen.* Franckfurt: Bei Chr[istian] Egen[olffs] Erben, 1565. 8vo, [10], 130, [3] leaves. Woodcut printer's device on colophon leaf, woodcut initials and tailpieces; title printed in red and black. Faint damp mark in first two leaves. Usual uniform toning found in German books of this period. Modern decorated wrappers (some wear).

\$2250

Second edition, and first octavo edition, of this three-part work on surgery, wounds and remedies by Swiss physician Paracelsus which presents practical expressions of theories applying chemical techniques to pharmacy and therapeutics. While chemistry at this time was still bound up in alchemy and astrology Paracelsus was important in promoting the abandonment of the ruling system of "humours" which had continued to influence contemporary writers. The present work was edited by one of his most important disciples, Adam von Bodenstein (1528-1577), who had become the guiding force of early German Paracelsianism. He has included a seventeen-page preface, addressed to Emperor Maximilian II, dated at Basel in 1562. The first edition appeared in 1563 in quarto format by the same printer.

The first two works, the "Berthonea", have his medical writings relating to surgery. Surgery in early modern times involved above all the treatment of wounds, abscesses, fistulas, rashes, and other skin diseases rather than the application of surgical operations. Paracelsus promotes the use of metals, minerals, herbal extracts--such as the use



of mercury for venereal wounds--as well as various diseases and ailments such as gangrene, carbuncles, cancers and rashes, etc. Included in his pharmaceutical approach to wounds appears a section that includes comments on the treatment of transmutation of base metals such as mercury, lead and iron to gold and silver (p. 98f) with the inclusion of various distillates and oils, use of mumia (oil pitch) in treatments.

The third part ("Büchs der Pertheoney") is more involved with the chemical/alchemical position dealing with an understanding of the causes of diseases and the maintenance of good health. To further this, he notes is the need for a better understanding of the use of the various minerals, oils, metals, and herbs that can be used in that process to alleviate various symptoms such as those accompanying anthrax and to encourage good health.

§ VD16 P 721; Sudhoff, *Paracelsus* 71; Durling, *NLM 16th cent.* no. 3472.

### **SAMMELBAND OF 3 GERMAN FIRST EDITIONS OF PARACELSUS' MEDICAL CHEMISTRY**

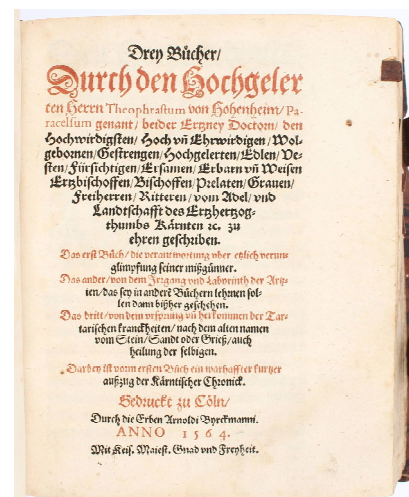
17. **PARACELSUS (THEOPHRASTUS VON HOHENHEIM).** *Modus pharmacandi. In deme beschrieben und gelehrt wirt was der Arzt in dem menschen zu Purgieren hab. Mit anzeigung, wie vilfeltigklich vonn vilen die durch mißuerstant mehe zum todt weder zum leben Purgiert haben, geirret ist.* Cologne: bei Jaspar Gennepe, 1562. 4to, [4], 31 leaves (roman numerals; without last blank) Title printed in red and black. Gothic type; large woodcut initials. Damp mark along top corner beginning of volume; usual light toning and foxing; occasional brown spot; contemporary thumb markers through volume. Early calf over beveled wooden boards with two brass clasps.

BOUND WITH

**PARACELSUS.** *Philosophiae ad Athenienses, drey Bücher. Von vrsachen vnd Cur Epilepsiae, das ist, des Hinfallenden siechtagen, vor in Truck nie außgangen. Item, Vom vrsprung, Cur oder heilung der contracten glidern, jetzt newlich auß des Theophrasti selbst eigner Handtschrift trewlich an tag geben.* Cologne; Durch die Erben Arnoldi Byrckmanni, 1564. Title printed in red and black with Paracelsus' woodcut arms on leaf [40] and repeated at end. [208] pp. (last leaf blank). The title has a text cancel overlay to correct the misprint "Phi[lo]sophiae". Minor tear mend to outer blank margin of leaf k4. Occasional damp marks along bottom corner and brown spot in outer blank margins of some leaves.

BOUND WITH

**PARACELSUS.** *Drey Bücher ... Kärnten &c. zu ehren geschriben. Das erst Büch, die Verantwortung uber etzlich Verunglimpfung seiner Miszgu ünner. Das ander, von dem Irrgang und Labyrinth der Artzten, das sey in anderen Bu üchern lehren sollen dann biszher geschehen. Das dritt, von dem Ursprung unnd Herkommen der tartarischen Cranckheiten ... Darbey ist vorm ersten Buch ein warhaffter kurtzer außzug der Kärntischer Chronick.* Cologne; A. Birckmanns heirs, 1564. With Paracelsus' woodcut arms on last leaf. [16], 292, [2] pp. Title printed in red and black. Damp mark along bottom corner of last gathering; few minor margin tears from thumb markers; crease in final leaf.

