



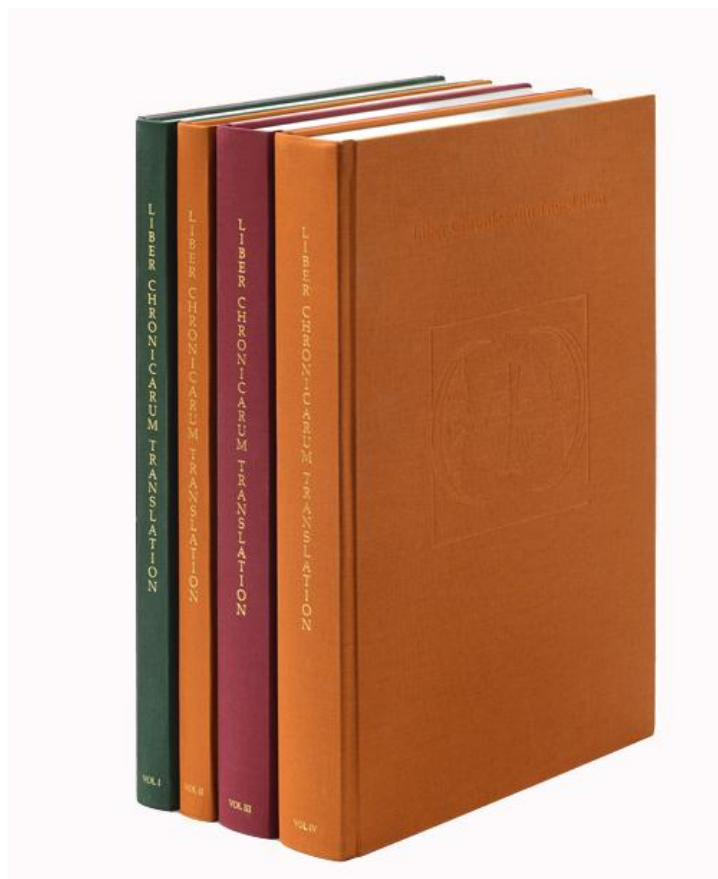
We are pleased to inform you that we have completed six new translations and facsimiles, of which four will appear in print in the same format as the Liber Chronicarum Translation Series. We will be making a very small print run with these books on the order of 30 to 50 copies. We have completed the translations and are currently working on the graphics and layout of these new books.

The Liber Chronicarum Translation and Leonardo da Vinci's facsimiles are currently available. All the other items in this prospectus will be ready to ship by the end of April 2014. We are currently taking reservations with no obligation or deposit required. You can also cancel your reservation at any time. Contact us at sales@smithandpress.com to reserve your copy.

1) Hartmann Schedel - Liber Chronicarum 1493 Translation (Currently Available)

We have recently completed the only known illustrated English translation of the Latin Edition of the Liber Chronicarum 1493. We went to extensive lengths to provide comprehensive notes and sources from which Schedel compiled this monumental work in the 15th century. Our translations are primarily targeted for the research and academic community. This work was recommended by ALA Choice Magazine for Academic Libraries. We encourage you to read the review. You can also view an October 2012 Blog article and a November 2012 Press Release on Fine Books Magazine's website regarding this Translation and our company, Smith&Press. (www.finebooksmagazine.com). We only produced 220 sets, of which only 71 remain.

Format is 16.25" x 11.25". Handbound hard cover cloth.



Liber Chronicarum Translation Volume 1-4

Nuremberg Chronicle Translation Volumes 1-4

ISBN: 978-0-9831407-2-6

ISBN: 978-0-9831407-1-9

ISBN: 978-0-9831407-3-3

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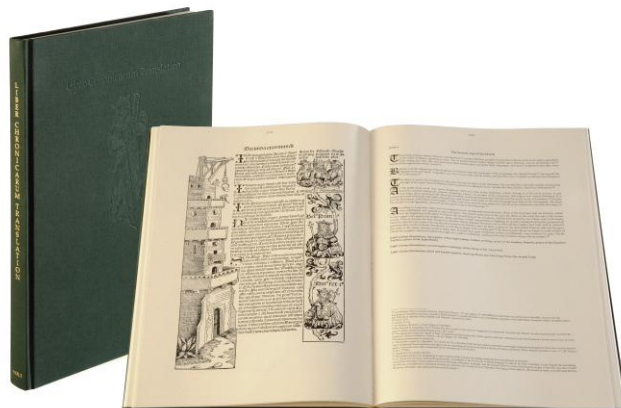
Liber Chronicarum Translation Volume 1

Volume 1 includes the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 7th Ages of the World.

