



*We are specialized in science, philosophy, economics, natural history, and history of ideas in general, in the period from the 15th to the 20th century. Below are short-title descriptions of the books that we are showing at the 55th New York Antiquarian Book Fair, 2015. Full descriptions of all of our books are available. Please visit us in **BOOTH C6**. For a full view of our entire stock, please visit our web-site, www.lynge.com, where you will be able to search and browse more than 20,000 books.*

**55th New York Antiquarian Book Fair,
April 9-12**

Short-title List

-Full descriptions of all items are available upon request

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Science & Technology

THE FOUNDATION OF ELECTRODYNAMICS

AMPÈRE, ANDRÉ-MARIE.

Mémoire présenté à l'Académie royale des Sciences... + Suite du Mémoire sur l'Action mutuelle entre deux courans électriques...

1820. First printings of the two articles that together constitute the first announcement of Ampère's discoveries on electromagnetism.

USD 4,500

FOUNDING ELECTRO-DYNAMICS - OFFPRINT-ISSUE

AMPÈRE, ANDRÉ-MARIE.

Mémoires sur l'action mutuelle de deux courans électriques...

(1820). First edition, in the extremely scarce off-print, of the first announcement of Ampère's seminal discoveries on electromagnetism, which laid the foundation for electrodynamics.

USD 16,000

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

ARISTOTELES (ARISTOTLE).

[Organon].

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. The importance of his seminal Aristotle-edition can hardly be over-estimated. 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.

USD 78,000

THE REFORMATION OF KNOWLEDGE

BACON, FRANCIS.

[De Augmentis Scientiarum].

1623. The extremely rare first edition of what is arguably Bacon's main work "De Augmentis Scientiarum" (a greatly expanded and completely re-written version of the "Advancement of Learning", 1605), 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.

USD 37,000

FOUNDING THE THEORY OF THE ELECTRIC NATURE OF FISH

(BANCROFT, EDWARD).

An Essay on the Natural History of Guiana, In South America...

1769. First edition of one of the most significant works in the history of electrophysiology, the work that laid the foundation for the study of electric fish in connection with electricity and profoundly altered the course of the scientific research in the nature of electricity. In the present work, Bancroft famously challenges Réaumur's firmly accepted theory that the shock from the Torpedo Fish is mechanical rather than electrical and gives a number of proofs that this shock is in fact electrical, sparking the interest in the nature of fish in connection with electricity, which led directly to the discoveries of Galvani and Volta. It was due to the present work by Bancroft that John Walsh took an interest in electric fish and finally, in 1772, obtained firm evidence of Bancroft's theory that the shock of the fish are indeed electric (and not mechanical) in nature. This discovery completely altered the scientific view of the nature of electricity and laid the foundation for all later discoveries in the field.

USD 4,500

THE WORLD'S FIRST POWER-GENERATING WIND-MILL

BLYTH, JAMES.

Improvements in Wind Engines. [British Patent] Number: 19,401. A.D. [Date of Application, 10th Nov., 1891 - Accepted, 12th Dec., 1891].

1891. Scarce original printed patent for the world's first energy-generating wind-mill, the "Blyth Turbine", being the first wind turbine used to convert wind energy into power. Blyth's seminal invention marked the dawn of wind turbine development. Although previously credited with being the first to use a wind powered machine to generate electricity, it is now an accepted fact that the American inventor Charles Brush came second to Blyth and his wind mill.

USD 5,600

BRAHE'S "INSTRUMENTA ASTRONOMICA"

BLAEU, J.W.

Descriptio Daniae... Tychonis Brahae Instrumenta Astronomica

(1662). First printing of the magnificent Hven-Brahe section of Blaeu's Atlas Major, considered "the greatest and finest atlas ever published". Tycho Brahe educated Joan Blaeu's father Willem Blaeu, who visited Brahe's Island Hven for a period of six months in 1595, learning, among other things, triangulation; - the map here of Hven became the first triangulated map and is furthermore probably Blaeu's first map. He devoted a part of volume one of his fine atlas to Tycho Brahe, and this magnificent part constitutes the engravings depicting Tycho Brahe's Island Hven, his buildings, castles and astronomical instruments. The beautiful depictions of Brahe's astronomical instruments are copied by Blaeu from Brahe's "Astronomia instaurata Mechanica" and put into a larger scale here. The "Mechanica" is called one of the most elegant scientific works ever published; it set a new standard for description of technical apparatus. The text is written by Johannes Pontanus.

USD 18,500

THE FIRST COMMERCIALY SUCCESSFUL LIGHT BULB

EDISON, THOMAS ALVA.

Improvements in Electric Lamps, and in the Method of Manufacturing of the Same. [British patent, No.:] 4576.

1879. The exceedingly rare first British patent granted to Edison for his perhaps most famous invention: the incandescent light bulb. The seminal invention of the lightbulb constitutes not only one of the most widespread inventions in modern times it also came to epitomize man's control of nature.

USD 8,800

WITH THE FIRST PRINTING OF NEWTON'S "LUNAE THEORIA" AS WELL AS THE UNVEILING OF HIS CLASSICAL SCHOLIA

GREGORY, DAVID. (ISAAC NEWTON).

Astronomiae Physicae & Geometricae Elementa.

1702. First edition of the first text book of astronomy based on Newtonian principles. Apart from its importance in remodeling astronomy in conformity with physical theory, the work is of the utmost importance as a source book - it contains the first printing of Newton's paper on lunar theory as well as the first exposition of Newton's Classical Scholia, which he himself considered an important part of his philosophy.

USD 4,500

THE FIRST INSIGHT INTO THE VISIONARY SOURCE OF HERMETISM

HERMES TRISMEGISTOS.

Poimandres. Asklepiou Oroï pros Ammona Basliea (Greek).

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. The two works in the present publication have for centuries 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 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.

USD 11,800

THE REVOLUTION IN COSMOLOGY

HUBBLE, EDWIN.

A Relation between Distance and radial Velocity among extra-galactic Nebulae.

1929. First printing (in: "Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America") of this classic work in observational Cosmology, one of the great intellectual revolutions of the twentieth century, constituting the discovery of the uniform expansion of the universe. It is now known as "Hubble's Law", which relates the recessional speed of distant galaxy to its distance. "This discovery finally brought the question of the beginning of the universe into the realm of science" (Hawking "A brief History of Time").

USD 6,700

THE ANTICIPATION AND FINAL OBSERVATION OF BLACK HOLES

MICHELL, JOHN (+) GIBBONS, G. W. & S. HAWKING.

On the Means of discovering the Distance, Magnitude, ect. of the Fixed Stars... (+) Evidence for Black Holes in Binary Star Systems.

(1784) + 1971. First printings of these two landmark papers which together embrace the entire history of Black Hole-Sciences: Michell's groundbreaking letter to Cavendish in which he put forth the highly controversial and foresighted idea of a body so massive that even light could not escape it, thereby introducing for the very first time the concept of a Black Hole, together with Hawking and Gibbons' final confirmation and very first observational evidence for the existence of black holes published 187 years later. John Mitchell's idea of black holes in 1783 were to a large extent ignored and the concept sank into complete obscurity and was not rediscovered until the 1970ies when Stephen Hawking turned it into one of the most popular and researched areas of physics and cosmology.

USD 3,700

**PRESENTATION-COPY, SIGNED, WITH AUTHORIAL CORRECTIONS AND AUTHENTICATION
STAMP**

MYDORGE, CLAUDE.

Prodromi catoptrorum et dioptrorum...

