



Catalogue 01-2015

New Arrivals

Science and Medicine

Anatomy:	8, 18, 21, 22, 27
Botany:	1, 5, 12, 14
Chemistry:	16
Mathematics:	3, 7, 11
Medicine:.....	4, 8, 9, 10, 13, 17, 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29
Microbiology:	19
Physics:	2, 15, 25
Technology:	25
Zoology:	6
 <i>Dibner or Horblit:</i>	 2, 6, 14
<i>PMM:</i>	13, 15, 19, 25
<i>Norman:</i>	2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 27

Milestones of Science Books

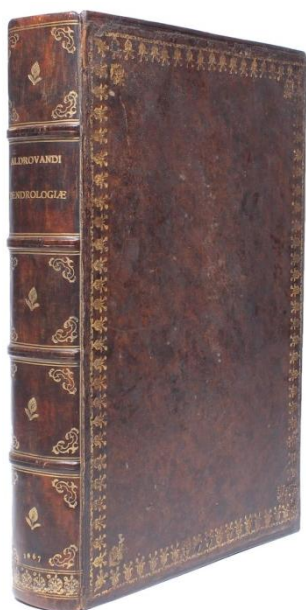
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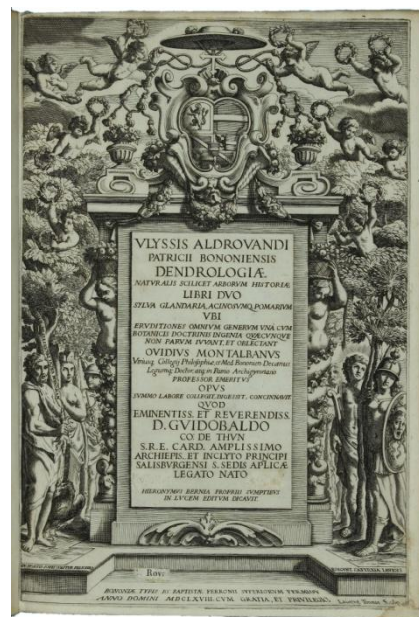
Member of ILAB and VDA

1 ALDROVANDI, Ulisse. *Dendrologiae naturalis scilicet arborum historiae libri duo sylva glandaria, acinosumque pomarium vbi eruditiones omnium generum unà cum botanicis doctrinis*

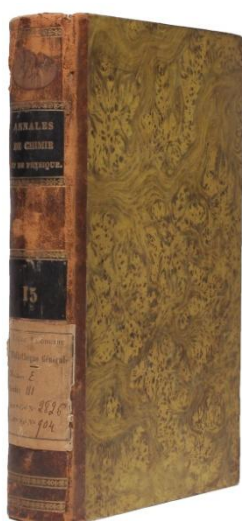


ingenia quaecunque non parum iuvant, et oblectant Ovidius Montalbanus... Bononiae: [Girolamo Bernia]: typis Io. Baptistae Ferronij, 1668. Folio (352x235 mm). [12], 660, [52] pp. Signature: +6, A-Z6, Aa-Zz6, Aaa-Mmm6, Nnn8. With 219 woodcut illustrations in text, many full page or near so, engraved allegorical frontispiece by Lorenzo Tinti, printed woodcut device on final leaf, half-title bound at end of preliminaries at position of wanting blank leaf +6. Colophon at end dated 1667 ("Bononiae, ex typographia Ferroniana 1667. Superiorum permissu"). Engraved title with small repair at lower corner just into platemark and erased ownership entry, small waterstain to lower corner throughout, text otherwise crisp with only very little browning and spotting. Restored full calf, boards with frame of original gilt floral decorations, spine rebaked perfectly matching boards. A fine copy or a rare work.
(#002078) € 8,500

Hunt 306; Nissen BBI 14; Pritzel 93; Haller I, 402; BM(NH) 27. - First edition of Aldrovandi's posthumous work, edited by Ovidio Montalbini, on the characteristics, medicinal uses, lore, and symbolism of trees, particularly those bearing fruits and nuts. The engraved title-page includes the arms of Cardinal Guidobaldo and a design of trees and classical figures. This copy has the second state of the preliminary pages according to Hunt with catchword on +2r reading "cultivates?". Aldrovandi was the instigator and first director of the R. Istituto ed Orto Botanico dell'Universita di Bologna, and is said to have formed one of the first herbaria as we know them today.



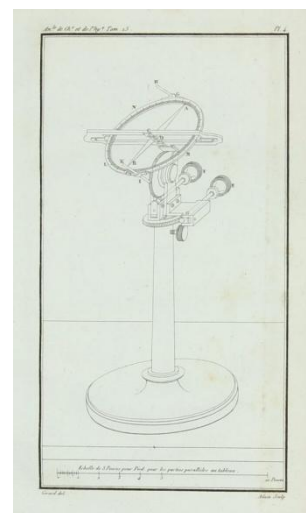
2 AMPERE, André-Marie. I. *Memoires sur l'action mutuelle de deux courants electriques.* II. *Suite du Mémoire sur l'Action mutuelle entre deux courans électriques, entre un courant électrique et un aimant ou le globe terrestre, et deux animans.* In: *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, vol. 15, 1820,



pp. 59-76, 170-218. Including 5 engraved plates. Paris: Crochard, 1820. 8vo (201x125 mm). Whole volume: 448 pp., including half title. Contemporary half calf with gilt spine and old shelf mark paper label to spine (little wear to extremities, spine rubbed, hinges cracked at head), sprinkled edges. Title page with old library stamp and shelf mark in manuscript. Internally fresh with only little occasional spotting and very minor age-toning. Provenance: Lycee Imperiale de Lille. Good copy, collated complete.
(#002090) € 2,600

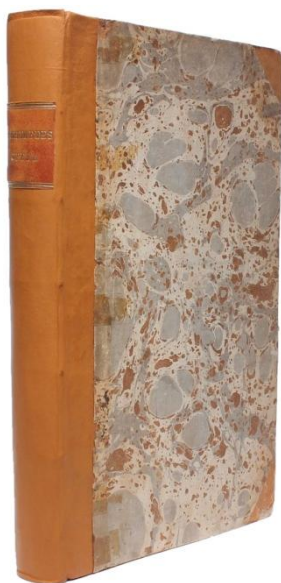
Dibner 62; Sparrow 8; Norman 43; DSB I, p.143; Wheeler Gift 762. - Like Oersted, Ampere was a devoted follower of Kant who constructed his own Kantian philosophical system. Ampere's philosophy postulated "two levels of knowledge of the external world ... phenomena, presented to us directly through the senses, and noumena, the objective causes of

phenomena" (DSB); this determined the form of his scientific discoveries, of which the most important were his discoveries in electrodynamics, beginning in the fall of 1820. Fascinated by Oersted's demonstration of the existence of electromagnetism, which had been reported by Francois Arago to an astonished Academie des Sciences on September 4, 1820, Ampere immediately set out to



determine through his own experiments the exact relationship of electrical current-flow and magnetism. He read his first report to the Academie des Sciences on September 18, 1820. In the present paper, his "first great memoir on electrodynamics" (DSB), probably written soon after November 6, the latest session of the Academic that is mentioned, Ampere describes the series of "classical and simple" experiments with which he first explored the interaction of two electric currents and of electric currents with magnets as well as with the earth's magnetic field. "He demonstrated for the first time that two parallel conductors, carrying currents traveling in the same direction, attract each other; conversely, if the currents are traveling in opposite directions, they repel each other" (Sparrow, Milestones of Science, p. 33). His experiments provided empirical evidence for his new theory of magnetism as "electricity in motion." (DSB).

