

An engraving of a city, likely Berlin, featuring a large red circle in the center. The background shows a cityscape with a church spire, a river, and mountains. The foreground shows a large building complex with a courtyard and a fountain. The red circle contains the text: ANTIQUARIAT Michael Kühn Berlin June 2021.

ANTIQUARIAT
Michael Kühn

Berlin

June 2021



Electricity in Minerals



AEPINUS, Franz Ulrich Theodor.

Zwo Schriften, I. Von der Aehnlichkeit der electricischen, und magnetischen Kraft. II. Von den Eigenschaften des Tourmalins. Aus dem Lateinischen übersetzt. 2 parts in 1. – Graz: Georg Widmanstetter Erben, 1771. 8vo. (195 x 120 mm) 2 Bll., 44 pp., 1 Bl., 28 pp. with one fold. engraved plate. Contemporary plain Paper-card boards.

EUR 1.400.-



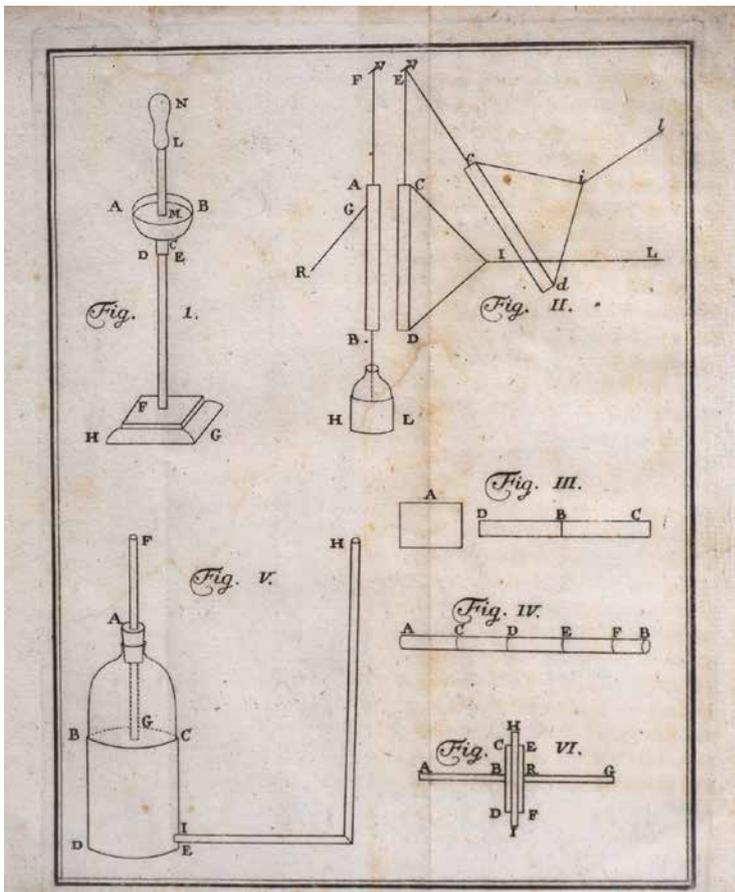
Rare work by the German physicist Franz U. Th. Aepinus (1724–1804) on pyroelectricity in the mineral tourmaline. He published in 1759 the first mathematical theory of electric and magnetic phenomena. A translation into German from the Latin, of a speech held before the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg in 1758 (Home 10A); first published separately in German in 1760 (Home 10C) and here in a different translation again (not in Home).

Although Aepinus did not make contributions to astronomy while in Berlin, he did his most important work there. Wilcke had moved to Berlin with Aepinus and was writing a dissertation on electricity. Wilcke showed Aepinus the mineral tourmaline, a borosilicate mineral often used as a gem. Tourmaline has piezoelectric properties which means that it can generate electric charge when mechanical stress is applied and can change its shape when voltage is applied to it. Aepinus studied the state of electrical polarisation produced in tourmaline and various other crystals by a change of temperature. The electrical properties of the tourmaline seemed to Aepinus to be similar to those of a magnet and he began to believe that electricity and magnetism were analogous. Aepinus's study of electricity and magnetism led to the publication of his book *Tentamen theoriae electricitatis et magnetismi* in 1759 in St. Petersburg.

It was the first work to apply mathematics to the theory of electricity and magnetism and ... is one of the most original and important books in the history of electricity.

„Aepinus' first researches on the thermoelectric properties of this stone which was then of extreme rarity, were fundamental. He recognized the electrical nature of the attractive power of a warmed tourmaline and attempted not altogether successfully, to reduce its apparent capriciousness to rule. He was particularly struck by the formal similarity between the tourmaline and the magnet in regard to polarity which inspired him to reconsider the possibility, then occasionally discussed, that electricity and magnetism were basically analogous. This thought became the theme for his masterwork, *Tentamen theoriae electricitatis et magnetismi* (1759). ... The *Tentamen* is one of the most original and important books in the history of electricity. It is the first reasoned, fruitful exposition of electrical phenomena based on action-at-a-distance. Aepinus emphatically rejects the current notion of electrical atmospheres. Not that he believes that bodies act where they are not; he merely takes literally Newton's precepts about natural philosophy, and deduces the phenomena from certain assumed forces, without inquiring into the manner in which the forces themselves might be effected. Three such forces, according to him, create all the appearances of electricity: a repulsion between the particles of the electric fluid, an attraction between them and the corpuscles of common matter, and a repulsion between the corpuscles. This last is necessary to prevent unelectricified bodies – bodies with their normal complement of electrical fluid – from attracting one another. Aepinus observes that although such a repulsion might appear to conflict with universal gravitation there is no reason not to suppose several types of forces between matter corpuscles, and in fact the phenomena require it. As for the law of force, it is proportional to the excess or deficiency of fluid, and the same for all pairs of particles and corpuscles. Aepinus does not pretend to know its precise form. Analogy, he thinks, favors the inverse square, which he uses in one numerical application; but generally he leaves the matter open, the great unanswered question in electrical theory.“ (DSB)

Eine von drei Übersetzungen des Werkes aus dem Lateinischen ins Deutsche, zuerst 1759 in einem Journal erschienen, 1760 separat veröffentlicht und hier in anderer Übersetzung neu gedruckt. - VD18, 13936042; Ekelöf I, 33; Graff 2168; Bloomsbury, 18th cent. German philosophers pp. 11-13; not in Poggendorff, Neville Historical, Norman, et al.



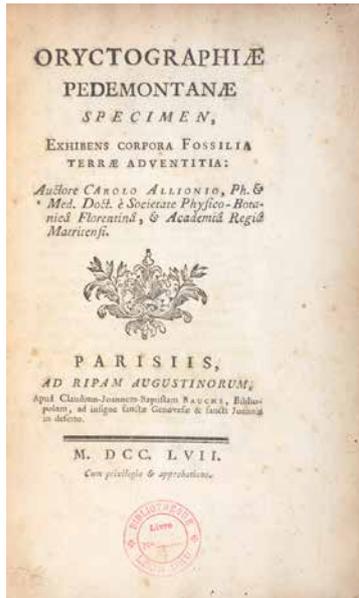
Minerals of the Piedmont



ALLIONI, Carlo.

Oryctographiae Pedemontanae Specimen, exhibens corpora fossilia terrae adventitia: Auctore Carolo Allionio, - Parisiis (Paris), ad Ripam Augustinorum; Apud Claudium-Joannem-Baptistam Bauche, (1757) 8vo (210 x 130 mm) VIII, 82 pp., (4; publ. list) (Sign.: A - F8) 19th cent. half calf, marbled boards, spine in lower part defective, hinges weak, two ownership stamp from the 19th cent. on front-fly and title, else fine.

EUR 1.400.-

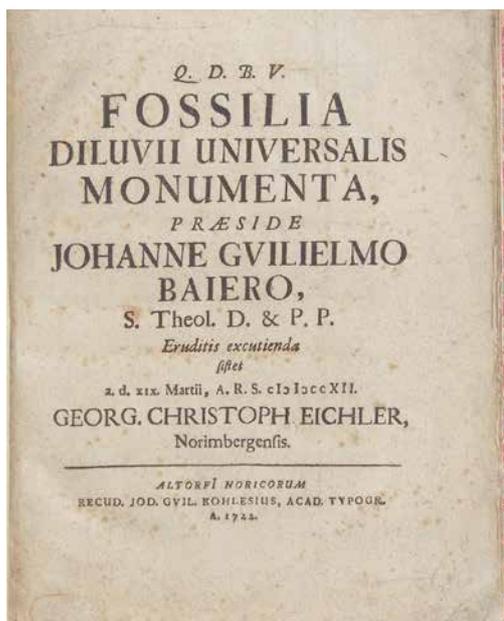


Scarce book, the first book in Italy devoted to fossils. An early description of the marine fossils and some minerals found in the Piemonte region of north-west Italy, which borders France and Switzerland. In the preface, Allioni explains that he has collected a considerable number of objects in the region and in this work he will describe them. He includes a list of authorities cited in his descriptions and an index to the described fossils and minerals. The Italian physician Carlo Allioni (1725–1804) graduated with an M.D. in 1747 and opened a medical practice in conjunction with his duties as professor of botany at the University of Turin. He was elected a member of many prestigious European academies and was first treasurer of the Academy of Sciences of Turin. His prime notoriety however was tied to his botanical studies with his *Flora Pedemontana* being his greatest work. - Pogg. I, 32. Provenance: Leon Dru (engineer), René Arrault (hydraulic engineer).

**BAIER, Johann Wilhelm (praes.);
Georg Christoph Eichler.**

Fossilia diluvii universalis monumenta.... - Altorfi Noricorum [Altdorf bei Nürnberg], Kohlesius, 1722. (200 x 160 mm) [2], 34 pp. Marbled paper period style boards. Fine.

EUR 900.-



Rare work on minerals and fossils as monuments of a former flood. The German physicist & mathematician Johann Wilhelm Baier (1675-1729), brother of Johann Jakob Baier, was successor of Johann Christoph Sturm as Prof. of physics and mathematics at Altdorf University (near Nuremberg), later becoming professor of Lutheran theology at the same institution. His scientific works combined theology with actual knowledge of nature. In his *Behemoth Et Leviathan, Elephans Et Balacena* (1708), he explained the animals mentioned in the Book of Job such as elephant and whale. In his *Fossilia Diluvii Universalis Monumenta* he interpreted the fossil finds as evidence of the Flood. - Pogg I, 88; Gaab 2011, pp. 71-75; 192; Grieb I, 53; Zedler III, 796 ff.; Schuh, Baier 2: „very scarce“.



A Clock for Chancellor Bismarck



*W. G. 50000
 An den Kaiserlichen Kanzler Bismarck
 an seinem 70ten Geburtstag
 von Gustav Becker, Freiburg i. S.*

BECKER, Gustav.

Manuscript birthday address from the clock manufacturer Gustav Becker to Otto von Bismarck's 70th birthday with the original drawing by F. Kiefhaber of the clock designed for Bismarck to his birthday. Glückwunschadresse des Uhrenfabrikanten Gustav Becker zu Bismarcks 70. Geburtstag. Handschrift auf Papier. Freiburg/Schlesien 1885. Folio (675 x 430 mm). One leave with original drawing in ink pen and water-color by F. Kiefhaber (signed) mounted on wood. One leave (480 x 295 mm) with handwritten dedication and printed text.

Contemporary blue velvet portfolio (700 x 450 mm) with mounted monogram. Fine.

Blaue Samtmappe, Vorderdeckel mit montiertem und bekröntem Monogramm aus Metall.

EUR 4.800.-

Unique item. The important watchmaker and clock manufacturer Gustav Becker from Freiburg in Lower Silesia dedicated in 1885 a jubilee clock (with working number: 500,000) to Bismarck on occasion of his 70th birthday. This magnificent floor clock with lavishly decorated, monumental housing in the style of historicism, is still located today in the Bismarck Museum in Schönhausen. This address / sheet shows the clock in beautiful, large-format watercolor painting, with five-line dedication in the lower edge. The attached dedication letter to Bismarck was written by Gustav Becker's son Richard, as Gustav Becker was seriously ill at the time. He died on 14 September 1885. The attached printed sheet gives an explanation of the clock. Gustav Eduard Becker (1819–1885) was one of the better quality, best-known clockmakers from the mid to late 19th cent.. In the 1860s, he began to create the Classical Gustav Becker clocks. Starting from fairly simple clocks, the clocks became complex and very ornamental, and sales rose to a peak in 1875, with over 300,000 clock orders. The Junghans Company absorbed Becker, Lenzkirch, Hamburg American, etc. into a clock company that continues in business to this day.

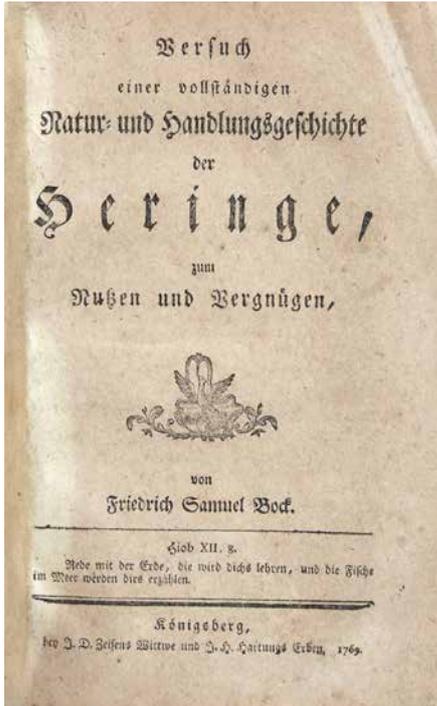
Kant helped Bock to Collate Books



BOCK, Friedrich Samuel.

Versuch einer vollständigen Natur- und Handlungsgeschichte der Heringe. Zum Nutzen und Vergnügen von ... Königsberg: J. D. Zeisens Witwe und J. H. Hartungs Erben, 1769. 8vo (190 x 120 mm) 4 Bll., 101 pp., (3). Later marbled boards period style, black morocco lettering piece, browning throughout and dog-eared. Else fine.

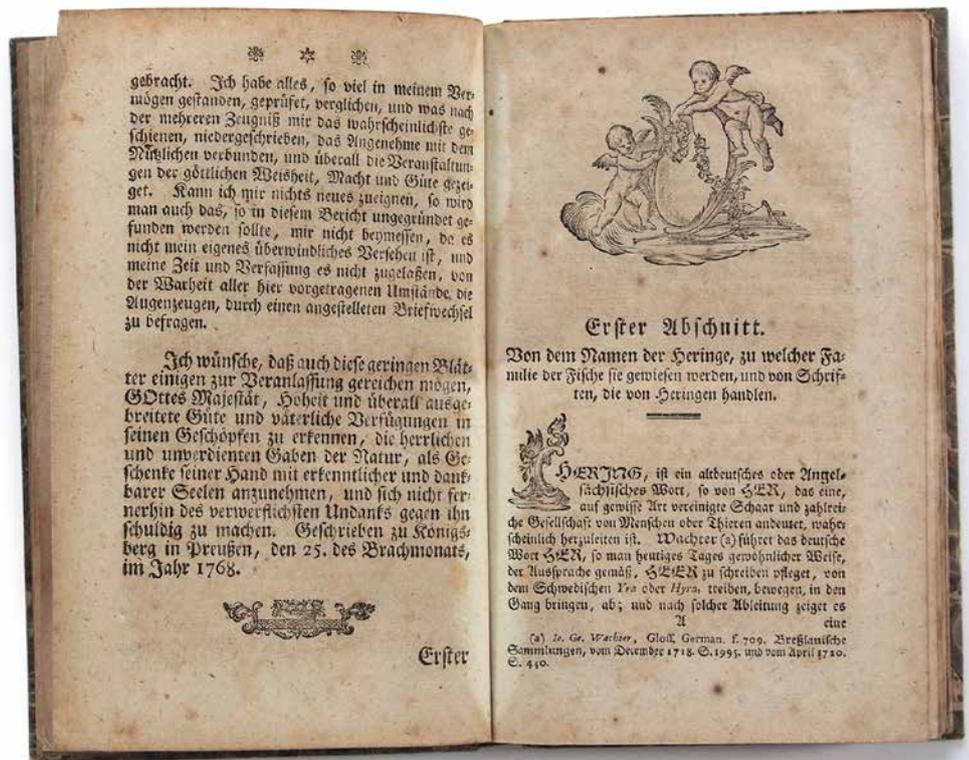
EUR 1.400.-



Very uncommon, rarely seen book on the natural history of the Atlantic herring.

The German philosopher and theologian Friedrich Samuel Bock (1716–1785) Bock was a prolific and many-sided scholar, with primary interests in theology, the natural sciences, and history, and he was a colleague of Immanuel Kant at the University of Königsberg. In 1753 Bock was appointed first professor of Greek, then theology at the University of Königsberg. Bock eventually resigned his professorship in

theology (1770), since he hadn't paid a salary for many years, although he continued offering private courses in theology (and as professor of Greek he as required to lecture on the whole of the New Testament each year). During five of his twenty-seven years as university librarian, Bock enjoyed the help of Immanuel Kant working as his assistant. Furthermore he administered and examined the extensive amber collection of Friedrich Franz Saturnus. Bock was one of the first natural scientists in the German-speaking world to come back to the knowledge that amber is fossilized tree resin.



gebracht. Ich habe alles, so viel in meinem Ver-
mögen gestanden, geprüft, verglichen, und was nach
der mehreren Zeugnis mir das wahrscheinlichste ge-
schienen, niedergeschrieben, das Angenehme mir dem
Nützlichen verbunden, und überall die Veranlassun-
gen der göttlichen Weisheit, Macht und Güte ange-
deutet. Kann ich mir nichts neues zueignen, so wird
man auch das, so in diesem Reich ungegründet ge-
funden werden sollte, mir nicht bemessen, da es
nicht mein eigenes überwindliches Versehen ist, und
meine Zeit und Verfassung es nicht zugelassen, von
der Wahrheit aller hier vorgetragenen Umstände die
Augenzeugen, durch einen angestellten Briefwechsel
zu befragen.

Ich wünsche, daß auch diese geringen Blät-
ter einigen zur Veranlassung gereichen mögen,
Gottes Majestät, Hobeit und überall ausge-
breitete Güte und väterliche Verfügungen in
seinen Geschöpfen zu erkennen, die herrlichen
und unverdienten Gaben der Natur, als Ge-
schenke seiner Hand mit erkenntlicher und dank-
barer Seelen anzunehmen, und sich nicht fer-
nerhin des verwerflichsten Undanks gegen ihn
schuldig zu machen. Geschrieben zu Königs-
berg in Preußen, den 25. des Brachmonats,
im Jahr 1768.

Erster



Erster Abschnitt.

Von dem Namen der Heringe, zu welcher Fa-
milie der Fische sie gewiesen werden, und von Schrif-
ten, die von Heringen handeln.



HERING, ist ein altdenkisches oder Angelsächsisches Wort, so von **HER**, das eine, auf gewisse Art vereinigte Schaar und zahlreich Gesellschaft von Menschen oder Thieren andeuter, welches scheinlich heruleiten ist. Wachter (*) führt das deutsche Wort **HER**, so man heutiges Tages gewöhnlicher Weise, der Aussprache gemäß, **HERN** zu schreiben pfleget, von dem Schwedischen **Hra** oder **Hron** zweiden, herwegen, in den Gang bringen, ab; und nach solcher Ableitung zeigt es

(*) J. G. Wachter, Gloss. German. t. 709. Pflanzliche Sammlungen, vom December 1718. S. 1395, und vom April 1720. S. 410.

Exotic Birds



BRANDT, Johann Georg Wilhelm (attr.)

Nymphicus Novae Hollandiae, Wagl. (*Psittacus Novae Hollandiae*, Lath., *Leptolophus auricomis*, Swain) *Neu Holland*. Fine hand-drawing on brown thick carton in size: 248 x 400 mm, titled in ink. Mounted within passepartout. Hamburg / Germany, after 1832 (around 1840).

EUR 1.200.-

Rare and very fine original drawing of a cockatiel, attributed by a letter to an early family descendant: W. Brandt with a natural history shop in Hamburg, therefore most probably: Johann Georg Wilhelm Brandt or his son who took over the shop in 1856. The cockatiel (*Nymphicus hollandicus*) is a small parrot that is a member of its own branch of the cockatoo family endemic to Australia. They are prized as household pets and companion parrots throughout the world and are relatively easy to breed. Originally described by Scottish writer and naturalist Robert Kerr in 1793 as *Psittacus hollandicus*, the cockatiel (or cockateel) was moved to its own genus, *Nymphicus*, by Wagler in 1832. Its genus name reflects the experience of one of the earliest groups of Europeans to see the birds in their native habitat; the travellers thought the birds were so beautiful that they named them after mythical nymphs. The specific name *hollandicus* refers to the historic name for Australia.

„In der naturbeschreibenden Naumannzeit hatte Brandt (1794-1856) unter den Leitern der

neugegründeten Zoologischen Museen und den vielen Besitzern privater Vogelsammlungen einen angesehenen Namen, nachdem er 1827 in Hamburg eine Naturalienhandlung gegründet und weitgreifende Geschäftsverbindungen mit Fängern und Jägern angeknüpft hatte. So war er einer der ersten, der von den Helgoländer Laienpräparatoren begehrte Seltenheiten bezog. Um die Herkunft der von ihm weiterverkauften Stücke legte er aber gerne einen Schleier, indem er als Fundstelle nicht die nahe Insel angab, sondern unklare Ortsbezeichnungen wie „Umgeb.(ung) v.(on) Hamb.(urg)“ oder „Nordmeere“ wählte. Das Geschäftsgebaren war sicherlich nicht einwandfrei. Er erschwerte die Lösung manches Herkunftsrätsels, das sich um neue Formen legte. Als aber spätere Jahre auf die eigentliche Quelle stießen, nahm man die alte Ungenauigkeit wohl ohne Tadel hin. Mit seinem Namen verbundene Zusätze erschienen auch in Fußnoten zu F. J. Naumanns Verzeichnis der Helgolandvögel (Rhea, Heft 1846). Das Geschäft bestand bis zum Jahre 1873.“ (Gebhardt. Ornithologen II, 25)

BRANDT, Johann Georg Wilhelm (attr.)

Phibalura cristata Swai. (*Phib. flavirostris* Vieill.) *Brasilien*. Fine hand-drawing on thick brown carton in size: 265 x 390 mm, titled in ink. Mounted within passepartout. Sun burned frame due to old framing. Hamburg / Germany, around 1840.

EUR 1.000.-

Rare and fine original drawing of a crested shortbill from Brazil, attributed by a letter to an early family descendant: W. Brandt with a natural history shop in Hamburg, therefore most probably: Johann Georg Wilhelm Brandt or his son who took over the shop in 1856.



BRANDT, Johann Georg Wilhelm (attr.)

Pitta strepitans Cuv., *Neu Holland*. Fine hand-drawing on velin in size: 265 x 400 mm, titled in ink. Mounted within passepartout. Due to former mounting, a sun faded frame. Upper right corner with numbering: Tab. 77. Hamburg / Germany, around 1840.

EUR 1.200.-

Rare and very fine original drawing of a noisy pitta, attributed by a letter to an early family descendant: W. Brandt with a natural history shop in Hamburg, therefore most probably: Johann Georg Wilhelm Brandt or his son who took over the shop. The noisy pitta (*Pitta versicolor*) is a species of bird in the family Pittidae and is found in eastern Australia and southern New Guinea. Its natural habitats are temperate forests, subtropical or tropical moist lowland forest. William John Swainson described the noisy pitta in 1825 based on a specimen collected in New South Wales. The specific name, *versicolor* is latin for multicoloured. John Gould described the subspecies *Pitta versicolor simillima* in 1868 and it was drawn by Emma Gould.



BRANDT, Johann Georg Wilhelm (attr.)

Nymphicus Novae Hollandiae, Wagl. (*Psittacus Novae Hollandiae*, Lath., *Leptolophus auricomis*, Swain) *Neu Holland*. Fine hand-drawing on brown thick carton in size: 248 x 400 mm, titled in ink. Mounted within passepartout. Hamburg / Germany, after 1832 (around 1840).

EUR 1.200.-

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With the Rare Geological Map, which is nearly always missing



BROCCHI, Giambattista.

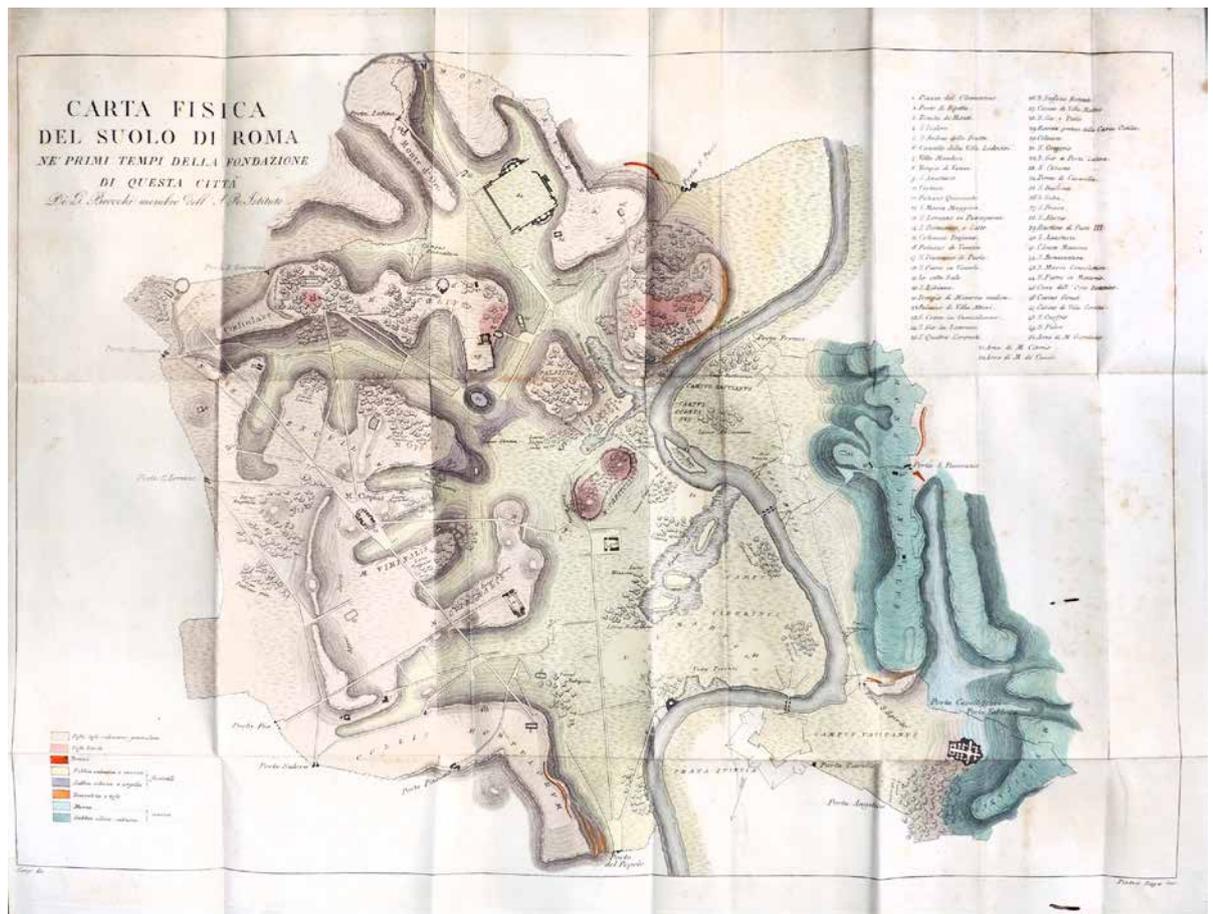
Dello stato fisico del suolo di Roma, memoria per servire d' illustrazione alla carta geognostica di questa città di G. Brocchi. - Roma: nella Stamperia de Romanis, 1820. 8vo (220 x 140 mm) 281 pp., (1) with two fold., hand colored geological profiles and with the geological map (620 x 470 mm; cited on the title), which is often missing, in a separate vol. Contemporary blue half calf, gilt spine in compartments. Overall a very fine copy. The multi folded map in a separate volume with a small worm track in white margin not affecting the image

EUR 1.600.-

First edition of his noteworthy work on the geology of Rome, with its accompanying map: „Carta fisica del suolo di Roma ne primi tempi della fondazione di questa città di G. Brocchi (by Campi, dis. and Pietro Ruga, inc.).

In it he corrected the erroneous views of Scipione Breislak, who conceived that Rome occupies the site of a volcano, to which he ascribed the volcanic materials that cover the seven hills. Brocchi pointed out that these materials were derived either from Monte Albano, an extinct volcano, twelve miles from the city, or from the Monti Cimini, still farther to the north. The Italian naturalist, mineralogist and geologist Giovanni Battista (Giambattista) Brocchi (1772–1826) was appointed professor of botany and mineralogy in the new lyceum of Brescia in 1802, but devoted himself to geological researches in the adjacent districts accompanied by Giuseppe Olivi and Alberto Fortis. The fruits of these labors appeared in different publications, particularly in his Trattato mineralogico e chimico sulle miniere di ferro del dipartimento del Mella (1808) a treatise on the iron mines of the Mella region. These researches procured him the office of inspector of mines in the recently established Kingdom of Italy, and enabled him to extend his geological investigations over a great part of the country.

Unlike Lamarck, Brocchi saw species as discrete and fundamentally stable entities. Explicitly analogizing the births and deaths of species with those of individual organisms (“Brocchi’s analogy”), Brocchi proposed that species have inherent longevities, eventually dying of old age unless driven to extinction by external forces. As for individuals, births and deaths of species are understood to have natural causes; sequences of births and deaths of species produce geological lineages of descent, and faunas become increasingly modernized through time. Brocchi calculated that over 50% of his fossil species are still alive in the modern fauna – an idea that later might have influenced the young Charles Darwin. In the latter year, Brocchi, as curator for the Natural History Museum of Milano, sailed for Egypt, in order to explore the geology of that country and report on its mineral resources. Every facility was granted by Mehemet Ali, who in 1825 appointed him as one of a commission to examine the territory of the recently conquered Kingdom of Sennar; but Brocchi fell a victim to the climate, and died at Khartoum on the 25th of September 1826, possibly of dysentery.- not in Hoover, not in Schuh, online, not in Sinkankas.



