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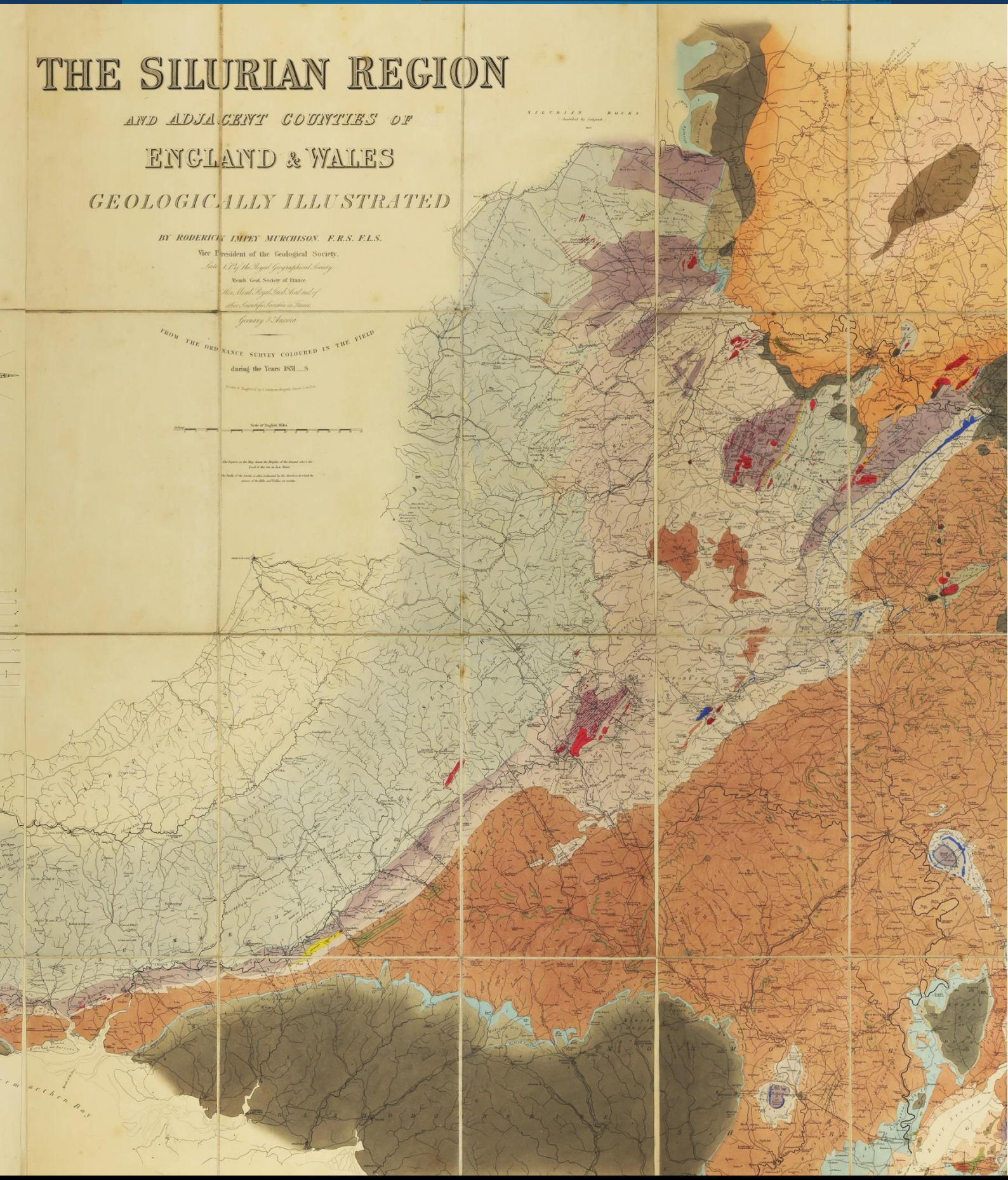

Catalogue 70

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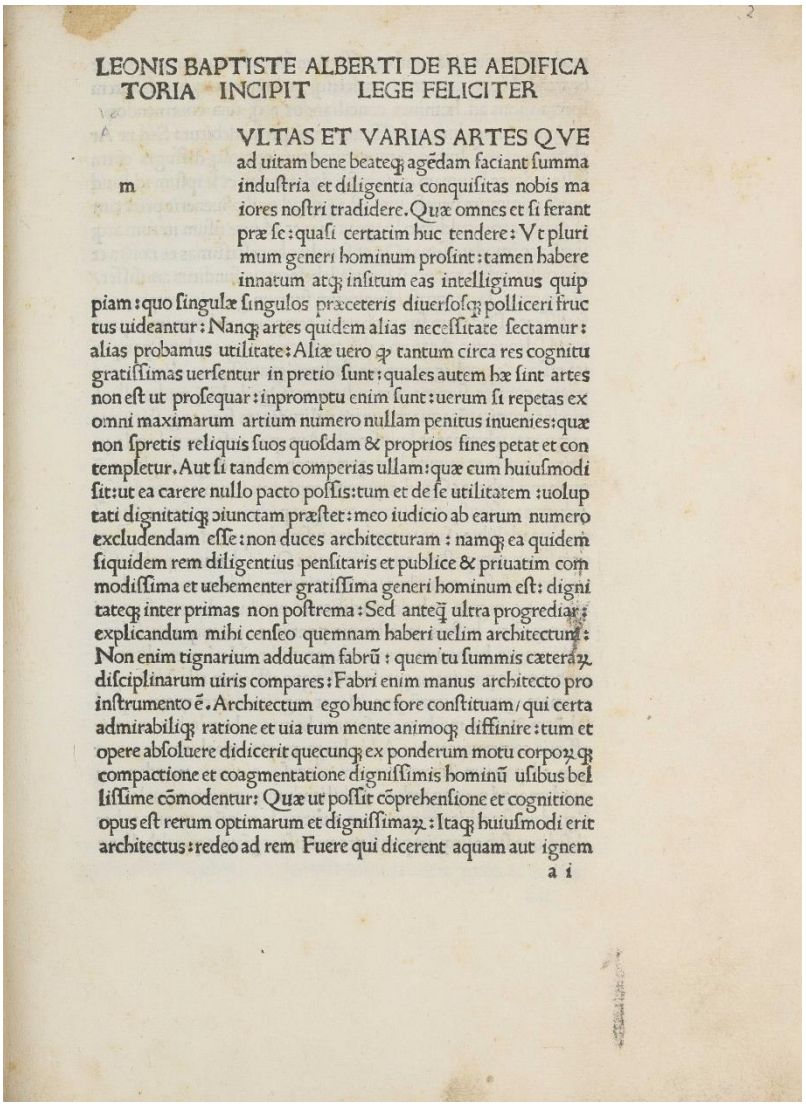
The first printed book on architecture

1 **ALBERTI, Leon Battista**. *De re aedificatoria*. Florence: Nicolaus Laurentii Alamanus, 29 December 1485. Chancery folio (265 x 207 mm). 196 (of 204) leaves, lacking 8 leaves (=gathering k, never bound in). 34 lines. Type: Laurentii 111Rb. 6- and 7-line initial spaces with printed guide-letters at beginning of each book. Signatures: a-d^{8} e^{6} f-o^{8} p^{6} q-z^{8} (-k^{8}) &^{8} [con]^{8} [rum]^{8} (a1r blank, a1v dedication to Lorenzo de'Medici, a2r caption title, [con]7v colophon, [rum]8r verse to the reader by "Baptista siculus," [rum]8v registrum). Frequent errors in signatures (e.g., first leaf a1 unsigned, leaves a2-a4 signed "a i" - "a iii"). Bound in 19th-century half calf over paste-paper boards, spine with 4 raised bands and gilt lettering in second compartment (spine ends chipped, joints partly split, wear to board edges). Light browning and occasional spotting internally; lower outer corner of first leaf and fore-margin of final leaf with paper restoration (not affecting text), smaller paper defects at lower edge and outer corner of a few leaves at beginning (likely from animal bites), finger soiling in places, r6 and y6 with clean tear, r6 and u8 with paper flaw at upper outer corner. Foliation added in pencil. Provenance: Biblioteca Trivulziana, Milano (small stamp on first text leaf and "duplicate" stamp on rear pastedown). A crisp, clean and tall copy which has an export license from Italian cultural authorities. The Bibliotheca Trivulziana confirmed to us that this copy had been in their library and - being a defective duplicate - was deaccessioned decades ago. (#003972) € 45,000

EDITIO PRINCEPS, FIRST ISSUE, OF THE FIRST PRINTED TREATISE ON ARCHITECTURE, with colophon in state A (see BMC VI 630), gathering [rum] and bifolium l4-5 not reset.



LEONIS BAPTISTE ALBERTI DE RE AEDIFICA
TORIA INCIPIT LEGE FELICITER

VLTAS ET VARIAS ARTES QVE
ad uitam bene beateq; agẽdam faciant ſumma
m induſtria et diligentia conquiſitas nobis ma
iores noſtri tradidere. Quæ omnes et ſi ferant
præ ſe: quaſi certatim huc tendere: Vt pluri
mum generi hominum proſint: tamen habere
innatum atq; inſitum eas intelligimus quip
piam: quo ſingulæ ſingulos præceteris diuerſoſq; polliceri fruc
tus uideantur: Nanq; artes quidem alias neceſſitate ſectamur:
alias probamus utilitate: Aliæ uero q; tantum circa res cognitu
gratiſſimas uerſentur in pretio ſunt: quales autem hæ ſint artes
non eſt ut proſequar: inpromptu enim ſunt: uerum ſi repetas ex
omni maximarum artium numero nullam penitus inuenies: quæ
non ſpretis reliquis ſuos quoſdam & proprios fines petat et con
templetur. Aut ſi tandem comperias ullam: quæ eum huiuſmodi
ſit: ut ea carere nullo pacto poſſis: tum et de ſe utilitatem: uolup
tati dignitatiq; iunctam præſtet: meo iudicio ab earum numero
excludendam eſſe: non duces architecturam: namq; ea quidem
ſiquidem rem diligentius penſitaris et publice & priuatim com
modiſſima et uehementer gratiſſima generi hominum eſt: digni
tateq; inter primas non poſtrema: Sed anteq; ultra progrediar:
explicandum mihi cenſeo quemnam haberi uelim architectum:
Non enim tignarium adducam fabrũ: quem tu ſummis cæteris
diſciplinarum uiris compares: Fabri enim manus architecto pro
inſtrumento ẽ. Architectum ego hunc fore conſtituam: qui certa
admirabiliq; ratione et uia tum mente animoq; diffinire: tum et
opere abſoluere didicerit quecunq; ex ponderum motu corpo-
compactione et coagmentatione digniſſimis hominũ uſibus bel
liſſime cõmodentur: Quæ ut poſſit cõprehenſione et cognitione
opus eſt rerum optimarum et digniſſimarum: Itaq; huiuſmodi erit
architectus: redeo ad rem Fuere qui dicerent aquam aut ignem
a i

"Alberti was both a true humanist of great learning and a practising architect. Philosophy, religion, education and manners all came within his scope; he also wrote some poetry and fables. But his most enduring books are those on the theory of art. They constitute the first literary formulation of the aesthetic and scientific theories of the Renaissance on architecture, painting and sculpture. The *De Re Aedificatoria* ('On Building'), the first original Renaissance treatise on the art, may have been finished as early as 1450 - before Alberti himself became a practising architect of importance - but was published posthumously by Bernardo Alberti in 1485 . . . His work on architecture is largely based on classical principles as expressed in Vitruvius. Like Vitruvius's own book Alberti's is divided into ten books treating of general principles of design and ornament, churches, palaces in town and country, and the planning of towns, gardens, canals, locks, etc. In accordance with classical principles, the principal elements of architecture are defined as beauty and ornament. Beauty is essentially harmony, the correct proportion of the parts. This, according to Alberti ... is not a conception of the artist's fancy but can be reasonably calculated

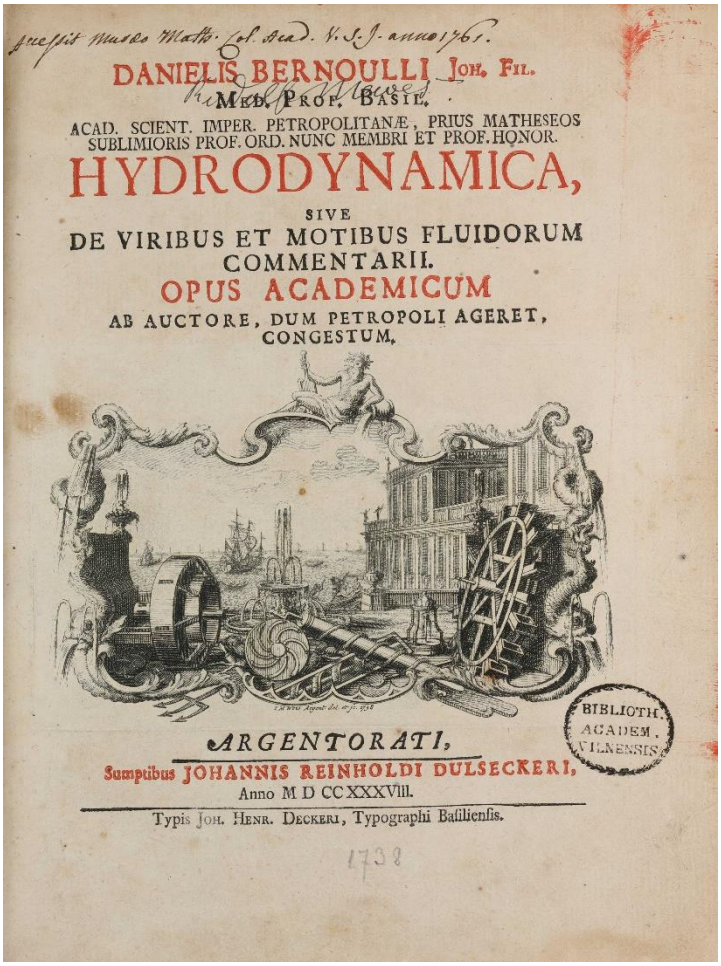
on mathematical principles. It is related to Pythagoras's system of musical harmonies. Beauty is a quality not recognized purely by individual taste, but by a rational faculty common to all men. Alberti considers architecture not only for ecclesiastical purposes or private patrons, but for the first time particularly as a civic activity. His book includes a scheme for building a whole new town, the earliest printed example of town planning. To Alberti the architect is purely an artist, educated in the liberal arts and working on scientific principles. He is the designer and planner: the technical execution should be left to a practical builder. Nevertheless, he was responsible for some of the most famous buildings of his time, such as the fagade of S. Maria Novella and the Rucellai Palace in Florence, S. Sebastiano and S. Andrea at Mantua" (PMM 28).

Title and imprints from the colophon on leaf [rum]7 verso, which reads in full: "Leonis Baptistae / Alberti Floren/tini viri cla/rissimii de re / Aedificatoria opus elegantissi /mum et q[uam] maxime utile, Flo / rentiæ accuratissime impres / sum opera magistri Nicolai / Laurentii / Alamani : Anno / salutis Millesimo octua / gesimo quinto: quarto chalendas ianuarias" [first three lines all in capitals].

Various states of the colophon and the final gathering are recorded, as described in the British Museum catalog (VI, 630). The Bodleian catalog further summarizes combinations of variation: " ... with colophon A and the innermost sheet of gathering l (l4 /l5) printed with Nerlius's type 110 R; [or] with colophon B and the innermost sheet of gathering l and the last gathering ([rum]) printed with Nerlius's type 110 R. Nerlius's type is distinguished from Laurentii 111RB by a separate ‘Q'. The Bodleian copy represents a third stage, having colophon A but without any occurrence of a separate ‘Q' on l4 (yet one on l5v) and only one in gathering [rum], at [rum]6v." (Catalogue of books printed in the fifteenth century now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, A-092).

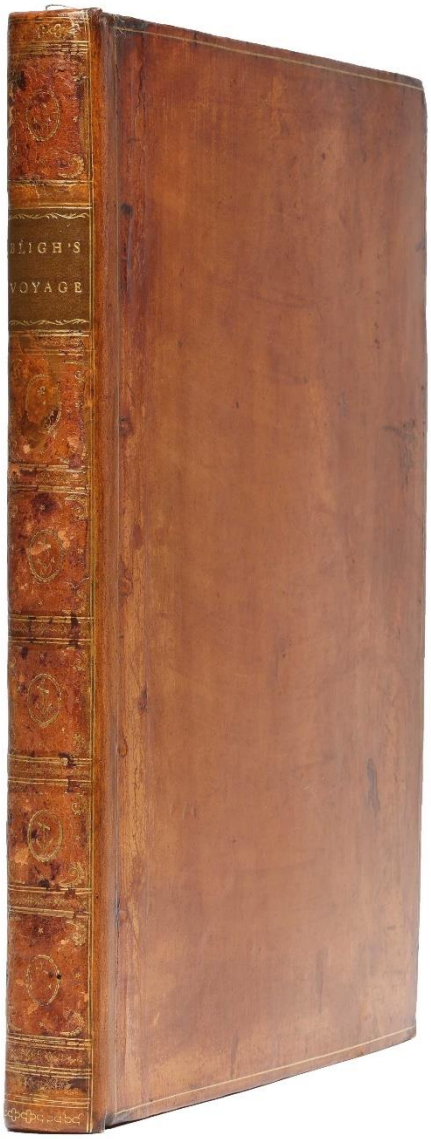
Bibliography & References: PMM 28; Hain *419; Goff A215; Klebs 32.1; Proc. 6131; Pell.26; GW 579; BMC VI:630; ISTC ia00215000.

2 **BERNOULLI, Daniel.** *Hydrodynamica; sive, de viribus et motibus fluidorum commentarii*. Strassburg: Johann Heinrich Decker for Johann Reinhold Dulsecker, 1738. 4to (252 x 193 mm). [8], 304 pp. Title and first text page with large engraved vignette, first dedication leaf verso with large woodcut intitial, 12 folding engraved plates by I.M. Weis bound at end. Signatures: [pi]^4 A-2P^4. Contemporary polished cat's paw calf, spine with 5 raised bands gilt-tooled in compartments and with gilt-lettered red morocco label to second compartment, red-dyed edges, marbled endpapers (extremities rubbed, some wear and chipping to head of spine, board edges and corners). Text and plates crisp and clean throughout with only light even browning and minor occasional black spotting. Collated and complete. A very good+ copy in untouched contemporary binding. Provenance: old ownership inscription on head of title page; University library of Vilnius (early ink stamp to title). The curator of rare books in the library has confirmed to us that was a duplicate copy deaccessioned long time ago. (#003905) € 7500



Roberts & Trent, *Bibliotheca Mechanica*, pp. 34-35. Norman 215, PMM 179 (mentioned). - FIRST EDITION of Daniel Bernoulli's most important work, the foundation of modern hydrodynamics (a term first employed in this book), and containing his formulae for calculating the velocity, duration and quantity of liquid issuing from an opening in a container. Other chapters deal with water oscillations, a theory of machinery (including an extensive treatment of the screw of Archimedes) and an important section which introduces his kinetic gas theory.

3 **BLIGH, William**. *A Voyage to the South Sea, undertaken by Command of His Majesty, for the Purpose of Conveying the Bread-Fruit Tree to the West-Indies, on His Majesty's Ship The Bounty (. . .). Including an Account of the Mutiny on Board the Said Ship, and the Subsequent Voyage of Part of the Crew, in the Ship's Boat, from Tofoa, one of the Friendly Islands, to Timor, a Dutch Settlement in the East Indies.* London, George Nicol, 1792-1790. Three parts in one volume. 4to (314 x 243 mm). [10], 153 [1]; [3] iv, 88; [1], 246-264 pp., including engraved frontispiece portrait of the author, 7 engraved maps and plates (5 folding), the 2 maps in the section of the *Narrative* are printed on light blueish paper. "A Narrative of the Munity" has separate title-page and pagination. Contemporary polished brown calf, gilt-decorated spine with (later) green morocco lettering piece, board-edges gilt tooled (expertly rebacked preserving most of the original spine leather, minor wear to corners); protected in custom-made cloth slipcase with red morocco lettering piece. Text crisp and clean throughout with only some minor age-toning, occasional light offsetting from plates; few pages with light spotting, first and final page with brown staining of outer margins from binder's glue. Provenance: William Lloyd, Aston (armorial bookplate to front pastedown, dated 1806). A fine, wide-margined copy. (#003936) € 18,000

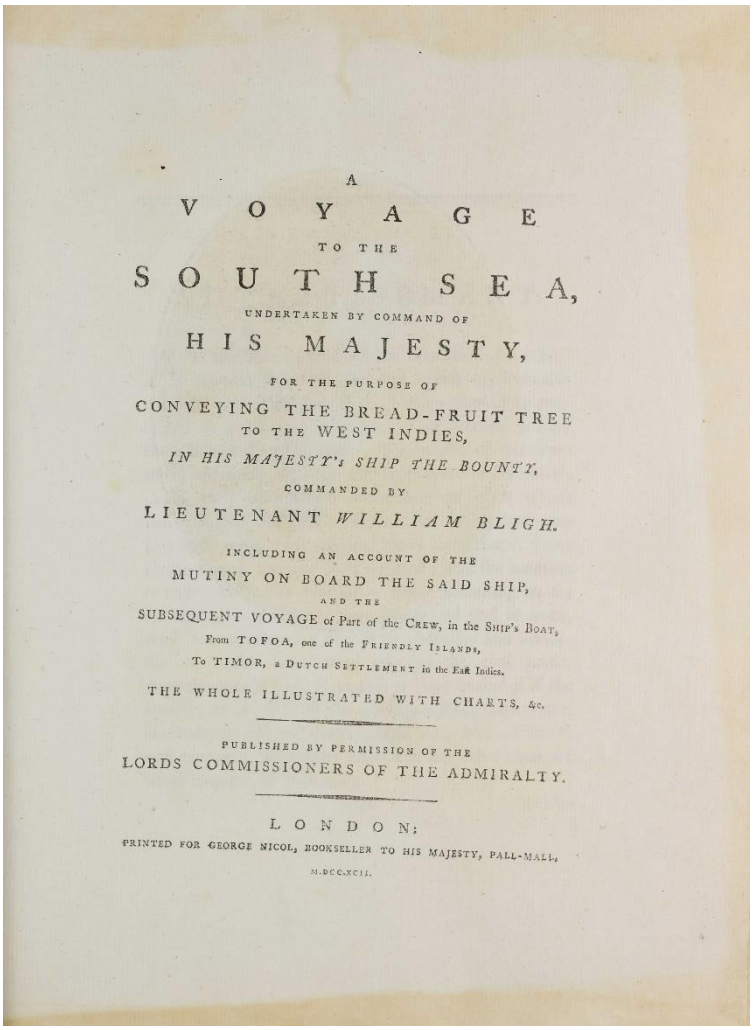


VERY RARE FIRST EDITION. One of very few copies specially printed and issued to include the "Narrative of the Mutiny" with the 1790 title-page and with separate pagination. It opens with the first part of the first edition of the account of *A Voyage to the South Sea*, which breaks off at the end of chapter XII (after p.153) and is followed by the first edition (1790) of *A Narrative of the Mutiny, on board of His Majesty's Ship Bounty* (pp. iv,1-88) and is concluded by the final part of *A Voyage to the South Sea*, which opens with chapter XIX (pp. 246-264). Chapters XIII-XVIII are thus replaced by the *Narrative of the Mutiny*. This first version of the *Narrative* was published during Bligh's absence when he was on his second voyage to the South Sea, and was written and edited from Bligh's journal by James Burney under supervision of Joseph Banks. A second version was included in the first edition of the official 1792 report.

"One of the most remarkable incidents in the whole of maritime history" (Hill) took place after leaving Tahiti near Kotu Island on April 27, 1789. Bligh was set by Fletcher Christian with 18 loyal seamen in the small ship's launch. A six weeks journey, more than 3000 miles, led to Timor. Even during this voyage Bligh was capable of doing a large number of valuable cartographic and scientific observations.

"Bligh presented copies to the Lords of the Admiralty and other influential people in the hope that his account of the mutiny would absolve him from any blame that might be leveled against him because of the incident. (. . .) Bligh, known in the British navy as "Bread-Fruit Bligh", made two voyages to the South Pacific to transport this product to the British West Indies. During the first voyage he was in command of the ill-fated Bounty (1787-1790); during the second he was commander of the Providence (1791-1793). He had earlier served under Captain Cook, as sailing master on Cook's third voyage around the world. In 1805, Bligh was appointed governor of New South Wales, but from 1808 to 1810 he was imprisoned by rebellious soldiers. He was promoted to admiral in 1811." (Hill). "Seine Charaktermängel waren Eitelkeit, Heftigkeit und Hochmut; seine Bedeutung als Nautiker und Entdecker bleibt unbestritten" (Henze).

The first printing of the complete official edition of Bligh's account of his voyage and the subsequent celebrated "mutiny on the Bounty." A brief Narrative of the Mutiny had been published in 1790 "for



A

VOYAGE

TO THE

SOUTH SEA,

UNDERTAKEN BY COMMAND OF

HIS MAJESTY,

FOR THE PURPOSE OF

CONVEYING THE BREAD-FRUIT TREE
TO THE WEST INDIES,

IN HIS MAJESTY's SHIP THE BOUNTY,

COMMANDED BY

LIEUTENANT *WILLIAM BLIGH.*

INCLUDING AN ACCOUNT OF THE

MUTINY ON BOARD THE SAID SHIP,

AND THE

SUBSEQUENT VOYAGE of Part of the CREW, in the SHIP's BOAT,
From TOFOA, one of the FRIENDLY ISLANDS,
To TIMOR, a DUTCH SETTLEMENT in the East Indies.

THE WHOLE ILLUSTRATED WITH CHARTS, &c.

PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION OF THE
LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR GEORGE NICOL, BOOKSELLER TO HIS MAJESTY, PALL-MALL.

M.DCC.XCII.

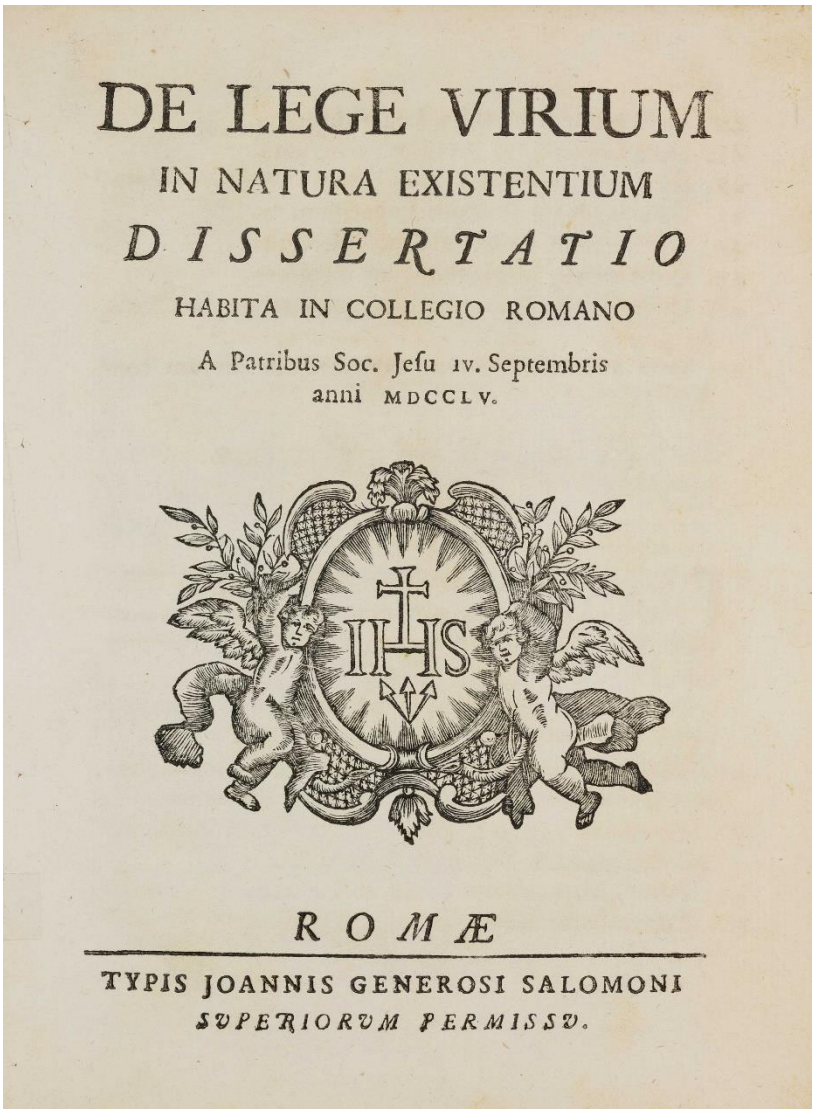
the purpose of communicating early information concerning an event which had attracted the public notice," and it had been expected that the account of the preceding voyage would be published later as a separate volume. It was decided, however, to print the entire work, with a revised Narrative, as a convenience to the reader, and as an excuse to correct and expand the original text. Bligh, himself, was on his second breadfruit voyage in 1792, and this edition was actually written and prepared for publication by James Burney and Sir Joseph Banks from Bligh's journal. For those who had purchased the Narrative, and who did not want the revised version, the text was also printed without Chapters XIII through XVIII (pages 154--245) of this edition.

References & Bibliography*:* Du Reitz *Bibliotheca polynesiana* 93; Ferguson 126; Hill p. 27; Sabin 5910; Kroepelien 87; Sabin 5908a, 5910; Howgego p.124-126; O'Reilly/ Reitman 543; Henze I, p.275.

An important stepping stone towards his *hilosophiae naturalis theoria*

4 **BOSCOVICH, Roger Joseph**. *De lege virium in natura existentium dissertatio*. Rome: J. G. Salmon, [1755]. 4to (222 x 170 mm). 42, [2] pp., including unnumbered imprimatur leaf at end, engraved folding plate, woodcut device on title, woodcut headpiece and -initial; single leaf with manuscript list of Boscovich's published early works tipped in at end. Signatures: A-D^4 E^6. Later paper wrappers, red sprinkled edges, hand lettering to book-block spine showing (light staining and spotting, minor repair of inner hinges with tissue paper, bifol. A2/3 working loose). Text and plates crisp and bright throughout, very minor pale spotting to final pages. An excellent copy. (#003928) on hold

EXCEPTIONALLY RARE FIRST EDITION BY "THE LAST POLYMATH TO FIGURE IN AN IMPORTANT WAY IN THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE" (DSB). The present work is an important stepping stone by Boscovich in his contribution to structural analysis, which would culminate three years later in his publication of *Philosophiae naturalis theoria*. This work, wherein he pre-empted by 150 years the theories of Mach, Poincaré and Einstein, posited a revolutionary atomic theory whereby every material point links a point in space and a moment in time.

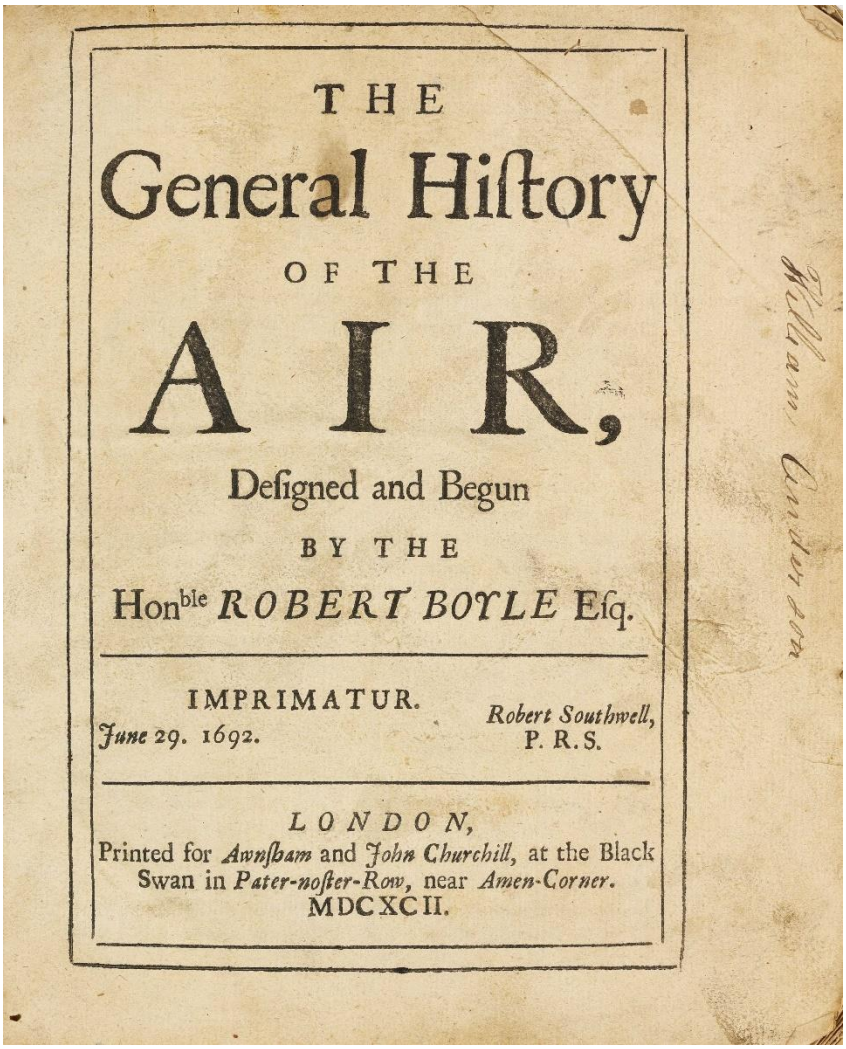

DE LEGE VIRIUM
IN NATURA EXISTENTIUM
DISSERTATIO
HABITA IN COLLEGIO ROMANO
A Patribus Soc. Jesu IV. Septembris
anni MDCCLV.
IHS
ROMÆ
TYPIS JOANNIS GENEROSI SALOMONI
SUPERIORUM PERMISSU.

"The starting points of Boscovich's theory of natural philosophy are the principles of simplicity and similarity/analogy, as well as the principle of continuity. This constitutes the deductive side of Boscovich's theory. The empirical starting point for the theory was the analysis of a problem that was the focus of scientific interest at the time: the collision of bodies, a problem that represented a kind of test for the principle of continuity. For more than two millennia - from Leucippus to Dalton - classical atomic theory explained the sheer infinite diversity of the material world mainly through the diversity of its elementary building blocks (atoms). Newton expresses this clearly in the *Regula tertiae* of his *Philosophiae naturalis principia mathematica*: "The extension, impenetrability, mobility and gravity of the whole derive from the same properties of its parts; therefore it follows that the smallest parts of bodies must have the same properties as regards their extension, solidity, impenetrability, mobility and gravity. This is the basis of all philosophy". Boscovich, whose model of matter assumes uniform, mutually identical elementary particles, must take a different path here: The diversity of matter forms and properties is explained by agglomerates of puncta ("particulae"). Boscovich rightly devotes a great deal of attention to them, as the particles in his model of matter are indispensable links between the abstract world of puncta and the abstract world of puncta and the "phaenomena" that we perceive with our senses. The characteristics of Boscovich's universal law of force allow for a multitude of very different particles

even in the first agglomeration steps, which can differ in their internal structure (i.e. spatial arrangement of the puncta), shape and size. As the degree of agglomeration increases, the number of possible variations increases rapidly. It was not until 1754 that Boscovich published a larger treatise entitled *De continuitatis lege*, which not only dealt with the foundation of his theory, the principle of continuity, but also offered the opportunity to present a brief but systematic exposition of his theory. The effect continues to be understood as the determination of the state of the singular point of matter, without distant action and collision. At the same time, Boscovich announces an ambitious undertaking for the first time: "It will also be possible to express the law of this force by the simplest algebraic formula. One year after the publication of this treatise, Boscovich examined six conditions (sex conditiones) in *De lege virium in natura existentium*, 1755, which must be fulfilled in order to find an algebraic formula for his law of force" (transl. from Talanga, p. 55, 62)

References & Bibliography: J. Talanga, Vorarbeiten zur Theoria Philosophiae Naturalis. In: Ruder Boscovich und sein Modell der Materie (H. Grössing & H. Ullmair, editors), Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien 2009, pp. 56-65; Riccardi I, 178 (46); Honeyman 424; DSB II, p.326.

5 **BOYLE, Robert**. *The General History of the Air, designed and begun by the Honble Robert Boyle Esq*. London: Printed for Awnsham and John Churchill, 1692. 4to (185 x 157 mm). xii, 259 [1] pp., title within double-line border, woodcut illustrations in text, final page with publisher's adverts; preliminary pages ix--xii misbound between p. 258 and 259; section titles within continuous pagination. Signatures: A4 a2 B-Z4 Aa-Kk4 Ll2. Text contains "A register kept by Mr. Locke in Oxford" (p. 104-132) and "A letter to the author" [from John Locke] (p. 137-141). Contemporary half calf and marbled paper of card boards, spine with 5 raised bands and faint gilt lettering in second compartment (leather rubbed, boards worn with paper chipped at outer margins, corners heavily scuffed, first free endpaper gone).


THE
General History
OF THE
AIR,
Designed and Begun
BY THE
Hon^ble ROBERT BOYLE Esq.
IMPRIMATUR.
June 29. 1692. Robert Southwell, P. R. S.
LONDON,
Printed for Awnsham and John Churchill, at the Black Swan in Pater-noster-Row, near Amen-Corner.
MDCXCII.

Text with light browning; some dust- and finger soiling mostly to outer margins; a few ink smudges and smaller stains in places; frequent but tiny wormholes and -tracks mostly at lower blank margin and not affecting text; few leaves creased; occasional dog-earing. Provenance: William Anderson (ownership inscription on title page); (?)Levins Brough (inscribed on front pastedown). Good working copy in untouched binding. (#003925) € 7600

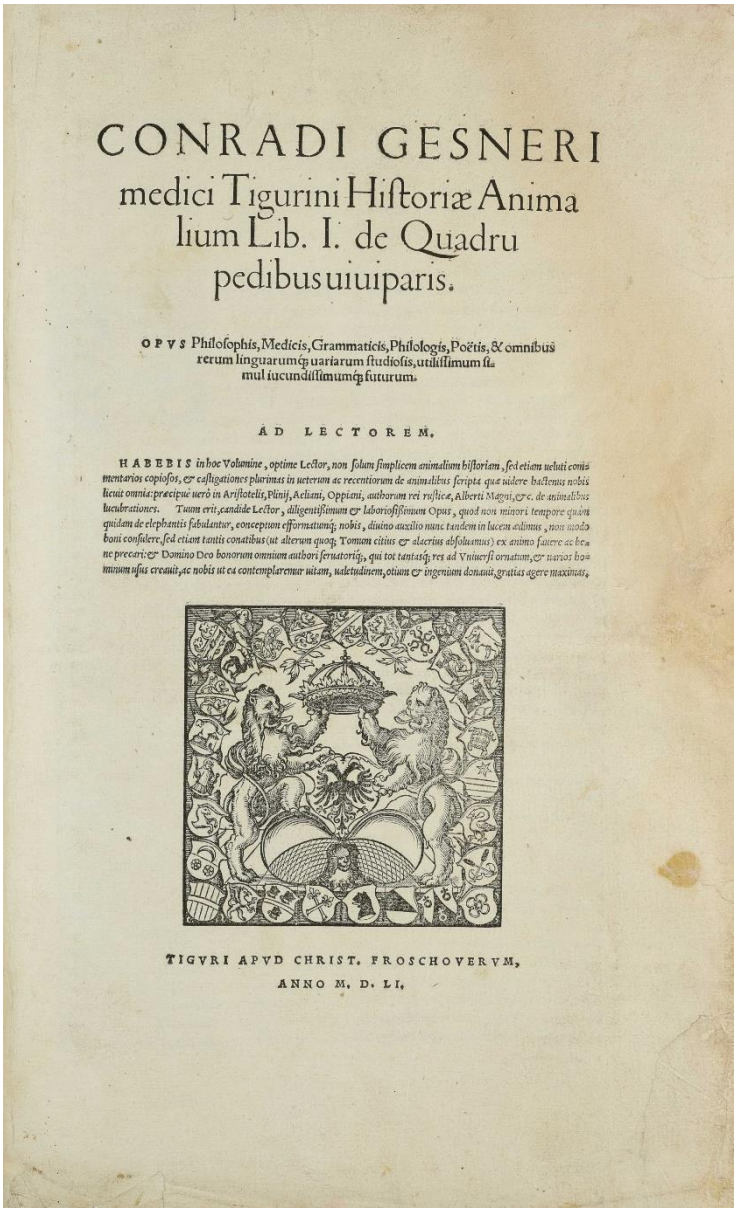
RARE FIRST EDITION, the issue without woodcut diagrams on any of the 48 section titles. The first clear statement on the kinetic theory of gases. Posthumously published, it was seen through the press by John Locke, Boyle's friend, and contains some of Locke's own meteorological observations. The work is of

considerable importance in the history of science - the views Boyle expressed here became the basis for the phlogiston theory of combustion, and it is the product of his life's work.

"Boyle's scientific life began and ended with studies of the air, and his last work on the subject, published posthumously, is of special interest in that it sums up his ultimate conclusions . . . a most remarkable passage on the 'Structure' of the air . . amounts virtually to a statement of the modern kinetic theory of gases . . . The later parts of the book are taken up with discussions of clouds, mist, wind, and an important series of barometric observations based on 'A Register kept by Mr (John) Locke, in Oxford' (from June 1666 to June 1683) . . . A long and interesting letter from Locke, dated 'Ch. Ch. 5° May, 1666' relating to the Barometer, is reprinted on pages 137-41" (Fulton 194).

References: Fulton, *A Bibliography of the Honorable Robert Boyle*, p. 133-34 (no. 194); Wing, B3981; ESTC R11260.

6 **GESNER, Conrad**. *Historiae animalium. Liber I: De quadrupedibus viviparis / Liber II: De quadrupedibus oviparis. Adiectae sunt etiam novae aliquot quadrupedum figurae, in primo libro de quadrupedibus viviparis / Appendix historiae quadrupedum viviparorum et oviparorum*. Zürich: C. Froschauer, 1551-1554. Three parts in one volume. Folio (388 x 248 mm). [40], 1104, [12]; [8], 110, [2]; 27 [1] pp. Separate title page and pagination for appendix, both main titles with printer's woodcut device, woodcut initials, woodcut illustrations in text (many full-page). Blank leaves *4 and I8 present. Signatures: [alpha]-[beta]^{6} [gamma]^{8} a-z^{6} A-Z^{6} Aa-Zz^{6} aa-zz^{6} aaa^{6}; *^{4} A-H^{6} I^{8}, a^{6} b-c^{4}. Bound in 17th century full calf, boards with blind-stamped center vignette, spine with raised bands and gilt-lettered morocco label in second compartment (extensive repair of leather over spine, boards and board corners, these parts with cat's paw mottling). Text generally very crisp and clean throughout, the first title leaf slightly stained and spotted, rehinged and with marginal tearing repaired; leaves Oo3-4 bound-in as duplicates; tear in blank fore-margin of f.rr3; worming to blank inner margin of final 2 leaves; occasional annotations in neat ink manuscript; light waterstaining at top gutter and outer margines in places. Provenance: Jh. Duvernin (bookplates to front pastedown). (#003895) € 9500


CONRADI GESNERI
medici Tigurini Historiæ Anima
lium Lib. I. de Quadru
pedibus uiuiparis.

OPVS Philosophis, Medicis, Grammaticis, Philologis, Poëtis, & omnibus rerum linguarumq; uarietarum studiosis, utilissimum si- mul iucundissimumq; futurum.

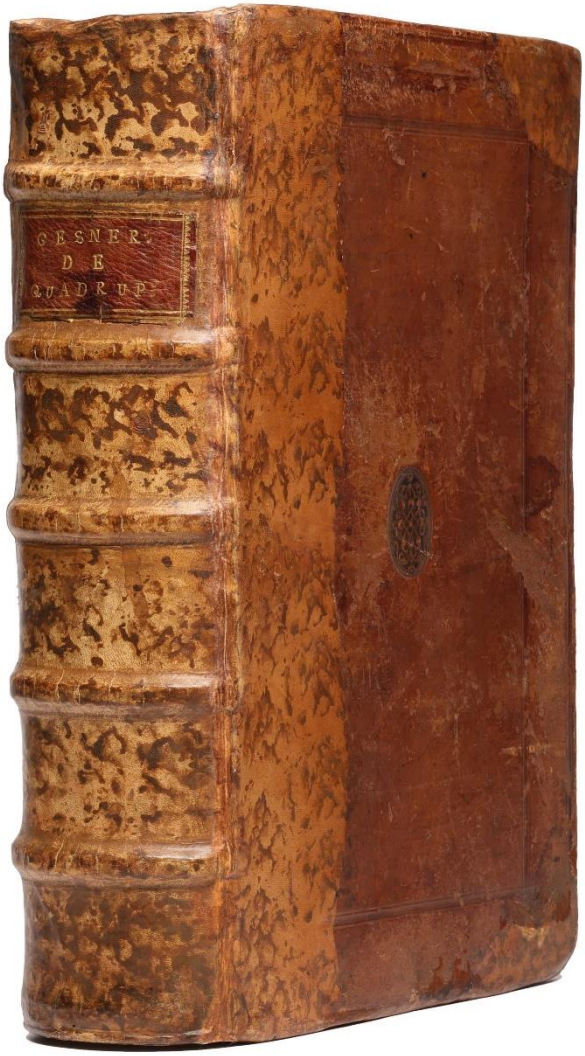
AD LECTOREM.

HABEBIS in hoc Volumine, optime Lector, non solum simplicem animalium historiam, sed etiam uelut commentarios copiosos, & castigationes plurimas in ueterum ac recentiorum de animalibus scripta quæ uidere hactenus nobis licuit omnia: præcipuè uerò in Aristotelis, Plinij, Aeliani, Oppiani, authorum rei rusticæ, Alberti Magni, &c. de animalibus lucubrationes. Tum erit, candide Lector, diligentissimum & laboriosissimum Opus, quod non minori tempore quàm quidam de elephantis fabulantur, conceptum effœtumq; nobis, diuino auxilio nunc tandem in lucem editum, non modo boni consulere, sed etiam tantis conatibus (ut alterum quoq; Tomum citius & alacrius absoluamus) ex animo fauere ac be- ne precari: & Domino Deo bonorum omnium authori seruatorique, qui tot tantasq; res ad Vniuersi ornatum, & uarios hu- manum usus creauit, ac nobis ut ea contemplaremur iutam, valetudinem, otium & ingenium donauit, grattas agere maximas.

TIGVRI APVD CHRIST. FROSCHOVERVM,
ANNO M. D. LI.

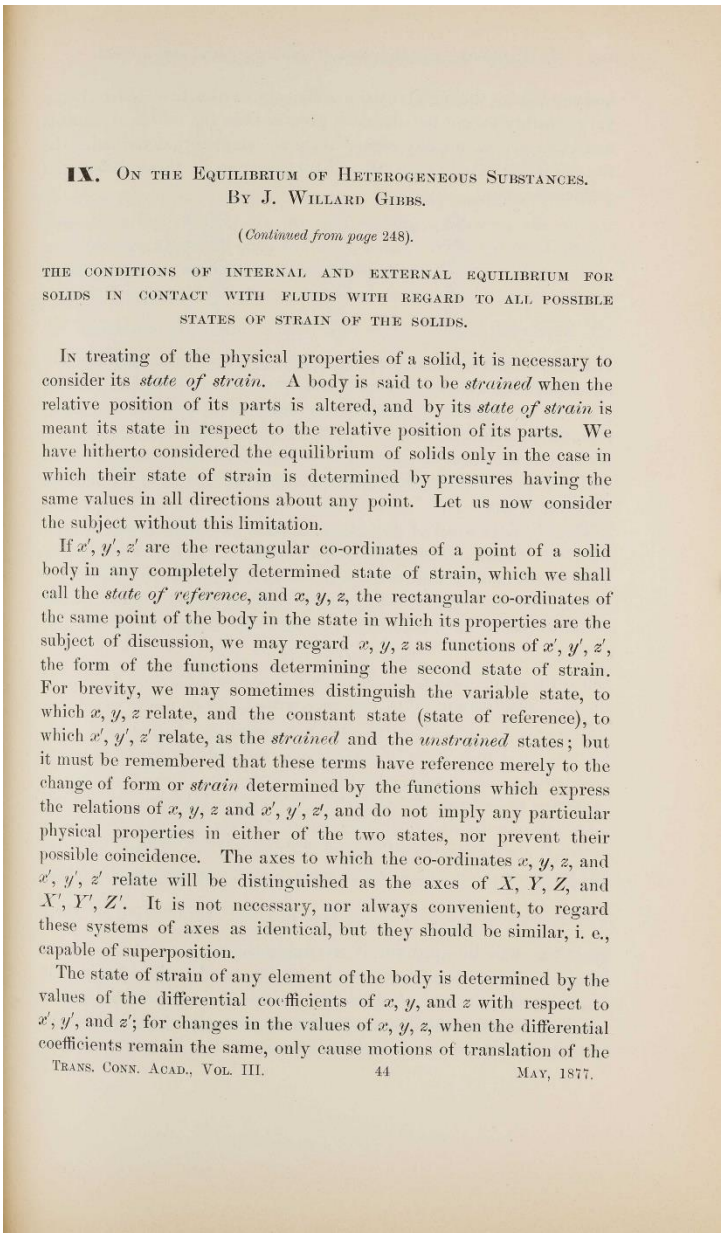
FIRST EDITIONS of the first 3 parts of Conrad Gesner's *historia animalium*, which was "the most authoritative zoological book between Aristotle and the publication of Ray's classification

of fauna in 1693. "Conrad Gesner was one of the great polymaths of the Renaissance. He was a German-Swiss who studied at Basle, Paris and Montpellier, became professor of Greek at Lausanne and finally professor of medicine at Zürich where he died of the plague. His 'History of Animals' is an encyclopaedia of contemporary knowledge, intended to replace not only medieval compilations but even Aristotle's work of the same title. Like any modern encyclopaedist Gesner drew upon the best sources of information available to him, and although borrowing a great deal from his predecessors (including Aristotle), also commissioned many articles from contemporary experts. He had himself a competent knowledge of natural history, a great love of nature, and a healthy scepticism towards most of the old myths and legends. The [entire] work consists of five large volumes containing some three thousand five hundred pages and one thousand woodcuts. The first four volumes - published 1551-8 - deal with quadrupeds, birds and fishes; the posthumous fifth volume with snakes and, in an appendix, scorpions. The animals are arranged alphabetically, each being discussed under eight sections: (1) name in different languages; (2) habitat, origin, description of internal and external parts; (3) environment, movement, diseases, intellectual faculties; (4) mental life, habits, instinct; (5) animal's use to man; (6) animals as food; (7) animals for medical purposes; (8) literary history, fables and anecdotes, sacred and emblematical animals, etc. Like contemporary herbals, and some earlier works on zoology, Gesner's encyclopaedia was enriched by crude but often lively woodcuts. Most were prepared specially for this work; others - like the rhinoceros after Dürer - were borrowed. They are realistic enough to act as a valuable supplement to the text. Although the *Historia Animalium* does not yet show any recognition of a connexion between different forms of living nature and fails to conform to our modern ideas of biological research, it was a great step forward and remained the most authoritative zoological book between Aristotle and the pubbcation of Ray's classification of fauna in 1693. It was many times reprinted and although it often suffered at the hands of editors, it remained the standard reference book even as late as Linné [. . .] and beyond, because neither Linné nor Ray included illustrations. Editions were published in German in 1557-1613, an English abridgement by Topsell in 1607; and Gesner's unpublished notes on insects formed the basis of Moffet's *Insectormu sive Minimorum Animalium Theatrum*, 1634. Cuvier [. . .] was one of his greatest admirers and named him the 'German Pliny'" (PMM 77).