1631. The exceedingly scarce first edition, presentation-copy with authorial corrections and authentication-stamp, of Mydorge's highly important work in optical geometry (providing the geometrical basis for optics), his famous study on conic sections, which served as inspiration for the likes of Descartes and Newton. It is in the present work that Mydorge presents for the first time his new powerful idea of deforming figures, proving important results on deforming conic sections, a groundbreaking technique, which was taken up by La Hire and Newton, and later by Poncelet and Chasles. The term "parameter" (for the erect side) of a conic section is also introduced for the first time. This first edition is of the utmost scarcity, with only four copies listed in libraries world-wide and no traceable auction-records. It was printed in very few copies only, and as far as we can make out, the entire print has presumably been intended as gift-copies from the author. The copy, inscribed to the distinguished Christian S. Zeuggmann, has been water-damaged at an early stage, leaving the bards a bit stained and "bumpy" and the interior "creased", but with very little (and then very light) staining or spotting.

USD 40.000

THE PHONIC WHEEL

PAUL LA COUR.

La Roue Phonique.

1878. Very rare first edition of the first work to describe the seminal invention that is the phonic wheel, invented and patented by Paul la Cour - "the Danish Edison" - in late 1877 and publicized for the first time in 1878 in French (as it is here) and Danish simultaneously. The phonic wheel, a synchronous motor operated by pulsating current, constituted a fundamental improvement upon the telegraph-system, as it enabled the simultaneous sending of up to 100 telegrams at a time (in comparison, Edison, who worked on solving the same problem at the same time, was only able to invent a device allowing for the sending of 4 telegrams at a time). This seminal invention revolutionized the telegraph-system. It was also of great importance to the early development of the television, as it constituted an important feature in proposals for telectoscopes and in some electromechanical television systems. The phonic wheel was the first invention to make use of the principle that we now call "time division multiplexing".

USD 2,500

THE PEAK OF RENAISSANCE TECHNOLOGY

RAMELLI, AGOSTINO.

Schatzkammer, Mechanischer Künste,...

1620. First (and only) German edition of Ramelli's remarkable landmark work of Renaissance technology, which anticipated many devices that were successfully manufactured centuries later. Only two editions of this work were published, the original from 1588 (Paris), and this German translation for which the illustrations were re-engraved by Andreas Bretschneider, preserving the details of the illustrations, for which the work is so well known. The German edition is very rare, and both are esteemed and sought after. The engravings, which are among the most frequently reproduced in scientific and technological literature, depict pump design, mill construction, hydraulic machinery, all manners of derricks, looms, cranes, saws, siege machinery, fortification and foundry equipment. There is also an illustration of an elaborate "book-wheel" or reading machine.

USD 12,500

THE "SECOND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION"

SIEMENS, CHARLES WILLIAM (+) HENRY WILDE.

Producing Electric Lights at Sea, &c. (+) Electric Telegraphs.

1867 & 1863. The scarce original printed patents for the first two patented dynamo-electric machines, Wilde's being the very first such, and Siemens' not only being the second such, but also the very first electrical generator of practical importance. Both patents are of seminal importance to the widespread use of electricity in both private and industrial contexts. Together they paved the way for modern electric power technology. "Siemens's invention of the self-excited generator made possible a "second industrial revolution" characterized by the use of electrical energy in transportation, lightning and especially factory production".

USD 8,200

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE INTERNET

SMITH, JOHN B. (+) STEPHEN F. WEISS (et al.).

Hypertext.

1988. First edition of one of the most important documents in the history of the development and structure of the internet, the Hypertext-issue of the Communications of the ACM. In 1987 the first large-scale hypertext meeting was held in New York and this special issue presents for the first time in print the papers that were presented at the seminal 1987-meeting. Before the workshop, hypertext had been considered a somewhat esoteric concept of interest only to a closed and very limited circle. The workshop led to broad interest in and enthusiasm about hypertext and new media; "Afternoon, a Story", today known as the first hypertext-fiction, by American author Michael Joyce was published as a direct consequence of the workshop.

USD 2,500

MEASURING THE EARTH - FOUNDING THE MODERN ART OF MAPMAKING

SNELLIUS, WILLEBRORD.

Erathosthenes Batavus.

1617. Very rare first edition of Snell's seminal magnum opus, in which he founded the modern systematic use of triangulation, thus also founding the modern art of map-making. It is due to his development of triangulation presented in the present work - a method that was used for accurate large-scale land surveying until the rise of global navigation satellite systems in the 1980'ies - that Snell "may rightfully be called the father of triangulation". (D.S.B.).

USD 15,000

FORESHADOWING THE DIFFERENTIAL TRIANGLE OF PASCAL

SNELLIUS, WILLEBRORD.

Tiphys Batavus sive Histiodromice...

1624. Scarce first edition of one of Snell's main works, his important lessons on navigation, in which he coined the term "loxodrome" and foreshadowed the differential triangle of Pascal. "The idea and figure of what is now called the differential triangle had appeared on several occasions before the time of Pascal, and even as early as 1624. Snell, in his "Tiphys Batavus", had thought of a small speherical surface bounded by a loxodrome, a circle of latitude, and a meridian of longitude as equivalent to a plane right triangle."

USD 6,700

ESTABLISHING SCIENTIFIC ARCHAEOLOGY

[THOMSEN, CHRISTIAN JÜRGENSEN].

Ledetraad til Nordisk Oldkyndighed.

1836. Scarce first edition of this milestone publication, which laid the foundation of modern archaeology and transformed it into an exact science. With this seminal publication, Thomsen was the first to establish an evidence-based division of prehistory into discrete periods, and with it he became the originator of the three-age system (the division into Stone Age - Bronze Age - Iron Age), which is "the basic chronology that now underpins the archaeology of most of the Old World". This foundational work altered our understanding of our world and our place in it and contains the first use of "culture" in an archaeological context.

USD 3,000

THE INVENTION OF THE METAL DIRIGIBLE

TSIOLKOVSKIJ, K. E.

Aerostat Metallicheskiy Upravljaemoey. [Maneuverable Metal Aerostat].

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. "In the second half of the nineteenth century mankind, in its struggle for mastery of the air, placed its greatest hopes in the dirigible." It was Tsiolkovsky who - beginning with the present publication - met with these hopes for mankind, presenting as the first person ever the metal-zeppelin, being far in advance of the projects made by foreign inventors, e.g. predating Zeppelin's scheme of the rigid dirigible by many years.

USD 11,500

TURING'S FIRST WORK ON THE ZETA-FUNCTION

TURING, A.M.

A Method for the Calculation of the Zeta-Function.

1945. The rare first printing of Turing's first published paper devoted to the Riemann-zeta function, the basis for his famous "Zeta-function Machine", a foundation for the digital computer.

USD 4,200

Philosophy

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

ARISTOTELES (ARISTOTLE).

[Organon].

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. The importance of his seminal Aristotle-edition can hardly be over-estimated. 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.

USD 78,000

FOUNDING MODERN LITERARY CRITICISM

ARISTOTLE.

Poetica...

(1536). Exceedingly rare first edition of the tremendously important publication that marks the beginning of Aristotle's influence in literature, being the first separate edition of Aristotle's "Poetics" (which had only previously been published in the collection "Rhetores Graeci" in 1508), together with the first printing of Pazzi's highly influential Latin translation and the two important prefatory letters. It is this publication that inaugurates the humanist interest in Aristotle's "Poetics" and creates the influence that this work is to have upon modern literature and poetical scholarship, ruling the field of literary theory until the time of the Romantics. This milestone publication constitutes a key event in the development of literary theory during the Renaissance.

USD 8,200

THE FIRST PHILOSOPHICAL DEFENCE OF CHRISTIANITY.