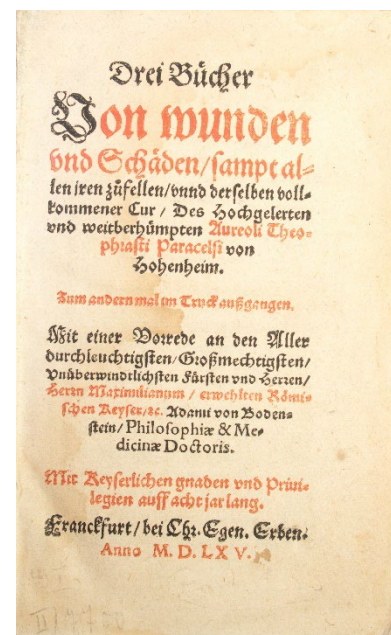


\$9500

I. FIRST EDITION. "This is one of the rarest books of Paracelsus, only a few copies in German an Austrian libraries are known, none elsewhere. (Ernst Weil, cat. 24, no. 192). The text deals with cathartics, emetics, and the various pharmacological phenomena that Paracelsus is best known for. "In these writings Paracelsus describes plants, minerals, sulfuric acid, mercury, turpentine and other natural materials. He comments on the transformation of metals and gives in *De modo pharmacandi* a theory of administration." (*Zurich Paracelsus Project*)

II. FIRST EDITION of this collection Paracelsian writings. "The first of these three works is a treatise on natural philosophy, which may not be by Paracelsus. The second is the first printing of his treatise on the cause and cure of epilepsy, while the third is on the contractions of paralysis." (*Heirs of Hippocrates*). The second work "actually, as the title emphasizes, is being printed here for the first time" (Sudhoff, trans.). "The first work was attacked by Bartholomäus Reusner in his *Ein kurtze Erklerung ...* Gorlitz, 1570" (Durling). The final work on the contractions of paralysis includes numerous detailed pharmaceutical formulas for treatment.

III. FIRST EDITION, "of great rarity. ... Of the three books, the first is one of Paracelsus' spirited defenses against calumny, the second for a reform of medicine as usually taught, and the third on urology." (Ernst Weil, cat. 22, no. 209). "This volume contains the first printing of one of Paracelsus' most important works, a defense against the charges of the Carinthian physicians who were protesting his aim to settle in Carinthia. He follows this with an attack, *Von dem Irrgang und Labyrinth der Artzney*, or *The labyrinth of physicians*, in which he summarizes his doctrines and states his case against the academic doctors. To this he added a third book, on the origin and cure of arthritis." (*Heirs of Hippocrates*). "The late so



called *Carinthian Writings* (1537/38) consist of the *Book of Tartaric Diseases*, the *Septem Defensiones* (Seven Defensions) and the *Labyrinthus medicorum errantium* (Labyrinth of Erring Physicians). Paracelsus summarizes here the key points of his teachings and defends his peculiar way of thinking. The officials of Carinthia, the former residence of his father and the place of his latter boyhood, had promised to publish these writings without delay, but finally reneged." (Zurich Paracelsus Project). The tartaric diseases, as they were called by Paracelsus, concern metabolic disorders effected by sedimentations in the body, such as gout or calculus in the kidneys and the bladder.

§ I. VD 16 P 497; Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, no. 48.

II. VD 16, P 528; Durling no. 3467; Wellcome I, no. 4754; Waller no. 7121; Sudhoff, *Paracelsus*, no. 65; *Heirs of Hippocrates*, no. 209.

III. V D 16 P 591; Durling no. 3466; Waller no. 7120; Sudhoff, *Paracelsus*, no. 64; *Heirs of Hippocrates*, no. 208.

### ON AMAZONS IN HISTORY AND POSSIBLE AMERICAN ORIGINS

18. **PETIT, Pierre.** *De Amazonibus dissertatio, quâ an verè extiterint, necne, variis ultro citroque conjecturis & argumentis disputatur; multa etiam ad eam gentem pertinentia, ex antiquis monumentis eruuntur atque illustrantur.* Amsterdam: Apud Joannem Wolters & Ysbrandum Haring, 1687. 12mo, [12], 398, [12] pages, including engraved additional title. Text illustrations, mostly of numismatic subjects; folding engraved map of the eastern

Mediterranean and Asia Minor. contents generally clean. Signature of the Scottish patriot and collector Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun (1655-1716) on title. Contemporary paneled calf, joints cracked, cords intact.

\$650

Second, enlarged edition of a 1685 historical study of the legendary warrior women by the French scholar, physician, poet and Latin writer Pierre Petit (1617-1687). He attempts to prove their existence through a study of early coins, medals and monuments, which are illustrated in the text, that a race of amazons existed. The folding engraved map is of the eastern Mediterranean.

The work is also of Americana interest with the first edition having references to the Amazon River in the New World. The addenda on pages 381-98, which first appears here for the first time, contain references to Columbus, cannibals, and New World Amazons.

Pierre Petit (1617-1687), often confused with another writer of the same period, was a physician and on the medical faculty of Montpellier. He was both a poet and Aristotelian who wrote numerous works in a wide range of erudite subjects, most of which were unpublished at the time of his death. "Among his papers were found more than forty unpublished or unfinished works, of which seven or eight were religious, nine philosophical, five physiological, five biological, three psychological. Five more dealt with scientific topics" (Thorndike).

§ Alden-Landis, *European Americana* 687/106; Sabin 61256; Lipsius 311; Hayn, *Amazonenlit.* no. 53 "Umfassendste Arbeit über Amazonen".



