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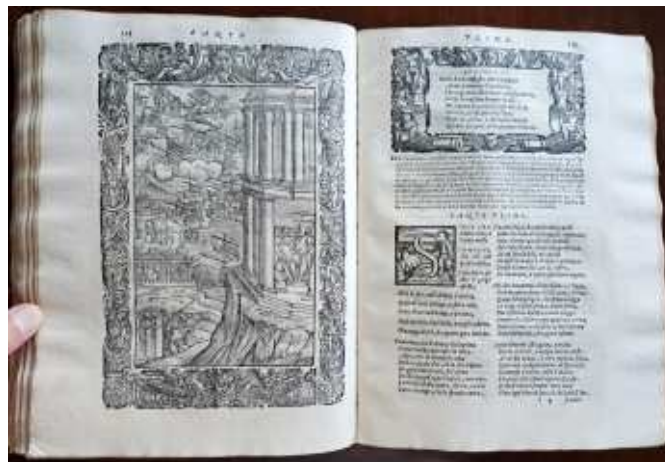
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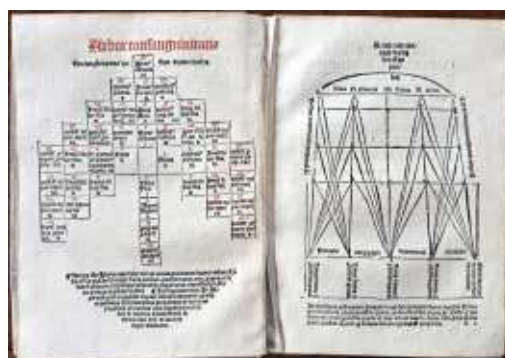
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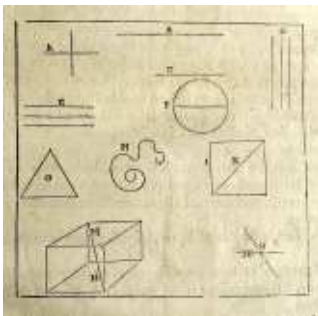


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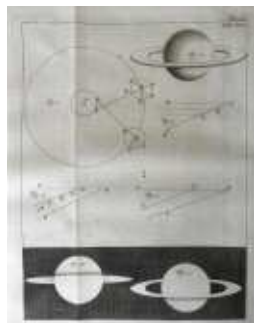
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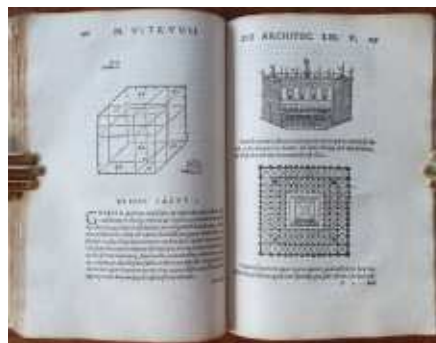
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1 - (MEDICINE) Alexander of TRALLES (Alexandri TRALLIANI) (252 c. - 605 c.); Albanus TORINUS (Albanus THORER) (1489-1550)

Alexandri Tralliani, praecellentis medici, de singularum corporis partium, ab hominis coronide ad inum usque calcaneum, uitrijs, aegritudinibus & iniurijs, libri ad unguem facti V. Per Albanum Torinum Vitodurensem recens latinitate donati. Basileae, excudebat Henricus Petrus (colophon: Mense Martio, Anno 1533).

Large 4to (300x195); [36], 342, [6] pp., signature: a-c6, A-Z6, Aa-Ff6. Several pages misnumbered. Woodcut printer's device on title page and last leaf, woodcut initials. Contemporary vellum, handwritten title and year on spine. Ties missing, upper corners bumped, front joint cracking. One quire loosening, a few light marginal stains, occasional faint foxing. Very good copy.

Latin translation of Alexander of Tralles' most important work, first printed in 1504 under a different title; the present edition is the first one of Torinus' translation. The Latin editions preceded the Greek original. "*His chief work, Βιβλία Ἰατρικὰ Δωκαίδεκα, Libri duodecim de Re Medica, first appeared in an old, barbarous, and imperfect Latin translation, with the title Alexandri Yatros Practica &c., Lugd. 1504, 4to, which was several times printed, and corrected and amended by Albanus Torinus, Basil. 1533, fol. It was first edited in Greek by Jac. Goupylus, Par. 1548, ...*" (Greenhill). Alexander Trallianus, one of the most eminent physicians of his time, was born at Tralles, in Lydia, in a well-known Byzantine family; he was a son of a Stephanus, himself a physician, and brother of Anthemius, the architect that, together with Isidore of Miletus, designed the Hagia Sophia for Justinian I. "*He was a man of an extensive practice, of a very long experience, and of great reputation, not only at Rome, but wherever he travelled in Spain, Gaul and Italy, whence he was called by way of eminence "Alexander the Physician". ... Alexander is not a mere compiler ... but is an author of a quite different stamp, and has more the air of an original writer. ... The weakest and more curious part of his practice appears to be his belief in charms and amulets ...*" (Greenhill). Albanus Torinus was for a while professor of Latin and rhetoric in Basel; he then studied medicine in France, became the personal physician to Margrave Ernst of Baden and was later appointed professor in the medical faculty in Basel. He was abruptly dismissed in 1545, to have attended without leave to a medical consultation by the Duke Christoph of Württemberg. "*The combination of philological and medical studies, as it emerges in T., was not uncommon in the 16th, as well as in the 17th century. ... As a result of his humanistic learning, T. was able to offer his colleagues the writings of Greek physicians in Latin translations and the works of Roman healers in appropriate editions. The merit that he earned in this way is surpassed by the fact that he got a German translation of the epoch-making work of the greatest anatomist of his time, the Fabrica humani corporis by Andreas Vesalius, which was printed in Nuremberg in 1551.*" (Koldewey, translated).

📖 WILLIAM ALEXANDER GREENHILL *Alexander In: William Smith (ed.) Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology* Vol. 1, 1867, Boston: Little, Brown and Company, pp. 126–127; DURLING 147; WELLCOME I 206; GRAESSE I, 72; FRIEDRICH KOLDEWEY *Torinus, Albanus in: Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, 1894.

(Seller ref. MC0526)

€ 3200

2 - (GEOGRAPHY) Giovanni Lorenzo ANANIA (1545-1609)

L'universale fabbrica del mondo, ovvero cosmografia di M. Gio. Lorenzo D'Anania, divisa in quattro trattati ... In Venetia, ad istanza di Aniello di S. Vito, 1576 (colophon: Appresso Giacomo Vitali, 1576).

§ 4to (213x152); [24], 336, [32] pp. Printer's mark on title page and large printer's device on last leaf. Beautiful large initials (42x40 mm), woodcut head- and tail-pieces; Roman and italic fonts; text in Italian with some passages in Greek and Hebrew in the introduction. Later vellum, edges red. Very fine copy on crisp paper.

Second edition of the first work published by Anania, first printed in Naples in 1573. The work was well received and went through several other editions. Such a success of his first work, made him write various others, which also met with favour and were reprinted.

The work, consisting of a proem and four treatises, is fundamental for the geographical knowledge of the second half of the 16th century. The physical geography is followed by information of a historical and anthropological nature and the last treatise, the most extensive one, deals with the regions of Europe.

About Anania little is known: he studied natural sciences, languages and theology and spent some years in Naples with the archbishop Mario Carafa. After Carafa's death, Anania returned in his birthplace in Calabria, where he spent the rest of his life. He wrote several works, the most important of which are the ones dealing with geography and demonology and the present work is the most famous among them.

📖 LUIGI ACCATTATIS *Gian Lorenzo d'Anania* In: *Le biografie degli uomini illustri delle Calabrie*, Vol. II, Secoli XVI e XVII, Cosenza, Dalla Tipografia municipale, 1870, pp. 95-98; GASPARO DE CARO *Anania, Giovanni Lorenzo d'* In: *Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani*; GRAESSE, I, p. 114.

(Seller ref. MC0834)

€ 1650

3 - (AMERICANA; TRAVELS; HISTORY) Peter, MARTYR d'ANGHIERA (1457-1526)

Petri martyris ab Angleria Mediolanen. Oratoris clarissimi, Fernandi & Helisabeth Hispaniarum quondam regum à consilijs, de rebus Oceanicis & Orbe novo decades tres: quibus quicquid de inventis uper terris traditum, novarum rerum cupidum lectorem retinere possit, copiose, fideliter, erudite cb docetur. Eiusdem praeterea Legationis Babylonicae libri tres: ubi praeter oratori muneris pulcherrimum exemplum, etiam quicquid in variarum gentium moribus & institutis insigniter preclarum vidit, quaeq; terra maricq; accidentunt, omnia lectu mire iucunda, genere dicendi politissimo traduntur. Basiliae, apud Ioannem Bebelium, 1533

§ Large 4to (295x190); [6], 92 leaves (α - β^6 , a-o⁶, p⁸). Printer's mark on title page, repeated on last page, woodcut initials. Later calf with gilt decorations. Skilful restoration on the blank margin of the title page. Very fine copy.

Reprint of the Alcalá edition of 1516, the present edition includes the first three *Decades* and an abridgement of the fourth. The *Decades*, a well-known work by Petrus Martyr d'Anghiera, is composed by eight different collections of letters and reports of the first explorations of Central and South America, originally published between 1511 and 1525. Being among the earliest reports of this kind, the *Decades* are of great value in the history of geographical discoveries and describe the first contacts of Europeans and Native Americans derived from the travel accounts of Christopher Columbus (1451 - 1506) in the Caribbean and the reports of the Mexican expedition of Hernán Cortés (1485 - 1547). The present edition also contains the report of the author's embassy in Babylon (Cairo), first published in 1511. Pietro Martyr, Italian by birth, spent most of his life at the Spanish court as historian and diplomat; later in his life he became a priest and was appointed apostolic protonotary. In 1501 he was sent to Egypt on a diplomatic mission, which he successfully conducted, consequently obtaining the title of *maestro de los caballeros* (master of knights).

📖 CHURCH 65; HARRISSE 176; SABIN, I, 1557; ROBERTO ALMAGIÀ *Anghiera, Pietro Martire d'* In: *Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani*.

(Seller ref. MC0820)

€ 9500

4 - (LITERATURE; ILLUSTRATED) Lodovico ARIOSTO (1474-1533)

Orlando furioso di M. Lodovico Ariosto, tutto ricorretto, et di nuove figure adornato. Con le annotazioni, gli Avertimenti, & le Dichiarationi di Ieronimo Ruscelli. La Vita dell'Autore descritta dal Signor Giovan Battista Pigna. ... In Venetia, Appresso Vincenzo Valgrisi, 1573.

§ Large 8vo; [16], 654 pp., [34] pp. Title within large fascinating allegorical woodcut frame, central medaillon with printer's device woodcut initials, each *canto* beautifully illustrated with a full-page woodcut and a summary within an allegorical frame. Contemporary limp vellum, handwritten title on spine, ties missing. A truly fine, genuine and neatly printed copy on large and crisp paper.

Valgrisi first published the *Orlando Furioso* in 1556 and, with the addition of the *Cinque Canti*, in 1565. The illustrations of these first editions are also used in the present edition; originally attributed to the painter Dosso Dossi (1489 c. - 1542) and later to his brother Battista (1490 c. - 1548), it has more recently been suggested to be by Donato Bertelli, a publisher and engraver active in Venice about 1568-1574 (Coccia). Edited by Ruscelli (1518-1566), it includes a biography of Ariosto by Giovan Battista Pigna (1529-1575).

📖 ULISSE GUIDI pp. *Annali delle edizioni e delle versioni dell'Orlando Furioso* Bologna, 1871, pp.81-82; GRAESSE, I, p. 198; PAOLA COCCIA *Le illustrazioni dell'Orlando Furioso (Valgrisi 1556) già attribuite a Dosso Dossi* In: *La Bibliofilia*, Vol. 93, No. 3 (september-december 1991), pp. 279-309

(Seller ref. MC0651)

€ 3400

5 - (MEDICINE; PHARMACOLOGY; FIRST EDITIONS) Otto BRUNFELS (Othonem BRUNFELSIUM) (1488-1534)

Theses seu communes loci, totius Medicae. Item. De usu pharmacorum, deq; artificio suppressam aluum ciendi, Liber. Per Othonem Brunfelsium. Argentorati excudebat Georgius Ulricher Andlanus, 1532.

§ 8vo (150x100); [10], 232 leaves. Signature: []¹⁰, a-z⁸, A-F⁸. Printer's mark on title page and last page (2 different), woodcut initials. Ownership signatures on title page: (erased), dated 1595, *Matheus Letellier Doctor Medicus Monspeliardis 1739*, stempel (*Durand*), repeated; on pastedown printed label *M. Durand, méd. à Chartres*. Contemporary blind-tooled calf. Ties missing, top and foot of spine and top of front cover skillfully restored. Fragment of an ancient manuscript inside binding. Fine copy.

First edition. "*Brunfels, a German botanist, became a Carthusian monk in his early twenties, a short time after completing his education at Mainz. He abandoned the monastery in 1521 when he became a convert to the Protestant faith and spent several years at various towns in southwest Germany as an evangelical minister and theological writer. Brunfels returned to Strasbourg in 1524 where he established a school and directed his interests to the study of botany and medicine. He is most often remembered for his classic work in botany, Herbarum vivae icones (1530-1536), a work which marked the beginning of modern taxonomy. He received a medical degree at Basel in 1532 or 1533 and, after a short period in private practice in Strasbourg, was appointed town physician at Bern in 1533. He died only a year later, probably of diphtheria. This little-known work of Brunfels, edited by Johannes Munterus (fl. 1513-1532), is a treatise on the pharmacological approach to a wide variety of diseases. Included with it are Alessandro Benedetti's (ca. 1450-1512) Sententiae medicinales and Arnaldus de Villanova's Sententiarum medicinalium morborum curationibus as well as several other short tracts by Villanova.*" (*Heirs of Hippocrates*).

The only information we were able to find about Johannes Munterus is that he was a medical student living in Alsace (BNF). Arnaldus de Villa Nova (also called Arnau de Vilanova, c. 1240 - c. 1311) was a physician, alchemist and astrologer; he wrote several medical and theological works. "*Arnald of Vilanova was the outstanding physician in Europe during the thirteenth century. His translations and commentaries on the works of Galen, Avicenna, Al-Kindi, and Hippocrates helped lift European medical practice out of the realm of folk art and connect it with classical Greek and Arabic medicine. His original works represented a singular advancement in the diagnostic theory of the time. He set up the medical curriculum at Montpellier, and it was through his influence that Montpellier became the leading center for medical education in Europe in the late Middle Ages.*" (Daly, p. 31). Alessandro Benedetti was professor of practical medicine and anatomy in Padua; "*The greatest scientific merit of B. was that of having been able to arouse a new interest in anatomical research.*" (Crespi, translated).

📖 Krivatsy 29; Wellcome 1105; ADAMS B-2931; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 193; BMC/German p. 156; Durling, Supp. I, 29; MARIO CRESPI *Benedetti, Alessandro* In: *Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani*; Juanita A. Daly *Arnald of Villanova: Physician and Prophet* In: *Essays in Medieval Studies* 4, pp. 29-43 (<http://www.illinoismedieval.org/ems/VOL4/daly.html>[7/19/2011 2:39:24 AM]).

(Seller ref. MC0547)

€ 3000

6 - (GEOMETRY; MATHEMATICS; FIRST EDITIONS; PROVENANCE) Johann Wilhelm CAMERER (1763-1847), APOLLONIUS of Perga (c. 240 BC - c. 190 BC), PAPPUS of Alexandria (c. 290 - c. 350 AD), François VIÈTE (1540-1603)

Apolloni de Tactionibus quae supersunt, ac maxime lemmata Pappi in hos libros graece nunc primum edita e codicibus mscptis, cum Vietae librorum Apollonii restitutione, adjectis observationibus, computationibus, ac problematis Apolloniani historia A Joanne Guilielmo Camerer Gothae, apud Car. Guilelm. Ettinger, et Amstelodami, apud J. St. Van Esveldt Holtrop et Soc., 1795.

§ 8vo; Title-page, 112, 66 (recte 64) pp., 3 engraved folding plates. Contemporary wrappers, "apollonius" in ancient handwriting on front cover. Provenance - Francis Xavier Baron de Zach, Joseph Jérôme Lefrançois de Lalande, Jean Baptiste Joseph Delambre: handwritten dedication ("*Au Citoyen La Lande de la part de l'Auteur, envoyé par Son très humble et très obeissant serviteur Fr. de Zach*") and handwritten annotation ("*Acheté à la vente des Livres du feu Mr. le Chev.er Delambre le 26 Mai 1824*") inside front cover. Upper right corner waterstained throughout, faintly browning/foxing in places, due to the quality of the paper, but a good, uncut copy.

