



PROEMIVM PLATYNAE IN VITAS PONTIFICI CVM AD SIXTVM.IIIII.PONTIFICEM MAXIMVM

ULT A QVIDEM IN VITA UTILIA

esse Beatissime pontifex : & humano generi
commoda nemo est qui ambigat . Scripsere
philosophi multa : scripsere mathematici ex
cogitata:et inuenta ad ingenia hominum ex
colenda. Magnum fuit (ne mentiar) rimari se
creta naturę:coelos scandere:atq; inde ad nos

doctrinam & artem earum rerum traducere:quę auctor & parēs
omnium deus procul ab oculis mortalium collocauerat:ut cum tā
tam pulchritudinem:tantum ac tam perpetuum ordinem admi
rantes intrueremur maiestatem diuini numinis merito collaudare
mus. Negari certe non potest:quin ex hac philosophandi ratione
magna utilitas ad homines puenerit ingenio præsertim utentes:
quippe pulchritudine diuinitatis commoti humana contemnen
tes:uitam cęlestez in terris ducere nituntur. Verum (ut ait Poeta)
Non omnia possum⁹ omnes. Inuenienda igitur uia fuit :quę om
nibus aditum ad foelicitatem præstaret: ne solis philosophis con
sultum uideretur. Ea certe rerum antea gestarum cognitio ē:quas
ipsa historia continet:ex qua non quid una : sed quid omnes ęta
tes egregie fecerint colligentes:magistram uite nostrę uetustatem
ipsam habituri: p̄uati etiam quouis imperio digni existimamur .
Pręterea ex hac cognitione:ad prudentiā: ad fortitudinē : ad mo
destiam:ad omnes deniq; uirtutes animi hominum ita concitan
tur:ut laude ipsa nil antiquius: turpitudine autem nil detestabili
us existiment. Quid si ueteres illi apud quos uirtus in precio fuit
celebrari maiorum suorum: statuas in foro collocatas pro templis

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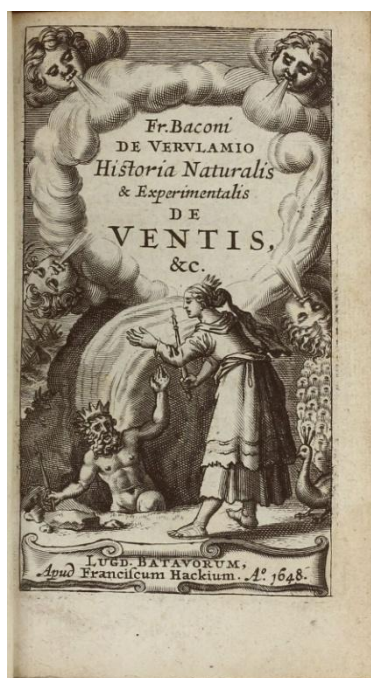
- 1 **BACON, Francis.** *The Naturall and Experimentall History of Winds, &c. Written in Latine by the Right Honorable Francis Lo: Verulam, Viscount St. Alban. Translated into English by R. G. Gent.* London: printed for Humphrey Moseley, at the Princes Armes in St Pauls Church-yard; and Tho. Dring at the George in Fleet-street, 1653. 12mo (142 x 80 mm). [24], 384, [32] pp., including engraved portrait frontispiece, woodcut head-pieces and decorative initials, and final blank, without 8pp.



advertisements found in some copies (see Gibson). Text in double-ruled borders. Contemporary panelled calf, rebaked and re-sewn, corners little scuffed. 4 leaves with partially erased ink marginalia in purple pencil, occasional spotting or light soiling. Top margin trimmed close, often shaving outer ruled borders and slightly shaving page number on p.228. Provenance: Nicholas Wall (small bookplate to rear pastedown). Still a very good and fairly fresh copy. (#002724) € 3,500

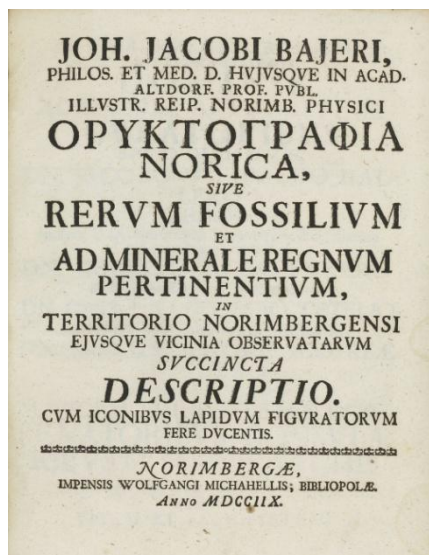
Gibson 115; Wing B305; Sotheran I, 5911; ESTC R208945. FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH, first published in Latin in 1622, and exceptionally rare. The translation is ascribed to Robert Gentili. (see Gibson). "Important as collecting all the facts and theories then known on the subject, and especially as the first to point out the deflexion of winds caused by the earth's rotation" (Sotheran).

- 2 **BACON, Francis.** *Historia Naturalis & Experimentalis de Ventis &c.* Leiden: Apud Franciscum Hackium, 1648. 12mo (124 x 73 mm). [16], 232, [16] pp., including engraved title and index at end. 19th century three-quarter polished calf over marbled boards, spine with 5 raised bands and gilt-lettered morocco label (little rubbing to extremities). Internally quite crisp and clean with only very little occasional spotting and faint dampstaining to few pages. Provenance: Nicholas Wall (small bookplate to rear pastedown). A handsome and fresh copy. (#002725) € 400



Gibson 110b; Willems 1277. - SECOND LEIDEN EDITION (third edition overall). According to Gibson the second of two known variants. Contains a.o. the following chapters: *Historia Naturalis & Experimentalis de Ventis*; *Historia Naturalis, et Experimentalis de Forma Calidi*; *De Motus Sive Virtutis Activæ variis Speciebus*; *Historia vitæ et mortis*. Bacon's natural history of winds and a treatise on the aging process and death, forming the first 2 books of the third part of his *Instauratio magna*, his projected systematization of scientific knowledge. "Important as collecting all the facts and theories then known on the subject, and especially as the first to point out the deflexion of winds caused by the earth's rotation" (Sotheran, for 1st English ed.). The first edition of 1622 published under the title *Historia Naturalis et Experimentalis ad condendam Philosophiam* is exceedingly rare with only two copies recorded at auction in 1946 (Sotheby's) and 2010 (Swann, incomplete).

- 3 **BAIER, Johann Jacob.** *Oryktographia Norica, Sive Rerum Fossilium et ad Minerale Regnum Pertinentium, in Territorio Norimbergensi ejusque vicinia observatarum succincta descriptio. . .* Nuremberg: W. Michahellis, 1708. 4to (196 x 169 mm). [8], 102 pp. With engraved frontisp., 6 folding engraved plates by J.G. Puschner and 1 engraved text-illustration. Contemporary calf, spine with 5 raised bands and some blind-stamped and partially gilt decoration (top of spine slightly chipped, some wear to extremities, corners scuffed), marbled endpapers. Text and plates with little browning

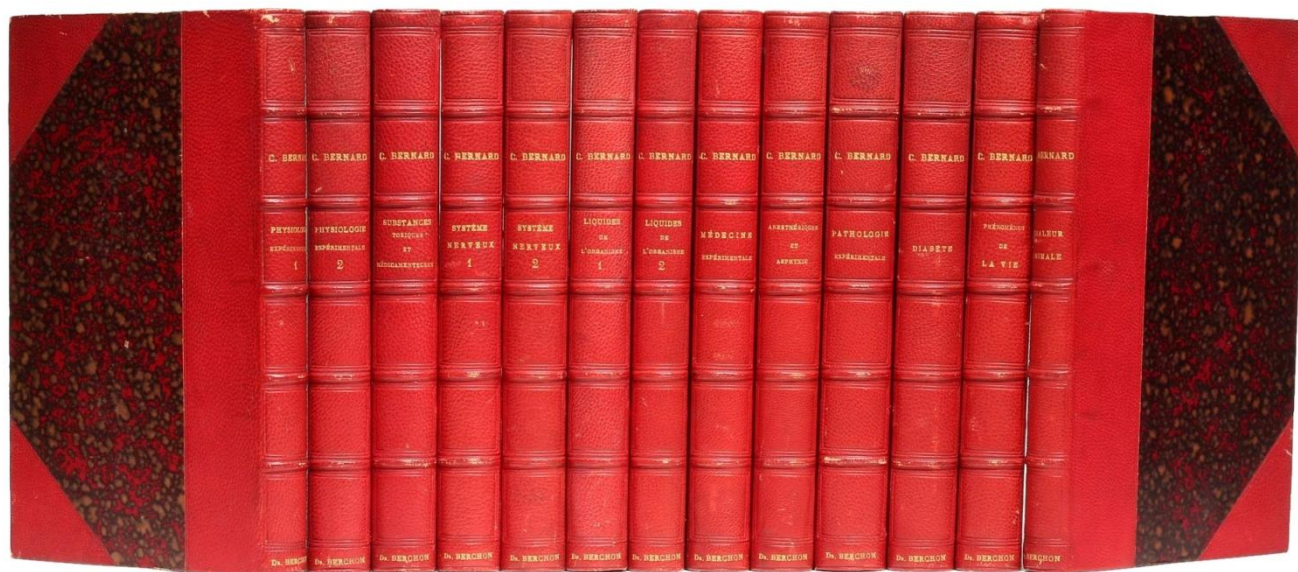


and little marginal foxing, a few leaves with faint marginal waterstains, short tear to plate 5, but else in good condition. (#002717) € 2,500

Nissen ZBI 189; DSB I, p.393; Brunet I, 611. Rare first edition of a geological work by the German physician Johann Jakob Baier (1677-1735). The plates engraved by Puschner with fine fossils typical of the Jura. "Oryktographia norica (1708) was a new, systematic presentation based on his own studies. The work contributed much to disproving the idea that fossils were a mere sport of nature [...] he believed that the earth had been created in one act and that the Deluge was the only great change since the Creation. His exact foundation work, however, helps to prepare the ground for the next generation to determine historically the geological structure of mountains and transform oryktography into geology. [...] Oryktographia laid the foundations for the investigation of Jurassic fauna and of scientific paleontology in general (DSB).

- 4 **BERNARD, Claude.** [Oeuvres diverses]. Paris: Baillière, 1855-1878. A fine set of 10 works in 13 volumes uniformly bound in fine contemporary red three-quarter morocco over marbled boards with gilt-lettered spines and gilt top-edges (other edges untrimmed), marbled endpapers, little rubbing to extremities. Half-title to each volume. Text with scattered light foxing as usual, otherwise quite crisp and clean. Provenance: Dr. Berchon (name lettered at foot of each spine). A fine set seldom found as complete as here. Works contained are: I. *Leçons de physiologie expérimentale*, 1855-56, 2 volumes. - II. *Leçons sur la physiologie et la pathologie du système nerveux*, 1858, 2 volumes. - III. *Introduction à l'étude de la médecine expérimentale*, 1865. - IV. *Leçons sur les effets des substances toxiques et médicamenteuses*, 1867. - V. *Leçons sur les propriétés physiologiques et les altérations pathologiques des liquides de l'organisme*, 1869, 2 volumes. - VI. *Leçons de pathologie expérimentale*, 1872. - VII. *Leçons sur les anesthésiques et sur l'asphyxie*, 1875. - VIII. *Leçon sur la chaleur animale, sur les effets de la chaleur et sur la fièvre*, 1876. - IX. *Leçons sur le diabète et la glycogénèse animale*, 1877. - X. *Leçons sur les phénomènes de la vie commune aux animaux et aux végétaux*, 1878. (#002730) € 4,500

FIRST EDITIONS of Bernard's series of published lectures. 'Leçons de physiologie expérimentale', the first published lecture, is a fundamental work on the application of experimental physiology to medicine and on the creation of new concepts to facilitate generalization from experimental results.



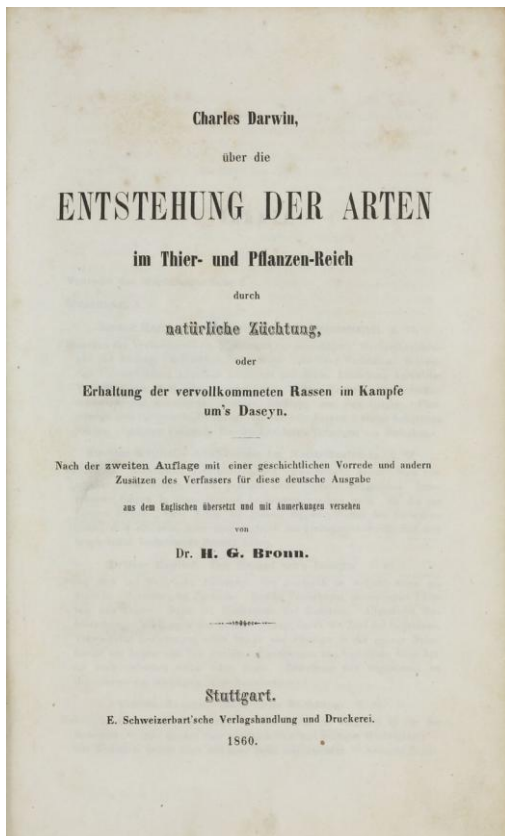
5 [BODE, Johann Englert & LAMBERT, Johann Heinrich, editors.](#) *Astronomisches Jahrbuch für die Jahre 1776 bis 1829*. Complete set of 53 volumes, 4 supplements, 1 index volume and 1 volume of *Erläuterungen* bound in 34 volumes. Berlin: Haude u. Spenerschen Buchhandlung, Ferd. Dümmler and others, 1774 to 1829. 8vo (204 x 124 mm). In total 18380 pages and 116 engraved folding plates (2 hand coloured). The supplements are dated 1793 (I), 1795 (II), 1797 (III), and 1808 (IV), the *Erläuterungen über die Einrichtung und dem Gebrauch seiner astronomischen Jahrbücher...* is dated 1811, and the *Namen- und Sachregister... 1776 bis 1829* is dated 1829. Mid-19th century uniform green half calf, spines lettered in gilt (little rubbing to spines and extremities, spine ends occasionally slightly chipped). Internally little browned (first volumes a bit stronger), occasional foxing and brown-spotting, some volumes with dampstaining in places. Provenance: Teyler Museum, Haarlem* (ink stamps "Bibliotheque Musée Teyler Haarlem to title pages and upper and lower edges); Dieter Schierenberg b.v. (acquired from them in 1986). A very good set, rarely found complete as here with all the supplements and index volumes. (#002720) € 7,500

Kirchner 9517; Houzeau/L. 15593; Poggend. I, 217; DSB II, 220 - FIRST EDITION. A complete Run of the earliest series of the Berlin Astronomical Yearbooks, published and edited by the German astronomers Johann Heinrich Lambert (1776-80) and Johann Englert Bode (1781-1829). The volumes with a large number of astronomical contributions, "and a collection of the latest treatises, observations, and news, which are included in the astronomical sciences, with contributions from Bessel, Encke, Gruithuisen, Herschel, Littrow, Olbers, Pfaff, and many others. The engraved plates depict comet orbits, the moon, sunspots, solar eclipse trajectories and astronomical devices.