19. **POTIER, Pierre.** *Opera omnia practica et chymica, cum annotationibus & additamentis utilissimis pariter ac curiosis. Friderici Hoffmanni, filii ... Accessit nova doctrina de febribus, ex principiis mechanicis solide deducta.* Venice: Balleoni, 1741. 4to, 620 pp. Fine uncut copy. Some minor foxing (mostly on end-papers). Woodcut vignette on title. Original publisher's boards.

\$475

Second edition (1st: Frankfurt, 1698), first to be published in Italy, of this important collection of the works of Potier with extensive commentary by the famous German chemist Friedrich Hoffmann (1660-1742) with new added material. "The first Latin edition printed in Italy of Potier's Opera Omnia, updated and edited by Friedrich Hoffmann (Frankfurt, 1698). The dedication is dated 1698. Essentially a reprint of the Huguetan edition (Lyons, 1645) but with two important additions: (1) Petri Guissonii ... *epistolica dissertatio de anonymo libello* ...; and (2) Friderici Hoffmanni *tractatio brevis et luculenta de febribus*, ... Pierre Guisson, M.D., of Avignon, who spent time with Boyle in Oxford, put forward similar views in 1666 on the chemical elements (see Partington, II, 501). The appearance of Potier's works a century after they were originally published attests to their continued usefulness. Hoffmann's notes, with references to Boyle, are important" (Neville Collection II, 328).

Potier "was a physician and chemist, a native of Anjou. Early in the seventeenth century he went to Italy, and settled there, and in spite of his youth -- he was barely 20 -- gained esteem as a successful practitioner. He took up



his residence at Bologna, was created a French councilor and Royal physician, was a strong supporter of spagyric remedies as against those then in fashion, and vaunted his 'antihecticum' (antimony oxide containing tin) and other secret remedies of his own invention. He was one of the first to describe the method of making the Bologna stone. His works contain an account of remarkable cures, observations, and a treatise of fevers, besides the above" (Ferguson, II, p. 219).

This edition also has appended a chemistry text by Pierre Guisson (fl. 1665): "Petri Guissonii, doctoris medici. Epistolica dissertatio de anonymo libello (Circa abbreviatum veræ medicinæ genus) ubi potissimum eventilatur principiorum chymicorum hypothesis": p. 571-580.

Some minor foxing, otherwise a fine uncut, and partly unopened, copy in original flexible publisher's boards.

§ Blake 360; Ferchl, p. 421; Harvey, *A History of Luminescence*, pp. 308-09; Partington II, pp. 335-36; Schelenz p. 495; Wellcome IV, 422.

### ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF DEMONS

20. **PSELLUS, Michael Constantine.** *Operetta ... quale tratta della natura delli dimoni & spiriti folletti, con molti essempli, & diverse ragioni piene di dottrina & verita. Di greco in latino et di latino in volgare. Nuouamente tradotta, & con ogni diligenza stampata.* Venice: (M. Sessa), 1545. 8vo, [24] pp. Woodcut printer's device on title-page; italic type. Fine, partly uncut copy. Modern morocco backed marbled boards.

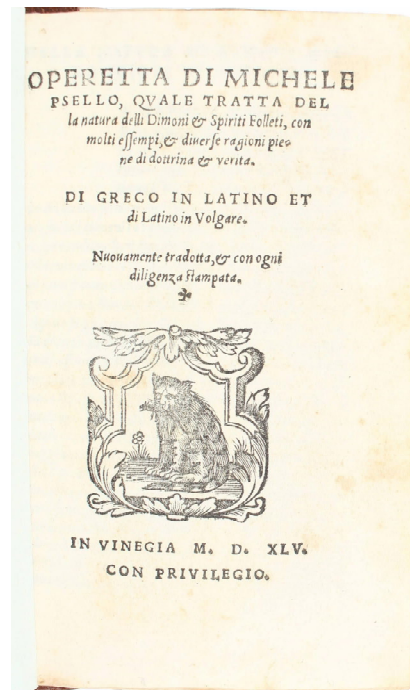
\$1250

FIRST EDITION of this Italian translation of the treatise 'Dialogue about the Action of Demons' classifying the different natures of demons, goblins and related spirits, here for the first time in the vernacular translated from Latin which in turn from the original Greek.

The Byzantine writer, Michael Constantine Psellus (1018 - c. 1079, wrote on a variety of scientific and philosophical treatises. The present work on the classification of demons, *De Operatione Daemonum*, is classic example. He also wrote on mathematics, precious stones and Aristotle. He became one of the most influential men in the Byzantine Empire. As professor of philosophy at the newly founded academy of Constantinople he revived the cult of Plato at a time when Aristotle held the field. The author of the *Oxford Classical Dictionary* article on Psellus wrote that his style "owed much to the Plato, Aelius Aristides and Gregory Nazianzen. More than any other man he laid the foundation of the Byzantine literary and philosophical renaissance of the 12th century."

A very rare edition with the OCLC only locating a copy at the New York Public Library and another in Germany.

§ EDIT 16, CNCE 30039; Graesse, V, 495; Graesse, *Bibl. Magica et Pneumatica* p. 46; Hoffmann, III, p. 306.



### THE BAVARIAN WITCH WAR

21. **STERZINGER, Ferdinand.** *Bemühung den Aberglaube zu stürzen.* Munich: Lentner, 1785. 8vo, [12], 187 pp. Foxing, especially to first few leaves, and occasionally in text; small piece torn on blank corner leaf 135/6 not affecting text. Contemporary calf backed marbled boards with gilt spine (rubbed and head of spine chipped).

