

International Antiquarian Booksellers

HERMAN H.J. LYNGE & SON A/S

Since 1821

40 Milestones

– On the occasion of a 40th anniversary

On display at the Scandinavian Antiquarian Book Fair 2014



Founded in 1821 by Christian Tønder Sæbye, Herman H.J. Lynge & Søn is the oldest antiquarian book shop in Scandinavia. We are specialized in rare and important works within History of Ideas, with a main focus on Science, Philosophy, Politics, and Economics, of all periods.



Herman H.J. Lynge & Søn A/S
Silkegade 11, 1113 Copenhagen K., Denmark
(+45) 33 15 53 35, herman@lynge.com, www.lynge.com



*Front cover illustration shows H.H.J. Lyngé antiquarian book shop
and The Round Tower in 1840.*

On the occasion of Max Girsel's 40th anniversary in the booktrade we have chosen 40 milestones for display at the Scandinavian Antiquarian Book Fair, November 6-8 2014, in the Round Tower in Copenhagen.

Founded in 1821 by Christian Tønder Sæbye, Herman H.J. Lynge & Søn is the oldest antiquarian book shop in Scandinavia. Herman Henrik Julius Lynge was a co-worker in the "Sæbyeske Boghandling", and when Sæbye died in 1844, Lynge became the manager. In 1853 he could finally afford to buy the book shop himself, and he changed the name to "H.H.J. Lynge (Sæbyeske Boghandling)". A couple of years later, he changed the name again, to "Herman H.J. Lynges Boghandel", and when his son became his official partner in 1892, the book shop was given the name that it still bears today, "Herman H.J. Lynge & Søn". As the first international antiquarian book shop in Scandinavia, Herman H.J. Lynge (& Søn) has always played a significant role in the antiquarian book trade. The old book shop has always been situated at the heart of Copenhagen, as it still is today.

Although Herman H.J. Lynge & Søn was established in 1821, the year 2014 constitutes a milestone in the history of our firm. It is now 40 years since Käthe and Max Girsel took over the bookshop, continuing the long and strong tradition as scientific booksellers.

Today, Herman H.J. Lynge & Søn is an international antiquarian book shop that participates in book fairs all over the world. We are specialized in important and rare books in science, philosophy, economics, natural history, and history of ideas in general, in the period from the 15th to the 20th century. From November 6 to 8 a selection of our stock, consisting in 40 milestones within our main subjects will be on display in the Round Tower in Copenhagen.

Maria Girsel

Copenhagen, November 2014

40 Milestones

*In order to keep each description to one page,
they have all been shortened for the catalogue.
Full descriptions of all items are available upon request.*

COINING “SURREALISM”

APOLLINAIRE, GUILLAUME – PICASSO (ILLUSTR.) – JEAN COCTEAU – LÉON BAKST – SERGE DIAGHILEV.

BALLETS RUSSES. PROGRAMME. PARIS 1917. [Guillaume Apollinaire: “Parade” et l’Esprit nouveau].

Paris, Mai 1917. *Scarce original printing of this seminal avantgarde-publication, here containing the entire separate publication mainly devoted to Jean Cocteau’s groundbreaking ballet “Parade” – being one of the most important publications in the history of modern art. It is here, in his presentation-article to “Parade” that Apollinaire coins the term “surrealism” and thus lays the foundation for the seminal cultural movement that Bréton came to lead. Furthermore, the ballet “Parade” represents a historical collaboration between several of the leading artistic minds of the early twentieth century: Satie, Cocteau, Picasso, Massine, and Diaghilev and it is famous not only for its contents and its music, but also for its magnificent costumes designed by Picasso, the drawings of which are presented in the present publication for the first time.*

The first of the modern ballets, “Parade” marks Picasso’s entry into the public and bourgeois institutions of ballet and theatre and presents Cubism on the stage for the first time. The present publication constitutes an outright revolution in the history of art, theatre, and ballet.

When the French poet and army officer Guillaume Apollinaire wrote the program notes For “Parade”, he created the manifesto of the “l’esprit nouveau” – “the new spirit”. Cocteau had called the ballet “realistic”, but Apollinaire took it an important step further and described it as “surrealistic”, thus coining a term that would soon develop into an important artistic movement. With Picasso, Apollinaire had established the aesthetic principals of Cubism and was now considered a leader in the European avant-garde.

Several variants of this spectacular publication exist, but the one we have here is as original and complete as it comes, containing the entire contents of the different variants.

DKK 55.000 excl. VAT

Programme des Ballets Russes



Costume de Chinois de l'Opéra "PARADE"
dessiné de Picasso

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MOMENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE BOOK

ARISTOTELES.

[Organon].

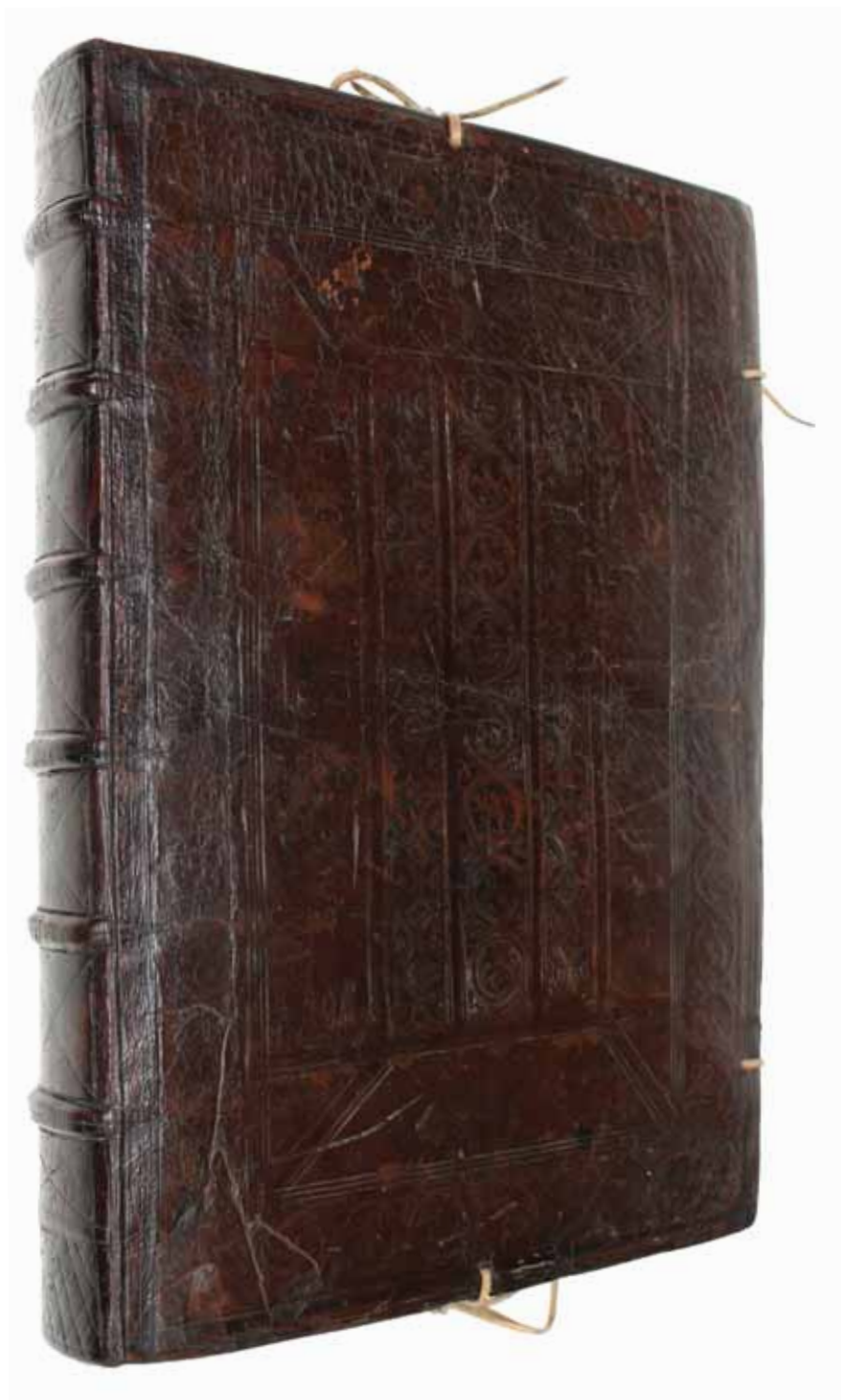
Venice, Aldus Manutius, 1495. *Editio princeps of Aristotle's logical works (as well as the editio princeps of Porphyrios' "Isagoge")*, arguably the most important publication in the entire history of printing. When Aldus Manuzio, the first and most celebrated scholar-printer of the Renaissance, began publishing – for the first time in history – the works of Aristotle in the original Greek, he inaugurated a new era in the history of mankind, making the present volume one of the most important moments in the history of the book. Constituting the first major Greek prose text (or collection of texts) to be printed in its original language, it epitomizes the role of printing in re-introducing the original classical Greek texts to the Western world after centuries of unavailability.

Aristotle's logic has played a seminal role in the history of Western thought. No other collection of writings has had an impact on the history of philosophy that comes close to the "Organon", an impact that remains pivotal to this day. "Aristotle's logic, especially his theory of the syllogism, has had an unparalleled influence on the history of Western thought."

It is no coincidence that Aldus, the enthusiastic disseminator of especially Greek knowledge, would begin his career with the printing of Aristotle's "Organon", which was one of the very first books that he published. The text is printed using the first two Aldine Greek types and is beautifully ornamented with decorated borders and capitals. Few of his publications would be so beautifully equipped. Aldus' magnificent Greek types, which were based upon contemporary scholarly calligraphy were greatly admired, widely imitated and influenced all Renaissance printing, exerting enormous influence on later Greek founts.

A lovely copy of this magnificent book, in a contemporary full leather binding, magnificently rebacked to style.

DKK 525.000 excl. VAT



A NEW FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE

BACON, FRANCIS.

Opera. [i.e.: De Augmentis Scientiarum].

London, Joannis Haviland, 1623 [later altered in manuscript to 1624]. *The extremely rare first edition of what is arguably Bacon's main work "De Augmentis Scientiarum", in which he sets out to lay the foundations of science entirely anew and reform the process of knowledge for the advancement of learning. Bacon believes that the advancement of learning will ultimately relieve mankind from its miseries and needs, and as such he not only reformed the foundations of science, he also laid the philosophical foundations for the dawning of the Industrial age. His proposed change of the collective thought of mankind completely reshaped the entire course of science in history. The aim of the present work – to investigate and re-classify philosophy and the sciences – marks a turning point in the rhetorical and theoretical framework for science, which is still essential for our conceptions of proper methodology today.*

It is due to the present work that Bacon is referred to as the creator of empiricism. With this work, Bacon established and popularized inductive methodologies for scientific inquiry, that which we now call the Baconian method, or quite simply "the scientific method". It is furthermore in the present work that Bacon presents his cipher method for the first time.

The "De Augmentis Scientiarum" (intended as Part 1 of Bacon's proposed, but never completed "Instauratio magna" (PMM 119)). constitutes a greatly expanded and completely re-written version of the "Advancement of Learning" (1605). The Latin is by William Rawley, in close collaboration with Bacon himself. When speaking of "De Augmentis Scientiarum" one never refers the incomparable English forerunner of the work (which was only in 2 books as opposed to the 9 of the "De Augmentis Scientiarum"). "First edition, exceedingly scarce, and according to Archbishop Tenison, the "fairest and most correct edition." A copy is in the British Museum." (Lowndes).

Bound in a lovely early 19th century full vellum binding.

DKK 250.000 excl. VAT

1648
1648
Libr. Gual. Ward. pretium 12^s 6d / Tre gual. 1648

OPERA

FRANCISCI
BARONIS

DE
VERVLAMIO,
VICE-COMITIS
SANCTI ALBANI,

TOMVS PRIMVS:

Qui continet
De Dignitate & Augmentis Scientiarum.
LIBROS IX.

AD REGEM SVVM.



LONDINI,
In Officina IOANNIS HAVILAND.
MDCXXIII.

THE FIRST WORK ON INFINITE NUMBERS AND SET THEORY

BOLZANO, BERNARD.

Paradoxien des Unendlichen.

Leipzig, 1851. *The exceedingly scarce first edition of this landmark work of logical and mathematical thought, in which Bolzano anticipates, by decades, Cantor's work in Infinite Numbers, lays the foundation for set theory, and becomes a precursor to Cauchy, Cantor, and Weierstrass in the arithmetization of mathematical analysis. Needless to say, the work, which calls for a total arithmetization of mathematical analysis, was highly praised and admired by the most important logicians in the field, Peirce, Dedekind, and Cantor.*

"Paradoxes of the Infinite is a landmark in modern mathematical and logical thought. Bolzano recognized the necessity, in analyzing the paradoxes of infinity, of defining various "obvious" mathematical concepts, including that of continuity [...] Certain of the mathematical implications of his simple and obvious statement about continuity are utterly astonishing." (Newman).

"In 'Paradoxes' Bolzano became the first mathematician to note that an infinite set could be considered equivalent to certain of its subsets. Thus, for example, the sets of positive whole numbers is equivalent to the set of positive even numbers, although it is clear that the set of even numbers is only a subset of the set of whole numbers. [...] The property of infinite sets noted by Bolzano was later used by C. S. Pierce to define precisely the concepts of finite and infinite sets. [...] Bolzano actually laid the foundations for set theory." (Styazhkin)., *History of Mathematical Logic from Leibniz to Peano*, P. 143-4).

Bolzano's groundbreaking work not only influenced mathematics and logic, it also profoundly affected several branches of philosophical thought of the following century.

An excellent copy in the original printed wrappers, re-stitched and with a new paper backstrip perfectly matching the wrappers.

DKK 185.000 excl. VAT

Dr. Bernard Bolzano's

Paradoxien des Unendlichen

herausgegeben

aus dem schriftlichen Nachlasse des Verfassers

von

Dr. Fr. Příhonsky.

Leipzig.

bei C. H. Reclam sen.

1851.

THE FORERUNNER OF “ORIGIN OF SPECIES”

(CHAMBERS, ROBERT).

Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation.