- *The First Age of the World from Creation to the Deluge*
- *The Second Age from the Deluge to the Birth of Abraham*
- *The Third Age from the Birth of Abraham to the Kingdom of David*
- *The Seventh Age, reporting the coming of the Antichrist at the end of the world and predicting the Last Judgment.*

The first volume was produced to have the

beginning and end of the world. This volume contains over 1300 notes. Volume 1 is 265 printed pages.



Liber Chronicarum Translation Volume 2

This is the second volume of the Liber Chronicarum Translation series. This volume contains the translation of the 4th and 5th Ages of the World.

- *The Fourth Age from beginning of the Kingdom of David to the Babylonian Captivity.*
- *The Fifth Age from the Babylonian Captivity to the Birth of Christ.*

This volume contains over 1300 notes identifying sources used by Schedel and clarifying elements of the translation. Volume 2 is 250 printed pages.

Liber Chronicarum Translation Volumes 3&4

These are the Third and Fourth volumes of the Liber Chronicarum Translation series. These volumes contain the translation of the 6th Age of the World.

- *The Sixth Age from the Birth of Christ to the Present Day.*

Volume 3 contains 3,231 notes and Volume 4 contains 3,746 notes identifying sources used by Schedel and clarifying elements of the translation. Primary and secondary sources are listed at the end along with the addition of an index of illustrations, people and places.

Format is 16.25" x 11.25". Handbound hard cover cloth.

Volume 3 is 475 printed pages and volume 4 is 563 printed pages.

The 4 volume translation - \$1200.00 (Currently Available)

2) *Leonardo da Vinci - Codice del Volo (Circa 1505)*

We have completed the facsimile and the translation is currently in production. You have the option to purchase the facsimile only, translation and facsimile or translation only. This is one of Leonardo's notebooks concerning the flight of birds and the dynamics of their wings. In this codice, he postulates on the dynamics of flight and includes multiple force diagrams while discussing the influence of gravity and the wind upon a wing or object.

Beautiful facsimile and translation of Leonardo da Vinci's codice del Volo or flight.

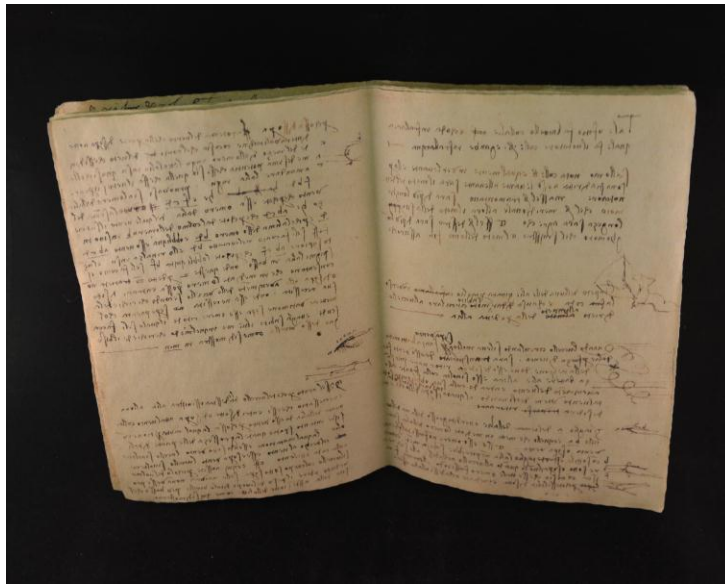
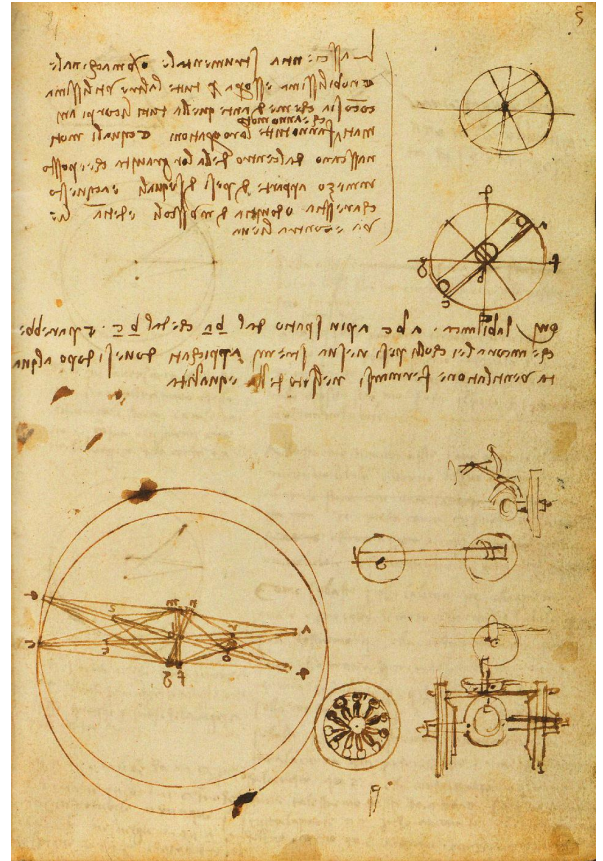