An Architect in Italy

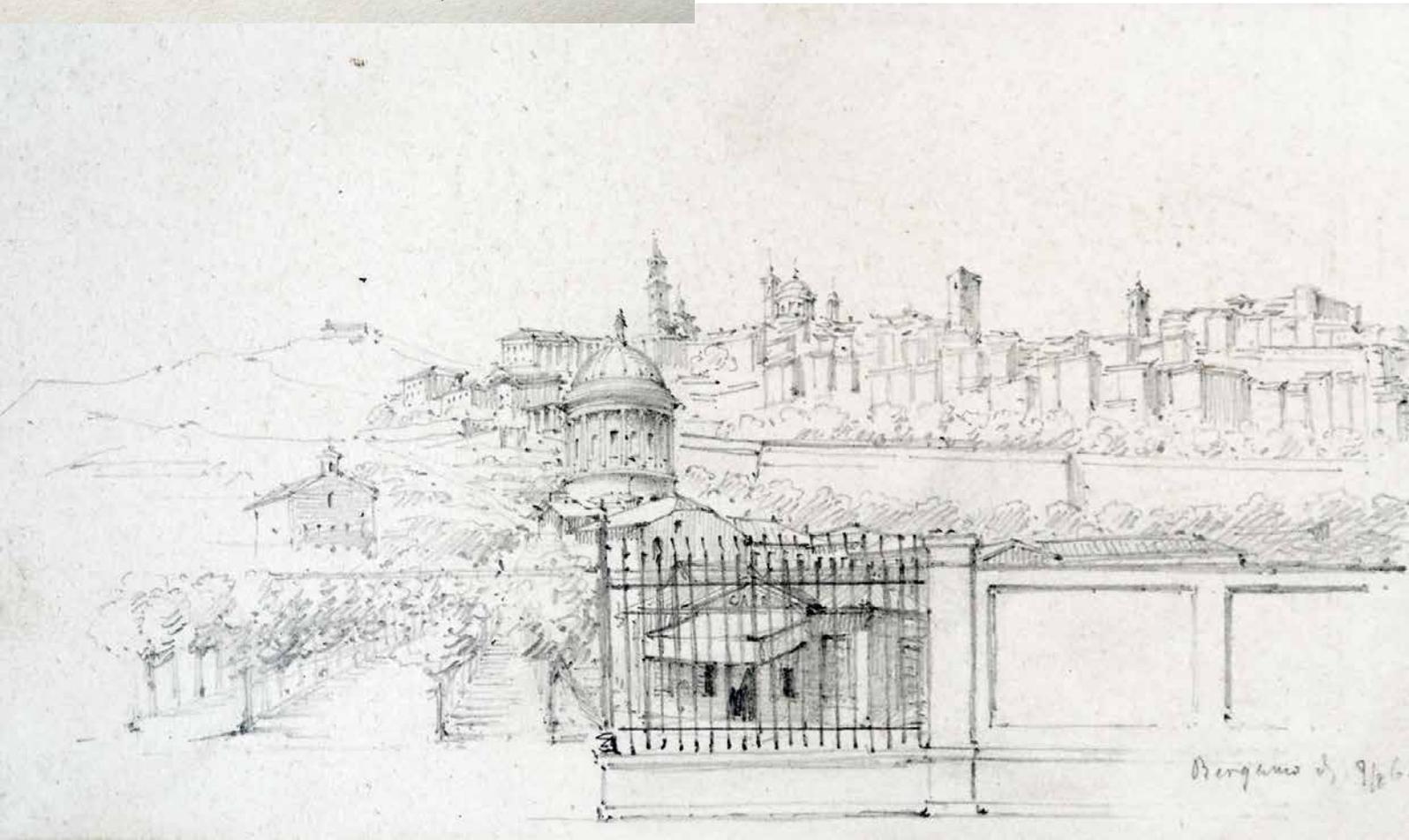
BUSSE, Carl.

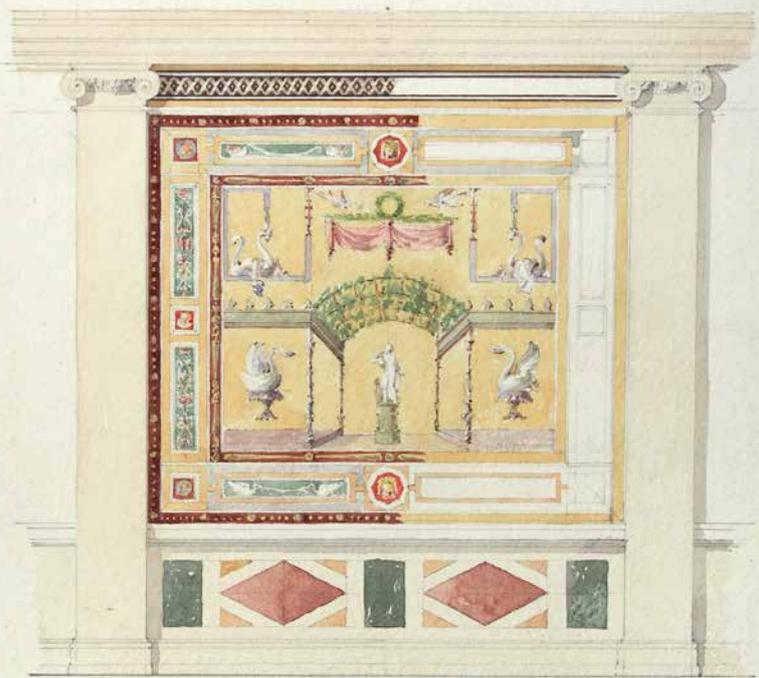
Italien 1865 (lithographiertes Deckelschild). German manuscript with partly colored original sketches. A travel diary with drawings from his travel to Italy to study Italian history, art and architecture, dated from 12. IV. to the 31. VIII. 1865, and financed by the Prussian State. Folio (350 x 220 mm) (I. Travel Diary: Bericht des Baumeister Carl Busse über dessen Studienreise nach Italien im Jahre 1865. 82 nn. pages handwritten manuscript, signed and dated at the end: Berlin, im December 1865. Blue paper-card boards with handwritten label: Reise-Bericht des Baumeister Carl Busse.) (II. Drawings: 75 leaves pencil drawings, of which 10 are ink-washed or colored, and one original photograph (Relief of Agostino di Duccio in Oratorio di S Bernardino in Perugia; 204 x 148 mm). Drawings often signed, dated or with monogram. Used condition, in modern folder, fine survivor.

EUR 16.000.-

Important travel diary to Italy in Karl Friedrich Schinkel's and Stüler's footsteps by the German architect and master-builder Carl Johann Otto Busse (1834–1896), written and drawn while being in Italy to study Italian art, art history and architecture as the Schinkel Prize Winner.

Carl Johann Otto Busse (1834–1896) was a German architect & master builder who was involved with Friedrich August Stüler (1800–1865) in the planning and construction of the Old National Gallery in Berlin. Stüler died during the planning and Busse had to finish the project. Later in life he constructed famous buildings in Berlin and he is known for the 1880 extension of Schloss Britz.



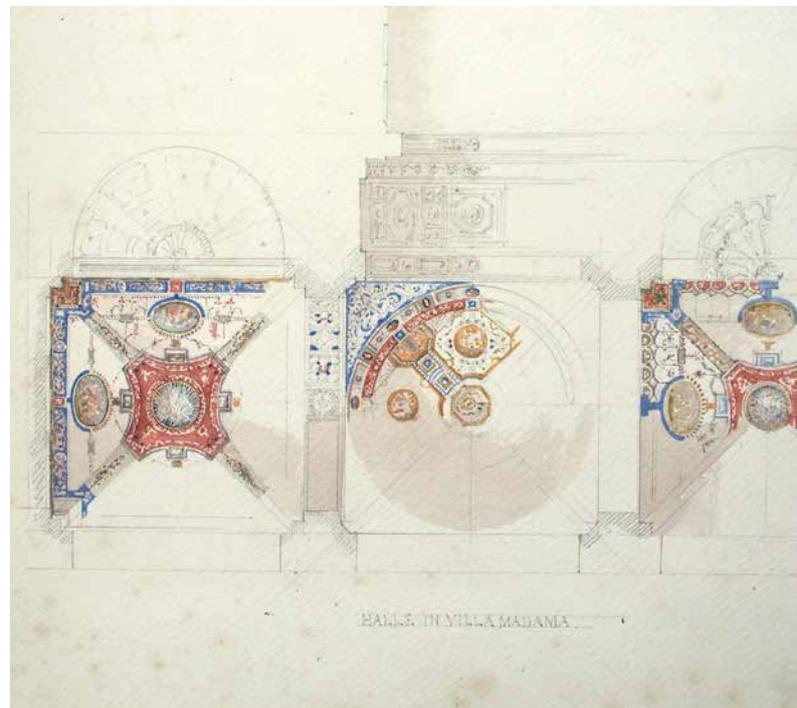


VILLA DI PAPA GIUGLIO.

Early in life he received the Schinkel price, which includes funds for the trip to Italy by the Prussian State. In the introduction to the travel diary he tells that the experience with the construction of the „Old National Gallery“ and the work with Stüler (who had been with King Friedrich Wilhelm in Italy as well) shaped his interests on his trip to Italy: „Florence and Rome were the places where he hoped to find the greatest stimulus and so he stayed on his trip only a short time in Padua, Verona, Milan and Bologna. In Florence he took time for a more detailed, controlled study of the architecture and the rich collections. After a three weeks in Florence he traveled on to Rome and Naples & Pompeii, Paestum et al. as other traveller’s on Grand Tour. The present portfolio of the travel diary with the original drawings was given to the Prussian Baudeputation (because they paid the bill) and after registration was given back. The drawings focus on Florence, Rome, Umbria and Tuscany, sketches from the Lombardy region are rare, southern Italy is largely absent. Busse draws veduta’s of the landscape and of towns, historical building groups and individual buildings, including many churches, and further monuments, architectural details and handicraft. The pencil drawings are skillfully and carefully executed, occasionally of the condensed time forces him to sketch rough. The five large leaves with colored studies show Santo Spirito and the balcony of the organ of Santa Annunziata, Florence, the Roman Villa Madama and wall frescoes in Villa di Papa Giulio. A View of Rome with traces of former framing.



VILLA DI PAPA GIUGLIO.



HALLE IN VILLA MADAMA.



Pineapple and Minerals



BÜTTNER, David Sigismund.

Coralliographia subterranea, seu Dissertatio de corallis fossilibus, in specie de lapide corneo Horn- oder gemeinem Feuerstein. - Leipzig, Friedrich Groschuff, 1714. 4to (195 x 165 mm) 2 Bll., 68 pp., 2 Bll., with 4 engraved plates

(bound before:)

LOCHNER (von Hummelstein), Friedrich Michael.

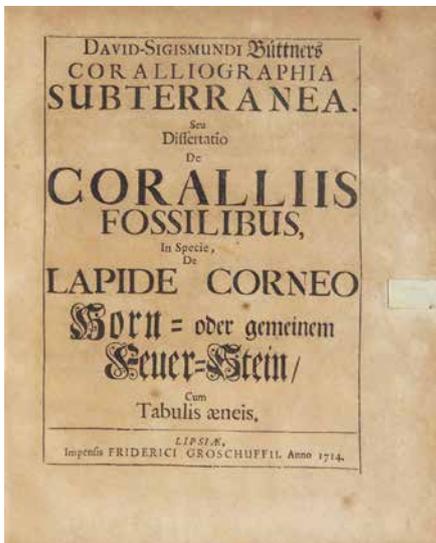
Commentatio de Ananasa sive nuce Pineae Indicae vulgo Pinhas. (without printer or date, 1717) (4), 76 pages, and 5 (1 fold.) engraved plates.

(bound before:)

LOCHNER (von Hummelstein), Friedrich Michael.

Nerium sive Rhododaphne veterum et recentiorum qua Nerei Nereidum mythologia, amyxi laurus, Saccharum Al-haschar, et ventus ac planta Badsamur aliaque explicantur, ac diversis Sacrae Scripturae locis lux. Accedit Dafne Constantiniana. 104 pp., with engraved frontispiece, seven engraved plates, three folding In contemporary vellum, very good, some minor restoration to spine, contents very good to fine.

EUR 3.200.-



Nice collection („Sammelband“) with three natural history works, including the first scientific treatise on fossilized corals based on the original observations and the first separate published description of the pineapple fruit and the third work discusses variants of the oleander.

In the early 18th cent., a large number of essentially fieldwork-based and partly paleontological surveys appeared in rapid succession in Switzerland, Germany and Italy, among them works by Johann Jacob Scheuchzer, Johann Jacob Baier, Carl Nicolaus Lang, Gottfried Friedrich Mylius, Giuseppe Monti, Antonio Vallisneri and others.

The German naturalist David Sigismund Büttner's (1660–1719) work examines every aspect of the corals, and deals with brief descriptions and figures of several fossil corals from Saxony (Querfurt; Germany). In his Natural History cabinet, he contrasted recent marine life with their fossil counterparts.

The German Lutheran clergyman and early geologist David Sigmund Büttner was a pupil and traveling secretary of the historian Caspar Sagittarius (1643–1694) and taught harp, poetry and rhetoric as a private tutor in Erfurt.

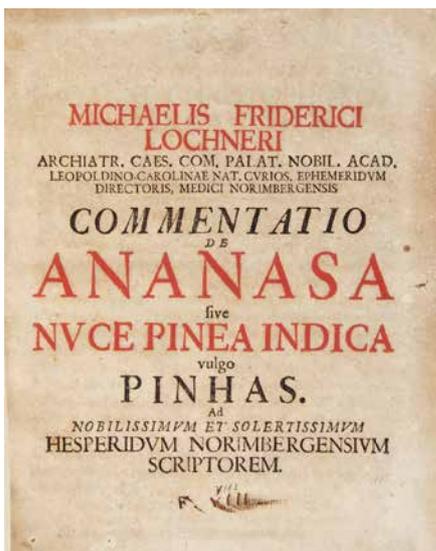
In 1683 he became pastor and from 1690 until his death in 1719 he was deacon at St. Lamperti in Querfurt. He was known for his natural history cabinet. He was in correspondence with scholars such as Georg Ernst Stahl, Johann Jakob Scheuchzer, and the Altdorf professor of medicine Johann Jakob Baier (1677–1735) and also with August Hermann Francke. He sent many specimens to the „Wunderkammer“ collection of Francke's orphanage in Halle.

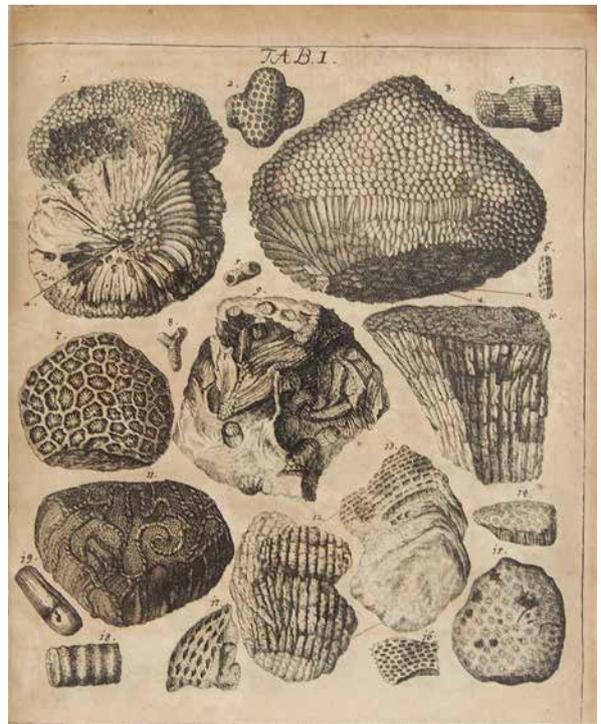
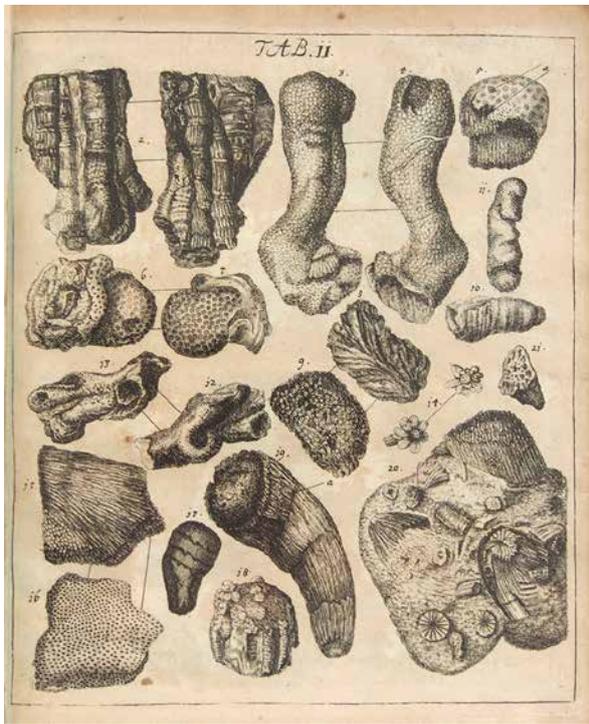
After his death, his cabinet of naturalia was sold to the merchant Johann David Geysel in Nuremberg. Büttner interpreted fossils, as did his contemporary Nicolaus Steno, as the remains of marine life and considered them to be

victims of the biblical Flood. According to Büttner, weathering phenomena and the jagged appearance of mountains like the „Greifensteine“ (made of granite) in the Erzgebirge pointed to the violence of the Flood. Among the marine fossils he found and described at Querfurt and in the surrounding area were corals (in Ordovician and Silurian boulder, and Cretaceous flints, which he thought were corals).

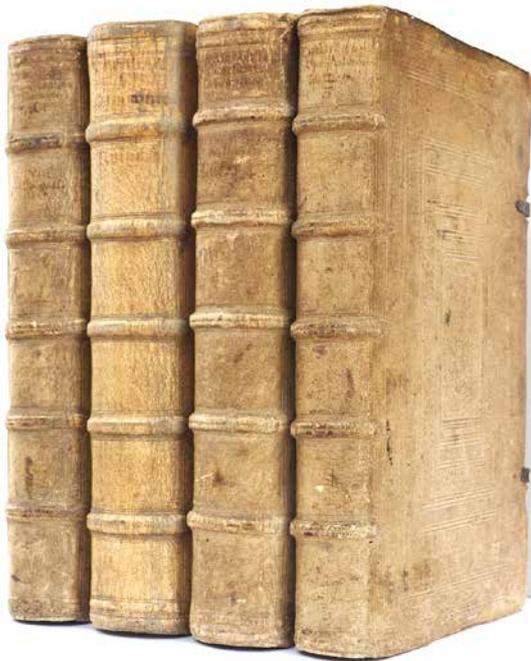
Johann Heinrich Lochner von Hummelstein (1662–1720) was a German physician from Fürth who is today mainly known as editor of one of the descriptions of Besler's Museum. He studied medicine at the Universities of Rostock, Kiel and Altdorf, and then went on an extended trip to Paris, Leyden, Vienna and Padua to further extend his skills. Afterward he was appointed to a position in Altdorf but moved on to Nürnberg where he opened a private medical practice. His knowledge of natural science led to his appointment as director of the Akademie der Naturforscher (Academia Curiosa) in Nürnberg. The first pineapple to be successfully cultivated in Europe, is said to have been grown by Pieter de la Court at Meerburg in 1658. In England, a huge pineapple stove needed to grow the plants had been built at the Chelsea Physic Garden in 1723. In France, King Louis XV was presented with a pineapple that had been grown at Versailles in 1733. A description of the pineapple in 1715 as here, being endemic to South America and seldom seen in Europe, was a curious event and object. Probably the earliest book on the theme.

The „Sammelband“ works here like an actual „Wunderkammer“ bringing together encyclopedic collections of objects whose categorical boundaries were not yet to be defined. „Modern terminology would categorize the objects and themes to natural history, geology, ethnography, archaeology, religion or history, or antiquity. Here all works and their interpretation was regarded as a microcosm of the entire world, like a theater of the world, or a memory theater.“ - Pritzel 5554 & 5553; Nissen, ZBI, 671.





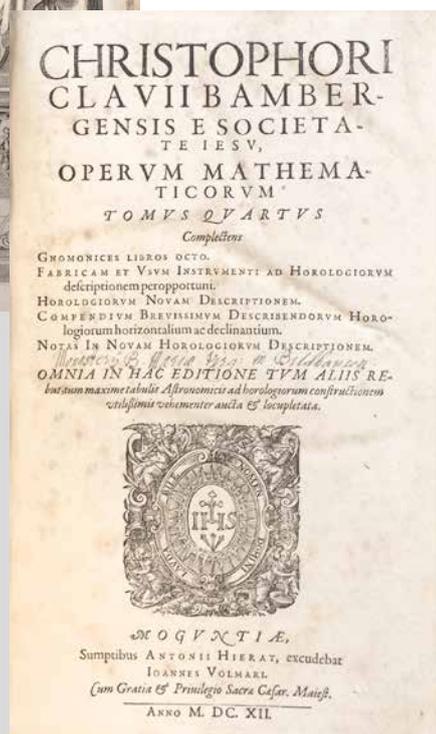
Most respected Scientist of his Days



CLAVIUS, Christopher.

Opera mathematica V tomis distributa. Ab auctore nunc denuo correcta, et plurimis locis aucta. 5 parts in 4 Vols. – Mainz, Anton Hierat und Reinhard Eltz, 1611–1612. Folio. (mm) 3 Bll., 638 pp., 248 pp., 2 Bll. (last blank); 230 pp., 7 Bll., 78 pp., 3 Bll., 181 pp., 1 blank Bl., 4 Bll., 317 pp., 10 Bll.; 4 Bll., 552 pp., 6 Bll., 59 pp., 240 pp., 2 Bll.; 6 Bll., 596 pp., 14 Bll. (last blank), 122 pp. 1 blank Bl., 59 pp., 23 pp., with engraved title and numerous geometrical and astronomical text woodcuts. Contemporary Blindstamped pigskin over wooden boards with six (of eight) working clasps. As always browned (partly stronger), partly also brown-spotted, the quire B in the first volume not bound in. Rare seen, uniformly bound copy from the monastery library Bildhausen, with less browning than usual. A really fine set.

EUR 13.000.-



The Opera Mathematica of Christoph Clavius was compiled in 1611–1612 and contains works within the fields of both pure and applied mathematics. The first volume contains his commentaries on Euclid and the „Spherics” of Theodosius. The second volume contains his works on algebra and geometry and the third volume contains a commentary on Sarobosco’s Sphaera in a late edition, with commentaries on Copernicus. An account of the construction of sundials is given in the fourth volume, while the last volume contains information on calendar reform. One of the most famous selections from this set is, of course, Clavius exposition of the Gregorian calendar. “He was considered an illustrious mathematician and astronomer; one to whom scholars and potentates would entrust with the most sensitive scientific problems of the day. Even so, he has yet to be given full credit for all of his scientific accomplishments.”

The German Jesuit mathematician and astronomer Christopher Clavius (1538–1612) was a member of the Vatican commission that accepted the proposed calendar invented by Aloysius Lilius, that is known as Gregorian calendar. Clavius would later write defences and an explanation of the reformed calendar, including an emphatic acknowledgement of Lilius’ work. In his last years he was probably the most respected astronomer in Europe and his textbooks were used for astronomical education for over fifty years in and even out of Europe. Clavius joined the Jesuit order in 1555. He attended the University of Coimbra in Portugal, where it is possible that he had some kind of contact with the famous mathematician Pedro Nunes (Petrus Nonius). Following this he went to Italy and studied theology at the Jesuit Collegio Romano. In 1579 he was assigned to compute the basis for a reformed calendar that would stop the slow process in which

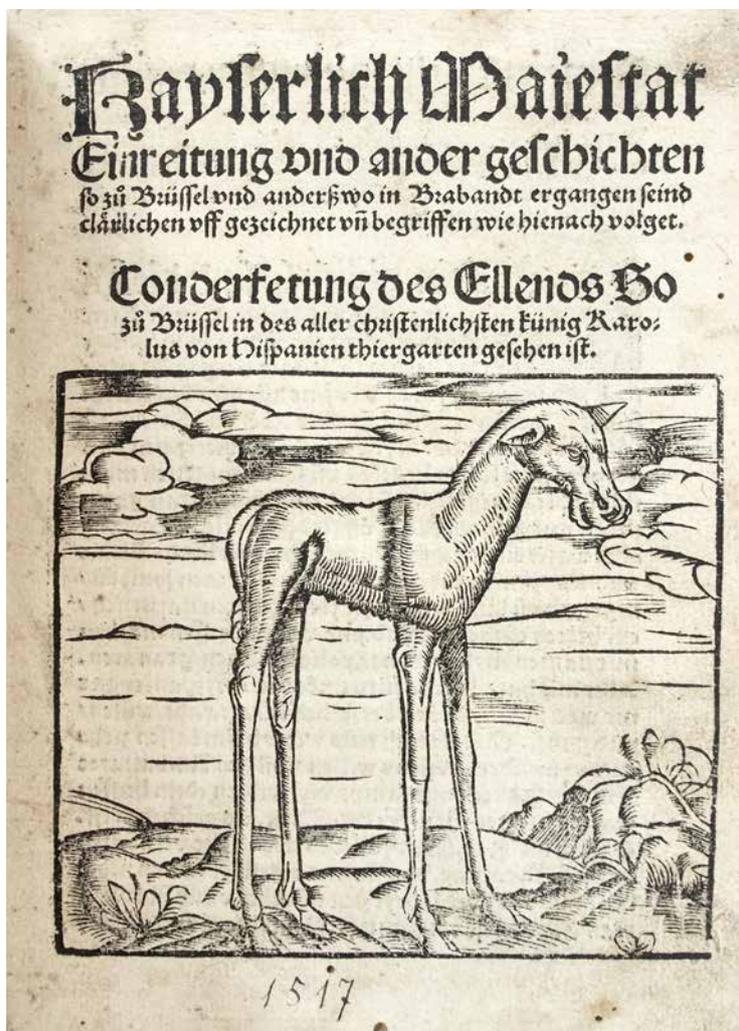
The „Great Beast“



(ELCH)

Kayserlich Maiestat Einreitung und ander geschichten so zu Brüssel und anderswo in Brabandt ergangen seind ... Conderfetzung des Ellends so zu Brüssel in des aller christenlichsten künig Karolus von Hispanien thiergarten gesehen ist. (Straßburg, J. Knobloch, 1517). 4to (180 x 135 mm). 12 nn. leaves. (Sign.: A-C4). Some unobtrusive vertical worming in the edges, the last six leaves with restorations, one leave with little annotations and small sketch of the elk. Title with handwritten date. Later calf period style, new endpapers, restorations to text, else fine.

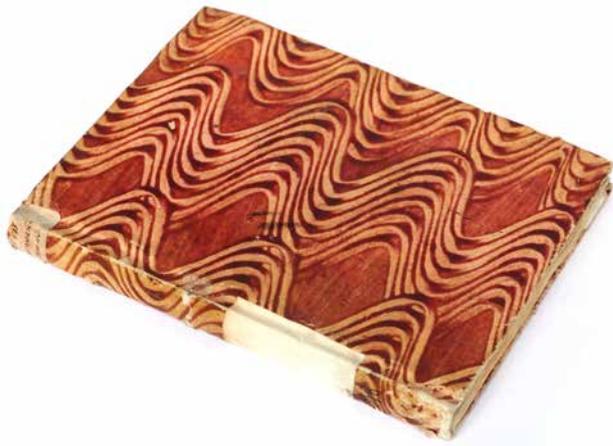
EUR 4.800.-



Exceedingly rare pamphlet on the „Great Beast“, describing the arrival of Emperor Maximilian I. in Brussels in the years 1516 - 1517 traveling with a living Elk. The text describes the event and reports especially about the young elk in the menagerie in Brussels, an animal seldom seen then in Continental Europe. The title show the elk in woodcut probably after the live specimen. It is not the first image of the elk in Western tradition, but a very early one. We have an earlier drawing by Dürer of an elk (ca. 1501-1504) in the British Museum. It is likely that this drawing of an elk was made after a preserved specimen rather than a live animal. The elk is also seen in reverse in the wooded background of Dürer's engraving „Adam and Eve“ of 1504. The elk represents there most probably one of the four humors in men/women: the melancholy. Early in the 1580s, the Milanese physician Apollonius Menabenus, former protomedico of John III Vasa of Sweden, published a treatise in Latin to discuss the anatomy and virtues of the elk, which, according to him, deserved the name of magnum animal or great beast. The elk, mentioned by Caesar in De bello Gallico, was an animal that few early modern naturalists and physicians from southern Europe had seen with their own eyes. Abundant in Scandinavia, the Baltic regions, Prussia, and Russia, it was one of the wonders of the North, those lands only vaguely known to the sixteenth-century learned Mediterranean world. The appellation ‚elk‘ was, as Menabenus discussed, of ambiguous meaning, and it is also evident that there were innumerable names for designating what today is considered to be a single type of animal. This prolific nomenclature was so extreme that when Wilhelm Blasius, professor of zoology at Braunschweig, published a monograph on the animal in 1887, the first nine pages were dedicated to listing all of the names that had been used to designate the elk since Caesar's time. Blasius remarked that the Swedish naturalist Olaus Magnus (1490–1557), one of the most important early modern authorities on this animal, in his History of the northern peoples (printed in Rome in 1555), called the elk a wild ass or onager. This analogy and name could explain the transfer to the elk of the virtues that Dioscorides and Pliny attributed to the ass. Previously, Solinus had remarked that in Germania there was ‘also a beast called Alce much resembling a Mule, with such a long vpper lippe, that he cannot féede but he must goe backward’ (1587). Lit.: Irina Podgorny. The elk, the ass, the tapir, their hooves, and the falling sickness: a story of substitution and animal medical substances; in: Journal of Global History 2018.- VD 16, K 36; Faust 402; not in Muller. KVK: München, Freiburg; NL Scotland, BL London; OCLC: no copy.



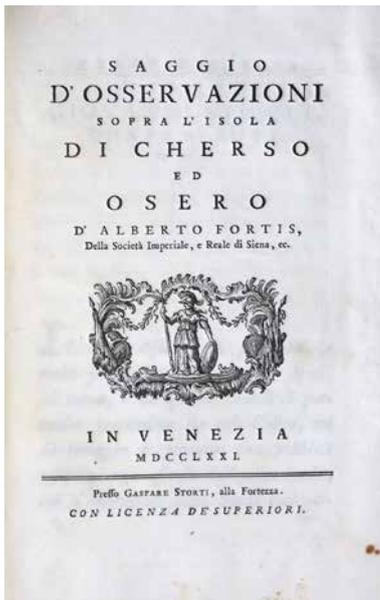
Scientific Travel



FORTIS, Alberto.

