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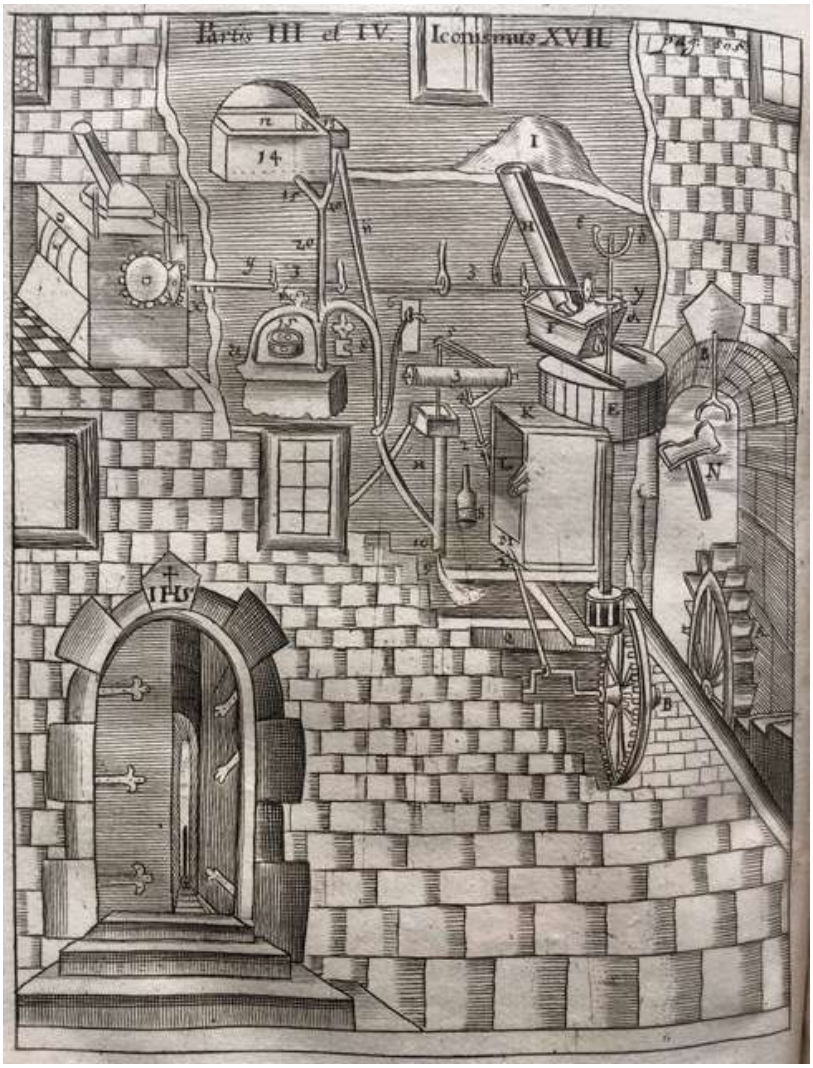
Edwin & Liesbeth Bloemsaat



SCIENCE

A SUMMERLY SELECTION OF SEVERAL FIELDS FROM OUR STOCK

Frontcover: Schott. *Magia universalis*.

Sale conditions

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Florisatus Fine Books, Manuscripts & Musicalia

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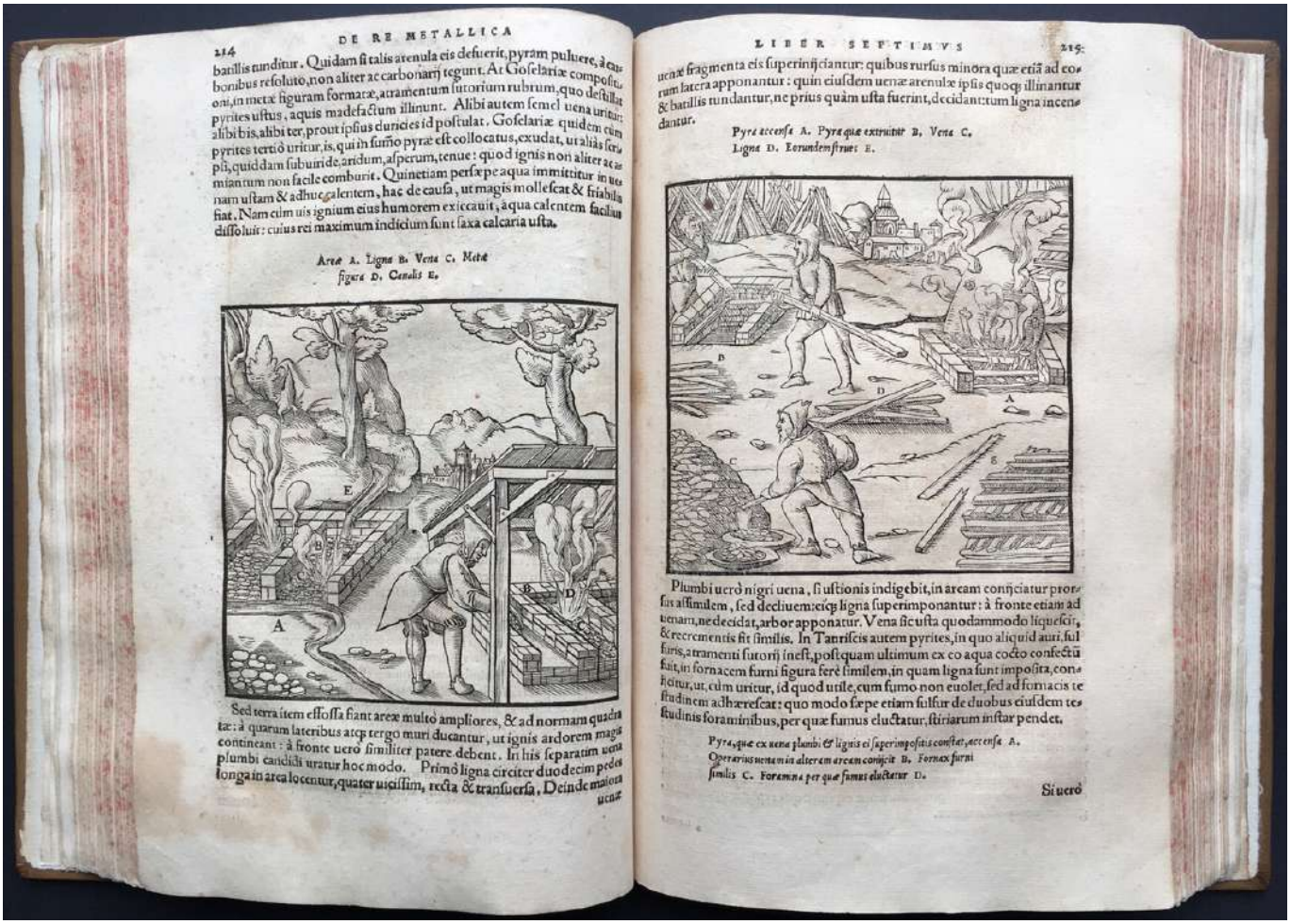


The first systematic treatise on mining and metallurgy and one of the first technological books of modern times *(PMM)*

Agricola, Georgius. [=**Georg Bauer**].

De re metallica libri XII. Quibus officia, instrumenta, machinae, ac omnia denique ad metallicam spectantia, non modo luculentissimè describuntur, sed & per effigies, suis locis insertas, adiunctis Latinis, Germanicisque appellationibus ita ob oculos ponuntur, ut clarius tradi non possint. ***Eiusdem*** *De animantibus subterraneis Liber, ab autore recognitus: cum indicibus diversis, quicquid in opere tractatum est, pulchrè demonstrantibus.*

Basileae, (apud Hieron. Frobenium et Nicolaum Episcopium), 1556. Folio (310 x 210 mm). [XII], 538 [recte 502], [74] p.

With 2 woodcut printer's marks, 2 plates [1 folding], 267 large, many full page, woodcut illustrations generally attributed to Hans Rudolf Manuel Deutsch and [less commonly] to Blasius Weffring and 23 geometrical figures.

Modern calf, blind tooled. On both covers a broad frame bordered by triple line fillets with a flower tool in the corner compartments. The centre filled with diagonal lines forming a diaper pattern with flower tools. Spine with 4 raised bands bordered by triple line fillets. Blind title in compartment 2, year at the tail. End leaves of 19th century paper. In cloth slipcase (Bound by Geert van Daal).

€ 16.500

Georg Bauer, latinized **Georgius Agricola** (1494-1555) was a physician who was comfortable with the classics and corresponded with noted humanists such as Eras-mus. His medical practice took him to Joachimstal and to Chemnitz, important Central European mining centres, where he learned enough about mining to invest profi-tably. He began to write down his observations on geolo-gy, mineralogy, metallurgy and mining practice. The *De re metallica*, published shortly after his death, represents 15 years of collecting and writing these observations.

The *De re metallica* embraces everything connected with the mining industry and metallurgical

processes, including administration, prospecting, the duties of officials and companies and the manufacture of glass, sulphur and alum. The magnificent series of 273 large woodcut illustrations by Hans Rudolf Manuel Deutsch add to its value. Some of the most important sections are those on mechanical engineering and the use of water-power, hauling, pumps, ventilation, blowing of furnaces, transport of ores etc. showing a very elaborate technique.

In Book V Agricola made an important contribution to physical geology. He recognized the influence of water and wind on the shaping of the landscape and gave a clear account of the order of the strata he saw in the mines. Agricola supplied a new scientific classification of minerals based on their physical properties. He des-cribed 80 different minerals and metallic ores [20 new ones], their mode of occurrence and mutual relation.

Many large woodcuts present vivid pictures of men at work, machines pumping, ventilating, smelting, assaying, transportation and hoisting equipment and methods of his time.

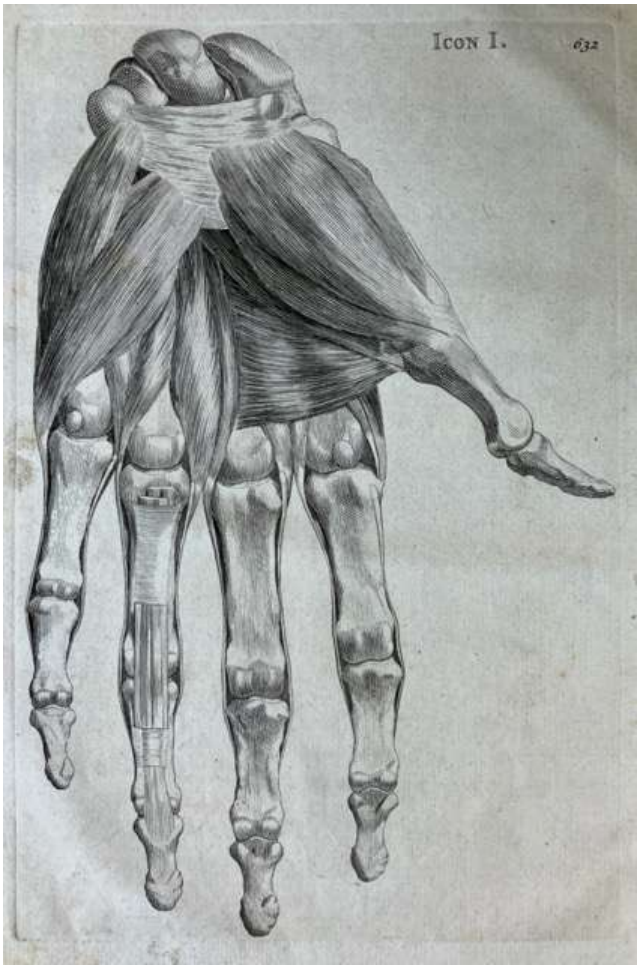
Agricola dedicated the book to the Dukes of Saxony, a French Royal Privilege was obtained by Froben and Episcopius in 1553. The second text on the subterranean creatures is dedicated to Georgius Fabricius and dated 1548.

-Literature: *Printing and the Mind of Man*, 79; VD16 A 907; Adams A349; DSB I, p. 77-79; Hoover, 17; Horst 743 f.; Duveen, 4; Darmstaedter, *Agricola*, 45 & 87f; Michaelis-Prescher 21; Koch p. 6 and 34ff; Grolier/Horblitt, *100 books famous in science*, no. 2b; Dibner, Heralds, 88; Spar-row, *Milestones of science*, no. 4; *Norman collection I*, no. 20; Duveen, *Bibliotheca Alchemica*, p. 4-5; Ferguson, *Bibliothe-ca Chemica* I, p. 9-10; Singer, *History of Technology III*, p. 27ff.; Ward & Carozzi, 31; Brian Ford, *Images of science*, p. 124-125.

-Condition: Blank leaf [α6] bound before [α1]; lower edge of book block a small scratched portion; Some light browning and light finger soiling; Stamp on printed title & a1 removed and paper expertly filled in; the text lost due to the removal of the stamps, on α1 & a1 recto & verso replaced in superb old pen. Vague but visible water stain to lower front corner of p. 447-472; a few marginal annotations in old pen; apart from the mentioned points a fine copy.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Jan Wandelaar depicting the muscles of the hand, life-size



Albinus, Bernardus Siegfried.

Historia musculorum hominis.

Leidae Batavorum, apud Th. Haak & Henricum Mulhovium, 1734. 4to (260 x 295 mm). 696 p.

With 8 engraved plates of the muscles of the hand by **Jan Wandelaar**, each time the anatomy and the outline with explanotary numbers.

Mottled calf. Gold tooled spine with 5 raised bands and red title label. Marbled paste downs. Edges coloured red.

€ 1.250

Bernard Siegfried Albinus (1697-1770) born in Frankfurt, was the finest descriptive anatomist of his day. he was a pupil of Bidloo, Rau and Boerhaave. His works were especcially endowed by the artistic copperplates by the renowned Jan Wandelaar. These were the first plates in which Wandelaar applied the

'architectonic' procedure of 'projective' transposition of the objects to paper with the aid of a pair of compasses and a ruler.

-Literature: Heirs of Hippocrates, *829; Wellcome vol. II, p. 26; Garrison/Morton 7552; Blake, p. 9; Cole, 1359; Hirsch Vol. I, pp. 71 - 73; Choulant/Frank, p. 280; Haller, Bibl. Anat. vol. II, p. 127 (para 874); Norman Coll., 28.

-Condition: Spine head damaged; Edges some rubbing; Marbled free end leaves missing; Some quires mediocre browned; Good copy.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

One of Bohr's most important papers and the basis for his Nobel Prize

Bohr, Niels.

On the Quantum Theory of Line-Spectra.

København, Hovedkommissionaer: Andr. Fred. Høst & Søn, Kgl. Hof-Boghandel, Bianco Lunos Bogtrykkeri, 1918, 1918, 1922. 3 parts. 1-36, 37-100, 101-118 p.
Original printed wrappers.

First edition, offprint, issue without "Separate Copy" on the front wrapper. Trade edition, the lower wrappers of the first 2 parts with [identical] adverts up to 1920, the third part, with added adverts for the 3rd Bohr part 1922, added adverts for class V, nr 3 [Brünnich Nielsen], Class VI, 2 [Lundblad] and Class VII, 1 [Wesenberg-Lund].

€ 2.900,-

By 1918 Bohr had visualized, at least in outline, the whole theory of atomic phenomena. He of course realized that he was still very far from a logically consistent framework wide enough to incorporate both the quantum postulates and those aspects of classical mechanics and electro-dynamics that seemed to retain some validity.

Nevertheless, he at once started writing up a synthetic exposition of his arguments and of all the evidence upon which they could have any bearing; in testing how well he could summarize what was known, he found occasion to check the soundness of his ideas and to improve their formulation.

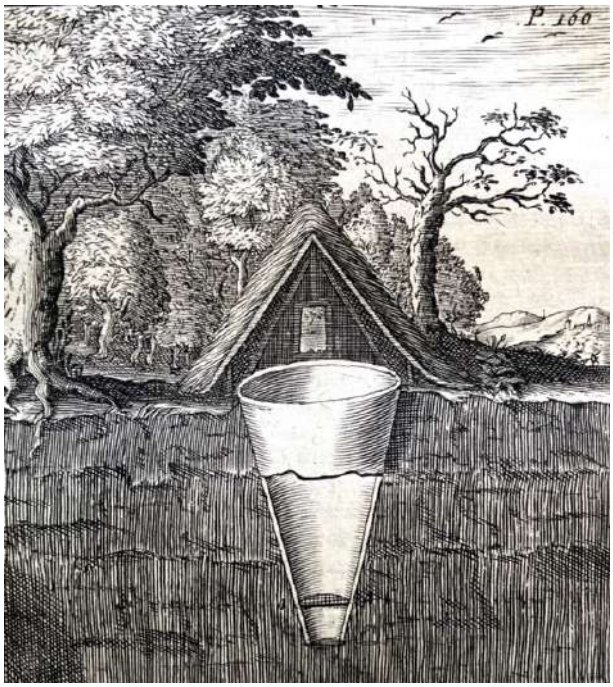
In the present case, however, he could hardly keep pace with the growth of the subject; the paper he had in mind at the beginning developed into a four-part treatise, "On the Theory of Line Spectra", publication of which dragged over four years without being completed; the first three parts appeared between 1918 and 1922, and the fourth, unfortunately, was never published. Thus the full impact of Bohr's view remained confined to the small but brilliant circle of his disciples, who indeed managed better than their master to make them more widely known by the prompter publication of their own results. (DSB).

- Literature: DSB II, p. 239-254.

- Condition: Upper cover of the first instalment partly discoloured; Else a very fine copy.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

A Milestone in the history of Chemistry with a picture of a very early refrigerator



Boyle, Robert.

New Experiments and Observations touching Cold, Or An experimental History of Cold, begun. To which are added an Examen of Antiperistasis, and an Examen of Mr. Hobs's Doctrine about Cold. Whereunto is annexed An Account of Freezing, brought in to the Royal Society, by the learned Dr. C. Merret, A Fellow of it. Together with an Appendix, containing some promiscuous experiments and Observations relating to the precedent History of Cold.

London, Printed for Richard Davis, Bookseller in Oxford, 1683. 4to (202 x 155 mm). [XXX], 266, VIII, II, II, 267-324, IV, 20, II, 29, [1] (blank) p.

