



folio

Incipit epistola sancti Hieronimi ad paulinum presbiterum de omnibus diuine historie libris



Kater am
brosio tua
michi mu
nuscula p
ferens de

culit filii et suauissimas litteras que a principio amicitiarum fidem probate iam fidei et veteris amicitie noua prefererent. Vera enim illa necessitudo est et christi gloriose copulata. quam non utilitas rei familiaris. non presentia tantum corporum. non subdola et palpas adulatio. sed dei timor et diuinarum scripturarum studia conciliant. Legimus in veteribus historiis quosdam lustrasse puertias. nouos adisse populos. maria transisse ut eos quos ex libris nouerant coram que viderent. Sic pitagoras mephiticos vates. sic plato egiptum et architam tarentinum. eamque oram ytalie que quondam magna grecia dicebatur laboriosissime peragunt. ut qui athenis magister erat et potens. cuiusque doctrinas achademie gignasia persequerentur abiret peregrinum atque discipulum. males aliena verecunde discere. que sua impudenter ingerere. Demque cum litteras quasi toto orbe fugientes persequitur. raptus a piratis et uenudatus. tyranno crudelissimo paruit ductus captiuus vincitur et seruus. Tamen que philosophus maior emente se fuit Ad titum liuium lacteo eloquentie fonte ma-

Quid loquor
libris cum ap
lectionis et mag
conscientia tanti m
tate dices. An experimetur
me loquitur christus. P^o dama
stratam ascendit iherosolimam
et mansit apud eum diebus quibus
sterio ebdomadis et octidua
predicator instruendus erat. R
quatuordecim a sumpto Baena
it cum apostolis euangelium. ne forte
aut currisset. Habet nescio
que viue vocis ad que in auribus
doctoris ore transfusa forte son
cum rodi exularet et legere illa
tio quam aduersus eum habuerat
atque laudantibus suspirans ai
differis bestiam sua verba reser

Ec hoc di
quod in me tunc quod
audire vel velis d
tu et discendi stud
bis per se probari debeat Ingen
dore laudabile est. Non quod mu
confideam. Mollis cera et ad
etiam si artificis et plaste cesse
te totum est quequid esse potest. Pau
des Gamalielis legem moysi
se se gloriatur. ut armatus spir
stea doceret confidetur. Arma
carnalia sunt sed potentia deo ad
morum et cogitationes destruat
dime extollentem se aduersus se

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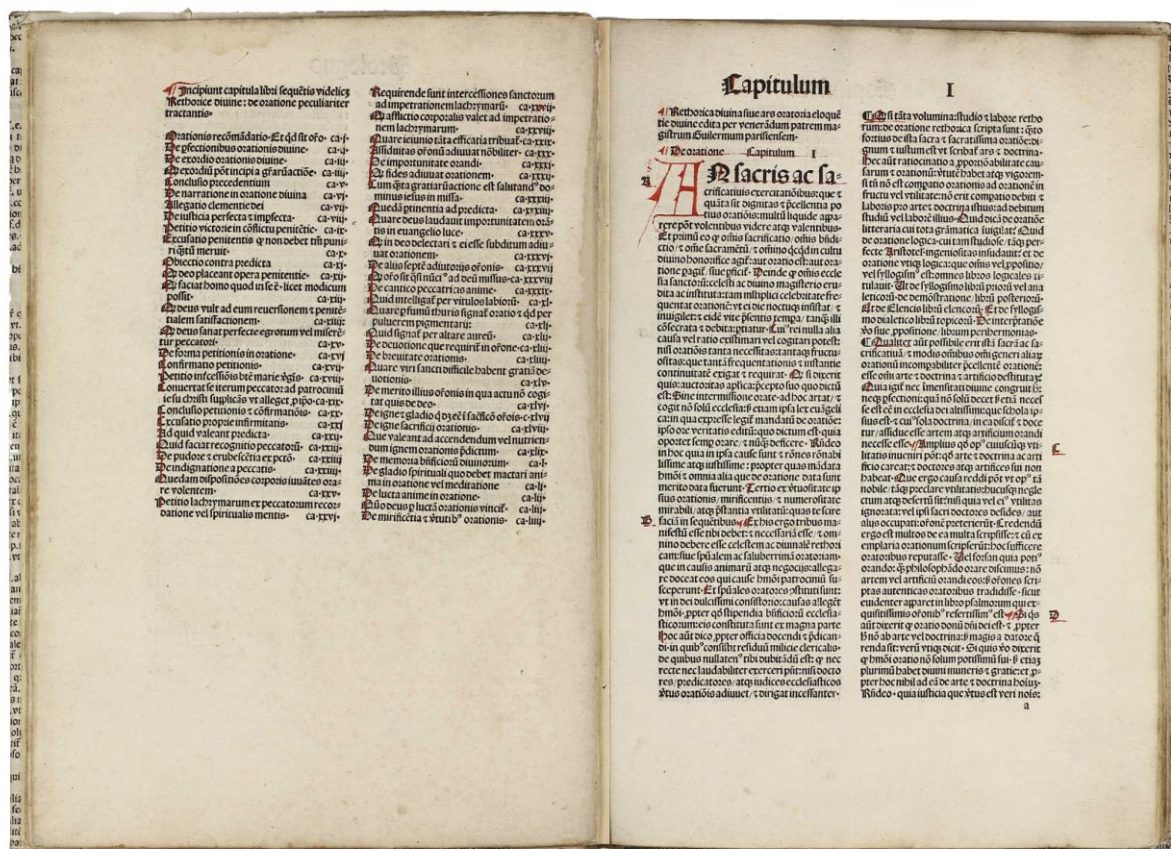
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1 ALVERNUS, Guilelmus (ARVERNUS or William of Auvergne). Rethorica Diuina de Oratione domini Guilermi Parisien[sis]. (Rhetorica divina). Freiburg im Breisgau: Kilianus Piscator (Kilian Fischer), not after 1491. Folio (303 x 210 mm). 58 unfoliated leaves. Signatures: (*)⁸ a-b⁶ c⁴ d-f⁶ g⁴ h-i⁶. Colophon on i6r: "Explicit Rethorica diuina de oratione domini Guilermi parisiensis." Printed in blackletter, 2 columns, 51-52 lines, red painted lombards and rubricated throughout. Newly bound in cardboards using two incunable leaves of Justinian's Institutionum, plain vellum spine, new endpapers. Crisp internally with very little browning, slight marginal dust-soiling and occasional minor dampstaining mainly to gutter, first leaf heavier soiled and stained at gutter, several short contemporary annotations and finger markers in red ink. Collated complete. A fine, wide-margined copy. (#002953) € 8,000

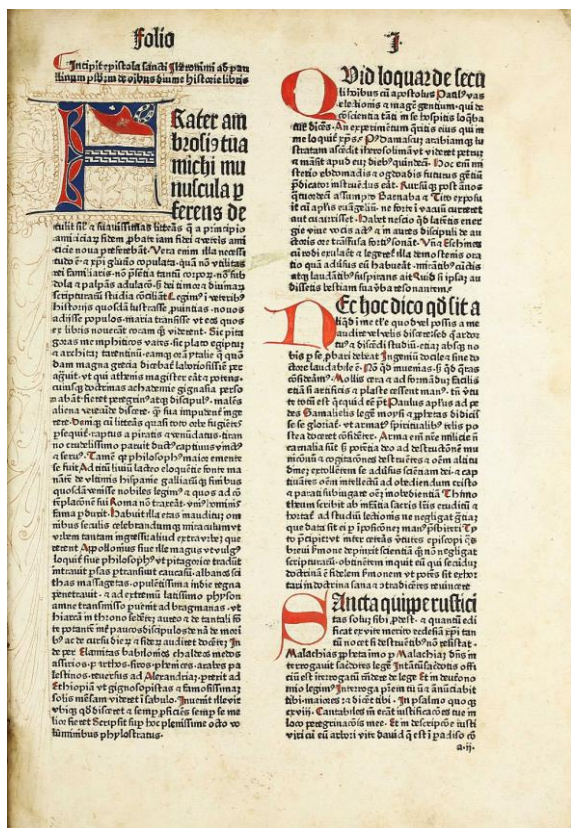
GW 11866; Hain/Cop. 8303; Goff G 714; BMC III, 693; BSB G-476. SECOND EDITION AND THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN FREIBURG. The scholastic philosopher William of Auvergne (around 1180 to 1249) was active at the Sorbonne in Paris. In 1228 he was consecrated bishop of Paris and as such was also counselor to the young King Louis IX. Among his works, the treatise on divine oratory is one of the most important. Kilian Fischer was active as printer in Freiburg (Breisgau) from 1490 to 1494. In 1495 he moved to Offenburg. In his Divine Rhetoric William explains and outlines the art of prayer aiming at his priests and clerical people, or, The Oratorical Art of Divine Eloquence. Seven characteristics, or perfections, of prayer are listed and further explained in the work, but much better known it is for its Ciceronian rules of oratory applied to Christian oratory or prayer.

The attribution of the present work to this printer was controversial for long time, but based to further evidence the early attribution by the British Museum has prevailed that Kilian is in fact the printer of the Rhetorica Divina. Guillaume d'Auvergne was the author of several influential exegetical and instructional works for the clergy. He is one of the most important figures during the period of transition between the early scholasticism of the twelfth century, and the high scholasticism of Bonaventura and Thomas Aquinas. He is unfortunately sometimes confused with a Guillelmo Parisiensis, author (in 1437) of the best-selling Postilla.



Rare Cologne print

2 **BIBLIA LATINA.** With additions by Menardus Monachus. Cologne: Conrad Winters, de Homborch, 20 September 1479. Folio (369 x 270 mm). 406 leaves with signatures and foliation: [1], I-CCCXCIX, [6]. 58 lines and headline, gothic letter, in two columns, spaces for initial capitals, with a 12-line initial "F" on folio a2r supplied in red and blue with reserved white and set on a square ground of



brownish pen-work ornamentation extending the length of the column; other capitals, underlines, paragraph marks and initial strokes supplied in red. Signatures: a-t¹⁰ v-x⁶ A-L¹⁰ M⁸ N-O¹⁰ P-Q⁸ R-X¹⁰.

Colophon on X4r: "Anno i[n] carnatio[n]is dominice Millesimo q[ua]dringe[n]tesim[o]. lxxix. ... im[re]ssum in ciuitate Coloniensi[s] p[er] Conradu[s] de homborch."

Bound in 19th century half calf, rebaked preserving lower portion of original spine, marbled endpapers. Little even brownning of text, occasional minor soiling and spotting, light dampstaining mainly to blank fore-margin of several gatherings (final leaves heavier), a few old paper repairs (all well outside text field), short closed tears to blank margins, lower fore-edge of book block damaged by fire (well outside text area) costing up to 15 mm of paper; final 10 leaves with paper repairs to lower blank margin.

Provenance: Gary E. Gorman*; two old paper labels to front pastedown; Collated complete, including the rare first leaf of *prologue* often absent from other copies. An excellent, virtually unmarked copy. (#002911) € 26,000

ISTC ib00565000; Oates 651; Hain 3071; Proctor 1165; Goff B565; BMC I, 247; BSB-Ink B-436; GW 4240; Incunabula Biblica 43. Exceptionally rare early edition of the bible in Latin and arguably the best copy that has come up to market in the past 100 years. The Winters bible is rare; ISTC records only 7 copies in US American libraries.

