

OXFORD SCIENCE & PHILOSOPHY

SHORT LIST 49



Item 12

BLACKWELL'S RARE BOOKS

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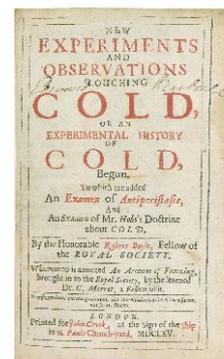
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- 1 **[Aldrich (Henry)]** *Artis logicae*. Oxford: Sheldonian Theatre, 1692, with engraved portrait of Aristotle on title-page, pp. [x], 99, 8vo, modern calf backed boards, good (ESTC R16735) **£750**

Aldrich's *Artis logicae* first appeared in 1691, in two formats, one of 99 pages (coming first in Wing), the other of 50. These formats were repeated in 1692. There was only one other edition before 1700, a 12mo in 1696, many, many editions thereafter, as the book continued in use in Oxford late into the nineteenth century (indeed we have in stock a parody of it from 1866). The earliest editions are quite scarce: 1691 (99pp.) 5 copies in the UK, none in America; 1691 (50 pp.) BL only in the UK, 2 in the US; the present edition, 6 in the UK, Harvard, Yale and UCLA in the US.

- 2 **Boyle (Robert)** *New Experiments and Observations touching Cold, or An experimental history of cold, begun*. To which are added an examen of antiperistasis, and an examen of Mr. Hobs's doctrine about cold ... Whereunto is annexed An account of freezing, brought in to the Royal Society, by the learned Dr. C. Merret, a Fellow of it. Printed for John Crook, 1665, *FIRST EDITION, title in red and black, with 2 folding engraved plates, title-page slightly soiled, a few scattered spots, textblock strained at mid-point and 2 leaves pulling at inner margin, signature aa misbound after a (but accounted for in the pagination below as if correctly placed), without the terminal blank*, pp. [lx], 696, [4], 697-845, [2, ads], [8 (gathering aa)], 54, 8vo, contemporary calf, blind tooled fleurons in the corners, rebacked and recased, corners slightly worn, good (Fulton 70) **£4,000**



'The treatise on Cold is a milestone in the history of chemistry since it applies a quantitative tool, namely the thermometer, to study of the interaction of elemental substances and mixtures' (Fulton). Scarce.

The Producibleness of Chymical Principles

- 3 **[Boyle (Robert)]** *The Sceptical Chymist: or Chymico-Physical Doubts and Paradoxes, Touching the Experiments Whereby the Vulgar Spagirists are Wont to Endeavour to Evince Their Salt, Sulphur and Mercury to be the True Principles of Things*. To which in this Edition are subjoyn'd divers Experiments and Notes about the Producibleness of Chymical Principles. Oxford: Printed by Henry Hall for Richard Davis and B. Took, 1680, *Second edition of the Sceptical Chemist, first edition of Experiments and Notes, without the advertisement (as usual), some browning, confined to three gatherings in the first part, more general in the second, a few ink or rust spots*, pp. [xx], 440, [xxviii], 268, 8vo, contemporary English calf, double gilt fillets on sides, gilt fleurons in the corners, surface of covers crackled, rebacked and recornered, old staple holes to upper board from a chained library, old ink notes to front flyleaf and name of author at top of title page written in an old hand, Sion College library stamp and release stamp (dated 1938) to title verso, good (Wing B4022; Fulton 34; Madan 3261 and 3260; PMM 141 for the first edition; ESTC R16310) **£12,000**

'The importance of Boyle's book must be sought in his combination of chemistry with physics. His corpuscular theory, and Newton's modification of it, gradually led chemists towards an atomic view of matter ... Boyle distinguished between mixtures and compounds and tried to understand the latter in terms of the simpler chemical entities from which they could be constructed. His argument was designed to lead chemists away from the pure empiricism of his predecessors and to stress the theoretical, experimental and mechanistic elements of chemical science. The Sceptical Chymist is concerned with the relations between chemical substances rather than with transmuting one metal into another or the manufacture of drugs. In this sense the book must be considered as one of the most significant milestones on the way to the chemical revolution of Lavoisier in the late eighteenth century' (PMM).

In *Experiments and Notes about the Producibleness of Chymicall Principles* 'Boyle undertook to show that many of the substances best qualified for the title elements could, in fact, be produced by transmutation from a variety of other elementary starting materials. And he considered this an important demonstration because: "If the bodies they call principles be produced de novo how will it be demonstrable, that nature was obliged to take those principles made ready to her hand, when she was to compound a mix't body?"' (Kuhn p. 28).

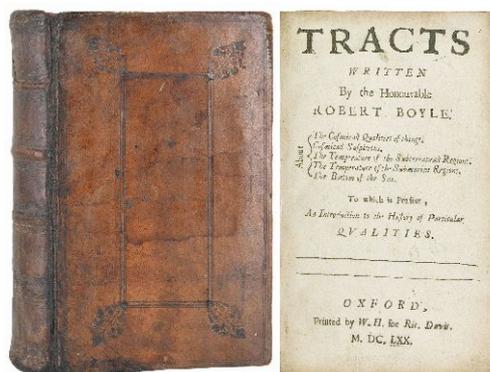
The first edition (London, 1661) of the *Sceptical Chymist* can now command a six-figure sum.