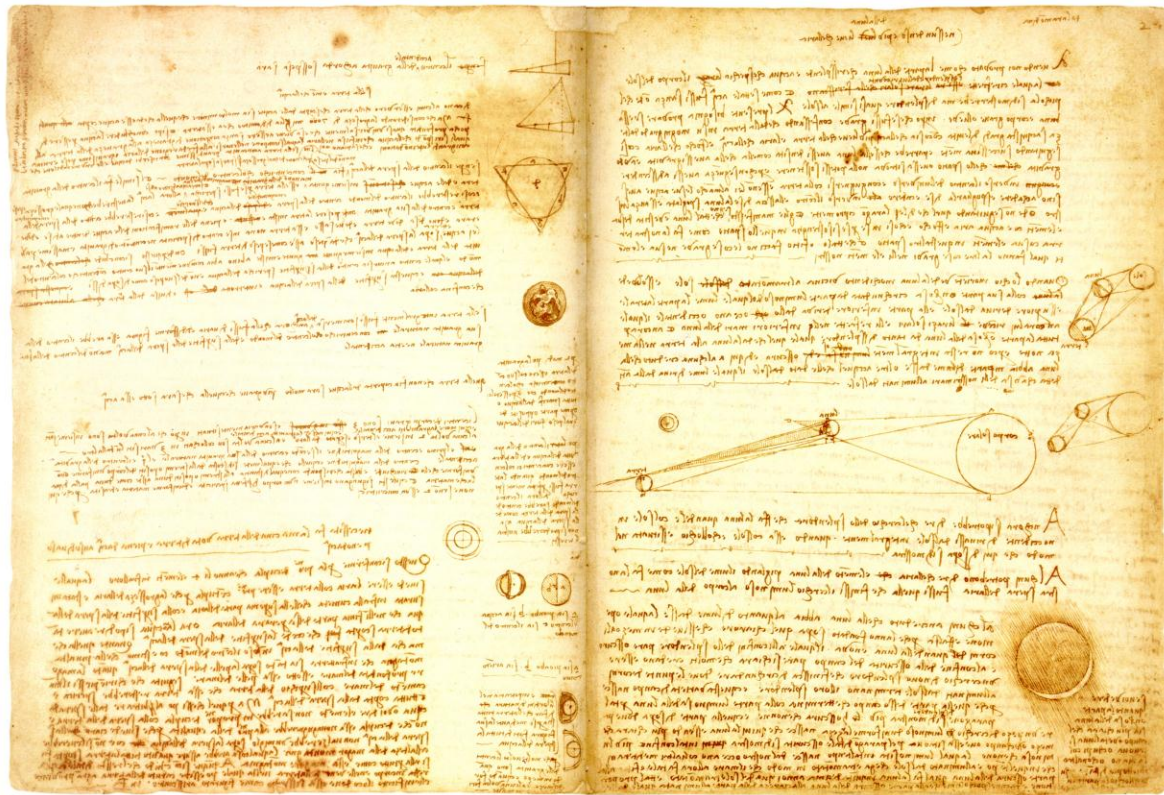
Image of the facsimile



The translation style is literal transference to remain as close to Leonardo's original words as possible. The manuscript is believed to be dated close to 1505 as he mentions observations of birds on his way to Fiesole, near the locality of Barbiga.