*This is an ex library copy from the famous Teylers Museum in Haarlem, the only museum in the Netherlands that has been open to the public continuously since 1784. Its authentic interior, containing the original objects, has remained the same since then. So Teylers can justly lay claim to the title of being the first and oldest museum in the Netherlands. The library is interesting for itself. There is no other library in the Netherlands with such a beautiful and complete collection of literature from the 18th and 19th centuries about botany, zoology, and the earth sciences. In total, the book and journal collection consists of more than 125,000 volumes. Major acquisitions continued to be made until approximately 1940. Since then, the library has no longer been a place for finding out about the latest scientific developments, but primarily as a museum room of historic interest. (source: Tylers Museum website).



- 6 [DARWIN, Charles](#). *Über die Entstehung der Arten im Thier- und Pflanzen-Reich durch natürliche Züchtung, oder Erhaltung der vervollkommenen Rassen im Kampfe um's Daseyn. Nach der zweiten Auflage mit einer geschichtlichen Vorrede und andern Zusätzen des Verfassers für diese deutsche Ausgabe aus dem Englischen übersetzt und mit Anmerkungen versehen von H. G. Bronn*. Stuttgart: E. Schweizerbart'sche Verlagshandlung und Druckerei, 1860. 8vo (220 x 138 mm). viii, [6], 520 pp., including half-title and lithographed plate. Contemporary cloth over marbled boards, spine with floral gilt decoration and gilt lettering (extremities little chipped and rubbed, minor chipping to hinges and spine ends, corners bumped). Internally little age-toned throughout, occasional brown spotting, a few ink smudges, frequent weak text markings in pencil. Still a very good copy of this work. (#002749) € 1,800

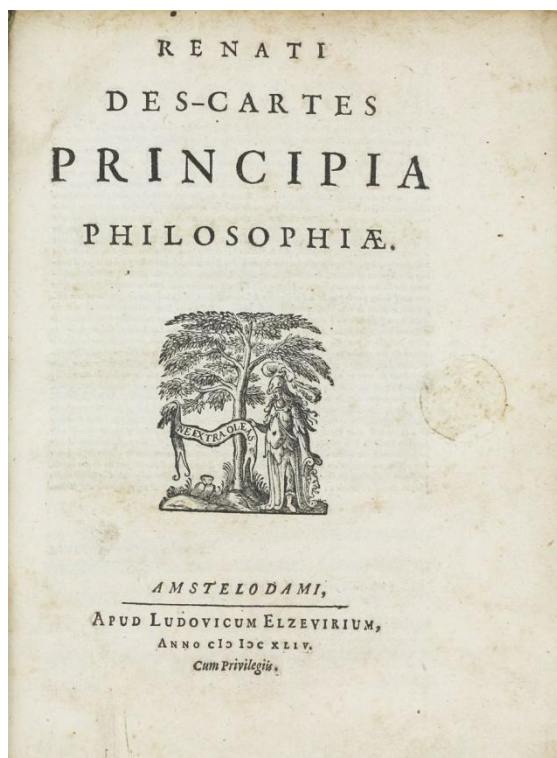


Freeman 672 (2nd edition); PMM 344b and Horblit 23b (both first English ed.). THE RARE FIRST GERMAN EDITION OF "THE MOST INFLUENTIAL SCIENTIFIC WORK OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Its publication aroused world-wide criticism and controversy, both religious and scientific" (Grolier/Horblit). The whole first English edition of 1250 copies was sold on the day of publication. Though the work was initially prompted by observations, made during his travels aboard the Beagle from 1831 to 1836, of the biology and geology of isolated islands, Darwin spent nearly 25 years after his return to England accumulating evidence and considering his theory before publishing. "Although the theory of evolution can be traced to the ancient Greek belief in the 'great chain of being,' Darwin's greatest achievement was to make this centuries-old 'underground' concept acceptable to the scientific community by cogently arguing for the existence of a viable mechanism -- natural selection -- by which new species evolve over vast periods of time. Darwin's influence on biology was fundamental and continues to be felt today" (Garrison-Morton 220)

Erste deutsche Ausgabe, übertragen vom großen Paläontologen Hch. Gg. Bronn (1800-1862), der "trotz der Verschiedenheit der Meinung der erste war, der, die eminente Bedeutung von Darwin's Buch richtig einschätzend, demselben in einer vorzügl. Übersetzung die weiteste u. rascheste Verbreitung verschaffte u. dadurch nicht wenig beitrug zu dem raschen Siege der Theorie" (ADB III, 360).

- 7 [DESCARTES, René](#). *Principia philosophiae*. Amsterdam: Louis Elzevir, 1644. 4to (202 x 153 mm). [24], 310, [2] pp., signatures *⁴ (a)-(b)⁴ A-2Q⁴ (-2Q4), including device on title, several woodcut illustrations (some full page), with blank b4, but without final blank 2Q4. [Bound with:] II. *Meditationes de prima philosophia*. Part 1 (of 2) only. Amsterdam: Jan Blaue, 1644. [2] 3-48 pp., signatures A⁴ b-f⁴. Woodcut printer's device on title and ornamental initials. Two works bound in one volume. 4to (203 x 152 mm). Contemporary mottled calf, rebaked retaining much of the original spine and the gilt lettering piece, spine with 5 raised bands (extremities rubbed, corners slightly scuffed), red-sprinkled edges, original endpapers. Text generally crisp and clean with very minor occasional spotting and light age toning, first title little dust-soiled, small worm track at fore-edge in a few central quires mended with tissue, 2 ink smudges to lower blank margin of p.82, small light dampstain to blank margin of a few leaves. Provenance: [Johann Friedrich] Goldhagen (inscription on front flyleaf dated 1760 recording it as a gift from Professor Hoppe); faint illegible ink stamp to title page. A fine copy with ample margins. (#002732) € 6,500

Norman 622; Guibert, p. 118; Tchermersine II, p. 787; NLM/Krivatsy 9512. - FIRST EDITION OF DESCARTES' SYSTEM OF PHYSICS, in which he developed his theory of vortices. Based in part on his then unpublished work *Le monde*, which treated the creation and function of the universe in completely mechanistic terms, Descartes' *Principia* provides a systematic statement of his metaphysics and natural philosophy. The first part, *De principiis*



cognitionis humanae (Of the Principles of Human Knowledge) deals with the nature of motion, rest, force, and action. He defines motion in Book II and distinguishes the difference between translation and 'the force that brings about this translation.' Descartes was careful in the *Principia* to qualify his mechanistic Copernican views with the idea that all motion is relative.

'His vortical theory allowed him to argue that since the earth is at rest in its surrounding medium it remains unmoved, although it, together with its entire vortex, necessarily circles the sun' (Norman). Descartes' system represents a truly comprehensive look at the universe in a fundamentally new, mechanistic and non-teleological way. His vortex theory was the starting point for all serious work in physical theory in the mid-17th century, including Newton. The fourth and final part of the work contains the first scientific theory of magnetism.

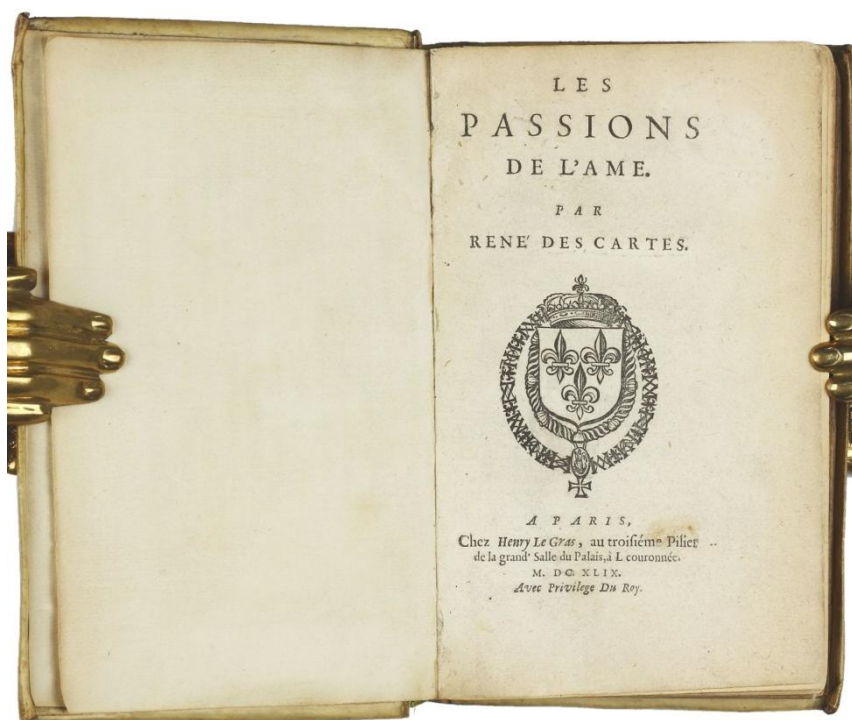
II. Guibert, pp. 45-46. - THIRD LATIN EDITION, and the first Amsterdam edition, of Descartes' *Meditationes* (first Paris 1641), containing his famous conclusion "Cogito ergo sum", here without all the objections and replies. The book is made up of 6 meditations, in which Descartes first discards all belief in things which are not absolutely

certain, and then tries to establish what can be known for sure. The "*Meditationes*" consist of the presentation of his metaphysical system in its most detailed level. The publisher announces that, for a better understanding of Descartes' philosophy, he added Gassendi's *Disquisitiones Metaphysicae*; this, however, is not included here.

8 [DESCARTES, René](#). *Les Passions de l'Ame*. Paris: Henry le Gras, 1649. 8vo (163 x 104 mm). [48], 16, 286 pp. Wood-engraved French royal arms on title, tailpiece and initials. Duplicate gathering A (pp. 1-16) bound in after preliminaries. Without the final blank leaf. Contemporary vellum, boards with yapp edges, later morocco gilt-lettered spine label (vellum little soiled). Very minor occasional spotting, light age-toning of text, marginal dust-soiling to final pages, but generally quite clean and crisp. Provenance: illegible marks of erased old stamp on title-page. A fine, wide-margined and unmarked copy. (#002759) € 9,500

Norman 625; Willems 1083; Tschmerzine II, p. 791; Garrison-Morton 4965; Hunter & Macalpine, *Three Hundred Years of Psychiatry*, p. 133-34. - FIRST EDITION of Descartes' renowned philosophical treatise about the passions of the soul. This was Descartes' last work published in his lifetime, drawing heavily on the then-unpublished *Traité de l'homme*. It contains an extensive discussion of mind-body duality and the first description of the reflex function (and the first use of the word reflex to describe it). For Descartes, that the soul was seated in the pineal gland, which mediated interaction between soul and body. "Descartes believed the soul to be a definite entity, giving rise to thoughts, feelings, and acts of volition. He was one of the first to regard the brain as an organ integrating the functions of mind and body" (Garrison-Morton).

The publishing rights of this work were shared between Louis Elzevier and Henry Le Gras and



only a small fraction of this issue bears Le Gras' address in the imprint. In three parts (Des passions en général; Du nombre & de l'ordre des passions; Des Passions particulières) and 212 articles, Descartes describes the different types of 'passions', or emotions. He notably treats of fear, hatred, anger, love, and desire, to name but a few. "L'édition de 1649 est assez rare, surtout avec l'adresse primitive" (Willems 1083).

- 9 **DIOSCORIDES, Pedanius and BARBARO, Ermolao.** Π. Διοσκοριδου ... περι ύλης ιατρικης. βιβλια Ε. ... *De Medica Materia Libri V. De Letalibus Venenis Eorum'que precautionione & curatione.* / *In Dioscoridem Corollarioru[m] libri quinque...* Cologne: Johannes Soter, 1529- 1530. Two parts in one volume. Folio (302 x 198 mm). [28], 753, [3] pp.; [1], 78 leaves. Signatures: AA⁶, BB-CC⁴, a-z⁶, A-2R⁶ (2R6 blank); a⁸, b-n⁶. Printer's device on title-pages, parallel Greek and Latin text, historiated and decorated woodcut initials. Bound in contemporary alum-tawed and bline-stamped pigskin over wooden boards, spine with 4 raised bands paneled in compartments and with faint manuscript lettering, two brass catches present (boards worn, leather stained and with some white ink spots, leather at board edges split and frayed, extremities rubbed, clasps and bands gone). Internally little browned throughout, worming to text area of first and final gatherings (ca. 30 leaves at the beginning with single larger hole), light marginal dampstaining to few leaves, old ink marginalia to one leaf, a few short tears not affecting text. Provenance: Bibliotheca Schwalbachiana (incised on first title and dated 1612). Beside the worming a very good copy. (#002731) € 2,500

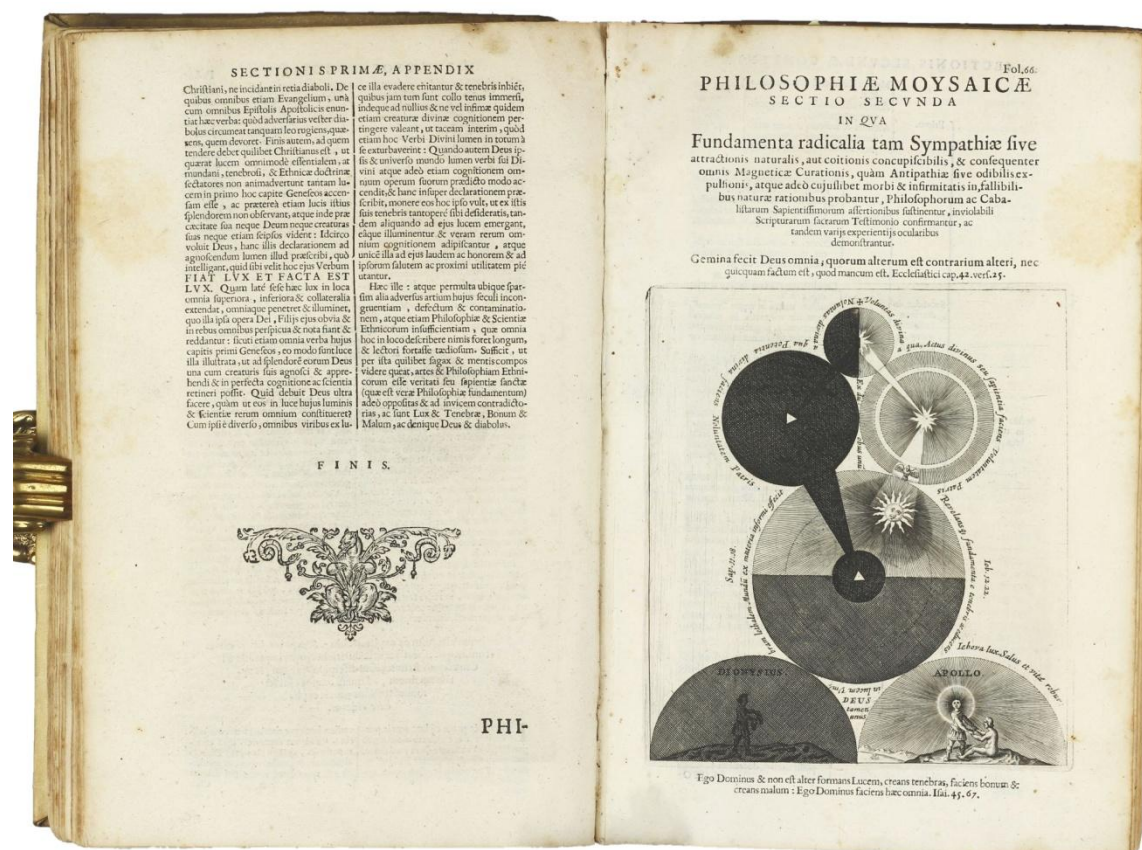


VD 16 D 1998; Adams D655; Hoffmann I, 600; NLM/Durling 1134 and 470; Wellcome I, 1778; Waller 2478 & 659; Choulant, Handbuch 78. - FIRST Greek-Latin parallel edition, already rated by Choulant as rare. With sections on herbs, poisons and poisonous animals and a chapter on rabies. The Greek text follows the second Aldine edition of 1518. The Latin translation by Marcellus Vergilius was also published in 1518, but at Giunta, including his widely appreciated commentary. As often, the corollaries of Barbaros, written before 1493 and first printed in Venice in 1516 are bound with the Dioscorides. "An indispensable source for the history of medicinal plants and botany" (Choulant).