Saggio d'osservazioni sopra l' Isola di Cherso ed Osero, d'Alberto Fortis ... In Venezia, presso Gaspare Storti, MDCCLXXI (1771). 4to. (250 x 190 mm) (6), (2), 169 pp., (1, blank) with three engraved plates and a folding map. Pages 143-144 are blank, but included in the pagination. Contemporary carta rustica, handwritten title on spine, very fine & clean copy with ownership inscription of Giuseppe Maria Lupieri (Vicenza) on front fly.

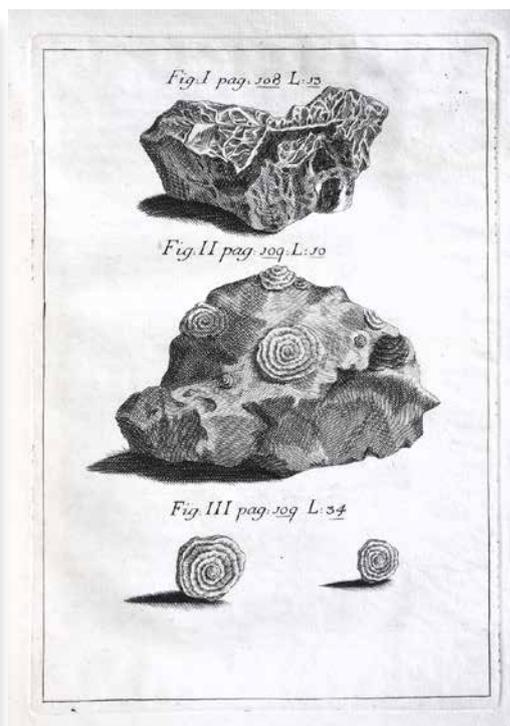
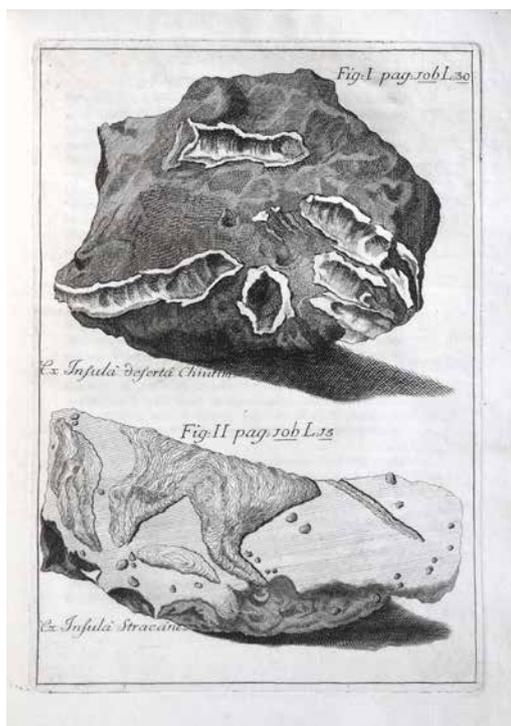
EUR 2.800.-



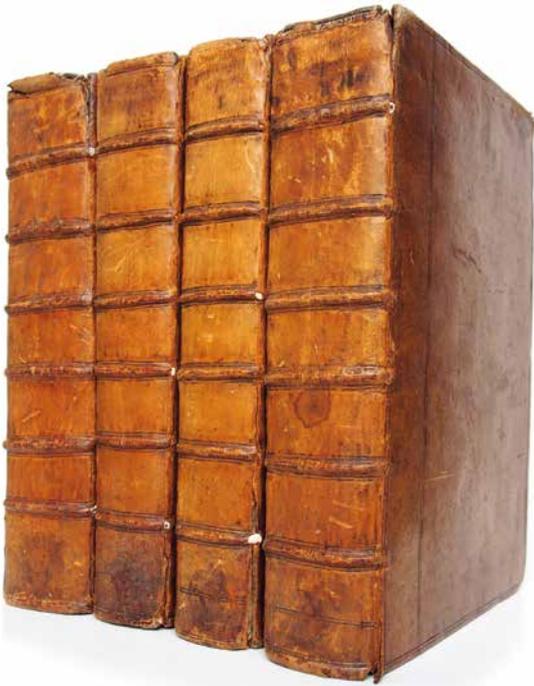
Very rare description of Fortis travel with John Symonds and Domenico Cirillo to the Croatian Adriatic island Cres that had been ruled for 400 years by the Venetians and after Napoleon's victory over the Venetians, the island came under Austrian rule. After the defeat of Austria by Napoleon in 1809 the islands became part of the French Empire. On Easter 1765, at the age of 24, Fortis went on his first journey to the east, to Istria. His second journey took place in May 1770, when he visited the islands of Cres and Lošinj. This journey was sponsored by John Stuart, Earl of Bute (former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and devotee of botany and geology) who wanted to find out more about the plants of this area; unfortunately, illness disabled him to take part in this expedition. On that journey, Fortis was accompanied by John Symonds (British jurist, historian, and expert in agriculture) and Domenico Cirillo (Italian botanist and physician). Impressions from this part of his travels were published in 1771 in the book *Observations on the islands of Cres and Lošinj*' (here).

Fortis' cooperation with the British continued on a third trip to Dalmatia. Lord Frederick Augustus Hervey, Anglican bishop of Londonderry, and his nephew James, together with the engraver Michael Shanahan, followed Fortis through a major part of the province, including the towns of Split, Zadar, and Trogir, as well as some inner parts of Dalmatia. Friendship with bishop Hervey led Fortis to constant disputes with Augustinians, forcing him to leave the order in 1772, which meant that from this point on, he had to earn his own

wages by working, exploring, writing, and contributing to scientific journals. Important source of his incomes was collecting rocks, minerals, and fossils for collectors across the continent. Being free of his religious duties, Fortis was able to start sorting his notes and preparing the book. Nevertheless, before he was ready to publish the book, he went to Dalmatia two more times. The Italian abbot and eminent naturalist Alberto Fortis (1741-1803), educated in geology, petrology, mineralogy, and palaeontology, performed several extensive explorations in Istria and Dalmatia – provinces of the former Venetian Republic, now the littoral part of Croatia. Notes from some of these journeys, collected in 1774 in the book *Viaggio in Dalmazia*, encompass observations of almost all aspects of social and physical features of Dalmatian people and land. From a geological point of view, Fortis' remarks generally correspond to recent studies, with some exceptions in palaeontological and petrological issues. His understanding of natural processes, mainly in karstology and hydrology, is mostly surprisingly good. Besides, he addressed critics to previous writers, whose theories, influenced by older authorities, had been taken for granted instead of being re-examined by field explorations. His unjustly neglected work was the first extensive and comprehensive geological study of this part of Europe. - BL 981.d.10; not in Hoover, Freilich; Schuh, online 1.1771; Combi, *Saggio di bibliografia istriana* 533; Lago - Rossit, *Descriptio Histriae* pp. 219, fig. 21; Pogg. I, 778-79. Lit.: Suric; Loncaric; Cuka; Faricic. Geological issues in Alberto Fortis' *Viaggio in Dalmazia* (1774) in: *Comptes Rendus Geoscience* 339 (2007), pp. 640-50.



Scientific Revolution



GASSENDI, Pierre.

Opera omnia in sex tomos divisa... Six vols. bound in 4. – Lyon, Laurent Anisson and Jean Baptiste Devenet, 1658. Folio (352 x 228 mm). [lvi, including engraved portrait on verso of half-title and engraved funerary monument with portrait on i6v] 752 pp., [14]; [viii, including blank] 860 pp., [10]; [xliiv] 662 pp., [2, blank]; [viii] 536 pp.; [xiii] 740 pp., [34, including blank leaf]; [xii] 545 pp., [3, blank], titles in red and black, numerous woodcuts in text; some light marginal spotting, faint marginal water-stains on a few gatherings, overall a very good copy in contemporary speckled calf, ruled in blind, spines in seven compartments, small splits to joints but cords sound, a couple of cords just visible.

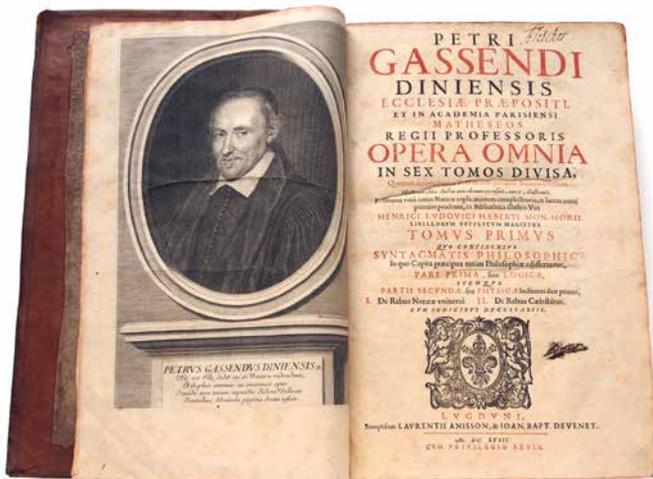
EUR 19.000.-

First edition of Gassendi's Opera, containing significant texts published here for the first time, including his masterpiece (DSB), the Syntagma philosophicum. The Opera was published in six volumes by his friends in Lyons (1658), according to a plan he had established himself.

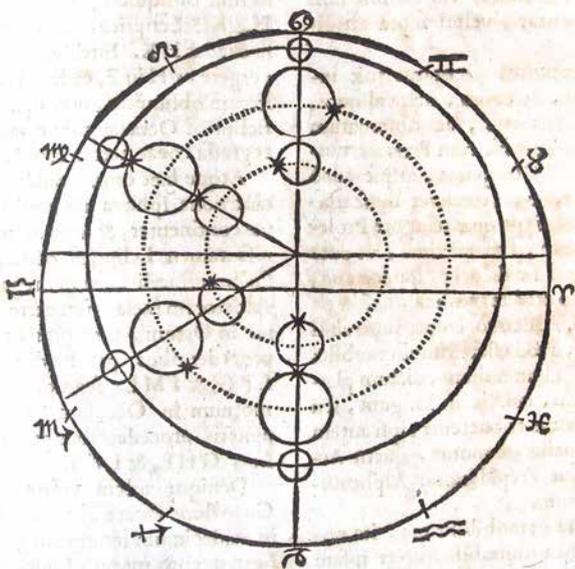
The first two volumes contain the Syntagma; the third, a series of scientific works; the fourth, the astronomical lectures and observations; the fifth, the Lives of Astronomers and Epicurean works, as well as the Life of Peiresc; and the sixth, the Latin correspondence he had selected to preserve [688 letters in all] (op cit).

Gassendi himself obtained the licence to print the volumes. Gassendi was a convinced atomist and Galilean, and accepted the Copernican heliocentric planetary system. He formulated an accurate theory of inertia that was an advance on those of Kepler and Galileo. He was the first to record a transit of Mercury, believed in the reality of a vacuum, measured the speed of sound and proved that it remained constant and was independent of pitch, and gave an account of the elasticity of air that anticipates Boyle. Moreover, he constructed a materialist and empirical philosophy that provided the framework for the New Sciences. A partisan of new ideas, [Gassendi's] true intellectual master was Galileo as early as 12 July 1625 he wrote to Galileo that he shared his Copernican ideas Gassendi details the errors in Aristotle's arguments against the motion of the earth, and discusses errors in Aristotelian astronomy, besides those relating to the supposed immobility of the Earth, such as the nature of comets, the secondary light of the moon, the differences between planets and stars, and cites recent astronomical discoveries, including his own observations made on October 3 1619. Gassendi had shortly before moved to Grenoble where he was in frequent contact with Mersenne, Mydorge, Peiresc, Descartes, and others. He sought to establish a metaphysics that would reconcile Christian belief with the fundamentally anti-Aristotelian contemporary science. One point – and it is an important one – Gassendi was more successful than Galileo: he directly stated the principle of inertia... [and] overthrew the argument of Copernicus opponents against the movement of the earth. Gassendi understood that the composition of motions is a universal phenomenon. Motion is, in itself, a physical state, a measurable quantity, not – as the Scholastics maintained – the change from one state to another. It changes only through the interposition of another movement or of an obstacle. Furthermore, Gassendi also corrected the formulation given by Kepler, for whom inertia was a tendency to rest: in classical physics, inertia is indifference to both motion and rest. and we know that Newton read Gassendi, as did Boyle and Barrow (ibid). The editors were Gassendi's patron Henri Louis Habert de Montmor (1600–1679), along with his Lyon friends François Henry (1615–1686), Claude Hardy (1598–1678) and Jean Chapelain (1619–1690). The portrait is by Robert Nanteuil and the funerary monument by Jean Lenfant.

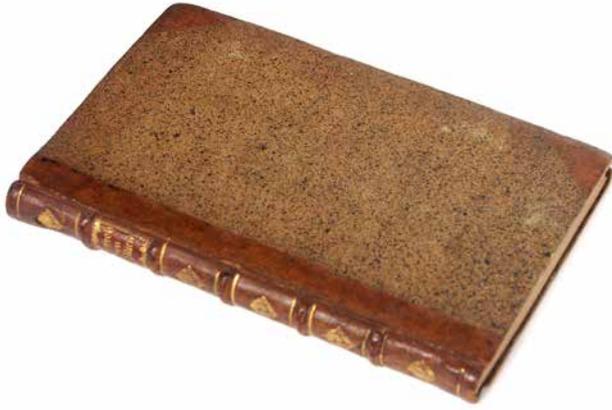
Provenance: signature on titles of Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun (1655–1716), Scottish patriot and opponent of the 1707 Act of Union; famous for having at the time the greatest private library in Scotland. - Gomez and Turner 116; Carli and Favaro 260; Houzeau-Lancaster 340.



Astronomia, Lib. II.



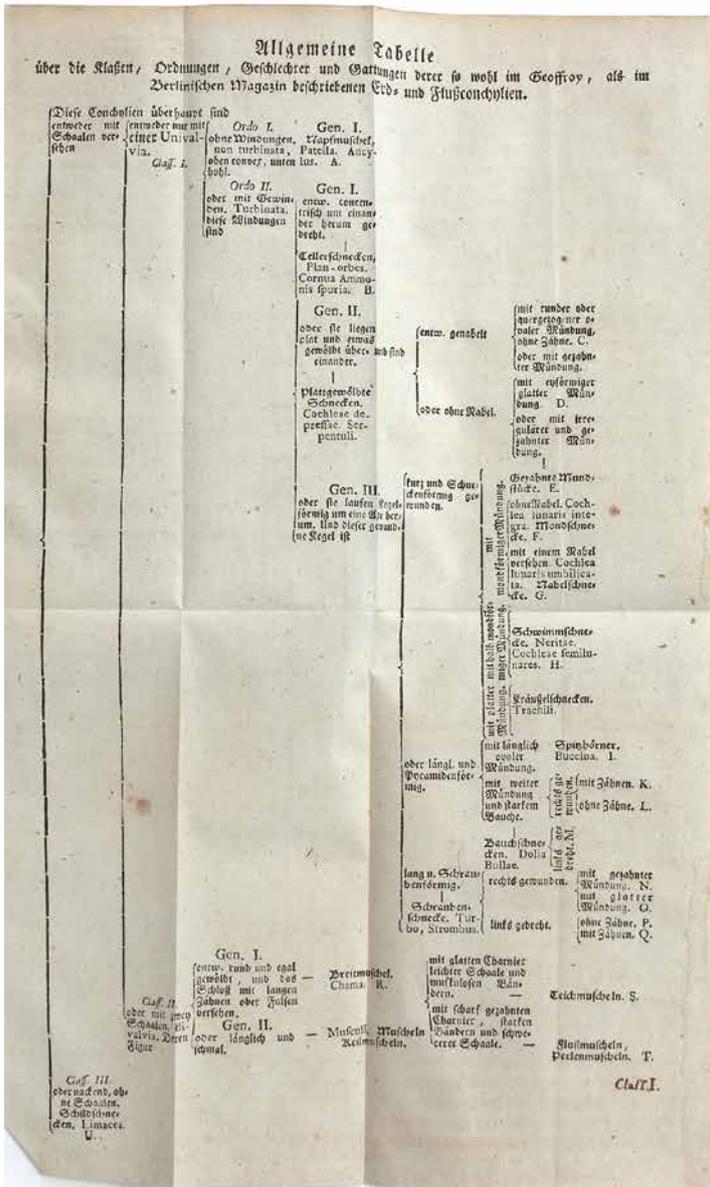
River and Land Shells of Paris



GEOFFROY, Etienne Louis.

Des Herrn Geoffroy, D(occtor). und Prof. der Arzney Wissenschaft ... Kurze Abhandlung von den Conchylien, welche um Paris sowohl auf dem Lande, als in süßen Wassern gefunden werden. Aus dem Französischen übersezt und mit einigen erläuternden Zusätzen vermehrt durch Fried. Heinr. Wilh. Martini, - Nürnberg: bey Gabriel Nicolaus Raspe, 1767.
 8° (196 x 120 mm) (14), (6), VI, 133 pp., (16) pp. incl. one fold. table, with engraved frontispiece by A. F. Happe. Small worm track in lower part affecting frontispiece and mainly black borders.

EUR 1.300.-



Translation into German of Etienne Louis Geoffroy's (1725–1810) work: „Traité sommaire des coquilles, tant fluviatiles que terrestres, qui se trouvent aux environs de Paris“ (Paris, 1767), a treatise on land and river shells, especially on the terrestrial and aquatic gastropods of the Paris area in which he used the characteristics of the animal and not, as was customary, those of the shell.

Geoffroy studied medicine in Paris, where he attended the courses of Antonie Ferrein (anatomy), G. F. Rouelle (chemistry), Bernard de Jussieu (botany), and Jean Astruc (practical medicine). Geoffroy's thesis dealt with the manner in which the fetus is nourished. Received as a doctor in 1748, he henceforth applied himself to medical practice while pursuing research in zoology: in 1762 he published a work on the insects of the Paris area in which he used new criteria of classification: absence or presence, number, form and texture of the wings, and distribution of the various orders according to the number of tarsomeres in the tarsi, criteria which attracted the attention of Linnaeus who often quoted Geoffroy. The criteria in his shell book also attracted interest. He later declined Astruc's proposal that he succeeded the latter in the chair of medicine at the College de France. - E. Lamy, Deux conchyliologistes française du XVIIIe Siècle: les Geoffroy oncle et neveu. *Journal de Conchyliologie* 73 (1929), pp. 129 - 132; Damkaer. *The Copepodologists Cabinet* pp. 54; DSB V, 354-55.

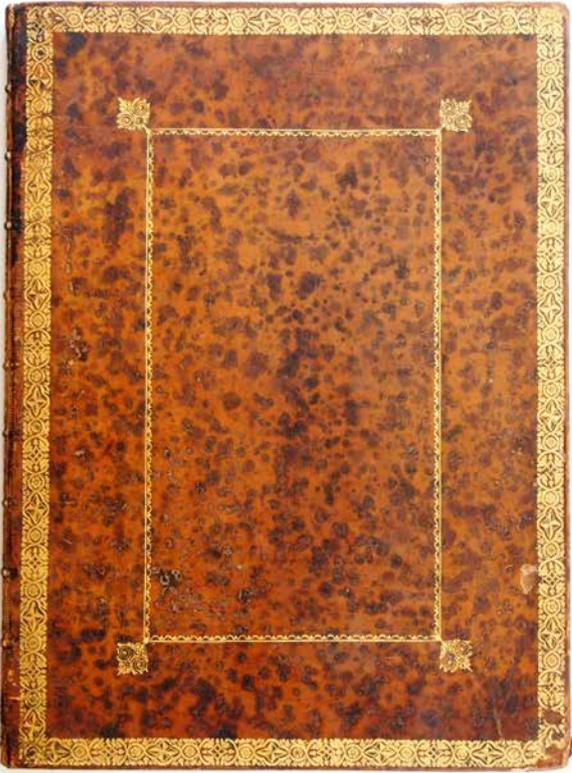


Baroque Water Cascade

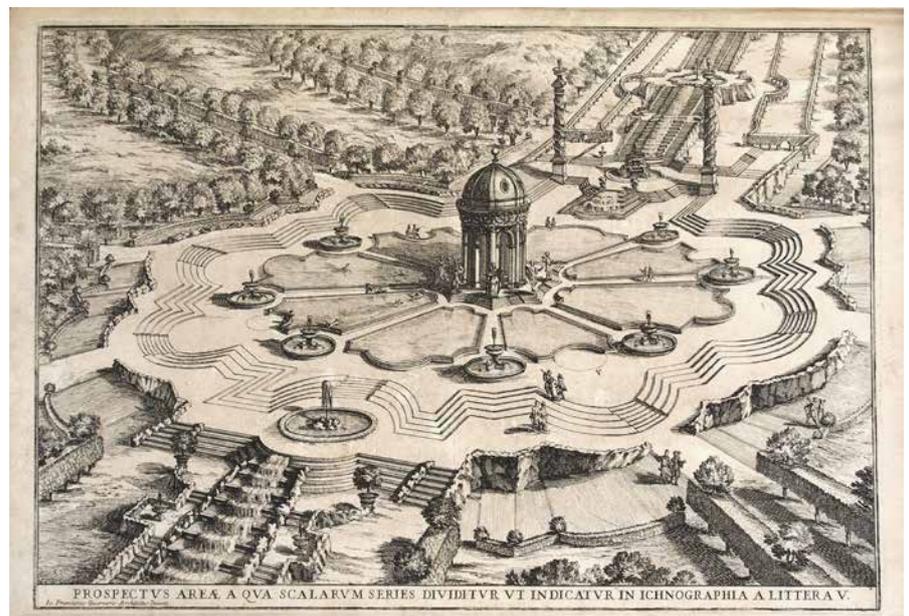
GUERNIERO, Giovanni Francesco.

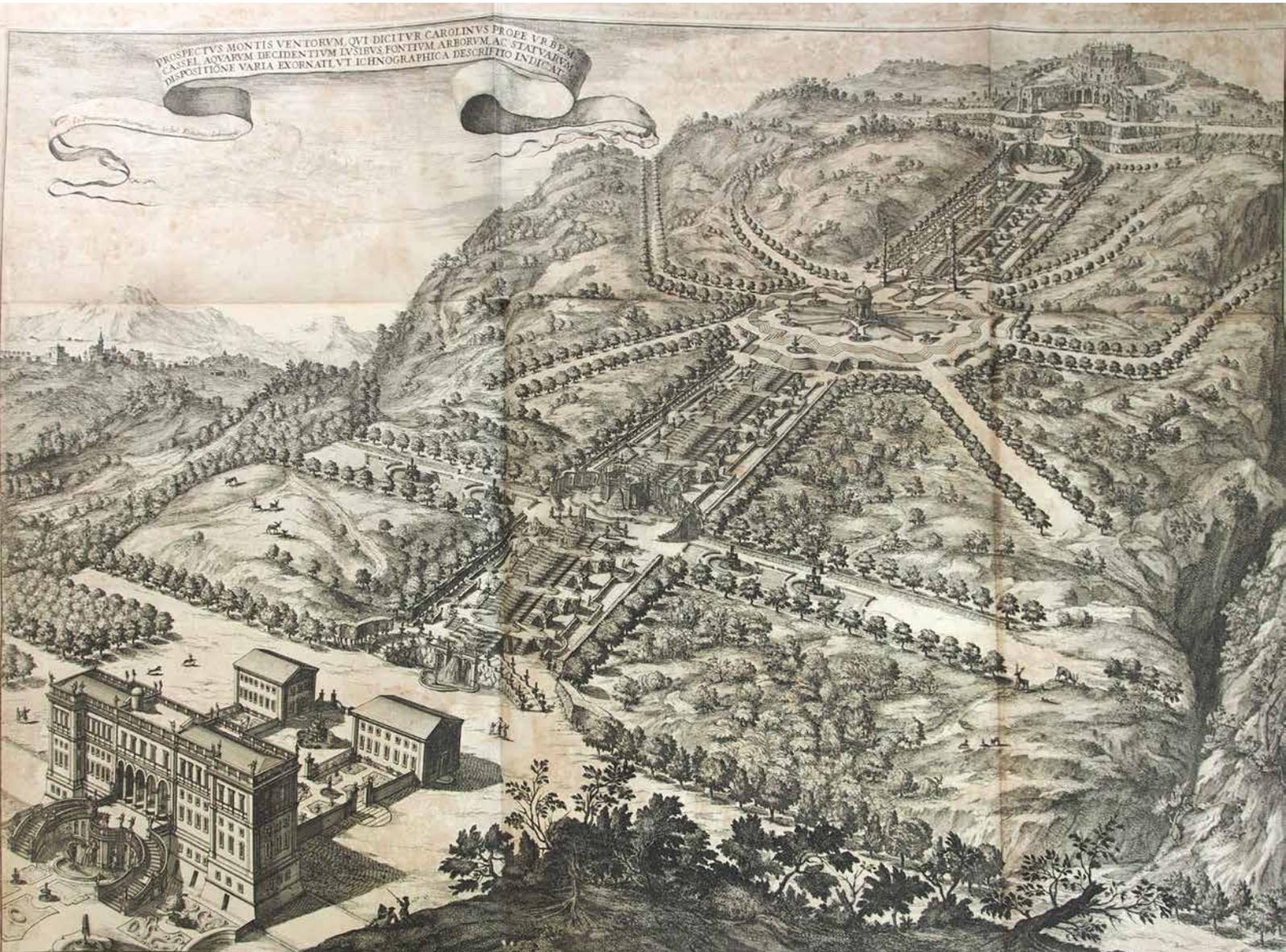
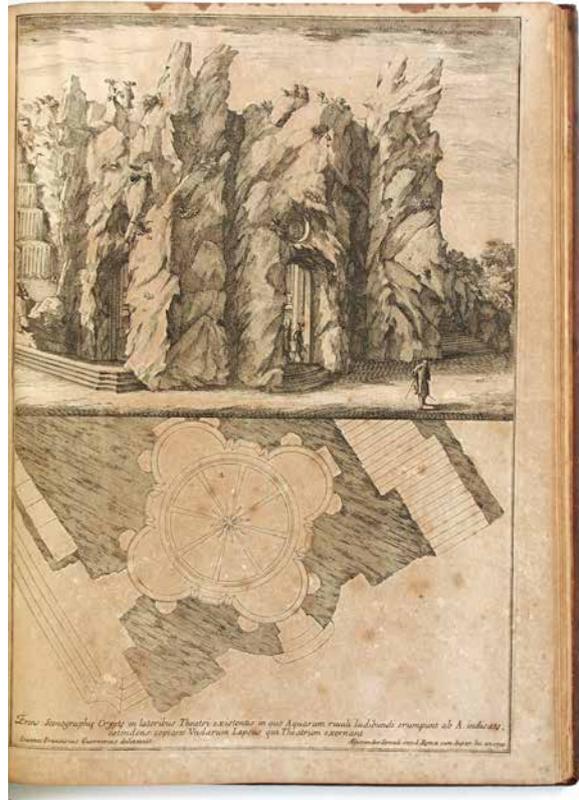
Delineatio montis a Metropoli Hasso – Cassellana uno circiter milliari distantis qui olim Winter – Casten, id est, Hiemis Receptaculum dicebatur. – Cassellis (Kassel), Henrici Harmes, 1706. Folio. (430 x 310 mm). 9 Bll. and 16 (incl. 3 fold. and 8 double-page spreading) engraved plates after Guerniero, but without the Italian title: "Disegno del monte situato presso la città metropolitana di Cassel..." which is otherwise identical to the latin title (same engr. vignette). Contemporary calf, gilt spine in compartment, gilt ruled borders, rubbed and soiled, upper part of spine little defective, inside partly heavier browning due to paper.

EUR 7.000.-



Second edition of a fine work on the Baroque Garden and water cascade of Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, first published 1705 in Rome and with a third edition in Cassel in 1727 with the same publisher. Originally laid out in the Baroque style of the Giardino all'Italiana and the French formal garden, with water features running downhill in cascades to Schloss Wilhelmshöhe, it was later re-arranged into an English landscape garden. During a Grand Tour through Italy in 1699/1700, the Hessian Landgrave Charles I. got to know the Roman architect and master builder, Giovanni Francesco Guerniero (1665–1745) and hired him to realize his ideas for a Baroque park in Kassel. Guerniero created the Hercules Monument and the associated extensive grounds of the cascades in Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe near Kassel starting in 1701. When the project could not be completed due to planning errors and lack of money, Guerniero left for Italy again before the construction work was stopped. In the course of the extension and modifications, Heinrich Christoph Jussow, apart from contributing to the design of the palace, created constructions still characterizing the park today: artificial ruins like the Löwenburg (Lion's Castle) and the Roman aqueduct, as well as extensions of the water garden like the Lac, the fountain pond, and the Teufelsbrücke (Devil's Bridge) with the Höllenteich (Hell's Pond). In 1793, Karl Steinhöfer added the Steinhöfer Waterfall to the water garden. Our copy without Italian title which is also not present in the 1727 edition with the same publisher (only 6 front leaves, 16 engr. plates).- Ornamentstichkat. Bln. 3319; Wimmer 194 f.; Thieme-B. XV, 236; Millard, North European Books no. 40





Calendar Reform



GULDIN, Paul (Habakkuk).