With 2 engraved plates (p. 40 & 160).

Calf with gilt spine.

€ 3.500,-

"In discussing cold, Boyle gives an account of his discovery of 'freezing mixtures' with the present-day interpretation of the phenomenon. He proved that ice has a smaller specific gravity than water and that it must therefore expand on freezing. The work is noteworthy also for a large number of physiological observations ... he was aware that extreme cold prevented the putrefaction of animial tissues, and realized that cold could be utilized for the preservation of meat" (Fulton pp. 50 - 52, specif. item 71).

"The second edition being equally important as the first 8vo edition of 1665 [of which many copies were destroyed in the Great Fire of London). The 29 pp. at the end contain Boyle's notes of the effects of cold on the [Hudson Bay Company's] Captains and officers in cold climates, Boyle became an adventurer in this company in 1675 in order to collect this information. Boyle's publication is a milestones in the history of chemistry, since it uses a quantitative tool [a graduated thermometer] to study the interactions and chemical substances and mixtures. Boyle gives accounts of 2 kinds of death from the cold and many observations on the action of cold on different substances." (Wing B3997).

- **Literature:** DSB vol. II, p. 377-382; Neville, vol. I, p. 202-203; Partington vol. II, p. 509-510.

- **Condition:** Gold on spine faded away; Library stamp on upper free endleaf; Else a very good copy.

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A rare work about chronology

Bucherius, Aegidius.

De Doctrina Temporum Commentarius In Victorium Aquitanum nunc primùm post M.C.LXXVII. annos in lucem editum, Aliosq. Antiquos Canonum Paschalium Scriptores, Chronologiae Ecclesiasticae illustrandae ac stabiliendae utilissimos.

Antverpiae, Ex Officina Plantiniana Balthasaris Moreti, 1634 (Colophon: 1633). Folio. (320 x 210 mm). [XXXII], 500, [2] p. [*-****^{4}, A-Qqq^4 Rrr^3, lacks Rrr4, blank].

With engraved 'IHS' vignette on the title page, large woodcut printer's mark " Labore et constantia" on 3R3verso (VH), 3 nearly full-page woodcuts on p. 275, 279, 280, 15 large woodcut initials & 8 woodcut end-pieces. Numerous letterpress tables throughout. Title printed in red and black.

Vellum laced case binding with yapp edges. Title in (later) ink on the spine.

€ 950

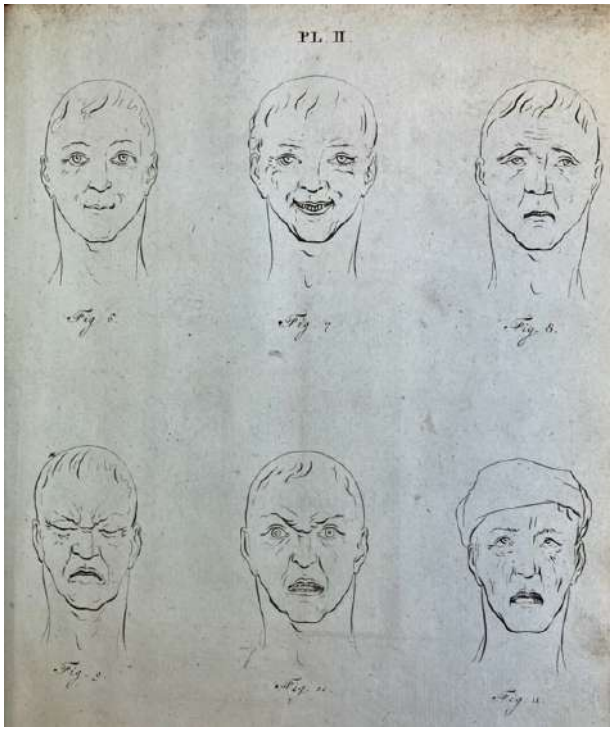
First edition. Aegidius Bucherius (1576-1665), was a French Jesuit and chronological scholar. In this work he accumulated some of the older works about the Canon Paschalis, including the editio princeps of Anatolius Alexandrinus (p. 433-466).

-Literature: STCV 6667622; Ebert 2098b, (dates 1633); De Backer Sommervogel I, 1867, no. 2 (dates 1637); Beledimar 1921.

-Condition: Lacks the last blank leaf Rrr4; Stain on frontcover; Title page waterstain on right upper corner; free end leaves torn out.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

On the ressemblances of emotions shown in the face of man and animals



Camper, Petrus.

Discours prononçés par Feu Mr. Pierre Camper, en l'académie de dessein d'Amsterdam, sur le moyen de réprésenter d'une manière sûre les diverses passions qui se manifestent sur le visage; sur l'étonnante conformité qui existe entre les quadrupèdes, les oiseaux, les poissons et l'homme; et enfin sur le beau physique.

Utrecht, B.Wild et J.Altheer, 1792. 4to (255 x 205 mm). [IV], VIII, 107, [1] p.

With a portrait of Camper by Reiner Vinkeles dated 1778 and 11 folding outline engravings showing man and animals.

Marbled sheep. Gold tooled spine with 5 raised bands and red title shield. Marbled end leaves.

€ 500

First French edition, appeared in the same year as the first Dutch edition. These 3 last orations of Camper (1722-1789), held in 1774, 1778 and 1782 were published after his death by his son Adrien Gilles Camper and translated into French by Denis Bernard Quatremere d'Isjonval. This work on physiognomy includes Camper's description of his craniometrical methods, the foundation of all subsequent work. Camper is chiefly remembered for the "facial angle" of his own invention.

-Provenance: Inpencil on fly leaf: "acheté à la vente de Langalerie" and "21 7bre 1861 Catalogue Ch. d. L." The collection of **Charles de Langalerie**, director of the Orléans museum, was sold at aution in 1870

-Literature: Bibliotheca Medica Neerlandica II, p. 39.

-Condition: Tail of the spine and corners damaged.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

One of the most important texts in the field of mathematics

Descartes, Renatus.

Geometria, à Renato Des Cartes anno 1637 Gallicè edita; postea autem una cum notis Florimondi de Beaune, Gallicè conscriptis in Latinam linguam versa, &

commentariis illustrata, operâ atque studio ***Francisci à Schooten****.*

Amstelaedami, apud Ludovicum & Danielem Elzevirios, 1659-1661. 2 volumes. 4to. (206 x 148 mm). [XVI], 520; [XVIII], 420, [4] p.

With an engraved portrait of Descartes by Franciscus à Schooten "ad vivum delineavit et fecit anno 1644" with below a 6 line engraved dedicatory poem by Constantijn Huygens.
With the woodcut printer's mark of Elzevier "Ne extra oleas" on the title pages. Title page of vol. 1 printed in red and black.

Sheep parchment laced case binding. On the spines a brown coloured title field bordered by a decorative roll, bearing the gold tooled title. End bands of yellow and light brown silk. Edges coloured yellow.

€ 4.000

Second, much enlarged Latin edition of this fundamental mathematical work of Descartes, again edited by van Schooten and enlarged with commentaries by Johannes Hudde, Hendrik van Heuraet, Johan de Wit, Florimond de Beaune and Franciscus van Schooten.

The first edition appeared in 1637 in dense French. It was translated into a much clearer Latin and expanded with a commentary and better figures by Van Schooten in 1649, published by the Leiden publisher Maire. Now for all scientist readable and better understandable, the *Geometria* started it's triumph in the scientific world. In 1659/61 this 2nd enlarged edition appeared by the Amsterdam Elzeviers. The title of vol. 2 is differing from vol. 1: *Principia matheseos universalis*. In 1683 appeared a 3rd edition by Blaeu in Amsterdam.

Descartes (1596-1650) published his Geometry in 1637, although he had been working upon it for some years,- even as early as 1619. The treatise formed an appendix to his "Discours" and was divided into 3 books. The 1st book treats the meaning of the product of lines. The 2nd book defines 2 classes of curves, the geometric and the mechanic. The 3rd book is largely algebraic, being entitled "On the construction of solid or hypersolid problems". It treats particularly of such topics as the number of roots of an equation, "false roots", the increasing or decreasing of the roots, and the transformation of equations.

Descartes's application of modern algebraic arithmetic to ancient geometry created the analytical geometry, which is the basis of the post-Euclidean development of that science (Printing and the Mind of Man 129) *It is given to but few men to renovate a whole department of human thought. Descartes was one of those few. ...Descartes remade geometry and made modern geometry possible [...] DESCARTES DID NOT REVISE GEOMETRY; HE CREATED IT.* (Bell, *Men of mathematics*, Ch. 3, p. 35-55)

-Literature: DSB IV, pp. 55-65; Willems, *Les Elzevier* 1244; Berghman 611; Rahir 1273; Copinger 1350: Tchemerzine IV, p. 236; Brunet II, 610; Smith, *History of mathematics*, vol. II, 323; Matthijs van Otegem, *Bibl. of Descartes*, vol. I, p. 117-129; Guibert, p. 29.

-Condition: Bindings mediocre stained; some fragments of vellum lacking on the board edges; vol. 1 partly a waterstain in the upper margin, also touching some text lines; throughout slightly stained; vol. 2 old & expertly executed removal of a small owner stamp or inscription? Hardly noticeable, but present when carefully scrutinized.

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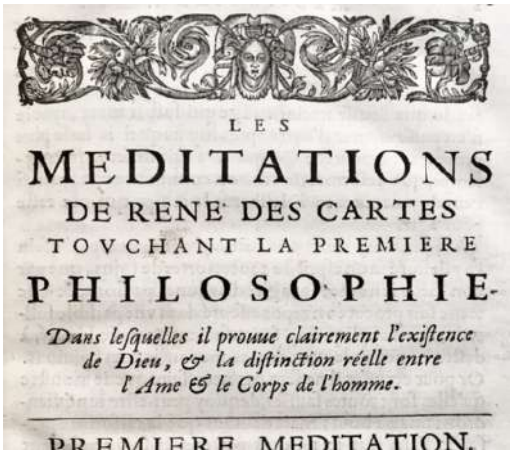
Third edition of the French translation of the founding work of Cartesianism


LES
MEDITATIONS
DE RENE DES CARTES
TOVCHANT LA PREMIERE
PHILOSOPHIE.
Dans lesquelles il prouue clairement l'exiſtence de Dieu, & la diſtinction réelle entre l'Ame & le Corps de l'homme.
PREMIERE MEDITATION.

Descartes, Renatus.

Les meditations metaphysiques de René Des-cartes, touchant la premiere philosophie. Dediées a messieurs de Sorbone. Nouvellement divisées par articles avec des sommaires à costé, & avec des renvois des articles aux objections, & des objections aux responses. Pour en faciliter la lecture & l'intelligence. Par R[ené] F[édé].

Paris, Michel Bobin & Nicolas Le Gras, 1673. Troisième edition. Reveuë & corrigée. 4to (243 x 170 mm). [XL], 754 [recte 732] p.

Sprinkled calf, spine gold tooled. Spine with 5 raised bands. Title in compartment 2, the other compartments with a lozenge shaped floral tool and large corner tools. Board edges with a gilt roll. Endbands of blue and white silk. Edges sprinkled red and brown.

€ 975

Third French edition, identical to the 2nd edition published in 1662.

During the year 1640 Descartes worked on his second important book, which gave a much more extensive survey of his system than the *Discours*, viz. the *Meditationes de prima philosophia*. It was an elaboration of a philosophical treatise which he already wrote in Franeker in 1629.

A first Latin edition appeared in 1641, a second Latin edition appeared in 1642, published in Amsterdam by Louis Elzevier and revised by Descartes himself. This second edition was supplemented with a 7th refutation from Father Bourdin [our copy pp. 605-754] and con-tained the letter to Father Dinet [our copy pp. 555-604].

This edition was the basis for the translations into French, of which the first one appeared in 1647 under supervision of Descartes, the translators being The Duke of Luynes and Clerselier. As a result the French translation is more reliable and, preferred over the Latin one (edited by Mersenne, containing mistakes in the text and even deleting a few pages at the end of Descartes' answer to the 4th refutation on the Eucharist).

Descartes' investigation into the true ontology led him to the radical division of created exeistence into matter as simply extended substance, given motion at the creation, and mind as unextended thinking substance. This conclusion he held to be guaranteed by the perfection of God, who would not deceive true reason. With the publication of the meditations Cartesianism as a doctrine was founded.

-Provenance: In pen on the upper end leaf: "ch. chavott."

-Literature: Guibert, p. 60, no. 11; DSB IV, p. 51-65: Tchemerzine IV, p. 292, d; Serrurier, *Descartes. Leer en Leven* (1930), p. 77-100.

-Condition: Spine ends and raised bands a bit rubbed; else a very fine copy.

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First Latin edition of Descartes
Les Passions de l'ame


PASSIONES
ANIMÆ
PER
RENATVM DES CARTES:
Gallicè ab ipſo conſcriptæ, nunc autem in exterorum gratiam Latina civitate donatæ
Ab H. D. M. I. V. L.
NE EXTRA OLEAS
AMSTELODAMI,
Apud Ludovicum Elzevirium,
CIↃ IↃC L.

Descartes, Renatus.

Passiones animae per Renatum Des Cartes: Gallicè ab ipso conscriptae, nunc autem in exterorum gratiam Latina civitate donatae ab H.D.M. I.V.L. [Henricus Des Marets Iuris Utriusque Licentiatus].
Amstelodami, apud Ludovicum Elzevirium, 1650. 12mo (133 x 75 mm). [LVI],242, [14] p.
With the woodcut printer's mark 'ne extra oleas' on the title page.
Vellum laced case binding with yapp edges. Title in ink on the head of the spine. Green slik end bands. Edges sprinkled blue.

€ 1.400

This work was first published in 1649 in French as *Les Passions de l'ame*. Descartes wrote it in the small Dutch village of Egmond aan den Hoef and completed it in 1648, before his final trip abroad to Queen Christina of Sweden. In the same year appeared also a quarto edtion.

Les Passions de l'ame, which drew heavily on the then - unpublished *Traité de l'homme*, contains the application of Descartes' mechanistic physiology to

the relationship between mind and body. Descartes made an essential distinction between the soul as the divinely-endowed seat of consciousness, will and rational thought, and the body as a machine or automaton subject to the laws of physics, and only indirectly controlled by the soul through the nerves. Using this dualistic model, he was able to make the important distinction between voluntary and involuntary actions, [...] Descartes located the soul in the pineal gland, which thus served as the locus for interaction between soul and body; he had defined the pineal gland's function in the *Traité*, but *Les Passions de l'ame* contains his first published account of it. The work also contains the first use of the word "reflex" in connection with the action of the nervous system.' (Norman Collection).

Cartesian physiology and philosophy had a powerful influence on the thinking of such men as Robert Hooke, Giovanni Borelli, Jan Swammerdam and Thomas Willis. Descartes' theories helped to explain in understandable mechanistic terms the more puzzling problems of human physiology during a time when scientific research was expanding rapidly. It was the last book that Descartes wrote. (Heirs of Hippocrates).

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. (G&M).

-Provenance: 1) Stamp on title page: "Bibl. Sancta Pauli Oosterholto" and on verso title page stamp: "Bibl. Slangenburgensis". 2) A manuscript annotation on upper pastedown: "Emi Bremae 4 Solis / AO 1681[?] die 6 Mensis Febr"

-Literature: Willems, Les Elzevier, no. 1105; Berghman no. 370; Heirs of Hippocrates, no. 467; Norman Collection I, 625; Garisson & Morton, 4965; Thijssen-Schoute, *Nederlands Cartesianisme* [1954], paragraph 299-301, on Maresius and his son Hendrik Maresius as translator of the French 'Passions' in 1650; Brazier, *Hist. of neurophysiology in the 17th and 18th c.*, p. 18-28; Guibert 1, p. 150f; DSB IV, p. 55-65;

-Condition: Free end leaves torn out; Vellum cleaned; else a very fine copy.

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The use of ether against pain and its risks

Dieffenbach, Johann Friedrich.

Der Aether gegen den Schmerz.

Berlin, in Commission bei A. Hirschwald (Gedruckt bei J.Petsch), 1847. 8vo (175 x 118 mm). XII, 228 p.

With 1 lithographed plate of the inhaler.

Half cloth with handwritten title on orange title label.

€ 4.500

Shortly before his death, in 1847, the plastic surgeon Dieffenbach (1792-1847) wrote this small monograph in which he recorded the results of his experience of etherization. Dieffenbach expressed the opinion that since ether was able to obviate completely even the most intense pain during capital operations, it afforded the greatest possible relief to the patient; but for the surgeon it merely made matters more difficult. He stressed the dangers of etherization. He found indeed, that the post-operative condition of the patients who had been etherized was in general less favourable than of patients operated upon without ether.

-Provenance: Upper free end leaf with signature in ink "A. Koehler'.

-Literature: Hirsch vol. II, p. 264; Duncum, pp. 138 - 139; Armstrong Davison, *The Evolution of Anaesthesia*, p. 118.

-Condition: Half title and title some light browning; Throughout some foxed spots; Boards a bit rubbed

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A classic work on coffee, tea and chocolate

Dufour, Philippe Sylvestre.

Tractatus novi de potu caphé, de chinensium thé; et de chocolata.

Parisiis, apud Petrum Muguet. 1685. 12mo (152 x 90 mm). [VI], 202, [6] p. (last leaf blank).

With an engraved frontispiece and 3 engraved plates.

Limp sheep parchment laced case binding with yapp edges. Title in ink on the head of the spine. Endbands of white thread.

€ 1.200

"The work by Dufour upon coffee, tea, and chocolate is a classic. It is the standard reference for the early history and methods of preparation."(Bitting)

First Latin edition of this classic work on coffee, tea and chocolate. This Latin edition appeared simultaneously with 2 French editions. An English and German edition appeared soon thereafter. Published first as an anonymous work in 1671 the book was considerably revised and enlarged for this edition. Dufour describes the chemical and therapeutic qualities of the beverages and the ways to prepare them. The three engravings depict a Turk, a Chinese and an American Indian with the relevant plants in the lower part of the plates.