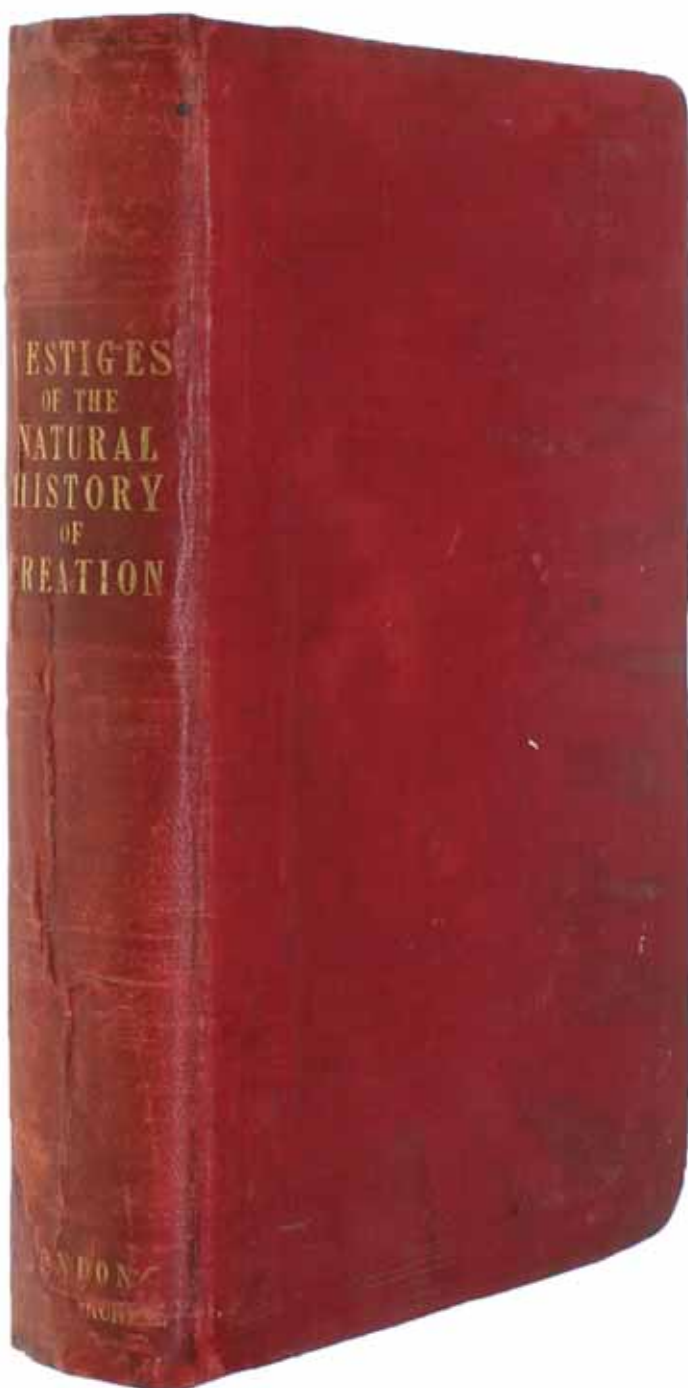
London, John Churchill, 1844. *The very rare first edition of the milestone work that launched the modern public debate on evolutionary origins and historical geology – the first work in English to contain a full-length exposition of evolutionary biology, the most sensational book on the subject to appear before Darwin’s “Origin of Species”, being the groundbreaking forerunner of that work, preparing the public for it, and in general paving the way for the theory of evolution by natural selection.*

Apart from anticipating “Origin” by 15 years, the “Vestiges” also contains one of the very earliest references to computing within the context of biology. This sensational work with its unorthodox themes that contradicted contemporary theology, created an uproar on both sides of the Atlantic and became an instant best-seller. It “was one of the greatest scientific best-sellers of the Victorian age, going through at least twelve large editions in England, numerous American editions, and several foreign-language editions.” (Origins of Cyberspace).

“Vestiges” was the direct cause of a shift in popular opinion which – according also to Charles Darwin himself – prepared the public mind for the scientific theories of evolution by natural selection. “The “Vestiges” played a significant role in nineteenth-century biology. By presenting an evolutionary view of nature, it received the first wave of reaction and thus eased the way for Darwin’s “On the Origin of Species” fifteen years later.” (DSB). “Vestiges” was not only responsible for presenting the idea of evolution by natural selection 15 years before Darwin did so, it also contains one of the very earliest references to computing within the context of biology. With its immense success and huge audience, “Vestiges” was responsible for spreading Babbage’s ideas and making them known to the public.

Uncut in the original red full cloth, neatly rebacked, preserving almost all of the original spine.

DKK 60,000.00



THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION IN THE MAKING

CHERNYSHEVSKY.

Chto Delat? [Russian. i.e. What is to be Done?].

[St. Petersburg, 1863]. *The extremely scarce first printing of all parts of the most influential Russian novel ever written, Chernyshevsky's magnum opus, which is considered the single most important work of modern revolutionary thought. "[N]o work in modern literature, with the possible exception of Uncle Tom's Cabin, can compete with "What Is to Be Done?" in its effect on human lives and its power to make history. For Chernyshevsky's novel far more than Marx's Capital, supplied the emotional dynamic that eventually went to make the Russian Revolution."* (Joseph Frank). Marx too would agree, stating so famously to Lopatin "of all contemporary economists Chernyshevsky is the only original mind; the others are just ordinary compilers". (Lopatin).

"The appearance of "What Is to Be Done?" sent a shock wave through Russian society. Despite the government's ban on the novel and attempts to recall all issues of "Sovremennik" containing it, "What Is to Be Done?" circulated widely among the Russian youth and became its bible... Unlike previous Russian literature, "What Is to Be Done?" managed to tap the psyche of the Russian youth and move it to action... "What Is to Be Done?"'s influence on the Russian youth was simply phenomenal". (Drozd).

This bible of revolutionary thought, the novel that became Lenin's favourite book, miraculously managed to slip through censorship in the beginning, After the Russian Communist Revolution (1917), "What is to be Done" was canonized as a major Soviet classic, published in mass editions, taught as a compulsory text in schools and adapted for stage and screen, etc.

The original printing of all parts in issues 3-5 of "Sovremennik" bound together a bit later (around 1920-40) in a blue full cloth binding.

DKK 165.000 excl. VAT

ЧТО ДѢЛАТЬ?

ИЗЪ РАЗСКАЗОВЪ О НОВЫХЪ ЛЮДЯХЪ.

(Посвящается моему другу О. С. Ч.).

I.

ДУРАКЪ.

По утру 11 іюля 1856 года, прислуга одной изъ большихъ петербургскихъ гостинницъ у станціи московской желѣзной дороги была въ недоумѣніи, отчасти даже въ тревогѣ. Наканунѣ, въ 9-мъ часу вечера, пріѣхалъ господинъ съ чемоданомъ, занялъ нумеръ, отдалъ для прописки свой паспортъ, спросилъ себѣ чаю и колетку, сказалъ, чтобы его не тревожили вечеромъ, потому что онъ усталъ и хочетъ спать, но чтобы завтра непременно разбудили въ 8 часовъ, потому что у него есть спѣшныя дѣла, заперъ дверь нумера, и, пошумѣвъ ножомъ и вилокъ, пошумѣвъ чайнымъ приборомъ, скоро притихъ, — видно, заснулъ. Пришло утро: въ 8 часовъ слуга постучался къ вчерашнему пріѣзжему — пріѣзжій не подаетъ голоса; слуга постучался сильнѣе, очень сильно — пріѣзжій все не откликается. Видно, крѣпко усталъ. Слуга положилъ четверть часа, опять сталъ будить, опять не добудился. Сталъ совѣтоваться съ другими слугами, съ буфетчикомъ. — «Ужъ не случилось ли съ нимъ чего?» — «Нало

THE INVENTION OF AMERICA

DE BRY, THEODOR + JOHANN THEODOR + JOHANN ISRAEL.

[THE GREAT AMERICAN VOYAGES]. Vols. 1-9 + variant duplicate volumes of IV and VIII, in all 11 volumes, bound in 9. Mixed editions / issues, mixed German and Latin text.

Frankfurt/Oppenheim, 1591-1625. *The entire original run of De Bry's "Great American Voyages", the magnificent work that is responsible for shaping the European image of the New World, inventing it in the minds of the masses. Presenting a broad view of European conquests in America and the first contact with the American Indians, De Bry's Great American Voyages represents the first attempt to introduce in Europe – and on a large scale – a pictorial image of the New World as a whole. With it, the first iconography of the American Indian had been created, and most Europeans glimpsed for the first time the wonders of the New World in the illustrations present here. For more than a century, the European view of the New World was dominated by the present work.*

Theodor de Bry himself published the first six parts (in German and Latin simultaneously), and after his death, his widow and his two sons issued the three following parts. "It appears that they intended to stop there" (Sabin). However, 17 years later, Johann Theodor decided to publish another three volumes (1619-1624). These are not present here.

The present set is a mix of the German and Latin volumes (which appeared simultaneously), and as always in a mix of editions and issues. Due to the great scarcity as well as the complex bibliographical nature of "The Great American Voyages", no sets of this great work are said to be alike. They are always made up of different languages, editions, and issues, and there is said to be no such thing as a "complete set". Copies of sets are almost always in very poor condition.

A lovely set, exquisitely and uniformly bound in 9 uniform late 19th century full green morocco bindings, magnificently restored in the most gentle and respectful manner.

DKK 450,000.00 excl. VAT



“EGO COGITO, ERGO SUM”

DESCARTES, RENÉ.

Principia Philosophiae + Specimina Philosophiae.

Amsterdam, Elzevier, 1644. *The uncommon first edition of Descartes' main work of physics, the seminal "Principles of Philosophy", one of the most important works of philosophy and physics since Aristotle. It is in this groundbreaking work that the "Ego cogito ergo sum" ("I think, therefore I am") appears for the first time in the form in which we know it today and here that Descartes elaborates properly on it and puts it into the context that has been formative for philosophy – and modern thought in general – since then. Furthermore, it is in this work that we find the first formulation of what is now known as "Newton's First Law of Motion", which Newton borrowed from Descartes and later included in his own "principia".*

The "Principles of Philosophy" is in many ways related to the "Discourse on the Method"; Descartes had a translation made into Latin of that work in 1644 and it is likely that he intended this to accompany the first printing of his "Principles". And so, as is often the case, we here have withbound the first printing of the "Specimina Philosophiae", which constitutes the first translation into Latin of the "Discours" – which as opposed to general assumption does not contain the phrase "ego cogito, ergo sum". This first Latin edition played a seminal role in the spreading of Descartes' ideas, as well into the 19th century, the Latin version reached a far larger audience than the French text. As such, the present volume can arguably be considered the principal source of Cartesian thought and the main influence on contemporary as well as later philosophical and scientific thinking.

With the famous paragraph (Part 1, article 7) from the "Principia Philosophiae", explaining "I think, therefore I am" and noting "That we cannot doubt of our existence while we doubt, and that this is the first knowledge we acquire when we philosophize in order", the bedrock of future philosophical and scientific methodology had been formulated.

Bound in one contemporary full vellum binding.

DKK 85,000 excl. VAT

RENATI
DESCARTES
PRINCIPIA
PHILOSOPHIÆ.



AMSTELODAMI,
APUD LUDOVICUM ELZEVIPIUM,
ANNO MDCLXIV.
Cum Privilegio.

EINSTEIN'S GREAT FINAL THEORY

EINSTEIN, ALBERT.

Autograph letter signed "A. Einstein", in German to Herman Müntz.

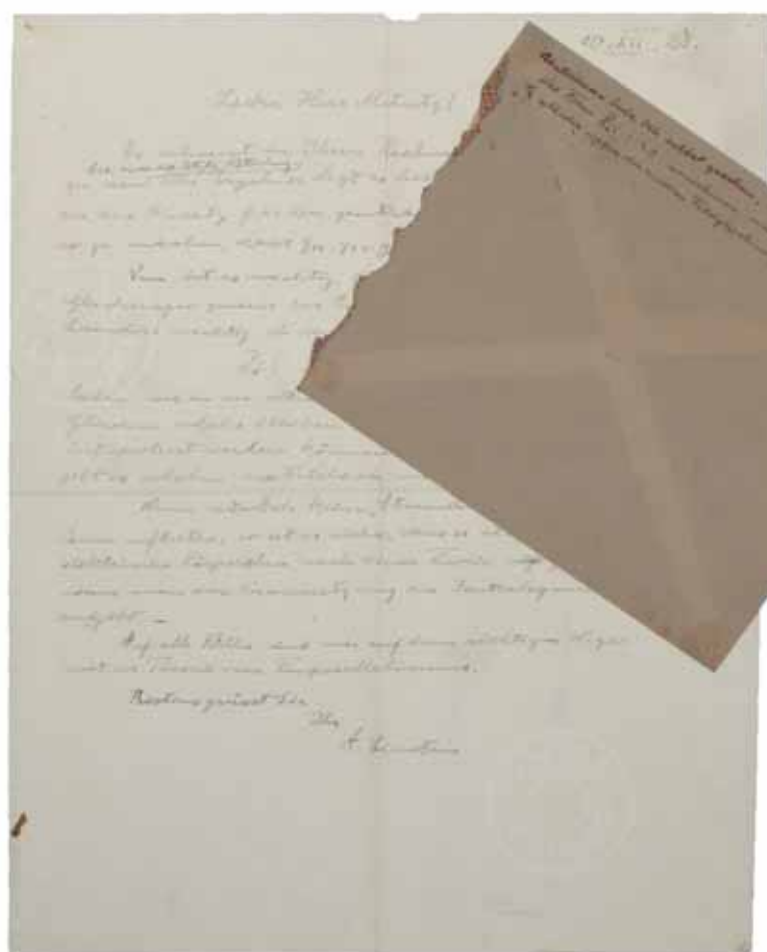
(Berlin), December 10, 1928. *An unpublished and unrecorded letter of seminal importance to the understanding of Einstein's path towards his great final theory, perhaps the most ambitious and complex achievement of the 20th century, namely the all-embracing formula that would unite all forces of nature, showing them as merely different manifestations of a single, universal force and as such disclosing the secret laws of nature – the great Unified Field Theory (UFT), marrying the electromagnetic and gravitational fields.*

Written on December 10th 1928, thus predating the submission of Einstein's "Zur einheitlichen feldtheorie" by a month, the letter that we have in front of us represents one of the final steps towards the UFT, presenting us with the essential parts of Einstein's solution hereto. In the present letter, Einstein draws a conclusion that comes to be fundamental for his groundbreaking work, namely that the electromagnetic equations, in the unification search, necessarily have to take on a specific mathematical structure (see full description). Even more interestingly, he gives to this "solution" a more explicit formulation – on the verso of the envelope!

Apart from providing us with a unique insight into Einstein's method of working, into the process of how the greatest physicist of the 20th century worked during one of the most exciting and hectic periods of his scientific life, the letter actually directly displays how Einstein thought that the vectors and tensors in parts of the curved space must be related in order to find equations that could incorporate both types of fields.

1 page 4to. (27,5 x 22 cm), 23 lines, inkwritten by Einstein. The envelope addressed to Müntz (Einstein's collaborator – helping with the mathematical calculations in the first crucial part of the "Fernparallelismus"- period) in Einstein's hand, with a stamp, and stamped "Berlin". The note on verso of the envelope (3 lines in Einstein's hand) is added after Einstein had closed the envelope.

DKK 850.000 excl. VAT



ONE OF THE FINEST OF ALL ANATOMICAL TREATISES

ESTIENNE, CHARLES.

De dissectione partium corporis humani.