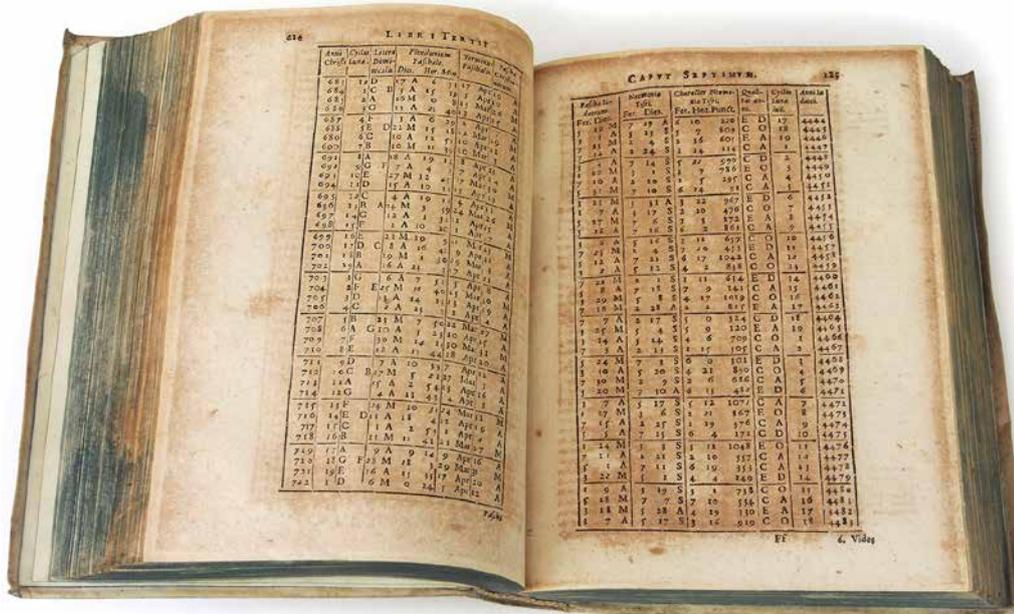
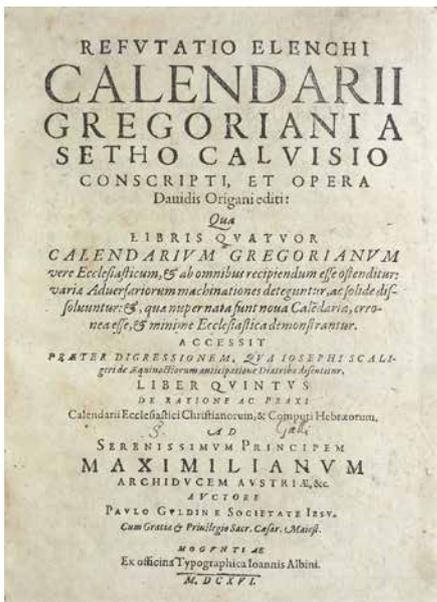
Refutatio Elenchi calendarii Gregoriani Setho Calvisio conscripti ... qua libris quatuor calendarium Gregorianum vere ecclesiasticum ... demonstrantur. Accessit ... liber quintus de ratione ac praxi calendarii ecclesiastici christianorum, & computi Hebraeorum. Mainz, J. Albin, 1616. 4to (240 x 190 mm). 8 Bll., 584 pp., 9 Bll. Contemporary overlapping vellum, handwritten title on spine, green edges, paper browned due to quality, else a good copy in first binding.

EUR 4.900.-

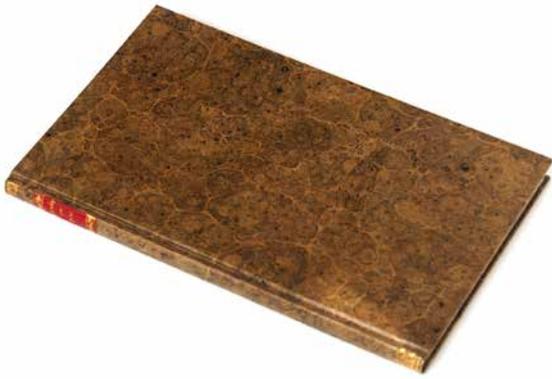
Rare work on the Gregorian calendar reform against Seth Calvisius (1556–1615) by the Swiss Jesuit mathematician & astronomer Paul Guldin (1577–1643) who discovered the Guldinus theorem to determine the surface and the volume of a solid of revolution. An ingenious, though ineffective, proposal for the reform of the calendar was put forward in Seth Calvisius' *Elenchus Calendarii Gregoriani* (Frankfurt, 1612). In *Refutatio elenchi calendarii Gregoriani ...*, Guldin defended his teacher Clavius' proposals for the calendar reform.

Guldin (1577–1643) was noted for his association with the German mathematician and astronomer Johannes Kepler and he composed a critique of Cavalieri's method of indivisibles. Although of Jewish descent, his parents were Protestants and they brought Guldin up in that faith. He became a goldsmith, after serving an apprenticeship, and worked at that trade during his teens moving between different German cities. In the second half of the 1590s, he was working in Freising and there he read a number of books which led him to have doubts about the Protestant religion he was practicing. He went to the Benedictine abbey of Weißenstephan, in Freising, and explained his doubts to the prior in the abbey. It was a hard decision, but he took the advice of the prior and renounced the Protestant religion in which he had been brought up. At this point he changed his name from Habakkuk (a Jewish name coming from one of the twelve minor Prophets) to Paul since he saw Paul as the Jew who took Christianity to the Gentiles. Guldin became a convert to Catholicism at the age of 20 and joined the Jesuit Order in Munich. Since Guldin showed considerable mathematical abilities so, in 1609, he was sent to the Jesuit Collegio Romano in Rome to study under Clavius who was the professor of mathematics there. Although not known for mathematical discoveries, nevertheless Clavius was an exceptionally good teacher and Guldin gained deep mathematical understanding from his lectures. Clavius was,

however, a classical mathematician teaching only Euclid's geometric methods and Guldin would also take this classical approach and oppose the newer ideas of the calculus which were beginning to appear around this time. Guldin taught mathematics at the Jesuit College in Rome. Then, in 1617, he moved to the Jesuit College in Graz but after a few years a severe health problem forced him to give up lecturing. He was sent to Vienna in 1623 where he was appointed professor of mathematics at the University. In 1629 he was sent by the Jesuit Order to teach at the Jesuit Gymnasium in the Silesian principality of Sagan which had been established by Albrecht Wallenstein after he was made Prince of Sagan in 1627. After teaching there for some time, Guldin returned to his professorship in Vienna where he remained until 1637 when he returned to Graz. One interesting correspondence which Guldin entered into was with Johannes Kepler. Unfortunately only Kepler's letters to Guldin have been preserved but, nevertheless, they give us interesting information. Kepler sought Guldin's advice both on scientific and on religious matters, and he also asks Guldin to use his influence in the court. He sent Guldin a petition to be forwarded to emperor Ferdinand II (1578–1637) to promote the publication of the Rudolphinian Tables. Kepler's financial position was poor throughout the period of their correspondence and Guldin was concerned that Kepler could not afford a telescope to carry out scientific work. One of Guldin's Jesuit friends, Nicolas Zucchi, was a telescope maker and Guldin asked him to give Kepler one of his telescopes. Kepler replied to Guldin showing that he was extremely grateful for the gift and sent Guldin his book detailing the discoveries he had made with it. Guldin's most important work is *Centrobaryca seu de centro gravitatis*. - VD 17 39:121091M (only three copies of which the Wolfenbüttel copy is incomplete); Zinner 4547; de Backer-S. III, 1946, 1.- Provenance: Hermann Finsterling (1610–1674), 1635 and stamp of Stiftsbibliothek St. Gallen (deceased).



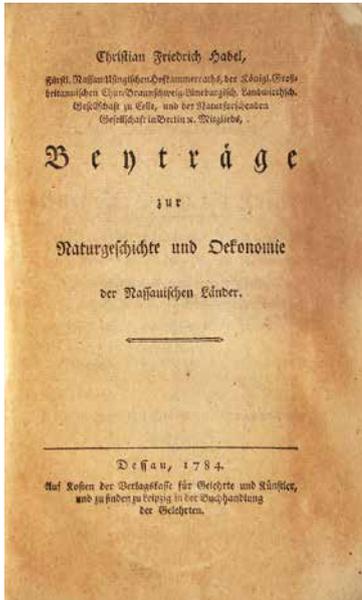
Minerals of Nassau



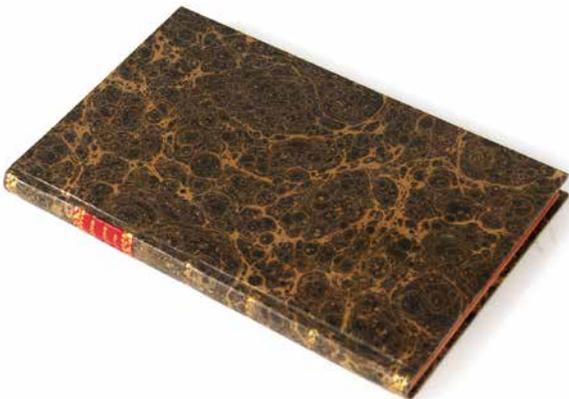
HABEL, Christian Friedrich.

Beyträge zur Naturgeschichte und Oekonomie der Nassauischen Länder. – Dessau: Verlagskasse für Gelehrte und Künstler, 1784. 8vo (200 x 120 mm) 2 Bll., 69 pp., (1) Period style paper card boards, red morocco label, with occasional foxing and browning to pages, but overall a good copy.

EUR 900.-



First edition of of this rare collection of essays, mainly on geological concerns, beginning with: Mineralogische Nachrichten von der Gegend um Weilburg. An den Herrn Klipstein; Vom vulkanischen Eisenstein; Von dem brennenden Berge und dem Landgruber Kohlen-Flötz bey Dutweiler and Berichtigungen und Erläuterungen zu des Herrn Ferbers bergmännischen Nachrichten von den mineralogischen Gegenden. The „Hofkammerrat“ Christian Friedrich Habel (1747–1814) had studied economics and law at the universities in Gießen and Strasbourg, before he worked in different stately positions, since 1780 as state chamber councillor for the House of Nassau. The had a large natural history cabinet incl. a mineral collection and was a promoter of mining in Hesse.- Renkhoff, Nassauische Biogr. no. 1473. Provenance: stamp by (Antiquariat) W. Junk. Berlin W. 15.

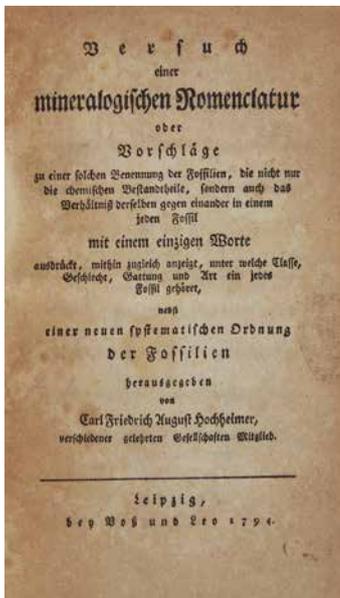


Mineral Classification

HOCHHEIMER, Karl Friedrich August.

Versuch einer mineralogischen Nomenclatur, oder Vorschläge zu einer solchen Benennung der Fossilien, die nicht nur die chemischen Bestandtheile, sondern auch das Verhältniss derselben gegen einander in einem jeden Fossile mit einem einzigen Worte ausdrückt, mithin zugleich anzeigt, unter welche Klasse, Geschlecht, Gattung und Art ein jedes Fossil gehört, nebst einer neuen systematischen Ordnung der Fossilien. – Leipzig, 1794. 8vo. (180 x 110 mm) viii, 118 pp. Period style half calf, red edges, browning due to paper quality, else fine copy.

EUR 1.200.-



Very rare first edition of this work on mineral classification in which the author proposes a new mineral system, scarce (Schuh) with no copy in NUC.

Carl Friedrich A. Hochheimer (1749–after 1831) had studied in Göttingen with Lichtenberg, further on in Leipzig and Erlangen, where he became a lecturer in philosophy and chemistry; he lived as a writer and was one of the first to acknowledge the increasing interest of women in the subject. He was member of „Jenaische lateinische Gesellschaft“ and „Leipziger ökonomischen Gesellschaft“. Under the pseudonym of Johann Daniel Hock he performed public lectures on physics, chemistry & natural magic.- not in Hoover, not in Freilich; Sinkankas; Cole; Neville Historical; Hamberger/ Meusel, gelehrte Teutschland III/IV, 354 ff. (1801); Poggendorff I, 1116 - 17; Heerde, Publikum 303.

Encrinus



HARENBERG, Johann Christoph.

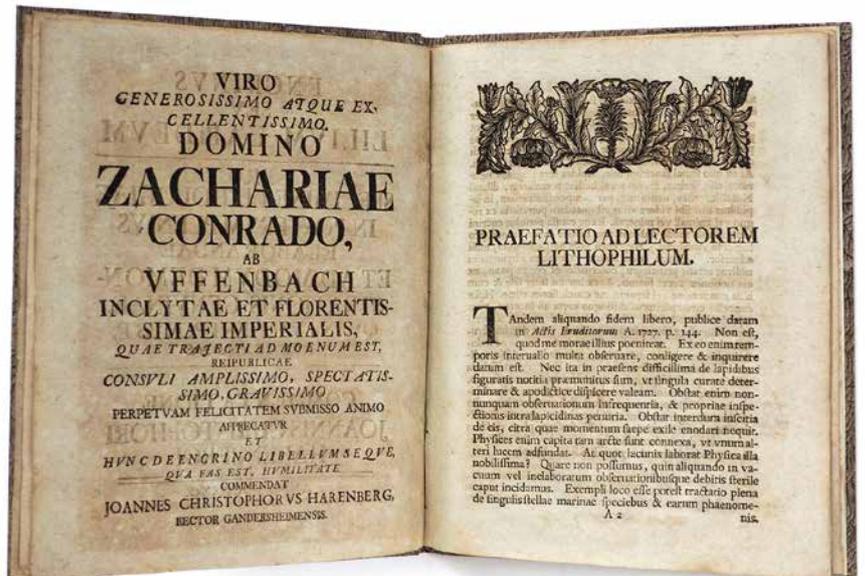
Encrinus Seu Lilium Lapideum. Pro Specimine Lithologiae In Posterum Plenius Elaborandae Et Ad Modum Demonstrationis Genuinae, Quantum Fieri Potest, Revocandae. (no place; but Wolfenbüttel, 1729). small Quarto. (200 x 165 mm) 24 pp., (2) with one folding plate

[bound with] Harenberg, Johann Christoph.

Ad virum... Franciscum Ernestum Bruckmannum, med doct. ... epistola lithologica. - Wolfenbuttelaie (Wolfenbüttel), anno 1729. 4 Bl. / leaves. Period style marbled boards.

EUR 1.200.-

Very rare first complete description of the fossil crinoid Encrinus, first announced unpublished in Acta Eruditorum of 1727. The columnals of Encrinus liliiformis were among the first crinoid remains described in the scientific literature. Georg Agricola in his De natura fossilium (1546) introduced the name (stone lily) for Chladocrinus columnals from the lias of Hildesheim. A hundred years later, Friedrich Lachmund illustrated columnals, cups and cup elements (Pentagonus) as well as a fragmentary crown, the arms of which he compared to chicken legs in his „Oryctographia Hildesheim-ensis“ (1669), a work that strongly influenced Leibniz in his geo-theoretical ideas. Misinterpreting Agricola, Lachmund transferred the name Encrinus to these fossils. From that time onward, the name Encrinus became attached to this common and earliest recognized crinoid crown. The complete animal was correctly reconstructed by Johann Christoph Harenberg in 1729. Before the introduction of binominal scientific nomenclature Harenberg's Lilium lapideum (stone lily) was the most common name of the fossil. Other 18th century authors explained them as vertebrae of sea animals, marine plants, corals or parts of ‚Jew Stones‘ (sea urchins) in their discussion of the possibility of ‚living fossils“. Johann Christoph Harenberg (1696–1774), theologian, orientalist, historian, school director in Gandersheim and from 1735 general inspector of all schools in the duchy of Brunswick, from 1745 prof. at the university there. Member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences. The letter by Harenberg to the famous collector and mineralogist Franz Ernst Brückmann (1697–1753) on questions of fossils and natural philosophy might belong to the work, but also cited as published separately. The plate and the explication of the plate are bound after. - NDB 7, 671.; COPAC: Imperial College; Univ. Edinburgh; BL London; Bristol OCLC: Bizzell Memorial; Field Museum.

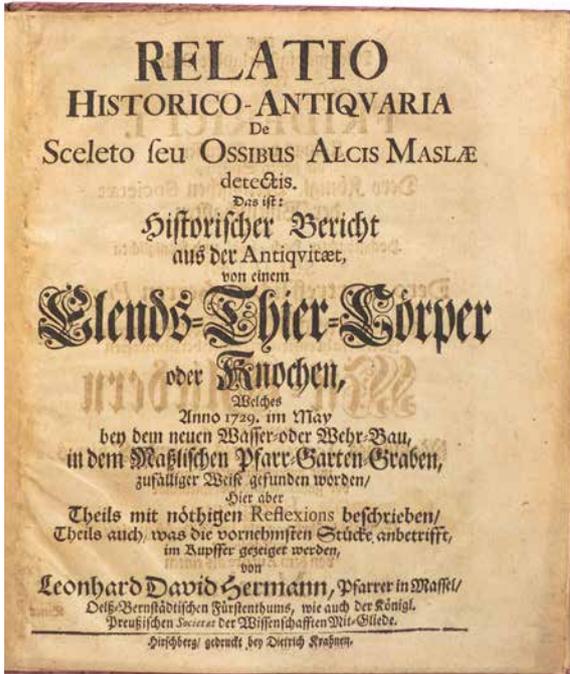


Elend

HERMANN, Leonhard David.

Relatio Historico - Antiquaria de sceleto seu ossibus alcis Maslae detectis. Das ist: Historischer Bericht aus der Antiquitaet von einem Elends-Thier-Körper oder Knochen, welches Anno 1729. im May bey dem neuen Wasser- oder Wehr-Bau, in dem Maßlichen Pfarr-Garten-Graben, zufälliger Weise gefunden worden, hier aber theils mit nöthigen Reflexions beschrieben, theils auch, was die vornehmsten Stücke anbetrifft, in Kupffer gezeigt werden. - Hirschberg: gedruckt bey Dietrich Krahn(en), (1729) 4to (190 x 165 mm) 14 leaves and one engraved plate, folded. Period style paper wrappers. Fine.

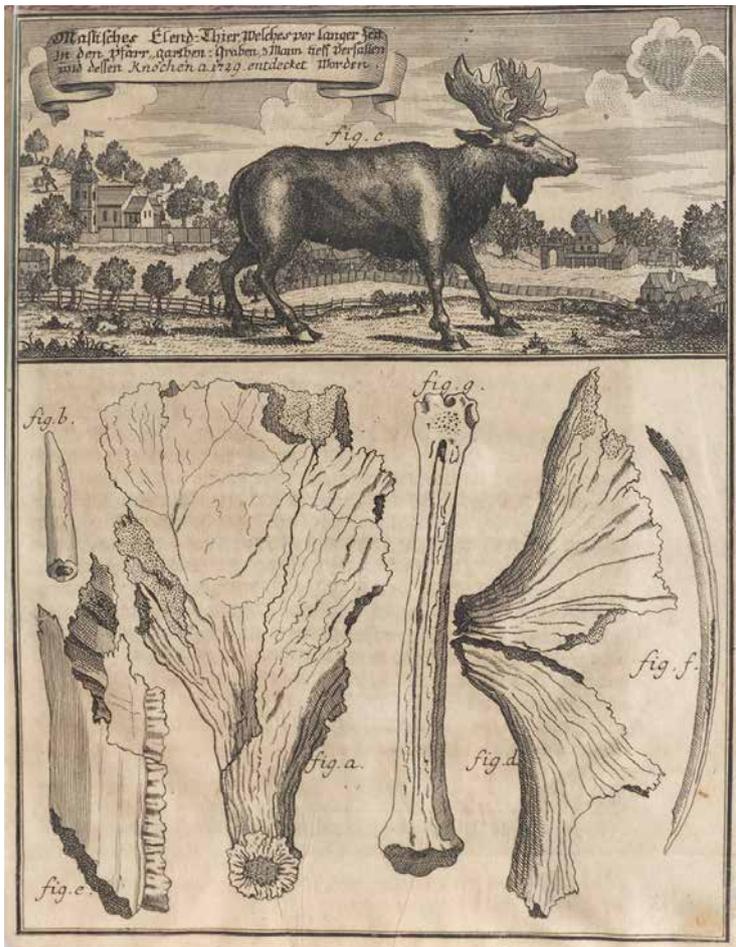
EUR 1.200.-



Very rare first edition of this description of fossilized bones of an elk or black moose (alces alces) that was dug up in 1729 in Massel near Wroclaw. The elk or moose is the largest and heaviest extant species in the deer family, living in North America, Canada and Russia. It was not really extant in Germany, Poland, Hungary and Caucasus from 1600. Without any living animals around to serve as reference, the meaning of „elend or elk“ became rather vague. Dictionaries of the 18th century simply described „elk or elend“ as a deer that was „as large as a horse“. In

1736, Samuel Dale wrote in the Transactions of the Royal Society about the moose: „The common light-grey moose, called by the Indians, Wampoose, and the large or black-moose, which is the beast whose horns I herewith present ... is (by all that have hitherto writ of it) accounted a very large creature...“

Leonhard David Hermann (1670–1736), the son of the pastor in Massel, began studying theology in Leipzig in 1691 and from 1695 he was a preacher in Oels/Olesnica. Four years later he took over the pastorate in his native town – at first as a substitute for his sick father. He held this office until his death in 1736. Hermann and his family still felt the economic hardship after the Thirty Years' War quite hard. In addition to his duties as village pastor, Hermann had to farm himself to provide for the family's livelihood. Despite these difficult circumstances, he was an avid author, of whom twenty works are known, of which his book „Maslographia“ is certainly the most important, dealing with topics that are now the subject of prehistoric archaeology. Some parts of the Maslographia deal with natural objects (fossils, minerals, plants, etc.) and various sources on Massel's church history. Some specimens from Massel were later in Linck's Natural History Cabinet in Leipzig. Hermann became member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences. - Pogg. I, 1077; not in Wood



Holdings: Münster, Stabi Berlin (both 1729 first ed.; VD18 10191542); Halle, Gotha, Bamberg, Freiberg, München, Basel, Strassbourg, Harvard Medical (microfilm) (Budissin: Richter, 1731; VD18 14481839)

The Victoria Regia Craze

HOCHSTETTER, Wilhelm.

Die Victoria Regia. Ihre Geschichte, Natur, Benennung und Cultur, bearbeitet von Wilhelm Hochstetter, Universitätsgärtner im Botanischen Garten zu Tübingen. Mit einem Vorwort von Dr. Hugo von Mohl, ... Tübingen: in Commission in der Buchhandlung zu Guttenberg (August Ludwig), (printed by R. F. Hering & Comp. in Stuttgart), 1852. oblong folio (300 x 445 mm) 38 pp. and one chromolithographed plate (300 x 440 mm) Contemporary green Russian leather binding, spine carefully repaired, little rubbed and soiled, inside little spotted, else fine.

EUR 4.800.-

Amazon Water Lily Craze. Very rare work on the Victoria Regia (the Amazon water lily), one of two issues (this here in oblong folio, the other in 8vo), dedicated in print to king Wilhelm of Württemberg, and in any edition rare.

The Victoria amazonica was first discovered along the Amazon River in early 19th cent. and then taken to Britain for cultivation. The so-called „vegetable wonder“ was first described by Sir R. H. Schomburg in 1837. From the details he gave, the botanist John Lindley suggested that the lily was a new genera and put forward the name Victoria Regia in honor of Queen Victoria during the first year of her reign. „The giant water-lily is a spectacular flower; nineteenth century commentators describe with amazement the vast dimensions of its floating leaves, which could exceed two meters in diameter, and its great white flower, which opened in the evening and closed again at dawn in a truly lovely spectacle.“ (Oak Spring Flora).

Victoria Regia was the subject of rivalry between Victorian gardeners in England. Always on the look out for spectacular new species with which to impress their peers and the public, Victorian ‚Gardeners‘ such as the Duke of Devonshire, and the Duke of Northumberland started a well-mannered competition to become the first to cultivate and bring to flower this enormous lily. In the end, the two aforementioned Dukes became the first to achieve this, Joseph Paxton (for the Duke of Devonshire) being the first in November 1849 by replicating the lily’s warm swampy habitat (not easy in winter in England with only coal-fired boilers for heating), and a ‚Mr Ivison‘ the second and more constantly successful (for Northumberland) at Syon House. The

species captured the imagination of the public, and was the subject of several dedicated monographs. The botanical illustrations of cultivated specimens in Fitch and W. J. Hooker’s 1851 work Victoria Regia received critical acclaim in the Athenaeum, „they are accurate, and they are beautiful‘. The lily, with ribbed undersurface and leaves veining ‚like transverse girders and supports‘, was Paxton’s inspiration for The Crystal Palace, a building four times the size of St. Peter’s in Rome.

The Germans followed directly the foot-steps of their English contemporaries. The Berlin industrialist August Borsig had a villa built with adjoining greenhouses which could be visited on Tuesdays and Fridays. The entrance fee was donated to the support fund founded by Borsig for workers in need at his company. In 1851, Borsig had his designers build a circular greenhouse with a diameter of ten meters in his villa garden. Consisting of an iron construction with a lot of glass surfaces, the greenhouse was an absolute novelty and a Berlin sight that had to be visited. The famous giant water lily Victoria Regia grew in the elegant domed structure, which was tempered and fed by warm water from the neighboring factory. Borsig competed with the Royal Botanical Garden to see which Victoria Regia would be the first to bloom. When the plant bloomed in his greenhouse on July 19, 1852, three days before the one in the Botanical Garden, Borsig was the beaming winner. Contemporaries found admiring words for the garden paradise created by Borsig. The Berlin chronicler Ludwig Rellstab found that the splendid upsurge of spirit, as shown by Borsig in his plants, also brought him the corresponding fruits: „Sein Landhaus in Moabit ist ganz auf den Fuß der königlichen Villa eingerichtet. Mit den Wohngebäuden verbinden sich die Treibhäuser, die schönsten, die Berlin besitzt. Und doch überbot der Besitzer die Schönheit

dieser Anlage bald durch eine zweite, die er leider nicht lange in ihrer Vollendung sah. Denn, in einer dieser Konstruktionen nur aus Glas und Eisen, doch in selbständig schönen Formen, baute Borsig sich ein Palmenhaus. Dieser Bau erregte bei seiner Vollendung das Staunen und die Bewunderung aller Welt.“. Wilhelm Christian Hochstetter (1825–1881), gardener of the botanical garden of Tübingen, was one of the first to cultivate the Victoria Regia in Southern Germany, already describing that it is not that complicated to cultivate and grow the water lily.- KVK: Dresden (folio), Tübingen (folio) Wiesbaden, Stabi Berlin, FU Berlin, Leipzig, Frankfurt, Erlangen, et al.; Geneve (in 8vo), Madrid, McGill, Harvard Gray Herbarium (8vo) most other libraries only the online e-copy.



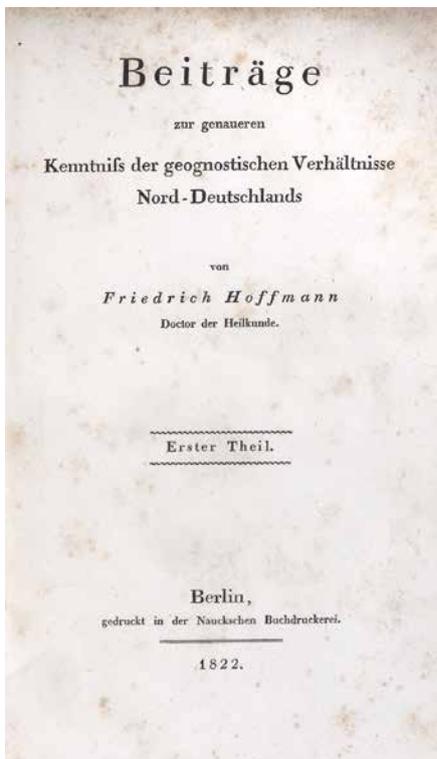
Geology of Northern Germany



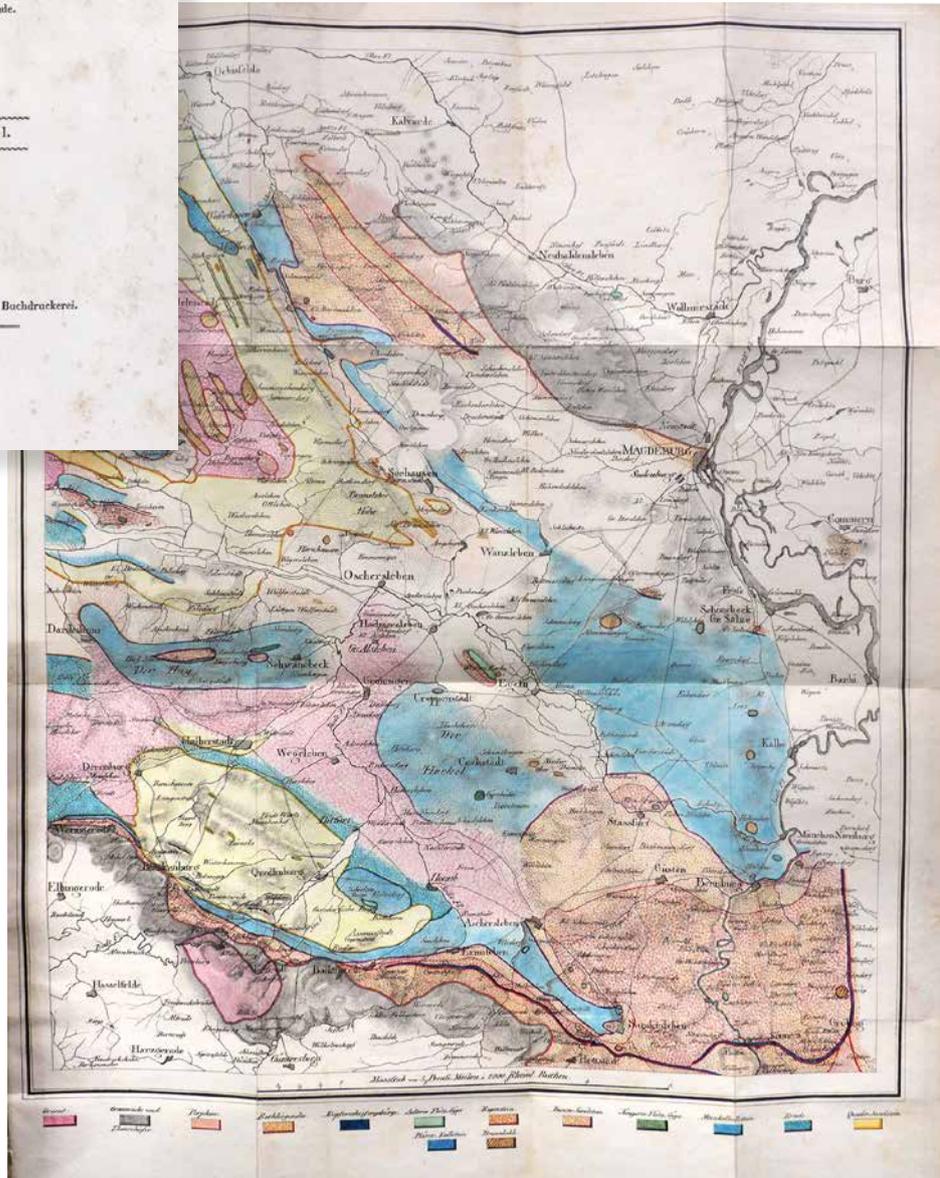
HOFFMANN, Friedrich.