ATHENAGORAS

[Apologia peri Christianon] ; Athenagoru Athenaiu philosophu Christianu apologia peri Christianon

1557. Scarce first edition - editio princeps - of the famous "Apologia", the carefully written plea for justice to the Christians made by a philosopher, on philosophical grounds, to the Emperors Marcus Aurelius and his son Commodus, conquerors, "but above all, philosophers". Athenagoras complains of the illogical and unjust discrimination against the Christians and of the calumnies they suffer, and then meets the charge of atheism. He establishes the principle of monotheism, citing pagan poets and philosophers in support of the very doctrines for which Christians are condemned, and demonstrates the superiority of the Christian belief in God to that of pagans. This first strongly reasoned demonstration of the unity of God in Christian literature is supplemented by an able exposition of the Trinity.

USD 2,800

THE REFORMATION OF KNOWLEDGE

BACON, FRANCIS.

[De Augmentis Scientiarum].

1623. The extremely rare first edition of what is arguably Bacon's main work "De Augmentis Scientiarum" (a greatly expanded and completely re-written version of the "Advancement of Learning", 1605), 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.

USD 37,000

ESSE EST PERCIPI - TO BE IS TO BE SEEN

BERKELEY (GEORGE).

A Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge

1710. Very rare first edition of Berkeley's magnum opus, a main work of European thought and one of the most important works in the history of philosophy. It is in the present work that Berkeley defines his foundational immaterialist doctrines that came to be the cornerstone of modern idealism, profoundly altering the course of modern thought. Along with Descartes' "Cogito ergo sum", Berkeley's "esse est percipi" (formulated in the present work for the first time) arguably remains the most famous sentence in the history of philosophy.

USD 38,000

THE FIRST TEXTBOOK OF PHYSIOLOGY

DESCARTES, RENATUS.

De Homine...

1662. First edition of Descartes' seminal treatise on man, the first European textbook of physiology, constituting an epochal work of modern thought, defining the mechanism of man as it does. "In the Treatise of man, Descartes did not describe man, but a kind of conceptual models of man, namely creatures, created by God, which consist of two ingredients, a body and a soul. "These men will be composed, as we are, of a soul and a body. First I must describe the body on its own; then the soul, again on its own; and finally I must show how these two natures would have to be joined and united in order to constitute men who resemble us". This highly influential work was the first to present a coherent description of bodily responses in neurophysiological terms that are still, to a wide extent, accepted today.

USD 10,000

"EGO COGITO, ERGO SUM"

DESCARTES, RENÉ.

Principia Philosophiae + Specimina Philosophiae...

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 "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".

USD 12,500

ON ABSOLUTE KNOWLEDGE

HEGEL, GE. WILH. FR.

System der Wissenschaft. Erster Theil (all), die Phänomenologie des Geistes.

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.

USD 10,000

THE STATE AS PERFECT ORGANIZATION - PMM 283

HEGEL, GEORG WILHELM FRIEDRICH.

Grundlinien der Philosophie des Rechts.

1821. The scarce first edition of Hegel's seminal "The Outline (or later Elements) of the Philosophy of Right", the last of Hegel's major works, which represents the culmination of a life-long interest in politics and political phenomena.

Hegel was perhaps more than any other German philosopher influenced by the French Revolution, and this masterpiece of philosophy constitutes a grandiose attempt to make freedom the foundation of human society.

USD 4,700

THE FIRST INSIGHT INTO THE VISIONARY SOURCE OF HERMETISM

HERMES TRISMEGISTOS.

Poimandres. Asklepiou Oroï pros Ammona Basliea (Greek).

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. The two works in the present publication have for centuries 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 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.

USD 11,800

THE SOCIAL CONTRACT

HOBBS, THOMAS.

Leviathan...

1651. First edition, first issue. Quite simply the most important work of philosophy produced in the English language, Hobbes' *magnus 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. Some leaves of this copy have marginal repairs, not affecting text.

USD 23,000

THE FOUNDATION OF PHENOMENOLOGY - ERNST BLOCH'S COPY

HUSSERL, EDMUND.

Logische Untersuchungen.

1900-1901. Ernst Bloch's copy of the rare first edition of Husserl's main work, one of the most important philosophical works of the 20th century. The "Logical Investigations" fundamentally changed philosophy and invoked the new philosophical era of the 20th century, -with this work Husserl founds phenomenology. Together with Heidegger's "Sein und Zeit", this must be considered the most important work of modern philosophy. Ernst Bloch (1885-1977), "the greatest of modern utopian thinkers", studied philosophy, physics, German, and music in Munich and Würzburg and later became a main figure in Neomarxism. Bloch became hugely influential throughout the 20th century, providing the post-war world with hope, belief in the good of mankind, and our ability to re-establish our belief in the world and our ability to do good. The influence of his philosophy is widespread, and his theories are used frequently within both politics and economics. For instance, much climate debate refers to his thought. Husserl is now famous as the father of phenomenology, and he decisively influenced the likes of Heidegger, Sartre, Carnap, Merleau-Ponty, Levinas, Ricoeur, Derrida etc. etc. Judging from the present copy, we can most likely also count Bloch among this list of eminent people.

USD 5,600

THE FOUNDING OF MODERN ETHICS

KANT, IMMANUEL.

Critik der praktischen Vernunft.

1788. First edition of Kant's second main work, the second of his critical works, and his main work on practical philosophy. It is in this groundbreaking work that Kant establishes the "Categorical Imperative", which was to found modern ethics. With this work he establishes the moral philosophy that ties together all of his critical philosophy. The work has dominated Western ethical thought decisively from the time of its appearance.

USD 3,500

THE "B-TEXT" OF THE CRITIQUE OF PURE REASON

KANT, IMMANUEL.

Critik der reinen Vernunft. Zweite hin und wieder verbesserte Auflage.

1787. The very important second edition of Kant's monumental main work, -arguably the most important work in the history of philosophy since Aristotle. The text of the second, by Kant himself much enlarged and revised, edition is considered the standard version of the "Critique of Pure Reason" - the so-called B-text - and the basis text for all later editions of the work; thus the present version of the work constitutes one of the most important and influential texts in the history of philosophy.

USD 4,700

PMM 226 - PURE REASON - CHANGING THE FACE OF PHILOSOPHY

KANT, IMMANUEL.

Critik der reinen Vernunft.

1781. Rare first edition of Kant's monumental main work, arguably the most important work in the history of philosophy since Aristotle.

USD 28,000

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF NATURE

KANT, IMMANUEL.

Critik der Urtheilskraft.

1790. The rare first edition of Kant's seminal "Critique of Judgment", the third and last of his critiques which, taken together, arguably constitute the most important contribution to philosophy since Aristotle and Plato. Kant's influence on modern philosophy is primarily due to his critical works, and with them he gives to philosophy a new and comprehensive way of dealing systematically with the problems of philosophy.

USD 6,000

THE PROPHET OF EXISTENTIALISM - PMM 314

[KIERKEGAARD, SØREN].

Enten-Eller.

1843. A splendid copy of the first edition of the work that founded existentialism, by the greatest Scandinavian philosopher of all times, who "is now generally considered to be, however eccentric, one of the most important Christian philosophers" (PMM 314). Kierkegaard's monumental magnum opus seminally influenced later as well as contemporary philosophy and ranks as one of the most important works of philosophy of modern times.

USD 5,000

THE MONADOLOGY - A NEW PHILOSOPHY

LEIBNIZ, G.G. [+ CHRISTIAN WOLFF].

Principia Philosophiae [i.e. "The Monadology"/"Monadologie"/"Theory of Monads"] + (Chr. Wolff:) Das Herrn Gottfrid Wilhelm von Leibnitz Lehrsätze über die Monadologie &c... [In: Actorum Eruditorum, Supplementa. Tomus VII + Acta Eruditorum anno 1721].