Dufour (1622-1687), a pharmacist and herb seller in Lyon, mentions as his sources Naironi and Bernier (coffee), Nieuhof, Tulp, Simon Paulli a.o. (tea) and Colmenero de Ledesma, Th. Gage, Caldera de Heredia, De Laet a.o. (chocolate).

-Literature: Bitting, *Gastronomic bibliography* 134; Hunersdorff, *Coffee: a bibliography* 1, 442; Mueller, *Bibliographie des Kaffee, des Kakao, der Schokolade, des Tee und deren Surrogate* 68; Pritzel, *Thesaurus literaturae botanicae omnium gentium* 2461: Vicaire, *Bibliographie gastronomique* 294: Oberlé, *Les fastes de Bacchus et de Comus* 732.

-Condition: Frontispiece bound at the beginning of the main work; the lower parts of the plates are folded; some worming in the inner joint of the pastedowns and small hole in the title page; Else a very fine copy.

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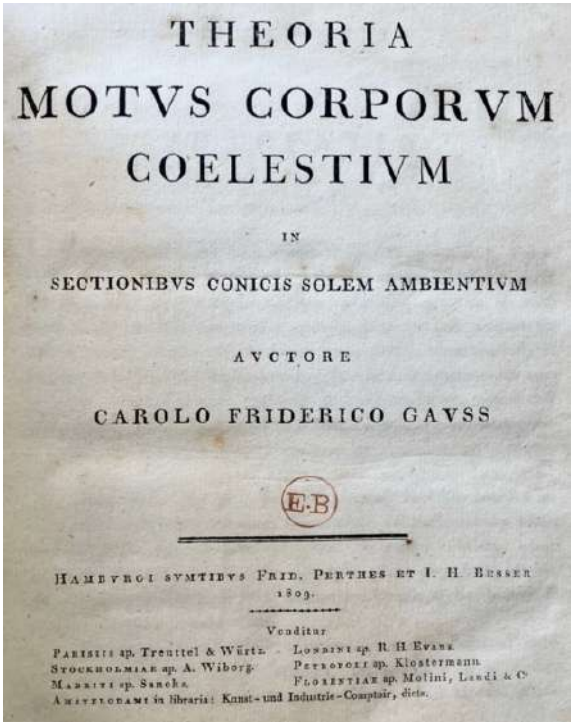
A major work of the Prince of Mathematics


THEORIA
MOTVS CORPORVM
COELESTIVM
IN
SECTIONIBVS CONICIS SOLEM AMBIENTIVM
AVCTORE
CAROLO FRIDERICO GAVSS
E·B
HAMBVRGI SVMTIBVS FRID. PERTHES ET I. H. BESSER
1809.
Venditur
PARISIIS ap. Treuttel & Würtz. LONDINI ap. R. H. Evans.
STOCKHOLMIAE ap. A. Wiborg. PETROPOLI ap. Klostermann.
MADRITI ap. Sancha. FLORENTIAE ap. Molini, Landi & C.
AMSTELODAMI in libraria: Kunst- und Industrie-Comptoir, dicto.

Gauss, Carolo Friderico.

Theoria motus corporum coelestium in sectionibus conicis solem ambientium.

Hamburg, F. Perthes & I.H. Besser, 1809. 4to (290 x 228 mm). XII, 227, [1](errata), 20 (tables)p.

With 1 engraved plate.

19th century boards with blind modern spine.

€ 4.500

Carolo Friderico Gauss (1777-1855) developed in this work and introduced the system of orbit calculation from 3 observations he had devised in 1801 to locate the planetoid Ceres. It is an epochmaking work, since Kepler's *Astronomia Nova* the most perfect textbook on motion in unperturbed orbits (Norman Collection). As "The Prince of mathematics"Gauss ranks, together with Archimedes and Newton as one of the greatest geniuses in the history of mathematics

-Provenance: Small stamp 'E.B' within circle on title page.

-Literature: PMM, 257; Norman Collection I, 879; DSB V, 298/315; Houzeau & Lancaster 11897.

-Condition: Spine ends damaged; board edges rubbed; innerly a fine copy with large margins.

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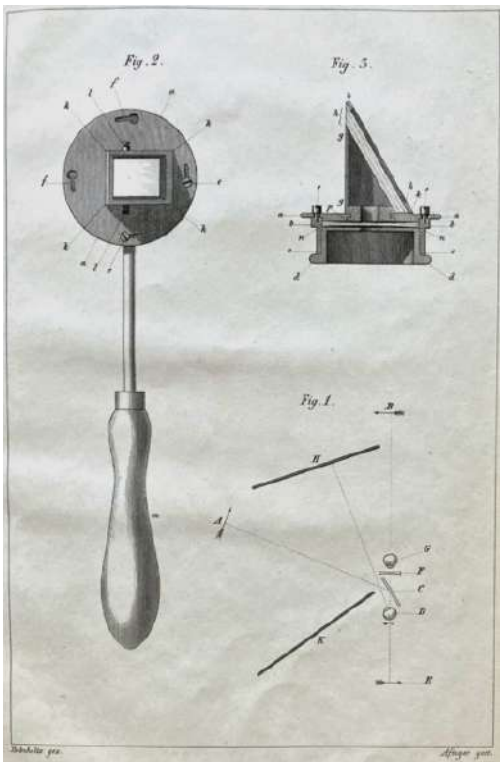
The greatest event in the history of ophthalmology



Helmholtz, H. (L.F.) von.

Beschreibung eines Augen-Spiegels zur Untersuchung der Netzhaut im lebenden Auge.

Berlin, A. Förstner'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung (P. Jean-renaud) (printed by Trowitzsch), 1851. 8vo (237 x 138 mm). 43, [5] p. (Last leaf blank).

With 1 engraved plate showing the miror.

Modern calf. Original wrappers bound in.

€ 6.000

Printed in a very small edition, this is considered one of the rarest classics of the 19th century.

"Although visualization of the fundus had been accomplished prior to Helmholtz's publication, both by Johannes Evangelista Purkyne and by Charles Babbage, Helmholtz was the first to convince the world of the importance of the ophthalmoscope. The value of the instrument was immediately appreciated by ophthalmologists, including William Bowman, Frans Cornelis Donders, and Albrecht von Graefe.
And it was through Graefe's efforts in particular that the ophthalmoscope became part of the armamentarium of ophthalmologists throughout Europe and America. He [Helmholtz] never practiced ophthalmology, but his invention, which gave ophthalmologists the ability to examine what had previously been called "the black cataract", greatly improved the capacity for diagnosis of eye diseases and thus revolutionized visual science." (Grolier club)

-Literature: Grolier Club, 100 books famous in medicine, no. 65; Münchow, p. 576 etc.; Mitchell III, 98; Hirsch III, 151; Hirschberg para 1022; G&M 5866; DSB VI, 241-53.

-Condition: A very fine copy.

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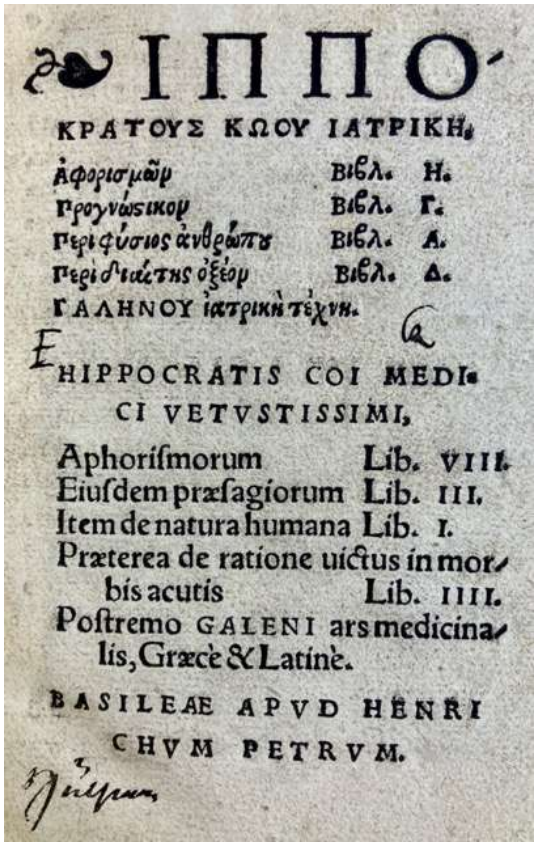
Beautifully bound rare Hippocrates & Galenus in Greek & Latin


ΙΠΠΟ
ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΚΩΟΥ ΙΑΤΡΙΚΗ.
Ἀφορισμῶν Βιβλ. Η.
Προγνώσικον Βιβλ. Γ.
Περὶ φύσιος ἀνθρώπου Βιβλ. Α.
Περὶ διαίτης ὀξέων Βιβλ. Δ.
ΓΑΛΗΝΟΥ ἰατρικὴ τέχνη.
HIPPOCRATIS COI MEDICI VETVSTISSIMI,
Aphoriſmorum Lib. VIII.
Eiuſdem præſagiorum Lib. III.
Item de natura humana Lib. I.
Præterea de ratione uictus in morbis acutis Lib. IIII.
Poſtremo GALENI ars medicinalis, Græcè & Latinè.
BASILEAE APVD HENRICHVM PETRVM.

Hippocrates & Galenus.

Aphorismorum, Lib. viii. Eiusdem praesagiorum Lib. iii. Item de natura humana Lib. I. Praeterea de ratione victus in morbis acutis Lib. iiii. Postremo Galeni ars medicinalis, Graece & Latine.

Basiliae, apud Henrichum Petrum, (1543).

Small 8vo (147 x 98 mm). [XVI], 644, [4] p.

With a woodcut printers device on the last leaf and some woodcut initials.

Beautiful alumn tawed pigskin over wooden boards. On the covers a broad border of a reformers roll with the heads of Luther, Melanchton and Erasmus, dated 1540. In the central panel aligned flower tools and on the upper cover the year 1553. Spine with 3 raised bands and filled with decorative tools. Board edges partly bevelled. 2 brass clasps. On the front edge in pen"Medicamen liber".

€ 2.400

Beautifully printed bilingual edition in 2 columns, with on one page the Greek text and the Latin translation of Nicolo Leoniceno (1428-1524). With a dedicatory letter of Alban Thorer (1489-1550).

The reformers roll used on this binding is Haebler 1540.10 (vol II, p. 15), not present in EBDB.

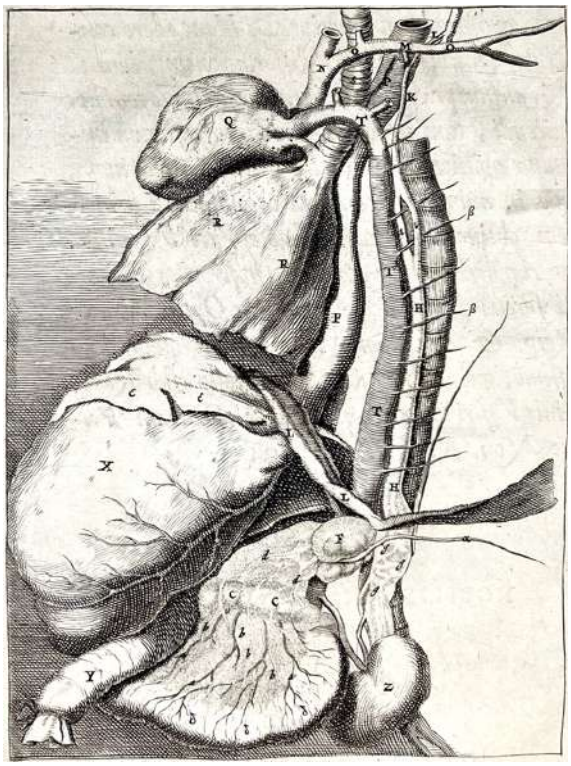
-Provenance: In ink on fly leaf: "15 ME 62 Egidius Kunhauserus".

-Literature: VD16, H-3755 (7 copies); Adams H-578; Hoffmann II, 273.

-Condition: Few neat small pen marginalia in Greek and Latin; On the upper flyleafs some larger old pen annotations (citations); Binding a bit soiled; A very attractive copy.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

The thoracic duct in man Very rare



Horne, Ioannes van.

Novus Ductus Chyliferus. Nunc primum delienatus, descriptus & eruditorum examini expositus.

Lugduni Batavorum [Leiden], E [sic] Typographeo Francisci Hackii, 1652. 4to [*4, A-D4; 4 lvs., 16 lvs.]. (VIII, 30, II (blank) pp.). (D4 blank).

With woodcut printer's mark and 1 full page engraving.

Modern calf period binding.

€ 5.500

Very rare. "Several investigators, working independently, are credited with the discovery of the thoracic duct. Although already observed in a horse by Eustachius (1563), the first lucid descriptions were made by Jean Pecquet (1647), Johannes van Horne (1651), and Olaus Rudbeck (1651/2). Pecquet observed the structure when he, as a medical student in Montpellier, opened the thoracic cavity of a dog, he discovered the cisterna chyli,... Johannes van Horne, Professor of anatomy in Leyden, without knowing of Pecquet's work, accidentally discovered the thoracic duct in man. During an autopsy in 1651, he encountered lymph in the region of the left kidney. Tracing the source of the lymph, he discovered the cisterna chyli and the thoracic duct of which he gave an account that next year. ("Novus ductus...")". (Gans, H., 'On the discovery of the lymphatic circulation' [in: Angiology, Vol. 13, nr. 11 nov. 1962).

The copy in the library of the New York Medical Society has a dedicatory poem on the blank D4, this would be a later variant of the copy we offer here with the D4 leaf blank. The dedicatory poem would normally be found in the prelims and it would seem copies with the poem were printed later, in this way honouring the author and getting rid of a blank leaf in one action.

-Literature: Hirsch, vol. 3, p. 300; DSB vol VI, p. 508 - 509; Krivatsy, 5994.

-Condition: A very fine copy of this rare work.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

The first edition of Kircher's monumental main work on music

Kircher, Athanasius.

Musurgia universalis sive Ars magna consoni et dissoni in X. libros digesta.

Romae, ex. typ. haeredum Francisci Corbelletti, 1650. 2 parts in 1 volume. Folio (330 x 215 mm). [XX], 690 (=692); [II], 462, [38] p.

With 19 (2 fold) (of the 20 engraved plates, lacks also the engr. title page and portrait) and numerous woodcut scores and illustrations in the text.

Vellum laced case binding with yapp edges with on the front cover the gold tooled initials "H.G.V.B.".

€ 4.000

The first edition of one of Kircher's most important, enduring, and informative works. He attempted to compile in this book all the musical knowledge available in those days, making it the first exhaustive encyclopaedia of music. The plates show voices of animals, organs, anatomy of the ear, musical instruments, concepts about acoustics and echo. For musicologists it has often been an invaluable source of information on baroque concepts, of style and composition.

Kircher reveals an astounding knowledge and understan-ding of contemporary music. The *Musurgia* is also interesting for the history of instrument making, as many plates are showing ancient and contemporary instruments.

-Provenance: Initials in gold on upper cover "H.G.V.B.", fully written on flyleaf "**Hermanni Godefridi Baronis a Bocholtz** Cathedralis" erased line in the same handwriting and "Emptus quinque Imperialibus". He is to be dated around the

appearance of this work and can be regarded as the first owner of the book.

-Literature: Brunet III, 668; Caillet 5785; De Backer/S. IV, 1051; Eitner V, 369; Fétis V, 35; Graesse IV, 21; Merrill 8; MGG VII, 938; Kat. Wolffheim I, 732.

-Condition: Lacks the engraved title page to part 1, the engraved portrait of archduke Leopold and the plate to p. 30 (no. 3), depicting the sounds of the birds; upper joint partly split; remains of old labels on head and tail of the spine; edges som ink spots.

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Letters in Dutch of van Leeuwenhoek in 4 volumes

Leeuwenhoek, Anthoni van.

Ontdekte Onsigtbaarheeden. Being the general engraved title of his collection of letters on various subjects in Dutch, consisting of the first part named *Ontledingen en ontdekkingen*, 7 continuations *Vervolg*, and as final part *Send-brieven*, all written to the Royal Society in London.

Leiden, Cornelis Boutestein / Delft, Hendrik van Kroonevelt / Delft, Hendrik Beman, 1693-1718. 19 parts in 4 volumes. Various editions. 4to (208 x 155 mm).

With 3 engraved fontispieces, 1 portrait, 129 engraved textills, and somewhat arbitrarily 44 full page plates, 38 folding plates (of 39, folding plate in letter 77 not bound in at pp. 576 - 577). 15 engraved on 'slips', 2 woodcut illustrations (In letters L31 & L51).

Vellum laced case bindings with title in ink on the spines.

€ 22.500

'Leeuwenhoek's scientific life may be said to have begun in about 1671, when he was 39 years old. At that time, developing the idea of the glasses used by drapers to inspect the quality of cloth, he constructed his first simple microscopes or magnifying glasses, consisting of a minute lens, ground by hand from a globule of glass, clamped between two small perforated metal plates. ... From these beginning Leeuwenhoek went on to grind about 550 lenses in his lifetime... of increasing quality [possibly up to 500 power] ... L.'s instruments were not surpassed until the nineteenth century. ... He was... able to rely upon such friends as de Graaf and Constantijn Huygens... derived much of his scientific knowledge from Dutch authors [Bontekoe, Swammerdam etc]... His most important contributions were made in the field of general biology. ...made his most important discovery early in his scientific career, in 1674, when he recognized the true nature of microorganisms. Starting from the assumption that life and motility are identical. he concluded that the moving objects that he saw through his microscope were little animals... 2 years later, in a letter of 9 October 1676, communicated them to the Royal Society, where they caused a sensation. ... Leeuwenhoek subsequently described, in about 30 letters to the Royal Society, many specific forms of microorganisms, including bacteria, protozoa, and rotifers, as well as his incidental discovery of ciliate reproduction... Microscopy, however, was only a tool that Leeuwenhoek put at the service of his two lifelong scientific concerns: his study of sexual reproduction... and his study of the transport system of nutrients in plants and animals. ... It was through letters - more than 300 of them, written to private scientists and amateurs in both Holland and other countries - that Leeuwenhoek made his work known. He wrote exclusively in Dutch, ... Leeuwenhoek himself did not publish his work until 1684, when he brought out some of his letters in Dutch... he initially edited, reprinted, and reissued some of his letters separately or in groups of two or three, a practice that

has resulted in some bibliographical confusion. ...' (DSB vol. VIII, pp. 126 - 130)

-Details about the contents and the editions: Leyden, Delft, Boutestein, Boutesteyn, Henrik van Crooneveld, Krooneveld, Adriaan Beman. 1696, 1694, 1698, 1697, 1686 [Reprinted Cinnaber naturalis L48], 1704 [3rd ed. of 'Vervolg'], 1697 [2e Vervolg, 2nd ed.], 1693 [3e Vervolg], 1st ed., 1694 [4e Vervolg, 1st ed.], 1696 [Vijfde Vervolg, 1st ed.], 1697 [Sesde Vervolg, 1st ed.], 1702 [Sevende Vervolg, 1st ed.], 1718.[Send-Brieven, 1st ed.].