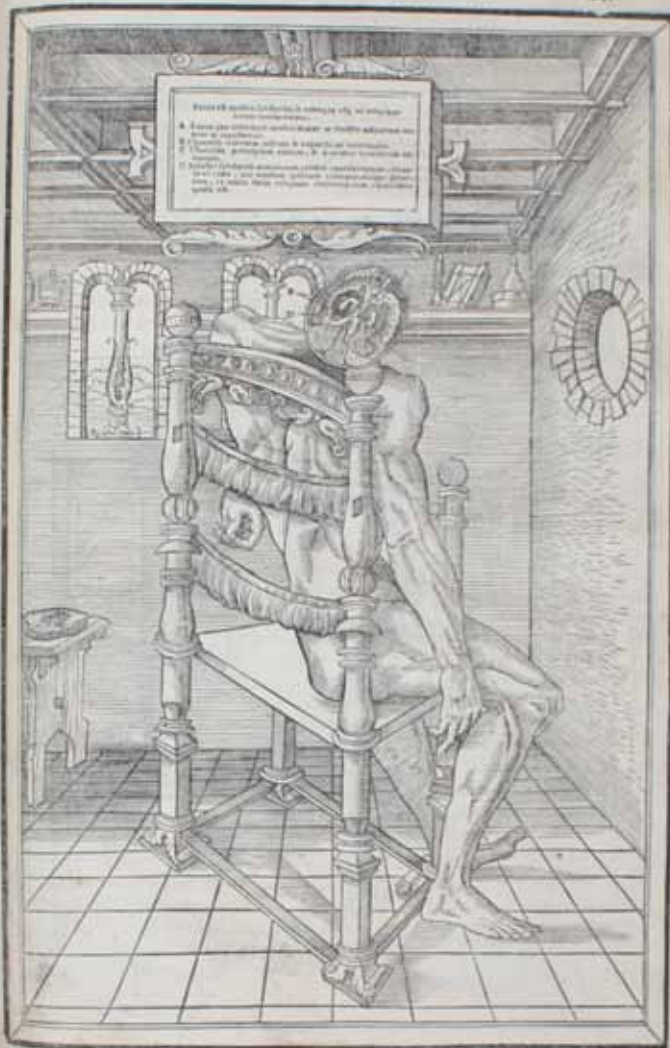
Paris, Simon de Colines, 1545. *The very rare first edition of one of the most important works in the history of medicine, being the first published work to include illustrations of the whole external venous, arterial, and nervous systems, and the most magnificent anatomical atlas of the sixteenth century, next to Vesalius' "Fabrica". Although the work was published two years after Vesalius', the anatomy itself is pre-Vesalian and antedates the "Fabrica" by some years in actual composition.*

Called "one of the finest woodcut books of the French Renaissance" (Sxchreiber), "one of the finest of all anatomical treatises" (Heirs of Hippocrates) and the work of the engravers "particularly excellent" (Choulant), the quality of the plates is truly extraordinary, and combined with the text, the importance of this work in the history of medicine and art is overwhelming. The text "is particularly significant from the view point of the history of anatomic discoveries, since Estienne himself was a dissector and began his work long before Vesalius" (Choulant).

Due to a lawsuit, the publication of the work was delayed. By then, two-thirds of it had already been printed. Estienne also tells in the preface that printing was interrupted in 1539 and complains of plagiarism during the six years that the work was delayed. "The costly book was eventually published in 1545, followed in 1546 by the French edition. By that time, however, Vesalius had stolen the show... Herrlinger means that Vesalius profited from Estienne's illustrations after having encountered them during his stay in Paris from 1533 to 1536, when the majority of the woodcuts were already completed." (Hagelin). "Had "De dissectione" been published in 1539, there is no question that it would have stolen much of the thunder from Vesalius' "Fabrica...". Despite its tardy appearance, however, "De dissectione" was able to make numerous original contributions to anatomy..." (Norman)

17th century full mottled calf, neatly rebacked preserving the old spine.

DKK 385.000 excl. VAT



Q.14.

FOUNDING UTOPIAN SOCIALISM

FOURIER, CH.

Traité de l'association domestique-agricole. (+) Sommaire...

Paris, Bossange père; Londres, Martin Bossange et Comp., 1822 & 1823. *Scarce first edition of Fourier's milestone work of political theory, which is considered a founding work of Utopian Socialism and a main inspiration for Marx. The work, which contains "the essence of Fourier's doctrine" (Evans), is here presented together with the exceedingly rare It is in the "Traité..." that Fourier presents the revolutionary ideas that Marx were to adopt and use in his "Kapital", namely the theory of poverty and exploitation and its relation to the means of production. These same ideas are those that made Marx speak of Fourier's "Gargantuan view of man".*

It is due to the "Traité de l'association" that Fourier is considered one of the founding fathers of Utopian Socialism (being by far the most utopian of them); in his quest for a more equal society, he became one of the very first to defend things such as same-sex sexuality and the rights of women – in fact, it is Fourier that later coins the word "Feministe", while stating that the position of women in society was equal to that of slaves.

Due to the lack of success of the "Traité", Fourier decided, the following year, to publish the "Sommaire", in an attempt to draw attention to his revolutionary ideas in the "Traité". The "Sommaire" constitutes a short, more easily understood, summary, though also containing some additional new work. The "Sommaire" is often referred to as "The Appendix" to the "Traité".

A very nice set, in two lovely contemporary, uniform half calf bindings + Sommaire in a bit later red half cloth. "Traité" is signed by the author on verso of half-title in vol. 1: "Ch Fourier".

DKK 85.000 excl. VAT

Tous les exemplaires sont signés par l'auteur.

E. F.

Voici.

*Ces deux Volumes (Prix 15 fr.), forment
partie d'un Ouvrage qui doit contenir à peu
près 6 tomes, on ne devra pas s'étonner d'y
trouver des lacunes & des renvois auxquels
suppléeront les tomes suivants. Le 3^e donnera
tout ce qui n'a pas pu trouver place dans les
deux premiers.*

TRAITÉ
DE L'ASSOCIATION
DOMESTIQUE-AGRICOLE.

Par E. F.

« Deux tomes et non autres ;
« Quatre tomes et non six autres ;
« Prix 15 fr.

TOME I^{er}.

A PARIS,

ROSSANGE Père, Libraire de S. A. S. M^{te} le Duc d'Orléans,
rue Richelieu, N^o 60 ;
F. MONGIE aîné, Libraire, Boulevard-Poissonnière, N^o 18.

A LONDRES,

Martin ROSSANGE et Comp^{tes}, Fauxbourg Beaumarchais,
Great Marlborough Street, N^o 24, and at 124 Regent Street.

1822.

RICHARD CROMWELL'S COPY OF THE FIRST FULL ENGLISH EDITION

GROTIUS, HUGO.

Three Books Treating of the Rights of War and Peace.

London, Printed by M.W. for Thomas Basset, and Ralph Smith, 1682. *First edition – Richard Cromwell's copy – of the first complete translation into English of Grotius' groundbreaking magnum opus, "De Jure Belli ac Pacis", the founding work of international law. The profoundly influential masterpiece – written during the Thirty Years' War, in the hope that rational human beings might be able to agree to legal limits on war's destruction – "made him famous throughout Europe... [t]he questions which he put forward have come to be the basis of the ultimate view of land and society. This was the first attempt to lay down a principle of right, and a basis for society and government, outside Church or Scripture... Grotius's principle of an immutable law, which God can no more alter than a mathematical axiom, was the first expression of the "droit naturel", the natural law which exercised the great political theorists of the eighteenth century, and is the foundation of modern international law."* (PMM).

"The Rights of War and Peace" played a tremendous role in English law and politics and in the development of international law in general. Richard Cromwell too played a key rôle in English politics and law in the 17th century. When Oliver Cromwell died in 1658, his son Richard Cromwell became the second ruling Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland. He was thrown into a political situation he could not handle and ended up merely serving as Lord Protector for 9 months. His downfall came about through trying to support the civilian Parliament in a confrontation with the Army. The fact that Richard Cromwell is unable to contain the power struggle between the army and the Parliament leads directly to the collapse of the Protectorate and the reestablishment of the Commonwealth in 1659. It is no wonder that Grotius' great work should be of special interest to Richard Cromwell later on in life.

DKK 60.000 excl. VAT



THE MOST EXCELLENT
HUGO GROTIUS
HIS THREE
BOOKS
Treating of the
RIGHTS
OF
WAR & PEACE.

In the First is handled,
Whether any War be Just
In the Second is shewed,
The Causes of War, both Just and Unjust.
In the Third is shewed,
What in War is Lawful, that is,
Unpunishable.
With the **ANNOTATIONS** digested into the
Body of every **CHAPTER.**

Translated into **ENGLISH** by
WILLIAM EVANS, B.D.

LONDON,
Printed by M. W. for Thomas Balle at the George in Fleetstreet; and
Ralph Smith at the Rose under the Piazza of the Royal Exchange;
in a double A.D. MDCCLXXIII.

ON ABSOLUTE KNOWLEDGE

HEGEL, GE. WILH. FR.

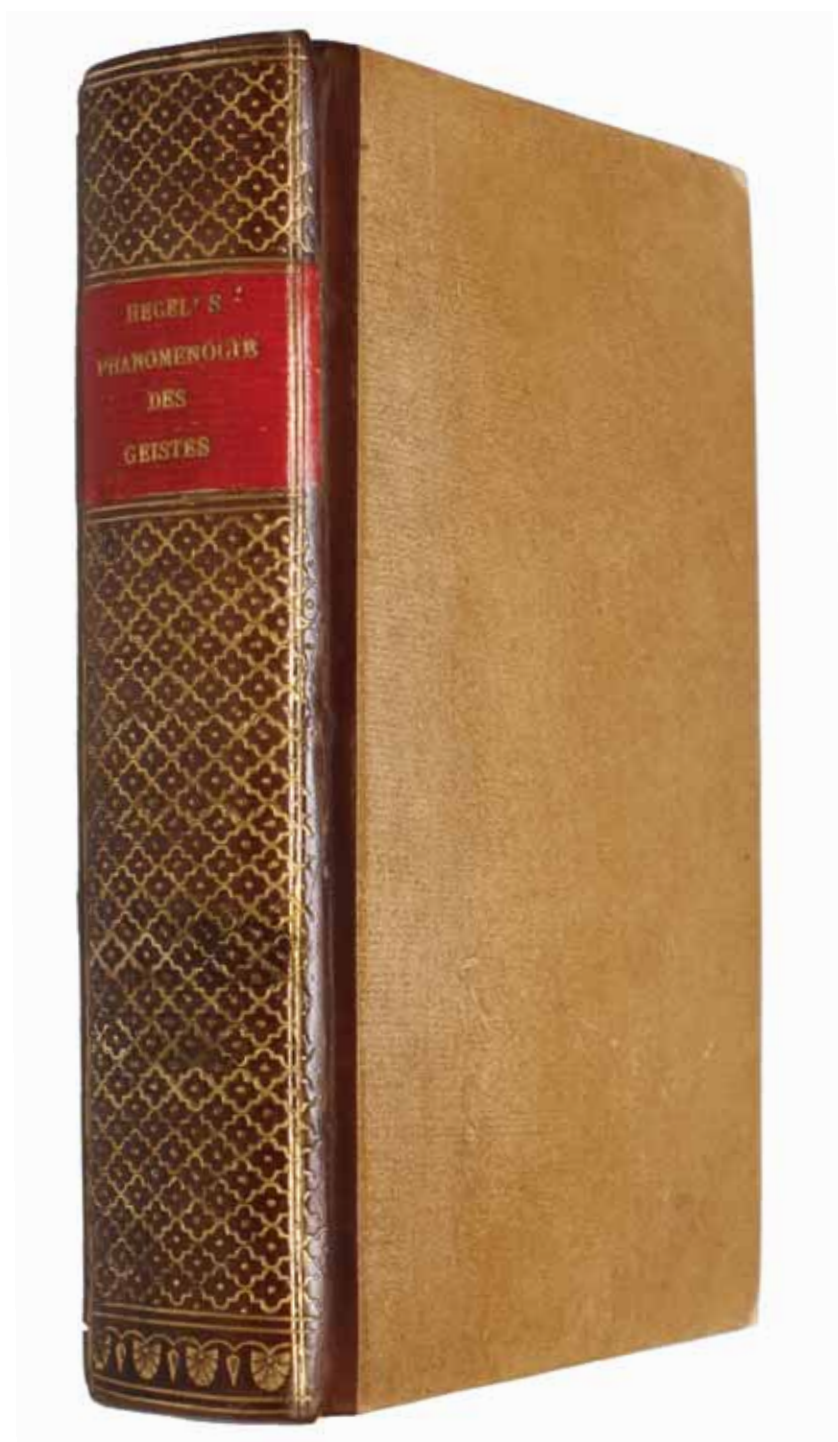
System der Wissenschaft... Phänomenologie des Geistes.

Bamberg u. Würzburg, bey Joseph Anton Goebhardt, 1807. *The very rare first edition of Hegel's first major work, "Phenomenology of Spirit", in which he gave the first systematic account of his own philosophy.*

The Phenomenology of Spirit can be read as the itinerary of human reason. It traces the development of the categories of reason from the basic categories of sense perception to the manifestations of absolute spirit as religion, art, and philosophy. As the historical coming into being of reason coincides with the genesis of its self-awareness, the Phenomenology of Spirit also offers a justification of the human condition. The importance of Hegel's work for the development of modern thought cannot be overestimated. The dialectical structures which keep in place Hegel's thought shall determine the trajectory of Marx and – through the lectures of Alexandre Kojève – the course of modern French philosophy.

A lovely copy in a magnificent recent pastiche-binding in brown half calf

DKK 68,000 excl. VAT



THE FIRST INSIGHT INTO THE VISIONARY SOURCE OF HERMETISM

HERMES TRISMEGISTOS.

Poimandres. Asklepiou Oroï pros Ammona Basliea (Greek). Poemander...
Aesculapii Definitiones as Ammonem regem.

Paris, G. Morel for A. Turnebus, 1554. *The rare editio princeps of the Hermetic corpus, being the seminal first and chief work of the "Corpus Hermeticum", the "Poemander", which became one of the most important texts of the Renaissance (in which Hermes was considered a contemporary of Moses and the founder of theology), as well as the editio princeps of the "Definitiones" of Asklepios. For centuries, the two works in the present publication have been synonymous with the "Corpus Hermeticum". The "Poemander" is assumed to be the first text of the corpus to have been written. It has always been considered the central work of the corpus and was thus unsurprisingly the first to be published in the original Greek.*

Appearing in the original Greek in 1554, it had an enormous influence upon Renaissance thought, both philosophical and scientific. It competed in influence with Neoplatonism and as the latter, it also came to be considered a form of Platonism, being quickly adopted into the corpus of classical texts formative for modern thought. In fact, for a long period, the "Poemander" outshone even the texts of Plato and were considered on par with them in importance.

"There was no thinker in the sixteenth century who did not use, besides the traditional texts of Aristotle, Cicero, and Boethius, the newly acquired writings of Plato and the Neoplatonists,... and Hermes Trismegistus." (Kristeller, p. 31). Perhaps even more so than the philosophers and the scientists, the Corpus Hermeticum influenced the alchemists. One will not find a 16th or 17th century work of alchemy, which does not reference Hermes Trismegistus, who was the originator of Renaissance alchemy.

A very nice copy, completely unrestored, in contemporary full vellum.

DKK 80,000 excl. VAT

ΕΡΜΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΤΡΙΣΜΕ-
ΓΙΣΤΟΥ ΠΟΙΜΑΝΔΡΗΣ.
ΑΣΚΛΗΓΙΟΥ ΟΡΟΙ ΠΡΟΣ
ΑΜΜΟΝΑ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΑ.

MERCVRII TRISMEGI-
sti Pœmander, seu de potestate ac sapientia
diuina.

AESCVLAPII DEFINITIONES
ad Ammonem regem.
TYPIS REGIIS.



Βιβλ. τ' ἀρχαῖν κρατ. τ' αἰχμ. τῆς.

PARISIIS, M. D. LIIII.
Apud Adr. Turnebum typographum Regium.

EX PRIVILEGIO REGIS.

*F. Leonard. Coqua. Aureli. w. f. f. w. M. D. Christiana
a Lotharigra 1606*

THE SOCIAL CONTRACT

HOBBS, THOMAS.

Leviathan.