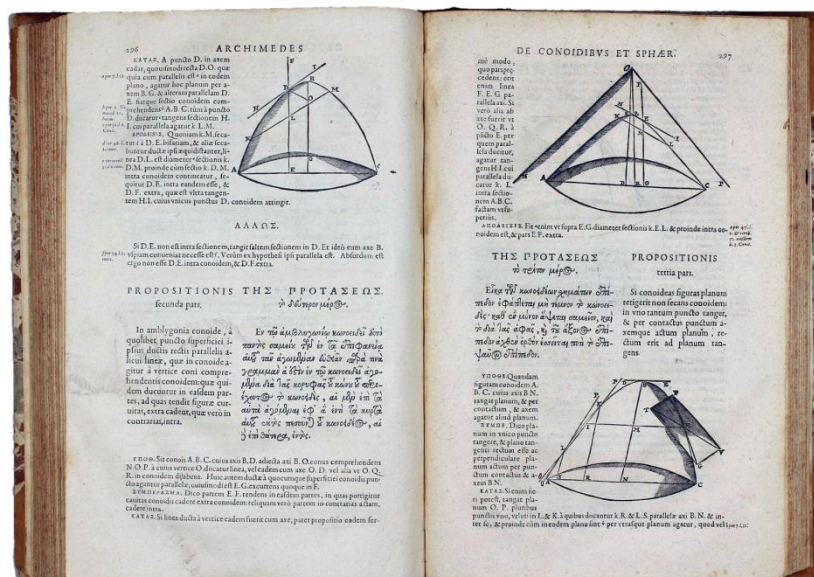
3 ARCHIMEDES Syracusani. *Archimedis opera quae extant, novis demonstrationibus commentariisque illustrata per Davidem Rivalta a Flurantia.* Paris: apud Claudium Morellum, 1615. Folio (333x220 mm). [44], 549 (recte 551) [1] pp., title printed in red and black and with woodcut



device, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, numerous woodcut diagrams and illustrations in text, parallel Greek and Latin text. Later half calf over marbled boards (spine rebacked, corners repaired, some wear to extremities). Even light browning (some pages stronger), occasional little spotting mainly at margins, dampstains to upper gutter of title- and about 40 leaves at the beginning and at the end, occasional marginal worm tracks affecting a few glossary letters, diagram on li4v shaved at fore edge as often. Good copy. (#002038) € 3,500

Houzeau-L. 826; DG 6.2146; Brunet I, 384; Ebert 918; Hofmann I, 239; Riccardi II, 43, 7/1; Bibl. Dt. Mus., Libri rari 14; Cantor II, 659; DSB I, 229. - "Influential Greek and Latin edition" (DSB), valuable for its numerous woodcuts and diagrams, text in Greek and Latin.

Rivault's magisterial edition of Archimedes, containing the Greek text (taken from the editio princeps of 1544), a Latin translation and some of the ancient commentaries, was used by 17th-century scholars such as Fermat and Descartes. Fleurance, after travelling much in his youth, was made, in 1612, tutor to the young Louis XIII, a post he held until he was dismissed for striking his charge's pet dog.



4 CELSUS, Aurelius Cornelius. *De arte medica libri octo multis in locis jam emendatiores longe, quam unquam antea, editi / Gulielmi Pantini Tiletani ... in duos quidem priores libros commentarii, et in reliquos annotationes breviores.* Basel: Joannes Oporinus, March 1552.

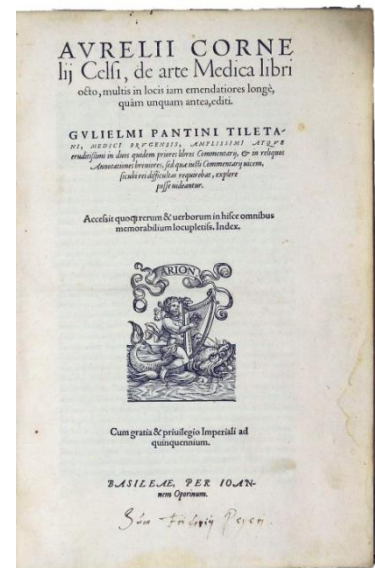


Folio (302x198 mm). [12], 564, [36: index] pp. Signatures: α6 A-Z4 Aa-Zz4 AA-ZZ4 AAa-FFf4, α6 blank, errata on BBb2v, colophon on FFF4r: "Basileae : Per Ioannem Oporinum. Anno salutis humanæ M.D.LII. mense Martio", roman letter, device on title, woodcut initials, Pantinus' preface dated 1551. Contemporary full vellum, spine with 3 raised bands and titled in later manuscript (soiled, extremities worn, corners bumped, hinges split but firm, board ends bowed outwards), green-dyed edges. little worming at gutter of few leaves, a few occasional ink annotations and text markings in contemporary hand. Internally only little browned, very minor spotting in places, faint marginal dampstain to title-leaf. Provenance: Frideric(?) Peyer (signature to foot of title-page), Clement (inscribed and signed on flyleaf). A fine copy of a very rare edition. Collated, complete (with the rare blank α6). (#002080) € 2,500

NLM/Durling 915; Adams 1245a; USTC 601230; Garrison-M. 20 (for first ed.); not in Wellcome. -

Very rare at auction: only one copy of this edition recorded since 1960.

"The *De Medicina* is the oldest medical document after the Hippocratic writings. Written about AD 30 it remains the greatest medical treatise from ancient Rome and the first Western history of medicine. Celsus's superb literary style won him the title of Cicero medicorum. De medicina deals with diseases treated by diet and regimen and with those amenable to drugs and surgery. The manuscript... was lost during the Middle Ages and re-discovered in Milan in 1443." (Garrison-Morton, 20). Celsus' work has gone through many editions, translations, expansions, and adaptations since its first appearance in print in Florence in 1478. This is the first Basle edition of *De re Medica*, edited by William Pantini.



Exceedingly rare early herbal in Dutch

5 CUBA, Johannes von. *Den groten herbarius met al sijn figueren, die Ortus sanitatis ghenaeemt is. En hier af een scoon registre om die curatien teghen aldehande crancheden lichtelijck te vindene.* Antwerpen: Nicolaes Grapheus [Claes de Grave], 17 June 1514.

Folio (275x205 mm). [6], CXC (= 185), [19] ff. Signatures: A6, a-f6, g4, h-k6, l4, m-o6, p4, q-s6, t4, v-y6, z4, &6,)6, A6, B4, C-E6, F4, G-I6, K4, L6, M4 (-A1-6, -a1-6, -D6, -F4). Lacking first 12 leaves (title and preliminaries, gatherings A and a) and 2 leaves D6 and F4. With more than 400 small woodcuts for the greater part representing plants. Recently rebound in 18th-c full vellum with morocco label to spine. Internally somewhat spotted and soiled at margins, fore-margin of most leaves uncut and frayed, some leaves with closed tears and paper repairs to margins and gutter, leaves B1-2 with repaired long tear affecting text without loss, leaves B3-4 with paper repair to upper margin affecting first row of text. A few occasional text annotations in old manuscript. Except for the lacking leaves a sound and well-margined copy of an exceedingly rare work. (#002041) € 14,500



Nijhoff & Kronenberg, 1051; Nijhoff & Kronenberg, 596; Pritzel 11904; Biblioth. Hulthem I, 6696; Choulant, graphische Incunabeln für Naturgeschichte und Medicin, Leipz. 1858. p. 73; USTC 400329; NB 9173.