References & Bibliography: PMM, Printing and the Mindo of Man 77, Horblit 39, Sparrow 83, Adams G-535; Nissen IVB 349; not in Norman.

7 **GIBBS, Josiah Willard**. On the Equilibrium of Heterogeneous Substances, pp. 108-248 [With:] On the Equilibrium of Heterogeneous Substances (concluded), pp. 343-524, in: *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, vol. III. New Haven: Published by the Academy, 1874-78. Two volumes, 8vo (235 x 150 mm). Entire volumes: xi [1], 1-248; [5], 250-529 [1] pp., including title page and leaf of contents to each volume, errata page at end of 2nd vol., text illustrations and diagrams, 60 photo-lithographed plates and errata on final unnumbered page. Uniformly bound in later half green morocco, gilt-lettered red spine labels, cloth-backed endpapers (extremities somewhat rubbed, corners bumped). Upper edges gilt, others left uncut. Text crisp and clean throughout with just light even age-toning and a trifle of dust-soiling and slight fraying to fore-margin of few uncut leaves protruding from the book block; title page of first volume slightly chipped at fore-margin. Provenance: Herbert McLean Evans* (his bookplates loosely inserted); British Patent Office Library (stamps to head of content page and verso of plate 37 ("removed from Patent Office Library, Mar. 1960") in first volume; note "8.10.85 / Presd" added in ink manuscript and "collated/Norman" in pencil to end of Gibb's article p.248 in first volume; further hand-lettering to lower edge of first volume. A very good, complete set with interesting provenance of this rare journal. (#003917) € 9500



IX. On the Equilibrium of Heterogeneous Substances.
By J. Willard Gibbs.

(*Continued from page* 248).

THE CONDITIONS OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL EQUILIBRIUM FOR SOLIDS IN CONTACT WITH FLUIDS WITH REGARD TO ALL POSSIBLE STATES OF STRAIN OF THE SOLIDS.

In treating of the physical properties of a solid, it is necessary to consider its *state of strain*. A body is said to be *strained* when the relative position of its parts is altered, and by its *state of strain* is meant its state in respect to the relative position of its parts. We have hitherto considered the equilibrium of solids only in the case in which their state of strain is determined by pressures having the same values in all directions about any point. Let us now consider the subject without this limitation.

If x', y', z' are the rectangular co-ordinates of a point of a solid body in any completely determined state of strain, which we shall call the *state of reference*, and x, y, z, the rectangular co-ordinates of the same point of the body in the state in which its properties are the subject of discussion, we may regard x, y, z as functions of x', y', z', the form of the functions determining the second state of strain. For brevity, we may sometimes distinguish the variable state, to which x, y, z relate, and the constant state (state of reference), to which x', y', z' relate, as the *strained* and the *unstrained* states; but it must be remembered that these terms have reference merely to the change of form or *strain* determined by the functions which express the relations of x, y, z and x', y', z', and do not imply any particular physical properties in either of the two states, nor prevent their possible coincidence. The axes to which the co-ordinates x, y, z, and x', y', z' relate will be distinguished as the axes of X, Y, Z, and X', Y', Z'. It is not necessary, nor always convenient, to regard these systems of axes as identical, but they should be similar, i. e., capable of superposition.

The state of strain of any element of the body is determined by the values of the differential coefficients of x, y, and z with respect to x', y', and z'; for changes in the values of x, y, z, when the differential coefficients remain the same, only cause motions of translation of the

Trans. Conn. Acad., Vol. III. 44 May, 1877.

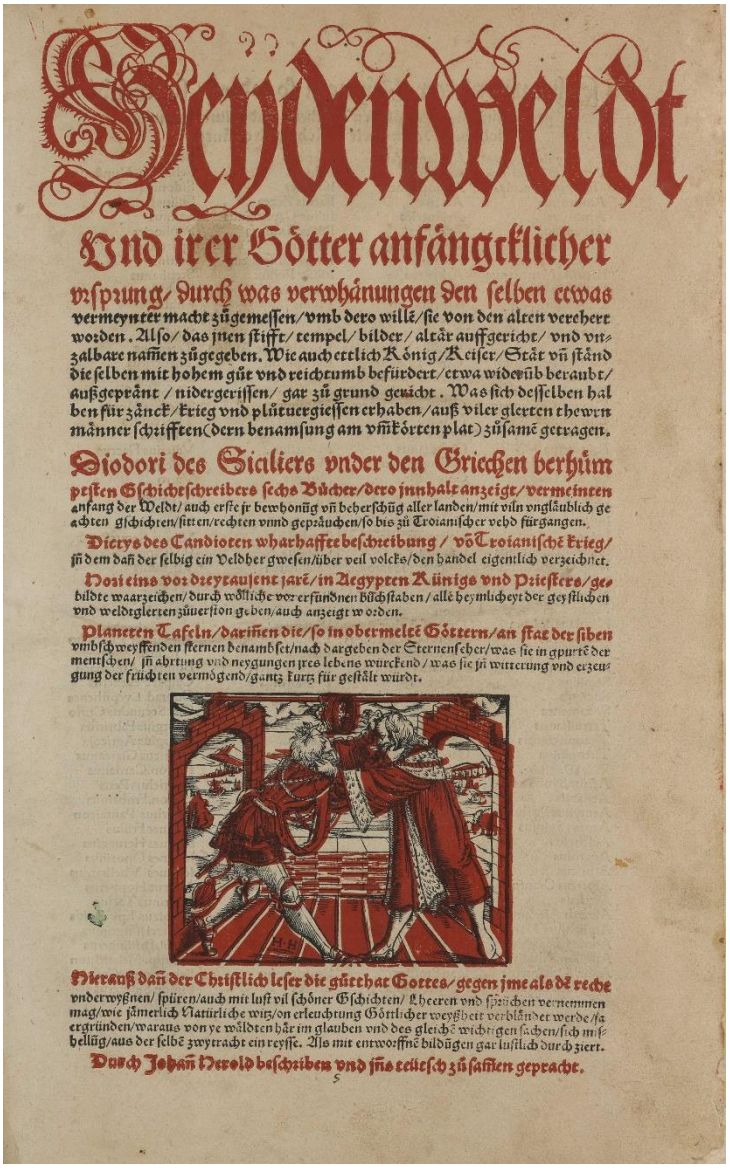
VERY RARE FIRST EDITION, in the complete journal volume, of Gibbs' epoch-making work which can be regarded "A foundation treatise on physical chemistry, the interpretation of chemical processes by application of thermodynamics and mathematics" (Horblit 40). Here, "Gibbs showed by the use of mathematical processes how thermodynamics may be used in the interpretation of chemical processes, and gave the first demonstration of the Phase Rule" (Evans 60). "This work of over three hundred pages was of immense importance. When scientists finally realized its scope and significance, they praised it as one of the greatest contributions of the century" (Crowe, p. 151). "Gibbs, the greatest American mathematical physicist, introduced in ['On the Equilibrium of Heterogeneous Substances'] the 'phase rule' to solve the intricate problem of the equilibrium of such mixtures as chemical solutions and metal alloys. Largely ignored both in America and abroad for more than ten years after this initial appearance, its impact upon modern industrial technology was enormous, leading directly to the modern manufacture of plastics, drugs, dyes and organic solvents. His mathematical equations relieved scientists of immeasurable numbers of experiments in order to ascertain the precise conditions for successful chemical processes" (Norman 899). His "early papers, as well as Gibbs's major memoir on thermodynamics that soon followed them, appeared in the *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, a new and relatively obscure journal

whose non-local circulation consisted largely of exchanges with other learned societies, including some 140 outside the United States. Gibbs did not count on finding his potential readers among those who checked the contents of the *Transactions*" (DSB, p. 389). "Though Gibbs's work was published in one of the most obscure of American scientific periodicals, Gibbs attempted to gain wider circulation for his ideas by mailing a larger than usual number of offprints of the papers to scientists he believed would be interested [. . .] Gibbs mailed nearly 100 copies of [the offprint of] each of the two parts of his paper, mostly to individuals, and 10 each to institutions. Of these few appear to have survived" (historyofinformation online resources). The work is rare on the market in any form: ABPC/RBH list four copies in the last 25 years including only the Norman copy in the offprint form.

*Herbert McLean Evans (1882-1971) was an American anatomist and embryologist best known for co-discovering Vitamin E. He took a strong interest in the history of science and was an active collector of rare books in the field. His collection was later acquired by the Harry Ransom Center at the University of Texas at Austin. His Exhibition catalogue "First Editions of Epochal Achievements in the History of Science lists Gibb's work on p.27.

References: Dibner 49; Evans 60; Horblit 40; Honeyman 1495; Norman 899 (offprint issues); DSB V, pp. 286-93; Crowe, *A History of Vector Analysis*, 1967.

8 **HEROLD, Johannes**. *Heydenweldt und irer Götter anfängcklicher Ursprung, durch was verwhänungen den selben etwas vermeynter macht zugemessen, umb dero willen, sie von den alten verehert worden...* Basel: Henrichum Petri, 1554. Three parts in one volume. Folio (311 x 198 mm). [288], ccxcv, cxxx, [2] pp. Title-page with woodcuts printed in red and black; final leaf with colophon on recto and printer's device on verso; more than 400 woodcut illustrations in text, woodcut initials, section titles, 7 double-page tables mounted on stubs and folded in. Signatures: π^4 a-b^4 c-d^2 e-h^6 i-k^4 l-q^6 r^4 s^2 t^6 v^4 x^6 y^8 z^6 aa^8 bb-cc^4 dd^8 A-AA^6 BB^4 ²AA-GG^6 HH^2 II^6 KK-LL^8. Bound in 17th-century brown calf, spine with 4 raised bands, gilt-lettering and rich gilt tooling in compartments, red-sprinkled edges (spine with small patch of chipped leather, foot of spine scuffed, joints partly split, corners bumped, some wear to extremities). Light even browning of paper throughout, occasional minor spotting and finger-soiling; the Bifolia s1/2 and aa5/6 slightly shaved at fore-margins, Aa3-6 and Bb3-4 with tears at lower margin not affecting text; 4 mounted bifolia working loose. A very good copy, collated and complete. (#003946) € 9500


Heydenweldt
Vnd irer Götter anfängcklicher
vrsprung/ durch was verwhänungen den selben etwas
vermeynter macht zugemessen/ vmb dero willē/ sie von den alten verehert
worden. Also/ das jnen stifft/ tempel/ bilder/ altär auffgericht/ vnd vil
zalbare nammen zugegeben. Wie auch etlich König/ Keiser/ Stät vñ ständ
die selben mit hohem güt vnd reichthumb befürdert/ etwa widerüb beraubt/
außgepränt/ nidergerissen/ gar zů grund gericht. Was sich desselben hal
ben für zänck/ krieg vnd plůtuergiessen erhaben/ auß viler gelerten thewrn
männer schrifften (dern benamsung am vñkörten plat) zůsamē getragen.
Diodori des Siciliers vnder den Griechen berhům
testen Geschichtschreibers sechs Bücher/ dero jnnhalt anzeigt/ vermeinten
anfang der Weldt/ auch erste jr bewhonūg vñ beherschūg aller landen/ mit viln vngläublich ge
achten gschichten/ sitten/ rechten vnnd gepräuchen/ so bis zů Troianischer vehd fürgangen.
Dictys des Candioten wharhaffte beschreibung/ vō Troianischē krieg/
jn dem dann der selbig ein Veldher gwesen/ über veil volcks/ den handel eigentlich verzeichnet.
Horis eins vor dreytausent jarē/ in Aegypten Küniges vnd Priesters/ ge
bildte waarzeichen/ durch wölliche vor erfundnen Büchstaben/ allē heymlicheyt der geystlichen
vnd weltdglerten zůuerstion geben/ auch anzeigt worden.
Planeten Tafeln/ darinnen die/ so in obermeltē Göttern/ an stat der siben
vmbschweyffenden sternen benambset/ nach dargeben der Sternenseher/ was sie in gpurtē der
mentschen/ jn ahrtung vnd neygungen jres lebens würckend/ was sie jn witterung vnd erzeu
gung der früchten vermögend/ gantz kurtz für gestält würdt.
Hieraus dann der Christlich leser die gůte hat Gottes/ gegen jme als dē rechte
vnderwysnen/ spüren/ auch mit lust vil schöner Gschichten/ Theeren vnd sinnrichen vernemmen
mag/ wie sämerlich Natürliche witz/ on erleuchtung Göttlicher weyßheit verbländer werde/ da
ergründen/ waraus von ye wälchen här im glauben vnd des gleichē wichtigen sachen/ sich mis
hellig/ aus der selbē zwytracht ein reysse. Alles mit entwurffne bildūgen gar lustlich durch ziert.
Durch Johañ Herold beschriben vnd jns teutsch zů sammen gepracht.

FIRST EDITION of the first German-language presentation of the ancient world of the gods and an extremely richly illustrated compilation. In the first books "Von den heydnischen Göttern" some of the gods described

are illustrated in small format. In addition to the text illustrations, there are also synoptic picture compilations of the most important gods on double pages. The work also contains several double-page plates, which the author calls "planetary plates" on the title page. The planets named after gods are placed in relation to other planets and constellations and the alleged effect of this constellation on the earth and humans is explained in a kind of horoscope.

Johannes Herold (born 1511 in Höchstädt) who lived as a theologian in Basel, belonged to the circle around Erasmus and was introduced to hieroglyphics, among other things. The main part of the work is a translation of Diodorus, illustrated with woodcuts. In addition, Hans Holbein the Younger, the master D. S. (astronomer on p. CXC), Niklaus Manuel, Hans Rudolf Manuel, David Kandel, Jacob Clauser and several unknown masters also contributed. Of particular interest today is the fruit of Herold's Egyptian studies: a Horapollo translation, richly decorated with emblematic woodcuts (assembled on two double-leaf text sheets and therefore sometimes counted as plates). Also shown are views and smaller maps mostly from Sebastian Münster's *Cosmography* (Germany, East Prussia, Italy, Sardinia (full-page), Sicily, Crete, Cyprus, Scandinavia, England, Africa, etc.); animals and plants; depictions of mining (from Agricola), allegorical figures, gods, hieroglyph emblems (to the Book of Horus) etc. Seven double leaves are bound on folds (folded on the outside).

Bibliography: VD 16 H 2545; BM, German Books 400; Goed. II, 320, 8; Adams H 421; STC 400, Hieronymus, *Griech. Geist*, 245, Ibrahim Hilmy I, 310, Schweiger I, 96, and II, 334.

With fine hand-coloring throughout

9 **HOMANN, Johann Baptist**. *Homannischer Atlas von Hundert Landkarten darinne die Erdkugel mit allen ihren Theilen geographisch vorgestellet und nach dem Unterschied der Reiche und Staaten deutlich illuminiret worden. Nebst einer Einleitung in die mathematische, natürliche und historische Geographie*. Nürnberg: In Verlag der Homannischen Erben, 1747. Large Folio (533 x 335 mm). [2], 40 pp. of text; engraved additional title, engraved portrait frontispiece of Homann, letterpress title printed in red and black with engraved vignette, index of maps, 40 pages of text in German and 100 engraved maps (2 folding) with designations in Latin, French or German, all with fine contemporary hand-coloring. Each map bound-in double-page on stubs. The engraved additional title titled in Latin "Atlas Novus Terrarum Orbis Imperia, Regna et Status exactis Tabulis Geographice demonstrans, Opera". Bound in its original, contemporary full calf, spine with 8 raised bands, gilt tooled in compartments, gilt lettering pieces in second and eights compartment; boards mottled and with gilt tooling, red-dyed edges (repairs to binding, spine, joints and corners, boards and edges rubbed and scratched). The text and plates generally clean and bright, some marginal restorations with Japan paper of tears and edge defects, light even browning, minor occasional spotting, staining and soiling mostly at outer margins. Map 25/Lothringia with repaired torn patch at right fore-margin with loss of border; map 26/Romano-Germanici shorter at upper margin, map 53/Italia slightly shaved at upper margin ca. 1 mm into first headline, plate 59 with torn small patches near lower left corner affecting border. In all a very fine copy, rarely found in such condition with the original binding preserved. (#003817) € 28,000

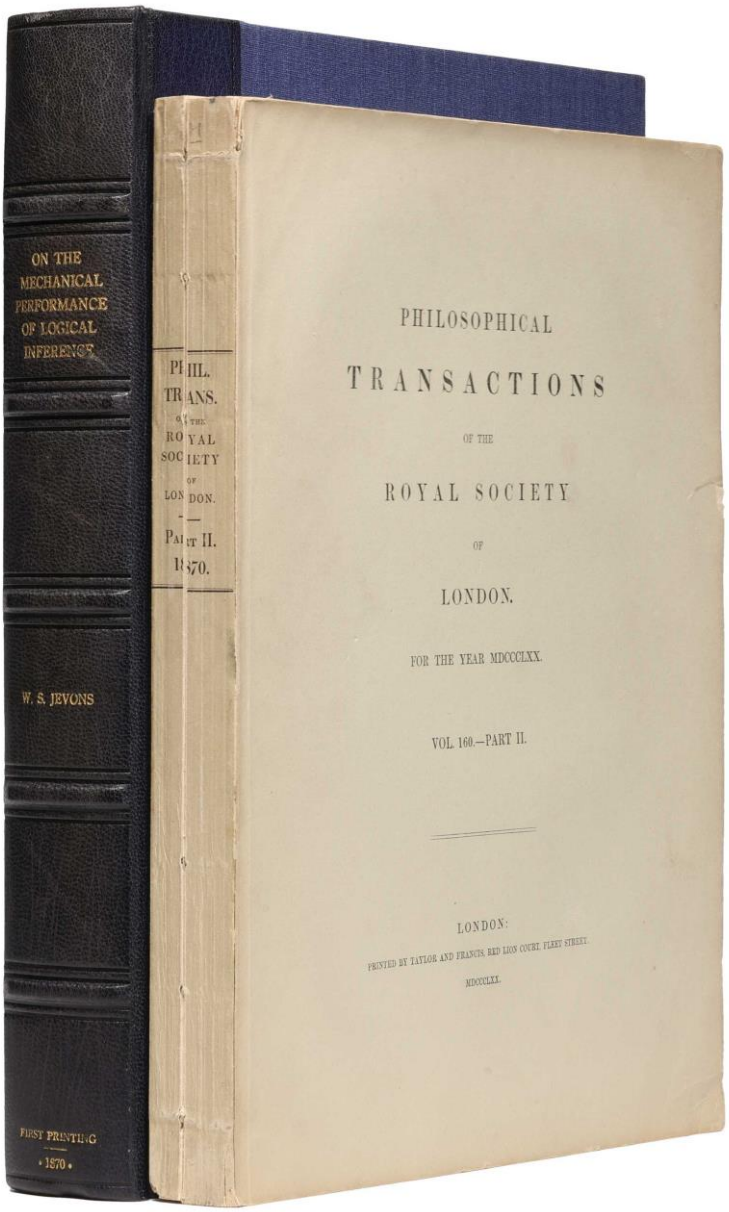
FIRST EDITION in this form. Johann Baptist Homann (1664-1724) started his career in Amsterdam as a map engraver and apprentice with the Danckerts family before returning to Nuremberg to establish himself in business in 1702. Following the long Dutch tradition, the Homann family became the most prominent in the publication of maps in Germany in the 18th century, not only because they reintroduced the German language to the map business, but above all because Homann sold their maps at significantly lower prices than their Dutch and French counterparts, who had dominated the market until then. After the publication of his first atlas in 1707, Johann Baptist Homann became a member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences and in 1715 was appointed Geographer of the Emperor. After his death, the business was managed by his son until 1730 and subsequently passed on to his heirs with the name, precisely, of Homann Heirs.

The 103 hand-colored maps in our volume are by Johann Baptist Homann and his heirs as well as Matthäus Seutter and include a world map, 2 celestial, 4 maps of continents, and regional maps of Germany, France, Italy the Low Countries and others. The maps of the Americas include "Americae Mappa generalis" (1746), Homanns' second map of America, based on Jesuit explorations into the Interior of North America; and "Regni Mexicani seu Novae Hispaniae" (no date) with accurate depiction of the mouth of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes region. Added (and not part of this edition) are 3 maps of Tirol, Canada and Baleares islands. Our copy obviously lacks (never bound in) the privilege leaf, which is listed in the register of sheets. Except for this, the atlas is complete as called for.

Bibliography: Phillips 4195; and Wagner 1746 and 474.

Unsophisticated copy

10 **JEVONS, Stanley.** On the Mechanical Performance of Logical Interference. In: *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*. vol. 160, pp. 497-518, 3 lithographed plates (no. XXXII to XXXIV). London: for the Royal Society by Taylor and Francis, 1870. 4to (300 x 233 mm). Entire part II of volume 160: viii, viii, pp. 255-608, 25 lithographed plates numbered XXVII to LII. Publisher's printed wrappers, pages uncut and unopened (light dust-soiling of covers, light bumping of corners, short clean tear at front wrapper fore-margin, paper over spine split at Jevon's article). Protected in fine custom half blue morocco over cloth folding case. Text and plates crisp and bright throughout. Provenance: Hon. Stanley C. Wisniewski* (pencil inscription at head of general title). (#003962) € 1600

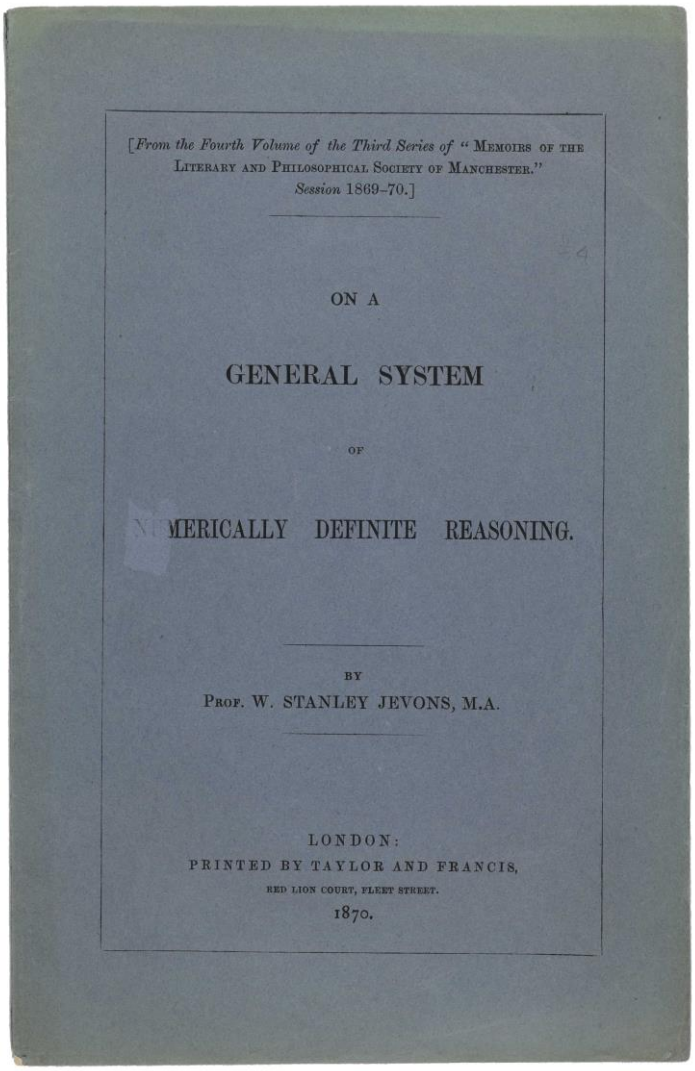


FIRST EDITION OF JEVONS' DESCRIPTION OF HIS "LOGICAL PIANO" - THE FIRST MACHINE TO PERFORM OPERATIONS AT SUPERHUMAN SPEED. Called a "logical piano" because of its resemblance to the piano, Jevons' machine could through a series of switches perform logical calculations, an early prototype of the computer. He exhibited it before the Royal Society in January 1870, and his original is still on display at the History of Science Museum at Oxford. Jevons' device is considered "the first logic machine with enough power to solve complicated problems with superhuman speed" (Hook & Norman).

*Stanley C. Wisniewski is an economist and judge who in 2006 was appointed as one of the first three Federal Copyright Royalty judges for the U.S. Copyright Office. This is one of the books which formed the core of his curated collection that covers the most important developments across 700 years of economic history including landmarks in the field from Mirabeau to Ricardo, as well as Menger, Jevons and Walras, and up through Keynes, Von Neumann, and Markowitz.

References & bibliography: Hook & Norman, Origins of Cyberspace 330; Tomash & Williams J15.

11 **JEVONS, Stanley.** On a General System of Numerically Definite Reasoning. Offprint from: *Memoirs of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society* 3:4, pp. [2], 331-352. London: Taylor & Francis, 1870. 8vo (218 x 140 mm). Publisher's printed blue wrappers (light sunning of upper front wrapper, paper abrasion affecting first two letters of title). Custom archival folding paper chemise and cloth case. Light even age toning of text. Provenance Erwin Tomash (1921-2012 (bookplate to verso front wrapper); Hon. Stanley C. Wisniewski*. (#003963) € 1500


[*From the Fourth Volume of the Third Series of* "MEMOIRS OF THE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF MANCHESTER." *Session* 1869-70.]

ON A

GENERAL SYSTEM

OF

NUMERICALLY DEFINITE REASONING.