Only edition. The Grecian mathematician Apollonius of Perga in his work "Tangencies" proposed a problem that will become famous, giving origin to different approaches and solutions by scholars of centuries to come. The original work is lost, but it is known thanks to Pappus of Alexandria who described it in his *Synagoge* ("Collection"); this work was translated in 1588 into Latin by Federico Commandino. In Pappus' words the problem was as follows: "*E punctis, rectis, ac circulis, tribus quibusunque in eodem plano positione datis: circulum describere, qui per singula data puncta, siquidem puncta data sint, transeat, idemque singulas datas lineas contingat.*" ("*Given three things, each of which may be either a point, a straight line, or a circle, to draw a circle which shall pass through each of the given points (so far as it is points that are given) and touch the straight lines or circles*". Translation from <http://jwilson.coe.uga.edu/EMT725/Apollonius/Prob.Apol.html>) and the best mathematicians of the last centuries, such as Viète, Newton, Descartes (who developed a formula now

known as *Descartes' theorem*), etc., have given their contribution to a possible solution of the problem. Among the different approaches used are intersecting hyperbolas, algebraic methods, geometrical transformations, trigonometry, even generalizations to three dimensions. Apollonius' problem is not just an abstract exercise for mathematicians, but has practical applications: Newton showed that it is equivalent to finding a position from the differences of its distances to three known points and this is used, for example, in navigation and positioning systems such as LORAN (short for LONG RANGE Navigation, a hyperbolic radio navigation system). The present work includes a history of the solutions proposed to Apollonius's problem, Pappus text on the subject, in Greek followed by the Latin translation, and Viète treatment of the problem. The history, quite exhaustive, remembers among others, Marino Ghetaldi, Andersoni Aberdonensis, Daniel Schwenter, Descartes (and his correspondence on the subject with the princess Elisabeth of Bohemia), Adriaan van Roomen, L'Hôpital, Thomas Simpson (in the addenda) and even the Polish countess Skorzevska is not forgotten. Johann Wilhelm Camerer (Ohnastetten in Württemberg, 27 Febr. 1763 - Stuttgart, 31 March 1847) was a German Protestant theologian and mathematician, who wrote mainly in the fields of mathematics and astronomy. "*In ersterer Beziehung ist seine Herausgabe verschiedener alter Mathematiker zu rühmen ("Apollonii de tactionibus quae supersunt ac lemmata Pappi in hos libros graece nunc primum edita" Gotha 1796 (sic, for 1795) und "Euclidis elementa gr. et lat. commentariis instructa edid. J. W. Camerer et C. F. Hauber". Berlin 1824/26) und seine Uebersetzung von "R. Simson's 3 ersten Büchern von den Kegelschnitten mit Zusätzen", Tübingen 1809"* (ADB). The dedication, on behalf of the author, is by the astronomer Francis Xavier Baron de Zach (Bratislava (formerly Preßburg), June 4, 1754 - Paris, September 2, 1832); "*Hungarian astronomer, surveyor, teacher, scientific journal founder, observatory director, member of several scientific academies. Excellent organizational abilities, highly respected man who was what we now would call manager. Played a significant role in the discovery of asteroids.*" (astrocoins.mrcollector.eu). Jean Baptiste Joseph Delambre (1749-1822) was an eminent mathematician and astronomer: "*In 1771, at the College of France he attended the lectures of Lalande, on whose works he had even at that time made a complete commentary. This was first remarked when, in the course of instruction, an occasion presented itself of citing from memory a passage of Aratus. Lalande immediately entrusted to him the most complicated astronomical calculations, and prevailed on D'Assy to establish an observatory at his house, where Delambre applied himself to astronomical observations.*" (surveyhistory.org). It is thus possible to trace the early history of this copy as a gift of the author to the astronomer De Lalande, through a common acquaintance, and most probably from De Lalande to his pupil Delambre. Unfortunately, the purchaser from the sale of Delambre's books did not give his name. A very interesting, quite uncommon, book with a distinguished provenance.

📖 *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie* (ADB), 1876, vol. 3, pag. 727; H.S.M. COXETER *The problem of Apollonius*, in: *The American Mathematical Monthly*, 1968, Vol. 75 (1), pp. 5-15; PAUL LEVRIE *A Straightforward Proof of Descartes's Circle Theorem*, in: *The Mathematical Intelligencer*, 2019, 41 (3), pp. 24-27; J.H. LAMBERTS *Dutsche Gelehrter Briefwechsel*, Berlin bei de Herausgeber, (1781), vol. I, pp. 308, 318 (about countess Skorzevska suggested solution); <http://astrocoins.mrcollector.eu/index.php/english-menu-1/astronomers/18th-century/129-zach-franz-xaver-von-1754-1832> (for Fr. de Zach); http://www.surveyhistory.org/jean_baptiste_delambre1.htm (for Delambre).

(Seller ref. MC0312)

€ 1700

7 - (PHILOSOPHY; SCIENCE; BINDINGS) **Gerolamo CARDANO** (1501-1576)

Hieronymi Cardani mediolanensis, medici, De Subtilitate Libri XXI. Nunc demum ab ipso autore recogniti, atque perfecti. Lugduni, Apud Gulielmum Rouillium, 1559

§ 8vo (170x105); 718, [54] pp, signature: a-z⁸, A-X⁸, Y⁷ (missing Y⁸, blank), *⁸, *⁷. Numerous woodcut illustrations and diagrams; printer's device on title page, woodcut initials. Contemporary pigskin, richly blind-tooled: a central panel depicting king David on front cover and Justice on back cover, both surrounded by a frame with small portraits. On front cover "1566". Clasps missing. Old ownership signature on title page, old ownership stamp (faded) on title page and page 49. Tears on first free leaf, a small tear, with no loss, on title page, some unimportant foxing in places, occasional small waterstains. A good and genuine copy.

First published in 1550, *De subtilitate* is Cardano's most famous work. A sort of encyclopaedic work, it deals with cosmology, physics, cryptology, machines construction, natural sciences (minerals, plants and animals), medicine, mathematics, Demons and Angels the soul and intelligence of Man, God and the universe. Scientific experiments and inventions are reported and described, as well as curiosities and prodigies. An Italian polymath, Cardano was proficient in mathematics, medicine, physics, natural sciences, chemistry, astrology, astronomy and philosophy; a gambler, was one of the very first to study

the laws of probability. He was one of the most influential mathematicians of the Renaissance and he is remembered for his achievements in algebra; he made the first systematic use of negative numbers in Europe, acknowledged the existence of imaginary numbers and was the first to introduce the binomial coefficients and the binomial theorem in the Western world.

A prolific author, he wrote more than 200 works on medicine, mathematics, physics, philosophy, religion, and music. Cardano also invented and described several mechanical devices among which the Cardan shaft (a shaft with universal joints, which allows the transmission of rotary motion at various angles) is used to this day.

📖 GIULIANO GLIOZZI *Cardano, Gerolamo* In: *Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani*; RICHARD S. WESTFALL *Cardano, Girolamo* In: *The Galileo Project* rice.edu. <http://galileo.rice.edu/Catalog/NewFiles/cardano.html>; ADAMS A672; GALLAND, *Cryptography*, 34; WHEELER GIFT 37; RICCARDI I, 252.

(Seller ref. MC0464)

€ 2900

8 - (LAW; CANON LAW; ILLUSTRATED) Benedictus CARPZOV (1595-1666)

Jurisprudentia Ecclesiastica seu Consistorialis Rerum & Quaestionum in Serenissimi ac Potentissimi Principis Electoris Saxon ... Auctore Benedicto Carpzov, Jc. & Consiliario Electoris Saxonico Lipsiae, sumptibus Timothei Ritzschii, 1665. Bound with: *Usus practicus arboris consanguinitatis et affinitatis in foro saxonico tribus disputationibus* Lipsiae, sumptibus ac Praelo Ritzschiniano, 1663

§ 2 works in 1 volume, Large 4to (300x185); Engraved frontispiece, [40], 253, [1], 884 pp. (A-B¹⁻⁴, c-d¹⁻⁶, A-X¹⁻⁶, Aa-Zz¹⁻⁶, Aaa-Zz¹⁻⁶, Aaaa-Zzzz¹⁻⁶, Aaaaa-Dddd¹⁻⁶, Eeeee¹⁻⁸); quire Aa misnumbered, some pp. misnumbered. [14] pp, 100 pp (recte 98), 128 pp. ([no sign]1, a-i1-6, a-k1-6, 11-4); 2 full-page engraved illustrations (genealogical trees). Contemporary calf, spine gilt. Spine worn, scratches on covers. First pages waterstained at inner upper corner, last part a little loosening, otherwise good/very good.

First published in 1649. From an eminent Saxon family of orthodox Lutheran theologians and jurists, Carpzov the Younger was a professor of law, a privy councilor at Dresden, a judge at Leipzig and a criminal lawyer; he is considered the founder of the German jurisprudence. His *Jurisprudentia ecclesiastica* has been described as considered an “epoch-making revision of canon law” (*Geschichte...* p. 69, translated) “*The Jurisprudentia Ecclesiastica is the first complete system of Protestant church law. Carpzov was the creator of this discipline, which had hitherto been unknown in literature and on the cathedra. It should be noted that through him the name jus ecclesiasticum, both the matter and the name, is still used. With a sure hand and through his own virtuosity he delimited, compiled and ordered the subjects belonging to Protestant canon law and formulated the legal framework self. According to the system of institutions (personae, res, actiones), the work is divided into three books, ...*” (*Geschichte...* p. 89, translated). No information are available for the second work.

📖 *Geschichte der Wissenschaften in Deutschland* Band 18 Abt. 2 pp. 55-100

(Seller ref. MC0408)

€ 1300

9 - (PHILOSOPHY; LITERATURE) M[arcus] Tullio] C[ICERO] (106-42 B.C.)

Tusculanarum Quaestionum Argentorati (Strasbourg) in Aedibus Matthiae Schurerij, 1514 (colophon)

§ Large 8vo (215x150), LXXXIII, [5] leaves, signature (A, C, E-F, I, K, M, O)¹⁻⁴, (B, D, G, H, L, N, P)¹⁻⁸. Woodcut initials. Later vellum. Marginal stain on leaves P^v and P^{vi}, not affecting the text. Very good copy.

Second edition edited by Wolfgang Angst, the first was published in 1511. Angst, “... one of the most skilful humanistic proofreaders in Germany” (Grimm, translated), worked for the printers Nicolaus Lamparter and Balthasar Murrer in Frankfurt (Oder), Matthias Schürer in Strasbourg and Heinrich Gran in Hagenau. The *Tusculanae Quaestiones* (also *Tusculanae Disputationes*) so called as reportedly written at Cicero's villa in Tusculum, is a series of five books where the author attempts to popularise Greek philosophy in Ancient Rome. The five books are: on the contempt of death; on pain; on grief; on emotional disturbances; whether Virtue alone is sufficient for a happy life.

📖 SCHWEIGER II, p. 213; HEINRICH GRIMM *Angst, Wolfgang* In: *Neue Deutsche Biographie* 1953, I, p. 296.

(Seller ref. MC0208)

€ 1350

10 - (MATHEMATICS; GNOMONICS; ASTRONOMY; GREGORIAN CALENDAR; ILLUSTRATED) Christopher CLAVIUS (1538-1612)

Christophori Clavii Bambergensis e Societate Iesu. Geometria practica. Arithmetica practica. Algebra. Omnia in hac editione ab ipso Authore multis in locis correcta & aucta. Moguntiae, Simptibus Antonii Hierat, excudebat Ioannes Volmari, 1612 and *Christophori Clavii Bembergensis e societate Iesu,*

operum mathematicorum Tomus quartus - Quintus Moguntiae, Smptibus Antonii Hierat, excudebat Ioannes Volmari. 1612.

§ Volumes II, IV and V (of 5) in 2 volumes: Vol. II 4to (345x210), Vols. IV-V folio (333x200x98). Vol. I. 230, [14] pp.; 78, [6] pp.; 181, [1] pp. Signature: A-T⁶, V⁸; A-G⁶; AA-OO⁶, PP⁷. Woodcut Jesuit device on 1st and 3rd title page, woodcut head- and tail-pieces and initials; (large) schematic woodcut illustrations. Ancient entry on title page hidden. Contemporary vellum. First and third part browned, second part some foxing; light waterstain at lower margin of some pages. **Vol IV:** [8], 552, [12] pp (signature:)(⁴, A-Z⁶, Aa-Zz⁶, aaa⁶); 60 pp (a-c⁶); 240, [4] pp (aa-tt⁶, uu⁸) **Bound with: Vol V:** [12], 596, [26] pp (signature:)(⁶, A-z⁶, Aa-Zz⁶, Aaa-Eee⁶ Fff⁵); 122 pp (A-I⁶, K⁷); 60 pp (A-E⁶); 20 pp (a6,b⁴) 24 pp. (aa-bb⁶). Content: Vol. II: *Geometria practica; Arithmetica practica; Algebra*. Vol. IV: *Gnomonicae; Fabrica et usu instrumenti ad horologiorum; Horologiorum novam descriptionem; Compendio brevissimum describendorum horologiorum and Notas in novam Horologiorum descriptionem*. Vol. V: *Romani Calendarii a Gregorio XIII ...; Novi calendarii romani apologia* (including: *Defensio Antonii Possevini... contra Michaellem Maelstinum*); *Appendix ad novi calendarii romani apologiam* (including: *Iosephi Scaligeri elenchum; Responsio ad convicia et calumnias Iosephi Scaligeri; Refutatio cyclometriae Iosephi Scaligeri; Confutatio calendarii Georgii Germani Wartenbergensis Borussi; Admonitio Theodosii Rubei and Responsio Laurentii Castellani*). Woodcut Jesuit device on title pages, woodcut head- and tail-pieces and initials; richly illustrated with large woodcuts illustrations and diagrams, several tables. Contemporary vellum handwritten title on spine. Some browning, as usual, but good copy.

Clavius collected works were published in five volumes in 1611-1612; the author died before the publishing of the fifth volume was completed. In the second volume the year “1611” was given on title page, but it was actually published in 1612 (as printed on the *Algebra* separate title page); in the present copy, in all evidence a re-issue, of the second volume, the general title page (*Operum mathematicorum tomus secundus, complectens Geometriam practicam, Arithmeticam practicam, Algebra*) has been replaced with the present one, where the indication *tomus secundus* has been omitted. In everything else the two issues are identical. The first and third volumes, missing in the present set, contain respectively: Clavius’ Euclid and Theodosius’ *Sphaericorum* (1st), Clavius’ commentary on the *Sphaera* of Johannes de Sacrobosco and the *Astrolabium* (3rd). The Jesuit mathematician and astronomer Christophorus Clavius, called “the Euclides of his century”, was one of the most prominent scientists of the Order and among the major educators of the period. Clavius was one of the very first mathematician to use zero coefficients and negative roots: “Clavius and Petri furnish us with the earliest example of 0 coefficients. ... These same two authors seem to be the first to consider negative roots and use them freely. ... Clavius and Petri give us the first examples in which quadratic equations are solved by factoring. This necessitated equating the quadratic member to 0.” (Sister M. Thomas A. Kempis Kloyda, p. 167).

About the 1583 editio princeps of the *Arithmetica* Smith writes: “Clavius was an excellent teacher of mathematics, and his textbooks were models of good arrangement. This work is an attempt at a practical arithmetic. It is conservative in treatment, the applications being confined, as was the custom, largely to the rule of three. It was too scholarly to be popular in schools under the mercantile influence, but it was influential in the classical schools.”. In the first part of the second volume, devoted to practical geometry, Clavius describes some instruments and gives the solution of several problems, some of which of astronomical interest. The fourth volume deals with sundials and the making of related instruments. The fifth volume is about the Gregorian calendar. Clavius played a decisive role the calendar reform; the new calendar aroused much opposition and controversy, resulting in a lively exchange of opinion among scholars. Clavius’ work on the calendar and his answers to some of the criticism are published in the last part of the fifth volume. “Sometime between 1572 and 1575, Pope Gregory XIII convened a commission to make recommendations on the reform of the Julian calendar, and the young Clavius was tapped to serve as the commission’s technical expert. As such, he reviewed and explained the various issues and proposed reform schemes and specified the technical terms of the reform that the commission eventually decided on. This, however, was only the beginning of the work, because Clavius went on to write and publish the fundamental works promulgating and explaining the new Gregorian calendar and the transition process from the old calendar to the new. ... Many critics, among them Joseph Scaliger and Michael Maestlin, found fault with the calendar reform, and the task fell to Clavius to respond to them in print. ... Mention must also be made of Clavius’ improvement of the Julian calendar. Pope Gregory XIII brought together a large number of mathematicians, astronomers, and prelates, who decided upon the adoption of the calendar proposed by Clavius, which was based on Reinhold’s Prussian Tables. ... The Gregorian calendar met with a great deal of opposition from scientists such as Viète and Scaliger and from the Protestants.” (Busard).

📖 DE BACKER SOMMERVOGEL (1891), vol. II, 1222-1223, n. 22; DE BACKER (1ère série, 1853), pp. 196-197; Smith *Rara Arithmetica*, pp. 376-378 (other editions); SISTER M. THOMAS A. KEMPIS KLOYDA *Linear and Quadratic Equations 1550-1660* In: *Osiris* 1937, vol. 3, pp. 165-192; H.L.L. BUSARD *Clavius, Christoph* In: *Complete Dictionary of Scientific Biography* from Encyclopedia.com: <https://www.encyclopedia.com/science/dictionaries-thesauruses-pictures-and-press-releases/clavius-christoph-0>

(Seller ref. MC0438)

€ 4800

11 - (SWIMMING, SPORT, ILLUSTRATED, MILITARIA; FIRST EDITIONS) Ludovic Le Compasseur de COURTIVRON (1786 - a. 1836)

De la natation et de son application à l'art de la guerre. Par M. le vicomte L. de Courtivron, Chef de Bataillon, Capitaine au 6^e. Régiment d'Infanterie de la Garde Royale. Paris, chez Anth.^e Boucher, Imprimeur-Libraire, rue des Bons-Enfants, n. 34; et chez les principaux libraires et départemens, 1823.

§ 12mo; xxxij, 146, [2] pp., frontispiece and 12 leaves of lithographic plates; sign. π^4 , $*^4$, $2*^4$, $**^4$, 1-6¹², 7² (last leaf blank). Marbled paper on boards. Fresh and neatly preserved copy.

Extremely scarce, original edition of the very first treatise discussing the application of swimming techniques to military gymnastics training. The work covers 18 different swimming styles divided into three classes. The first one deals with styles judged as indispensable (dog paddle, breaststroke, sea lion stroke, sidestroke and backstroke), the second includes nine useful styles (from the inverted butterfly to the swimming with head, elbows, knees and tiptoes out of water) and the third class characterizes all the playful and whimsical techniques (eel style, pull-down breaststroke, turtle stroke, octopus stroke). Courtivron's treatise addresses the dangers of water as well: grasses, cramps, waves, whirlpools, how to rescue a person who is drowning, and swimming applied to the cavalry. The book reviews both the state of practice and the representation of swimming, however, it is not just a textual source. The fact of being systematically referred to by gymnasiarchs and other authors on bodily activities indicates that *De la natation* has also been able to inaugurate a genre of its own, in particular by slowly disseminating the art of swimming in the field of civil and military gymnastics. The work is gorgeously illustrated with a set of impressive plates depicting swimming styles, military equipment and even a view of what future swimming-soldiers would look like. The iconographical apparatus is the work of Charles Motte (1785 - 1836), one of the first to import the lithographic technique in France and by far the best printer-lithographer of the romantic period. *De la natation et de son application à l'art de la guerre* was reprinted in 1824 and again, as an appendix to a comprehensive treatise on the history of swimming techniques, in 1836 (*Traité complet de natation*; Paris, chez A. Pihan de la Forest).