\$1500

FIRST EDITION of this important work on witchcraft and the craze that had such an effect on Bavaria. On October 13, 1766, ten years after the last execution of a witch in Bavaria, a Bavarian priest of the Theatine order, Ferdinand Sterzinger (1721-1786), gave a talk on witchcraft before the Bavarian Academy of Sciences. In a speech that had been secretly approved by leaders of the Bavarian government, Sterzinger treated the belief in witchcraft as a laughable superstition, while not quite asserting witches to be nonexistent and generally hedging enough to avoid offending church authorities. His speech, swiftly issued in printed form, touched off the Bavarian witchcraft war (Bayrischer Hexenkrieg) the last major public debate on the subject in early modern Europe. Sterzinger's work made a great impression throughout the German world, winning approval from champions of the Enlightenment (cf. W. Beringer, *Witchcraft Persecutions in Bavaria*, p. 360-63). At the end (pp. 151-187) the author has included "three hundred superstitious pieces that deserve no refutation" ("dreyhundert abergläubische Stücke, die keine Widerlegung verdienen").

§ VD 18 13823132; Ackermann IV, 918; cf. Rosenthal, *Bibl. Magica & Pneu.* no. 1926, Graesse, *BM & P*, p. 65.

## **"THE MOST IMPORTANT MINING BOOK OF THE 18TH CENTURY" - DUVEEN**

22. **SCHLÜTER, Christoph Andreas.** *Gründlicher unterricht von hütten-werken, worin gezeigt wird, wie man hüttenwerke auch alle dazu gehörige gebäude und cefen aus dem fundament recht anlegen solle, auch wie sie am hartz und anderen orten angeleget sind; und wie darauf die arbeit bey gold-silber-kupfer- und bley-ertzen, auch schwefel-vitriol-und aschen-werken geführt werden müsse, nebst einem vollständigem probierbuch/ darin enthalten wie allerley ertze auf alle metalle zu probieren.* Braunschweig: F. W. Meyer, 1738. Folio, 2 parts in 1 volume. [20], 612, [64], 198, [26] pp. With engraved frontispiece, 2 engraved headpieces, and 58 folding engraved plates. Usual foxing and light browning to text. Plates are fine and fresh. A very wide margined copy. 19th century vellum covered boards.

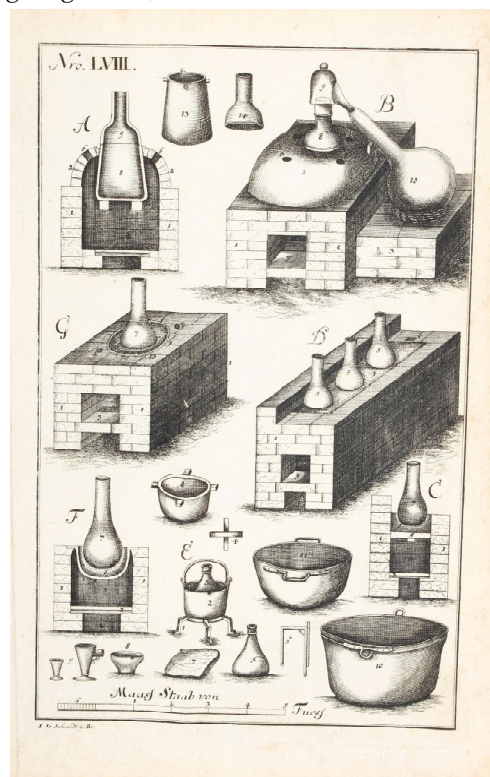
\$3850

FIRST EDITION "of the most important mining book of the 18th century... He describes not only Germany mines, but also those of England, Scotland, Scandinavia and South-Eastern Europe. The second part is a 'Probier-Buch.' (Duveen). In addition to mining it deals with ore refining, metallurgical chemistry, smelting, and assaying. Schlüter served as an official in British pay at Brunswick; "after practical experience in the Smelters of the Upper Hartz and Bohemia, succeeded his father as Director of the Lower Hartz Smelters and 'zehndner,' or tithe collector, to George II of England, to whom the work is dedicated to. An outstanding work." (Annen). "The Hoovers rated this great folio with its many descriptions and folding plates of metal separation processes as one of the most important in the Agricola, Ercker, Löhneyss tradition. The accounts of separating silver from copper and from gold were considered especially admirable" (Hoover Coll.).

"Schlüter deals fully with the liquidation process for separating silver from copper by lead, and by antimony sulphide; the desilverising of argentiferous regulus; the separation of gold and silver by sulphur; the old amalgamation process used with silver ores at Kongsberg, Norway; cupellation; refining copper by oxidation and poling; and gives a detailed description of the reverberatory furnace." (Partington). "Eines der schönsten Werke über Hüttenkunde und Probierkunst" (Darmstaedter).

The beautifully engraved plates depict various types of mining machinery and especially extensive examples of the massive equipment and furnace constructions needed as well as the equipment for the latest techniques of smelting, refining and assaying metals.

§ Hoover 725; Darmstaedter 105; Duveen 534-35; Ferchl, 480; Roller-Goodman II, 408; Annen, 42; Partington, II, 715; Neville, II, 435.