London, Printed for Andrew Crooke), at the Green Dragon. 1651. *First edition, first issue of Hobbes' magnum opus. Quite simply the most important work of philosophy produced in the English language and undoubtedly one of the most impressive performances by any writer of the English language, Thomas Hobbes' magnum opus is one of the finest achievements of the modern mind. It has shaped political modernity in a way that only a few other texts have. Even if it had not been so spectacularly successful, the Leviathan would have deserved a place among the most important works of political thought. It is in this treatise that the concept of representation is introduced which has since then been a pivotal element in constitutional order, being the conduit through which the sphere of political life is reflected in the constitution. The idea that we authorize those who govern us, and that we are committed to obey precisely because we do so, is so simple and yet so powerful, in part because of the intricate way in which Hobbes manages to drive a wedge between the origin and the exercise of sovereign power. This distinction became pivotal in the development of the enlightened monarchies of Europe that held to the idea that the people was the source of power, but that the exercise of power lay with the king, their appointed representative.*

For centuries, it has been widely believed that Hobbes looked to the natural sciences for inspiration; recent scholarship, however, has suggested that the intellectual foundations of Hobbes' political philosophy had been laid through long years of humanist studies. The discovery of the importance of the theological dimension of Hobbes' thought has only added another reason to immerse oneself in the study of this great text which has shaped modernity, political, social and religious, in so many ways.

Contemporary full calf, neatly rebaked in contemporary style. Some wear, tear, and mounting, but fully complete.

DKK 155,000.00



THE SALVATION OF EUROPEAN CULTURE

HUSSERL, EDMUND.

Die Krisis der Europäischen Wissenschaften...

Beograd, 1936. *First printing, in the extremely scarce off-print with a highly interesting presentation-inscription (for Léon Robin), of the first appearance of the first printed part (the only part to appear within his life-time) of Husserl's seminal work in which he develops his path-breaking project of linking the basic notions of science back to their conceptual roots in the pre-scientific parts of the "life-world". The work constitutes the last great work of the most important philosopher of the 20th century, the principal founder of phenomenology. As such, it is an essential for anybody with an interest in phenomenology, the dominant non-analytic strain of philosophical reflection in the 20th century. At the same time, it represents something as exceptional as the radicalization of an entire life's work which opens up to entire new perspectives. It translates Husserl's sense of the growing malaise and restlessness in European culture, of which he himself was a victim since the Nazi take-over of power in Germany in 1933. But it is also a reply to the then increasingly successful existentialist philosophies of Martin Heidegger and Karl Jaspers, in whose work Husserl saw a travesty of his own philosophy and a threat to the foundation of European culture. In this sense, it is the last element in what is one of the most fruitful direct dialogues in the history of philosophy, the dialogue between Husserl and his former assistant Heidegger. Husserl-inscriptions are of the utmost scarcity, as are offprints of the present work – only very few copies of it are known.*

A fine copy in the original printed wrappers, inscribed on the front wrapper to the important French philosopher and scholar of Greek philosophy, who was professor of history of ancient philosophy at the Sorbonne from 1924 to 1936.

DKK 56.000 excl. VAT

*Herrn Professor Leon Robin mit
dem Ausdruck vorzüglicher Hochachtung
überreicht v. Verfasser*

SONDERABDRUCK AUS «PHILOSOPHIA»

Band I, 1936

DIE KRISIS
DER EUROPÄISCHEN WISSENSCHAFTEN
UND
DIE TRANSZENDENTALE PHÄNOMENOLOGIE
Eine Einleitung in die phänomenologische Philosophie

VON
EDMUND HUSSERL
FREIBURG I. B.

XI

BEOGRAD 1936

THE BASIS FOR KANTIAN THOUGHT

KANT, IMMANUEL.

Gedanken von der wahren Schätzung der lebendigen Kräfte...

Königsberg, Martin Eberhard Dorn, 1746. *The exceedingly scarce first edition of Kant's debut, the first work that he ever published, at the mere age of 22. The work constitutes a milestone in the modern discussion of dimensionality.*

The foundation of Kant's philosophy is laid during his early years of studying, which culminate in this his first publication, "Thoughts on the True Estimation of Living Forces", which constitutes an attempt to determine space dimensionality from a physical law. Kant initially adapted Leibnitz's view and tried to explain the nature of space by means of the forces of monads that cause such substances to interact. Although its basic idea was abandoned during his critic period, Kant's first work nonetheless constitutes a milestone in the modern discussion of dimensionality.

The nature of space and space dimensionality that Kant attempts to uncover and explain in this his first work comes to found a basis for all his later thought. The role that physics, especially the concepts of space and time, plays for his view of the world and for the development of his philosophical thought is immense, and his earliest thoughts on the subject understream all of his later thought.

Bound in a nice newer full vellum with gilt spine.

DKK 185.000 excl. VAT

Gedanken
von der wahren Schätzung
der
lebendigen Kräfte
und
Beurtheilung der Beweise
derer sich
Herr von Leibnitz und andere Mechaniker
in dieser Streitsache
bedienen haben,
nebst einigen vorhergehenden Betrachtungen
welche
die Kraft der Körper überhaupt
betreffen,
durch
Emmanuel Kant.

Königsberg,
gedruckt bey Martin Eberhard Dorn. 1746.

FOUNDING THE SCIENCE OF HEAVEN MECHANICS

KEPLER.

Epitome Astronomiae Copernicae.

Linz & Frankfurt, Plank & Tampach, 1618, 1622, 1621. *Scarce first edition of the work that founded the science of heaven mechanics. It is in this work that Kepler geniously gives to theoretical astronomy its new form, and the book, the “Summa Astronomia”, in its time was considered “the Bible of Nature”.*

Immediately after having published his “Astronomia Nova” in 1609, Kepler decided to create a work that was to summarize all astronomical knowledge, a “summa astronomia”, that showed the astronomical world the way that he had built it through his amazing discoveries, based on Copernican teachings. He wanted to make the new form that he had given to astronomy widely known, and he wanted to spread the work and his science as widely as possible. Thus, he set out to create a revolutionizing work that was to be more easily understood, all-encompassing, cheaper, and easier to get hold of than his earlier works. He succeeded in the first two criteria, but not the last two.

Although there are mistakes and errors in the present work, in the Epitome, Kepler “has still paved the way for his science, the path through which posterity continued and reached the greatest results, and the planetary laws that his textbook (i.e. the Epitome) sets forth, has provided the basis, for all times, for astronomical calculation within the solar system...” (Caspar).

The second part of the work is in the title-issue – almost no copies of the original title-page for this part are known; as Caspar explains, “almost all copies of Lib. IV. of the “Epitome” belong to the title-issue from the year 1622” (further explanation in the full description).

An astonishingly fine copy, uncut in a nice contemporary full vellum binding.

DKK 650.000 excl. VAT

EPITOME
ASTRONOMIAE
Copernicanae

Usitata formâ Quæstionum & Respon-
sionum conscripta, inq; VII. Libros digesta, quo-
rum TRES hi priores sunt de

Doctrina Sphæricâ.

*HABES, AMICE LECTOR, HAC PRIMA
parte, præter physicam accuratam explicationem Motus
Terra diurni, ortusq; ex eo circulorum Sphæra, totam do-
ctrinam Sphæricam novâ & concinniori METHODO;
auctiorem, additis Exemplis omni generis Computatio-
num Astronomicarum & Geographicarum, qua in-
tegrarum præceptionum vim sunt com-
plexa.*

AUTHOR

JOANNE KEPLERO IMP: CÆS:
MATTHIÆ, Ordd: q; Ill^{um} Archiduca-
tus Austriae supra Onasum, Ma-
thematico.

Cum Privilegio Cæsareo ad Annos XV.

Lentijs ad Danubium, excudebat
Johannes Plancus.

ANNO MDCXVIII.

Waring B. B. V. y. v. V. Schütz

THE FOUNDATION OF MANAGED ECONOMICS

KEYNES, JOHN MAYNARD.

The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money.

London, Macmillan, 1936. *First edition of one of the most important books in the history of economics. "The General Theory" is often compared in importance to Smith's "Wealth of Nations" and Marx's "Kapital". It forms the foundation of Keynesian economics, the most influential economic system of the twentieth century. "The world-wide slump after 1929 prompted Keynes to attempt an explanation of, and new methods for controlling, the vagaries of the trade-cycle. ... [In his General Theory of Employment], he subjected the definitions and theories of the classical school of economists to a penetrating scrutiny and found them seriously inadequate and inaccurate. By-passing what he termed the 'underworlds' of Marx, Gesell and Major Douglas, he propounded a hardly less unorthodox programme for national and international official monetary policies. ... Keynes was to dominate the international conference at Bretton Woods, out of which came the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank; and his influence during the ensuing decades, even on his theoretical opponents, has been such that a highly placed American official recently remarked that 'we are all Keynesians today'". (PMM).*

A near mint copy in the original cloth and the original dust-jacket.

DKK 100.000 excl. VAT

THE
GENERAL THEORY
OF
EMPLOYMENT,
INTEREST AND
MONEY

JOHN MAYNARD
KEYNES

MACMILLAN

MACMILLAN

THE
GENERAL THEORY
OF
EMPLOYMENT, INTEREST
AND MONEY

BY
JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES

Mr. Keynes here attempts to solve the general problem of variations in the volume of output and employment. In order to work out a fundamental theory of aggregate supply and demand, he develops a system of analysis which includes a new treatment of saving and investment, of the marginal efficiency of capital, of the rate of interest and of money. The book constitutes a general assault on the adequacy of the existing orthodox economic theory as a means for handling the problems of fluctuations in employment, trade cycles and the like.

MACMILLAN

THE BASIS OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

LINNAEUS, CAROLUS.

Systema Naturae. Editio Decima, Reformata.

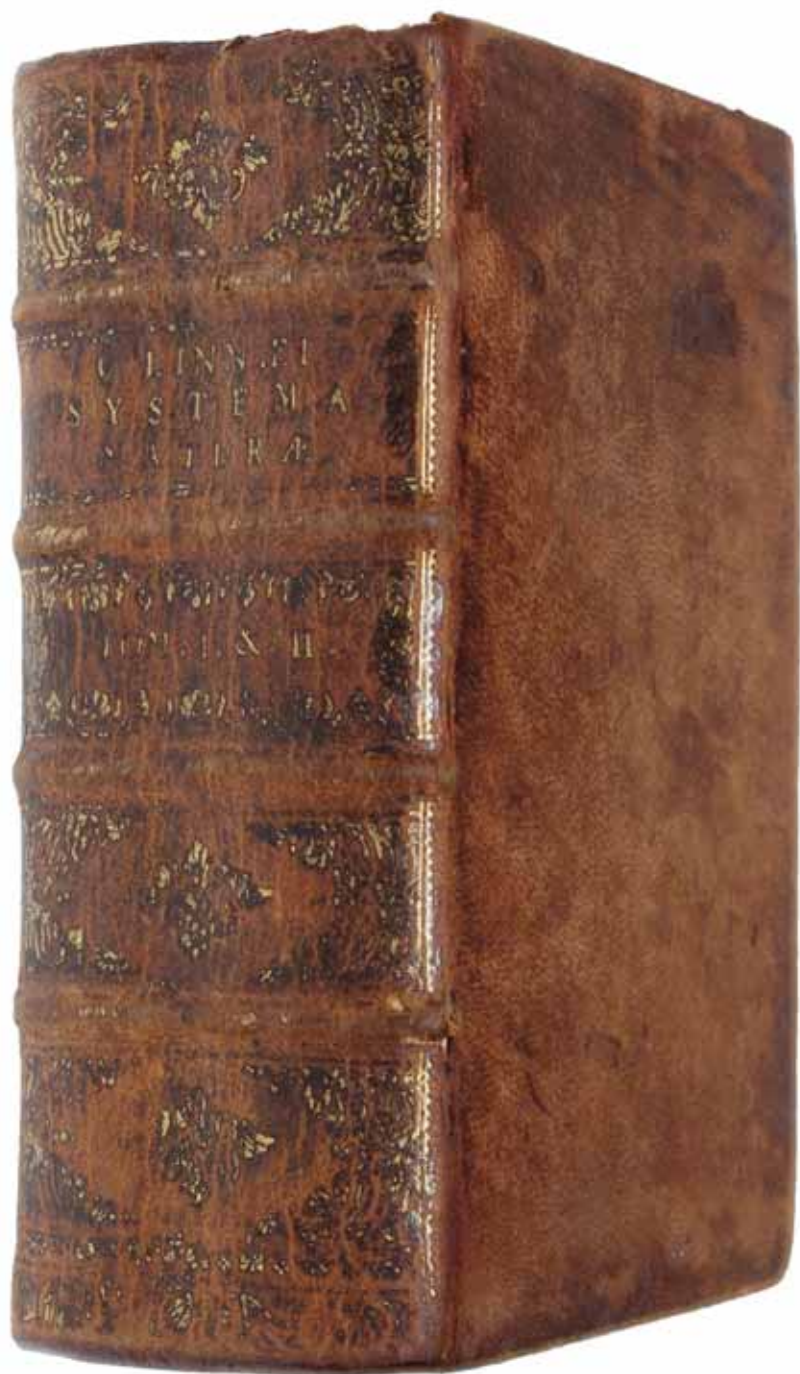
Holmiae, Laurentius Salvius, 1758-59. *The very rare seminal tenth edition of Linnaeus' main work, being the most important edition of this foundational work, as "[i]t is in this edition that Linnaeus carried out the definitive plan of binominal nomenclature, with diagnosis and synonyms, for the first time, including the generic and the trivial names, which together form the specific name of each animal. This edition has therefore been accepted as "the basis of zoological nomenclature". (Sandberg). "Systema Natura" is considered the bible of natural history, and with the definitive tenth edition of it, it founded modern zoological nomenclature and changed the science more profoundly than any other work before or after.*

"He compiled this work, consisting only of seven folio leaves, as a first outline of what in its further development became the foundation of botanical and zoological classification systems. Linné was first and foremost a systematist, subordinating all botanical problems to that of classification. He established the principles of class, order, genus and species for all plants and animals... The tenth edition of the Systema Naturae, 1758, is his final version of the system by which many plants and animals are still named to this day with references "Linnaeus", "Linn." or "L." attached." (PMM).

"TENTH, AND DEFINITIVE, EDITION; a scarce and highly important printing, which standardized zoological taxonomy and nomenclature and utilized binomial nomenclature (generic coupled with a specific epithet) throughout. In this edition, Linnaeus became the first naturalist to recognize whales as mammals." (Freilich-sale).

Magnificent copy, bound in one contemporary full calf binding.

DKK 125.000 excl. VAT



THE QUEST FOR PERFECT BEAUTY

MANN, THOMAS.

