



Catalogue 01-2017

31 New Arrivals : Science & Medicine

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Milestones of Science Books

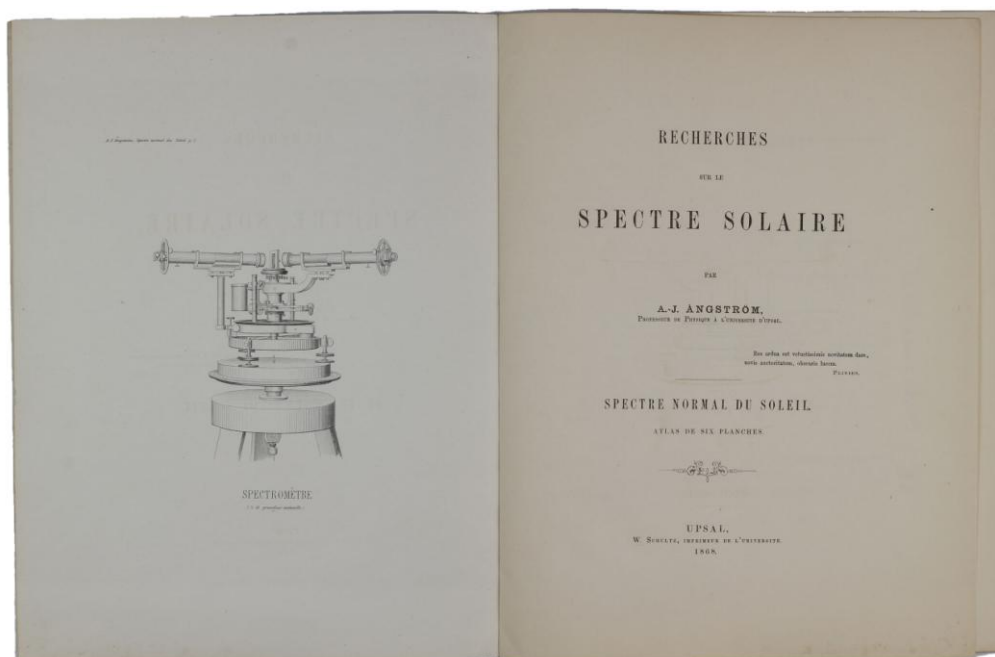
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1 **ANGSTRÖM, Anders Jonas.** *Recherches sur le Spectre Solaire.* [Atlas contenant les longueurs d'onde des raies Fraunhoferiennes données en 1/10,00000 de millimètre]. Uppsala: W. Schultz, 1868. Two parts comprising text volume and atlas folder with plates. Text volume: 4to (310 x 240 mm), Plates: oblong folio (320 x 500 mm). Text volume: [4], 42, xv [1] pp., lithographed frontispiece. Atlas volume: title leaf and 6 lithographed plates. Original publisher's printed wrappers to text volume (light chipping to spine ends). Plates unbound in custom made 20th century folder with original publisher's printed wrapper pasted as label on upper cover. Text with little age-toning, atlas title leaf with marginal soiling and browning and old repairs of marginal tears by tape, light marginal browning and dampstain to lower right corner of plates. (#002654) € 5,800

DSB I, p. 166; Norman 56; Honeyman 096. - RARE FIRST EDITION. The classic work on the solar system in which Angström demonstrated the presence of hydrogen and a number of other elements in the sun. Solar spectroscopy provided the first scientific evidence (other than the occasional meteorite) that the elements known on earth are also present elsewhere in the universe. Angström also established a scale of wave-lengths for measuring spectral lines, replacing Kirchoff's arbitrary scale. Angström's system was based on a unit of one ten millionth of a millimetre, named the "Angström unit" in his honor. He conducted detailed measurements of more than 1000 spectral lines. The plates are in effect a map of the solar spectrum, and show the radiation of the solar spectrum ranging from 0.8 to 0.4 micron and from red to purple colour. It identifies the particular lines of manganese, aluminium and titanium. The lithographic plates are after R. Thalén (1827-1905), Angström's laboratory assistant. The lithographic frontispiece to the text volume is showing Angström's spectrometer. Some copies have a further 2 plates showing the ultraviolet spectrum, but the Norman, Gedeon, Green and Honeyman copies - like the present copy - do not have these.



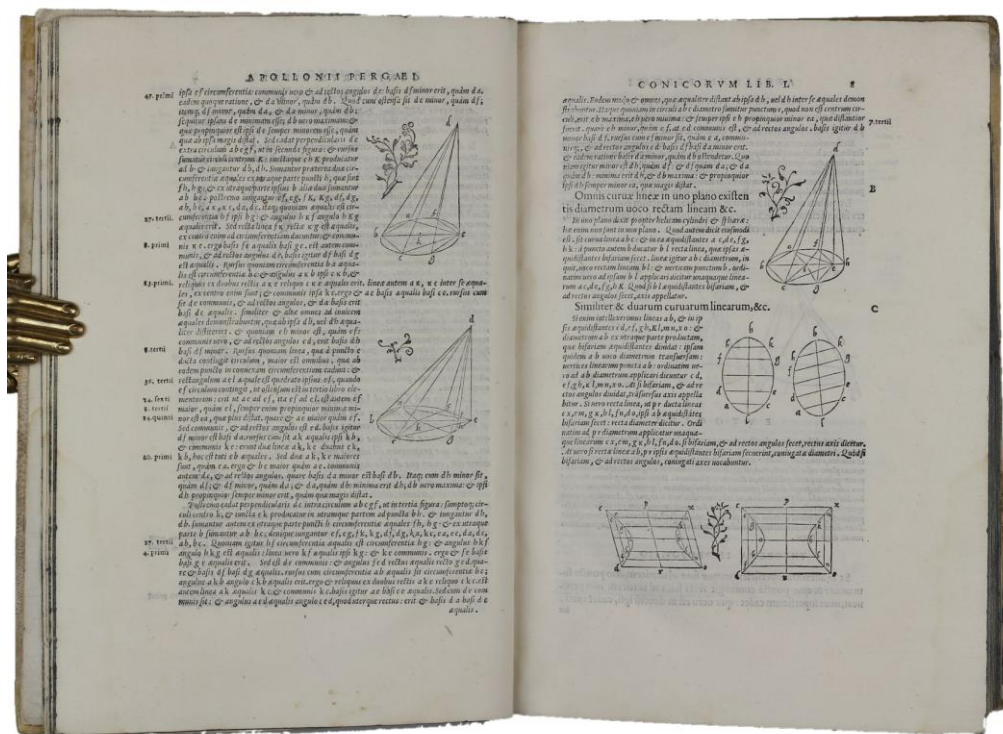
2 APOLLONIUS Pergaeus. Conicorum libri quattuor. Una cum Pappi Alexandrini lemmatibus, et commentariis Eutocii Ascalonitae. Sereni Antinsensis philosophi libri duo nunc primum in lucem editi. Two parts in one volume. Bologna: Alessandro Benacci, 1566. Folio (310 x 210 mm). [4], 114; [2], 36 leaves, several mis-paginations. Signatures: +⁴, A-Z⁴ a-e⁴ f²; X², a-i⁴, G1 missigned F1. Numerous



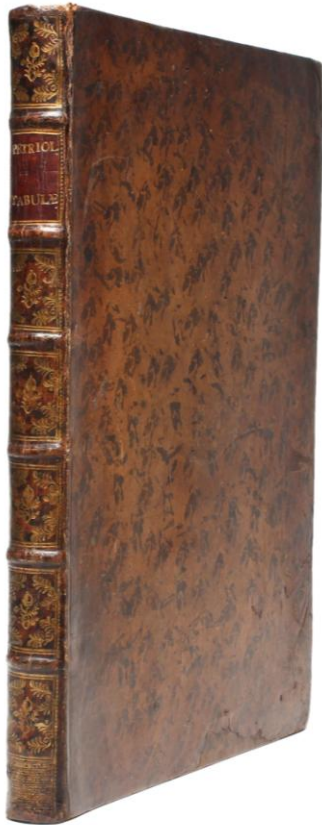
woodcut diagrams in the text, decorative initials. Contemporary vellum, ink-lettered spine with calf raised bands (restored, boards and extremities rubbed, new front endpapers), blue-dyed edges, housed in a modern morocco-backed cloth clamshell box. Title somewhat soiled, light dampstains to margins of next 5 leaves, otherwise crisp and clean. Provenance: two old ink stamps to lower title. A very attractive, wide-margined and well preserved copy in original binding (#002668) € 7,800

Horblit 4; Dibner 101; Norman 57; Adams A1310; Honeyman; Riccardi i 361; DSB I, p.193. - Important early edition, translated by Federico Commandino, of the classic works on conic sections. It was preceded by an inferior Latin translation by Giovanni Battista Memo, published at Venice in 1537. The first four books are all that survive in the original Greek; books 5-7 were discovered in an Arabic manuscript in the early seventeenth century and first printed in 1661. The present edition also contains the first complete Latin translation of the works of the fourth-century mathematician Serenus. "The most influential early edition of this classic work on conic sections, one of the great scientific books of antiquity, in which Apollonius introduced the terms parabola, hyperbola and ellipse" (Honeyman).

"Trait curieux ouvrage, malheureusement un peu compliqué et obscurci par l'emploi de quantité de termes scientifiques inusités: oychtotechnie, cerdoristique, phytographie (...). Fruit remarquable d'une philosophie apparemment matérialiste, concordant peu avec l'idée qu'on se fait en général du grand électricien Ampère" (Caillet). Tome I portant un envoi autographe Donné par l'auteur à son ami Dupré avec, relié, un double feuillet manuscrit, signé Ballanche, écrivain et philosophe, ami de André-Marie Ampère, avec des renseignements sur l'auteur. Tome II contenant deux lettres autographes signées, une de André-Marie Ampère et l'autre de son fils, toutes deux adressées à Monsieur Dupré, sous-préfet à Provins.



3 BERRETTINI, Pietro, da Cortona. *Tabulae anatomicae. . . delineatae. .T. et a cajetano Petrioli Romano. . . notis Illustratae.* Rome: Antonio de Rossi for Fausto Amidei, 1741. Large folio (436 x 297 mm). [4], 84 pp. Title printed in red and black, engraved vignette on title-page, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, 27 engraved anatomical plates by Luca Ciamberlano. Fine contemporary cat's-paw calf, spine richly gilt in compartments (boards repaired at extremities), red-coloured edges, marbled endpapers. A few small marginal wormholes, some slight browning and marginal spotting, faint dampstaining to upper margin of few leaves, finger soiling to title and a few other pages. Provenance: Libreria Antiquaria Mediolanum (small ticket to front pastedown). A fine, wide-margined copy. (#002651) € 15,000



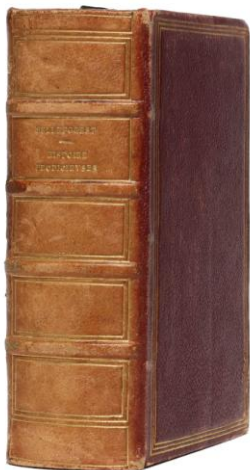
NLM/Blake 42; Choulant-Frank, pp. 235-39; Garrison-Morton 395.2; Heirs of Hippocrates 470; Wellcome II, 146; Roberts & Tomlinson, *The Fabric of the Body*, pp. 272-79; Sappol, *Dream Anatomy*, p. 9; Norman, *The Anatomical Plates of Pietro da Cortona*, 1986. - FIRST EDITION. In about 1618, when he was not yet twenty years old, Berrettini prepared a series of twenty anatomical drawings, depicting their subjects in a variety of dramatic poses amongst columns, plinths and arches derived from classical architecture, which remained unpublished until 1741.

"Many of the dissected men hold oval or rectangular medallions - they look like framed mirrors - within which are drawn figures detailing the anatomy of various regions. Others have no accessory figures" (Roberts & Tomlinson, p. 273). Gaetano Petrioli must have decided to publish them because of the high reputation of Berrettini's art in the eighteenth century. Petrioli's edition contained the original twenty plates (nos. I-XIX and XXVII) plus seven others with figures copied from Vesalius, Vesling, Casserio and others, along with commentary supplied by Petrioli. As a supplement, to enhance the unity of Berrettini's plates, Petrioli also had them embellished with numerous smaller anatomical figures taken from Vesalius, Valverde, and others, "engraved in an incongruous manner wherever there was sufficient space on the plate" (Roberts & Tomlinson). Berrettini's original drawings were acquired by Sir William Hamilton, the British Ambassador to the King of Naples, and husband of Admiral Nelson's mistress, Lady Emma Hamilton. In 1772 Hamilton presented them to William Hunter for inclusion in Hunter's anatomical museum. They are now in the Hunterian Collection at University of Glasgow Library.

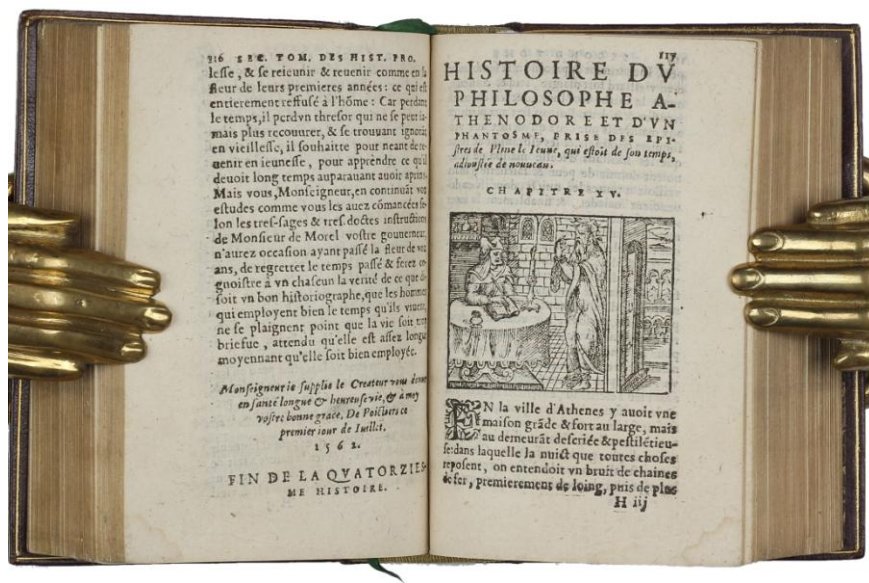


4 **BOAISTUAU, Pierre; TESSERANT, Claude de; BELLEFOREST, Francois de; HOYER, Rod.**

Histoires Prodigieuses extraites du plusieurs fameux autheurs. Paris: Hieronymus de Marnef & the widow of Gulielmus Cavellat, 1580-1582. 5 parts in 1 volume. 8vo (120 x 75 mm). [10], 191, [3] ff; 120, [8]; 372, [4]; 80, [8]; 159 [1] pp. including 2 blanks at end of pt. 2 and 1 blank at end of pt. 4. Titles with woodcut printer's devices, part 4 penultimate f. with woodcut printer's device, 102 woodcuts by Jean Cousin within text, woodcut decorative initials and tail-pieces. Signatures: A-Z⁸ AA-BB⁸ CC⁴, A-H⁸, Aa-Zz⁸ AA⁴, A-E⁸ F⁴, A-K⁸. 20th century burgundy crushed morocco, all edges gilt, spine and boards ruled in gilt, spine lettered in gilt (spine faded, boards and extremities rubbed), marbled endpapers. Upper- and fore-margin closely trimmed but without affecting text. Light waterstains in places, occasional very minor spotting. Contemporary ink annotations to few leaves. A handsome copy, quite clean and crisp internally. (#002627) € 3,500

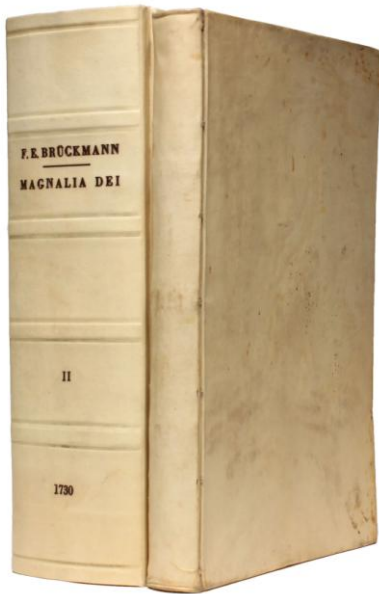


Caillet II, 5186bis; not in Adams. The rare first complete edition of this work on demons, sea-monsters, serpents, monstrous births, comets, earthquakes and floods, amongst other unnatural and natural phenomena, with many of the bizarre creatures brought to life in the woodcuts. Only the first part is by Boaistuau, with part 2 by Claude de Tesserant parts 3 and 5 by François de Belleforest and part 4 (dated 1580) by R. Hoyer. The work includes 102 woodcuts by Jean Cousin within the text representing monsters and prodigies whose stories are told. The taste of the times for the marvelous and the strange has been expressed in numerous publications which attempted to describe and list the monsters of the World. This one, first published in 1560, enjoyed a great success throughout Europe, and gave Boaistuau the respect of the learned community.