The first translation into Dutch of the "Herbarius zu Teutsch", Basel: Furter, 1490. It is the second of two Dutch vernacular editions of the Herbarius (*Den herbarius in*

dijetsche, Antwerp 1511, *Den groten herbarius*, Antwerp 1514) that derive from the German *Gart der Gesundheit* woodcut lineage. The woodcut illustrations here were copied and reduced - but extended with information about animals and minerals.

In the nineteenth century Botany was considered by Belgian historians the pre-eminent national science. This reputation was particularly drawn to the work of the three major Flemish botanists Dodoens, Clusius and Lobelius, but also on several sixteenth-century descriptions of the various botanical gardens in the Netherlands, which showed that interest in plants and herbs was widespread. This is consistent with the large number of herb books that were published in Dutch. In 1484, the Bavarian derived Jan Veldener published in Leuven an illustrated *Herbarius* in Dutch, reprinted in the first years of the sixteenth century in Antwerp by both, William Vorsterman and Gevaert Back. In 1514 followed *Den Groten Herbarius* by Claes van Grave in Antwerp, with reprints in 1526, 1532, 1533, 1538 and 1547 (Tineke Padmos and Geert Vanpaemel, *De geleerde wereld van Keizer Karel*, 2000, pp. 173-4.

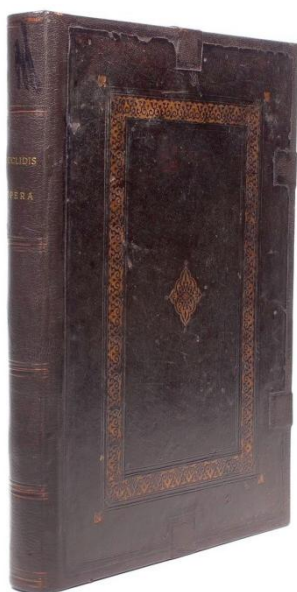
No copy recorded at auction. USTC lists 8 copies in libraries (4 in the Netherlands, 2 in Belgium, 1 in Denmark and 1 at Houghton Library, USA).



6 CUVIER, Georges L.C., Baron. *Recherches sur les Ossemens Fossiles de Quadrupèdes*. Paris: Deterville, 1812. 4to (252x200 mm). 4 volumes. Vol. I: [8], vi, 120 pp.; 20 pp. 3 pls.; viii, 278 [2] pp.; 23 [1] pp. 2 pls. 1 map. - Vol. II: [4], 10; 12 pp. 2 pls.; 21 [1] pp. 4 pls.; 33 [1] pp. 4 pls.; 30 pp. 3 pls.; 24 pp. 3 pls.; 20 pp.; 6 pp. 7 pls.; 140 pp. 8 pls.; 43 [1] pp. 8 pls.; 20 pp. 4 pls.; 4 pp. - Vol. III: [4], 3 [1], 8 pp.; 174 pp. 34 pls.; 21 [1] pp. 3 pls.; 14 pp. 2 pls.; 75 [1] pp. 17 pls.; 20 pp., 7 [1] pp. 3 pls.; 8, 2 pp. 4 pls.; 16 pp. 1 pl.; 21 [1] pp. 2 pls.; 4 pp. 1 pl.; 20 pp. 1 pl. - Vol. IV: 7 [1] pp.; 5 [1], [2], 66 pp. 3 pls.; 38 pp. 2 pls.; 10 pp.; [2], 72 pp. 7 pls.; 18 pp. 1 pl.; 20 pp. 2 pls.; 30 pp. 2 pls.; 9 [1] pp. 1 pl.; 27 [1] pp. 4 pls.; 43 [1] pp. 3 pls.; 40 pp. 1 pl.; [2], 59 [1] pp. 2 pls.; 26 pp. 2 pls.; 38 pp. 2 pls.; 32 pp. 2 pls.; 37 [1] pp. 2 pls.; 16 pp. 2 pls. Including half-titles to each volume, large folding hand-coloured engraved map to vol. I and in total 154 engraved plates (many folding). The large folding plate in vol. I frayed in margins and with tears to folds, hole in title of vol. III affecting one letter of imprint, title pages with old ink library stamp, few plates trimmed close affecting footer or headlines, little occasional spotting, vol. IV damp-stained towards end. Contemporary half green roan, spines gilt, a little rubbed, vol. IV with boards repapered. Good copy, complete. (#001944) € 4,800

considered by the public to be a bit of a wizard, a man who had brought to life animals that had long since become extinct... Cuvier knew how to make great strides in studying these creatures and could endow this study with new accuracy. His famous paleontological reconstructions had the living being as their point of departure... before witnesses he removed from a stone block the marsupial bones of a small opossum fossil, bones whose existence he had surmised on the basis of the conformation of the visible part of the skeleton. As early as 1804 Cuvier had the idea of reconstructing the musculature of extinct animals from imprints left by the muscles on the bones; then he merely had to imagine the skin over the muscles and the animal was practically brought back to life" (DSB).

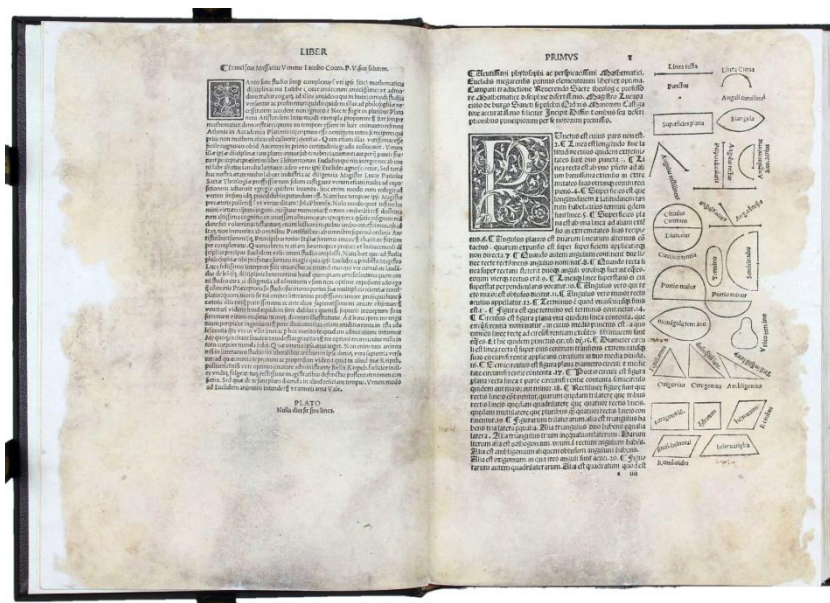
7 EUCLID. *Euclidis opera a Campano interprete fidissimo tralata que cum antea librariorum detestanda culpa mendis fedissimis adeo deformia essent...* [Venice]: Paganinus de Paganinis, [11 June 1509]. 4to (295x208 mm). [1], 2-144 (i.e. 145), [1: blank] ff.