Cosmicall Qualities

- 4 **Boyle (Robert)** *Tracts ... The Cosmicall Qualities of things. Cosmicall Supitions. The Temperature of the Subterraneall Regions. The Temperature of the Submarine Regions. The Bottom of the Sea*. To which is Præfixt, An Introduction to the History of Particular Qualities. Oxford: Printed by W.H. for Ric. Davis, 1670, *FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, without the blank H8 as usual, last gathering in Subterraneall Regions somewhat soiled and the last 2 leaves with clean tears across the text, the latter laid down, some damp-staining, oddly distributed*, pp. [v], 42, [ii], 27, 28, [i, longitudinal title], 43, [iv], 21, [i], 16, [bound with:]

Boyle (Robert) *Tracts Consisting of Observations About the Saltness of the Sea ...* London: Printed by E. Flesher for R. Davis, Bookseller in Oxford, 1674 (1673). *FIRST EDITION*, bit of marginal worming at the end just touching 3 letters, and some damp-staining at the end, pp. [v], 51, [i], 6, [i], 5, [ii], 11, [ii], 39, [ii], 5, [ii], 11, [i], 27, [ii], 14, 8vo, contemporary panelled calf, rebacked, preserving original spine, sound (I. Fulton 83, citing the 1670 title-page as a variant rather than as the first issue, as demonstrated by Madan; Madan 2851; ESTC R29050. II. Fulton 113; Madan 3005, a 'very untidy book'; ESTC R17503) **£5,000**



The volume is usually known by the title of the first listed tract, the *Cosmicall Qualities*, but the ‘Præfixt’ tract is the most important, ‘considerably in advance of ... The Sceptical Chymist [and] *Formes and Qualities* and it may well be looked upon as one of the important milestones in the history of the theories of chemical combination’ (Fulton). Elsewhere Boyle is in humourous vein, and he also reports on the invention of a submarine by an unnamed Swede.

‘In discussing the submarine regions, Boyle notes that there have been no experiments, and very little written, on the subject. He states that his information comes from those who have dived both with and without apparatus.

‘He says he questioned closely a man who earned his living by diving, and whose apparatus Boyle describes elsewhere, and whose exploits in Sweden and off an island in another location were recounted elsewhere. This man [Rochford?] recounted that the water became considerably colder the deeper he went. Another person confirmed that the same was true in North America, and another in Africa.

‘To contest the argument that water has no gravity on itself, he performed the experiment of lowering a glass into water with the mouth down, and observing the height to which the water rose, a result confirmed by two divers who had dived in a bell in northern seas and off Africa.

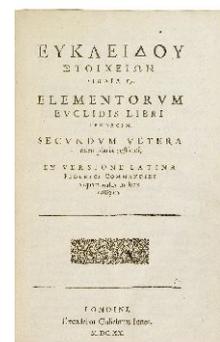
‘He notes that a diver recounted to him how the sea can be affected by strong winds at the surface, but not at the bottom’ (Nigel Phillips, forthcoming bibliography of diving).

On *Saltness of the Sea* Fulton remarks: ‘none of [Boyle’s] works illustrates his versatility of mind more strikingly.’

- 5 **[Copleston (Edward)]** [Tract volume]. *Oxford: 1807-11, 5 woks in 1 vol., occasional minor foxing*, pp. [ii], 17, [iv], 57; [iii-] viii, 187; [ii], 118, [1]; [v], 6-22, 8vo, *contemporary tree calf, spine gilt in compartments, red lettering piece, short cracks in joints, good* (Cordeaux and Merry 1832, 1833, 1837 for the Calumnies) **£350**

A good collection of Copleston’s early writings, some of his most important. The first piece, *Advice to a Young Reviewer*, is in a lighter vein, being a satire on the literary critics of the time and containing a mock review of Milton’s *L’Allegro* (in which the poem is torn to pieces). This is followed by: *The Examiner Examined*, 1809; *A Reply to the Calumnies of the Edinburgh Review against Oxford*, second edition, 1810; *A Second Reply*, 1810; *A Third Reply*, 1811. ‘Copleston’s promotion of educational reform, political economy, and Christian apologetics all served an essentially conservative enterprise: to ensure the continued existence of an Anglican ruling élite and the dominance of Anglican institutions. Thus his *Three Replies* were a defence of Oxford University and a classical education against the charges of the *Edinburgh Reviewers* (contained in a series of articles by John Playfair, Richard Payne Knight, and Sydney Smith) that the university neglected, to the detriment of the country, the new social sciences as well as the physical sciences’ (ODNB).