With the rare supplement

5 BRÜCKMANN, Franz Ernst. *Magnalia Dei in locis subterraneis oder Unterirdischer Schatz-Cammer aller Königreiche und Länder, in ausführlicher Beschreibung aller, mehr als MDC. Bergwercke durch alle vier Welt-Theile ... Nebst Anmerckung aller derjenigen Länder und Oerter, wo Edelsteine zu finden.* Three parts in two volumes. Privately printed: Braunschweig 1727 and Wolfenbüttel 1730-1734. Folio (335 x 212 mm). [10], 368, [18]; [22], 1136 (i.e. 1138), [24]; [4], 64 pp. Titles printed in red and black, dedication leaves, list of subscribers in part 2, engraved portrait frontispiece, engraved device on title-pages, 53 plates (40 folding). Contemporary vellum and new vellum (vol. II newly bound), blue- and red coloured edges. Scattered very light to heavy spotting of text and light browning of text and plates of vol. II, about 30 leaves in vol. I with wormtrace in the upper blank margin, plates in vol. I trimmed close at head just into image of plate I and II and touching borders of 3 other plates. Altogether very good set (#002643) € 5,900



Hoover Coll. 181; Ward & Carozzi 354; Honeyman, 515; Duveen 57; Roller/Goodman I, 175. - FIRST EDITION, complete as here exceedingly rare, of the first compendium of the mining of the world, compiled after sources by Agricola, Münser et al. None of the Honeyman, Freilich or Macclesfield copies comprised all three parts. As normal, there is no plate 11 in the second part. "Important work on mineralogy and mining; it contains two extensive sections on the mines of North and South America, with an early reference to the discovery of gold in California. Brückmann has written this work based on studies in the mining regions of Germany and Hungary and a rich knowledge of the entire mining literature. He treats the mines of all European countries, as well as Africa, Asia and America (e.g. gold washing, silver mines in Potosi, each with ills.). There are also short sections on Brazilian mines in both volumes. The supplement exclusively treats Swedish mining. Beside minerals, the plates show numerous plans of mines as well as views of mining towns in the Hartz region (e.g. Goslar, Sankt Andreasberg, Claustal etc).

Franz Brückmann practised medicine in Weferlingen while also devoting himself to his interests in the natural sciences. He then moved his practice to Braunschweig and later came into a considerable inheritance, after which he travelled and became interested in minerals, fossils, and geology. In 1725 he returned to Braunschweig and from 1728 on he lived in Wolfenbüttel where his association with the Duke of Brunswick additionally afforded him the opportunity to practice medicine and author many scientific books and articles on the natural sciences.



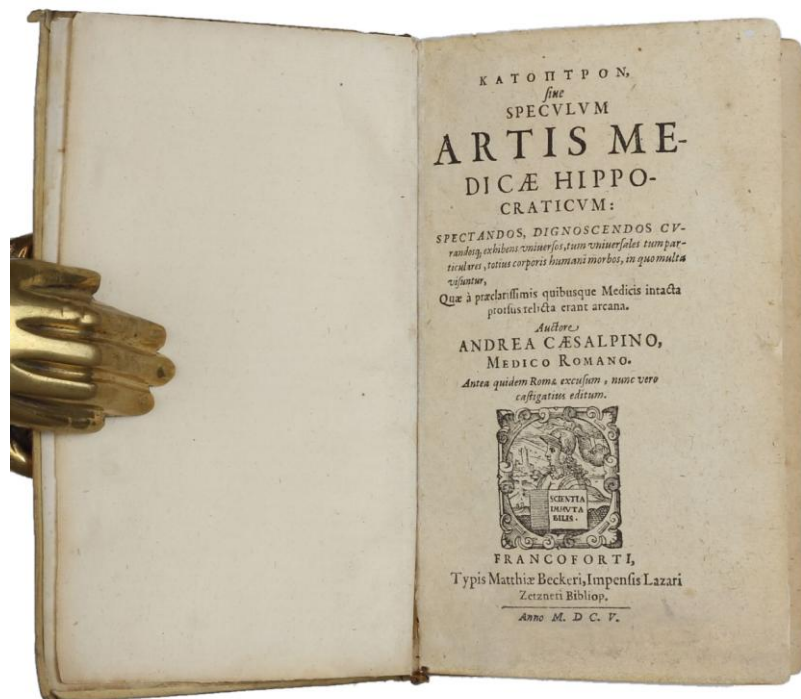
6 **CESALPINO, Andrea (CAESALPINUS, Andreas)**. *Katoptron sive speculum artis medicae Hippocraticum: spectandos, dignoscendos curandosque exhibens universos*. . . Frankfurt: M. Becker & L. Zetzener, 1605. 8vo (154 x 99 mm). [16], 663 [1] pp. Printer's device on title-page, woodcut initials and ornaments in text. Bound in contemporary original vellum, spine and boards with blind ruling, spine with faint ink lettering (boards and edges soiled, corners slightly bumped). Light browning to text, a few pages with contemporary marginals and markings in red ink, paper flaw to upper margin of leaf Z1 affecting headlines. Fine copy.

(#002655)

€ 1,600



Osler 904; NLM/Krivatsy 2343; Luigi Fontana: The almost unknown original edition of the *Ars Medica*. In: *Minerva Medica*, vol. 63, Nov. 1972; Walter Pagel: *William Harvey's Biological Ideas...*, Karger Publ., 1967. VERY RARE SECOND EDITION, with the first description of the blood circulation. This is the last and most complete work of Cesalpino, first published in 1602 under the title *Ars Medica* and reprinted several times under different titles. All editions are quite rare. The treaty covers a wide range of diseases that affect the heart, lungs, head, gynecological disorders, with observations on syphilis and with extensive information about drugs. The author's main interest, however, lies in the admirably clear and conclusive enunciation of his findings on blood circulation - many years before Harvey. "In the *Ars Medica* Cesalpino has formulated the most comprehensive, clear and conclusive statement on the small and, connected with it, great movement." (Fontana). "Cesalpino remains an important precursor of Harvey, and perhaps most important of all." (Pagel)..

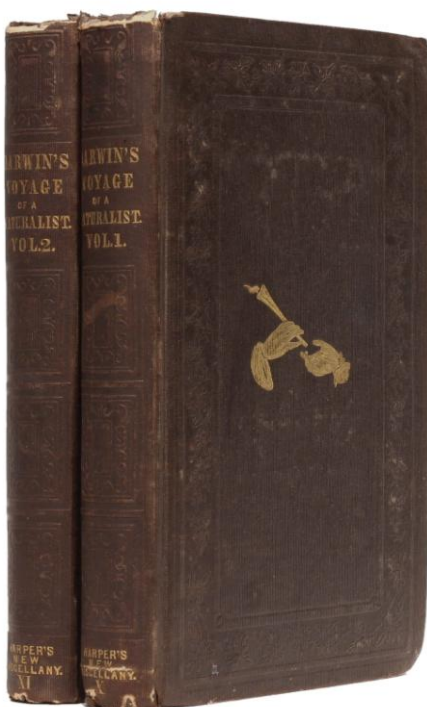


A rare copy of Le Chambre's first work

7 CUREAU DE LA CHAMBRE, Marin. *Nouvelles pensées sur les causes de la lumière, du desbordement du Nil et de l'amour d'inclination.* Paris: chez Pierre Rocolet, 1634. 3 parts in 1 volume. 4to (220 x 164 mm). [24], 131 [1]; [2], 17 [1]; [12], 112 pp. Woodcut headbands and initials, separate half titles to all parts. Contemporary calf, boards paneled in gilt, spine with 5 raised bands richly gilt in compartments and with gilt-lettered label, all edges gilt, marbled endpapers (boards heavily scratched, corners repaired, foot of spine chipped). Text very little browned, occasional minor spotting, title-page torn affecting two letters restored and laid down on old paper, first two preliminary leaves repaired at gutter, small worm track to inner blank margin of final leaves, light dampstains mainly to upper corner, a few text corrections in ink. Provenance: Verdeil (inscribed on title-page). Still a fine, wide-margined copy. (#002625) € 1,500

Adams D-1044; Fairfax Murray German Books 152; Bohatta 20. - First Latin edition by Camerarius of book I and II of the "Vier Bücher der menschlichen Proportion" (books III and IV were published in 1534 under the title "De varietate"). The woodcuts are derived from the German edition of 1528. Unlike his Italian contemporary, Leonardo da Vinci, who published nothing, Dürer lived and worked in the world of printing and engraving. Dürer's treatise on human proportion was the earliest of the three theoretical works written in his later years. Dürer began formulating mathematical rules for the proportions of the human form soon after his first trip to Venice in 1494-5. For his mathematical formulations he drew upon the works of antiquity as well as the Italian rediscoveries; as for his other theoretical works, his goal was to establish a scientific basis for aesthetics and to provide practical guidelines for draftsmanship. "The book is the synthesis of Dürer's solutions to his self-imposed formal problems; in it he sets forth his formal aesthetic... Dürer's aesthetic rules are based firmly in the laws of optics--indeed, he even designed special mechanical instruments to aid in the measurement of human form. He used the height of the human body as the basic unit of measurement..." (DSB). Erste lateinische Ausgabe der 1528 deutsch erschienenen grundlegenden Proportionslehre der Renaissance. "De Symmetria" umfaßt Buch I u. II des deutschen Werkes. Die Illustrationen sind die der Original-Ausgabe. Ein von Bohatta vermuteter erster lateinischer Druck der "Symmetria" von 1528 existiert nicht.

8 DARWIN, Charles. *Journal of Researches into Natural History and Geology of the Countries during the Voyage of H. M. S. Beagle round the World under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R. N.* New York: Harper & Brothers, 1846. Two volumes. 12mo (177 x 117 mm). vii [1], 351 [1]; v [2], 7-324, 8, 4 pp., including publisher's advertisement bound at end of second volume. Pages untrimmed.



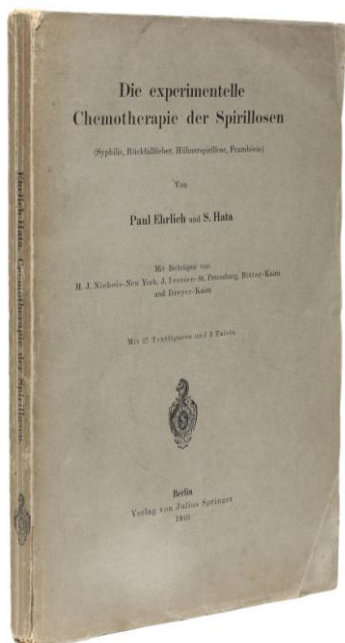
Bound in original publisher's blind-stamped brown cloth with gilt lettering to spine, front covers display pictorial design stamped in gold depicting hands passing torch. Slight wear and chipping of spine ends, corners bumped and scuffed, otherwise unusually well preserved. Text with just a little browning to outer margins and light scattered foxing.

Provenance: A. Morehouse, inscribed on first flyleaf of first volume. A fine, unmarked and unsophisticated copy.

(#002638) € 2,500

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Darwin's first important publication, heavily foreshadowing his later evolutionary writings. This N.Y. edition was issued as Harper's "New Miscellany" titles, Volumes X-XI. Initially published in London in 1839, both as part of the official report of the Beagle expedition and as a separate title. The advertisement to this edition says "In this work he [Darwin] has given, besides a narrative of the voyage, a sketch of his observations in natural history and geology, presented in such a manner as to possess most interest and value for the general reader, referring those who look for scientific details to the larger publications." Freeman 16; Darwin's Century 81 ("the rare first American edition"); Sabin 18647; Henze II, p.18-19.

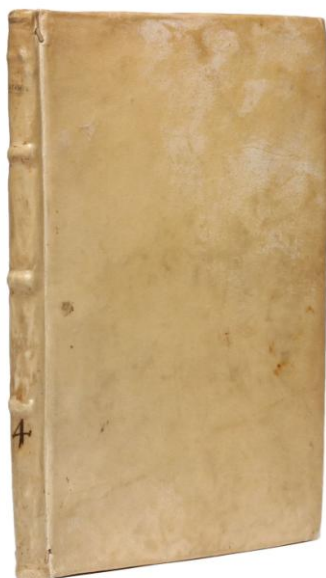
9 EHRlich, Paul & HATA, Sahachiro. *Die Experimentelle Chemotherapie der Spirillosen (Syphilis, Rückfallfieber, Hühnerspirillose, Frambösie)*. Berlin: Springer-Verlag, 1910. 8vo (243 x 163 mm). viii, 164 pp. 5 halftone plates, 4 pp. of publishers ads, 3 folding printed tables, 27 text diagrams. Original publisher's printed wrappers, untrimmed, housed in a custom-made clamshell box. Creases to wrappers, short tear to blank margin of 2 leaves, light cracking to paper on spine, otherwise fresh and unmarked. Fine copy in the very rare original wrappers. (#002633) € 2,200



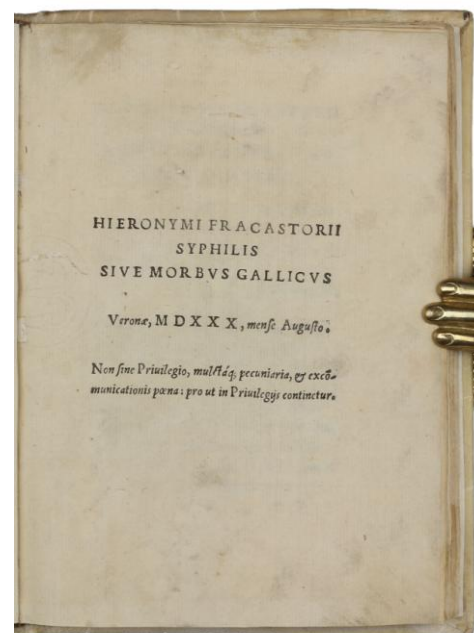
PMM 402; Dibner 136; Garrison-Morton 2403; Grolier Medicine 92; Heirs of Hippocrates 2159; Osler 1697; Waller 2707; Norman 686. - FIRST EDITION, OF THE FIRST CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF CHEMOTHERAPY. Ehrlich had the idea of a "magic bullet" drug -- one that could seek out and attack invading organisms but not affect the host tissue -- after performing experiments with dyes in which bacteria had absorbed a stain while the surrounding micro-organism had not. Ehrlich and his assistant Hata performed 605 experiments with arsenical compounds on the spirochaeta pallida, the organism causing syphilis, which Fritz Schaudinn had identified in 1905, before they succeeded using a compound that they named "Salvarsan 606." "This was the first chapter in the history of chemotherapy, later stages being marked by the discovery of prontosil and the brilliantly successful sulphur drugs, including the well-known 'M. & B. 693' which was to save the life of Winston Churchill at a critical point in the Second World War" (PMM).