📖 T. TERRET, *Naissance et diffusion de la natation sportive*, p. 42; OCLC 457264978

(Seller ref. MC0041)

€ 3000

12 - (PERSPECTIVE; ARCHITECTURE; ILLUSTRATED; FIRST EDITIONS) Jean COUSIN the Elder (ca. 1490 - ca. 1560)

Livre de perspective de Jehan Cousin, Senonois, maistre painctre à Paris A Paris, de l'imprimerie de Jehan Le Royer, Imprimeur du Roy ès Mathématiques, 1560.

§ 4to; 72 (last blank). Signature: A⁵, B-I⁴, K⁶, L⁴, M⁵, N-R⁴ (R⁴ blank) L², L³, M², Q², Q⁴ are folded double leaves signed as single leaves; with the often missing overslip tipped to C^{3v}. Woodcut title page, 58 woodcut illustrations (16 full page and 5 folding), all finely engraved by Jean Cousin himself. Contemporary calf. Fine copy on large paper.

First and only edition. Jean Cousin, the Elder, was a French painter, etcher, engraver, sculptor and an accomplished geometrician; he also produced design for tapestry, stained-glass and book illustration. Considered the major French theorist of artists' perspective of his time, in the present work he perfected the *tiers points* technique, previously described by Pelerin. "*The major theorist of perspective in sixteenth-century France, Jean Cousin, can fairly be credited with perfecting the 'tiers point' technique. In his hands it became a reliable, comprehensive and substantially accurate method for tackling the construction of space and the foreshortening of solid bodies. He explained his method in the "Livre de perspective", which was published in Paris in 1560. ... He was a painter of great reputation in his day ...*" (Kemp, p. 67). The work, divided in three parts, is aimed to the novice draftsman and present problems of increasing difficulty. "*Jean Cousin (1490?-1560?), a painter from Sens who had settled in Paris around 1540, made many drawings which were used as models for stained glass windows, tapestries and engravings; he was also a geometer. His treatise on perspective which appeared in 1560 has not come out in a new edition since then, except in a facsimile (1974). In any case, it was mentioned in inventories after the death of several artists and in works dating from the end of the 16th and the 17th century, all of which proves a certain circulation in the artistic milieu. In a foreword, "Jehan Cousin au lecteur", the author indicates a second volume devoted to the "figures de tous*

corps, mesmes des personnages, arbres, & paysages, pour entendre & cognoistre en quelle situation, forme & grandeur ilz doivent estre representez selon cest art [of perspective], but he died before it could be published. Jean Cousin, the son, the author of a treatise on this subject, the *Livre de Portraiture* (1595, and regularly republished up until the 19th century), in which the individuals are drawn in perspective, probably reused a part of the material left by his father. ... Through his rigorous approach, Jean Cousin contributed in imposing the idea that the construction of an image in perspective responds to a corpus of geometrical rules which must all be systematically imposed. Thus he participated in a scientific reevaluation of perspective.” (Auclair).

According to the introduction, Cousin himself produced the illustrations, “*de sa main sus planches de bois*” and Le Royer cut most of the blocks for the woodcuts and completed others, started by Aubin Olivier, his brother-in-law. Jean, or Jehan Le Royer was *graveur du roi* (engraver for the king) and from 1560 *imprimeur ordinaires et par especial des Mathematiques du roi* (king’s printer for mathematics) in Paris. The beautiful frontispiece, well known and often reproduced, is considered one of the finest examples of mannerist book illustration.

📖 KEMP *The Science of art* pp. 67-68 and passim; VALERIE AUCLAIR in *Architectura* http://architectura.cesr.univ-tours.fr/Traite/Notice/ENSBA_Masson403.asp?param=en; MILLARD, *French Books*, 57; MORTIMER 157; *Berlin Katalog*, 4690; DIDOT, *Cousin*, pp. 113-118. (Seller ref. MC0473) € 13000

13 - (CRIMINAL LAW; ILLUSTRATED) Iodocus DAMHOUDERIUS (Joost de DAMHOUDERE) (1507-1581)
Praxis rerum criminalium iconibus materiae, pulchrius quam unquam hactenus recognita atque illustrata, multis quoque in contextu doctis additionibus locupletata, Praetoribus, Propraetoribus, Consulibus, Proconsulibus, Magistratibus, reliquisq. id genus Iustitiaris ac Officiariis apprimè utilis & necessaria. Auctore Clariss. Viro Domino Iodoco Damhouderio Brugén. ... Antverpiae, Apud Ioannem Bellerum, 1562.

§ 8vo (200x155); [24], 467, [53] pp., signature: *---⁴, A-Z⁸, Aa-Dd⁸, Ee⁶, Ff-Hh⁴, aa-bb⁸, cc⁴, dd⁶. Richly illustrated with large woodcuts. Large printed heraldic ex-libris of Maurice de Smet de Naeyer on pastedown. XVII century vellum, gilt title-piece on spine. Very lightly browned in places. Fine copy. Rare and important work. Second Latin edition of one of the best-known manuals of criminal law of the Renaissance; richly illustrated edition (69 beautiful half-page woodcuts by Gérard de Joode, 13 more than in the original edition of 1556) and augmented with the addition of a chapter, *De Iustitia, sive mundanae Iustitiae effigies* and of a supplement, *Appendix ad praxim Criminalem de Relegatione ad ergastula, seu vincula nautical*. Thanks to this work Damhouder, magistrate and official of the financial administration of the Spanish Netherlands under Charles V, reached a leading position in the history of European criminalism, probably even beyond his merits. As it is well known, the present work is due to Philipp Wielant, president of the Council of Flanders and judge of the Grand Council of Mechelen, who left the manuscripts of both a criminal and civil *Practycke* published, with annotations and additions, by Damhouder from 1554 and 1558, in the original Flemish as well as in the Latin and French translations. Thanks to the fame obtained, Damhouder was called to collaborate with Viglius van Aytta in the drafting of the *Criminele Ordonnantien* of 1570 for the Spanish Netherlands.

PROVENANCE: Maurice de Smet de Naeyer (Gent, 22 July 1862 - 23 May 1941), an industrialist from a noble Belgian family, was active in several textile companies. He was one of the directors of the International Exposition held in Ghent in 1913.

📖 BRUNET II, 479; ADAMS D15; *Bibliotheca Belgica* II, p. 22; FUNCK *Le livre belge à gravures* p. 301; E.I. STRUBBE *Joos de Damhouder als criminalist* in: *Tijdschrift voor Rechtsgeschiedenis* XXXVIII, 1970, pp. 1-65; VAN CAENEGEM *Introduzione storica al diritto privato* pp. 67-68.; FIORELLI *La tortura giudiziaria nel diritto comune.*; A. FOLLAIN, C.A. PAPILLARD *Figures du crime et de la violence au xvie siècle : les singulières gravures insérées dans la Praxis rerum criminalium de Damhoudère*. In: *Brutes ou braves gens? La violence et sa mesure (xvf-xviii^e siècle)*, Strasbourg, 2019, p. 227-275. (Seller ref. MC0032) € 3700

14 - (ASTROLOGY) Placido De TITIS (Placido TITI) (1603-1668)

Physiomathematica sive coelestis philosophia Naturalibus hucusq: desideratis ostenta principijs. Mediolani, A Io. Baptista Malatesta R. Cq; Typographo, no date (but 1650).

§ 4to; [8], [8], 323, [1] pp. (pp. 299-300 misbound), 9 (folding) plates, 15 large woodcut schematic illustrations. Contemporary boards. Very fine copy.

Not much is known about the Benedictine monk Placido Titi; he wrote several works of astrological subject, that he was convinced can be studied scientifically. Titi styled himself “*physiomathematicus*”, meaning with the term an investigator of earthly events under neither quantitative nor analysable astral influences. Few copies of the present work were originally printed in Milan in 1647 under the title

Quaestionum physiomathematicarum libri tres but the author failed to obtain the imprimatur and the publication was suspended. Titi then turned to the Sant'Ufficio ("Holy Office") in Rome, that submitted the text to a physician (Silverstro Collicola) and a theologian (Raffaele Aversa); the permission was finally obtained in September 1650, subjected to the addition of a list of correction at the beginning of the work, and the publication was completed before the end of the year (Baldini).

📖 UGO BALDINI *Titi, Placido* In: *Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani*

(Seller ref. MC0279)

€ 1400

15 - (DANCE; ILLUSTRATED; FIRST EDITIONS; RARIORA) Giambattista DUFORT (16805- after 1728)

Trattato del ballo nobile di Giambattista Dufort indirizzato all'eccellenze delle signore dame e de' signori cavalieri napoletani. In Napoli, nella stamperia di Felice Mosca, 1728.

§ 8vo (170x114); [24], 160 pp., 25 engraved illustrations, small woodcut on title page, woodcut head-piece and initials. Contemporary vellum, gilt title on spine, edges red. Unimportant occasional browning. Beautiful copy on large paper.

First and only edition of this rare and important treatise on choreography. In this work Dufort was the first to introduce in Italy the system of shorthand dance notation first described in 1700 by Raoul-Auger Feuillet's in his *Chorégraphie, ou l'art d'écrire la danse*; the system is here skilfully illustrated by the numerous engraved diagrams accompanying the text.

The work is divided in two parts, the first one consists of thirty-four chapters dealing with the general theory of the "noble dance" and giving instructions for steps required in Italian Baroque dance including pirola (pirouette), sfuggito (échappé), passo unite (assemblé), and cadente (tombé); each step is fully described and notated in Feuillet notation. The second part includes six chapters, mainly devoted to performance of the minuetto (minuet) and with a section on the contradanza (contredanse) and riverenze (bows). As Dufort self states in the preface, the work deals with ballroom dance, performed by ladies and gentleman and even enjoyed by monarchs (deserving thus to be named "noble dance") in opposition to theatre dance, that he considers more tiring and reserved for professional performers.

The authors also gives a short history, recalling the Italian origins of measured dance, citing the works by Rinaldo Rigoni and Fabrizio Caroso, but also stresses the importance of the improvements later introduced by the French masters. Jean Baptiste Dufort was born in France, where he studied dance with Pierre Beauchamps and Guillaume-Louis Pécour. After several performances at the *Opéra*, he went to Parma where he was ballet-master at the *Ducal Collegio de' Nobili* and finally moved to Naples where he remained for several years as dancer and choreographer at the Theatre S. Bartolomeo and where he contributed to spread French dance and its terminology of steps and movements at the Neapolitan court.

📖 SOWELL, 49; BEAUMONT, p. 25; F. DERRA DE MORODA n. 833; RISM, B/VI, 282; J.-N. LAURENTI *Dufort, Giambattista* in: *Dictionnaire de la danse*, Paris, Larousse, 2008, p. 138; P.D. MAGRIEL *A Bibliography of Dancing*, New York, 1936, p. 97; (Exhibition catalogue) *Four Hundred Years of Dance Notation*, New York, The Grolier Club, 1986, no. 27.

(Seller ref. MC0652)

€ 3000

16 - (Law; FIRST EDITIONS; BINDINGS) Joannes FERRARIUS MONTANUS (1485 or 1486 - 1558)

Ioannis Ferrarii Montani Adnotationes in IIII Institutionum Iustiniani libros. Excudebatur Marpurgi Franciscus Rhodus, 1532. Bound with: Christophorus HEGENDORPH *Libri Dialecticae legalis quinque* Lipsiae, excudebat Nicolaus Faber, 1531.

§ 2 works in one volume, large 8vo (162x110); [16], 336, 120 leaves.. Two title pages within sumptuous woodcut frames, text in Roman and Italic fonts, woodcut initials, printed marginal notes. Beautiful contemporary binding, pigskin on wooden boards, richly blind-tooled (concentric rectangular frames decorated with zoomorphic and phytomorphic motifs), original clasps presents (one still working). Spine with five ribs. Owner's name blind-tooled and heightened in ink on front cover. Unimportant browning in places, some underlining in a contemporary hand. Fine copy on large and crisp paper.

Superb collection of two very rare legal works, both *editio princeps*.

PROVENANCE: from the library of the humanist from Pressburg (now Bratislava) Johannes Taylenkes; enrolled at the Viennese University in 1513 as "Joannes Tailenkhes de Posenio", he obtained his master's degree in 1518. He also appears as "Joannes Talicaseus" or "Talicasus".

📖 THEODOR MUTHER *Ferrarius Montanus, Johann* in: *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie* 6 (1877), pp. 719-720

(Seller ref. MC0693)

€ 3600

17 - (HEALTH; HYGIENE; GASTRONOMY; WINE; MDICINE; THERAPY) Antonio GAZIO (1449-1528)

Florida Corona: quae ad sanitatis hominum conservationem ac longevam vitam perducendam sunt pernecessaria continens, Ab Anthonio Gazio Patavino medico doctissimo composita Non mediocri vigila[n]tia et labore rece[n]ter impressa. Et mendis quibus plurimum scatebat expurgata feliciter incipit. Venundant Lugduni In Vico Mercuriali: apud Scipionem de Sabiano sub signo fontis, 1534.

§ 8vo (163x108); [8], [198] leaves, missing last 2 blank leaves. Title printed in red and black, within woodcut frame, woodcut initials. Coat-of arms and some of the initials hand-coloured. Decorative frame in red ink on the second leaf. Vellum with overlapping edges, ties missing. Slightly browned, ancient ink underlings, old stamp of a religious institution on verso of title page. Good copy.

Beautiful Lyon edition of this important treatise on food, hygiene and health preservation, originally published in Venice in 1491. The author deals with new aspects of nutrition, the choice of meat, the way of making bread and drink as well as with exercise, sexual relations, sleep, drugs, medicinal waters, and spas. He also refers to the therapies developed by Hippocrates, Galen, and Avicenna. Although the work was more popular than academic, it is credited with "the merit of synthesizing the teachings of Arab and Jewish texts on nutrition with other doctrines of Western tradition." (Lendoiro Salvador). An important part of the work is devoted to wine: "An important treatise on dietetics and hygiene by a famous doctor from Padua who knew and loved wine. Chapters 42 to 63 are devoted to the choice of food and drink. The author devotes a significant part of his work to wine, the art of drinking, and an in-depth study of human thirst." (Simon, translated). Antonio Gazio taught medicine in Padua, before becoming personal physician to King Sigismond I of Poland (1467-1548).

📖 SIMON *Bibliotheca bacchica* 283; BAUDRIER VII, 177; Josè Lendoiro Salvador *Historia de la Fisioterapia* Valencia, 2016 (cited in: <https://www.colfisiocv.com/csslinea/detallelinea.php?id=20732&width=800&height=700&iframe=true>) (Seller ref. MC0839) € 1800

18 - (CHEMISTRY; SALT; HISTORY; FIRST EDITIONS) Bernardino GÓMEZ MIEDES (1521 - 1589)

Bernardini Gomesii Miedis archidiaconi saguntini, canonici'que valentini Commentariorum de sale libri quattuor. Ad Philippum II. Hispaniarum, atque Indiarum regem catholicum. Valentiae, ex Typographia Petri à Huete, 1572.

§ Folio, [8], XII, 391, [21] pp., *⁴, A⁶, B-Z⁸, a-b⁸, c⁴, d¹⁰. Large Habsburg coat of arms on the title page in place of the printer's device. A clean and wide-margin copy with excellently preserved original limp vellum binding.

First, utterly rare edition, of the very first encyclopaedic work dealing with salt, as well as the more substantial ever written on this subject, it deals with salt's production and trade from ancient times up to the mid-16th century, including important accounts related to its mineralogical and chemical characteristics, along with its medicinal and dietary uses. While the scientific aspects of Miedes' treatise involve the first two books, with particular attention to medical uses and salt-making practices, observed by the author in several regions of Europe, the third and fourth books deal with salt in an allegorical-symbolic sense, with deep philosophical and religious digressions. Always travelling since the end of the 1530s, Bernardino Gómez Miedes, *utriusque iuris doctor*, completed his studies in Paris, Leuven and Antwerp. To deepen his knowledge in the literary, historical and philosophical field, he stayed for about ten years in Rome, between the late 1540s and '50s, where he conceived these *Commentaries on Salt*. At the beginning of the 1560s he was back in Valencia, canon of the city and Archdeacon of Sagunto, after a long homecoming through Italy, Germany and France. The bulk of the biographical information on Miedes comes from his *Commentaries*, which in many respects are an accurate autobiographical account of his wanderings. This work, the first of his to be published and certainly the most important, was written in over twenty years and in it can be observed many different styles of writing and prose. From the diaristic passages, interwoven with learned quotes, anecdotes, chronicles and local legends, to the purely technical sections, with descriptions drawn from the careful study of an enormous amount of philosophical, medical and scientific sources and the accounts of the long journeys that Miedes undertook in almost forty years. The author's travel reports are paired with information derived from the accounts of Spanish expeditions overseas (detailed references to the Americas, both scientific-naturalistic and historical can be found). A purely humanistic prose coexists effortlessly with a philosophical-spiritualistic and a historiographical one, and the complex but always enjoyable style of writing is precisely what makes this treatise an unrepeatable *unicum* and Bernardino Gómez Miedes one of the most eclectic writers of Spanish humanism. The *Commentariorum de sale* knew wide success and a second, enlarged edition in five books, published in 1579 (Valentiae, ex Officina Petri Huete) and reprinted in Germany (Ursellis, ex Officina Typographica Cornelij Sutorij, sumptibus Ioan. Berneri Francofurtens. Bibliop., 1605).

