

Milestones of Science Books



Catalogue 01-2018

51 New Arrivals : Rare and Valuable Books

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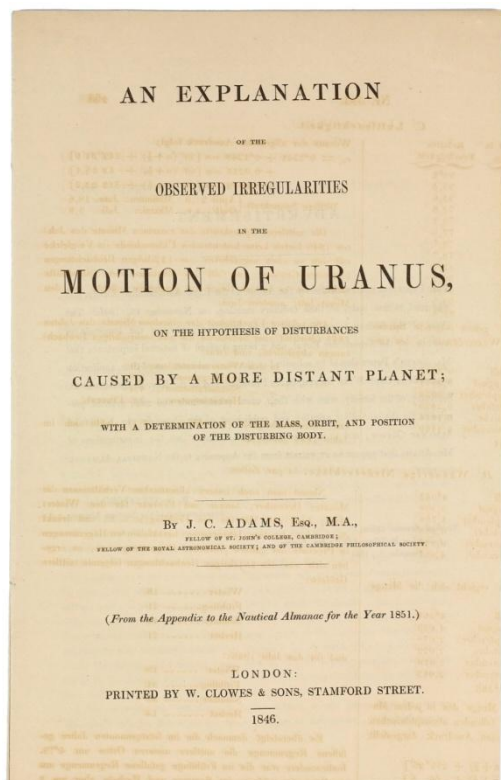
Member of ILAB and VDA

Announcing the discovery of Neptune

1 [ADAMS, John Couch](#). *An Explanation of the Observed Irregularities in the Motion of Uranus on the Hypothesis of Disturbances Caused by a More Distant Planet; with a determination of the mass, orbit, and position of the disturbing body*. Offprint from the Appendix of the *Nautical Almanac* for the Year 1851. London: W. Clowes & Sons, 1846. 8vo (232 x 146 mm). [3] 4-31 [1] pp. Original printed self-wrappers as issued, stitched, pages partially unopened and uncut. Very little age-toned, faint offsetting on title-page. A clean, crisp and completely unsophisticated copy.

(#002884)

€ 7,500



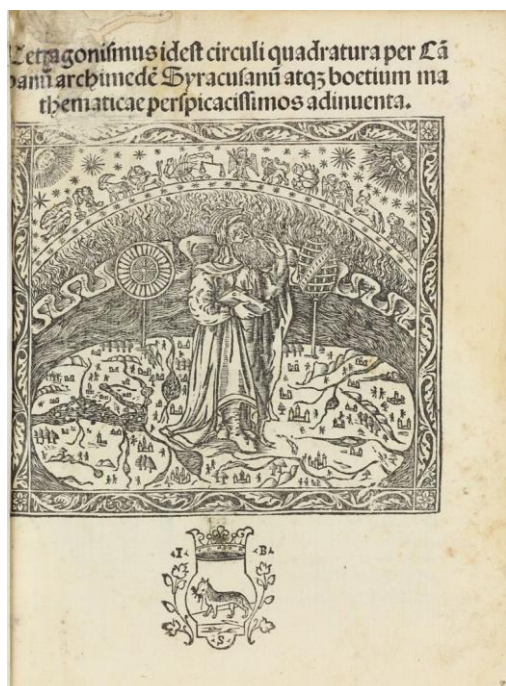
Dibner 16; Sparrow 1; Norman 7; Evans 24; DSB I, pp. 53-4; Ley, *Watchers*, pp. 407-14. EXCEPTIONALLY RARE FIRST SEPARATE EDITION of the work that announced the discovery of Neptune and finally confirmed Newton's theory of gravitation.

Adams began his investigation of Uranus in mid-1843, and in 1845 sent his calculations and observations to the Astronomer Royal, George Biddell Airey, who failed to recognise the importance of the paper. In 1846, Urbain Jean Joseph Le Verrier published his own research and reached the same conclusion, leading to the immediate identification of Neptune by J.G. Galle. Only then was Adams' work published, leading to a bitter dispute over priority (Norman 7).

"In retrospect Adams' many mathematical and astronomical achievements pale in comparison to his analysis of the orbit of Uranus and his prediction of the existence and position of Neptune at the age of twenty-four. Much of his later work has been superseded, but as the co-discoverer of Neptune he occupies a special, undiminished place in the history of science." (DSB I, p.54).

The first printing of any text of Archimedes

2 **ARCHIMEDES Syracusani**. *Tetragonismus id est circuli quadratura per Campanum Archimedem Syracusanum atque Boetium mathematicae perspicacissimos adinuenta*. Edited by



Pomponius Gauricus. Venice: Joannes Baptista Sessa, 28 August 1503. 4to (200 x 153 mm). 32 unnumbered leaves. Large woodcut on title of Archimedes standing in the centre of the world, Sessa's cat and mouse device beneath, another device at end, fine woodcut initials and woodcut diagrams in text. Colophon on final leaf verso. 20th century half vellum over marbled boards, new endpapers, spine lettered in manuscript, edges with original blue-dyeing. Internally partly brown- and dampstained, light spotting, few leaves with small marginal defects, restored wormhole to upper margin of first gatherings (few letters of title supplied by hand). Upper margin generally trimmed close affecting some headlines with minor loss, title narrow margined at gutter, final leaf frayed at fore margin. Still very good copy. (#002857)

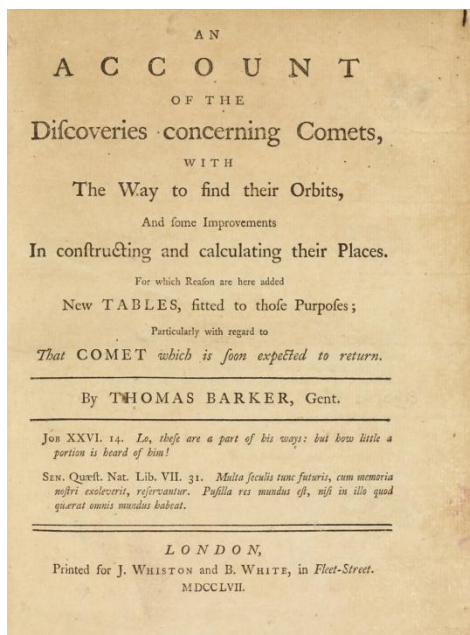
€ 9,500

Adams C-470; Roberts-Trent, *Bibliotheca Mechanica*, pp.314-315; Riccardi I, 40; Sander 1574; Essling 1388; Honeyman 130; Stillwell, *Awakening of Science* II, 141; PMM 72 note. RARE

FIRST EDITION AND THE FIRST PRINTING OF ANY TEXT OF ARCHIMEDES. 'AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT WORK... WHICH OPENED THE ARCHIMEDEAN REVIVAL OF THE 16TH CENTURY' (Bibliotheca Mechanica). *Tetragonismus* contains both *De Mensura Circuli* and *De Quadratura Parabolae*, based on the 13th-century translation by William Moerbeke, together with similar works by Campanus and Boethius. It includes one of the earliest theoretical calculations on the quadrature of the circle, using Archimedes' early form of integration, and one of the earliest calculations of Pi.

The texts were printed from a manuscript now in Madrid (Biblioteca nacional 9119) (see Clagett, *Archimedes in the Middle Ages*, 2, i/ii, 1976, and in particular 3, ii, chap. 4, section ii). The work attributed to Campanus on the quadrature of the circle is an elementary treatise and was first printed in 1495 with Bradwardine's *Geometria speculativa* (GW 5002). Gaurico seems to have used this editions and possibly one manuscript for this the second printing of the text (see Clagett op. cit. 1 (1964) pp. 581-609 for discussion and text).

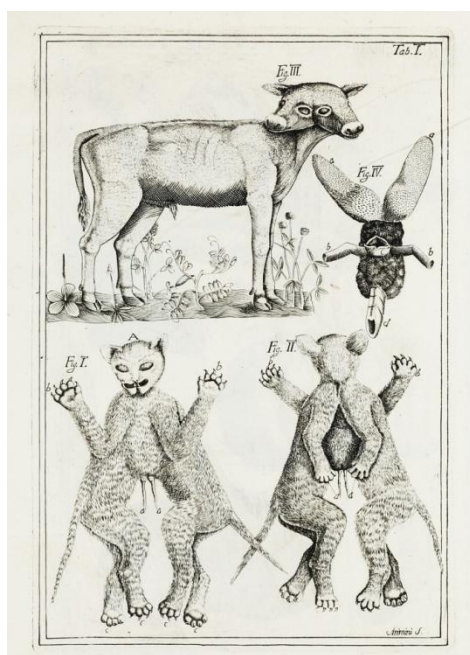
3 [BARKER, Thomas](#). *An account of the discoveries concerning comets, with the way to find their orbits, and some improvements in constructing and calculating their places. For which reason are*



here added new tables, fitted to those purposes; particularly with regard to that Comet which is soon expected to return. London: Printed for J. Whiston and B. White, 1757. 4to (223 x 177 mm). [6], 52, [2] pp., including folding engraved plate. Bound in 20th century cloth, spine titled in black (little soiling of boards, new endpapers). Title-page browned and somewhat soiled, little chipping to fore-edge, plate with slight loss along a fold, text little browned in outer margins, but otherwise clean and unmarked. (#002871) € 800

RARE FIRST EDITION. The author's principal work, containing a catalogue of the elements of the comets then known, and an explanation of Newton's problem of finding a comet's orbit from three observations. The most valuable (and most original) part is the "Table of the Parabola," for ascertaining any orbits which are approximately parabolic." (Wikisource). The work is quite scarce: only two copies have sold at auction since 1975, according to American Book Prices Current.

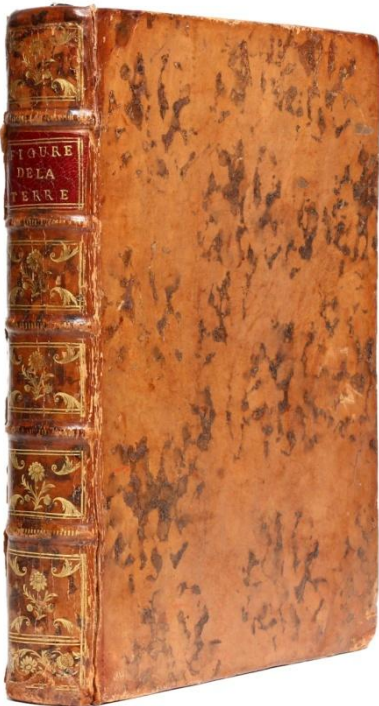
4 [BIANCHI, Giovanni Battista \[PLANCUS, Janus\]](#). *De monstris ac monstrosis quibusdam ad*



Josephum Puteum. Venice: Typis Joannis Baptistae Pasqualis, 1749. 4to (320 x 227 mm). 18 unnumbered leaves including title, woodcut device on title, head-piece, 3 engraved plates by Arimini bound at end. Signatures: a-c⁴ d⁶. Contemporary carta rustica (inner hinges weak). Very minor occasional spotting to final leaves, excised lower blank portion of title-leaf resored with new paper, but generally a crisp and clean copy with wide margins. Provenance: Giancarlo Beltrame Library. (#002899) € 850

Wellcome II, p.161. FIRST EDITION. Large paper copy. FIRST EDITION of this short work on monstrosities published under Bianchi's pseudonym Janus Plancus. Bianchi (1693-1775) was professor of anatomy in Siena and later physician in Rimini (see Goldschmid, p.59). The engravings depict Siamese twins of a cow and a cat and other zoological and botanical deformations.

5 **BOUGUER, Pierre.** *La Figure de la Terre, Déterminée par les Observations de Messieurs Bouguer, & de la Condamine. . . pour observer aux environs de l' Equateur. Avec une Relation abrégée de ce Voyage, qui contient la description du Pays dans lequel les Opérations ont été faites.* Paris: Charles-Antoine Jombert, 1749. 4to (254 x 188 mm). [24], cx, [2], 394, [2] pp. Woodcut device on



title, engraved head-pieces, woodcut initials and tail-pieces, 9 folding engraved plates including one of Peruvian profiles and another entitled *Carte des Triangles de la Meridienne de Quito*, errata leaf at end. With the cancel leaves A1, N4, Y4 and LI3. Contemporary French mottled calf, spine richly gilt in compartments and with gilt-lettered red morocco label, marbled endpapers, red-dyed edges (joints of binding partly split, extremities rubbed, corners bumped and scuffed). Two small stains to title, occasional very light mainly marginal spotting, but generally a very clean and crisp copy. Provenance: Jean-Baptiste de Seconat baron de La Brède (1716-1796), eldest son of Charles de Seconat Montesquieu (signature to title-page); Giancarlo Beltrame Library. A near fine copy with interesting provenance. (#002900) € 1,700

Norman 285; Sabin 6876; DSB II, p.343. FIRST EDITION of the most important work to issue from the Peruvian expedition of 1735-1744, undertaken by the French Academie Royale des Sciences with the goal of measuring an arc of the meridian near the equator, resulting in the determination of the shape of the earth as an oblate spheroid. Bouguer quarrelled with his fellow scientists on the expedition, La Condamine and Godin, and thus published his own report separately. "Bouguer's work on the expedition. . . was of high quality. Apart from the main geodetic program, he did an astonishing amount of other scientific work, measuring the dilatation of various solids by making use of the large range of temperatures found in the Cordillera, investigating the phenomena of atmospheric refraction and the measurement of heights with the barometer, devising a new type of ship's log, and undertaking a number of other researches, despite the very difficult physical conditions under which the geodetic measurements had to be carried out" (DSB).

6 **BURGGRAEVE, Adolphe.** *Les appareils ouatés ou Nouvelle système de délégation pour les fractures, les entorses, les luxations, les contusions, les arthropathies, etc. Avec des planches gravees*



d'apres nature sur des epreuves photographiees par le Dr. Burggraeve. Brussels: A. Labroue et Compagnie, 1857. Large folio (534 x 350 mm). [4], 83 [1],viii p., including half-title, lithographed frontispiece portrait of the author, and 20 plates on chine collé on velin after photographic prints made by Florimond Van Loo and protected by tissue paper. Bound in fine 20th century calf, boards and spine ruled in black, spine with 6 raised bands and gilt lettering, marbled endpapers. Light waterstaining to top blank margin of first 20 and top corner of final 18 leaves, brown spot at blank fore-margin of several leaves, short tear in page 75/76, some scattered foxing mainly to tissue paper; some plates misbound. Provenance: Copy number "25" signed in pen by the author. (#002878) € 5,000

EXCEPTIONALLY RARE FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of Burggraeve's monumental work on medical bandages and splints, printed on heavy paper and published in a small number under patronage of Leopold I, King of Belgium. The list of subscribers contains 87

names (4 of whom had already died at the time of publication). Besides Leopold I and two high-ranking noblemen, almost exclusively libraries of military hospitals and doctors are listed, only a handful of booktraders. Adolphe Burggraeve (1806-1902), the author of numerous medical works, was a specialist of orthopedic surgery and professor of anatomy and chief surgeon at Ghent Hospital. The plates of the present work were made after drafts of the author and show various arm, leg and pelvic splints, stretch bandages etc.

7 [CALVIN, Jean](#). *Institutio totius Christianae religionis, nunc ex postrema authoris recognitione, quibusdam locis auctior, infinitis vero castigatior. . .* Geneva: Ex officina Ioannis Gerardi typographi, 1550. 4to (246 x 162 mm). [32], 735, [81] pp. [alpha]-[delta]⁴ a-z⁸ A-Z⁸ 2A-2K⁴. Woodcut printer's

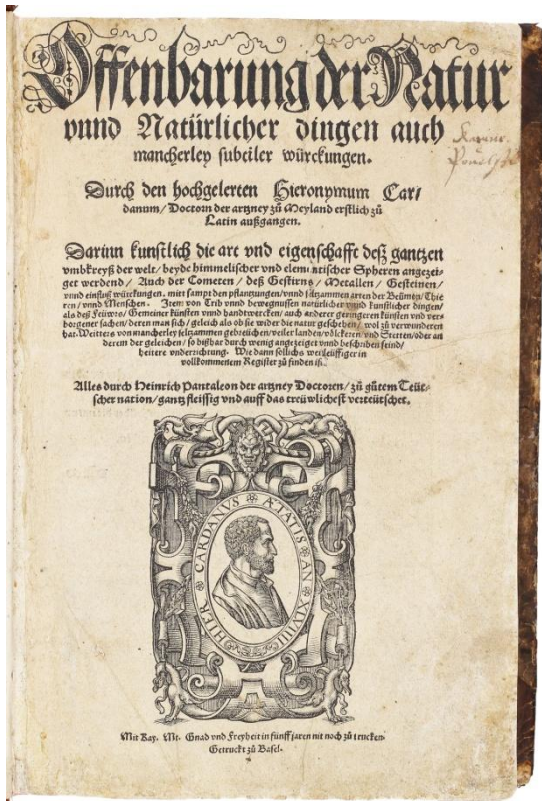


device on title-page, white-on-black criblé initials, with final blank Kk4. Several neat marginalia in at least three different contemporary hands and later text markings and underscoring in one hand. Contemporary blind-tooled pigskin over wooden boards, blind rollwork and embossed decoration, spine and front cover with faint lettering in manuscript, brass clasps intact but one brass catch broken (vellum soiled, a few wormholes, wear to extremities), lacking free endpapers. Title page repaired at gutter and fore-margin and with a small hole affecting woodcut device, some dampstaining mostly at front and rear, occasional minor spotting, but generally quite clean and bright. Provenance: Paulus Thurius (inscription to front pastedown " Paulii Thurius de ... libro / Praeter Apostolicas post Chri[sti] tempora chartas / Huic peperere libro saecula nulla parem"), Carl Schmiedel (inscription dated 1865 to front pastedown), old cancelled and illegible inscriptions on title page. (#002894) € 5,500

Adams C358; PMM 65 (first edition). FOURTH EDITION in Latin, revised, and the first to include an index. "Calvin's *Institution of the Christian Religion* was the first systematic statement of a Reformed Church. It is the most important doctrinal work of the Reformation as a whole and provided a comprehensive theological system rivaling those of the Middle Ages". (Printing and the Mind of Man 65). John Calvin's *Institutes of the Christian Religion* was the first systematic statement of a Reformed Church. Some have called it the most important doctrinal work of the

Reformation because it provided a comprehensive theological system rivaling those of the Middle Ages. It discusses ancient and medieval philosophy, Church Fathers, Catholic Church, and the Protestant movement. Calvin quotes St. Augustine over 4,000 times in his work. The 1550 edition was the second to last edition published in Calvin's lifetime. Calvin's doctrine rests on the absolute rule of God. Man's complete dependence on God includes the doctrine of Grace, as he is relieved of sin. Calvin fully accepted and taught the doctrine of Predestination. His influence cannot be overstated. The Puritans of England and America, the Huguenots of France or the Protestant movement in Switzerland, Scotland and Holland can all trace their roots to John Calvin. All early editions of the *Institutio Christianae Religionis* are rare. The first edition is practically unobtainable with no copy recorded at auction in the past 50 years.

8 [CARDANO, Girolamo](#). *Offenbarung der Natur unnd Natürlicher dingen auch mancherley subtiler würckungen. Durch den hochgelerten Hieronymum Cardanum Doctoyn der artzney zü Weyland erstlich zü Latin aufgangen. Darinn kunstlich die art und eigenschafft desz gantzen ... Alles durch Heinrich Pantaleon der artzney doctoren zu gutem Teütcher nation gantz fleissig und auff das treüwlichst verteütschet*. Basel: Henricus Petri, 1559. Two parts in one volume. Folio (304 x 202 mm). [52], 934, [2] pp. Includes woodcut portrait on first title, separate title-page "*Ein kurtzer ausszug und inhalt aller fürnemmen und nutzlicher puncten und articklen...*" dated 1554 on Aaa1r, final leaf 3N8 with colophon on recto and printer's device on verso, errata on c6r, text in black letter, several smaller and a few larger woodcut diagrams in text. Signatures: [cross]⁸ a-c⁶, A-Z⁶ Aa-Zz⁶ AA-SS⁶ TT⁴, Aaa-Mmm⁶ Nnn⁸. Bound in 17th century half calf over decorated paste-paper, spine with abraded gilt-lettering and some gilt decoration (boards and spine heavily rubbed, extremities worn



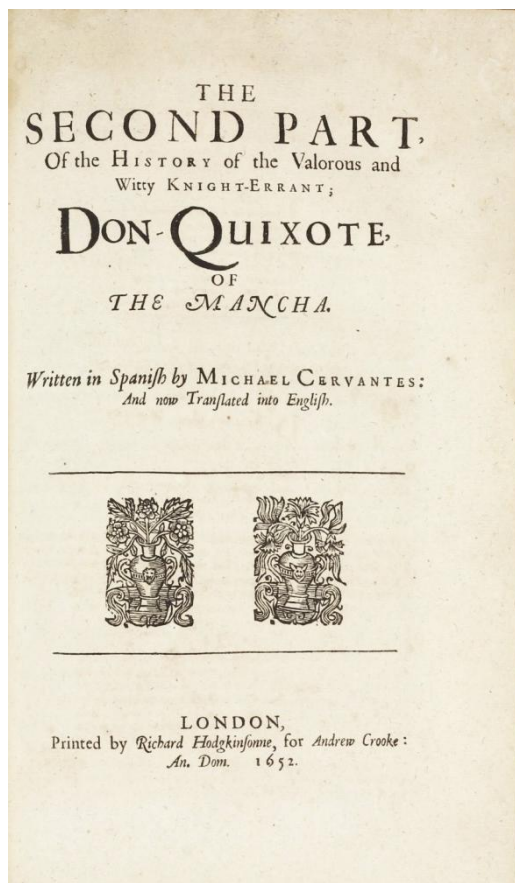
and chipped, corners bumped and scuffed), red-dyed edges, no endpapers. First title-page browned and soiled, long tear repaired without loss, first and final leaves reinforced with paper stripes at outer margins, hole in leaf a2 costing one letter of text recto and verso, some pencil markings to index, a few neat ink marginals elsewhere, light waterstaining at upper margin of final part, but generally quite clean and only little browned internally. Provenance: old illegible signature on title. Very good copy.