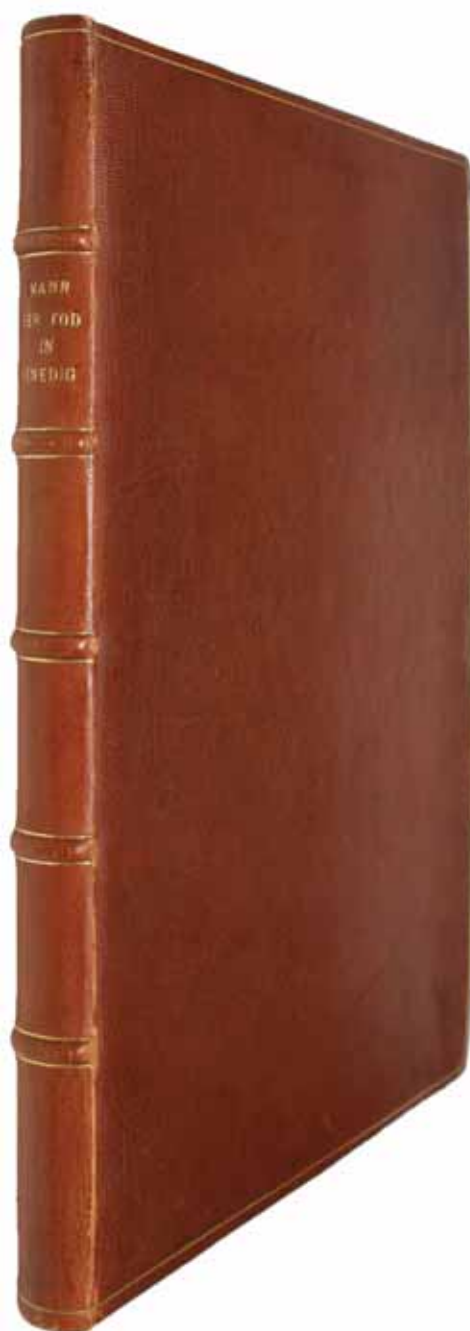
Der Tod in Venedig.

München, Hyperion Verlag Hans von Weber, 1912. *The very rare first edition, nr. 32 of 100 copies, of Thomas Mann's disturbing masterpiece, probably the most famous story of obsession ever written. "The Death in Venice" is considered one of the most important literary productions of the 20th century, profoundly influencing our understanding of modern society, of culture and moral judgment.*

This true first edition of one of the cornerstones of modern culture was printed in merely 100 copies, which are all numbered. In 1913 the first trade edition appeared.

A lovely, uncut copy bound in an exquisite full morocco binding.

DKK 210.000 excl. VAT



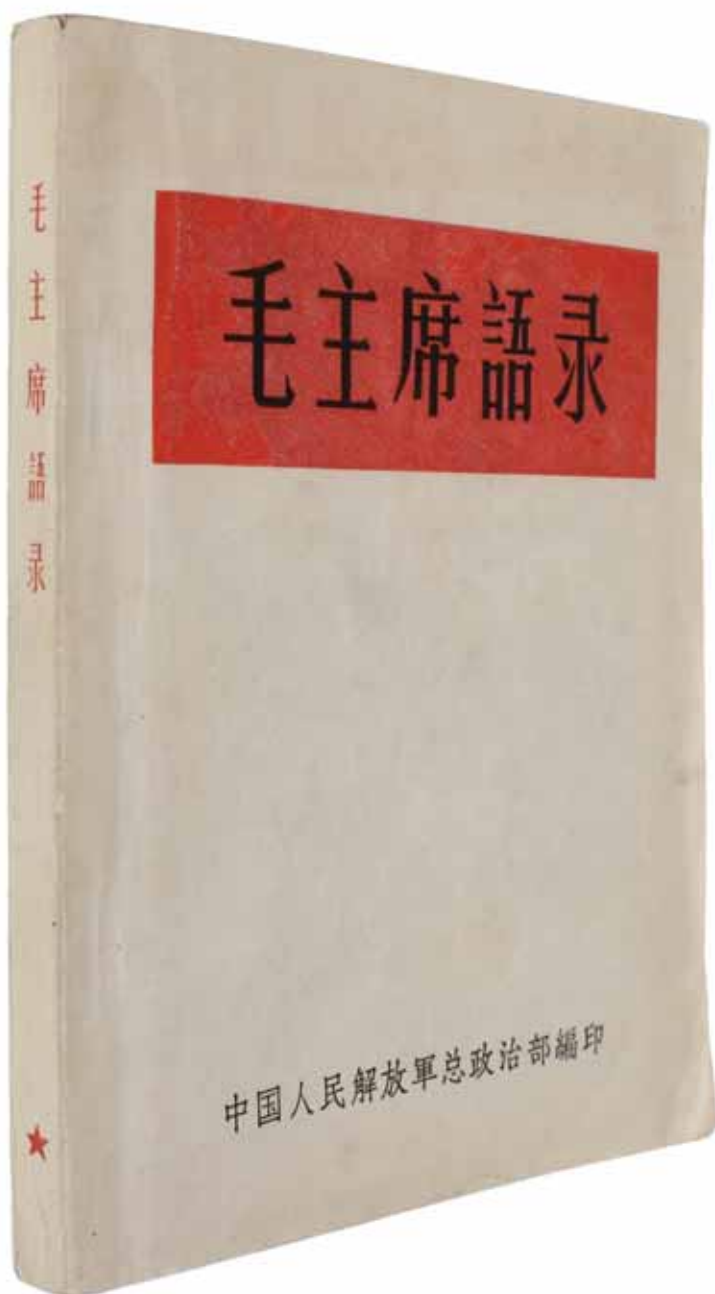
THE “CHINESE BIBLE”

MAO ZEDONG.

Mao Zhu Xi Yu Lu (Chinese).

(Printed in China, May 1964). *The rare first edition, published in a very restricted number, of Mao's Little Red Book (LRB), which together with the bible is the most printed book ever (it also holds the world record of most copies printed of a single work in under four years – “The LRB continued to be printed in huge quantities for mass distribution up until the time of Mao's death on September 9th, 1976. This brought about an official end to the Cultural Revolution (which had used the LRB as a frequent symbol). By the late 1970s a change in government discouraged its further circulation and millions upon millions of copies were collected and destroyed as obsolete paper even while the cult of Maoism continued. It was during the centenary of Mao Tse-tung's birth (1993) that copies were once again printed, this time as facsimiles in English, French and German being exact replicas dated 1966 and with “First Edition” printed behind each title-page. No one denies Mao is the Father of his country, truly the last Emperor, a symbol of power and reverence who has been exonerated for the mistakes of his reign and consequently recognized for his achievements as hope for the future. His ideology forms a brilliant concept that is still readable and admired today for its political theories and strategies, and no doubt he would be very proud to know the effect he has had on his own country and the world will never forget him.” (Oliver Lei Han).* An excellent, exceedingly nice and clean copy, with the rare endorsement-leaf which is usually lacking, in the very rare original wrappers.

DKK 90.000 excl. VAT



THE BLUEPRINT FOR THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

(MARX, KARL & FRIEDRICH ENGELS).

Manifest Kommunisticheskoy Partii. (Russian).

[No place, no date] (Genève, L. Czerniecki, 1869). *Extremely rare (only 1 copy registered in libraries worldwide) first edition of the first Russian translation of the Communist Manifesto, Marx' and Engels' groundbreaking work of communist propaganda, "undoubtedly the most widespread, the most international production of all Socialist literature, the common platform acknowledged by millions of working men from Siberia to California", without which the Russian Revolution would not have taken place. It is this first Russian edition that sows the seeds of communism, leading directly to the Russian Revolution, the epitomizing event of communism. The Communist Manifesto played an enormous role in the creation of the Russian communist government and it wasn't until Marx' ideas were implemented in Russia, that real notice was taken of the work on a large scale. The Communist Manifesto became the road map for revolutionary workers worldwide, and in 1917 Russia's working class changed the world forever – under the banner of Communism, of revolutionary Marxism, it took power in its own name. Thus, the Russian Revolution became the first successful social revolution in history. Lenin and other leaders of the Russian Revolution based their strategy and tactics upon the perspectives that Marx and Engels had set forth in The Communist Manifesto. But the Communist Manifesto not only provided the blueprint for the Russian Revolution, in providing the teachings that formed it, it also predicted a revolution between the lower class (the proletariat) and the upper class (the bourgeoisie). Marx and Engels state in the preface to the second Russian Edition, 1882: "The first Russian edition of the Manifesto of the Communist Party, translated by Bakunin, was published early in the 'sixties by the printing office of the Kolokol. Then the West could see in it (the Russian edition of the Manifesto) only a literary curiosity. Such a view would be impossible today."*

A very good copy in contemporary red half cloth.

DKK 650.000 excl. VAT

МАНИФЕСТЪ

КОММУНИСТИЧЕСКОЙ ПАРТІИ.

Во Европѣ повлился призракъ, призракъ коммунизма. Всѣ силы старой Европы заключили союзъ на уничтоженіе тѣхъ этого призрака, папа и царь, Меттернихъ и Гизо, французскіе радикалы и нѣмецкіе позитивисты.

Назовите хоть одну оппозиционную партію, которую власть имущіе противопоставили бы коммунистической: назовите хоть одну оппозиционную партію, которая не объявила бы овередившихъ ее людей оппозиціи и своихъ реакціонерныхъ противниковъ упрямомъ въ коммунизмъ? Изъ этого факта можно вывести двойнаго рода заключеніе:

Коммунизмъ признается уже всѣми европейскими силами толкующими.

Пора коммунистамъ открыто вложить передъ цѣлями свѣтомъ свое міросозерцаніе, свои цѣли и стремленія, пора противопоставить побасенкамъ о призракѣ коммунизма манифестъ самой партіи.

Съ этою цѣлью коммунисты самыхъ различныхъ національностей собрались въ Февралѣ 1848 года въ Лондонѣ и составили слѣдующій манифестъ, изданный на англійскомъ, французскомъ, нѣмецкомъ, итальянскомъ, фламандскомъ и датскомъ языкахъ.

I.

БУРЖУА И ПРОЛЕТАРІИ.

Исторія общества до сихъ поръ была исторіею сословной борьбы.

Свободный и рабъ, патриція и плебей, бароны и крѣпостные, цѣховой мастеръ и подмастерье, слепой угнетатель и угнетенный, постоянно стояли во враждѣ другъ къ другу, ведя непрерывную, то скрытую, то явную борьбу, постоянно оканчивавшуюся революціоннымъ преобразованиемъ всего общества или общаго тѣлеснаго борющихся — классовъ.

Во бѣтѣ разныхъ эпохъ исторіи мы находимъ почти повсюду почти такое же раздѣленіе общества на сословія, общирную иерархію общественныхъ положеній. Въ древности Римъ мы видимъ патриціевъ, всадниковъ, плебеевъ, рабовъ, въ средніе вѣка феодальныхъ вассаловъ, пассажовъ, цѣховыхъ, мастерскихъ, подмастерій, крѣпостныхъ, почти каждое изъ этихъ сословій имѣло еще множество подраздѣленій.

COINING “POLITICAL ECONOMY”

MAYERNE, LOUIS TURQUET DE.

La monarchie aristodémocratique...

Paris, Berjon and le Bouc, 1611. *The very rare first edition of this milestone work of political science, which contains the first noted occurrence in any modern language of the phrase “political economy”, otherwise thought to have been coined by Montchrétien in 1615, four years after the present work. In fact, the present work constitutes a precursor to Montchrétien in almost all ways. Not only does Mayerne-Turquet’s masterpiece “La Monarchie” constitute the first attempt at re-creating civil order by activating governmental authority, the first work to re-define the worth of the Old Nobility and establish the Reason State, it also founds the entire “culture of merit” and is furthermore one of the first utopia-programmes for a police-state. “The author of this treatise was a prophet without honor in his own time – indeed, Marie de Médicis’s regency banned the essay immediately after its publication in 1611 – but he nonetheless set the essential sociopolitical agenda for the entire ancien régime.” (Bailey Stone).*

It is Mayerne-Turquet’s “La Monarchie” that marks the beginning of one of the most important political-economical enterprises, which continues to this day, namely the attempt at generalizing Aristotle’s “economics” to the level of “state”. “The term “Political Economy” seems to have entered modern discourse for the first time in 1611 in a treatise on government by L. de Mayerne-Turquet. Four years later a fellow “Consultant Administrator”, Antoyne de Montchrétien, Sieur de Watteville (c.1575-1621), published his “Traicté de l’oeconomie politique” [1615]”. (Waterman).

A very fine large-sized copy in a lovely contemporary full vellum binding.

DKK 155.000 excl. VAT

L A
M O N A R C H I E
A R I S T O D E M O -
C R A T I Q U E ,

ou
LE G O U V E R N E M E N T C O M P O S E
E T M E S L E ' D E S T R O I S F O R M E S
de legitimes Republiques.

AUX ESTATS GENERAUX DES
Provinces Confederées des Pays-bas.

Par LOYS de MAYERNE T V N Q V E T L .



A P A R I S ,

Chez Jean Berjon, rue S. Jean de Beauvais, au Cheval vo-
lant & au Palais en la gallerie des prisonniers.
Et Chez Jean le Bouc, rue Saint Iaques à la nef Dargent,
vis à vis Saint Benoist.

M. DC. XI.

AVEC PRIVILEGE DV ROY.

“GOD IS DEAD”

NIETZSCHE, FRIEDRICH.

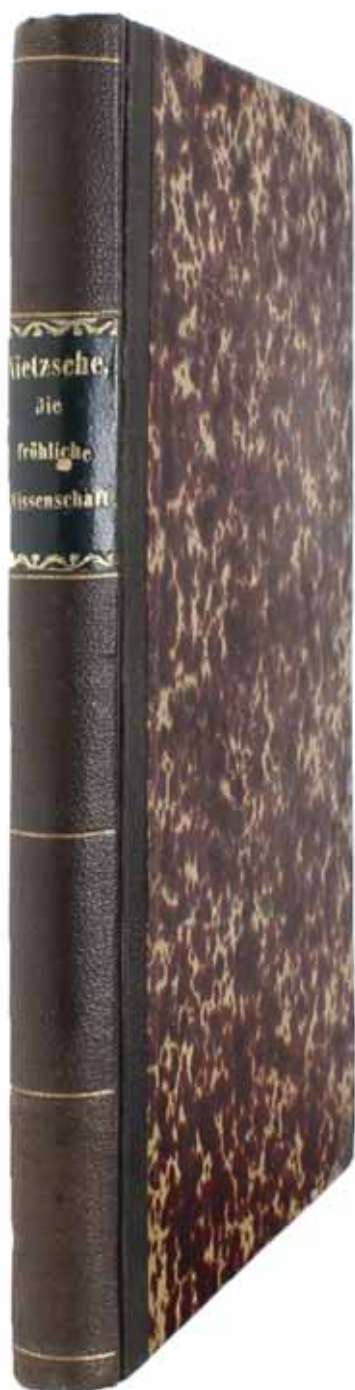
Die fröhliche Wissenschaft.

Chemnitz, Schmeitzner, 1882. *The very rare first edition, first issue – one of only 212 copies – of what is arguably Nietzsche’s most important work, namely the work in which he introduces his three most important concepts: “God is Dead”, the “Eternal Return of the Same”, and the “Superman”, which together provide the basis for almost all of his later writings, including “Also sprach Zarathustra” (part 1 of which was published the following year).*

This main work of modern philosophy is absolutely central to Nietzsche’s philosophy. Not only does it introduce the concepts and notions that we now primarily connect with Nietzsche, it also constitutes one of the clearest and most profound expositions of his philosophy. “Nietzsche wrote “The Gay Science”, which he later described as “perhaps my most personal book”, when he was at the height of his intellectual powers, and the reader will find in it an extensive and sophisticated treatment of the philosophical themes and views which were most central to Nietzsche’s own thought and which have been most influential on later thinkers. These include the death of God, the problem of nihilism, the role of truth, falsity and the will-to-truth in human life, the doctrine of the eternal recurrence, and the question of the proper attitude to adopt toward human suffering and toward human achievement.” “The Gay Science” was originally published in the usual 1.000 copies, but by 1886, 788 of them remained unsold; these remainders were sold to the publisher Fritzsche, who destroyed the original title-page and re-issued the work along with new material and with a new title-page in 1887. Thus, merely 212 copies exist of this first issue, making it one of the scarcest of Nietzsche’s works to find in the first edition.