📖 DUVEEN p. 403; PALAU 104100; OCLC 84319457; S. I. RAMOS MALDONADO (ed.), *Bernardino Gómez Miedes. Comentarios sobre la sal* (Madrid, Alcañiz, 2003)
(Seller ref. MC0231) € 5800

19 - (FABLES; HEBRAIC PRINTING; ILLUSTRATED; RARIORA) **Melchior HANEL** (Ed.) (1627-1689)
Parabolae Vulpium Rabbi Barachiae Nikdani ... Translatae ex Hebraica in Linguam Latinam. Opera Melchioris Hanel Societatis Jesu. Pragae, in Typographia Universitatis, in Collegio Societatis Jesu ad S.Clementem, 1661.

§ 8vo, (150x91); [18], 435 (recte 393), 1. pp. (Errors in pagination: p.225-226 omitted; p.337-354, 371-390 repeated, p.65, 189, 195, 301, 305, 337, 395 misprinted 56, 489, 165). Beautiful engraved frontispiece with the animals of the fables, title page in Latin and Hebraic types, printed in red, decorated woodcut initials, some in Hebraic type; text in Hebraic, with the Latin translation on the opposite side. Contemporary hard vellum, remnants of clasps. Slight foxing due to the paper quality, good and genuine copy.

Second edition; this collection, called the Hebrew Aesop, consists of 108 apologies inspired by the Arabic tradition of Pancatantra and the corpus of Aesopian fables. Introduced by a learned preface by the famous scientist Athanasius Kircher, the volume explicitly reveals its function as a scholastic aid for learning the Hebrew language. Of the utmost rarity.

📖 KENNETH MCKENZIE *Dante's References to Aesop in: Annual Reports of the Dante Society*, Johns Hopkins University Press, May 17, 1898, No. 17, pp.1-14.
(Seller ref. MC0594) € 2200

20 - (THEOLOGY, MISSIONS, FAR EAST, BINDING; FIRST EDITIONS) **Justus HEURNIUS (Joost van HEURNE)** (1587 - 1651/2)

De legatione evangelica ad Indos capessenda admonitio [...]. Lugduni Batavorum, ex Officina Elzeviriana, 1618.

§ 8^{vo}, [20], 300, [4] pgs.; sign.: *⁸, **², A-T⁸. Wonderful *remboitage* binding (dating back to the 1760s-70s) in brown morocco with gilt-stamped coat of arms of Cardinal Carlo Rezzonico (1724 - 1799) on both covers.

Scarce, first and only edition of this peculiar and interesting treatise concerning the necessity of Christianizing the East Indies.

This *Admonitio* presents the chance to open missionary activities in the territories recently conquered by the VOC in East Asia. According to Heurnius, the Christianization of people should have been promoted on the model of life of the officers of the East India Company, who should have led a modest existence inspired by evangelical principles. Other essential characteristics of this evangelization project included the opening of schools for the natives and the translation of sacred texts into local languages.

Justus Heurnius was born in Leiden into a family of well-known physicians and intellectuals. After his studies, he made a trip to France and Great Britain, which inspired his plan for missionary activities in the East Indies. Once back home, he began attending serious theological studies, graduating again in 1618 at the University of Gröningen. In 1620 he was ordained a minister and assigned to Kalslagen, but in the meantime, thanks to the interest of Sebastiaen Danckaerts (1592/3 - 1634), one of the pioneers of the Dutch missions in the East Indies, in 1624 Heurnius was sent to Batavia (today Jakarta) to organize the local Dutch Church. During the voyage, his ship made a stopover at the Cape of Good Hope, and Heurnius took the opportunity to draw and describe some plants, thus becoming the first European to write about South African flora. In Batavia he organized religious service for both Europeans and for the Malaysians and the Company's laymen. Since many of them were Chinese, he began compiling the first Chinese-Dutch dictionary and translated the Creed, the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer into Chinese.

The defence of the independence of the Church from the interference of the Company put him in conflict with the colonial government, thus in 1630 he was sent to the Coromandel Coast. After two years, he returned to Batavia and subsequently extended his work to some islands, first Ambon then the Lease Islands (Moluccas archipelago). During this period, he translated chapters of both the New and the Old Testament into Malay and since sixteen different churches depended on his jurisdiction, he moved continuously trying to spend some time in each of them. The success of the school he founded, and his great religious zeal provoked the hostility of the Muslims, thus in 1635 he was forced to move away from the Lease Islands following a poisoning that caused him a temporary paralysis. Only one year later he was able to resume pastoral visits to the islands, staying in Indonesia until 1639. Upon returning to The Netherlands, he became minister in Wijk bij Duurstede (near Utrecht), where, together with Albert Cornelisz Ruyl and Jan van Hasel, completed the translation of the New Testament into

Malay (or. ed. *De vier Heylighe Euangelien*. Amsteldam, Gedruckt door Ordre van de E. E. Heeren Bewint-hebberden der Oost-Indische Compagnie, 1651).

📖 MARSDEN, p. 203; OCLC 993445770 (for the work); J. GUIGARD, *Nouvel armorial du bibliophile*, I, p. 356 (for the binding).

(Seller ref. MC0043)

€ 1600

21 - (SCIENCES; PHYSICS; OPTICS; ASTRONOMY; HOROLOGY; ILLUSTRATED) **Christian HUYGENS (HUGENIUS)** (1629-1695)

Christiani Hugenii Zulichemii, Dum viveret Zelemii Toparchae, Opera Varia. Volumen Primum (Secundum) Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Janssonios Vander Aa, Bibliopolas, 1724. **Bound with:** *Idem Christiani Hugenii Zulichemii, Dum viveret Zelemii Toparchae, Opera reliqua. Tomus primus* (only). Amstelodami, Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios, 1728

§ 2 works in one volume, the first in two parts, the second first part only; 4to (240x190). [16], **1st:** Engraved frontispiece, [16], 1-308, 309-776 (recte 774), [16] pp.; signature: ***⁴ (*⁴ misbound before *¹), A-Z⁴, Aa-Zz⁴, Aaa-Zzz⁴, Aaaa-Zzzz⁴, Aaaaa-Ggggg⁴ (Ggggg³⁻⁴, printer's catalogue and instruction to the binder, bound at the end of the volume, after the 2nd work), 56 engraved folding plates, engraved printer's device on both title pages, woodcut head- and tail-pieces and initials. **2nd:** 10, [20], 136, [4] pp; 9 engraved folding plates, woodcut printer's mark on title page; signature: ***⁴, a-b⁴, c², A-R⁴. Contemporary calf. Top and foot of spine missing, corners bumped. Some foxing/browning at few pages, due to the paper quality; last pages of the second work waterstained.

A collection of works by the Dutch mathematician, physicist, engineer, astronomer, and inventor Christian Huygens, Lord of Zeelhem; he is considered one of the most important figures in the Scientific Revolution. In Bell's words, he was: "one of the greatest scientific geniuses of all time. A man who transformed the telescope from being a toy into a powerful instrument of investigation, and this as a consequence of profound optical researches; who discovered Saturn's ring and the satellite Titan; who drew attention to the Nebula in Orion; who studied the problem of gravity in a quantitative manner, arriving at correct ideas about the effects of centrifugal force and the shape of the earth; who, in the great work *Horologium Oscillatorium*, founded the dynamics of systems and cleared up the whole subject of the compound pendulum and the tautochrone; who solved the outstanding problems concerned with collision of elastic bodies and out of much intractable work developed the general notion of energy and work; who is rightly regarded as the founder of the wave theory in light, and thus of physical optics ..." (Bell, p. 5). The present edition includes the *Horologium Oscillatorium*, works on mechanics, the squaring of the circle, geometry, astronomy, the mathematics of gambling, music (a short explanation of the *Novus cyclus harmonicus*), optics. The only part present in this copy of the *Opera reliqua* includes the treatises *De Lumine* and *De causa Gravitate*.

📖 A.E. BELL *Christian Huygens and the development of science in the seventeenth century* London, 1950; GRAESSE III, pp. 384-385; BRUNET III, 363-364

(Seller ref. MC0582)

€ 3000

22 - (LATIN POETRY; SATIRES; BINDING) **Decius Junius JUVENALIS, Aulus PERSIUS FLACCUS, Mariano TUCCI**

Iu. Iuvenalis una cum Au. Persio nuper recogniti (Colophon: Florentiae, sumptibus Philipphi de Giunta, civis florentini, mense Octobri 1513)

§ 8vo (160x100); 80 leaves. Signature: A⁴, B-I⁸, a⁸, b⁴. Ownership signature in an ancient hand on title page; some marginal annotations in an ancient hand. Contemporary calf, blind-tooled. Binding skillfully restored. Waterstained; small marginal wormhole on last leaf, not affecting the text.

First Giunta edition, counterfeit of a previous Aldine imprint. An earlier Giunta edition of 1507 is unconfirmed ("eine frühere Juntine von. 1507 ist unverbürgt", Schweiger; "Une éd. antérieure donnée ... par les mêmes presses en 1507 est douteuse!", Graesse). It includes 16 satires by Juvenal and 6 by Persius, both authors dealing with malpractice, corruption, depravity and the cultural crisis in Rome; they strongly criticize the wrongs of their time and try, by means of the satires, to stir public opinion against such behaviours. The humanist Mariano Tuccio worked for Filippo Giunta, mainly as editor of ancient authors; he was a professor at the university of Pisa. He is best remembered for his editions of Giovanni Pontano's works. This edition contains a letter by Mariano Tucci to Antonfrancesco Albizzi and the biographies of Juvenalis and Persius from Crinitus' *De poetis*.

📖 SCHWEIGER II (2), p. 508; GRAESSE, 519; BRUNET III, 630; EDIT 16 CNCE 28724; Decio Decia, Renato Delfioli *I Giunti tipografi editori a Firenze 1497-1570. Parte Prima, Annali 1497-1570* Firenze, Giunti-Barbera, n. 44.

(Seller ref. MC0561)

€ 3600

23 - (PHILOSOPHY; FIRST EDITIONS) Immanuel KANT (1724-1804)

Prolegomena zu einer jeden künftigen Metaphysik, die als Wissenschaft wird auftreten können Riga, bey Johann Friedrich Hartknoch, 1783

§ 8vo (220x140); 222 pp. Ornamental woodcut on title page, woodcut head- and tail-piece. Original wrappers. Handwritten annotation in an ancient hand on last free leaf. Spine worn, unimportant foxing in places as usual but a very good, uncut copy.

First edition, first issue; can be recognized by the bar headpiece with flowers on page three (replaced by a headpiece with two cherubs in the second and third issue), by the staff with tendrils on p. 222 (replaced by an ornamental piece with tendrils in the third issue) (Warda, n. 75, 76 and 77) and by the misprint "subjektiv", corrected as "objektiv" in the following issues. Published two years after his *Kritik der reinen Vernunft* of which the *Prolegomena* represent a summary of the relevant conclusions, sometimes using different arguments than in the previous work. One of Kant's shortest works, as well as one of the most frequently read and most approachable, it was intended by the author not only as a more comprehensible exposition of the *Kritik* (using here an "analytic" approach, as opposed to the "synthetic" one of the previous work), but also as a reaction to the poor reception and unfavourable review of the *Kritik*. Moreover the work has to be seen as preliminary clarification of what metaphysics can be after the critique of pure reason has been completed (*Prolegomena* means "introduction", "preliminary observations"); the main questions to be answered are for Kant: How is our consciousness constructed? How do we come to know about our world? What is time and how is it created? What is space and how is it created? How is our world, how is our cosmos structured? Is there a God? Bringing to the final question: "How is knowledge from pure reason possible?"

📖 ARTHUR WARDA *Die Druckschriften Immanuel Kants (bis zum Jahre 1838)* Wiesbaden, Verlag von Heinrich Staadt, 1919, n. 75 for this issue, 76-77 for the following issues of the same year.
(Seller ref. MC0558) € 3000

24 - ((LAW; CANON LAW; FINE BINDINGS) Johannes KÖLNER DE VAENKEL (1448 c.-1490)

Breviarium sexti et clementinarum ab Johane de vāquel coloniensi iuris ... (colophon: *Tetrastichon Joh[ann]is Chappuis*) Parrhisiis, Francois Regnault, (1513) (colophon)

§ Two parts in a volume, 8vo (220 x 150); [16], 194, 84 leaves, (sign A1-10, □1-6, a-z1-8, A1-10, B-L1-8, K1-4), both with separate title page (the first one printed in red & black) and large printer's device, woodcut initials, text in semi-gothic, on two columns, woodcut initials fascinating contemporary brown calf , work title blind-tooled on centre-boards, ties missing , slight scattered waterstains, but fine copy.

Johannes De Vaenckel, after an humanistic education in his early age, was enrolled at the University of Cologne on 3 May 1466 to study canon law, completing his academic education in rapid succession with a Master of Liberal Arts in 1469 . In 1472 he received his first bachelor's degree in civil law, followed by a second in canon law in 1474, also becoming lecturer in canon law in 1476 and civil law in 1479. In 1478 he appeared for the first time in the register of the Dominican order in Cologne. In the same year, he began lecturing at the university, reading the new canon law, the so-called younger canon law collections of the "Liber Sixtus" and the "Clementines". In 1479, he received his doctorate in both canon and civil law, taught as a full professor and became the first dean of the law faculty in Cologne on 3 September 1482. Kölner soon gained a high reputation at the university and was particularly characterised by his deep herudition. He published for the first time the Summarium on the Clementines, in which he summarised the individual decretals and explained them in more detail using collections of laws and legal propositions, in Cologne as early as 1484; his second work , about the Liber Sextus Clementinarum followed in 1485 , gaining in a short time a large success , through reprints in 1488 and 1493. Kölner, named by the Parisian editors as Coloniensi iuris utriusque monarcha, or "sole ruler of the study of both rights", was also the first author on German soil in the Holy Roman Empire to publish a work, the Notata super usibus feudorum, in which he described feudal law from the perspective of secular law. Precious and rare early combined edition of the two Kölner main works, in an intriguing contemporary binding.

📖 VON SCHULTE *Vanckel, Johann Koelner de* in: *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie* 39 (1895), pp. 475-476 [Online-Version], URL: <https://www.deutsche-biographie.de/pnd100651216.html#adbcontent>
(Seller ref. MC0101) € 3800

25 - (HISTORY; ALDINE PRESS; FIRST EDITIONS) Marcus Annaeus LUCANUS (39-65)

Bellum civile (colophon: Venetiis, apud Aldum Mense Aprili. 1502)

Bellum civile (colophon: Venetiis, apud Aldum Mense Aprili. 1502)

§ 8vo (167x100), 140 unnumbered leaves, sign: a-r⁸, S⁴, (a^{1r} title *Lucanus*, a^{1v} editor's 1502 dedicatory letter to Marcus Antonius Maurocenus, a^{2r} *M. Annei Lucani Civilis Belli liber primus*, s^{1v} *Sulpitii*)

Carmina velut superioribus annectenda, s^{2r} *M. Annei Lucani vita ex clarissimis* [sic] *authoribus*, s^{4r} register and colophon, s^{4v} woodcut printer's device (dolphin-and-anchor). Italic type 1:80, cut by Francesco Griffo. Slightly later blindstamped brown calf. Tall, fine and well-preserved copy.

First printing by Aldus of this epic poem, dealing with the civil war between Julius Caesar and Pompey the Great; the work is also known as *Pharsalia*, from the Battle of Pharsalus, in Thessaly, where in 48 BC Caesar obtained a decisive victory against Pompeus. It has been observed that the poem is remarkable because of the author's minimizing divine intervention and supernatural occurrences in the events that he reports. Much discussion has been arisen by the praise of Nero at the beginning of the poem, and scholars still debate if Lucanus sincerely admired the emperor or if the passage was meant as ironical, considering the obvious anti-imperialism of the author.

📖 SCHWEIGER II (1), p. 560; DAMIEN NELIS *Praising Nero (Lucan, De Bello Civili, 1,33-66*, In: Fondazione Niccolò Canussio *Convegno 2010: Dicere laudes. Elogio, comunicazione, creazione del consenso, Cividale del Friuli, 23-25 settembre 2010* digital edition, <https://fondazionecanusio.org/atti2010/Nelis.pdf>

(Seller ref. MC0821)

€ 3000

26 - (DEVOTION; FIRST EDITIONS) PAULUS de Verona (Paolo MAFFEI) (1380-?)

Infinitus thesaurus est hominibus: quo qui utuntur participes efficiuntur amicitiae Dei. Sapientiae 7
Questo divino libretto lo chiamamo infinito Tesauo per cio che chiunque lo venera a usare
attentamente lezendolo farassi partecipe de la amicitia de Dio, come ne la authorita premissa se
contiene (Colophon on leaf 91v: Stampata in Venezia per Zuanantonio e Fradelli da Sabbio, 1521).

§ Small 8vo (158x105); 92 leaves, beautiful woodcut vignette on title page depicting the Nativity, woodcut at the end. Variant B: blank leaf after colophon numbered 92. Missing 17 unnumbered leaves at the end (including *Psalterium quinque cordarum extracto da le sancte scripture per don Hieronymo mantuano*, a second colophon on o^{7r} and woodcut printer's device). Signature a-l⁸, m⁴ (n-o⁸ missing). Large engraved ex-libris "*Ex bibliotheca rarissima Ludwin Langenfeld*". 19th century blind-tooled calf. Unimportant browning. Good copy.

Apparently first and only edition. Includes (leaves 77-91) the *Fasciculus myrrhae* (excerpt from the St. Bernard's sermons).

The author was from a noble Italian family with two branches: that of Verona-Rome and that of Volterra. Paolo (from the Verona-Rome branch) was superior in Padua and Venice and general of the order of Canon Regulars of the Lateran. "*He wrote some works on contemplation, sacraments, justice and dueling. ... His works were admired for their correctness in style and the rectitude of doctrine*" (Bonato). Born in Verona he died in Venice; different date can be found for his death, such as 1452 (Simonetta), 1453 (Bonato) and even 1480 (Shay). The second work, here missing as often happens, was separately published the following year; nothing can be found about its author and it has no connection whatsoever with Maffei's work.