The most celebrated of all medical poems, giving the disease its name

10 FRACASTORO, Girolamo (FRACASTORIUS). *Syphilis sive morbus gallicus*. Verona: [Stefano dei Nicolini da Sabbio], August 1530. 8vo (204 x 148 mm). Collation: a-e⁸ (-e8). 39 leaves (of 40, lacking the final of three blanks only), unfoliated. Italic type, initial spaces with guide letters. Later stiff vellum, spine with 3 raised bands. Some pages with faint marginal staining, a few spots in places. Provenance: Giancarlo Beltrame Library; faint remnants of a stamp remover from title, removed inscription on e7. A fine, crisp copy. An Italian export license is provided with this copy. (#002657) € 17,000



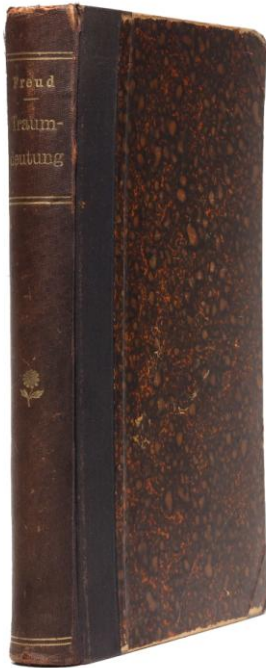
Norman 826; Heirs of Hippocrates 98; Lilly Library, Notable Medical Books, 23; NLM/Durling 1641; Osler 4817; Waller 3173; Wellcome I, 2391; Adams F826; BM/STC Italian p. 275; Garrison-M. 2364; Baumgartner & Fulton 1. - RARE FIRST EDITION (especially rare in original binding), lacking only the final blank (of four) at the end. Fracastoro dedicated this mock-heroic poem to his patron, Cardinal Pietro Bembo, by whom it was esteemed and praised (although he insisted that some passages be eliminated). "The poem, drafted in Latin hexameter (about 1,300 verses) of exquisite beauty, occupies a prominent place in the literature of the times and represents a magnificent paradigm of formal sixteenth-century virtuosity in refined Latin of a didactic quality reminiscent of Vergil's Georgics" (DSB).



The work brought Fracastoro much fame, and established the universal name of the sickness, which derives from the hero of the treatise, the unfortunate shepherd Sifilo. "Fracastoro, through the course of the poem, speculates on the origin of the disease, treats of its causes and manifestations, and suggests remedies, especially mercury. There are several references to America, mentioning the curative powers of guaiacum wood and the theory of the American origin of syphilis, which Fracastoro rejects" (Heirs of Hippocrates)..

With early ownership signature dated 14.11.1899, just 10 days after publication

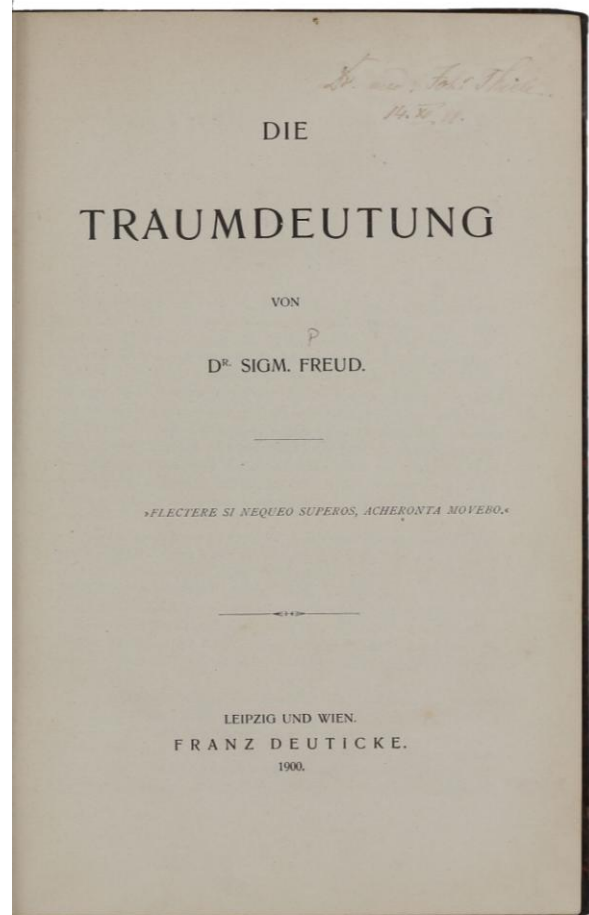
11 FREUD, Sigmund. *Die Traumdeutung*. Leipzig and Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1900. 8vo (224 x 142 mm). [4], 371, [5] pp. Contemporary cloth-backed marbled boards, spine lettered and ruled in gilt with single floral motif (rubbed, slight edge wear and fraying at head of joints). Text only very little age-toned, otherwise clean and crisp. Provenance: Johannes Thiele (somewhat faded ink ownership signature 'Dr. med. Joh's. Thiele, 14.XI.99' to upper margin of title-page and his purple ink name stamp to front free endpaper); Spiering (inscribed 'E. 8.I. 1900 (Spiering, Berlin)' to upper margin of front pastedown; Eduardo Krapf*. A fine copy in an untouched contemporary binding. (#002662) € 18,500



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

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

*Eduardo Krapf (1901-1963), German-born Argentinian Jewish psychiatrist who fled Adolf Hitler's Germany and became the first president of the Sociedad interamericana de psicología and the head of the Mental Health Division in the World Health Organisation.

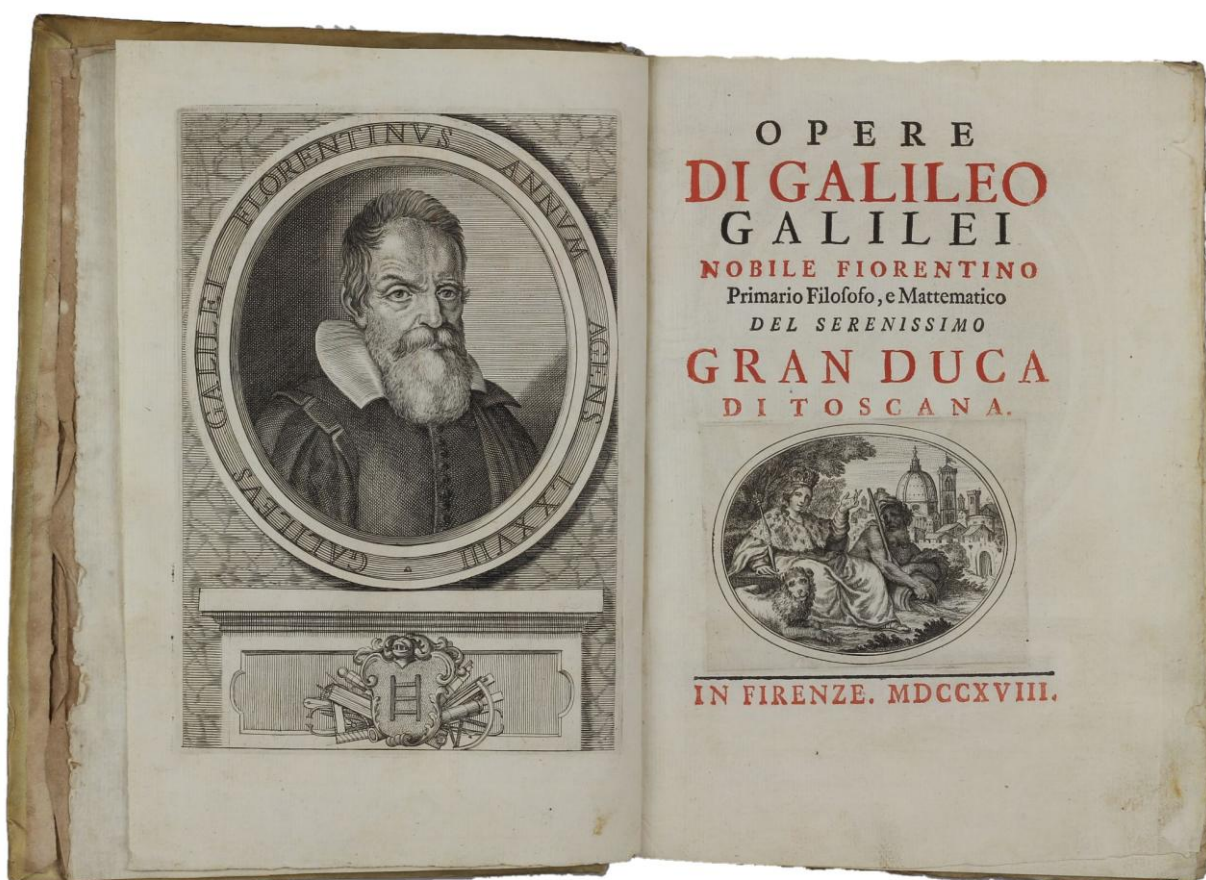
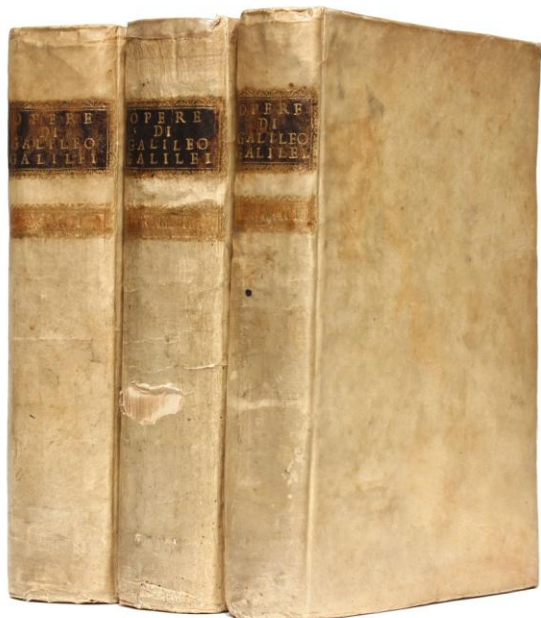


12 GALILEI, Galileo. *Opere. . . nuova edizione coll'aggiunta di vari trattati dell'istesso autore non piu dati alle stampe.* Florence: Tartini, 1718. 3 parts in 3 volumes. 4to (267 x 200 mm). cxii, 1-384, 369-628, [2]; [8], 1-722, [2]; [6], 484, [50] pp. Half-title in each vol., fine engraved portrait and general title printed in red and black with engraved vignette in vol. I, woodcut head- and tailpieces & woodcut initial, numerous woodcut illustrations and diagrams in text including 19 full-page, one folding engraved plate, errata leaf at end of each vol., register at end of vol. III. All leaves untrimmed. Contemporary plain vellum, spines lettered in gilt (covers little soiled and spotted, corners bumped, chipping to vellum on spine of vol. II). Endpapers browned, text generally quite clean and crisp with only little fraying and dust-soiling to uncut margins, a few short closed tears to blank margins, light dampstaining to blank top gutter of few leaves in vol. III. An outstanding, unsophisticated and untouched set in rare untrimmed state.

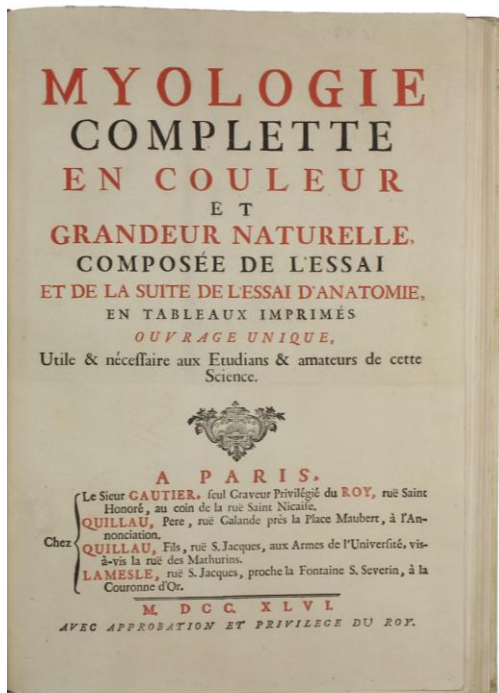
(#002674)

€ 9,900

BMC X.27.383; Honeyman 1419; Carli-Favoro 104 (431); Cinti 322 (170); De Caro 38; Gamba 583; Riccardi I, col. 520 ('pregiata edizione'). SECOND EDITION OF GALILEO'S COLLECTED WORKS, with important additions of the collection which was first published in 1656. This compilation was edited by Tommaso Buonaventuri, who contributed a detailed preface. The first two volumes largely reproduce the material collected by Manolesi in the first edition (still without the two banned works). The third volume is devoted to previously unpublished material, including a number of letters of Galileo, and notes on his work by Castelli and Viviani. The sequence of pagination from p. 369 to 384 occurs twice in vol. I.



13 GAUTIER D'AGOTY, Jacques Fabien. *Myologie complete en couleur et grandeur naturelle, composée de l'essai et de la suite de l'essai d'anatomie, en tableaux imprimés.* Paris: Gautier, Quillau pere & fils, and Lamesle, 1746. Large folio (517 x 361 mm and 758 x 539 mm). Two parts in two volumes with 20 fine mezzotint plates printed in four colours. Part I with general title printed in red and black, printed part title, dedication leaf, advertisement/privilege leaf, 9 pp. of explanatory text, additional advertisement leaf and 9 plates; part II with 11 life-size plates and 11 pp. of explanatory text, with each leaf bound before its corresponding plate. Old vellum over pasteboard (recased and re sewn, some skilful repairs, minor staining and wear). Very little marginal browning and occasional spotting of text and plates, small minor repairs on versos of large plates, some minor marginal dampstaining and wear in second volume. Provenance: Pierre Amalric (bookplate to front pastedown of part I), sold at Christie's NY (sale 9232, 9 June 1999, lot 42, \$23,000). All in all a fine copy, the plates in bright colours and without the aging varnish found in some copies. (#002642) € 45,000



and black, printed part title, dedication leaf, advertisement/privilege leaf, 9 pp. of explanatory text, additional advertisement leaf and 9 plates; part II with 11 life-size plates and 11 pp. of explanatory text, with each leaf bound before its corresponding plate. Old vellum over pasteboard (recased and re sewn, some skilful repairs, minor staining and wear). Very little marginal browning and occasional spotting of text and plates, small minor repairs on versos of large plates, some minor marginal dampstaining and wear in second volume. Provenance: Pierre Amalric (bookplate to front pastedown of part I), sold at Christie's NY (sale 9232, 9 June 1999, lot 42, \$23,000). All in all a fine copy, the plates in bright colours and without the aging varnish found in some copies. (#002642) € 45,000

Choulant-Frank, p. 270-74; NLM/Blake p.169; Singer 1-20; Wellcome III, p. 97; Franklin, Early Color Printing, 1977, pp. 43-44; Garrison-Morton 398; Lilien, Jacob Christoph Le Blon, 1985, pp. 145-46.