## **USED THE COPERNICAN SYSTEM FOR HIS CALCULATIONS**

23. **SCHÖNFELD, Victorin.** *Prognosticon astrologicum. Auff die vier Zeiten, und andere bedeutunge der Planeten des Jars, Nach der Geburt und Gnadenreichen Menschwerdung, unsers einigen Fürbitters und Seligmachers Jhesu Christi.* 1568. Durch D. Victorinum Schoenfeld Budissinum jtziger zeit verordneten Medicum und Mathematicum der Fuerstlichen und loeblichen Hohen Schul zu Marpurg im Land zu Hessen gestellet. Wittenberg: Loren Schwenck, 1568. 4to, [20] leaves (last blank). With large title woodcut and 3 astronomy tables in text. Contemporary marginal annotations; light browning; tiny tear repair to title blank margin; 19th century nobleman's armorial stamp on title. 19th century boards.

\$2250

The rarest of the three variant issues of Schönfeldt's prognostications printed in 1568 by Loren Schwenck in Wittenberg. Victorin Schönfeld (1525-1591) was a Doctor of Medicine at Marburg (1556) and became professor of mathematics at the University of Marburg in the following year. He probably produced a new *Prognosticon* every year until his death in 1591. After 1591 his son Burkhardt would continue the series for a few more years. Only 23 of the estimated 35 *Prognostica* published by the father have survived (see A. Schrimpf, *Victorinus Schönfeldt, 1533 - 1591*, and his *Prognosticon Astrologicum* in: *Nuncius Hamburgensis*, 41, 2017, pp. 162-185). I've only been able to locate a single copy of our issue at Berlin (VD-16, KVK and OCLC) which has a note that it cannot be digitized because of conservation reasons. The work includes astronomical calculations on sunrises and sunsets and later in the work on prophecies on the weather, diseases, wars, etc. The work is illustrated with a fascinating large title woodcut that only appeared in this version of the three 1568 issues. It depicts God in the heavens surrounded by symbols of weather (clouds, comets, storms), a battleground in the middle field and in the foreground a dance of death scene on the left, a doctor coming to someone's aide in the middle and a gentleman being dismissive of a priest who is attempting to draw him into his church.



Schönfeld wrote a well-regarded treatise on epilepsy (Marburg;1577), but he owed his scientific reputation primarily to his astronomical investigations, which was carried out in Wittenberg from 1562 and published under the title *Prognosticon astrologicum*. Annual astrological calendars, practica and prognostications became widespread publications in Europe following the invention of the printing press in the 15th century. Their popularity was aided by being published in the national language instead of Latin, the language of the scientists. The results of their observations on the motion of the sun, moon and planets were explained and used to foretell the weather, growth of crops, diseases, war and misfortune. By this means astronomical knowledge became accessible to everyone capable of reading. A milestone in the context of position calculations of the bodies of our solar system was the publication of the Copernican system in 1543. When Victorinus Schönfeldt started his studies at Wittenberg University he was educated in the so-called 'Wittenberg Interpretation' of Copernicus. Schönfeldt's teachers and mentors in Wittenberg introduced him to the court of the Landgrave of Hessen in Marburg where he became professor of mathematics at the University. He served as personal physician to William IV, Landgrave of Hessen-Kassel, who was himself a pioneer in astronomical research, and became scientific counselor for the Landgraves' astronomical studies. "Presumably right after being appointed a professor of mathematics Schönfeldt began to write his *Prognosticon Astrologicum*, a series of annual books, that he continued until his death. He made use of the Copernican system for his calculations, comparing them occasionally with the calculations using new Ptolemaic based ephemerides and in his later almanacs with calculations based on Tycho Brahes' model." (A. Schrimpf, *Victorinus Schönfeldt, 1533 - 1591*. Translation). William was also a patron of Tycho Brahe whose scientific instruments were used by Schönfeld. "William was a pioneer in astronomical research, and perhaps owes his most lasting fame to his discoveries in this branch of study. Most of the mechanical contrivances which made the instruments of Tycho Brahe so superior to those of his contemporaries were adopted in Kassel about 1584. From then on, the observations made in Hesse-Kassel seem to have been about as accurate as those of Tycho" (*Enc. Brit.* 11th ed.)

A very nice copy of a very rare work. Because of the nature of the work, early copies of prognostications would be literally read to pieces and would have been disposed of once their intended period of use was past with copies surviving more by accident than intent.

§ VD 16, ZV 31806; Zinner, *Astro. Lit.* no. 2468; Houzeau-Lancaster no. 14762; not in Schrimpf, *Schönfeldt*.