- 6 **Euclid.** [Elements. Book 1-6. Latin and Greek] *Eukleidou Stoicheio Biblia* [13] (first four words in Greek characters). *Elementorum Euclidis libri tredecim. Secundum vetera exemplaria restituti. Ex versione Latina Federici Commandini aliquam multis in locis castigata* [edited by Henry Briggs]. *Excudebat Gulielmus Iones, 1620, woodcut ornament on title, woodcut initials and tailpieces, Greek and Latin in parallel columns, 2 sidenotes shaved, a little mild dampstaining at the beginning, a few leaves slightly browned*, pp. [iv, inclding initial blank], 254, [2, blank], folio, *contemporary calf, blind ruled borders on sides, with a pair of double rules near the spine, hatching in top and bottom compartments, dark blue edges, rather rubbed, corners (especially top front) worn, crack at foot of upper joint and top of lower one, contemporary signature on front fly-leaf of Will. Whitmore, good* (ESTC S121362) **£2,750**



The first edition of Euclid to be printed in England in either Latin or Greek (having first appeared in Billingsley’s translation *Elements of Geometrie*, 1570, with Dee’s famous Preface). It was edited by Henry Briggs, who in 1619 had been appointed to the professorship of geometry in Oxford, newly established by Henry Savile. ‘Tactfully Briggs began his lecture course where Savile had left off, at the ninth proposition of Euclid’ (DSB). The binding on this copy is quite likely Oxford work, with the hatching at the spine ends, and the double stubs before the fly-leaves.

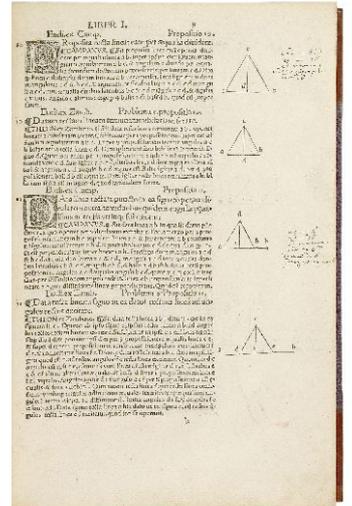
Annotated by John Collins

- 7 **Euclid.** *Geometricorum elementorum libri XV.* [Trans. B. Zamberti; Ed. J. Lefèvre.] *Paris: Henri Estienne, 7 January 1516/1517, Roman types, with numerous woodcut geometrical diagrams in the margins, fine criblé initials in a variety of styles and sizes, title-page soiled and cut down and mounted on old paper, one diagram just cropped at its extreme outer corner*, ff. 261 (of 262, without the final blank), folio (296 x 210 mm), *nineteenth-century half brown calf, by Hatton of Manchester, marbled edges, original order for the binder loosely inserted (in fact calling for half Russia), the Macclesfield copy with bookplate but no blind stamps, and annotated by John Collins, preserved in a cloth folding box, good* (Schreiber 26; Steck III.14; Thomas-Stanford 6) **£9,500**

The sixth edition of Euclid, the first to be printed north of the Alps, the translation from the Greek of Bartolommeo Zamberti newly revised by Lefèvre d'Étaples, who added the "commentaries" of Campano, Theon, and Hypiscles. Thomas-Stanford is slightly dismissive: 'The Diagrams are well executed, but the tradition of the book beautiful is not maintained.' We are more inclined to agree with Schreiber who described it as 'a typographical masterpiece.' Ours moreover is a good size, 2 cm taller than Schreiber's and more than 1 cm wider (his in modern half calf). Thus all the diagrams are safe within generous margins, all except one, and that barely touched.

The binder was not quite so kind to John Collins's notes however, which are in some instances cropped. This volume was Lot 699 in the Macclesfield sale, but failed to sell. The annotations were not mentioned in the catalogue, and were apparently overlooked by viewers since they certainly add interest to what is, apart from the title-page, a very good copy. Without a formal education (orphaned at the age of thirteen, he was apprenticed to an Oxford bookseller), John Collins (1625-83) became a pivotal figure in the early years of the Royal Society where 'he had the opportunity to render the services for which he is remembered. For about ten years he served the society as a kind of unofficial secretary for all kinds of mathematical business. (The official secretary, until his death in 1677, was Henry Oldenburg who, in mathematical questions, relied heavily upon Collins's advice and assistance.) Collins conducted an extensive correspondence with some of the leading mathematicians in Britain and abroad, and he also drafted the mathematical details for Oldenburg's correspondence with these mathematicians (who included Barrow, Gregory, Huygens, Leibniz, Newton, Pell, Sluse, Tschirnhaus, and Wallis among others); Isaac Barrow called him 'Mersennus Anglus'. Collins obtained current mathematical news and foreign books for the Royal Society and its fellows, often in exchange for British scientific publications' (ODNB). Collins's books were acquired sometime after his death by William Jones, and hence to Shirburn Castle. Collins's notes appear on 16 pages, mainly in the first book. In four instances he has made corrections to the text (not errata).

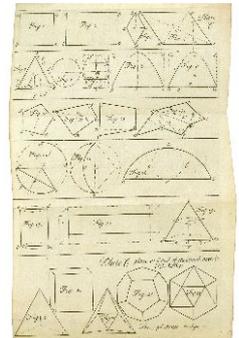
Scarce on the market: since 1975 only 7 copies appear in ABPC, only 1 of them since 1993, and only 1 in a contemporary binding, and that rebeked.