The facsimile of the Codice del Volo - (Currently available)	\$475.00
• Comes complete in a box	
The facsimile and translation - (Accepting reservations -Available end of April)	\$775.00
• Comes combined in a box	
The translation alone - (Accepting reservations -Available end of April)	\$325.00

3) Leonardo da Vinci facsimile of the Codice Leicester



This manuscript does not take the form of a single linear script, but is rather a mixture of Leonardo's observations and theories on astronomy; the properties of water, rocks, and fossils; air, and celestial light. The topics addressed include:

- An explanation of why fossils can be found on mountains. Hundreds of years before plate tectonics became accepted scientific theory, Leonardo believed that mountains had previously formed sea beds, which were gradually lifted until they formed mountains.
- The movement of water. This is the main topic of the Leicester Codex. Among other things, Leonardo wrote about the flow of water in rivers, and how it is affected by different obstacles put in its way. From his observations he made recommendations about bridge construction and erosion.
- The luminosity of the moon. Leonardo speculated that the moon's surface is covered by water, which reflects light from the sun. In this model, waves on the water's surface cause the light to be reflected in many directions, explaining why the moon is not as bright as the sun. Leonardo explained that the pale glow on the dark portion of the crescent moon is caused by sunlight reflected from the Earth. Thus, he described the phenomenon of planet shine one hundred years before the German astronomer, Johannes Kepler, proved it.

The Codex consists of 18 sheets of paper, each folded in half and written on both sides, forming the complete 72-page document. At one time the sheets were bound together, but they are now displayed separately. It was handwritten in Italian by Leonardo, using his characteristic mirror writing, and supported by copious drawings and diagrams.

Leicester Facsimile only – \$750.00 (Currently Available)

4) Gerolamo Cardano - Metoposcopia 1658 Translation

This is an illustrated translation of Gerolamo Cardano's *Metoposcopia*. Metoposcopy is the interpretation of facial wrinkles, especially those on the forehead, to determine the character of a person. It is also used as a type of divination and has been used in conjunction with astrology. This pseudoscience was invented by the great 16th century mathematician, physician, and astrologer Gerolamo Cardano (1501-1576).

The drawing reproduced here is from Cardano's *Metoposcopia* and shows the position of the planets on the wrinkles of the forehead. In all, Cardano worked up about 800 facial figures, each associated with astrological signs and qualities of temperament and character. He declared that one could tell by the lines on her face which woman is an adulteress and which has a hatred of any lewdness. Long, straight furrows indicate nobility of character. He claimed to be able to tell the generous from the trickster by their distinct lines and noted that having three curved furrows on the forehead proves one is a dissolute simpleton. The strongest feature of metoposcopy is that it is a non-invasive method of quickly assessing character. Its weakest features are that it has no scientific merit, although it can be easily verified by confirmation bias, and it is very cumbersome to have over 800 character traits to consider.