BY

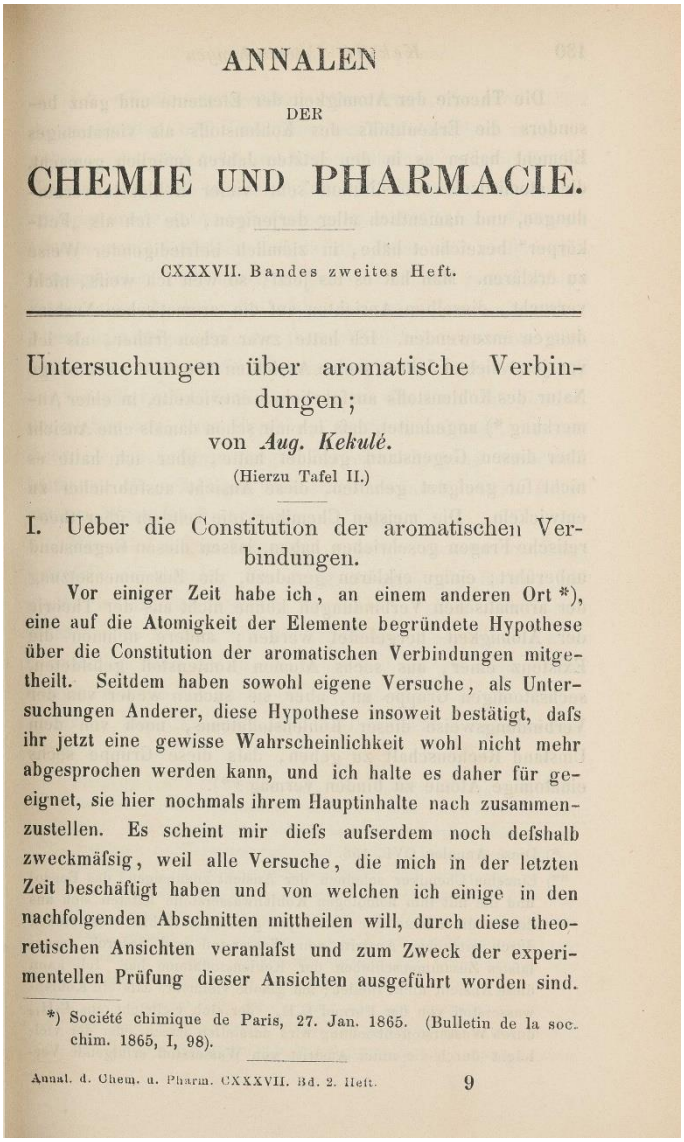
PROF. W. STANLEY JEVONS, M.A.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY TAYLOR AND FRANCIS,
RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET.
1870.

RARE FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, of Jevons' "modification of the systems to permit numerical quantities in the logical reasoning developed by George Boole and Augustus DeMorgan" (Tomash & Williams).

*Stanley C. Wisniewski is an economist and judge who in 2006 was appointed as one of the first three Federal Copyright Royalty judges for the U.S. Copyright Office. This is one of the books which formed the core of his curated collection that covers the most important developments across 700 years of economic history including landmarks in the field from Mirabeau to Ricardo, as well as Menger, Jevons Reference: Tomash & Williams J14 (this copy).

12 **KEKULÉ VON STRADONITZ, Friedrich August**. Untersuchungen über aromatische Verbindungen. In: Annalen der Chemie und Pharmacie, vol. 137, pp. 129-196, 1 folding lithographed plate. Leipzig & Heidelberg: C.F. Winter, 1866. 8vo (196 x 126 mm). Entire volume: Annalen der Chemie und Pharmacie (F.Wöhler, J.Liebig & H.Kopp, editors), volumes 137-140 (1866). With in total 7 plates (some folding, 1 colored), 1 folding table. Contemporary black half calf over cloth, gilt-lettered spine, red sprinkled edges (joints repaired, spine label gone but blind-stamped lettering present) rubbed, spine worn. Text with light even browning mostly to outer margins, final pages with dampstain to upper gutter. Provenance: Chemical Department Woolwich (gilt lettering on front board plus some ink stamps to second title and elsewhere). (#003924) € 1200



ANNALEN

DER

CHEMIE UND PHARMACIE.

CXXXVII. Bandes zweites Heft.

Untersuchungen über aromatische Verbindungen;

von *Aug. Kekulé.*

(Hierzu Tafel II.)

I. Ueber die Constitution der aromatischen Verbindungen.

Vor einiger Zeit habe ich, an einem anderen Ort *), eine auf die Atomigkeit der Elemente begründete Hypothese über die Constitution der aromatischen Verbindungen mitgetheilt. Seitdem haben sowohl eigene Versuche, als Untersuchungen Anderer, diese Hypothese insoweit bestätigt, dafs ihr jetzt eine gewisse Wahrscheinlichkeit wohl nicht mehr abgesprochen werden kann, und ich halte es daher für geeignet, sie hier nochmals ihrem Hauptinhalte nach zusammenzustellen. Es scheint mir diefs aufserdem noch defshalb zweckmäfsig, weil alle Versuche, die mich in der letzten Zeit beschäftigt haben und von welchen ich einige in den nachfolgenden Abschnitten mittheilen will, durch diese theoretischen Ansichten veranlafst und zum Zweck der experimentellen Prüfung dieser Ansichten ausgeführt worden sind.

*) Société chimique de Paris, 27. Jan. 1865. (Bulletin de la soc. chim. 1865, I, 98).

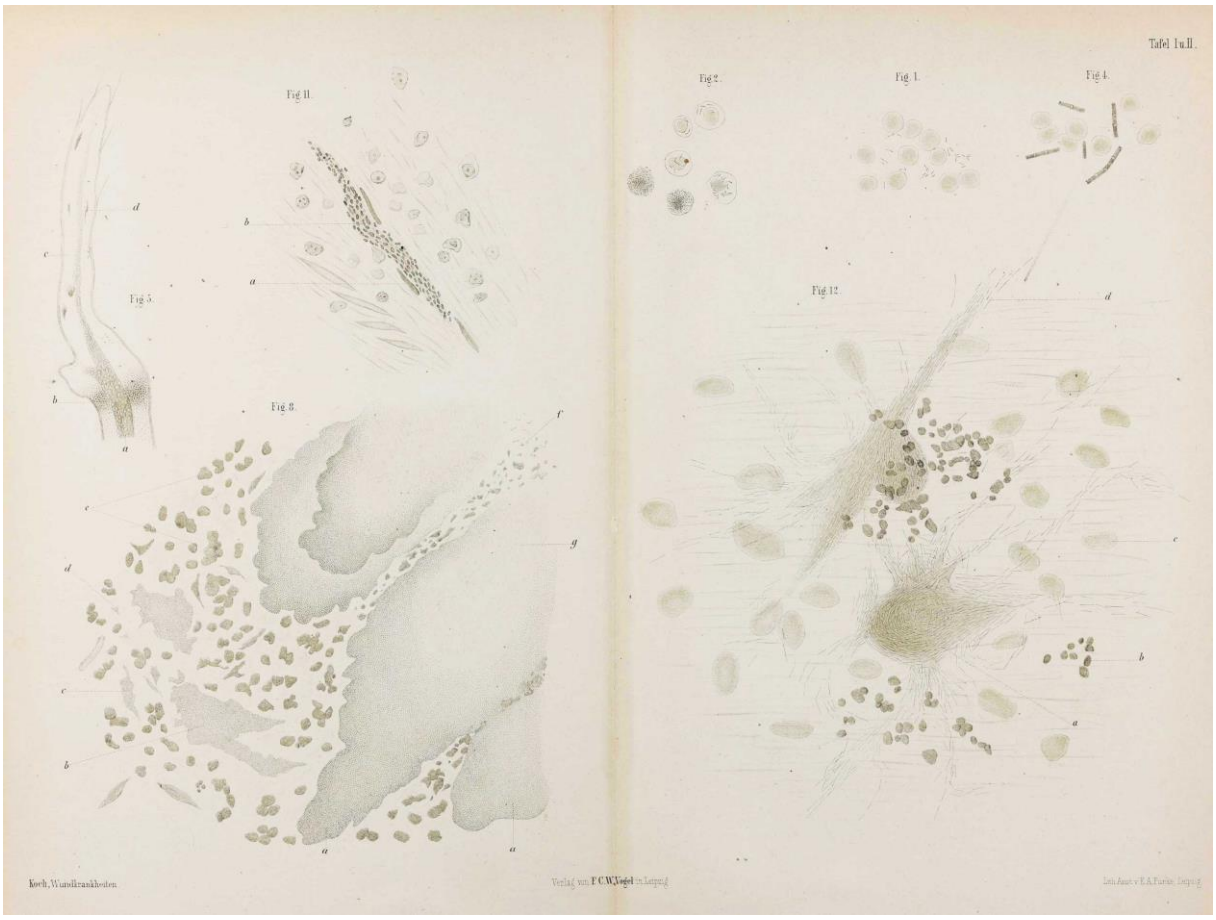
Annal. d. Chem. u. Pharm. CXXXVII. Bd. 2. Heft. 9

First printing of Kekule's great work on his benzene theory, which is based on the fact that the benzene molecule consists of a ring of six carbon atoms. "In 1866 Kekule provided a masterful interpretation of this transformation (of diazobenzene into aminobenzene) and of the catalytic role of the aniline salts, drawing upon his new theories of the constitution of the diazo group and its mode of fixation on the benzene ring" (DSB).

Bibliography & references: Poggendorff III, 711; DSB VII, p.282; NDB XI, 420.

13 **KOCH, Robert**. *Untersuchungen über die Aetiologie der Wundinfectionskrankheiten*. Leipzig: Verlag von F.C.W. Vogel, 1878. 8vo (220 x 153 mm). [4], [1] 2-80 pp., including 3 (2 double-page) lithographed plates numbered I-V as called for. Contemporary German half cloth over marbled boards (upper cover rehinged and spine repaired, minor wear to extremities). Text and plates with light even age toning (the title page stronger and with brown offsetting from collectors bookplate). Provenance: Prof. Dr. C.Seyfarth (bookplate to front pastedown). A very good copy. (#003977) € 1800

FIRST EDITION of "Koch's epochal work on the aetiology of traumatic infectious disease established his reputation. He inoculated animals with material from various sources and produced 6 types of infection, each due to microorganisms. He carried these infections through several generations of animals. His great work determined the role of bacteria in the aetiology of wound infections and demonstrated for the first time the specificity of infection" (Garrison-Morton).

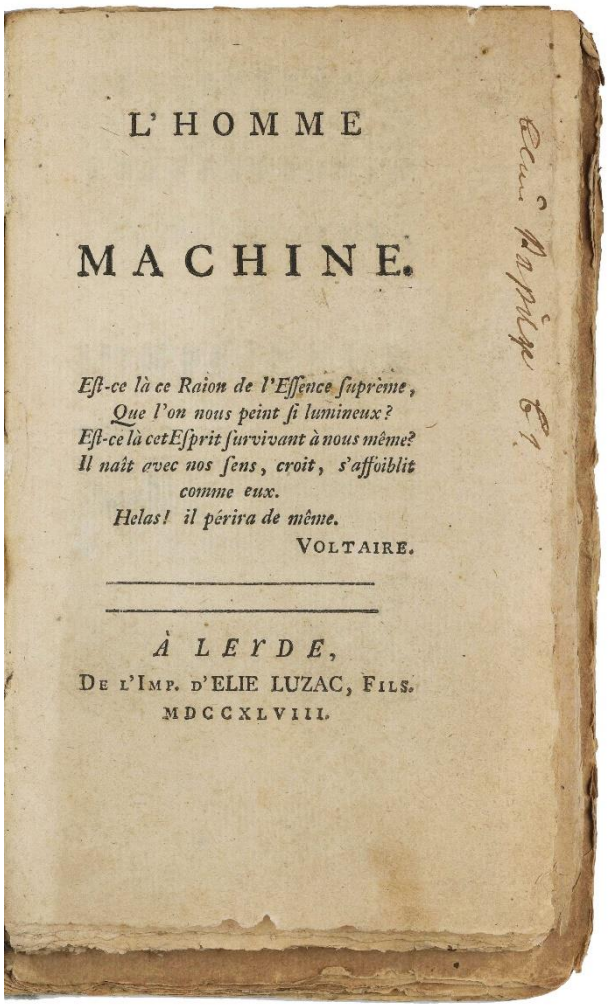


"Without doubt one of the greatest German scientists of any era, Koch was responsible for bringing the young science of microbiology to fruition. The son of a mining engineer, he was born in Clausthal, Germany. He graduated in medicine at Göttingen in 1866 and shortly thereafter served as an army surgeon during the Franco-Prussian War in 1870. After the war, he settled in Wollstein as a district physician and took up the busy routine of a country practice. In spite of the heavy demands of his practice, he continued to work actively with his microscope, having been deeply influenced by Henle . . . during his student years. His work in culturing, staining, and microscopy provided the basis for a variety of tests and procedures which are now standard practice in clinical diagnosis; his identification and isolation of specific bacteria led to new treatment modes for a number of diseases, including anthrax and cholera. Koch was undoubtedly the greatest contributor during the nineteenth century to the understanding of bacterial action. Using techniques he developed himself, Koch described six different bacteria found in wound infections and was able to carry the infections through several generations of animals. As a result of his work he was able to determine the role of bacteria in wound infections and to show the specificity of infection for the first time" (Heirs of Hippocrates).

References & bibliography: PMM 366b; Norman 1229; Eimas, *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2053; Garrison-Morton 2536; Cushing K156; Osler 1687; Waller 5345; DSB VII p. 422-435.

One of a few existing copies of the first edition of *l'homme machine*

14 **LA METTRIE, Julien Offray de**. *L'homme machine*. Leiden: Elie Luzac fils, 1748 (but 1747). 12mo (148 x 90 mm). [24], 108 pp. Signatures: *^{12}, A-D^{12}, E^{6}. All pages uncut. [Bound after:] *L'homme-plante*. Potsdam: C. F. Voss, (1748). 12mo (156 x 95 mm). 58 pp. Signature: A-B^{12} C^{6}, including final blank C6. All pages uncut. Contemporary blue paper wrappers, ink lettered spine (front wrapper with paper repair of lower portion and foot of spine, paper soiled and spotted). First work title and blank margins of few pages a bit dust-soiled, otherwise generally clean and crisp throughout. Provenance: ink inscription on first title: Papitze(?). Very good, untrimmed copy. (#003931) € 45,000



L'HOMME

MACHINE.

Eſt-ce là ce Raion de l'Eſſence ſuprème,
Que l'on nous peint ſi lumineux?
Eſt-ce là cet Eſprit ſurvivant à nous même?
Il naît avec nos ſens, croit, s'affoiblit
comme eux.
Helas! il périra de même.
VOLTAIRE.

À LEYDE,
De l'Imp. d'ELIE LUZAC, Fils.
MDCCXLVIII.

I. FIRST EDITION, EXCEPTIONALLY RARE, with the following issue points: title page with 6-line quotation from Voltaire, double bar between verses and imprint extending to letter "i" of Voltaire's name (second edition extending to letter "e", see e.g. the ETH Zurich copy), 108 numbered pages (second edition 109 pages and verso left blank). Our copy conforms in setting with the copy in BnF Paris (**https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k10558389**). Stoddard denotes this as the "true" first edition (#30) and differentiates between two versions of the 109 page second edition, one (#31) with 6-line quote and the other (#32) with a 7-line quote from Voltaire on the title page. According to Stoddard, *L'homme machine* was reprinted three times with a title-page bearing the year "1748." Beside our copy, we were able to locate 5 other repositories of this first edition, all public libraries (Berlin, Staatsbibliothek; Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles (also bound with *l'homme plante*); Harvard University; Bibliotheque National de France, Paris; Université Strasbourg). None of these other copies are uncut, which means that our copy is probably the only existing one in this original condition.

In 1747 La Mettrie turned to Elie Lzac, publisher in Leiden, to have his *L'Homme Machine* printed. "However, the title and content of the book were so sulphurous that the consistory of the Walloon Church in Leiden, and later the States of Holland, also banned the work, which was accused of being Spinozist. Luzac had to destroy his stock, but nevertheless published two clandestine editions in 1748" (Jooken, transl.).

L'Homme Machine forms a central text of materialism and mechanistic thinking in the 18th century. In this work, La Mettrie argues that man is a machine that functions through physical and chemical processes, without the need for an immaterial soul. This radical view represented a challenge to the religious and philosophical ideas of his time. The reception of *L'Homme Machine* was fierce in many circles. The idea that man is nothing more than a machine contradicted the notion of an immortal soul, which is central to Christianity and other religious traditions. La Mettrie was heavily criticized by the church and most of his contemporaries. The book was banned in France and La Mettrie was forced to flee Paris and eventually settle in Prussia. Many philosophers of the time, including Denis Diderot and Voltaire, distanced themselves from La Mettrie's radical views, even though they were also materialists. They saw the danger that his theses could damage the reputation of the Enlightenment by being too extreme and potentially nihilistic. Despite the general rejection, La Mettrie found supporters among the more radical thinkers of the Enlightenment. His work was discussed in secret circles, especially among those who opposed established religion and despotism. *L'Homme Machine*

contributed to the development of materialism in philosophy. It influenced later thinkers who wanted to explain the world through the prism of science and physics without resorting to metaphysical or theological explanations. The book can thus be seen as one of the precursors of scientific materialism and atheism. La Mettrie was a medical doctor himself, and his mechanistic view also had an influence on medicine and biology. The idea of viewing the human body as a kind of machine led to new approaches in medical practice and the study of the human body.

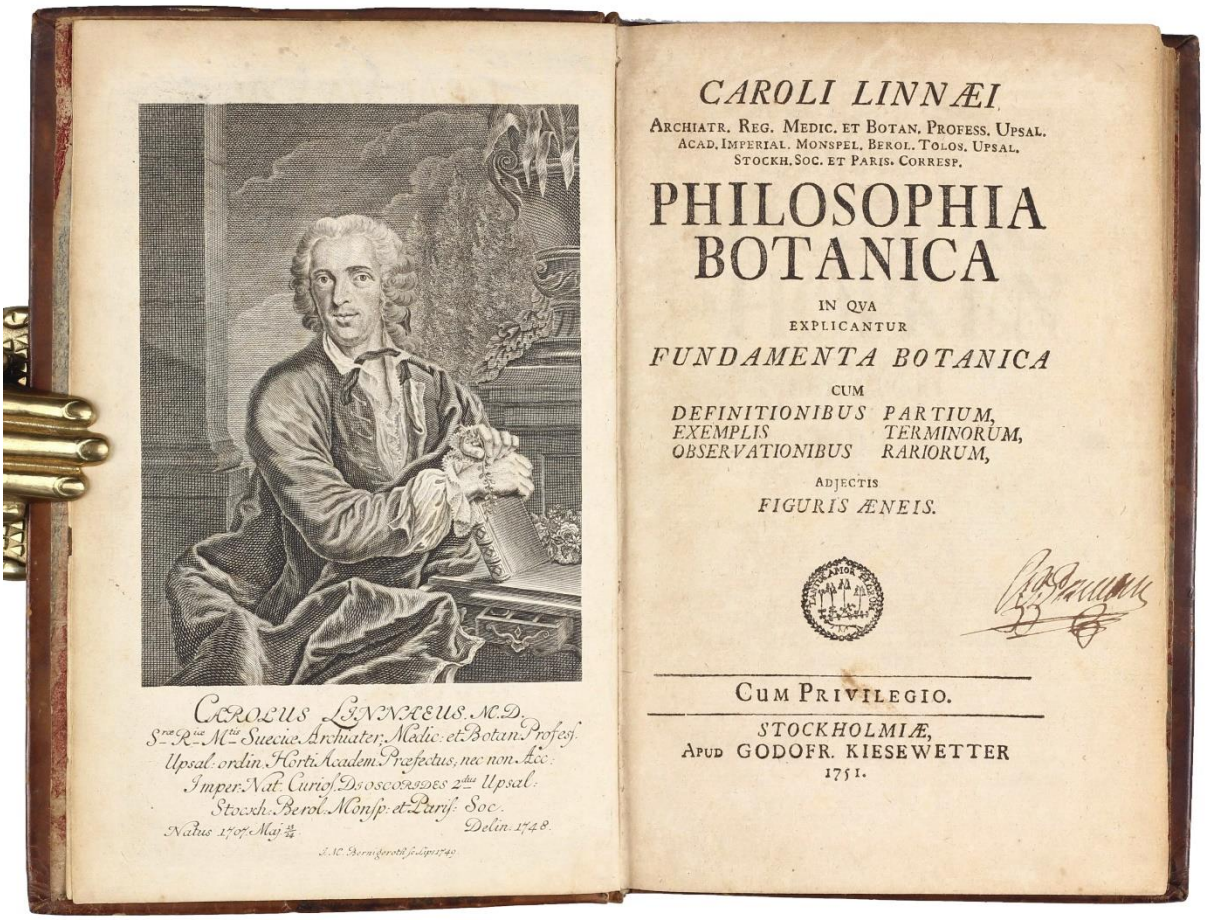
II. RARE FIRST EDITION, Stoddard's "A-edition" with p. [5] line 3 reading "enco-"; pp. 19 and 20 numbered in the gutters; p. 48 misprinted as 84. The book was written and published in Potsdam while La Mettrie was seeking refuge with king Frederick II of Prussia. In *L'homme-plante*, La Mettrie develops the idea that humans are similar in nature to plants, seeing both the physical and psychological constitution of humans as a product of the laws of nature and physical conditions. La Mettrie argues that man is a purely material being who, like plants, is subject to certain mechanical and chemical processes. The similarities between humans and plants are that both are organisms that rely on nutrients, reproduce, grow and eventually die. He emphasizes that there is no fundamental difference between animate and inanimate nature, but that everything can be explained by the same natural processes. The work represents a radical challenge to the idea at the time that humans occupy a special position in nature and contradicts the idea of an immaterial soul or free will.

References & literature: Lieve Jooken & Guy Rooryck: Elie Luzac et l'homme plus que machine (1748): la parole dialogique d'un imprimeur des lumieres. In: *Cadernos de traducao*, 38(1), 2018, p.197-225; Ann Thomson: La Mettrie ou la machine infernale. In: *Corpus. Revue de philosophie* 5/6 (1987), p. 15-26; Francine Markovits: La Mettrie, l'anonyme et le sceptique. In: *Corpus. Revue de philosophie* 5/6 (1987), p. 83-105; Willem Thijssen: Some new data concerning the publication of L'homme machine and L'homme plus que machine (1977) In: *Janus: revue internationale de l'histoire des sciences, de la medecine, de la pharmacie et de la technique*, Vol. 64, p. 159-177; Roger E. Stoddard, *Julien Offray de La Mettrie - A Bibliography*, Dinter, Köln, 2000, p. 31.

Bibliography: Stoddard 30; *En Francais dans le texte* 151; Tchemerzine VI, p. 465; Garrison-Morton 586. Second edition only: Wellcome III, p.438. NLM/Blake 254. Waller 19862. Norman 1270.

15 **LINNAEUS, Carlous [Linné, Carl]**. *Philosophia Botanica in qua explicantur fundamenta botanica cum definitionibus partium, exemplis terminorum, observationibus rariorum, adjectis figuris aeneis*. Stockholm: Godofr. Kiesewetter, 1751. 8vo (203 x 125 mm). [6], 362 pp. Engraved frontispiece portrait of the author engraved by I. M. Bernigeroth, 9 engraved plates, and 2 full-page woodcuts in text. Contemporary panelled calf, spine with 5 raised bands richly gilt in compartments and gilt lettering piece (boards and extremities rubbed, corners slightly bumped), marbled pastedowns. Internally somewhat evenly browned throughout, faint dampstaining to outer margin of a few leaves. Provenance: Svante Wennergren (signed on rear flyleaf), further (illegible) ownership signatures to front flyleaf and title. Rare with the engraved frontispiece portrait. (#003312) € 2200

Sparrow; *Milestones of Science* 135; Soulsby 437; Hulth 72; D.S.B. VIII, p.376. FIRST EDITION. "Continuing his study on the classification of plants, Linnaeus published Philosophica botanica in 1751. In this he attempted to organize a natural system based on structure, but this work was never completed" (Sparrow).



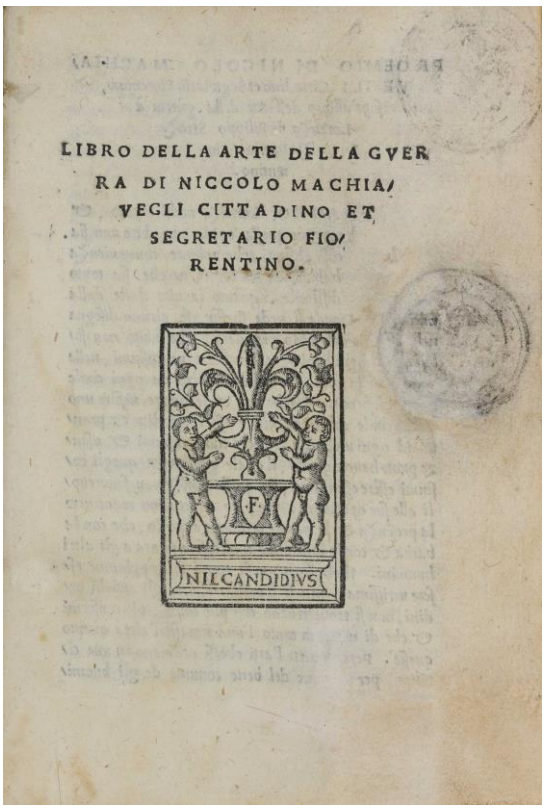
"In 1751 he published *Philosophies botanica*, his most influential work but actually only an expanded version of *Fundamenta botanica*. In it Linnaeus dealt with the theory of botany, the laws and rules that the botanist must follow in order to describe and name the plants correctly and to combine them into higher systematic categories." (DSB)

The plates have also been used in "Hortus Cliffortianus".The engraved portrait, which was supplied to only a few copies, is present in this copy.