- 8 **Hatton (Edward)** *An Intire System of Arithmetic ... Printed [by Henry Woodfall]: and sold by Mr. Mount and Comp. [and others], 1721, FIRST EDITION, with an engraved portrait frontispiece and 3 folding engraved plates, 1 numeral and 1 letter trimmed off fore-edge of Aa4v (the leaf being slightly askew), the plates entire but a little crumpled, pp. xxiv, 280, [64, Tables], 269-379, 16, 4to, contemporary panelled calf, very minor wear, handsome contemporary ownership inscription on front free endpaper (which is partly adhering to the paste-down) of Danl Campbell, March 25th 1721, £0.12.0, stamp on verso of of Ben Damph Forest Library (see below) (ESTC T6444) £1,100*

According to Taylor, Hatton kept a mathematical school in Stourbridge, Worcs. He produced a new edition of Recorde's *Ground of Artes*, and wrote a number of books on commerce, as well arithmetic. He seems to have been well known in scientific circles, to judge by the Subscribers, and the Dedication of the book to John Keill, Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, acknowledging favours. It is an interesting, 4-page, List of Subscribers. Gentlemen preponderate, aristocrats are almost absent, and the scientists are a distinguished number - Newton (see Harrison 744), Halley, Wren, Keill, Desaguliers. There are assorted lawyers, booksellers, and merchants, and tradespeople - soapmaker, watchmaker, painter, writing-master, instrument maker, &. One name that does not appear is Daniel Campbell, quite likely the wealthy Glasgow merchant of that name (1671/2-1753). Ben Damph is the Torridon estate, formerly in the Lovelace family, although acquired after the death of Ada.

The work appears in two variant imprints, with the booksellers ordered differently.



A logic dumped on Oxford

- 9 **Isendoorn (Gisbertus ab)** *Cursus logicus systematicus & agonisticus, in quo praeter theoremata, quaestiones, ad eorum explicationem necessariae, more scholastico, proponuntur, examinatur discutiuntur & solvuntur. Accesserunt ad calcem indices tres. Oxford: by R. Blagrove for W. Hall, 1658, title within a border of printer's ornaments, defective however, with loss of border at the fore-margin but without loss of text, and mounted, some damp-staining in the lower margins and worming, affecting the text, pp. [viii], 720, [16], 8vo, contemporary calf, double blind ruled borders on sides with an off centre double rule to the left, horizontal blind pairs of rules on spine, spine defective at foot, crude repairs, lower edges worn, sound (Madan 2391; ESTC R24067) £750*

Isendoorn was a professor at Deventer, and the work was first published at Harderwyk in 1654. 'As if students of logic were not sufficiently burdened with Berewood, Sanderson, and Smith, this reprint [of the Dutch edition] of Isendoorn (omitting the third index, in spite of the title) was dumped on Oxford by Blagrove. It is the dulllest and longest of the four, but is surpassed by the Smiglesius of the same year, in which the same publisher participated. It was time for the Merry Monarch to supervene' (Madan).

If Isendoorn was dumped on Oxford, Oxford seems to have returned the compliment, since not many copies are recorded in ESTC, only one of them in Oxford itself (3 others in the UK, 2 in North America).

- 10 **[Locke (John)]** *Du Gouvernement Civil, où l'on traite de l'origine, des fondemens, de la nature, du pouvoir, & des fins des sociétés politiques. Traduit de l'Anglois. Amsterdam: Abraham Wolfgang, 1691, woodcut printer's device on title, bound without the final blank, 1 or 2 leaves a little spotted or slightly browned, pp. [xii], 321, 12mo, contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red lettering piece, headcaps defective, corners a little worn, 2 early ownership inscriptions on title, good (Yolton 46) £2,500*

First edition in French, the translation traditionally attributed to David Mazel, a Huguenot pastor living in Holland. The text consists of the second treatise i.e. Yolton 29, omitting the first chapter - 'it is surprising to note that all translations of this work up to 1800 were only of the second treatise' (Yolton). The impact of Locke's *Treatises of Government* on the

philosophes has been much studied, see for example Ross Hutchinson's *Locke in France 1688-1734* (Voltaire Foundation, 1991), or, as Sarah Hutton has it (*British Philosophy in the Seventeenth Century*, p. 207) 'Locke may be considered an Enlightenment philosophe avant la lettre.' This is quite a scarce book: COPAC records just 4 copies - not in the BL.

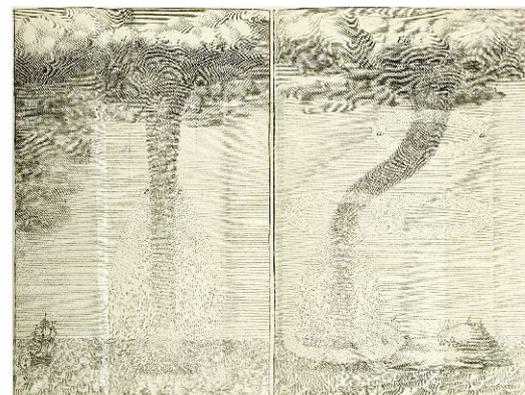
- 11 **Locke (John)** *Some Thoughts Concerning Education. Printed for A. and J. Churchill. 1693, the second edition, almost identical to the first of the same year, with the corrected spelling 'Patronage' on A3v, one or two minor spots and pencil marks*, pp. [viii], 262, [2], 8vo., *contemporary mottled panelled calf, edges speckled red and blue, expertly rebacked to style, red morocco lettering piece, old leather pitted from the acid-mottling, bookplate of Sir William Wheler, Bart., very good* (Yolton 166; ESTC R213714; Wing L2762; Pforzheimer 612) **£2,500**

The second edition of Locke's second-most famous (and perhaps most influential) work, published so shortly after the first that Locke's own copy contained mixed sheets. This is sometimes called the second issue of the first edition, but the list of variations - mostly typographical, though there are eight 'substantive corrections' - compiled by Yolton indicate that new settings of type appear in every single quire, and she hypothesises that Locke 'was so incensed by the errors that he insisted that the whole first edition be suppressed, and the barely distinguishable second edition be made.' The next printing, in 1695, is identified on the title page as the 'third edition enlarged' and adopts the corrections made in this edition.