129 engraved textills, and somewhat arbitrarily 44 full page plates, 38 folding plates (of 39, folding plate in letter 77 not bound in at pp. 576 - 577). 15 engraved on 'slips', 2 woodcut illustrations (In letters L31 & L51).

Total 'make up' of plate count [i.e identification of full page, small folding, 'slip'] can vary because larger paper copies have full page plates where smaller copies will only accommodate a 'folding plate'. A detailed survey of eds. collation and pagination and Dobell, Schierbeek, vd Pas numbers is available on request.

This set contains the following series of letters: Vol. I, 28 - 52; Vol. II (Vervolg der Brieven, 53 - 60, 3rd ed. 1704); Vol. II, Tweede, Derde, Vierde Vervolg der Brieven, letters 61 - 83, with an index of letters 28 - 52; Vol. III, (Vijfde, Sesde, Sevende Vervolg der Brieven) letters 84 -146; Vol. IV (Send-Brieven) , letters I - XLVI : 28 - 52 in 2nd edition, 'Vervolg'[53-60] in 3rd edition. Tweede Vervolg 2nd edition. 3rd - 7th Vervolg and Send-Brieven in first edition.

-Literature: Heirs of Hippocrates, comp. 585 - 591; Wellcome III, pp. 476 - 477 in detail; Bibliotheca Walleriana, vol. II, 10887, 10888,10890, 10894, a, b; Cole library, 866; Von Hünersdorff / Hasenkamp, p. 865 - 866; Landwehr, R. de Hooghe as book illustrator, pp. 16-18; Norman Coll. vol. I, 1301.

-Condition: Title on spine volume 3 different.

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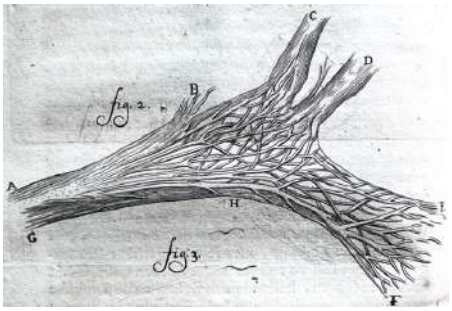
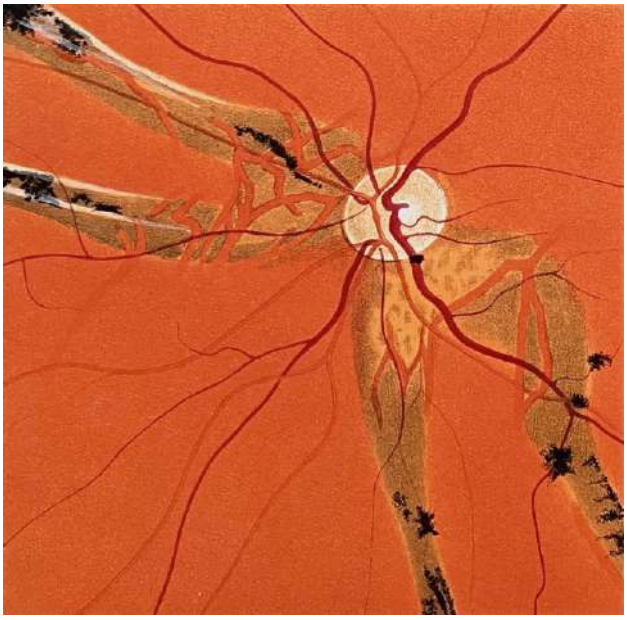


One of the most important ophthalmoscopical atlases of the 19th century



Liebreich, Richard.

Atlas der Ophthalmoscopie. Darstellung des Augengrundes im gesunden und kranken Zustande.

Berlin, Paris, A. Hirschwald & G. Baillière, 1863. Folio (395 x 290 mm). X, 42 p.

With 12 chromolithographic plates (1 fold.) containing 57 illustrations of the eye, by Winckelmann & Söhne after paintings of Liebreich.

Modern black half morocco with red title shield.

€ 1.600

Rare first edition of the first atlas of the fundus and one of the most important ophthalmoscopical atlases of the 19th century. In the preface Liebreich states that it was from Helmholtz himself that he first learned of the ophthalmoscope in 1851.

It was while he was an assistant at von Graefe's Berlin clinic (1854-1862) that Liebreich took his initial steps in the practical application of the new instrument, resul-ting in the present work.

The 12 lithographic plates are after Liebreich's own paintings. The unusualy detailed and comprehensive accuracy of Liebreich's work assured it a lasting place both in the 19th century practice and in the history of ophthalmoscopic literature (Münchow, *Geschichte der Augenheilkunde*).

-Provenance: With the round stamp of "Academisch ziekenhuis Leiden" on the title page.

-Literature: Hirsch III, 782; Hirschberg par. 1094; Gorin 145; Münchow 584; Garrison & Morton 5892; Becker 236.

-Condition: Throughout a few spots & some surface soiling; Righthand blank margin a vague waterspot; Plate IV righthand margin and titles with a few tears and chips; Some spots but generally a very attractive copy of this almost artistic atlas.

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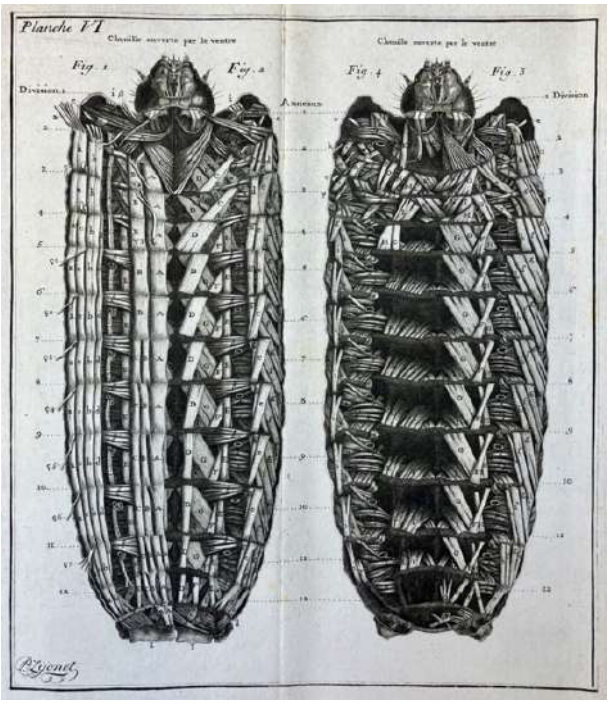
A triumph of the eye: The rare first edition of Lyonets "decoding" of the common goat moth



Lyonet, Pierre.

Traité anatomique de la chenille qui ronge le Bois de Saule.

Aux depends de l'auteur, La Haye, Pierre de Hondt, Amsterdam, Marc Michel Rey, Londres Th. Becket & P. De Hondt, 1760.4^{to} (255 x 20 mm). XXIV, 587, [3] p.

With 18 folding plates showing the different layers of dissection of the common goat moth, etched in a superb way by Lyonet. Title page in red and black.

Brown half sheep. Spine with 5 raised bands and title label. Sprinkled edges.

€ 1.950

Rare first edition, on extra quality paper with very early impressions of the marvellous etched plates by Lyonet himself.

Pierre Lyonet (1706-1789) originally an artist and engraver, first became interested in the study of insects through reading Pluche's *Natural History*, but he was inspired to study them seriously by the first volume (on "Chenilles et papillons") of Réaumur's 'Memoires', which appeared in 1734. From him he learned method and the importance of being exceedingly careful. Lyonet began systematic observation on insects in 1736. In 1738 he undertook to correct and expand a translation of F.C.Lesser's *Insectotheologica*. Lyonet's annotations of the translation indicate that he was familiar with the subject and that his ideas on the general biological problems of his time were already formed. The *Traité* was begun in 1745. Lyonet had originally planned a treatise on all the insects in the vicinity of The Hague but decided to establish his own reputation in micro-anatomy. He examined the common goat moth caterpillar (Cossus ligniperda) and the anatomy of its chrysalis and imago. For this purpose he created his own dissection microscope, which is kept in the Artis Library in Amsterdam nowadays. The *Traité Anatomique* is devoted wholly to the anatomy of this caterpillar and the plates, drawn and engraved by Lyonet, portray the muscles, nerves, bronchia, heart, viscera, silk vessels, and the internal parts of the head with astonishing precision. He developed a very ingenious system of hatching, to highlight the differnet elements in the etchings. The *Traité anatomique* is therefore a triumph of the eye. He believed first, that the world and all its creatures are a vast cipher and, second, that the duty of man is to decode it.'

"The modern morphologist, armed with highly efficient binocular microscopes, would be severely taxed to excel, or even to repeat, Swammerdam's dissections of the body louse, Leeuwenhoek's analysis of commercial cochineal, and Lyonet's beautiful preparations of the larva of the goat moth." (Cole, *History of comparative anatomy*, p. 256, 310).

-Provenance: 1) "**Koechlin** MD" in pen on fly leaf; -2) The printed ex libris of **W.H. van Seters,** with in pencil his date of purchase and price paid: 'F30,- Sept. 1931. Van Seters, was biologist, member of the Leeuwenhoek committee and author of the authoritatvie biography on Lyonet published in 1962.

-Literature: DSB VIII, pp. 579/80; Nissen, *Zoologische Buchillustration*, no. 2618; Garrison &Morton, no. 305

-Condition: Spine ends damaged; Joints and board edges rubbed; Quire Sss a bit yellowed; Else a very fine copy of this milestone in microscopy.

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The first time the new Gregorian calender has been used

Magini, Giovanni Antonio.

Vol. 1: *Ephemerides coelestium motuum ad annos XL. Ab anno domini 1581. usque ad annum 1620. secundum Copernici hypotheses, Prutenicosque canones, atque iuxta Gregorianam anni correctionem accuratissimè supputatae. Ad longitudinem Gr. 32. 30'. sub qua inclyta urbs Venetiarum sita est.* **Vol. 2:** *Novae ephemerides coelestium motuum annorum 40. incipientes anno domini 1581. usque ad annum 1620. Secundum clarissimi viri Nicolai Copernici hypotheses, Prutenicasque Reinoldi tabulas accuratissimè supputatae, atque Gregorianae correctioni Romani kalendarij accomodatae. Ad inclitae urbis Venetiarum longitudinem.*

Venetiis, apud Damianum Zenarium, 1582. 2 volumes 4to (228 x 163 mm). [VIII], 208; 605, [3] leaves. Collation: *^{8}, A-Z^{8} &^{8} [con]^{8} R^{8}; 2A-5G^{8} (G7,8 blank).

With 3 printer's marks (2 types), a portrait of Magini (verso title page part 1) and several woodcuts in the text of the sun and planets to explain eclipses.

Contemporary vellum laced case binding with yapp edges. Silk end bands. Edges coloured blue. Paper labels with handwritten title on the top of the spine.

€ 4.000

Giovanni Antonio Magini (1555-1617) was an accomplished Italian cartographer, astronomer, astrolo-ger, and mathematician. In 1588 he received the univer-sity chair in mathematics at Bologna, having been prefer-red for that post to his younger contemporary Galileo.

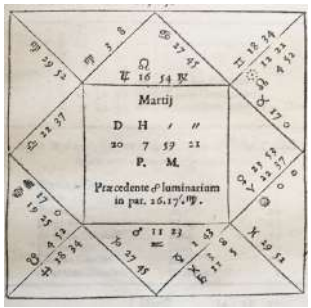
Magini wrote several astrological works that were admired in their time. In his *Ephemerides* he was the first to use the new Gregorian Calendar and it is the only major ephemeris to show the ten-day gap in the dates in October of 1582 when the new calendar went into effect.

He operated under a geocentric understanding of the universe and created his own planetary theory consisting of eleven rotating spheres. The rejecting of the Copernican theory, which was then being vindicated by Galileo and the conservatism of his thought, made him Galileo's enemy. He was, in fact, much more skilled in calculation than in theory, and his ephemerides remained valid for a long time. In Holland he became the proverbial author of the prognostications in almanacs till far in the 19th c.

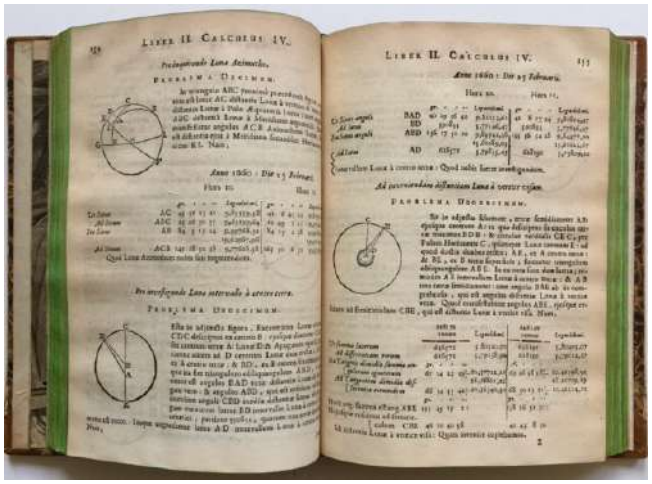
The *Ephemerides* is conceived in two volumes. The first volume is introductory and contains after an *In Io. Stadium mathematicum ephemeridumque compilatorem animadversio*, 4 treatises. The first treatise deals with *astrologiae naturalis, seu iudiciariae principiis ad apotelesmaticos Ptolemaei libros maximè conducens*, the second *de explicatione, et praxi seu operatione ephemeridum*, the third *De revolutionibus, seu annuis reversionibus*, and the fourth *De syderibus, seu fixis stellis*. The second volume contains the *ephemeris* for each year, starting with a short overview of the basic facts followed by the tables.

-Literature: DSB 9 p. 12-13; Houzeau / Lancaster, *Bibliographie générale de l'astronomie*, no 14859; Mieli, *Gli scienziati italiani* I, 103, 1; Riccardi I2, 65, 2; Lalande, *Bibliographie astronomique*, p. 113-114; J. R. Voelkel & O. Gingerich in: *Journal for the History of Astronomy*, vol. 32, Part 3, no. 108, p. 239.

-Condition: NB The second half of volume 2 (leaf 457-605, [3]) has been bound at the end of volume 1; covers a bit warped; the ties are not present any more; old handwritten name erased from the title page of vol. 1; small water stain in the first leaves of vol. 1; else a very fine copy of this rare work.



One of the earliest suggestions of the idea of the metric system, the copy of William Molyneux & Joseph Letherland



Mouton, Gabriel.

Observationes diametrorum solis et lunae apparentium, Meridianarúmque aliquot altitudum solis & paucarum fixarum. Cum tabulâ declinationum solis constructa ad singula graduum eclipticae scrupula prima.
Huic adjecta est brevis dissertatio De dierum naturalium inaequalitate; & de temporis aequatione. Una cum Nova mensurarum geometricarum idea: Novâque methodo eas communicandi, & conservandi in posterùm absque alternatione.

Lugduni [Lyon], Ex typographiâ Matthaei Liberal, 1670. 4to (218 x 153 mm). [X], 448 p.

With an engraved author's portrait and many woodcut figures and text diagrams.

20th century half calf, tooled in gold. Spine with 5 raised bands. Title in compartment 2, the other compartments a central round ornament and corner tools. Year at the tail. Original end bands of green and yellow silk. Edges coloured green.

€ 4.500,-

Gabriel Mouton (1618-1694) was a pioneer in research on natural and practicable units of measurement. He had been struck by the difficulties and disagreements resulting from the great number of units of length, for example which varied from province to province and from country to country. First he studied how the length of a pendulum with a frequency of one beat per second varies with latitude. He then proposed to deduce from these variations the length of the terrestrial meridian, a fraction of which was to be taken as the universal unit of length. This system should use the scale of 10, and took for its basal length an arc I' long on a great circle of the earth. This unit he called a "Milliare" or "mille", 0.001 of a "mille" being called a "virga" and 0.1 of a "virga" being called a "virgula". These ideas were espoused by Picard shortly after the book appeared and a little later, in 1673, by Huygens. They were also favourably received by members of the Royal Society.

Mouton's treatise is also of mathematical and astronomical interest: it contains his method of addition of number series by their differences (a procedure discovered simultaneously by Leibnitz) and gives a remarkably accurate figure for the diameter of the sun at its apogee.

A very interesting feature of this copy is the fact that of pages 375/76 the original leaf and the cancellandum are both present, which is utterly rare.

-Provenance: -1) "W: Molyneux" in pen on title page. **William Molyneux** (1656-1698) was astronomer and physicist. His best-known scientific work is the *Dioptrica Nova*, the first treatise on optics published in English (London 1692). He personally sent copies to Newton, Halley, Locke, Hooke, Boyle, Flamsteed, and Huygens. He corresponded at length with John Flamsteed, astronomer Royal. Molyneux was elected to the Royal Society in 1685. 2) "J. Letherland. Londin. 1741" in pen on verso portrait.This places the copy into the hands of **Joseph Joseph Letherland** (1699-1764), a physician, educated at Leiden and M.D.Cambridge by Royal Mandate. He was physician to George III's queen, 1761. Letherland is credited with being the first to draw attention in 1739 to the disease of diphtheria.