Signatures: a10 b-s8. Place and date of printing from colophon (Venetiis Impressum per probum virum Paganinum de paganinis de Brixia [...], M.D.VIII. Klen. XI Iunii). Title printed in red and black. Numerous woodcut initials and geometrical diagrams in the outside margins. Entirely restored binding, original morocco with gilt arabesque frame and centre-piece laid down on thick wooden boards, four new clasps and catches attached to three edges. Title-page and damaged edges of all leaves expertly restored with Japanese tissue paper (affecting 4 words of title, two words of f.1 and some of the outer geometrical diagrams in the first 40 leaves). Light browning, faint spotting and staining throughout. A few contemp. annotations in ink. A handsome copy, wide-margined and complete with the final blank. (#002085) € 8,800

Riccardi II, 229-30; Adams E-981; Thomas-Stanford 4; Sander 2608; Choix, 6525; Graesse II, 511-12. FIRST EDITION BY PACIOLI. The very rare edition edited by Luca de Pacioli (1445-1517), who has contributed important corrections and explanations. Pacioli was a friend and collaborator of Piero della Francesca and Leonardo da Vinci. He published his *Summa of arithmetical practices* in 1494, and

in 1509 both his great *Divina proportione* (in which he collaborated with Leonardo) and this important edition of Euclid. "In 1509 there had appeared a very notable edition of the fifteen books of the *Elements* from the press of Paganinus de Paganinis. From the typographical point of view it is a very remarkable and attractive book. The title, in red and black, is admirably spaced. The text, which is not overloaded with commentary, fills only half the width of the page, the ample margin being occupied by the diagrams which are on unusually large scale. In the Venetian *Euclids* of 1482, 1505, and 1509 the art of book-production reached the meridian" (Thomas-Stanford 6).



8 FABRICIUS Hildanus (FABRY VON HILDEN, Wilhelm). *Opera quae extant omnia, partim ante hac excusa, partim nunc recens in lucem edita...* Frankfurt: Johann Beyer, 1646. Folio (336x215 mm), [22], 1044, [20] pp., additional engraved allegorical title, 1 copper engraved plate of the baths by Pfäfer (bound after p.654), 20 text copper engravings and hundreds of text woodcuts within text.



Contemporary calf over thick boards, spine with 6 raised bands, richly gilt in compartments (wear to extremities, hinges repaired), marbled pastedowns, text block browned throughout as usual (some pages stronger), occasional spotting, allegorical title restored at lower margin. Good copy in attractive binding.

(#002158)

€ 2,900

Krivatsy 3842; Wellcome III, 4; Heirs of Hippocrates 396; Waller 2908. - FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE (without the appendix by Severino). This large folio edition of Fabricius's collected works includes his separately published monographs on dysentery, burns, lithotomy, and anatomy. Congenital malformations, skull fractures, carcinoma of the eye and penis, hydrocele, gangrene, mineral water baths, the concept of removing some healthy tissue along with the necrotic tissue in amputation, and a special operation for hernia are among the many topics discussed in his writings. Among the numerous instruments and appliances he designed were a bullet extractor, a tourniquet for controlling hemorrhage, an urinal for ambulatory use, and a field-chest of drugs and instruments for use by the army." (Eimas, Heirs of Hippocrates 396). The typographic title of the first issue does not mention a work by Severino which was often bound in.

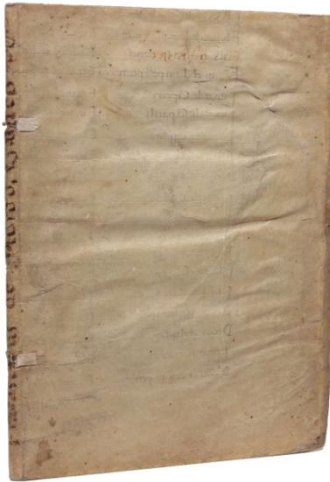


Die Ausgabe war von Fabricius noch kurz vor seinem Tode zum Druck vorbereitet worden, konnte dann aber erst posthum erscheinen. - Die Illustrationen zeigen überwiegend chirurg. Instrumente, Schienen u. Verbände, jedoch auch Operationen sowie Abbildungen zur Anatomie und Pathologie. Mit den oft fehlenden zwei Ansichten des Bades Pfäfers auf einer Tafel.



The most celebrated of all medical poems, giving the disease its name

9 FRACASTORO, Girolamo (FRACASTORIUS). *Syphilis sive morbus gallicus*. Verona: [Stefano dei Nicolini da Sabbio], August 1530. 8vo (209x150 mm). Collation: a-e8 (-e8). 39 leaves (of 40, final blank only present as stub) unfoliated. Italic type, initial spaces with guide letters. Contemporary limp vellum with spine titled in manuscript (re-sewn, browned and little soiled), bound without endpapers. Title page repaired and extended at gutter and fore-margin (without loss of text). Early inscription on title-page ("hic liber est ad usum fratris dei carenis..") and extensive marginalia in old hand to leaves a3, a4, a6v, b2r; leaf c8 reinforced at gutter, occasional faint marginal staining, a few spots in places. A fine, crisp copy. (#002099) € 22,000

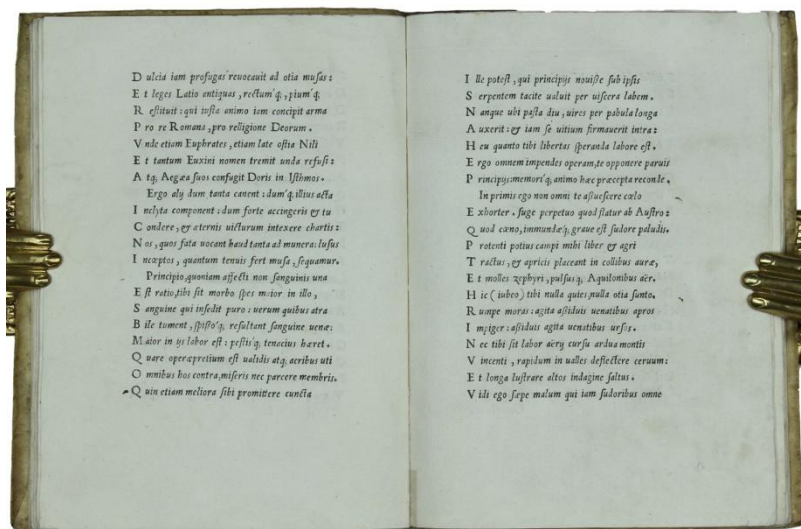
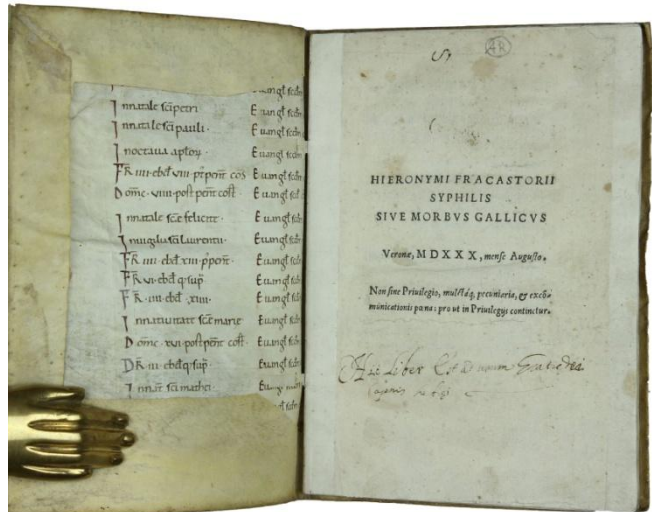


vellum with spine titled in manuscript (re-sewn, browned and little soiled), bound without endpapers. Title page repaired and extended at gutter and fore-margin (without loss of text). Early inscription on title-page ("hic liber est ad usum fratris dei carenis..") and extensive marginalia in old hand to leaves a3, a4, a6v, b2r; leaf c8 reinforced at gutter, occasional faint marginal staining, a few spots in places. A fine, crisp copy. (#002099) € 22,000