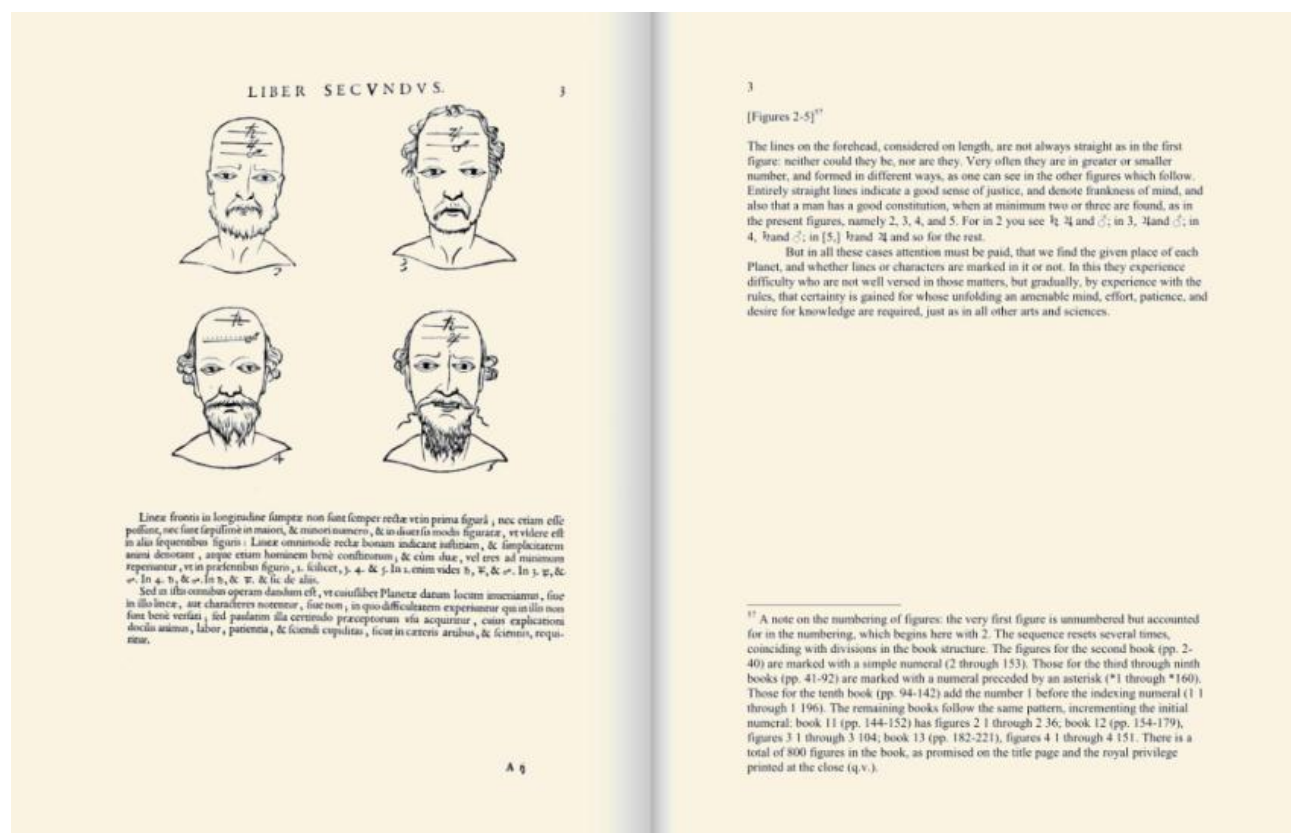


Image of the Latin Edition with translation on adjacent page.

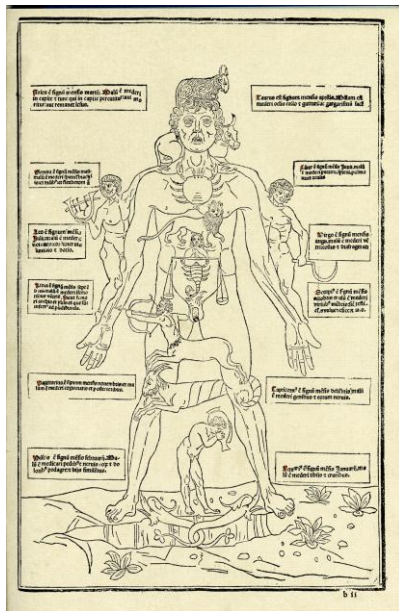
Cardano Metoposcopia translation

\$385.00

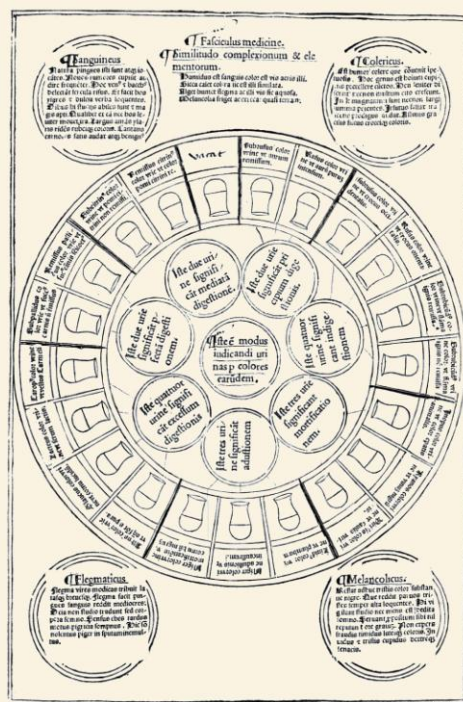
Latin and Greek translated to English., Hardcover Cloth
500 Printed pages.