-Literature: Smith, *History of mathematics II*, 512 and 649; Wolf, *A history of science*, p. 196-200; Daumas, *Scientific instruments*, p. 127f; *Honeyman Coll.* V, 2259: DSB IX, p. 554-555; *Norman Coll.* II, 1560; Lalande, p. 273f; PPM 260 (note); - On Molyneux: DSB IX, 464-466; - On Letherland: DNB XXXIII, 131.

-Condition: Later binding, new end leaves; Small round stamp erased from the title page; Portrait cut just into the engraving; tear in cancellandum page.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

A milestone in the history of tobacco

Neander, Jean.

Traicté du tabac, ou Nicotiane, panacée, pétun: Autrement herbe à la reyne, avec sa préparation & son usage, pour la plus part des indispositions du corps humain, ensemble les diverses façons de le falsifier, & les marques pour le recognoistre: composé premierement en Latin par Iean Neander, médecin à Leyden, & mis de nouveau en françois, par I.V(eyras).

Lyon, Barthelemy Vincent, 1626. 8vo (185 x 120 mm). [VIII], 342, [2] p.

With 9 engraved plates.

Parchment laced case binding with yapp edges.

€ 1.900

First French edition. The first Latin edition appeared in 1622. - The *Tabacologia* of Neander, consolidated much of the information provided by Liébault, Monardes, Gohory, and others. The little that is new in this treatise is of very definite value in the history of tobacco, and that little is rendered more impressive by the novel and accurate illustrations which decorate the work. Among them are the earliest representations known to us of American natives engaged in cultivating and curing tobacco, of curious pipes, and of the kalian of Persia.

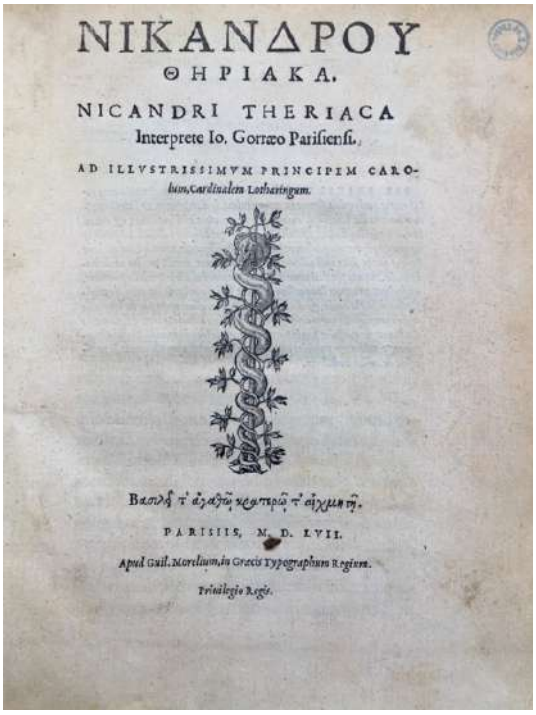
-Provenance: in pen on front flyleaf: "G & J Lloyd & Co/ 77 Snow Hill/ London/ 5 Oct [18]'46". John Lloyd had a tobacco and snuff manufactury, already mentioned in 1808.

-Literature: Hirsch IV, 332; Waring II, 709; Ferchl, p. 379; Not in DMB; Cf. Sabin XII, 576 (ed. 1626 Leyden); Arents coll 148 a.

-Condition: Text slightly browned; First 3 leaves front margins frayed, 2 repairs ans some fragments lacking; Title some spots; Front cover a bit hollow; Front joint a bit splitting; Good copy.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

The first mention of lead poisoning and warning against opium and mushrooms


NIKANΔPOY

ΘHPIAKA.

NICANDRI THERIACA

Interprete Io. Gorræo Parisiensi.

AD ILLVSTRISSIMVM PRINCIPEM CAROlum, Cardinalem Lotharingum.

PARISIIS, M. D. LVII.

Apud Guil. Morelium, in Græcis Typographum Regium.

Priuilegio Regis.

Nicander.

Theriaca & Alexipharmaca interprete Io. Gorraeo, scholia.

Parisiis, apud Guil. Morellium, 1557. 3 parts in 1 vol. 4to (216 x 166 mm). [VIII], 223, [1]; 80 (recte 72) p.

With 3 woodcut printer's marks.

17thcentury laced case vellum binding. Orange endbands.

€ 2.600,-

Beautifully printed edition, containing the Greek text in the *Grecs du Roi* type, facing the Latin translation of the Parisian pharmacist Jean de Gorris (1507-1577) in Roman type. His notes and the scholia are at the end of the texts and in the 3 part of this work. They were first published separately in 1549 and 1556 and here for the first time published together.

Guillaume Morel (active 1549-1564) was a savant Hellenist and and excellent typographer. In 1555 he was appointed "imprimeur du roi en lettres grècques". The printer's mark used in this work is that of the "imprimeur du roi en lettres grècques".

Nicander of Colophon (185-135 BC) was a Greek poet, grammarian and physician. He wrote a great

number of works of which only 2 toxicological books, The *Theriaca* and *Alexipharmaca*, are preserved. His *Theriaca* deals in 958 hexameters with the symptoms and treatment of poisoning by the bites of poisonous animals (i.a. asp, viper, spider, scorpion, lizard etc); the *Alexipharmaca* considers intoxications through animal, vegetable and mineral poisoning and their suitable antidotes. In both poems 125 different plants are quoted (i.a. opium and mushrooms) and it is the first source that mentions lead poisoning. He is also the first writer to mention the medical use of the leech. In spite of many superstitious statements this work had a wide circulation and deserved high appreciation.

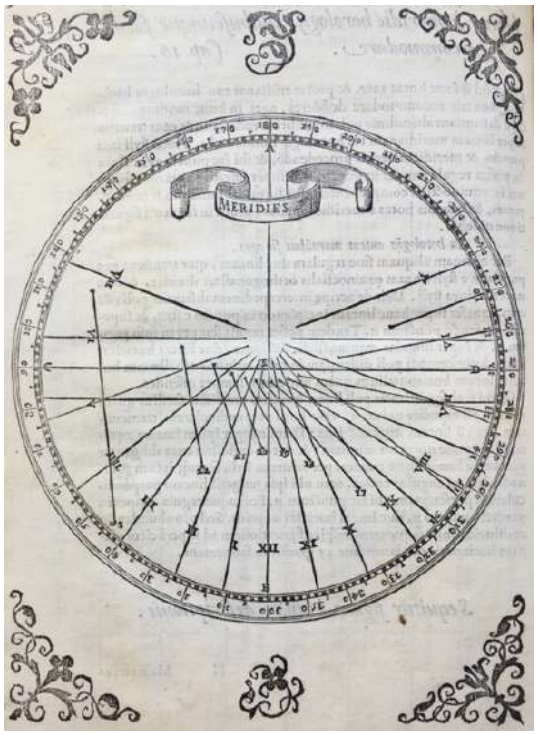
-Provenance: 1) Blue round stamp: Dr. E. Friedrich Rheine on flyleaf and title page. -2) Bookplate of E. Grendel on flyleaf.

-Literature: Garrison & Morton, *Medical Bibliography*, 2069; Choulant, *Handbuch der Bücherkunde älter Medizin*, p. 63-65; Durling, *16th c. printed books in the Library of Medicine* 3341; Pettegree 80650; For the used type: Vervliet, *The palaeotypography of the French Renaissance* II, p. 383ff.; Lepreux, *Gallia Typographica* I, p. 413-420.

-Condition: Vellum a bit soiled; corner cut out of first flyleaf; Names erased on first pastedown, leaving a hole in the paper else a very fine copy.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Rare first edition of a treatise about horizontal and mural sundials



Padovani, Giovanni.

Opus de compositione et usu multiformium horologiorum solarium pro diversis mundi regionibus, idque ubique locorum tam in superficie plana horizontali, quàm murali quorsumcumque exposita sit, pertractans. Nuper brevissimis ac facillimis doctrinis ab eo excogitatis luculentur traditium, nunc primum in lucem prodit.

Venetiis, Apud Franciscum Franciscium Senensem, 1570. 4to (199 x 144 mm). [VIII], 110, [2] p.

With a large woodcut printer's device and 20 (5 full page) woodcuts in the text.

19th century green half morocco with flat gold tooled spine.

€ 3.900,-

Scarce first edition of the main work of Padovani.

This manual contains instructions for the manufacture and laying out of mural (vertical) and horizontal sundials, contains extensive tables of declinations for various latitudes with both occidental and oriental examples, and provides instructions for the calculation of latitudes. The last section includes a description of a sundial calibrated for the measurement of unequal hours, such as those used in the ecclesiastic calendar, which foresaw twelve hours of light and twelve of dark, which was subject to

severe seasonal variations. A competely rewritten and enlarged edition appeared in 1582.

Giovanni Padovani (ca. 1512-ca. 1590) was an Italian mathematician, astronomer, and musical theorist from Verona, a student of Pietro Pitati, and the author of numerous works relating to time.

-Literature: Edit 16 CNC 27991; Houzeau & Lancaster, Bibliographie générale de l'astronomie, no. 11375 'Rare'; comp. LaLande, Bibliographie astronomique, p. 114 (ed. 1582 only).

-Condition: Vague waterstain throughout; some pages small part of running title cut of; lower corners a bit bumped; a good copy with strong impressions of the woodcuts.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

The most important Astronomical textbook for 200 years revised by Apianus

Peurbach, Georg & Petrus Apianus.

Novae theoricae planetarum. Temporis importunitate & hominum iniuria locis compluribus conspurcatae, a Petro Apiano Mathematicae rei Ordinario Ingolstadiano iam ad omnem veritatem redactae, & eruditis figuris illustratae.

[Impressum:] Venetijs, per Ioan Anto. de Nicolinis de Sabio. Sumptis & requisitione D. Melchioris Sessae, 1537. Mensis Martij. 8vo (156 x 102 mm). 40 leaves. A-E^{8}.

With a large woodcut on the title page, 47 quarter- and half page astronomical woodcuts in the text, and a large woodcut printer's device of a cat catching a mouse on the last page.
Modern limp vellum laced case binding with the use of old parchment.

€ 1.950

Third Venetian printing by de Sessa of **Peurbach's** (1423-1461) main work.

The *Theoricae novae Planetarum* is till mid 17th c. the basic textbook of planetary theory. It was written by Peurbach to replace the 13th c. so-called *Theorica planetarum Gerardi.*
It was completed in 1454 and contained sections on the sun, moon, superior planets, Venus, Mercury, characteristic phenomena and eclipses, theory of latitude, and the motion of the eighth sphere according to the Alphonsine Tables.

Peurbach later enlarged the work by adding a section on Thābit ibn Qurra's theory of trepidation. His pupil Re-giomontanus brought out the first printed edition 1474.

The *Theoricae novae* contains very careful and detailed descriptions of solid sphere representations of Ptolemaic planetary models that Peurbach based mostly upon Ibn al-Haytham's description of identical models in his *On the Configuration of the world* . Peurbach's book was of great importance because his models remained the canonical physical description of the structure of the heavens until Tycho Brahe disproved the existence of solid spheres. Even Copernicus was to a large extent still under their influence, and the original motivation for his planetary theory was apparently to correct a number of physical impossibilities in Peurbach's models relating to non uniform rotation of solid spheres.

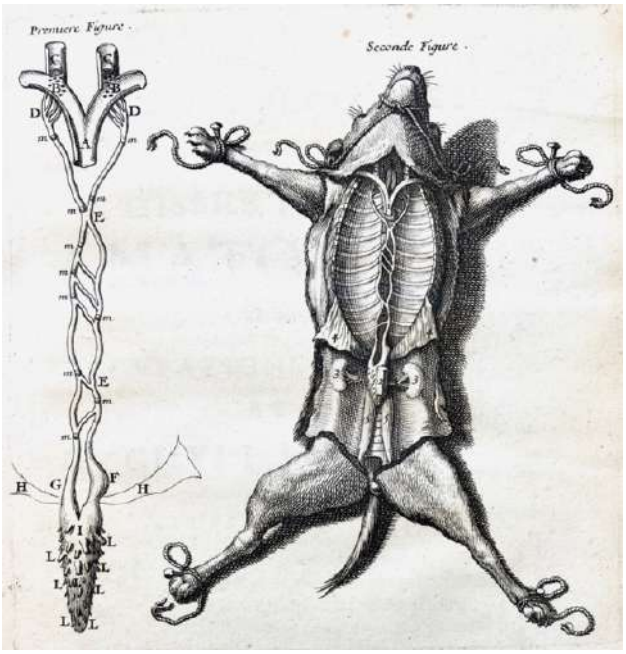
Since the *Theoricae novae* was intended as an elementary work, much of it is devoted to definitions of technical terms; along with the *Epitome* it helped to establish the technical terminology of astronomy through the early seventeenth century. The word "novae" in the title is not meant to refer to a completely new theory but only to emphasize that this work is a compilation of the latest contemporary scientific knowledge.

This Venetian edition of Peurbach's *Theoricae novae* was copied from Apian's 1528 edition, printed in Ingolstadt.
Subsequently, the work went through several further editions. (1534, 1535, 1537, 1542 etc.) Compared to the early editions of Peurbach's *Theoricae Novae*, Apian's edition included more woodcuts or woodcuts with additional notations, a specimen of which (the *Theoricae linearum* of the superior planets) was shown on the title page, just under the announcement that the book was illustrated with learned figures (*eruditis figuris*). Some errors in the woodcuts in the 1528 edition are also in this Venetian edition of 1537.

-Condition: New end leaves; some leaves with small stains; a very fine copy.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

A major breakthrough in the understanding of the lymphatic system



Pecquet, Jean.

Experimenta nova anatomica, quibus incognitum hactenus chyli receptaculum, & ad eo per thoracem in ramos usque subclavios vasa lactea deteguntur. Eiusdem dissertatio anatomica de circulatione sanguinis, et chyli motu. Accedunt clarissimorum virorum perelegantes ad authorem epistolae.

Parisiis, apud Sebastianum & Gabrielem Cramoisy, 1651. 4to (197 x 152 mm). [XII], 108 p.

With a woodcut printer's mark on the title page, a full page engraving, showing the thoracic duct and 5 engravings in the text.

Limp vellum binding.

€ 12.500,-

Rare first edition of **Jean Pecquet's** (1622-1674) famous work. While still a medical student in 1647 he made his (only) major discovery. On dissecting a dog he found the thoracic duct and the receptaculum chyli (which was called later cisterna chyli by Bartholin). He found that the chyle does not go to the liver as was common believe, but was transported by the lacteal veins (which were discovered by Aselli in 1627) to the receptaculum, thence to the thoracic duct and finally into the left subclavian vein. Pecquet's discovery clarified for the first time the process of absorption in digestion. The copperplate engraving clearly depicts for the first time in detail the main lymphatic system, both in a separate figure and in the dissected abdomen and thorax of a dog.

Only a short time later Pecquet's work was confirmed and extended to cover the whole lymphatic system by Thomas Bartholin (1652) and the Swedish physician Olof Rudbeck (1653).

Also included is Pecquet's dissertation on the circulation of blood and chyle. At the end of the work are supporting letters by the Parisian physicians Jacques Mentel, Pierre de Mercenne and Adrien Auzout.

-Literature: *Heirs of Hippocrates* no. *543; Garrison & Morton, *Medical bibliography* 1095; DSB X 476-478; Krivatsy, *Cat. 17th c. printed books in the Nat. Libr. of Medicine*, 8757; Waller, *Bibliotheca Walleriana*, 7278; *Norman Coll. II*, 1676; Grolier, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, 28A.

-Condition: Wormhole in the upper blank margin, sometimes smaller sometimes a bit larger, but never touching the printed text; New upper end leaves of matching old paper; 3 old small repairs to the white margins; Else a very fine copy of this important work.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

First western edition of a ca. 1550 manuscript Persian Pharmacopoea


PHARMACOPŒA
PERSICA
EX IDIOMATE PERSICO
in Latinum conversa.
OPUS
MISSIONARIIS, MERCATORIBUS,
cæterisque Regionum Orientalium Lustratoribus necessarium; nec non Europæis Nationibus perutile.
ACCEDUNT IN FINE
Specimen notarum in Pharmacopœam Persicam; tum indices duo; alter Pharmaceuticus, compositiones in hoc opere contentas indigitans; alter pathologicus, remedia ad singulos morbos ostendens.
LUTETIÆ PARISIORUM,
Typis STEPHANI MICHALLET, ad insigne Sancti Pauli, viâ Jacobeâ.
M. DC. LXXXI.
CVM PRIVILEGIO REGIS.

Muzaffar Ibn Muhammed al-Husayni & Angelus à Sancto Josepho (ed.).

Pharmacopoea Persica ex idiomate Persico in Latinum conversa. [In Persian type:] Tafasir-i murakkabat-i qarabadin-i parsi [-i Muzaffar b. Muhammad as - Sifai] ba-dast-i Angelus Karmelit.] Opus missionariis, mercatoribus, caeterisque Regionum Orientalium Lustratoribus, ...; nec non Europaeis nationibus perutile. Acc. specimen notarum in Pharmacopoeam Persicam; tum indices duo; alter Pharmaceuticus, compositiones in hoc opere contentas indigitans; alter pathologicus, remedia ad singulos morbos ostendens.

Lutetiae Parisiorum [=Paris], Typis Stephani Michallet, 1681. 8vo (195 x 118 mm). VI, 58, VI, 370, XXVI (Index), I (errata), I, Blank) p.

With 4 lines of woodcut Persian type on the title and a number of lines & specimen in the text.

Sprinkled calf with gilt spine.

€ 6.900

Very rare first edition. "Based on the "Tibb-i-Shifá'í" of Muzaffar bin Muhammad al-Husayní al-Shifá'i. Translator's name in Persian on title page. The translation has also been attributed to Matthaeus a Sancto Josepho." (Wellcome).