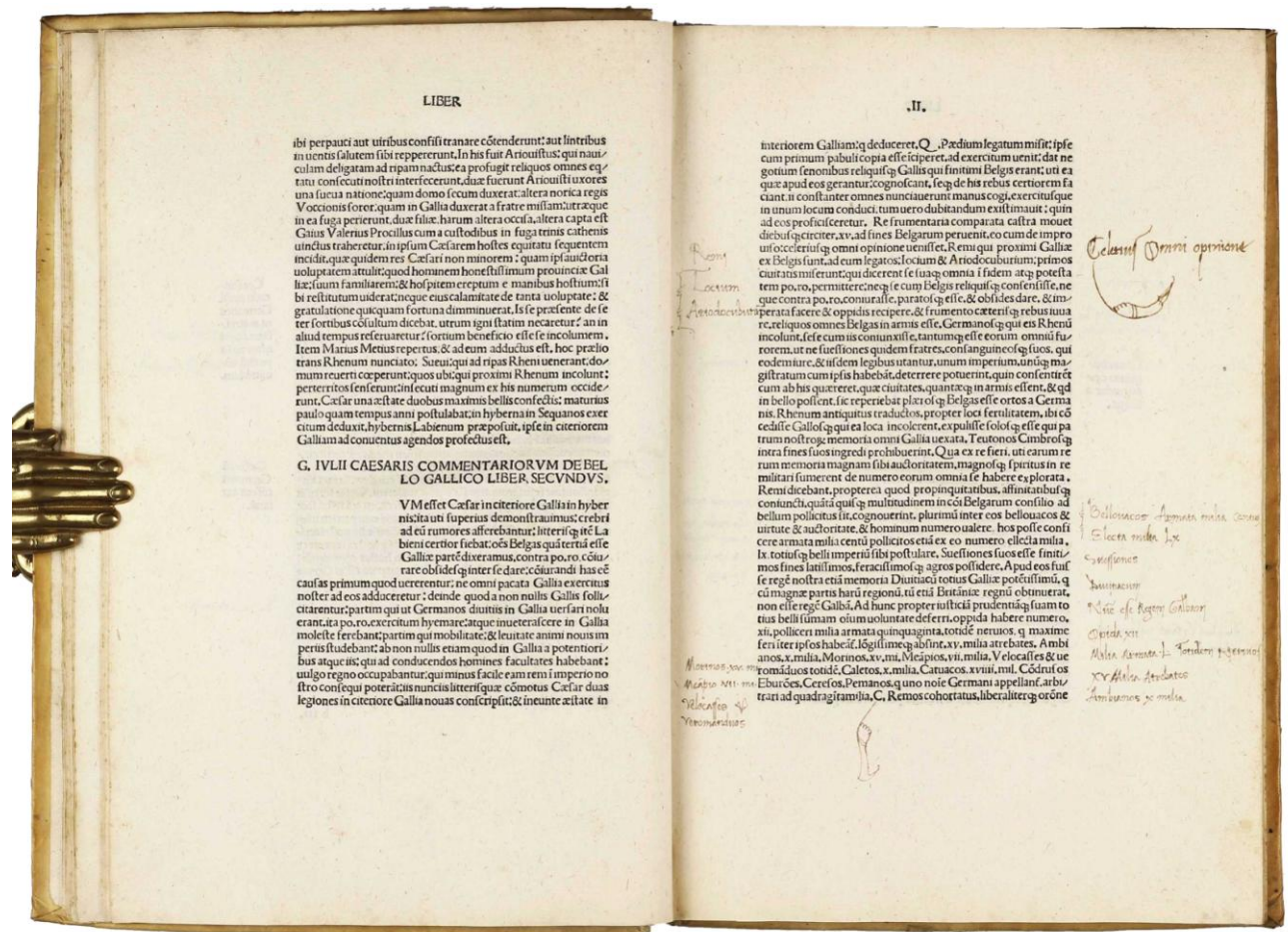
*Gary Eugene Gorman (1944-2015) was a Doctor of Theology, Professor of Information Management at Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand and later Professor of Information Science at the University of Malaya, Malaysia. He was editor-in-chief of Online Information Review (Emerald) and served in editorial teams of a number of international journals. His passion was the collection of early religious books.

Exceptionally rare early incunabula edition of Julius Caesar's chronicle on the Gallic war

3 **CAESAR, Caius Julius.** *Commentariorum de bello Gallico liber primus (-septimus).* Treviso: Michele Manzolo, 30 June 1480. Folio (288 x 198 mm). 167 (of 168) unfoliated leaves, lacking the initial blank leaf only. Signatures: a8 (-a1) b6 c8 d6 e8 f6 g8 h6 i8 k6 l8 m6 n8 o6 p8 q6 r8 s6 t8 u6 x6, (A-B)8 C6. 44 lines to the page, Roman letter, 8-line initials. Includes index at end. Gathering i is numbered but not signed. Title from incipit on a2r. Imprint details from colophon on x5r. Edited, and with a poem (leaf x6r), by Girolamo Bologni (i.e. Hieronymus Bononius). Bound in early 18th century vellum, spine hand lettered and decorated in red, blue and black paint (short, 3 cm split of joint at foot of upper board, some soiling and spotting of vellum, extremities rubbed). Internally quite crisp and clean, occasional very minor spotting, few leaves with faint dampstaining to lower gutter, commentary in old manuscript on final leaf verso partially cancelled in black ink (having caused slight paper corrosion and a hole, just touching a few letters of text on leaf recto), several neat early ink marginalia and text markers throughout. A handsome, wide-margined copy with the annotations unshaved. (#002947) € 18,000

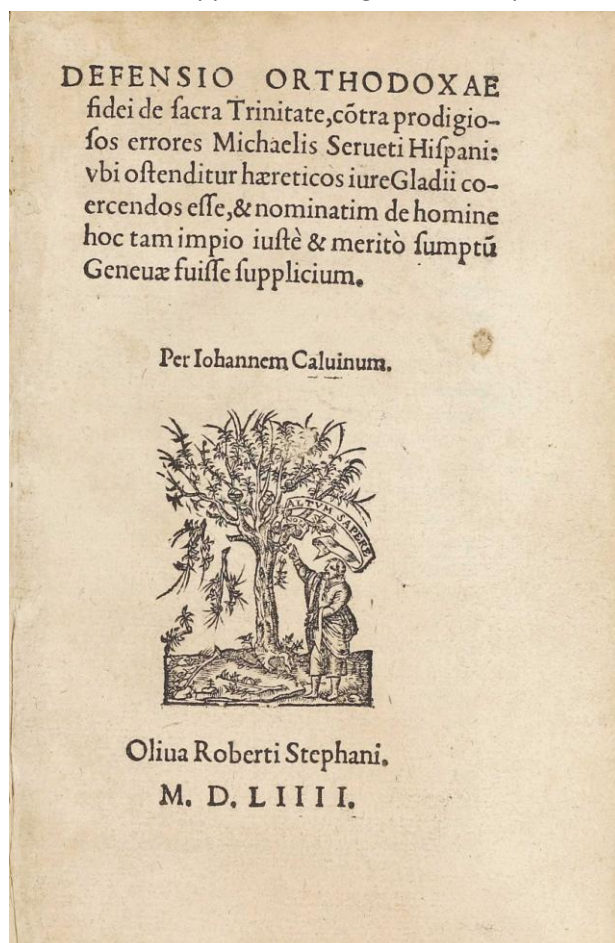
EXCEPTIONALLY RARE EARLY INCUNABULA EDITION, the first printed in Treviso with the extensive commentary by Marlianus, of Julius Caesar's chronicle on the Gallic war that led to the regrouping of the populated areas of Celts that had not yet been conquered. The work is divided into eight books of which only the last not written by Caesar himself but by Aulus Hirtius after the death of the emperor. Most of our knowledge of Vercingetorix, the manners of the druids, and the German armies is derived from this firsthand chronicle that Caesar wrote to the glory of Roman civilisation.

Ours is the first edition printed in Treviso, and the first given by Girolamo Bogni (1454-1517), a lawyer from Treviso. It is in this editorial form, with the letter of Bononius and the index of Marlianus, that *De bello Gallico* is reprinted throughout the fifteenth century in Italy. The work includes: Caesar, Julius: *Commentarii de bello Gallico*, books I-VII (a2r-i2v); Hirtius, Aulus: *Commentarii de bello Gallico*, book 8 (i2v-k2v); Caesar, Julius: *Commentarii de bello civili*, books I-III (k3v-q2r). Also includes Aulus Hirtius' *Bellum Alexandrinum* (q2r-s1r), the anonymous *Bellum Africum* (s1r-u3r) and *Bellum Hispaniense* (u3v-x5r) - ascribed by Bodleian 15th cent. to [pseudo-] Aulus Hirtius or [pseudo-] Gaius Oppius) - all traditionally included in the Caesarian corpus. Also includes the 'Index commentariorum G. Iulii Caesaris' of Raymundus Marlianus (A1r-C6r). This incunable is rare on the market with only one (incomplete) copy recorded at auction in the past 50 years. Ref: ISTC ic00021000; Bod-Inc: C-009; Goff C21; HC 4217*; Pell 3144; CIBN C-9; BMC VI 889; GW 05868.



Two important and rare works by Calvin in first edition

4 **CALVIN, Jean.** *Defensio orthodoxae fidei de sacra Trinitate, contra prodigiosos errores Michaelis Serveti Hispani: ubi ostenditur haereticos iure gladii coercendos esse,...* [Geneva]: Robert Estienne, 1554. pp. 261 [1]. Signatures: a-q⁸ r⁴ [-r4], bound without blank leaf r4. Printer's woodcut



device to title, floral woodcut initial, list of subscribers on r3v. [Bound with:] **CALVIN, Jean.** *Defensio sanae et orthodoxae doctrinae de sacramentis, eorumque natura, vi, fine, usu, et fructu : quam pastores et ministri Tigurinae ecclesiae et Genevensis antehac brevi consensionis mutuae formula complexi sunt : una cum refutatione probrorum quibus eam indocti et clamosi homines infamant.* [Geneva]: Robert Estienne, 1555. pp. 52. Signatures: A-B⁸ C¹⁰. Printer's woodcut device to title, floral woodcut initial, text ends on p.52 without colophon as called for. Two works in one volume. 8vo (177 x 117 mm). 17th century full vellum, spine with 5 raised bands, gilt-lettering in first two compartments (soiling of vellum, worming to upper spine). Text little browned only, first work with a few wormholes to upper blank corner of about 30 leaves and to gutter of first gathering repaired (not affecting text), title-leaf partially detached, old repair with paper stripe to upper blank inner margin of leaves r2-3, occasional minor spotting; second work with faint dampstain to upper margin of first gathering. Provenance: H.M. Bennett Esq., Clacton on Sea (letter from P.M. Barnard, bookseller, laid in, requesting more information

about this copy). A fine copy in untouched binding. (#002981)

€ 24,000

I. Gilmont, *Bibliotheca calviniana*, no. 54/6; Renouard, Estienne, p. 84. FIRST EDITION of one of the most important writings by Calvin and as such of the most frightening and startling that have been written to justify the persecution of heretics. Calvin published this work just a few months after the famous trial of Michael Servetus, deemed heretical for his denial of the (Nicæan) doctrine of the Trinity and condemned to death on October 26, 1553 by the Council of the Republic of Geneva, then burned alive the next day in Champel, at the gates of the city. Born about 1509-1511, this Spanish physician, author of pioneering work on the blood circulation, had attracted the wrath of the Catholic and Protestant authorities with two controversial books on Christian religion, the *De trinitatis erroribus* (1531), questioning the traditional dogma of Trinity, and the *Christianismi restitutio* (1553), in which he commented on the errors of the Church and its so-called reforms. After the execution of Servetus, Calvin, much criticized for his intolerance and the methods used in the anti-trinitarian judgment, tried in the *Defensio orthodoxae fidei trinitate* to justify his virtue in this affair. The work appeared at the beginning of the year 1554. Approved by the ministers and pastors of Geneva, a list of names is printed at the end of the book. Calvin refutes not only the blasphemous words of Servetus but 'justifies' also the right to condemn to death such heretics. This duty goes that far, so Calvin, that one should neither spare parentage, nor blood or anything else; God demands that we even forget all humanity when it comes to fighting for his glory. (see Joseph Lecler, *Histoire de la tolérance au siècle de la Réforme*, 2013, p.319).