- 10 **FLUDD, Robert.** *Philosophia Moysaica. In qua sapientia & scientia creationis & creaturarum .. explicatur. - Philosophiae Moysaicae sectio secunda in qua fundamenta radicalia tam sympathiae sive attractionis naturalis, aut coitionis concupiscibilis, & consequenter omnis magneticae curationis .. demonstrantur. Responsum ad Hoplocrisma-Spongum M. Fosteri Presbyteri, ab ipso, ad unguenti armarii validitatem delendam ordinatum.* 3 Parts in 1 volume. Gouda: P. Rammazenus, 1638. Folio (304 x 200 mm). [4], 152 (i.e. 144); 30 leaves. Half-title, engraved title illustration to both parts of the *Philosophia Moysaica*, and over 30 illustrations (4 engravings and 26 woodcuts) in text. Without the final errata leaf. Signatures: (*)⁴ A-Nn⁴; A-G⁴ H². Contemporary limp vellum, spine titled in manuscript (covers somewhat soiled, spotted and shriveled). Light browning and spotting of text, inner margin with scattered light rust spotting, leaf K4 with tear in blank fore-margin outside text, closed tear in Aa2 without loss, corners of first two leaves frayed. Provenance: illegible ink signature to half-title and lower pastedown, faint old stamp to first title. A very good copy in an untouched contemporary binding. (#002728) € 5,500

Caillet 4036; Ferguson I, p. 284; Gardner 237; NLM/Krivatsy 4140; Shaaber F150; Wellcome 2331. FIRST EDITION. This is Robert Fludd's last (posthumous) work, the mature expression of his philosophy. In it, deeply informed by arguments drawn from alchemical and cabalistic sources, he delves into the mystical origins of all

things, which he believed built upon the three primary elements of darkness, light, and the waters or the Spirit of the Lord. A significant thinker in the Rosicrucian tradition, he had earlier written against Kepler's criticisms of his theories. This cosmogenic work is significant in part simply because it does delve into the origins of the universe in a quasi-scientific fashion, and Fludd's thought, while flawed, was profound and insightful. The second work here is part of the weapon-salve controversy, Fludd's position coming from his Paracelsian philosophy as a physician (the belief that treating the weapon treated the injury was common at the time and part of that corpus of medicine. Many physicians of the period subscribed to this doctrine, rooted in sympathetic magic, most notably Kenelm Digby, whose "powder of sympathy" was applied on that basis).

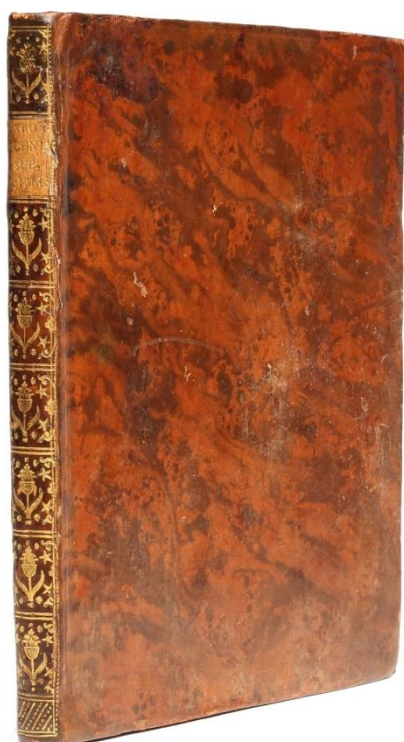


11 [FRACASTORO, Girolamo \(FRACASTORIUS\)](#). *Homocentrica. Eiusdem de causis criticorundierum per ea quae in nobis sunt. Cum gratia per annos decem M D XXXVIII*. Venice: [Nicolini da Sabio?], 1538. 4to (210 x 150 mm). [4], 78 leaves. Full-page woodcut portrait of Fracastoro on verso of leaf [4], several woodcut diagrams and initials within text. Contemporary limp vellum (binding restored, new endpapers), spine with faint hand-lettering. Paper repair to lower blank margin of title-page and two final gatherings, some light dampstaining and purple mildew staining (not weakening paper condition) at lower margin. Provenance: Library of the Pontifical University Antonianum, Rome (old ink stamps with shelf-mark on title-page and few pages elsewhere). Italian export license can be provided with this copy upon request. Still very good copy. (#002744) € 2,800

Honeyman 1362; NLM/Durling 1640; D.S.B. V, p. 106; Adams F-825; Houzeau-Lancaster I, 2454; Riccardi I, p. 481-482. - RARE FIRST EDITION of this astronomical work by Veronese physician Girolamo Fracastoro [ca. 1478-1553], "in which the movements of the heavens and the celestial spheres with their orbits, the seasons, and various types of days (civil, solar, sidereal) are illustrated ... Apart from the intrinsic value of the work, its attempts to solve certain problems in astronomical and terrestrial physics are interesting, as are the studies on refraction. In the course of the latter Fracastoro points out the apparent enlargement and approach of celestial objects (as well as the moon) observed through two superimposed lenses, analogous to the appearance of a body immersed in water, which varies exactly according to the quantity and density of the water itself" (D.S.B. V, p. 106).



12 [HARRSCH AND ALMEDINGEN, Ferdinand Ludwig von](#). *Pyrotechnia sublimis saeculi primaevi, vel liber meteororum*. Vienna: Johann Thomas von Trattner, 1778. 4to (237 x 190 mm). [18], 131 [1] pp., including engraved folding frontispiece, engraved title vignette, typographical headpieces and initials, and 2 engraved folding plates by Engelmann after Harrsch. Bound in fine contemporary



marbled calf, plain spine with richly gilt floral decoaration and gilt-lettered label (hinges repaired, extremities rubbed, boards little soiled and scatched), red-dyed edges, marbled endpapers. Internally quite crisp and clean with only little occasional spotting and marginal browning. Provenances: Étienne-François Dutour de Salvart, naturalist and physicist (1711-1789), author of *Recherches sur la théorie de l'électricité* (his ink inscription and signature on title-page); Geysmer (red ink stamp on title page). A fine copy of a rare work. (#002740) € 3,000

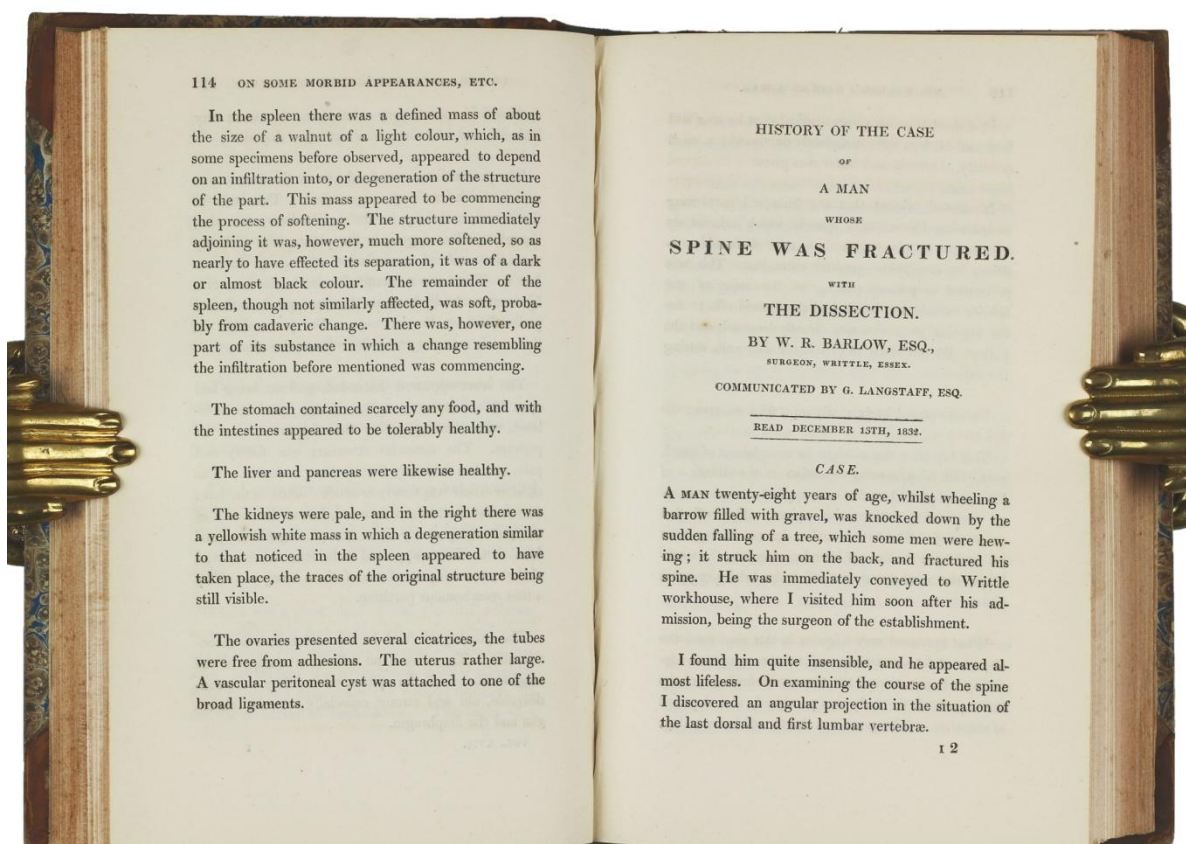
FIRST EDITION. An attractive but little-known work by Count Ferdinand Ludwig von Harrsch und Almedingen on the origin of metals, minerals, and gems, including meteorites, with a discussion of meteorological phenomena, earthquakes, aurora borealis and volcanoes. The book is dedicated to the members of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg and the result of his 20 years of studies. In it, he denigrates the pseudochemists and their imaginary making of gold, but on the other hand refers to the works of great alchemists such as Van Helmont, D. Zecaire or even Roger Bacon. His theory of electric vapor appears as a relining of the alchemical doctrine of the universal spirit of the world, and it is this mineral-electric vapor which according to him designated the ancients under the myth of 'Demogorgon' (Sylvain Matton, *La figure de Démogorgon dans la littérature alchimique*. In: *Alchimie: art, histoire et mythes*, Paris-Milan, 1995, p. 343). The work is illustrated with 3 large folding plates engraved on copper by Engelman based on compositions by the author. The last two represent diagrams, but the first, placed as frontispiece, shows "the eternal circulation of electric vapor between the two poles of the underground Demogorgon, father of the meteors, and of the celestial sun, with Fludd's two favorite hermetic sentences, That of the Emerald Table: "That which is above is as that which is below," and that of the Book of the Twenty-Four Philosophers: "The Monad begot the Monad and reflected on its own ardor." (Sylvain Matton, *ibid*).

13 [HODGKIN, Thomas](#). *On Some Morbid Appearances of the Absorbent Glands and Spleen*. In: *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions* published by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, Vol. 17, pp. 68-114 [caption title]. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman, 1832. 8vo (209 x 132 mm). Entire volume 17, xxiv [1], 527 [1] pp., 4 (3 folding) lithographed plates bound after p.[514]. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards, rebaked preserving original gilt-lettered spine. Light foxing of plates, plate II and III split at fold (without loss), the Hodgkin pages with a few mm of chipping to upper corner, text only little age-toned and generally quite fresh and clean. Provenance: Dr. Steevens' Hospital, Dublin*, Medical and Surgical Library (a few old ink stamps in text). A fine copy. (#002760) € 5,500

Garrison-Morton 3762; not in Norman, Cushing, Osler or Waller. VERY RARE FIRST PUBLICATION OF A CLASSIC IN ONCOLOGY, the full description of the simultaneous enlargement of the spleen and lymphatic glands, which Wilks in 1865 referred to as "Hodgkin's disease." Thomas Hodgkin studied under Laennec in Paris and received his doctorate in medicine from the University of Edinburgh. At the age of 27 he was appointed both a lecturer of morbid anatomy at Guy's Hospital and curator of its museum from 1825-37. Hodgkin was the first to describe tumorous enlargement of the lymph nodes, spleen, and liver as a distinct pathology and the first in England to pursue the lead of Bichat by discussing morbid anatomy from the standpoint of changes in tissue, and to give regular lecture courses in morbid anatomy. His *Lectures on the Morbid Anatomy of the Serous and Mucous Membranes* stimulated the study of tissue pathology in England. Hodgkin published only a few medical works during his brief medical career, which ended in 1837 after he failed to receive a promotion at Guy's Hospital; for the rest of his life he devoted himself to philanthropic pursuits. He is best known for his classic description of Hodgkin's lymphoma, contained in this copy.

This is a very rare publication, only one copy sold at auction in the last 40 years: the Meyer Friedman copy (lot 86) at Sotheby's NY in November 2001 (sold for \$21,450).

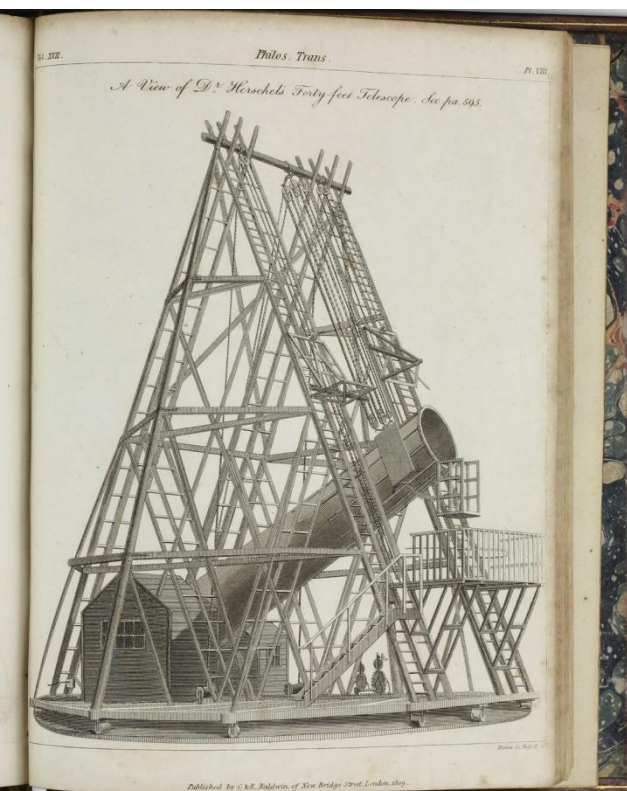
*Dr Steevens' Hospital in Dublin was one of Ireland's most distinguished 18th-century medical establishments. It was founded under the terms of the will of Dr Richard Steevens (1653-1710), an eminent physician in Dublin, and designed by Thomas Burgh. The hospital was closed in 1987.