1721. The highly important first Latin translation of Leibnitz' seminal "The Monadology" - his main philosophical work and the work that stands as the epitomization of anti-materialism - which was not published in the original French until 1814, and which only appeared in a German translation (exceedingly scarce) in 1720 and in a Latin translation, by Christian Wolff, in 1721, as it is here. Up until then, Leibnitz' key philosophical text had only circulated in manuscript form (written in 1714). - Here sold together with Wolff's anonymously written review of (the German version of the) "Monadology", which had great impact upon the reception of the seminal philosophical text that is the "Monadology". Leibniz' groundbreaking work came to profoundly influence not only 18th century thought, but also much later philosophy and logic. For this we have to thank Christian Wolff, the translator of the "Monadology" into Latin and the first reviewer of the work. It is through Wolff and his elaboration of the development of Leibniz' speculative and metaphysical views that Leibniz becomes a recognized figure of importance, particularly in Germany from the 1720'ies onwards, where Wolff's writings were standardly studied.

USD 7,500

THE SCIENTIST'S CLAIM TO TRUTH

MILL, JOHN STUART.

A System of Logic...

1843. The scarce first edition of what is probably Mill's greatest book, an epochal work in logical enquiry, not only for British philosophy, but for modern thought in general. "Mill's most important work in pure philosophy was his "System of Logic", which he began at the age of twenty-four and completed thirteen years later" (D.S.B.).

USD 5,000

THE CHIEF MANIFESTO OF LIBERALISM - PMM 345

MILL, JOHN STUART.

On Liberty.

1859. First edition of Mill's radical and enormously influential work on liberty, which "remains his most widely read book. It represents the final stage in the growth of Utilitarian doctrine, and its central point is one which had escaped both Mill's father and Bentham." (PMM). "On Liberty" constitutes one of the most important documents of political liberalism. The ideas presented in this hugely influential work have remained the basis of much liberal political thought ever since its appearance, and the work has remained in print continuously ever since its initial publication. To this day, a copy of On Liberty has been passed to the president of the British Liberals, and then Liberal Democrats, as a symbol of office and succession from the party that Mill helped found.

USD 5,200

"GOD IS DEAD"

NIETZSCHE, FRIEDRICH.

Die fröhliche Wissenschaft.

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).

USD 15,000

THE TEXTBOOK OF RADICAL THOUGHT

PAINE, THOMAS.

Droits de l'Homme...

1791 + 1792. Scarce first edition thus - with the extremely rare second part and with both parts uncut and in the original wrappers - being the first French edition of Paine's seminal "The Rights of Man": "the textbook of radical thought and the clearest of all expositions of the basic principles of democracy" (PMM). This first French edition is the first to contain the author's preface to the reader, addressing directly the revolutionary public. It is furthermore the second edition of the text in its original form, preceded only by the true first edition, printed in London in February of the same year, which was immediately suppressed, on the day of publication, and very few copies of which have thus survived. The following British editions were all toned down and the wording thus different. Only the first French edition contains the uncensored text.

USD 5,800

DEFENDING THOUGHT IN RELIGIOUS FAITH - PMM 140

PASCAL.

Les Provinciales...

1657 [recte 1656-57]. Scarce first edition, first issue (with the 17th letter in 8 pages, and with the general title page and all the three advertisement leaves as well as the refutation of the 12th letter - all with first issue pointers) of all the letters that make up Pascal's seminal "Les Provinciales", the hugely influential polemical magnum opus that constitutes "the first example of French prose as we know it today, perfectly finished in form, varied in style, and on a subject of universal importance." (PMM). Pascal's brilliantly written "provincial Letters", which humorously attacked casuistry and accused Jesuits of moral laxity, profoundly influenced the prose of later French writers such as Voltaire and Rousseau. The effect of the work was enormous, read by all of educated France, and condemned to burning by both the king and the Pope. Contemporarily bound with a number of polemical texts of the Jansenist-Jesuit feud.

USD 14,000

THE INTRODUCTION OF GREEK SCEPTICISM TO THE MODERN WORLD

PICO DELLA MIRANDOLA, GIOVANNI FRANCESCO.

Examen vanitatis doctrinae gentium...

1520. The seminal first edition of Gianfrancesco Pico's main work, the work which publicly introduces Greek scepticism to the modern world for the first time and thus comes to play a seminal role in the development of modern thought. With this work, Pico becomes the first modern thinker to specifically use the theories of Sextus Empiricus, foreshadowing the great "Sceptical Revolution" of the later Renaissance as well as the ideas of later modern thinkers such as Montesquieu. "But his "Examen..." is not only a criticism of human knowledge which can, as has been done, be compared with Montaigne. It is also a wholesale destruction of the whole world of human values, of that "regnum hominis" so dear to the Renaissance. And as such, it inclines one to think that it anticipated Pascal." (Garin). The work also "deserves special attention here as the earliest example of an "anti-pagan" reaction in the Renaissance historiography of thought, and as the first in a line of publications preparing the way for the anti-apologists of the seventeenth century."

USD 9,600

THE CULMINATION OF THE FINAL STAGE OF GREEK CULTURE

PROKLOS DIADOXOS.

Eis ten Platonos theologian...

1618. Very rare first edition of Proclus' groundbreaking main work, "Plato's Theology", being the editio princeps of both the original Greek text and the Latin translation, together with the editio princeps of the original Greek text of his seminal "Elements of Theology". "Plato's Theology" constitutes Proclus' main extant work and is one of the most important works of Neoplatonism (second in importance only to Plotinus' Enneads); together with his "Elements of Theology", it is his most systematic philosophical work and it provides us with the ultimate exposition of his own system, which is the epitome of Neoplatonism. It constitutes a concise summa of the Neoplatonic system in its fully developed form and thereby also represents the culmination of the final stage of Greek culture. The present publication, which represents one of the single most important productions in the history of Neoplatonism, is edited by Aemilius Portus. Apart from the first - and up until recent times only - printing of the original Greek text of "Plato's Theology" and the first printing of the first Latin translation of it, as well as the first printing of the original Greek text of the "Elements of Theology", the present edition also contains the second printing of the first Latin translation (by Patricius) of Proclus' "Elements of Theology" (originally printed separately in 1583), Marinus Neapolis' highly important biography of Proclus (presumably second time printed; it was first published with the works of Marcus Aurelius in 1559, and the first separate printing of it was in 1700), which is our main source of information on Proclus' life, and Giovanni Pico della Mirandola's "Conclusiones LV secundum Proclum".

USD 10,000

THE MAIN WORK OF EXISTENTIALISM

SARTRE, J.-P.

L'être et le néant...

1943. The rare first edition, first impression of Sartre's magnum opus, which constitutes one of the absolutely most important and influential philosophical works of the 20th century. The book is a major cornerstone of modern existentialism. Having been completely neglected at the time of its appearance, "Being and Nothingness" went on to profoundly influence modern thought.

USD 3,700

MODERN MIND IN THE MAKING

SCHOPENHAUER, ARTHUR.

Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung.

1819. The extremely scarce first edition of Schopenhauer's main work, "The World as Will and Idea", a philosophical magnum opus that deeply influenced many important later thinkers. 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 greatly influenced by Schopenhauer, include Nietzsche, Wagner, Maler, Darwin, Einstein, Jung, Freud, Wittgenstein, Popper, Horkheimer, Beckett, Borges, Tolstoy, Thomas Mann, Knut Hamsun etc, etc. Due to the total lack of initial impact and the terribly bad sale-numbers, all unsold copies were destroyed, 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.

USD 30,000

THE SCEPTICAL REVOLUTION

SEXTUS EMPIRICUS.

Opera quae extant... (Greek).

1621. The very rare editio princeps of one of the single most important "opera" in the history of Western thought, namely the first edition of the original Greek text of the collected works of Sextus Empiricus, a body of writing that came to determine the course of much modern thought, influencing the thought of Bruno, Montaigne, Descartes, and many other pivotal thinkers of the modern era. The present collection of writings constitutes one of the the single most important texts in the history of skepticism, determining the course of modern thought.