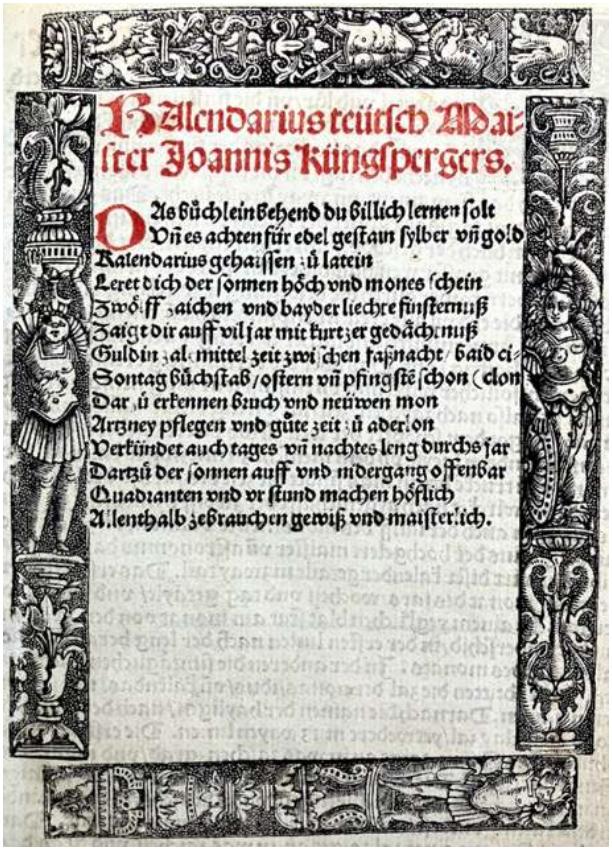
"Verschwindend wenig produzierte die spätere Zeit auf dem Gebiete der Arzneiwissenschaft. In Betracht kommt ein Werk über Arzneimittel, das unter dem Titel "Toohft ul Moomineen" oder "Tohfat-ul Mowin" im Jahre 1669, nach eigener Angabe als viertes Werk in dieser Wissenschaft geschrieben wurde. Schon 1681 wurde es von einem Karmeliter-Mönch Jos. de la Brosse (Frater Angelus) aus Toulouse während sienes Aufenthalts in Ispahan unter dem Titel "Pharmacopoea Persica" übersetzt. Vier Zeilen [on the title page] wiederholen persisch, dass Angelus die "Erklärung der zusammengesetzten Arzneimittel Persiens" übersetzt habe, das sehr seltene Werk bewegt sich in den ausgetretenen Pfaden griechisch-arabischer Anschauungen. Die 1110 Vorschriften, sind nach den Krankheiten, gegen die sie helfen sollen, geordnet. An Arzneiformen findet sich alles, was die damalige Zeit kannte." (Schelenz).

-Literature: Wellcome IV, 355; Loudon [ed.], Western Medicine [1997], comp. p. 52; Wilson, 7; Schelenz, p. 69.

-Condition: Spine renewed and old leather lead back, part of the tail compartment lacks; Upper free endleaves removed.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

A very rare Regiomontanus almanac, from the library of Georg Kloss



Regiomontanus, Johannes (= Johannes Müller von Königsberg).

Kalendarius teütsch Maister Joannis Küngspergers.

(Augstburg, in kostung und verlegung deß ersamen Hans Millers, Am. Kalende Julij. Der iarzal Cristi M.D.xviii, 1518). 4to (207 x 150 mm). 71 (of 76) leaves. [A-F4, G2 (G1 & G2 glued together as intended, G1 w. woodcut 'Instru-mentum Lune', verso blank; G2 'Instrument der Plane-ten stund' & G2 verso 'Quadrans horologii Orisontalis'], H2, I-S4,V3 (Lacks gathering T4 & lacks blank V4).

Title page within a decorative woodcut border, with 119 (of 121) woodcut illustrations in the text (7 (of 9) half to full page), showing phases of moon and sun, signs of the zodiac, constellations, planets etc. Title page and calendar part printed in red and black.

19th century half leather with read and green title shield.

€ 2.950,-

Johannes Regiomontanus (1436-1476), certainly the greatest astronomer of the 15th century. "[He] was the

first publisher of astronomical and mathematical literature, and he sought to advance the work of scientists by providing them with texts free of scribal and typographical errors, unlike the publications then in circulation. His emphasis on correct texts was aided by his introduction into Nuremberg printing of the Latin alphabet and, for writings in the German language, rounded and simplified letters that approached the Latin alphabet in legibility." (DSB)

First published in Latin in 1473 in Nuremberg. The first German edition dates from 1475, also published in Nuremberg and was reprinted in Venice in 1478, Augspurg 1489, 1496, Zurich 1508, Augspurg 1512, 1513, 1514, 1518 and later.

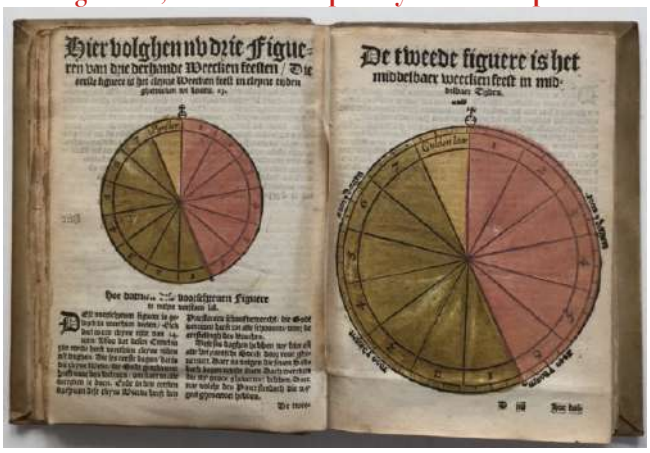
-Provenance: 1) Bookplate of "Georgius Kloß M.D. Francofurti ad Moenum" on upper pastedown. **Georg Kloß** (1787-1854) was a medical doctor in Frankfurt am Main and a fanatic collector of early prints. His immense collection of incunabula was sold at auction in 1835 in London; -2) On upper paste down the ex libris "Fort Hill" of **Leonard Baskin** (1922-2000), american sculptor and founder of the Gehenna Press.

-Literature: DSB XI, 348-52; Zinner 1097; Proctor, 10842; Houzeau & Lancaster, Vol. I, p. 1508-1509.

-Condition: Lacks gathering T and last blank leaf V4; Lacks the two movable parts of the volvelle on leaf G1; Some stains; Spine a bit rubbed; Although incomplete, still a desirable copy of this very rare and early almanac from the Kloss collection.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

An extraordinary treatise on the Jewish calendar, chronology and cabala, combined with a Mennonite song-book, with contemporary coloured plates.



Robbertsz Le Canu, Robbert.

Korte inleydinge der feesten Israels, twelck rechte tijtkaarten zijn, waer in ghy sien meucht hoe veel groot jaren die werelt ghestaan heeft, ende hoe veel groot jaren datse noch staan sal, ende in wat groot jaar datse vergaan sal.

[Amsterdam, for the author Robbert Robbertsz Le Canu], 1593. 4to (190 x 140 mm). 47 (of 48) leaves (last blank leaf M4 not present).

With 7 engraved folding plates depicting the stages of the earth and 8 woodcut illustrations in the text, all in fine contemporary hand colouring.

Vellum laced case binding. Title vertical in ink on the spine.

€ 6.900

Extremely rare first edition. This enigmatic work contains beautiful engraved and hand coloured time charts, clearly showing Robbertsz' scientific aptitude. In the book he devises a theory of time reckoning, based on the 'cleynen Dach', 'middelbaer Dach' & 'grooten Dach' [a small day = 24 hours, a medium day = a year, and alarge day = 360/365 years]. Based on the scriptures, he offers his scientific system of chronology. The tables stop in the year 3000, when he predicts the end of the world. It is an extraordinary treatise on the Jewish calendar, chronology and cabala, combined with a Mennonite song-book.

Robbert Robbertsz Le Canu (1563-1632) was a teacher, mathematician, principal and owner of a nautical school, named "In de vergulde Leyster" in Amsterdam (1586-1611) and later of one in Hoorn

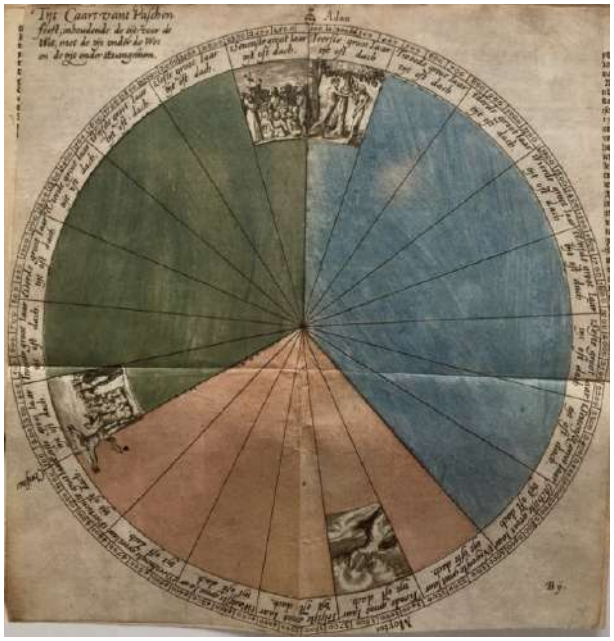
(1611-1632). Among his pupils were Cornelis de Houtman, Gerrit de Veer, Jacob van Heemskerk and Jacob van Neck. He was the author of many religious pamphlets and songs. He was one of the inventors of the so-called 'Sterrenlied' or 'Starsong', an alternative method for recording and memorizing star data, which were essential for timekeeping and calculating one's position during the night. Printed versions of these tables were available, but perhaps too complicated to be used by the sailors.

Further reprints of Le Canu's work followed 100 years later in Franeker: 1693, 1698 ed. and enlarged by J. Hilarides, 1720, and in 1731 in Amsterdam (based on the Franeker edition of 1720).

-Provenance: With the bookplate of the Parisian art dealer **Vincent van Gogh**, engraved by Marius Bauer. He was the uncle of the painter Vincent van Gogh. His library was sold in 5 auctions by R.W.P. de Vries, Amsterdam from May 1912-December 1915.

-Literature: Valkema Blouw, *Typographia Batava*, no. 2909 (11 copies); Bierens de Haan, no. 4038; Hoogendoorn, *Bibliography of the Exact Sciences*, p. 765; Djoeke van Netten, *Koopman in Kennis*, p. 14, 61-63; Machiels R199; Moes & Burger 528.

-Condition: Last blank leaf M4 not present; one plate tear on folds; some leaves a small water stain; a very good copy.



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The first Portugese textbook on ophthalmology

Santa Anna, Joaquim José de.

Elementos de cirurgia ocular offerecidos a sua Alteza Real O Senhor D. Joao Principe do Brazil.

Lisboa, Simao Thaddeo Ferreira, 1793. 4to (205 x 145 mm). VIII, 279, [1] p.

With woodcut Portugese coat of arms title vignette and 3 folding plates (plate 1 signed 'Gueiroz Sculp.' after Silva).

Brown mottled sheepskin. Gold tooled spine with fleurons and rolls, 4 raised bands and red title label. Edges sprinkled red.

€ 2.200

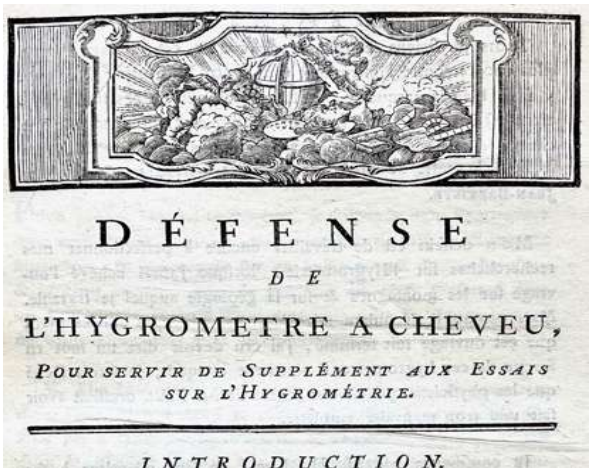
Rare first and only edition, often described as the first Portuguese textbook of ophthalmology, this treatise was not an original work but rather an acknowledged translation of two standard works on the eye. In the foreword Santa Anna states that the sections on the anatomy and physiology of the eye were taken from Deshais-Gendron's treatise *Traite des maladies des yeux*, 1770, and those on pathology and therapy from Plenk's text *Doctrina de morbis oculorum*, 1777.

-Literature: Becker Coll. 323; Albert a.o., Source Book, no. 2006; Hirschberg, 971; Blake, p. 400; Wellcome V, p. 21.

-Condition: Tail of spine damaged; Back cover some "epidermure"; Small pinhole wormhole in blank lower margin of 2nd half of the book; Paste downs som worming; Else a nice copy in general.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Invention of the hair hygrometer



DÉFENSE
DE
L'HYGROMETRE A CHEVEU,
POUR SERVIR DE SUPPLÉMENT AUX ESSAIS SUR L'HYGROMÉTRIE.
INTRODUCTION.

Saussure, Horace Bénédict de.

Essais sur l'Hygrométrie. Ier. Essai. Description d'un nouvel Hygrometre comparable. II. Théorie de l'hygrométrie. III. Théorie de l'évaporation. IV. Application des théories ... météorologie.

-**AND 2**) **IDEM**, *Défense de l'Hygrometre a cheveu, pour servir de suite aux essais sur l'hygrométrie*.

Neufchatel, Geneve & Paris, Samuel Fauche [vol. I], Barde, Manget & Comp., Buisson, 1783-1788. 2 vols. XXIV, 367, I (blank); IV 60, II (Table and 'Avis') p.

Vol. I: With woodcut vignettes, engraved head piece, 2 engraved plates (1 fold.).; Vol. 2: Wirh engraved vignette on title, woodcut head piece, 1 engraved single page plate at the end.

Not uniform 20th century richly gilt red morocco.

€ 1.700,-

First edition of the 'Essais' and first book edition of the 'Défense'. "[De Saussure] was strongly influenced by two naturalists, his uncle Charles Bonnet and the physician Albrecht von Haller. ... Saussure's dedicated work was of great importance in the development of geology, since, among other things, it provided James Hutton with fundamental documentation.

In addition Saussure devised a number of useful instruments, among them a hair hygrometer that utilized a degreased human hair to measure humidity, and he also performed some experiments on the fusion of gra-nites and porphyries that entitled him to be considered the first experimental petrologist. Finally, he popularized the very term "geology", which replaced "geognosy" in the 1770's and 1780's.': The human hair hygrometer [volume 2 1788 here offered] was first described in "Observations sur la physique", 1788, pp. 24 - 45, 98 - 107. It appeared separately in Geneva 1788." (DSB)

-Literature: DSB vol. XII, p. 119-123.

-Condition: Spine of vol 1 discoloured; Corners a bit damaged; A fine copy.

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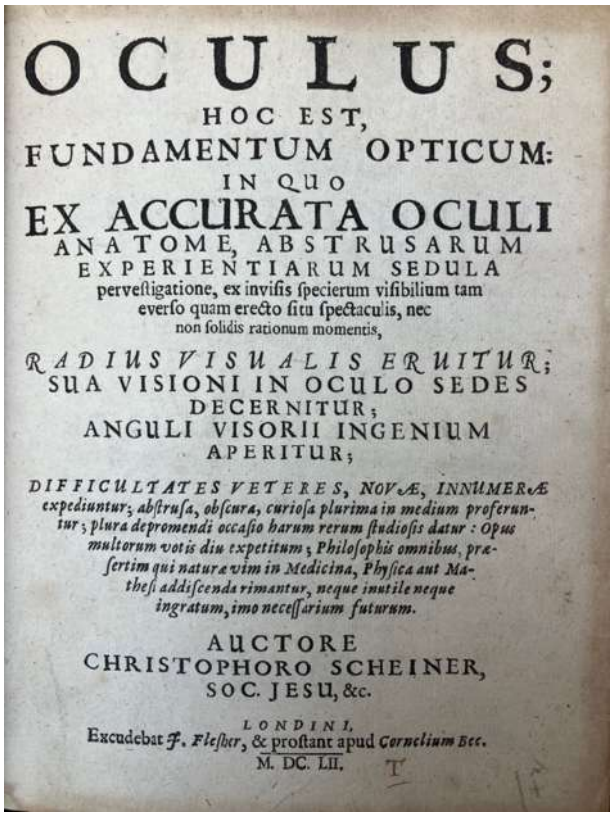
The prove that the retina is the seat of vision



OCULUS;
HOC EST,
FUNDAMENTUM OPTICUM:
IN QUO
EX ACCURATA OCULI
ANATOME, ABSTRUSARUM
EXPERIENTIARUM SEDULA
pervestigatione, ex invisis specierum visibilium tam
everso quam erecto situ spectaculis, nec
non solidis rationum momentis,
RADIUS VISUALIS ERUITUR;
SUA VISIONI IN OCULO SEDES
DECERNITUR;
ANGULI VISORII INGENIUM
APERITUR;
DIFFICULTATES VETERES, NOVÆ, INNUMERÆ expediuntur; abstrusa, obscura, curiosa plurima in medium proferuntur; plura depromendi occasio harum rerum studiosis datur: Opus multorum votis diu expetitum; Philosophis omnibus, præsertim qui naturæ vim in Medicina, Physica aut Matheſi addiscenda rimantur, neque inutile neque ingratum, imo necessarium futurum.
AUCTORE
CHRISTOPHORO SCHEINER,
SOC. JESU, &c.
LONDINI,
Excudebat J. Flesher, & prostant apud Cornelium Bee.
M. DC. LII.

Scheiner, Christoph.

Oculus; hoc est, fundamentum opticum: In quo ex accurata oculi anatome, abstrusarum experientiarum sedula pervestigatione, ex invisis specierum visibilium tam everso quam erecto situ spectaculis, nec non solidis rationum momentis, radius visualis eruitur; sua visioni in oculo sedes decernitur; anguli visorii ingenium aperitur.

Londini, excudebat J. Flesher, & prostant apud Cornelium Bee, 1652. 4to (200 x 153 mm). [XII], 254 p.

With ca. 97 woodcut illustrations in the text.

Modern brown morocco. Spine with 4 raised bands, gold tooled title and year. In cloth box with morocco title label.

€ 3.800

One of the most famous and important works in the history of optics. Originally published in Innsbruck in 1619, reprinted 1621, this 1652 edition is the only one of Scheiner's works to be published in England, the distribution of the printrun in the hands of Flesher and Bee in London & Morden in Cambridge, with variant titlepages. **Christoph Scheiner** (1575-1650) was a Jesuit astronomer, and a pioneer in physiological optics. He demonstrated how images fall on the human retina, noting the change in curvature of the lens during accommodation, and devised the pin-hole test ("Scheiner's test") to illustrate accommodation and refraction.