A very fine, fresh, and completely unrestored copy in contemporary half cloth.

DKK 100,000.00 excl. VAT



THE BEGINNING OF BACTERIOLOGY AS A MODERN SCIENCE

PASTEUR, M. L.

Mémoire sur la Fermentation appelée Lactique.

Paris, Mallet-Bachelier, 1858. *First printing, in the extremely scarce off-print, of this landmark paper which founded scientific bacteriology, immunology and microbiology in general. The work constitutes "[t]he first demonstration of the connection between a specific fermentation and the activity of a specific microorganism ... the beginning of bacteriology as a modern science" (Garrison & Morton). "In this epochal paper [Pasteur] first published his research on lactic fermentation [...] A great milestone in biochemistry" (Neville). Until the publication of the present paper, fermentation had been described in all the textbooks as a chemical process, but Pasteur had now shown it to be caused, in the case of lactic acid fermentation, by a living organism. Skeptical also of the chemical theory of alcoholic fermentation, he went on to disprove the theory by demonstrating that yeast is the living agent of the process. Furthermore, he established that specific microorganisms are responsible for specific biological processes and, by inference, that specific germs may be the agents of specific diseases. Pasteur thus laid the foundation for the germ theory of disease. The consequences of Pasteur's discovery was wide reaching and did not only revolutionize the field of medicine: "French winemakers, troubled by the souring of wine, especially in exporting, presented their problem to Pasteur. He found that wine diseases could be controlled by heating the liquid for a definite time at a certain temperature." (Milestones of Science).*

A pristine, near mint copy, unopened and uncut, in the original printed wrappers.

DKK 65.000 excl. VAT

MÉMOIRE

DE LA

FERMENTATION APPELÉE LACTIQUE,

PAR M. L. PASTEUR.

PARIS,

MALLET-RACHELIER, IMPRIMEUR-LIBRAIRE

DE L'ÉCOLE IMPÉRIALE POLYTECHNIQUE, DE BUREAU DES LONGITUDES,

Quai des Augustins, 55.

1858

REVIVING SCEPTICISM – ONE OF THE EARLIEST INTERPRETATIONS OF THE MEANING OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

PICO DELLA MIRANDOLA, GIOVANNI FRANCESCO.

De morte Christi & propria cogitanda libri tres... de studio divinae et humanae philosophiae.

Bologna: Benedictus Hectoris, 1497. *Exceedingly scarce first edition of the two highly important works "On Remembering the Death of Christ and Oneself", which is dedicated to Savonarola in the year before he was condemned and hanged, and "On the Study Divine and Human Philosophy", being Gianfrancesco Pico's seminal first philosophical work, in which the foundation for his philosophical theories are laid and which foreshadows the scepticism of his "Examen", for which he became famous as the first modern Sceptic. The present publication is furthermore the first in which Gianfr. Pico refers to the discovery of America; the work was written merely a couple of years after Columbus' discovery became known, and Pico's references in the present work constitute one of the first testimonies to the awareness of the meaning and importance of the discovery of the New World. The present publication is of the utmost importance to Renaissance thought and the development of the modern world. It constitutes one of the earliest testimonies to the general influence of the discovery of America upon contemporary Europe as well as the first serious attempt we have at reviving the Scepticism of Sextus Empiricus and utilizing it in modern thought, providing a seminal premonition of the exact way that scepticism was to be used ab. 70 years later. Pico also directly influenced the translators of the first printed edition of Sextus' writings (1560's). "No discovery of the Renaissance remains livelier in modern philosophy than scepticism"... The revived skepticism of Sextus Empiricus was the strongest single agent of disbelief". (Copenhaver & Schmitt).*

A very fine, clean, and crisp copy in early limp vellum. From the library of William Le Queux, the principal precursor of Ian Fleming.

DKK 175.000 excl. VAT

IO. FRANCISCI PICI MIRANDVLAE IN
LIBROS DE MORTE CHRISTI ET PRO-
PRIA COGITANDA PROHEMIVM.

OMNES Ferme prisci temporis homines q
sapientes uulgo censebantur summū illud
bonū ad quod anhelat tota natura qua po-
tuere ratione uestigauerunt: Diuersa tamē
p arbitrio de ipsius & natura & sede sibi ita
tuerunt: aliis relicta ueri semita per p̄ruptas
rupes confragososq; calles id ipsum perquirentibus: Aliis p̄-
priis inuentis gaudentibus atq; in uoluptatum coeno se mer-
santibus. Et q̄q; inter hanc philosophantium turbam nonnul-
li fuerunt: qui deuium & distortum iter magna ex parte dese-
rentes recto proxime applicuerint congenito lumine ferente
opem: Omnes tamen obsepti caput ignorantiae nube a uia p̄-
fectae uirtutis aberrauerunt. Quamobrem & iure quidem i co-
gitationibus suis cunctos euanuisse Paulus apostolus iudica-
uit at promulgatis p̄ceptis diuinæ legis per Moſem Abra-
hæ posteritati q; & Dei purissimus cultor extiterat & cū eo fœ-
dus sempiternū inierat: Copiosus ueritatis splendor tam & si
quadā umbra circumdatus affulsit orbi: Quē tamē intueri po-
tuerunt uniuersæ gentiū nationes: Ne aut sub idolorū cultu
ra crassissimis obtectæ tenebris in p̄ceps ruerēt: aut solo huma-
ni intellectus hebeti fulgore contentæ ad solis iustitiæ radios
cæcutirent. Illius. n. legis ope felicitatis uere imago adūbrata
tñ apparere hoībus occæpit. Sed nec hebreorū populus cui da-
ta lex illa peculiari fuit dignas diuino munere retulit gratias:
Quādo quidē alienos deos adulterinosq; sequutus sumi & ue-
ri Dei iugū excussit: Ipsumq; demū ducē & in lege & in pphe-
tis ipsius spiritu afflatis p̄missum cuius uestigiis ad beatitudi-
nem pducentibus insistere debebat hoc est xpm Dei filiū uerū
Deū uerūq; hoīem obstinatione & inuidia neglexit irrisit cru-
cifixit. Vnde ob tot p̄petrata facinora merito reprobatus: &
nos electi: Qui. s. xp̄s colimus: atq; p̄referanda cæli ianua ob
Adæ scelus occlusa sūma qua genus hoīū charitate p̄lectū

ESTABLISHING THE ENLIGHTENMENT

POMPONAZZI, PIETRO.

De naturalium effectuum causis, sive de Incantationibus...

Basel, [Per Henrichum Petri, 1556 – on colophon]. *Exceedingly scarce first edition, first printing, of one of the most influential and important works in the history of modern thought. A work that has for a long time been overlooked due to the gross neglect of the history of Renaissance philosophy, but which has nonetheless been seminal to the development of scientific and philosophical thought from the 16th century and onwards. With a purely naturalistic and immanent view of the natural process, Pomponazzi here frees man's thought from the bounds of religion – replacing “believing” with “knowing” as Cassirer puts it – and provides modern thinkers and scientists with pure empiricism and naturalism.*

“De Incantationibus” is perhaps the most original work of natural philosophy of the Renaissance and arguably, the first work of what comes to be the Enlightenment. The work constitutes a forerunner of Naturalism and Empiricism and could be considered the first true Enlightenment work ever, causing Pomponazzi, our greatest Renaissance philosopher, to be generally considered “The last Scholastic and the first man of the Enlightenment” (Sandy, Randall, Kristeller). The appeal to experience is the main concern of the work, and its strict and completely novel way of treating the subject matter resulted in a hitherto unattained elevated position of philosophy in the Latin West, providing philosophy with a new method that remains dominant to this day and without which we would scarcely be able to imagine modern philosophy. Proclaiming the victory of philosophy over religion, the “de Incantationibus” changed the entire history of philosophy – philosophy being to Pomponazzi the supreme truth and the final judge of all phenomena.

An absolutely lovely, completely unrestored copy in its first binding.

DKK 245.000 excl. VAT



"THE BIBLE OF ASTROLOGY"

PTOLEMAEUS, CLAUDIUS – PTOLEMY.

[Tetrabiblos].

Norimbergae [Nürnberg], (Apud Ioannem Petreium), 1535. *The very rare first Greek/Latin edition, i.e. the editio princeps of the Greek text and the first edition of Camerarius' seminal translation into Latin, of Ptolemy's famous textbook of astrology known under the name "Tetrabiblos" or "Quadripartitum", the work which "ranks as the Bible of Astrology" (Stillwell) and which Ptolemy himself considered the natural complement to his "Almagest": "as the latter enables one to predict the positions of the heavenly bodies, so the former expounds the theory of their influences on terrestrial things." (D.S.B.). The present edition also contains the editio princeps of the Greek text of the "Karpas", or "Centiloquium" (because of its 100 aphorisms), erroneously attributed to Ptolemy, as well as Pontano's famous Latin version of it.*

The "Tetrabiblos" is considered one of, if not the, most important surviving ancient texts on astrology, and its impact and influence on this field has been immense. It was by far the most popular astrological work of Antiquity and it also greatly influenced the Islamic world, the Medieval Latin West, and the Renaissance. It was reprinted continuously for centuries, and its great popularity is often attributed to the fact that it is a textbook on the art of astrology itself and a "scientific" defense of it rather than a mere manual instructing lay people on how to practice the art.

"Of Ptolemy's genuine works the most germane to and significant for our investigation is his "Tetrabiblos"... In the "Tetrabiblos" the art of astrology receives sanction and exposition from perhaps the ablest mathematician and closest scientific observer of the day or at least from one who seemed so for succeeding generations. Hence from that time on astrology was able to take shelter from any criticism under the aegis of his authority..." (Thorndike).

Bound in a beautiful contemporary full blindstamped vellum binding over wooden boards.

DKK 150.000 excl. VAT

CLAVDII PTOLE

MAEI MATHEMATICI OPE

RIS LIBRI QVATVOR, IN QVI⁸
bus de iudicijs disseritur. ad Syrum.

DVO sunt Syre, quibus peruenitur ad astrono-
micas prædictiones, præcipua quidem & ma-
xima. Vnum quod primum & loco est & pote-
state, quo Solis, Lunæ & Stellarum motuum
configurationes cum erga se tum terram de-
prehendimus. Alterum quo de illarum confi-
gurationum naturali proprietate considera-
mus subiectarum rerum mutationes. Atq; horū prius & suū ha-
et & per se dignum tractatu studium, etiam si adiunctione al-
terius ad finem prædictionum nō perueniatur, deq; illo peculi-
riter & q̄ potuimus certis argumentis rationem uestigatam
hō libro explicuimus. De altero autem, minusq; adeo ex sese
effecto, in præsentia uerba facere decreuimus, conuenienti-
us uidem philosophiæ modo. Atq; ita, ne ab illo, cui ueritas cu-
re sit harum rerum comparatio fiat cū prima & immutabili cer-
titudine, cum intellexerit materiæ & illius habitudinis imbecil-
tatem, & difficultatem coniecturæ capiendæ, Neue quis à con-
emplatione eorum, quæ percipi possint resiliat, cum uideat tā
multa in uniuersum planē ab hoc circumfuso cælo affluentes
uobis causas declarare. Soler autē fieri, ut quicquid pauci assē-
qui possunt, id in multorum reprehensionem incurrat. Harum
terō duarum scientiarum, quam loco & potestate priorem di-
cimus, si qui calumniari uelint, merito cæci prorsus habeantur.
Sed altera præbet sanē non leuem occasionem insectatoribus.
Nam alij difficultate cognitionis adducti, scientiam esse negāt,
alij quia non facile quæ impendere sciant, possint euitari, inuti-
lem etiam finem cognitionis criminantur. Proinde antequam

b ad

THE DISCOVERY OF X-RAYS

RÖNTGEN, W.

Eine neue Art von Strahlen. (Vorläufige Mittheilung).

Würzburg, Stahel'schen K. Hof- und Universitätsbuch und Kunsthandlung, Ende 1895. *First printing, rare offprint in the original printed wrappers, published before the journal-issue, of Röntgen's landmark discovery of X-rays: "the foundation stones of roentgenology" (Garrison & Morton) and "one of the most important advances in the history of scientific development" (Heirs of Hippocrates). Here, Röntgen unveiled a new form of matter and offered a new revolutionary method for medical diagnosis, being "the greatest advance in diagnostic medicine since the invention of the stethoscope" (Norman), crystallography and radioactivity – "Practically every science was improved by the new technique" (Dibner).*

Röntgen's was the first Nobel Prize in physics, given in 1901 "in recognition of the extraordinary services he has rendered by the discovery of the remarkable rays subsequently named after him."

"Their importance in surgery, medicine and metallurgy is well known. Incomparably the most important aspect of Röntgen's experiments, however, is his discovery of matter in a new form, which has completely revolutionized the study of chemistry and physics. Laue and the Braggs (406) have used the X-rays to show us the atomic structure of crystals. Mosely (407) has reconstructed the periodic table of the elements. Becquerel (393) was directly inspired by Röntgen's results to the investigation that discovered radio-activity. Finally J. J. Thomson (386) enunciated the electron theory as a result of investigating the nature of X-rays." (PMM).

In order to ensure priority for his discovery, Röntgen first published the paper as an offprint from "Sitzungsberichte der Physikalisch-medicinischen Gesellschaft zu Würzburg" in 1895.

In the original printed wrappers, with a bit of soiling and a repaired tear.

DKK 60.000 excl. VAT

EINE NEUE ART
VON
STRAHLEN.

Von

DR. W. RÖNTGEN.

Ö. Ö. PROFESSOR AN DER K. UNIVERSITÄT WÜRZBURG

WÜRZBURG.

VERLAG UND DRUCK DER STAHEL/SCHEN K. HOF- UND UNIVERSITÄTS-
BUCH- UND KUNSTHANDLUNG.

Ende 1895.

60 Al.

THE EDUCATION OF MAN

ROUSSEAU, J.J.

Émile ou de l'éducation. 4 Tomes.