14 [HOPPE-SEYLER, Felix](#). *Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Constitution des Blutes. I. Über die Oxydation im lebenden Blute*. pp. 133-150. In: *Medicinisch-chemische Untersuchungen aus dem Laboratorium für angewandte Chemie zu Tübingen*. Berlin: August Hirschwald, 1866-1868. Heft 1-3. 8vo (222 x 152 mm). vi, 167 [1]; iv, 169-300, iv, 301-439 [1] pp., including 3 folding lithographic plates. Contemporary half library cloth, spine with gilt-lettering and paper label (head of spine frayed, little wear to extremities. Text little browned, light brown spotting and foxing of plates. Provenance: Speyer, Landwirtschaftliche Kreisversuchsstation (round ink stamp and shelf-marks on first title-page). (#002763) € 1,400

DSB VI, p.505-6. FIRST EDITION. The reversible oxygenation of hemoglobin was first reported here by Felix Hoppe-Seyler, who also coined the name 'hemoglobin'. With the aid of absorption spectra of the blood dye, Hoppe-Seyler was able to show that hemoglobin in the form of oxihemoglobin reversibly binds oxygen in the blood. He recognized in 1866 that the further oxidation takes place in the tissues and not in the blood. Furthermore, he concluded that the toxicity of carbon monoxide and hydrogen sulphide is caused by the displacement of oxygen from oxhemoglobin, since this has a much higher affinity for these substances than for oxygen. This was a finding of enormous toxicological significance. It is also worth mentioning that the names hemoglobin and oxihemoglobin are derived from it. Also included in this volume is Hoppe-Seyler's important paper "Beiträge zur Kenntnis des Blutes des Menschen und der Wirbeltiere (Heft 3, pp. 366-385).

15 [HUTTON, Charles; SHAW, George and PEARSON, Richard](#). *The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, from their commencement, in 1665, to the year 1800; abridged, with notes and biographic illustrations*. London: printed by and for C. & R. Baldwin, 1809. 18 parts bound in 19 volumes, including separate plate volume. 4to (258 x 210 mm). Approx. 13,500 pp. of text and 266 engraved plates, includes half-titles and volume-titles to each text volume. Contemporary full calf, spines decorated and lettered in gilt, marbled edges and endpapers. Inner joints repaired, spines rebaked mostly retaining original leather, two volumes (V and VI) supplied and rebound in almost matching leather. Extremities and boards rubbed, corners scuffed and slightly bumped. Text only little browned, minor spotting in places, plates occasionally foxed in outer margins, but generally quite clean and unmarked. Provenance: Richard Strachey, of Ashwick Grove, Bath (armorial bookplates with motto 'coelum non animum' to front-pastedowns), old ink stamps in arabic and hebrew letters to volume title-pages. Fine set, rarely found complete and in good condition as here. (#002719) € 7,800



Kronick, *A history of scientific and technical periodicals*, pp. 134-139; PMM 281 (for first edition). The *Philosophical Transactions* was established in 1665, making it the first journal in the world exclusively devoted to science, and therefore also the world's longest-running scientific journal. The use of the word "Philosophical" in the title refers to "natural philosophy", which was the equivalent of what would now be generally called 'science'. The present set is the most useful abridgement of the 17th and 18th century volumes. The foreword to vol. 1 says "It comprises whatever is most valuable in the Original, from its commencement to the close of the eighteenth century, together with Dr. Hooke's volume of Philosophical Collections. All the articles are presented in the same order in which they appear in the Original. The most important communications are reprinted entire, in the words of the respective authors. The less important papers are given in an abridged state . . . to give further utility to the present Abridgement, a General Index has been subjoined, by way of Appendix to the concluding volume. [. . .] On the whole it is hoped, that this New Abridgement, on which the proprietors have spared neither pains nor expence [sic], will be found to contain whatever is most valuable in the Original Work, and that to those who are necessarily engaged in philosophical pursuits in the way of their profession, as well as to those who in their hours of leisure cultivate the sciences from taste, it will, up to the period which it embraces, be found to answer all

the purposes of the more costly and scarcely procurable Transactions at large."

Contents: v. 1. 1665-1672.--v. 2. 1672-1683.--v. 3. 1683-1694.--v. 4. 1694-1702.--v. 5. 1703-1712.--v. 6. 1713-1723.--v. 7. 1724-1734.--v. 8. 1735-1743.--v. 9. 1744-1749.--v. 10. 1750-1755.--v. 11. 1755-1763.--v. 12. 1763-1769.--v. 13. 1770-1776.--v. 14. 1776-1780.--v. 15. 1781-1785.--v. 16. 1785-1790.--v. 17. 1791-1796.--v. 18. 1796-1800.

16 [LANDREY, Jean](#). *Teratologie ou Discours des Signes et Prodiges, par lesquels Dieu nous a de tout temps menacé, accompagné de plusieurs instructions chrestiennes & advertissemens aux catholiques, contre les fausses assertions des calvinistes de notre temps. Divisé en deux livres*. Clermont: Bertrand Durand, 1603. 8vo (150 x 100 mm). [64], 268, [6] pp. Bound in contemporary limp vellum, spine titled in manuscript (cover soiled). Internally generally quite fresh and clean with only very minor spotting in places. (#002706) € 1,000

Caillet 6073 ("livre curieux et tres rare"); Cioranescu (17th century) 39969. EXCEEDINGLY RARE FIRST EDITION of a work by Jean Landrey on prodigies and monsters as well as a refutation of the Calvinist movement. OCLC/Worldcat locates but three copies in public institutions (University of Pennsylvania, Paris - Saine Geneviève, and Paris - Bibliotheque nationale). Content: De la nature des comètes, De l'inconstance des Calvinistes, Les comètes présages des malheurs, De la fausse astrologie, De Mahomet et de Luther.

For Jean Landrey, a French physician and author of "*Teratology or Discourse of Signs and Wonders*", the diseases of the body proceed from sin (the cause of infirmity and ignorance). The search for natural causes, of which he does not disregard importance, remains, in his eyes, subordinate to the knowledge and meditation of god's designs, as, for example, god who finds himself natural things to do, the earthquake makes it possible that this trembling may serve as a punishment to men, or of terror, as sometimes also to manifest its glory. Landrey does not pay special attention to monsters, which are but a kind of sign: our god willed to excite men to penance, that not only did heaven have its prodigies, and signs that were appalling, but also the elements, like earth and water: such are earthquakes, gulfs, baaillemens et abysmes, dryness, excessive dryness, monsters and creatures, floods, prodigious rain. When all the extraordinary events which occur in the world are to serve the education of men, it is not very important to inquire whether natural causes have their share or not; if they are alien to them, the signs will be all the more worthy of attention, but if they concur, the events which result will not lose their value as signs. (see J. Céard, *La nature et les prodiges : L'insolite au XVIe siècle*, 1996, p.437).

Untrimmed set in the rare original wrappers

17 [LAPLACE, Pierre Simon](#). *Traité de mecanique céleste*. 7 volumes and 4 supplements, with 5 volumes bound in original wrappers and 2 volumes bound in full calf. Paris: Crapelet, An VII [1799] (VII, vol. Ia and IIa), Bachelier, 1829 (vol. Ib and IIb), Crapelet for J.B.M. Duprat, 1802 (vol. III), Courcier 1805 (vol. IV), Bachelier, 1825 (vol. V). 4to (270 x 215 mm). Half-title to each volume, vol. III with "*Supplément au Traité de mécanique céleste ...présenté au Bureau des Longitudes, le 17 août 1808*" (pp. 1-24) bound at end; vol. IV with folding engraved plate and two supplements, "*Supplément au dixième livre du Traité de mécanique céleste. Sur l'action capillaire*" (pp. [2], 1-65); and *Supplément à la théorie de l'action capillaire* (pp. 1-78), one unnumbered leaf with "*Table des matières*" on recto and the "*errata*" on verso bound at end; vol. V with "*Supplément au 5e volume du Traité de mécanique céleste...*" dated 1827 (pp. [2], 1-35) bound at end. Vol. V without the section titles as usual (not issued in this print). Vols. Ib, IIb and III to V in the original pink mottled wrappers with original printed spine labels and additional hand-lettered shelf-mark labels, pages untrimmed, housed in a custom-made cassette (spines sun-faded, chipping and wear to spines and extremities, wrappers partially torn with some loss). Vols. Ia and IIa in contemporary marbled calf with rich gilt-decoration, gilt-lettered morocco spine labels and marbled endpapers (spine leather partly soiled and darkened, spine ends chipped, upper hinge of vol. I partly cracked towards head). Upper blank corner of half-title in vol. Ia torn. A few pages little browned, occasional minor spotting, light dampstaining to top blank margin of a few gatherings, otherwise quite crisp and clean. A very fine set, mostly in original condition, rarely found as complete as here with all the supplements present. (#002670) € 17,500

Dibner, Heralds of Science 14; Grolier/Horblit 63; PMM 252; Sparrow, Milestones of Science 125; Norman 1277; Roberts-Trent, p.197. LAPLACE'S FUNDAMENTAL WORK ON CELESTIAL MECHANICS. FIRST EDITIONS OF ALL PARTS, with the first two volumes Ia and IIa in FIRST ISSUE and bound around 1800 in fine calf. Volumes III to V together with the 2nd edition of volumes Ib and IIb form a uniform set as issued.

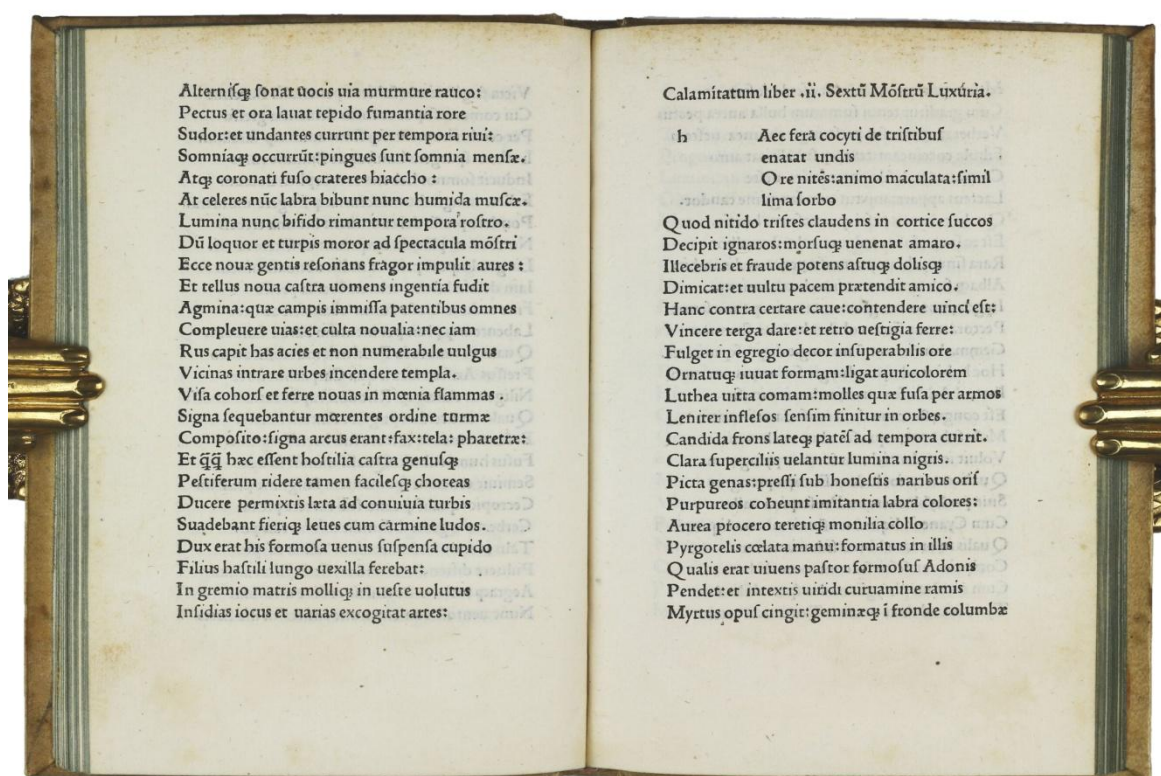
Published over a period of 27 years, Laplace's monumental work codified and developed the theories and achievements of Newton, Euler, d'Alembert and his contemporary Lagrange. In the tradition of Newton's Principia, Laplace "applied his analytical mathematical theories to celestial bodies and concluded that the apparent changes in the motion of planets and their satellites are changes of long periods, and that the solar system is in all probability very stable" (Dibner 14). Newton remained uncertain with respect to the continuity of our solar system. In this work, Laplace also offered explanations unsolved by his predecessors and contemporaries. He "offered a brilliant explanation of the secular inequalities of the mean motion of the moon about the earth - a problem which Euler and Lagrange had failed to solve. He proved that these irregularities are connected with certain solar actions and changes in the orbit of the earth. He also investigated the theory of the tides and calculated from them the mass of the moon" (PMM 252). The first four volumes of the work appeared from 1799 through 1805, and contain the laws of mechanics for their application to the motions and figures of the heavenly bodies. The final parts of the fourth volume and the entire fifth volume really constitute a separate work and contain important material on physics not already included in the original sequence.

Our set contains the first state title-pages in the first two volumes Ia and IIa, with French Republican dates only and without the added Berlin imprint (printed for European distribution). Only few sets have survived in its original wrappers. Our set can best be compared with the Norman set which has the first 4 volumes in original wrappers and vol. V rebound in modern quarter morocco (see his sale at Christie's 1998, lot 597, sold at \$16,100).