II. Barmann, Calvin, p. 8; Gilmont, *Bibliotheca calviniana*, no. 55/6. - FIRST EDITION, AND OF EXCEPTIONAL RARITY, of Calvin's reply to attacks by the Lutheran Joachim Westphal against the Zurich Consensus of 1549. OCLC locates but 4 copies in the US (Yale, Harvard, Calvin College, Brigham Young Univ). Much rarer than the reprint by Froschauer in Zurich the same year. The *Consensus Tigurinus* or *Consensus of Zurich* was a document intended to bring unity to the Protestant churches on their doctrines of the sacraments, particularly the Lord's

Defensio sanæ &

orthodoxa doctrinæ de Sacramētis, eorumque natura, vi, fine, usu, & fructu: quâ pastores & ministri Tigurinae Ecclesiae & Geneuensis antehac breui Cōsensionis mutuae formula cōplexi sunt: vnâ cum refutatione proborum quibus eam indocti & clamosi homines infamant.

Iohanne Caluino auctore.



Oliua Roberti Stephani.

M. D. L V.

Supper. Calvin, who stood in between the Lutheran view of Real Presence and the Zwinglian view of pure symbolism, states "that the Sacraments are not in and of themselves effective and conferring grace, but that God, through the Holy Spirit, acts through them as means; that the internal effect appears only in the elect; that the good of the Sacraments consists in leading us to Christ, and being instruments of the grace of God, which is sincerely offered to all; that in baptism we receive the remission of sins, although this proceeds primarily not from baptism, but from the blood of Christ; that in the Lord's Supper we eat and drink the body and blood of Christ, not, however, by means of a carnal presence of Christ's human nature, which is in heaven, but by the power of the Holy Spirit and the devout elevation of our soul to heaven" (P. Schaff, *The Consensus of Zurich. A.D. 1549*. In: *Creeds of Christendom, with a History and Critical notes*. I. p. 472). Joachim Westphal, Lutheran pastor in Hamburg, published the *Farrago of Confused and Divergent opinions on the Lord's supper...* in 1552 against the Zurich Consensus. Westphal lumped the teachings of Zwingli and Calvin together ... and condemned as heretics those who denied a corporeal presence of Christ in the Eucharist and a literal eating of Christ's body. Calvin felt called to write a response to Westphal and his *Defensio sanæ* was published in Zurich in 1555. Here Calvin did not mention Westphal by name, with the hope that the controversy would come to an end. However, his

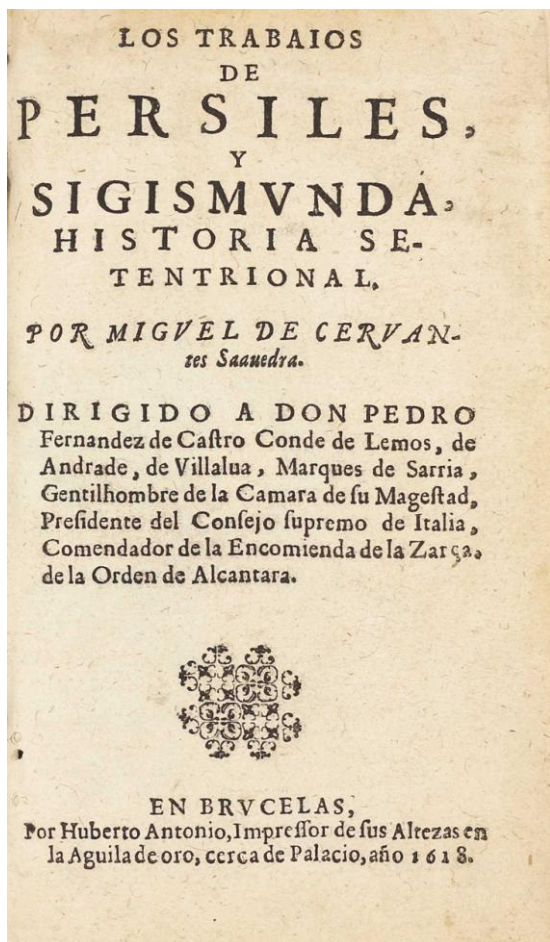
theological defense did not satisfy the Germans, nor stop their attacks. The *Defensio sanæ* consisted of three parts: a letter of dedication to the other churches, a defense of the Consensus Tigurinus, and the text of the Consensus. (see F. A. Jame, *Peter Martyr Vermigli And The European Reformations*, 2004, p.102-3).

Vicomte de Rochambeau's copy

5 [CERVANTES SAAVEDRA, Miguel de](#). *Los Trabajos de Persiles y Sigismunda, historia setentrional*. Brussels: Por Huberto Antonio, 1618. 8vo (168 x 101 mm). [8], 604 (i.e. 504) pp. Signatures: *⁴ A-Z⁸ Aa-Hh⁸ li⁴. Page numbers 368-467 omitted. Bound in contemporary vellum, spine lettered in ink, yapp edges (slight soiling and browning of vellum, laces gone). Text somewhat browned throughout, occasional minor spotting, tiny wormhole to gutter of first two gatherings. Provenance: Donatien-Marie-Joseph de Vimeur, vicomte de Rochambeau* (signed 'Dtn. Rochambeau' on front pastedown); Juan Carrera Roldan collection. A very good copy in untouched binding of the time. (#002931) € 8,500

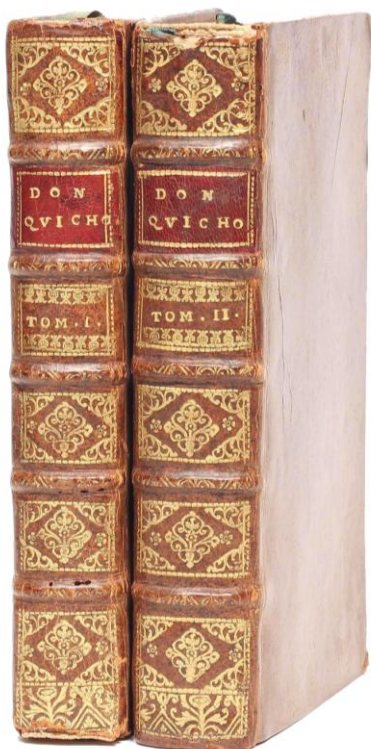
Palau 53900. Seventh edition, and the first printed outside the Iberian peninsula. Published only one year after the first edition (Madrid). The last work by Cervantes, *The Works of Persiles and Sigismunda* is a romance which relates the ideal love and unbelievable vicissitudes of a couple, who, starting from the Arctic regions, arrive in Rome, where they find a happy ending to their complicated adventure. It was completed on April 20, 1616, just two days before his death and published in 1617 almost simultaneously in Madrid, Barcelona, Lisbon, Pamplona, Paris, Port au Prince, Soria and Valencia. *Persiles y Sigismunda* stands in opposition to his famous novel *Don Quixote* by its embrace of the fantastic rather than the commonplace. While Cervantes is known primarily for *Don Quixote*, widely regarded as one of the foremost classic novels of all time, he himself believed *Persiles* to be his crowning achievement. This edition is very rare. OCLC locate only 9 copies in public libraries, including 6 in Spain and one in the US (New York University). "Edicion estimada, fiel copia de la principe" (Palau).

* Donatien Marie Joseph de Vimeur, vicomte de Rochambeau (1750-1813), served in the American Revolution as an aide-de-camp to his father, the comte de Rochambeau. In the 1790s he participated in an unsuccessful



campaign to establish French authority in Martinique and Santo Domingo. He was later assigned to the Italian army, and was appointed to the military command of the Ligurian Republic. In 1802, he was chosen to help lead an (unsuccessful) expeditionary force against Santo Domingo. He was captured by the English and returned to England as a prisoner on parole, where he remained interned for almost nine years. He was exchanged in 1811, and returned to the family château, where he resumed the work of classifying the family's growing collection of maps, which his father had begun. He also enriched the collections with new acquisitions, in particular ones pertaining to the military campaigns of his son, Auguste-Philippe Donatien de Vimeur. In 1812 the vicomte de Rochambeau was recalled to active service. On October 16, 1813, he was mortally wounded in the "Battle of Nations," and died three days later at Leipzig, at the age of 59. (see Diana Smith, *Guide to the Rochambeau Papers and Rochambeau Family Cartographic Archive*, 1995)