PROVENANCE: Ludwin Langenfeld (1911-1995), German librarian and philologist.

📖 LUIGI SIMONETTA *Santa Maria delle Grazie* In: *Società Storica Novarese* ssno.it; M.L. SHAY *Maffei* In: <https://www.encyclopedia.com/religion/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/maffei>; MAURO BONARO *Beato Paolo Maffei, Canonico Lateranense* In: <https://www.santiebeati.it/dettaglio/98827>; LAURA CARNELOS *Nicolini da Sabbio, Giovanni Antonio* In *Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani*.

(Seller ref. MC0824)

€ 500

27 - (SURVEYING; ILLUSTRATED) Giuseppe MALOMBRA (1595 c.-?)

Pratica universale facilissima et breve del misurare con la vista Parte I - II ... In Firenze, appresso Simone Ciotti, 1630 (colophon of the first part)

§ 2 parts in 1 volume, continuous pagination, 4to (250x185); [24], 212 (recte 196), [4] pp., signature: a-c¹⁻⁴, A-Z¹⁻⁴, Aa-Bb¹⁻⁴; 2 engraved title pages (repeated), 61 large, full-page engravings, 60 of which as illustrations and one (n. IV) a folding plate, several woodcut schematic diagrams, woodcut initials. Later boards. Two words of the title page (*Parte Prime*) erased, some handsoiling but a (very) good copy on large, strong paper.

First and only edition. Very little is known about the author, who was the son of the painter Pietro Malombra and had a brother, Bartolomeo; a long letter to the latter is reproduced at the beginning of the present work. "*Apparently, M. did not follow a regular course of study ... even if the major work of M., the Pratica universale facilissima et breve del misurare con la vista, Florence 1630, proves a somewhat academic knowledge of the issues dealt with, in particular of the mathematical side of them. ... The publication in that year (1630) and with a dedication to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Ferdinando II de' Medici, of his very easy and short universal practice of measuring by sight, would*

thus have had the purpose of certifying his valid competence in the cartographic field in order to guarantee him a well-paid job. ... The book is, in the first part, a remarkable technical treatise of cartographic perspective, in which the first known suggestions for the use of distance meters in cartography appear. ... The second part, on the other hand, is specifically dedicated to the relief and cartographic design of military fortifications, of their most important emergencies and of the territory on which they stand. The book contains about 60 valuable plates having as subject the use of the distance meter, whose matrices, made with the etching technique on copper, should be the work of Malombra himself." (Prete, translated). A beautiful Baroque production, lavishly illustrated.

📖 CESARE PRETE *Malombra, Giuseppe* in *Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani*; FOWLER 188; Berlin Katalog 1726; RICCARDI I (2) 76-77 ("Raro"); PIANTANIDA 4380; not in KIELY.

(Seller ref. MC0021)

€ 2000

28 - (GNOMONICS; SUNDIALS; ILLUSTRATED; FIRST EDITIONS) **Jan Marek MARCI** (1595 - 1667)

Index Horarius in tres libros distributus quo construendorum horologiorum praecepta, non traduntur modo, sed etiam demonstrantur. Huic adjuncta est nova & facilis ratio mensurandi agros. Londini, apud Gulielmum Leybourn, 1662.

§ 8vo, [4], 277, [11] pages; sign.: [A]⁴, B-T⁸ (last leaf blank). Contemporary limp vellum. Excellently preserved copy, totally uncut, fully illustrated with diagrams and construction plans for a broad range of sundials.

First and only edition of one of the rarest and lesser-known works on gnomonics of the second half of the 17th century. This treatise includes, in particular, detailed and profusely illustrated plans for the construction of portable sundials, including one dedicated to a small spherical sundial designed so that the hours could be derived from the shadow cast on a complex system of twelve parallel metal sheets exposed to sunlight (pp. 236-238). This *Index horarius* is rather relevant for the history of horological techniques, as it presents developments - especially with regard to portable mechanisms - usually attributed to later works, such as the *Méthode générale pour tracer des cadrans sur toute sorte de plans* (or. ed. Paris, Estienne Michallet, 1685) by Jacques Ozanam (1640 - 1718). At the end of the work, we find an appendix dedicated to calculation methods for land surveying (pp. 271-277). A celebrated Bohemian polymath, Marci was a pupil of Athanasius Kircher (1602 - 1680) and one of the owners of the notorious Voynich manuscript. His intellectual production spans from physiology to mechanics and optics. Among his most renowned works there are one of the first comprehensive treatises concerning the study of colour theory and composition - *Thaumantias. Liber de arcu coelesti deque colorum apparentium natura, ortu et causis* (or. ed. Praga, typis Academicis, 1648) -, as well as a work on mechanics of colliding bodies, published posthumously, signalling the dissemination of Cartesian mechanicism in eastern Europe, *Othosophia seu philosophia impulsus universalis* (or. ed. Praga, Typis Daniel Michalek, 1683).

📖 OCLC 5894538911.

(Seller ref. MC0576)

€ 1650

29 - (GEOGRAPHY, PRINTING, SONCINO PRESS) **POMPONIUS MELA** (?-45 C.); **ERMOLAO BARBARO** (1454-1493)

Pomponius Mela Cosmographus de Situ orbis ab Hermolao Barbaro fideliter emēdatus (colophon: Pisauri, per Petrum Capha, In domo Hieronymi Soncini 1510)

§ 4to (210x150); 34 leaves, signature: A-G¹⁻⁴, H¹⁻⁶. Later vellum. Stamp on title page, marginal annotations in an ancient hand. Fine copy.

The Spanish geographer Pomponius Mela wrote this work during the reign of the emperor Claudius; known in several manuscripts, it was first printed in 1471 and the first edition edited by Barbaro was published in 1493. A treatise including the geographical knowledge of the time, it went through several editions and it was used for generations as a textbook of geography in schools. The Venetian scholar and diplomat Ermolao Barbaro edited and translated several works by classical authors, such as Aristotle and Themistius. Posthumously published, this edition, already considered rare by Schweiger ("Scheint selten zu sein"), is the first of the eight works known of the printer Pietro Cafa, seven of which were published from the house of Soncino or in Soncino's name. Cafa, who previously worked for Aldo Manuzio, published in Pesaro between February and July 1510, after which date he apparently moved to Rimini, but without acting as a printer any more. "it is a commonly accepted tradition that in Aldo's house he learned or at least perfected himself in the art of printing, because the first time his name appears in the colophon of a work - Pomponio Mela's *De situ orbis*, published in Pesaro "for Petrum Capha, in domo Hieronymi Soncini, 1510, die IX Februarii" - shows himself to be a skilled typographer. It is not known when he left the Manuzian workshop. ... The following events in the life of C. pose other questions that our current knowledge does not allow to fully resolve the choice of Pesaro

as a place of residence, as well as the stay in the house of Gerolamo Soncino, an emulator of Manutius in more occasions. The observation that seven of the eight works produced by C. bear the indication "at home" or "in the name" of Soncino, may well lead to believe that the influence of the Jewish publisher, ... is at the origin of the presence of C. in Pesaro; but it cannot be ruled out that his arrival must be related to fact that Nicola Brenta, the typographer who, having finished printing the Savonarola Confessional on his own account in December 1509, no longer appears in the Pesarese area. ... After July 1510, the traces of the C. are lost; when on June 28, 1512 they reappear, his address is changed to "Arimini in contrata sancti Georgii de foro" ... However, no book signed by C. has been traced with the indication of Rimini. (Dondi, translated).

📖 SCHWEIGER II (2), p. 606; EMILIO BIGI *Barbaro*, *Ermolao In: Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani*; GIUSEPPE DONDI *Cafa, Pietro In: Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani*; MANZONI, pp. 233-234, n. 45. (Seller ref. MC0060) € 3300

30 - (RELIGION; JUDAICA; FIRST EDITIONS) (Jean MERCIER or Joannes MERCERUS) (?-1570)

Evangelium Matthaei ex Hebraeo fideliter redditum Parisiis, Apud Martinum Iuvenem, sub insigni D. Christophori è regione gymnasii Cameracensium. 1555 / Evangelium Hebraicum Matthaei, recens è Iudaeorum penetralibus erutum, cum interpretatione Latina, ad vulgatam quoad fieri potuit, accomodata. Apud Martinum Iuvenem, sub insigni D. Christophori è regione gymnasii Cameracensium. 1555.

§ 2 parts in 1 volume, 8vo (138x95); 68 leaves; [7], 136, [12] pp. Signature: a-h¹⁻⁸, i¹⁻⁴; a-i¹⁻⁸, h¹⁻⁶. Woodcut printer's mark on title page and woodcut initials in the Latin part. Second part printed in Hebrew. Handwritten annotations in pencil, in Latin and French, on last free leaf. Later calf, gilt fillets on covers, gilt spine with morocco title-piece; gilt dentelles inside covers, edges and leading edges gilt. Spine skillfully restored. Fine copy.

Only edition, quite rare; the Hebrew text was re-edited in 1879 by Adolf Herbst. The work contain the Gospel of Matthew in Hebrew, the Latin translation and, at the end of the original text, 23 Jewish objection to the Gospel, also printed in Hebrew. Mercier was a "French Hebraist. Born in Uzès, near Nîmes, Mercier was a pupil of François Vatable, whom he succeeded as professor of Hebrew at the Collège Royal, Paris, in 1546. Unlike his master, Mercier was a prolific writer, publishing works on Hebrew and Semitic grammar, Latin translations and editions of the Targums, Bible commentaries, and other books of Jewish interest. Owing to his sympathy with the Reformers during the French religious wars, Mercier was obliged to take refuge in Venice in 1567 and, after returning to France, he died of the plague. ... His other works include *Besorat Mattei* (1955 [sic., for 1555]), a Hebrew version of the gospel of Matthew; ... Among those who studied under Mercier was the Huguenot leader and author Philippe de Mornay (*Du Plessis-Mornay, 1549–1623*)." (Encyclopaedia Judaica). The manuscript, discovered in 1553 and here translated into Latin, was of remarkable interest, in particular because of the settled tradition of the Church, according which the Gospel of Matthew was the only New Testament document originally written in Hebrew. "... Jean du Tillet, Bishop of Brieu, found a while traveling in Italy in the year 1553, found the Hebrew manuscript (of the Gospel of Matthew) among the Jews, and brought it back with him to Paris, where he commissioned a Hebrew scholar, Jean Mercier, to translate it into Latin. Mercier, however, has a slightly different tale to tell. In his own preface he states that the Bishop of Brieu had extorted the MS. from the Jews of Rome for the purpose of examination." (Schonfield, p. 3); indeed, in the same year, following a papal decree for the suppression of the Talmud, also every Hebrew book was confiscated. But, in whatever way, if legitimate or as result of a ruthless decree, did the manuscript came in possession of the Bishop, Mercier accomplished the required task and translated it into Latin. Three other versions of Matthew in Hebrew are known: one used in the XIII century by the Spanish Dominican Raymund Martini, one translated by the Jewish writer Shem Tob and included in 1385 in his work *Touchstone* and another published by Sebastian Münster in 1537. Comparing the different versions, Schonfield postulates the existence of an unknown version from which originated the Martini, Shem Tob, (and Münster from this one) and Mercier translations, with the latter being the oldest one: "There can be no doubt that the du Tillet MS. remains in undisputed possession of the field as the oldest and most complete Hebrew version of any part of the New Testament at present know. It has, therefore, a peculiar interest in many ways. Firstly, because it reveals the interest taken by Jews in the person of Christ from an early date, and, secondly, because it was just this Gospel, of Matthew, which was believed by the Church to have been originally written in Hebrew, and which in various recensions persisted for centuries among the Judeo-Christian communities of Palestine and Syria." (Schonfield, p. 13). In his XIX century edition Herbst considered the manuscript translated by Mercier as a translation into Hebrew from the *Vulgata* but with a thorough analysis, especially on linguistical basis, Schonfield demonstrate this not being the case ("In summarizing the results, the present writer is not satisfied that in the du Tillet MS. of

Matthew's Gospel we have merely a Hebrew version of the Vulgate made by a medieval translator. There are many early traditional elements in the text which cannot be accounted for in this way. ... certain linguistic proofs are brought forward which seem to show that the Hebrew text underlies the Greek, and that certain renderings in the Greek may be due to a misread Hebrew original. The suspicion arises - one wishes that it could be verified - that the Hebrew text may be a descendant of the lost original of Matthew's Gospel." - Schonfield, p. 17) and he finally reach the conclusion that the text cannot be more recent than the II century (Schonfeld, p. 40).

📖 *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, <https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/mercier-jean-x00b0>; HUGH J. SCHONFIELD *An old Hebrew text of St. Matthew's Gospel* Edinburgh, Clark, 1927.
(Seller ref. MC0419) € 2300

31 - (ASTRONOMY; NAVIGATION; SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS; ILLUSTRATED; FIRST EDITIONS) Adriaan METIUS (Adriaan ADRIAANSZON) (1571-1635)

Adriani Metii Alkmar. Prof. Mathes. in Acad. Frisiorum De Genuino usu utriusque globi tractatus. Adjecta est nova Sciaticorum, & arti Navigandi ratio novis Instrumentis, & Inventionibus illustrata. Franekeræ, Excudebat Uldricus Balck, Ordinum Frisiae Typographus, Sumptibus Joannis Jansonii, Bibliopolæ Amstelodamens. Anno 1624. **Second part: Mensura Geographica, Et Usus Globi Terrestris, Artisque Navigandi Institutio, novis Instrumentis & Inventionibus adaucta Per Adranum Metium Alcmarianum.** Franecaræ Excudebat Uldericus Balck, Ordinum Frisiae Typographus.

§ 2 parts in 1 volume, 4to (195x150); [16], 210, [2], 84 pp. Signature: (?)-(?)⁴, A-Z⁴, Aa-Cc⁴, Dd², a-k⁴, l². Large woodcut printer's mark on both title pages, woodcut head- and tail-pieces and initials, richly illustrated. Leaves Z¹⁻⁴ (pp. 179-184) misbound as follows: 179/178, 177/178, 183/184 (misnumbered 182/184), 181/182 (misnumbered 181/181); leaf Dd¹⁻² (pp. 209/210 of the first part and title page of the second part) misbound after k⁴. Contemporary calf, spine gilt, edges marbled. Light marginal waterstain at last few pages. Very good copy.

First edition of the two works together. The first part was previously published in Dutch under the title *Fundamentale ende grondelycke onderwysinghe van de Sterrekonst* in 1614 (Franeker) and 1621 (Amsterdam) and translated into Latin by Bernardus Schotanus (1598-1652). An edition of 1611 is cited both by Bierens de Haan and Houzeau-Lancaster but is not in Hoogendoorn and we were not able to trace any copy in public libraries worldwide. First Latin edition of the second part, first published in Dutch in 1614 and 1621 according to Hoogendoorn. The first part is a treatise on astronomy while the second one demonstrates the use of globes and measuring instruments both for the study of the physical properties of the world and in navigation. Metius was the son of the Dutch mathematician, cartographer, surveyor and mayor of Alkmaar Adriaan Anthoniszoon. He studied at the university in Franeker and afterward at the University of Leiden, where he was a pupil of Snellius; he worked for a short time under Tycho Brahe on the island of Hven. Metius was professor ordinarius of mathematics, surveying, navigation, military engineering, and astronomy at Franeker from 1600 until his death. He was authorised to teach in the local language instead of Latin and was rector of the university in 1603 and 1632. In 1625 he was awarded a degree *honoris causa* in medicine. A curiosity: a page of the 1621 edition of the first part is depicted in the famous painting by Vermeer, *The Astronomer*, "... opened to the section in which "one can learn to measure in the sky through certain geometrical instruments the situation the stars have in accordance with their longitude and latitude." This part of the guide deals with the astrolabe, ..." (Welu, p. 265) and it corresponds to the illustration found at p. 115 of the present edition.

📖 KLAAS HOOGENDOORN *Bibliography of the Exact Sciences in the Low Countries From Ca. 1470 to the Golden Age (1700)* Brill, 2018, p.645-646; BIERENS DE HAAN 3179 (1st part) and 3202 (2nd part, later edition); HOUZEAU & LANCASTER 2820; CORNELIS DE WAARD *Metius* In: *Nieuw Nederlandsch Biografisch Woordenboek* Teil 1, Sijthoff, Leiden 1911, 1325-1327; J. WELU *Vermeer's Astronomer: Observations on an Open Book* In: *Art Bulletin*, 1968, vol. 68, n. 2, p. 263; VAN DER AA *Schotanus, Bernardus*, 1874, vol. 17.

(Seller ref. MC0682)

€ 2800

32 - (CANON LAW; ILLUSTRATED; FIRST EDITIONS) NICASIVS DE VOERDA (WOERDA) (1440-1492)

Arborum trium consanguinitatis, affinitatis, cognationisque spiritualis lectura notatum digna magistri benemeriti Nicasij de Woerda ... (Colophon: impressum Colonie in officina ... Henrici Quentell, anno virginei partus 1502)

§ 4to; [16] leaves. Title page printed in red and black; 5 large woodcut diagrams in the text (one printed in red and black). Bound in vellum, leaf from an ancient manuscript antiphony.

First separate edition, previously published, shortly after his death, in his work *Enarrationes Nicasii de Voerda in quatuor libros Institutionum* (Cologne, Johann Koelhoff, 1493, republished in Lyon, 1550).

The present edition, edited by Sebastian Brant, includes as appendix Nicasius' commentary on the *Arbor actionum* of Joh. Bassianus (Cremonensis) and went through six separate editions between 1502 and 1508.

The author deals with the questions of canonical impediments to marriage due to bonds of consanguinity, affinity and spiritual kinship, a much debated problem among medieval canonists that remained at the forefront of university dissertations for a long time. Nicasius von Voerda was a jurist and a priest; he was born a village near Mechelen. Even though he became blind at the age of four, he devoted himself to scholarly studies. He studied arts and theology in Leuven, then law in Cologne, where he obtained a doctorate and became a professor. As a priest he preached, heard confessions and served at the altar. He died in 1492. The German humanist and satirist Sébastien Brant (1458-1521) was professor in Strasbourg and is best remembered as the author of *Das Narrenschiff* (*The Ship of Fools*). Heinrich Quentell (?-1501) was one of the first printers to provide his works with a title page; after his death the family business was run by his sons.