The exceptionally rare second edition

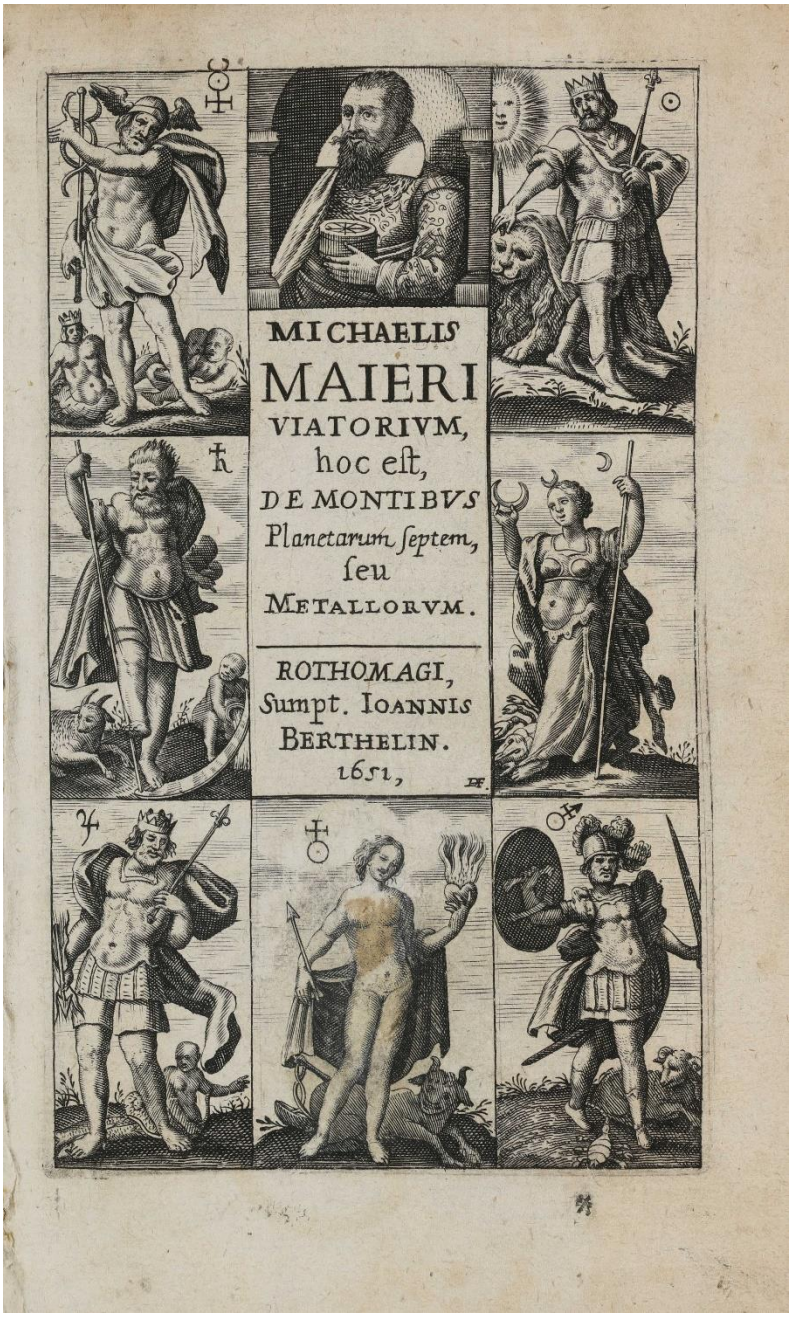
16 **MACHIAVELLI, Niccolo**. *Libro della arte della guerra di Niccolo Machiauegli cittadino et segretario Fiorentino*. Florence: per li Heredi di Philippo di Giunta, 1529. 8vo. [1], 2-112 [i.e. 120] leaves. Imprint from colophon on p1v; numerous errors in foliation. Signatures: a-p^{8}. Woodcut printer's device with motto "Nil candidius" (Z649) on title and final leaf verso; final 8 text leaves of gathering p with 7 double-page woodcut diagrams of military formations. Original limp vellum, spine and front cover lettered in ink (some chipping and small holes in vellum of front cover, leather cords mostly gone, vellum soiled, stained and scratched, first flyleaf present only). Text with light even browning and occasional minor brown spotting, but generally quite clean and crisp throughout; the lower outer corner of first 8 leaves (gathering "a") with paper repair of small cut-out (not affecting text); final gathering working loose; occasional annotations and markings in brown ink. Provenance: two illegible ink stamps on title page over formerly erased ones (paper thinning). This book comes from a private Italian collection and got a valid export license of the Italian cultural authoritiy. An amazing copy in its original unrestored binding. (#003973) € 28,000

EXCEPTIONALLY RARE SECOND EDITION of Niccolò Machiavelli's treatise on military strategy, first published in 1521 and written between 1519 and 1520. It is the book "that Machiavelli considered his most important, [...] with seven double-page woodcut military diagrams unknown to Renouard and not mentioned by any bibliographer. Machiavelli, according to Burckhardt 'the greatest dilettante who has ever treated in that character of military affairs' (ed. 1945, p. 63), wrote this book to prove that a citizen soldiery is the surest guard for the preservation of the common liberty, and that a strong infantry is the most reliable weapon. It is thus considered the first truly scientific exposition of modern strategic principles. The work, dedicated to his patron Lorenzo Strozzi, is in the form of a dialogue in the Rucellai gardens at Florence, where Machiavelli supposes that certain noble young men-Fabrizio Colonna, Cosimo Rucellai, Zanobi Buondelmonti, Luigi Alamanni, Battista dalla Palla-have gathered for Fabrizio's visit to the city. The principal speakers are Fabrizio (representing the author) and Cosimo. Machiavelli expresses a lively admiration for the military science of the Romans, and great scorn for its degeneration in Italy. He prefers infantry to cavalry, fortified camps to fortified cities, rapid movements and decisive clashes to the slow tactics of the condottieri. He calls finally for a national liberator who will unite Italy" (William Schab, catalogue no 16, item no. 134, 1951). This second edition is very rare in the trade. Only one other copy is recorded in RHB, sold by rare book seller William Schwab in 1951.



Bibliography: Gamba, 601; Brunet, III, 1277 (note); Graesse, IV, 324; Renouard, 1825, p. Iii ("107 ff."). With the Seven Woodcut Diagrams of Infantry Tactics

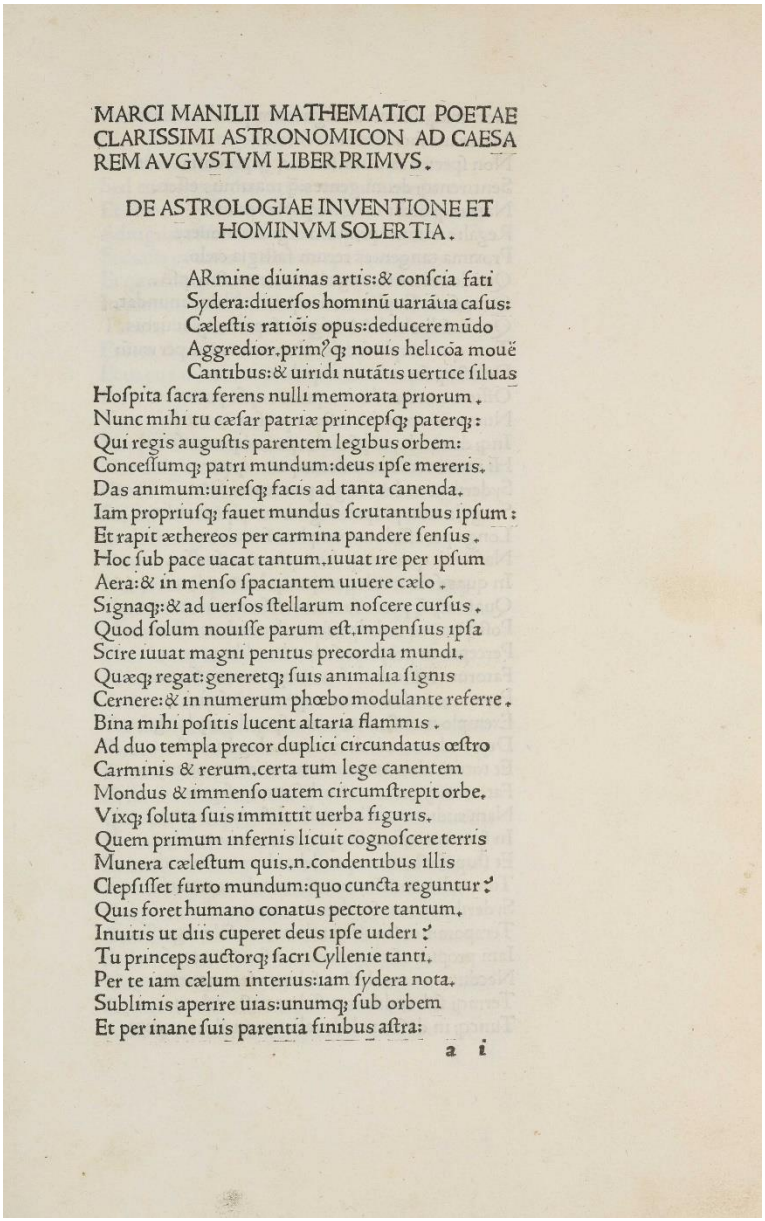
17 **MAIER, Michael**. *Viatorium, hoc est, de montibus planetarum septem seu, metallorum*. Rouen: Jean Berthelin, 1651. 8vo (163 x 104 mm). 224 pp., including letterpress title with woodcut device; additional engraved title showing personifications of the sun, moon, Mars, Venus, Jupiter, Saturn and Mercury; 7 engraved text illustrations; woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Bound in contemporary vellum over thin boards, spine lettered in ink (vellum soiled). Light even browning internally, minor faint dampstaining to first pages, occasional minor spotting. Very good copy in untouched binding. Provenance: dated ownership inscription to front pastedown, upper book block inscribed "Sulphuus". Very good copy in untouched binding. (#003933) € 3900



SECOND EDITION, very rare, of this alchemical and emblematic work by Michael Maier concerning the seven metals and the planets supposed to correspond to them. The work was first published in 1618, the same year as his *Themis Aurea* devoted to the Rosicrucians. Michael Maier's career is closely linked to alchemy; he served Rudolf II, who was very interested in the subject, and then became interested in the Rosicrucians. His various alchemical works generally include a few engravings. This one contains 7 superb engravings, one of which is particularly striking, depicting an elephant fighting with a kind of chimera.

References & bibliography: Duveen 383; Gardner 436; Caillet 7006, Stanislas de Guaita 544.

18 **MANILIUS, Marcus**. *Astronomicon ad Caesarem Augustum liber primus (-quint[us])*. Milan: Antonio Zarotto, 9 November 1489. Folio (298 x 200 mm). 60 unnumbered leaves. Roman letter, 40 lines, capital spaces with guide-letters. Signatures: A^4 a-h^6 I^8. The colophon reads "*Hoc praestantissimu[m] Manilii Poetae astronomici op[us] Impressu[m] fuit in civitate Inclyta Mediolani. Per Antoniu[m] Zarotu[m] Parmensem. Anno salutis christiane M.cccc.Lxxxviiii quinto Idus novenbris Sub Illustrissimo Principe Ioanne Galeazio Duce Mediolani Sexto foelicissimo*." Bound in 20th century stiff vellum, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, blue-dyed edges, new endpapers. Text crisp and clean throughout with very little age-toning and faint dampstaining to fore-margin of 2 leaves. A fine, tall copy. (#003951) € 9500



MARCI MANILII MATHEMATICI POETAE CLARISSIMI ASTRONOMICON AD CAESAREM AVGVSTVM LIBER PRIMVS.

DE ASTROLOGIAE INVENTIONE ET HOMINVM SOLERTIA.

ARmine diuinas artis: & conſcia fati
Sydera: diuerſos hominū uariāua caſus:
Cæleſtis ratiōis opus: deducere mūdo
Aggredior. prim? q; nouis helicōa mouë
Cantibus: & uiridi nutātis uertice ſiluas
Hoſpita ſacra ferens nulli memorata priorum.
Nunc mihi tu cæſar patriæ princepſq; paterq;:
Qui regis auguſtis parentem legibus orbem:
Conceſſumq; patri mundum: deus ipſe mereris.
Das animum: uireſq; facis ad tanta canenda.
Iam propriuſq; fauet mundus ſcrutantibus ipſum:
Et rapit æthereos per carmina pandere ſenſus.
Hoc ſub pace uacat tantum. iuuat ire per ipſum
Aera: & in menſo ſpaciantem uiuere cælo.
Signaq;: & ad uerſos ſtellarum noſcere curſus.
Quod ſolum nouiſſe parum eſt. impenſius ipſa
Scire iuuat magni penitus precordia mundi.
Quæq; regat: generetq; ſuis animalia ſignis
Cernere: & in numerum phœbo modulante referre.
Bina mihi poſitis lucent altaria flammis.
Ad duo templa precor duplici circundatus œſtro
Carminis & rerum. certa tum lege canentem
Mondus & immenſo uatem circumſtrepit orbe.
Vixq; ſoluta ſuis immittit uerba figuris.
Quem primum infernis licuit cognoſcere terris
Munera cæleſtum quis. n. condentibus illis
Clepſiſſet furto mundum: quo cuncta reguntur?
Quis foret humano conatus pectore tantum.
Inuitis ut diis cuperet deus ipſe uideri?
Tu princeps auctorq; ſacri Cyllenie tanti.
Per te iam cælum interius: iam ſydera nota.
Sublimis aperire uias: unumq; ſub orbem
Et per inane ſuis parentia finibus aſtra:

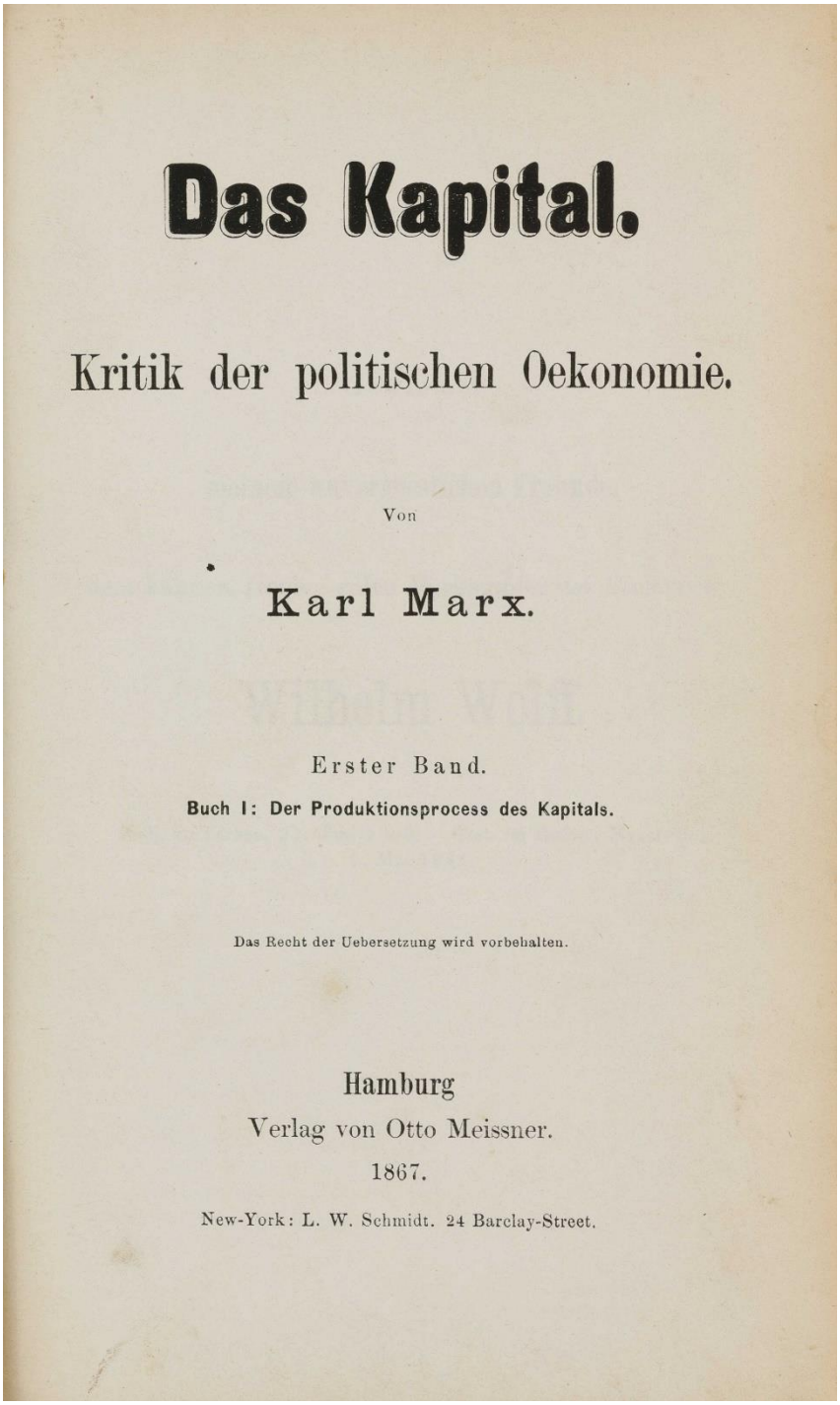
a i

VERY RARE EARLY PRINTING, the first of Stephanus Dulcinius, of the *Astronomicon* by the Roman astrologer and poet Marcus Manilius, who lived in the first century AD. The *Astronomicon* is a poem in five books. The astrological system, which is based on ancient traditions, relates the individual fate of people to the signs of the zodiac. Manilius was the first to develop the horoscope, which was created somewhat later by Claudius Ptolemaeus, with which the character traits and future destiny of a person could be calculated based on the constellations of the stars. The *Astronomicon* was first printed by Regiomontanus (Johann Müller) at Nuremberg, 1473-4, then had five subsequent Italian editions before the end of the century. All incunable editions of the *Astronomicon* are rare and this Milan edition, the 5th overall, is one of the rarest. According to Goff, there are only two copies in the USA (Houghton and Huntington libraries) and the British Museum copy is imperfect. RHB lists only one other copy of this Milan edition sold at auction (Sothebys London, 24th Nov. 1969, lot no. 26, USD 1440.00).

Bibliography & References: BMC VI, 721; USTC 993257; Haiti 12705; Goff 205; Klebs 661.5; IGI 6129

One of the most influential books of the modern era

19 **MARX, Karl.** *Das Kapital, Kritik der politischen Oekonomie*. Vol. 1: *Der Produktionsprocess des Kapitals.* Hamburg: Verlag Otto Meissner, 1867. 8vo (212 x 132 mm). xii, 784 pp. Contemporary German half cloth over marbled boards, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, speckled edges (minor unobtrusive repair to spine ends and paper over boards, spine and boards rubbed, corners bumped). Light even age toning internally, very minor occasional spotting, slight dust marking at upper margin from previously inserted bookmarks and a few light creases and dog-ears in places. Provenance: annotated throughout in light pencil by a learned reader in shorthand German; from a German aristocratic collection. A very good, clean copy. (#003926) € 75,000



Das Kapital.

Kritik der politischen Oekonomie.

Von

Karl Marx.

Erster Band.

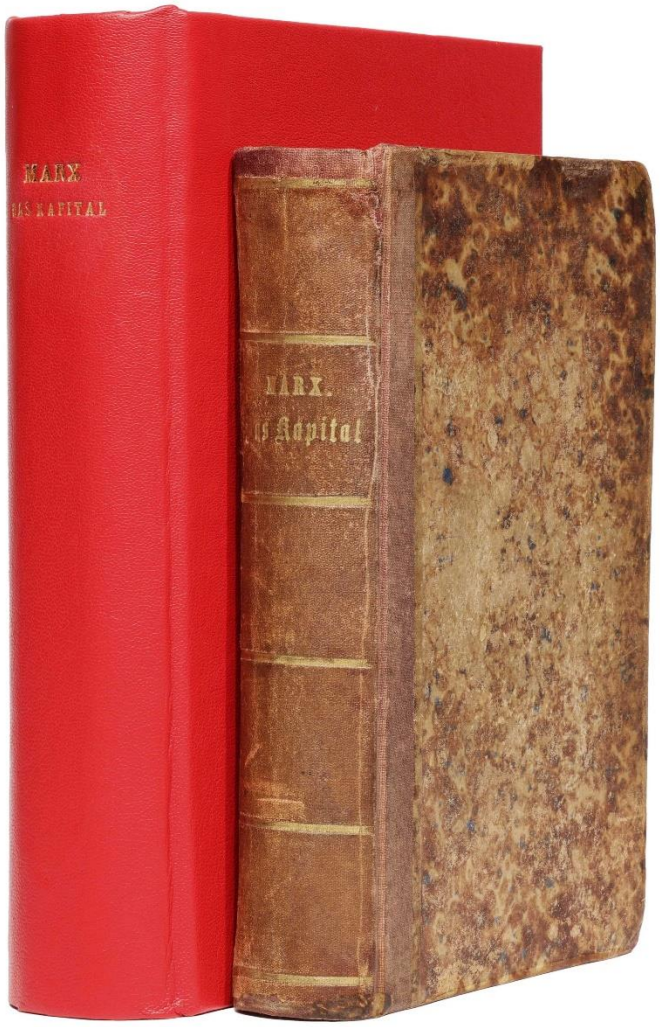
Buch I: Der Produktionsprocess des Kapitals.

Das Recht der Uebersetzung wird vorbehalten.

Hamburg
Verlag von Otto Meissner.
1867.

New-York: L. W. Schmidt. 24 Barclay-Street.

FIRST EDITION OF ONE OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL BOOKS OF THE MODERN ERA. Only this first volume 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" (Wheen). Marx's great polemic was the summation of his quarter of a century of economic studies, mostly at the British Museum. "Marx himself modestly described *Das Kapital* as a continuation of his *Zur Kritik der Politischen Oekonomie*, 1859. It was in fact the summation of his quarter of a century's economic studies, mostly in the Reading Room of the British Museum. The *Athenaeum* reviewer of the first English translation (1887) later wrote: 'Under the guise of a critical analysis of capital, Karl Marx's work is principally a polemic against capitalists and the capitalist mode of production, and it is this polemical tone which is its chief charm'. The historical-polemical passages, with their formidable documentation from British official sources, have remained memorable; and, as Marx (a chronic

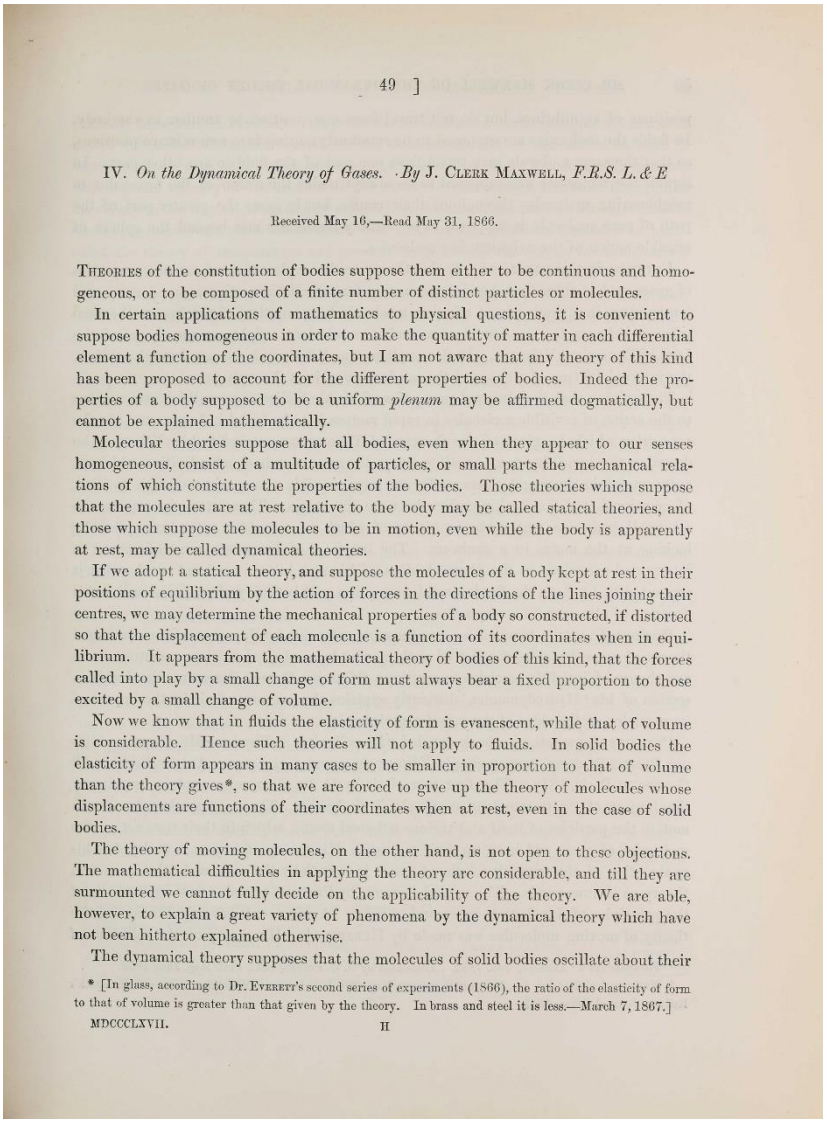


furunculosis victim) wrote to Engels while the volume was still in the press, 'I hope the bourgeoisie will remember my carbuncles all the rest of their lives'. Carbuncles, financial embarrassment and political pre-occupations of many kinds hampered Marx's work on *Das Kapital,* which he would never have completed but for the material and moral support of Engels. At *2* a.m. on 16 August 1867, when he had just corrected the final proofs, Marx wrote to 'Dear Fred' that the first volume was finished 'thanks to *you* alone. Without your self-sacrifice for me I could never possibly have done the enormous work. . . The [Pound] 15 received with best thanks'. By an odd quirk of history the first foreign translation of *Das Kapital* to appear was the Russian, which Petersburgers found in their bookshops early in April 1872. Giving his imprimatur, the censor, one Skuratov, had written 'few people in Russia will read it, and still fewer will understand it'. He was wrong: the edition of three thousand sold out quickly; and in 1880 Marx was writing to his friend F. A. Sorge that 'our success is still greater in Russia, where *Kapital* is read and appreciated more than anywhere else'. The first French translation, issued in 10-centime parts in 1872-5, was substantially revised by Marx himself; and these revisions were taken into account when at length the first English translation, by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, appeared in London, in 1887, four years after Marx's death, under the editorship of Engels. Aveling was the husband of Marx's youngest daughter, Eleanor, and Moore an old friend, an unwilling businessman (like Engels), who later turned to the law and ended as a magistrate in Nigeria" (PMM).