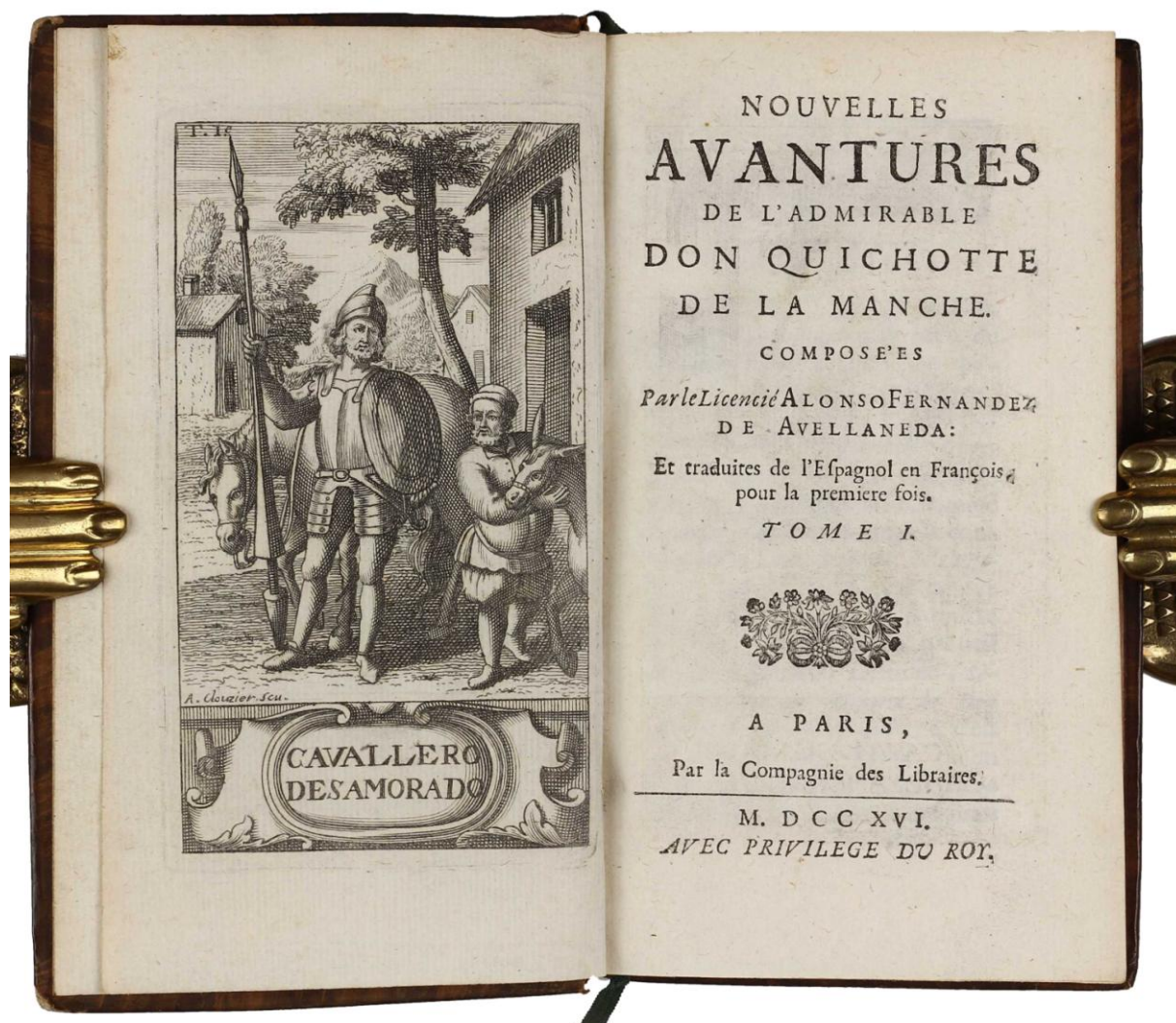
6 [CERVANTES SAAVEDRA, Miguel de](#). *Nouvelles aventures de l'admirable Don Quichotte de la Manche / Composées par le licencié Alonso Fernandez de Avellaneda: et traduites de l'Espagnol en François pour la premiere fois*. Paris: Compagnie des libraires, 1716. Two volumes, 12mo (162 x 93 mm). [16], 447 [1]; [8], 509, [3] pp., engraved frontispiece facing title-page in each volume and 18 engraved plates by Antione Clouzier (8 in vol. I and 10 in vol. II), woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, errata leaf to each volume. Contemporary calf, spines with 5 raised bands richly gilt in compartments and with red morocco labels lettered in gilt (spine ends lightly chipped, corners slightly bumped and scuffed, extremities little rubbed), red-sprinkled edges. Text and plates quite crisp and clean with only very little occasional spotting, volume II with tiny wormtrack to upper blank corner of first 4 leaves and some faint dampstaining to lower margin of a few leaves. A near fine, untouched and wide-margined copy. (#003068) € 1,800



Rius 2:473; not in Palau. EXCEPTIONALLY RARE SECOND EDITION of the French translation of Avellaneda's spurious second part of *Don Quichotte* (first edition: Paris 1704). Translated by Alain René Lesage, with substantial alterations in Fernández de Avellaneda's text (c.f. Barcelona. *Biblioteca Central. Catàlog de la col·lecció cervàntica*, 1916, v. 1, no. 161 and Leopoldo Rius y de Llosellas, *Bibliografía crítica, de la obras de Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra*, 1895-1905, v. 2, p. 291-293). This edition is quite rare. Cushing's Cervantes library only has volume I. According to OCLC/Worldcat sets are present at Lille University, Paris Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris Sorbonne, 3 in the Netherlands (Amsterdam, Leiden, Den Haag), 2 in Germany (Hannover and Karlsruhe) and one in Denmark. None of these copies is listed as having frontispieces and the maximum number of plates listed is 17 (9 in vol. I and 8 in vol. II). Further, no copy is

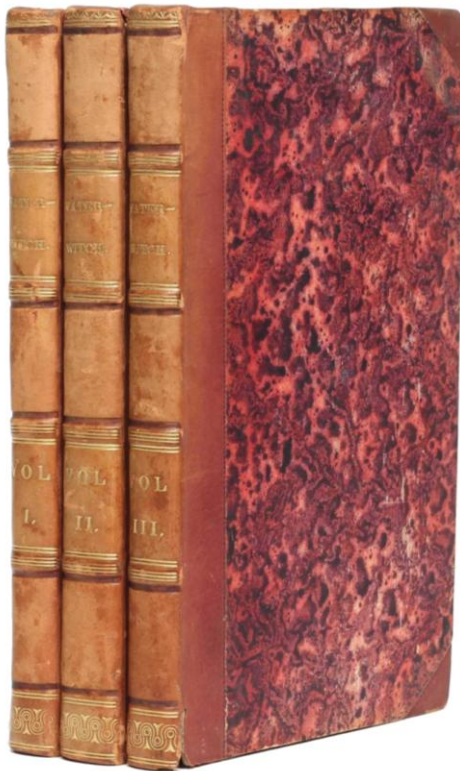
recorded to have appeared at auction so far.

DEUXIÈME ÉDITION EXCEPTIONNELLEMENT RARE de la traduction française de la seconde partie de Avellaneda, fausse de Don Quichotte (première édition: Paris 1704). Traduit par Alain René Lesage, avec des modifications substantielles dans le texte de Fernández de Avellaneda (cf. Barcelone. Bibliothèque centrale. Journal de la colecció cervàntica, 1916, v. 1, no 161 et Leopoldo Rius y de Llosellas, Bibliografia critica, de la obras de Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, 1895-1905, v. 2, p. 291-293). Cette édition est assez rare. La bibliothèque Cervantes de Cushing n'a que le volume I. Selon OCLC / Worldcat, les ensembles sont présents à l'Université de Lille, à la Bibliothèque Nationale de Paris, à Paris Sorbonne, à 3 aux Pays-Bas (Amsterdam, Leiden, Den Haag) et à Allemagne (Hannover et Karlsruhe). au Danemark. Aucune de ces copies n'est répertoriée comme ayant des frontispices et le nombre maximal de planches hors texte répertoriées est 17 (9 dans le volume I et 8 dans le volume II). De plus, aucune copie n'est enregistrée pour être apparue aux enchères jusqu'à présent.



Exceptionally rare first edition

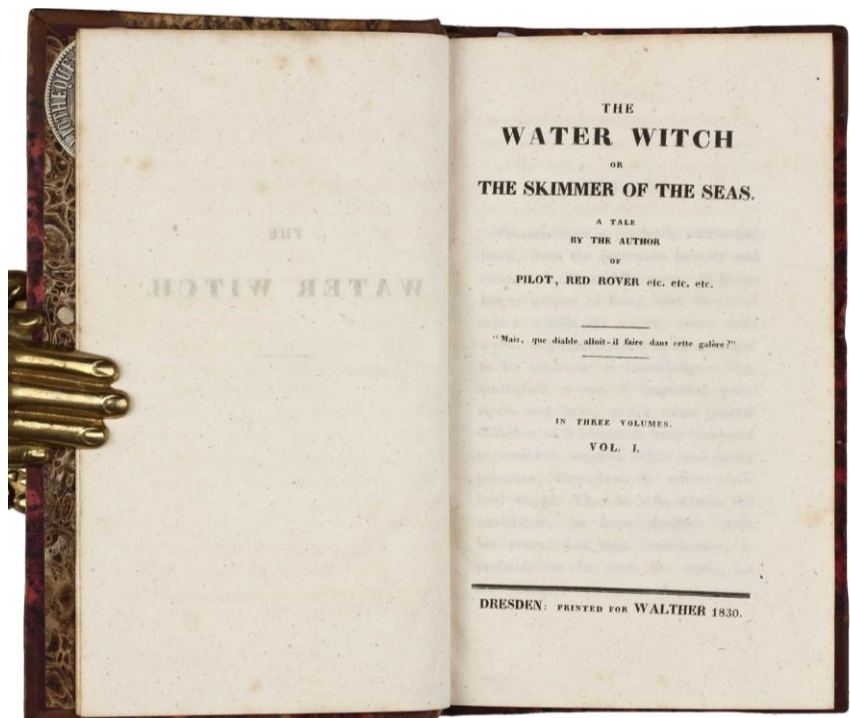
7 **COOPER, James Fenimore.** *The Water-Witch or The Skimmer of the Seas.* Dresden: Walther, 1830. Three volumes. 8vo (174 x 103 mm). xii, 207 [1]; [4], 292; [4], 250, [2] pp., including half-title to



each volume, colophon at the end of volume III. Bound in contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spines ruled and lettered in gilt (light rubbing to extremities, worm track to foot of upper joint of vol. III), sprinkled edges, marbled endpapers. Internally quite crisp and clean with only very little browning and occasional faint spotting or foxing, clean tear to p.169/70 of vol. II. Provenance: Château de Wideville (round armorial bookplate to front pastedown of each volume). A near fine, unmarked and unstained copy in untouched binding of the time. (#003070) € 8,800

BAL 3845; Beard I pp. 415-416; Spiller and Blackburn 12 p. 64-65. RARE FIRST EDITION (preceding the London edition by a month, and the American by three) of James Fenimore Cooper's novel *The Water Witch*. Set in 17th century New York and the surrounding sea, it depicts the abduction of a woman (Alida de Barbérie) by the captain and pirate of the brigantine *Water Witch*, and the subsequent pursuit of that elusive ship by her suitor, Captain Ludlow. Cooper wrote the novel while on an extended tour through Europe, during his stay in the villa Palazzu detta del Tasso near Naples. He tried to print the novel while he was in Italy in 1829 but Papal censors forbade its publication in Italy. Cooper was able to find a printer in Dresden, Germany, before also sending copies to his publishers in the US and England.

The first edition is of exceptional rarity. One of only a handful of copies (possibly 8) published in this edition preceding publication in both London and Philadelphia. The first edition of *The Water-Witch* was printed by C. C. Meinhold and Sons in Dresden for the German bookseller who styled himself Walthersche Hofbuchhandlung and then distributed to Cooper's translators and other publishers. A draft of Cooper's agreement with Walther exists in Dartmouth College Library, dated 26 May 1830, although only signed by Cooper: "The said J. Fenimore Cooper is to receive eight copies of each sheet as it is printed, with the right to send the said sheets to his correspondents or Publishers in those Countries where he may have arrangements to that effect, and he is to receive two complete copies of the work when finished." According to American Book Prices Current only five other copies of this edition have appeared at auction since 1975. Of those only the Katharine B. Parsons collection sold at Sotheby's (6 October 1976, lot 54) and the copy sold at Christie's New York (3 December 2007) were in original boards; a copy in orange gilt boards was sold at Sotheby's (10 July 2001, lot 65); and Pacific Book Auctions (3 November 2005, lot 189) sold a copy in contemporary half cloth, with "traces of pink wraps on the half-titles".