-Literature: See Wing S-858; DSB vol. XII, p. 151-152; De Backer-Sommervogel, *Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus*, vol. VII, 738; cf. Garrison & Morton, no. 1480 (ed. 1619); Krivatsy 10365

-Condition: Without the first blank leaf *1; Title page a bit browned; First leaves some chips; Small hole in p. 247 touching some letters; Else a very fine copy in a beautiful modern binding.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

A treasure of technical inventions by Athanasius Kircher's best pupil

Schott, Gaspar.

Magia universalis naturae et artis, sive Recondita naturalium & artificialium rerum scientia. [...] Opus quadripartitum. Pas I, continet Optica, II. Acoustica, III Mathematica, IV. Physica.

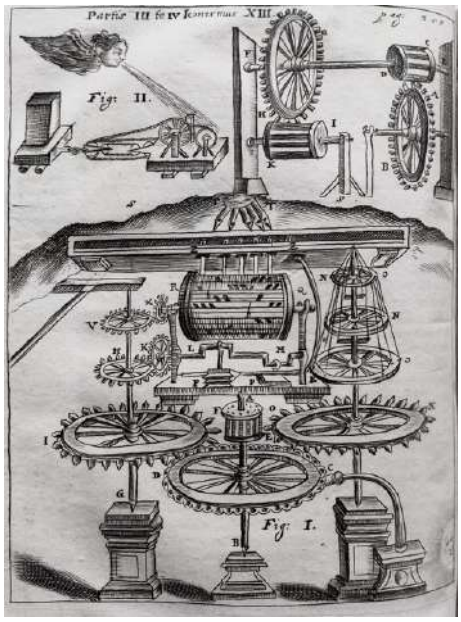
Herbipoli (=Würzburg), Henricus Pigrin (vol 1), Iobus Hertz (vol 2,3), sumptibus hearedum Joannis Godefridi Schönwetteri bibliopol. Francofurtens., 1657-1659. 4 volumes. 4to (215 x 165 mm). Vol. I: [XL], 538, [XIV] p.; vol. II: [XXVIII], 432, [XVI] p.; vol. III: [XXII], 815, [XVII] p.; vol. IV: [XXXII], 670, [XVIII] p.

With 4 engraved title pages by A. Fröhlich after Jacobus Ambling, 90 engraved plates (9 folding) and some typographical musical scores in the text.

Vellum laced case bindings with yapp edges. Endbands of white and pink silk. Edges sprinkled black. Handwritten titles on the spines.

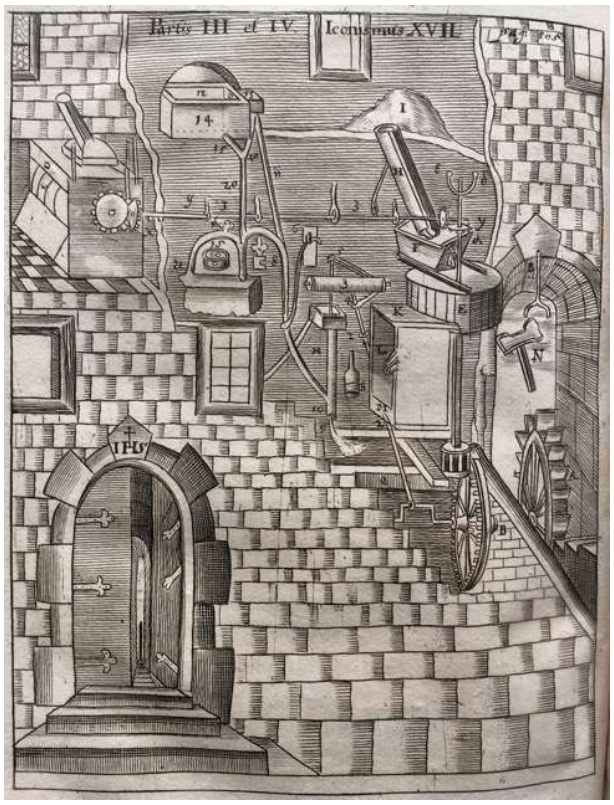
€ 6.500

Rare first edition. **Caspar Schott** (1608-1666) was a Jesuit and pupil and admirer of Athanasius Kircher, with whom he studied philosophy in Würzburg. In 1634 he went to Palermo where he stayed for 20 years finishing his studies and teaching at the university. In 1652 he joined Kircher in Rome. In 1655 he returned to Germany, where he started working out the massive amount of annotations of himself and Kircher.



His main work is the *Magia universalis*, much admired by his contemporaries, but in the modern view it

lacks scientific preciseness. Nevertheless it is a real treasure of scientific knowledge with many original ideas and especially valuable for the descriptions of scientific instruments and mechanical technology. He was in the centre of learning of his days and corresponded with men as Christiaan Huygens, Robert Boyle and Guericke.



The main division of the series is in 4 parts: optics, acoustics, mathematics and physics. These are again subdivided, in many sections like musica, anamorphotica, hydrostatica, aerostatica, telescopia, pyrotechnics, magnetics but he includes also divination, physiognomy and chiromancy. Famous are i.a. the depictions of the Tarantella and the "cat organ" with living cats.

-**Literature**: Dünnhaupt, 121; VD17 23:000451A; DSB vol. XII, p. 209-211; Caillet, vol. III, no. 10 003; Rosenthal, *Bibl. Magica*, 3047, 6086; Poggendorff, vol. II, p. 838; De Backer-Sommervogel, vol. VII, 910; Ferguson, *Bibl. Chemica*, vol. 2, p. 339-341; Graesse, *Bibl. Magica*, p. 113.

-Condition: Throughout some light to medium foxing (as usual in all copies); spines medium soiled; some corners small damage; else a fine copy of this very rare edition.

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Experiments with air, vacuum, fluids, thermometers and a dissertation about the tarantula


RATIONIS ATQUE EXPERIENTIÆ
CONNUBIUM,
CONTINENS
Experimentorum Phyſicorum, Mechanicorum, Hydroſtaticorum, Barometricorum, Thermometricorum, aliorumque, Compendioſam Enarrationem, Methodi eadem inſtituendi Deſcriptionem, Eventuum, Uſuſque Expoſitionem, & ad Rationis incudem Revocationem. Aeris, aliorumque Phænomenorum Detectioni, Illuſtrationi, atque Expoſitioni inſervientia.
CONSUMMATUM
PER
WOLFERDUM SENGUERDIUM
In Academia Lugduno Batava Philoſophiæ Profeſſorem Ordinarium, Bibliothecæ Publicæ Præfectum, & h. t. Academiæ quartum Rectorem.
ACCEDIT EJUSDEM
DISQUISITIO DE TARANTULA,
TERTIO EDITA.
In uſum domeſticæ inſtitutionis.
IN OTIO NEGOTIOSUS.
ROTERODAMI,
Apud BERNARDUM BOS, 1715.

Senguerdius, Wolferdus.

Rationis atque experientiae connubium, continens experimentorum physicorum, mechanicorum, hydrostaticorum, barometricorum, thermometricorum, aliorumque, compendiosam enarrationem ususque expositionem, & ad rationis incudem revocationem. aeris, aliorumque phaenomenorum detectioni, illustrationi atque expositioni interventia. Accedit eiusdem Disquisitio de Tarantula.

Rotterdami, Apud Bernardum Bos, 1715. 8vo (220 x 145 mm). [XVI], 328 p.

With an engraved printer's mark, an engraved title page for the Tarantula (p. 278) and 3 folding plates at the end showing different (vacuum) machines engraved by Van Blyswijk.

Italian "charta rustica" half flexible cardboard binding with written title shield on the spine. Uncut.

€ 1.250

Wolferdus Senguerdius, Wolfgang Senkward, (1646-1727) was professor in philosophy in Leiden. He improved further the vacuum pump designed by Guericke and improved by Boyle and extended it with other tools. He was much expirimenting in physics i.a. with barometers, thermometers, hygrometers but also palce and time, stars, meteors, minerals.He was much influenced by Descartes. A curious treatise is added from p. 281-328, dealing with Tarantula's.

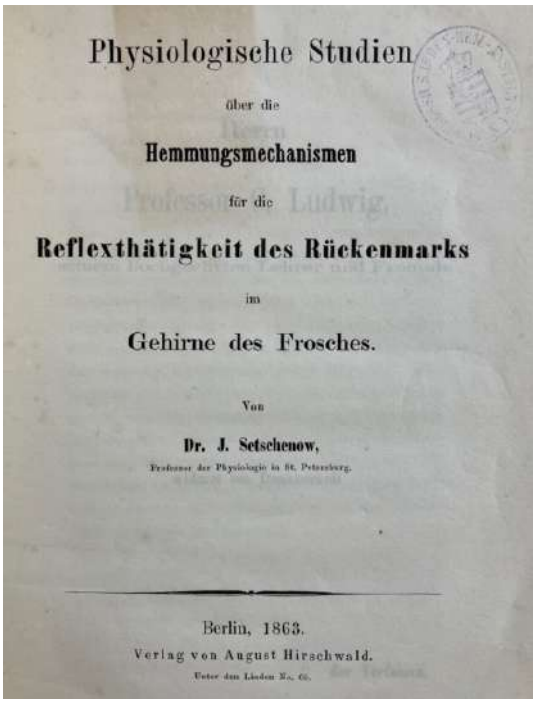
-Provenance: With the printed ex libris "Bibliothecae Petri Buonsegni Senis MDCCCII".

-Literature: Van der AA vol 17, p. 614; STCN (4 copies).

-Condition: Paper a bit browned; Leaves K1-4 upper corner torn off without loss of text.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

A pioneer work on cerebral reflex activity


Physiologische Studien

über die

Hemmungsmechanismen

für die

Reflexthätigkeit des Rückenmarks

im

Gehirne des Frosches.

Von

Dr. J. Setschenow,

Berlin, 1863.

Verlag von August Hirschwald.

Setschenow, J. [Sechenov, Ivan Mikhailovich]

Physiologische Studien über die Hemmungsmechanismen für die Reflexthätigkeit des Rückenmarks im Gehirne des Frosches.

Berlin, A. Hirschwald (gedruckt bei Julius Sittenfeld), 1863. 8vo (199 x 137 mm). [IV], 51, [1 blank] p.

With 3 illustrations in the text.

Half cloth boards.

€ 5.500

First edition of this very rare treatise on the reflexes of the brain. A pioneer work on cerebral reflex activity.

Sechenov (1829-1905), called the "father of Russian physiology" by Pavlov, studied in Germany under E. Weber, du Bois-Reymond, K. Ludwig, Helmholtz and Bunsen, among others. In 1862 he went to Paris to work in the laboratory of Claude Bernard, who, however, did not approve of his research. There he succeeded in experimentally proving that mechanisms exist in the midbrain and cerebrum that inhibit the excitation of spinal reflexes. This is how an important physiological function of the brain was discovered - central inhibition. This discovery laid the foundation for the science of the activity of the central nervous system.

-Provenance: Oval anilin stamps: "Grossh.S. Irrenheil-Anstalt Jena"; On lower pastdown stamp" Aufgenommen für den Katalog der universitäts-Anstalten Jena 10.10.34." with cancellandum stamp "Abgeschieden"

-Literature: DSB 12, p. 270; Plesse/Rux, *Biographie bedeutender Biologen*, p. 209; Hirsch-H. V, 382.

-Condition: Very fine copy.

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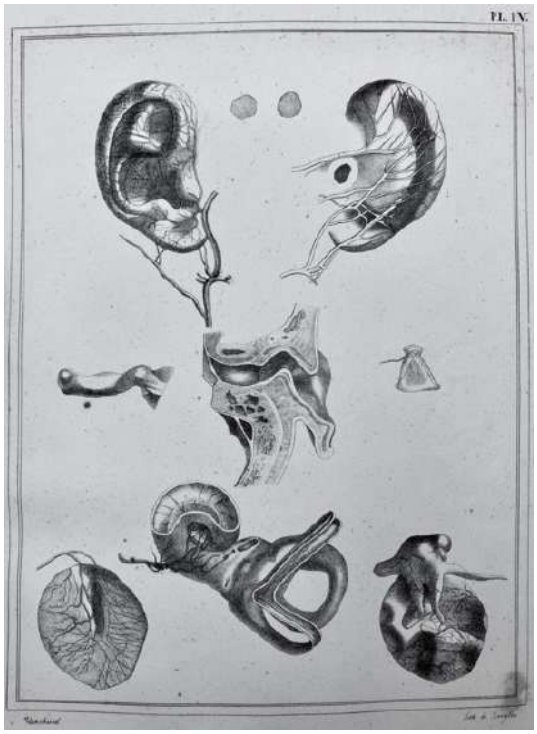
The anatomy of the ear



Soemmering, S.T.

Iconologie de l'organe de l'ouie, traduit en Latin Par A. Rivallié.

Paris, Mme Auger Méquignon / Londres, J.B. Baillière / Bruxelles, 1828. Nouvelle édition. 8vo textbooklet (205 x 135 mm) VIII, VIII 74 p. and large 4to atlas volume (315 x 250 mm).

Atlas with 17 lithographed plates by Langlumé after Blanchard.

Uniform gold tooled half calf with beautiful marbled paper covers. On the upper cover of the atlas a red morocco title label.

€ 850

Second French edition of one of Soemmering's main works, well known for its accuracy of anatomical illustration. The first edition appeared in German in 1806. **Samuel Thomas von Sömmering** (1755-1830) was a German physician, anatomist, anthropologist, paleontologist and inventor. His investigations on the brain and the nervous system, on the sensory organs, on the embryo and its malformations, on the structure of the lungs, etc., made him one of the most important German anatomists.

-Literature: Comp. Garrison & Morton 1554; Waller 9047; Hirsch vol. V, p. 454.

-Condition: Text and plates foxed, sometimes heavily; A nicely bound set.

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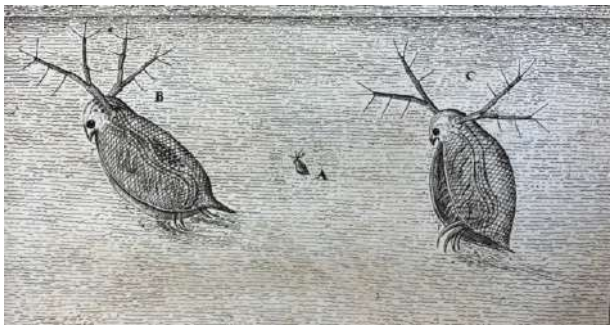
Swammerdam's refutation of the concept of Metamorphosis



Swammerdam, Johannes.

Historia insectorum generalis, ofte Algemeene verhandeling van de bloedeloose dierkens. Waar in, de waaragtige gronden van haare langsaame aangroeingen in leedemaaten, klaarelijk werden voorgestelt; kragtiglijk, van de gemeene dwaaling der vervorming, anders metamorphosis genoemt, gesuyvert: ende beknoptelijk, in vier onderscheide orderen van veranderingen, ofte natuurelijke uytbottingen in leeden, begreepen.

Utrecht, Meinardus van Dreunen, 1669. [published November 1669]. Het eerste deel (all appeared). 4to. (207 x 145 mm). [XXVIII], 168; 48 p. followed by a letterpress folding table with page number 49.

With 13 engraved folding plates of different sizes depicting insects and their states of metamorphosis.

Vellum laced case binding with yapp edges.

€ 6.500

First edition. Jan Swammerdam (1637-1680) studied medicine in Leiden. From about September 1664, Swammerdam lived in Paris as the guest of Melchisedech Thevenot and was an active member of Thevenot's scientific academy, an informal club that met to watch experiments and dispute over Cartesian ideas. In 1667 he got his MD. Besides these medical studies, Swammerdam pursued a lifelong inquiry into the nature of lower animals. All he managed to publish during his lifetime was the *Historia Insectorum generalis*, Part I, and a monograph on the mayfly, but he left explicit instructions in his will for the publication of the rest of his entomological studies, and Boerhaave was probably accurately carrying out Swammerdam's intentions when he published the *Biblia Naturae* in 1737-1738, integrating the text of the *Historia* with the unpublished manuscripts.

The 1669 Historia was devoted to overthrow the idea of metamorphosis as a sudden and total change from one kind of creature into another, comparable to the alchemical transmutation of a base metal into gold. Swammerdam sought to refute the general consensus that 1. insects lack internal anatomy. 2. they originate by spontaneous generation. 3. they develop by metamorphosis. He consciously and energetically set out to destroy this supposed difference between the epigenetic development of higher animals and the metamorphic origin of lower animals and sought to explain all development according to one model. Those changes that seem metamorphic are really no different from the obviously gradual ones, except that they go on invisibly, under the skin.

Swammerdam proposed that all the various modes of insect development fall into one of four groups. He emphasized the structure of his insect research by appending to the *Historia* a letterpress table on page 49, designed to show that insects develop in essentially the same fashion as do all other living beings. This table presents insects from each of his orders of development, the louse for the first order, the dragonfly for the second, the ant and the moth for the nymph and chrysalis types of the third order, and the dung fly for the fourth order. Five stages of development from egg to adult are numbered, and the numbers correspond to the figures on the tables.

-Literature: DSB vol. XIII, p. 168-175; Casey & Wood, p. 589; Nordenskiold, p. 167-171; Jorink, E. '*Swammerdam, hoveling? Enige kanttekeningen bij de reputatie van een wetenschappelijk onderzoeker*', in: Studium, 8 (4), p. 173-197; Osler, 963; Cole, p. 278-285; Nissen, ZBI, no. 4059

-Condition: Folding table lacks portion in lower margin with loss of some text; Half title a bit soiled and some chips; Later upper pastedown; Plates a bit browned; Binding decently cleaned; 7 plates small old repairs on the folds; Nice and rare complete copy of the first edition.