📖 TEICHMANN; EISENHART, AUGUST RITTER VON *Voerda, Nicasius von* in: *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie* 23 (1886), S. 568 [online version] (URL: <https://www.deutsche-biographie.de/pnd100686648.html#adbcontent>); ÉM. STEENACKERS *Notes et Documents sur la vie et les travaux de Nicaise de Voerda (1440-1492)*. (Publiés avec une introduction historique.). In: *Bulletin de la Commission royale d'histoire. Académie royale de Belgique*. Tome 88, 1924. pp. 319-382; SEVERIN CORSTEN *Quentell, Heinrich* in: *Neue Deutsche Biographie* 21 (2003), S. 40-41 [Online-Version] (URL: <https://www.deutsche-biographie.de/pnd102359229.html#ndbcontent>).
(Seller ref. MC0843) € 2100

33 - (BOTANY; ILLUSTRATED; COLLOTYPES; PHOTOGRAPHY) OGAWA Kazumasa (1860-1929)

Some Japanese Flowers chromo-collotype by K. Ogawa, F.R.P.S., Tokyo Sold by Kelly and Walsh, Limited, Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong and Singapore, 1897

§ Folio (390x275), [2] leaves (title page and index), 10 plates, chromocollotype, interleaves with the plate number and the scientific and Japanese name of the flower depicted. Japanese-style cardboards, beige crepe paper with light green floral design. Very fine copy.

The Japanese photographer Ogawa Kazumasa was born in the Saitama prefecture (presently larger Tokyo), the son of one of the last Samurai (which were abolished in 1870). An apprentice of the photographer Yoshiwara Hideo, he studied afterward collotype printing with the renown Albert Type Company in the U.S.A., the first Japanese citizen to study photography abroad; back in Japan, in 1884 he opened his own studio in Tokyo becoming one of the most appreciated photographers and a pioneer in the development of photography and photomechanical printing in Japan.

Collotype is a mechanical process to print images from glass negatives; Ogawa was able to obtain prints with up to 25 different tones and called his productions *chromo-collotypes* and are renown for their high quality. Between 1864 and 1896 various portfolios were published, under the title "Some Japanese Flowers" and several were later used for Frank Brinkley's series, *Japan, Described and Illustrated by the Japanese, Written By Eminent Japanese Authorities and Scholars*, published in 1897-98. The number of plates "Books of this type and title (*Some Japanese Flowers*) have been reported with 6, 10, 12, 18, 33, 37 & 38 collotype plates. Wenckstern states: "Flowers, Some Japanese, several editions, containing from 10 to 38 Plates, 1894-96." (Baxley, http://www.baxleystamps.com/litho/ogawa/ogawa_flowers1_1895.shtml)

📖 GEORG G. BAXLEY http://www.baxleystamps.com/litho/brink_15/f.shtml; DULWICH PICTURE GALLERY, <https://artsandculture.google.com/story/tQUhXNJ8DM9yrw>
(Seller ref. MC0644) € 4200

34 - (ORNITHOLOGY; HUNTING; ILLUSTRATED; FIRST EDITIONS) Giovanni Pietro OLINA (1585-1645 c.)

Uccelliera ovvero discorso della natura e proprietà di diversi uccelli e in particolare di que' che cantano, con il modo di prendergli, conoscergli, allevargli, e mantenergli, E con le Figure cavate dal vero, e diligentemente intagliate in Rame dal Tempesta e dal Villamena. Opera di Gio. Pietro Olina novarese dottor di legge, dedicata al sig. cavalier Dal Pozzo. In Roma, appresso Andrea Fej, 1622

§ 4to (250x175); [4], 81, [6] leaves. Engraved printer's device on title page. XIXth century brown morocco, gilt ornamental frame on front cover, gilt central ornament with a bird; back cover a simpler gilt frame and the same central ornament with the owner's name "Burlamacchi"; gilt dentelles inside covers. Engraved armorial exlibris of Burlamacchi on paste down. Usual slight foxing due to the paper quality, but a good, well margined copy.

First edition of one of the most famous books about birds and how to recognize, capture, raise and breed them. The beautiful illustrations are engraved by two renowned artists of the time, Antonio Tempesta (1555-1630) and Francesco Villamena (1566-1624). Olina was an Italian naturalist, lawyer,

and theologian; very little is known about him, but that he graduated in Siena in letters, theology and philosophy and was interested in hunting.

Olina was befriended with the scholar and member of the *Accademia dei Lincei* Cassiano del Pozzo (1588-1657) and the *Uccelliera* was largely based on material collected by the latter. "When Cassiano was inducted into the *Accademia dei Lincei* in 1622, he submitted a book about birds, *Uccelliera*, published the same year ... as proof of his scientific expertise. The author's name is given as Giovanni Pietro Olina (?1585-?1645), a lawyer friend of Cassiano's, but much of it is known to have been based on material written or assembled by Cassiano himself. Furthermore the etched illustrations of birds ... are taken from a series of beautiful watercolours drawings commissioned by Cassiano from Vincenzo Leonardi (fl. 1621 - c. 1646). one of the great masters of naturalistic illustration ..." (Freedberg, p. 150).

📖 DAVID A. FREEDBERG *Cassiano and the Art of Natural History* In: Olivetti (editor) *The Paper Museum of Cassiano dal Pozzo, London, The British Museum* [Exhib. catalogue], Milan, 1993 (Seller ref. MC0647) **€ 4600**

35 - (LITERATURE; ILLUSTRATED) Francesco PETRARCA (1307-1374)

Il Petrarca nuovamente ristampato, diligentemente corretto. Con brevi argomenti di Pietro Petraci. In Venetia Appresso Nicolò Misserini (Colophon: 1610)

§ 12mo (100x50); 346, [12] pp., signature A-P¹². Title within allegorical woodcut frame, portrait of Petrarca and Laura, 6 woodcuts illustrations, one for each of the *Trionfi*, woodcut head- and tail-pieces and initials. Contemporary vellum. Very fine copy.

In the same year Misserini published another edition with a slightly different title (*Il Petrarca di nuovo Ristampato, et di bellissime figure Intagliate in Rame adornato E diligentemente corretto Con argomenti di Pietro Petraci*), copper engravings and minor differences; the present one is possibly the first of the two. Both editions were censored and the sonnets RVF 114, 136, 137 and 138 omitted with the explanations: "qui manca un Sonetto, che era scandaloso" (here a sonnet, which was scandalous, is missing) on p. 98, for sonnet 114 and "Qui mancano tre Sonetti, levati dalla Santa inquisizione" (here are missing three sonnets, removed by the Holy Inquisition) on p. 123 for the three others. A biography of Petrarca by Alessandro Vellutello (1473-?) is present.

📖 REINER SPECK *Bibliotheca Petrarquesca* n. 343; FISKE, p. 35 (Seller ref. MC0665) **€ 1300**

36 - (LITERATURE; INCUNABULA) Francesco PETRARCA (1304-1374); Francesco FILELFO (1398-1481)

(Colophon: *Canzoniere: Finisse il commento deli sonetti et cançone del Petrarcha composto per el prestantissimo oratore et poeta messer Francesco Philelpho*) Incipit: [P]rohemio del prestante oratore et poeta messer Francesco Philelpho al illustrissimo et inuictissimo principe Filippo Maria Anglo [sic] Duca de Milano circa la interpretatio[n]e per lui sopra gli sonetti et cançone de messer Fra[n]cesco Petrarca facta (colophon: P[er] Theodor[um] de Reynsburch et Reynaldu[m] de Nouimagio compagni, Imp[re]sso nella inclita citta da Venexia), 1478

§ 4to; 90 leaves, signature a⁸, b⁶, c⁸, d-f⁶, g⁸, h-o⁶. Main text flanked or surrounded by commentary; spaces left blank for initials, with printed guide letters. XVth century limp vellum, ancient drawing in red and black on covers. Very fine copy.

First published in 1470. Petrarch's *Canzoniere*, together with the *Trionfi*, are his only works written in the Tuscan vernacular. The title, *Canzoniere*, designate Petrarch's *Rerum vulgarium fragmenta* (the collection of his rhymes); the title of *Rime sparse*, used in several editions, is taken from the first verse of the sonnet-proem. The work is a collection of 366 compositions (317 sonnets, 29 songs, 9 sestinas, 7 ballads and 4 madrigals); even though the central theme is the poet's love for Laura, other themes, such as religion, poetry, politics, time, glory, are also important. The *Canzoniere* is divided into two parts (263+103), traditionally entitled "In vita di Madonna Laura" and "In death of Madonna Laura". About two months before the same printer published Petrarch's *Trionfi*; the two works can be found together.

📖 GW M31641; Brunet IV, 540-541 (Seller ref. MC0699) **€ 8000**

37 - (HUMANISM; CLASSICAL EDUCATION; ALDINE PRESS; FIRST EDITIONS) Coelius Ludovicus, RHODIGINUS (alias Ludovico RICCHIERI) (1469-1525)

Sicuti antiquarum lectionum commentarios concinnarat olim vindex Ceselius, ita nunc eosdem per incuriam interceptos reparavit Lodovicus Caelius Rhodicinus, in corporis una velut molem aggestis primum linguae utriusque floribus, mox advocato ad partes Platone item, ac Platonicis omnibus, necnon Aristotele, ac haereseos eiusdem viris aliis, sed et theologorum plerisque, ac iureconsultorum,

ut medicos taceam, et mathesin professos. Ex qua velut lectionis farragine explicantur linguae latina loca, quadrigentis haud pauciora ferè, vel aliis intacta, vel pensiculate parum excussa. Opto valeas, qui leges, livore posito (colophon: Venetiis, in aedibus Aldi et Andreae soceri, mense februario, 1516)

§ Folio; 80, 862, [6], signature: AA-CC⁴, DD², EE⁴, FF², a-z⁴, (et)⁴, (cum)⁴, (rum)⁴, aa-zz⁴, 2(et)⁴, 2(cum)⁴, 2(rum)⁴, A⁴, B⁵. Title page printed in red, Alde anchor on title page and on last leaf. Venetian 18th century marbled calf, decorated spine with ribs. Corners slightly bumped, spine faded. Few light waterstains on lower margin.

First edition. Work of immense erudition, dealing with medicine, musique, natural history, gastronomy, literature, magic and more. The author, the humanist Ludovico Ricchieri, was also known under the name of Celio Rodigino, latinized in Caelius Rhodiginus; he received his first education in Rovigo, then studied philosophy and Greek and Latin literature in Ferrara and natural philosophy and law in Padua. He taught in Rovigo, Milan and other towns. “*The Antiquarum Lectionum Libri Sedecim represent the work of many years. Between 1515 and the following year he stayed in Venice to follow the edition of the work which was published in 1516 by Aldo Manunzio. The edition represented the culmination of a monumental work of reading, cataloging and commenting on ancient authors that Ricchieri had already begun in 1508. When already working on a collection of proverbs, he read Erasmus of Rotterdam's Adagia and decided to abandon his project for a more ambitious one: the compilation of all theological, philosophical, philological and scientific knowledge. ... The fame that followed the publication of the Lectiones earned Ludovico Ricchieri the five-year teaching (from 1519 to 1523) of Greek and Latin literature in Milan (even though he was among the professors at the University of Pavia). In 1517 the Lectiones were reprinted in Basel by Johannes Froben and in Paris by Josse Bade, giving the author fame throughout Europe.*” (italiani.it, translated). The work is dedicated to Jean Grolier de Servières, viscount d'Aguisy (c. 1489/90-1565); treasurer-General of France and a famous bibliophile and book collector, Grolier is especially known for his patronage of the Aldine Press, and his love of richly decorated bookbindings.

📖 RENOUARD *Annali delle edizioni aldine*, Paris, 1803, I, p. 126; <https://rovigo.italiani.it/ludovico-ricchieri-la-vasta-erudizione-del-celio-rodigino/>

(Seller ref. MC0670)

€ 4500

38 - (LAW; LAW HISTORY; BINDINGS) **Aymarius Du RIVAIL** (1491-1558)

Aymari Rivallii Allobrogis, Iureco[n]sulti eruditissimi eloquebtissimiq; Civilis historiae iuris, sive in XII Tab Leges commentariorum libri quinq; iam denuo diligenterre cogniti. Historiae item Iuris Pont liber singularis Moguntiae 1533 (colophon: apud Iuonem Schoeffer)

§ 8vo (135x100); [16], [358 pp. (signature: []⁸, A-Y⁸, Z⁴; Z⁴ blank). Title within woodcut allegorical frame, woodcut printer's mark on last page. Contemporary calf, richly blind-tooled: central allegorical figures (different on front and back cover) surrounded by portraits; on front cover “XXXI”. Hand-written title-piece on spine. Traces of the original gilt dye; clasps missing, spine worn, top and foot of spine missing, otherwise very fine.

Important work in a beautiful binding. Du Rivail, Seigneur de la Rivalière, was a prominent French jurist and legal historian, author of numerous legal and historical works. He served as president of the parliament at Grenoble during the early sixteenth century. Pupil of Jason del Maino and Philippus Decius, first student, then *Legum Doctor* and teacher at Pavia university, belonging to a generation of jurists deeply marked by the reading of the great Italian humanists (Valla, Philephus, Pomponius Letus, Flavius Blondus, Politianus, Crinitus), and so convinced of the inadequacy of the traditional interpretative approach developed in the era of *Ius Commune*, Aymar du Rivail was the first who, at the time modern, undertook to describe a history of the sources of Roman law. His *Historia iuris civilis* - defined “*un'oeuvre pionnière*” by a famous legal historian - and consisting for more than half in a collection and in a study of an impressive number of fragments of the Twelve Tables - is the first completed attempt and the first to be printed, of reconstruction of the ancient Roman legislative text drawn up by the Decemvirs in 451-450 BC.

Dedicated to the French chancellor Antoine Duprat and modelled both on the Pomponius Letus *Historia* and Cicero *De legibus*, the work classified and analyzed all the rules' sources of Roman law, building on, in an historicized form, the Aristotelian - Polybian division of governmental species, i.e. monarchy, represented by the regal law, aristocracy by the *senatusconsulta* and democracy by *plebiscita*. The *Historia*, with the study of the early sources of Roman law, from the XII tables (of which the work represents the first and most successful hypothesis of *palingenesis* never elaborated in the Renaissance), to canon and feudal law too, conferred a decisive impulse to antiquarianism and to historical reflections about origins.

The Rivail's book is the result of an impressive work of material collection, selection and settlement of rules, realized with a great scientific awareness of the problem; the resulting reconstruction of the text of the *antiquae romanarum leges*, also certainly still far from the results that will be achieved in the following centuries, was nevertheless - considering the bulk of the material collected - of the absolute greater historical value.

📖 GRAESSE, VI, p. 133; ADAMS, R - 590; BRUNET, IV, 1318-19; DILIBERTO, O. *Umanesimo giuridico- antiquario e palinogenesi delle XII tavole - 2* in: M. Buonocore, O. Diliberto, A. Fiori *Un manoscritto inedito in tema di legge delle XII Tavole* Miscellanea Bibliothecae Apostolicae Vaticanae, 15, 2008, pp. 49-99; JEAN-LOUIS FERRARY *Aymar Du Rivail et ses Historiae iuris civilis et pontificii libri quinque* in: *Bulletin de la Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France* 1992, pp. 116-122; JEAN-LOUIS FERRARY *Un juriste étudiant à l'Université de Pavie: Aymar du Rivail* in *Bollettino Società Pavese di Storia Patria* 1995, 165 and passim; D. MAFFEI *Gli inizi dell'umanesimo giuridico* Milano, 1956, pp. 138-139; E. VON MÖLLER *Aymar du Rivail, der erste Rechtshistoriker* Berlin, 1907; GIRAUD *Aymar du Rivail et sa famille* Lyon, Perrin, 1849.

(Seller ref. MC0549)

€ 2300

39 - (ALGEBRA) Johannes SCHEUBEL (1494 - 1570)

Algebrae compendiosa facilisque descriptio, qua depromuntur magna arithmetices miracula. Authore Ioanne Scheubelio Mathematicarum professore in Academia Tubingensi. Parisiis, apud Gulielmum Cavellat, in Pingui Gallina, ex adverso Collegii Cameracensis, 1551.

§ 4^{to}; 52 leaves; sign.: A-N⁴. II issue (dated 1552 on the title page and 1551 on the colophon). Slightly later full vellum binding. Numerous woodcut mathematical illustrations and algebraic operations throughout the text. A charming, wide-margined copy.

Second issue of the first and only edition of the first comprehensive treatise on algebra to be printed in France. Developing and deepening mathematical concepts originally presented in his commentary on the first six books of Euclid's *Elements* (Basileae, per Ioannem Hervagium, 1550), Scheubel by this book introduces in France the algebraic symbols of the German school of Michael Stifel (1486/7 - 1567) and Christoff Rudolff (1499 - 1545), such as "+", "-", roots and powers.

Scheubel begins his treatise with the explanation of the symbols for powers employed by the Germans, but unlike Stifel he retains a symbol for *numerus* or *dragma*. He explains these symbols, up to the twelfth power, and remarks that the list may be continued indefinitely. But there is no need, he says, of extending this unwieldy designation, since the ordinal natural numbers afford an easy nomenclature.

In the treatment of irrationals or *numeri surdi*, Scheubel uses two notations, one of which is the abbreviation *Ra.* or *ra.* for *radix*, or "square root," *ra.cu.* for "cube root," *ra.ra.* for "fourth root". Confusion from the double use of *ra.* (to signify "root" and also to signify *x*) is avoided by the following implied understanding: if *ra.* is followed by a number, the square root of that number is meant; if *ra.* is preceded by a number, then *ra.* stands for *x*. Thus "8 *ra.*" means $8x$; "*ra.* 8" means $\sqrt{8}$. Scheubel's notation and techniques were systematically employed and further developed by the greatest mathematician of late 16th-century France, François Viète (1540 - 1603).