(Accepting reservations- Available End of April 2014)

5) Fasciculus Medicinae 1495 Translation



This is a translation of the 1495 Latin edition of the *Fasciculus Medicinae*. *Fasciculus Medicinae* is a “bundle” of six independent and quite different medieval medical treatises. The collection, which existed only in two manuscripts (handwritten copies), was first printed in 1491 in Latin and came out in numerous editions over the next 25 years. Johannes de Ketham, the German physician routinely associated with the *Fasciculus*, was neither the author nor even the original compiler but merely an owner of one of the manuscripts. The topics of the treatises cover a wide spectrum of medieval European medical knowledge and technique, including uroscopy, astrology, bloodletting, the treatment of wounds, plague, anatomical dissection, and women’s health. The book is remarkable as the first illustrated medical work to appear in print; notable illustrations include: a urine chart, a diagram of the veins for phlebotomy, a pregnant woman, Wound Man, Disease Man and Zodiac Man. In 1495, it appeared in Italian under the title *Fasciculo de Medicina*.



[Page 4]

Fasciculus medicinae

Resemblance of physical constitutions and of elements.

Wetness is related to blood; its condition is the nature of air.¹⁵

Dryness warms the yellow bile [and] thus is similar to it.¹⁶

Phlegm is cold and wet and its nature is thus watery.¹⁷

Melancholy is cold and dry,¹⁸ like earth.¹⁹

[Inside the circle on the top left of the page:]

Sanguine [character]

By nature, these are thick people and jokers. They frequently like to listen to new rumors. For this character, Venus and Bacchus attract platefuls of laughter. And it makes these people cheerful and causes them to speak pleasant words. They are capable in their pursuits during the day²⁰ and move suited to them. In accordance with this [nature], anger does not move them easily in any way. [This character is] abundant in loving, joyful in laughing, and of a reddish color. Singing and full of song, it is sufficiently bold and kind.

[Inside the circle on the top right of the page:]

Choleric [character]

It is the humor of yellow bile which belongs to impetuous people. This kind of person is desirous of surpassing others. They do not²¹ learn easily and certainly do not prosper very quickly. Therefore they are magnanimous and indeed they strive to give away²² the greatest things. [This character is] unpolished, deceitful, prone to anger, a spendthrift, and bold. [It is] crafty, poor, slender, and of a saffron color.

[Inside the circle on the bottom left of the page:]

Phlegmatic [character]

Phlegm confers temperate, broad, and shallow natures. Phlegm makes people thick [and their] blood makes [them] moderate. They do not give themselves to their pursuits very swiftly, but they give their bodies to sleep. Their senses are dull, they are slow to fear, sluggish, and inactive. This [character] is slow because of sleep, slothful, and [has] much sputum.

[Inside the circle on the bottom right of the page:]

Melancholic [character]

It still remains sad; [its] color is that of a black substance. And this imparts small sadnesses; [its] temperament speaks of profound things. These people stay awake because of their pursuits and their mind is not given to sleep. They keep their intention to themselves, they think over nothing serious in speech. It is not a character devoid of deceit; it is fearful and of a yellow color. It is envious and desirous of sadness and is right-handed.

¹⁵ Describing the “sanguine” personality associated with the warm, moist humor of blood and the element of air.

¹⁶ The “choleric” personality was associated with the warm, dry humor of yellow bile and the element of fire.

¹⁷ The “phlegmatic” personality was associated with the cold, moist humor of phlegm and the element of water.

¹⁸ Reading *melancholic* for *choleric*.

¹⁹ The “melancholic” personality was associated with the cold, dry humor of black bile and the element of earth.