(#002892) € 5,000

VD 16 C 937; Wellcome I, 1340; Ferguson I, 142; Wheeler-Gift 371 (lat. Ausgaben); Ferchl 84. - First German edition of *De rerum varietate libri XVII* and in parts *De subtilitate*. An encyclopaedia auf Renaissance natural sciences including the magic (books XIV-XVI), medicine, astronomy, geography, alchemy, metallurgy, natural phenomena including electricity, anthropology, occult and hermetism.

Truffled with the entire suit of engravings from the first illustrated English edition

9 **CERVANTES SAAVEDRA, Miguel de.** *The history of the valorous and witty-knight-errant, Don-Quixote, of the Mancha.* Translated out of the Spanish; now newly corrected and amended. London: printed by Richard Hodgkinsonne, for Andrew Crooke, 1652. Two parts in one volume. Folio (280 x 190 mm). [8], 137; [5], 138-214, 216-244, 244-274 leaves. Signatures:)(4 2)(4 A-4A4. Second part has

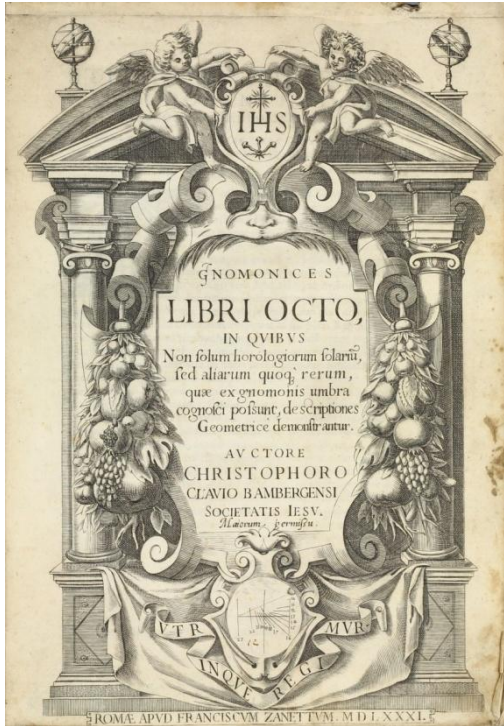


separate title and 4 preliminary leaves, but foliation and signatures are continuous otherwise. Two woodcut devices on each title page, decorated woodcut initials and headpieces. Lacking terminal blank 4A4. Extra-illustrated with 16 inserted engravings (cut down and pasted on blanks) from the 1687 London edition. Book block recased in a 20th century half calf, spine with gilt-decoration, original gilt-lettered label preserved (rubbing of extremities), red-dyed edges, new endpapers. Title, first- and final leaf restored at outer blank margins, paper slip with cancelled inscription pasted on title-page, light browning and occasional minor spotting of text and plates, a few ink annotations, very faint dampstaining to upper portion, few ink smudges, small hole in leaf L4 and burn hole in leaf Nn4 costing a few letters of text. Still a very good copy, unusual with the extra engravings bound in at an early stage. (#002897) € 6,500

Palau 52463; Wing C 1776; ESTC R236794. Important English edition of Don Quixote, being the third edition of the first part and the second edition of the second part of Shelton's translation, and the first one-volume edition of both parts. When the first part was first published in 1612, Shelton's translation was the first in any language. The second part was first published in English in 1620 together with the second

edition of the first part. The marginal staining and browning of the laid paper on which the engraved plates are pasted on largely corresponds with the adjacent text pages suggesting that these blanks have been inserted long time ago, probably shortly after publication of the first illustrated English edition in 1687 from which the engravings were taken from. Our copy thus contain the entire suit of plates of this 1687 edition (originally 16 illustrations on 8 plates).

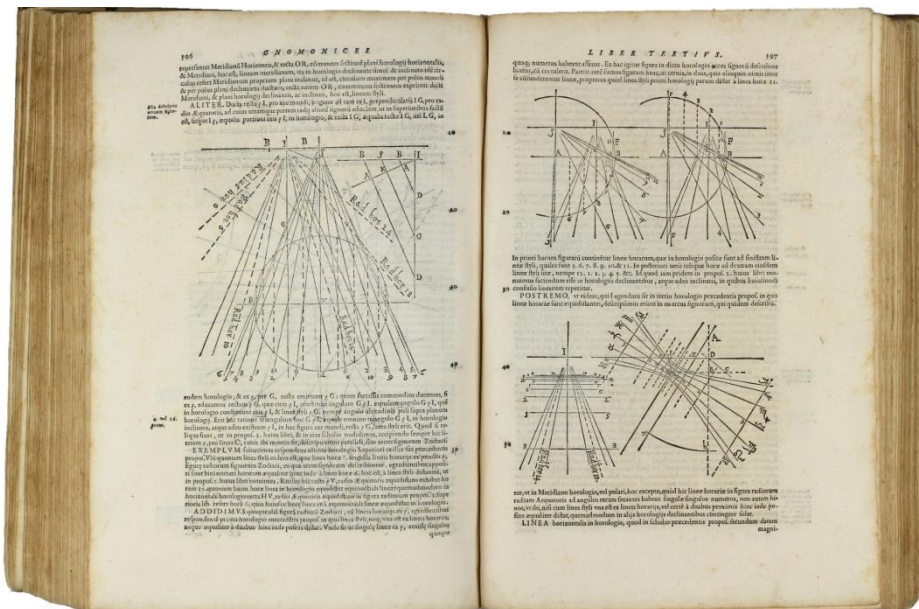
10 [CLAVIUS, Christophorus](#). *Gnomonices libri octo*. Rome: Francesco Zanetti, 1581. Folio (321 x 228 mm). [16], 654, [2] pp. Signatures: [cross]⁸ A-E⁶ F⁸ G-GG⁶ HHH⁸. Engraved title, several woodcut diagrams and tables in text, decorated and historiated woodcut initials. Colophon and printer's



woodcut device on final leaf 3H8r. Contemporary limp vellum, manuscript title on spine (vellum soiled and browned, closed tear across spine, label removed from lower part of spine). Occasional minor spotting of text, dent at upper right margin through the first 130 pages well outside text area, top corner of leaf Kk6 torn not affecting text, few pages with light browning and foxing, but generally quite clean and bright. Provenance: Turin, Minorites of St. Thomas (library stamps on first page of dedication and inscription on free front endpaper). A very good, unstained and unmarked copy in untouched original binding. (#002880) € 4,500

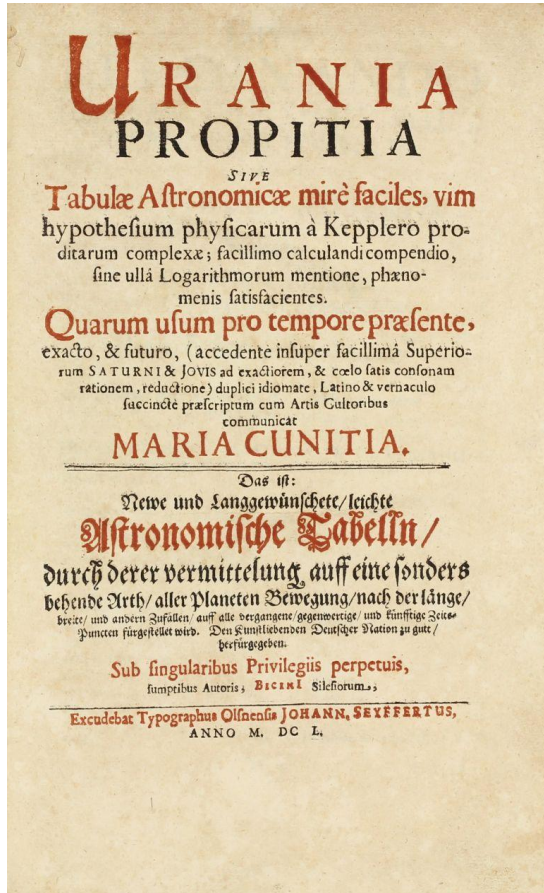
Adams C-2098; BL/STC Italian p. 126; Houzeau-Lancaster 11383; Lalande p 112; Zinner, *Astronom. Instrumente*, 281. Honeyman 706; De Backer-S. II, 1220, 3; DSB III, 311. - FIRST EDITION of this masterwork on the theory and construction of sundials. Clavius considers the astronomical background, the geometrical theory and the various construction methods of the sundial, a topic which occupied many mathematicians in this period. The problems of sundial construction were related to those of the studies of perspective and shadows, which

were also of interest to painters such as Albrecht Dürer. The Latin name Christopher Clavius is the only name known of this Jesuit mathematician and astronomer, whose given name in German has been lost to time. He was born in Bamberg, and joined the Jesuit order in 1555. He studied at the Collegio Romano, and in 1579 was assigned the task of determining a way to adjust the calendar to keep it in line with the actual seasons of the year. The result, built on the work of Erasmus Reinhold and Aloysius Lilius, was a reformed calendar that was endorsed by Pope Gregory XIII. Adopted in 1582, the Gregorian Calendar is still in use as the common calendar of the Western world today. "Sums up all that was known on gnomonics" (Honeyman), "le plus grand ouvrage existant sur la gnomonique" (Houzeau and Lancaster).



The earliest surviving scientific work by a woman on the highest technical level of its age

11 [CUNITZ, Maria \[CUNITIA, Maria\]](#). *Urania propitia sive Tabulae astronomicae mirè faciles, vim hypothesium physicarum à Keplero pro-ditarum complexæ; facillimo calculandi compendio, sine ullâ logarithmorum mentione, phaenomenis satisfacièntes. Quarum usum pro tempore praesente, . . . duplici idioma-te, Latino & vernaculo . . . communicat Maria Cunitia. Das ist: Neue und Langgewünschete leichte Astronomische Tabelln durch derer vermittelung auff eine sonders behende*



Arth aller Planeten Bewegung nach der länge, breite, und andern Zufällen auff alle vergangene, gegenwertige, und künfftige Zeits-Puncten fûrgestellet wird. Den kunstliebenden Deutcher Nation zu gutt berfürgegeben. Two parts in two volumes. Oelsna Silesiorum: Johann Seyffert, 1650. Folio (315 x 192 mm). [24], 1-144 [i.e. 146], [2], 147-264, [2]; 268, [2] pp., including half-title, title printed in red and black, 3 errata leaves, and 2 (of 3) folding letterpress tables, lacking table "Tabula sexagenaria". Signatures:):(-2):(6 A-M6 N2, 2A-K6, 3A-V6 W-Z6. Colophon: "Olsnae Silesiorum, Ex Officinâ Typographica Johann: Seyfferti. Anno M. DC. L." on Z6v. Latin text in roman and italic typeface on p. [1-24] and 1-145 (first sequence of part I); German text in blackletter on p. 147-264 (second sequence of part I). Errata leaf for the Latin text after p.146 and for the German text after p.264 in first part; errata for tables on final leaf Z6r in part II, bifolium 2H2/5 bound in twice, leaf I3 misbound after I1 in part II. Contemporary full vellum with yapp edges, spines ink lettered (ties gone, vellum on spines partly chipped and cracked). Text with light uniform browning, minor occasional faint spotting, second table loosley inserted. Except for the missing table an excellent, fresh and clean copy. (#002889) € 7,500

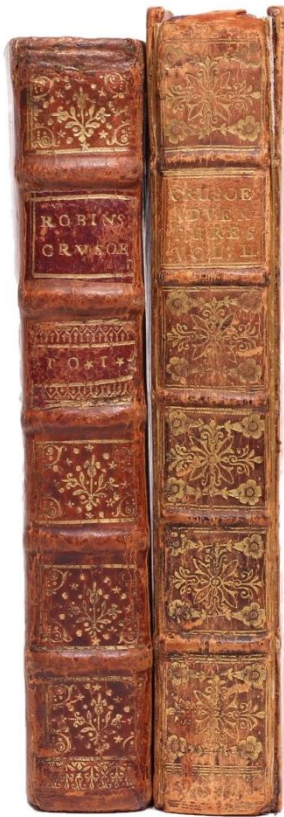
Houzeau & Lancaster 12767; Caspar 91. - FIRST EDITION. A remarkable and very rare work by Maria Cunitz, an early female scientist, on the *Rudolphine tables*. Her husband, Elias von Leuwen (d. 1661), a physician, wrote the preface to this work, in which he was at pains to stress that the work was indeed by his wife rather than him. Her tables are accompanied by a description of their use in both Latin and German. Maria Cunitz and her husband corresponded with Hevelius, Ismael Boulliau, the French astronomer, and Pierre Desnoyers, amongst others. All her letters to and from these people were destroyed in a fire on 25 May 1656, in which her home, library and equipment, as well as some 200 astronomical observations were also lost.

"Maria Cunitz's *Beneficent Urania*, published in 1650, has the distinction of being the earliest surviving scientific work by a woman on the highest technical level of its age, for its purpose was to provide solutions to difficulties in the most advanced science of the age, the mathematical astronomy of Kepler's *Rudolphine Tables*. Her work is at once original and the product of a long history." (Swerdlow N., In: Buchwald J. (eds) *A Master of Science History*. Springer, Dordrecht, 2011, pp. 81-121).

"*Urania Propitia* is a remarkable volume for many reasons. Published in 1650, this work of astronomy demonstrates a command of high-level mathematics and astronomical calculation. It also reveals a deep understanding of Keplerian astronomy; its author both simplified and corrected Kepler's math for locating planetary positions. Finally, the book was written in German as well as Latin, which helped to both establish German as a language of science and make the tables accessible outside of the university." (L. McNeill, www.smithsonianmag.com, March 2017).

First edition, first issue of both parts in contemporary bindings

12 **DEFOE, Daniel.** I. *The Life and Strange Surprizing Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner O written by Himself.* II. *The Farther Adventures of Robinson Crusoe; being the Second and Last Part of his Life, and of the Strange Surprizing Account.* London: Printed for W. Taylor, 1719. Two



parts in two volumes (without the third part of 1720). 8vo (182 x118 mm; 194 x 121 mm). [4], 364, [4]; [8], 373, [11] pp. Engraved frontispiece portrait of Crusoe by Clark & Pine facing title-page in first volume, folding engraved map of the world in second volume, 4 terminal pages of publisher's advertisements in first volume, 11 pages in second volume, woodcut initials and headpieces, woodcut device on second title-page. Bound in disparate but fairly well matching contemporary calf, spines with 5 raised bands gilt in compartments and with gilt lettering pieces, first volume with marbled endpapers and red-dyed edges, second volume with panelled boards and red-sprinkled edges. First volume with minor repair to head of spine, second volume with hinges split (boards securely fixed at inner hinges), extremities worn, boards rubbed, corners bumped. Set preserved in custom-made slipcase. Internally quite crisp and clean with only very little browning (preliminaries and final gatherings in first volume somewhat stronger), occasional faint dampstaining and short closed tears (without loss) to lower margin of first volume and a small print flaw in lower outer corner of leaf Y1 affecting a few letters, occasional minor spotting and finger soiling to both volumes. Provenance: Eliza ? (cancelled illegible ink signature on title-page of first volume), Thore Virgin (signature dated 25.7.1951 on front-pastedown and small ink stamp to first flyleaf of second volume); John Rolle, baron of Stevenstone (armorial bookplate to pastedown of second volume). An outstanding set of the rare first edition of both parts in contemporary bindings and with the advertisements present in each part. (#002908) € 120,000

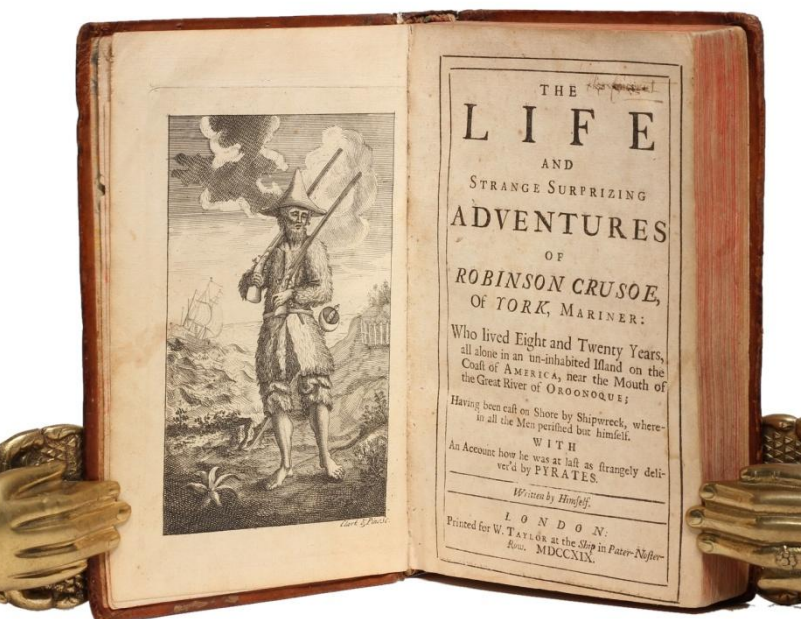
FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE OF EACH PART. The points according to Hutchins are as follows: the first part has a colon after "London" on title-page (first state); the first page of the preface ends with "Men" and catchword "always," continuing with the words "always aply" on the verso (first state), Z4r with the words "Pilot" and "Portuguese" correctly spelled (second state); 12-line errata on Aa6v. The engraved frontispiece in first part in strong and clear impression, signatures B-U (pp. 1-304) printed on heavier, better paper than the rest of the part (both points characteristic of first edition copies according to Hutchins). The second part is Hutchins' first variant (B1) with A4v of the preface blank and "FARTHFR" for "FARTHER" on B1r.

"Robinson Crusoe has long since been more widely read in the abridged versions for young people, in which his

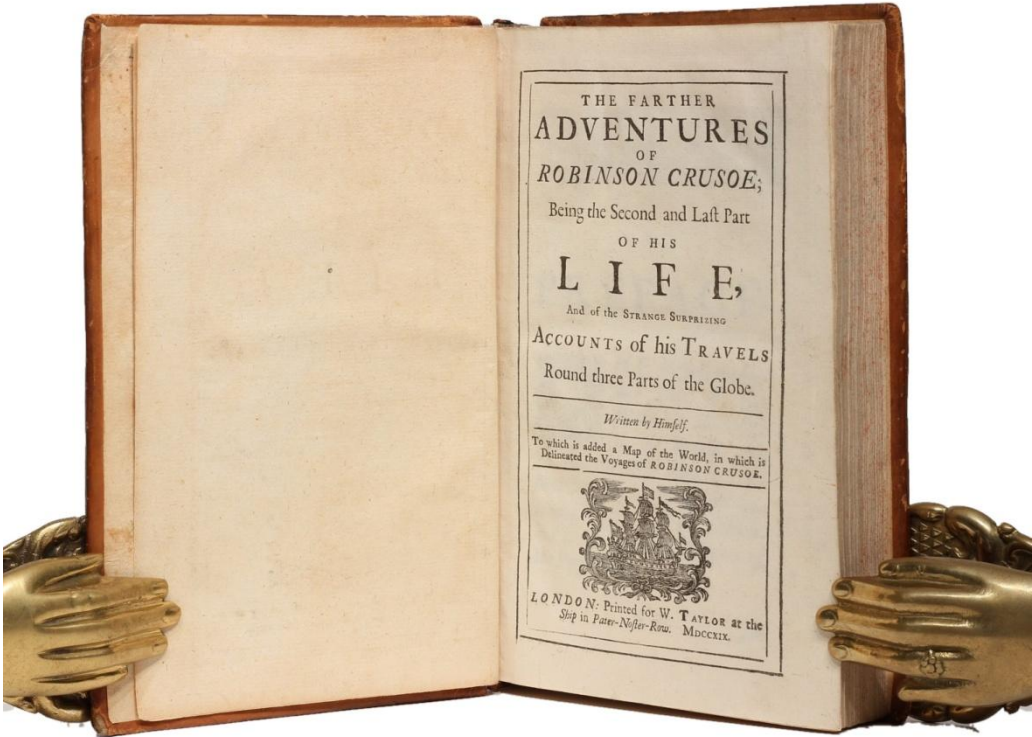
breast-beating and philosophizing are less prominent than the footprint in the sand, Man Friday, the threatening savages, and the endless ingenuity and contrivance that make the hero's island life tolerable. But the pious sections of the book are also relevant in the religious inferences drawn by Crusoe from his communings with nature" (Printing and the Mind of Man).