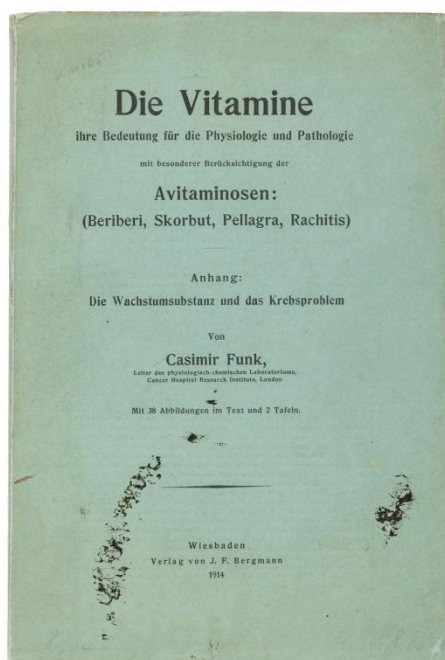
Norman 826; Heirs of Hippocrates 98; Lilly Library, Notable Medical Books, 23; NLM/Durling 1641; Osler 4817; Waller 3173; Wellcome I, 2391; Adams F826; BM/STC Italian p. 275; Garrison-M. 2364; Baumgartner & Fulton 1. - RARE FIRST EDITION (especially rare in original binding), lacking only the final blank (of four) at the end. Fracastoro dedicated this mock-heroic poem to his patron, Cardinal Pietro Bembo, by whom it was esteemed and praised (although he insisted that some passages be eliminated). "The poem, drafted in Latin hexameter (about 1,300 verses) of exquisite beauty, occupies a

prominent place in the literature of the times and represents a magnificent paradigm of formal sixteenth-century virtuosity in refined Latin of a didactic quality reminiscent of Vergil's Georgics" (DSB).

The work brought Fracastoro much fame, and established the universal name of the sickness, which derives from the hero of the treatise, the unfortunate shepherd Sifilo. "Fracastoro, through the course of the poem, speculates on the origin of the disease, treats of its causes and manifestations, and suggests remedies, especially mercury. There are several references to America, mentioning the curative powers of guaiacum wood and the theory of the American origin of syphilis, which Fracastoro rejects" (Heirs of Hippocrates).



- 10 FUNK, Casimir.** *Die Vitamine, ihre Bedeutung für die Physiologie und Pathologie mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Avitaminosen: (Beriberi, Skorbut, Pellagra, Rachitis).* Wiesbaden: J. F. Bergmann, 1914. 8vo (258x173 mm). [i-vii] viii, [1] 2-193 [7] pp. including 6 pages of ads at rear. Text half-tones; two chromolithograph plates at the back. Original blue printed wrappers (light wear and soiling to wrappers), custom clamshell box in matching green cloth. A fine copy of the rare first edition original wrappers. (#002107) € 13,500

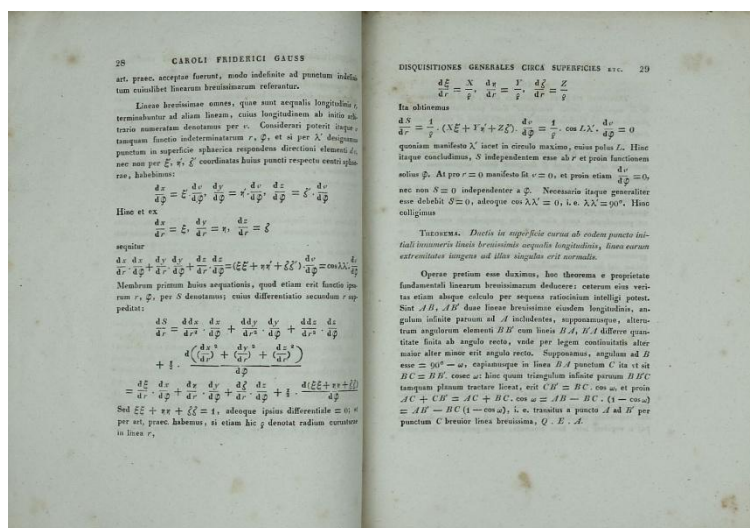


Norman 850 (this copy); Grolier Medicine 94; Lilly Library Notable Medical Books, p.263; DSB V, p.208; Cushing F375; Garrison-Morton 1051. - "A pioneer work in the study of vitamins" (Garrison-Morton). Funk sought the exact causes of diseases known to arise from poor diets. He managed to identify thiamine as the element in rice that prevents ben-ben (a disease caused by a diet of polished rice, which has had several elements, including thiamine, removed in a refining process). In 1912, Funk proposed the term "vitamine" (for vital amine) for the essential organic compounds responsible in trace amounts for preventing or curing beri-beri, pellagra, scurvy and rickets. His book on vitamins, which opened the way for many advances in therapeutic and preventive medicine, examined the link between nutritional deficiency and disease and discussed the role of vitamins in growth and metabolism (Norman 849).

Exceedingly rare on the market. Only three copies sold at auction in the past 50 years.

- 11 GAUSS, Carl Friedrich.** *Disquisitiones generales circa superficies curvas.* Offprint from: *Commentationes Societatis Regiae Scientiarum Gottingensis* 6. Göttingen: Dieterich, 1828. 4to (258x207 mm). [1-3], 4-50 pp. Original plain wrappers, upper wrapper titled in manuscript (spine repaired). Title- and first 3 leaves heavily foxed, otherwise clean with only minor spotting. Provenance: Friedländer & Sohn, Berlin (ink stamp to inner upper wrapper). (#002084) € 4,900

Norman 880; DSB V, p.304; Stanitz 67. - FIRST EDITION, rare offprint issue of Gauss' definitive treatment of the differential geometry of surfaces lying in three-dimensional space. "It also advanced the radical concept that a surface is a space in itself-a concept implicating the existence of a non-Euclidean geometry" (Norman). Gauss believed this work anticipated Bolyai's work, and it is considered a precursor of non-Euclidean geometry.



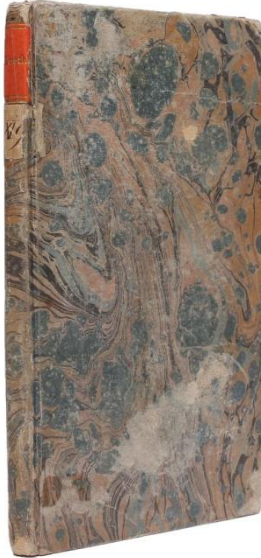
"The crowning contribution of the period, and his last breakthrough in a major new direction of mathematical research was *Disquisitiones generales circa superficies curvas* (1828), which grew out of his geodesic meditations of three decades and was the seed of more than a century of work on differential geometry" (DSB).