'This treatise ... occupies a place in the history of education similar to that of his *Essay of Human Understanding* in epistemology. It has been, perhaps, even more frequently reprinted and translated' (Pforzheimer). Leibniz has been said to have thought it more important than the 'Essay' (see Ezell, 'Locke's Images of Childhood', *Eighteenth-Cent. Stud.* v. 17 no. 2, p. 147); entirely unparalleled in its influence in Britain, it is rivaled only by Rousseau's 'Emile' in its impact on European educational philosophy.

Locke lays great stress on the importance of experience in education, and holds that 'the minds of children [are] as easily turned, this way or that, as water itself.' He did not consider that there were great differences in the innate capacity to learn: 'we are born with faculties and powers, capable almost of anything ... As it is in the body, so it is in the mind, practice make it what it is.'

- 12 **Mayow (John)** *Tractatus quinque medico-physici. Quorum primus agit de sal-nitro, et spiritu nitro-aereo. Secundus de respiratione. Tertius de respiratione foetus in utero, et ovo. Quartus de motu musculari, et spiritibus animalibus. Ultimus de rhachitide. Oxford: e Theatro Sheldoniano, 1674, FIRST EDITION, with a fine engraved portrait frontispiece and 6 folding engraved plates, minor staining of one sort or another here and there*, pp. [xl], 335, [1], 152, 8vo, *contemporary (?Dutch) vellum over soft boards, lettered in ink on the spine (only 4 of the tracts listed), vellum strip catches, one missing, the text block drooping within the binding, end-papers lifted, but still firm, slightly soiled and a couple of patches of wear, good* (Fulton, Lower and Mayow, 108; Partington, Mayow (*Isis*, 47, No. 3, September 1956), pp. 220 et seq.; GM 578; Heirs 631; Norman 1474; Madan III 3015; ESTC R10053) **£6,500**



This historically important and rare book "is one of the best English medical classics" according to Garrison and Morton and is "one of the world's greatest masterpieces" according to John Ruhrah (*Pediatrics of the past*. New York, 1925. p. 344). In addition to the two treatises in *Tractatus duo*, it includes his tracts on respiration in which he accurately describes the role of the intercostal muscles in breathing, a tract on respiration of the fetus in utero, and *De motu musculari* in which he gives what may be the first description of mitral stenosis. His work shows that he was much in advance of his time and that he was a conscientious researcher who based his results on close attention to detail in the manner of his contemporaries, Robert Boyle and Robert Hooke' (Heirs of Hippocrates).

Mayow 'must be classed with Hooke and Boyle, possessing the scientific imagination of the one, the tenacity of the other. Mayow was a major figure in the Restoration school of Oxford experimentalists who took Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood as the basis for further experimental investigations. Mayow had the genius to perceive exactly the problems that had to be solved before any great advance in chemistry or physiology could be made; to guess at and partly to discover their solutions; and he showed a critical faculty in theory and experiment that was not to be met with in these two sciences until the time of Lavoisier' (W.H. Brock in ODNB).

The 3rd and 5th tracts had been published in 1668, but are here much revised.

- 13 **Morton (Richard)** *Phthisiologia: or, A Treatise of Consumptions. Wherein the difference, nature, causes, signs, and cure of all sorts of consumptions are explained. Containing three books, I. Of original consumptions from the whole habit of the body. II. Of an original consumption of the lungs. III. Of symptomatical consumptions, or such as are the effects of some other distempers. Illustrated by particular cases, and observations added to every book. With a compleat table of the most remarkable things. Printed for Sam. Smith and Benj. Walford, 1694, with an engraved portrait frontispiece, frontispiece frayed in fore-margin, some browning and spotting, faint library stamp at head of Dedication*, pp. [viii], 360, [16], 8vo, *contemporary panelled calf, rebacked, recornered, craquelure, with a little loss of surface, sound* (ESTC R32124; GM 3216 (Latin edition); Norman 1555 (Latin edition)) **£1,250**