The first edition of the first part appeared on April 25, 1719, and was an immediate success. Four editions appeared during the same year.

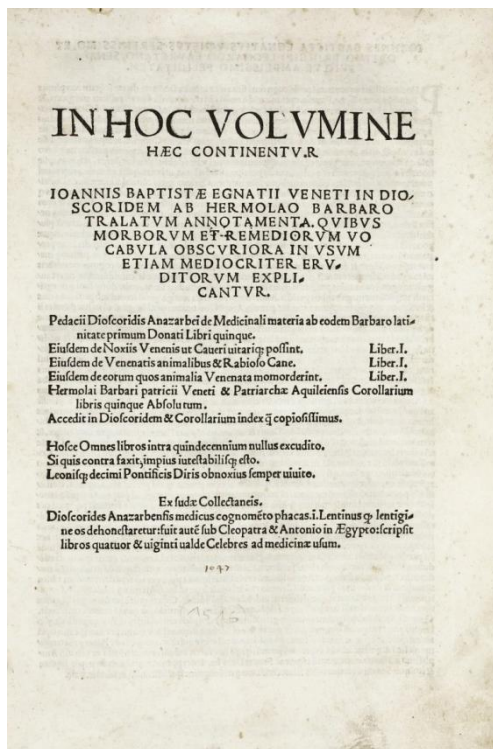
According to Hutchins, there is no priority given for the three known states (or variants) of printing. There are copies known that have the preliminary leaf verso with the words "always apply" correctly spelled but the leaf Z4 recto with the words "Pilot" and "Portuguese" incorrectly spelled "Pilate" and "Portugnese" respectively, and vice versa.



PMM 180; Hutchins 52, 97; Moore 412, 417; Grolier/English 41; Rothschild 775 (vol. 1 only).



- 13** [DIOSCORIDES, Pedanius and BARBARO, Ermolao](#). *In hoc volumine haec continentur Ioannis Baptistae Egnatii Veneti In Dioscoridem ab Hermolao Barbaro tralatam annotamenta, quibus morborum et remediorum vocabula obscuriora ... : explicantur. / Hermolai Barbari ... Corollarii libri quinque non ante impressi*. Venice: Gregoriis Brothers for Aloisius and Franciscus Barbari, and Johannes Bartholomeus Astensis, 1 Feb. 1516. 2 parts in one volume. Folio (305 x 215 mm). [36], CXXXIII (i.e. CXXXIV); 106 leaves. Signatures: AA⁶ [cross]⁸ [cross]a-[cross]b⁸ [cross]c⁶ A-X⁶ Y⁸; A-C⁸ D⁶ E-M⁸ N-O⁶. 16th century limb vellum, spine titled in manuscript (soiling, spotting and light creasing of covers, closing bands gone). Text very fresh and clean with very minor occasional spotting or browning, final gatherings with faint dampstain at fore margin, manuscript note on second title. An exceptionally crisp and wide-margined copy. (#002845) € 8,500



NLM/Durling 1140; Greene, *Landmarks of Botanical History* pp. 553-568; Pritzel 2301; Wellcome I 1794. Bird 669; Wellcome I, 1794. FIRST EDITION by Johannes Baptista Egnatius and the definitive one of Ermolao Barbaro's (1454-1493) Latin translation. *De medicinali materia*, first printed in Latin in 1479 by Petro Paduano was the *fons et origo* of botanical knowledge until the early seventeenth century: as Sprengel states, "during more than sixteen centuries [Dioscorides] was looked up to as the sole authority, so that everything botanical began with him. Every one who undertook the study of botany, or the identification of medicines swore by his words. Even as late as the beginning of the seventeenth century both the academic and the private study of botany may almost be said to have begun and ended with the text of Dioscorides" (Greene, *Landmarks of Botanical History*, p.219). The second part is Barbaro's own *Corollarii*, and is an extended commentary on the plants discussed by Dioscorides with a preface by G.B. Egnazio, printed here for the first time: "Barbaro begins to tell things before untold about familiar plants that have been too succinctly written of during fifteen or twenty centuries; a kind of innovation in botany which was of profound import, and one with which Ruel, Valerius Cordus, Tragus, and Conrad Gesner, of a generation later, have been accredited as first pioneers" (Greene).

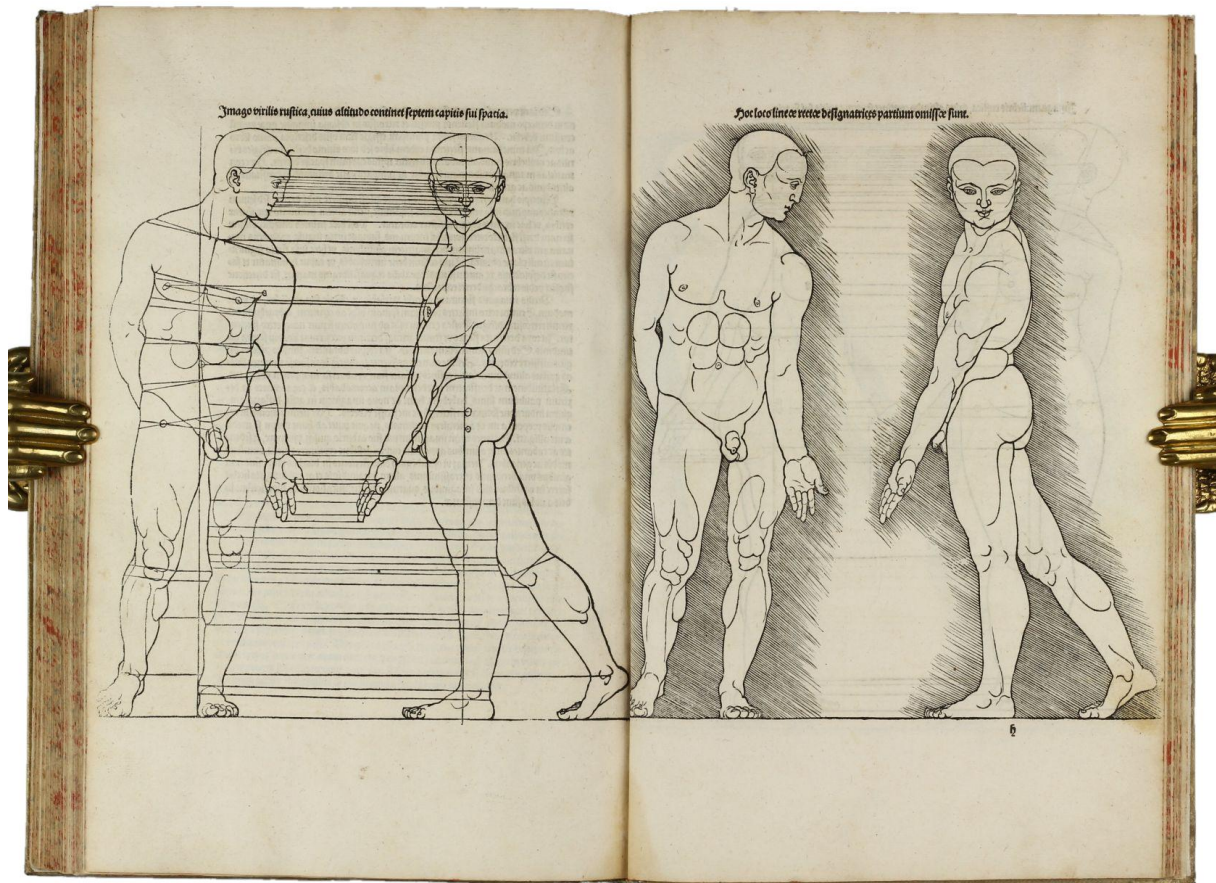
First Latin edition of Dürer's treatise on human proportion

- 14** [DÜRER, Albrecht](#). *De Symmetria partium in rectis formis humanorum corporum, Libri in Latinum conversi (per J. Camerarium)*. Nürnberg: in aedib. viduae Durerianae, 1532. 79 (of 80) unnumbered leaves, lacking blank leaf A6 only. Signatures: A-E⁶ [-A6] F⁴ G-N⁶ O⁴. Title with 8-line verse to the reader above Dürer's woodcut monogram, gothic letter text in single and double columns, woodcuts throughout including 85 full-length figures of the human body. [Bound with] **DÜRER, Albrecht**. *De varietate figurarum et flexuris partium ac gestib[um] imaginum, libri duo*. . . Nürnberg: Formschneider, 22 Nov. 1534. 56 unnumbered leaves, including 4 folding and a final blank. Signatures: a-k⁶. Unsigned leaves a4, e6, f6, i5 split from bifolio and attached to a3, e5, f1, i4 respectively to gain folding leaves. Errata on k5v. "Elegia Bilibaldi Pirckeymheri in obitum Alberti Dureri" and three epitaphs on k4v-k5r crossed out and with remnant from former obscuring paste downs. Folio (315 x 205 mm). 18th-century vellum over thick boards, spine titled in gilt (vellum soiled, extremities little rubbed), new endpapers, marbled edges. Only little browning and occasional very slight foxing of paper, a small light waterstain at top fore margin of about one third of the leaves, first title page soiled and with repair of torn portion at lower margin plus a closed tear repaired at verso (both not affecting any

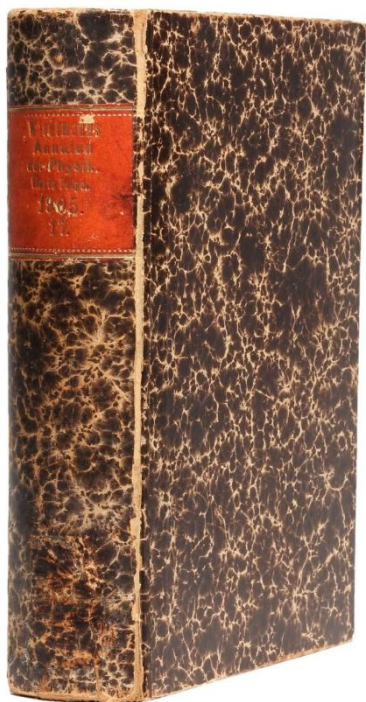


text), small wormtrack at top blank margin of final 3 gatherings of first work. A fine wide-margined copy, complete except for a single missing blank. (#002846) € 21,000

Adams D-1044; Fairfax Murray German Books 152; Bohatta 20; DSB IV, pp. 259-60. FIRST LATIN EDITION, in two parts, of *Vier Bücher von menschlicher Proportion* first published 1528 in German. Unlike his Italian contemporary, Leonardo da Vinci, who published nothing, Dürer lived and worked in the world of printing and engraving. Dürer's treatise on human proportion was the earliest of the three theoretical works written in his later years. He began formulating mathematical rules for the proportions of the human form soon after his first trip to Venice in 1494-95. For his mathematical formulations he drew upon the works of antiquity as well as the Italian rediscoveries; as for his other theoretical works, his goal was to establish a scientific basis for aesthetics and to provide practical guidelines for draftsmanship. "The book is the synthesis of Dürer's solutions to his self-imposed formal problems; in it he sets forth his formal aesthetic... Dürer's aesthetic rules are based firmly in the laws of optics--indeed, he even designed special mechanical instruments to aid in the measurement of human form. He used the height of the human body as the basic unit of measurement..." (DSB). Book IV is of the greatest interest as it presents for the first time many "new, difficult, and intricate considerations of descriptive spatial geometry... Dürer's chief accomplishment as outlined in the Four Books is that in rendering figures... he first solved the problem of establishing a canon, then considered the transformation of forms within that canon... In so doing he considered the spatial relations of form and the motions of form within space" (DSB). Camerarius' translation popularised the fame of the book throughout Europe. "Without Camerarius' translation, Dürer's writings would not have achieved exceptional dissemination in Europe. Without Camerarius translation, Michelangelo would never have seen Dürer's theory of proportion" (translation from Dürer Katalog, Nürnberg, 1971).



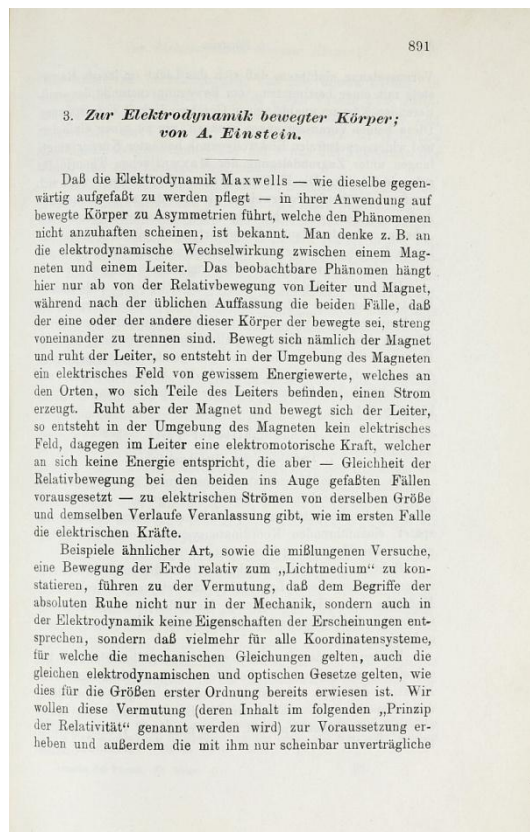
15 [EINSTEIN, Albert](#). *Über einen die Erzeugung und Verwandlung des Lichtes betreffenden heuristischen Gesichtspunkt*, pp. 132-149; [bound with] *Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper*, pp.



891-922; [bound with] *Über die von der molekularkinetischen Theorie der Wärme geforderte Bewegung von in ruhenden Flüssigkeiten suspendierten Teilchen*, pp. 549-560. In: *Annalen der Physik*, 4. Folge, Vol. 17 (Paul Drude, editor), Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1905. 8vo (208 x 143 mm). Entire volume: viii, 1020 pp., 5 plates. Bound in contemporary marbled paper over boards, spine with gilt-lettered red paper label (extremities of binding rubbed). Internally crisp and clean with no visible staining, foxing or marking. Provenance: Physikalisches Kabinett des königlichen Lyzeums Regensburg (small ink stamp to half-title and title verso; H. Wolfgang Bachmann (bookplate to front pastedown). A fine copy. (#002858) € 18,500

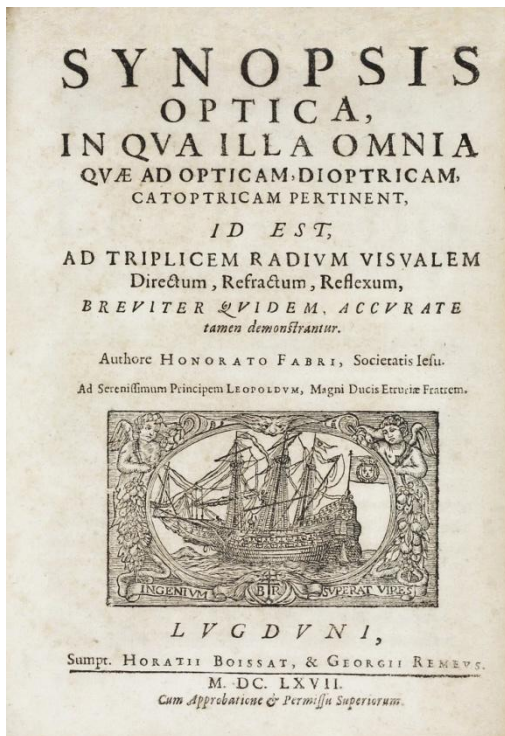
PMM 408, Dibner 167, Horblit 26b, Norman 689/690/691, Weil 6/8/9. - FIRST EDITIONS, journal issues, of three important early papers by Einstein. In the first paper, "Einstein suggested that light be considered a collection of independent particles of energy, which he called 'light quanta.' Such a hypothesis, he argued, would provide an answer to the problem of black-

body radiation where classical theories had failed, and would also explain several puzzling properties of fluorescence, photoionization and the photoelectric effect" (Norman). It was for this paper, together with one on the photoelectric effect ("Zur Theorie der Lichterzeugung und Lichtabsorption"), published in 1906, that Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921 (Norman 689; Weil 6). The second paper, on the electrodynamics of moving bodies, was Einstein's first statement of the special theory of relativity. In it he argued that all motion is relative to the inertial system in which it is measured, and that matter and energy are equivalent. As he himself remarked, "it modifies the theory of space and time" (quoted by Clark, p. 87). The third paper proved, according to Einstein himself, that "according to the molecular theory of heat, bodies of dimensions of the order of 1/1000 mm. suspended in liquid experience apparent random movement due to the thermal motion of molecules. Such movement of suspended bodies has actually been observed by biologists who call it Brownian molecular movement" (quoted by R. W. Clark, Einstein, New York, 1984, p. 87). Experimental verification of the predictions made in this paper contributed to proving the physical reality of molecules (Norman 690; Weil 8).



The inspiration for Newton's work on light and colours

- 16 **FABRI, Honoré.** *Synopsis optica, in qua illa omnia quae ad opticam, dioptricam, catoptricam pertinent, id est, ad triplicem radium visivalem directum, refractum, reflexum breviter quidem,*

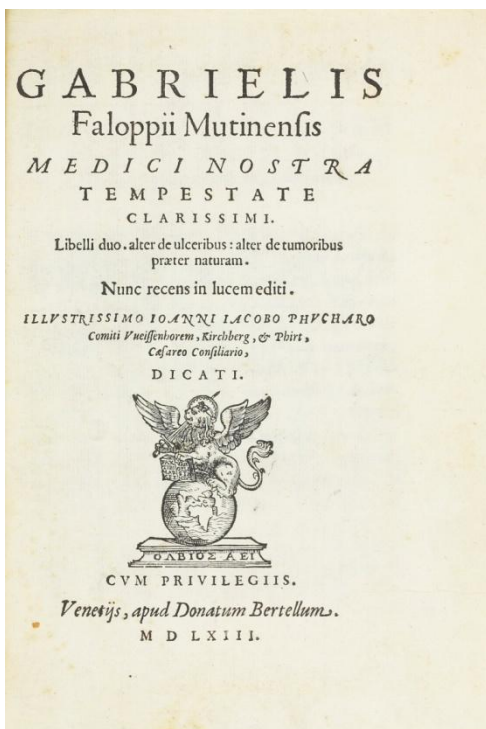


accurate tamen demonstrantur. Lyon: Horace Boissat & Georges Remeus, 1667. 4to (223 x 159 mm). [8], 246 pp., including 6 folding engraved plates bound at end, woodcut vignette on title, woodcut tailpieces, without final blank Hh4. Contemporary mottled calf, spine with 4 raised bands gilt in compartments and with gilt lettering piece, sprinkled edges (light soiling of boards, minor repair to hinges and spine ends, corners bumped). Text little browned throughout, scattered minor spotting, erased cancelled signature at top margin of title-page, dampstain to rear pastedown. Still very good copy. (#002881) € 6,500

Sommervogel III: 515 ; Vagnetti EIII b58; Wellcome III, p.3. FIRST EDITION of Fabri's influential work on optics, the inspiration for Newton's work on light and color. It was through this work that Newton learned of the discovery of diffraction of light by Francesco Maria Grimaldi. Fabri also describes the rings of Saturn (he was involved in a long dispute with Huygens over their interpretation), difficulties of telescopic observations, and the construction of compound microscopes. He presents a theory of the blueness of the sky

based on the principle of dispersion. There is also a careful exposition of theories of vision and the mechanics of the eye. Fabri was educated at the Collège de la Trinité in Lyon, and became a Jesuit priest. After teaching at the college for several years, he moved to Rome, where he held the position of Theologian of the Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Penitentiary for thirty years. Some of his works were considered controversial within the church, but his standing as a scientist places him squarely among some of the greatest minds of his time.

- 17 **FALLOPPIO, Gabriele [FALLOPIUS, Gabriel].** *Libelli duo, alter de ulceribus, alter de tumoribus praeter naturam, nunc recens in lucem editi.* Venice: Donato Bertelli, 1563. 4to (222 x 154 mm). [3],

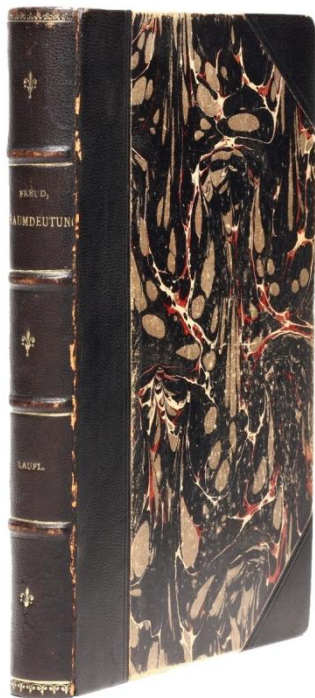


101, [1] leaves. Signatures: A³, A* A-Z⁴ Aa⁴ Bb⁶, with both, the cancel and cancelland leaf present. Title page with woodcut vignette, woodcut initials in text, errata on final leaf recto. 19th-century drab boards, spine with gilt-lettered paper label (rebacked with most of original spine preserved, corners scuffed, extremities rubbed, boards stained). Leaves untrimmed. Text only very little browned, faint minor spotting and soiling of outer margins, leaf E2 loose, two leaves with old paper repair to top blank margin. Provenance: Henri Aniere, Paris (sticker to front pastedown). A fine, crisp and wide-margined copy. (#002870) € 4,500

Eimas, *Heirs of Hippocrates* 333, Cushing F25; NLM/Durling 1438; Waller 2934; Wellcome I, 2156 (2nd edition only). EXCEPTIONALLY RARE FIRST EDITION. "Fallopius was a clinician as well as an anatomist, and this treatise on diseases of the skin (ulcers and tumors) is one of the most complete of its kind up to the time of its publication. An interesting bibliographical point in this copy is the canceling of leaf 1 with a substitute leaf, but the cancelland was not removed, thus leaving both the original leaf and its substitute in place." (*Heirs of Hippocrates*). This first edition is rare. Only one copy has appeared at auction in the past 80 years (the Virchow copy, Christie's 2016).