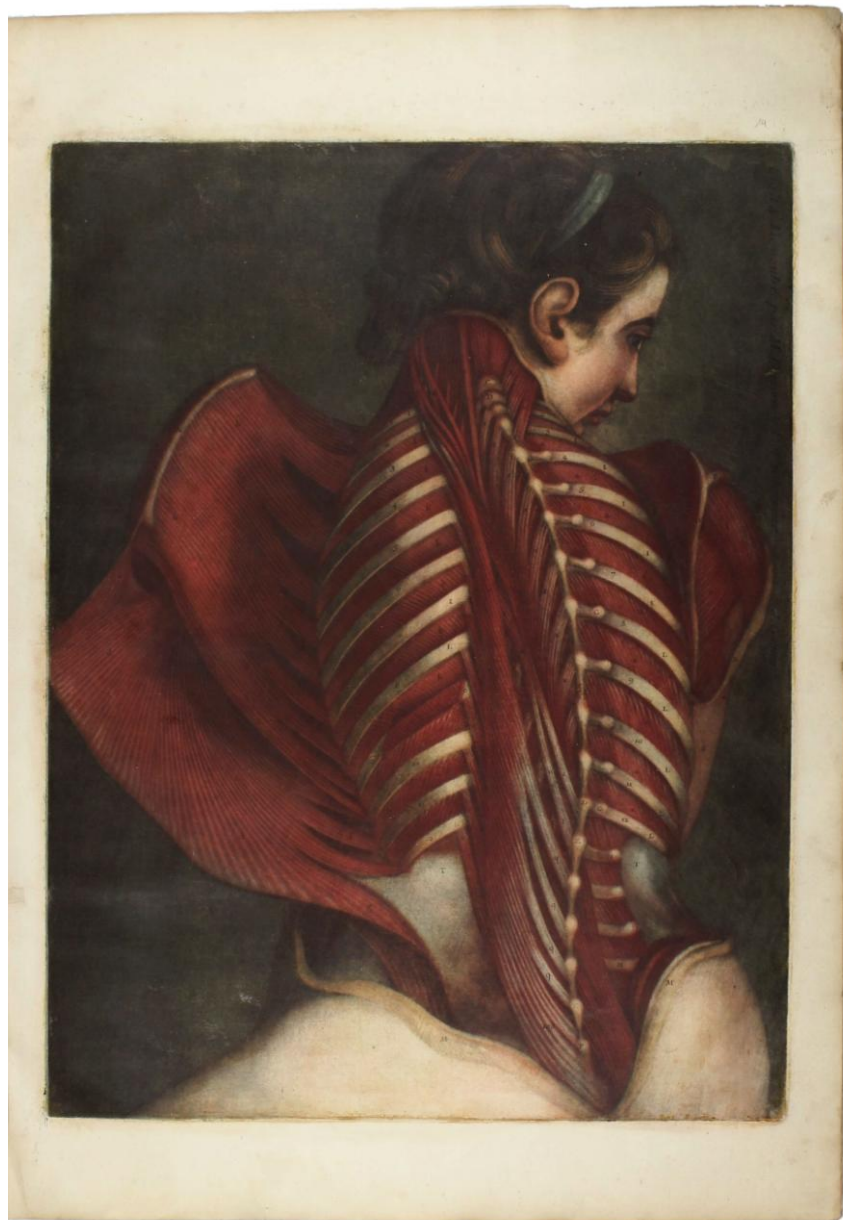
FIRST EDITION. Gautier's first project was the production of 8 prints of the face, neck, head, tongue and larynx, which he issued in 1745, followed one year later by a second group of 12 mostly larger prints showing muscles of the pharynx, torso, arms and legs. A year later he issued the two works together under the general title 'Myologie complete'. Gautier made the drawings and the mezzotint plates for all these images from cadavers dissected by Joseph Guichard Duverney, lecturer in anatomy at the Jardin du Roi. "The dedication and copyright notices make no bones about Gautier's claims as inventor and skilled practitioner in this new art of colour printing. Duverney, the academic partner, signs the dedication (to Lapeyronie, the king's doctor) asserting that colour printing can nowhere make a greater contribution to scientific understanding than in anatomy" (Franklin). Among the plates in part II is the fascinating 'Ange Anatomique,' "the muscles of her back stripped out like an angel's wing, while she, with hair arranged neatly in the style of her day, looks back over her shoulder in a spirit of calm enquiry, showing the healthy complexion of an attractive face" (Franklin).

Jacques Christophe Le Blon invented the three-color method of color printing in mezzotint. For the printing process, he obtained a royal patent in England from King George I in 1719, and also published a small book describing the process in 1725. His attempt to commercialise his process through a company called The Picture Office failed, and he eventually re-established himself in Paris, obtaining a privilege in 1737, and in 1739 a twenty-year patent for France for the use of his color-printing process. In 1740, Le Blon advertised that he was taking subscriptions for a treatise on anatomy illustrated with 60 plates printed in color. However, before he could do much work on this project he died in 1741, leaving only one anatomical plate, which was



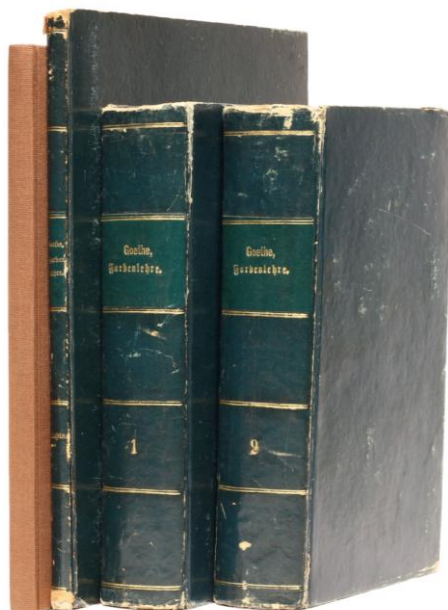
completed and published by Jean Robert in 1742. Immediately after Le Blon's death, a printer and engraver who had worked briefly for Le Blon, Jacques-Fabien Gautier (1716-1785), who would later add "d'Agoty" to his name, claimed to have enhanced Le Blon's process by adding black (though Le Blon had previously used a black plate on occasion), and obtained the French royal privilege for color printing for thirty years. However, the heirs of Le Blon objected, and in 1742 the King withdrew Gautier's privilege. In 1742 Gautier purchased the privilege from Le Blon's heirs. Why Le Blon thought the color-printing process was appropriate for anatomy is unclear. Perhaps he sensed that there was a market for a new style of books on human anatomy. Whatever Le Blon's motivation, when Gautier set out to commercialize color printing after Le Blon's death he decided to exploit the market for books on anatomy and natural history. Over the next thirty years Gautier would draw, engrave, and print in color a series of books which were as radically original and dramatic in their size and artistic composition as they were original in their manner of production. Though all of Gautier's books contained some explanatory text, it was overwhelmed by the power of the images, and in turn, whatever science might have been shown in the images was overwhelmed by the drama of the color and the composition. (Lilien)

*Gautier intended the varnished versions of his images, which he offered at an additional charge, to resemble oil paintings - an artistic quality not attempted previously in anatomical illustration. The varnish, however, ages poorly, and those deluxe copies are now often in poor condition. Unvarnished plates in bright state, as here, are now more desirable. This copy is also unusual in that the life-size plates 10-20 normally found folded are here bound with their smaller format text leaves in a second larger volume. This has the advantage that the folds are not within the image.



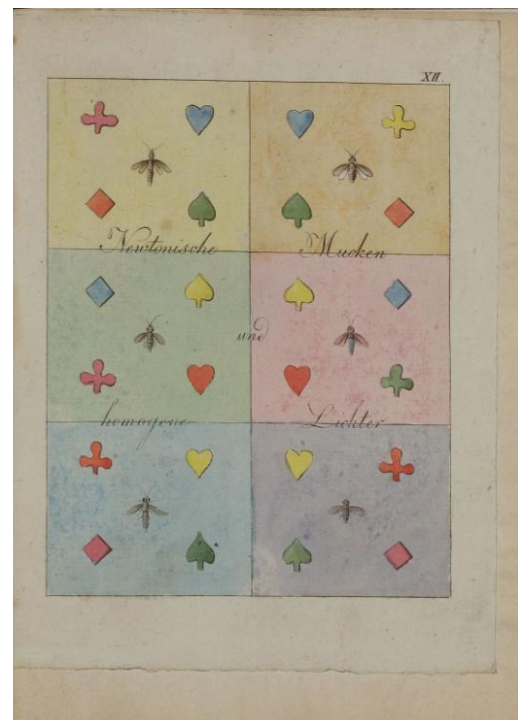
First edition of all parts of Goethe's *Farbenlehre* with the rare plate volume in first issue

14 GOETHE, Johann Wolfgang von. I: *Zur Farbenlehre*. Tübingen: Cotta, 1810. Two parts bound in two volumes. 8vo (198 x 121 mm). xlviii, 654; xxviii, 757 [1] pp. Contemporary dark-green glossy paper boards, spines ruled and lettered in gilt (wear to extremities, corners scuffed and bumped), bound without endpapers. Very light age-toning and occasional minor spotting to final pages of second vol., otherwise crisp and clean. II: *Erklärung der zu Goethe's Farbenlehre gehörigen Tafeln*. Tübingen: Cotta, 1810. [3] 4-24 pp, with 17 engraved plates (12 hand-coloured, including the extra plate IIa) bound at end. Text little browned and foxed, first 3 plates with brown spot at gutter. The three smaller plates IIa, VI and XII laid down on paper of the time. [Bound with] III: *Anzeige und Uebersicht des Goethischen Werkes zur Farbenlehre*. Tübingen: Cotta, 1810. [1] 2-12 pp. Text little browned and foxed throughout. Two parts in one volume. 4to (220 x 180 mm). Recent half cloth, new endpapers. IV. *Sechzehn Tafeln zu Goethe's Farbenlehre und Siebenundzwanzig Tafeln zu Dessen Beiträge zur Optik nebst Erklärung*. Stuttgart and Tübingen: Cotta, 1842. 4to (232 x 190 mm). [2], 24; [2] pp. With 17 (12 hand-coloured) engraved plates und 27 (13 hand-coloured) lithographs on 9 plates. Contemporary dark-green glossy paper boards matching to text volumes, spines ruled and lettered in gilt (wear to extremities, corners scuffed and bumped). Text little browned, stronger foxing to first and final pages. Altogether a fine set rarely found complete in first editions as here (#002663) € 14,500



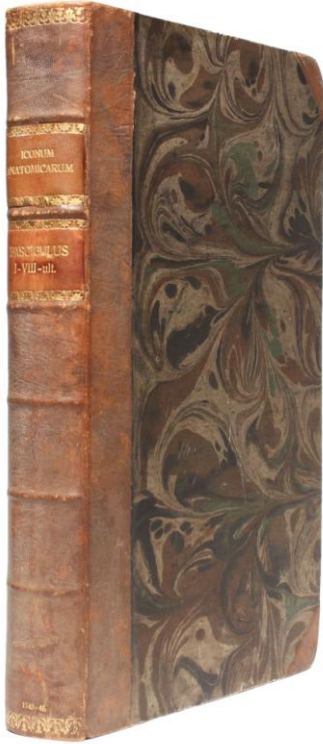
Goedeke IV/3, pp. 14 (IV), 583, 45 (I), 46 (II), 46 alpha (III); Hagen 347 (I), 347d (II), 348b (III), 24b (IV); Kippenberg 386 (I), 389 (II), 388 (III); Roller-Goodman I, 468; Honeyman 1524; DSB V, p.445. Goethe's principal scientific work, the "Farbenlehre", including the quarto-sized "Erklärung der zur Goethe's Farbenlehre gehörigen Tafeln" and the very rare "Anzeige und Uebersicht" all in first edition, the "Erklärung" in first issue. "Goethe's first publication on optics culminated in his 'Zur Farbenlehre', his longest and, in his own view, best work, today known principally as a fierce and unsuccessful attack on Newton's demonstration that white light is composite" (DSB V, p.445).

Whereas Goethe's theories were in fact wrong from a purely physical standpoint, the fact remains that Goethe's theories were epoch-making in their physiological and psychological aspects. Indeed, the science of physiological optics was directly stimulated by it and one of its dominant schools in essence represented his approach long after him. His theories still have great value, and a more than scientific validity, to artists and to all those who want to achieve a personal understanding of the natural world - who want to establish their own relationship with that world rather than merely accept what modern science has to say about it. This first edition, aside from its value as an object, is the only edition to contain the complete text, which is in two volumes. Volume I contains a discussion of physiological, physical and chemical colors and a detailed study of Newton's Optics. Volume II is a historical study of colors as shown in the work of the famous theorists and artists of Greece and Rome, the Middle Ages, the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. There are important sections on Robert Boyle, Erasmus Darwin and Benjamin Franklin. The plate volume includes 12 plates handcolored under Goethe's supervision. They are of various sizes, showing this to be the earliest impression of the 17-plate set, but do not have the manuscript corrections present in some copies (cf. Hagen, p. 170). The "Anzeige und Uebersicht" with drop title only as issued and of variant Da (cf. Hagen, p.170, 348b). In the appendix to the *Farbenlehre* published in 1842 13 additional illustrations on 9 lithographed plates were issued (cf. Hagen, p.89).



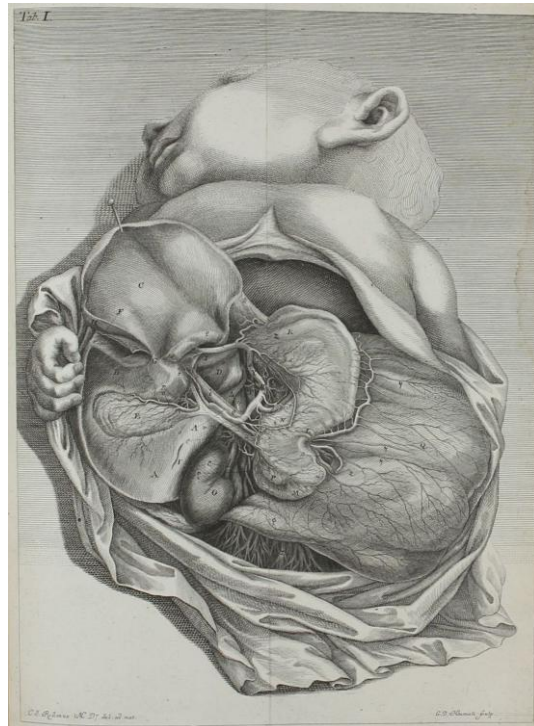
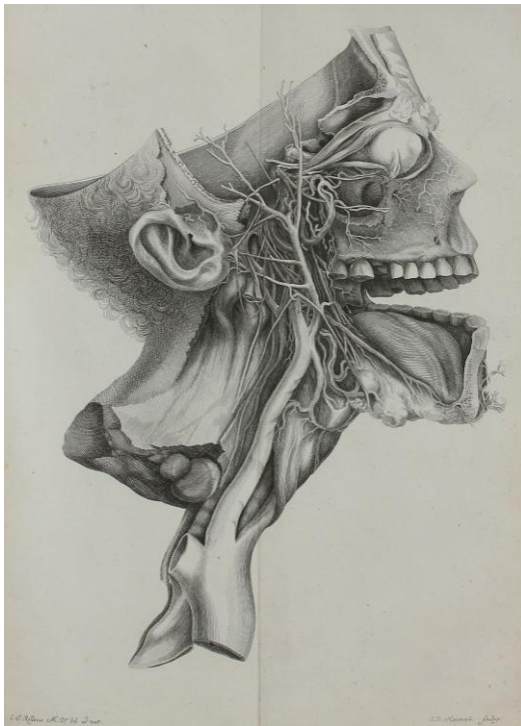
Rarely found complete as here with all eight fascicules present