8 [DALECHAMPS, Jacques](#). *Historia generalis plantarum, in libros XVIII. per certas classes artificiose digesta, haec, plusquam mille imaginibus plantarum locupletior superioribus, omnes*

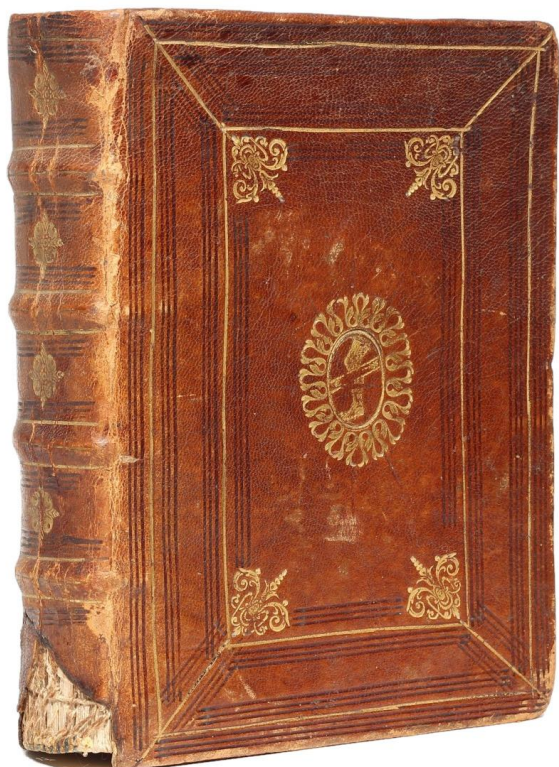


propemodum quae ab antiquis scriptoribus, Graecis, Latinis, Arabibus, nominantur... Lyon: Rouillé Guillaume, 1586-1587. Two parts in two volumes. Folio (375 x 250 mm). [12], 1095 [1]; [2], 1097-1922, [72], 36, [4] pp. Text in Latin and Greek, title to each part in printed in red and black and with large printer's woodcut device, about 2700 woodcut botanical illustrations in text, floral and historiated woodcut initials and headpieces. Bound in contemporary pigskin, spines with 4 raised bands ink lettered in manuscript. Bindings expertly restored by Louis Rietmann, St. Gallen (sticker to final flyleaf), rebacked with the panels of original spines preserved, corners repaired, new endpapers, some soiling and browning of vellum. Title to vol. II lined with archival tissue to verso and repaired at upper outer corner, some browning of text (mostly to vol. II) and occasional light marginal dampstaining and spotting, occasional worm holes to few leaves in vol. I and few worm holes throughout vol. II affecting a few letters, tiny burn hole in leaves a4 and Y1 affecting two letters of text each recto and verso, burn hole in blank fore-margin of leaves 3e5-6, ink smudge on p.976. All in all a handsome set in original bindings, collated complete. (#002958) € 6,500

Nissen BBI 446; Baudrier IX, p. 397-398; Pritzel 2035; Stafleu-C. 1297 - RARE FIRST EDITION of this profusely illustrated botanical work. Although published anonymously it was the work of Jacques Dalechamps, assisted by Jean Bauhin and Jean Desmoulins. The illustrations have partly been borrowed from the works of Clusius, Dodonaeus, Cristobal Acosta's *Tractado de los drogas . . . de las Indias Orientales*, 1535, and others. (Nissen). Much more meritorious, especially because of the completeness, including all of the known plants at that time, especially those of the New World " (Nissen p. 64). "The importance of the original edition, in spite of its faults, is undeniable. In its time it was the most complete collection of all plants." (Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, p. 397ff). "Il y a 2686 (1731?) Mauvaises fig. en bois., la plupart cipiees de Lobel dont 400 aont deux ou trois fois repetees." (Graesse II, 320).



9 [DESCARTES, René](#). *Principia philosophiae*. Amsterdam, L. Elzevir, 1644, [24], 310, [2] pp., device on title, woodcut illustrations, some full page, with the blank leaves at end of preliminaries and at the end; [bound with] *Specimina philosophiae: seu Dissertatio de methodo recte regendae*

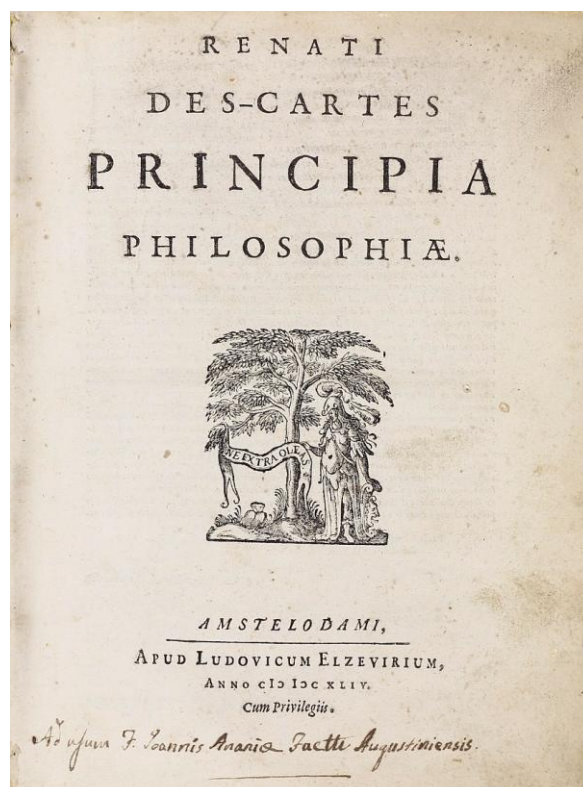


rationis, & veritatis in scientiis investigandae: Dioptrice et Meteora. Ex Gallico translata, & ab auctore perlecta, variisque in locis emendata. Amsterdam, L. Elzevir, 1644, [16], 331 [1] pp., device on title, several woodcut illustrations and diagrams in text. 2 works in 1 volume, 4to (194 x 150 mm). Contemporary full brown morocco, blind- and gilt-ruling and gilt-decoration to spine and boards, spine with 4 raised bands, upper board with central gilt-tooled coat of arms showing a leg crossed by a diagonal band, lower board with central gilt lettering "ALEX. / GAMBALO / NGA / A RIMINEN / IV. VTR / D", lacking free endpapers, chipping to lower spine, wear to extremities, corners scuffed. Light uneven browning and minor spotting of text, a few pages soiled. Provenance: Alessandro Gambalunga family, Rimini; ink inscription to foot of title-page. Very good copy. (#002898) € 8,500

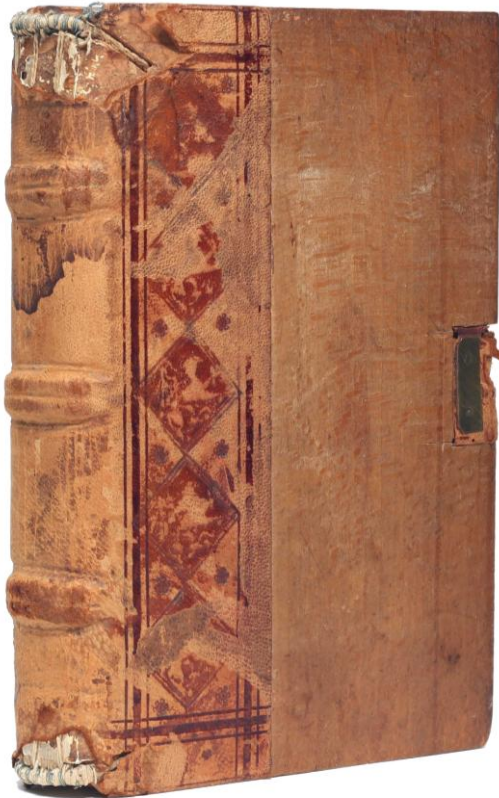
I.: Guibert 118-119 nr. 1. STCN (5, i.a. BL London). BN Paris (2). Willems 1008. Guibert 104-105 nr. 1. STCN (3, i.a. BL London). BN Paris (5). Willems 1008. NLM/Krivatsy 3116; Norman 622. - FIRST EDITION OF DESCARTES'

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, p. 104; NLM/Krivatsy 3116; Tchemezine II, p. 777; Willems 1008; Norman 623. - FIRST LATIN EDITION of the *Discours de la méthode*, which omits the treatise *Géométrie*. It includes the first appearance of the Cartesian sound-bite: '*cogito, ergo sum*' Although separate works, these two Elzevir publications often appear together.



10 **FICINO, Marsilio.** *De triplici vita libri tres : primus de uita sana: siue de cura ualitudinis eorum: qui incumbunt studio litterarum : secundus de uita longa : tertius de uita coelitus comparanda : apologia quaedam: in qua de medicina: astrologia: uita mu[n]di : ite[m] de magis: qui Christum*

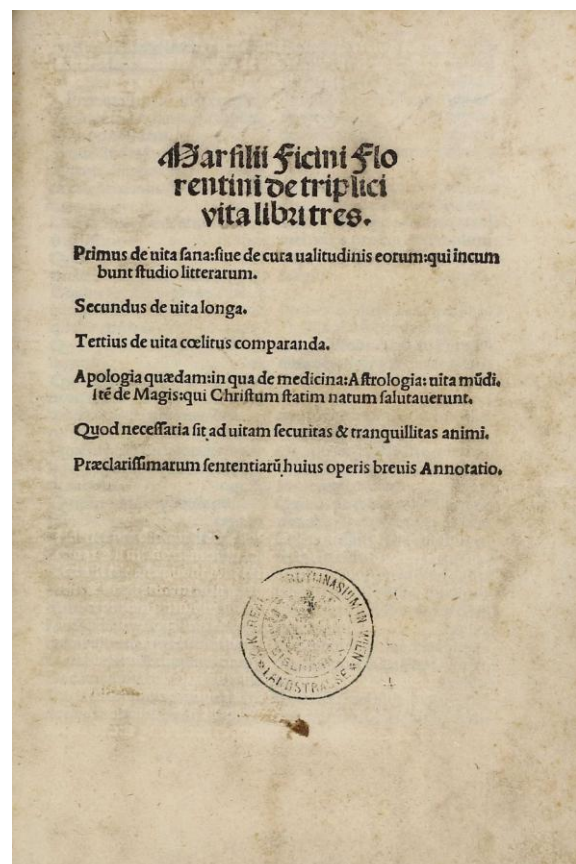


statim natum salutauerunt : quod necessaria sit ad uitam securitas & tranquillitas animi : praeclarissimarum sententiaru[m] huius operis breuis annotatio. Bologna: Benedictus Hectoris, 27. May 1501. 4to (205 x 137 mm). 3 parts in one volume. 118 unnumbered leaves, including index and end and final blank leaf C6. Signatures: a-z⁴ & ⁴[revc]⁴ [rum]⁴ A-B⁴ C⁶. Latin text in Roman type, with Gothic title. Imprint from colophon on A4v reading "Bononie a Benedicto Hectoris... MCCCCCI. Die. XXVII. Mai." Contemporary blind-stamped calf over wooden boards with single brass catch, spine with 3 raised bands (clasp gone, leather heavily rubbed spine ends chipped showing capital bands). Fore-edge of book block titled in manuscript. Title little browned and soiled, otherwise crisp and clean with only very little toning or spotting, two pages with finger soiling to lower right corner, short closed tear to k3. Provenance: K. K. Real- u. Obergymnasium Wien, Landstrasse (19th century ink stamp to title and C5r). A handsome, clean and wide-margined copy. (#002977) € 5,000

Wellcome I, 2258; Durling 1540; Simon BB II 246; ISTC if00161000. - THE FIRST POST- INCUNABLE EDITION and textual identical with the 1498 Venice edition. Ficino's Neoplatonic treatise on longevity, *De triplici vita*, was first published in

Florence in 1489. Ficino, who studied medicine in his youth (his father was a physician to the Medici), here combines the principles of nutritional and physical care with emotional and spiritual wellbeing, including the use of amulets and attention to astrological factors. Although his treatise came under scrutiny by the Holy Office, Ficino claimed that he was quoting from earlier writers rather than expounding his own opinions. The colophon includes verses by Amerigo Corsini stating that Filippo Valori paid the expense of publication.