Franz Riklin's copy

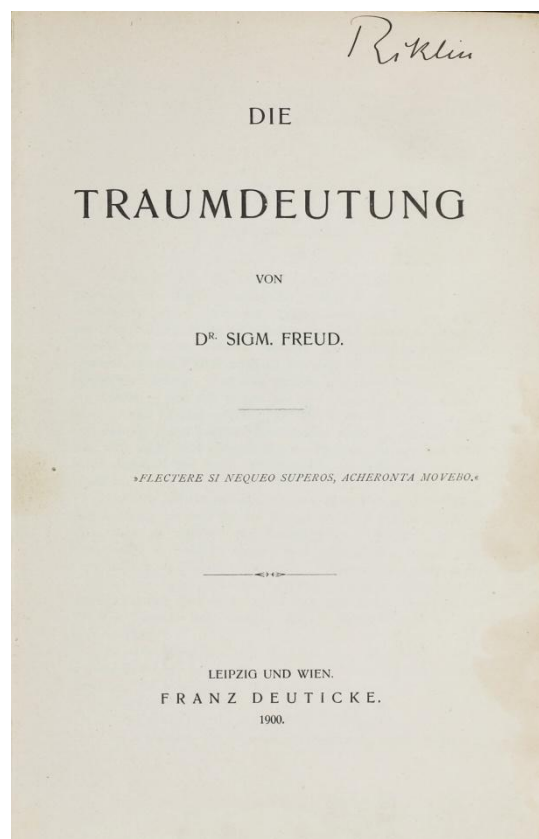
18 [FREUD, Sigmund](#). *Die Traumdeutung*. Leipzig and Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1900. 8vo (222 x 143 mm). [4], 371, [5] pp. Contemporary three-quarter calf over marbled boards, spine lettered and decoated in gilt (extremities slightly rubbed), marbled edges, two gatherings working loose but holding. Text only very little age-toned, faint staining at fore-margin of title page otherwise crisp and clean, two pages with light pencil markings. Provenance: Franz Riklin* (signed on first flyleaf and top title-page); R. Fischer, Zürich (sticker of bindery on final flyleaf). A very good+ copy of important provenance in untouched contemporary binding. (#002915) € 18,000



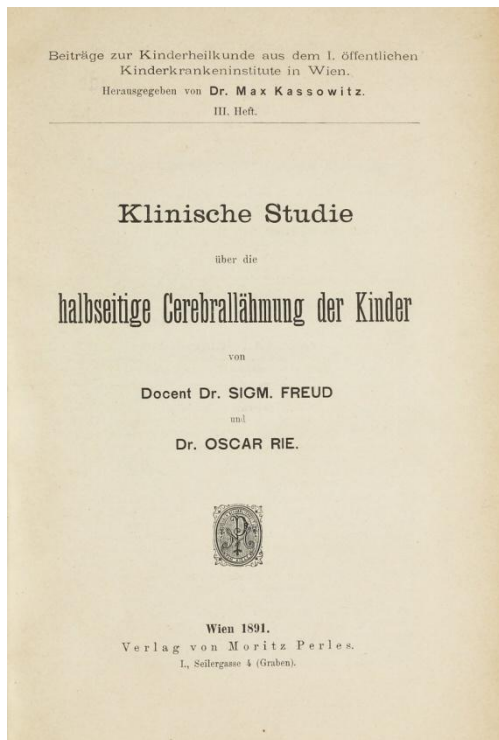
PMM 389; Norman F33; Horblit 32; Grolier/Medicine 87; Heirs of Hippocrates 2176; Garrison-M. 4980. - First edition of The Interpretation of Dreams, Freud's greatest single work and the foundation of psychoanalysis. Freud's first major work on psychology, *Die Traumdeutung* contains "all the basic components of psychoanalytic theory and practice" (PMM): displacement, regression, the libido, Oedipal impulses and the erotic nature of dreams. "Freud gave an unprecedented precision and force to the idea of the essential similarities of normal and abnormal behaviour, opening up the door to the irrational that had been closed to Western psychology since the time of Locke" (Norman). Freud has been ranked 'with Charles Darwin and Karl Marx as one of the three great revolutionary thinkers of the nineteenth century' (pace I. Bernhard Cohen, cf. Grolier Medicine). Freud's biographer and colleague Ernest Jones recorded that the manuscript of *Die Traumdeutung* was finished by 11 September 1899. Freud sent a copy to his close associate Wilhelm Fliess which was inscribed with the date 24 October 1899 (cf. Norman F33, Fliess' copy). According to Jones,

the work was "actually published on November 4, 1899, but the publisher chose to put the date 1900 on the title page" (Sigmund Freud: *Life and Work*, London, 1956-1957), I, p. 395). The first edition was of 600 copies, and as Eimas notes, the book "is now quite scarce". Initially, the work went virtually unnoticed. Jones notes that eighteen months after publication, "no scientific periodical, and only a few others, had mentioned the book. It was simply ignored [...] Seldon has an important book produced no echo whatever. It was ten years later, when Freud's work was coming to be recognized, that a second edition was called for" (Jones op. cit., pp. 395-396).

*Franz Riklin (1878-1938) was a Swiss psychiatrist, cousin of Carl Gustav Jung, and early member of the "Zurich School", together with Eugen Bleuler, Alphonse Maeder and Jung. It was at the Zurich University Psychiatric Clinic, nicknamed the "Burghölzli", that Jung and Riklin experimented with "free associations" and in 1905 they together published "Experimentelle Untersuchungen über Assoziationen Gesunder". He published another important work: "Wunscherfüllung und Symbolik im Märchen" (Wish-Fulfillment and Symbolism in Fairy Tales). In 1910, Riklin became the first secretary of the International Psychoanalytic Association.



19 [FREUD, Sigmund & RIE, Oscar](#). *Klinische Studie über die halbseitige Cerebrallähmung der Kinder*. Beiträge zur Kinderheilkunde aus dem 1. öffentlichen Kinderkranken-Institute in Wien. Herausgegeben von Dr. Max Kassowitz. III. Heft. Wien: Moritz Perles, 1891. 8vo (245 x 158 mm). [2],

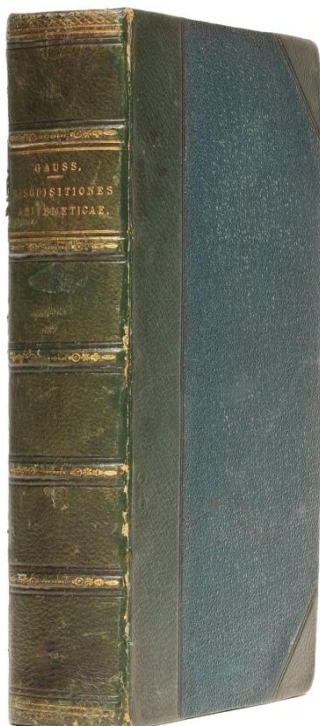


220, [2] pp., 8 folding tables. Contemporary half cloth, paper label to spine (cloth stained and chipped at foot, extremities rubbed, corners bumped), book block little weak. Text with marginal light browning, 3 leaves with dog-ear. p. 163/64 and 173/74 misbound/interchanged. (#002853) € 2,800

Norman F14; Meyer-Palmedo/Fichtner 1891a; Grinstein 27; Waller I, 3248. - RARE FIRST EDITION of the first independent (non-journal) work by Freud which appeared directly before the epochal aphasia study. Freud deals with this area until 1897, a time when he was no longer looking for physiological explanations but psychological explanations for mental disorders. All subsequent publications dealt with the new concept for which Freud coined the name *Psychoanalysis* in 1896. Rie (1863-1931) was a pediatrician, colleague, and close friend of Freud. The two became acquainted while Freud was in charge of the Neurological Department at the Institute for Children's Diseases in Vienna and co-authored the 1891 *Klinische Studie über die halbseitige Cerebrallähmung der Kinder*, a study of unilateral paralysis in children. Pp 213-220 comprises a bibliography of 180 publications on this topic.

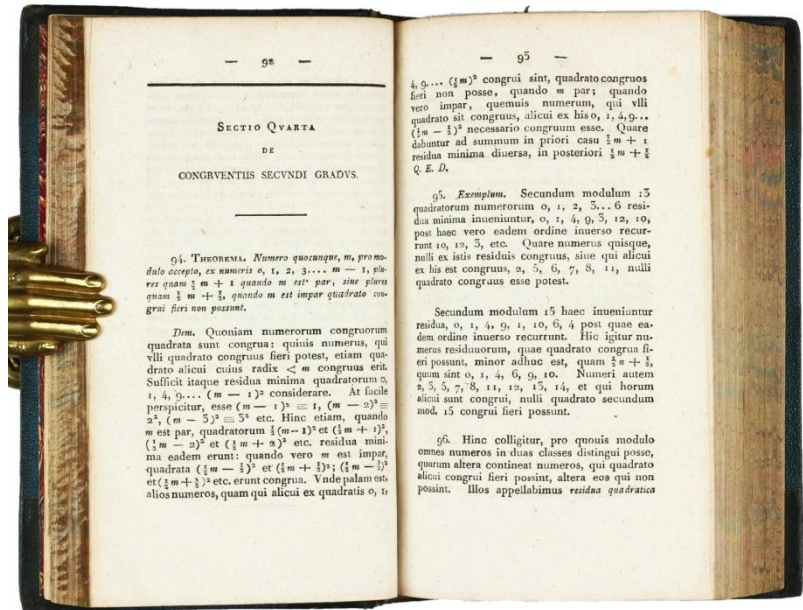
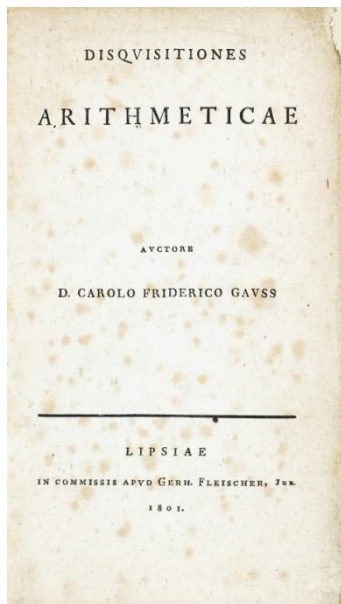
The work which revolutionised number theory

20 [GAUSS, Carl Friedrich](#). *Disquisitiones arithmeticae*. Leipzig: Gerhard Fleischer, 1801. 8vo (202 x 121 mm). xviii, 668, [10] pp., including 3 leaves of tables and 2 leaves of errata at end, leaves B7,

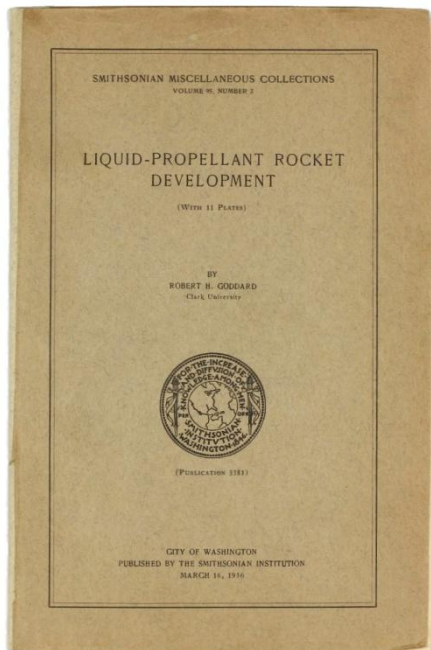


G4, K3, Ff7, and Tt6 are cancels. 19th-century green half morocco, spine with gilt lettering and some gilt decoration (extremities rubbed), marbled edges and endpapers. Few gatherings still unopened, title with tiny repair to top corner, little browning and some uneven scattered foxing to text as usual, some errors corrected in text in contemporary hand. Provenance: Iain Crompton (signature and bibliographical note on second free endpaper); Michael Sharpe (bookplate to front pastedown); Galloway & Porter, Cambridge (sticker to front pastedown). A very good and wide-margined copy. (#002895) € 28,000

PMM 257; Dibner *Heralds of Science* 114; Grolier/Horblit 38; Norman 878; DSB IV, p.299f. FIRST EDITION of the work which revolutionised number theory, and established the twenty-four year old Gauss as a mathematical genius. The son of a bricklayer, he had actually discovered the theory of quadratic reciprocity, which both Euler and Legendre had failed to prove, at no more than 18 years of age. He also described the discovery of a method of inscribing in a circle a regular polygon of seventeen sides - the first discovery of this kind in Euclidean geometry for over two thousand years. The new mathematics so confused the typesetters that, in addition to the lengthy 4-page errata, the worst mistakes in the book were corrected by cancel leaves. In our copy leaves B7, G4, K3, Ff7, and Tt6 are cancels; none are bound in in their uncanceled form (see Norman 878).

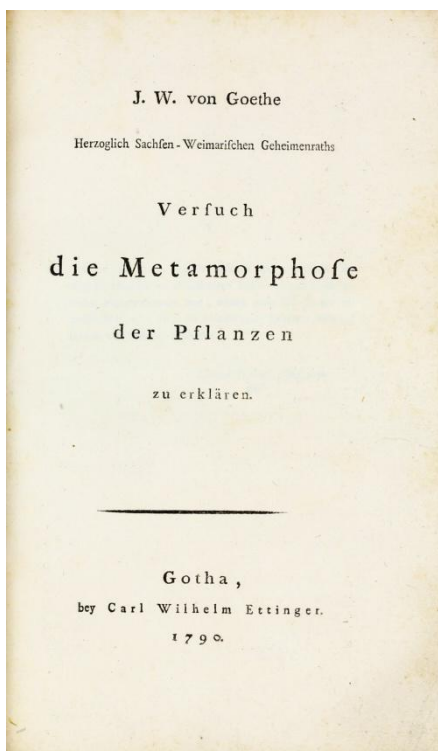


21 [GODDARD, Robert Hutchings](#). *Liquid-propellant Rocket Development*. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections Volume 95, Number 3, Publication 3381. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, 1936. 8vo (235 x 155 mm). [2], 10 pp., 11 pages of plates of black & white photographs. Loose in original printed wrappers (repaired at fold). Preserved in customized folding case. Little age-toning of text, otherwise crisp and clean. (#002784) € 2,500



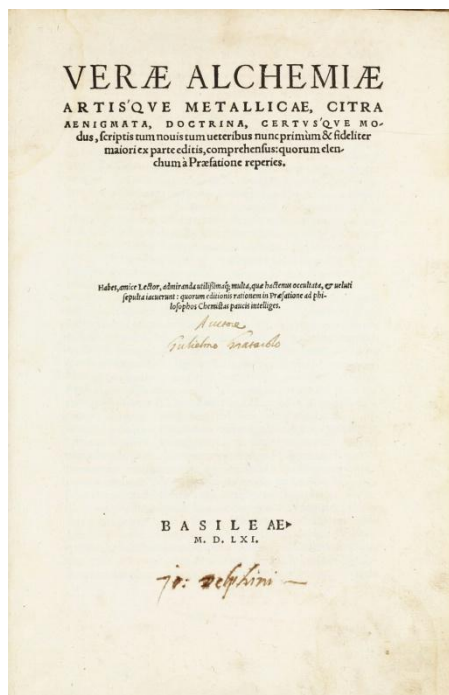
DSB V, p. 433. - FIRST EDITION. Often referred to as the father of modern rocket propulsion, Goddard's work laid the groundwork for NASA's space program. He received financial support from the Smithsonian Institution and the Guggenheim Foundation in the 1920's. This publication represents the core of his findings up to the date of its publication. "Goddard flew the first liquid-fuel rocket on 16 March 1926. The ten-foot rocket, nicknamed 'Nell' reached an altitude of 41 feet, traveled a distance of 184 feet and landed 2.5 seconds after lift-off in a cabbage patch... Although his list of firsts in rocketry was distinguished, Goddard was eventually surpassed by teams of rocket research and development experts elsewhere, particularly in Germany. By temperament and training Goddard was not a team worker, yet he laid the foundation from which team workers could launch men to the moon" (DSB).

- 22 [GOETHE, Johann Wolfgang von](#). *Versuch die Metamorphose der Pflanzen zu erklären*. Gotha: Carl Wilhelm Ettinger, 1790. 8vo (210 x 130 mm). [6], 86, [2] pp. including final blank. Bound in fine 20th century green morocco by G. Dubois d'Enghien, spine with 5 raised bands, gilt decorated and with gilt lettering in first compartment, boards with gilt ruling, rich floral gilt decoration to board inner margins, marbled endpapers. Housed in custom-made cassette. Text generally crisp and clean, with very minor age-toning and occasional faint minor spotting, tiny paper flaw to leaf C7. A fine wide-margined copy in a gorgeous binding. (#002865) € 2,200



Sparrow 86; Norman 913; DSB V, 241ff; Hagen 211; Osler 2767; Pritzel 3452; Kippenberg I, 368. - FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, with Goethe's name printed above the title on title-page. Although not the first written, the *Versuch* was Goethe's first published testimony of his scientific interests. In it he attempted to explain the unity of type in different plant species by arguing that all plants derive from a mysterious "archetypal plant", or "Urpflanze", individual genera being modifications of this ideal type" Goethe thought that the biologist, by comparing a large number of plant and animal forms, can obtain a clear idea of the underlying principles... What Goethe sought in biology and zoology was nothing less than a theory that would explain all living forms" (DSB). Goethe's fundamentally Aristotelian concept of an ideal type had a considerable influence on the later development of botany.

- 23 [GRATAROLI, Guglielmo \[GRATAROLUS\]](#). *Verae alchemiae artisque metallica, citra aenigmata, doctrina, certisque modus, scriptis tum novis tum veteribus nunc primum & fideliter maiori ex parte editis, comprehensus*. . . Basel: Heinrich Petri and Peter Perna, 1561. Two parts in one volume. Folio (297 x 197 mm). [16], 244, 299 [1] pp. Historiated and ornamental woodcut initials. Signatures: *⁸ a-t⁶ u⁸ A-Z⁶ Aa-Bb⁶. Contemporary vellum over thin boards, manuscript lettering to spine and bottom edge (minor staining to binding, corners chipped), presentation slip pasted to free front endpaper. Text with minor occasional browning and spotting, but generally clean and bright. Provenance: Giovanni Antonio Delfini (1506-1561), theologian and Vicar General of the Order of the Convent of San Francisco in Bologna, with his signature on title. Very good, unsophisticated copy in original binding. (#002879) € 8,500

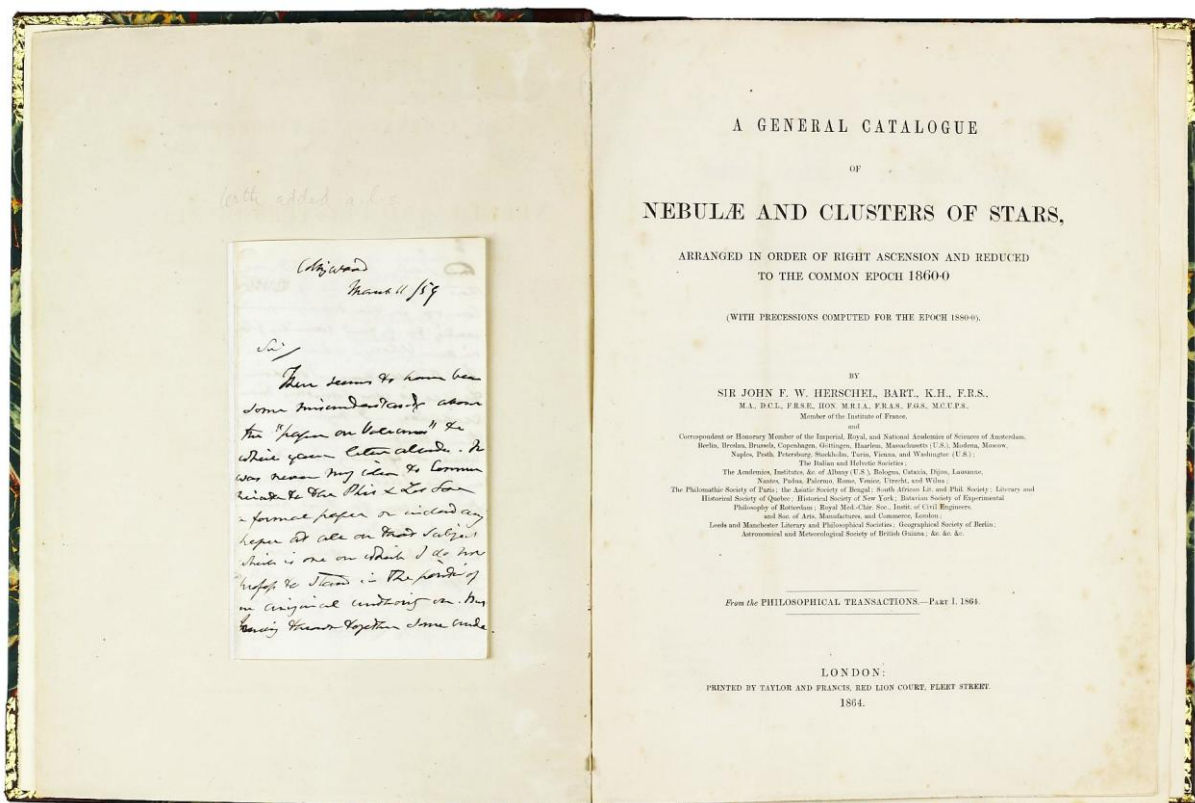


Adams A-575; Duveen, p.268; Ferguson I-341; VD16 G 2915. FIRST EDITION of this rare and important compilation of alchemical texts, including works by Jabir ibn Hayyan, Roger Bacon, Richardus Anglicus, Robertus Tauladanus, Giovanni Battista da Monte, Arnaldus de Villanova, Albertus Magnus, Ramon Llull, Aristotle, Avicenna, Johannes de Rupescissa, Guglielmo Grataroli, Giovanni Braccresco, and Giovanni Aurelio Augurelli. Grataroli (sometimes seen as "Gratarolo") was a native of Bergamo who converted to Calvinism and settled in Basel, where he practiced and taught medicine, and wrote and edited works on medicine and alchemy. The *Verae alchemiae* was his most notable work.