15 HALLER, Albrecht von. *Iconum anatomicarum quibus praeecipuae partes corporis humani delineatae continentur.* Eight parts in one volume. Göttingen: Abram Vandenhoeck (fascicules I-IV), Widow of Abram Vandenhoeck (fascicules V-VIII), 1743-1756. Folio (430 x 271 mm). [2], 46; 48; [6], 63 [1]; [2], 46; 52; [8], 71 [1]; [10], 58; [2], 94 pp. Title to each part printed in red and black and with large engraved title-vignette, 47 engraved plates, some folding. Later half calf over marbled boards by Agnes Borck, spine decorated in gilt and with two gilt-lettered morocco labels (minor rubbing to extremities, corners bumped), red-coloured edges, marbled endpapers. Text with light browning and very minor occasional spotting, little marginal dust soiling in places, few text leaves with marginal dampstaining, repairs to gutter of first title-leaf, plates generally brighter and less browned, few plates slightly creased toward fore-margin. A fine copy (#002652) € 9,500



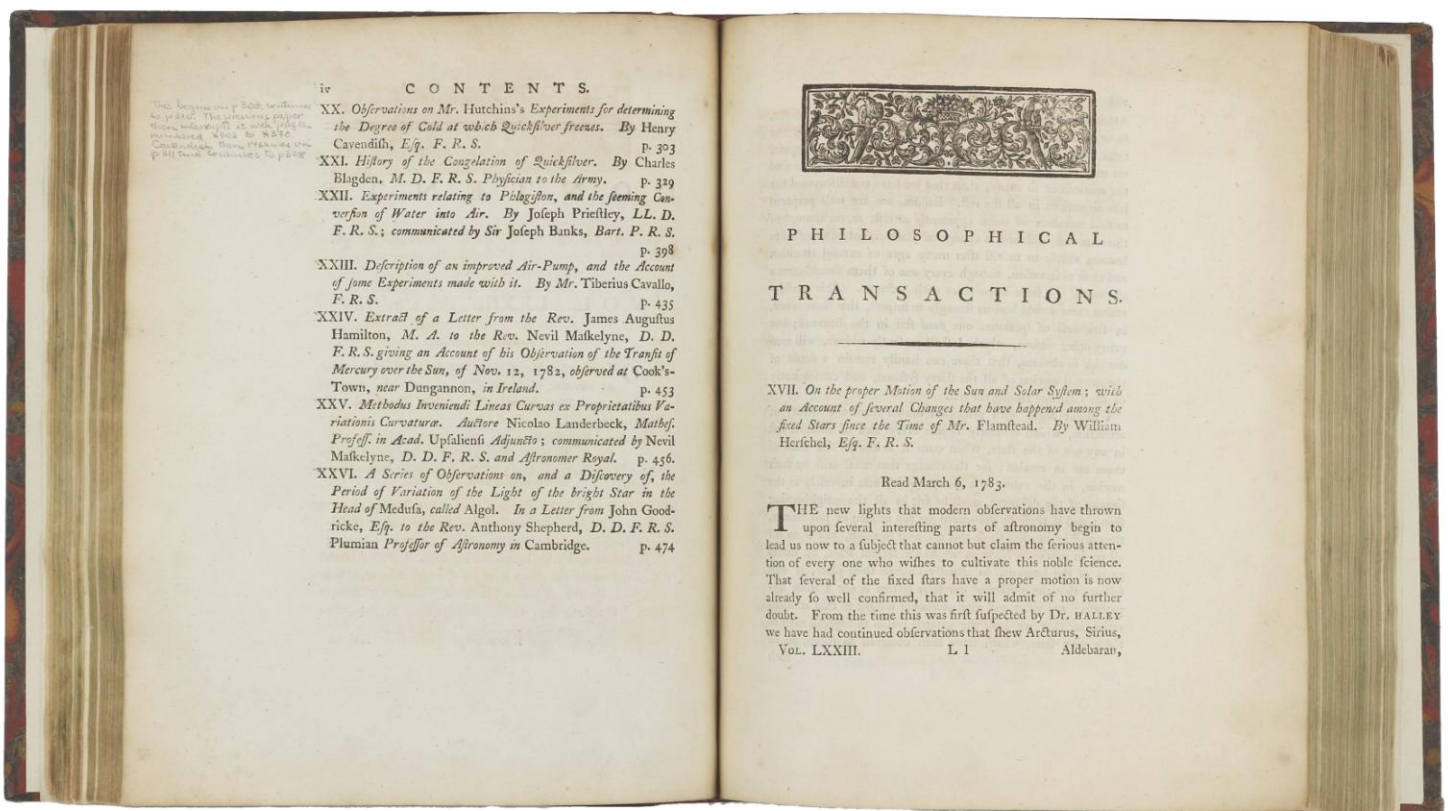
Norman 974; Choulant-Frank, pp. 289-90; Heirs of Hippocrates 881; Garrison-Morton 397; Osler 1153; Wailer 4011; Wellcome III, p.198; Roberts & Tomlinson pp. 347-356. -FIRST EDITION, VERY RARE WITH ALL 8 PARTS PRESENT. The book was published in eight fascicules, each with a separate title-page, beginning in 1743 and ending in 1756. "Although nearly ten different engravers prepared plates for the book, the plates are all of high quality and are clear, artistic, and exact renditions of their subject. The plates depict nearly all the arteries of the human body as well as the various organs. There are special plates of the heart, omentum, base of the skull, diaphragm, uterus, and spinal cord" (Heirs of Hippocrates). The complete work contains a total of forty-seven plates by Joel Paul Kaltenhofer (d. 1777), C. J. Rollinus, and others. "The order of the subjects is purely accidental, depending upon the

author's occasional necessities of making some accurate dissections of certain organs. Besides the general views of the system of the arteries of the whole body, as given in the last four plates, various other plates represent on a larger scale almost all the arteries of special sites and organs, with the surrounding parts. Then there will further be found special representations of the diaphragm, the spinal cord, the uterus and its appendages, the omentum, the base of the skull, and the heart. This work will always remain the main source of information for accurate anatomic studies, especially of the arteries and the viscera" (Choulant-Frank, p.290).



16 HERSCHEL, William. On the proper Motion of the Sun and Solar System; with an Account of several Changes that have happened among the fixed Stars since the Time of Mr. Flamstead. In: *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, 73 (1783), part II, pp. 247-283, 3 engraved folding plates by James Basire. London: Lockyer Davis and Peter Elmsly, 1783. 4to (275 x 214 mm). Entire volume, two parts, vii [1], 1-246, vii [1]; iv, 247-310, *303-*370, 311-501, [3] pp. and 10 plates. Title pages to both parts, the first with engraved vignette, errata bound at end. Later half calf over marbled paper-covered boards, spine with gilt-lettered red morocco label, additional lettering and some ruling in gilt (little wear to extremities, light rubbing, upper joint cracked at top). Text and plates little browned in margins and with scattered light foxing (stronger to general title), 4 plates (not belonging to Herschel's paper) cropped at bottom. Provenance: (ownership inscription to front flyleaf). (#002667) € 3,400

PMM 227; Norman 1059. FIRST EDITION. In this celebrated paper, one of his earliest contributions to the Royal Society, Herschel demonstrated his discovery of the movement of the sun and of the entire solar system with it. "Herschel analyzed the individual motions of a small number of stars, showing that most of their observed motions were actually the result of the movement of our solar system through space." (Norman)

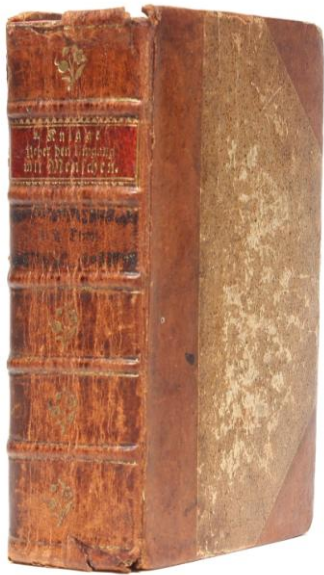


17 JEFFRIES, David. A Treatise on Diamonds and Pearls, In Which Their Importance is Considered: And Plain Rules are Exhibited For Ascertaining the Value of Both: And the True Method of Manufacturing Diamonds. London: Printed by C. and J. Ackers for the Author, 1751. 8vo (208 x 128 mm). [6], viii, [18], 155, [3] pp., including list of subscribers, 3 letterpress tables, 10 engraved plates and 20 engraved tables. Contemporary calf, rebacked preserving old lettering piece (boards little rubbed, corners scuffed, new endpapers). Little browning and scattered light foxing to text, very light browning to engravings. Provenance: George Piekus(?) (contemporary ink signature at head of title). Very good copy. (#002636) € 500

Ward & Carozzi 1210; Sinkankas 3196, cf. 3195. - SECOND EDITION of a classic work for the gemstone trade, substantially rewritten and augmented to include a new section on Brazilian diamonds, diamond cutting in India, and alternative methods of valuation. In 1750 Jefferies published the first comprehensive manual in English describing the evaluation of diamonds and pearls according to size and style of cut. While luster and the

nearest approximation of spherical perfection were the criteria for valuing pearls, the brilliance of the diamond factored less into its value than did retaining the greatest weight through the cut. "The 'ideal' cut in Jeffries' time is a cushion brilliant, 'old mine' cut, with the pavilion much deeper than employed in modern stones. The proportions and facet patterns are shown in plate 1" (Sinkankas). Other plates show rose cut gems which are graduated in size and weight. The text also explains cutting techniques. Immensely popular and readable, the work went through many editions in English and was translated into several languages.

18 KNIGGE, Adolph Freiherr von. *Ueber den Umgang mit Menschen. In zwey Theilen.* Hannover: Schmidt, 1788. Zwei Teile in einem Band. 8vo (153 x 97 mm). 2 Bl., VIII S., 6 Bl., 270 S.; 8 Bl., 336 S. Gesamttitelblatt mit gestochener Vignette, Titelblatt zu Teil 2, jeweils ohne das weisse Blatt am Ende von Teil 1. Halbledereinband der Zeit (berieben, Rücken mit kleinen Ausbrücken am Kopf und Einriss am Fuss, Ecken etwas bestossen) mit Rückenvergoldung und goldgeprägtem Rückenschild, Rotschnitt, Innendeckel mit Bundpapierbezug. Text wenig gebräunt, wie üblich etwas stockfleckig (der zweite Teil insgesamt weniger betroffen). Provenienz: Freies Vorsatz mit Namenszug "A. Weland" (1833) und "F. Jeep" (1889). Insgesamt schönes Exemplar in originalem, unrestaurierten Einband der Zeit. (#002632) € 3,900



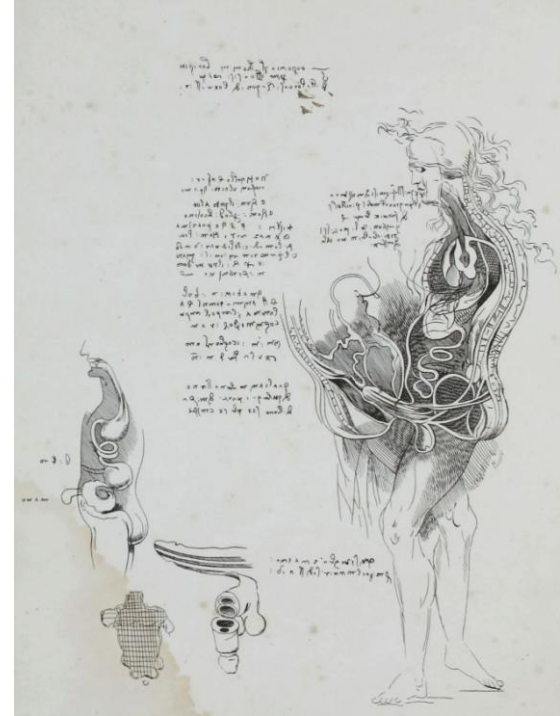
Goedeke IV/1, 615, 14; Borst 578; Kat. Wolfenbüttel 148; Knigge 25.001; NDB XII, 185. - Seltene erste Ausgabe. "Das bedeutendste gesellschaftsethische Werk des ausgehenden 18. Jh." (NDB XII, 185). Knigges zu sprichwörtlicher Berühmtheit gelangtes Buch will praktische Lebensklugheit vermitteln. Er selber sah in seinem Werk einen Leitfaden für das sich emanzipierende Bürgertum. In seiner humanitären Zielsetzung und seiner starken Betonung des ethischen Lebensprinzips ist es eines der wichtigsten aufklärerischen Schriften und zugleich Spiegel der gesellschaftlichen und politischen Zustände in der zweiten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts. Offensichtlich hatte Knigges Verleger Schmidt in Hannover den zu erwartenden Absatz sehr zurückhaltend eingeschätzt und eine nur sehr kleine Auflage gedruckt. Noch bevor die Nachdrucker reagieren konnten, wurde schon im gleichen Jahr eine zweite Auflage nötig. Dieser folgten die Raubdrucke von 1789. Die erste ist die einzige der rechtmässigen Auflagen, die zeitgenössisch nicht nachgedruckt wurde. Die neuen Auflagen, Nachdrucke und Umarbeitungen bis in unsere Tage sind ungezählt.

19 LEONARDI, Camillo [LEONARDUS, Camillus]. *The Mirror of Stones: in which the Nature, Generation, Properties, Virtues and various Species of more than 200 different Jewels, precious and rare stones, are distinctly described. Now first translated into English.* London: for J. Freeman, 1750. 8vo (174 x 109 mm). xiv, 15-240 pp. Contemporary sheep, rebacked, spine with 5 raised bands, lettered and decorated in gilt (boards rubbed, extremities worn, corners heavily scuffed). Text lightly browned throughout (title-page a bit stronger in outer margins), occasional minor spotting, title-leaf repaired at gutter, first flyleaf detached, small hole to A8 and I5 affecting one letter on p.218, A1-3 and leaves of final gathering conjoined at inner margin, partially torn crease in C2 without loss. Provenance: Andrew Pringle* (signature at head of title). Still good copy with ample margins. (#002635) € 1,500

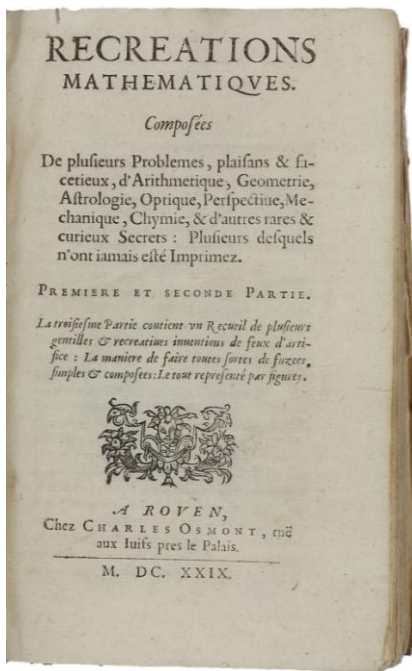
Duveen, p.352; Wheeler 83a. FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH of a famous work on gemstones first published in 1502 as *Speculum lapidum* by Cesare Borgia's physician. * Andrew Pringle (d.1776, Lord Alemoor), Scottish judge, Solicitor General for Scotland 1755-59, and owner of a large library.