USD 5,600

THE ORIGINATORS OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY

[THE PRE-SOCRATICS].

Poesis filosofos (Greek)..

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. 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: Heraclitus, Parmenides, Pythagoras, Empedocles, Xenophanes, Cleanthes, Democrates, etc., 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).

USD 8,200

Economics & Politics

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BRETTON WOODS SYSTEM

[BRETTON WOODS].

International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

1944. First announcement of the establishment of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) at Bretton Woods in July 1944 - the greatest, most powerful and successful international economic agreement ever made.

USD 3,000

THE VERY FIRST DESCRIPTION OF THE MOUNT OF PIETY BANKING SYSTEM

CARCANO, MICHAEL DE.

Quadragesimales fratris Michaelis de Mediolano de decem preceptis.

(1492). First printing of Carcano's posthumously published landmark work constituting the very first description of the Monte di Pietà/Mount of Piety banking system - an institutional pawnbroker run as a charity in Europe, developed in cities as a reform against Jewish money lending. Incunables relating to economics and especially banking are of the utmost scarcity.

USD 10,500

DOMINATING US ECONOMY UP UNTIL 1973

CAREY, H.C.

Principles of Political Economy.

1837-1840. The rare first edition of Carey's extremely influential main work, which was to become the standard representation of the American School of Economic Thought and the dominant theoretical work within political economy - it fact, it dominated the US economic system from the time of its appearance up until 1973. It made the fundamental departure - from the British economic theorists - of declaring that land derives its value from the capital expended on it and that the wages of the workers increase faster than the returns of capital, thereby lending towards "a progressive diffusion of wealth among the poorest classes of society." Carey, the chief economic advisor to Abraham Lincoln during his presidency, is considered the most internationally influential political economist and social scientist of nineteenth-century America.

USD 6,700

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION IN THE MAKING

CHERNYSHEVSKY.

Chto Delat? [Russian. i.e. What is to be Done?]. [In the original printing of issues 3-5 of "Sovremennik", March-May, 1863].

[1863]. The extremely scarce first edition of the most influential Russian novel ever written, Chernyshevsky's magnum opus, which is considered the single most important work of modern revolutionary thought. "If one were to ask for the title of the nineteenth-century Russian novel that has had the greatest influence on Russian society, it is likely that a non-Russian would choose among the books of the mighty triumvirate: Turgenev, Tolstoy, or Dostoyevsky. Fathers and Sons? War and Peace? Crime and Punishment? These would certainly be among the suggested answers; but ... the novel that can claim this honor with most justice is N. G. Chernyshevsky's What Is to Be Done?... no 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."

USD 25,000

FOUNDING UTOPIAN SOCIALISM

FOURIER, CH.

Traité de l'association domestique-agricole. 2 Vols. (+) Sommaire du traité de l'association domestique-agricole ou attraction industrielle.

1822 & 1823. Scarce first edition - together with the extremely rare supplement (entire issue signed by the author) - 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", presents for the first time many of the revolutionary ideas that Marx were to adopt and use in his "Kapital", e.g. 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". With the present work Fourier was also one of the first to defend the rights of women and controversial things such as same-sex sexuality.

USD 12,500

LENIN'S FIRST BOOK

ILYIN (ILIN), VLADIMIR [i.e. VLADIMIR LENIN].

Ekonomicheskie etyudy i stati. [i.e. Economic Studies and Essays].

1899 [recte October 1898]. Very rare first edition of Lenin's first published book, the seminal miscellany of his economic papers, which constitute the first outline of his revolutionary ideas. The work consists in five economic essays/studies, four of which are published here for the first time, and one of which had been published the previous year, in installments, in the magazine *Novoye Slovo*, April-July 1897. Before the present publication, only very few of Lenin's papers and articles had been published, and none of them in book form. The present publication brings to light Lenin's elaboration of the tasks of the Russian Marxists (both as to their programme, their tactics, and the organization as such) ("The Heritage We Renounce") and gives us the basis for his take on Marxism. Much of the original material published here was used by Lenin, both directly (e.g. the "Handicraft Census") and indirectly (forming a basis for the work) in his later published book "The Development of Capitalism in Russia" (1899), which established his reputation as a Marxist theorist. Furthermore, the present publication constitutes Lenin's earliest economic writings directed against the Narodniks. As a whole, the present publication gives us the first rounded picture of Leninist thought and provides us with the basis for Leninist economics and politics.

USD 18,500

THE SECRET SPEECH THAT CHANGED WORLD HISTORY

KHRUSHCHEV, NIKITA.

O kulcie jednostki i jego następcach...

March (27), 1956. Extremely rare first printing, printed for private circulation only ("exclusively for inner-party use"), of one of the most important documents of the 20th century, namely Khrushchev's so-called "Secret Speech", also known as the "Khrushchev Report". This seminal speech was delivered at an unpublicized closed session of Communist Party delegates, with guests and members of the press excluded, and the present Polish version of it was the only one that circulated during the Cold War, the official Russian text being unknown until its 1989 publication. The CIA counterfeit edition [falsely stating Moscow 1959] was in fact a translation into Russian from the present Polish text, which was smuggled out of Moscow and leaked, via Israel, to the USA. The present publication shook the Western world and changed our history for good. "Its consequences, by no means fully foreseen by Khrushchev, shook the Soviet Union to the core, but even more so its communist allies, notably in central Europe. Forces were unleashed that eventually changed the course of history. But at the time, the impact on the delegates was more immediate. Soviet sources now say some were so convulsed as they listened that they suffered heart attacks; others committed suicide afterwards."

USD 12,500

FIRST ITALIAN TRANSLATION OF "THE CAPITAL"

MARX, CARLO.

Il Capitale.

1886. First Italian translation of Marx' landmark work, which proved immensely influential in both communist and fascist circles. Antonio Gramsci, founding member and one-time leader of the Communist Party of Italy (PCI), based much of his theoretical and practical work on the present translation of Marx' work; Ezra Pound too studied this Italian translation and was horrified by the accounts of the exploitation of labor given by Marx which eventually grew into his sympathy for fascism and Mussolini's socialist roots. In spite of the great influence it came to have in political circles, the translation remained relatively unknown in wider circles. "It was difficult in Italy during that period [late 19th century] to obtain Marx's works. With the exception of Cafiero's hard to find summary and some other summarizing pamphlets published by another Southern scholar, Pasquale Martiguetti of Benevent, those Italians who sought to consult Marx were forced (unless they could read the original German) to have recourse to the [much more common] French translation of the first volume of 'Capital', published in 1875. True, in 1886 Boccardo had published in Biblioteca dell'Economista, an Italian translation of 'Capital', but this was inaccessible to those of modest means."

USD 4,500

FIRST TRANSLATION INTO ANY LANGUAGE OF "THE BIBLE OF MARXISM"

MARX, KARL.

Kapital.

1872. First edition (first issue) of the first Russian translation - with the extremely scarce original printed wrappers - being the first translation into any language, of Marx' immensely influential main work, probably the greatest revolutionary work of the nineteenth century. The first Russian translation of "Das Kapital" - which had almost magically slipped through the censorship - came to enjoy greater renown in Russia than in any other country; for varying reasons, it won a warm reception in many political quarters in Russia, it enjoyed a totally unexpected rapid and widespread success, and it came to have a profound influence on the economic development of the country.

USD 22,000

THE NEW RELIGION - PMM 359

MARX, KARL.

Das Kapital...

1867. Scarce first edition of Marx' immensely influential main work, arguably the greatest revolutionary work of the nineteenth century. With its attac on capitalists and capitalist mode of production, this cornerstone of 19th century thought came to determine the trajectory of economics and politics of the Western world.

USD 60,000

COINING - AND FOUNDING - "POLITICAL ECONOMY"

MAYERNE, LOUIS TURQUET de.