Presentation copy by the author including a signed autograph letter by Herschel

24 **HERSCHEL, John Frederick William.** *A General Catalogue of Nebulae and Clusters of Stars, arranged in order of right ascension and reduced to the common epoch 1860.0 (with precessions computed for the epoch 1880.0).* . . . Offprint from the Philosophical Transactions. Part I, 1864. London: Taylor and Francis, 1864. 4to (290 x 220 mm). [2], 137 [1] pp. Modern half morocco over marbled boards, gilt lettered spine, some gilt decoration of boards, original plain wrappers bound in (some soiling of wrappers). Text only little age-toned, occasional very minor spotting, first two leaves reattached. Provenance: Henry Chamberlain Russell, presented to him by the author and inscribed on upper wrapper "To M. Russell Esq. F.R.A.S. With the author's best compliments."* Tipped-in at inner original wrapper is a 4-page, sm. 8vo, autograph letter, signed, from John Frederick William Herschel, to an unidentified correspondent, dated, Collingwood, March 11, /59; this copy sold in 1980 at Sothebys London, lot 725. (#002901) € 3,000

DSB VI, p.327. FIRST EDITION AND PRESENTATION COPY of Herschel's atlas containing 5079 nebulae and clusters. Our copy is inscribed to Henry Chamberlain Russell (1836-1907), Australian astronomer and meteorologist and fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. Russell was director of the Sydney Observatory from 1862. He made important observations and measurements of double stars and corresponded closely with John Herschel on astronomical and meteorological subjects. In Sept. 1881, Russell read a paper before the Royal Society of N.S.W. titled "New Double Stars, and Measures of Some of Those found by Sir John Herschel" and one year later, his catalogue on double stars was published by the Sydney Observatory. (see A. James, *Southern Astronomical Delights*, 2012).



25 **HOBBS, Thomas; THUCYDIDES.** *Eight bookes of the Peloponnesian Warre written by Thucydides the sonne of Olorus. Interpreted with faith and diligence immediately out of the Greeke by Thomas Hobbes secretary to ye late Earle of Deuonshire.* London: Henry Seile, 1629. Folio (325 x 210 mm). [34], 536 (i.e. 535), [11] pp., including engraved title page by Thomas Cecill, two engraved plates, three engraved maps (one folding, two double-page), decorative headpieces, tailpieces and initial letters, text in lined border, bound without the final blank 3z6. Signatures: [pi]1, A⁴, (a)-(c)⁴, B-Z⁴, Aa-Zz⁴, Aaa-Yyy⁴, Zzz⁶ (-Zzz6). Contemporary speckled calf, old rebacking, spine with 6 raised



bands, gilt-lettered red morocco label and ruling in gilt, boards with ruling in blind (rubbing to extremities, corners bumped, short split in upper hinge). Light marginal browning to text, occasional very minor spotting, preliminary leaf A1 soiled and chipped at blank corners, gathering (a) little frayed at fore-margin, paper flaw in leaf 3M1 not affecting text, closed tear in folding map without loss, two leaves browned stronger. Provenance: Robert Biddulph Phillipps (with his bookplates to front pastedown). A near fine and wide-margined copy. (#002856) € 10,500

STC 24058; ESTC S117705; Pforzheimer 493. FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, of Hobbes' translation, his first book, and the first English translation from the Greek. "In his verse autobiography Hobbes explained that Thucydides was his favourite ancient historian; what apparently attracted him was the cool dissection of political motivation and the 'realist' approach to power, together with the peculiarly Thucydidean analysis of the role of rhetoric in political debate. This translation was an important achievement, establishing Hobbes at a stroke as one of the leading Grecianists of his day. Hobbes also drew the elaborate map of ancient Greece which accompanied the text" (Noel Malcolm in OADB).

"Thucydides' history of the Peloponnesian war (431-404 B.C.) is renowned as much for establishing historical methods and standards as for its record of one of the most important events in Greek history. Thucydides states that he limited his sources to either personal knowledge or close scrutiny of the evidence of others. In seeking to set forth the facts of the war untainted by hearsay, he created a lasting record which was, as he himself called it, 'a possession for ever'." (PMM 102).

Sammelband with two rare works by Huygens and Bernoulli

26 [HUYGENS, Christiaan](#). *De circuli magnitudine inventa. Accedunt eiusdem problematum quorundam illustrium constructiones*. Leiden: Johann & Daniel Elzevir, 1654. [8], 71 [1] pp. Woodcut device on title, numerous woodcut diagrams in the text, errata on final page. [bound with] [BERNOULLI, Johann I](#). *Dissertatio inauguralis physico-anatomica de motu musculorum*. Basel: Typis Johann. Conradi à Mechel, [1694]. 20 unnumbered pages, woodcut diagrams to title-page verso, woodcut tailpiece and historiated initial. 4to (200 x 155 mm). Contemporary half calf over sprinkled boards, gilt-decorated spine with red morocco label lettered in gilt (rubbing to spine and extremities, corners scuffed), red-dyed edges. Provenance: Mme. V. Courcier, Paris (paper label to front pastedown), Thomas Moreaud (signed armorial bookplate loosely inserted). (#002914) € 9,000

I. FIRST EDITION of the Huygens' rare second publication. According to Beckmann a remarkable work. 'In his *De circuli magnitudine inventa* he approximated the center of gravity of a segment of a parabola, and thus found an approximation of the quadrature; with this he was able to refine the inequalities between the area of the circle and those of the inscribed and circumscribed polygons used in the calculations of $\log_k p$. The same approximation with segments of the parabola, in the case of a hyperbola, yields a quick and simple method to calculate logarithms, a finding he explained before the Academy in 1666-1667" (Beckmann). DSB VI, p.598; Beckmann, *A History of \log_k* ; Willems 746.

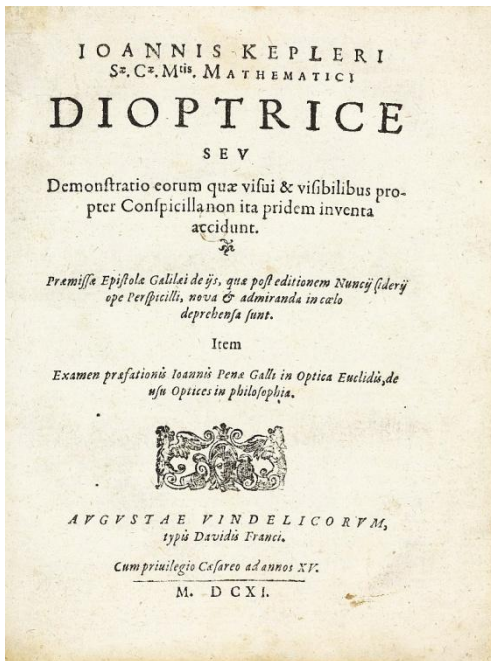
II. FIRST EDITION OF THE VERY RARE DISSERTATION by Johann Bernoulli the elder (1667-1748), which shows strong influence of Giovanni Borelli. Bernoulli's *Dissertation de motu musculorum* established muscular mechanics as a science and was important in the history of cardiology and circulation. A second edition was published in Venice in 1721. Borelli however issued a version of Bernoulli's thesis under the title "*Meditationes*

Mathematicae de motu musculorum" as appendix to the third edition of his "*De motu animalium*", 1710. Wellcome, II, p.152; VD17 32:666232M; NLM/Blake, p.44 (2nd edition only).

27 **JUNG, Carl Gustav.** *Diagnostische Assoziationsstudien. Beiträge zur experimentellen Psychopathologie.* Two parts in one volume. Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1906-1910. 8vo (264 x 190 mm). [4], 281 [1]; [4], 222 pp. 4 tables (1 folding), several diagrams and tables in text. Later plain cloth (little rubbed). Internally little age-toned only, title-pages somewhat browned and soiled, a few scattered pencil markings, few pages with light marginal foxing. Provenance: Dr. H. van der Hoeven Kliniek, -utrecht (ownership stamp and signature to title-pages, cropped on 2nd). Very good copy overall. (#002854) € 1,800

Grinstein 17331. RARE FIRST EDITION. Volume I with a foreword by Eugen Bleuler, works by C.G. Jung, Franz Riklin, K. Wehrin and Bleuler. Volume II with works by Franz Riklin, C.G. Jung, Emma Fürst, Ludwig Binswanger and Hermann Nunberg. Offprint from "Journal of Psychology and Neurology", Vol. III-IV, complete with both volumes. In 1906 Jung sent Freud his work on Diagnostic Association studies, the beginning of a close correspondence ongoing until 1913. Freud thereupon invites Jung to come to Vienna. This is where the legendary first meeting of the two psychoanalysts takes place: in an almost non-stop, thirteen-hour conversation, both come close to each other and from that time on work closely together for a few years. For the elder one, this cooperation means that at a time when he is widely respected for his views on infantile sexuality, he gets support by a successful psychiatrist who is neither Austrian nor a Jew, "which meant he saved psychoanalysis from appearing like a kabbalistic cult of a Viennese clique "(Stevens, similar to Zaretsky).

28 [KEPLER, Johannes](#). *Dioptrice seu Demonstratio eorum quae visui & visibilibus propter Conspicilla non ita pridem inventa accidunt; praemissa epistola GALILAEI de iis, quae post editionem Nuncii Siderii ope Per-spicilli . . . deprehensa sunt*. 2 parts in one volume. Augsburg: David Frank, 1611. 4to (198 x 152 mm). [8], 28, 80, [4] pp., including errata and addendum leaf to fol. 27 at end, 2 tail pieces, and 42 woodcut diagrams in text. Signatures:)⁴ a-c⁴ d² A-K⁴ chi². Text printed in Roman and italic type. pp. 15-27 with four letters of Galileo (13 Nov. 1610 - 26 March 1611) in Italian, with Latin translation. Bound in antique-style three-quarter calf, spine with gilt-lettered morocco label and gilt ruling. Internally crisp and clean without visible staining or spotting, the title-page slightly dust-soiled and with a small nearly invisible flaw at the top gutter. Provenance: J.R.K. (tiny stamp "ex Coll. J.R.K." to rear pastedown); Hartung & Karl Auction (sold 1974, Lot 370). An exceptional copy with wide margins preserving all oversized diagrams unshaved (most copies known have at least two illustrations shaved). Collated complete. (#002859) € 49,000

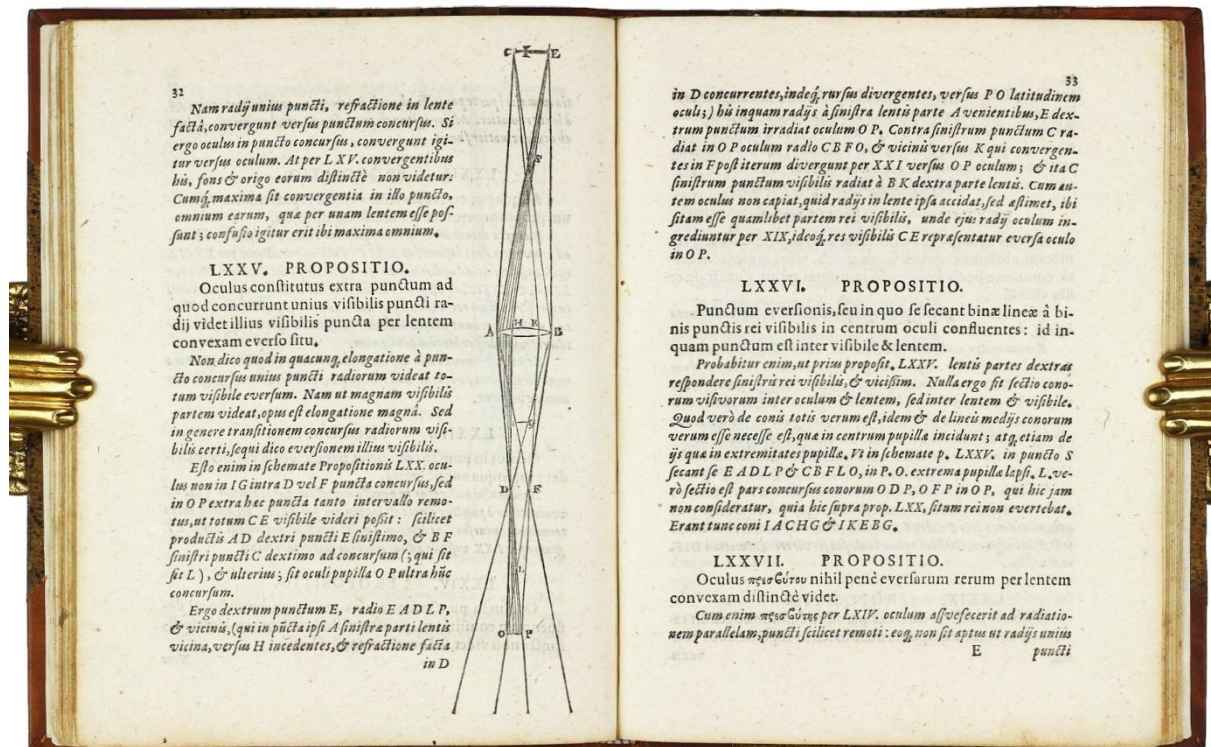


1611. 4to (198 x 152 mm). [8], 28, 80, [4] pp., including errata and addendum leaf to fol. 27 at end, 2 tail pieces, and 42 woodcut diagrams in text. Signatures:)⁴ a-c⁴ d² A-K⁴ chi². Text printed in Roman and italic type. pp. 15-27 with four letters of Galileo (13 Nov. 1610 - 26 March 1611) in Italian, with Latin translation. Bound in antique-style three-quarter calf, spine with gilt-lettered morocco label and gilt ruling. Internally crisp and clean without visible staining or spotting, the title-page slightly dust-soiled and with a small nearly invisible flaw at the top gutter. Provenance: J.R.K. (tiny stamp "ex Coll. J.R.K." to rear pastedown); Hartung & Karl Auction (sold 1974, Lot 370). An exceptional copy with wide margins preserving all oversized diagrams unshaved (most copies known have at least two illustrations shaved). Collated complete. (#002859) € 49,000

Caspar 40; Zinner 4320; Cinti 31; Duncan 6961; Honeyman 1788; D.S.B. VII, p.299; PMM 112 (note). FIRST EDITION OF THE FOUNDATION WORK ON MODERN OPTICS. In this work Kepler

explained the theory of refraction by lenses, enlarged his system of geometrical and instrumental optics, and expounded the principle of the inverting telescope.

"Kepler obtained a telescope in 1610, a gift from Ernest, Archbishop of Cologne, and in his *Dioptrice* (1611), Kepler discussed its theory. In this work he enlarged upon his ideas on refraction and wrote about the anatomy of the eye. He described, for the first time, the defect of spherical aberration and stated that it could be overcome by giving optical surfaces hyperboloidal forms ... He showed, also for the first time, that before an object can be seen distinctly, its image must be sharply formed on the retina" (King, *The History of the Telescope*, pp. 44-45).



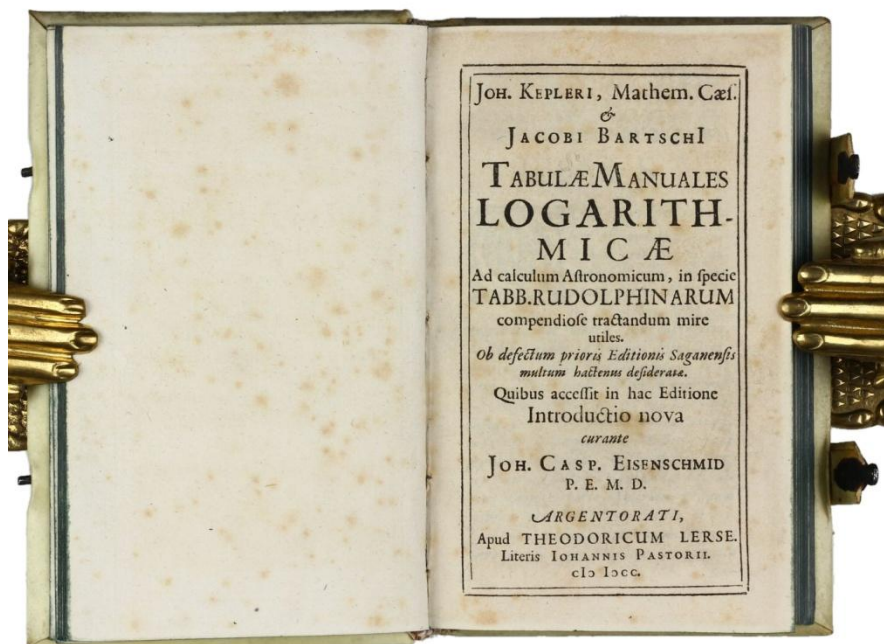
"The immediate impact of Kepler's optical work was not great; but ultimately it changed the course of optics, especially after his *Dioptrice* (1611), which applied these principles to the telescope. 'Optical tubes' had been discussed in Giambattista della Porta's *Magia naturalis* (1589); but Kepler confessed that 'I disparaged them

most vigorously, and no wonder, for he obviously mixes up the incredible with the probable.' Thus Kepler, who himself used spectacles, discussed lenses only in passing in his *Astronomiae pars optica*. Nevertheless, he had set forth the essential background by which the formation of images with lenses could be explained, and so he was able to complete his *Dioptrice* within six months after he had received Galileo's *Sidereus nuncius* (1610). With great thoroughness Kepler described the optics of lenses, including a new kind of astronomical telescope with two convex lenses. The preface declares, 'I offer you, friendly reader, a mathematical book, that is, a book that is not so easy to understand,' but his severely mathematical approach only serves to place the *Dioptrice* all the more firmly in the mainstream of seventeenth-century science." (D.S.B.)

In the long preface, Kepler comments on Galileo's recent discoveries made with the telescope and their importance in supporting the theories of Copernicus. The work also reprints a series of related letters from Galileo to Kepler, from 13 November 1610 to 26 March 1611.

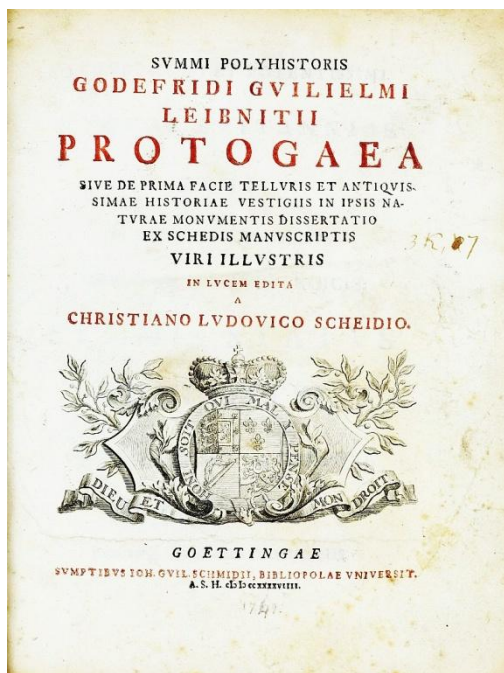
The *Dioptrice* is Kepler's only work on optics. "In optics he gave a correct theory of vision, found that the velocity of light is infinite, came very near the correct Law of refraction, and described various forms of the newly invented telescope"- PMM 112 (note).