Geognostische Beschreibung des Herzogthums Magdeburg, Fürstenthums Halberstadt, und ihrer Nachbar-Länder. - Berlin: gedruckt in der Nauckschen Buchdruckerei, 1822 (=Beiträge zur genaueren Kenntniß der geognostischen Verhältnisse Nord-Deutschlands, Erster Theil). 8vo (206 x 132 mm) 4 Bll., 136 pp. with one fold., partly hand-colored geological map and one fold. hand-colored plate with four geological intersections. Green contemporary paper-card boards, black morocco lettering piece, spine heavily rubbed and cover paper partly gone, printed on better paper, but spotted throughout. Plates in fine coloring.

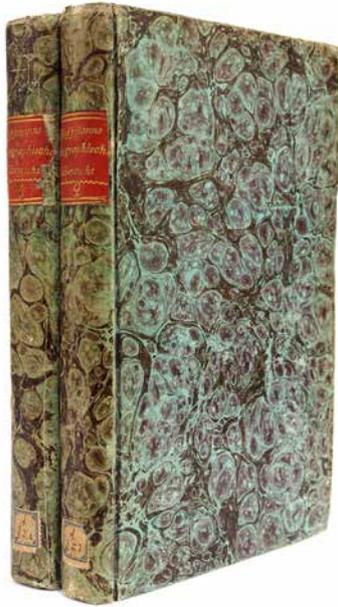
EUR 1.200.-



Rare first edition of his description of the jurassic succession of North Germany, especially the Harz Mountains, all that was published, printed at Nauck in Berlin (see Goethe's library), and re-printed the next year by E.S. Mittler in Berlin and Posen. Starting in 1820, while still a student in Göttingen, he studied the geology of the Harz area and extended this to other areas of northern and central Germany. He draw tectonic conclusions for the Mesozoic of northern Germany and its connection with that in England. He went far beyond the first approaches of Abraham Gottlob Werner.- Kozak, Cejchanova, et al. Early Geological Maps (2016) no. 42 are citing his Geognostische Charte von Sachsen (1836) in 50 sheets. - OCoLC: 249488386; not in Hoover; not in Ward & Carozzi (but see 1096); not in Schuh.- Provenance: E. Siebold (stamp on front-fly)



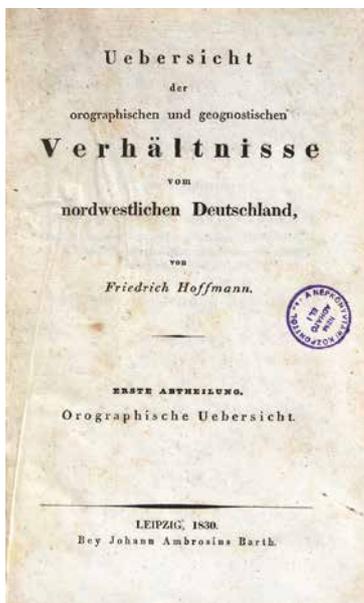
Jurassic Succession



HOFFMANN, Friedrich.

Uebersicht der orographischen und geognostischen Verhältnisse vom nordwestlichen Deutschland. Erste Abtheilung: Orographische Übersicht; Zweyte Abtheilung: Geognostische Uebersicht nebst einer Darstellung der ältesten Flözsandstein-Formation nach ... Fr. Wilh. Werner v. Veltheim. 2 parts in two vols. - Leipzig, bey Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1830. 8° (198 x 120 mm) XXIV, 366 pp.; IV, 367 - 676 pp. with six text woodcuts, and three engraved, partly fold., partly col. plates. Contemporary original marbled boards, with gilt printed red morocco label on spine. Small paper-label on lower spine, title stamped. Minor defects, else fine copy in first binding.

EUR 1.200.-



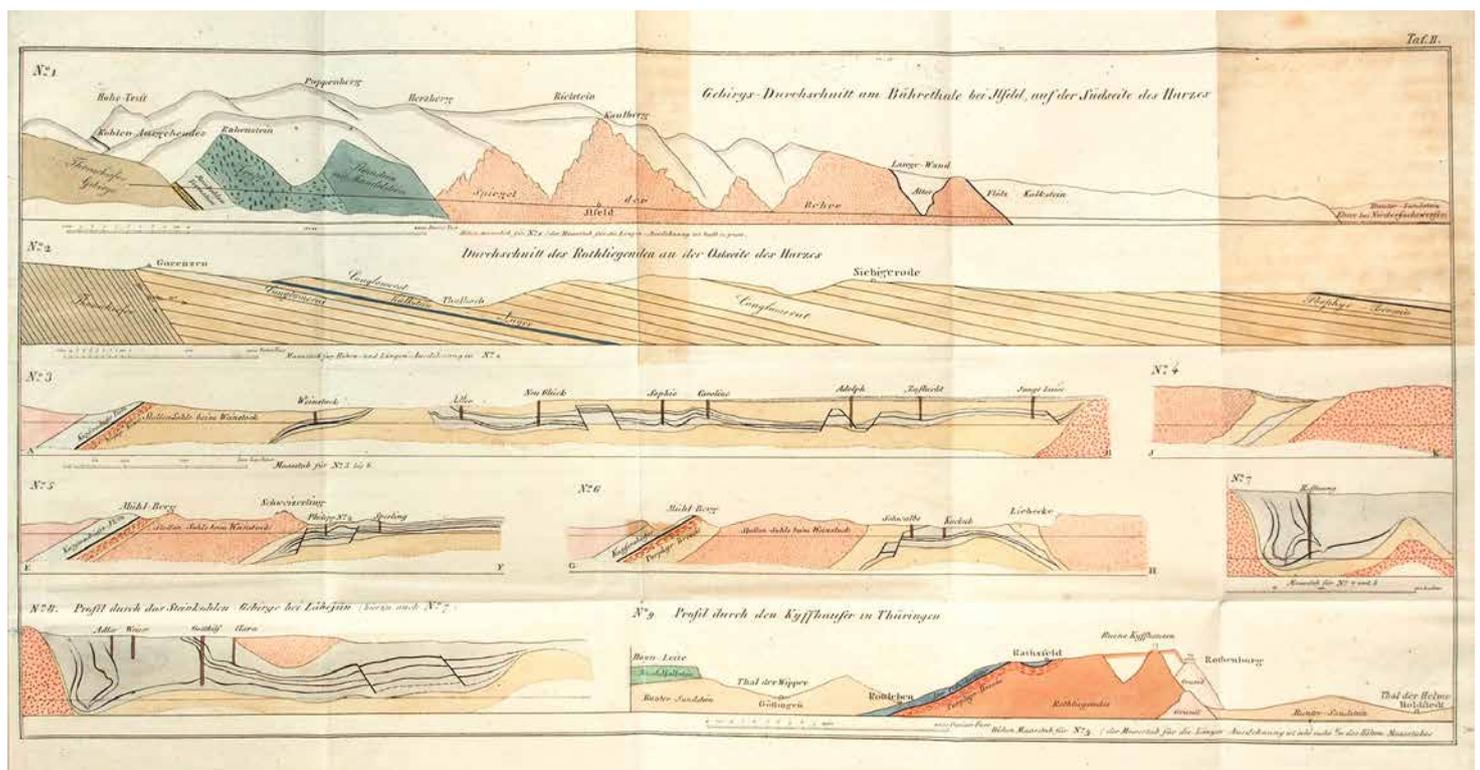
First edition of a detailed description of the jurassic succession of North-West Germany.

The German geologist and volcanologist Friedrich Hoffmann (1797–1836) was a professor at the University of Berlin and died early. He was a pioneer of geological exploration of North-West Germany, especially the Mesozoic era and of volcanism. Under the influence of Friedrich Hausmann he studied geology and mineralogy at Göttingen Univ., which he continued in Berlin with Christian Samuel Weiss.

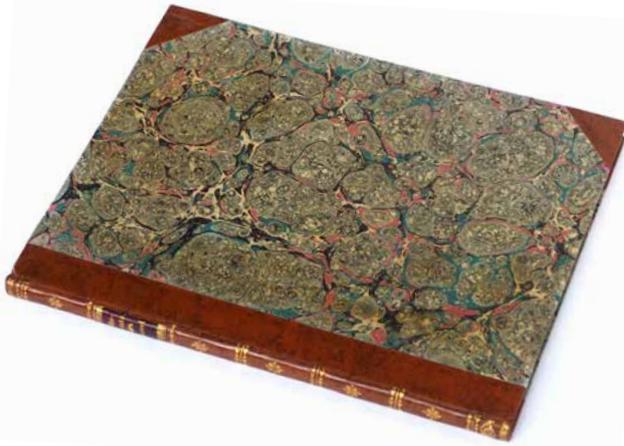
From 1820 he studied the geology of the Harz region and extended this to other areas in northern and central Germany (Weser region, gypsum mountains from Lüneburg, West Thuringia, Hoher Meißner, copper slate of the Richelsdorfer Gebirge) to Helgoland (which he was one of the first to investigate geologically), which led to his first publication in 1823, where he found the main strike directions for tectonic conclusions for the Mesozoic (besides Triassic especially Jura and Cretaceous) of Northern Germany and its connection with that in England. He went far beyond the first approaches of Abraham Gottlob Werner, Leopold von Buch and Elie de Beaumont. Alexander von Humboldt began to support

him. In 1824 he became an associate professor in Halle and continued his geological survey of north-west Germany, set out in a book published in 1830. In 1824 he penetrated west to the Rhenish Slate Mountains, in 1825 in the northwest to Münster and Bentheim, in 1826 in the Ore Mountains (whereby he identified an Ore Mountains strike direction) and Fichtel Mountains and in 1827 the area between the Harz and Thuringian Forest. In doing so, he explored an area of around 650 square miles.

Afterwards, on a trip to Italy from 1828 to 1833, he turned to the exploration of volcanism, which he saw as the driving force behind mountain formation. On the trip he also visited Vienna, Trieste, Venice, Florence, Siena, Elba and met the Swiss geologist Escher von der Linth in Rome, with whom he became friends. On his return he became an associate professor in Berlin in 1834 and gave lectures on geology and its history, volcanoes and earthquakes, paleontology, hydrography and physical geography. He died soon after of a chronic illness. - Provenance: „A Nepkönyvtari Központtol SZ. NEM ADHATO EL !“ (stamped on title; Looted Cultural Assets say not related to an Nazi crime)



The Marco Polo of the Arab World

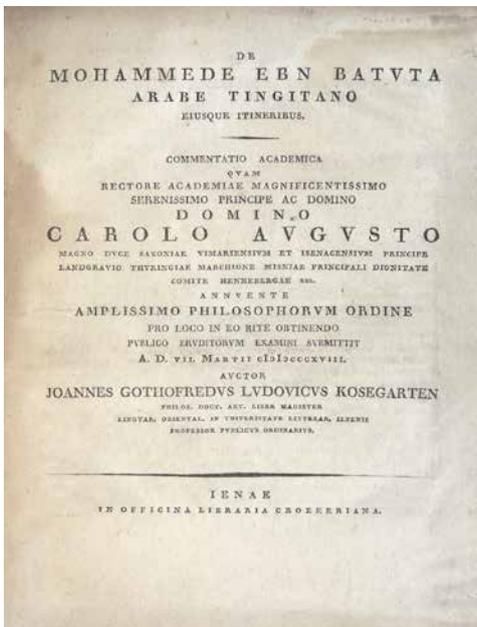


IBN BATTUTA

(ed. by Johann Gottfried Ludwig Kosegarten)

De Mohammede ebn Batuta Arabe Tingitano eiusque itineribus: commentatio academica quam rectore academiae magnificentissimo ... Carolo Augusto ... annuente amplissimo philosophorum ordine pro loco in eo rite obtinendo publico eruditorum examini submittit A.D. VII Martii 1818. Auctor Joannes Gothofredus Ludovicus Kosegarten. - Ienae (Jena): Officina Crockeriana, 1818. sm.4to (230 x 180 mm) 51 pp. Arabian text with latin commentary. Later half calf period style, little water-stained, else fine.

EUR 2.400.-

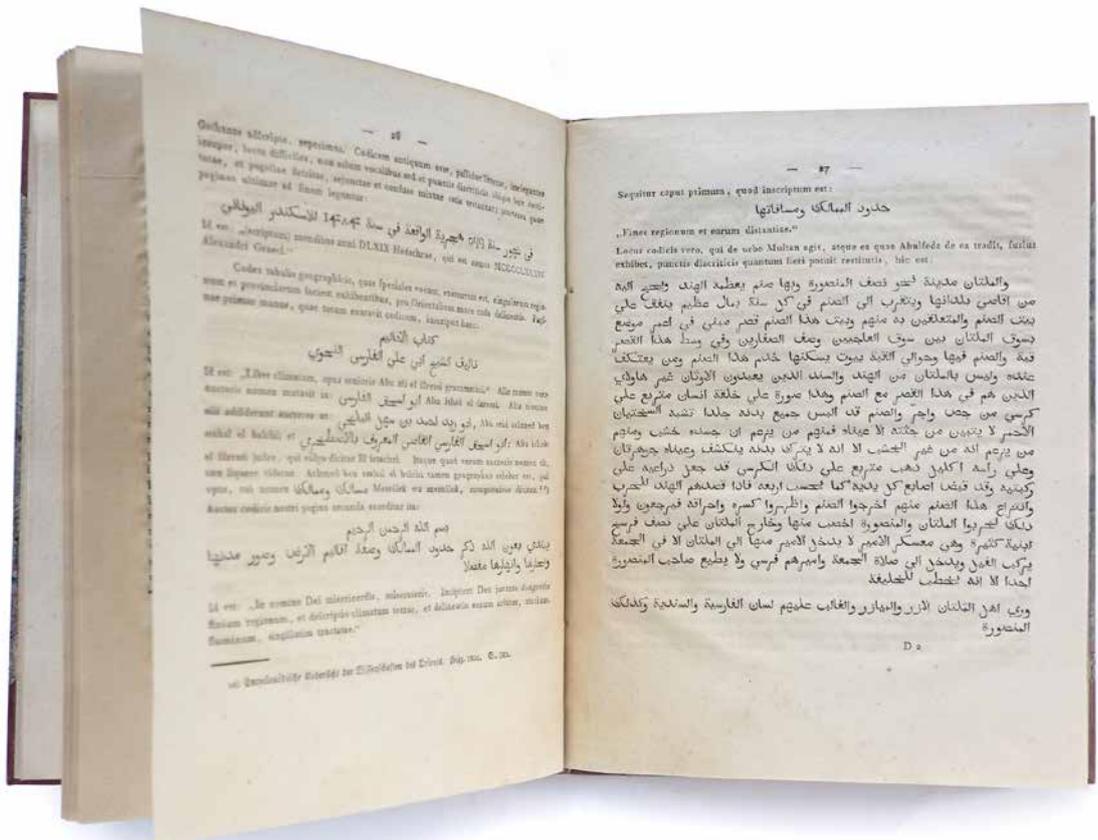


Editio princeps in the West of parts of Ibn Battuta's Travels, edited by the German orientalist Johann Gottfried Ludwig Kosegarten (1792 – 1860), who from 1817 to 1824 was a professor of Oriental languages at the University of Jena, and afterwards a professor at Greifswald and is remembered for translation and edition of Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit poems, songs and fables. A Muslim Traveler of the Fourteenth Century, Ibn Battuta (1304 – 1368/1369) visited most of the Old World, including Central Asia, Southeast Asia, China and the Iberian Peninsula. After returning home from his travels in 1354, and at the suggestion of the ruler of Morocco, Ibn Battuta dictated an account in Arabic of his journeys to Ibn Juzayy, a scholar whom he had previously met in Granada. The account is the only source for Ibn Battuta's adventures, and it is often simply referred to as The Travels (Rihla).

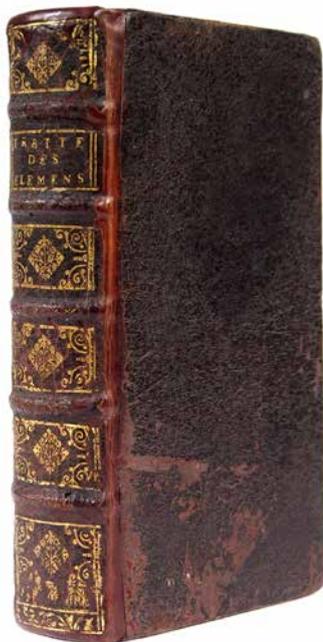
Ibn Battuta's work was unknown outside the Muslim world until the beginning of the 19th century, when the German traveller-explorer Ulrich Jasper Seetzen (1767–1811) acquired a collection of manuscripts in the Middle East, among which was a 94-page volume containing an abridged version of Ibn Juzayy's text.

Three extracts were published in 1818 by the German orientalist Johann Kosegarten. A fourth extract was published the following year. French scholars were alerted to the initial publication by a lengthy review published in the Journal de Savants by the orientalist Silvestre de Sacy. Three copies of another abridged manuscript were acquired by the Swiss traveller Johann Burckhardt and bequeathed to the University of Cambridge. He gave a brief overview of their content in a book published posthumously in 1819.

The Arabic text was translated into English by the orientalist Samuel Lee and published in London in 1829.



On Meteors



LA GRANGE, Jean Baptiste.

Traité des elemens et des Meteores contre les nouveaux philosophes, Descartes, Rohault, Gassendi, Le p(ere) Maignan, etc. – A Paris: Josse et Muguet, 1679. 8° (162 x 86 mm) (2), 653 pp., (9) with text woodcuts. Contemporary calf, gilt spine in compartments, morocco lettering piece, front-fly and title with ownership inscriptions. Fine.

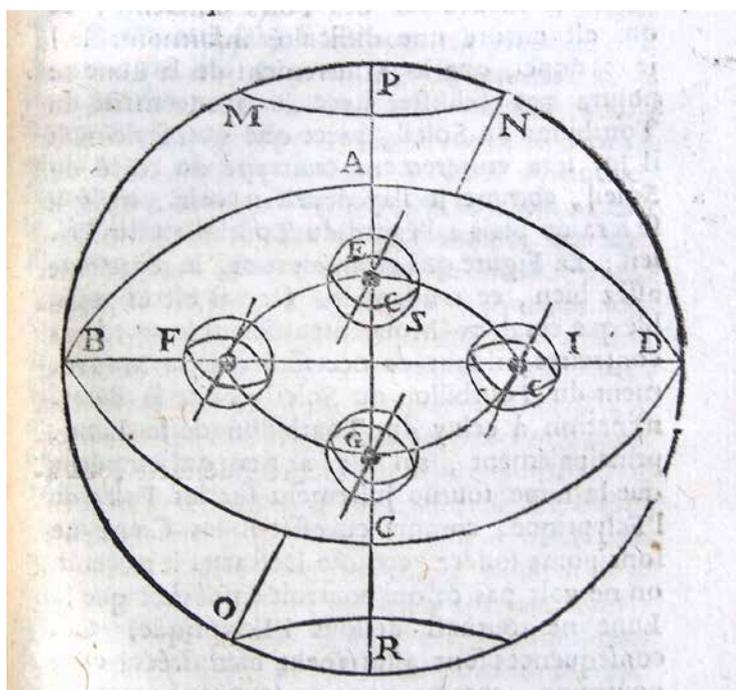
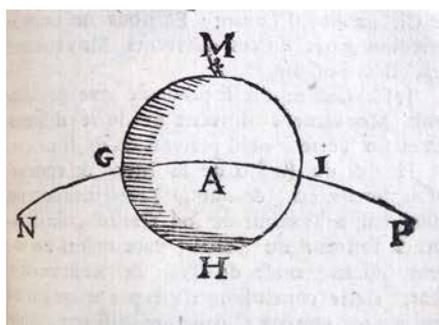
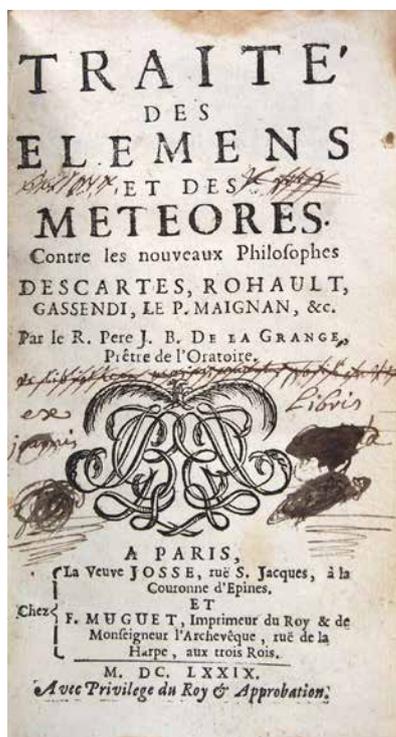
EUR 4.200.-

Exceedingly rare first edition, which was prohibited by his superiors. A refutation of Descartes' *Meteores* of 1637. In *Les Météores* (Meteorology, an essay published in the book *Discours de la methode*), Descartes envisioned water as composed of minute particles that were elongate, smooth, and separated by a highly rarified "subtle matter." The rewritten work by La Grange was re-published as the second part of his *Principes de philosophie* in 1682.

Few data are available on La Grange's (ca. 1641–after 1680) life, except that he entered the Oratory in 1660 and left in 1680 to become a parish priest in Chartres. During these two decades, he taught philosophy at Montbrison and Le Mans and theology at Troyes. La Grange is the author of a two-volume treatise: „The Principles of Philosophy against the New Philosophers“. Although these new philosophers include Pierre Gassendi and Emmanuel Maignan, La Grange's main target is Cartesianism. The title polemically alludes to Descartes' own *Principles of Philosophy*. La Grange also aims at Descartes' followers, Rohault mainly, and, unnamed, Malebranche, whose theory of the "vision in God" is denounced. La Grange's preface refers to Louis XIV's 1671 decree, which banned the teaching of Cartesianism on the ground that it jeopardizes the traditional account of "the mysteries of the faith." Similarly, La Grange's first and main reproach is that the principles of Cartesianism are incompatible with a number of revealed truths. According to him, theological dogmas provide a litmus test for philosophical principles. Even if these principles appear to be evident and certain, they cannot be but false if they generate conclusions that are opposed to

revealed truths. In particular, contrary to Descartes' claim, it is impossible to account for transubstantiation without the tools of "ordinary philosophy," such as accidental forms. As a consequence, La Grange undertakes to rehabilitate real qualities, that is, entities which are ontologically different from the substance in which they inhere, instead of being just modes of that substance (see quality, real). Thence, La Grange tries to prove that accidents are not reducible to their substances. This applies to qualities residing in the soul, such as virtue or knowledge as well as to physical properties. The latter are not reducible to relations between parts of matter, that is, to figure and motion, as the Cartesians want it. Thus, La Grange directly challenges Cartesian natural philosophy and contends that no serious theory can do away with entities such as quantity (which entails that extension is not merely the essence of bodies), heat, sound, and colors.- Jean Luc Solere in: Lawrence Nolan (ed.). *The Cambridge Descartes Lexicon* (2016), pp. 430-32.

Un Père Oratorien inconnu par ailleurs, Jean-Baptiste de La Grange, a publié en 1675 et 1679 deux gros ouvrages pour exposer et défendre en langue française la philosophie scolastique contre les « nouveaux philosophes », contre Descartes, en premier lieu, et ses disciples Rohault et Regius, contre Gassendi et contre Maignan. Plusieurs réimpressions (1681, 1682, 1684) attestent le succès de cet ouvrage didactique, qui, chapitre après chapitre, réfute ces auteurs sur toutes les questions de philosophie naturelle. Les *Principes* du P. de La Grange constituent la parfaite somme des arguments avancés contre Descartes et Gassendi ; ils sont un précieux témoignage de la persistance de la philosophie scolastique dans le dernier quart du 17^e siècle. (Jean-Robert Armogathe)



Free Climbing



LANGHANS, Gottfried.

Das im Königreich Böhmen und dessen Königgrätzer Creyse gelegene verwundernswürdige Adersbachische Stein-Gebirge in einer kurtzen Beschreibung desselben und einem Kupfer Blatte. [...]. Breslau : In Johann Jacob Korn's Buchhandlung, 1739. 4to (205 x 160 mm) 32 pp. with one large fold. engraved plate by M. (Michael Heinrich) Rentz. Later marbled boards period style. Old ownership inscription in ink on title: J. Schuster.

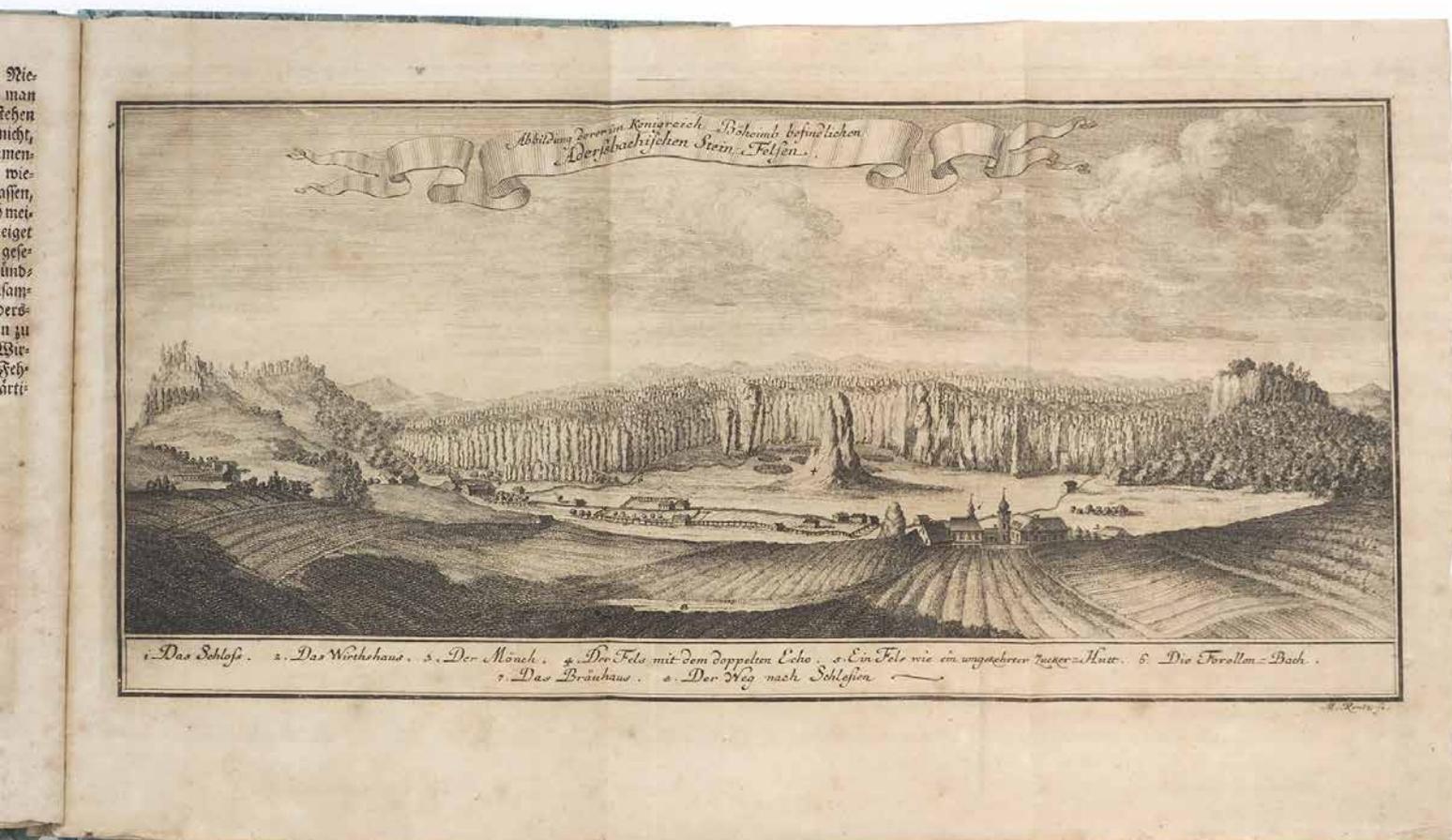
EUR 1.200.-



Outside Germany very rare early description and first depiction of the Adrspach-Teplice Rocks, an unusual set of sandstone formations covering 17 km² in northeastern Bohemia.

People did not know much about the rock labyrinths in the Adrspach and Teplice vicinity for centuries. Local settlers only ventured to go there if they felt endangered in their homes as they could and refuge in the narrow gorges and caves of the rock area. Only around 1700, the first tourists and hikers began to come here from the neighboring Silesia. In the 18th century, most of the labyrinth was covered with a dense beech and fir forest. In 1790 the famous german poet, Goethe visited it. The author Gottfried Langhans (1691–1763) was a corector then rector

of schools in Landeshut (Kamienna Góra; Silesia) and Schwednitz, and the father of the famous Prussian master builder and royal architect, Carl Gotthard Langhans (1732–1808) known for his best-known work, the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin, national symbol of today's Germany and German reunification in 1989/90. Langhans' churches, palaces, grand houses, interiors, city gates and theaters in Silesia (now Poland), Berlin, Potsdam and elsewhere belong to the earliest examples of Neoclassical architecture in Germany.- KVK: Dresden, Freiberg, Tübingen, Leipzig; Berlin, Erfurt, Göttingen, Weimar, et al.; Basel, Bern; no copy in COPAC or OCLC.



Tsar Peter's Instrument Maker



LEUTMANN, Johann Georg.

Instrumenta Meteorognosiae Inservientia, I. Thermoscopia, II. Baroscopia; III. Hygroskopium; IV. Anemometrum, V. Plagoscopium, VI. Hyetometrum, quorum constructio in plurimis correcta ... - Wittenberg: Sumptibus B. Godofr. Zimmermanni, 1725. 8vo (168 x 105 mm). 14 Bll. incl. frontispiece, 175 pp., (1) with mezzotint frontispiece, title printed in red and black, head-pieces, tables, 16 engraved plates, partly folding. Contemporary half vellum, rubbed and chipped, some browning, but a fine copy in original binding.