A la Haye, Chez Jean Néaulme, (Recte: Paris, Duchesne), 1762. *The very scarce actual first edition, being the rarer, more sought-after, nicer 8vo-edition (as opposed to the much more common 12mo edition, which was printed about simultaneously, but which seems to have appeared later), the 8vo format also being the one preferred by Rousseau himself and the format in which he wanted his great work to appear.*

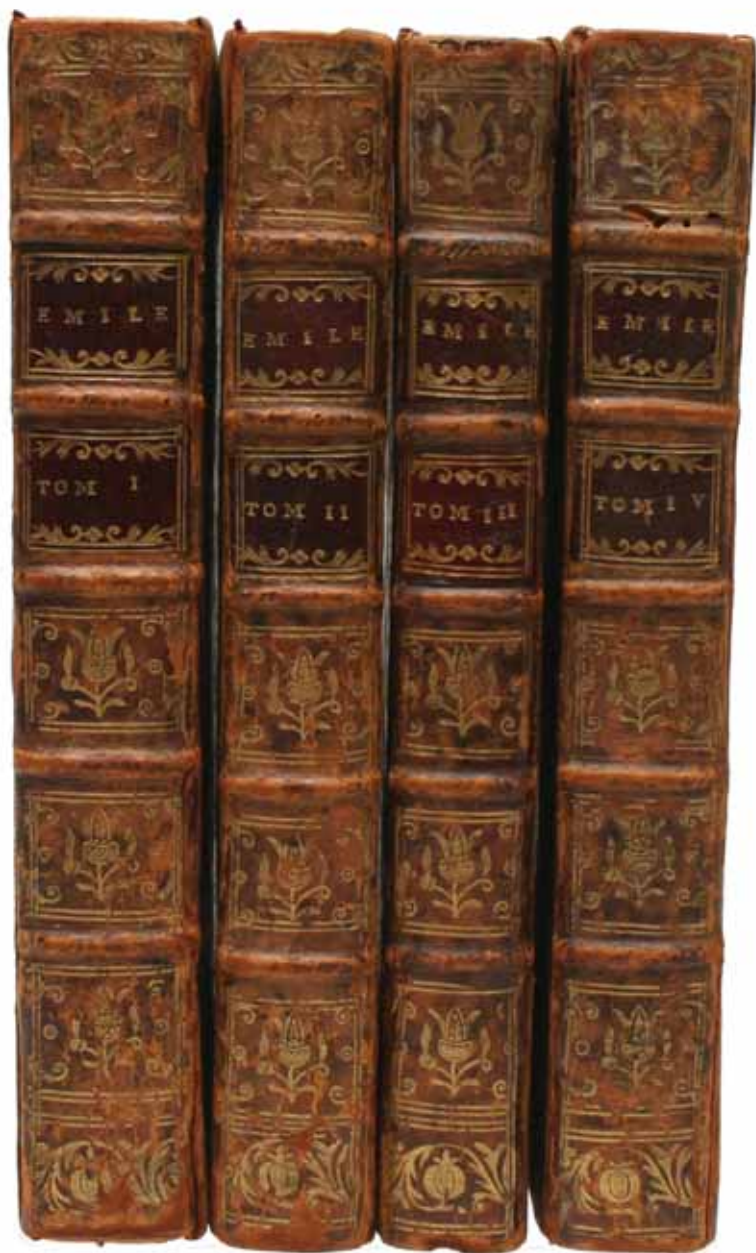
This magnificent work constitutes the climax of Rousseau's genius as well as the most important work on education since Plato. In Émile, Rousseau poses an entirely new approach to education and the upbringing of children. His thoughts were exceedingly controversial, the work was burnt by the executioner immediately after its first appearance and Rousseau had to flee the country due to a warrant for his arrest.

Rousseau's "Émile" constitutes the most significant modern treatise on the education of man, surpassed only by Plato's "Republic". The comparison with Plato is all the more apt, seeing that both works grow out and are meant to remedy lacunae in the political philosophy of their authors.

The conclusion to Rousseau's work on the social contract, also written during Rousseau's stay in Montmorency, had pointed to a predicament of political thought: that only if man were himself naturally inclined to freedom, could he make use of political freedom. "Émile" is the analysis of the conditions, under which a child can develop into a free human being. As such, it presents the conclusion to Rousseau's earlier works on inequality, political freedom and servitude.

Bound in four beautiful uniform contemporary full mottled calf bindings with some overall wear.

DKK 75.000 excl. VAT



SPINOZA'S "ONE INDISPUTABLE MASTERPIECE"

[BENEDICT DE SPINOZA].

Opera Posthuma... [Containing, amongst others, the "Ethica"...].

[Amsterdam, Jan Rieuwertsz], 1677. *The rare first edition of Spinoza's "Opera Posthuma", which contains the seminal first printing of his magnum opus, the "Ethics", his philosophical masterpiece, which constitutes the first systematic exposition of "Pantheism". "The "Opera Posthuma", published in the same year [as his death, 1677], have served, then and since, with the "Tractatus Theologico-Politicus", to immortalize his name."* (PMM). With "his one indisputable masterpiece" [i.e. the "Ethics"] (Bennett), one of the greatest contributions to Western philosophy, Spinoza is considered one of the most important philosophers of all times. Laying the foundation for 18th century Enlightenment, he is indisputably recognized as one of the greatest rationalists of the 17th century. With his "Ethics" he presents his groundbreaking opposition to Descartes' mind-body-dualism and thereby changes the entire trajectory of modern philosophy. As Hegel would say in his "History of Philosophy", "You are either a Spinozist or not a philosopher at all." "Baruch (or Benedictus) Spinoza is one of the most important philosophers -and certainly the most radical- of the early modern period. His thought combines a commitment to Cartesian metaphysical and epistemological principles with elements from ancient Stoicism and medieval Jewish rationalism into a nonetheless highly original system. His extremely naturalistic views on God, the world, the human being and knowledge serve to ground a moral philosophy centered on the control of the passions leading to virtue and happiness. They also lay the foundations for a strongly democratic political thought and a deep critique of the pretensions of Scripture and sectarian religion. Of all the philosophers of the seventeenth-century, perhaps none have more relevance today than Spinoza." (SEP).

A very fine copy in contemporary full vellum.

DKK 120.000 excl. VAT

Natus Amstelred.
MDC. XXXII
24. Novemb.

Obiitus Hagae Com.
MDC. LXXVII
21. Febru.



BENEDICTUS DE SPINOZA .

Cui natura, Deus, rerum cui cognitus ordo,
Hoc Spinoza statu conspiciendus erat.
Expressere viri faciem, sed pingere mentem
Zeuxidis artifices non valere manus.
Illa viget scriptis: illic sublimia tractat:
Hunc quicumque cupis noscere, scripta lege.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF PESSIMISM

SCHOPENHAUER, ARTHUR.

Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung.

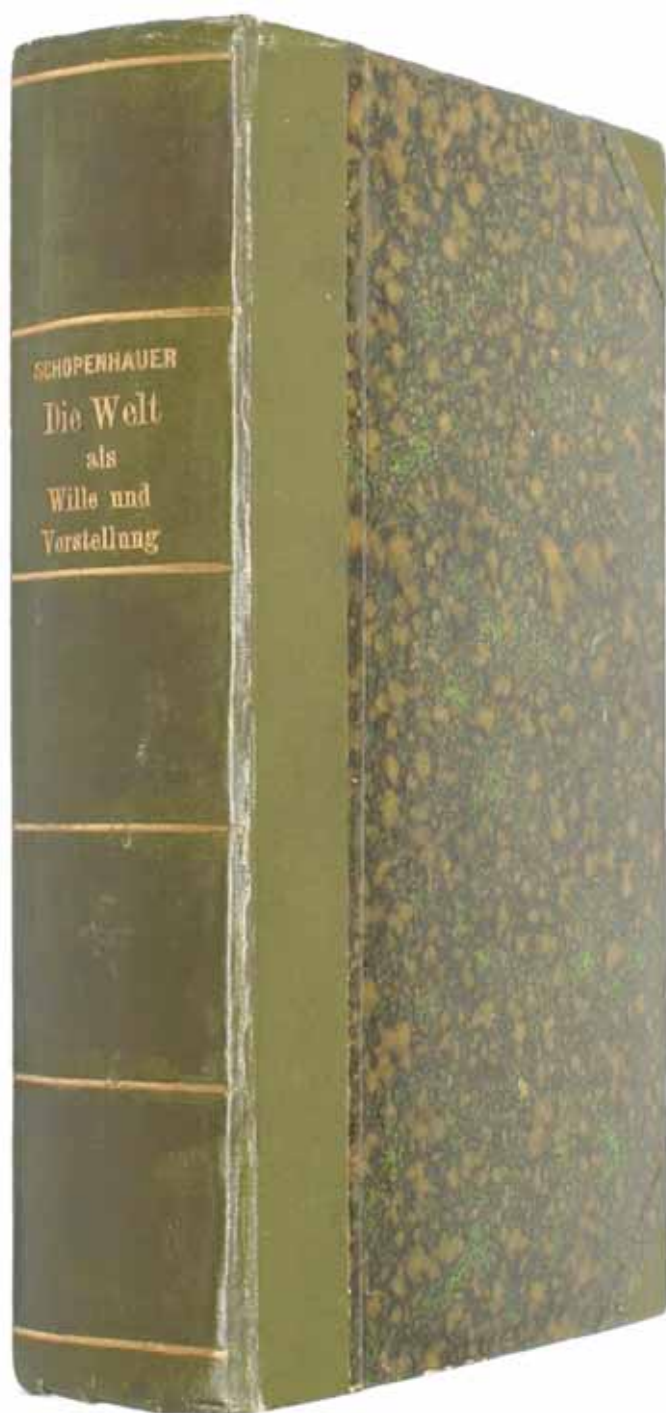
Leipzig, F.A. Brockhaus, 1819. *The extremely scarce first edition of Schopenhauer's main work, "The World as Will and Idea", which became a seminal philosophical work that deeply influenced many important later thinkers, e.g. Nietzsche.*

Schopenhauer's "modern" mind resulted in a philosophy of nothingness and a pessimistic denial of the identity of change and progress, which are the predominant notions in this his main work, and only in modern thinkers would they find their true addressees. These modern thinkers, who were much influenced by Schopenhauer include some of the most influential men of the 19th and 20th centuries – Nietzsche, Wagner, Maler, Darwin, Einstein, Jung, Freud, Wittgenstein, Popper, Horkheimer, Beckett, Borges, Tolstoy, Thomas Mann, Knut Hamsun etc, etc...

The book was printed in about 700-750 copies, but due to the controversial contents and the too "modern" mind of Schopenhauer, the work was met with no sympathy in early 19th century Europe and sold very poorly. The total lack of initial impact and the terribly bad sale-numbers caused the destruction of all the remaining copies, and only a very small portion of the original 700 or 750 copies still exist, making the first edition of this work one of the most rare important philosophical works of the 19th century. Schopenhauer actually suspected his publisher of deliberate treachery. "But by slow degrees his reputation grew. In 1844 a second edition of "Die Welt als Wille" appeared, and he began to acquire disciples and public recognition." (PMM). A third edition appeared in 1859, the year before Schopenhauer died.

A nice copy in contemporary green half cloth

DKK 210.000 excl. VAT



THE BIBLE OF LIBERAL THOUGHT

SMITH, ADAM.

An Enquiry into the Nature and the Causes of the Wealth of Nations.

London, W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1776. *First edition of Adam Smith's seminal main work, "the first and greatest classic of modern economic thought" (PMM) and the main foundational work of the era of liberal free trade.*

Adam Smith is considered the founder of Political Economy in Britain, mainly due to his groundbreaking work, the "Wealth of Nations" from 1776. The work took him 12 years to write and was probably in contemplation 12 years before that. The book sold well, and the first edition, the number of which is unknown, sold out within six months, which came as a surprise to the publisher, and probably also to Smith himself, since the work not only "requires much thought and reflection (qualities that do not abound among modern readers) to peruse to any purpose." (Letter from David Hume), but was also hardly reviewed nor noticed by magazines or annuals. In spite of this, it did evoke immense interest in the learned and the political world, and Buckle's words that the work is "in its ultimate results probably the most important book that has ever been written", and that it has "done more towards the happiness of man than has been effected by the united abilities of all the statesmen and legislators of whom history has preserved an authentic account" aptly describe the still prevailing general opinion of the work.

"Where the political aspects of human rights had taken two centuries to explore, Smith's achievement was to bring the study of economic aspects to the same point in a single work. "The Wealth of Nations" is not a system, but as a provisional analysis it is completely convincing. The certainty of its criticism and its grasp of human nature have made it the first and greatest classic of modern economic thought." (PMM).

An excellent, clean, fine, and bright copy, completely uncut in two magnificent recent full calf pastiche-bindings.

DKK 950.000 excl. VAT

AN
I N Q U I R Y
INTO THE
Nature and Causes
OF THE
WEALTH OF NATIONS.

By ADAM SMITH, LL.D. and F.R.S.
Formerly Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow;

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR W. STEPHANSON, AND T. CADELL, IN THE STRAND.
MDCCLXVI.

THE FINAL CONQUEST OF DARKNESS

SWAN, JOSEPH WILSON.

Electric Lamps. [British Patent] No. 4933.

[London, Eyre and Spottiswoode], 1880, 27th November. *Scarce original printed patent for the seminal invention that is the incandescent light bulb. Though usually erroneously ascribed to Thomas Edison, it was in fact Joseph Swan who invented the light bulb and ended the dark ages.*

Swan first publicly demonstrated his incandescent carbon lamp at a lecture on December 18th 1878. However, after burning with a bright light for some minutes in his laboratory, the lamp broke down due to excessive current. By 1879 Swan had solved the problem of incandescent electric lighting by means of a vacuum lamp and he publicly demonstrated a working lamp to a larger audience. He was not completely satisfied, however, as there were still some fundamental problems attached to it. By 1880, he had finally reached perfection. The striking improvements consisted in the carbonised paper filaments being discarded in favour of "parchmentised" cotton thread. Finally, he deemed his milestone invention worthy of filing a patent, and on that memorable day of November 27th 1880, he was granted that most important British Patent No. 4933, "Electric Lamps", marking man's final conquest of darkness.

The invention of the light bulb is a turning point in the history of mankind, like the wheel or the invention of the printing press. As McLuhan put it in his groundbreaking main work, "a light bulb creates an environment by its mere presence.". It does not have content in itself, as e.g. a newspaper, but it is a medium with a social effect strong enough to change the way we think, act, and behave. A light bulb enables people to create spaces during night-time that would otherwise be enveloped by darkness. Electric light is "pure information" – a medium without a message. "Whether the light is being used for brain surgery or night baseball is a matter of indifference." Both activities, he explains are in some way the content of electric light, as they could not exist without the light. The medium that is electric light shapes and controls the scale and form of human association and action.

DKK 95.000 excl. VAT

A.D. 1880, Nov. 27, N^o 4933.
SWAN'S SPECIFICATION.

(1 SHEET.)

FIG. 1.

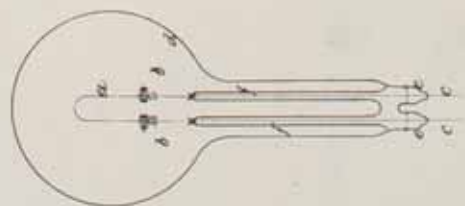


FIG. 2.

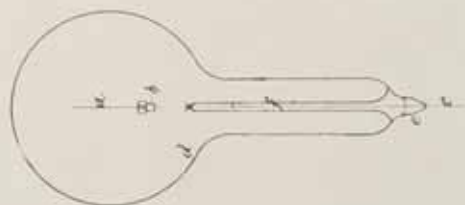


FIG. 3.

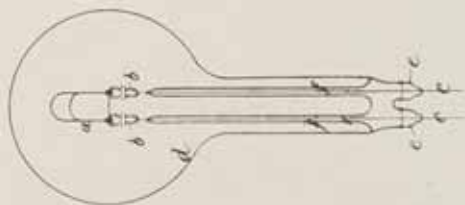
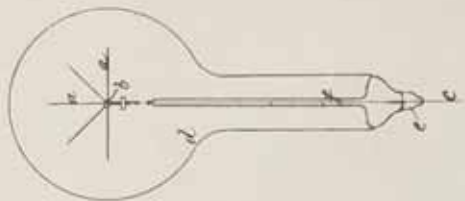


FIG. 4.



Lamp. Liquid by Glass. Electric Lamp and Wrought Iron. 1880.
Electric Lamp. Quartz and Glass. 1880.