29 [KEPLER, Johannes & BARTSCH, Jakob](#). *Tabulae Manuales Logarithmicae ad Calculum Astronomicum, in specie Tabb. Rudolphinarum compendiose tractandum mire utiles. Ob defectum prioris Editionis Saganensis multum hactenus desideratae. Quibus accessit in hac Editione Introductio nova curante Joh. Casp. Eisenschmid*. Strassburg: Johannes Pastorius for Theodor Lerse, 1700. Six parts in one volume. 8vo (154 x 92 mm). 40, [276], [2] pp. including errata leaf bound at end. Fine contemporary vellum with the original clasps intact, blue-dyed edges, spine with faint ink lettering. Title page with some very light spotting, otherwise crisp and clean throughout. A very fine copy. (#002882) € 5,000



Caspar 99; Erwin Tomash Library on the History of Computing K-28; Houzeau-Lancaster 12757; Lalande p.338. SECOND- AND THE FIRST OBTAINABLE EDITION of the tables used in calculating Kepler's Rudolphine Tables of 1627. Originally published in Sagan in 1631 after Kepler's death by his son-in-law, Jacob Bartsch, the first edition was extremely limited due to financial troubles. Caspar records only one copy, which is defective, of this edition. The second edition as offered here was brought out by John Caspar Eisenschmid in 1700 and in his introduction he gives a detailed account of the fate of the first edition. This second edition is by no means a common book on the market (ABPC lists only two copies in the past fifty years; 1971 and 1984). Kepler's contribution to science is immeasurable, giving future astronomers three major laws of planetary motion, as well as fundamental theories in optics, geometry and logarithms. Bartsch was an important astronomer in his own right, bringing seven new constellations to the celestial charts with his publication of "*Usus Astronomicus Planisphaerii Stellati*" in 1624.

30 [LEIBNIZ, Gottfried Wilhelm](#). *Protogaea sive de prima facie telluris et antiquissimae Historiae Vestigiis in ipsa naturae monumentis dissertatio ex schedis manuscriptis*. Göttingen: Johann Wilhelm Schmid, 1749. 4to (226 x 175 mm). [4], xxvi, [2], 86 pp., title printed in red and black and with

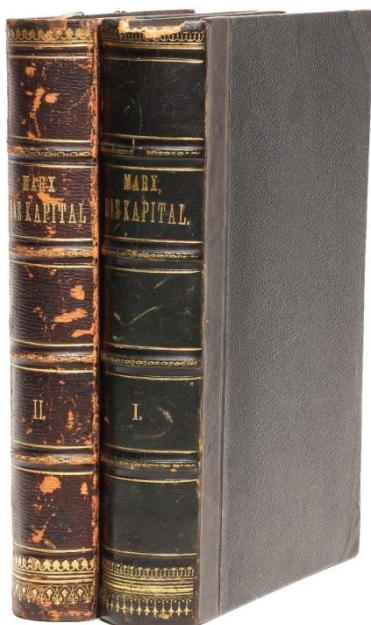


engraved armorial vignette, 12 engraved plates (10 folding), without final blank L4. Contemporary polished calf, rebaked and corners repaired (upper joint a little cracked at foot, extremities rubbed), marbled endpapers. Title-page with paper flaws resulting in small hole (not affecting text), plate 1 with hole to fore-edge margin with loss to line border, closed tear to plates 2 & 5 without loss, light browning, minor spotting, dust-soiling to title-page. Still very good copy. (#002893) € 3,700

Norman 1328; Nissen BBI 2428; Ward & Carozzi 1358; Wellcome III, 482; Ravier 440; Hoover 521; Bibl. Dt. Mus., Libri rari 167. FIRST EDITION of this posthumous publication regarding the origin of the earth, originally written by the German polymath Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz in 1691-93 and edited by Christian Ludwig Scheidt, which led to further study on fossils and the evolutionary history of the earth. "Leibniz's 'Protogaea', along with Woodward's 'Essay toward a natural history of the earth', was the lineal descendent of Stensen's theories of sequential stratification and the organic origin of fossils" (Norman 1328). "Adopting a Cartesian explanation of

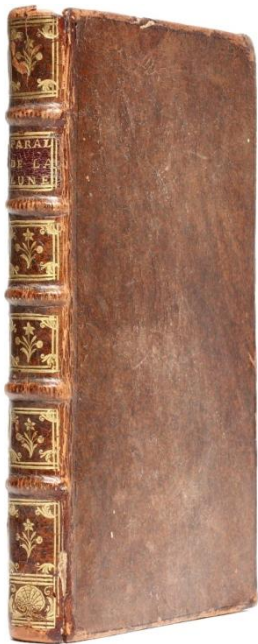
the origin of the Earth as an incandescent globe, Leibniz postulated the consolidation of an original crust, the condensation of an initially universal ocean, and the subsequent deposition of a sequence of strata containing fossils, with the simultaneous diminution of the ocean by evaporation. The bulk of the essay was in fact devoted to the description and illustration of fossils, and to the demonstration of their organic origin, as a crucial part of his whole synthesis. The posthumous publication of 'Protogaea' in 1749 proved highly influential, for it provided a model of Earth-history that allowed for the organic origin of fossils, preserved Steno's and Woodward's understanding of strata as sequential deposits, and was conformable to both Scripture and reason. Its most important effect, however, was to make it possible for the different fossils embedded in successive strata to become evidence of the history of life itself, although that conclusion was not at first drawn in any detail" (Rudwick M.J.S., *The Meaning of Fossils, Episodes in the History of Palaeontology*. University of Chicago Press, 1976, p. 91).

31 [MARX, Karl & ENGELS, Friedrich](#). *Das Kapital, Kritik der politischen Oekonomie*. Vol. I: *Der Produktionsprozess des Kapitals*. Hamburg: Verlag Otto Meissner, 1872. [2], 830 pp. Vol. II: *Der Zirkulationsprozess des Kapitals*. Edited by F. Engels. Hamburg: Verlag Otto Meissner, 1885. xxvii [1], 526, [2] pp. 8vo (207 x 137 mm). Both volumes uniformly bound in contemporary half calf, spines with 4 raised bands, gilt decoated and gilt lettered (vol. I with head of spine partially chipped, light rubbing to extremities, rubbing to spine of vol. II), marbled edges. Text of vol. I with light marginal browning, scattered foxing and frequent pencil markings, vol. II little age-toned only and with no visible foxing. Provenance: bookplates of unknown owner to front pastedowns, one with motto "Aut mors aut vita decora". A very good set, rarely found in uniform bindings. (#002863) € 4,800



PMM 359 (first ed. vol. I only); Rubel 633, 635-636 - SECOND EDITION of Vol. I and FIRST EDITION of Vol. II OF ONE OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL BOOKS OF THE MODERN ERA. Only the first edition of vol. I was published in Marx's lifetime; his friend and supporter Friedrich Engels edited and published volume II in 1885 and volume III in 1894. "The history of the twentieth century is Marx's legacy. Stalin, Mao, Che, Castro -- the icons and monsters of the modern age have all presented themselves as his heirs. Whether he would recognize them as such is quite another

matter... Within one hundred years of his death half the world's population was ruled by governments that professed Marxism to be their guiding faith. His ideas have transformed the study of economics, history, geography, sociology and literature" (When). Marx's great polemic was the summation of his quarter of a century of economic studies, mostly at the British Museum.



32 [MAUPERTUIS, Pierre Louis Moreau de](#). *Discours sur la parallaxe de la lune, pour perfectionner la theorie de la lune et celle de la terre*. Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1741. 8vo (203 x 125 mm). xxxii, 133 [3] pp. Woodcut title-vignette, head-piece and ornament; several woodcut diagrams in text (many full-page), letterpress tables, final blank present. Bound in contemporary French calf, spine with 5 raised bands gilt in compartments and with gilt-lettered morocco label (little rubbing of extremities, worming to upper hinge), marbled endpapers, red-dyed edges. Text little browned throughout, occasional minor spotting, old signature excised from foot of title. A very good copy, printed on very strong paper. (#002902) € 2,600

Poggendorff II, 85; Houzeau-L. II, 1205; Honeyman 2177; Roller-Goodman II, 173. FIRST EDITION. RARE. A discourse on methods of determining the using of the lunar parallax as an aid to navigation, dedicated to Count de Maurepas, Minister of the French Navy.

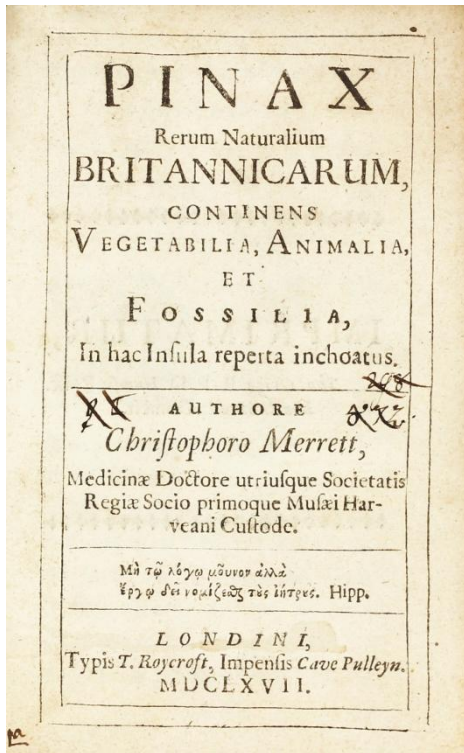
33 [MERCURIO, Geronimo Scipione](#). *La commare dell Scipione Mercurio. Kindermutter oder Hebammen Buch: Worinnen von dem wunderbaren Werck der Empfängnuss und Geburth eines Menschen. . . Aus dem Italienischen übersetzt von Gottfried Welsch*. Leipzig: Tim. Ritzsch, 1653. 4to (193 x 158 mm). [30], 836 (i.e. 828) pp., additional engraved title and 23 engraved plates.



Contemporary full vellum (soiled, lower boards with torn vellum repaired). Internally browned throughout, occasional minor spotting and soiling, leaves Kk2-3 and plate V cut somewhat smaller and may have been supplied. Overall still very good copy.

(#002852) € 1,200

VD17 23:281358B; Krivatsy/NLM 7815; Garrison-Morton 6144 and Heirs of Hippocrates 234 (both Italian ed). SECOND GERMAN EDITION. "One of the earliest works on obstetrics to be published in Italy. It maintained an authoritative position in Italy and Germany for more than one hundred and twenty-five years, and Mercurio's writings remain as the outstanding contribution to Italian obstetrics during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries" (Heirs of Hippocrates 234). "It is a work of importance for the study of the history of Caesarean section; in it Mercurio advocated the Caesarean operation in cases of contracted pelvis." (Garrison-M. 6144).

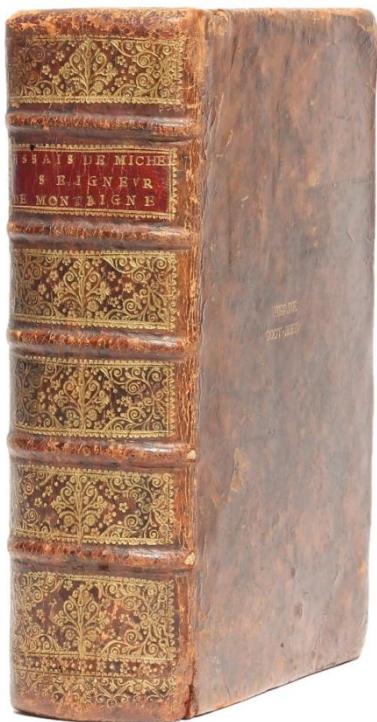


34 [MERRETT, Christopher \[MERRET, Christopher\].](#)

Pinax rerum naturalium Britannicarum, continens vegetabilia, animalia, et fossilia, in hac insula reperta inchoatus. London: Typis T. Roycroft, Impensis Cave Pulleyn, 1667. 8vo (156 x 100 mm). [32], 223 [1] pp. Bound in contemporary vellum over thin boards, spine title in manuscript (little soling of vellum). Text little browned, occasional minor spotting, shelf marks to front pastedown and title. Very good copy in untouched original binding. (#002886) € 1,500

DSB IX, 312; Cobres I, 253,3; Agassiz III, 586; Henrey 255; Schuh, Merrett 1; Wing M1840; Graesse IV, 499. FIRST EDITION, second issue, of Merret's comprehensive catalogue of British flora, fauna, and minerals. William How's *Phytologia* (1650) was still in demand when it went out of print. At the publisher's request Merrett wrote *Pinax* to replace it. Since he was not fieldworker but a sedentary and inexperienced naturalist, he enlisted all the help possible and revealed a wide knowledge of the relevant literature by giving more precise references than his predecessors had. The first impression one year before is quite rare as it just appeared before the great fire [of London], which apparently consumed most of the print run (ODNB).

35 [MONTAIGNE, Michel de.](#) *Les Essais. Edition nouvelle prise sur l'exemplaire trouvé après le décès de l'auteur, revu augmenté d'un tiers outre les précédentes impressions. Enrichi de deux tables curieusement exactes et élaborées.* Paris: Chez Abel l'Angelier au premier pilier de la grand'Salle du Palais, 1602. 8vo (186 x 124 mm). [8], 1165, [77] pp., lacking final blank only.

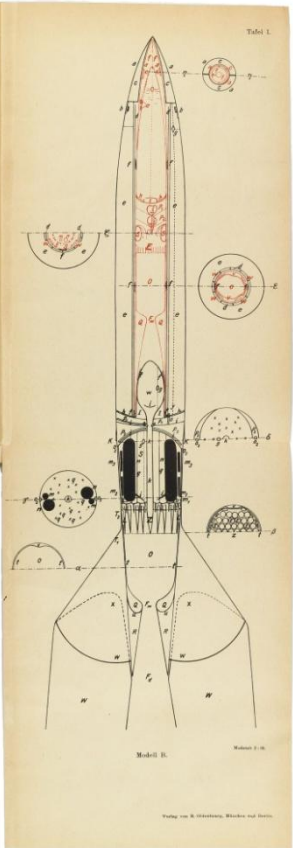


Signatures: \bar{a}^4 , A-4C⁸, 4D-4E⁴, 4F-4I⁸, 4K⁶ (-4K6 blank). Engraved title page, small woodcut initials, index at end. Bound in contemporary mottle calf, spine with 5 raised bands, elaborate gilt decoration in compartments and gilt-lettered morocco label, marbled endpapers, red-dyed edges (little wear to extremities, corners bumped and scuffed, small wormholes to spine). Text little browned throughout, occasional spotting, faint dampstaining to lower title and margins of few pages, closed tear at lower gutter of title, paper flaw to leaf K4 and Ggg1 costing a few letters, little worming to upper blank margin of final 20 leaves. Provenance: Pierre Doct. Med. (gilt lettered stamp to front board), illegible ownership inscription on title. Still very good copy in nice binding. (#002869) € 2,400

Sayce & Maskell 10; Botineau cat. expo. Montaigne BM. Fourth edition of Montaigne's *Essays* by l'Angelier in Paris and a reimpression of the editions of 1598 and 1600, here with a new engraved title and two new indexes. L'Angelier published the first complete edition comprising all three parts of the *Essays* together with Michel Sonnius in 1595. It was edited and enlarged by Montaigne's adopted daughter, Marie le Jars de Gournay.

A milestone work in rocketry and space travel

36 **OBERTH, Hermann.** *Die Rakete zu dem Planetenräumen.* München & Berlin: Verlag R. Oldenbourg, 1923. 8vo (250 x 175 mm). [1-4] 5-92 pp., 3 lithographed folding plates and numerous diagrams in the text. Front and back cover of original printed wrappers preserved (spine gone) and attached to new wrappers (light browning and soiling of covers, top corner chipped with little loss of border). Internally very little age-toning, small tear at top corner of title-page backed with paper, otherwise an exceptionally crisp and clean copy. Preserved in customized dust wrappers. Provenance: Superior Galleries, Beverly Hills, CA. (#002783) € 4,500

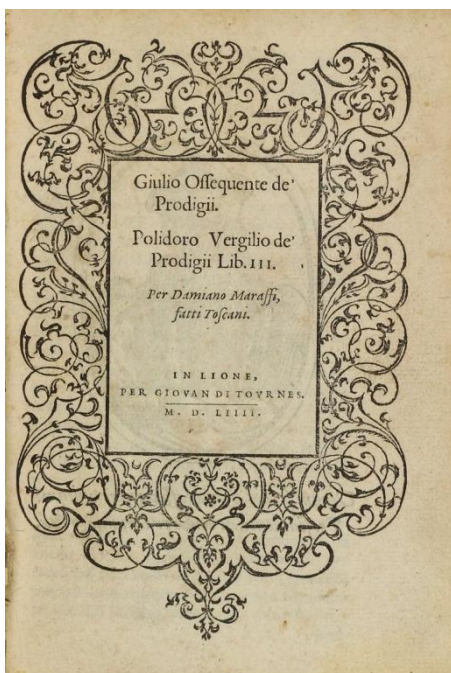


Norman 1604; Interlibrum 270/260. FIRST EDITION of the first technical book on the subject and a milestone work of rocketry. *The Rocket into Planetary Space* was originally Oberth's doctoral dissertation, however it was rejected by the University of Heidelberg, and first published privately here. Oberth "demonstrated that a rocket can operate in a vacuum and that it can surpass the velocity of its own exhaust; he also pointed out the superiority of liquid fuels in producing maximum exhaust velocity. He described in detail the designs of a prototypical instrument-carrying rocket and of a theoretical spaceship, and developed the first sketchy model of a space station" (Norman).

Austro-Hungarian born Oberth was a physicist and engineer who built his first model rocket at the age of 14. "Oberth's book became the sole cornerstone of all later space-travel ideas" (W. Ley, *Rockets, Missiles, and Space Travel*, pp. 108-113).



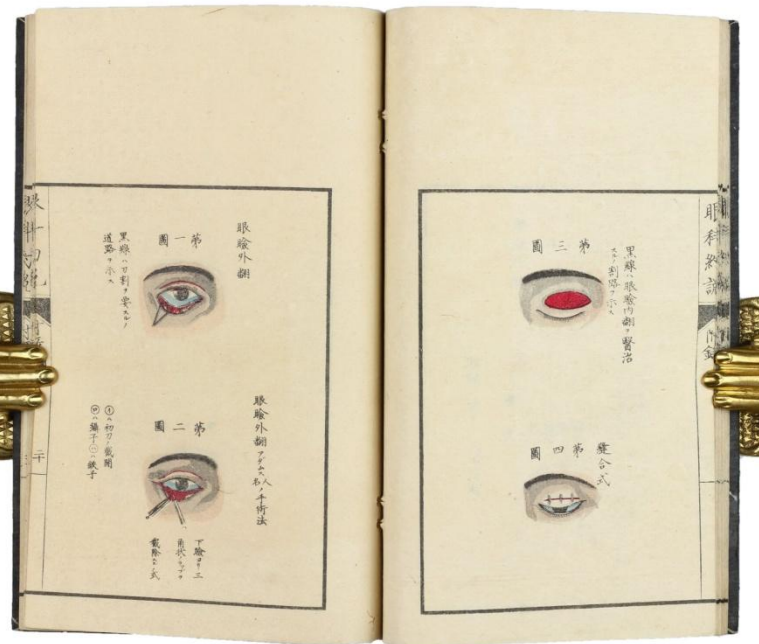
37 **OBSEQUENS, Julius.** *De' prodigii. Polidoro Vergilio de' prodigii lib. III. Per Damiano Maraffi, fatti Toscani.* Lyon: J. de Tournes, 1554. 8vo (153 x 105 mm). 340, [18] pp., without the final blank leaf Z4. Title with fine arabesque woodcut border, woodcut portrait of translator on title verso, some woodcut initials and 44 woodcut illustrations in text. Bound in 18th century calf, spine with 4 raised bands richly gilt in compartments and with gilt-lettered morocco label, marbled endpapers, red-dyed edges, upper margin of text block trimmed close, spine ends damaged, hinges split but cords holding, extremities rubbed, corners worn. Internally little browned, faint dampstaining to lower margin of some gatherings. Still very good copy. (#002855) € 1,800



Mortimer 388; Durling 3381; Cartier, de Tournes 281; Adams O 10. - THE RARE FIRST ITALIAN EDITION of Obsequens' work on omens and supernatural events, first published in 1508 at the end of Aldine's edition of Pliny's *Epistolae* and here translated by Damiano Maraffi, whose portrait is printed on the title verso. The illustrations depict various abnormal animals and humans, landscapes, destroyed cities, meteorite falls, weather and other natural phenomena. Edited by Conrad Lycosthenes, the work also contains Polydore Vergil's *De prodigiis* and J. Camerarius' *La norica, o vero de gl'ostenti*. The fine woodcuts are ascribed to Bernard Salomon. The Lyon printer De Tourne has also published the first Latin edition (*Prodigiorum liber*, without illustrations) in 1552 and the first edition in French the year after the Italian edition, both issued with illustrations.