References: PMM, *Printing and the Mind of Man*, 359; Rubel 633, 635-636; Wheen, *Karl Marx*, p.1.

A landmark paper on the kinetic theory of gases

20 **MAXWELL, James Clerk**. On the Dynamical Theory of Gases. In: *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London for the Year 1867*, Vol. 157, pp. 49-88, text diagrams. London: Taylor and Francis for the Royal Society of London, 1868. 4to (280 x 222 mm). Entire volume 157 offered: iv, [5], iv, [4], 26, 672 pp., 32 lithographed plates (some colored), folding letterpress table. Bound in early 20th century three-quarter sprinkled calf over marbled boards, spine with 2 gilt-lettered morocco labels, minor gilt decoration in compartments (extremities rubbed). Text and plates generally crisp and clean throughout with just a little minor browning to outer margins and light dust-soiling of general title-page. Provenance: Athenaeum Library Liverpool (small ink stamps to title, text leaves and plates); Gesamthochschul-Bibliothek Duisburg (stamp and deaccession stamp to verso of title). A very good, clean copy. (#003916) € 1300



49]

IV. *On the Dynamical Theory of Gases.* By J. Clerk Maxwell, *F.R.S. L. & E*

Received May 16,—Read May 31, 1866.

Theories of the constitution of bodies suppose them either to be continuous and homogeneous, or to be composed of a finite number of distinct particles or molecules.

In certain applications of mathematics to physical questions, it is convenient to suppose bodies homogeneous in order to make the quantity of matter in each differential element a function of the coordinates, but I am not aware that any theory of this kind has been proposed to account for the different properties of bodies. Indeed the properties of a body supposed to be a uniform *plenum* may be affirmed dogmatically, but cannot be explained mathematically.

Molecular theories suppose that all bodies, even when they appear to our senses homogeneous, consist of a multitude of particles, or small parts the mechanical relations of which constitute the properties of the bodies. Those theories which suppose that the molecules are at rest relative to the body may be called statical theories, and those which suppose the molecules to be in motion, even while the body is apparently at rest, may be called dynamical theories.

If we adopt a statical theory, and suppose the molecules of a body kept at rest in their positions of equilibrium by the action of forces in the directions of the lines joining their centres, we may determine the mechanical properties of a body so constructed, if distorted so that the displacement of each molecule is a function of its coordinates when in equilibrium. It appears from the mathematical theory of bodies of this kind, that the forces called into play by a small change of form must always bear a fixed proportion to those excited by a small change of volume.

Now we know that in fluids the elasticity of form is evanescent, while that of volume is considerable. Hence such theories will not apply to fluids. In solid bodies the elasticity of form appears in many cases to be smaller in proportion to that of volume than the theory gives*, so that we are forced to give up the theory of molecules whose displacements are functions of their coordinates when at rest, even in the case of solid bodies.

The theory of moving molecules, on the other hand, is not open to these objections. The mathematical difficulties in applying the theory are considerable, and till they are surmounted we cannot fully decide on the applicability of the theory. We are able, however, to explain a great variety of phenomena by the dynamical theory which have not been hitherto explained otherwise.

The dynamical theory supposes that the molecules of solid bodies oscillate about their

* [In glass, according to Dr. Everett's second series of experiments (1866), the ratio of the elasticity of form to that of volume is greater than that given by the theory. In brass and steel it is less.—March 7, 1867.]

MDCCCLXVII. H

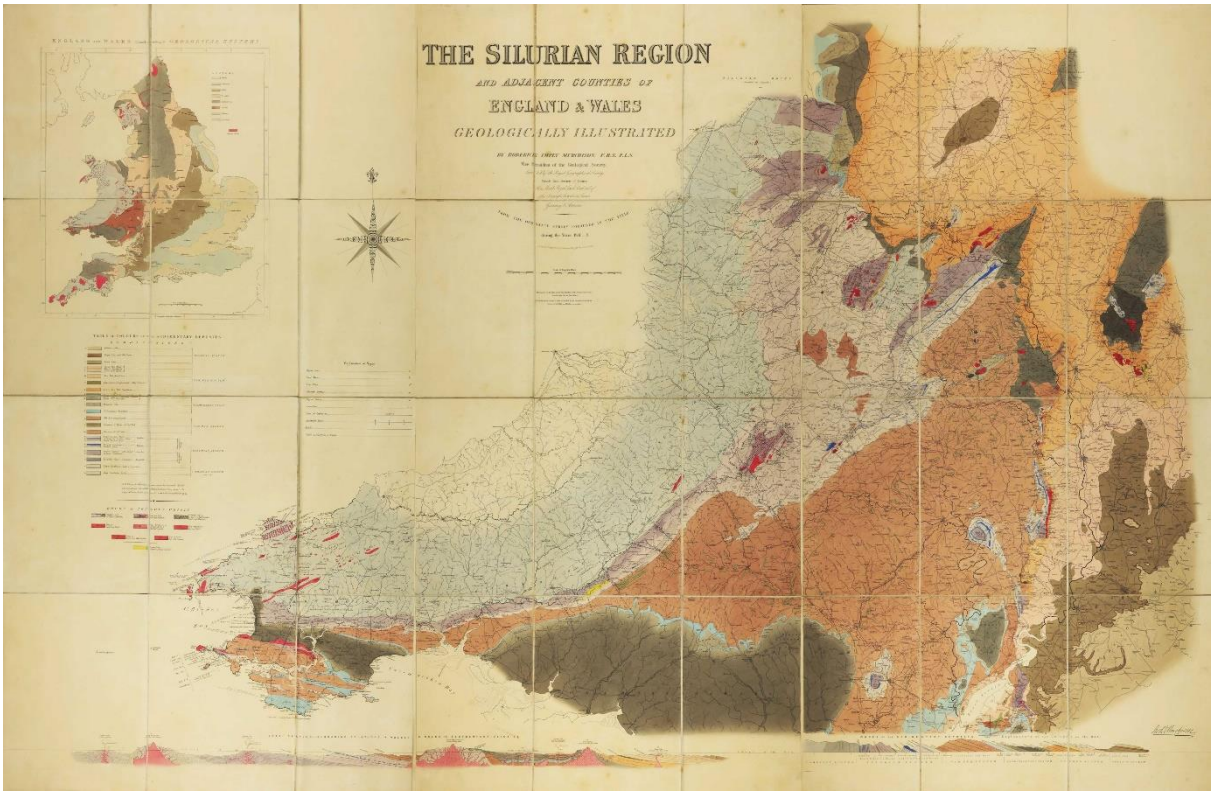
FIRST EDITION of this landmark paper on the kinetic theory of gases which produced the Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution formula, a crucial step forward in the understanding of thermodynamics. "The measurements of gaseous viscosity at different pressures and temperatures made by Maxwell and his wife in 1865 were their most useful contribution to experimental physics. The 'Dynamical Theory of Gases,' which followed, was Maxwell's greatest single paper" (DSB IV, p.220).

One of Maxwell's most important research projects dealt with the kinetic theory of gases. Beginning with Daniel Bernoulli, this theory was further elaborated by the subsequent investigations of John Herapath, John James Waterston, James Prescott Joule and especially Rudolf Clausius. It reached such perfection that its predictive accuracy put it beyond all doubt. Maxwell, who proved to be a brilliant experimenter and theorist in this field, developed it further in a superior way. Between 1859 and 1866, he developed the theory of the distributions of velocities in particles of a gas, work later generalised by Ludwig Boltzmann. The formula, called the Maxwell–Boltzmann distribution, gives the fraction of gas molecules moving at a specified velocity at any given temperature. In the kinetic theory, temperatures and heat involve only molecular movement. This approach generalised the previously established laws of thermodynamics and explained existing observations and experiments in a better way than had been achieved previously. His work on thermodynamics led him to devise the thought experiment that came to be known as Maxwell's demon, where the second law of thermodynamics is violated by an imaginary being capable of sorting particles by energy.

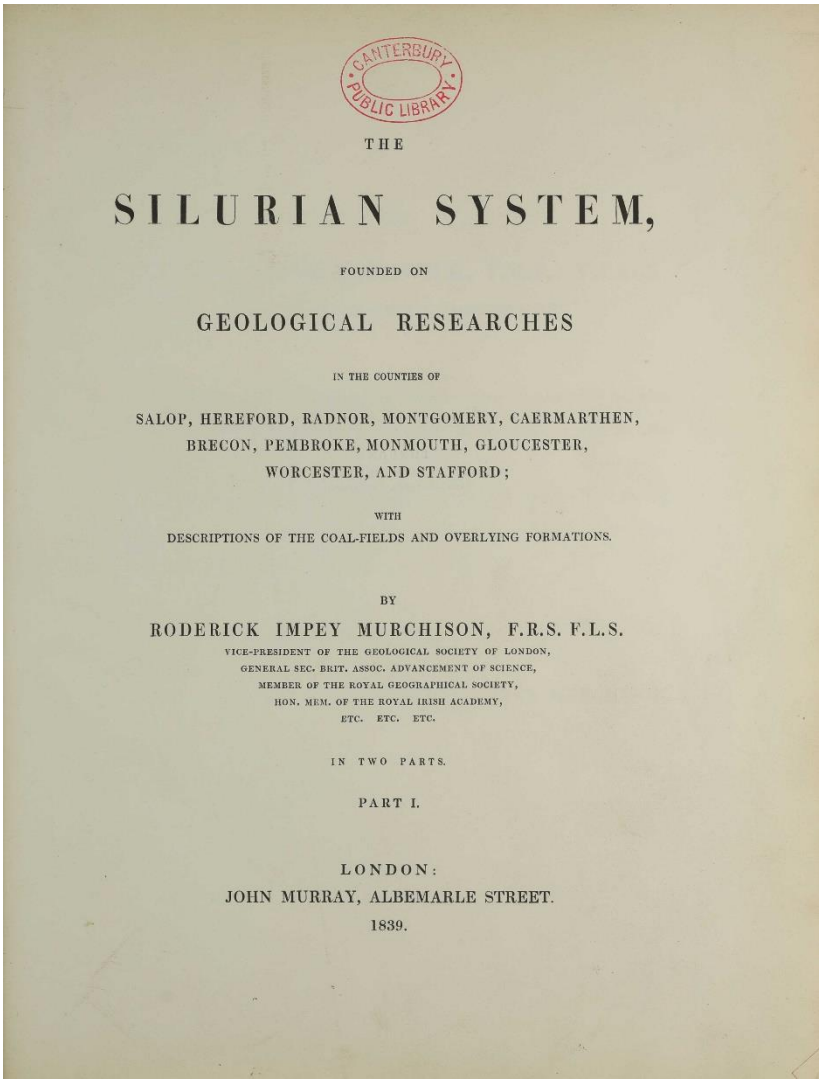
Presentation copy to Robert Jameson, inscribed and signed by the author

21 **MURCHISON, Sir Roderick Impey**. *The Silurian System founded on Geological Researches in the Counties of Salop, Hereford, Radnor, Montgomery, Carmarthen, Brecon, Pembroke, Monmouth, Gloucester, Worcester, and Stafford with descriptions of the coal-fields and overlying formations*. London: John Murray, 1839. Two parts bound in two volumes plus separate atlas volume. 4to (308 x 243 mm). Part I: xxxii, 576 pp., subscribers' list, text illustrations, 16 lithographed and engraved plates (2 folding and linen-backed, 3 hand-colored, 3 maps on two sheets). Part II: [4], 579-768 pp., text illustrations, 31 engraved plates of fossils plus 9 folding hand-colored plates, each signed at foot by Murchison. The large hand-colored geological map in three linen-backed folding sections housed in separate case. Uniformly bound in contemporary half plum morocco and cloth; each spine with 5 raised bands, compartments with gilt lettering and ruling, brown-dyed edges and marbled endpapers of first two volumes (minor wear to extremities, atlas volume rebacked preserving original spine leather, boards partly sunned). Internally bright and clean throughout with just a little finger soiling in places, the last text page of vol. I a bit dust-soiled, first folding plate in vol. I slightly soiled and frayed at fore-margin, 2 lithographed plates in vol. II with brown spotting. Provenance: Presentation copy inscribed by the author "To Professor Jameson from his friend Roderick Murchison" on first blank leaf of vol. I; Canterbury (New Zealand) Public Library (bookplates and red ink stamps). An exceptional presentation copy. (#003976) € 15,000

FIRST EDITION, INSCRIBED AUTHOR'S PRESENTATION COPY of this classic of geology. The presentee, Robert Jameson, author of numerous geological works, was Regius Professor of Natural History at the University of Edinburgh for fifty years.



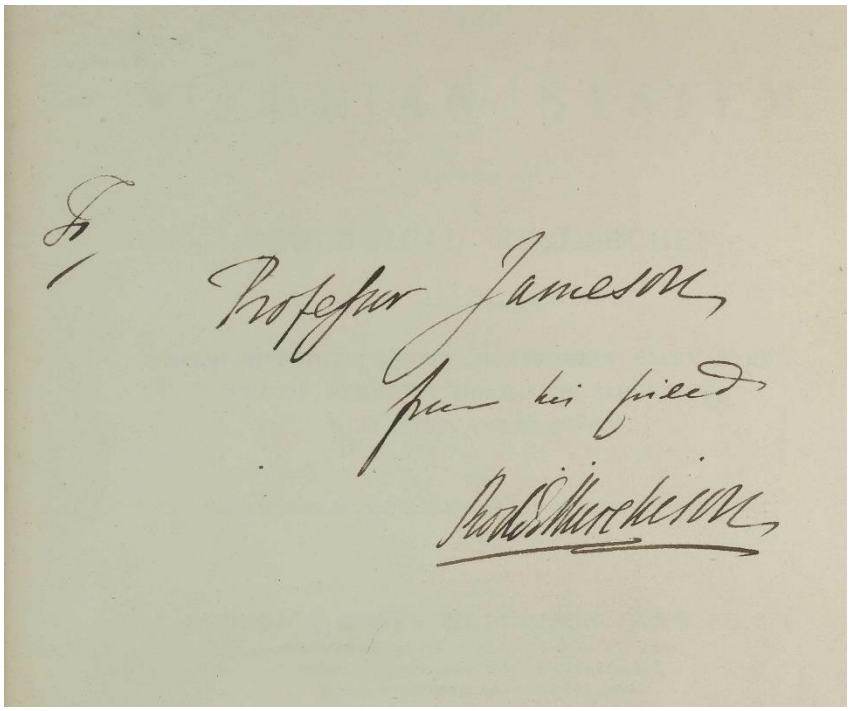
Murchison's six years of study "resulted in the establishment of the Silurian system of grouping geological formations found elsewhere, keyed to those he had found in the border counties" (Dibner), i.e., the border counties of South Wales and adjoining counties of England. Agassiz, Sowerby and Lonsdale provided a special section on characteristic fossils. It can be regarded "an important milestone in geology, for it established the oldest fossil-bearing classification then known" (ODNB). Murchison received substantial help from Arthur Aikin with notes on Shropshire, and as Norman states, Murchison's geological research in the Welsh borderland and South Wales brought to an end the confusion hitherto surrounding the so-called 'Transition' rocks: "Murchison was the first to



establish a uniform sequence of Transition strata, to which he gave the name 'Silurian' after a British tribe; these strata constituted a major system with uniform fossil remains, displaying an abundance of invertebrates and a complete lack. . . of the remains of vertebrates or land plants" (Norman).

"Murchison's Silurian System is a book of great importance to all students of Lower Palaeozoic geology. It gives an account of the distribution and succession, palaeontology and economic geology of the rocks of South Wales, the Welsh Borders, and the western Cotswold Hills. The chapters dealing with the Mesozoic and Upper Palaeozoic rocks added details to a story that was well known by 1839, the year of publication. But the chapters on the fossiliferous rocks below the Old Red Sandstone, which Murchison named the Silurian System, opened to view the sequence of rocks and fossils of this ancient epoch of Earth history for the first time. These chapters are still an important reference for the geologist and palaeontologist today." (Thackray).

It literally made new epochs in Earth-history out of what had hitherto been a confused complex of so-called Transition rocks (cf. Rudwick).



The Canterbury Public Library was closed and books dispersed in the 90s. Christie's conducted a sale of several books in 1998.

References: Challinor 141; Dibner, *Heralds* 97; Norman 1569; Nissen ZBI 2944; Ward & Carozzi 1620; J.C. Thackray, *R.I. Murchison's Silurian System (1839)*, bibliographical pamphlet, 1978; M.J.S. Rudwick, *The Meaning of Fossils*, 1976, p.191.

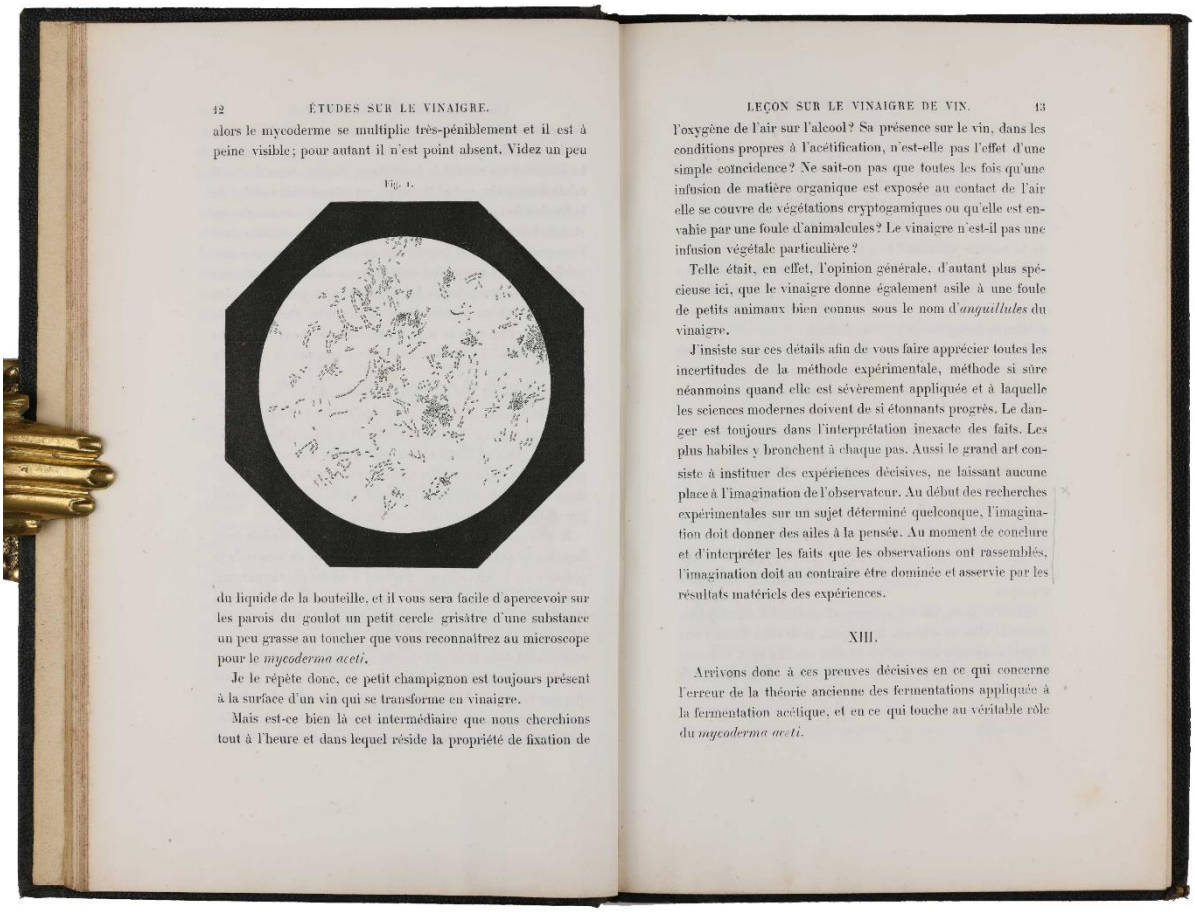
22 **PANTHEUS, Joannes Augustinus [Pantheo, Giovanni Antonio]**. *Ars et theoria transmutationis metallicae cum Voarchadumia, proportionibus, numeris, & iconibus rei accommodis illustrata / Voarchadumia contra alchimiam. Ars distincta ab archimia, & sophia: cum additionibus, proportionibus: numeris & figuris opportunis*. Two works in one volume. Paris: Vivant Gaultherot, 1550. 8vo (156 x 103 mm). 34, 55 (i.e., 63), [1] leaves. Signatures: A-D^8 E^2; A-H^8. Printed in Roman, Greek, and Hebrew type; with side notes. Title with woodcut vignette (world map), woodcut initials, 14 woodcut text illustrations (mostly full-page), text with Hebrew and angelic-Enochian alphabets; separate title-page and foliation to second part, frequent misfoliations. Bound in late 18th to early 19th century half calf over marbled boards, flat gilt-tooled spine with gilt-lettered morocco label, red-sprinkled edges, rebacked retaining the original spine leather (boards and extremities rubbed). Text with light even browning, light pale waterstaining to outer margins in places, few leaves with dog-ears at upper corner, upper margin trimmed close with a few pages almost touching the headline. A complete and very good copy. (#003995) € 7500

Two very rare sixteenth-century illustrated works on alchemy and metallurgy by the Venetian priest and alchemist Giovanni Antonio Panteo (or Pantheus). The first editions of 1519 (*Ars et Theoria*) and 1530 (*Voarchadumia*), both printed in Venice, are virtually unobtainable. "Pantheus wrote against spurious alchemy and he deals partly with the assay of gold, which is illustrated with drawings of rolling mills, furnaces of various sorts with the accompanying apparatus and a balance of weights, and partly with the chemical preparation of various substances which were made at Venice in his time and were used in the arts. He describes, for example, the manufacture of white lead and of an alloy for mirrors" (Ferguson). In his *Voarchadumia*, Pantheus differentiated alchemy from archimia, stating that only the latter could transform metallic substances into gold. His neologism “Voarchadumia” is formed from the Chaldean word for gold and the Hebrew word for two rubies. The work also contains a recipe for making mirrors and two esoteric alphabets, one of which is based on the *Occulta Philosophia* (1513) by Heinrich Cornelius Agrippa von Nettesheim and the other on the mystical-biblical figure of Enoch, according to Pantheus.

References & Bibliography: Caillet 8274; Duveen p. 450; Ferchl p. 393; Ferguson 2:166-7; Thorndike 5:537-9; Adams P-184.

23 **PASTEUR, Louis.** *Études sur le vinaigre, sa fabrication, ses maladies, moyens de les prevenir; nouvelles observations sur la conservation des vins par la chaleur*. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, Masson et fils, 1868. 8vo (226 x 150 mm). viii, 119 [1] pp., including half-title, woodcut illustrations. Contemporary simple cloth, gilt-lettered spine (light rubbing, bumping of corners). Text only little age-toned; minor pale spotting in outer margins; half-title a bit dust-soiled; occasional annotations and light markings in pencil at blank fore-margin; clean tear at fore-margin of p. 73/74 repaired. Provenance: T.A. Case (inscribed on front free endpaper); manuscript notes to final free-endpaper. (#003923) € 500

FIRST EDITION. It was in this work that Pasteur established the biological origin of the acetic fermentation process and refuted Liebig's theory that vinegar was the result of a purely chemical phenomenon. "Disagreeing with Liebig's interpretation of acetic fermentation as a chemical process requiring the presence of unstable organic matter, Pasteur approached the study of vinegar formation from a biological direction, searching for the micro-organism responsible for acetic fermentation. He determined experimentally that the 'mother of vinegar,' a fungus (*Mycoderma aceti*) that appeared on the surface of vinegar fermented by the traditional Orleans method, was capable of producing acetic acid in the absence of Liebig's unstable organic matter. He further demonstrated that the beechwood shavings used in the German method of making vinegar were covered with a thin film of this fungus, and that the shavings' 'catalytic' role, as defined by Liebig, was lost if this film was removed. Lastly, he proved that the diseases of vinegar, like those of wine, could be prevented by heating the finished product to a temperature of about 55 degrees Celsius" (Norman).



12 ÉTUDES SUR LE VINAIGRE.

alors le mycoderme se multiplie très-péniblement et il est à peine visible; pour autant il n'est point absent. Videz un peu

Fig. 1.

du liquide de la bouteille, et il vous sera facile d'apercevoir sur les parois du goulot un petit cercle grisâtre d'une substance un peu grasse au toucher que vous reconnaîtrez au microscope pour le *mycoderma aceti*.

Je le répète donc, ce petit champignon est toujours présent à la surface d'un vin qui se transforme en vinaigre.