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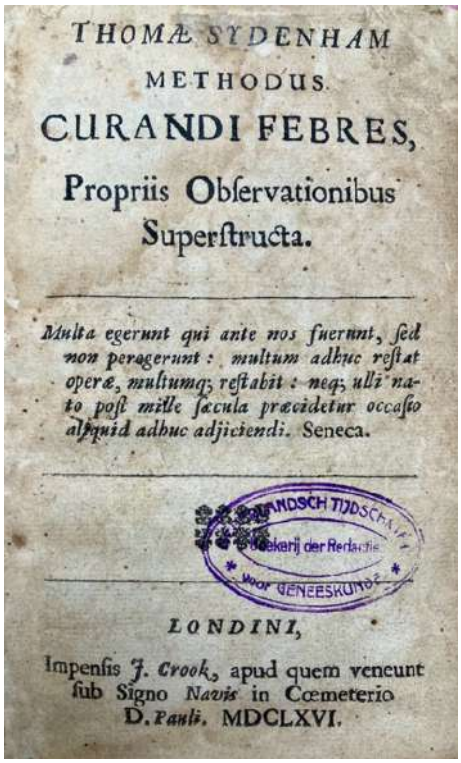
Extremely rare first English edition of Sydenham


THOMÆ SYDENHAM
METHODUS
CURANDI FEBRES,
Propriis Obſervationibus
Superſtructa.

Multa egerunt qui ante nos fuerunt, ſed non peregerunt: multum adhuc reſtat operæ, multumq; reſtabit: neq; ulli nato poſt mille ſæcula præcidetur occaſio alîquid adhuc adjiciendi. Seneca.

LONDINI,
Impenſis *J. Crook*, apud quem veneunt ſub Signo *Navis* in Cœmeterio *D. Pauli.* MDCLXVI.

Sydenham, Thomas.

Methodus curandi febres, propriis observationibus superstructa.

Londini, impensis J. Crook, 1666. 8vo (160 x 98 mm) [XVI], 156, [2] p.

-Bound up with 2) Lommius Buranus, Jodocus. *De curandis febribus continuis, liber*.

Rotterodami, apud Joannen Danielem Beman, 1720. 8vo. [XX], 136, [2] p.

-And 3): Harvey, William. *Ars curandi morbos expectatione; item de vanitatibus, dolis & mendaciis medicorum*.

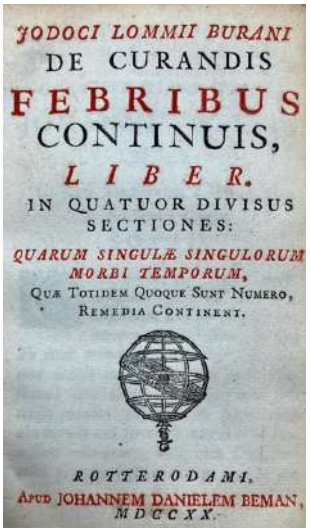
Amstelodami, juxta exemplar Londinense, 1695. 12mo. [VI], 302 p.

With an engraved frontispiece.

Vellum laced case binding. Titles in ink on the spine.

€ 5.500

Very rare first edition. With the printed dedication to his associate Robert Boyle on A2recto. As rare and hard to find as the first continental edition (which was published Amsterdam, van Schagen, 1666)


JODOCI LOMMII BURANI
DE CURANDIS
FEBRIBUS
CONTINUIS,
LIBER.
IN QUATUOR DIVISUS SECTIONES:
QUARUM SINGULÆ SINGULORUM MORBI TEMPORUM,
QUÆ TOTIDEM QUOQUE SUNT NUMERO,
REMEDIA CONTINENT.
ROTTERODAMI,
APUD JOHANNEM DANIELEM BEMAN,
MDCCXX.


GEDEONIS HARVEI,
M. D. Medici Regis & Reginæ.
ARS
CURANDI
Morbos Expectatione;
ITEM
De Vanitatibus, Dolis, & Mendaciis Medicorum.
Accedunt his præcipuè Suppoſita, & Phænomena, quibus veterum recentiorumque Dogmata de Febribus, Tuſſi, Phthiſi, Aſthmate, Apoplexia, Calculo renum & veſicæ, Iſchuria & Paſſione Hyſterica convelluntur; aliaque verisimiliora traduntur.
Multi magni morbi curantur abſtinentia & quiete. Celſ.
AMSTELODAMI,
Juxta exemplar Londinenſe.
1695.

In the later half of the seventeenth century, internal medicine took an entirely new turn in the work of one of its greatest figures, Thomas Sydenham (1624-1689), who revived the Hippocratic methods of observation and experience. He was one of the principal founders of epidemiology, and his clinical reputation rests upon firsthand accounts of malarial

fever, scarlatina, measles, dysentery, and numerous other diseases. (Heirs of Hippocrates).

-Provenance: Ex bibliotheca 'NTvG' [Nederlandsch Tijdschrift v. Geneeskunde] & placed there from the private library of 'Van Rynberk', both provenances with bookplates on upper paste down and first free end leaf, idem a library shelfmark 'NTvG' on upper paste down; an oval library stamp idem on printed title of the Sydenham. Withdrawn, deaccessioned, around early to mid-eighties to 1990.

-Literature: Ad1) cf. Heirs of Hippocrates, item 549 (ed. 1676); DSB vol. XIII, p. 213 - 215; Not in Norman collection; Not in Krivatsy; Not in Osler; Wing STC, under S6312 ;Ad 2) BMN vil. I, p. 188; Hirsch/Hübotter, vol. IV, p. 33; Ad 3) Hirsch, vol. III, p. 73.

-Condition: Title page of Sydenham browned; some spots in the end leaves; els a clean and very fin copy.

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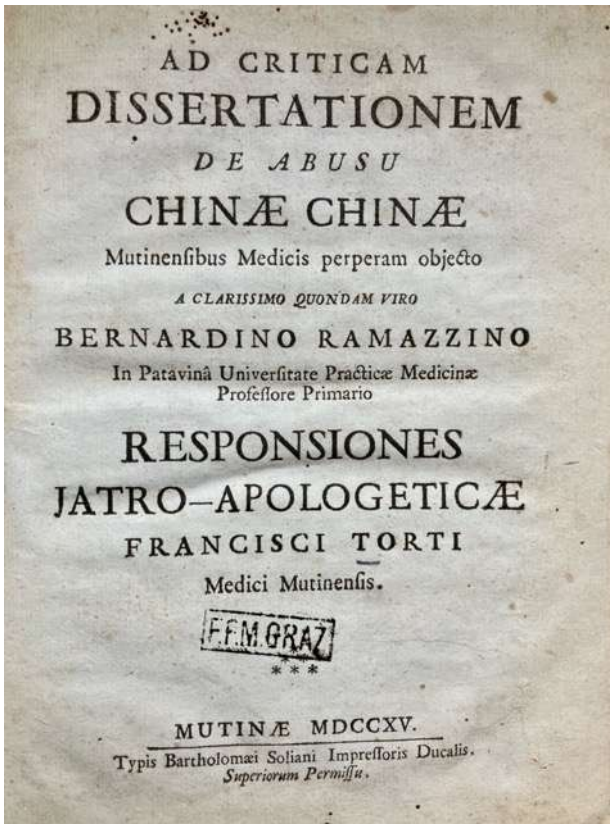
About the misuse of quinine


AD CRITICAM
DISSERTATIONEM
DE ABUSU
CHINÆ CHINÆ
Mutinenſibus Medicis perperam objecto
A CLARISSIMO QUONDAM VIRO
BERNARDINO RAMAZZINO
In Patavinâ Univerſitate Practicæ Medicinæ
Profeſſore Primario
RESPONSIONES
JATRO-APOLOGETICÆ
FRANCISCI TORTI
Medici Mutinenſis.
F.F.M.GRAZ
MUTINÆ MDCCXV.
Typis Bartholomæi Soliani Impreſſoris Ducalis.
Superiorum Permiſſu.

Torti, Franciscus.

Ad criticam dissertationem de abusu chinae chinae Mutinensibus medicis perperam objecto a clarissimo quondam viro Bernardino Ramazzino [...] responsiones jatro-apologeticae.

Mutiane [=Modena], typis Bartholomaei Soliani, 1715. 4to (207x155 mm.) VIII, 191, [1 blank] p.

Brown sheepskin. Spine gilt with "Zwischgold". 5 raised bands and orange title label.

€ 295

A reply to Ramazinni about the misuse of quinine, by the scholar who promoted quinine against malaria fever. He coined the word malaria for ths disease.

-Provenance: Stamp on title page: "F.F.M. Graz"

-Literature: Capperoni, 86/8: Ferchl 430; Comp. Waring I, 340 a.o.pl.; Hirsch V, 613; Comp. G&M. 5231;

-Condition: Corners and spine ends damaged; joints weak; Gold tooling worn away.

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A general introduction to mathematics

Wolff, Christian von.

Der Anfangs-Grunde aller mathematischen Wissenschaften. & Kurzer Unterricht von der vornehmsten mathematischen Schriften.

Franckfurt & Leipzig, Rengerischen Buchhandlung, 1750. New enlarged edition. 5 parts in 4 volumes. 8vo (181 x 104 mm).

With an author's portrait and 121 folding plates.

Vellum laced case bindings with gold tooled titles at the heads of the volumes. Edges coloured red.

€ 450

At Halle, Wolff lectured on mathematics and algebra, building and fortification, as well as experimental and theoretical physics. A glimpse of the kind of courses given may be obtained from his popular handbook 'Anfangsgründe...' (1710)'.(DSB). Subjects dealt with in the 4 volumes are a.o. arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, artillery, fortification, mechanics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, optica, perspective, astronomy, differentials and integrals.

-Provenance: L.D. Post Bremen 1756 (on flyleaf)

-Literature: Poggendorf II, p. 1355/56; DSB XIV, p. 482/4.

-Condition: Strip of ca 2 cm cut of oof the vellum of the upper cover of vol. 4; A good and sound set with small traces of use.

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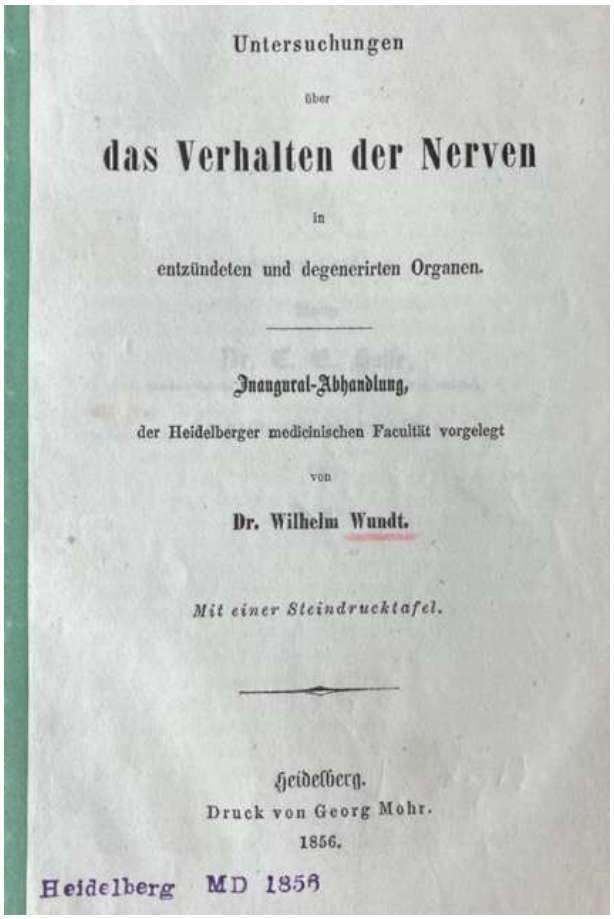
First edition of Wundt's very rare dissertation



Untersuchungen

über

das Verhalten der Nerven

in

entzündeten und degenerirten Organen.

Inaugural-Abhandlung,

der Heidelberger medicinischen Facultät vorgelegt

von

Dr. Wilhelm Wundt.

Mit einer Steindrucktafel.

Heidelberg.
Druck von Georg Mohr.
1856.

Heidelberg MD 1856

Wundt, Wilhelm.

Untersuchungen über das Verhalten der Nerven in entzündeten und degenerirten Organen. Inaugural-Abhandlung, der Heidelberger medicinischen Facultät.

Mit einer Steindrucktafel.

Heidelberg, Georg Mohr, 1856. 8vo (222 x 134 mm). 28 p.

With 1 lithographed plate showing 12 illustrations.

Sewn, without wrapper, spine overpasted with green paper strip.

€ 2.400

First edition of Wundt's very rare thesis. Wilhelm Wundt (1832-1920) became in 1858 assistant of Helmholtz. He later founded the first laboratory for expirimental psychology. As aleader in establishing this discipline he was enormously influential.

-Literature: Norman Coll. vol. II, no. 2269: Auction sale Norman [1998] vol. III, 1346 in lot].

-Condition: Name Wundt on title page underlined in red pencil; Stamp on title page: "Heidelberg MD 1856"; Bit discolouring of the title page, else a very fine copy.

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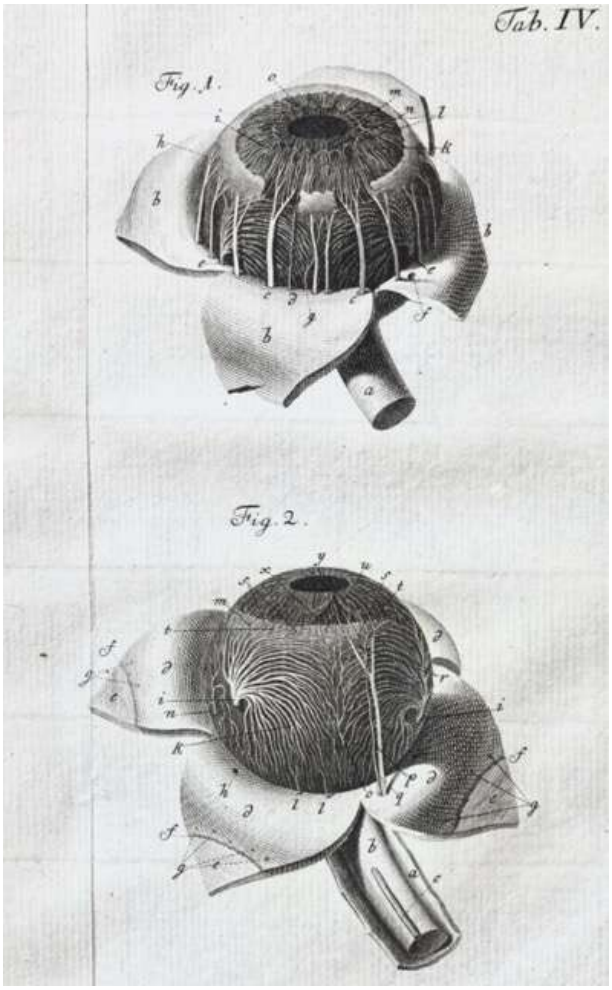
The first complete work on the anatomy of the eye in the world's literature



Zinn, Johann Gottfried.

Descriptio anatomica oculi humani iconibus illustrata.

Gottingae, widow B. A. Vandenhoeck, 1755. 4to (235 x 180 mm). [XVI], 272 p.

With a woodcut vignette on the title page and 7 folding plates.

Mottled brown sheep, gold tooled spine with 5 raised bands and red title label.

€ 2.500

"Hirschberg and Duke Elder concur that this landmark work on the anatomy of the eye was THE FIRST COMPLETE WORK IN THE WORLD'S LITERATURE ON THIS SUBJECT. Zinn correctly described and depicted "fibra radiatae" and showed that a number of fiber bundles in the optic nerve is constant and continuous with those of the retina. Zinn, one of Haller's favourite pupils, distinguished himself in both anatomy and botany, becoming professor of medicine and director of the botanical gardens at Göttingen.
The illustrations in this work, engraved by Joel Paul Kaltenhofer, mark a new plateau in the graphic representation of the eye, for it becomes, in the modern sense, recognizable both "in situ" in the orbit and enucleated." (Becker).

"Zinn's masterpiece, and the first complete anatomy of the eye. Written long before it was possible to examine the interior of the living eye, the descriptions of the ciliary body, the iris, and the ocular blood vessels and nerves are remarkable for their precision and thoroughness." (Albert).

-Provenance: Bookplate on upper paste down "Livres de M.L.P. Duret, medecin a Annonay"

-Literature: G&M, 1484; Becker Coll. 426; Albert, e.a., Source Book, item 2580; Heirs of Hippocrates, 966; Münchow, p. 329, 464; Hirschberg para 463; Brit. Opt. Assoc. II, 117; Waller 10493.

-Condition: Upper outer hinge partly cracked and a fragment missing; Else a very fine copy.

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The most extensive book on windmills published in The Netherlands
From the collection of Gerrit Jan Honig, Zaandyk

Zyl, Johannes van.

Theatrum machinarum universale, of groot algemeen moolen-boek, behelzende de beschryving en afbeeldingen van allerhande soorten van moolens derzelver opstallen en gronden. Getekend door Johannes van Zyl, moolenmaker van Lexmondt, en in't koper gebragt door Jan Schenk.

Amsterdam, W. Holtrop, en N.T. Gravius, [ca. 1790]. Laatste en beste druk. 2 vols in 1. Large folio (560 x 335 mm). [IV], 11, [1] + plate 1-33; [IV], 15, [1] p +plate 34-56 & Tabula 1-6 & Tabula 1-2.

With an engraved allegorical title plate and 63 engraved folding plates. (plate 37 & 38 are printed one one very large folding plate)

Long grained red half morocco. Flat spine. Edges sprinkled blue.

€ 2.400

Large paper copy on strong paper of the third and largest edition of this magnificent work. The first edition appeared in 1734, the second edition in 1761.

Of particular interest are the engraved frontispiece combined with a laudatory poem on the invention of the saw-mill by Cornelis Corneliszoon Uytgeest. The 4 lines of poetry in the illustration itself by H.I. Soet, the other 24 lines unsigned.

-Provenance: Bookplate Gerrit Jan Honig Zaandyk on upper paste down.

-Literature: cf. Bierens de Haan 5482 (edition 1761 with the address Petrus Schenk); cf. Brunet IV, 568 (first ed. 1734).

-Condition: Spine and board edges rubbed; Hole in upper part half title; else a very fine copy on strong paper.

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