La monarchie aristodémocratique...

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. "La Monarchie" 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 work constitutes a precursor to Montchrétien in almost all ways. Not only is it 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."

USD 23,000

A FORERUNNER OF MARX & ENGELS

[MORELLY, ETIENNE-GABRIEL].

Code de la Nature...

1755. First edition of this canonical work of revolutionary utopianism, Morelly's main work, which greatly influenced later socialist and communist thought and which constitutes a forerunner of the works of Marx and Engels.

USD 5,500

ANTICIPATING THE CLASSICAL ECONOMISTS

PETTY, WILLIAM.

Several essays in political arithmetick...

1699. The exceedingly rare first printing (reprinted in 1711 and 1755) of this collection of Petty's essays on demography and economics containing his landmark work "Political Arithmetick", first published in 1690, in which he anticipated many of the ideas later proposed by the classical economists: The division of labor and the general advantage of free trade. By stating that he sought to express himself in "Number, Weight or Measure" - quantitative data - he is regarded as being one of the very earliest statisticians. Most of Petty works concerning economics and demography were published posthumously, the present collection of essays - being the first collected edition - proved especially important in the spread of Petty's ideas on these subjects.

USD 7,000

VERY RARE EARLY WORK ON BANKRUPTCY

SAUTERIUS, DANIEL.

Praxis Banccae-ruptorum...

1615. The exceedingly scarce first edition of Sauter's seminal work constituting one of the very earliest treatises on bankruptcy, preceding Thomas Goodinge's "The law against the bankrupts" (1695) - regarded as being the first work in English on the subject - by more than half a century. The work became an immediate success, a second edition was published the same year, and translations into the vernaculars soon followed. This testifies to the appetite in contemporary Europe for a work that tackled the phenomenon of bankruptcy from an economic, juridical, and moral perspective.

USD 5,600

"SAY'S LAW" - CREATING ECONOMIC POLITICS

SAY, JEAN-BAPTISTE.

Traité d'Economie politique...

1803. The seminal first edition of Say's main work, his "Treatise on Political Economy", which irrevocably created the study of economic politics as a separate science. With his classically liberal views, which included arguments of free trade and lowering of restraints on business, all in favour of competition, Say, the first academic teacher of economics in France, became one of the leading founders of the classical school within economics. He is now primarily famous for his groundbreaking principle of markets, also known as "Say's Law", which is developed in his "Traité d'économie politique".

USD 7,400

ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR ARITHMETICS FOR MERCHANTS

SFORTUNATI, GIOVANNI.

Nuovo Lume. Libro di Arithmetica.

1534. The exceedingly rare first edition of Sfortunati's highly influential treatise on arithmetic for merchants. The work quickly became immensely popular and at least seven later editions soon followed. Whereas Pacioli's "Summa" (1494) and Calandri's "Arithmetica" (1491) were both very learned works, they did - in Sfortunati's own words - contain too much that was not useful for merchants and did not explain elementary notions well enough to be truly useful for beginners. This is obviously Sfortunati's attempt at promoting his own work, but true enough, his simple and pragmatic approach soon made his "Nuove Lume" one of the most popular works among Mid- and North-Italian merchants.

USD 8,800

INTRODUCING MARITIME AND COMMERCIAL LAW

STRACCHA, BENUENUTI.

De mercatura, seu Mercatore tractatus.

1553. Exceedingly rare first edition of Stracca's highly important work on merchant- and economic insurance- and insurance-law. With the present work, Stracca provided the first systematic exposition of commercial law, in particular maritime law, which he was the first to view as distinct from civil law. He was furthermore the first to consider these aspects of the law from a practical point of view, thereby breaking with the late Medieval scholastic law-tradition.

USD 18,500

THE FIRST FULLY DEVELOPED THEORY OF VALUE

WIESER, FRIEDRICH VON.

Der Natürliche Werth.

1889. First edition, rarely seen in the original wrappers, of this important work in which Wieser attempts to apply marginal utility analysis to the determination of cost, thus for the first time fully develops a theory of value. The work "ranks high as an original achievement" and is one of the very earliest to realize the information value of prizes.

USD 4,700

Medicine

ESTABLISHING OPHTHALMOLOGY AS A SCIENCE

BEER, JOSEPH G.

Lehre der Augenkrankheiten.

1792. Scarce first edition of this classic work in ophthalmology, the seminal work which established ophthalmology as an independent scientific speciality.

USD 4,200

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SILICONE BREAST PROSTHESIS

CRONIN, T. D. (+) F. J. GEROW.

Argumentation mammoplasty: A new 'natural feel' prosthesis.

1963. First edition of Cronin and Gerow's seminal paper in which they for the very first time introduced the silicone breast prosthesis, also known as the Cronin-Gerow Implant. Timmie Jean Lindsey, mother of six, was the first person in the world to undergo plastic surgery for breast augmentation by means of silicone implants, in 1962. The surgery, though experimental, went well and was considered a success at the time. The official first announcement [the present] was not published until the following year; the first commercial marketing of the implant began in 1964.

USD 1,500

THE CORNERSTONE OF ANESTHESIOLOGY

DAVY, HUMPHRY.

Researches, Chemical and PhilosophicalL...

1800. "Excessively rare" (Duveen) first edition of this milestone in the history of anaesthesia, "one of the most remarkable books in the history of science" (Fulton), being Davy's groundbreaking first important work, in which he suggests the possible anaesthetic qualities of nitrous oxide and describes for the first time the use of "laughing gas".

USD 10,500

THE FIRST TEXTBOOK OF PHYSIOLOGY

DESCARTES, RENATUS.

De Homine...

1662. First edition of Descartes' seminal treatise on man, the first European textbook of physiology, constituting an epochal work of modern thought, defining the mechanism of man as it does. "In the Treatise of man, Descartes did not describe man, but a kind of conceptual models of man, namely creatures, created by God, which consist of two ingredients, a body and a soul. "These men will be composed, as we are, of a soul and a body. First I must describe the body on its own; then the soul, again on its own; and finally I must show how these two natures would have to be joined and united in order to constitute men who resemble us"." This highly influential work was the first to present a coherent description of bodily responses in neurophysiological terms that are still, to a wide extent, accepted today.

USD 10,000

A LANDMARK OF 17TH CENTURY NATURAL SCIENCE

DIGBY, KENELME.

Two Treatises in the one of which, The Nature of Bodies; in the Other, The Nature of the Sovle...

1644. Rara first edition of Digby's main work, which constitutes a landmark of 17th century natural science, "It is the first fully developed expression of atomism or corpuscular theory, the first important defense of Harvey on the circulation in English; a modern presentation of the nervous system predating Descartes; and a ground-breaking work in embryology. It also contains the first recorded patch-test for allergy; the fullest early account in English of teaching lip-reading; and material on conditioning anticipating Pavlov."

USD 8,500

THE FIRST ILLUSTRATION OF AN ECG RECORDING

EINTHOVEN, WILLEM.

Galvanometrische registratie van het menschelijk electrocardiogram.

1902. Rare first edition of this milestone in the history of medicine, namely the seminal paper that introduces modern practical electrocardiography, containing the very first illustration of the first modern ECG recording. "In 1902 Einthoven published an article in Dutch that included the first description of a human electrocardiogram recorded with a string galvanometer." (100 Books Famous in Medicine). "His report is illustrated with the first modern ECG recording and with the customary P,Q,R,S,T notation." (Gedeon).

USD 8,800

ONE OF THE FINEST OF ALL ANATOMICAL TREATISES

ESTIENNE, CHARLES.

De dissectione partium corporis humani.

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. "This magnificent folio volume is one of the finest of all anatomical treatises." (Heirs of Hippocrates). "One of the finest woodcut books of the French Renaissance, in which science and art are ideally merged." (Schreiber).