38 [OSANAI, Gen'yo](#). *Ganka yakusetsu [Summary of Ophthalmology]*. 3 Volumes. Tokio, Meiji 11 (1878). (227 x 148 mm). 22 finely hand-colored full-page woodcuts on 13 folding plates. 35; 39, 30

folding leaves. Xylographically printed and stack-folded double leaves in Japanese stitched binding. Grey original wrappers with xylographic title tag (little soiled and rubbed, stitching partly defect). Internally crisp with only very little paper browning. Final leaf of each volume with red ownership seal. (#002861) € 1,200



Second edition in Japanese, first published in 1872 (Meiji 5), of this collection of translations from a variety of Western ophthalmological texts. The hand-colored plates depict a range of diseases, ophthalmological instruments and surgical procedures. According to NLM the author is Paul Silex (1858-1929), but this is certainly wrong. The present work was probably mistaken for his "*Compendium der Augenheilkunde*" (Berlin 1891). See G. E. Mestler, *A Galaxy of Old Japanese Medical Books With Miscellaneous Notes on Early Medicine in Japan*, IV, p. 336).

39 [OTTO, Adolph Wilhelm](#). *Monstrorum sexcentorum descriptio anatomica / Museum anatomico-pathologicum Vratislaviense*. Vratislaviae [ie. Breslau]: Sumptibus Ferdinandi Hirt, 1841. Large folio (527 x 370 mm). xx, 335 [1] pp., 30 engraved plates (one hand-coloured) protected by tissue guards, text in Latin and within ruled border throughout. Bound in contemporary cloth, spine with gilt lettering and ruling (rebacked, spine ends and extremities rubbed, corners bumped, new endpapers). Text foxed throughout, plates crisp and virtually unfoxed, lower blank margin of first 4 plates with single smaller waterstain). Provenance: Dr. Cordes, Geneva (stamp on second title). Very

good copy with the plates clean and bright. (#002903) € 3,600



Wellcome IV, 275; Lesky 486; Goldschmid 166; Hirsch IV, 449f. FIRST EDITION, VERY RARE, of Otto's monography on human and bestial monstruosities. The famous depiction of human and animal malformations in clear lines on the basis of exact drawings. Many of these illustrations have been inherited in later compilations. Of human images is to mention, T. 2 and 3: the Cyclop, the facial cleft: T. 5 and 6, the abdominal cleft and umbilical hernia: T. 9 ff, chondrodystrophy: T. 22; the twin formations: T. 24. Some illustrations are executed in a puncture engraving, some essentially scraped or erased. On one table, the arteries are hand-colored in red. (see Goldschmid)

40 [PICCOLOMINI, Arcelango](#). *Anatome integra revisa tabulis explanata & iconibus mirificam humani corporis fabricam ad ipsam naturae archetypum exprimentibus / cum praefatione ac emendatione Joannis Fantoni*. Verona: G. G. de Ferrari, 1754. Large Folio (400 x 248 mm). 60, [8] pp., 8 (3 folding) engraved plates. Bound in near contemporary paste paper over boards, ink lettering to spine (extremities worn, boards and spine rubbed). Text and plates generally crisp and clean with only ver minor faint spotting, each folding plate reinforced with horizontal paper stripe at blank verso. Provenance: Samuel Christian Lucä (neat inscription on title page with place and date, Tübingen 1807, and a later bookplate on front pastedown). Fine copy. (#002862) € 3,500



only ver minor faint spotting, each folding plate reinforced with horizontal paper stripe at blank verso. Provenance: Samuel Christian Lucä (neat inscription on title page with place and date, Tübingen 1807, and a later bookplate on front pastedown). Fine copy. (#002862) € 3,500

NLM/Blake 378; Choulant 233. - EXCEPTIONALLY RARE PIRATED EDITION of R Emmelin's *Catoptrum microcosmicum* (first printed 1619). "The three principal plates of R Emmelin's *Catoptrum*, and the many smaller pictures superimposed, totaled before they were cut out and pasted together, five copperplates [actually 8]. These original plates of R Emmelin's seem to have fallen into the hands of a Veronese book-dealer who used them for speculation, asserting that he had obtained possession of the plates from the anatomist Piccolhomini, and published them as a posthumous work of Piccolhomini, purporting to be revised by Fantoni... In this work, the plates reveal themselves as the original ones of R Emmelin through the names of J. R. inventor, L. K. sculpor, Stephan Michelspacher excudit, which were engraved upon the first of the plates. The anatomist Fantoni whose name is

probably misused, like that of Piccolhomini, was born in Turin, 1675, and died there as a professor and royal body-physician in 1758. He should be distinguished from the Bolognese anatomist Fantoni who gave instructions in anatomy in the academy of the Caracci." (Choulant).

* Samuel Christian Lucä, born 1787 in Frankfurt and died 1821 in Marburg as Professor.

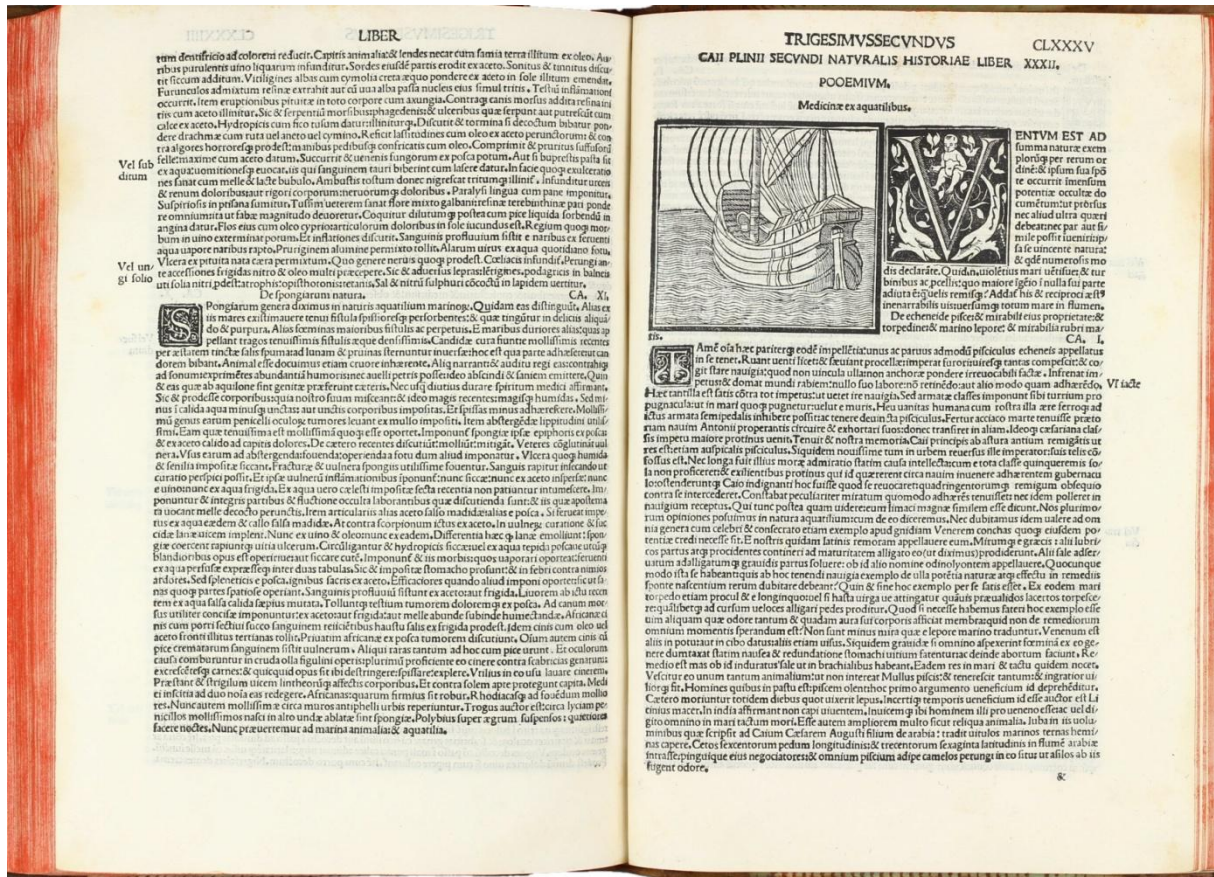
The first illustrated edition of Pliny's Historia Naturalis

41 [PLINIUS SECUNDUS, Gaius / PLINY THE ELDER](#). *Historiae naturalis libri XXXVII. Aptissimis figuris exculpti ab Alexa(n)dro Benedicto Ve(nerabili) physico emendatiores redditi*. Venice: Melchior Sessa, 20 August 1513. Folio. Very good copy in untouched binding. (#002790) € 12,000

Essling 4; Sander 5760; Mortimer 388 rem.; Schweiger II, 785. THE RARE FIRST ILLUSTRATED EDITION of Pliny's famous scientific encyclopaedia and a fine specimen of early 16th century Italian typography. With 38 woodcuts, including maps of Europe and Africa as well as representations of mining, handicraft, medicine, music and others. The text follows the valued review of 1507. "From handwritten sources and with special consideration to Dioscorides and Hermol. Barbarus, even more important as his editor Alexander Benedictus was physician who rendered outstanding services in the medical sciences" (transl. from Choulant, Handbuch, 189).

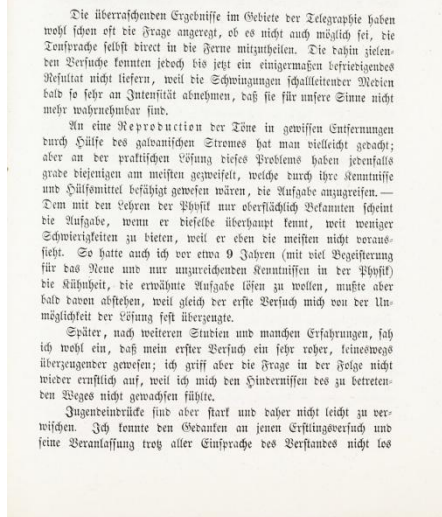
In his great encyclopaedia Pliny set forth by his own count 20,000 facts compiled from 2,000 different works, all of which he scrupulously cited in his remarkably thorough indices. The 36 books of this vast compilation, the only extant work of more than 100 said to have been composed by Pliny, cover cosmology, mathematics, geography, medicine, zoology, agriculture, botany, history, philosophy, anthropology, mineralogy, and the arts and literature. When Pliny died at the age of 56 while observing the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, the work was still unfinished. The importance of the *Historia naturalis* for the study of ancient art has somewhat been overshadowed by its renown as the first encyclopaedia of natural history. In fact, the *Historia* remains a principal source of information on the development of sculpture and painting and the techniques of metalworking and silversmithing in antiquity, topics covered in the last four books. Together with Vitruvius' *De*

architectura, Pliny's work is one of few extant testimonies to the flowering of art criticism and art historical study in the Roman period.



Coining the term "telephone"

42 [REIS, Johann Philipp. Ueber Telephonie durch den galvanischen Strom.](#) In: *Jahres-Bericht des physikalischen Vereins zu Frankfurt am Main für das Rechnungsjahr 1860-1861*, pp. 57-64. Frankfurt am Main: G. Naumann's Druckerei, 1861. 8vo (219 x 140 mm). Whole volume, 80 pp., illustrations in text and 6 folding plates. Wrapper to spine as issued, Pages crisp and clean with just very minor soiling to lower margin of title-page. Fine copy of the rare milestone paper. (#002849) € 2,100



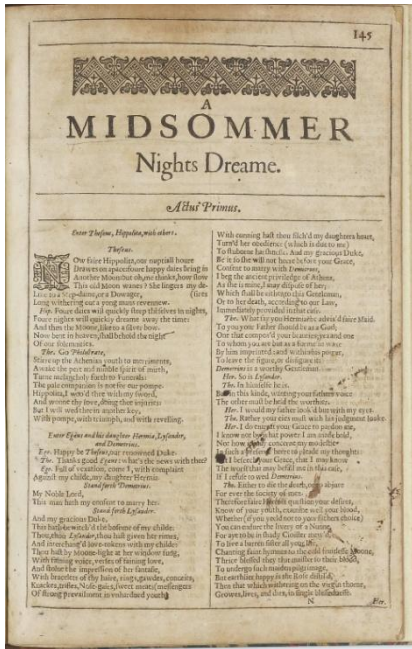
Darmstaedter 612. Wheeler Gift 1532 (detailed with ill.); see also DSB I, 582 and PMM 365 (for Bell). - The RARE FIRST EDITION of Reis's paper on the invention of the telephone as presented in a lecture before the Physical Society of Frankfurt on 26 October 1861. Reis was the second man after Bourseul to think of transmitting speech electrically. It was Reis who coined the term "telephone" and he was the first, in 1860, to produce a functioning device that could transmit musical notes, indistinct speech, and occasionally distinct speech by means of electric signals. Practically, Reis's telephones had varying success; some worked well and others produced only static. Nevertheless, they were displayed all over Europe and one was on show in Scotland when Bell was there visiting his father.

Interesting manuscript of the most important French textbook of physics of the 17th century

43 **ROHAULT, Jacques.** *Traité de Physique*. Not after 1672, not before 1671. BOUND MANUSCRIPT of the Standard work of the time in physics, created not more than one year after publication of the first book edition. 546 numbered text pages plus 6 pages of content list. The text is not a word-by-word copy of Rohault's *Traité*. Divided in 4 chapters, it contains about 70% of the text of the print edition. Since Rohault's textbook was widely used by students of the time, it is likely that the manuscript was created as a teaching aid. It is written in black ink in a neat and accurate hand and contains several illustrations which are also found in the printed version. Bound in contemporary calf, spine with gilt-lettered label, marbled endpapers, old (18th century?) rebacking and leather reinforcement of corners, some rubbing of boards and extremities, single wormhole in upper board. A torn portion of the second leaf of contents is repaired with little loss of text. The text pages are lightly browned with occasional minor spotting and faint dampstaining to first leaves only. The final text leaf is stained and somewhat frayed at fore-margin. Provenance: D. A. Lemaigre (signed and dated 1672 on last page of contents), another (illegible) signature to the final page. Very good condition. (#002764) € 7,500

The French physicist Rohault was born in Amiens in 1620 and died in Paris in 1675. "In 1671, Jacques Rohault published his *Traité de physique*, a textbook on physics relying on his weekly conferences held in Paris. A good mathematician and at the same time a curious experimenter, Rohault was one of the main Cartesian figures of his time. Connected to Parisian philosophical circles, Rohault was deeply concerned with the reception of Descartes' philosophical views. He was associated with Claude Clerselier and he encouraged Pierre-Sylvain Régis to spread Cartesianism in Toulouse. Performing experiments and using instruments in his observations, allowed for a very good reception of Rohault's natural philosophy in the late seventeenth century. Thus, his textbook on physics was quickly translated and disseminated across Europe." (M. Dobré, *Cartesian Empiricisms*, pp. 203-226. In: *Studies in History and Philosophy of Science book series*, AUST, vol. 31). Rohault strongly recommended the use of experiments, discussing them in detail in his textbook. It deals with every part of physics known in his time and he elaborates on optics, mathematical astronomy, the tides, the air, minerals and metals and one of the most important sections is devoted to electric and magnetic phenomena. In 1672 Samuel Clarke translated Rohault's work as *System of Natural Philosophy*, which was used as a university textbook for more than half a century. With numerous editions, it gained an independent status through its annotations that purported to correct it with reference to the theories of Isaac Newton.

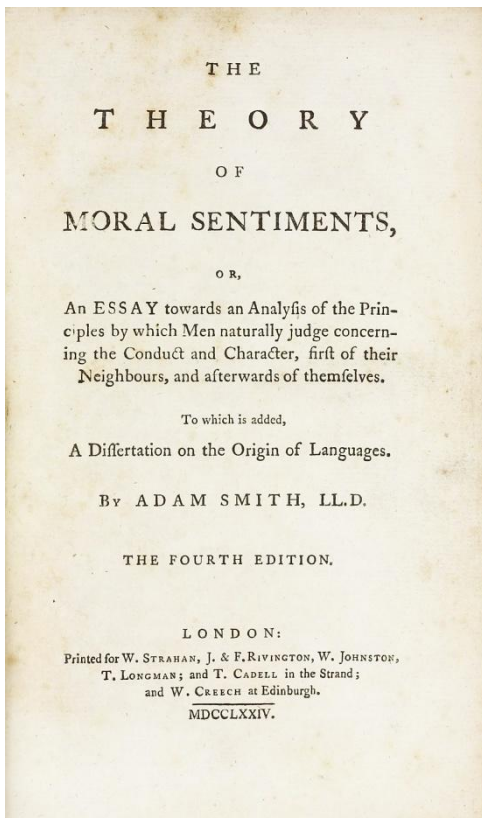




44 [SHAKESPEARE, William](#). *A Midsummer Nights Dreame*. pp. 145-162, extracted from the Second Folio. [London: Thomas Cotes for Robert Allot, 1632], Folio (316 x 203 mm). Text in two columns; one woodcut headpiece and one initial. Bound in modern quarter calf over marbled boards, gilt-lettered spine, new endpapers. Minor browning, occasional brown spotting and small ink smudges, a few mm of blank upper corner torn. Still a very good copy. (#002868) € 4,800

STC 22274 - Complete play from the 1632 second folio edition of Shakespeare's works, which contained many changes from the 1623 first folio. The edition was printed by Thomas Cotes for a consortium of five publishers. This is the fourth edition overall, preceded by the quarto editions of 1600 and 1619 and the folio edition of 1623. "A Midsummer Nights Dreame" is one of Shakespeare's most popular comedies.

45 [SMITH, Adam](#). *The Theory of Moral Sentiments. . . To which is added a dissertation on the origin of languages*. London: printed for W. Strahan, J. & F. Rivington, W. Johnston, T. Longman, and T. Cadell, and W. Creech, 1774. 8vo (208 x 126 mm). [8], 476 (i.e. 478), [2] pp. including



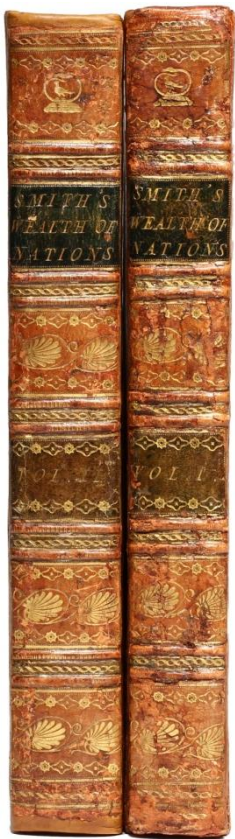
advertisement leaf at end, p. 478 misnumbered 476, leaves D7 and D8 have signatures and are possibly cancels with the leaf D8 misbound before D7. Contemporary calf, spine with rich gilt decoration (boards and spine rubbed, spine label gone, hinges repaired, extremities rubbed, spine ends scuffed). Little age-toning of text, occasional minor foxing, but generally clean and unmarked. A very good wide-margined copy in original binding. (#002793) € 5,000

ESTCT95116; Alston III, 825; Kress 5815; Goldsmith 9537 (both for 1st ed.) - THE VERY RARE FOURTH EDITION. Smith's *Theory of Moral Sentiments* is drawn from his course of lectures while he was a professor of philosophy at Glasgow University. "The work received wide acclaim and so impressed the stepfather of the young duke of Buccleuch that he invited Smith to become the duke's tutor, with the promise of a pension for life. . . The greater part of the *Theory of Moral Sentiments* is an account of moral psychology. . . The mainstay of Smith's moral psychology is sympathy. . . Smith characterizes the mechanism of sympathy in this way: 'Whatever is the passion which arises from any object in the person principally concerned, an analogous emotion springs up at the thought of this situation, in the breast of every attentive spectator'. . . Smith argues that if the appearance of grief or joy, for example, arouses similar feelings

in us, it is because these feelings suggest to us the general idea of some good or evil that has befallen the person in whom we observe them" (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy* VII, pp. 461ff). "The *Theory of Moral Sentiments* was [first] published in April 1759 and at once brought Smith something more than local fame. It was hailed by David Hume in typical ironic manner: 'I proceed to tell you the melancholy news', he wrote from London, 'that your book has been very unfortunate: for the public seem disposed to applaud it extremely'" (Mossner. *Adam Smith: The Biographical Approach*, p. 12).

This edition is exceptionally rare. We can only trace a single copy sold at auction in the past 50 years (Sotheby's, London, 1973).