High & Low, 1880.

THE MANIFESTO OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY – DEFINING “SPACE” FOR THE FIRST TIME PROPER

TELESIO, BERNARDINO [BERNARDINUS TELESIIUS].

De Rerum Natura iuxta propria principia.

Napoli, Apud Iosephum Cacchium, 1570. *The rare and important first edition thus, being the much enlarged (by treatises on specific questions of natural philosophy) and revised second edition and the first edition under the canonical title “De Rerum Natura” (clearly referring to Lucretius’s great work), of Telesio’s revolutionizing main work, which established a new kind of natural philosophy and earned him the reputation as “the first of the moderns” (Francis Bacon). The work is a manifesto for natural philosophy emancipated from peripatetic rationalism, expressed clearly in the subtitle to the first book of the work: “the structure of the world and the nature and magnitude of bodies contained in it are not to be sought from reason, as the ancients did; they must be perceived from sensation and treated as being things themselves.” “Taken as a whole, the book is a frontal assault on the foundations of Peripatetic philosophy accompanied by a proposal for replacing Aristotelianism with a system more faithful to nature and experience.” (Copenhaver & Schmitt). Telesio’s “De Rerum Natuna” constitutes one of the first serious attempts to replace Aristotle’s natural philosophy, and his seminal, novel theory of space and time anticipates Newton’s absolute time and absolute space. It furthermore even seems that it is in the present work that the word “space” (“spatium”) is used for the first time to determine what we now mean by space – thus Telesio has here created an entirely new terminology for one of the single most important phenomena within physics, astronomy, philosophy, etc., giving to it a terminological precision that is unprecedented and which has influenced the entire history of science and philosophy. “In some of his characteristic theories, Telesio appears as a direct or indirect forerunner of Newton and Locke.” (Kristeller).*

A fine unrestored copy in contemporary limp vellum.

DKK 135.000 excl. VAT

BERNARDINI

TELESII
CONSENTINI

De Rerum Natura iuxta propria prin-
cipia, Liber Primus, & Secun-
dus, denuò editi.



Juliani

n°

Ricci

634

Cum Licentia Superiorum.

NEAPOLI,

Apud Iosephum Cacchium.

Anno M D LXX.

THE ORIGINATORS OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY

[THE PRE-SOCRATICS].

Poesis filosofos (Greek)...

(Geneva), Stephanus, 1573. *The very rare first edition of the first anthology of pre-Socratic thought. This milestone publication, edited by Henri Estienne and with Latin notes by J.J. Scaliger, constitutes the first printing of the surviving fragments of Pre-Socratics – the originators of Greek philosophy – and the first work devoted solely to Pre-Socratic thought. Up until it was published, the modern world had only known the Pre-Socratics indirectly, e.g. through references in Plato or Aristotle. “Modern interest in early Greek philosophy can be traced back to 1573, when Henri Estienne collected a number of presocratic fragments in “Poesis philosophica”. ” (Stamatellos). Within the history of modern philosophy and modern thought in general, the importance of the present work can hardly be over-estimated. Containing for the first time on their own the fragments of the pre-Socratic philosophers, this foundational work is “a volume of major importance to the history of Western thought, which rightly belongs on the same shelf with the first editions of Plato and Aristotle”. (Schreiber). As Plato and Aristotle form the foundation for Western thought, so the Pre-Socratics form the foundation for Plato and Aristotle. “The first philosophers paved the way for the work of Plato and Aristotle – and hence for the whole of Western thought...” (Waterfield). This first edition of the foundational fragments, the fragments of the works upon which Western thought rests, gave to the modern world the opportunity of studying Pre-Socratic thought as such. With this publication came the revival of Pre-Socratic thought and the birth of Pre-Socratic scholarship. Being available to Renaissance thinkers, the Pre-Socratics could now be studied as they deserved, and this seminal publication is responsible for the direction that much modern philosophy was to take, for centuries to come. Only in the 19th century did a new edition of the Pre-Socratic fragments compete with Estienne’s great anthology.*

A fine copy in a later (ab. 1850) green half calf.

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ΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ ΦΙΛΟ-
ΣΟΦΟΣ.

POESIS PHILO-
SOPHICA,

Vel saltem,

Reliquiæ poësis philosophicæ,
EMPEDOCLIS, PARMENIDIS,
XENOPHANIS, CLEANTHIS,
TIMONIS, EPICHARMI.

Adiuncta sunt

ORPHEI illius carmina qui à suis ap-
pellatus fuit ὁ θεολόγος.

ITEM,

HERACLITI ET DEMO-
criti loci quidam, & eorum epistolæ.



ANNO M. D. LXXIII,

excudebat Henr. Stephanus.

CVM PRIVILEGIO CAES.
MAIESTATIS.

1873

THE MOST IMPORTANT BREAKTHROUGH IN GENETICS SINCE MENDEL

TJIO, JOE HIN & ALBERT LEVAN.

The Chromosome Number in Man.

Lund, 1956. *First printing, in the very rare off-print – Johannes Holtfreter's copy -, of the revolutionary paper that established for the first time the correct number of chromosomes in man, thus founding modern human cytogenetics. The present paper constitutes the most important breakthrough in genetics since Mendel.*

"The finding that the normal human diploid chromosome number was 46, rather than 48 as had been assumed for many years previously, represents the starting point of modern human cytogenetics, with great importance for future clinical applications in the detection of both constitutional chromosome abnormalities and somatic abnormalities such as those seen in cancers. This discovery... is now of historical as well as scientific importance." "After 50 years, the paper of Tjio and Levan can be clearly seen as one of the major landmarks of human genetics, opening up the field of human chromosomes and of medical genetics generally to detailed analysis, as well as fulfilling its original aim of providing a normal reference point for studies of chromosomes in cancer." (Harper).

The rediscovery of Mendel's law at the end of the 19th century triggered intense interest in the principles of heredity; ever since that time, chromosome behavior had been studied scientifically, but although a great deal of scientific interest was directed towards learning more about chromosomes themselves, it wasn't until Tjio and Levan's epochal discovery that the correct human chromosome count was established.

Johannes Holtfreter was the world's foremost experimental embryologist in the mid 20th century. He initiated and contributed substantially to many lines of experimentation (that are still ongoing) in the analysis of the embryonic "organizer" and embryonic induction. Holtfreter made many significant discoveries in the field of developmental biology and is considered one of the most significant embryologists of the 20th century.

A fine copy.

DKK 54.000 excl. VAT

W. Holmström²

Separat. of Hereditas 12 (1966)

THE CHROMOSOME NUMBER OF MAN

By JOE HIN THO and ALBERT LEVAN

ESTACION EXPERIMENTAL DE AULA DEL ZARAGOZA, SPAIN, AND CANCER CHROMOSOME
LABORATORY, INSTITUTE OF GENETICS, UPM, SWEDEN

WHILE staying last summer at the Sloan-Kettering Institute, New York, one of us tried out some modifications of Hsu's technique (1952) on various human tissue cultures carried in serial *in vitro* cultivation at that institute. The results were promising inasmuch as some fairly satisfactory chromosome analyses were obtained in cultures both of tissues of normal origin and of tumours (LEVAN, 1956).

Later on both authors, working in cooperation at Lund, have tried still further to improve the technique. We had access to tissue cultures of human embryonic lung fibroblasts, grown in bovine amniotic fluid; these were very kindly supplied to us by Dr. RUNE GREER of the Virus Laboratory, Institute of Bacteriology, Lund. All cultures were primary explants taken from human embryos obtained after legal abortions. The embryos were 10–25 cm in length. The chromosomes were studied a few days after the *in vitro* explantation had been made.

In our opinion the hypotonic pre-treatment introduced by Hsu, although a very significant improvement especially for spreading the chromosomes, has a tendency to make the chromosome outlines somewhat blurred and vague. We consequently tried to abbreviate the hypotonic treatment to a minimum, hoping to induce the scattering of the chromosomes without unfavourable effects on the chromosome surface. Pre-treatment with hypotonic solution for only one or two minutes gave good results. In addition, we gave a colchicine dose to the culture medium 12–20 hours before fixation, making the medium 50×10^{-4} mol/l for the drug. The colchicine effected a considerable accumulation of mitoses and a varying degree of chromosome contraction. Fixation followed in 60 % acetic acid, twice exchanged in order to wash out the salts left from the culture medium and from the hypotonic solution that would otherwise have caused precipitation with the orcein. Ordinary squash preparations were made in 1 % acetic orcein. For chromosome counts the squashing was made very mild in order to keep the chromosomes in the metaphase groups. For idiogram studies a more thorough squashing was preferable. In many cases single cells were squashed

1—Received 15

MASTERY OF THE AIR

TSIOLKOVSKIY, K. E.

Aerostat Metallicheskiy Upravljaemoey.

Moskva [Moscow], 1892. *Extremely rare first edition of Tsiolkovski's first publication on the aerostat (later "dirigible", also known as "zeppelin"), being the exceedingly important first work on the seminal invention that is the metal dirigible – an invention that revolutionized human culture.*

"In the second half of the nineteenth century mankind, in its struggle for mastery of the air, placed its greatest hopes in the dirigible." (Semenov). It was Tsiolkovsky who – beginning with the present publication – met with these hopes for mankind, presenting as the first person ever the metal-zeppelin; Tsiolkovski's aerostat was far in advance of the projects made by foreign inventors, e.g. predating Zeppelin's scheme of the rigid dirigible by many years. "In appraising his own scheme of the all-metal dirigible, Tsiolkovsky wrote: "The scheme of the dirigible is new and has been worked out in great detail. This type of dirigible does not need a ballonet, it is free from loss of gas and ballast. Its economical properties are such as to enable it to compete with water vessels. The problem of the cross section of the envelope has been solved by me for the first time. There is a mathematical and experimental elaboration of many aspects of the metal and non-metal dirigibles." Tsiolkovski expressed a number of entirely novel ideas concerning dirigible design. In fact he was the father of the all-metal dirigible aerostat with changeable volume and gas heating. His technological foresight was greatly in advance of the level of industrial development in the nineties." (Kosmodemyansky). "His ideas were dozens of years ahead of the science and technology of his time... Forty years of experimenting were needed to produce concepts that had already been expressed by K.E. Tsiolkovkiy, while aeronautics was still in the cradle... His work is now a shining beacon in science, attracting the attention of the scientists and designers called upon to provide mankind with a reliable transport dirigible." (NASA).

A very well-preserved copy in the original wrappers.

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АЭРОСТАТЪ

МЕТАЛЛИЧЕСКІЙ УПРАВЛЯЕМЫЙ.

К. Циолковскій.

Авторъ работы: „Давленіе жидкости изъ равномерно движущагося къ ней плоскости“, — помещенной въ IV томѣ Трудовъ Отдѣленія Физическихъ наукъ Императорскаго Общества Любителей Естественнаго 1891 г.

Издание С. Е. Черткова.

Цена 50 коп.

МОСКВА.

Типографъ М. Г. Волковъ, Б. Чернышевскій переулочекъ, дома Притомскихъ, противъ Анжидской церкви.

1892.

THE LEONARDO DA VINCI OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY

WITTGENSTEIN, LUDWIG.

Improvements in propellers applicable for aerial machines.

[Redhill, Love & Malcolmson for His Majesty Stationery Office, 1911]. *The extremely rare propeller patent that constitutes Wittgenstein's first publication, and without doubt the scarcest. It is his work on the propeller presented here and the mathematical problems associated with the development of it that leads Wittgenstein to consider the foundations of mathematics, considerations that directly lead him to philosophy and logic and to an immediate change of career, without which the entire tradition of modern philosophy and logic would have looked completely different. The present publication, published at the mere age of 21, is arguably responsible for catapulting Wittgenstein into his philosophical career. After taking out the patent, Wittgenstein quit his aeronautical career and stopped working on his jet-engine. Not until recently has the great importance of the invention to early aviation been recognized – Wittgenstein's scheme anticipated by three decades developments in which blade-tip jets were used to drive the rotors of hybrid helicopters. Wittgenstein's patent had within it the seeds of the centrifugal-flow gas turbine engine, later to be developed in the 1930'ies by Frank Whittle, the father of jet-propulsion and the inventor of the turbojet engine. About 30 years after Wittgenstein's invention, the engine was reinvented, by Friedrich Doblhoff, this time leading to a completely new concept for a helicopter, which was successfully tested for the first time in 1943.*

The patent was unknown to all Wittgenstein biographers and scholars, confirming the extreme scarcity of it. Only von Wright mentions Wittgenstein's work, and only indirectly, probably not knowing about the patent. Wittgenstein apparently told him "the problem on which he worked at Manchester has since become very urgent". Von Wright's assumption was that he was referring to the emergence of reaction engines in modern aircraft.

Well preserved; sometime machine stitched into a volume, now disbound.

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[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]



Fig. 1.

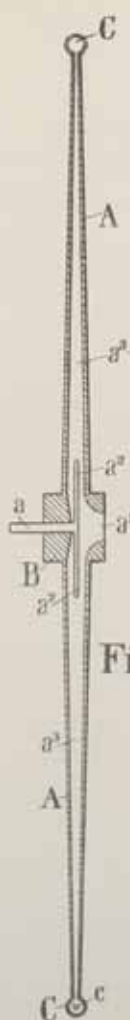


Fig. 2.

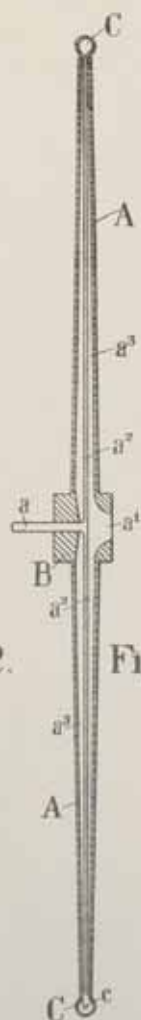
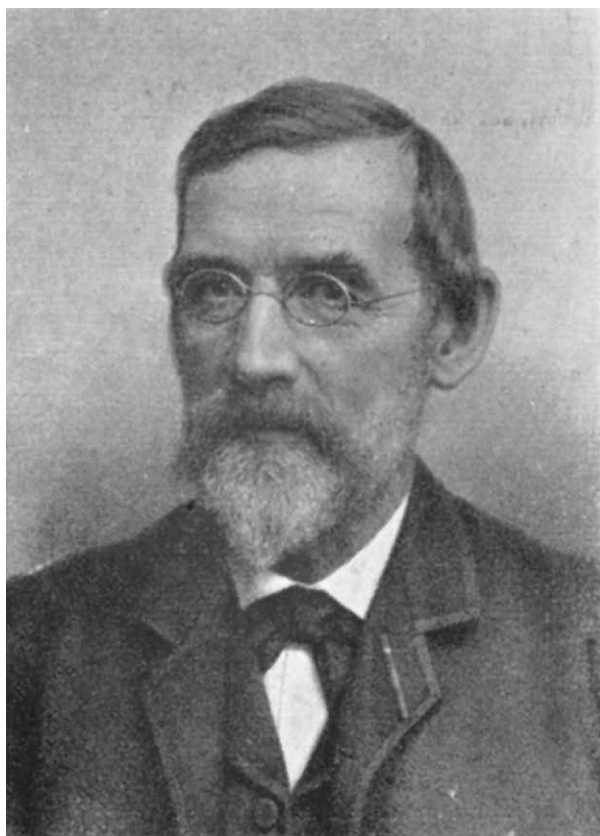


Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.



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