USD 58,000

FOUNDING MODERN EPIDEMIOLOGY

FRACASTORO, GIROLAMO.

De Sympathia et Antipathia rerum.

1546. Scarce first edition of this milestone in the history of medicine, the foundational work of modern epidemiology, which was the first to state the germ theory of infection. This epochal work "establishes Fracastoro as one of the foremost scientists of all time, and earns him the title of founder of modern epidemiology. "De contagione" contains the first scientifically reasoned statement of the true nature of infection, contagion, and the germ theory of disease and is the foundation of all modern views on the nature of infectious diseases... Fracastoro's influence is also clearly reflected in the work of such modern scientists as Louis Pasteur, Joseph Lister, and Robert Koch as they broadened and furthered man's knowledge of infectious diseases." (Heirs of Hippocrates).

USD 8,800

THE FOUNDATION OF SURGICAL ANATOMY

GENGA, BERNARDINO.

Anatomia chirurgica...

1672. The extremely rare first edition of the first book devoted entirely to surgical anatomy. Genga's milestone work founded the discipline of anatomical surgery; it was frequently reprinted and remained a widely used manual for decades after its first appearance. Genga furthermore, in the tract appended to this work (i.e the "Breve Discorso" on the circulation of the blood, pp. 420-448), showed himself to be one of the first Italians to accept Harvey's theory on the circulation of blood.

USD 6,700

THE FIRST USE OF ELECTROSHOCK THERAPY

JALLABERT, JEAN.

Experiences sur L'Electricité...

1748. First edition of this groundbreaking work, which describes for the first time the use of electricity for treatment of paralysis, laying the foundation for the use of electricity in medicine and for what was later to be known as electroconvulsive therapy.

USD 2,700

EPOCH MAKING CONTRIBUTIONS TO SURGERY - PMM 316 c

LISTER, JOSEPH.

A New Method of Treating Compound Fracture, Abscess, etc.... + On the Antiseptic Principle in the Practice of Surgery + Illustrations of the Antiseptic System of Treatment in Surgery [3 works in 7 parts].

1867. First editions of these highly important papers (3 works in 7 parts), among which we find Lister's first work on the antiseptic principle in surgery. "Having realized the significance of Pasteur's work on fermentation, Lister evolved the idea of the antiseptic prevention of wound infection. This and the preceding papers represent two of the most epoch-making contributions to surgery." (G & M).

USD 2,700

THE FIRST SWEDISH ANATOMY

ROBERG, LARS.

Lijkrevnings Tavlör...

1718. Scarce first edition of the first handbook of Swedish anatomy. The importance of the work also lies in its introduction of several anatomical terms to Swedish. Roberg was the teacher of Carl Linné, and he taught medicine at Uppsala University from 1697 until 1740. He also founded the Nosocomium academicum, the later Uppsala Academy Hospital.

USD 2,800

THE DISCOVERY OF X-RAYS

RÖNTGEN, W.

Eine neue Art von Strahlen.

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."

USD 8,800

Biology & Natural History

"THE GREATEST BOOK OF BOTANY EVER WRITTEN IN ITALY"

ANGUILLARA, LUIGI -

Semplici Liquali in piu Pareri à diuersi nobili huomini appaiono...

1561. The extremely scarce first edition of this botanical classic, which still remains an important source for historical nomenclature and floristic studies.

USD 6,700

FOUNDING THE THEORY OF THE ELECTRIC NATURE OF FISH

(BANCROFT, EDWARD).

An Essay on the Natural History of Guiana, In South America...

1769. First edition of one of the most significant works in the history of electrophysiology, the work that laid the foundation for the study of electric fish in connection with electricity and profoundly altered the course of the scientific research in the nature of electricity. In the present work, Bancroft famously challenges Réaumur's firmly accepted theory that the shock from the Torpedo Fish is mechanical rather than electrical and gives a number of proofs that this shock is in fact electrical, sparking the interest in the nature of fish in connection with electricity, which led directly to the discoveries of Galvani and Volta. It was due to the present work by Bancroft that John Walsh took an interest in electric fish and finally, in 1772, obtained firm evidence of Bancroft's theory that the shock of the fish are indeed electric (and not mechanical) in nature. This discovery completely altered the scientific view of the nature of electricity and laid the foundation for all later discoveries in the field.

USD 4,500

LINNAEUS' VIEW OF NATURE

LINNAEUS, CARL.

Tal, om Märkwärdigheter uti insecterne...

1739. Exceedingly rare first edition, first issue (with an excellent provenance) of Linnaeus' seminal speech which has gone down in history as one of the most famous and influential summations on the economy of nature - demonstrated by "curiosities among insects". With poetical eloquence, Linnaeus shows us the wonder of the small creature that is the insect and beautifully ties together the nature of the world that we live in, providing to all living things a means and an end.

USD 4,500

THE FOUNDATION FOR LINNAEAN NOMENCLATURE

LINNAEUS, CAROLUS.

Hortus Cliffortianus...

1737 [recte 1738]. The scarce first edition, the entire issue intended as gift-copies, of this groundbreaking main work of botanical literature, one of the most important botanical works ever published, and the only work of Linnaeus' many publications to possess real beauty. Not only was it this early work that established the reputation of both Linnaeus and the seminal botanical artist Ehret and the work that "marks the beginning of a new era in botanical illustration and foreshadows the golden century of great flower-book production" (Stearn), it is furthermore this work that founds the basis for all of Linnaeus' subsequent work.

USD 15,000

THE BASIS OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

LINNAEUS, CAROLUS (CARL LINNÉ).

Systema Naturae.

1758-59. The extremely 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". "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.

USD 18,500

THE FIRST BINOMINAL CLASSIFICATION OF MINERALS

LINNAEUS, CAROLUS.

Systema Naturae. Editio Duodecima...

1766-68. The very scarce 12th edition of Linnaeus' key work, being the last edition revised by Linnaeus himself. This highly important edition of the milestone work contains many additions to the seminal 10th edition, particularly to the zoological and botanical parts; furthermore, Linnaeus here applies the binominal system to the Mineral Kingdom for the first time. The present copy includes the first Mantissa: "Mantissa Plantarum generum Editionis VI (1764) et Specium Editionis II (1762-63), Stockolm 1767", which is often lacking.

USD 11,500

GREGOR MENDEL - A LEADING METEOROLOGIST

MENDEL, GREGOR.

Meteorologische Beobachtungen...

1867. Extremely scarce first edition of the fifth meteorological publication (from the same periodical in which "Über Pflanzen-Hybriden" was published the year before) by the founder of genetics, Gregor Mendel. The paper represents an important contribution to the emergence of exact weather-forecasting and helped found Mendel's reputation as the leading meteorologist of Moravia.

USD 3,000

THE FAMOUS FLORILEGIUM

SWEERTS, EMANUEL.

Florilegium amplissimum et selectissimum...

1631. Scarce early edition of Sweert's magnificent Florilegium, at first intended to be both a catalogue for selling plants and bulbs as well as a picture-book of plants, but with the later editions, it became a true Florilegium for collectors and botanical scientists. The first part deals with bulbous species and the second with species having "fibrous" roots. Thirty-three tulip heads are paraded in regular columns. The American contingent is represented by the sunflower, cactus, agave, pineapple and Canna. Sweerts and Johann Theodor de Bry were the first to establish the convention of portraying lower stem with bulb or root alongside severed upper stem and flower in order to reproduce the plant life-size on the page. "Sweert prepared his Florilegium as a guide of his available stock for the Frankfurt Fair of 1612. The plates, depicting some 560 bulbs and flowers, were from the Johann Theodore de Bry Florilegium which in turn was based on that by Pierre Vallet. His attractively depicted bulbs sparked their popularity, leading to 6 editions of the work between 1612 and 1647, and a demand which would later result in "Tulipomania". At the time of the fair Sweert was in the employ of Emperor Rudolf II as head of his gardens in Vienna. He borrowed freely from plates that had been published before, so that many of those that appeared in the Florilegium had been cultivated in the gardens of King Henry IV of France at the Louvre."