"The surface theory of Gauss was strongly influenced by Gauss' work as a surveyor. Under great physical pains, Gauss worked from 1821 to 1825 as a land surveyor in the kingdom of Hannover ... Finally on October 8, 1827 Gauss presented the general surface

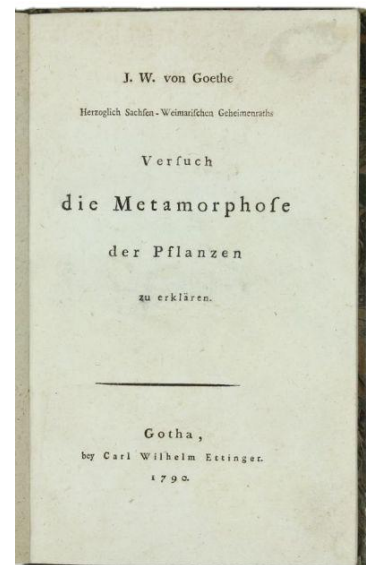
theory. The title of the paper was *Disquisitiones generales circa superficies curvas* (Investigations about curved surfaces). The most important result of this masterpiece in the mathematical literature is the theorem egregium – the egregious theorem ... Gauss' theorem egregium had an enormous impact on the development of modern differential geometry and modern physics culminating in the principle 'force equals curvature'. This

principle is basic for both Einstein's theory of general relativity on gravitation and the Standard Model in elementary particle physics" (Zeidler, Quantum Field theory III, pp. 15-19).

12 GOETHE, Johann Wolfgang von. *Versuch die Metamorphose der Pflanzen zu erklären.* Gotha: Carl Wilhelm Ettinger, 1790. 8vo (205x127 mm). [6], 86, [2] pp. including final blank. Near contemporary marbled boards with gilt title- and shelf-mark label on spine (wear to extremities and front-board). Titel-page with small repair not affecting text, otherwise clean and virtually unspotted. A handsome copy. (#002091) € 2,000

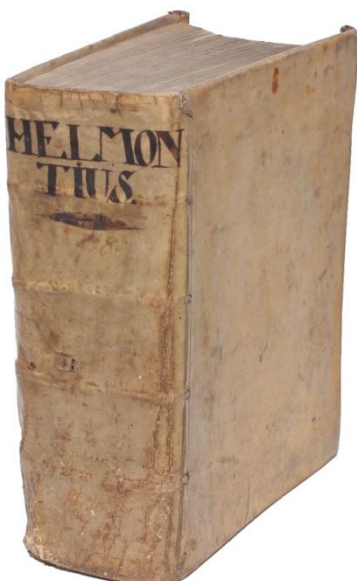


Sparrow 86; Norman 913; DSB V, 241ff; Hagen 211; Osler 2767; Pritzel 3452; Kippenberg I, 368. - FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, with Goethe's name printed above the title on title-page. Although not the first written, the Versuch was Goethe's first published testimony of his scientific interests. In it he attempted to explain the unity of type in different plant species by arguing that all plants derive from a mysterious "archetypal plant", or "Urpflanze", individual genera being modifications of this ideal type" Goethe thought that the biologist, by comparing a large number of plant and animal forms, can obtain a clear idea of the underlying principles... What Goethe sought in biology and zoology was nothing less than a theory that would explain all living forms" (DSB). Goethe's fundamentally Aristotelian concept of an ideal type had a considerable influence on the later development of botany.



Erste Ausgabe. - Verlegerisches Kalkül und persönliche Differenzen ließen Göschen davon absehen, das Werk selbst zu drucken. Eine 2. Ausgabe erschien erst 1817. "Hier entstand also jenes Werk, das nach einer Bemerkung Auguste St.-Hilaires zu der kleinen Zahl der Bücher gehört, welche nicht nur ihren Urheber unsterblich machen, sondern die selber unsterblich sind. Dies Werk, auf das bis heute auf jeder Lehrkanzel für Botanik und in jeder Systematik des Pflanzenlebens Bezug genommen wird, ein Werk, das bei anfänglicher Ablehnung die Gegenbewegungen des Jhdts. alle überstand, ja heute als besonders weitsichtig anzusehen ist" (G. Benn).

13 HELMONT, Johan Baptist von. *Ortus medicinae. Id est, initia physicae inaudita. Progressus medicinae novus, in morborum ultionem, ad vitam longam. Edente authoris filio, F. M. van Helmont.*



Amsterdam: Elzevir, 1648. [36], 1-88, 87-158, 161-176, 175-382, 373-452, 457-800 pp. With engraved portraits of Helmont and his son on *4v and some woodcuts in text, frequent mispaginations. Bound with: [same author]. *Opuscula medica inaudita. Editio secunda.* Three parts in one. Amsterdam: Elzevir, 1648. Two works in one volume. 4to (192x152 mm). [1-2] 3-115 [1]; [2], [6], 110, [2]; [1-3] 4-88 pp., general title- and separate title-leaves for each part, *De Febribus* misbound at beginning, with the blank leaf before *De Peste*. Contemporary full vellum with spined titled in manuscript (soiled). Slightly browned, minor spotting, occasional light marginal dampstains and a few ink spots, some ink annotations and markings in contemporary hand. Provenance: F. Pape, Heidelberg (inscription to title-page, dated 1827); Becker (cancelled inscription to first flyleaf), illegible inscription dated 1807 to front pastedown. Fine copy in original binding, collated complete. (#002093) € 3,400

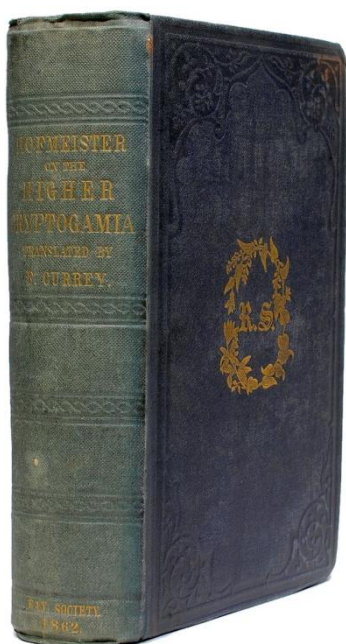
PMM 135; Norman 1048; NLM/Krivatsy 5447; Heirs of Hippocrates 254; Osler 2929, Waller 4307; Wellcome III, 241; Hirsch-H. III, 153; Willems 1066; Garrison-Morton 665 - FIRST COLLECTED EDITION; second edition of *Opuscula medica inaudita*. "Helmont was one of the founders of biochemistry. He was the first to realize the physiological importance of ferments and gases, and indeed invented the word 'gas'. He introduced the gravimetric idea in the analysis of urine. The above work is a collection of his writings, issued by his son" (Garrison-Morton).

"Helmont devoted his life to exploring the first principles of nature through chemistry. He is best remembered as the discoverer of gas, a term he coined to describe the 'specific smokes' that remain after the combustion of solids and fluids; among the gases he identified were carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, chlorine gas and sulphur dioxide. He denied that metals dissolved in acid were either destroyed or transmuted, stating that such metals were recoverable in their original quantities, and correctly identifying the process of precipitation. Like Paracelsus, he rejected traditional humoral pathology and advocated an ontological concept of disease, regarding each disease as a specific entity caused by a specific pathogenic agent. He demonstrated that acid is the agent in animal digestion and came near to identifying it as hydrochloric acid; he also identified the causes of asthma and correctly described fever as a part of the body's natural healing process... Though separately paginated *Opuscula medica inaudita* is considered a part of the whole volume, as indicated by the 'Index tractatum' on 5*5 - 5*6. Originally published as a separate work in 1644, *Opuscula medica inaudita* contains reprints of Helmont's treatises on the stone, on fevers, on the errors of humoral pathology, and on the plague" (Norman 1048).