Always appreciated by collectors and scholars for the clear exposition and the pleasantness of the reading (beside its indisputable rarity), Scheubel's *Algebra compendiosa* is remembered by the notorious English mathematician Charles Hutton (1737 - 1823) as a *work most beautifully printed, [which] is a very clear though succinct treatise; and both in the form and matter much resembles a modern printed book*, in addition to remembering how we can find in it the first printed mention of Diophantus of Alexandria (201/15 - 285/9 CE) as father of Greek algebra (*Tracts on Mathematical and Philosophical subjects*, II, pp. 241-242).

📖 ADAMS S 656; D.E. SMITH, *Rara Arithmetica* 252; OCLC 247384699.

(Seller ref. MC0212)

€ 2000

40 - (ASTRONOMY; ASTROLOGY; FIRST EDITIONS) Johannes SCHÖNER (1477 - 1547)

De iudiciis nativitatum libri tres. Scripti a Ioanne Schonero Carolostadio professore publico Mathematicum, in celebri Germaniae Norimberga. Item prefatio D. Philippi Melanthonis, in hos de Iudicijs Nativitatum Ioannis Schoneri libros. Norimbergae, in officina Ioannis Montani & Ulrici Neuber, 1545.

§ 4^{to}, [8], CLII, leaves; signature: [α]-β⁴, A-Z⁴, a-n⁴, o⁶. Title page with woodcut vignettes, numerous horoscopic diagrams and tables, historiated initials; woodcut printer's device on last leaf's verso. Vellum. Recent binding in ancient vellum, hand-written title on spine. A wide-margined, neatly preserved copy.

The rare, fascinating and sought-after first edition of the treatise *On the judgements of nativities* by the mathematician, theologian, astronomer and globe-maker Johannes Schöner, better known as the most

important early modern editor of Johannes Müller von Königsberg, aka Regiomontanus (1436 - 1476), whose works he tirelessly published from 1531 to 1544.

This work is considered extremely relevant in the Renaissance debate over the 'scientific' value of astrology not only for being one of the very first printed treatises entirely dedicated to astrological *genitures* (and related analyses often leading to strictly *judicial* conclusions) but mostly for its early discussion of Copernican cosmology, of which Schöner puts through a cautious acceptance based on the accuracy of his Polish colleague's mathematical argumentation. Schöner, in fact, knew Copernicus himself thanks to a common friend, Philipp Schwartzerd, aka Melanchthon (1497 - 1560), who signed the preface of the present work, defining it the first organic manual dedicated to the art of horoscopes, while the author is described as 'a natural-born pedagogue'. With *De iudiciis nativitatum* the foundations for the academic teaching of astrology were laid, and the work represents a genuine operational manual, based on Greek, Arabic and medieval manuscript sources, and including a thorough examination of the knowledge concerning arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and scientific instruments necessary to become a competent astrology scholar. "Schöner had been one of those who encouraged Copernicus to publish his magnum opus. Now in the present work, although preferring the method of Ptolemy[*'s Tetrabiblos*] in astrological judgments to those of subsequent astronomers, Schöner maintained that the Copernican system was not unfavorable to astrology. He illustrated the method of finding the ascendant at birth by arguing back from the subsequent accidents befalling the person in question by his own geniture, thereby giving some autobiographical information. He was born on January 16, 1477, at 11 p.m. in a latitude of fifty degrees. At the age of forty years and 192 days (i.e. in 1517) he was very 'scabby, ulcerous and afflicted with apostumes and various melancholy disturbances', which showed the influence of Saturn. When fifty-eight on New Year's Day (presumably in 1535) he had a bad fall from a height, of which 'the cause was Saturn retrograde in Leo in the tenth house of my geniture'. In another passage, he stated that the presence of three other planets with Mercury in the aerial triplicitas produces preeminent genius and sublimity of science. Proof of this was the geniture of the most learned Regiomontanus who had Mercury, Mars, sun and moon together in Gemini" (L. Thorndike, pp. 367-368).

📖 ADAMS S 681; CALLET 9997; ROSENTHAL 3532; THORNDIKE *A History of Magic and Experimental Science* V, pp. 354-369 (for Schöner's life and work), ZINNER 1884; C. BROSEDER, *Im Bann der Sterne. Caspar Peucer, Philipp Melanchthon und andere Wittenberger Astrologen*, pp. 153-156. (Seller ref. MC0457) € 16500

41 - (LITERATURE; THEATRE; CLASSICAL ANTIQUITY) SOPHOCLES (496 c. - 406 c. B.C.)

Sophokleous Tragōdiai epta Sophoclis Tragoediae septem. Tragoediarum nomina, Ajax flagellifer. Electra. Oedipus tyrannus. Antigone. Oedipus coloneus. Trachinie. Philoctetes. Francoforti. 1555 (colophon: Apud Pet. Brubachium)

§ 8vo (160x90); 427, (1) pp., 1 blank leaf, signature A-Z⁸, Aa-Dd⁸ (Dd⁸ blank). Title page printed in red and black, in Latin and Greek, heading and initial of p. 8 printed in red; woodcut initials. Text in Greek. Contemporary vellum binding. Initials M.P. in pencil on title page, annotation in Greek in an ancient hand, ownership stamp in Greek on last free leaf "M. ΣΑΝΔΡΑΒΕΑΗ". Tear with no loss on leaf H⁸, some unimportant foxing at few pages, title page a little browned. Very good copy.

Nice edition, entirely printed in Greek fonts, of Sophocle's tragedies. The printer, Peter Braubach (1500-1567) was active in Frankfurt and published 9 books only.

📖 M. VALLERIANI, F. KRÄUTLI et al. 2019 *Braubach, Peter* In *Sphaera Database*. Available at: hdl.handle.net/21.11103/sphaera.100343 (Seller ref. MC0658) € 1200

42 - (ASTRONOMY; ILLUSTRATED; FIRST EDITIONS) Johannes STÖFFLER (1452-1531)

Calendarium Romanum Magnum, Caesare[ae] maiestati dicatum, D. Ioanne Stoeffler iustingensi Mathematico auctore. ... (Colophon: Impressum in Oppenheim per J. Köbel, 24 Martij mensis, Anno 1518)

§ Small folio (308x215); [14], 74, [32], [18] leaves. Title within woodcut armorial border, dedication to Maximilian I within architectural woodcut border, woodcut initials; full-page woodcut "*simulacrum humani corporis*" (depiction of the human body) within the same border as the title, the Abacus, Calendar and tables printed in red and black, 24 small topographical woodcuts (some repeated) in the Abacus, 12 woodcuts of the human occupations related to each month and 12 woodcuts of the signs of the zodiac in the calendar, 63 woodcuts of solar and lunar eclipses, 4 full-page woodcuts of astronomical instruments printed in red and black. Contemporary half-calf on wooden boards External low corner of title page skilfully restored, title page a little dusty; leaf 5 and its conjugate 10 printed on smaller paper. Fine copy on large paper, complete also of the often missing *errata* leaves.

First edition, rare; the alleged edition of 1515 given by Houzeau Lancaster cannot be traced anywhere. A German translation was published by the same Köbel in 1522. The work contains 41 propositions devoted to the zodiac, eclipses, the calculation of Easter, etc.; ancient and modern observances of Easter and reform of the calendar are also discussed. In the “*Abacus Regionum per totam ferme Europam*” the positions of different places (England, Ireland, Scotland etc.) are given. The plate depicting the human body is an atlas of the blood vessel system, followed by suggestions of therapy according to astrological influences. Stöffler’s proposal for calendar reform, given in the present work, became the foundation of the Gregorian calendar. This edition was considered very rare (“*Fort rare*”) already by Houzeau and Lancaster. Stöffler, was a German mathematician, astronomer, astrologer, priest, maker of astronomical instruments; he was professor of mathematics and astronomy at the University of Tübingen, and he had among his students Philipp Melanchthon and Sebastian Münster. He wrote several works, including ephemerides, almanacs, descriptions of globes and astronomical instruments. Jakob Köbel (1462-1533) established his printer house first in Heidelberg and later in Oppenheim, the first press in that town. A man of many interest, he had several official positions in Oppenheim (protonotary, legally qualified process assistant, official surveyor, etc.), wrote several works on mathematics and astronomy, was printer, publisher, wood cutter, and member (Sodale) of the Rheinische humanist association Society for Science and, befriend with Stöffler, published several of the latter’s works. The present one is considered one of Köbel’s finest works.

📖 Brunet, V, 548; Graesse, VI, p. 502; Houzeau and Lancaster I, 13730; Adams S-1884; Caillet 10385; Fairfax Murray *German* 403; Gingerich *Rara astronomica* 12; Proctor 11939; Stillwell *Awakening* 112; Wellcome I, 6102.

(Seller ref. MC0660)

€ 16500

43 - (ENGLAND; MEDIEVAL PHILOSOPHY; INCUNABULA; RARIORA) Radulphus (or Ralph) STRODUS (about 1350-1400)

Consequentiae. Comm: Alexander Sermoneta; Strodus: Obligationes; Paulus Pergulensis: Dubia; Gaetanus de Thienis: Declarativa ; Richardus de Ferebrich: Consequentiae. Venice, Bonetus Locatellus for Octavianus Scotus, February, 11, 1493

§ 4to (207x170); 130 leaves (sign: a-p8; q10), text in gothic, two columns, 39-52 lines to a page, large Scotus printer’s device at last leaf verso, fine copy, neatly printed on crisp paper.

Fourth edition (1st, Venice, Leonhardus Wild, 1481), the most complete, including also philosophical works by Gaetanus de Thiene, Paulus Pergolensis and Richardus de Ferebrich (here in its first edition?). Ralph Strode was an English logician in the second half of the fourteenth century, Master of Arts and fellow of the Merton college, Oxford, a colleague of John Wycliff an close friend of Chaucer, was author of a *Logica* in six treatises, whose manuscripts were soon dispersed, surviving with varying degrees of success. Strodus was famous as a teacher of logic and philosophy and a writer on educational subjects. Besides his *Logica* he wrote *Consequentiae*, a treatise on the syllogism, and *Obligationes* or *Scholastica militia*, a series of “formal exercises in scholastic dialectics”. The treatise on *Consequentie* became a textbook at Padua University in the late fifteenth century and was published various times, sometimes with the one on *Obligationes* and often with some commentaries by Italian logicians. He belonged, like Thomas Aquinas and Bonaventure, to that “School of the Middle” which mediated between realists and nominalists. (en-academic.com).

“*Strode's account of formal consequence is intended to provide a tighter connection between antecedent and consequent than that provided by the classical account and within Strode's view that “every consequence which is formally good is materially good”. Thus Strode's view doesn't form the immediate background for Descartes's, but it puts in play the idea that deduction is not an objective relation between abstract objects or sentences but a mental operation performed on the basis of what can be understood or imagined. The conception of consequence popularized by Strode was not immediately or universally accepted.*” (Normore, p. 450).

📖 <https://en-academic.com/dic.nsf/enwiki/951027>; Calvin G. Normore “*The Necessity in Deduction: Cartesian Inference and Its Medieval Background*” In: *Synthese*, Sep., 1993, Vol. 96, No. 3, *Logic and Metaphysics in Aristotle and Early Modern Philosophy*, pp. 437-454

(Seller ref. MC0640)

€ 7500

44 -(LEXICONS; REPERTOIRES; GREEK WORKS) SUIDAS (X-XI century)

ΣΟΥΔΑΣ: ΤΟ ΜΕΝ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΒΙΒΛΙΟΝ, ΣΟΥΔΑΣ, ΟΙ ΔΕ ΣΥΝΤΑΞΑΜΕΝΟΙ ΤΟΥΤΟ, ΑΝΑΡΕΣ ΣΟΦΟΙ, ΕΥΔΗΜΟΣ ΠΗΤΩΡ... Basileae, apud Hieronymum Frobenium, et Nicolaum Episcopium, 1544.

§ Folio size; [396] leaves, two large printer devices (on title and last pages), sign.: a-z⁶, A-Z⁶, aa-uu⁶ (uu⁶ blank on the *recto*, with printer device on the *verso*), XVIIth century vellum, hand-written title on,

text on two columns, entirely printed with an elegant italic script. Beautiful copy on strong and large crisp paper.

Wonderful Swiss reprint of the Greek 1514 Aldine edition of the *Suda Lexicon*, encyclopedic work of the Byzantine Age which preserves information about many disciplines, including History, Philosophy, Literature, Geography, applied Sciences, habits and traditions of the Mediterranean World, for a time-span of almost two thousand years. With more than 30.000 records, the *Suda* reveals its absolute extraordinariness in its records on the History of Greek Literature, reporting information from numerous sources, most of which are lost by now. Along with works such as the *Learned Banquetters* by Athenaeus of Naucratis, the *Myriobiblos* by Photius, the *Lives* of Diogenes Laertius, the *Suda* contributes enlightening those personages and aspects of the Greek World otherwise unknown. Despite the name *Suda* is derived from the Greek σοῦδα (fortress, palisade), the majority of the modern scholars recognizes in the form *Suda* nothing but the corruption of the proper name *Suidas* (Σουίδαας), which, besides, recurs in the original preface to the text.

📖 ADAMS, S 2063; BRUNET, V, col. 587; J. G. T. GRAESSE, VI.1, 526

(Seller ref. MC0636)

€ 3800

45 - (MEDICINE) Jan Baptist VAN HELMONT (1580 - 1644)

Ortus medicinae. Id est, Initia physicae inaudita. Progressus medicinae novus, in morborum ultionem, ad vitam longam. Authore Ioanne Baptista van Helmont, Toparcha in Merode, Royenborch, Oorschot, Pellines, & c. Edente auctoris filio, Francisco Mercurio van Helmont, cum eius praefatione ex belgico translata. Bound with: Joannis Baptistae van Helmont, Toparchae in Royenborch, Pellines, & c. Opuscula medica inaudita. I. De lithiasi. II. De febris. III. De humoribus Galeni. IV. De peste. Amsterodami, apud Ludovicum Elzevirium, 1648.

§ 4¹⁰ (200x152), [36], 800 [i.e. 808]; [8], 110, [2, blank], 115, [1], 88 pp.; sign.: *_****⁴, *****², A-III⁴, A-P⁴, A-O⁴, P²; A-L⁴. Original full vellum binding (slightly soiled) with manuscript title on the spine; author and author's son portrait on leaf *^{4v}, incredibly fresh and wide margined copy. Provenance: personal collection of the German pathologist and medical historian Walter Pagel (1898 - 1983), with ink inscription (*Walter Pagel MCMXLVIII*) inside the front cover and ex-libris of his son, the British astrophysicist Bernard Pagel (1930 - 2007) on the lower left corner (*Ex libris B[ernard]. E[phraim]. J[ulius]. Pagel*).

First collected edition of the works of the Flemish alchemist, physician and physiologist Jan Baptist van Helmont, edited posthumously by his son Franciscus Mercurius (1614 - 1698/1699).

Scientific genius but man of his time as well, van Helmont was, on the one hand, a disciple of Paracelsus (though he scornfully repudiated his errors as well as those of most other contemporary authorities), a mystic and alchemist. On the other hand, he was touched with the new learning based on experiment that was producing men like William Harvey, Galileo Galilei and Francis Bacon.

He refused the Four Elements theory, stating that only air and water were primitive elements. Fire he explicitly denied to be an element, and earth was not one because it can be reduced to water. He based his medical system on the Paracelsian concept of *Archeus*, a term used generally in alchemy to refer to the lowest and most dense aspect of the astral plane which presides over the growth and continuation of all living beings. Over and above the *Archeus*, he believed that there was the sensitive soul which is the husk or shell of the immortal mind. Before the Fall the *Archeus* obeyed the immortal mind and was directly controlled by it, but at the Fall men also received the sensitive soul and with it lost immortality, for when it perishes the immortal mind can no longer remain in the body. In addition to the *Archeus*, van Helmont believed in other governing agencies resembling the *Archeus* which were not always clearly distinguished from it. From these he invented the term *blas* (motion), defined as the *vis motus tam alterivi quam localis* (*twofold motion, to wit, local, and alterative*), that is, natural motion and motion that can be altered or voluntary. Of *blas* there were several kinds (e.g. *blas* of human beings, *blas* of stars and *blas* of meteors).

He wrote extensively on the subject of digestion, addressing earlier ideas on the subject, such as that food was digested due to the body's internal heat. If such was the case, van Helmont argued, how could cold-blooded animals live? His own opinion was that digestion was aided by a chemical reagent, or *ferment*, within the body, such as inside the stomach. Medical historian Rom Harré suggests that in this way, van Helmont's idea was *very near to our modern concept of an enzyme* (*Great Scientific Experiments*, pp. 33-35).

Van Helmont is furthermore regarded as the founder of pneumatic chemistry, as he was the first to understand that there are gases distinct in kind from atmospheric air. The very word *gas* he claimed as his own invention.

The present edition includes:

- the first Latin edition of *Ortus medicinae*, based on, but not restricted to, the material of *Dageraed, oft Nieuwe Opkomst der Geneeskunst (Daybreak, or the New Rise of Medicine)*; or. ed. Amsterdam, by Jan Jacobsz Schipper, op de Keyzers-gracht, 1659);

- the second enlarged edition of *Opuscula medica inaudita* (or. ed. Coloniae Agrippinae, apud Jodocum Kalcoven, 1644), the first part of which, *Febrium doctrina inaudita*, was first published in 1642 (Antuerpiae, apud viduam Ioan. Cnobbarri).

This unique copy was once owned by the medical historian Walter Pagel, on which he certainly studied for the drawing up of the very first modern work on van Helmont's life and work, published in 1982: *Joan Baptista van Helmont. Reformer of Science and Medicine* (Cambridge, CUP).

📖 GARRISON-MORTON 665; HIRSCH III, 153; NLM/KRIVATSY 5447; NORMAN 1048; OSLER 2929; WALLER 4307; WELLCOME III, 241.