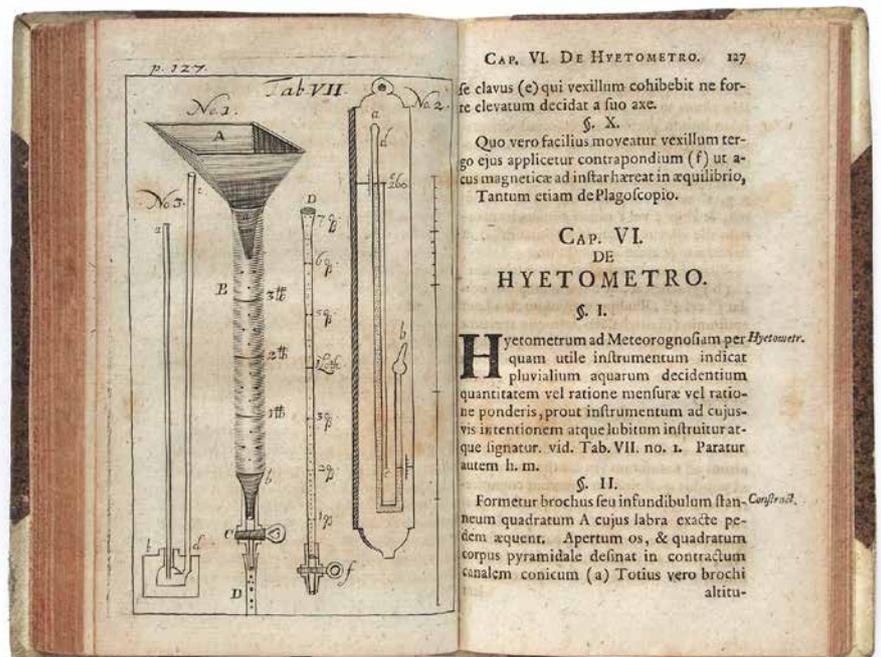
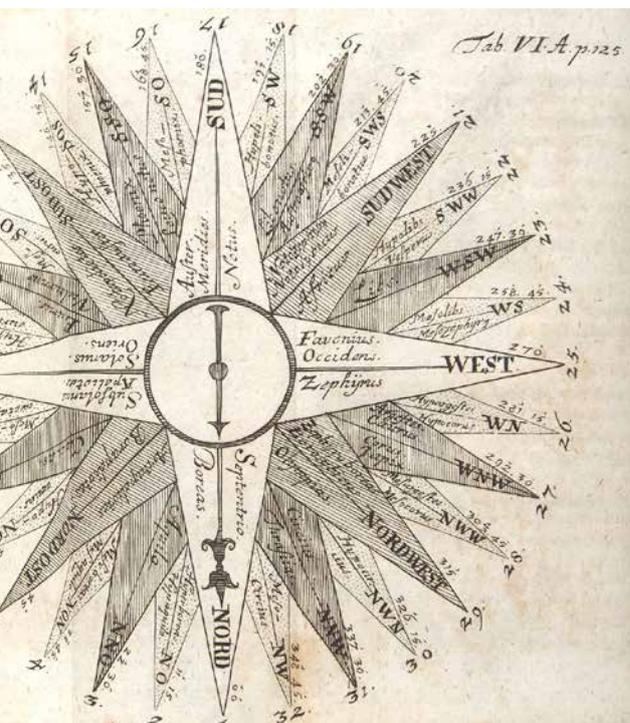
EUR 2.600.-



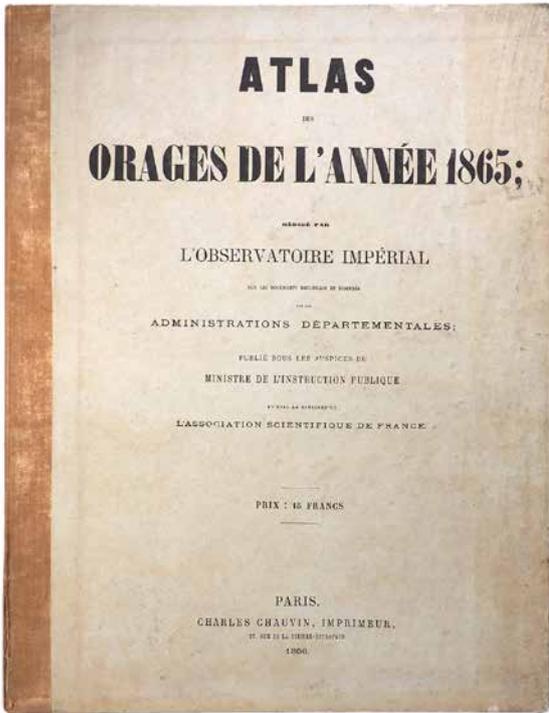
First edition, a rare book on instruments, especially for studying meteorology and for studying the climate.

Johann Georg Leutmann (Leitmann) (1667–1736), a learned and versatile glass cutter & instrument maker from Wittenberg, was one of the academics from Germany, who worked at the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences.

After completing his studies at Wittenberg University, he worked as a pastor in nearby Dabrun, where he set up his own mechanical workshop. At that time he wrote a book on the basics of heating technology and demanded an effective heating system with the lowest possible consumption of fuels. Also in 1718, his book on clocks & watches appeared, which aroused the interest of Tsar Peter I who invited Leitmann to St. Petersburg in 1726. He became Professor of Mechanics and Optics at the Academy of Sciences there and devoted himself to the construction of various apparatuses and instruments like measuring instruments, pumps, microscopes, binoculars and rifles. - VD18 11412674 (Note; the plates are numbered I-XI, but V.a-f and VI.a+b. Plate III is bound later as listed in binder's report). - COPAC: BL London, Royal Society; OCLC: Harvard, National Oceanic; Madison, Wisc.; Vancouver.



Globalization – Weather Forecast



(LE VERRIER, Urbain Jean-Joseph; Emmanuel LIAIS; Association Francaise; eds.)

Atlas des orages de l'année 1865; rédigé par l'Observatoire Impérial sur les documents recueillis et discutés par les administrations départementales; publié sous les auspices du Ministre ... Paris: Charles Chauvin, 1866. Folio (460 x 350 mm) XII, 59 lithogr. pp. Contemporary publ. half cloth with printed cover title, binding little unfresh, front-paper browned, inside quite nice and clean with only minor spots.

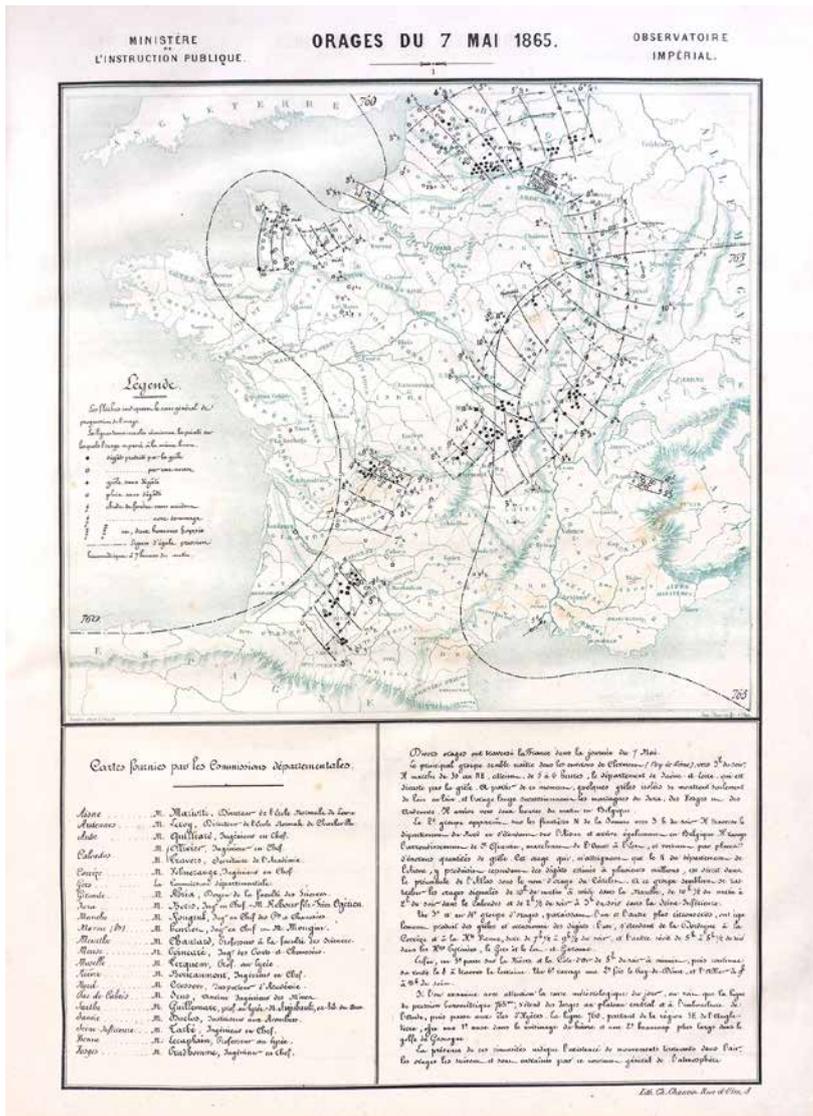
EUR 2.200.-

Very rare atlas of storms in 1865 in France, one of the earliest weather or climate atlases to be published.

The latter half of the nineteenth century was marked by a series of technological changes that underpinned radical transformations in terms of production and movement of people, goods and information. The steam engine, rail and the telegraph were emblematic of these technical changes, but also we have the emergence of new types of knowledge, practice and representations related to the earth's atmosphere.

The astronomer Le Verrier (1811-1877), discoverer of the Neptune, and director of the Paris Observatory, endeavored to make the observatory a useful

auxiliary to the modern industrial state. Le Verrier organized a meteorological service using telegraphy to gather observations from the whole of the country and foreign observatories and to dispatch daily forecasts. In February 1855, Urbain Le Verrier, presented Napoleon III with a plan to turn the telegraph network into a weather network by placing weather stations close to existing telegraph stations. This 'weather telegraphy network' could then warn mariners of approaching storms. The emperor approved and half a year later a network of thirteen weather stations regularly telegraphing to the Paris Observatory had been established in France. Le Verrier soon sought partners in other countries and former adversaries Russia were the first to sign on. By 1858, the Paris Observatory was exchanging regular weather reports not only with St. Petersburg, but with colleagues in Vienna, Geneva, Brussels, Turin, Rome, Madrid, and Lisbon. This exchange was gradually extended to other European countries as well. The Paris Observatory started to publish daily weather maps of Europe in 1863 depicting isobar lines (lines of equal barometric pressure) that looked very similar to today's weather maps. In 1873, ten years and two wars after the first weather map from the Paris observatory, the International Meteorological Organization was founded in Vienna to co-ordinate the study and exchange of weather information. - BEA I, 694-95; Holdings: Berlin, Karlsruhe; St. Andrews, BL London; Cambridge; OCLC: ?



Eruption

MASSERIO, Giovanni Pietro.

Sirenis lacrymae effusae in Montis Vesevi incendio, et gratiarum actio pro recepto beneficio auctore D. Io. Petro Massario. - Neapoli: typis Aegidii Longhi, 1632. sm. 4to (205 x 150 mm) 28 pp. with a title vignette in woodcut, showing Vesuv smoking (Sign.: A-B4, C6). Period style paper wrappers.

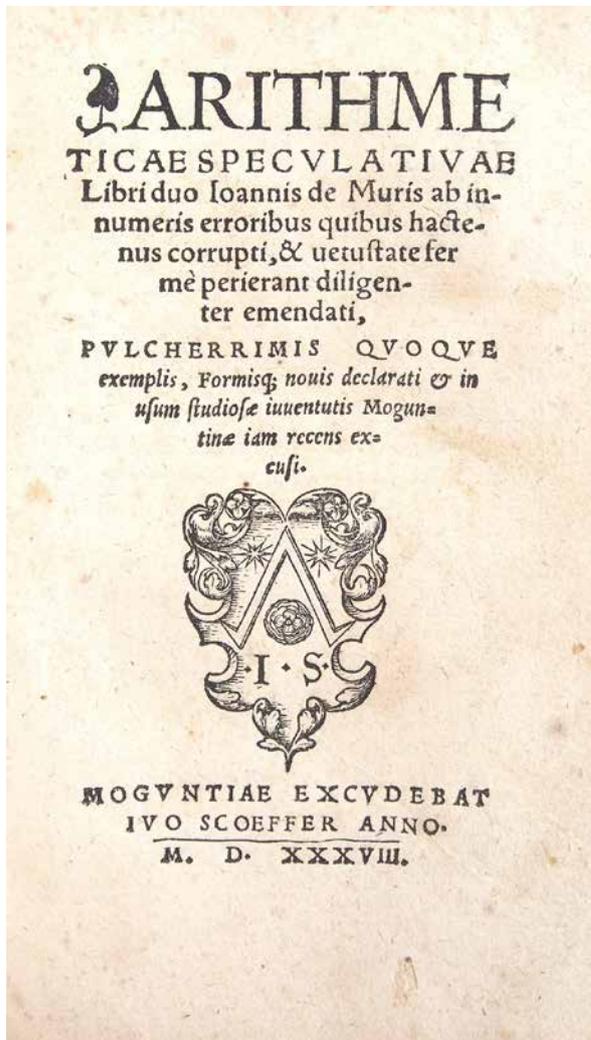
EUR 2.200.-

Poetical description of the major eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 1631 which buried many villages under lava flows, killing around 3,000 people. The eruption of 1631 was the most violent and destructive event in the recent history of the Volcano. The eruption started at 7 a.m. on December 16 with the formation of an eruptive column and was followed by block and lapilli fallout east and northeast of the volcano until 6 p.m. of the same day. At 10 a.m. on December 17, several nuées ardentes were observed to issue from the central crater, rapidly descending the flanks of the cone and devastating the villages at the foot of Vesuvius. In the night between the 16th and 17th and on the afternoon of the 17th, extensive lahars and floods, resulting from rainstorms, struck the radial valleys of the volcano as well as the plain north and northeast. The explosive phase demolished the upper part of the pre-existing cone, and debris flows invaded the southern side of the volcano. In the afternoon of December 17, 1631 an outbreak of lava flow from a southern lateral fracture system occurred, and effusion of lava continued up to midnight of December 18. Intermittent steam blasts continued to the end of December, when the eruption ended and Mount Vesuvius entered a solfataric phase. The earthquakes that had marked both the pre-eruptive and eruptive phases, continued, however, well into March 1632. After the 1631 disaster, a new cone began building on the floor of the crater left by that eruption. The date of the onset of this activity is not known, but the earliest description was given by Athanasius Kircher who, in April 1638, climbed to the great crater and observed several boccas on the crater floor in Strombolian activity. A small cone had begun to form around the vents. This kind of activity may have continued for the next years without causing much attraction among the population that was gradually returning to the sites of the 1631 destruction. - Lit.: M. Rossi; C. Principe, R. Vecci. The 1631 Vesuvius eruption. A reconstruction based on historical and stratigraphical data; in: *Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research* 58 (1993), 151-182.

Holdings: ETHZ, Cambridge, UCL, Strasbourg, Paris, Chicago, Claremont College, Linda Hall, Library Congress.



Boethian Number Theory & Music Theory



MURIS, Johannes de.

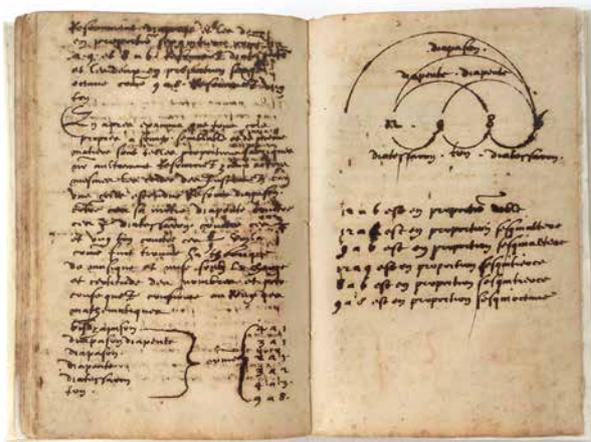
Arithmeticae speculativae libri duo Ioannis de Muris: ab innumeris erroribus quibus hactenus corrupti, & uetustate ferme perierant diligenter emendati, pulcherrimis quoque exemplis, formisq., nouis declarati et in usum studiosae iuuentutis Moguntiae iam recens excusi. – Moguntiae (Mayence): excudebat Ivo Sc(h)oeffler, anno 1538. 8vo (160 x 105 mm) (Coll.: A8 – F8) 88 pp., 4 Bll. (incl. colophon page with two nice tailpieces, one incorporating the initials I. S., 2 blank leaves with contemporary handwriting, one leaf with Ivo Scoeffler's arms) with title page with woodcut arms, and over 30 text woodcuts. Later vellum period style, but a well preserved copy with minimal restorations, minimal brown spotting.

EUR 4.900.-

Of great rarity, only two copies at auctions in the last 40 years, an enlarged edition of Johannes de Muris' *Arithmetica speculativa* probably edited by Peurbach or Tannstetter. This is the second edition of the arithmetic of this popular mediaeval teacher. It is more complete than the first edition of 1515, but does not give the marginal references to Boethius. Johannes de Muris writings on arithmetic were in use until the 16th century.

The French philosopher, astronomer, mathematician and music theorist Johannes de Muris (ca. 1290–ca. 1355) is believed to have been related to Julian des Murs who was secretary to Charles V. of France. The suggested birth year for Muris is based on a murder of a cleric on September 7, 1310, which Muris was allegedly a part of. Muris would have been at least 14 to assume the responsibility for the crime, suggesting his birth year to be sometime in the 1290s. He was convicted and banished to Cyprus for seven years for punishment. An explicit of his writings indicate that he was a resident in the Collège de Sorbonne until around 1325. During this time it is believed that he travelled freely, making trips to the town of Bernay to observe the solar eclipse of 1321. However, the double monastery of Fontevraud Abbey was where he settled in March 1326. He remained associated with the institution until 1332 or 1333 when he returned to Évreux. In 1342 he was one of six canons of the collegiate church in Mézières-en-Brenne. In 1344, he was invited to Avignon by Pope Clement VI. to participate in the calendar reform. Much of his writings were finished in the early decades of his life with a major gap in activity that can be filled with astronomical observations. Though his mathematical and astronomical writings – his most comprehensive being *Quadripartitum numerorum* from 1343 – were well regarded, influential, and transmitted in many manuscripts, his musical writings were more widely circulated. Muris wrote five treatises on music: *Notitia artis musicae* (1319–21), *Compendium musicae practicae* (c. 1322), *Musica speculativa secundum Boetium* (1323), *Libellus cantus mensuralis* (c. 1340), and *Ars contrapuncti* (post 1340) (all dates are suggested by U. Michaels). Many of the surviving manuscripts of these treatises are from the 15th century and of Italian origin, suggesting his wide influence both geographical and temporal. Around the year 100 A.D., Nicomachus

of Gerasa wrote a textbook on theoretical arithmetic, which offers in systematic presentation what was required in the Greek schools of about that time in terms of arithmetic knowledge. This introduction to arithmetic is the earliest extant work that treats numbers not as geometrical entities, as they appeared with Pythagoras, but as a purely arithmetical body of doctrine. It contains general properties of numbers, furthermore a theory of polygonal numbers and proportions. At the beginning of the sixth century, the Roman Boethius produced a Latin edition of Nicomachus' *Arithmetic*, which was preserved throughout the Middle Ages in all monastery schools as the first of the four mathematical sciences of the *Quadrivium*. The Roman philosopher Boethius, *De institutione arithmetica* (*On Arithmetic*) was the principal mathematical textbook of pre-12th century Western Europe. Rather than a practical manual of calculation, it comprises a philosophical discussion of numbers, their relationships and meanings. One of the text's most influential features was its division of the mathematical sciences into arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy, which it together designated as the *quadrivium*. At the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th century, various works were published in print in the manner of the writings of Boethius, such as in 1496 by Faber Stapulensis an independent adaptation of the *Jordanus Nemorarius* from the 13th century, and in 1515 by G. Tannstetter the *Arithmetica communis* of Johannes de Muris, written around 1325 (republished in 1538 by Peurbach in enlarged form) and in 1495 by Ciruelo the *Arithmetica speculativa* of Thomas Bradwardine, written in the first half of the 14th century, the content of which is very close to the *Arithmetica* of Johannes de Muris. The *Arithmetica* of Johannes de Muris remained a much-used textbook for centuries, and Nikolaus von Kues also used it during his studies (1417-1422) in Padua. - Smith, *Rara* 119 citing the 1515 ed.; Tomash & Williams M149; USTC 613013; VD16 ZV 8715; Adams M-1978; Busard. Die „*Arithmetica Speculativa*“ des Johannes de Muris in: *Scientiarum Historia: Tijdschrift voor de Geschiedenis van de Wetenschappen en de Geneeskunde*, vol. 13 (1971), pp. 103 - 132. RLIN reports copies at Columbia, Princeton and Folger only



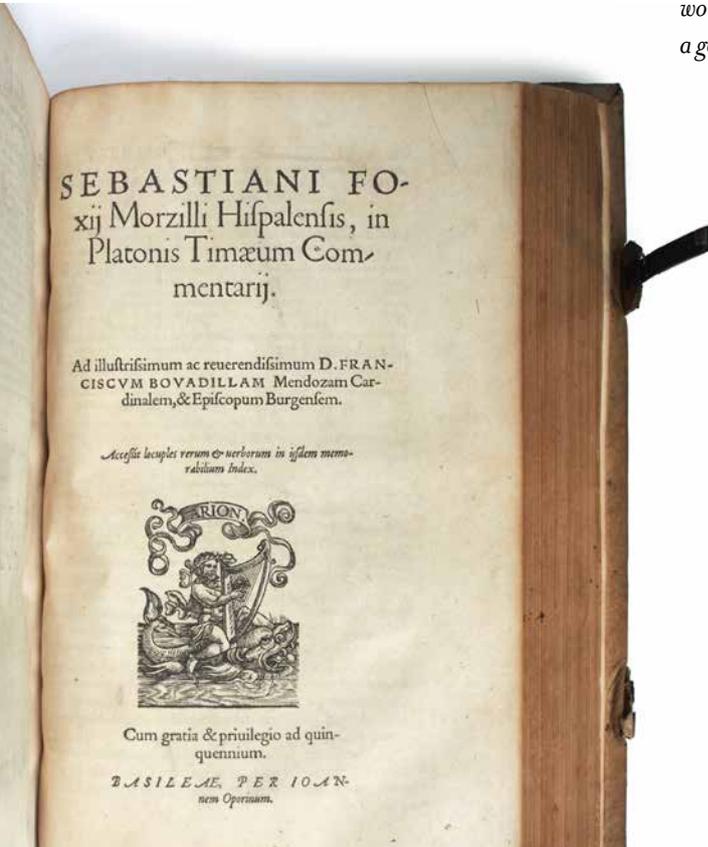
Platonic bodies



MORCILLO, Sebastian Fox.

Sebastiani Foxij Morzilli Hispalensis In Platonis Timaeum commentarij. Ad illustrissimum ... D. Franciscum Bovadillam Mendozam Cardinalem, & Episcopum Burgensem... accessit ... rerum et verborum .. Basileae (Basel): per Ioannem Oporinum, (1554) Folio (305 x 195 mm) [4] Bl., 497 [= 498] columns, [1], [6] Bll. with a few text woodcuts and printers mark on title (= Collation: a-z4 A-L4; a1b and L4 blank) (bound with:) Dio Chrysostomus. Orationes octoginta, in latinum conversa. Thoma Naogeorgo Straubingensi interprete. Basel, J. Oporinus, 1555 (VD16, D1813) and F. Florido. In M. Actii Plauti aliorumque Latinae linguae scriptorum calumniatores apologia, nunc primum ab autore aucta atque recognita. Basel: Isengrin, 1540 (VD16 F1676; missing pp. 125-136). Contemporary blind-stamped pigskin over wooden boards, title with library stamp, one clasp missing, some browning and spots, inner cover with a few worm tracks, a few contemporary underlinings and annotations in ink, else a good copy in its first binding.

EUR 4.000.-



Very rare commentary on Platon's Timaeus by the Spanish humanist from Seville, Sebastián Fox Morcillo, claiming in his preface that this is the first commentary on Timaeus and citing Copernicus (pp. 108), Archimedes, Averroes, Avicenna, Euclides, Ptolemaeus, Vitello and others. In doing so, he relied, among other things, on the Middle Platonist philosopher Alcinous' interpretation of Plato's philosophy. Morcillo read Alcinous, whose harmonization of Plato and Aristotle appealed to him, in the original Greek. The Spanish scholar Sebastian Fox Morcillo (ca. 1526-1559) studied in Leuven with Reiner Gemma Frisius (1508-1555) who might have learnt him a solid understanding of medicine and the mathematical sciences. Following the example of the Spanish Jew Judas Abarbanel, Morcillo published commentaries on Plato and Aristotle, in which he endeavored to reconcile their teachings. In 1559 he was appointed tutor to Don Carlos, son of Philip II., but he was lost at sea on his way to Spain to take up the post. His best-known work is *De imitatione, seu de informandi styli ratione libri II* (1554), a dialogue between the author and his brother under the pseudonyms of Gaspar and Francisco Enuesia. „In the Renaissance, the Timaeus is again (as in the 12th cent.) read as being very close to the conception of Genesis; so e.g. Ficino identified Plato's demiurge with the Christian creator god and the Forms with god's own mind; in the Ficino edition of Plato from 1556 Plato (in Neoplatonic tradition) is even addressed as being divine: "Omnia Divini Platonis Opera". And Kepler in his *Harmonice Mundi* calls the Timaeus "a kind of commentary on the first chapter of Genesis, or the first book of Moses, converting it to the Pythagorean philosophy". However, it is not only this new emphasis on its compatibility with Genesis that made the Timaeus a significant book for the Renaissance. It is also its combination of mathematics and physics that made it attractive for the newly reawakened sciences. Accordingly, Johannes Kepler uses the Timaeus to justify his own merging of mathematics and physics in his astronomy which is a central point in his *Astronomia nova*. Nonetheless, Kepler did not simply take the Platonic text as an authority, as was done in the commentators' tradition. Rather he considered the Timaeus as a resource to draw on for his cosmological questions. And the question

which inspired Kepler to write his *Mysterium Cosmographicum* was how to give a rational account of the distances between the planets which one could attempt to calculate only once the sun was placed in the middle of the universe. The answer Kepler took from the Timaeus was the five Platonic solids and the relative distances between them which are achieved if they are nested in each other. The number of the solids (given Euclid's proof in *Elements* book XIII, Prop. 18 that there can only be five such solids) explains why there must be exactly six planets (the five solids are needed to separate six spheres), and the geometry of their nesting gives us the distances - this enabled Kepler to retain his belief that God did everything for a cause, so also the arrangement of the universe, and to give a scientific model for the empirical data." (Barbara Sattler).- Palau 94114; VD16 P 3303 (citing seven holdings); Lit.: María José Martínez Benavides: *La filosofía de Platón en el renacimiento a través de un intermediario*. In: *Fortunatae*, Nr. 9 (1997), pp. 81-101.

Quod autem gura. quomodo pari celeritate ijdē tres cōvertentur: uim cōtrariā inter se habeant, ostēdat



Quando Solem, Venerem, ac Mercurium, ut incedenti figura patuit, coniunctis orbibus mouentur: ideoq; Solem quasi patrem eīdem ad Mercurium autem ac Venerem Solis comites

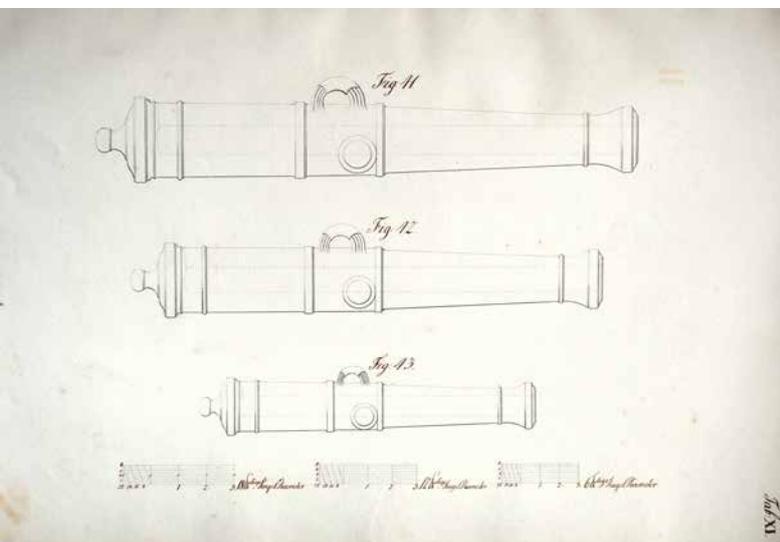
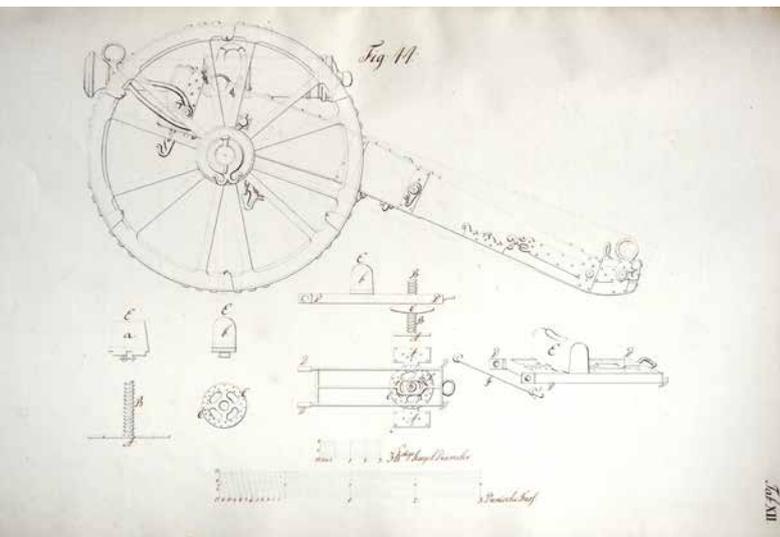
Studying 18th Century German Artillery Systems



MECHLENBURG, Ezechias Gustav von.

„Rapport der auf Königlichen allerhöchstem Befehl nach Deutschland gethanen Reise.“ (Copenhagen, 17ten October 1769) German manuscript in brown ink in a fine legible gothic hand on heavy paper. The manuscript contains a few text-illustrations and 13 finely executed manuscript plates, numbered I to XII showing all sorts of German artillery (Canons, howitzers, gun-carriages, et al.) in fine details often with measuring scales. Imp. - Folio (510 x 350 mm) 97 unnumbered pages, signed and dated after the foreword by Mechlenburg. Contemporary marbled boards, rubbed and soiled, wear to extremities, corners bumped. Clean and fine inside, only little finger soiled, edges partly wrinkled.