"Of the three Books of *De Triplici Vita* the first deals with preserving the health of scholars, the second with prolonging their life, and the third with astral influences on them. Through all three, Ficino's attention is devoted not so much to man's soul or body as to his spiritus...The *De Triplici Vita* is presented as a medical treatise, and the practices recommended in it might be taken as somewhat odd medical remedies and regimes--odd only because of the large place given to talismans and music; for there is, of course, nothing odd in a Renaissance medical treatise dealing with spirits and astrology...It is clear that Ficino is strongly attracted by this kind of magic or theurgy, that he considers valuable, and also it is clear that he is aware that it is dangerous. His conclusion seems to be that its dangers might be avoided if it remained within a learned, philosophical circle, and were kept secret from the ignorant vulgus, who would distort it into idolatry and superstition." D.P. Walker, *Spiritual And Demonic Magic From Ficino To Campanella*.



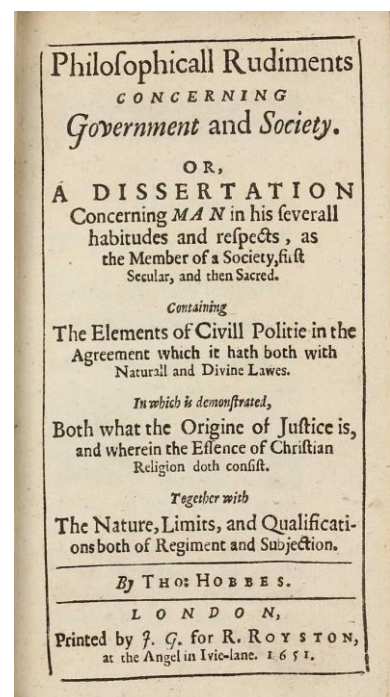
11 **HOBBS, Thomas.** *Philosophicall Rudiments concerning Government and Society.* London: Printed by J.G. for R. Royston, at the Angel in Ivie-lane, 1651. 12mo (146 x 82 mm). [44], 363 [1] pp. Engraved additional title "*Philosophicall rudiments concerning goverment [sic] and civill society*",



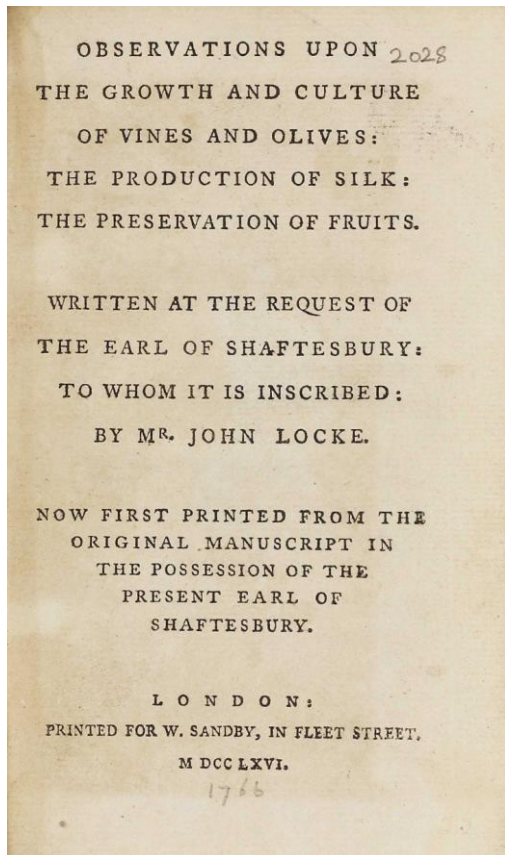
signed "Ro: Vaughan sculp", 3 full-page engravings, decorated woodcut initials, final leaf S4 (index of chapters) bound after leaf B8 as usual. Bound in fine 19th-century polished calf, blind tooling to boards and spine, spine lettered in gilt, gilt-tooled board edges and turn-ins, red-sprinkled edges (extremities little rubbed, lower corners bumped, tight binding with short inner margin). Text generally crisp and clean, very minor occasional spotting, leaf F2 with minor marginal chip, small paper flaw to leaf L1. An outstanding copy, rarely found that well preserved. Collated complete. (#003064) € 9,500

Wing H2253; Macdonald & Hargreaves 36. - FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH. An exceptionally fine copy of a work of which copies are commonly found incomplete, lacking either frontispiece, engraved plates or the index leaf. First published in latin in Paris 1642 during Hobbes fourth exile from England, *De Cive* introduces Thomas Hobbes' thoughts on politics and religion and is considered to be a precursor to his most important publication, *Leviathan* (Wing H-2253). The English translation of the work made its first appearance four years later in London. *De cive* is the first of a trilogy of works written by Hobbes dealing with human knowledge, the other two works in the trilogy being *De Corpore* ("On the body"), published in 1655 and *De Homine* ("On man"), published in 1658. Because of the political turmoil of the time, namely the unrest leading up to the Civil War of 1642, Hobbes hastily "ripened and plucked" the work which would

systematically come last: *De Cive*. This work comprises three parts: *Libertas* (liberty), *Imperium* (dominion), and *Religio* (religion). In the first part, he describes man's natural condition, dealing with the natural laws; in the second, the necessity of establishing a stable government is indicated. Finally, in the third part, he writes about religion.



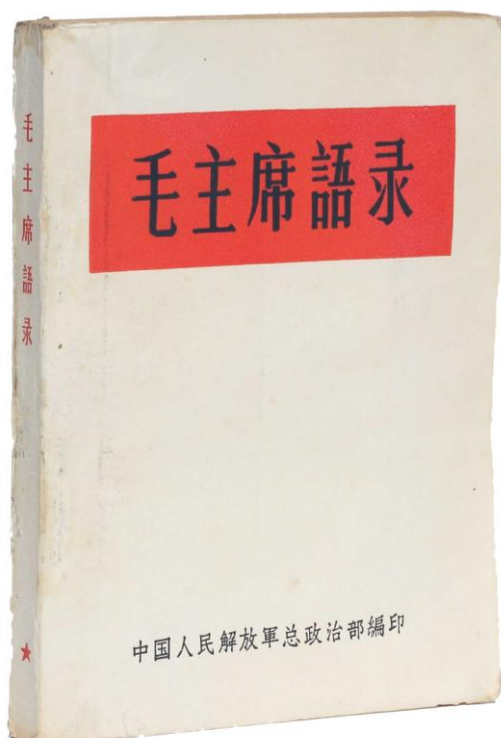
12 [LOCKE, John](#). *Observations upon the Growth and Culture of Vines and Olives: the Production of Silk: the Preservation of Fruits*. London: Printed for W. Sandby, in Fleet Street. [by Richardson and Clark], 1766. 8vo (153 x 94 mm). [3], vi-xv, [1], 73 [1] pp. Printer's name from colophon on final page. Later (late 19th century) card-boards, spine with gilt-lettered morocco label (spine slightly chipped at head). Text very little browned (title and final page a bit stronger). Provenance: Rothamsted, Lawes Agricultural Trust collection (stamp to front pastedown, acquisition date 1916). Fine copy, collated complete. (#002995) € 8,000



Henrey 986; Hunt II, 592. FIRST EDITION and exceptionally rare. Researched and written during Locke's time convalescing at Montpellier, France. The work was submitted as a manuscript to his patron the First Earl of Shaftesbury, but was not published until 87 years later by the fourth Earl. "This small work was a fruit of Locke's sojourn in France in 1675-79 . . . The editor, 'G.S.', remembering Locke's association with the government of Carolina sees in Locke's *Observations* a number applicable to horticulture in America, and imagines that the consequent commerce in silk, wines, and olives will induce the most perfect harmony . . . between Great Britain and her colonies" (Hunt).

The Little "Red" Book

13 [MAO TSETUNG](#). [*Quotations from Chairman Mao*]. Beijing: Central Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, [May 1964]. 16mo (139 x 102 mm). [8], 2, 2, 250 pp. Half-title printed in red, title-page printed in red and green, portrait of Chairman Mao printed in sepia, uncorrected calligraphic endorsement leaf of Lin Biao printed in black, and table of contents. Original stapled softbinding with the original paper wrappers printed in red and black (very slight soiling and wrinkling of wrappers, small rust spots from staple chalked). Provenance: Training school of Kunming (half-title annotated in Chinese). First and last blanks a bit soiled, otherwise quite clean and crisp. A fine and virtually unsophisticated copy of the rare first printing of the first edition. (#002287) € 5,000



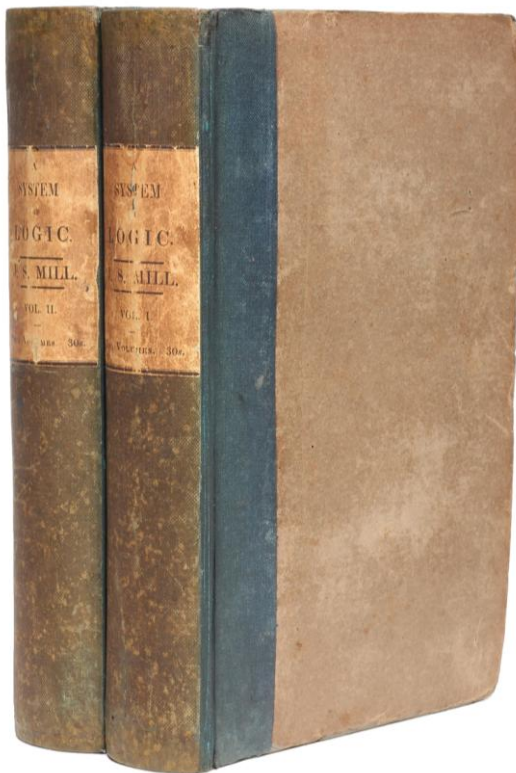
Created for use by the People's Liberation Army as a pocket handbook of inspirational reading, the book contains short segments taken from Mao's speeches and published writings for use in study groups as lessons for discussion amongst the soldiers. Demand for additional copies within the army required the book to get reprinted several times in 1965 (2nd edition March enlarged to 32 chapters, 3rd edition August with final 33rd chapter added). It is the second most frequently printed book in history, after the Bible, with an estimated five-billion copies produced in more than 100 languages in the past forty-five years. Early printings include a one-page facsimile of Lin's calligraphic endorsement for everyone to study Chairman Mao's writings, but following

accusations of Lin's unsuccessful plot to assassinate Mao in September 1971, the government required this page to be torn out in an effort to eradicate Lin's name from modern history. Subsequent copies printed after 1971 no longer include any mention of Lin and most earlier copies that do survive have this page removed.

The first printing is slightly taller than all later editions and includes an error found in the earliest form of Lin's calligraphic facsimile endorsement, where a superfluous brush stroke occurred in the 2nd vertical line from the right, 2nd character from the top. It is generally accepted that all copies comprising only thirty chapters and with text ending at page 250 are first editions. The more famous issue in red vinyl cover was simultaneously printed with those in first paper wrappers, but the vinyl took longer to produce and was thus released shortly after. Paper wrapper copies were intended for Army officers whereas those in red vinyl were produced to be shared by brigades of up to eight soldiers. (Schiller, *Quotations from Chairman Mao. A short bibliographical Study*, the Grolier Club, New York, 2014).

Some copies contain textual errors in the final line of p.82 and the first line of p.83. As sheets for the *Quotations* were printed at several locations throughout China to facilitate faster distribution, no place of publication is stated; and no priority can be established for copies in which the misprints occur and those in which they do not. (Han, *Sources and Early Printing History of Chairman Mao's 'Quotations'*, *Antiquarian Book Review*, November 2003).