²⁰ Reading *diutius* for *diutius*.

²¹ Reading *non* for *non*.

²² Reading *largius* for *largius*.

Image of the *Fasciculus Medicinae* with translation on adjacent page.

Fasciculus Medicinae Translation
(Accepting reservations- Available End of April 2014)

\$385.00

6) Philippo Finella - De Quatuor Signis 1649 Translation



This is a facsimile and translation of a very obscure work by Philippo Finella published in 1649. Though he spent much of his life in Italy and is remembered chiefly for his writings on Metoposcopy and Physiognomy, Philippo Finella also wrote a short chiromancy in his Latin physiognomical work 'De Planetaria Naturali Phisionomia' published at Naples in 1649. The chapter on the hand covers some sixteen pages and includes a discussion of astrological

rulerships of the mounts and fingers as well as discussing various line formations such as the triangle and the quadrangle. The same year appeared a short treatise on divination from the different markings that can be found on the nails in his 'De Quartor Signis apparet in unguibus Manuum'. Included with this work is a divination using the moles of the face possibly inspired by Cardano's metoposcopia.

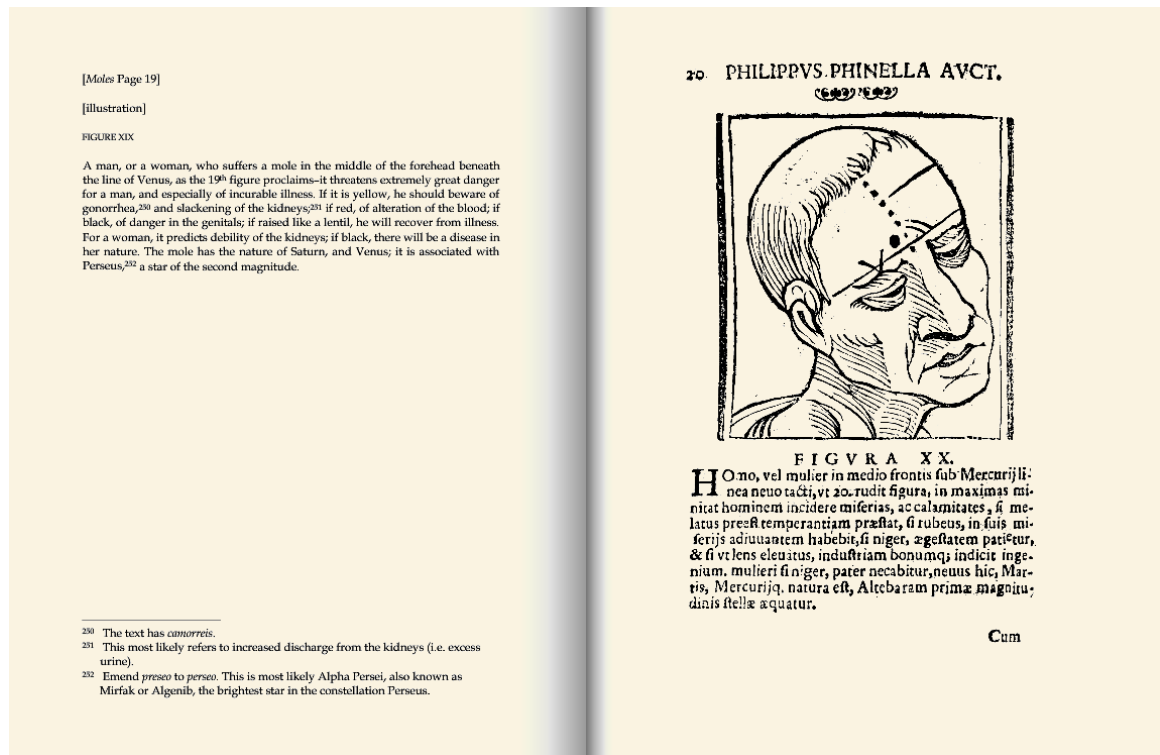


Image of De Quator Signis with translation on adjacent page.
Hardcover Cloth - 372 printed pages.

Philippo Finella- De Quartor Signis Translation \$325.00
(Accepting reservations- Available End of April 2014)