First edition in English (first, Latin, 1689). Morton's 'interest in tuberculosis may have originated from the prince's own continuing respiratory problems. However that may be, his work *Phthisiologia* (1689), dedicated to William III, "established his reputation at home and abroad for over a century"; "during the reign of Queen Anne it was one of the text-books advised for reading by the apprentices of the Society of Apothecaries by private tutors in anatomy and pathology" (Trail, 169). In his work on tuberculosis Morton broke with the very widespread prejudice against the use of anatomical dissection as a means of improving medical knowledge. As a result he was "the first to describe the characteristic enlargement of the thoracic

glands, in particular the tracheo-bronchial and broncho-pulmonary groups that were later to be shown to be of great significance in the pathogenesis of the disease" (ibid., 173). Though wrong in attributing its origins to invisible glands in the lungs, Morton was "the first physician since Galen to envisage a concept of the unity of tuberculosis and the first physician ever to state that tubercles are always present in pulmonary form" (ibid., 166). He also improved diagnosis, distinguishing the dry tubercular cough from the catarrhal one, and his recommendation of fresh air was the best hope for treatment before antibiotics' (ODNB). One chapter is 'Of a Nervous Consumption', or 'a Nervous Atrophy' - i.e. anorexia nervosa, the first account of it. Morton notes that it has sometimes been observed in England, 'but most frequently amongst those that have lived in Virginia, after they have come over hither.'

- 14 **Nemesius (Bishop of Emesa [now Homs])** *The Nature of Man*. A learned and usefull tract written in Greek by Nemesius, surnamed the philosopher; sometime Bishop of a city in Phoenicia, and one of the most ancient Fathers of the Church. Englished, and divided into sections, with briefs of their principall contents by Geo: Wither. *Printed by M[yles] F[lesher] for Henry Taunton, 1636, title printed in red and black, without the initial blank*, pp. [xlii], 661, 12mo, *contemporary calf, sometime (?19th century) rebacked, black lettering piece, spine cracked down centre, upper joint cracked but binding firm, good* (ESTC S113134; Pforzheimer 1085) **£950**

First edition, first issue, of the poet George Wither's translation, the first translation into English. Wither dedicated the translation to John Selden. *The Nature of Man* is primarily a theological work (and it is this which interested Wither), but also, importantly, is concerned with the 'interpretation of Greek scientific knowledge of the human body from the standpoint of Christian doctrine ... According to Nemesius' doctrine, all sensory perceptions were received in the anterior - now called lateral - ventricles of the brain ... The middle or, as it is now called, third ventricle was the region of the faculty of intellect. This is the area that was responsible for controlling the "judging, approving, refuting, and assaying" of the sensory perceptions which are gathered in the lateral ventricles. The third faculty was that of memory, the storehouse of all sensory perceptions after they had been judged by the faculty of intellect ... The idea of ventricular localisation of the mental faculties in the form presented by Nemesius was first attacked in 1521 by Berengario da Carpi ... Vesalius delivered the coup de grace to the entire theory in 1543' (DSB).

- 15 **Norris (John)** *A Collection of Miscellanies: consisting of Poems, Essays, Discourses, and Letters, occasionally written*. *Oxford: Printed at the Theatre For John Crosley, 1687, FIRST EDITION, engraved vignette on title, slightly browned and one or two spots*, pp. [xii], 467, 8vo, [bound with:] *The Theory and Regulation of Love. A Moral Essay*. In Two parts. To which are added Letters Philosophical and Moral between the Author and Dr. Henry More. Oxford: Printed at the Theatre for Hen. Clements, 1688, FIRST EDITION, ?large or thick paper copy, pp. [xvi], 238, [10, including errata and ads], 8vo, *contemporary calf, blind ruled borders on sides, roll tooled border at inner edge repeated an inch out, spine gilt in compartments, red lettering piece, rebacked, preserving original spine, covers rubbed and with some craquelure, contemporary ownership inscription at head of Dedication, 'S. Pendarves. 89', a few notes in this hand to the text of the Miscellanies, eighteenth-century inscription on flyleaf of Eliz. Kekenick, Norris's Postscript, retracting the Considerations upon the nature of Sin copied out apparently in her hand on the verso of its sectional title, good* (1. Wither to Prior 638; ESTCR14992: 2. ESTC R21881) **£750**

'It was at All Souls that Norris formed his basic ideas and began his literary output. His early publications began in 1682 and included a correspondence with the Cambridge Platonist Henry More in 1685-6, published in 1688. His early writings show him to have been at that time a strong tory and high-churchman, but also show that he deliberately turned aside from political involvement. All the writings that he considered to be worth preserving were included in *A Collection of Miscellanies*, which appeared in 1687. His thought at this period already shows a combination of Platonist and Cartesian elements, which was always to be characteristic of him, and several of the essays in the *Miscellanies* express ideas that he developed further in his later writings. The *Miscellanies* also includes almost all of Norris's poetry ... The *Miscellanies* was to prove the most lastingly popular of all Norris's writings with the general public, and even in the nineteenth century it was reported that 'this is the most popular of all his works, and affords the picture of a truly amiable mind' (Watt, *Bibl. Brit.*, 2.710). Norris's last years at Oxford saw the publication of *The Theory and Regulation of Love* (1688) and *Reason and Religion* (1689). These are the first of his writings to show the influence of Malebranche' (ODNB).