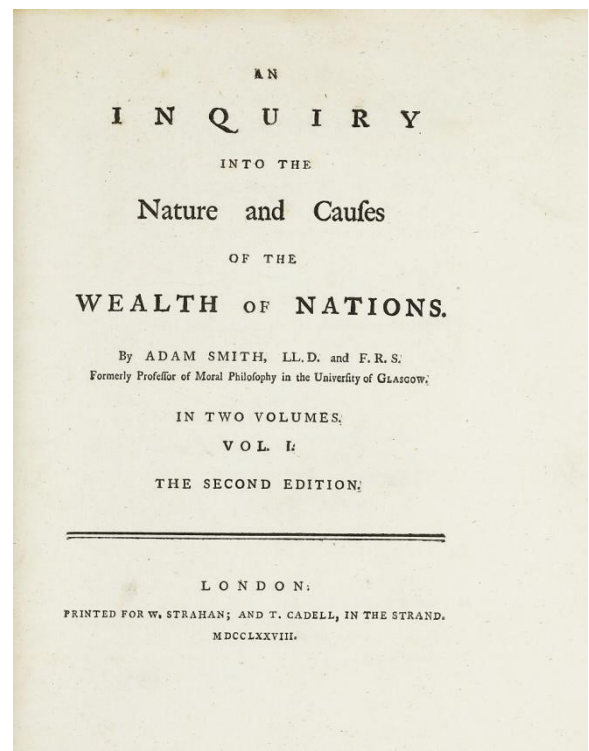
46 [SMITH, Adam](#). *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*. London: printed for W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1778. Two volumes. 4to (283 x 228 mm). [8], 510; [8], 589 [1] pp., including half-title in vol. II (no half-title called for in vol. I). Leaf Ee3 misbound after Ee1 in vol. I, half-title in vol. II bound after title. Contemporary polished calf, spines gilt-decorated in compartments and with gilt-lettered morocco labels, board edges tooled in gilt, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt (hinges and spine ends of vol. II repaired, corners worn, extremities rubbed). Very little browning of text, occasional minor spotting, but generally clean and crisp. Tears without loss to margins of leaves Nn3 and Tt3 in vol. I and leaf Ddd1 in vol. II.



Provenance: From the library of Peter Bauer (1915-2002), developmental economist and late Emeritus Professor at the London School of Economics. An excellent and extremely wide-margin copy in original binding. (#002885) € 29,000

Goldsmith 11663; Grolier, 100 English, 57; Einaudi 5329; Kress B154; cf. PMM 221 (first edition). - RARE SECOND EDITION and the only other edition to be published in quarto format. Adam Smith (1723-1790) spent ten years in the writing and perfecting of *The Wealth of Nations*. "The book succeeded at once, and the first edition was exhausted in six months ... Whether it be true or not, as Buckle said, that the '*Wealth of Nations*' was, 'in its ultimate results, probably the most important that had ever been written' ... it is probable that no book can be mentioned which so rapidly became an authority both with statesmen and philosophers" (DNB). "The history of economic theory up to the end of the nineteenth century consists of two parts: the mercantilist phase which was based not so much on a doctrine as on a system of practice which grew out of social conditions; and the second phase which saw the development of the theory that the individual had the right to be unimpeded in the exercise of economic activity. While it cannot be said that Smith invented the latter theory ... his work is the first major expression of it. He begins with the thought that labour is the source from which a nation derives what is necessary to it. "The

improvement of the division of labour is the measure of productivity ... Labour represents the three essential elements - wages, profit and rent - and these three also constitute income. From the workings of the economy, Smith passes to its matter 'stock' which encompasses all that man owns either for his own consumption or the return it brings him. The *Wealth of Nations* ends with a history of economic development, a definitive onslaught on the mercantile system, and some prophetic speculations on the limits of economic control. Where the political aspects of human rights had taken two centuries to explore, Smith's achievement was to bring the study of economic aspects to the same point in a single work. The *Wealth of Nations* is not a system, but as a provisional analysis it is completely convincing. The certainty of its criticism and its grasp of human nature have made it the first and greatest classic of modern economic thought" (PMM). The second edition is the rarest of the early editions of *Wealth of Nations*, of which only 500 copies were printed. A number of these sheets for this edition may well have been used from the first edition of 1776. "The second edition exhibits a number of alterations large and small, some providing new information, some correcting matters of fact, some perfecting the idiom, and large number now documenting references in footnotes" (William B. Todd, in the 1976 Oxford edition of *The Wealth of Nations*).



47 **TAISNIER, Joannes.** *De usu annuli sphaerici libri tres in quibus quicquid ad geometriae perfectionem requiritur continetur.* Palermo: apud Sanctum dominicu, 1550. 4to (205 x 150 mm). [2], xxix leaves, bound without the final blank. Printed in italic throughout, title-page within woodcut architectural border and full-page woodcut coat-of-arms of Charles V on verso, woodcut initials and 41 woodcut illustrations in text of which 5 are dated 1549 and 16 with the monogram 'is'. 18th-century vellum with two ties, spine gilt-decorated and with gilt-lettered brown label (binding restored, new endpapers). Text with some worming, more pronounced towards the end and repaired (affecting some letters of text and image), occasional light spotting and staining, the last 3 leaves lightly browned. Provenance: Giancarlo Beltrame Library. (#002905) € 2,600



Adams T68; Honeyman 2956. FIRST EDITION of a rare little book, of which copies are to be found in the British Library and at Harvard. The first book deals with geometry in general, the second with the spherical ring in particular, and the third its practical use by artillerymen. Part of the text appeared in Italian in Ferrara in 1548 (see Harvard Catalogue 491). Taisnier served Charles V in a number of capacities, not least that of musician, and was the author of a number of works (see Thorndike, *History of magic and experimental science*, V, p.580).

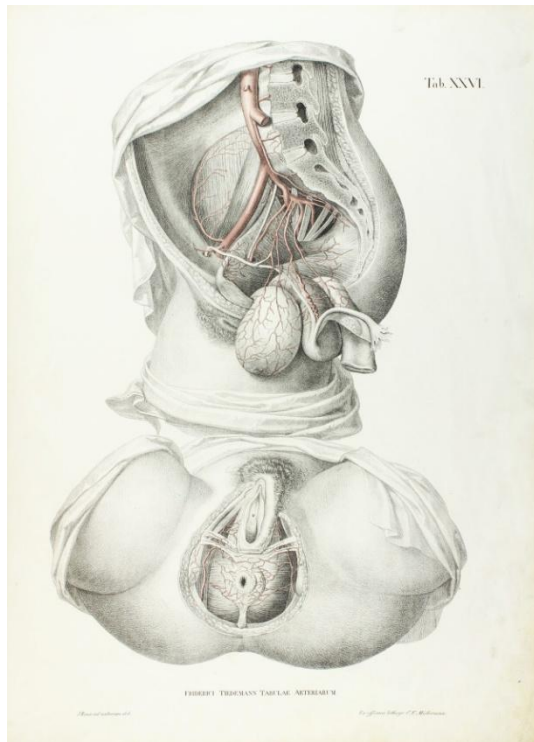
48 **TIEDEMANN, Friedrich.** *Tabulae arteriarum corporis humani...* Carlsruhe: ex officina Christiani Friderici Müller, 1822. 3 Volumes comprising two volumes of tables, double elephant folio (717 x 531 mm), and one volume of text printed in German and Latin, 8vo (220 x 170 mm). xv [1], 379



[1] pp.; atlas volumes with 38 hand-coloured lithographic plates, each accompanied by a facing outline plate (vol. I, plates I to XVIII; vol. II plates XIX to XXXVIII). Atlases bound in contemporary half calf gilt over marbled boards (rubbed and chipped at extremities), marbled endpapers; text volume bound in contemporary paste paper boards, spine with gilt-lettered paper label (corners bumped, extremities rubbed). Text volume with some scattered foxing, stronger to first and final pages; plate volume with some dust soiling and thumb markings, plate 38 with paper repair to lower margin well outside platemark, text with a few light pencil annotations. Provenance: Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland (library stamps to titles and some plates); Aerzte Verein Elberfeld (stamp to title of text volume). All in all a very good set. (#101620) € 6,000

Not in Choulant-Frank. Wellcome V, 270; Heirs of Hippocrates 1370 (atlas) and 1371 (text); Weber, *History of Lithography* (1966)

pp. 39-40. - FIRST EDITION, VERY RARE WITH THE TEXT VOLUME. Tiedemann was a pupil of Soemmerring, and he contributed to anatomy, physiology, and embryology. This large atlas, with plates remarkable for their beauty, accuracy, and originality of presentation, is one of the first works entirely devoted to the arterial system. In all the plates the arteries were hand-colored by the artist J. Roux. Tiedemann's work was also one of the first anatomy atlases produced in Germany using the new method of lithography. Tiedemann's life-size illustrations of the arteries were widely copied in the 19th century on account of their excellence.



49 [WEGENER, Alfred](#). *Die Entstehung der Kontinente und Ozeane*. Braunschweig: Vieweg & Sohn, 1915. 8vo (210 x 136 mm). iv, [2], 94 pp., 20 illustr. in text. Three-quarter cloth over marbled boards, with titled paper label and shelf-mark label to spine, interior clean and unfoxed, library ink stamps to title-page. Provenance: Handels-Hochschulkurse der Stadt Nürnberg. (#002233) € 2,900

DSB XIV, 217; Norman 2192 (journal issue). - First edition in book form of the famous work on the continental drift, the mainwork of Wegener. The text appeared first in Petermanns Mitteilungen 1912. Later editions appeared in 1920, 1922 and 1929; foreign editions after 1922. Wegener began his university career at the physical institute of the University Marburg in 1909, where he worked until 1919. After his habilitation in the fields of astronomy, meteorology and cosmic physics in Marburg, he became the director of the local observatory in 1910 and in parallel worked as a lecturer at the physical institute. Wegener became widely known for his pioneering theory on continental drift, which he published in two papers in 1912, both entitled "Die Entstehung der Kontinente" (The origin of continents).. Although it was thought ludicrous at first, it has since been confirmed and is now quite acclaimed. In 1915 he published a book-length extension of his work on continental displacements now entitled "Die Entstehung der Kontinente und Ozeane." Because of the First World War, Wegener's book went unnoticed outside Germany. In 1922, however, a third (revised) edition was translated into English, French, Russian, Spanish, and Swedish, pushing Wegener's theory of continental drift to the forefront of debate in the earth sciences. The present first edition is much rarer than the journal issue.

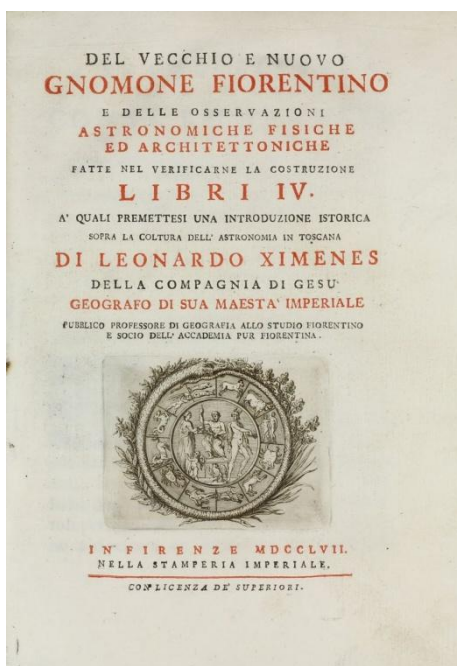
50 [WOOD, Robert and DAWKINS, James](#). *The Ruins of Palmyra, otherwise Tedmor, in the Desart*. London: [for the author], 1753. Imperial folio (547 x 370 mm). [6], 50 pp. With 3 full-page engravings of inscriptions in text and 57 full-page engraved plates numbered I-LVII, including folding panoramic plate I assembled in 3 folding sheets. Contemporary full calf, foliated border decoration to board margins in gold, spine with 7 raised bands and lettered in gilt (old rebacking, leather rubbed, wear to extremities, corners scuffed, inner hinges reinforced), marbled endpapers. Only little browning throughout, title with light overall spotting, occasional light marginal spotting elsewhere. Bookplate to front pastedown removed. A fine, wide-margined copy. (#002847) € 9,500



Cohen-de Ricci 916; Fowler 443; Harris 939. FIRST EDITION OF THIS IMPORTANT SOURCE ON THE RECENTLY-DESTROYED MONUMENTS OF PALMYRA. Wood's work was of profound import for architects in Georgian Britain, and may well prove to be of renewed importance in the years ahead, as Palmyra was reduced virtually to rubble by Islamic State forces in August 2015. The plates imaginatively restore the ruins of Palmyra to their former glory, but Wood also includes several views of the dilapidated columns and arches in situ. The first plate was intended to form a panorama some 1.5 m long. "No such

meticulous and handsome archaeological work had yet appeared in the English language, and the nation could feel proud to have a worthy competitor for the lavish folios produced in France and Italy" (RIBA). Unlike earlier antiquarian works, Wood measured and recorded proportions of columns and remnants of friezes and ceilings - a pioneering approach that influenced British and French architects throughout the 18th century. The plates were engraved by Pierre Fourdrinier, Thomas Major and J. S. Muller, Jr., after drawings by J. B. Borra, the Italian architect who accompanied Wood and James Dawkins on their tour of Asia Minor in 1750-51. This is one of two issues recorded in the ESTC - this with "Page 9.l.26. for emperor's, read emperors."

51 [XIMENES, Leonardo](#). *Del vecchio e nuovo gnomone fiorentino, e delle osservazioni astronomiche, fisiche ed architettoniche*. Florence: Stamperia Imperiale, 1757. 4to (257 x 182 mm). [8], cxxiv, 336, [2] pp. Signatures: [cross]⁴ a-g⁸ h⁶, A-X⁸ [chi]1. Title-page printed in red and black and with engraved vignette, 14 engraved plates (including 2 tables, 13 folding), errata leaf, woodcut



initials and tailpieces. Contemporary half vellum over marbled boards, spine with red morocco label lettered in gilt (chipping of spine label, rubbing of boards, corners bumped), red-sprinkled edges. Text and plates exceptionally crisp and clean, just one table at end with brown spot at margin. Provenance: Giancarlo Beltrame Library; unidentified armorial bookplate to front pastedown. A very fine copy, unusually well preserved. (#002906) € 3,800

Riccardi II 634-635; Brunet V, 1503. VERY RARE FIRST EDITION of the important study by the great Sicilian scientist Leonardo Ximenes, geographer and engineer of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Ximenes restored the great sundial of the Dome of Santa Maria del Fiore. At this occasion he performed a series of astronomical and physical observations of great importance, and marked the meridian line on the floor of the transept of the Croce del Duomo. The present work also contains a compendium of the history of astronomy in Tuscany including a detailed bibliography, where many astronomical works by Tuscan authors are recorded along with some news about their life (see Riccardi).

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2.1 Right of Revocation

You have the right to withdraw from this agreement within fourteen days without stating a reason. The period of revocation is fourteen days from the date on which the goods were accepted by you or by a third person appointed by you, who is not the carrier.

In order to exercise your right of revocation, you must notify us

Milestones of Science Books
Jörn Koblitz
Schulstrasse 18A
27721 Ritterhude, Germany
Phone: +49 (0) 421 1754235
E-Mail: info@milestone-books.de

accordingly in an unequivocal statement (e.g. letter sent by post, telefax or e-mail) of your decision to withdraw from the agreement. You may use the attached sample revocation form for this purpose, however this is not mandatory. Sending notification of your intention to exercise your right of revocation prior to expiry of the period of revocation shall be sufficient to comply with the period of revocation.

2.2 Consequences of Revocation

If you withdraw from this agreement, we shall refund all payments that we have received from you, including delivery costs (with the exception of additional costs that arise if you have selected a form of delivery other than the cheapest form of standard delivery offered by us) without undue delay and within fourteen days at the latest from the date on which we received the notice of revocation. For this refund we use the same method of payment that you used for the original transaction, unless expressly agreed otherwise with you; in no event will you be charged any fees for this refund.

We may refuse the refund until the goods have been returned to us or until such time as you have provided evidence that you have returned the goods, whichever is the earlier.

You must return or hand over the goods to us without undue delay and, at all events, within fourteen days at the latest from the date on which you notified us of your withdrawal from the agreement. The deadline shall be deemed to have been complied with if the goods are dispatched prior to expiry of the deadline.

The immediate costs of returning the goods shall be borne by you.

You shall only be required to compensate any loss of value if said loss of value can be attributed to any unnecessary handling of the goods for the purpose of testing the condition, properties and functionality of said goods.

2.3 Exclusion of the right of revocation.

There is no right of revocation for agreements on the delivery of goods that are not prefabricated and for the manufacture of which the consumer has made an individual selection or stipulation, or that have been clearly tailored to meet the personal requirements of the consumer.

Revocation form

If you wish to withdraw from the agreement, please fill in this form and send it back to:

Milestones of Science Books
Joern Koblitz
Schulstrasse 18A
27721 Ritterhude, Germany
Phone: +49 (0) 421 1754235
E-Mail: info@milestone-books.de

I / we(*)

hereby withdraw from the agreement signed by me / us (*) for the purchase of the

following goods: _____

Ordered on () Received on ()

Name of consumer(s): _____

Address of consumer(s):

Signature of consumer(s):

Date:

(*) delete as appropriate

Widerrufsbelehrung für Verbraucher

Widerrufsrecht

Sie haben das Recht, binnen vierzehn Tagen ohne Angabe von Gründen diesen Vertrag zu widerrufen. Die Widerrufsfrist beträgt vierzehn Tage ab dem Tag, an dem Sie oder ein von Ihnen benannter Dritter, der nicht der Beförderer ist, die Waren in Besitz genommen haben bzw. hat.

Um Ihr Widerrufsrecht auszuüben, müssen Sie uns

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mittels einer eindeutigen Erklärung (z.B. ein mit der Post versandter Brief, Telefax oder E-Mail) über Ihren Entschluss, diesen Vertrag zu widerrufen, informieren. Sie können dafür das beigefügte Muster-Widerrufsformular verwenden, das jedoch nicht vorgeschrieben ist. Sie können das Muster-Widerrufsformular oder eine andere eindeutige Erklärung auch auf unserer Webseite [<http://www.milestone-books.de/terms.php>] elektronisch ausfüllen und übermitteln. Machen Sie von dieser Möglichkeit Gebrauch, so werden wir Ihnen unverzüglich (z. B. per E-Mail) eine Bestätigung über den Eingang eines solchen Widerrufs übermitteln.

Zur Wahrung der Widerrufsfrist reicht es aus, dass Sie die Mitteilung über die Ausübung des Widerrufsrechts vor Ablauf der Widerrufsfrist absenden.

Folgen des Widerrufs

Wenn Sie diesen Vertrag widerrufen, haben wir Ihnen alle Zahlungen, die wir von Ihnen erhalten haben, einschließlich der Lieferkosten (mit Ausnahme der zusätzlichen Kosten, die sich daraus ergeben, dass Sie eine andere Art der Lieferung als die von uns angebotene, günstigste Standardlieferung gewählt haben), unverzüglich und spätestens binnen vierzehn Tagen ab dem Tag zurückzuzahlen, an dem die Mitteilung über Ihren Widerruf dieses Vertrags bei uns eingegangen ist. Für diese Rückzahlung verwenden wir dasselbe Zahlungsmittel, das Sie bei der ursprünglichen Transaktion eingesetzt haben, es sei denn, mit Ihnen wurde ausdrücklich etwas anderes vereinbart; in keinem Fall werden Ihnen wegen dieser Rückzahlung Entgelte berechnet. Wir können die Rückzahlung verweigern, bis wir die Waren wieder zurückerhalten haben oder bis Sie den Nachweis erbracht haben, dass Sie die Waren zurückgeschickt haben, je nachdem, welches der frühere Zeitpunkt ist.

Sie haben die Waren unverzüglich und in jedem Fall spätestens binnen vierzehn Tagen ab dem Tag, an dem Sie uns über den Widerruf dieses Vertrags unterrichten, an uns oder an zurück zusenden oder zu übergeben. Die Frist ist gewahrt, wenn Sie die Waren vor Ablauf der Frist von vierzehn Tagen absenden. Sie tragen die unmittelbaren Kosten der Rücksendung der Waren.

Sie müssen für einen etwaigen Wertverlust der Waren nur aufkommen, wenn dieser Wertverlust auf einen zur Prüfung der Beschaffenheit, Eigenschaften und Funktionsweise der Waren nicht notwendigen Umgang mit ihnen zurückzuführen ist.

Ausnahmen vom Widerrufsrecht

Das Widerrufsrecht besteht nicht bzw. erlischt bei folgenden Verträgen:

- Zur Lieferung von Zeitungen und Zeitschriften oder Illustrierten, mit Ausnahme von Abonnement Verträgen;
- Bei der Lieferung digitaler Inhalte (ebooks), die nicht auf einem körperlichen Datenträger (z.B. einer CD oder DVD) geliefert werden, wenn Sie dem Beginn der Ausführung vor der Bestellung ausdrücklich zugestimmt und zur selben Zeit bestätigt haben, dass mit der Ausführung begonnen werden kann und Sie Ihr Widerrufsrecht verlieren, sobald die Ausführung begonnen hat.

Ende der Widerrufsbelehrung

Muster-Widerrufsformular

(Wenn Sie den Vertrag widerrufen wollen, dann füllen Sie bitte dieses Formular aus und senden Sie es zurück.)

— An:
Milestones of Science Books
Jörn Koblitz
Schulstrasse 18A
27721 Ritterhude, Deutschland
Tel.: +49 (0) 421 1754235
E-Mail: info@milestone-books.de

— Hiermit widerrufe(n) ich/wir den von mir/uns abgeschlossenen Vertrag über den Kauf der folgenden Waren:

— Bestellt am () / erhalten am ()

— Name des / der Verbraucher(s)

— Anschrift des / der Verbraucher(s)

— Unterschrift des / der Verbraucher(s) (nur bei Mitteilung auf Papier)

— Datum