USD 25,000

THE MOST IMPORTANT BOTANICAL WORK OF THE 17TH CENTURY

THEOPHRASTUS ERESII.

De historia plantarum...

1644. First edition thus, being the most important and influential edition of Theophrastus' seminal work "Enquiry into Plants" - the first systematization of the botanical world and the most important contribution to botanical science up until the Renaissance. Bodaeus von Stapel's groundbreaking edition constitutes the first illustrated edition of Theophrastus' masterpiece as well as the first with both Greek and Latin text. Furthermore, von Stapel has not only collected all relevant commentaries and knowledge, he has also added corrections and much foundational information, turning the work into one of the most influential botanical works of the 17th century, profoundly influencing the likes of Linnaeus and contributing significantly to the development of modern scientific botany.

USD 11,800

EXQUISITE ORIGINAL HAND-COLOURING

WALTER.

(Flora...).

(1835-42). 180 engraved plates (out of a total of 306), with the accompanying text, of the extremely scarce first printing of the most beautifully coloured Danish work on flowers. The present 180 plates are in the most exquisite original hand-colouring. The work is of great scarcity and was only printed in few copies, which is why it is almost never seen complete (not even in the Danish Royal Library, which has 204 plates). Nissen 2101. - Not in Pritzel. - Not in British Museum (NH). - De Belder, 379: "Of exceptional rarity, this edition is unrecorded in the catalogue of the British Museum (Natural History), Linnean Society, Lindley Library, Kew and Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The attractive plates... are conservative in style and reminiscent in both design and colouring of the late eighteenth century."

USD 11,000

THE GRAETEST DANISH ORNITHOLOGICAL WORK

WALTER, JOHANN ERNST CHRISTIAN.

Nordisk Ornithologie...

1828, 1832, 1835. A very rare almost complete run (171 of 180) of plates up until 1835 of the graetest Danish ornithological work ever produced. A complete set of this magnificent work has never been up for sale. The article by Helms in D.O.F., 1939 registers only one complete copy; later on two more should have been gathered, however,, and the University Library has likewise had their copy completed. Walter was the first to put the idea of a coulered Danish ornithological work into action. It was published under unsure cicumstances and was drawn, engraved and coloured by Walter himself. There were very few subscribers, no more than 69, and some of them most likely disappeared during the 14 years of publication.The copy at the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) has only 120 plates, -Wood p. 618 lists only 60 plates. - Nissen: "Helms kennt nur 1 vollst. Expl. und 15, die mehr als 1. Band enthalten."

USD 11,000

THE MOTHER OF ALL STUD BOOKS

[WEATHERBY, JAMES].

An Introduction to a General Stud-Book.

1791. Extremely scarce first edition of the original "mother" Stud Book for the Thoroughbred, being "[n]ot only the first Thoroughbred stud book, but the first published stud book of any breed." (Mackay-Smith). This foundational work of race-horse breeding constitutes the first of its kind and is THE inevitable source-book for the history of thoroughbreds. It meticulously records the evolution of the British Thoroughbred and has acted as a blueprint of all other stud books worldwide. Being the forerunner of "The General Stud-Book", the definitive ancestry record for Thoroughbreds, continuously published by Weatherbys every four years since 1793, it contains information about all matings and births of Thoroughbreds in Britain and Ireland and as such, it constitutes the official foundation of racehorse selection and evolution.

USD 11,800

THE CATALOGUE OF THE FIRST DANISH MUSEUM

WORM, OLE.

Museum Wormianum.

1655. The scarce first edition of this monumental work in early modern museum literature, constituting the catalogue of the first Danish museum and one of the most important cabinets of curiosities in Europe. The magnificent double-page engraved plate depicting the interior and outlay of the museum is one of the most well known and famous illustrations from any "Wunderkammer"-book, iconographically summizing what we understand by the genre.

USD 13,200

Varia

MAGNIFICENT BOOK OF TYPES

LAMESLE, CLAUDE.

Épreuves générales des caracteres.

1742. First edition of this magnificent book of type-specimens, based upon Lamesle's splendid collection of types and ornaments, which contained examples of some of the finest types in history, e.g. those of Schoeffer (the younger), Garamond, Granjon, etc. The book is particularly interesting in presenting different types from such a long period, going back nearly 2 centuries (i.e. to the mid 1500s). Apart from presenting these splendid early types, Lamesle also presents excellent contemporary types, causing the type-historian Updike to state that "[t]his book, both in type and ornaments, I think presents better than any other, the output of French foundries during the last quarter of the XVIIth and the first half of the XVIIIth century. The collection of types is remarkably fine".

USD 6,000

THE VERY RARE FIRST TRANSLATION OF "WAR AND PEACE"

TOLSTOÏ, LÉON.

La Guerre et la Paix. [War and Peace].

(1879). Exceedingly rare first French translation - being the very first translation of the work into any language - of Tolstoy's magnum opus, arguably the most famous book ever written in Russian. It is this translation that is responsible for establishing Tolstoy's reputation in France and for making him known to the French public. It is furthermore this translation that serves as the basis for the later translations into other languages, e.g. Clara Bell's important first English translation (1886). OCLC locates only five copies in libraries world-wide.

USD 6,700

THE NEW PHILOLOGY - PMM 248

WOLFIUS, FRID. AUG.

Prolegomena ad Homerum...

1795. Scarce first edition of the epoch-making work that founded modern philological scholarship and began the modern debate over the date of writing of Homer's works, creating in turn the two Homeric schools of thought, the Analysts and the Unitarians. The new form of philological scholarship that Wolf here introduced completely altered the trajectory of philology.

USD 3,200

EXQUISITE BOOK OF HOURS

HOURS OF THE EARL OF SOUTHESK, USE OF GENEVA

Manuscript Book of Hours on vellum. In Latin.

(Geneva, ab. 1500). An excellent, exquisite, and very interesting Book of Hours in a magnificent metal binding. The manuscript is for liturgical use of Geneva and has possibly been copied from a printed work. Lacking the first leaf of the calendar, but otherwise the entire text is complete. There has presumably been a leaf with a miniature bound in before every major opening - these have then been removed, but no text is missing.

USD 7,500

Herman H. J. Lyng & Søn A/S was founded in 1821 in Copenhagen, and has been a member of the Danish Antiquarian Booksellers Association (ABF) and the International League of Antiquarian Booksellers (ILAB-LILA) since their beginnings. The firm is being managed by Max Girsell and Maria Girsell.



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History:

Founded in 1821 by Christian Tønder Sæbye, Herman H.J. Lyng & Søn is the oldest antiquarian book shop in Scandinavia. Herman Henrik Julius Lyng was a co-worker in the "Sæbyeske Boghandling", and when Sæbye died in 1844, Lyng became the manager. In 1853 he could finally afford to buy the bookshop himself, and he changed the name to "H.H.J. Lyng (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. Lyng & Søn". As the first and greatest international antiquarian book shop in Scandinavia, Herman H.J. Lyng (& Søn) has always played a great role in the antiquarian book trade. The old book shop has always been situated at the heart of Copenhagen, as it still is today. (For more details see the Wikipedia entry for Herman H.J. Lyng).

As international scientific booksellers, a large number of important collections have been handled and sold by us throughout the years. Among these collections are several of internationally known Danes, e.g: Søren Kierkegaard (Philosophy), J.J.A. Worsaae (Archaeology), Otto Jespersen (Philology/Linguistics), Alf Ross (Law), Jon Helgason (Old Norse).

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