- 16 **Rainolds (John)** *De Romanæ Ecclesiæ idololatria [sic], in cultu sanctorum, reliquiarum, imaginum, aquæ, salis, olei, aliarumque rerum consecratarum, & sacramenti eucharistiæ, operis inchoati libri duo ...* *Oxford: Joseph Barnes, 1596, lacking initial blank, faint browning around edges of last few leaves at either end* pp. xiv, 646, square 8vo, *recent half calf, original red stain to edges, good* (ESTC S115552) **£850**

'Partly in order to continue channelling his proven disputatious skills against the Catholic church, Walsingham resolved in 1586 to endow at Oxford a special lectureship in controversial theology earmarked for Rainolds - who had in the meantime been licensed for the degree of DTh on 14 June 1585 - and convocation readily acquiesced. Walsingham promised to pay Rainolds £20 per annum and the latter, weary of the continued dissensions at Corpus, availed himself of the opportunity and resigned his fellowship in 1588, moving to Queen's College, where the provost, Henry Robinson, arranged room and board for him. Rainolds reciprocated by taking an active part in teaching at Queen's.

'Rainolds lectured three times a week during term, drawing consistently large audiences: 'never were any lectures in our memory so frequented as these in that university', wrote Daniel Featley, 'nor any in Cambridge, save those of Dr. [William] Whitaker' (Abel *redivivus*, 2.226). The lectures specifically targeted the Jesuit Robert Bellarmine, then a professor of theology at the Gregorian University in Rome. Walsingham instructed his agents at Rome to send him transcripts of the lectures that Bellarmine delivered there and, upon arrival, they were forwarded to Rainolds for immediate public rebuttal. Of particular interest to Rainolds was the refutation of Bellarmine's attempt to make the Apocryphal books an integral part of the Old Testament canon. True to his style and thoroughness, however, Rainolds left no stone unturned as he battled the Jesuit' (ODNB).

ESTC attests an interesting pattern of distribution of copies. Of the 47 recorded in UK libraries 27 are in Oxford or Cambridge colleges; in the US there are only 8 copies recorded in 7 locations.

- 17 **Raleigh (Sir Walter)** *The Council-Cabinet: Containing the Cheif [sic] Arts of Empire, and Mysteries of State; discabineted in political and polemical aphorisms, grounded on authority, and experience; and illustrated with the choicest examples and historical observations. By the ever-renowned Knight, Sir Walter Raleigh, published by John Milton, Esq. Printed by Tho. Newcomb for Tho. Johnson, 1658, FIRST EDITION, with the engraved portrait frontispiece (sometimes wanting), frontispiece soiled, and cut down and mounted (complete as to text and image), repair to foot of title-page, a bit browned and with minor staining towards the edges, 1 headline cropped and a few others just trimmed*, pp. [viii], 199, 12mo, early 19th-century calf, panelled in blind, twin maroon longitudinal lettering pieces on spine, sound (Brushfield 268; Pforzheimer 817; Sabin 67599; Coleridge 70) **£2,000**

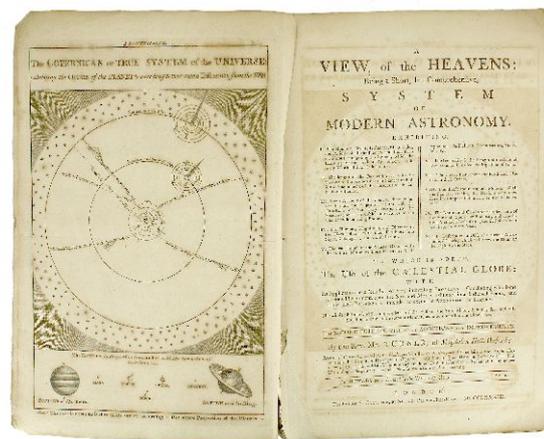
'Although Milton believed that the manuscript he edited was by Raleigh, the attribution is doubtful. Cf. William Riley Parker, "Milton", p. 516-517, and J. Shawcross, "Milton bibliography", 256' (ESTC). Whoever the author - the choice being between Thomas Blount and Thomas Bedingfield - the book 'is of considerable interest to the student of English political theory and practice' (Pforzheimer Catalogue). 'It is far from clear whether Milton published Cabinet Council because he was offering it as an ironic criticism of Cromwell or because it gave advice on how best to endure tyranny' (ODNB). Although this gives the appearance of a small copy, it is only very slightly shorter, and is as wide as, the Pforzheimer/Bridgewater copy in the original sheep. D is in its corrected form, and p. 123 is misnumbered 213.

- 18 **Turner (Richard)** *A View of the Heavens: Being a Short, but Comprehensive, System of Modern Astronomy ... The whole illustrated with copper-plates of the system, the Sun, Moon, Eclipses, &c. and disposed in so easy and natural a manner, as to be understood in a few days. The second edition, with many additions and improvements. Printed for S. Crowder, 1783, with 2 full-page engraved plates (1 as frontispiece), 12 engravings in the text, 1 with a volvelle (complete), and 3 woodcut diagrams in the text, some foxing and browning, offsetting of engravings, the engraving with the volvelle backed with later paper*, pp. [iv], 64, folio, stitched in the original drab paper wrappers, apparently without ever had a spine covering, a bit stained and worn, sound (ESTC T66039, 3 in the UK, 4 in the US) **£1,100**

This text was first published in 1765. It is dedicated to the Chancellor and other officers of the University of Oxford and is: 'Drawn up with a View to render the first Rudiments of so illustrious and useful a Science more easy and practicable to the Minds of Youth, and particularly of those who receive their Education in that ancient and venerable Seat of Learning.' Although strictly modern as regarding the state of astronomy, Turner is a stickler for the Creation story, as per John Kennedy's *A Complete System of Astronomical Chronology*, 1762 (which contains a dedication to George III written by Samuel Johnson). He also takes it for granted that all the planets are inhabited.