14 [MILL, John Stuart](#). *A System of Logic, Ratiocinative and Inductive, Being a Connected View of the Principles of Evidence, and the Methods of Scientific Investigation*. Two volumes. London: John W. Parker, 1843. 8vo (221 x 142 mm). xvi, 580; xii, 624 pp. Original publisher's half cloth, spines with



original printed paper labels (rebacked with original spines laid down, minor rubbing to boards and extremities, paper labels browned and soiled, spine cloth spotted, gathering b in vol. I unstitched), pages uncut. Text little age-toned, tear at lower blank margin of one leaf repaired. Provenance: both volumes inscribed to title-page versos, 'John Commins, 1845' and 'Given to Wm. Merryfield, December 24th 1859'. A very good, clean, unfoxed and unmarked set. (#002766) € 4,000

Kress C.6398. FIRST EDITION of Mill's popular and influential treatise on inductive logic. In this work Mill formulates just five principles of inductive reasoning (known as Mill's Methods) which determine whether causes and effects are connected. This method produced a system which became an important source for all the experimental sciences. Mill's book is important in the philosophy of science, and more generally, insofar as it outlines the empirical principles Mill would use to justify his moral and political philosophies. It had a strong influence on scientists such as Dirac. An article in "Philosophy of Recent Times" has described it as an 'attempt to expound a psychological system of logic within empiricist principles.

15 [MONTAIGNE, Michel de](#). *Les Essais. Edition nouvelle prise sur l'exemplaire trouvé après le décès de l'auteur, revu augmenté d'un tiers outre les précédentes impressions. Enrichi de deux tables curieusement exactes et élaborées.* Paris: Chez Abel l'Angelier au premier pilier de la



grand'Salle du Palais, 1602. 8vo (192 x 127 mm). [8], 1165, [77] pp. Signatures: ā⁴, A-4C⁸, 4D-4E⁴, 4F-4I⁸, 4K⁶. Engraved title page, small woodcut initials, index and final blank at end. A portrait of Montaigne (not called for in this edition) and dated 1772 added as frontispiece. 18th century plain vellum with yapp edges, later ink lettering to spine (little soiling to vellum), red-dyed edges. Text somewhat browned throughout, occasional spotting and minor dust soiling, title-leaf slightly frayed and with old repair at top margin, leaf a2 partially split at gutter, open tear (paper flaw) to leaf 3G2 costing about 4 letters of text on recto and verso, several short ink annotations in contemporary hand (partially cropped). Provenance: Very good copy in untouched binding. (#002967) € 2,500

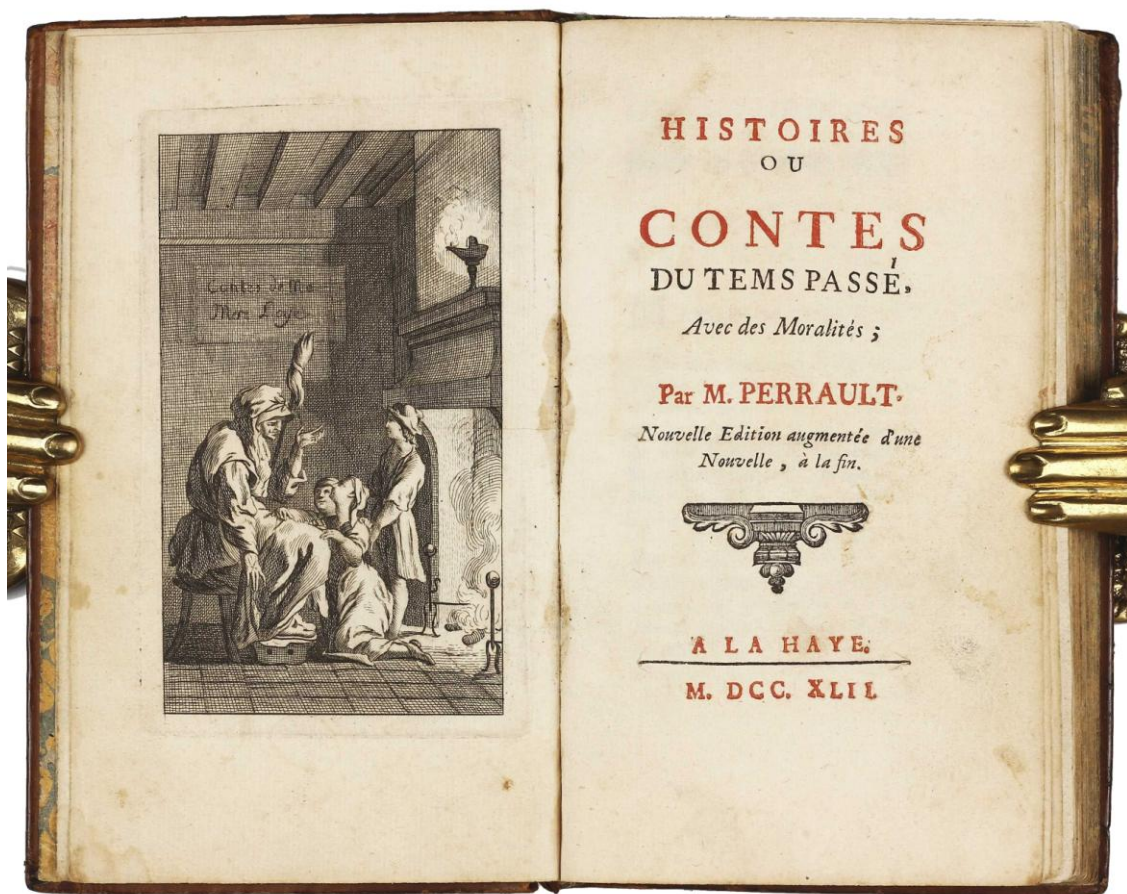
Sayce & Maskell 10; Botineau cat. expo. Montaigne BM. Fourth edition of Montaigne's *Essays* by l'Angelier in Paris and a reimpression of the editions of 1598 and 1600, here with a new engraved title and two new indexes. L'Angelier published the first complete edition comprising all three parts of the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

16 [PERRAULT, Charles](#). *Histoires ou Contes du Tems Passé, avec des Moralités. . . Nouvelle édition augmentée d'une nouvelle, à la fin.* La Haye [i.e. Paris]: Coustellier, 1742. 12mo (160 x 96 mm). [6], 137 [1] pp. Signatures: *4 (A-E)12 F8 G2 (-G2). Title printed in red and black, engraved frontispiece, 9 engraved vignettes by Fokke after De Sève, bound without the final blank leaf G2. Contemporary French mottled calf, plain spine with gilt-lettered red morocco label and some floral gilt decoration, marbled endpapers and edges. (slight wear to extremities and spine, corners bumped and scuffed). Text very little browned, occasional spotting, brown staining and light soiling. Provenance: Giancarlo Beltrame Library. Very good copy in untouched binding, collated complete. (#003011) € 8,500

Very rare Paris printing of a charmingly illustrated edition of Perrault's classic fairy tales, following the new sequence that first appeared in Jaques Desbordes' 1729 edition, but here the first to contain an illustration for "L'Adroite Princesse" (later known in English as *The Distreet Princess*). It is illustrated by an engraved frontispiece and 9 fine text engravings by Fokke after De Sève (and not 8 as reported by Cohen 788 and Tchermzine V). The first edition of the tale collection was published in 1697 under the title "*Histoires ou contes du temps passé, avec des moralitez*" and gave Perrault international fame. Perrault has selected and re-edited eight of the most well-known folk tales for his collection. The three fairy tales "Le petit chaperon rouge", "La Belle au bois dormant" and "Cendrillon ou la petite pantoufle de verre" are included in the collection as "Little Red Riding Hood", "Sleeping Beauty" and "Cinderella" from the fairy tales known to the Brothers Grimm. "Barbebleu" meets the reader at Tieck again, "Le Maître Chat ou le Chat botté" is found in various German fairy tale collections as "studded cat". The fairy tale "Les Fées" is reminiscent of Frau Holle, "Le petit Poucet" appears as "Der kleine Däumling" by Ludwig Bechstein. While Perrault largely took over material and action from folk lore, he recreated the fairy tales linguistically in the spirit of 17th century France and "created an interesting mix of clever-refined style and naive folk-tale tone. (see H.-H. Ewers, *Handbuch zur Kinder- und Jugendliteratur*, III, p.12). Our edition is quite rare; we can locate but 3 copies in public libraries in the US.

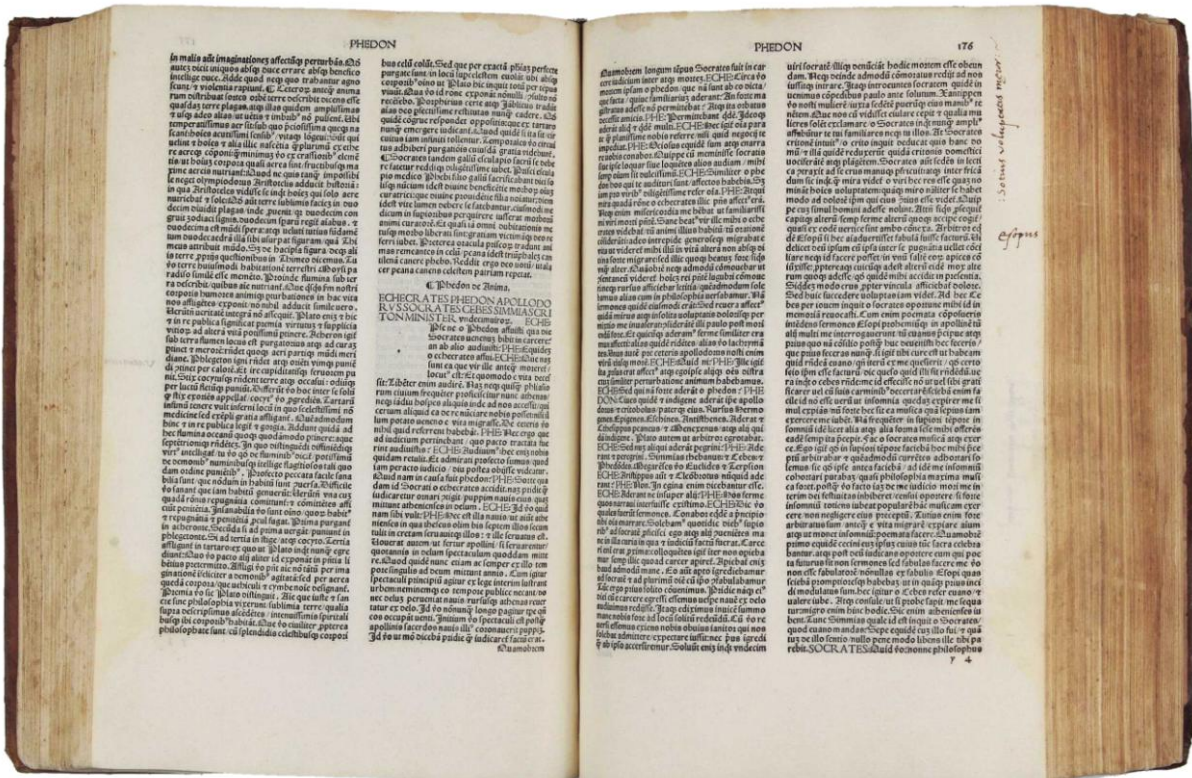
Titre imprimé en noir et rouge - Adresse fictive; imprimé à Paris par Coustellier - Le front. porte le titre "Contes de ma Mère Loye" - L'épître dédicatoire à Mademoiselle (Élisabeth Charlotte d'Orléans, nièce de Louis XIV) est signée "P. Darmancour" - Contient, outre les huit contes de Perrault, "L'adroite princesse, ou, Les aventures de

Finette. Nouvelle", par Marie-Jeanne L'Héritier de Villandon (texte généralement ajouté depuis aux éditions de Perrault) - Orné de 9 vignettes placées en tête de chaque conte, non signées, gravées à l'eau-forte par Fokke d'après de Sève (et non 8 comme le signalent Cohen 788 et Tchemerzine V, 180).