EUR 8.000.-



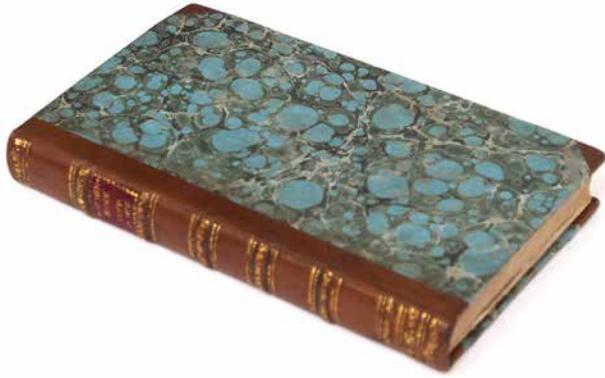
Finely executed unpublished (authorial ?) manuscript (or early transcript) by the Danish Artillery officer Ezechias Gustav von Mechlenburg (1742–1804) of a three month travel to Germany to study the artilleries of different German states in order to reform and improve the Danish-Norwegian artillery and fortification. On his travel he visited Leipzig, Braunschweig, Wittenberg, Dresden, Magdeburg, Zorgau, Potsdam and Berlin and became friend to Gerhard von Scharnhorst. The manuscript is divided in four parts: 1. Von der Einrichtung des Chursächsischen Artillerie- Wesens; 2. Nachrichten von der Oesterreichischen Artillerie; 3. Nachrichten von der Preussischen Artillerie; 4. Nachrichten von der Braunschweigischen Artillerie.

The author, Ezechias Gustav von Mechlenburg entered the Danish artillery in 1754. In 1776 he became the Adjutant General of King Christian VII, and in 1788 he accompanied the Prussian campaign against Austria. In 1788 he commanded the artillery in the war against Sweden as Lieutenant Colonel, in 1792 he received command of the entire artillery corps. He taught at the Artillery Cadet Institute, made experiments with different artillery and corresponded with Scharnhorst on technical questions of artillery. In 1801 he led a command in the war against Britain, after which he became major general and commander of Frederikstad Fortress. He was probably involved in an offer to Scharnhorst made in 1795, but rejected by him, to take up Danish service. A manuscript on ballistic experiments by Mechlenburg is in the Preussische Staatsarchiv (GStA PK VI. HA NI Scharnhorst, Nr. 193 fol. 2-38).

The mid-18th Century saw the development of mobile field artillery. Ballistics engineers and metallurgy technicians introduced reforms that lowered the weight of gun tubes while other experts built lighter gun carriages. Gun calibers were standardized, easing the logistical headache caused by a multitude of calibers.

Benjamin Robins put artillery on a scientific basis in 1742. Bronze - an alloy of 10 parts copper to one part tin - was preferred for cannons because it was lighter than iron and more durable. At that time, cannons were cast hollow around a core and the core often moved within the mold, producing an imperfect bore. This problem was solved at The Hague foundry in 1747. Maritz began casting guns as a single, solid block, and then drilling the bore on a large machine. The Dutch tried to maintain the secret, but the new process soon became widely known in Europe. After Maritz's invention, a cannon could be manufactured with a better-aligned bore and tighter tolerances. This resulted in less windage - the gap between the cannon ball and the bore - which meant less gas pressure escaped, so that smaller gunpowder charges could hurl the projectile farther and more accurately. When less gunpowder could be used to achieve the same power and range, the ballistics experts found that cannon barrels could be made thinner, shorter, and lighter. The army of the Habsburg Monarchy discovered that its artillery was outmatched by Prussian cannons during the War of the Austrian Succession. In 1744, the new

Air Pump



MUSSCHENBROEK, Johannes Joosten van.

Johann van Muschenbroek Beschreibung der doppelten und einfachen Luftpumpe nebst einer Sammlung von verschiedenen nützlichen und lehrreichen Versuchen, welche man mit der Luftpumpe machen kan. Aus dem Französischen übersezt und mit vielen neuen Zusätzen und Kupfern vermehret von M. Johann Christoph Thenn. – Augsburg: bey Eberhard Kletts sel. Wittib, 1765. 8vo (165 x 100 mm) (14), 150 pp., with six fold. engraved plates by Nessenthaler. Period style half calf, marbled boards, red morocco label on spine. Fine copy.

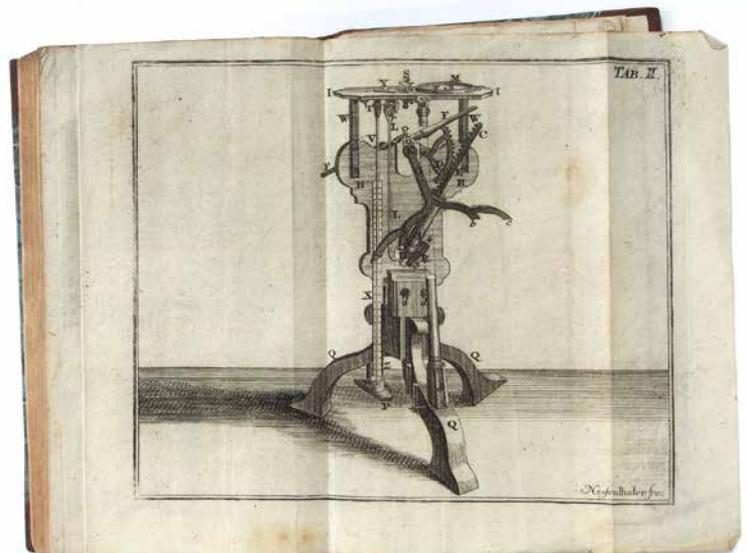
EUR 1.600.-



First German edition of „Beschryving der nieuwe soorten van Luchtpompen“ (1735), the description of a newly invented air-pump, the result of the intensively cooperation between 's Gravesande and Musschenbroek.

The description of Musschenbroek's air-pump was translated into German by the preacher Johann Christoph Thenn (1729–1784) who had studied philosophy in Halle and lived in Augsburg befriended with the instrument-maker Brander. The van Musschenbroek vacuum pump is an instrument from the late 17th century constructed by the Dutch craftsman Johannes van Musschenbroek. A series of pumps were designed and produced over the years, with the 1698-model as one of the more prominent examples. It was based on an air pump design by Wolferdus Senguerdus, used to study fluids (gas or liquid) at the University of Groningen. The pump enabled physical, chemical and medical experiments to give a more illustrative explanation of the scientific theories that were presented to the students of the university. This use of experimental demonstrations during teaching was relatively

new in Continental Europe at the time. Around 1675, the two craftsmen brothers Samuel and Johan van Musschenbroek switched from manufacturing oil lamps to specializing in scientific instrument making. They had their own workshop in Leiden, the Netherlands. The older brother Samuel was the main craftsman in the workshop, but following his death in 1681 at the age of 41, Johan took over the business. In the following years, the workshop became one of Europe's most important suppliers of air pumps, microscopes and other instruments. Their pumps were exported mainly to Germany, Italy, Scotland and Sweden. Numbering well over a hundred, these models were the most distinctive element in the repertoire of the workshop.- Dict. of 17th & 18th cent. Dutch Phil. II, 717-718; Peter de Clercq. At the Sign of the Oriental Lamp. The Musschenbroek Workshop...1997; Peter de Clercq. The Leiden Cabinet of Physics. Catalogue. 1997; Anne C. van Helden. Theory and practice in air-pump construction: The cooperation between Willem Jacob's Gravesande and Jan van Musschenbroek; in: Annals of Science LI (1994).- Engelmann 261; Pogg. II, 247.



Early Information Graphics



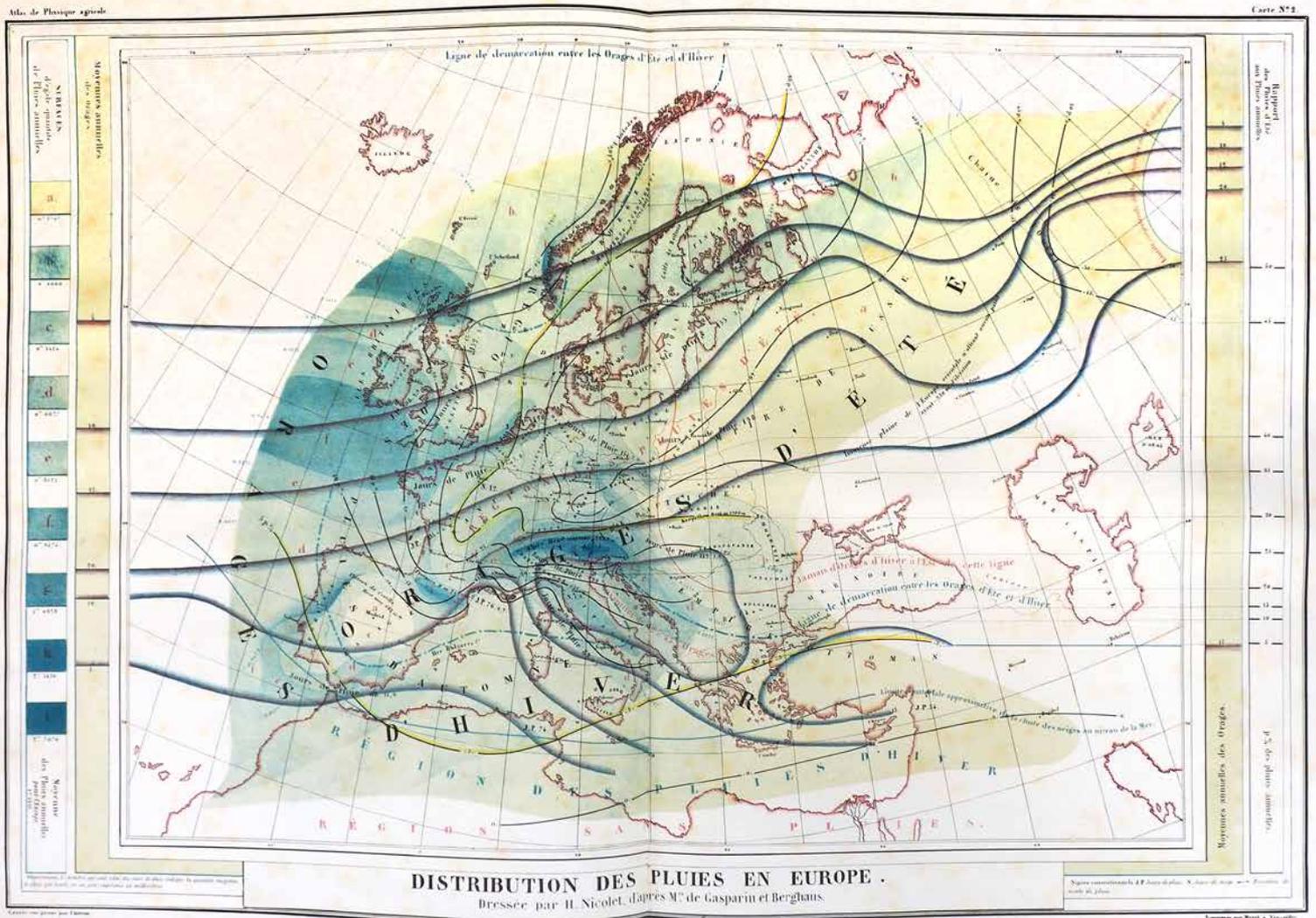
NICOLET, Hercule.

Atlas de physique et de météorologie agricoles par H. Nicolet, ... Paris: chez Bachelier; Versailles: chez Hayet, 1855. Folio (610 x 455 mm) 10 pp. text and 14 double-page, partly colored lithographed maps, numbered 1-13 and 7bis. Contemporary black half calf, marbled boards, little rubbed, else fine. The last map a bit browned and water stained in white margins, otherwise, clean and fine with minor spots.

EUR 3.600.-

Very rare atlas of meteorology and agronomy of France, Continental Europe and world-wide, printed by Hayet in Versailles. The plates depict the distribution of vines, plants, cereals, and also rain and weather in France and world-wide. The Swiss lithographer Hercule Nicolet (1801 Neuchâtel -1872) was a natural history illustrator, and librarian at Veterinary Academy in Alfort (École nationale vétérinaire d'Alfort) from 1861 to 1870, and an entomologist who specialized in Thysanura and Collembola. He was also the business partner of Jean Coulin (1822-1883) in the lithographic firm of „Nicolet and Coulin fils“, pressing the plates for Mémoires de la Société des Sciences

Naturelles de Neuchâtel co-edited by Louis Agassiz and many other geological and natural history works. - Lit.: A. Maeder/ Th. Chatelain. Hercule Nicolet (1801-1872) et l'Institut lithographique de Neuchâtel, in: Librarium. Zeitschrift der Schweizerischen Bibliophilen Gesellschaft (2014), I, 13-27; M. Schlup. Louis-Ami-Hercule Nicolet, artiste lithographe, entomologiste (1801-1872), in: Biographies neuchâtelaises / publ. sous la dir. de Michel Schlup (1998) II, 227-232; Jean Courvoisier. Savants, artistes et graveurs: l'atelier d' Hercule Nicolet, lithographe de Louis Agassiz, in: Aspects du livre neuchâtelois (1986) pp. 433-451



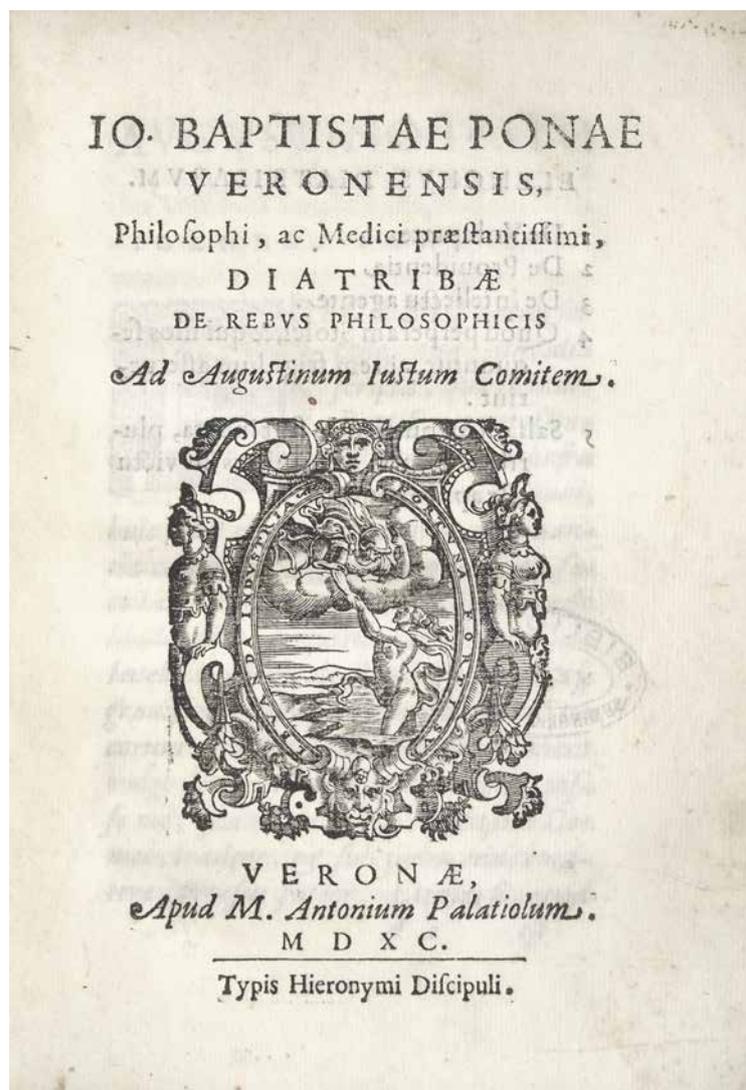
With a Portrait by Carracci



PONA, Giovan (Giovanni) Battista.

Io. Baptistae Ponae Veronensis, ... Diatribae de rebus philosophicis ad Augustinum Iustum comitem. Veronae : apud M. Antonium Palatiolum ; typis Hieronymi Discipuli, 1590. small 4to (200 x 140 mm) [8], 83 pp., (1) (Sign.: A-L4, M2) with fine portrait of Pona by Agostino Carracci on page one. Last page with stamp and deceased stamp (2017).

EUR 3.800.-



Exceedingly rare collection of five short philosophical essays on pleasure, providence, intelligence and environmental themes (= De voluptate, De Providentia, De intellectu agente; Quod perperam Stoici, & qui illos sequuntur, aeram frigidum asserverint, Salsa, licet nutriendo sint inepta, pluribus tamen nominibus in victu esse approbanda) by a member of the Pona family, one of the most prominent and wealthy families of the city of Trento.

The author is not the botanist Giovanni Battista Pona (1565-1630), known through his friendship with the brothers Gaspere and Giovanni Bauhin, Carolo Clusio, Leonhart Fuchs, Mattia Lobelius. Pona is recognized as the first botanist of Monte Baldo, and in exchange for his correspondent's knowledge, he sent plants of Mount Baldo, Bolca, and Lake Garda to them. The beautiful portrait of the physician, philosopher and poet Giovan Battista Pona (1558-?) (maybe the brother of the botanist) was engraved by Agostino Carracci between 1589 and 1590, the year of publication of Pona's *Diatribae de rebus philosophicis*. The inscription that appears in the ovoid frame reports that Pona at the time of the portrait was 31 years old. The style of the engraving, characterized by the use of a burin with simplified and sparse strokes, recalls engravings by Agostino from the beginning of the eighties, but since Pona was born in 1558 this engraving is believed to have been made between 1589-90. The very rare engraving has long been neglected by critics, precisely because very few examples were known. From the Fasella catalog it appears that the engraving was valued at £ 250.- Malvasia, I, 83; Heineken, *Dictionnaire des artistes* pp. 628, no. 13 A; Bartsch, *Le Peintre Graveur*, XVIII, 119, no. 150; Nagler, *Die Monogrammisten* I, 143, no. 326; *The Illustrated Bartsch* XXXIX, pp. 192, no. 150; Cristofori, *Agostino Annibale e Ludovico Carracci, Le stampe della Biblioteca palatina di Parma*, pp. 200, no. 111. EDIT16 CNCE 28225; *Cat. Ital. Books* pp. 755. KVK: Stabi Berlin, Speyer, BL London, BNF Paris; OCLC: only Newberry Library (but missing the Portrait by Carracci).



With Three Manuscripts

Pope Gregory I. (Gregorius I.; „Saint Gregory the Great“)

Dialogi. (Cologne, Bartholomaeus de Unkel, undated, ca. 1480, not after 1482). small Folio (220 x 140 mm) 152 not numbered leaves, the first and last two blank. (Collation a-t8; 27 lines)
Gothic type: 1:103. 2 - to 4 - line initial spaces, mostly with guide-letters, rubricated in red with Lombard initials, capital strokes and paragraph marks. Contemporary blind-stamped calf over wooden boards with two clasps, rubbed and soiled, minor worming to binding. (bound with three contemporary manuscripts: 44 leaves, 10 leaves „Tractatus de felici morte“ and 11 leaves) Inner front fly with contemporary manuscripts notes, and a manuscript leaf on vellum bound before and after, light soiling at beginning, else fine.

EUR 14.000.-

The first book printed by Bartholomaeus de Unkel appeared at the end of 1475, and his last in 1484, although it is possible that he may have continued printing for Quentell for a few years after that date. Printed in Cologne, where Germany's second oldest university was founded in 1388. Cologne was also the seat of the Catholic Archdiocese until 1525 and a „diaspora“ of printers from Mainz, where printing was invented by Gutenberg. The archbishop of Mainz and his troops had sacked the city of Mainz in 1462, which contributed to an unstable business climate. Printers fled the city looking for business opportunities and a stable political environment. Cologne was their first destination. The university provided them with a clear market for their books.

Rare incunabla printed in Cologne with Bartholomäus von Unkel of the Dialogues of Saint Gregory, a collection of four books of miracles, signs, wonders, and healings done by the holy men, mostly monastic, of sixth-century Italy, with the second book entirely devoted to a popular life of Saint Benedict.

„In his Dialogues, Pope Gregory, writing in a time of pestilence and invasions, included return-from-the-dead accounts from a hermit, a merchant, and a soldier who witnessed the terrors of hell and the joys of the blessed before being sent back to warn the living of what lies in store. Tales of this kind proliferated throughout the Middle Ages, receiving consummate literary expression in Dante's The Divine Comedy and providing matter for allegories such as Guillaume de Deguileville's The Pilgrimage of the Soul (1358) and John Bunyan's The Pilgrim's Progress (1678).“ Pope Gregory I. was the Bishop of Rome from 590 to his death in 604. He is known for instigating the first recorded large-scale mission from Rome, the Gregorian Mission, to convert the then-pagan Anglo-Saxons in England to Christianity. Gregory is also well known for his writings, which were more prolific than those of any of his predecessors as pope. The epithet Saint Gregory the Dialogist has been attached to him in Eastern Christianity because of his Dialogues. A Roman senator's son and himself the prefect of Rome at 30, Gregory lived in a monastery he established on his family estate before becoming a papal ambassador and then pope; his prior political experiences may have helped him to be a talented administrator. During his papacy, he greatly surpassed with his administration the emperors in improving the welfare of the people of Rome, regained papal authority in Spain and France and sent missionaries to England, including Augustine of Canterbury and Paulinus of York. The realignment of barbarian allegiance to Rome from their Arian Christian alliances shaped medieval Europe. Throughout the Middle Ages, he was known as „the Father of Christian Worship“ because of his exceptional efforts in revising the Roman worship of his day. The Protestant reformer John Calvin admired Gregory greatly and declared in his Institutiones that Gregory was the last good Pope. „His character strikes us as an ambiguous and enigmatic one. On the one hand he was an able and determined administrator, a skilled and clever diplomat, a leader of the greatest sophistication and vision; but on the other hand, he appears in his writings as a superstitious and credulous monk, hostile to learning, crudely limited as a theologian, and excessively devoted to saints, miracles, and relics“.

BMCI,243 (IA. 3965); BSB-Ink G-296; GW 11398; Hain 7962; Oates 638; Pr 1148; Voulliéme 506; Goff G-404; Pell 5350.

Libro 29

s' froy libroy q' uoc' by alo goz' trati gregori
 pape in hoc dicit effect' compendiose dicitur
 tus q' p'm? a tercia de diuersis uirtutibus et mi
 nimalis scilicet tractat. Secundo aut' de uita a mi
 nimalis scilicet uita b'ndicti abbatis. Tertius
 uero de imolitate aie necnon de uita b'ndicti
 nis eterne miseriaz infernalis habitacois
 ut in capitulis eoruz pagaphis singulor
 libroy patebit.

In capitulo capta libri primi.
De honore abbate m'ij fident' cui d'ns
 ob decessione qua p'pter eum carni sustulit
 p'p'iam mire disp'osuit. *an an an Ca. i.*
De libertino ip'posito eiusdem monasterij
 magne pacie *an an an Ca. ij.*
Qualiter per oracione caballi sui obtinuit
 restitucoem. *an an an*
Quo franci in eu' senescis querendo minime
 uidebat t'n casu p' eu' tanq' trunco respiciebat
Quo filii paup'ale mulieris suscitauit a
 morte. *an an an*
Qualiter humilitas a pacia sua effecta sit
 mag' sui mag'. *an an an*
De mocho oculano m'isterij eius d' qui
 fure deprehedit serpente. *an an Ca. iij.*
De eq'no abbate ualece p'uidece uino imese
 scitatis q' dyabolus i' h'iu nouit mochal. *an*
 a. ij.

libro 29

In capitulo liter secundo de uita et miraculis re
 nerabilis benedicti abbatis. Qui scripsit re
 gulam monachorum cum magna dilectio
 ne.

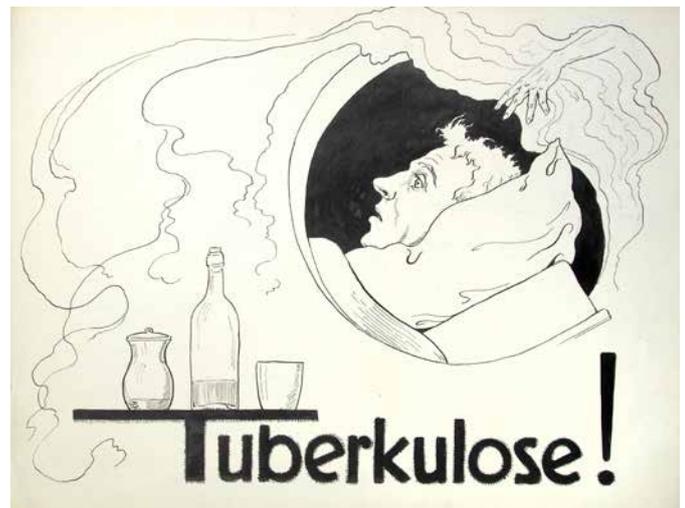
Fuit uir uite uenerabilis gra' Bene
 dictus a noie. ab ipso puertie sue
 sepe cor gerens semle. Etate q'pe
 morbo transiens nulli animu de
 dit voluptati. Sed dum in hac terra adhuc
 esset q' temporaliter libere uti p'ouisset: desper
 it iam q'si ardu' mudum ai suo flore. Qui li
 terioxi genere. ex puincia nertia exortus: ro
 me libe alio litterar' studijs traditus a pare
 tibus fuerat. Sed ai in eis multos ire per ab
 rupta uitioy aceneret. eu' que quasi in igres
 sum mundi posuerat. itaq' pedem ne quid
 de sciencia al' attingeret. ipse quoq' postmo
 dum in imane p'p'iu' tu'us iret. Despectis
 itaq' litterari' studijs. relicta domo rebusq'
 patrijs soli deo placere desideras: sancte con
 uersacois habitum quesuit: scilicet igitur
 scilicet nescius: a sapienter inchoauit. hui'
 ego omnia gesta non didici. sed pauca que
 narro q' uoc' discipulis illius referendo agno
 ui. **S**icut itaq' reuerendissimo ualde uico q'
 ei in m'isterij regimie successe. **V**alentiniano
 q'. q' annis multis latuisset m'isterio p'fuit.

Nec mir' q' p' illo scia que diu frem' videre
 cupiebat. i' eode t'pe ualuit. q'z em' m' ioh' an
 nis uoc' de? caitas i' iusto iudicio illa pl' potu
 it. q' apli? amant. **D**e **C**arrii.
Ateox multu placet qd' dicit. **C**re
Cuq' die altero. eade uenerabil' femia
 ad cella' p'p'ia' t'cessit uir dei ad m'isteriu' re
 dijt. **C**uq' eoz post triduu' i' cella' d'fictis ele
 uatis in aera o'ullis uidit eiusdem foris sue
 aiam de ei' corpe egressam i' colube sp'etie celi
 secreta penetrae. **Q**ui tate eius glozie o'gau
 dens o'ipotent' deo in ymnis et laudib' gras
 eddidit. eiusq' obitu' f'f'ito denuntiauit. Quos
 ena' p' t'n' m'isit ut ei' uoz pl' ad m'isteriu' defer
 ret atq' in sepulchro qd' sibi ip'e parauerat p'ne
 ret. **Q**uo facto d'igit ut quoz mes vna sem
 per i' deo hie at eoz q'z corpa nec sepulchra se
 peret. **C**apitulu' xxxiii.
Alio q' t'pe. f'f'ad? diacon? atq' abbas ei'
 m'isterij qd' in c'panie p'abu' a libro
 quoda' paruo f'f'at' o'structu' ad eu' uisitaco
 nis gra' exmo' d' uenerat. eiusq' m'isteriu' fre
 quenter uisitat. **E**t q'z scilicet uir q'z doctria gre' celest'
 ns i'fluebat. dulcia sibi inuoc' uite v'ba t'f'f'itu'
 derat. a suau' abu' uolens p'ie q'z adhuc p'
 fete gaudeo no' poterat salte' suspirio' gult
 tare. **C**u' uero hora ia' q'ens exigeret. in eius

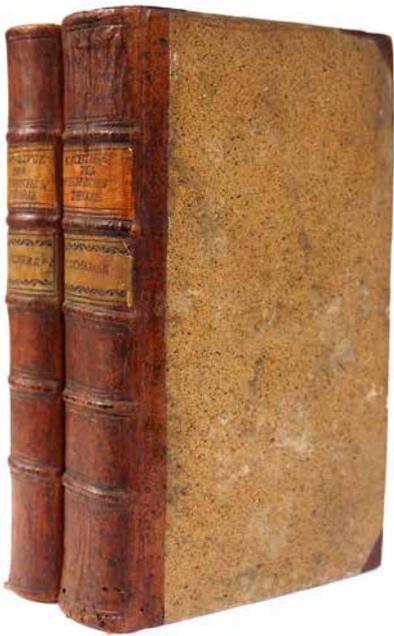




tuberculosis, *M. tuberculosis*, on 24 March 1882. He received the Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine in 1905 for this discovery. Koch did not believe the cattle and human tuberculosis diseases were similar, which delayed the recognition of infected milk as a source of infection. During the first half of the 1900s the risk of transmission from this source was dramatically reduced after the application of the pasteurization process. Koch announced a glycerine extract of the tubercle bacilli as a "remedy" for tuberculosis in 1890, calling it "tuberculin". Although it was not effective, it was later successfully adapted as a screening test for the presence of pre-symptomatic tuberculosis. Albert Calmette and Camille Guérin achieved the first genuine success in immunization against tuberculosis in 1906, using attenuated bovine-strain tuberculosis. The BCG vaccine was first used on humans in 1921 in France, but achieved widespread acceptance in the US, Great Britain, and Germany only after World War II. Tuberculosis caused widespread public concern in the 19th and early 20th centuries as the disease became common among the urban poor. By 1918, TB still caused one in six deaths in France. After TB was determined to be contagious, in the 1880s, it was put on a notifiable-disease list in Britain; campaigns started to stop people from spitting in public places, and the infected poor were "encouraged" to enter sanatoria that resembled prisons (the sanatoria for the middle and upper classes offered excellent care and constant medical attention). Whatever the benefits of the "fresh air" and labor in the sanatoria, even under the best conditions, 50% of those who entered died within five years (c. 1916).