20 **LEONARDO DA VINCI.** *Tabula anatomica summi quondam pictoris e bibliotheca Augustissimi magna Britanniae Hannoveraeque regis depromta.* . . Lüneburg: Herold and Wahlstab, 1830. Folio (328 x 262 mm). 4 unnumbered sheets, including half-title, and 1 lithographic plate by A. Wehrt. Original boards with publisher's printed label (soiled, spine chipped). Light spotting internally, dampstaining to lower gutter throughout. (#002630) € 850

Wellcome V, 355; Osler 513; Heirs of Hippocrates 148. - "This tall, slender volume contains but one plate, representing a male and female engaged in sexual intercourse. Both individuals are cut in a plane through the median line from front to back and from the shoulders down to the lower end of the abdominal cavity. All are accompanied by notes in Leonardo's nearly indecipherable mirror writing" (Heirs).



21 **LEURECHON, Jean [VAN ETEN].** *Récréations mathématiques. Composées de plusieurs problèmes plaisans & facetieux, d'arithmétique, géometrie, astrologie, optique, perspective, mécanique...* Plusieurs desquels n'ont jamais esté imprimez. Première et seconde parties. La troisieme partie contient un recueil de plusieurs gentilles & récréatives inventions de feux d'artifice. . . Rouen: chez Charles Osmont, 1629. 3 parts in 1 volume. 8vo (168 x 106 mm). [4], 220; [4], 72, [14]; [4], 47 [1], [2] pp., Separate title-leaves and paginations to each part, several woodcut illustrations and diagrams in text, engraved title vignettes, initials and head-pieces. Contemporary flexible vellum with plain spine (covers cleaned, remnant of old label to lower spine). Text only little browned, faint dampstaining to 3 leaves, worming to inner blank margin of part 3, gathering E of second part loose and little frayed at fore-margin, paper flaw at lower margin of leaf H1 of final part. A fine, unsophisticated copy in an untouched binding. (#002626) € 3,000



De Backer-Sommervogel IV, Sp. 1756-1758. VERY RARE SECOND EDITION (first published in 1624). Ouvrage de distraction composé dans un style léger. Chaque partie est précédée d'une

page de titre particulière. Les connaissances techniques et scientifiques de l'époque sont mises à contribution pour résoudre des énigmes, réaliser des expériences curieuses, certaines semblables à des tours préfigurant la prestidigitation. Abondamment illustré de figures gravées sur bois. Bon état de conservation pour un ouvrage destiné à un usage ludique.



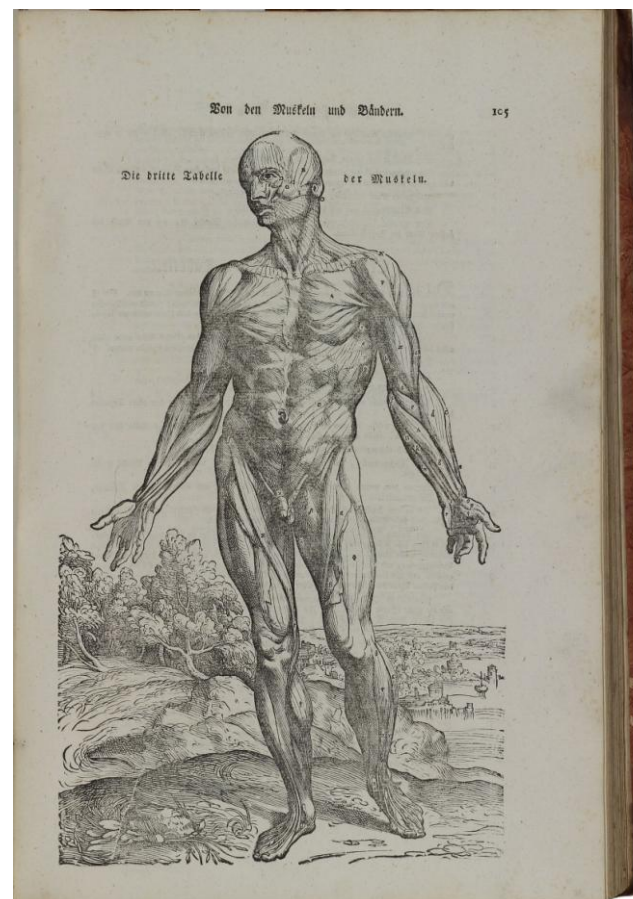
22 LEVELING, Heinrich Palmaz. *Anatomische Erklärung der Original-Figuren von Andreas Vesal, samt einer Anwendung der Winslowischen Zergliederungslehre in sieben Büchern.* Ingolstadt: Anton Attenkhover, 1783. Folio (419 x 282 mm). [16], [10], 328 pp. Includes additional pictorial woodcut



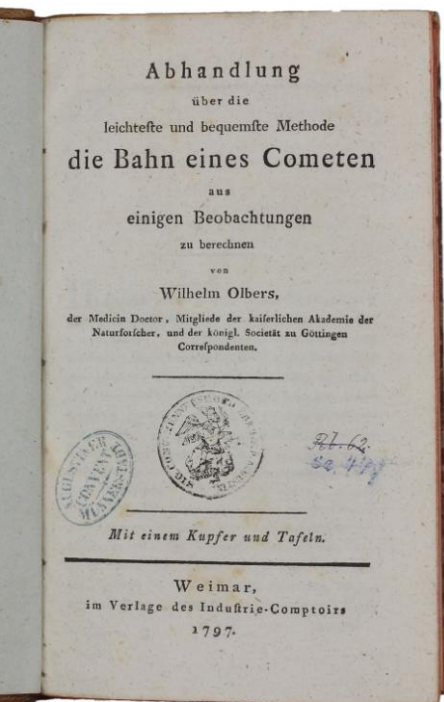
title from the first folio, letterpress title dated 1783 with engraved vignette portrait of Leveling by Jungwirth dated 1782, 4-page list of subscribers, 2 folding woodcut plates from the epitome (1543), over 200 woodcut text illustrations of which 21 full-page (3 plates with folding-in flaps to protect oversized illustrations). Without blank 2U2. Contemporary full calf, spine with 6 raised bands ruled in gilt and with gilt-lettered label (considerable wear and cratching to spine, boards and extremities, lettering piece chipped). Text and plates with light browning and occasional minor spotting. A handsome copy. (#002675) € 3,900

Cushing, VI.A-15; Choulant-Frank, p.185; Heirs of Hippocrates 1042; Waller 5752. SECOND EDITION, LIMITED TO 1500 COPIES, many of which were sold by subscription. It is the second (and usual) issue of the last edition to use the original woodblocks of the Fabrica and Epitome prior to the Bremer Presse edition of 1934-35. The blocks were destroyed in the bombing of Munich during World War II. Vesalius' acclaimed anatomy book is considered a milestone in anatomic book art. For a long time, authorship of the

illustrations was unknown. Today, it is regarded certain that they were made by the Dutchman and student of Titian, Jan Stephan van Calcar. For the purpose of printing, the woodcut stocks were transported from Venice to Basel. As of 1706, they had been in possession of the printer Andreas Maschenbauer in Augsburg. Half a century later the plates went into ownership of the Bavarian physician Johann Anton von Wolter, who intended to supply the illustrations with German text in order to "have a useful anatomy book for Bavarian surgeons, which, illustrated with such exquisite figures, would be a perfect guideline." In order to put this plan into practice, Heinrich Palmaz Leveling, a professor for anatomy at the Bavarian State University in Ingolstadt, was eventually commissioned. Leveling faced the challenge to endorse the more than 200 years old anatomic illustrations with a German text that was supposed to reflect latest anatomic knowledge. He much drew upon the 'Abhandlung von dem Bau und der Zergliederung des menschlichen Leibes' published by the anatomist Jakob Winslow (1669-1760) in 1754. The biggest challenge for Leveling presumably was to employ German terminology exclusively, that is why he added a 'Verzeichnis der gemeinsten, in diesem Werke vorkommenden Kunstwörter' (glossary of terms) in which he translated every Latin term into German. The original woodblocks remained in possession of the Bavarian State University and came via Landshut to Munich, where they were printed 1934 in a bibliophile edition with Latin text for the last time. Ten years later, all woodblocks burned in an air raid over Munich. (Source: Ingolstadt, Medizin-Historisches Museum).



23 **OLBERS, Heinrich Wilhelm Matthias.** *Abhandlung über die leichteste und bequemste Methode die Bahn eines Cometen aus einigen Beobachtungen zu berechnen.* Weimar: Verlage des Industrie-Comptoirs, 1797. 8vo (193 x 114 mm). xxxii, 106 (i.e. 96), 80 pp. Engraved folding plate bound at end, numerous letterpress tables. 20th century half calf over marbled boards, spine

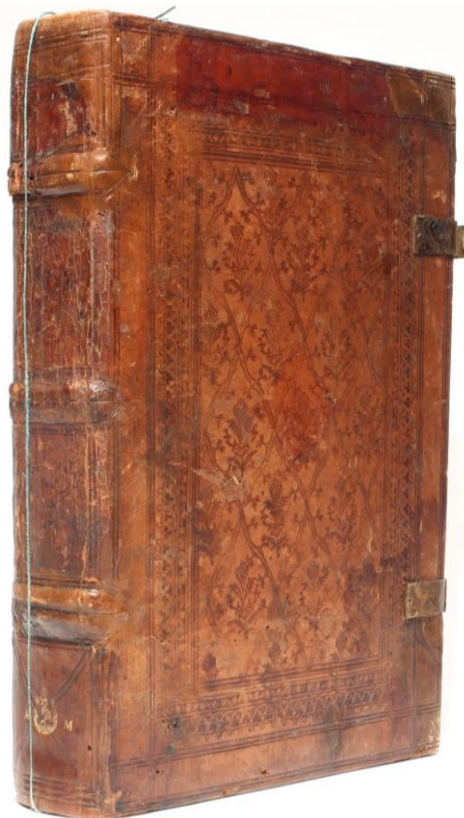


decorated in gilt and with gilt-lettered label (light rubbing of extremities, corners bumped). Text very fresh and crisp with only very minor spotting in places, plate with light soiling probably due to printers ink. Provenance: Augustiner Convent, Münnerstadt (two small stamps and shelf-numbers to title-page). Nice copy. (#002661) € 2,200

Houzeau-L. 11965; Poggendorff II, p.320; DSB X, p.198. - RARE FIRST EDITION. Olbers developed a new method for calculating a comet's parabolic orbit. "In a letter to F.X. von Zach (1754-1832), director of the newly founded observatory on the Seeberg, near Gotha, Olbers asked whether his treatise on this method should be printed, and if so, how this could be done. After reading the treatise and using it with excellent results to compute the orbit of the comet of 1779, which had presented great difficulties to many astronomers, von Zach decided to see it through the press himself. It appeared at Weimar 1797" (DSB).

Mit dieser Abhandlung begründete der Bremer Mediziner Wilhelm Olbers (1758-1840), der sich nachts in seinem Privat-Observatorium astronomischen Studien widmete, seinen Ruf als einer der besten Astronomen seiner Zeit. Er hatte 1796 einen neuen Kometen entdeckt und eine Methode zu dessen Berechnung entwickelt. Sie löste die bis dahin üblichen langwierigen und häufig ungenauen Berechnungsarten von Euler sowie La Place ab. Eine zweite, von J. F. Encke berichtigte und erweiterte, wesentlich häufigere Auflage war erst 1847 erschienen.

24 **PLINIUS SECUNDUS, Gaius /PLINY.** *Historia Naturalis, Caius plinius marco suo salutem.* Venice: Marinus Saracenus, 14 May 1487. Chancery folio (311 x 216 mm). 272 unnumbered leaves. Signatures: aa⁸ bb⁶ a-z⁸ &⁸ A-G⁸ H¹⁰. Colophon on H7v, with first and final blank. Roman type, 57 lines and headline; initial spaces with guides, spaces left for Greek, two large contemporary illuminated opening initials in pink, green, blue and heightened in gold, from Northern Italy at beginning of first and second book, rubricated in red and sometimes red and black. Leaves partially untrimmed.

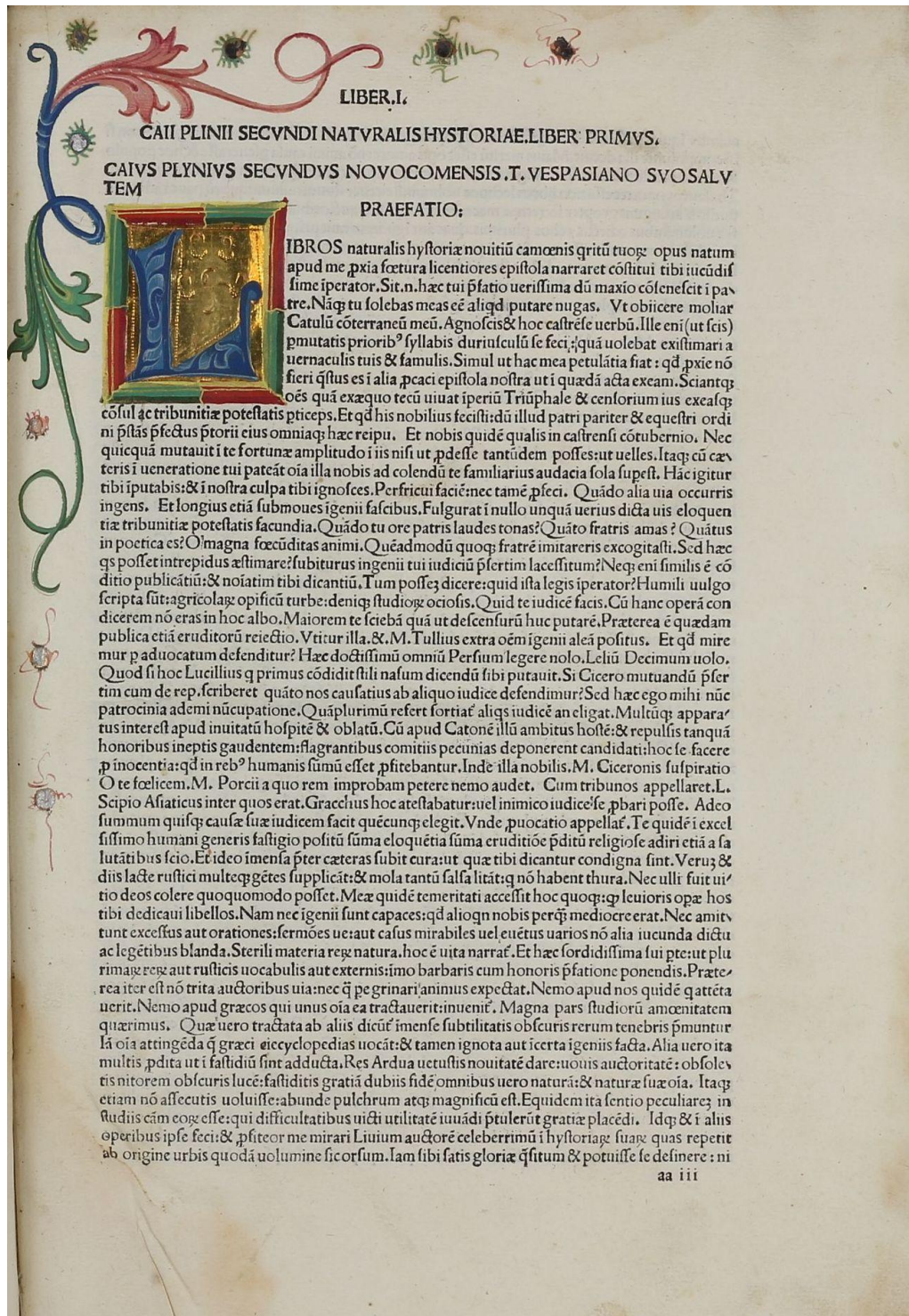


Contemporary German richly blind-tooled calf over wooden boards, metal clasps, later A.M. initials and stork on spine (rebacked and repaired with parts of the original spine retained). Very little, mainly marginal, browning and spotting throughout (final two leaves stronger), occasional light waterstaining to lower blank corners (heavier to leaves s4-5), leaf I5 with large brown stain possibly from lamp oil with offsetting to adjacent leaves, a few early ink annotations and text markings. Provenance: Rappaport, Rome (bookseller's ticket); Count Alessandro Magnaguti, Mantua (1887-1966; initials on binding and bookplate to front pastedown); Italian export seal issued by the Biblioteca Nazionale in Rome. An outstanding, wide-margined copy in contemporary original binding. (#002658) € 40,000

HC(Add) *13096; BMC V 413; BSB-Ink P-606; Klebs 786.10; Goff P-795, PMM (1st ed. 1469). - An early edition of Pliny, edited by Philippus Beroaldus, with two contemporary illuminated opening initials and rubrication. The printer Marinus Saracenus first appeared as a collaborator of Foxius in 1485. Early in 1486 he produced alone a Monte Rocherii and then started working on four works published in 1487. Very rare at auction with the last copy sold in 2001 (Sothebys New York, lot 436, the Pillone family copy, sold for \$110,000).