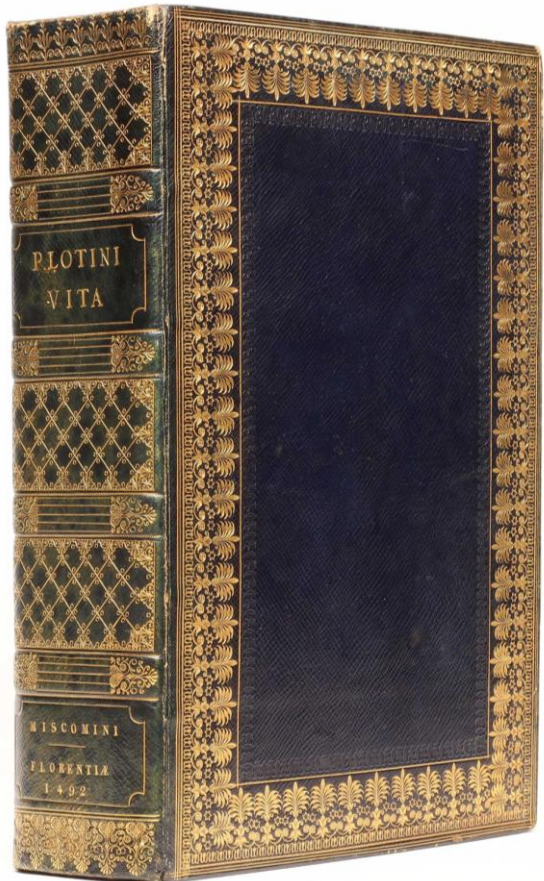
17 [PLATO](#). *Opera*. Translated from Greek into Latin by Marsilio Ficino. [With:] **FIGINO, Marsilio**. *Platonica theologia de immortalitate animorum*. Venice: Bernardinus de Choris, de Cremona, and Simon de Luere, for Andreas Torresanu, 13. August 1491. Folio (298 x 202 mm). [4], 444 ff. Collation: k^p\Ka⁴ a-o⁸ p-q¹⁰ r-z⁸, A-D⁸, E-F¹⁰ G-Z⁸ Aa-FF⁸ GG-HH¹⁰ (\k^p\Ka1r title with verses by Naldus Nandius in praise of the work, \k^p\Ka1v Ficino's address to Lorenzo de' Medici, \k^p\K2r life of Plato, \k^p\K4v address to the reader, tabula, a1r text and commentary, HH8v colophon, register, HH9r index to Ficino's *Platonica theologia*, HH10v blank). 17th century calf (rebacked preserving original spine leather). Attractive printing in double columns, Gothic and Roman types with Greek insertions. Internally generally crisp and clean, light brown stainings to top corner and margin towards end, first 5 and final 4 leaves with small wormholes, a few marginal ink annotations in contemporary hand (mostly cropped), few leaves with small dampstains in blank margins. Very good, clean and fresh copy with good impression on strong paper. (#002681) € 34,000

Hain/Cop. 13063. - GW M33918. - Goff P 772. - BMC V, 465. - BSB 569. - Polain 3190. - Klebs 785.2. SECOND EDITION of the works of Plato. This edition also contains the second edition of Ficino's chief philosophical work, the *Platonica theologia*. Ficino began work on his translation of the Platonic corpus at the request of Cosimo de' Medici in 1463. He completed it in 1468, and it circulated in manuscript until it was printed, along with Ficino's commentary on the text, in 1484. Two years earlier, in 1482, Ficino had published the *Platonica theologia*, in which he set out to prove the harmony between Christian theology and Platonism. This edition thus brings together the most important Renaissance interpretation of Platonism with the fundamental texts. The importance Ficino attached to the Platonic works even extended to the printing process, and Ficino was pleased with the typographical correctness of the present edition. In contrast, the 1482 edition of his *Platonic Theology* contained 7 pages of corrigenda.



Editio Princeps of the most important work of neoplatonism

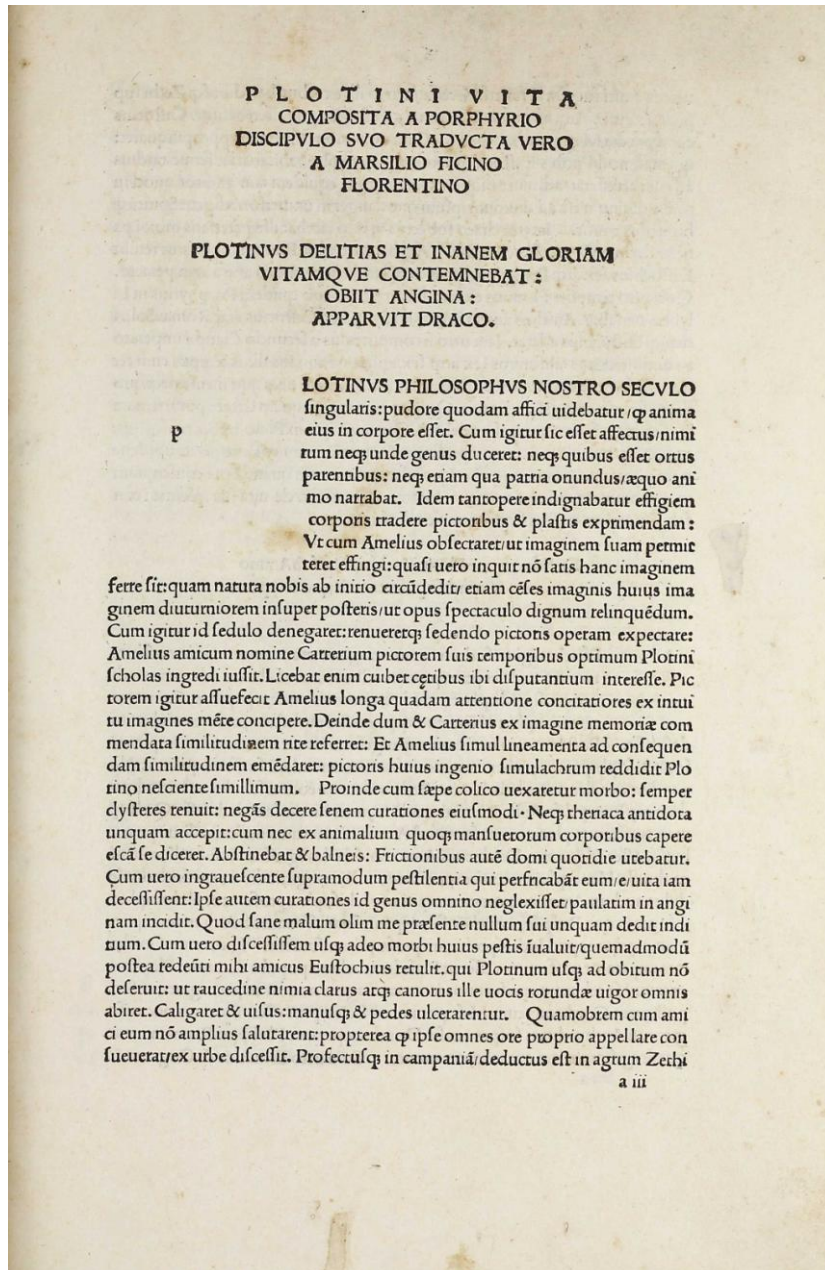
18 **PLOTINUS.** [Opera]. *Prohemium Marsilii Ficini Florentini in Plotinum ad Magnanimum Laurentium Medicem patriae servatorem. . .* Florence: Antonio di Bartolomeo Miscomini, 7 May 1492. Folio (330 x 220 mm). 441 (of 442) unnumbered leaves (lacking initial blank a1 only). Signatures: a¹⁰ (-a1) b⁸ c-n¹⁰ o¹² p¹⁰ q-z¹⁰ &¹⁰ aa-uu¹⁰, [chi]². 45 lines, roman type, 3- to 9-line initial spaces with printed guides, woodcut printer's device on uu10r, printer and date from colophon on uu10r, title derived from caption in capital letters on leaf a2r, caption title on a3r: *Plotini vita composita a Porphyrio discipulo svo traducta vero a Marsilio Ficino Florentino*, two errata leaves bound at end.



Early 19th-century navy morocco over wooden boards; boards, board edges, turn-ins and spine richly tooled in gilt, plain spine titled in gilt, all edges gilt, marbled endpapers (extremities lightly rubbed). Text bright and clean, a few tiny wormholes on first 3 and last 2 leaves (partially filled), early marginalia to first leaves, short closed tear to blank margin of leaf 2i2, small dampstain in bottom gutter corner of last 2 quires. Provenance: Thorold Syston Park - the Wardington copy (bookplates, sold at Sotheby's on May 12 2006, lot 3). An unpublished copy in fine binding. (#002993) € 29,000

RARE EDITIO PRINCEPS OF PLOTINUS' OPERA, translated into Latin by Marsilio Ficino. Plotinus' works, compiled by his disciple Porphyry, are the primary documents of Neoplatonism and played an important role in the revival of Plato in the Renaissance. Ficino considered Plotinus the *summus interpres* of Plato. Ficino, encouraged by Pico della Mirandola, translated the works for his patron and

financer of the task, Lorenzo de' Medici. Ficino completed the translation in 1486 and his commentary on them in 1491. Lorenzo died one month before their publication. Ficino's dedicatory letter to Lorenzo in this edition is an important document in the history of Florentine Platonism, as it recounts how Lorenzo's father, Cosimo de' Medici, having heard Gemistus Pletho's lectures on the mysteries of Plato, had commissioned Ficino to translate the Platonic corpus. In the midst of his labours the first works of Hermes Trismegistus came to light, and Cosimo requested that Ficino interrupt his work on Plato in order to translate Hermes. From the same dedicatory letter we find that Pico encouraged Ficino to translate Plotinus. In Plotinus, Ficino had found parallels not only to Asclepius, which he mentions in *De Vita*, but also a source of his beliefs on astral influences, the value of spiritual experiences, and the role of music as a tool for raising souls to God. (see also C. Dalmier, *Apollonius Dyscole - Traité des conjonctions*, Paris, 2001, pp. 280-82). BPH 161; Hain-Cop. 13121*; Proctor 6156; Goff P815; BMC VI 640; IGI 7906.



TERMS of SALE

1. Prices and tax

All listed prices are in Euro currency and include 7% German value-added tax (VAT, Mwst.) for private end-consumers within Germany and the European Union. The shipping is free of charge.

Listed items are subject to prior sale.

2. Revocation

2.1 Right of Revocation

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

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

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

2.2 Consequences of Revocation

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

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

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

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

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

2.3 Exclusion of the right of revocation.

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

Widerrufsbelehrung für Verbraucher

Widerrufsrecht

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

Um Ihr Widerrufsrecht auszuüben, müssen Sie uns

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

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

Folgen des Widerrufs

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

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

Ende der Widerrufsbelehrung