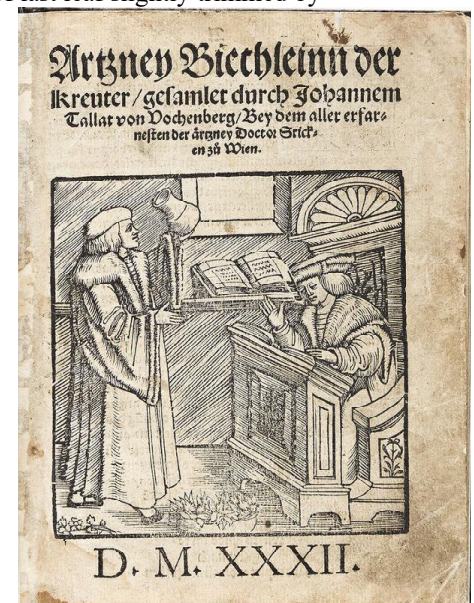
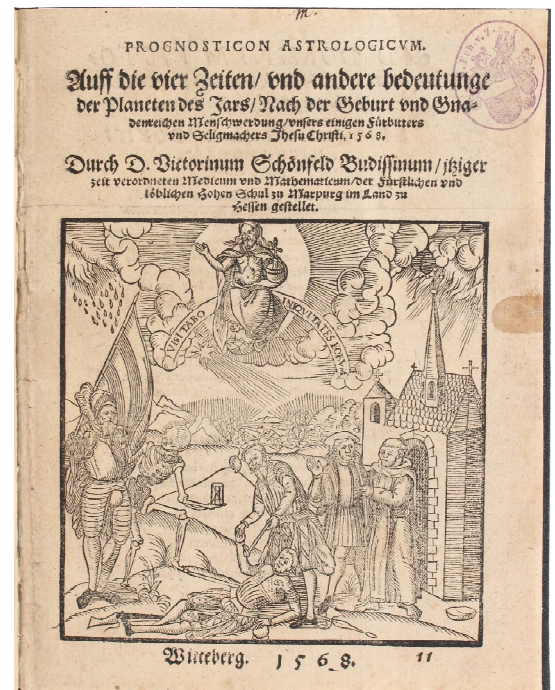
## 2 EARLY MEDICAL HANDBOOKS ON THE USE OF BOTANICALS & ON THE AMERICAN BOTANICAL GUAIAECUM

24. **TALLAT VON VOCHENBERG, Johannes; FRIES, Lorenz; SCHRICK, Michael Puff von.** *Artzney Biechleinn der Kreuter, gesamlet durch Johannem Tallat von Vochenberg, bey dem aller erfarnesten der A Artzney Doctor Stricken zu u Wien* [With] *Ein klarer bericht, wie man alte schäden, löcher und beulen heilen soll mit dem holz Guaiaco*. Augsburg: Heinrich Steiner, 1532, 16th March. 4to, xxxiii, [21] leaves (last leaf blank). Large title woodcut. Foxing, dust and hand soiling on title-page and occasionally in the blank margins; some light stains; inner blank margin of title-page reinforced; the foliation of first few leaves and the heading of last leaf slightly trimmed by binder's knife. Modern decorated paper covered boards.

\$3500

This is the first appearance of this combined edition of these two rare German medical texts, which also appeared the same year in Leipzig (with a different 2nd text) and is the first to include American material. The first work, originally published separately in 1497, is a catalogue of plants and their uses in the treatment of various ailments and diseases. The text is arranged in alphabetical order and since it was printed in the vernacular, was intended for the use of the public as a popular medical handbook. The author has included a very detailed index that provides both the plant names in Latin and German, as well as the ailments and diseases that they can be used to treat so that the user can find his answers as quickly as possible.

Very little seems to be known about the author however Helmut Walther in his "Johann Tallat von Vochenberg Zu seiner Biographie und seinem Arzneibuch" (in Sudhoffs Archiv, Vol. 54, 3 [1970], pp. 277-293), has identified him as a teacher at the Latin Gymnasium at the monastery in Kempten (Allgau). The other name included in the title, "... That most experienced physician of Vienna, doctor Schrick",



appears to be referring to the German doctor and dean of the medical faculty at the University of Vienna, Michael Puff von Schrick (c.1400-1473), who authored several popular works on distillation.

The second work is on the various medical uses of the New World botanical guaiacum titled: *Ein klarer Bericht jetzt neu von dem Holz Guaiaco*. This New World plant was thought to be of use in the treatment of syphilis which was also believed to have originated in the Americas. The work first appeared as a separate text in Strassburg in 1525 and includes various additional ailments that the botanical can be used as a treatment or cure. The author, Lorenz Fries (c.1490 - 1531/32), who is not mentioned by the printer, was a very successful German doctor, astrologer and geographer, who authored of a number of well received works in those fields. The final text is a two-page essay on herbal baths ("*Von dem Bad*"). Frieses' text doesn't appear in the Leipzig edition which has a completely different text but on the same subject ("*Ein bewert Recept, von einem Holtz genant Guaicanum*"). Other editions were published under the title: *Margarita medicinae*.

The work is illustrated with a large title-page woodcut depicting a physician examining a urine flask in his study. Another physician is seated at a desk consulting a volume, and on the floor appear two baskets of botanical samples.

All the early editions of these texts are very rare. Their popularity is clearly visible from the fact that many, if not most, of the surviving early copies and editions of these texts that are available online also appear hand soiled. The OCLC locates a copy of our edition in the Clendening History of Medicine Library, at the University of Kansas, and Durling describes a copy in the National Library of Medicine (not mentioned by the OCLC).

§ VD16 T 88, & VD16 F 2859 (Fries); Durling no. 4371; Alden-Landis, *European Americana* 532/23; USTC No. 613508; cf. Pritzel 9388n.