In his great encyclopaedia, the *Historia naturalis*, being the first comprehensive examination of the natural sciences and the arts, Pliny set forth by his own count 20,000 facts compiled from 2,000 different works, all of which he scrupulously cited in his remarkably thorough indices. The 36 books of this vast

compilation, the only extant work of more than 100 said to have been composed by Pliny, cover cosmology, mathematics, geography, medicine, zoology, agriculture, botany, history, philosophy, anthropology, mineralogy, and the arts and literature. When Pliny died at the age of 56 while observing the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, the work was still unfinished. The importance of the *Historia naturalis* for the study of ancient art has somewhat been overshadowed by its renown as the first encyclopaedia of natural history. In fact, the *Historia* remains a principal source of information on the development of sculpture and painting and the techniques of metalworking and silversmithing in antiquity, topics covered in the last four books. Together with Vitruvius' *De architectura*, Pliny's work is one of few extant testimonies to the flowering of art criticism and art historical study in the Roman period.



25 **PLINIUS SECUNDUS, Gaius /PLINY.** *Historiae naturalis Libri XXXVII ab Alexandro Benedicto ve. physico emendatio res redditi.* Venice: J. Rubens und B. Vercellensis, 16 January 1507. Folio (293 x 198 mm). [16], 280 leaves, lacking the final blank only. Signatures: aa-bb⁸ a-z⁸ &⁸ A-L⁸ M¹⁰ (-M10).

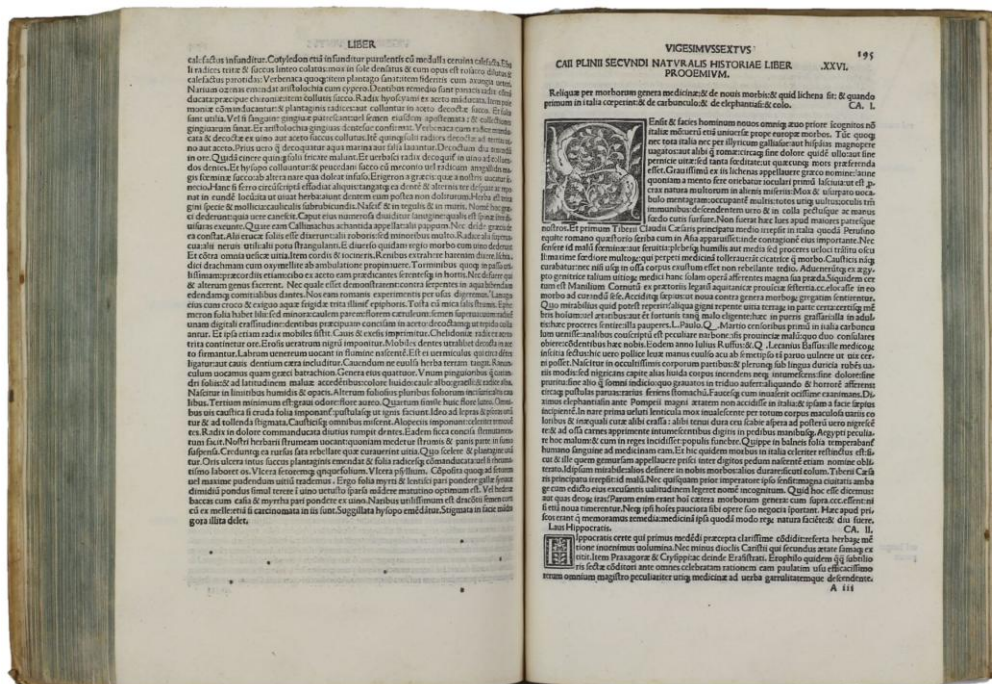
Printer and date from colophon: "...per Ioannem rubeum & Bernardinum fratresque Vercellenses ... 1507. die. xvi. Ianuarii". Numerous 4- to 12-line floral and figurative woodcut initials in text. Early 17th-century vellum over pasteboards, spine neatly lettered and decorated in black ink (boards soiled and rubbed, corners bumped and scuffed), blue-coloured edges. Text with faint waterstain the upper margin, a few occasional brown spots, little Browning and soiling to first and final leaves, otherwise quite crisp and clean. Contemporary ink annotations in places, lower blank corner of leaf p1 torn, q4 with small holes affecting a few letters of text, burn hole in blank fore-margin of r3. Provenance: Contemporary ownership inscription to top title page almost entirely faded, printed paper label to pastedown 'Si vende in Verona, presso Michelang. Fumanelli, librajo alle Arche n. 1158, dove si trova un assortimento di Libri Scolastici ed altra sorte a prezzi vantaggiosi'. Beautiful copy. (#002607) € 2,800



Graesse VI, p.338; NLM/Durling 3686; STC 526; Schweiger II, p. 784. - Beautiful and uncommon edition, edited by Alessandro Benedetti and printed by the Rosso brothers. This edition prepared according to handwritten sources, and with special consideration of Dioscorides and Herolus Barbarus, the more important as edited by Alexander Benedictus, a physician who rendered outstanding services to the science of medicine (cf. Choulant, Handb. p.189).

In his great encyclopaedia, the *Historia naturalis*, being the first comprehensive examination of the natural sciences and the arts, Pliny set forth by his own count 20,000 facts compiled from 2,000 different works, all of which he scrupulously cited in his remarkably thorough indices. The 36 books of this vast compilation, the only extant work of more than 100 said to have been composed by Pliny, cover cosmology,

mathematics, geography, medicine, zoology, agriculture, botany, history, philosophy, anthropology, mineralogy, and the arts and literature. When Pliny died at the age of 56 while observing the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, the work was still unfinished. The importance of the *Historia naturalis* for the study of ancient art has somewhat been overshadowed by its renown as the first encyclopaedia of natural history. In fact, the *Historia* remains a principal source of information on the development of sculpture and painting and the techniques of metalworking and silversmithing in antiquity, topics covered in the last four books. Together with Vitruvius' *De architectura*, Pliny's work is one of few extant testimonies to the flowering of art criticism and art historical study in the Roman period.



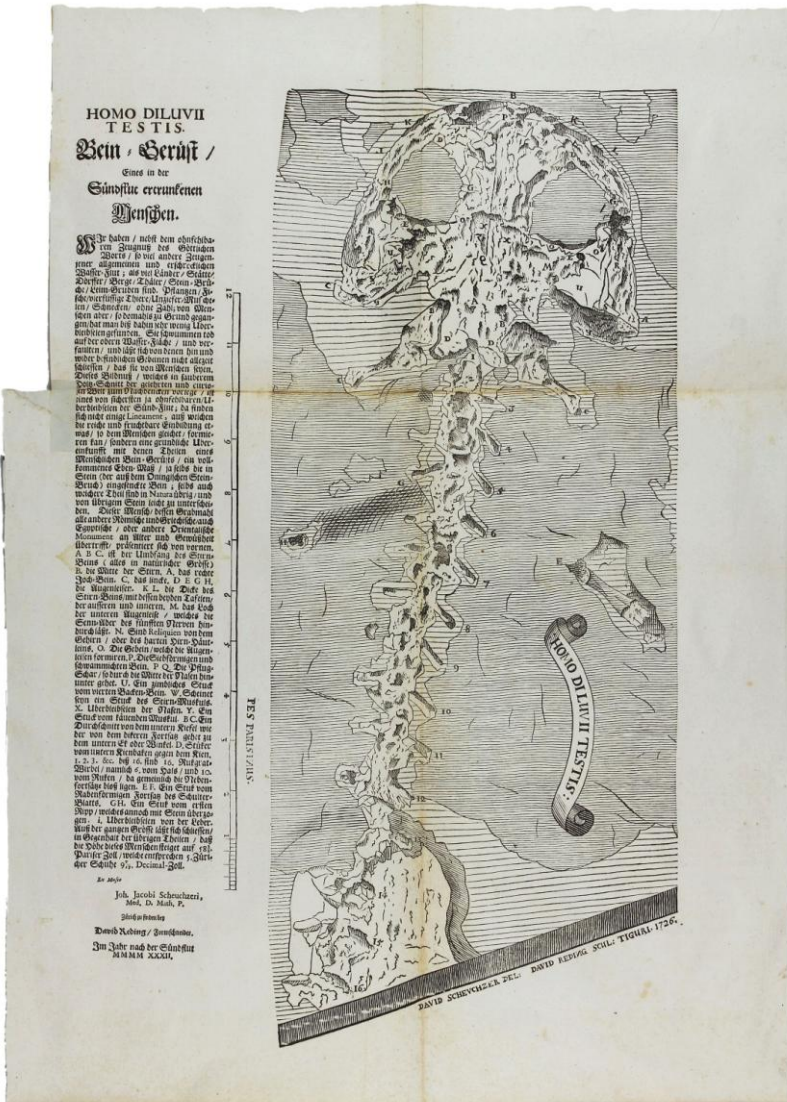
A fossilized human flood victim

26 SCHEUCHZER, Johann Jakob. *Homo diluvii testis. Bein-Gerüst, Eines in der Sundflut ertrunkenen Menschen... Ex Museo Joh. Jac. Scheuchzeri. Zürich zu finden bey David Reding(er), Formschneider. Im Jahr nach der Sundflut MMMM XXXII.* Zürich, 1726. Broadsheet (598 x 430 mm) on thick laid-paper with 74-line explanation beside a generously woodcut representation of a fossil skeleton by David Reding after Scheuchzer. Disbound single sheet with two vertical and single horizontal fold, cut-out at upper left margin (well outside text field), little browning at folds, very light spotting, tear at fold backed with paper at verso and recto. A fine wide-margined copy and of greatest rarity. (#002650) € 4,800

FIRST EDITION of Scheuchzer's famous description of a fossilized "human flood victim". In 1725 a curious petrification came into Scheuchzer's collection. He described it in this broadsheet for the first time and compared the fossil in almost every detail with bones and soft tissues of a human body, concluding to hold in hand the long-sought after proof of the biblical deluge (cf: Doris Barthelt-Ludwig, A Poor Sinner). According to Bernd Ingo Friedrich's "Wie mich seit vielen Jahren ein Molch verfolgt" (How I've been haunted by a newt for many years), Scheuchzer proudly sent a picture of the stone to his colleagues in 1726. Scheuchzer also made his find generally accessible to science through the description published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society the same year. The interpretation of Scheuchzer lasted several decades, and it was not until

1811 that Georges Cuvier succeeded in proving that the fossil was in fact a giant salamander skeleton. Before, in 1758, another Swiss naturalist, Johannes Gessner, already questioned Scheuchzer's interpretation and suggested that the "flood victim" was a large fossil fish.

ERSTAUSGABE. Schönes Flugblatt mit 74-zeiliger Erläuterung neben der grosszügig geschnittenen Darstellung eines fossilen Skeletts. 1725 war es in Scheuchzer's Sammlung gelangt, und er "(beschrieb es) 1726 in einem Flugblatt erstmals. . . , verglich das ihm vorliegende Fossil fast bis in jede Einzelheit mit Knochen u. Weichteilen eines menschlichen Körpers u. meinte, nun endlich den lange gesuchten Beweis für die biblische Sintflut in Händen zu halten" (aus: Doris Barthelt-Ludwig. Ein armer Sünder./Internet). Laut Bernd Ingo Friedrichs "Wie mich seit vielen Jahren ein Molch verfolgt" (Internet) "versickte er (die Abbildung des Steins 1726) stolz an seine Kollegen". Allgemein der Wissenschaft zugänglich machte Scheuchzer diesen Fund durch die im gleichen Jahr veröffentlichte Beschreibung in den Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society. Mehrere Jahrzehnte hielt sich die Deutung Scheuchzers, und erst 1811 gelang Georges Cuvier zweifelsfrei der Nachweis, dass es sich um ein Riesensalamander-Skelett handelte. Zuvor hatte der Schweizer Naturforscher Johannes Gessner bereits Scheuchzer's Interpretation angezweifelt und stattdessen angenommen, dass es sich beim Sintflutopfer um einen versteinerten Fisch handeln würde.



27 SIEGEMUND, Justine. *Die Königl. Preußische und Chur-Brandenb. Hof-Wehe-Mutter, Das ist: Ein höchst nöthiger Unterricht von schweren und unrecht-stehenden Geburten, In einem Gespräch vorgestellt... Durch vieler Jahre Übung selbst erfahren und wahr befunden...* Berlin: Johann Andreas Rüdiger, 1723. 4to (205 x 165 mm). [40], 348, [12] pp. Engraved frontispiece portrait of the author and 43 mostly folding engraved plates. Contemporary three-quarter vellum over marbled boards, plain spine titled in script (boards rubbed, spine cleaned). Margins of title-page trimmed close and with fore-margin backed with paper on verso, browning and occasional spotting of text (plates a bit stronger). Still a very good copy. (#002640) € 1,900

NLM/Blake 418; Dawson 6160; Waller 8924; see also Garrison-M. 6149 and Hirsch-H. V, 263f. (for 1st ed.) THIRD EDITION OF ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT OBSTETRICAL BOOKS PUBLISHED AT THE TIME, first published in 1690. "With Mauriceau, Justine Siegemundin (1636-1705) was responsible for introducing the practice of puncturing the amniotic sac to arrest haemorrhage in placenta praevia. She was midwife to the Court of the Elector of Brandenburg, and the most celebrated of the German midwives of the 17th century"

(Garrison & Morton 6149). Her work was the first obstetrical textbook in German language. The illustrations are the first original obstetrical illustrations and 'not copied from Roeslin or Rueff' (Dawson).

Hirsch/H. V, 263 f; Haeser II, 467; Waller 8923.- Justine Siegemundin (auch Siegemund; 1636-1705) schrieb dieses erste deutsche Lehrbuch für Hebammen, das zugleich der erste medizinische Text auf Deutsch ist, der von einer Frau veröffentlicht wurde. Sie selbst wurde durch eine Fehldiagnose anderer Hebammen dazu inspiriert, den Hebammenberuf zu ergreifen. Sie brachte es als Autodidaktin bis an den brandenburgischen Hof von Kurfürst Friedrich III. Dieses auf eigener Erfahrung beruhende Werk enthält die ersten Illustrationen, die nicht Kopien von Rösslin oder Roeff waren.- Durchgehend etwas braun- bzw. stockfleckig.