Turner liked to elaborate his status on his title-pages. Here he is 'of Magdalen-Hall, Oxford; rector of Comberton; vicar of Elmley; minister of Norton; and chaplain to the Right Honourable the Countess Dowager of Wigton.-author of the heavens survey'd;-the view of the Earth;-Plain Trigonometry rendered easy and familiar;-System of Gauging;-Chronologer Perpetual;-and a New Introduction to Book-keeping.'

The backing of the volvelle plate is for no apparent reason. The thread holding the volvelle is held by a smaller strip. The instructions for the use of this 'Astronomical Clock', include holding up the book in Southern Latitudes and pointing the clock to the south pole.



An Oxford spat

- 19 **Wall (Martin)** *A Letter to John Howard, Esq; F.R.S. [Oxford: 1785], 'F.R.S.' at head of text inked out, corrections in ink on p. 6 (the same corrections are found in a copy in Winchester College, in Wall's hand; this hand is different), slightly browned, the outer pages more so, title page with cancelled stamp of the Radcliffe Library (duplicate)*, pp. 16, 8vo, stitched as issued without wrappers, outer leaves almost detached, fragile (ESTC T196152) **£400**

The Radcliffe Infirmary opened on St Luke's Day (18 October) 1770, and in 1784 in the third edition of his *State of the Prisons* Howard made some critical remarks about it, both its architecture and its functioning. This is Wall's rebuttal. The letter was printed for Subscribers and was presumably produced in generous enough numbers, but today it is rare, with just four copies recorded in ESTC: three in Oxford, one at Harvard.

Wall went to Winchester College, then to New College, Oxford, in 1763. He graduated BA in 1767, MA in 1771, BM in 1773, and DM in 1777, and was a fellow of New College until 1778. He studied medicine at St Bartholomew's Hospital, and in Edinburgh. Wall began practice at Oxford in 1774; on 2 November 1775 he was elected physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary and in his Letter of 1785 he replied to John Howard's criticisms of the infirmary. He became reader in chemistry in 1781. Having previously edited his father's essays (1780), in 1783 he published his 1781 inaugural dissertation together with two more essays, one of them on the diseases prevalent in the south sea islands. He drank tea with Dr Johnson at Oxford in June 1784 and his essay on the south sea islands was presumably the origin of their conversation on the advantage of physicians travelling among barbarous nations.

'Wall died in Oxford on 21 June 1824; an obituary records his capacity for exhilarating conversation and his hilarity of temper, lively anecdotes, and urbanity, as well as his free treatment of poor patients' (ODNB).

- 20 **Wallis (John)** *The Natural History and Antiquities of Northumberland: and of so much of the county of Durham as lies bewtween the Rivers Tyne and Tweed; commonly called North Bishoprick. In two volumes. Vol. I [-II]. Printed for the Author, by W. and W. Strahan; and sold by S. Bladon, 1769, FIRST EDITION, 2*

vols., pp. [iv], [2, List of Subscribers], v-xxvii, [4, Contents], 438, [1, Errata]; [iv], 562, 22, [1, Errata], 4to, contemporary calf, red lettering pieces, numbered in gilt direct, front flyleaf in vol. ii excised, some rubbing and wear to extremities but a good solid set, armorial bookplate of Ra. Clavering of Callaly inside front cover, (ESTC T145681) **£600**

A good copy of this valuable Natural History and Antiquities (vols. i & ii respectively), with a distinguished Northumbrian provenance. 'Wallis provided a benchmark for today's naturalists, as well as a source of eighteenth-century English and Northumbrian names for many common species of plants and animals. The second volume deals with the antiquities, arranged in three tours through the county and is also still considered a valuable point of reference' (ODNB).

- 21 **Wilkins (John)** *The Mathematical and Philosophical Works of ... Containing, I. The Discovery of a New World ... II. That 'tis probable our Earth is one of the Planets. III. Mercury: or, the secret and swift messenger ... IV. Mathematical magick: or the wonders that may be perform'd by mechanical geometry. V. An abstract of his Essay towards a real character, and a philosophical language. To which is prefix'd the Author's Life, and an Account of his Works. Printed for J. Nicholson, A. Bell, B. Tooke, and R Smith, 1708, with an engraved portarit frontispiece, and additional engraved title to the first work, various woodcuts and diagrams in the text, occasional browning or spotting, pp. viii, [vi], 274; [x], 90; [viii], 184, 8vo contemporary panelled calf, red lettering piece on spine, slight cracking to joints, Henry Selbourne's copy with his small circular ink stamp in a few places, good* (ESTC T110678) **£1,500**

First collected edition of Wilkins's Mathematical and Philosophical Works, although of course the Essay towards a real character is but an abstract (apart from a collection of 15 Sermons, Wilkins' theological works have not been collected). Parts I & II bear the edition statement 'The fifth impression'; part III is the third edition, with separate pagination; part IV is the fifth edition and has continuous pagination with part V. The register is continuous.