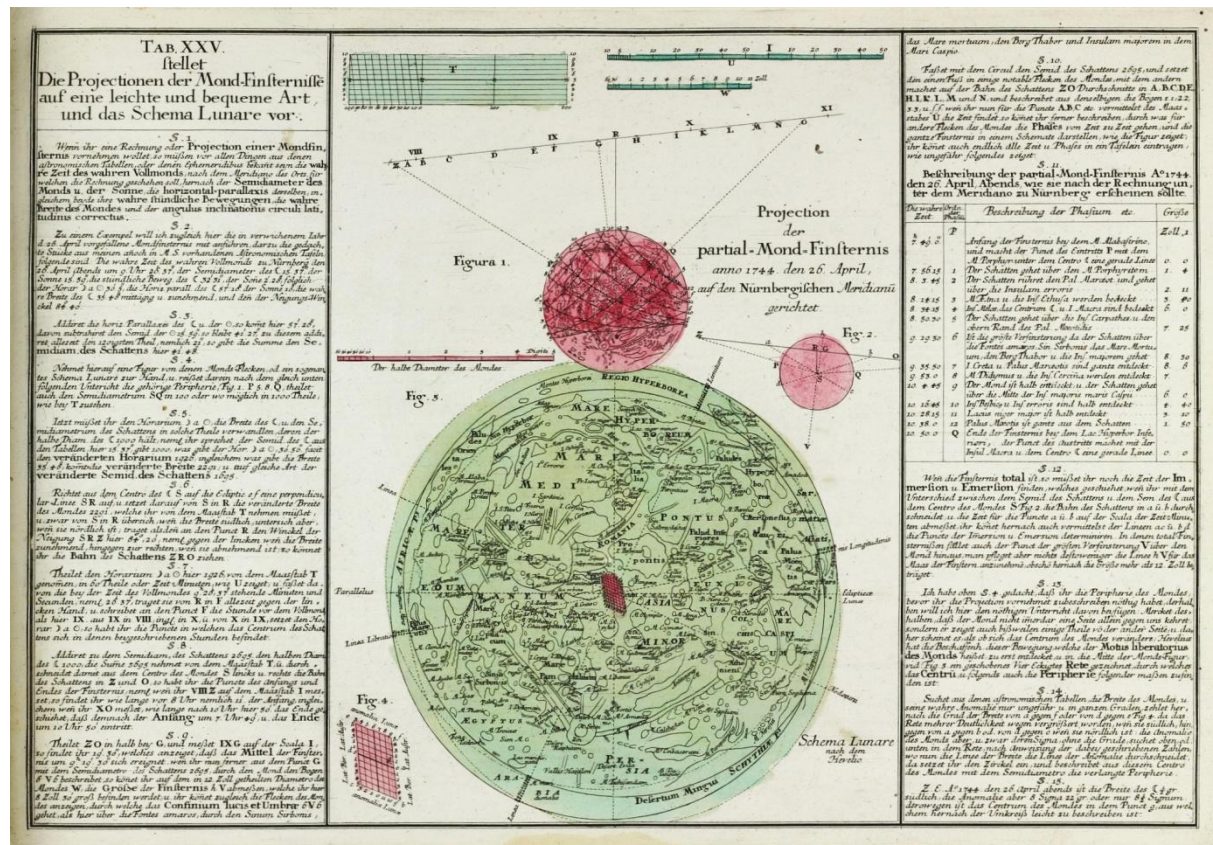
18 [MANTUANUS SPAGNUOLI, Baptista](#). *Contra poetas impudice loquentes carmen. De suorum temporum calamitatibus*. Bologna: Franciscus Plato de Benedictis for B. Hector, 1. April 1489. 64 unnumbered leaves. Signatures: a⁴ b-c⁸ d-i⁶ k⁸. 25 lines, type 1:113R. Colophon on A4v ('Romae die. XX octobris M.cccc.lxxvii') and on K8r. 4to (195 x 136 mm). Bound in 18th-century full vellum, spine with gilt-lettered morocco label (light spotting and browning of vellum), blue-dyed edges. Occasional neat contemporary ink marginalia. Text quite crisp and clean with only very little even browning, short tear at blank inner margin of first leaf. A fine, unstained and wide-margined copy. (#002734) € 8,000

Hain 2386; GW-3246; Goff B89; IGI 1197; ISTC ib00089000; BMC VI 823 - FIRST EDITION, exceptionally rare. The Carmelite monk Baptista Mantuanus (became general of the order in 1513) was one of the most important and most prolific of the Renaissance poets. Vergil was his favorite model, and a monument in Mantua represents these two native poets. His works were read in all the schools of Europe and are a veritable source for the history of civilization during the Renaissance. Shakespeare had to learn him by heart at school (see Love's Labour's Lost, Act IV, Sc. 2.) For the importance and the influence which the author exercised upon contemporary Latin poetry, see Ellinger. *Geschichte der Neulateinischen Literatur* I, p.103 ff.

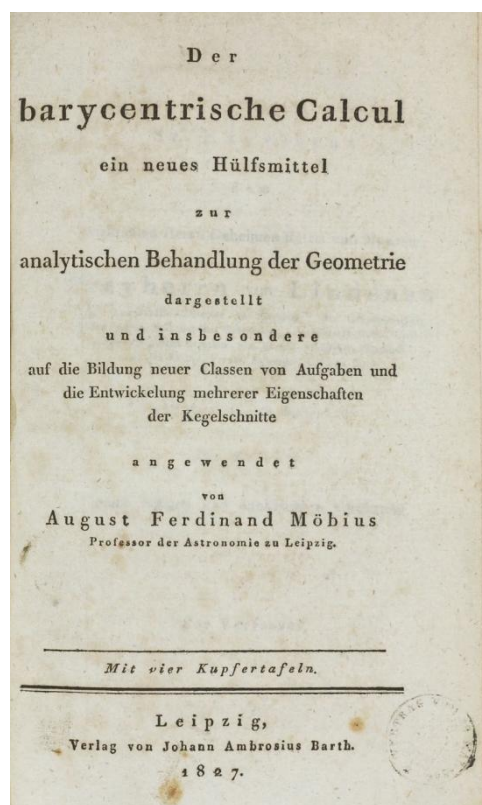


19 [MAIER, Michael](#). *Lusus serius, quo Hermes sive Mercurius rex mundanorum omnium sub homine existentium post longam disceptationem in Concilio Octovirali habitam. . . judicatus et constitutus est*. Oppenheim: Hieronymus Galler for Lucas Jennis, 1616. 79 [1] pp., engraved vignette to title-page. [Bound with:] **BORCH, Oluf [BORRICHIVS]**. *De ortu, et progressu chemiae, dissertatio*. Copenhagen: Godicchenius for Haubold, 1668. [12], 150, [2] pp., woodcut printer's device on title-page, final leaf of errata. Two works in one volume. 4to (196 x 155 mm). Bound in early 19th century half calf over blue marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt and with some gilt decoration (little rubbing of extremities), marbled endpapers. First work only little evenly browned, very minor occasional spotting, otherwise quite clean and fresh. Second work lightly browned throughout with scattered brown spotting. A fine Sammelband. (#002745) € 4,000

I. Ferguson II, 63; Gardner 418; Kloss 2479; Caillet 6995; Wolfstieg 42294; Ackermann IV, 122; Rosenthal 570 ("tres rare"). - First edition, first issue (date not yet altered into 1619 by hand). Extremely scarce key-work of Rosicrucianism. Maier, physician of the Danish king, was one of the earliest glowing propagandists of Rosicrucianism.



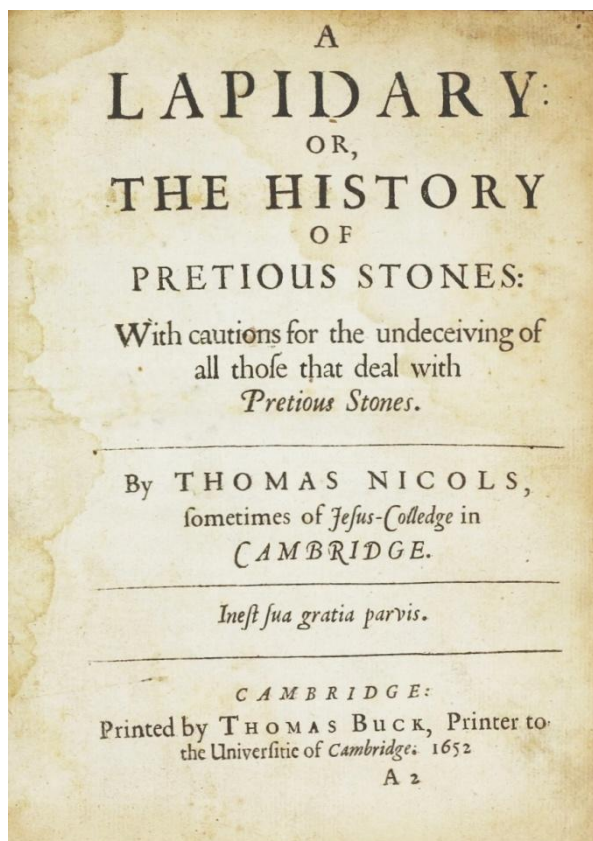
21 [MÖBIUS, August Ferdinand](#). *Der barycentrische Calcul ein neues Hilfsmittel zur analytischen Behandlung der Geometrie*. Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1827. 8vo (213 x 125 mm). [2], xxiv, 454 [3] pp., including errata leaf and 4 folding engraved plates bound at end. Near contemporary moire cloth, spine with gilt-lettered label, red-sprinkled edges (slight rubbing to extremities, short split to cloth at head of upper hinge). Text little age-toned and with occasional brown spotting. Illegible faint circular ink stamp at foot of title-page. A fine and unmarked copy. (#002761) € 1,700



DSB IX, p.430; Darmstaedter 372; NDB XVII, p.601; Poggendorff II, p.165. - FIRST EDITION of Möbius' "greatest work, which later became a mathematical classic... not only his most important mathematical publication, but also the source of much of his later work. He had come upon the fundamental ideas for his *barycentric calculus* in 1818 and by 1821 decided that they merited book-length treatment. In an appendix to his 1823 astronomical treatise, he had given a first discussion of his new method. As he stated in the foreword to his 1827 treatise, the concept of the centroid had been recognized by Archimedes as a useful tool for geometrical investigations." (DSB). Möbius is best remembered for his discovery of the Möbius strip in 1858, a non-orientable two-dimensional surface with only one side when embedded in three-dimensional Euclidean space.

Erste Ausgabe von Möbius' Hauptwerk. "Der 'barycentrische Calcul' eröffnete den heute zum Allgemeingut gewordenen Umgang mit homogenen Koordinaten in der projektiven Geometrie. Felix Klein sah in Möbius einen Vorläufer seines 'Erlanger Programms'" (NDB). Der Name des Gauss-Schülers Möbius ist heute mit einer ganzen Reihe wichtiger mathematischer Begriffe und Entwicklungen verbundenen, darunter das von ihm 1858 entdeckte 'Möbiusband'.

- 22 [NICOLS, Thomas](#). *A Lapidary or, the History of Precious Stones: with Cautions for the Undeceiving of all Those That Deal with Precious Stones*. Cambridge: Thomas Buck, 1652. 4to (179 x 137 mm). [10], 239 [1] pp. Includes folding table, but without the initial blank. Bound in later half calf over marbled boards, blind-stamped and gilt-lettered spine (repair to spine, hinges and corners). Text little browned throughout, light dampstaining to preliminary leaves and title and faint to several signatures near the end, occasional minor spotting, top margin trimmed closed but not affecting headlines, old repaired tear at fold of table. Provenance: F. B. Lorch (leather bookplate); Henry & Carol Faul (bookplate). Still a very good and unmarked copy. (#002628) € 4,000



Wing N1145; Hoover 610; Wheeler-Gift 136 (cites 15 leaves of prelims, in error). - FIRST EDITION of the first book written in English on gemstones and important also from the perspective of the development of geological science. "Nicols follows De Boodt closely and quotes him frequently. He adopts his classification of gems and his views concerning the occult powers which certain of them possess, as derived from the divine Being, acting through good or evil spirits, the stones being intermediaries, and thus they are "Oft times the habitacles of daemones and intelligences which Johannes Langius in his epistle calleth syderum & orbium motores" The introduction to his chapter entitled *Of the Emerald or Smaragde* is an interesting example of the quaint phraseology of the time : The Emerald is a precious gemme or stone of so excellent a viridity, or spring-colour, as that if a man shall look upon the Emerald by a pleasant green meadow, it will be more amiable than the meadow, and overcome the meadows glorie, by the glory of that spring of viriditie which it hath in itself: The largeness of the meadow it will overcome with the amplitude of its glory, wherewith farre above its greatnesse it doth feed the eie: and the virescencie of the meadow it will overcome with the brightnesse of its glory, which in it self seemeth to embrace the glorious viridity of many springs. This stone is known by its apparent coldness

in the mouth, by its gravity being weighed; and in this, that being cast into a fire, it will not burn, nor send forth any flame, and that in the brightnesse of the Sunne, it will keep its excellent viridity and greenness." Frank Dawson Adams. *Medieval Mineralogy*. In: *Mineralogical Record*, 1995, vol. 26, no. 4, p.38)

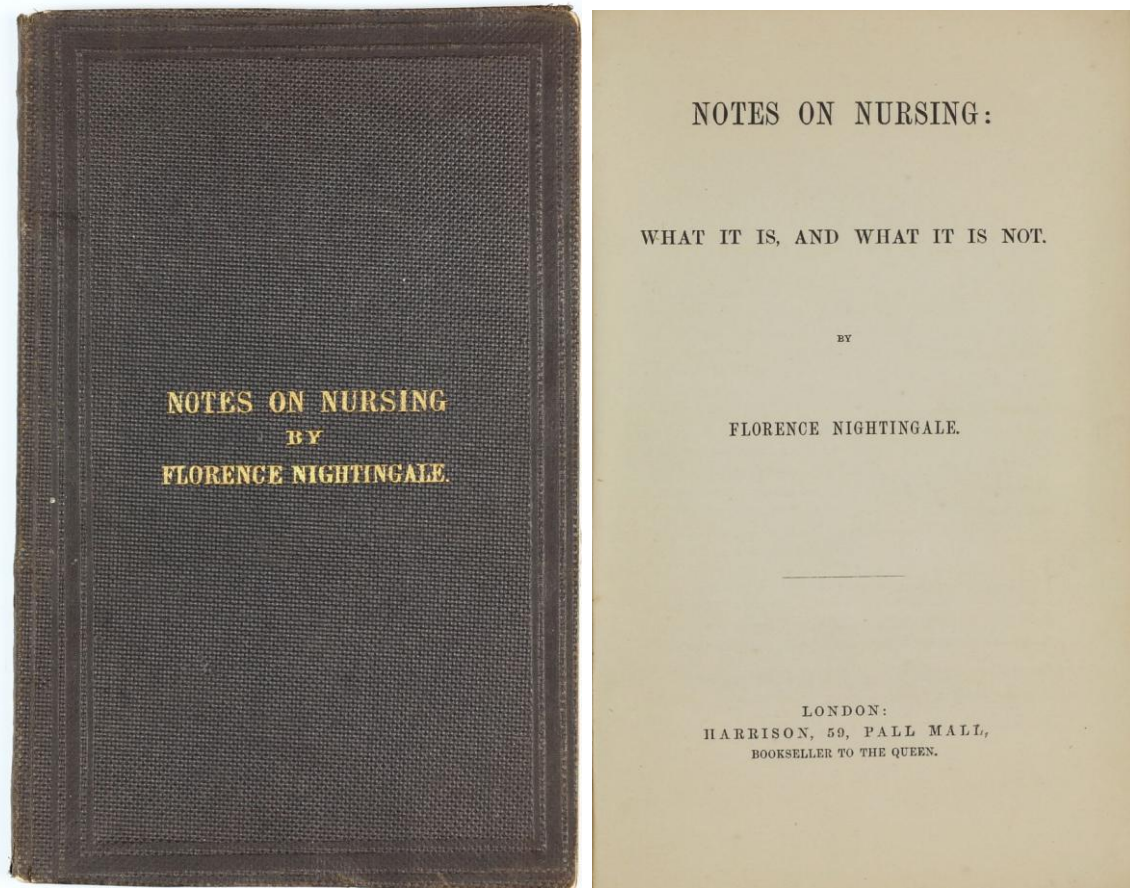
The rare first issue in perfect condition

- 23 [NIGHTINGALE, Florence](#). *Notes on Nursing: What it is, and what it is not*. London: Harrison, [1860]. 8vo (218 x 140 mm). [1-5] 6-79 [1] pp. Original black pebbled cloth, title in gilt on front cover (very little rubbing to extremities). Text crisp and clean, paper flaw at lower blank corner of p.43/44 repaired with tissue paper. Provenance: Charles Cat*, 44 Middle St. (contemporary ownership inscription to front pastedown). An outstanding, unusually well-preserved and unsophisticated copy of the very rare first issue. (#002762) € 12,000

Norman 1600; Bishop & Goldie 4(i); Lilly p. 215; Garrison-Morton 1612; Grolier Medicine 71; Heirs of Hippocrates 1884; Osler 7737; Waller 6872. - FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, without the notice "[The right of translation is reserved]" on the title-page, the textual errors uncorrected, and the plain yellow endpapers, as in the earliest known copy (see Bishop & Goldie, 1962, pp.15-18). "Defining nursing as 'helping the patient to live,' Nightingale 'introduced the modern standards of training and esprit de corps, and early grasped the idea that diseases are not 'separate entities, which must exist, like cats and dogs,' but altered conditions, qualitative disturbances of normal physiological processes, through which the patient is passing. While she did not know

the bacterial theory of infectious diseases, she realized that absolute cleanliness, fresh air, pure water, light, and efficient drainage are the surest means of preventing them" (Garrison-Morton, *History of Medicine*, p. 773). "A disciple of the pioneer statistician Adolphe Quetelet, Nightingale supported all of her writings with statistical evidence; a chart on page 78 of the Notes shows the number of women employed as nurses in 1851--some of them as young as five years of age!" (Norman 1600).