28 SOEMMERRING, Samuel Theodor von. *Abbildungen und Beschreibungen einiger Misgeburten, die sich ehemals auf dem anatomischen Theater zu Cassel befanden.* Mainz: Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1791. Folio (356 x 220 mm). 38, [2] pp. Engraved title vignette and 12 engraved plates by Berndt after A. Range, errata leaf at end. Bound in contemporary card boards (boards and spine heavily rubbed, extremities worn, binding a bit loose but cords holding). Untrimmed. Marginal foxing of text, ink smudge to p.23, one text leaf detached. Additional engraving to this topic but not part of this work loosely attached. (#002631) € 3,400

Garrison-M. 4306; NLM/Blake p.424; Wellcome V, p.143; Waller 9043; ADB XXXIV, 612. - RARE FIRST EDITION OF Soemmerring's teratological work on monstrosity with the detailed descriptions based on specimens formerly preserved in the curiosity chamber of the Kunsthaus zu Cassel and moved to the Museum Fredericianum, Kassel.

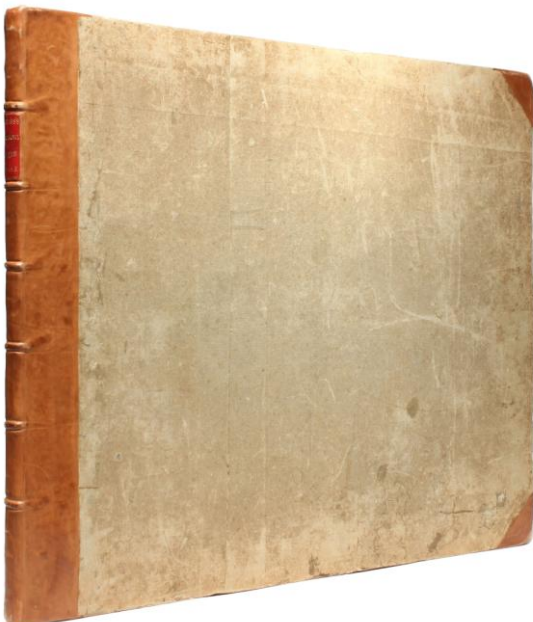
Erste Ausgabe. Seltenes Werk des bedeutenden Anatomen, Anthropologen, Paläontologen und Erfinders Samuel Thomas v. Soemmerring (1755-1830). "Als Forscher zeichnete sich Soemmerring durch scharfe Auffassung und klaren Verstand aus [. . .] alles vereinigte er in sich, was zu einem vollendeten Anatomen gehörte, und wenn seine Stellung in der Gelehrtenwelt mit einem Worte bezeichnet werden soll, so ist S. der größte deutsche Anatom in der zweiten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts". (ADB) In den *Abbildungen und Beschreibungen einiger Missgeburten* vertritt "S. eine natürliche Auffassung dieser Gebilde - gegenüber der bisher gebräuchlichen übernatürlichen" (ADB).



In seinem Vorwort äußert er sich wie folgt zu der Sammlung: "Sehr zu bedauern ist es freylich, daß sich gar keine Nachricht [. . .] von diesen Misgeburten auftreiben ließ; [. . .] Alles was ich erfahren konnte, war, dass man sie seit langer Zeit, in der landgräflichen Naturaliensammlung, die ehemals im alten sogenannten Kunsthause zu Cassel sich befand, aufgehoben hätte, bis der hochseelige Landgraf bey Einrichtung des sehenswürdigen Fridericianischen Museums, in welches die Sachen aus jenem Kunsthause herüber kamen, diese Misgeburten, nebst andern sehr mehrwürdigen Stücken, meiner Aufsicht, in dem damals ganz neu von mir eingerichteten anatomischen Theater auf dem schönen Leipziger Platze den 16ten December 1779 anvertraute. Dies ist nun um so mehr zu bedauern, da mir bis izt schlechterdings keine Naturaliensammlung, oder auch nur eine Beschreibung, bekannt ist, wo eine solche, ich kann wohl sagen vollständige Stufenfolge von zweiköpfigen Misgeburten vorkäme".

The rare first edition with all plates on laid-paper

29 STUBBS, George. *The Anatomy of the Horse : including a particular description of the bones, cartilages, muscles, fascias, ligaments, nerves, arteries, veins, and glands.* . . London: John Purser for the author, 1766. Large oblong folio (472 x 593 mm). [4], 47 [1] pp. Signatures: π, a, A-Z Aa. Including title sheet and 'To the Reader' sheet; errata slip pasted to verso of title sheet. 24 fine etched plates (numbered I, I-III, I-XV, I-V, including 6 duplicates in outlines) by Stubbs on thick laid-paper. Later half-calf over contemporary plain blue paper boards (some staining to boards and wear to extremities), spine with 6 raised bands and gilt-lettered label. Some general very light browning and very minor occasional spotting, crease to 3 text leaves (P, R, Z), small hole each to upper and lower blank margin of text leaves, frayed fore- and lower margin of text leaf B (p.3/4) neatly restored, occasional light offsetting from plate to text or facing outline plate, some plates with a little fine spotting. An outstanding, wide-margined, unmarked and unstained copy. (#002669) € 45,000

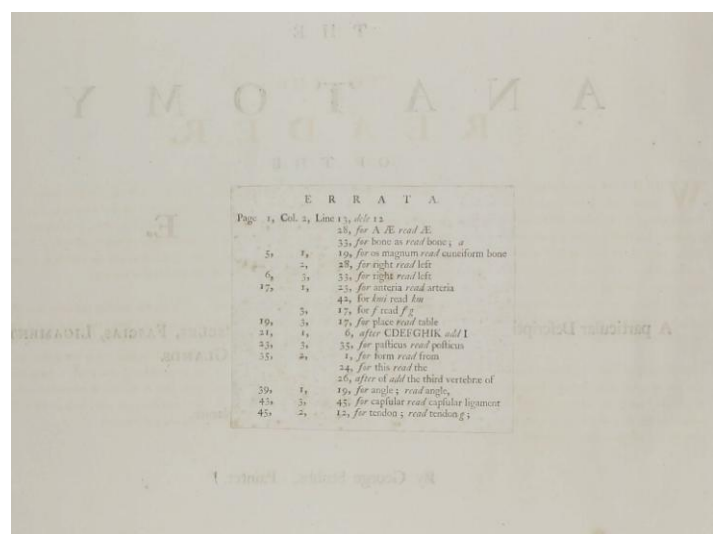
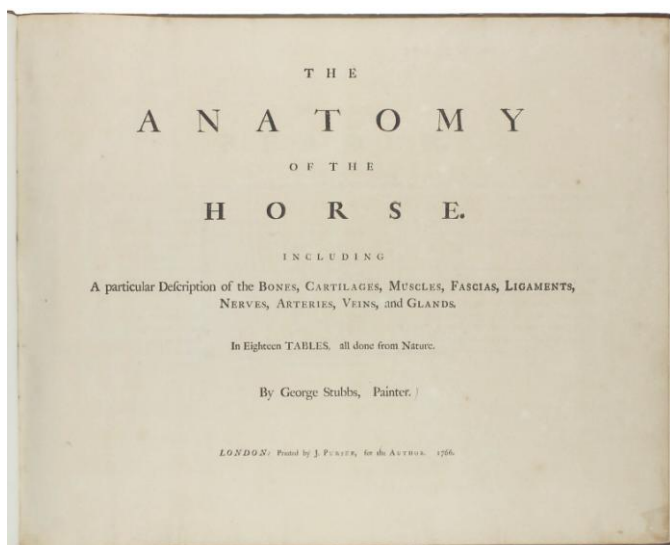


FIRST EDITION, EARLY ISSUE. A LANDMARK WORK IN THE STUDY OF EQUINE ANATOMY, and one of a number of books which can be said to have "revolutionised men's understanding of the natural world" (Lennox-Boyd). Ray describes the etchings as having a 'fine exactness and austere beauty' that 'give them a timeless beauty'. Stubbs executed the drawings over the course of 18 months, keeping each carcass in his studio for as long as six or seven weeks. He taught himself to etch in order to finish the work, as he had been unable to find an engraver. "The work appeared in 1766, and remained the standard authority on the subject for nearly a century. . . In 1771, . . . Camper . . . whose work on the relationship of art to anatomy had won international recognition, wrote to Stubbs comparing his work with that of the great Albinus, whose *Tabulae Sceleti et Musculorum Corporis Humani* had appeared in 1749. It is entirely appropriate to rank *The Anatomy of the Horse* with Thomas Pennant's *British Zoology* (1770) and Gilbert White's *Natural History of Selbourne* (1789), among the most important of the several works of this time which, by emphasising the importance of precise systematic observation, revolutionised men's understanding of the natural world" (Lennox-

Boyd). EARLY ISSUE: this copy with all plates on laid paper, and containing the errata slip, which is generally only found in early-issue copies. None of the plate-paper is dated in our copy, some plates show a watermark "b"(?) or "LP"(?) . Lennox-Boyd notes that "in copies ... issued in 1766, and in most of those sold in Stubbs's lifetime, both the letterpress and the plates were printed on laid paper", and in later copies the plates were printed on wove paper.

"The plates consisting of 3 plates of the skeleton numbered I-III plus an outline key plate for plate I; and 15 plates of the 'muscles, fascias, ligaments, nerves, arteries, veins, glands and cartilages,' numbered I-XV, with outline key plates for plates I-V. In the remainder of the plates, the outline key appears on the same plate as the full image [. . .] The Anatomy was apparently a slow seller: Stubbs was still advertising it as available twenty-two years after its publication (see Tate Gallery, no. 171). It is probable, according to the compilers of the Tate Gallery catalogue, that Stubbs ordered a large number of text sheets from J. Purser for which plates would be printed on demand. Copies of the Anatomy continued to be published after Stubbs' lifetime: the Norman copy has plates printed on sheets watermarked "W. Elgar 1798" and copies also exist with plates on paper watermarked 1813 and 1815." (Norman).

Dingley Comben 600 (later issue); Eales (Cole) 1840; Huth p.42; Norman 2032 (later issue); Lennox-Boyd: Stubbs, pp.165-188; Mellon: Books on Horse and Horsemanship 57; Nissen ZBI 4027; Ray p.6; Garrison-M. 308.1; Brunet V, p.571



30 SWAMMERDAM, Jan. *Historia Insectorum Generalis; ofte, Algemeene Verhandeling van de Bloedloose Dierkens.* Utrecht: Meinardus van Dreunen, 1669. 2 parts in one volume. 4to (200 x 153 mm). [28], 168; 48 pp., 13 engraved plates; 1 folding letterpress table. Contemporary full vellum, spine lettered in ink (covers soiled, upper corners bumped), blue-sprinkled edges. Very light browning and occasional spotting to text, plates browned stronger as usual due to different type of paper used. Bookplate pasted over old stamp in blank area on title verso. Handsome, unstained copy with ample margins.



(#002641)

€ 4,000

Hagen 2:208; Krivatsy 11599; Nissen ZBI 4052. RARE FIRST EDITION.

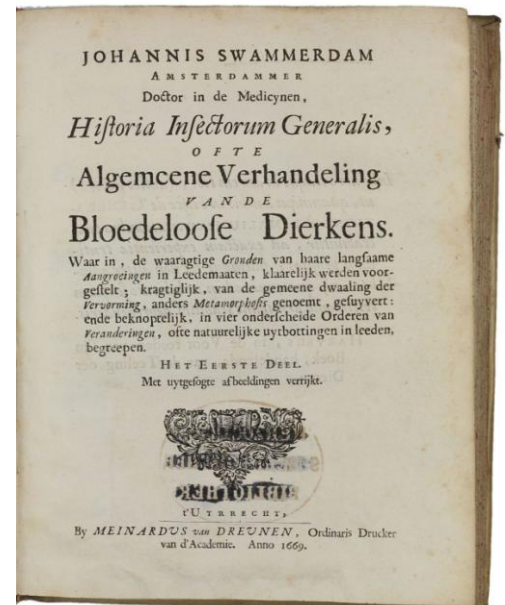
Swammerdam's present work, which reached part 1 only, and a monograph on the mayfly are the only entomological works published by in his lifetime.

However, as DSB 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." Swammerdam's main claim, anti-Aristotelian in nature was that "insects are no less perfect than higher animals, and are not really different in the their modes of development."

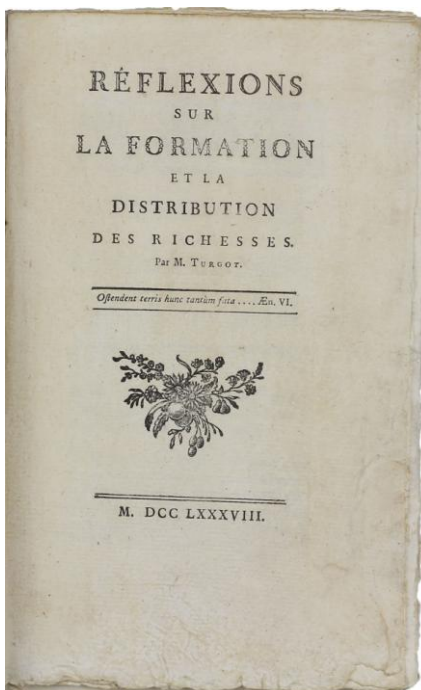


31 TURGOT, Anne Robert Jacques, Baron de l'Aulne. *Réflexions sur la formation et la distribution des richesses.* [Paris?]: [publisher unknown], 1788. 8vo (220 x 133 mm). [5] 6-136 pp. Uncut in contemporary paper wrappers. Leaves carefully cleaned, some minor remaining spotting and marginal finger soiling, a few leaves with paper repairs of tears to blank fore-margin, pp. 39/40 with repaired tear to upper corner just touching page numbers. Still a very good, unmarked and untrimmed copy. (#002653)

€ 9,000

Einaudi 5772; En francais dans le texte 165 (citing the work's publication in the *Ephemerides*); Goldsmiths' 13536; Kress B.1506. RARE FIRST EDITION IN BOOK FORM. Turgot's principal work, first published in 1769-70 in the *Ephemerides du citoyen*, was addressed to two young Chinamen who, "having been brought to France and educated by the Jesuits, were then sent back to Canton with a royal annuity and the task of maintaining a correspondence on the state of literature and science in China." (Palgrave III, 592). The work is divided into a hundred sections tracing the existence of commerce to the unequal distribution of land, the diversity of the soil in fitness for production, the multiplicity of human needs, and the advantages of the division of labour. It was read by and had considerable influence upon Adam Smith, and was one of the most important economic texts to be published before *Wealth of Nations*.

Première édition séparée mis à part le très petit nombre d'exemplaires réservés à l'auteur, extrait des *Éphémérides du citoyen* (1770). Écrit en nov. 1766, il fut d'abord publié en 1769 dans les tomes XI et XII de ce périodique. Édition définitive. Turgot l'a débarrassée des quelques ajouts par trop physiocratiques du trop bien intentionné Dupont de Nemours, qui figuraient dans les *Éphémérides du citoyen*. Principal ouvrage de Turgot qualifié "l'un des plus grands économistes scientifiques de tous les temps" (Schumpeter). Il aborde en cent chapitres diverses questions relatives à la culture, la production, les capitaux, le commerce, la spéculation, les intérêts, etc. Les *Réflexions*, d'inspiration apparemment physiocratique, n'en sont pas moins profondément originales. Plus développées, elles eussent constitué, a-t-on dit, le



"grand traité d'économie politique de leur temps." On n'est pas loin aujourd'hui de les considérer comme telles, et Schumpeter n'hésite pas à les égaler à la Richesse des Nations d'Adam Smith qu'elles surpassent même à ses yeux quant à la structure théorique. (Jean Viardot, En Français dans le texte).



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