Mais est-ce bien là cet intermédiaire que nous cherchions tout à l'heure et dans lequel réside la propriété de fixation de

LEÇON SUR LE VINAIGRE DE VIN. 13

l'oxygène de l'air sur l'alcool? Sa présence sur le vin, dans les conditions propres à l'acétification, n'est-elle pas l'effet d'une simple coïncidence? Ne sait-on pas que toutes les fois qu'une infusion de matière organique est exposée au contact de l'air elle se couvre de végétations cryptogamiques ou qu'elle est envahie par une foule d'animalcules? Le vinaigre n'est-il pas une infusion végétale particulière?

Telle était, en effet, l'opinion générale, d'autant plus spécieuse ici, que le vinaigre donne également asile à une foule de petits animaux bien connus sous le nom d'*anguillules* du vinaigre.

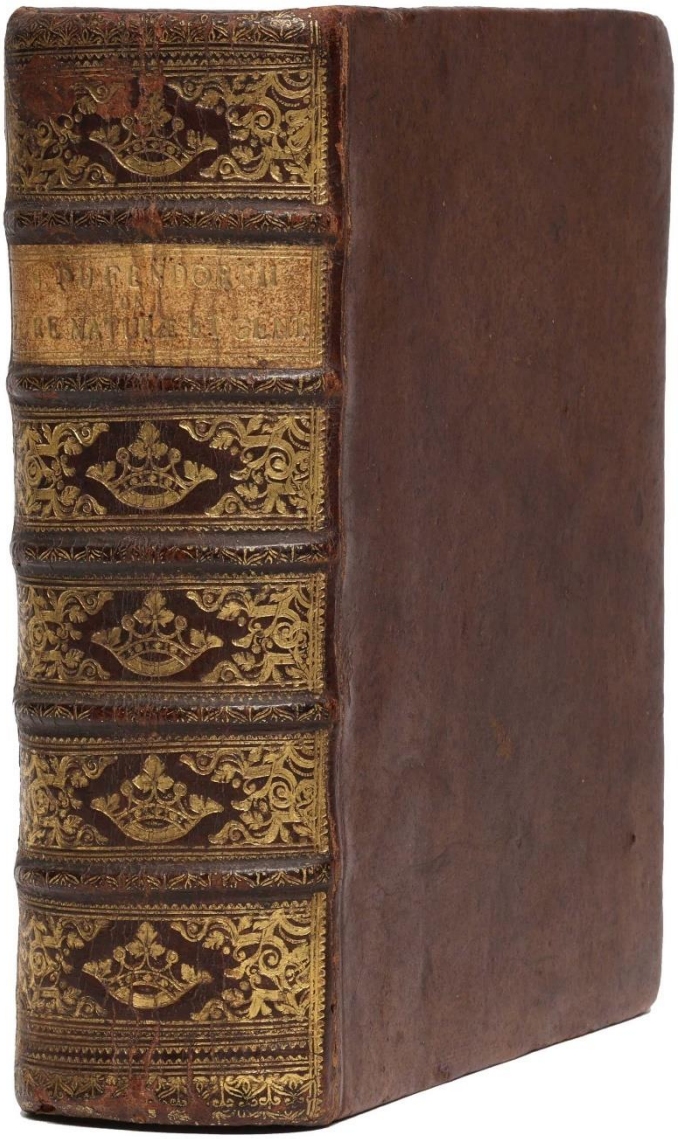
J'insiste sur ces détails afin de vous faire apprécier toutes les incertitudes de la méthode expérimentale, méthode si sûre néanmoins quand elle est sévèrement appliquée et à laquelle les sciences modernes doivent de si étonnants progrès. Le danger est toujours dans l'interprétation inexacte des faits. Les plus habiles y bronchent à chaque pas. Aussi le grand art consiste à instituer des expériences décisives, ne laissant aucune place à l'imagination de l'observateur. Au début des recherches expérimentales sur un sujet déterminé quelconque, l'imagination doit donner des ailes à la pensée. Au moment de conclure et d'interpréter les faits que les observations ont rassemblés, l'imagination doit au contraire être dominée et asservie par les résultats matériels des expériences.

XIII.

Arrivons donc à ces preuves décisives en ce qui concerne l'erreur de la théorie ancienne des fermentations appliquée à la fermentation acétique, et en ce qui touche au véritable rôle du *mycoderma aceti*.

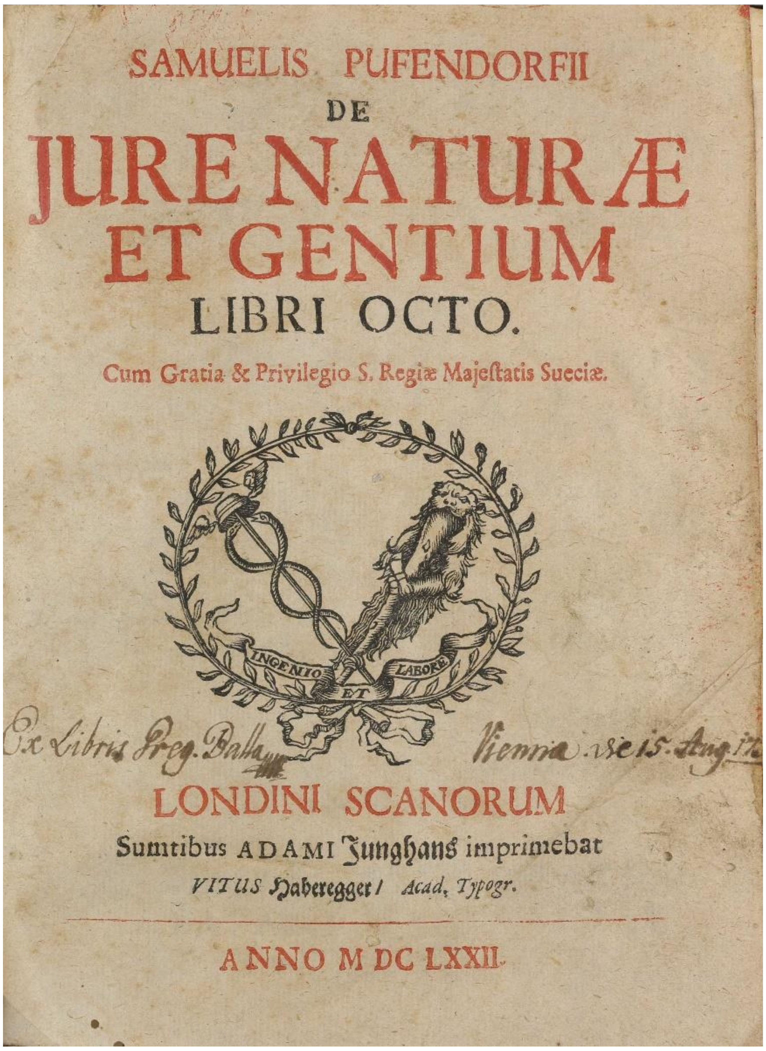
References: Garrison & Morton 2480; Hooke & Norman, *The Haskell F. Norman Library of Science & Medicine*, 1656; DSB X, p. 365.

24 **PUFENDORF, Samuel**. *De Jure Naturae et Gentium, libri octo*. Londini Scanorum [i.e., Lund]: Vitus Haberegger for Adam Junghans, 1672. [20], 1227 [1], [8] pp. Title page printed in red and black and with woodcut printer's device, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Signatures: a-b^4 c^2 A-6Z^4 7A-7Q^4 7R^2. [Bound with:] *Apologia pro se, et suo libro adversus [J. Schwartz] autorem libelli . . . cui titulus, Index quarundam Novitatum, quas S. Pufendorf libro suo de Jure Naturae*. Germanopoli [i.e., Leipzig]: n.p., 1674. [2], 86 pp. Signatures: A-L^4. Two works in one volume. 4to (198 x 152 mm). Contemporary full mottled calf; spine with 5 raised bands, gilt lettering piece and rich gilt tooling in compartments; red-sprinkled edges, marbled pastedowns, front free endpaper lacking (corners slightly bumped, few wormholes at hinges and boards, extemities rubbed). Protected in custom cloth folding case. Light even browning of text, occasional minor spotting; a few text markings in black and red crayon at beginning; small worktrack at fore-margin of first ca. 55 leaves occasionally entering text block (only a few letters affected). Provenance: inscribed on first title: "Ex Libris Greg. Balla, Vienna, 17--"(shaved at fore-edge); Hon. Stanley C. Wisniewski* (pencil inscription). A very good copy. (#003960) € 8500



I. FIRST EDITION OF ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL WORKS OF NATURAL LAW. With his legal conception of a secular natural law (rational law) and his advocacy of a uniform international law, Pufendorf had a significant influence on German and European legal and political philosophy in the 18th and 19th centuries and became one of the pioneers of the Enlightenment. However, for him, natural law was consistent with Christian revelation, as both have their origin in God. Under Calvinist rulers, Pufendorf proved himself to be a faithful Lutheran. He was not yet an Enlightenment philosopher. His rationalism affirmed a practical social reason guided by experience, which, emphasizing the natural equality of human beings, paved the way for the ideas of humanity and human rights and advocated tolerance. Natural law, which by its very nature is undefined in terms of content, is only seemingly secular in Pufendorf's writings, as it is in those of his contemporary John Locke, as it is defined in terms of content by equating it with Christian revelation through the fundamental ethical and legal convictions of the Bible. As his writings, together with those of Locke, were well received in the English colonies of North America, Pufendorf became one of the pioneers of the American Revolution and the United States' Declaration of Independence. In *De jure naturae* . . . Pufendorf builds on the ideas of Grotius. "It is a complete system of public, private and international law. Against Hobbes's view he contended that the state of nature was one of peace, not war, and he urged the view that international law . . . existed between all nations . . . [A work] of great importance" (David Walker, *The Oxford Companion to Law*).

Bibliography: ADB XXVI, p.701f.; Roscher p.306f; Welzel, *Die Naturrechtslehre Pufendorfs* (1958).

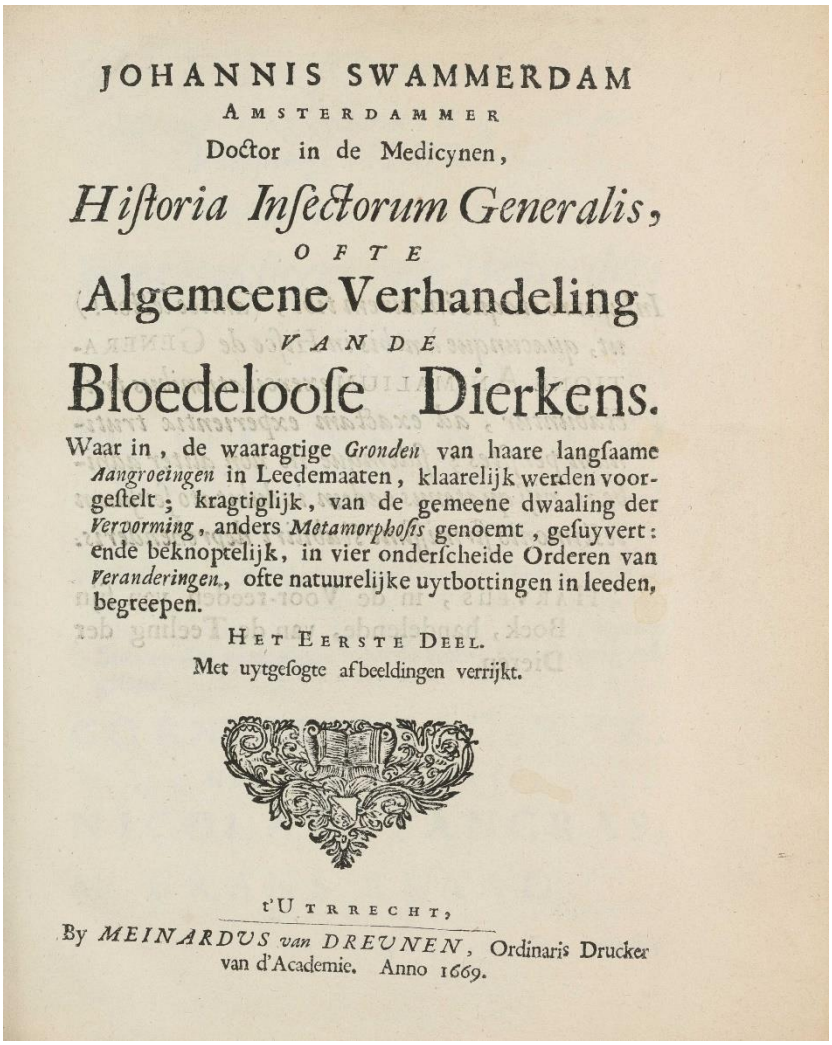


II. RARE FIRST EDITION of Pufendorf's response to J. Schwartz's attack. Pufendorf's works on natural law were great sales successes, but they also triggered a large number of counter-writings, and this applies in particular to his *De jure naturae et gentium*. In 1673, Pufendorf's colleagues in Lund, Nikolaus Beckmann and Josua Schwartz, had an *Index quarundam novitatum* on the contents of Pufendorf's *De Jure naturae et Gentium* printed anonymously. Schwartz (1632-1709) had studied in Wittenberg and Strasbourg, taught theology at the new university and was also the pastor of the German congregation there. The *Index* sharply criticized natural law and various implied theological consequences and demanded Pufendorf's removal from Lund University. This was the beginning of the *Eris Scandica* (the Scania Controversy), which prompted Pufendorf to write various defense-pamphlets, starting in 1674 with the *Apologia pro se et suo libro.* (see F. Böhling, *Samuel Pufendorf, De jure naturae et gentium, Dritter Teil: Materialien und Kommentag*, 2014, p. 25-26).

*Stanley C. Wisniewski is an economist and judge who in 2006 was appointed as one of the first three Federal Copyright Royalty judges for the U.S. Copyright Office. This is one of the books which formed the core of his curated collection that covers the most important developments across 700 years of economic history including landmarks in the field from Mirabeau to Ricardo, as well as Menger, Jevons and Walras, and up through Keynes, Von Neumann, and Markowitz.

A fundamental new thesis about the nature of insects

25 **SWAMMERDAM, Jan**. *Historia Insectorum Generalis; ofte, Algemeene Verhandeling van de Bloedloose Dierkens.* Utrecht: Meinardus van Dreunen, 1669. 2 parts in one volume. 4to (192 x 158 mm). [28], 168; 48 pp., including half-title; title with woodcut vignette; woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces; 13 engraved plates (9 folding); 1 folding letterpress table bound at end; some mispaginations. Contemporary full vellum, spine hand-lettered in ink, boards ruled in blind (corners slightly bumped), blue-sprinkled edges. Very light age-toning and occasional spotting to text and a trifle dust-soiling to upper blank margins, plates browned stronger as usual due to different type of paper used; a few pages with faint pale dampstaining. Provenance: David P. Wheatland (small sticker to front pastedown). Handsome copy. (#003969) € 6500

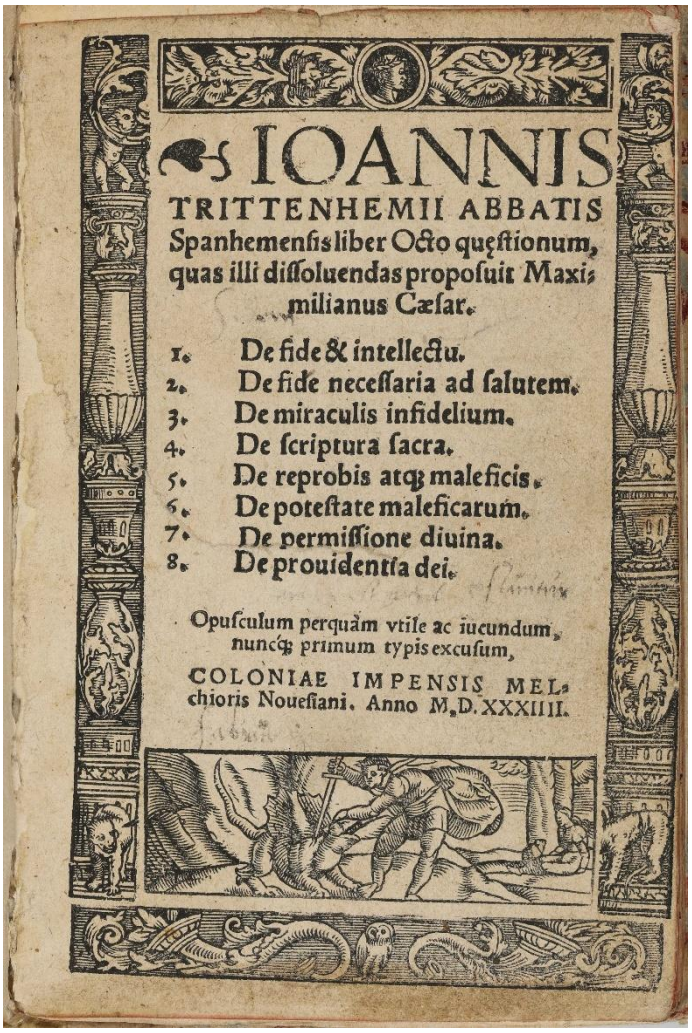


JOHANNIS SWAMMERDAM
AMSTERDAMMER
Doctor in de Medicynen,
Historia Insectorum Generalis,
OFTE
Algemeene Verhandeling
VAN DE
Bloedelooſe Dierkens.
Waar in, de waaragtige *Gronden* van haare langſaame *Aangroeingen* in Leedemaaten, klaarelijk werden voorgeſtelt; kragtiglijk, van de gemeene dwaaling der *Verworming*, anders *Metamorphoſis* genoemt, geſuyvert: ende beknoptelijk, in vier onderſcheide Orderen van *Veranderingen*, ofte natuurelijke uytbottingen in leeden, begreepen.
HET EERSTE DEEL.
Met uytgeſogte afbeeldingen verrijkt.
t'UTRECHT,
By *MEINARDUS van DREUNEN*, Ordinaris Drucker van d'Academie. Anno 1669.

FIRST EDITION, RARE. Swammerdam's present work, which reached part 1 only, and a monograph on the mayfly are the only entomological works published by him in his lifetime. However, as Mary Winsor explains, "Swammerdam's thesis about insects was fundamentally new and significant [. . .] The 1669 Historia was devoted to the overthrow of the idea of metamorphosis [. . .] The idea of metamorphosis, which Swammerdam was so determined to refute, was that of a sudden and total change from one kind of creature to another, comparable to the alchemical transmutation of a base metal into gold" (DSB). Swammerdam's main claim, anti-Aristotelian in nature was that "insects are no less perfect than higher animals, and are not really different in their modes of development."

References & bibliography: Hagen 2:208; Krivatsy 11599; Nissen ZBI 4052; Mary Winsow, *Swammerdam*, In: DSX XIII, p. 171.

26 **TRITHEMIUS, Johannes**. *Liber octo questionum, quas illi dissoluendas proposuit Maximilianus Caesar*. Cologne: Melchior von Neuss, 1534. 8vo (142 x 95 mm). 64 unnumbered leaves, including final two blanks H7-8; title within elaborate woodcut border, woodcut initials. Signatures: A-H^{8}. Bound in later hardback with probably original vellum spine (ink lettered) and boards back with marbled paper (wear to extremities, boards rubbed, corners bumped). Text with light even browning, title-page working loose; large historiated woodcut initials, margins trimmed close in some places affecting printed marginals; a few text markings in red crayon. Provenance: Jean-Baptiste Verdussen, bookseller-publisher and first director of the Royal Academy of Antwerp with his copper-engraved bookplate to rear paste-down (in an oval, a stork feeds another with a snake, with the motto "Virtus Pietas Homini Tutissima"). (#003934) € 2800


IOANNIS
TRITTENHEMII ABBATIS
Spanhemensis liber Octo quęstionum, quas illi dissoluendas proposuit Maxi; milianus Cæsar.

1. De fide & intellectu.
2. De fide necessaria ad salutem.
3. De miraculis infidelium.
4. De scriptura sacra.
5. De reprobis atq; maleficis.
6. De potestate maleficarum.
7. De permissione diuina.
8. De prouidentia dei.

Opusculum perquàm vtile ac iucundum, nunc & primum typis excusum,

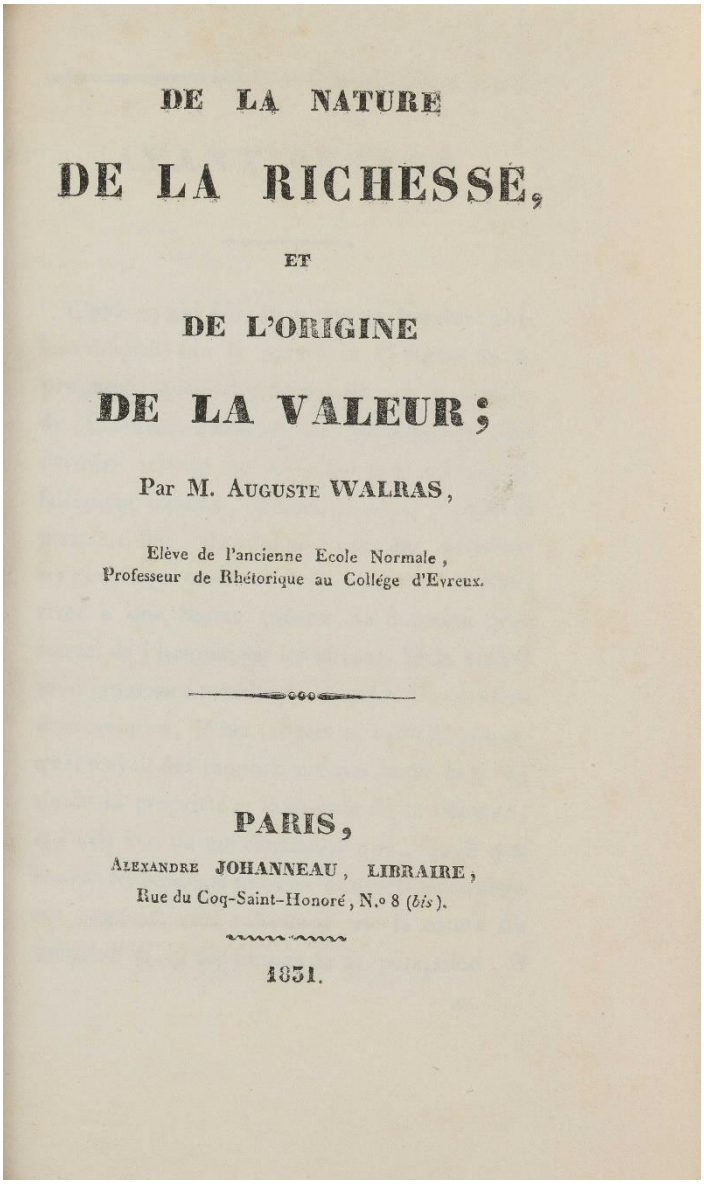
COLONIAE IMPENSIS MEL; chioris Nouesiani. Anno M.D.XXXIIII.

RARE COLOGNE EDITION of this work by Johannes Trithemius, best known for his cabbalistic Steganography, used to create coded, keyed texts. In this work, addressed to Emperor Maximilian in 1508, the author deals with the question of demons, of which he distinguishes six genera: those of the four elements (genus igneum, genus aereum, genus terrestrium, genus aquaticum), a 'subterranean' genus (subterraneum) and a 'lucifuge' genus (lucifugum), which hates light. The work is largely based on Psellus' 11th century treatise on demons.

Content: 1. De fide & intellectu. 2. De fide necessaria ad salutem. 3. De miraculis infidelium. 4. De scriptura sacra. 5. De reprobis atq[ue] maleficis. 6. De potestate maleficarum. 7. De permissione divina. 8. De providentia dei.

Bibliography: VD-16 T-1987; Adams T-978; STC German (BL London) 870. Not in Machiels, BN Paris.

27 **WALRAS, Antoine-Auguste**. *De la nature de la richesse et de l'origine de la valeur*. Paris: Alexandre Johanneau, 1831. 8vo (197 x 127 mm). [4], xxiv, 334, [2] pp. Includes half-title and errata leaf bound at end. 20th-century calf-backed marbled paper boards bound by Ateliers Laurenchet, spine lettered and ruled in gilt (light rubbing of board edges). Custom cloth folding case. Text clean and bright throughout with only very minor light spotting to prelimiary pages, tiny hole in p. 107/8 and paper flaw in p.105/6 not affecting text, short tears at fore-margin of p. 29/30, 31/2 and 101/2 without loss (the former als repaired). Provenance: Stanley C. Wisniewski* (pencil inscription). Exceptional, wide-margined copy, collated and complete. (#003961) € 17,500



DE LA NATURE

DE LA RICHESSE,

ET

DE L'ORIGINE

DE LA VALEUR;

Par M. AUGUSTE WALRAS,

Elève de l'ancienne Ecole Normale,
Professeur de Rhétorique au Collége d'Evreux.

PARIS,

ALEXANDRE JOHANNEAU, LIBRAIRE,
Rue du Coq-Saint-Honoré, N.° 8 (*bis*).

1831.

EXCEPTIONALLY RARE FIRST EDITION (PARIS ISSUE) OF ANTOINE WALRAS'S WORK, CONTAINING THE SEEDS FOR HIS SON LEON'S MARGINAL UTILITY THEORY. In this seminal work, Walras rejects the existing theories of value (including utility, labor and production costs) and for the first time presents scarcity ("rareté") as the source of value in relation to human needs. This idea was adopted by his son Leon, who used it as the starting point for his revolutionary theories of marginal utility. "A. A. Walras was one of the first economists who perceived that value was not determined by utility. He was led to the study of economics from the study of the theory of property . . . there are many passages in his writings in which he appears to be on the point of enunciating in precise language the more correct views that are now associated with the names of his son Léon Walras and Jevons" (Palgrave).