(Seller ref. MC0183)

€ 2600

46 - (ARCHITECTURE; ILLUSTRATED) Marcus VITRUVIUS POLLIO

M. Vitruvii viri suae professionis peritissimi, De Architectura libri decem, ad Augustum Caesarem accuratiss. conscripti: & nunc primum in Germania qua potuit diligentia excusi, q̄q. hinc in de schematibus non iniucundis exornati. A diecimus etiam propter argumenti conformitatem, Sexti Iulii Frontini de aquaeductibus urbis Romae, libellum. Item ex libro Nicolai Cusani Card. de staticis experimentis, fragmentum. Cum indice copiosissimo, & dispositione longe meliori, quam antea. Argentorati (Strasburg) in officina Knoblochiana per Georgium Machaeropicoeum 1543

§ 4to (195x132); [52], 262, [52] pp. Signature: *⁴ *a-*d⁴ *e⁶ AZ⁴, AA-HH⁴ II⁶ [alpha]-[epsilon]⁴ [zeta]⁶. Several large/full-page woodcut illustrations. Later brown calf, blind-tooled fillets with gilt decoration at the corners, five-ribbed spine with and floral decorations. Fine copy.

Second issue of the first edition printed in Germany, edited by Walther Hermann Ryff. Soon after (the date on the colophon of both issues is the same, August 1543) “*the master printer, Georg Messerschmidt published a second version of it, replacing Ryff's dedication ... with his own...*” (Lemerle); the title pages are also slightly different. The text of this edition is largely based on Fra Giocondo's edition of 1511 and many of the illustrations are also the same, but new ones are also included (Andrianou et al. p. 15-16, n. 7). In the present edition two short treatises by Frontinus (*de aquaeductibus...*) and Cusani's (a fragment from *de staticis experimentis*) are included. Sextus Julius Frontinus (c. 40-103 AD), a Roman civil engineer, author, soldier and senator was appointed in 97 *curator aquarum* (supervisor of the aqueducts) by emperor Nerva; *de aquaeductibus* an official report to the emperor on the state of the aqueducts of Rome, is the best known of his technical treatises.

📖 F. LEMERLE *Books on architecture* <https://architectura.cesr.univ-tours.fr/traite/Notice/Messerschmidt1543.asp?param=en>; D. ANDRIANOU, H. STEINMETZ-LOVETTE, C. PASTORE, B. ROBINSON, L. TAYLOR, A. ZANONI together with L. HASELBERGER *Reviving Vitruvius: Six Centuries of De Architectura: A Catalogue of Editions at the University of Pennsylvania* 1996 Philadelphia, 1996.

(Seller ref. MC0825)

€ 3000

47 - (HISTORY; PHILOSOPHY; ALDINE COUNTERFEITS; TYPOGRAPHY) XENOPHON ()

Xenophon in hoc volumine continentur infrascripta opera Xenophontis. Paedia Cyri Persarum regis. De venatione. De re publica & de legibus lacedaemoniorum. De regis Agesilai Lacedaemoniorum laudibus. Apologia pro Socrate. Opusculum de tyrannide. No Printer (Lyon) (colophon: Expensis honesti viri Bartholomei Trot, 1511)

§ 8vo (160x95); [212] leaves, signature A-Y⁸, AA-EE⁸, FF⁴ (D⁴ signed as C⁴). Title page with woodcut printer's device (fleur-de-lys) printed in red. Contemporary vellum. Few pages slightly browned, last two leaves skillfully restored, good and well preserved copy.

Second edition of a Lyonnaise counterfeit of Aldus print, previously published without date; counterfeit of the Aldine edition of 1503. The italic type, engraved by Francesco Griffo, were introduced for the first time in 1501 by Aldus, who obtained a privilege for it from the city of Venice. The privilege, however, never prevented the illegal printing, using the same types, in Italy and abroad; the first counterfeit was produced as soon as 1503 by the Giunta in Florence and in the same year Aldus himself complained of the inferior quality of the Lyons counterfeit, printed by Balthasar da Gabiano, an Italian printer established in Lyon. Barthélemy Trot, also from Italy, around 1491 moved to Lyon, where he worked with Bonino de Boninis. About 1511 Trot became associated with Balthasar da Gabiano and together they printed several Aldine counterfeits, Trot's production characterized by the red fleur-de-lys. On the basis of several typographical characteristics, Shaw lists six groups of counterfeits; the present edition is included in group IV A and is the first dated edition with Trot's name (Shaw, n. 49); the previous edition, undated, belongs to group III and is tentatively dated by

Shaw to 1504. Translator of the works were, as stated in the colophon, Translated by Francesco Filelfo, Omnibonus Leonicensus, and Leonordo Bruni.

📖 David J. Shaw, *The Lyons Counterfeit of Aldus's Italic Type: A New Chronology* In: D.V. Reidy (ed.) *The Italian Book 1485-1800 Studies presented to Dennis E. Rhodes on his 70th birthday*, 1993, pp.117-133, no. 49; Renouard n. 36 and n. 20 for the first Lyon edition; Baudrier, pp. 409-413 (about B. Trot), p. 421-422 (this edition); A. F. Johnson *Type designs: their history and development* London, Grafton & Co., 1934, pp. 123 ff.

(Seller ref. MC0571)

€ 1800

ADDENDA

48 - (MEDICINE) Aulus Cornelius CELSUS (25 BC c. - 50 AD c.)

Aurelij Cornelij Celsi Mdicine libri octo noviter emendati et impressi: cum tabula repertoria cuiuslibet libri et capitula (colophon: Lugduni, impressor Simon Bevelaqua, die X mensis septembris 1516)

§ 4to (196x142); 106, [6] leaves, signature a-z⁴, A-E⁴, last leaf blank. Title page printed in red with woodcut printer's device (a cross composed by small crosses) in black; woodcut initials,. Text in gothic. Slightly later limp vellum, gilt double fillet and central medaillon on both boards. gilt edges; hand-written title on spine. Fine copy on crisp paper.

The only surviving of Celsus' works, possibly a part of an extensive encyclopedia; it was first printed in Florence in 1478, the first medical book to be printed. It is considered one of the best sources concerning medical knowledge in the Roman world. Divided in eight books, it deals with the history of medicine, anatomy, pharmacology, surgery, orthopedics, general pathology and describes specific diseases. It has long be discussed if Celsus was or not a physician; after an exhaustive analysis of the work, Pioreschi concludes: "As we have seen, Celsus was a physician. From his writing we may conclude that his professional skills were excellent and that his knowledge of medicine was exhaustive. He was also endowed with superior literary skills. The *De Medicina* is a masterpiece of Latin prose, while the arrangement and treatment of various subjects attests to a writer of outstanding intellectual capacities and not to a pedestrian compiler adapting and rearranging an original Greek text." (p. 211) and "His contributions to medicine are major he wrote the first major medical treatise in Latin; he created, almost single-handedly, scientific Latin; and he wrote the first systematic review of all that was known in medicine up to his time. Very few have accomplished as much." (p. 213).

📖 BAUDRIER, ii, 17-18 and BAUDRIER ii (with reproduction of the printer's device), 14 n. 2; VON GÜTLINGEN, iii; BEVILACQUA n. 6; DURLING, 906; PLINIO PRIORESCHI *A history of medicine* Horatius Press, 1996, pp.183-213 and passim.

(Seller ref. MC0833)

€ 2900

49 - (NUMÉROLOGY; FIRST EDITIONS; RARIORA) Guillaume D'ONCIEU(X) (1560 c.-1636 c.)

Guilielmi Onciaci Numeralium locorum decas, in omni ferè scientiarum genere mysticis referta propositionibus. Ad serenissimum Carolum Emanuelem Sabaudiae Ducesm. Lugduni, apud Carolum Pesnot, 1584.

§ 16mo (118x75); 412 pp, [2] blank leaves. Ownership signature *Oudin* on title page. Contemporary blind-tooled calf. Spine missing.

Very rare first edition of this numerology treatise where "the author examines, deepens, scrutinizes with immense erudition the various properties of numbers, and unveils their mysterious results. The ternary and the septenary mainly attract his attention the ternary fundamental principle eternal base of the material and immaterial order, containing in itself the even and the odd, number par excellence and source of numbers, ... the septenary, another principle, another type, where the manifestations of the supreme intelligence come to be molded and condensed, as Scripture proves in a host of examples..." (Ménabrèa, p. 446, translated). The author, from the Savoyard branch of a noble family was a lawyer and advisor, then president of the Senate of Chambéry. He was Lord of Donnes and Cognac in Bugey. The present work is dedicated to Charles-Emmanuel I, Duke of Savoy and Prince of Piedmont.

📖 BAUDRIER III, 159; LÉON MÉNABRÉA *Considérations générales sur les Procès intentés aux Animaux* In: *Mémoires De La Société Académique De Savoie* tome XII, 1846, pp. 445-447; GRAESSE, V, p. 23; <https://data.cerl.org/thesaurus/cnp01346348>

(Seller ref. MC0838)

€ 2900

50 - (ASTRONOMY; ILLUSTRATED; FIRST EDITIONS) Alessandro PICCOLOMINI (1508-1578)

De la sfera del mondo. Libri quattro in lingua toscana: i quali non per via di traduttione, nè à qual si voglia particolare Scrittore obligati: ma parte da i migliori raccogliendose parte di nuovo producendo;

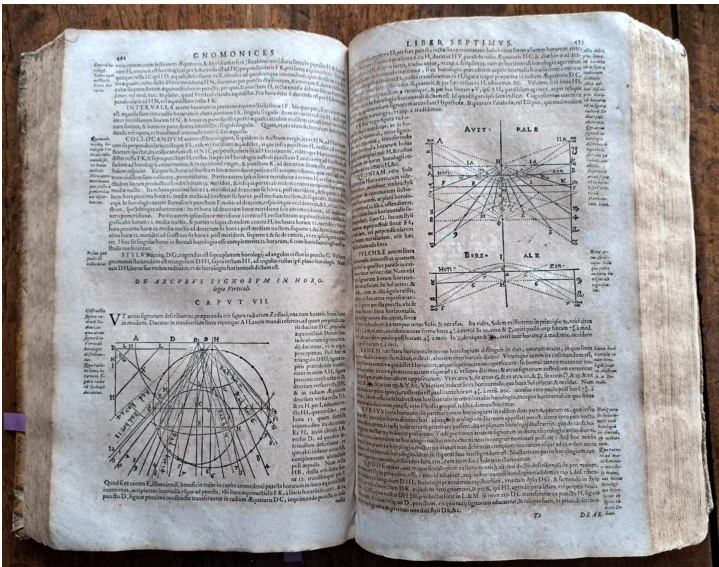
contengano in se tutto quel ch' intorno à tal materia si possa desiderare; ridotti à ta[n]ta agevolezza & à così facil modo di dimostrare che qual si voglia poco essercitato negli study di Matematica potrà agevolissimamente & con prestezza intenderne il tutto. De le stelle fisse. Libro uno con le sue figure, e con le sue Tavole dove co[n] meravigliosa agevolezza potrà ciascheduno conoscere qualunque stella dele XLVIII Immagini del Cielo stellato, e le Favole loro integramente: & sapere in ogni tempo de l'anno, à qual si voglia hora di notte, in che parte del cielo si trovino, non solo le dette Immagini, ma qualuque stella di quelle (colophon: In Venezia, per Giovanantonio & Domenico fratelli de Volpini da Castelgiufredo, ad istanza de Andrea Arivabeno, Tien per insegna il Pozzo. Del mese di Aprile, 1540).
§ 2 works in 1 volume, 4to (206x156); [8], 176, [2] leaves. Woodcut illustrations, including 48 star maps, 2 title pages with woodcut printer's device. Contemporary vellum. Fine copy.

First edition of both works, the second one is the first star atlas ever printed. Piccolomini's *La sfera* was not meant for students or scholar but, on the contrary, it was conceived as a mean of self-teaching for aristocrats and courtiers; its interest "... must be sought in the influence they were able to exert on the formation of knowledge (in astronomy, in cosmology, and on their relations with natural philosophy) of a cultivated public that would be capable, in the following years, of receiving and discussing the debate on astronomy and cosmography, after the diffusion of the ideas of Giordano Bruno and Galileo. It should be noted that Galileo himself had read and annotated a copy of Piccolomini's *La Sfera*." (Cozzoli, translated). The second work is a catalogue of the main fixed stars, written with the purpose "... to allow Laudomia Forteguerra, the lady to whom the book is dedicated, to observe the position of all the stars at each period of the year. *De le Stelle fisse* also contains mythological explanations on the constellations with explanations derived from certain poets." (Cozzoli, translated).

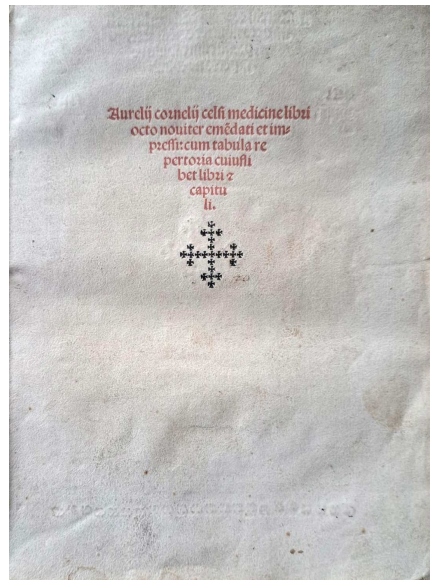
📖 RICCARDI I (II), 268-269; DANIELE COZZOLI *L'Oeuvre astronomique d'Alessandro Piccolomini* In: M.F. Pléjus, M. Plaisance, M. Residori, eds. *Alessandro Piccolomini (1508 - 1579). Un siennois à la croisée des genres et des savoirs*. CIRRI, Université La Sorbonne Nouvelle: 235 - 44, 2012
(Seller ref. MC0827)

€ 3500

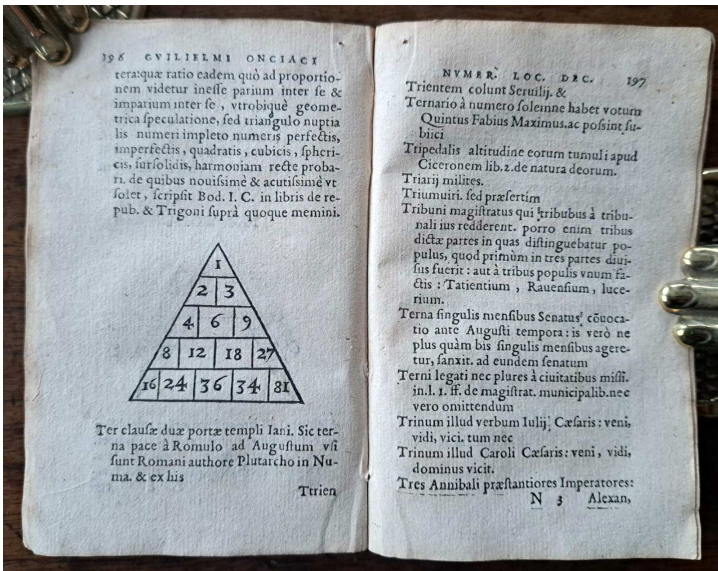




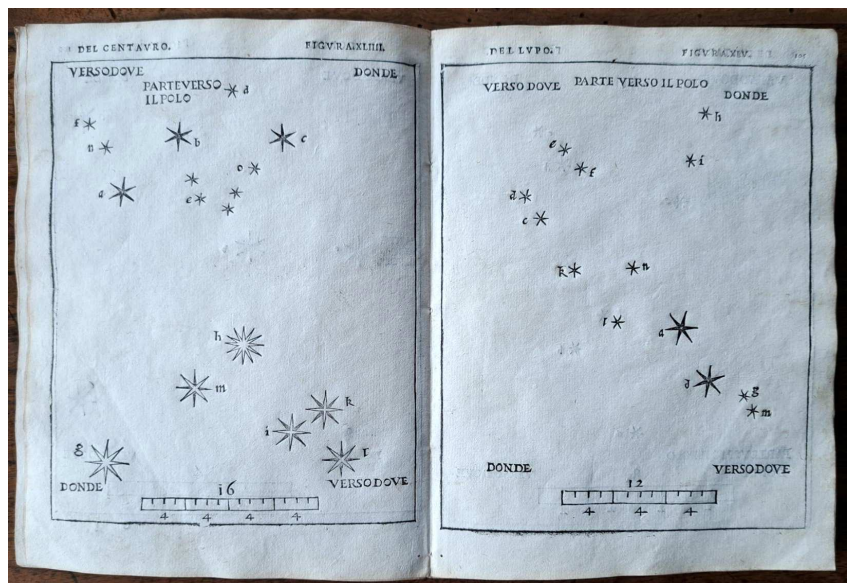
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N. 48



N. 49



N. 50



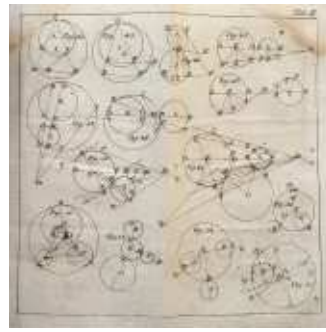
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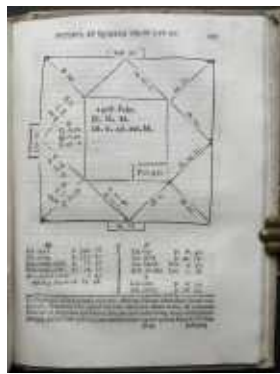
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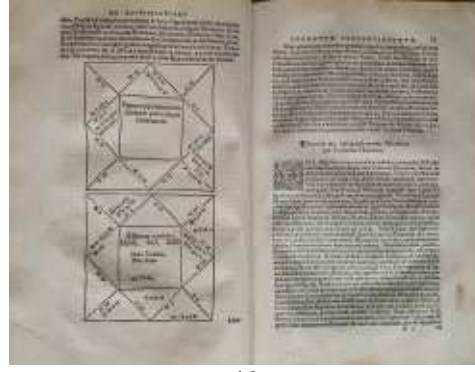
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36



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