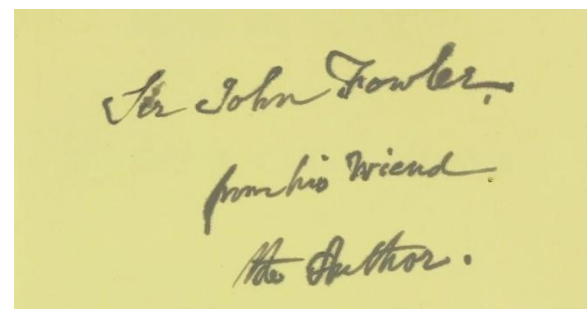
*Charles Cat (1817-1885) was a brewer who resided at 44 Middle Street, Brighton.



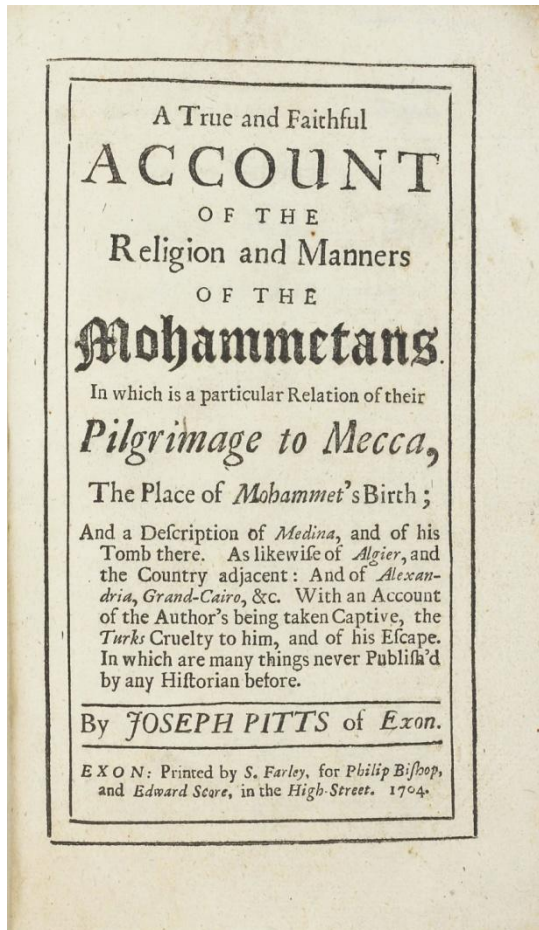
Author's presentation copy.

- 24** [OWEN, Richard](#). *Antiquity of Man as deduced from the discovery of a human skeleton during the Excavations of the East and West India Dock-Extensions at Tilbury, North Bank of the Thames*. London: J. van Voorst, 1884. 8vo (224 x 143 mm). [3] 4-32 pp., 4 folding lithographed plates, 1 table, advertisement leaf bound at end. Original blind-stamped cloth, untrimmed, gilt-lettered spine (upper cover slightly marked), original yellow endpapers. Good, unsophisticated copy. (#002753) € 1,500

FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by the author to Sir John Fowler on first free endpaper. Richard Owen (1804-1892) was an English biologist, comparative anatomist and paleontologist. Despite being a controversial figure, he is generally considered to have been an outstanding naturalist with a remarkable gift for interpreting fossils. He produced a vast array of scientific work, but is probably best remembered today for coining the word Dinosauria. An outspoken critic of Charles Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection, Owen agreed with Darwin that evolution occurred, but thought it was more complex than outlined in Darwin's *On the Origin of Species*. Owen's approach to evolution can be seen as having anticipated the issues that have gained greater attention with the recent emergence of evolutionary developmental biology. (Source: Wiki online).



- 25 [PITTS, Joseph](#). *A True and Faithful Account of the Religion and Manners of the Mohammedans. In which is a particular Relation of their Pilgrimage to Mecca, the place of Mahomet's birth; and a description of Medina and of his tomb there...* Exeter: Printed by S. Farley, for Philip Bishop and Edward Score, 1704. 8vo (184 x 110 mm). [16], 183 [i.e. 184] pp. Signatures: A-M⁸ N⁴. Title within double-line border, pages 182-184 misnumbered 181-183, a few mispaginations



elsewhere. Bound in contemporary calf, spine with raised bands and recent gilt lettering piece in 1st compartment (extremities slightly rubbed, light chipping at head of spine, corners bumped), red-dyed edges. Text generally quite clean and crisp, rust-spot to blank margin of leaf l8, paper flaw to lower corner of leaf E1. Provenance: C. Harward (signature to free-endpaper dated [17]59); Bath Library (unobtrusive blindstamp to title and a few leaves elsewhere). A fine, wide-margined copy in original binding.

(#002733)

€ 14,500

RARE FIRST EDITION of the first authentic record by an Englishman of the pilgrimage to Mecca. Pitts was forced into captivity as a slave at Algiers in 1679 when the merchantman in which he was sailing was captured by an Algerian pirate ship. In 1680, after torture led him to make a declaration of his conversion to Islam, he accompanied his master on the pilgrimage to Mecca via Cairo - of which he gives a very graphic account - Suez and Jeddah. After fifteen years captivity he succeeded in escaping but on his first night back in England was impressed for the navy, from which with difficulty he obtained his release. Pitts gives a brief but sensible and consistent account of what he saw during his pilgrimage. His narrative was the first and most detailed description of the religion of Islam and the manners of Muslims written by a European during the seventeenth century.

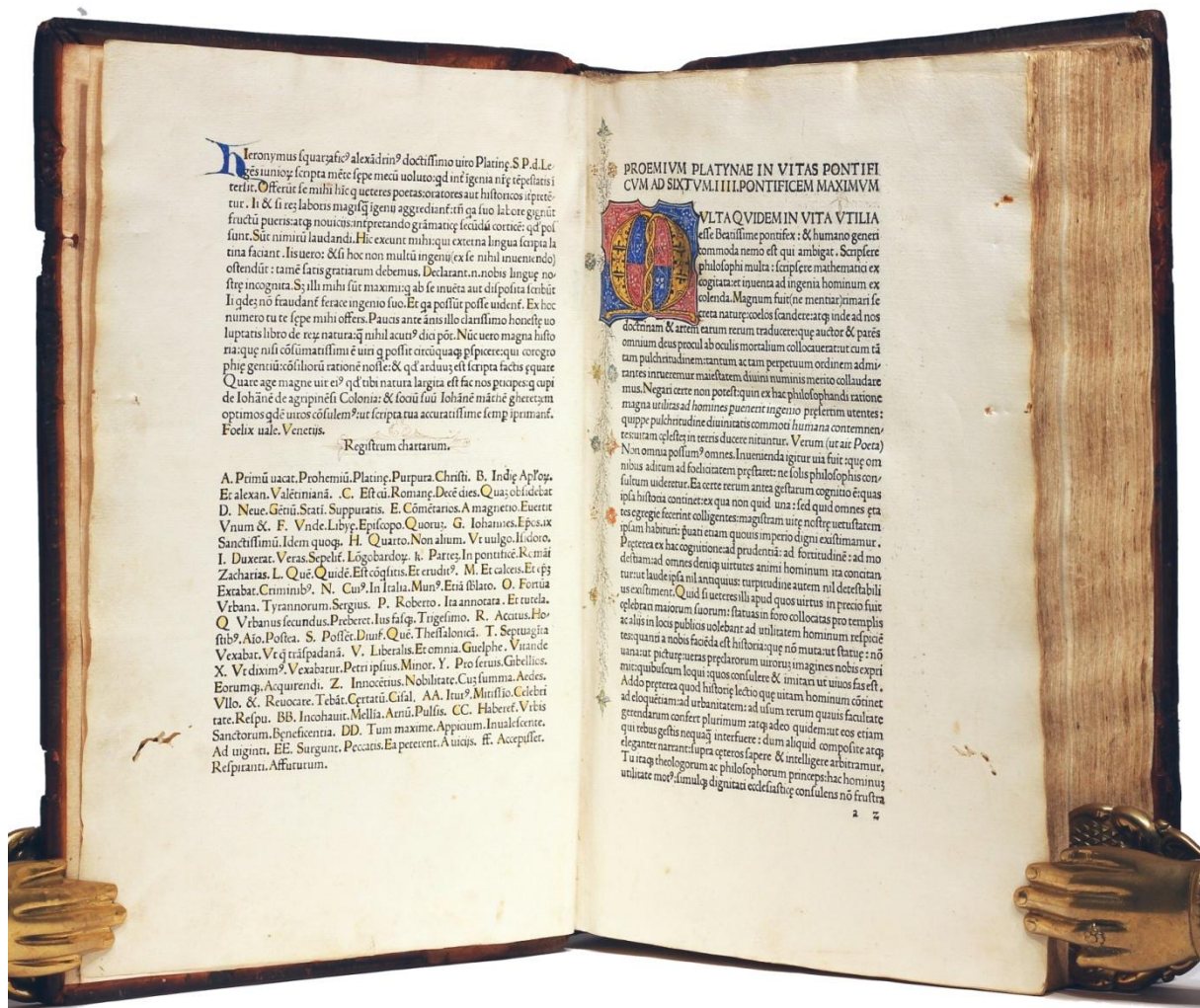
- 26 [PLATINA, Bartholomaeus](#). *Vitae Pontificum*. Venice: Johannes de Colonia and Johannes Manthen, 11 June 1479. Chancery folio (309 x 206 mm). 240 unnumbered leaves, signatures a¹⁰ b-o⁸ p⁶ q-y⁸ z¹⁰ &⁸ aa-ee⁸ ff⁶ (a1r blank, a1v letter to the author by Squarzifacius, register, a2r text, ff6r colophon, ff6v blank). 40 lines, type: 8:109R3, 110Gk (on c4v). Two 7-line and numerous 2- and 3-line initial spaces, some with printed guide letters. Two large later illuminated initials, the first in liquid gold ornamented in black ink with quatrefoils on the arms of the M, an interlace down the central bar on a ground of blue and mauve, with silver/white penwork decoration of hairline stems and thistle plants, the second initial in blue on a reddish-mauve ground with similar filigree decoration, both with quarter borders of filigree floral sprays. Contemporary red or blue Lombard initials and yellow capital strokes throughout. Contemporary calf over wooden boards, sides ruled in blind with central panel of intersecting triple fillets forming diaper design, small star tools at intersections, rebaked in the 18th century, spine gold-tooled and with gilt lettering (rubbed), endpapers renewed, lacking the two fore-edge clasps and catches, some cracking of spine leather at hinges, several deckle edges preserved. Text generally crisp and clean, small hole in fore-margin of first few leaves, marginal worming in first 4 quires, marginal closed tears to k3-5, bb1 and dd1, not affecting text anywhere. Provenance: neat contemporary Latin marginalia by two different readers, one mixing Latin and Greek; Cornelius Papens (16th or 17th-c. inscription); Louvain, Oratorians, founded 1611 (18th-century inscription "Oratorii Lovaniensis" on first blank page); The Nakles copy (his single-

owner sale "Nakles Collection of Incunabula" at Christie's New York, 17 April 2000, lot 106). A magnificent, wide-margined copy in contemporary binding, rarely found complete as here. (#002736) € 29,000

FIRST EDITION of Platina's influential history of the popes from the Apostle Peter to Paul II (died 1471). Platina used his history to show Paul II in an unfavourable light, as he had dismissed Platina from his post in the papal chancery.

Johannes de Colonia and Johannes Manthen had acquired their printing material from Venice's first printer, Vindelinus de Spira, in 1473, during the slump of Venetian printing; Johannes de Colonia had previously provided financial backing for de Spira's press. Along with Nicolas Jenson, they dominated Venetian printing during the 1470s, and merged their business with the successful Jenson enterprise in 1480. Complete copies, as here, of the editio princeps are rare and are often lacking the first leaf a1.

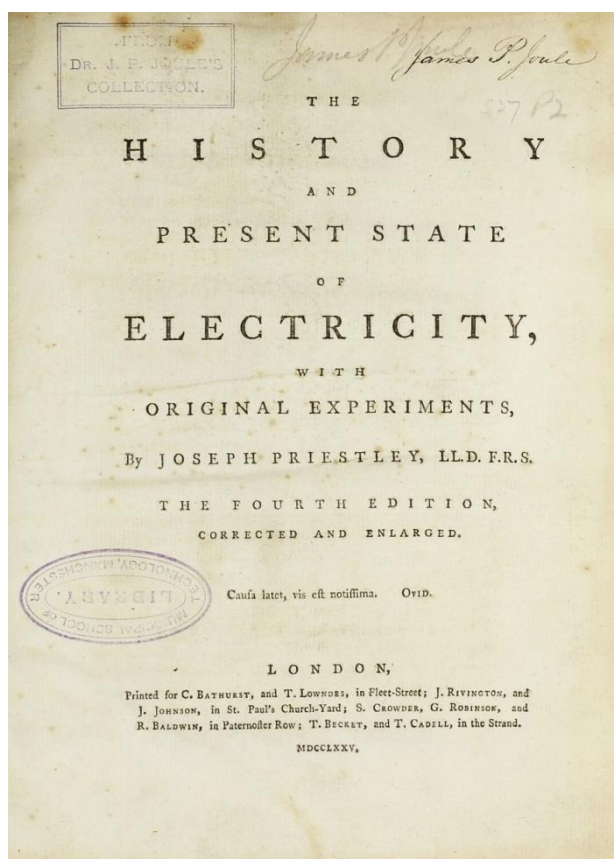
Goff P768; HC 13045; BMC v 235; BSB-Ink P-565; Bod-inc P-342; GW M33887; Grosjean & O'Connell 94



James Prescott Joule's copy bearing his signature

27 [PRIESTLEY, Joseph](#). *The History and Present State of Electricity, with Original Experiments*. The fourth edition, corrected and enlarged. London: Printed for C. Bathurst, and T. Lowndes, J. Rivington, and J. Johnson, etc., 1775. 4to (262 x 205 mm). [4], xxxii, 691 [1], iii, [9] pp., including index, catalogue of books by Priestley, and 8 folding engraved plates. Late 19th-century green cloth library binding, gilt shelf mark stamp '537 P2' on lower spine (boards spotted and soiled, some wear to spine ends and corners, upper hinge split at head, hole in cloth at upper board). Text and plates with minor occasional spotting, some marginal dust-soiling, otherwise quite crisp and clean. Closed tear in blank lower margin of leaves D2 and P4. Provenances: James Prescott Joule (his signature and ink stamp 'Prof. Dr. J. P. Joule Collection' to title page and preface leaf i; Manchester Municipal School of Technology Library (old ink stamps to title-page, verso of plates and a few text pages elsewhere). Deaccessioned as doublet from the library. A fine, unmarked and wide-margined copy. (#002735) € 8,500

Wheeler-Gift 453 (this edition); Norman 1748; Crook, p.157; Gartrell 443; Mottelay, p. 227 (for first edition 1767). - THE RARE FOURTH EDITION and an interesting association copy linking two prominent British Scientists. Books bearing Joule's signature are exceedingly rare on the market.