Lavoisier's New Chemistry in Weimar



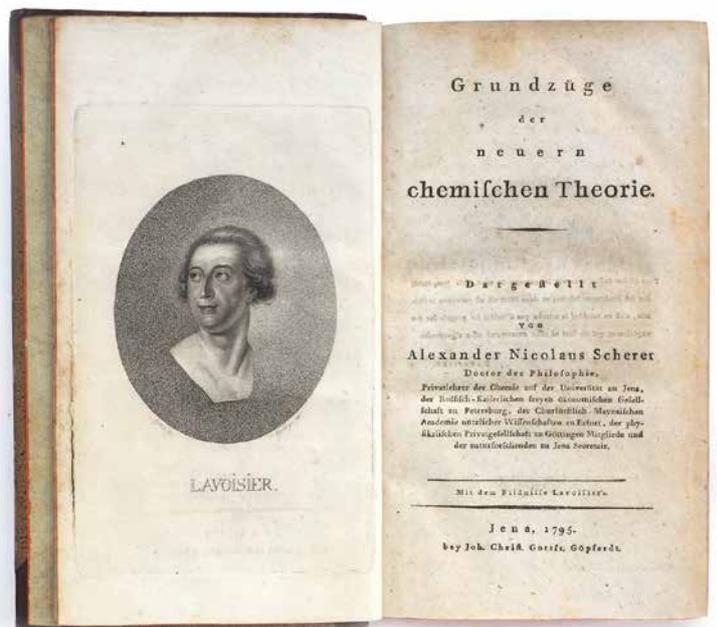
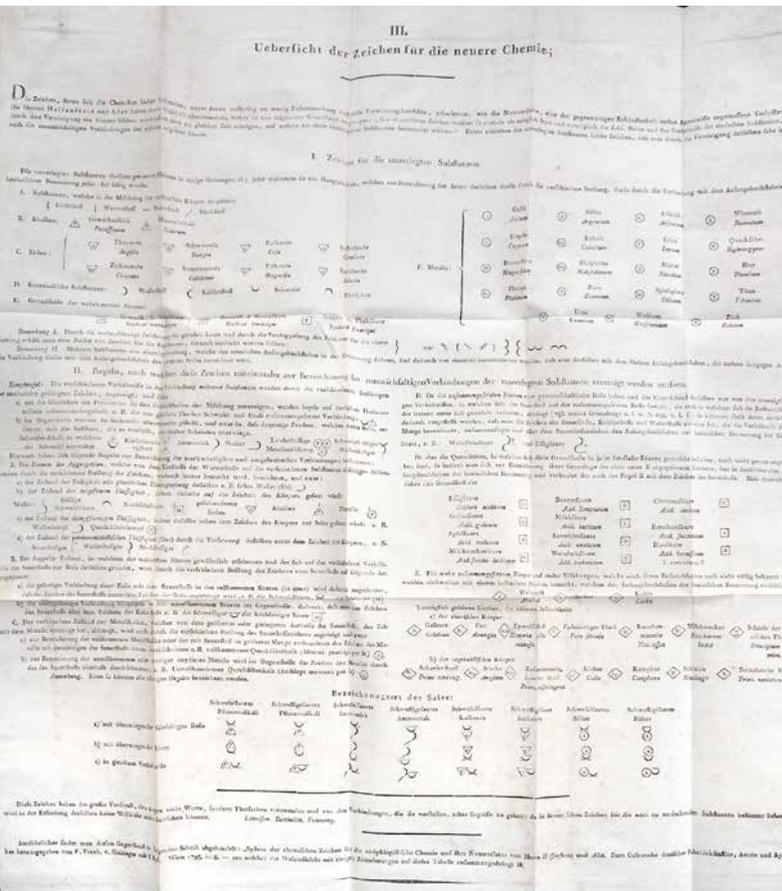
SCHERER, Alexander Nicolaus.

Grundzüge der neuern chemischen Theorie. Mit dem Bildnisse Lavoisiers. (and) Nachträge zu den Grundzügen der neuern chemischen Theorie. 2 Vols. - Jena: Joh. Christ. Gottfr. Göpferdt, 1795-1796. 8vo (210 x 130 mm) XX, 400 pp.; (48), 574 pp. with engraved frontispiece portrait of Lavoisier by Bolt in vol. one and one large folding table with the new chemical signs in the second vol. Contemporary half calf with two morocco lettering pieces, rubbed and soiled, browning due to paper quality, in the last part of the first vol. some worming in upper part touching some letters in the register, but overall an attractive copy in first binding.

EUR 2.000.-

First edition of his „very clear account“ of Lavoisier’s theory showing him as an early supporter of the „new chemistry“ and the antiphlogistic doctrine. The book was well received and attracted young students to his lectures which caused trouble within Jena University because his old teachers found themselves outstripped.

Alexander Nicolaus Scherer (1771-1824, St. Petersburg) was a Russian-German chemist and pharmacologist, who in 1794 graduated from the University of Jena, serving as a lecturer in Weimar (on recommendation of Voigt and Goethe), and from 1800 as a professor of physics at the University of Halle. Beside this he was also a counsellor of mines (Bergrath) to the duke of Saxe - Weimar and a manager at a stoneware factory in Potsdam. In 1804 he relocated to St. Petersburg as a professor of chemistry and pharmacy at the Medico - Surgical Academy. In 1815 he became a full member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. Scherer was instrumental in the creation of the „Pharma-ceutical Society of St. Petersburg“, an institution in which he served as its first president. - not in Neville Historical; not in Cole; Partington III, 598; Pogg. II, 789; Ferchl 476; Hufbauer 220-21; ADB XXXI, 99-102; Ferguson II, 303 (for another work but with full biography) Henry Leicester. The Spread of the Theory of Lavoisier in Russia; in: Chymia, V (1959), pp. 138-144; Jan Frercks. Die Lehre an der Universität Jena als Beitrag zur deutschen Debatte um Lavoisiers Chemie; in: Gesnerus 63 (2006) 209-239.



Absinth – Birth of Plant Hunters



SPRECCHIS (Sprecchi), Pompeius (Pompeo).

Antabsinthium clavenae id est quod absinthium umbelliferum, in Monte Seruae Belluni, et alijs Italiae Montibus ortum sit idem cum Absinthio Alpino Umbellifero Caroli Clusij, Compositum ac Editum a Pompeo Sprecchis Pharmacopola Veneto. Cvm privilegio. – Venetiis: Antonium Turinus, 1611. 4to (200 x 150 mm) [8], 120 pp., [2] with one full-page woodcut on 4v showing the plant, head-pieces and initials. Page 65/66 has a paper flew (while printing) in the text, missing on each side four to six letters. Near contemporary Carta rustica, some traces of use, dust soiled and spotted, handwritten title on spine faded, old ink underlinings and notes by previous maybe contemporary hand owner. Otherwise fine.

EUR 2.800.-

First edition, rare, an answer to Nicolao Clavena's „Historia absinthii umbelliferi“ on *Antabsinthia clavenae* or silvery yarrow. Nicholas Clavena, an apothecary at Belluna, wrote a treatise on the virtues of this plant, which he found on Mount Serva. The book is an answer to Nicholas Clavena by his rival Pompeo Sprecchis.

The plant was first discovered on the summits of the lofty Alps of Austria and Stiria, growing in the crevices of the rocks and frightful precipices, by

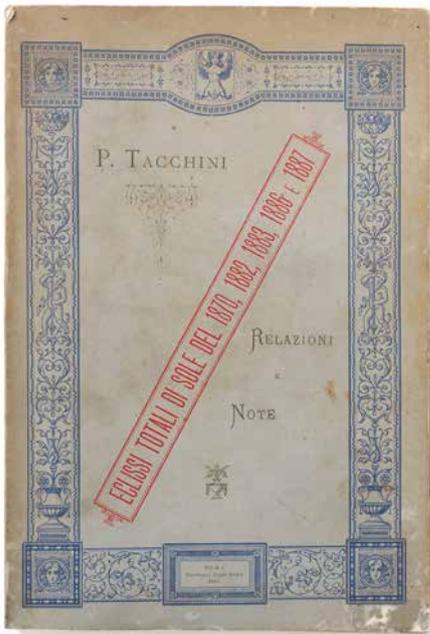
Carolus Clusius, who has given a description and good figure of it in his *Stirpes Pannoniae*, drawn however from a cultivated specimen, as he says he sent seeds and young plants to his friends in Holland from which his figure was executed. Nicolao Clavena, an apothecary at Belluna, in the Venetian territory, wrote a treatise on the virtues of this plant, which he found on Mount Serva, and supposed it to be different from that described by Carolus Clusius. He also obtained a patent for preparing a conserve (syrup) of it. This gave rise to a severe attack from his rival Pompeo Sprecchis. Both these authors have given original figures of this species, but neither of them are nearly equal to that of Clusius. According to Clusius it has not only the hoary appearance, but the bitter taste and scented seeds of the wormwood; Clavena however denies that this plant possesses either of these properties. It was cultivated by James Sutherland in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden in 1683, however it is a rare plant, being, like most alpine plants, rather difficult to preserve.

From the mid sixteenth century botanical fieldwork became increasingly common in the core zone of European nature studies (mainly Italy, France, the Alpine region and parts of Germany). So many students of nature went out into the wild on short excursions (and increasingly on longer expeditions) that it becomes impossible to discuss or even name most of them. Field excursions as part of university education and of the medical Grand Tour had spread far outside the core zone of Europe by the late sixteenth century. The diversification of field work in Europe from about the middle of the sixteenth century can be seen clearly in its increasing use as a method of discovering and obtaining rare plants for the living collections of the European elite, who vied with each other for possession of rarities and novelties. This coincided with the birth of plant hunting as a professional activity. Both the idea and the practice of the regional botanical survey and the flora as a descriptive genre had become accepted in Europe by the 1590s to early 1600s, and were spreading to parts of Europe outside the core area of natural studies. Some of these explorations were undertaken on the edge of scientific research and plant hunting in the service of collecting.

„Nicolao Clavena „Besitzer der Engelsapothek in seiner Vaterstadt Belluno zu Anfang des 17ten Jhdts. Er fand auf dem Monte Serva eine Pflanze, die er *Absinthium umbelliferum* nannte und woraus er einen eigenen Kräuterzucker und Syrup verfertigte, zu dessen alleinigem Verkaufe die Republik ihm unter dem 31. Oktober 1608 ein Privilegium ertheilte. . . . Clavena hielt sich für den Entdecker der später nach ihm benannten Achillea, doch gönnte ihm Pompeius Sprecchis diese Ehre nicht, denn in seiner Schrift beweiset er, dass die Pflanze auch auf dem Monte Baldo wächst und schon Clusius bekannt war.“ (Ersch/Gruber) BL Italian, 17th cent., S. 865; Kelly. Cat. of James Sutherland's library 277. KVK: Erlangen-Nürnberg, Hannover; only four copies in Italian Libraries; Oxford, BL, National Library Scotland, Kew Gardens, Royal Society; Paris, Strassbourg; OCLC: only Folger, NLM.



Solar Eclipse



TACCHINI, Pietro.

Eclissi totali di sole del dicembre 1870, del maggio 1882 e 1883, e dell' Agosto 1886 e 1887. Relazioni e note. - Roma: Tipografia Eredi Botta, 1888. 8vo. (235 x 160 mm) (8), 236 pp. with 24 plates, e.g. three heliogravure plates (unn.) and 21 plates in lith., chromolith & heliogravure (numbered 1-18, 20-22; cplt.) at the end. Original wrappers. Traces of use, but partly unopened copy. Fine.

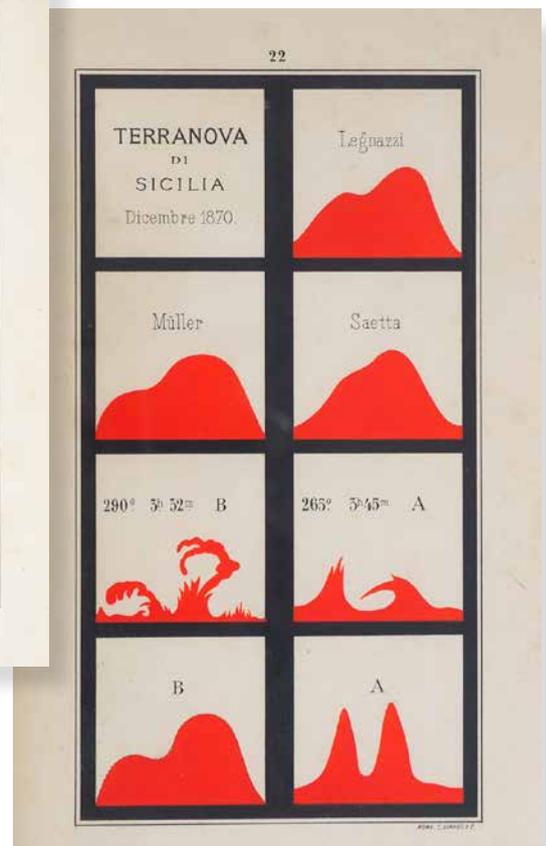
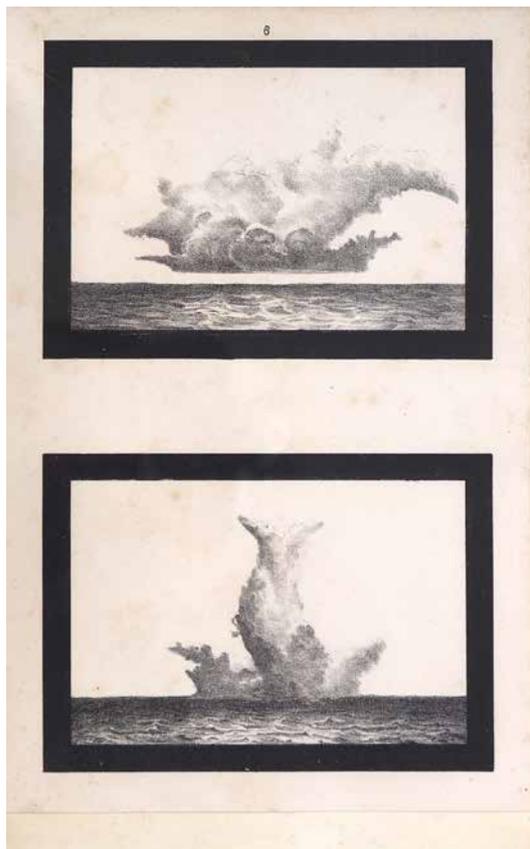
EUR 1.400.-

Very rare book, especially when complete with 24 plates as here: Collected reports and travel notes of several solar eclipse expeditions made by the famous astrophysicist Pietro Tacchini from 1875 to 1887 which were collected here; the book is full of remarks about ethnography, botanics, geology, etc. of the several regions visited and shows clearly the variety of interests and the scientific curiosity which marked Tacchini's activity.

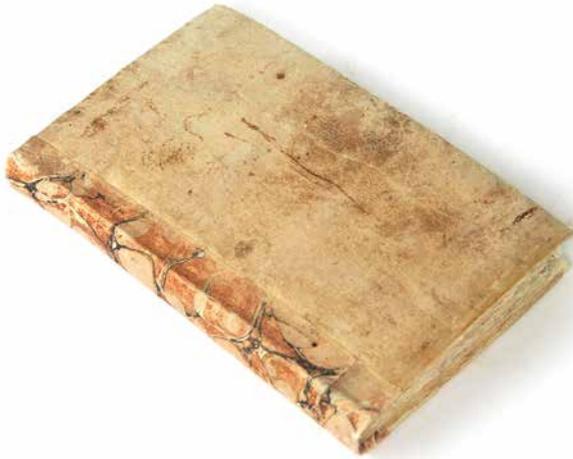
The Italian astrophysicist and seismologist, Pietro Tacchini (1838-1905) distinguished himself as one of the fathers of solar astrophysics, inventor of one of the first sunspot classifications, first observer of the details of Venus' atmosphere spectrum, deviser of the first experiments of synchronization of astronomical observations, and organizer of scientific projects, both national and international. Tacchini and Secchi shared the same conviction that the future of astronomy was in astrophysics, a newly born discipline which applied spectral analysis to starlight. Many astronomers

did not accept this view and preferred to confine astronomy simply in the range of celestial mechanics, showing a sort of hostility towards astrophysics. Tacchini was well-known abroad and often invited by foreign astronomical societies to join their scientific expeditions. In 1875 he joined the English expedition headed by Norman J. Lockyer (1836-1920) to observe the total solar eclipse visible from the Nicobar Isles; in 1882 he went to Egypt, to observe another solar total eclipse, invited by the Director of the Cairo Observatory; in 1883 he joined the French expedition headed by Jules C. Janssen (1824-1907) to observe a total solar eclipse visible from Micronesia and in 1886 was invited by the Royal Astronomical Society to observe a total solar eclipse at the Antilles. In 1887 Tacchini went to Russia with his colleague Annibale Ricco (1844-1919) to observe a total solar eclipse at Surwiskaja and in 1900, with Ricco again, he went to Algeria for observing another total solar eclipse. Most reports and travel books of these expeditions were collected and published by Tacchini in 1888 in a volume, *Eclissi totali di Sole*; the book is full of remarks about ethnography, botanics, geology, etc. of the several regions visited and shows clearly the

variety of interests and the scientific curiosity which marked Tacchini's activity. (Leonardo Gariboldi; BEA II, 1119 - 21) KVK: Hamburg (22 plates); Univ. Exeter; Observ. Paris; McGill; et al. (often citing only an electronic copy !)



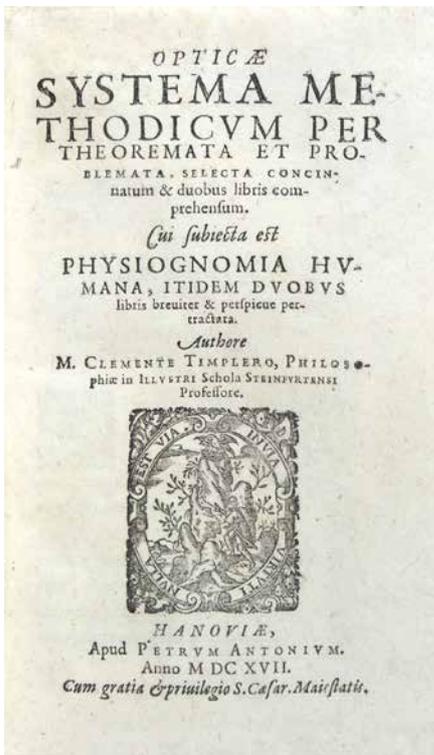
Vision & Physiognomics



TIMPLER, Clemens.

Opticae systema methodicum per Theoremata et problemata selecta concinnatum & duobus libris comprehensum cui subiecta est Physiognomia humana, itidem duobus libris breviter & perspicue pertractata. Authore M. Clemente Timplero, ... Hanoviae (Hanau): Petrum Antonius, 1617. 8° (185 x 117 mm) 11 Bll., (blank leaf), 128 pp., 4 Bll., 129–240 pp. Carta rustica, rubbed and soiled, quite clean and uncut copy, endpaper renewed, spine rebacked with marbled paper.

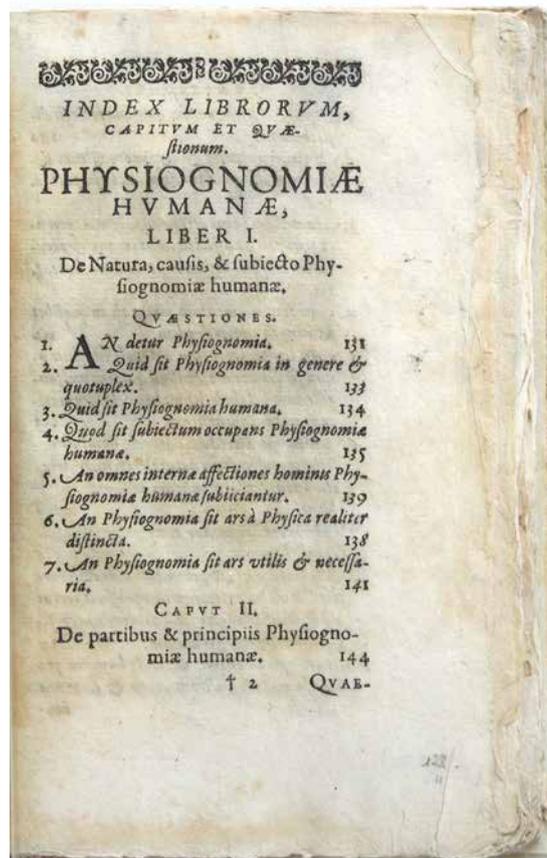
EUR 4.900.-



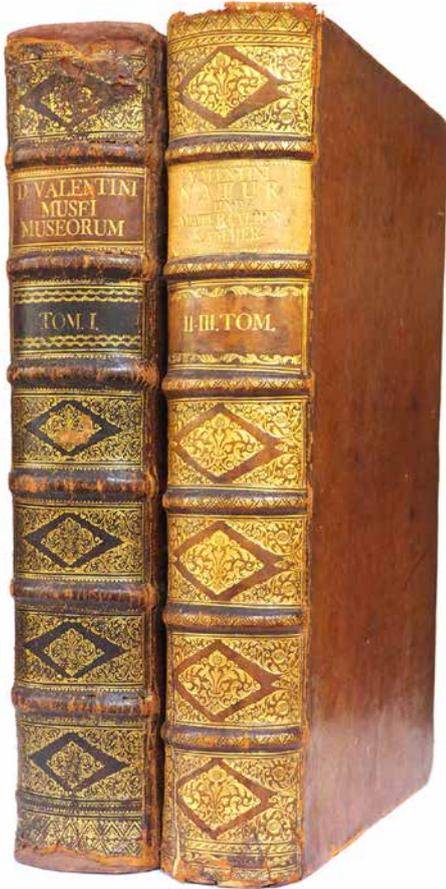
Rare work on vision & optics and on human physiognomy (second part with separate title & pagination) used by the reformed protestant professor of philosophy, Clemens Timpler (1563–1624) in his lectures at the Arnoldium in Steinfurt. It presented a well systematized and very detailed presentations of the major philosophical implications of optics and human physiognomy, but barring mathematics, text illustrations and images. The optics discusses: de natura opticae, De visus in genere, De visibili, De umbra, De medio perspicuo, De radio visiuo, De organo visus, De visu simplici, De visu reflexo, De visu refracto, De visu vero, De visu falso, and the Physiognomy discusses: De natura, causis & subiecto physiognomiae humanae, De signis physiognomicis, ...

Timpler was an independent and innovative thinker and the examination of Timpler's works serves as a very useful vehicle to gain a general understanding of the parameters of and topics discussed within late sixteenth and early seventeenth century European philosophy considered as a whole. His textbook on

metaphysics, first published in 1604 and reprinted at least eight times by 1616, was his most influential work. He was best known for his view that All that is Intelligible (omne intelligibile) – and not entity (ens) – is the subject matter of metaphysics. His influence was hampered in part because virtually none of his contemporaries agreed with his views concerning All that is Intelligible. His writings were cited – both critically and uncritically – during his lifetime and for many decades following his death. Clemens Timpler (1563–1624) was a German philosopher, physicist and theologian who is – along with Jakob Degen – considered an important Protestant metaphysician, establishing the Protestant Reformed Neoscholastics. He studied with B. Keckermann at Leipzig University and became Prof. of physics at a College in Steinfurt (Westphalia near Münster) where he lectured until his death. – VD17 39:115107T: Berlin, Dresden, Erfurt, Wolfenbüttel, Hamburg, Greifswald, Jena; COPAC: BL, Eton, Oxford, UCL, Univ. Edinburgh. OCLC: no copy ?



The Museum of the Museums



VALENTINI, Michael Bernhard.

Museum Museum, oder Vollständige Schau-Bühne aller Materialien und Specereyen .. Aus andern Material- Kunst- und Naturalien-Kammern, Oost- und West-Indischen Reiß-Beschreibungen. 3 parts and 4 Supplements in 2 vol. (all published). - Frankfurt am Main: Zunner, 1714. Folio (374 x 235 mm). [28], 520; [4], 76; [4], 119 [1], [12] pp.; [24], 196; 116 pp.; [8], 228 [i.e. 236], [12] pp. With half titles and 2 additional engraved title-pages, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, 98 engraved plates (including 3 folding and 31 double page), several copper engravings and a few (1 full size) woodcuts within text. Plates 37 and 38 printed on a single double-page sheet. Contemporary German pigskin over wooden boards with two intact, elaborate brass catches and clasps (little wear and soiling to boards and spine, corners somewhat scuffed). Internally somewhat browned (few text leaves and most plates stronger), some scattered brown spotting, first leaves somewhat frayed at fore-margin, creasing to few pages, engraved title to vol. II with repaired tear at upper corner (little loss of image), letterpress title of vol. II trimmed close affecting two letters at fore-margin, closed tear to plate II without loss, a few closed tears with old repairs elsewhere, mispagnations corrected in pencil.

EUR 12.000.-



First edition, second issue of vol. one, and first issue of parts two and three; copy on normal paper, one of the great illustrated works of the baroque era. Valentini's 'Museum of Museums' is an inexhaustible repertorium of all „exotic or foreign“ products of the late 17th century, referencing all known Cabinets of Curiosities. The first part illustrates plants (including American specimens), flowers, herbs, trees, many of which were used in medicine. There are sections on tobacco, coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, cotton, silk, minerals, metals, and animal husbandry; the second part treats geological specimens, jewels, fossils, coins, shells, tropical plants, monsters, unicorns and other mythological creatures; the third part is dedicated to natural history and physics, with descriptions of Boyle's Air Pump; acoustic and optical apparatuses like camera obscura; Lana's Airship (with suggestions for other aeronautical machines); a chapter on the Diving-Rod; the loadstone; the threshing machine, etc. There are two appendices, one of which features a list of 159 museums (called 'Kunst- und Naturalien-Kammern'), including those in America and Asia. Valentini (1657–1729) was the



personal physician to the Margrave of Hessa, a professor of experimental science and medicine at Giessen, and an avid collector of curiosities who had his own cabinet at Giessen. His Museum of Museums is one of the first works on museology and a highlight of baroque book design and illustration. It has three parts. The first part describes exotic naturalia such as mineral, metals, plants, and animals (including humans). The section on plants constitutes a herbal in itself, including tobacco, coffee, chocolate, and wine. The whole is adorned with plentiful finely engraved illustrations, some natural curiosities being illustrated here for the first time. The second part is a history and description of curiosity cabinets through the ages. It also gives a handy geographical list of contemporary cabinets, including those in America and Asia. The last part is devoted to botanical curiosities in the East Indies. Valentini began his book, Museum Museum, by reprinting in its entirety the text of an earlier museological tract of 1674 by Johann Daniel Major (1636–1693). Major discussed the ways in which general collections (naturalia and artificialia) could be arranged, and addressed the basic question of why people collect. He listed the important collections known to him, and gave practical advice on specimen conservation, and on the study of museum

Alchemy



ZACHAIRE (ZACAIRE), Denis (attr.).

Von der natürlichen Philosophia, und Verwandlung der Metallen in Gold und Silber, durch das höchste natürliche Geheimniß und Kunststück, so man den Lapidem philosophorum nennet: drey Tractat, erstlich in Frantzösischer Sprach beschrieben. Durch ... Dionysium Zacharium, einen Frantzösischen Edelmann ... Jetzund aber allen... erklärt Durch M. Georgium Forbergern von der Mitweide auß Meissen. – Hall in Sachsen: Erasmus Hynitz, In Verlegung Joachimi Krüsicken, 1609. small 8vo (155 x 95 mm) 63 leaves / Bll. Half calf period style, marbled boards, paper heavily browned.

EUR 2.800.-



First German edition of „Opusculum tres - excellent de la vraye philosophie des metaulx“ of 1568, translated by the Georg Forberger into German.

Denis Zachaire (1510–1556) is the pseudonym of a 16th-century alchemist who spent his life and family fortune in a futile search for the Philosopher's Stone and the Elixir of Life. Born in 1510 to a noble and ancient family of Guienne, Zachaire was sent to school at a young age in Bordeaux under the care of a tutor hired by the family. The tutor was obsessed with alchemy and the Magnum Opus, and Zachaire quickly found himself caught up in the hysteria, pouring vast amounts of his parents' money into the mystic crucible. Laboring tirelessly in smoke-filled chambers, Zachaire and his tutor spent over 200 crowns and his parents reduced his allowance. After returning home to mortgage his inheritance, Zachaire took up with a „Philosopher“ and later with a monk,

both of whom helped him spend whatever gold he had left. In 1550, Zachaire claimed to transmute base metal into gold. He married, started on travel, but when he reached Cologne he was murdered in his sleep by his servant, who escaped with his wife and his store of transmuting powder. Edited by Georg Forberger (around 1543–after 1604) who devoted himself to medical studies at the University of Basel and Leipzig, but under the influence of the Basel printer Peter Perna, took a different orientation and began translation work for the Elector August of Saxony. In the process, he came into contact with Adam Bodenstein in Basel, Johannes Scultetus, and Johann Thölde. He was active in translating the writings of Paracelsus, Trevisanus' and other alchemical works into the German language. - VD17 3:309276E; not in Neville Historical; not in Sinkankas; Hoover no. 903 (earlier french ed.); Caillet, III, 751; Ferguson II, 561/62; Pogg. II, 1398; Schuh online (only french eds. & later german editions)

ZÜCKERT, Johann Friedrich.

Die Naturgeschichte einiger Provinzen des Unterharzes nebst einem Anhang von den Mansfeldischen Kupferschiefern. – Berlin: bey Fiedrich Nicolai, 1763. Quarto (210 x 170 mm) and 8° (190 x 110 mm) (10), 212 pp. Contemporary half calf, morocco lettering – piece, rubbed and soiled. Interleaved with blank pages, but with no handwriting on the blanks. Old ownership stamp: R. Gr(af). v(on). Veltheim. Modern Ex Libris: Carl Volk.

EUR 1.400.-

Very scarce work on copper slate in the german Oberharz area. A companion volume to the author's Die Naturgeschichte und Bergwerksverfassung des Oberharzes published in 1762. This work also describes the mineral resources of the Harz mountains of Germany in much the same manner as the earlier work.

Johann Friedrich Zückert (1737–1778) was a german physician. He was a pharmacist for years before he studied medicine and finished in his studies in Frankfurt/Oder in 1760. He had a medical practice in Berlin and was the author of many books on medicine, balneology, and geology. Since 1765 he was a member of the Leopoldian Academy. This work once belonged to a member of the famous Veltheim family, whose member had been interested in mineralogy. Like Franz Wilhelm Werner von Veltheim (1785–1839), a mining expert and after Gerhard's death head of the mining establishment in

Berlin. And August Ferdinand Graf von Veltheim (1741–1801), who was in 1790 appointed by Empress Catherine of Russia as general inspector of mines and saltworks in the western regions of the Russian empire. He later established a widely acclaimed garden in Harbke which he opened to the public, and his home became a meeting place for many people who had attained social, scientific or literary status. There visitors found a large, carefully selected library, a fine cabinet of minerals and fossils, some collections of engravings, etc. Geology was a favorite interest of Veltheim. He conceived a plan to write an extended work on the formation of the earth, but only the first part, Etwas über die Bildung des Basalts (1787) appeared. This work is of importance to the history of geology because Veltheim is the first to correctly attribute the origins of granite to a volcanic mechanism. - BMC V, 2401; Hoover Collection no. 911.



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