With this single publication, the core of botany passed from its Middle Ages to the modern period

14 HOFMEISTER, Wilhelm Friedrich Benedikt. *On the Germination, Development, and Fructification of the Higher Cryptogamia and on the Fructification of the Coniferae.* Translated by Frederick Currey. London: Robert Hardwicke for the Ray Society, 1862. 8vo (218x144 mm). xvii [1],



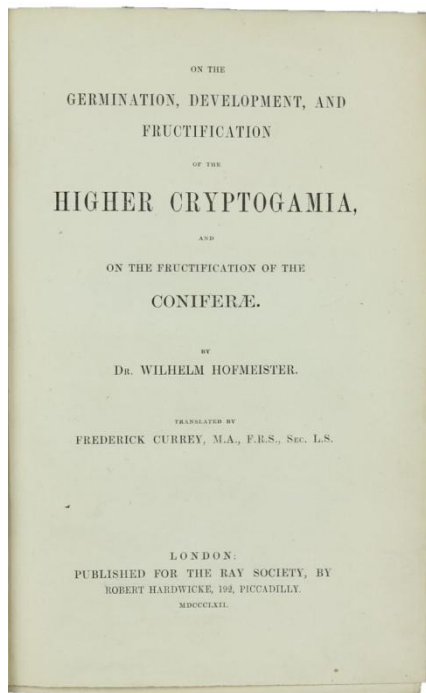
506 pp. With 65 lithographed plates numbered I-LXV by Tuffen West after the author's drawings. Original publisher's blind-stamped cloth, gilt-lettered spine, gilt emblem of the Ray Society on front cover (extremities slightly bumped, spine little sun-faded, small hole in cloth at spine), top edge gilt, otherwise untrimmed. Internally only little age-toned, very minor occasional spotting, few plates to the end starting to come loose. Good copy. (#002094) € 1,600

Dibner 34 (this edition); Norman 1084 (this edition); DSB VI, p.465-7; Nissen BBI, 902. - SECOND EDITION, published only in English, of Vergleichende Untersuchungen. It incorporates a series of supplementary papers and some previously unpublished material, and was revised throughout by the author (Norman).

"Entirely self-taught, Hofmeister attained full professorship and rank among the foremost botanists of the 1800s. He revealed the process of fertilization in non-flowering plants (cryptogams) as a regular alternation of sexual and asexual generations in the mosses, ferns, horsetails and liverworts. The asexual generation propagated by means of spores, alternating with one in which spermatozooids unite with ova." (Dibner 34).

In 1851 Hofmeister's most famous work, *Vergleichende Untersuchungen*, appeared. Without a word of introduction it begins: "The mature plant of *Anthoceros* appears..." The details of its structure and life history are described and copiously illustrated, entirely on the basis of original observations, followed by a brief critique of earlier work on the genus. A similar description of the next plant's life history is followed by others, in order of increasing complexity. The amount of new information is immense;

the errors are minor and do not affect the overall picture. In a concluding three-page 'Review' the concept of alternation of generations is explained, and the main modifications of the life history in the different groups are briefly touched upon. Clearly, a page-by-page reading is presupposed, not from the author's arrogance but

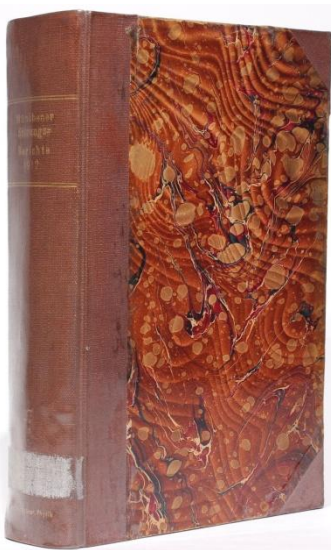


from his failure to comprehend that others might be less deeply involved. The illustrations are largely from microscopic preparations; prerequisite knowledge of the gross features of the plants would enable the reader to correlate the details. With this single publication, the core of botany passed from its Middle Ages to the modern period. The book was obviously so important that the two main German botanical journals carried very laudatory reviews by their editors. Although sensing that a revolution had come, they seemed overpowered and possibly did not quite understand exactly what had happened. Not so Henfrey. He promptly wrote the sorely needed commentary, brought in the flowering plants directly, put together a plate to illustrate crucial homologies, provided the elementary textbook-type table of comparative life cycles, and brought it all from the level of the research worker down to that of the student. This work was forthwith translated into German. As issued, *Vergleichende Untersuchungen* tended to collapse with heavy reference or textbook use. This explains its rarity. Two proposals, in 1852 and 1853, to prepare an English translation were unrealized. During the next decade Hofmeister published a series of supplementary papers, all of which were incorporated into a second edition, which exists only in English, translated by F. Currey, secretary of the Linnean Society, and published in 1862. Despite

Henfrey's valiant efforts, English botany had remained largely unaware of the Hofmeisterian revolution. Obviously, the publication of Darwin's *Origin of Species* made a belated English translation imperative. Hofmeister's pre-Darwinian work constitutes the greatest broad evolutionary treatise in botany because it is organized on a basis of increasing complexity." (DSB VI, p.466)

The discovery of X-ray diffraction

- 15 LAUE, Max von; FRIEDRICH, Walter; KNIPPING, Paul.** *Interferenz-Erscheinungen bei Röntgenstrahlen. Vorgelegt am 8. Juni 1912. / Eine quantitative Prüfung der Theorie für die Interferenz-Erscheinungen bei Röntgenstrahlen. Vorgelegt am 6. Juli 1912.* In: Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mathematisch-physikalische Klasse, 1912, pp. 303-322 and 363-373. München: Verl. d. Königl. Bayer. Akad. d. Wiss., 1912. Large 12mo (220x142 mm). With 3 line block diagrams in text and 5 collotype plates (stiff plates mounted on studs with white gaffer tape not affecting images). Whole volume: iv, 80, 620 pp., 11 plates and tables (2 folding). Contemporary half-cloth with shelf-mark to spine, general title page with 3 library stamps. Internally little age-toned (outer margins a bit stronger). Provenance: Institut für theoretische Physik, Frankfurt am Main (the institute at which Max von Laue was ordinarius professor for theoretical physics from 1914 to 1919). (#002092) € 6,500

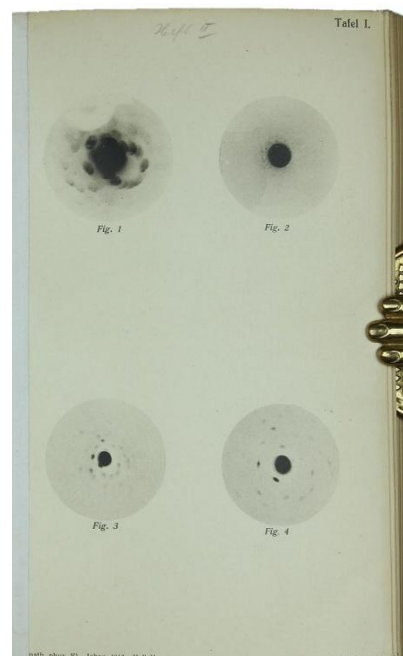


PMM 406a; Norman 1283 (offprint); D.S.B. VIII, p. 50. - FIRST EDITION. - Laue's Nobel Prize-winning report of "one of the most beautiful discoveries in physics" (Einstein). X-rays had been in wide use for years before their exact nature was elucidated by Laue, Max Planck's principal assistant and close colleague. "In the spring of 1912, Laue had the crucial idea of sending