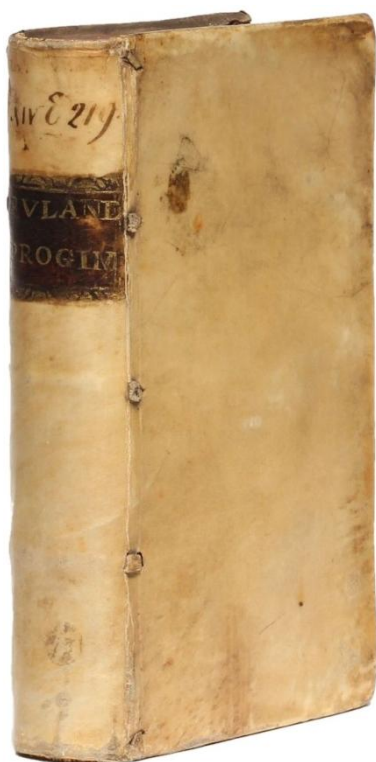


Priestley's first scientific work was the first extensive history of previous electrical discoveries as well as being an assessment of contemporary electrical studies. During his lifetime it went through five English editions and was translated into Dutch, French and German. Priestley's "account favored Franklin's one-fluid theory, but was otherwise fairly impartial... Priestley was also the first historian of electricity. He was encouraged to write the History by his friend Benjamin Franklin, who helped corrects its proofs". (Norman 1748).

It is little surprising to see a copy of Priestley's book as having been part of Joules library. Priestley's text became the standard history of electricity for over a century; Alessandro Volta (who would go on to invent the battery), William Herschel (who discovered infrared radiation), Henry Cavendish (who discovered hydrogen) and certainly also Joule relied upon it. Joule is best remembered for his thermodynamical studies, where he analysed the nature of heat and established its relationship to mechanical energy. His efforts had great influence on the theory of the conversation of energy (the first law of thermodynamics). He collaborated with Lord Kelvin on the formulation of the absolute scale of temperature, and conducted extensive research

on magnetostriction; a property of ferromagnetic materials that makes them modify their shapes when exposed to a magnetic field. He was the first scientist to identify this property in 1842. He established the relationship between the flow of current through a resistance and the heat dissipated, which was later termed as *Joule's law*. He is also credited with the first-ever calculation of the velocity of a gas molecule. The derived unit of energy or work, the Joule, is named after him. Joule was given the Copley Medal, an award that Priestley received almost 100 years before.

28 [RULAND, Martin](#). *Progymnasmatata alchemiae, sive problemata chymica, nonaginta et una quaestionibus dilucidata: cum lapidis philosophici vera conficiendi ratione*. Frankfurt: E Collegio



Musarum Paltheniano, 1606-1607. Three parts in one volume. 8vo (161 x 96 mm). [16], 254, [2], 136; 165 [1] pp., including separate title page to third part, dated 1606, printer's devices to each title-page and at end of second part. Contemporary full vellum, spine with gilt-lettered morocco label and manuscript shelf number (light wear to extremities, some spotting and soiling of covers, lacking first free endpaper). Text somewhat browned throughout, occasional brown spotting, first title with short tear at blank fore-margin and binders glue residues at blank gutter, occasional ink and pencil annotations and markings in contemporary hand. Provenance: illegible ink stamps on first title recto and verso. Good copy. (#002746) € 1,900

Ferguson II, 304; Duveen, p. 530; Ferchl 460; NLM/Krivatsy 10038; Thorndike VII, 159; Partington II, 161; STC R 1208; Verginelli 289. VERY RARE FIRST EDITION of an important work on alchemy, divided into three parts: the third, dated 1606, is titled *Lapidis philosophici true conficiendi ratio* (the real method to realize the philosopher's stone). "Of the three parts, the first contains 64 problems, followed by chemical remedies. Part two is an Appendix of Chemical Questions, containing the remainder of the problems, numbered from 65 to 91. The third part contains two treatises on the philosophers' stone of 20 and 12 chapters respectively. The former was reprinted by Manget in 1720 as the work of Marsilio Ficino"

(Thorndike). The latter, on which Thorndike is silent, bears the caption title "*Tractatus alter de lapide philosophico anonymi cuiusdam*". The pseudonym of this 'anonymus' can be disclosed thanks to a comment by a contemporary learned reader. He noted on p.86 that he had already found this treatise in a work of 1604, and that it was reprinted again in the volume of *Theatrum chemicum*. On the basis of these references, the author is easily discernible: it is Martin Sendivogius. His text was reprinted after the first edition of the "*Novum Lumen Chymicum*" in 1604 (Ferguson II, 367), omitting the preface. The learned men added this in a clean Latin handwriting on three leaves at the end of the work.

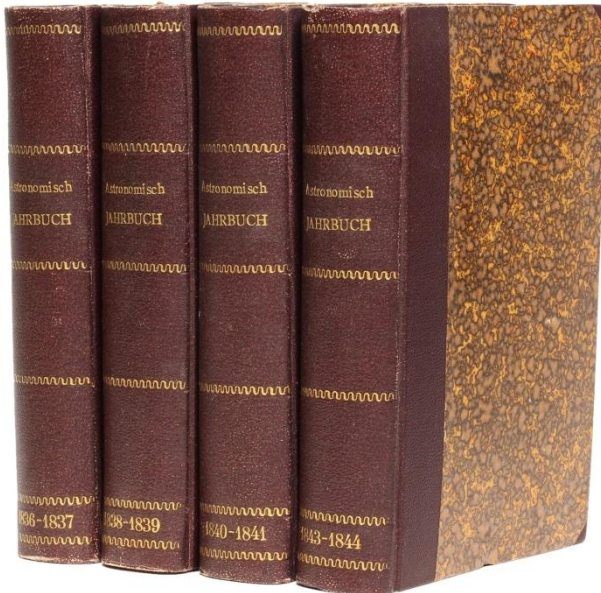
It is interesting to note that Ruland's work was also thoroughly studied and dictated by Isaac Newton. Martin Ruland, 1569-1611, also known as Martinus Rulandus or Martin Rulandt, a famous German alchemist, a disciple of Paracelsus, was Rudolf II's physician. The copy studied and annotated by Newton is part of The Frederick E. Brasch Collection of Newton and Newtonian now at Stanford University Library.

The book is very rare. We can trace only one copy (this copy) at auctions in the past 50 years (Zisska & Kistner, 2004, sale 43, lot 447, sold EUR 1725).

29 [SCHUMACHER, Heinrich Christian, editor](#). [*Astronomisches*] *Jahrbuch für*. . . Stuttgart & Tübingen: Verlag der J. G. Cotta'schen Buchhandlung, 1836-1844. Eight volumes bound in four (all published). 12mo (177 x 110 mm). xvi, 256; viii, 282, [2]; vi, 330; [4], 151 [1], 197 [1], [2]; [4], 340; [6], 326; [8], 116, 235 [1]; [2], 108, 254 pp., including 2 (1 folding) lithographed plates, 1 coloured engraved map, 2 folding engraved tables, 1 folding letterpress table, several illustrations and diagrams in text. Bound in contemporary uniform half cloth with gilt-lettered spines (little rubbing and chipping to extremities). Text little age-toned only, occasional minor foxing and brown spotting, light dampstaining to second part of vol. 1839, otherwise generally quite crisp and clean. Provenance: Teyler Museum, Haarlem* (ink stamps "Bibliotheque Musée Teyler Haarlem to title pages and upper and lower edges); Dieter Schierenberg b.v. (acquired from them in 1986). A very good copy, rarely found complete as here (no volume was issued for 1842). (#002721) € 6,000

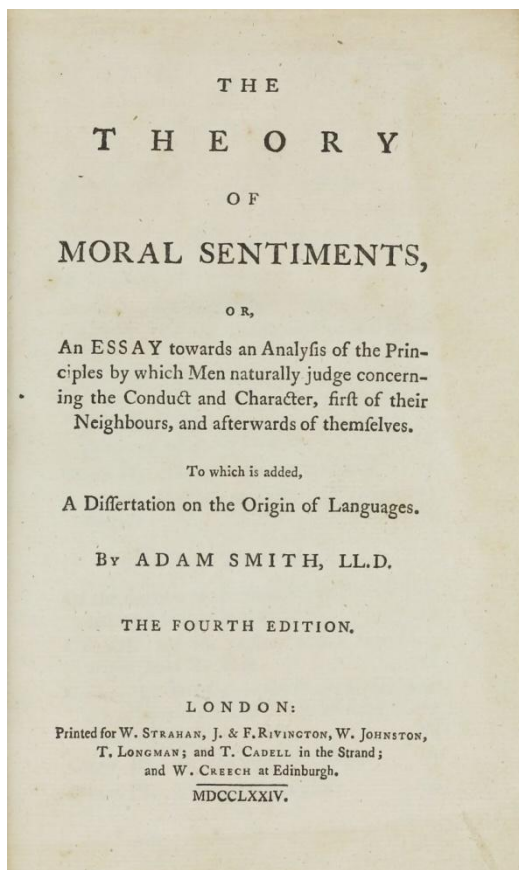
DSB XII, p.234; ADB 33, p.32-33. - A complete set of the FIRST EDITION of Schumacher's *Jahrbuch* also known as *Astronomisches Jahrbuch*. The yearbooks contain astronomical and other scientific topics as well as astronomical ephemerides and were published by the Gauss student and head of the Sternwarte to Altona,

Heinrich Christian Schumacher, "one of the most important friends and partners of Gauss" (HAB, Mass, number and weight, 5.16). The volumes contain contributions by Bessel, Olbers, Oersted, Gauss, Berzelius, von Humboldt and others, often in first edition. Amongst others are articles from Gauss (Erdmagnetismus und Magnetometer, Erstdruck) in 1836; a first printing of Alexander v. Humboldt (*On two attempts to climb the Chimborazo*) in 1837, as well as BESSEL'S, *investigations on the distance of the 61st of the Swan* in Jahrgang 1839. Without year 1842, which never appeared. All the yearbooks are rare. A complete set as here is of exceptional rarity with no copies traceable in the antiquarian and auction book trade.



*This is an ex library copy from the famous Teylers Museum in Haarlem, the only museum in the Netherlands that has been open to the public continuously since 1784. Its authentic interior, containing the original objects, has remained the same since then. So Teylers can justly lay claim to the title of being the first and oldest museum in the Netherlands. The library is interesting for itself. There is no other library in the Netherlands with such a beautiful and complete collection of literature from the 18th and 19th centuries about botany, zoology, and the earth sciences. In total, the book and journal collection consists of more than 125,000 volumes. Major acquisitions continued to be made until approximately 1940. Since then, the library has no longer been a place for finding out about the latest scientific developments, but primarily as a museum room of historic interest. (source: Tylers Museum website).

30 [SMITH, Adam](#). *The Theory of Moral Sentiments... To which is added a dissertation on the origin of languages*. London: printed for W. Strahan, J. & F. Rivington, W. Johnston, T. Longman, and T. Cadell, and W. Creech, 1774. 8vo (200 x 125 mm). [8], 476 (i.e. 478), [2] pp. including advertisement leaf at end, p. 478 misnumbered 476. Contemporary polished calf, spine with rich gilt decoration and gilt-lettered red morocco label (binding slightly rubbed, lower corners bumped). Except for little age-toning of text a generally clean and unmarked copy in original unrestored binding.



(#002756) € 5,500

ESTCT95116; Alston III, 825; Kress 5815; Goldsmith 9537 (both for 1st ed.) - THE VERY RARE FOURTH EDITION. Smith's *Theory of Moral Sentiments* is drawn from his course of lectures while he was a professor of philosophy at Glasgow University. "The work received wide acclaim and so impressed the stepfather of the young duke of Buccleuch that he invited Smith to become the duke's tutor, with the promise of a pension for life. . . The greater part of the *Theory of Moral Sentiments* is an account of moral psychology. . . The mainstay of Smith's moral psychology is sympathy. . . Smith characterizes the mechanism of sympathy in this way: 'Whatever is the passion which arises from any object in the person principally concerned, an analogous emotion springs up at the thought of this situation, in the breast of every attentive spectator'. . . Smith argues that if the appearance of grief or joy, for example, arouses similar feelings in us, it is because these feelings suggest to us the general idea of some good or evil that has befallen the person in whom we observe them" (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy* VII, pp. 461ff). "*The Theory of Moral Sentiments* was [first] published in April 1774 and at once brought Smith something more than

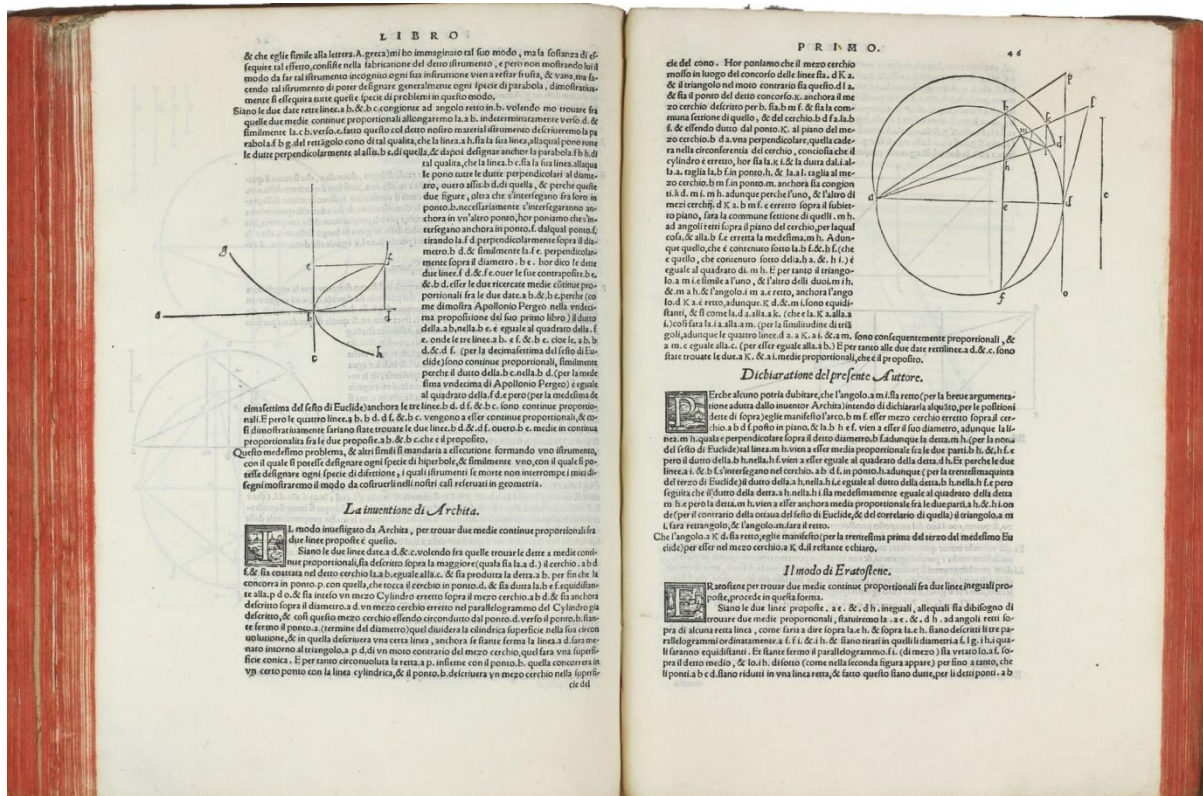
local fame. It was hailed by David Hume in typical ironic manner: 'I proceed to tell you the melancholy news', he wrote from London, 'that your book has been very unfortunate: for the public seem disposed to applaud it extremely'" (Mossner. *Adam Smith: The Biographical Approach*, p. 12).