The work was issued in Paris and Eyreux in 1831, and then re-issued in Paris the following year under a new imprint. In the spirit of Walras, we can regard copies of this first edition as particularly valuable, not only because of its significance but also because of its great rarity. We know of one copy in the Kress Library of Business and Economics, Harvard University, which has been digitally reproduced. OCLC also lists 7 other copies of both the Paris and the Evreux issue in public libraries (Berlin, Zürich, Paris, Poitiers, Brussels, Lausanne, and Turin). No other copy of the Paris issue is recorded to have sold at auction (RBH). A copy of the Evreux issue was sold at Reiss in 2023.

*Stanley C. Wisniewski. Stan is an economist and judge who in 2006 was appointed as one of the first three Federal Copyright Royalty judges for the U.S. Copyright Office. This is one of 85 books which formed the core of his curated collection covering the most important developments across 700 years of economic history including landmarks in the field from Mirabeau to Ricardo, as well as Menger, Jevons and Walras, and up through Keynes, Von Neumann, and Markowitz.

References and bibliography: Goldsmith 26693; Kress C-2997; Einaudi 5960; Palgrave, *Dictionary of Economics*, III, p.652 ff.

References often cited

Abbey, *Scenery*	*Scenery of Great Britain and Ireland in Aquatint and Lithography 1770-1860. From the Library of J. R. Abbey. A bibliographical catalogue.* Curwen Press, 1952.
Adams	H. M. Adams. *Catalogue of Books Printed on the Continent of Europe, 1501-1600, in Cambridge Libraries.* Cambridge, 1967. 2 vols.
Adelmann	Howard B. Adelmann. *The Embryological Treatises of Hieronymus Fabricius of Aquapendente*. Ithaka, 1942.
Babson	*A descriptive catalogue of the Grace K. Babson collection of the works of Sir Isaac Newton.* New York, 1950. [With:] H. C. Macomber. *A supplement …* Babson Park, Mass., 1955.
Bakken	*Books and Manuscripts of the Bakken Library.* Metuchen, N.J., & London, 1992.
Becker	*Catalogue of the Bernard Becker, M.D. collection in ophthamology.* 2nd edition. St. Louis, 1983.
Bentley	G. E. Bentley, Jr. *Blake books. Annotated catalogues of William Blake's writings in illuminated printing, in conventional typography and in manuscript, and reprints thereof, reproductions of his designs, books with his engravings, catalogues, books he owned and scholarly and critical works about him.* Oxford. Clarendon Press. 1977.
Berlin Katalog	*Katalog der Ornamentstich Sammlung der Staatlichen Kunst-bibliothek Berlin.* Berlin, 1936-39 (reprint: Utrecht 1986). 2 vols.
Berry	A. J. Berry. *Henry Cavendish. His life and scientific work.* Hutchinson: London, 1960.
Bird	D. T. Bird. *Catalogue of Sixteenth-Century Medical Books in Edinburgh Libraries.* Edinburgh, 1982.
Bishop & Goldie	W.J. Bishop & Sue Goldie. *A Bio-Bibliography of Florence Nightingale*. London, 1962.
Bitting	K. Bitting. *Gastronomic Bibliography.* San Francisco, 1939 (reprint: Holland Press 1981).
BM,	*Italian* A. F. Johnson & others. *Short-title catalogue of books printed in Italy and of Italian books printed in other countries from 1455-1600 now in the British Museum.* London 1966.
BMC	*Catalogue of Books printed in the XVth Century now in the British Museum.* London, 1908- (reprint, 1963). 14 vols.
Brunet	J. C. Brunet. *Manuel du libraire et de l'amateur de livres.* Paris, 1860-65. 6 vols. (*Supplément,* 2 vols.)
Burmeister	Karl-Heinz Burmeister. *Sebastian Münster Bibliographie*. Wiesbaden, 1964.
Cantor	M. Cantor. *Voarlesungen über geschichte der mathematik.* Leipzig, 1880-1908. 4 vols.
Carli & Favaro	A. Carli & A. Favaro. *Bibliografia Galileiana (1568-1895).* Rome, 1896 (reprint: Bologna, 1972).
Carteret L.	Carteret. *Le Trésor du Bibliophile Romantique et Moderne 1801-1875.* 4 vols. Paris, 1924-1928.
Caspar M.	Caspar. *Bibliographia Kepleriana.* Munich, 1968.
Cazort	M. Cazort, M. Kornell & K.B. Roberts. *The Ingenious Machine of Nature: Four Centuries of Art and Anatomy*. Ottawa, 1996.
Choulant-Frank	Ludwig Choulant. *History and bibliography of anatomic illustration.* Translated and annotated by Mortimer Frank. New York 1945.
Cinti Dino	Cinti. *Bibliotheca Galileiana.* Florence, 1957.
Cockle	H. D. Cockle. *A Bibliography of English Military Books up to 1642 and of contemporary foreign works ... With an introductory note by Charles Oman.* Simpkin, Marshall & Co.: London, 1900.
Crahan	*Important Books and Manuscripts Relating to Cookery and Gardening Including Viniculture, Mycology, and Beekeeping. Property From the Marcus and Elizabeth Crahan Collection...[and] Various Owners.* (Catalogue). New York: Sotheby's, 1986.
Cranz-Schmitt	F. E. Cranz, C. B. Schmitt. *A bibliography of Aristotle editions 1501-1600.* Baden-Baden: Koerner. 1984
Cushing	*The Harvey Cushing Collection of Books and Manuscripts. A short-title catalogue.* Eds. Hans H. Schaltenbrand, Margaret Brinton & Henrietta T. Perkins. New York, 1943.
Cushing/Vesalius	Harvey Cushing. *A Bio-Bibliography of Andreas Vesalius*. New York, 1943.
De Haan	D. B. De Haan. *Bibliographie Néderlandaise historique-scientifique des ouvrages importants dont les auteurs sont nés aux 16e, 17e et 18 siècle.* Nieuwkoop, B. De Graaf, 1965.
Dibner	*Heralds of Science as represented by two hundred epochal books of Science and pamphlets in the Dibner Library, Smithsonian Institution.* Preface and notes by Bern Dibner. Norwalk & Washington, 1980.
DNB	*Dictionary of National Biography.* Oxford, 1921-11. 22 vols, including one supplement. Later supplements: 1927-93. 10 vols.
Doe	Janet Doe. *A bibliography of the works of Ambroise Paré.* Chicago, 1937.
DSB	*Dictionary of Scientific Biography.* New York, 1981. 16 vols. in 8.
Duveen	Denis I. Duveen. *Bibliotheca alchemica et chemica.* London, 1949. SCIENCE AND MEDICINE
En français dans le texte	*En français dans le texte: dix siècles de lumières par le livre.* Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, 1990.

Essling	V. Massena, prince of Essling. *Études sur l'art de la gravure sur bois à Venise. Les livres à figures vénitiens de la fin du XVe siècle et du commencement du XVIe.* [With illustrations.] Florence, Paris [printed], 1907.
Evans	*Epochal Achievments in the History of Science. Exhibition of First Editions*, Berkley, Univ. of Calif. Press, June 1934.
Fairfax Murray, *German*	H. W. M. Davies. *Catalogue of a collection of early German books in the library of C. Fairfax Murray.* London 1962. 2 vols.
Ferguson	J. Ferguson. *Bibliotheca Chemica.* London, 1954. 2 vols.
Ford	P. L. Ford. *Franklin Bibliography. A list of books written by or relating to Benjamin Franklin.* Brooklyn, N.Y., 1889.
Fowler	L. H. Fowler & E. Baer, compilers. *The Fowler Architectural Collection of The Johns Hopkins University, Catalogue.* Baltimore, 1961.
Franklin	Colin & Charlotte Franklin. *A Catalogue of Early Colour Printing*. Oxford, 1977.
Freeman	R. B. Freeman. *The Works of Charles Darwin: an annotated bibliographical handlist.* 2nd edition. London, 1977.
Fulton	J. F. Fulton. *A bibliography of the Honourable Robert Boyle.* 2nd edition. Oxford, 1961.
Garrison-Morton	E. H. Garrison & L. T. Morton. *Morton's Medical Bibliography (Garrison and Morton).* Edited by Jeremy M. Norman. 5th edition. London, 1991.
Garrison-Morton-Norman	*Morton's Medical Bibliography (Garrison and Morton).* Edited by Jeremy M. Norman, online resource.
Gaskell	Philip Gaskell. *A bibliography of John Baskerville*. Cambridge, 1959 (2nd ed. Chicheley, 1973).
Gedeon	Andreas Gedeon. *Science and Technology in Medicine*. Springer, 2006.
Gibson	G. W. Gibson. *Francis Bacon: a bibliography of his works and of Baconiana to the year 1750.* Oxford, 1950.
GKW	*Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke. Herausgegeben von der Kommission fur den Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke.* Leipzig: Verlag von Karl W. Hiersemann, 1925-
Goff	F. R. Goff. *Incunabula in American Libraries, a third census.* New York, 1964 (Supplement: 1972).
Goldschmid	Edgar Goldschmid. *Entwicklung und Bibliographie der Pathologisch-Anatomischen Abbildung*. Leipzig, 1925.
Graesse	J. G. T. Graesse. *Trésor de Livres Rares et Précieux ou Nouveau Dictionnaire Bibliographique …* reprint. 8 vols. in 4. Cambridge, MA.
Gray	G. J. Gray. *A bibliography of the works of Sir Isaac Newton together with a list of books illustrating his works.* 2nd edition. Cambridge, 1907.
Grolier *English*	Harrison D. Horblit. *One Hundred Books Famous in English Literature with facsimiles of the title-pages.* 2 vols. New York, 1967.
Grolier/Horblit	Harrison D. Horblit. *One Hundred Books Famous in Science.* New York, 1964.
Grolier/*Medicine*	Haskell E Norman. *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine.* Hope Mayo, editor. New York, 1995.
Grulee Collection	*Catalog of the Clifford G. Grulee Collection on Pediatrics …* The John Crerar Library, Chicago, 1959.
Gunther	R. W. T. Gunther. *The Astrolabes of the World.* Oxford, 1932.
GW	Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke. Bd. I [etc.] Stuttgart, etc., 1968- [in progress]. (Vols. 1-7 reproduced with additions and corrections from the original edition (Leipzig, etc., 1925-38)).
Haebler	Konrad Haebler. *Rollen und Plattenstempel des XVI. Jahrhunderts*. Leipzig, 1928.
Hagelin	Ove Hagelin. *Rare and important medical books in the library of the Karolinska Institute. An illustrated and annotated catalogue.* Stockholm, 1992.
Hain (HC, HCR)	L. Hain. *Repertorium bibliographicum … ad annum MD.* Stuttgart & Paris, 1826-38; W. A. Copinger. *Supplement to Hain's Repertorium bibliographicum.* London, 1898-1902; D. Reichling. *Appendices ad Hainii-Copingeri Repertorium bibliographicum.* Munich 1905-11 (Supplement, Münster I. W., 1914).
Hall	A. R. Hall. *Ballistics in the Seventeenth Century. A study in the relations of science and war with reference principally to England.* Cambridge, University Press, 1952.
Harris	E. Harris. *British Architectural Books and Writers 1556-1785.* 1990.
Heirs of Hippocrates	R. Eimas (Ed.) *Heirs of Hippocrates. The Development of Medicine in a Catalogue of Historic Books in the Health Sciences Library, the University of Iowa.* Iowa City, 1980.
Henrey	B. Henrey. *British Botanical and Horticultural Literature before 1800.* London, 1975.
Hertzberger	Menno Hertzberger. *Short-title Catalogue of books written and edited by Herman Boerhaave*. Amsterdam, 1927.
Hess	Wilhelm Hess. *Himmels- und Naturerscheinungen in Einblattdrucken des XV. bis XVIII. Jahrhunderts*. Nieuwkoop, 1973.

Hirsch-H.	A. Hisch & F. Hübotter. Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Ärzte aller Zeiten und Völker. Durchgesehen und ergänzt von Prof. W. Haberling, Prof. F. Hübotter und Prof. H. Vierordt. : 5 Bde. und 1 Ergänzungsband. Berlin, 1962
Honeyman	*The Honeyman Collection of Scientific Books and Manuscripts.* London: Sotheby's, 1978-81. 7 vols.
Hoover	*Bibliotheca de re metallica. The Herbert Clark Hoover collection of mining and metallurgy.* Claremont, California, 1980.
Houzeau J. C.	Houzeau & A. Lancaster. *Bibliographie générale de l'Astronomie (ou, Catalogue méthodique des ouvrages, des Mémoires et des Observations astronomiques publiés depuis l'origine de l'imprimerie jusqu'en 1880).* Brussels, 1887. 123 124
Hunt	Jane Quinby. *Catalogue of Botanical Books in the Collection of Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt.* 3 vols. Pittsburgh, 1958-1961.
Hunter & McAlpine	Richard Hunter & Ida MacAlpine. *Three Hundred Years of Psychiatry 1535-1860*. Oxford Univ. Press, 1963.
IGI	*Indice generale degli incunaboli delle biblioteche d'Italia.*
Jaki	Stanley L. Jaki. *Planets and Planetarians*. Edinburgh, 1978.
Keynes/Browne	Geoffrey Keynes. *A Bibliography of Sir Thomas Browne Kt. M.D.* 2nd ed. Oxford, 1968.
Keynes/Harvey	Geoffrey Keynes. *A Bibliography of the writings of Dr William Harvey 1573-1657. Cambridge Univ. Press, 1953*
Keynes/Hooke	Geoffrey Keynes. *A Bibliography of Dr Robert Hooke.* Oxford,1960.
Keynes/Ray	Geoffrey Keynes. *John Ray: A Bibliography.* London, 1951.
Klebs	Amold C. Klebs. *Incunabula scientifica et medica.* Bruges, 1938.
Kress	*The Kress Library of Business and Economics.* Harvard, 1940-1967.
Lalande	J. de Lalande. *Bibliographie Astronomique; avec l'Histoire de l'Astronomie depuis 1781 jusqu'à 1802.* Paris, 1803.
Lilly	*Notable Medical Books from the Lilly Library Indiana University.* Indianapolis, 1976.
Linda Hall	Ashworth, William B. *The face of the moon Galileo to Apollo: an exhibition of rare books and maps, October 13, 1989-February 28, 1990*. Kansas City, Mo: Linda Hall Library, 1989.
Lindeboom	G.A. Lindeboom. *Bibliographia Boerhaaviana*. Leiden, 1959.
Maclean	V. Maclean. *A short-title catalogue of household and cookery books published in the English tongue 1701-1800.* London. Prospect. 1981
Madan	F. Madan. *Oxford Books. A bibliography of printed works relating to the University and City of Oxford, or printed or published there. With appendixes and illustrations.* Clarendon Press: Oxford, 1895-1931.
Meder	Joseph Meder. *Dürer-Katalog*. Wien 1932.
Meyer	Arthur Meyer. *The Rise of Embryology.* Stanford, Ca., 1939.
Mortimer	*French* Ruth Mortimer. *Harvard College Library … Catalogue of Books and Manuscripts. Part I. French 16th Century Books.* Cambridge, Mass., 1964.
Mortimer	*Italian* Ruth Mortimer. *Harvard College Library … Catalogue of Books and Manuscripts. Part II. Italian 16th Century Books.* Cambridge, Mass., 1974.
Mottelay	P. F. Mottelay. *Bibliographical history of electricity & magnetism. Chronologically arranged.* London, 1922.
Nissen BBI	Claus Nissen. *Die botanische Buchillustration.* Stuttgart, 1951-56. 2 vols.
Nissen ZBI	Claus Nissen. *Die Zoologische Buchillustration.* Stuttgart, 1969. 2 vols.
NLM/Blake	J. B. Blake. *A short-title catalogue of eighteenth century printed books in the National Library of Medicine.* Bethesda, MD, 1979.
NLM/Durling	Richard J. Durling, compiler. *A Catalogue of sixteenth century printed books in the National Library of Medicine.* Bethesda, MD, 1967.
NLM/Krivatsy	Peter Krivatsy, compiler. *A Catalogue of seventeenth century printed books in the National Library of Medicine.* Bethesda, MD, 1989.
Norman	Jeremy M. Norman & Diana H. Hook. *The Haskell E Norman Library of Science & Medicine.* San Francisco, 1991. 2 vols.
NUC	*National Union Catalog*, Pre-1956 Imprints.
Oates J.	C. T. Oates. *A catalogue of the fifteenth-century printed books in the University Library Cambridge.* Cambridge, 1934.
OCLC	Online Computer Library Center Inc.
Osler	William Osler. *Bibliotheca Osleriana*. Oxford, 1929.
Palau	A. Palau y Dulcet. *Manual del librero hispano-americano ... Segunda ed., corregida y aumentada por el autor.* Barcelona, 1948-77.

Parkinson & Lumb	*Catalogue of Medical Books in Manchester University Library, 1480-1700.* Compiled by Ethel M. Parkinson, assisted by Audrey E. Lumb. Manchester, 1972.
Partington	J. R. Partington. *A history of chemistry.* London, 1961-1970. 4 vols.
PMM	John Carter & Percy H. Muir, editors. *Printing and the Mind of Man.* 2nd edition. Munich, 1983.
Poggendorff	J. C. Poggendorff. *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch zur Gechichte Exacten Wissenschaften enthaltend Nachweisungen über Lebensverhältnisse und Leistungen von Mathematikern, Astronomen, Physikern, Chemikern, Mineralogen, Geologen u.s.w. aller Völker und Zeiten.* Leipzig, 1863, 2 vols.
Polain (B)	Marie-Louis Polain. *Catalogue des livres imprimés au quinziéme siécle des bibliothéques de Belgique.* Brussels 1932 (reprint with Supplement: 1978). 5 vols.
Prandi	Dino Prandi. *Bibliografia delle opere di Francesco Redi.* [Italy,] 1941.
Pritzel	Georg August Pritzel. *Thesaurus Literaturae Botanicae Omnium Gentium.* Reprint. Milan, 1950. SCIENCE AND MEDICINE
Proctor	R. Proctor. *An index to the early printed books in the British Museum ... to the year MD.* London, 1898.
Quérard	J. M. Quérard. *La France Littéraire, ou dictionnaire bibliographique des savants, historiens et gens de lettres de la France.* Paris, 1827-1839.
Riccardi	Pietro Riccardi. *Biblioteca matematica italiana dalla origine delta stampa ai primi anni del secolo XIX.* Milan, 1952. 2 vols.
Risse	Wilhelm Risse. *Bibliographia philosophia vetus repertorium generale systematicum operum philosophicorum usque ad annum MDCCC typis impressorum.* Hildesheim, 1998.
RLIN	RLG Online Union Catalogue.
Roberts & Tomlinson	K.B. Roberts & J.D.W. Tomlinson. *The Fabric of the Body: European Traditions of Anatomical Illustration*. Oxford, 1992.
Roberts & Trent	Verne L. Roberts & Ivy Trent. *Bibliotheca Mechanica*. New York, 1991.
Robin	Harry Robin. *The Scientific Image. From Cave to Computer*. New York, 1992.
Roper Freeman	C. S. Roper. *Catalogue of works on the microscope, and of those referring to the microscope.* New York [1865], reprint edition.
Rothschild	John Hayward. *The Rothschild Library; a catalogue of the collection of eighteenth-century printed books and manuscripts formed by Lord Rothschild.* Reprint. London, 1969.
Russell	K. F. Russell. *British anatomy 1525-1800: a bibliography.* 2nd edition. Winchester, 1987.
Sabin	Joseph Sabin. *A Dictionary of books relating to America, from its discovery to the present time.* New York, 1858-1936 (reprint, Amsterdam 1961). 29 vols. in 15.
Sander	Max Sander. *Le livre a figures italien depuis 1467 jusqua 1530.* New York, 1941; supplement, Milan, 1969.
Sappol	Michael Sappol. *Dream Anatomy*. Bethesda, 2006.
Schreiber	Wilhelm Ludwig Scheiber. *Un catalogue des incunables à figures imprimés en Allemagne, en Suisse, en Autriche-Hongre, et Scandanavie.* 2 parts. Leipzig, 1910-11.
Singer	Charles Singer, *ed*. *A History of Technology.* 5 vols. Oxford, 1957-1958
Sitwell	Sacheverell Sitwell. *Great Flower Books 1700-1900*. New York, 1990.
Smith	David E. Smith. *Rara arithmetica: a catalogue of the arithmetics written before the year MDCI.* Boston 1908.
Smith *Metallography*	Cyril Stanley Smith. *A History of Metallography. The Development of Ideas on the Structure of Metals before 1890*. Chicago, 1960.
Sommervogel	Carlos Sommervogel. *Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus.* 1890-1930, 10 vols.
Sotheran	*Bibliotheca chemico-mathematica.* Compiled by H. Zeitlinger. London, 1921-52.
Sparrow	Ruth A. Sparrow, compiler. *Milestones of Science: epochal books in the history of science as represented in the library of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences.* Buffalo, 1972.
Spaulding-Karpinski	T. M. Spaulding & L. C. Karpinski. *Early Military Books in the University of Michigan Libraries.* Ann Arbor, University of Michigan1941.
Stillwell/*Awakening*	Margaret B. Stillwell. *The Awakening Interest in Science during the First Century of Printing 1450-1550: An annotated checklist of first editions viewed from the angle of their subject content.* New York, 1970.
Stillwell/ *Beginning*	Margaret B. Stillwell. *The Beginnig of the World of Books 1450-1470: A chronological Survey of the Texts chosen from Printing during the first Twenty Years of the Printing Art.* New York, 1972.
STC	A. W. Pollard & G. R. Redgrave. *A Short-title Catalogue of Books printed in England, Scotland, & Ireland and of English Books printed abroad.* London, 1976-86-91. Second edition, compiled by Katherine Pantzer. 3 vols.
Struik	D. J. Struik, ed. *A source book in mathematics, 1200-1800.* Cambridge (Mass.): Harvard University Press; London: distributed by Oxford University Press, 1969.

Taylor	E. G. R. Taylor. *The Mathematical Practitioners of Tudor and Stuart England.* Cambridge, 1954.
Tchermerzine	Avenir Tchermerzine. *Bibliographie d'éditions originales et rares d'auteurs français des Xve, XVIe, XVIIe, et XVIIIe siècles.* 1927-34; reprint Teaneck, N.J., 1973.
Theime-Becker	U. Theime & F. Becker. *Allgemeines Lexicon der bildenden Künstler.* 37 vols, Leipzig, 1907-50.
Thomas-Stanford	C. Thomas-Stanford. *Early editions of Euclid's 'Elements'.* San Francisco. Alan Wofsy Fine Arts. Folkestone. Distributed by Dawson. 1977
Thorndike	Lynn Thorndike. *A History of Magic and Experimental Science.* 8 vols. New York, 1923-1958.
Van Ortroy	F. van Ortroy. *Bibliographie de l'oeuvre de Pierre Apian.* Amsterdam: Meridian Publishing Co., 1963.
Vercruysse	Jeroom Vercruysse. *Bibliographie descriptive des ecrits du baron d'Holbach.* Paris, 1971.
Vicaire	Georges Vicaire. *Bibliographie Gastronomique.* Second edition. London, 1954.
Waller	*Biblioteca Walleriana. The books illustrating the history of medicine and science collected by Dr. Erik Waller and bequeathed to the Royal Library of the University of Uppsala* ... compiled by Hans Sallander. Stockholm, 1965.
Wallis	P. & R. Wallis. *Newton and Newtoniana 1672-1975: a bibliography.* Folkestone, 1977.
Warda	Warda, Arthur. *Die Druckschriften Immanuel Kants (bis zum Jahre 1838).* Wiesbaden: Verlag von Heinrich Staadt, 1919.
Warner	Deborah J. Warner. *The Sky Explored. CelestiaL Cartography 1500-1800*. Amsterdam, 1979.
Weil	E. Weil. Albert Einstein - *A Bibliography of his Scientific Papers 1901 - 1954*. London, 1960.
Wellcome	*A Catalogue of Printed Books in the Wellcome Historical Medical Library*, I. Books Printed before 1641; II. Books Printed from 1641 to 1850, A-E; III. Books Printed from 1641 to 1850, F-L; IV. Books Printed from 1641 to 1850, M-R; V. Books Printed from 1641 to 1850, S-Z.
Wilm	Wilm, E. C. *Theories of Instinct*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1925.
Wing	Wing, Donald, comp. *Short-Title-Catalog of Books Printed in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and British America and of English Books Printed in Other Countries 1641-1700*. NY: Modern Language Association of America, 1972. 3 vols
Wood	Wood, Casey. *Introduction to the Literature of Vertebrate Zoology*. Oxford University Press, 1931.
Woolmer	Woolmer, J. Howard. *A Checklist of the Hogarth Press 1917-1938*. Andes, NY: Woolmer/Brotherso Ltd., 1976.
Wozniak I	Wozniak, Robert H. *Classics in Psychology 1855-1914: Historical Essays*. Bristol: Thoemmes, (1999).
Wozniak II	Wozniak, Robert H. *Mind and Body: René Descartes to William James*. Bethesda: National Library of Medicine, 1992.
Wright I	Wright, Lyle H. *American Fiction 1851-1875: A Contribution Toward a Bibliography*. San Marino: Huntington Library, 1966. Cited as Wright II.
Wright II	Wright, Lyle H. *American Fiction 1876-1900*. San Marino, California: The Huntington Library, 1966. Cited as Wright III.
Wyss	Wyss, Dieter. *Depth Psychology, A Critical History: Development, Problems, Crises*. London: George Allen, (1966).
Young	Young, Morris N. *Bibliography of Memory*. Philadelphia: Chilton, (1961).
Zilboorg	Zilboorg, Gregory. *A History of Medical Psychology*. NY: Norton, (1942).
Zinner	E. Zinner. *Geschichte Und Bibliographie Der Astronomischen Literatur in Deutschland Zur Zeit Der Renaissance*. K. W. Hiersemann, Leipzig, first edition, 1941
Zusne	Zusne, Leonard. *Names in the History of Psychology: A Biographical Sourcebook*. Washington, DC: Hemisphere, (1975).

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Ende der Widerrufsbelehrung

Muster-Widerrufsformular

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