### COLONIAL AMERICAN ALCHEMIST AND PHYSICIAN

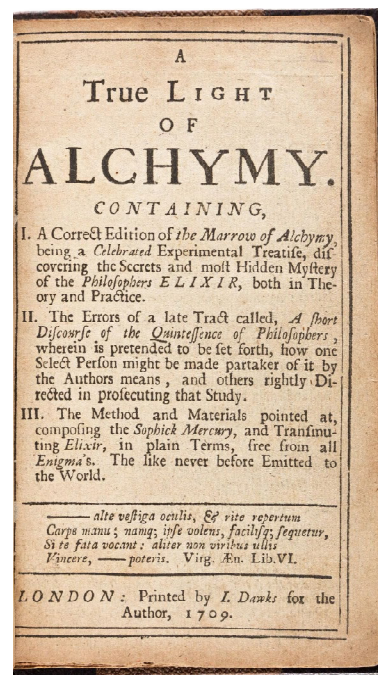
25. [STARKEY, George]; Eirenaeus Philoponus Philalethes (pseudo.). *A true light of alchymy. Containing, I. A correct edition of the Marrow of Alchymy, being a celebrated experimental treatise, discovering the secrets and most hidden mystery of the philosophers ELIXIR, both in theory and practice. II. The errors of a late Tract called, A short discourse of the quintessence of philosophers, wherein is pretended to be set forth, how one select person might be made partaker of it by the Authors means, and others rightly Directed in prosecuting that Study. III. The method and materials pointed at, composing the Sophick Mercury, and Transmuting Elixir, in plain terms, free from all Enigma's. The like never before emitted to the world.* London: Printed by I. Dawks for the Author, 1709. 8vo, 2 parts in 1 volume. [6], 97, [1] pp. Titles within double ruled border. With usual browning. 19th century half calf.

\$3500

A revised second edition of *The Marrow of Alchymy* and the first with this title. "The sole printing of this work, containing the second edition of *The Marrow of Alchymy* (pp. 1-88), the extremely rare first edition of which appeared in two parts (London, 1654-55). The 'Detection of the Errors of a late Tract ... of the quintessence ... of Philosophers' (pp. 89-92) is followed by 'The Method ... Composing the Sophick Mercury, and Transmuting Elixir' (pp. 93-97). This edition 'printed for the author.' may have been edited by one 'W. Langham, Licensed Physician, ... who by this sedulous Industry, careful Toil, and Study for many Years in the Chymical Art, hath attain'd the Knowledge of some rare and admirable Secrets' (advertisement, final page). Of Langham there is no mention in the bibliographies. Writing before 1906 Ferguson states that he had 'never met with but one copy of the original edition of *The Marrow*, and only two or three of the present reprint'" (Neville). The editor has included a new letter to the reader dated July 2, 1709.

George Starkey (1628-1665), Colonial American alchemist, medical practitioner, and writer, was born in Bermuda, son of a Scottish minister. He attended Harvard College, graduated AB in 1646 and AM about 1649, where he was introduced to alchemical theory as part of the school's curriculum. He went on to study and practice alchemy with medical colleagues in the Boston area. He emigrated to England and befriended Robert Boyle who promoted Starkey's ventures in the areas of metallic transmutation and the manufacture of pharmaceuticals—particularly those which followed Van Helmont. Boyle took a keen interest in Starkey's 'sophic mercury' (to be identified with Boyle's 'incandescent mercury' described in the *Philosophical Transactions* of 1675) which is described in the last part of the second volume. Although Starkey's sophic mercury was sufficiently remarkable to impress Boyle, and later to interest John Locke and Isaac Newton, it appears that his excessive claims led him into serious debt. Typical of alchemists of the period he produced works under the pseudonym Eirenaeus Philoponos Philalethes, who is listed as the author of *The Marrow of Alchemy* in the second title-page. He spread the rumor that this person was a young friend of his still living in America.

"There is good reason to believe that Newton's theories about the corpuscular microstructure of matter and the chemical affinities operating among those corpuscles owe a significant debt to Starkey's Philalethan writings. Newton's arch-rival Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, another devoted student of alchemy, also read Philalethes, and





Georg Ernst Stahl, founder of the phlogiston theory of combustion, had a profound knowledge of Philaethes' alchemical writings." (ODNB). Starkey became embroiled in several pamphlet wars with other medical practitioners and when the great plague began in London in the spring of 1665 he remained in town when most of the established medical profession had fled. Starkey's dedication to drink appears to have hastened his physical decline and eventually death from the plague.

"Starkey's historical significance has been little appreciated until recently, in part because of his use of pseudonyms, and in part because his major area of interest, alchemy, was long vilified by historians of science. ... [Starkey] was the first English-speaking native of the New World to be widely read on the European continent and became the most famous scientific figure of Anglophone America until Benjamin Franklin. ... it is clear that his writings were an important vehicle for spreading the influential doctrine that chemical phenomena can be explained as the interaction of insensible particles accompanied by powers or forces" (ODNB).

§ ESTC T105861; Bolton, 1062; Duveen, 564; Ferchl, 545; Ferguson, II, 474; Ferguson Coll., 672; Neu, 3919; Newman, *Gehennical Fire*, p. 262, no. 15A.

### **INFLUENTIAL TREATISE ON GHOSTS AND SUPERNATURAL PHENOMENA**

26. **TAILLEPIED, Noël.** *Traicte é de l'apparition des esprits a se çavoir, des ames separees, fantosmes, prodiges, & autres accidens merueilleux, qui precedent quelquefois la mort des grands personnages, ou signifient changement de la chose publique.* Paris: Chez Franç. Targa, 1627. 12mo, [16], 295, [20] pp. with last 2 blank leaves. Paper flaw to outer margin of leaf Fiii. Title with coat of arms stamp of a religious dignitary dated 1724. Somewhat later boards.