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

31 [TARTAGLIA, Niccolo](#). *La Terza[-Sesta] Parte del General Trattato de Numeri et Misure*. Venice: Curtio Troiano, 1560. Folio (302 x 215 mm). Parts 3 to 6 (of 6) in 1 volume. [4], 51, [1]; [4], 63, [1]; [4], 90; [4], 44 leaves. Including two blank leaves, 3 woodcut portraits of Tartaglia printed from the same block; numerous woodcut text diagrams, woodcut ornaments and initials. Contemporary limp vellum with yapp edges, spine titled in manuscript (vellum slightly spotted, wrinkled and soiled, small hole in upper cover), red-dyed edges. Internally quite crisp and clean, edge coloration extending into outer margins of some leaves. A unusually well preserved copy in untouched binding of the time. (#002729) € 6,900

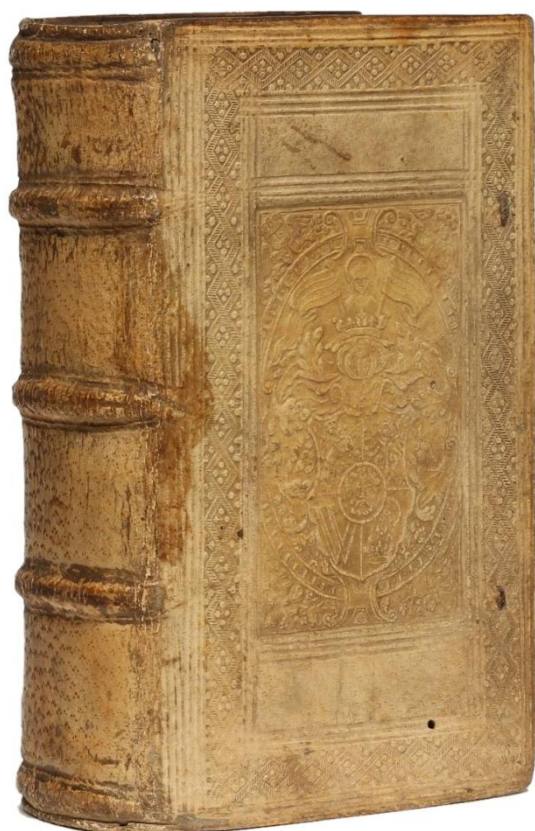


Honeyman 2962; Smith, p.275ff; Riccardi II, p.505-06; Adams T180; DSB XIII, p.260; Sotheran 4744. - RARE FIRST EDITION of this mathematical compendium, one of the most important mathematical works of the 16th century. Parts 3 to 6 were published 4 years after the first two parts. "There is no other treatise that gives as much information concerning the arithmetic of the sixteenth century, either as to theory or application. The life of the people, the customs of the merchants, the struggles to improve arithmetic, are all set forth by Tartaglia in an extended but interesting fashion" (Smith, *Rara Arithmetica*, p. 278). "The most important Italian mathematical work of the sixteenth century" (Honeyman).



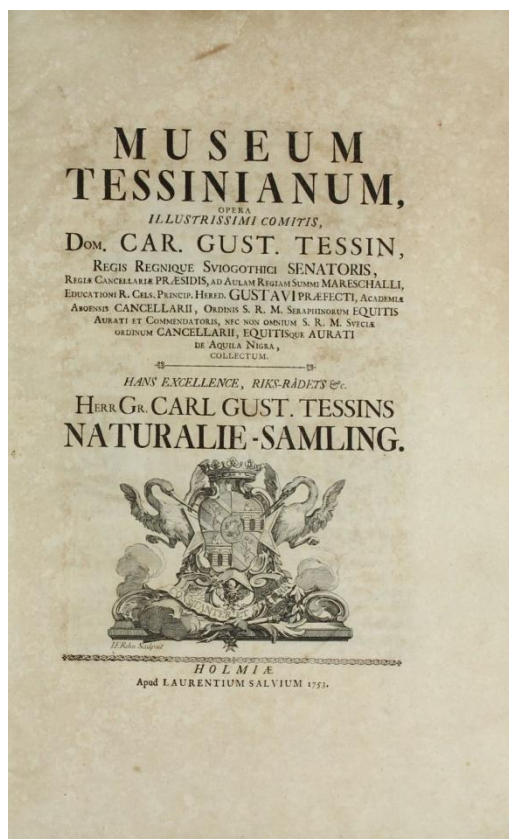
32 **TAURELLUS, Nicolaus.** *De rerum aeternitate. . . in quibus placita Aristotelis, Vallesii, Piccolominei, Caesalpini, Societatis Conimbricensis, aliorumqu. discutiuntur, examinantur atque refutantur.. Accessit Rodolphi Goclenii Epistola ad authorem.* Marburg: Paul Egenolph, 1604. [Bound with:] *Kosmologia [greek]. Hoc est physicarum & metaphysicarum discussionum: de mundo libri II. adversus Franciscum Piccolominum philosophum celeberrimum, aliosque peripateticos.* Amberg: Johannes Schönfeld, 1603. 2 works in 1 volume. 8vo (162 x 96 mm). [12[, 684, [8]; [20], 243 [1] pp., including index and final blank at end of first work, woodcut printer's device to first title, gatherings of first work partially unopened. Bound in contemporary pigskin, spine with 3 raised bands, boards with elaborate blind-tooling including noble coats of arms on covers (some soiling of leather, slight rubbing of extremities, ties gone), green-dyed edges. Light browning of text, occasional minor spotting. Provenance: Bibliotheca Bernhardina Vratislaviensis (old ink stamps to first title recto and verso and second title verso, ink shelf mark to first title). Handsome copy. (#002747) € 2,400

VD 17 23:294904N; Ziegenfuss-Jung II, p.681. - TWO VERY RARE works ranging from medicine to cosmology, physics to philosophy. Taurellus (1547-1606) was professor of medicine at Basel and Altdorf and is best known for his works on medicine, ethics and philosophy. He attacked the pantheism of the Italian Aristotelians and created a Protestantly oriented philosophy, which sought to reconcile Luther's teachings about original sin and faith with philosophy, first in *Philosophiae triumphus* (1573). Taurellus identifies as main opponents Francesco Piccolomini, the Jesuit school of Coimbra, more generally the sixteenth-century Aristotelianism, and also Cesalpino.



He "developed a method that made natural philosophy dependent on metaphysics and in turned demonized natural philosophers living in Catholic lands. Accordingly, Taurellus believed his philosophy successfully combined theology and the study of nature. Even though this goal was similar to that of Jesuits and other Catholic orders, Taurellus distinguished his philosophical views on God from the Coimbrans' commentators and other theologically minded philosophers. His attacks, however, were most vehement and relentless against lay Italian philosophers who held that natural philosophy should be independent from considerations of the divine. He found two Italians to be the most egregious: Francesco Piccolomini and Andrea Cesalpino, both of whom he saw as producing a naturalistic version of philosophy that overlooked key questions of faith. For Taurellus, the dangers of naturalism were remedied by a consideration of metaphysics that corresponded to theology. The most extensive analysis of Taurellus' work depicts him as shifting German philosophy from being dominated by studies of logic to studies of meta-physics, a change that became fully realized in the work of Leibniz, who indeed was familiar with Taurellus' writings." (C. Martin: *Subverting Aristotle. Religion, History, And Philosophy in Early Modern Science*, Baltimore, 2014 p.96).

- 33** [TESSIN, Carl Gustaf, \[LINNAEUS, Carl. Editor\]](#). *Museum Tessinianum, opera illustrissimi comitis [ed. C. Linnaeus] Carl Gust. Tessins naturalie-samling*. Stockholm: L. Salvius, 1753. Large folio (412 x 258 mm). [8], 123, [9] pp. Title with engraved armorial vignette by J. E. Rehn, engraved headpiece incorporating a medallion portrait of Linnaeus, 2 ornamental engraved initials, text in facing pages (or parallel columns) of Swedish and Latin, 12 engraved plates. Contemporary card board binding, boards with marbled paper, spine rebacked with later blue paper (extremities worn, covers rubbed and slightly warped). Light browning of text (less to plates), occasional minor spotting, plate IV with paper repair of lower blank corner (outside platemark). A handsome and wide-margined copy. (#002748) € 8,000

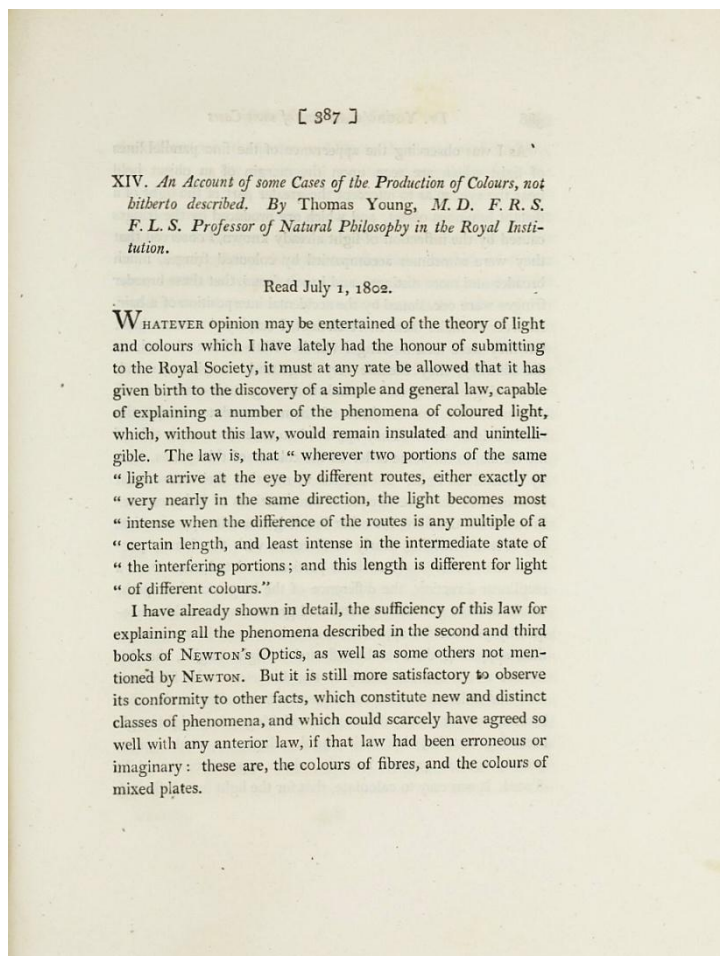


Hoover 781; Nissen ZBI 2521; Soulsby 1081; Ward & Carozzi 2160, Freilich Sale Catalog 524; Hulth p. 89. - RARE FIRST EDITION of the catalogue of count Carl Gustaf Tessin's mineralogical cabinet, edited by Linné. The binomial system which Linné extended to all the kingdoms of nature in the 10th edition of his *Systema Naturae* (1758-59) was first employed in this work (see Soulsby). The subjects of the plates include minerals, sea stars, petrified wood, and coral which Tessin had collected and stored in his castle at Åkerö, Sweden. Most of the plates were engraved by Per Gustaf Floding. Tessin was a great friend of Linné and used his influence to help the botanist establish his reputation. In appreciation, Linné dedicated many of his books to either Tessin or his wife. Finally, Linné prepared this catalog of his benefactor's collection. Although, contrary to custom, Linné's name doesn't appear on the title page, Tessin dedicated his work to him as 'he alone should have the honor'. In the book's preliminaries, Linné sets forth various observations about the nature of the mineral kingdom, and various methods of classifying its members. In the main text, Linné divided the minerals into simple stones, composite minerals and fossils, followed by a chapter where he describes the illustrated specimens. At the end of the volume is an index of the species with names provided in Latin and Swedish. Soulsby (1933) says that the count only had a few copies printed for private circulation.



34 [YOUNG, Thomas](#). *On the Theory of Light and Colours [An Account of some Cases of the Production of Colours, not hitherto described]*. *The Bakerian Lecture*. In: Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Volume 92, Part I, 1802, pp. 12-48, 1 plate & Part II, 1802, pp. 387-97. London: W. Bulmer for G. & W. Nicol, 1802. Two parts in one volume, vi, [2], 1-212, 26, iv, 213-535 [1], [8] pp., part titles, index bound at end, and 17 engraved plates. 4to (277 x 216 mm). Contemporary three-quarter plain vellum, spine with faint ink lettering (cover soiled, corners bumped). Text and plates quite crisp and clean with only very little browning, small water stains in upper blank margin of 6 plates, first plate slightly foxed. Provenance: illegible ink stamp to title verso and first free endpaper. (#002757) € 2,900

Article Part 1: Dibner 152; PMM 259; Norman 2275. Article Part 2: Norman 2276 - FIRST EDITION. Part 1 is 'an epoch-making contribution to the theory of light in all its phases'. Read as the Bakerian lecture, November 12, 1801, Young firmly endorsed Huygen's wave theory of light, displacing Newton's corpuscular theory which had



been favoured for most of the 18th century, and so found explanations for unresolved optical phenomena such as interference. Part 2 is a further explanation of the wave theory. Also in this volume: WOLLASTON, William Hyde. A Method of examining refractive and dispersive Powers, by prismatic Reflection. In: Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London 92, Part I, 1802, 4to. pp. 365-380 - Sparrow, Milestones of Science 198. - The third major scientific discovery announced in this volume of the Transactions is Wollaston's discovery of black lines crossing the colored band of the solar spectrum. 'The science of astrophysics began' with Wollaston's report of this phenomenon to the Royal Society (Singer, *Short History of Scientific Ideas to 1900*). Wollaston's examination of the solar spectrum, here described, revealed for the first time the numerous black lines afterwards connected with the name of Fraunhofer; and his paper is one of the most significant 'incunabula' of the discovery of spectrum analysis. Twelve years later the appearance of these dark lines (called 'Fraunhofer lines') was confirmed by the maker of Wollaston's original spectroscope.

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

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

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

Ausnahmen vom Widerrufsrecht

Das Widerrufsrecht besteht nicht bzw. erlischt bei folgenden Verträgen:

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Ende der Widerrufsbelehrung

Muster-Widerrufsformular

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

— An:

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