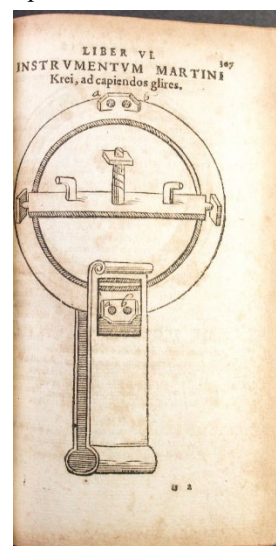
\$775

Rare edition of this influential treatise on ghosts which first appeared in 1588 under the title "*Psychologie, ou Traité de Apparition des Esprits*," All subsequent editions had the above title. Treatise by the French Theologian and friar Noël Taillepied (1540-1589) on spirits, supernatural phenomena, and extraordinary events.

Noë l Taillepied (1540-1589). A French historical writer who taught theology at Pontoise and other establishments of the order of the Cordeliers. His principal works are: 'Abridgment of the Philosophy of Aristotle' (1583); 'History of the State and Commonwealth of the Druids' (1585); 'Collection of the Antiquities and Curiosities of the City of Rouen' (1587), as well as the present work. A modern English translation by Montague Summers appeared first in 1933: "*A Treatise Of Ghosts: Being The Psychology, Or Treatise Upon Apparitions And Spirits, Of Disembodied Souls, Phantom Figures, Strange Prodigies, And Of Other Miracles And Marvels, Which Often Presage The Death Of Some Great Person.*"

The OCLC lists an identical edition but with the name of Parisian publisher Jean Corrozet who must have shared the edition with Targa.

§ Caillet 10520 (with Jean Corrozet as printer); Rosenthal, BMP 1931; cf. Graesse VII, 21, Cioranescu, 16e siècle 21002 & Dorbon 4758 (earlier editions); Brunet V, 645..



### **BOOK OF SECRETS / ALCHEMICAL, CHEMICAL, MECHANICAL**

27. **WECKER, Johann Jacob.** *De Secretis Libri XVII. Ex variis authoribus collecti, methodiceque digesti, & tertiamiam aucti.* Basel: Ex Officina Pernea, 1592. 8vo, [8], 902, [33] pp. Numerous text woodcuts. Usual foxing and browning (mostly to margins). Modern cloth with leather spine label.

\$2250

Early edition (1st. Basel; 1582) of this influential book of secrets with a new printer's introduction dated 1592. "Wecker (1528-1586) was professor of logic and Latin in Basel, then qualified in medicine and went as town physician (1566) to Colmar. His deservedly famous book of secrets passed through many editions (the last in 1753), as well as translations. Book III deals entirely with chemical operations and distillation. The remainder of the book contains numerous references to topics of chemical, pharmaceutical, and metallurgical interest. Wecker compiles this important work from ancient as well as contemporary authors, a list of which he gives. The dedicatory epistle to Baron Lazarus Svendius ... The first edition is of the greatest rarity, and Ferguson states that he had never seen a copy." (Neville, II, p. 615; 1582 ed.).

§ Ferchl 569; Partington, II, p. 29; Ferguson, II, p. 534; Ferguson, *Books of Secrets* I, p. 16; cf. Duveen 613 & Neville II, p. 615 (1st ed.: 1582).

**RARE & IMPORTANT ALCHEMICAL TEXT**

28. **WOLF, Hans Kaspar.** *Diodori Euchyontis* [psuedo]. *De polychymia libri quatuor*. [Zürich]: [H. J. Gessner's successor], 1567. 8vo, [16], 229, [11] pp. Title woodcut of alchemist equipment repeated in text. Early marginal notes and underlining with extensive early annotations on chemistry/alchemy on the end-papers; light foxing; damp mark along bottom outer corner of volume. 18th century half calf.

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of this rare and important alchemical and iatrochemical work by the Swiss physician Wolf (or Wolff, 1525-1601), one of the most eminent physicians of the sixteenth century, published here under the pseudonym Diodorus Euchyon. "An extremely rare work, which is only referred to by Lenglet-Dufresnoy (III, 149 & 158) and by Waite, *Lives of Alchemistical Philosophers*, p. 285... Kaspar Wolf (1525-1601) ... was Conrad Gesner's successor as professor of physics and later also of the Greek language at the Zürich University. According to Hirsch (VI, 312) Wolf belongs to the most eminent physicians of the 16th century... The present work was unknown to Hirsch and to the compilers of Wolf's biography in the *Biographie Universelle* (45, 13) and the *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie* (43, 777). The author is mentioned, under his pseudonym, by Libavius as one of the authorities consulted by him when writing his '*Alchemia*' (1597)" (Duveen).

"The work is on practical chemistry and give clear directions for the preparation of various recognizable compounds. It is divided into four parts: waters, oils, slats, and the philosopher's stone. Although the place of publication is not indicated, it was probably Basel or Zurich. ... Duveen describes this edition as "extremely rare." (Neville). Includes especially in book four: "*De Lapide Philosophorum*" some alchemical contributions. "The work appeared after the liquidation of the Gessner firm (1566)" (Vischer).

§ VD 16, W 4253; Vischer K 87; Brüning 373; Neu, no. 4400; Duveen p. 626; Neville, II, p. 636; Ferchl, p. 147; Adams E-971; Ferguson Coll., p. 776; Partington, II, p. 253

\$7500