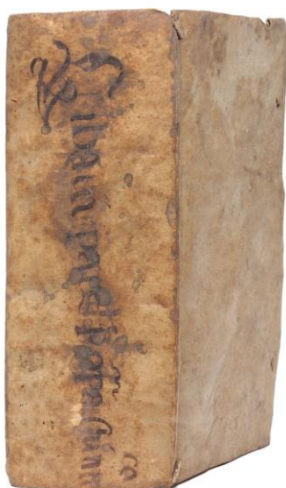
X-rays through crystals. At this time scientists were very far from having proven the supposition that the radiation that Roentgen had discovered in 1895 actually consisted of very short electromagnetic waves. Similarly, the physical composition of crystals was in dispute, although it was frequently stated that a regular structure of atoms was the characteristic property of crystals. Laue argued that if these suppositions were correct, then the behavior of X-ray radiation upon penetrating a crystal should be approximately the same as

that of light upon striking a diffraction grating" (D.S.B.), an instrument used for calculating the wavelengths of light, inapplicable to X-rays because their wavelength is too short. An associate, Walter Friedrich, and Laue's student Paul Knipping began experimenting along these lines on April 12, 1912, and succeeded in producing a regular pattern of dark points on a photographic plate placed behind a copper sulfate crystal which had been bombarded with X-rays. Laue's second paper contains his complicated mathematical explanation of the effect, later known as the Laue-Friedrich-Knipping phenomenon. His discoveries earned Laue the Nobel Prize in physics for 1914.

This is the exceedingly rare journal issue, actually much rarer than the offprints (the last 5 copies at auctions in the past 30 years have all been offprints issues). The rarity can be explained not only by the low print-run of the journal, but also of its local character and low distribution level, with public libraries being the common subscribers.



16 LIBAVIUS, Andreas. *Rerum chymicarum epistolica forma ad philosophos et medicos [...] liber primus-secundus.* 2 parts in 1 vol. Frankfurt am Main: Johann Saur & Petrus Kopff, 1595. 8vo (164x101 mm). [32], 300, [4]; [32], 615 [1] pp. Signatures: *8 **8 A-T8; †8 ††8 a-z8 Aa-Pp8 Qq4.



Printer's device woodcut to title-page of both parts and leaf T7r of part 1, final blank T8 in part 1 and ††8 in part 2 present. Contemporary vellum, spine titled in manuscript (browned and soiled), red-dyed edges.

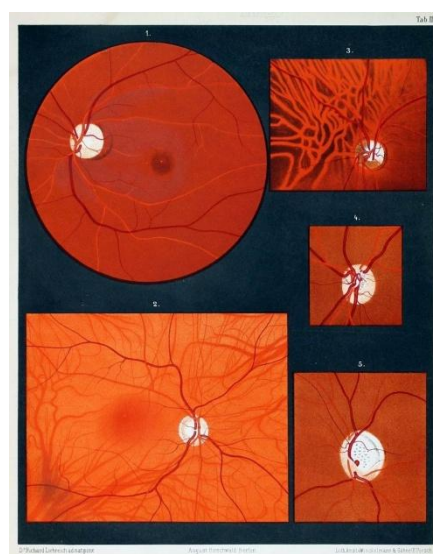
Internally little browned and spotted throughout, title page with closed tears (without loss of text), leaves *7, *8, **3, A4-5, and C2 with old paper repair at lower margin (affecting text on *8 and A5), small holes in leaves *2, *7, **1, **3, **5, **8, A8, B3-5, B8 and M8 affecting a few letters in **3, **5, B4-5 and B8, small dampstains in margins, occasional paper flaws at lower margin. Still good copy, complete with the two blanks. Old ink stamp "CP" on p.615. (#002086) € 850

Adams L639; Ferguson II, pp.32/33; Duveen, p.355; DSB VIII, p.309-12. - Libavius (c.1560-1616) "can be regarded as one of the founders of chemical analysis... his books were used by many adepts of chemistry throughout most of the seventeenth century" (DSB). Despite the breadth of his influence Duveen states all his works are rare. A third part of *Rerum chymicarum* was published in 1599.

17 LIEBREICH, Richard. *Atlas of Ophthalmoscopy. Representing the normal and pathological conditions of the fundus oculi as seen with the ophthalmoscope, composed of 12 chromolithographic plates, containing 59 figures Drawn from Nature and Accompanied by Explanatory Text.* London: J. & A. Churchill, 1870. Folio (356x273 mm), viii, 31 pp., 12 chromolithographic plates (one folding). Faint library stamps to title and plates, original publishers printed boards (worn and soiled, endpapers renewed), rebacked with spine gilt. Provenance: G. E. Evans (presentation bookplate to first blank), Birmingham Medical Institute. Plates clean and virtually unspotted. A good copy. (#002074) € 400

Garrison-Morton 5892; Hirsch/Hüb. III, 782

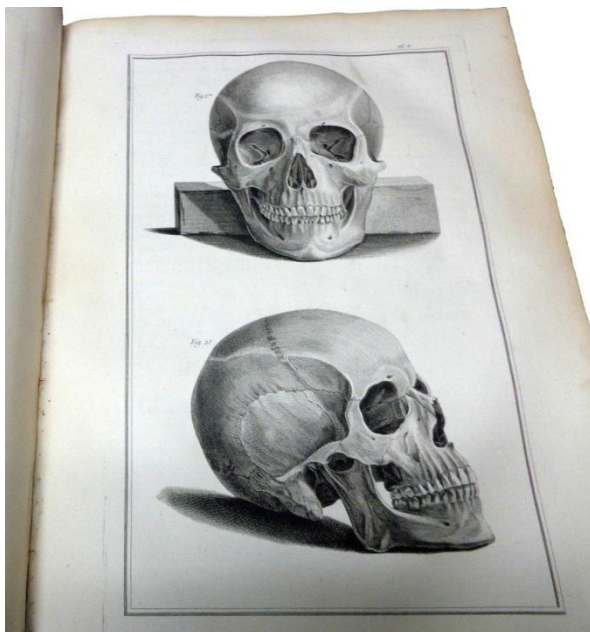
SECOND ENGLISH EDITION, revised and enlarged of the first atlas of ophthalmoscopy, and a model for all later atlases. "The author was



an assistant to Helmholtz at the time of the invention of the ophthalmoscope. The work is illustrated with reproductions of his own paintings." (G-M.)

18 MONRO, Alexander I. *Traité d'Ostéologie. Ou l'on a ajouté des planches en taille-douce, qui représentent au naturel tous les os de l'adulte & du fœtus, avec leurs explications. Traduit de l'anglais par M. Sue.* Paris: Guillaume Cavelier, 1759. Two parts in one volume. Large folio (550x400 mm). Part. I: [4], xxxii, 1-212 pp; part II: [2], 213-317 [1] pp., 62 engraved plates numbered XXXI and XXXI. Each part with a separate title page, engraved allegorical frontispiece to part I, engraved vignettes on title-pages, engraved head and tail-pieces. Original full leather with extensive gilt decorations and gilt titles on red label to spine (wear and rubbing to boards and extremities; corners, hinges and parts of spine repaired), marbled endpapers. Mild indent to some pages, very little occasional spotting and finger soiling, occasional light marginal dampstaining; mild browning to text and plates (a bit stronger to outline plates), one page with small tear. A very good copy, collated complete. (#002106) € 4,750

Choulant-Frank, p. 324; Duval & Cuyet, *Histoire de l'Anatomie Plastique* (1898) pp. 233-45; NLM/Blake 309; Roberts & Tomlinson, pp. 438-45; Russell, *British Anatomy* 590; Wellcome IV, 156.



FIRST EDITION IN FRENCH of Alexander Monro (Primus) classic textbook on the anatomy of the bones, which was originally published in 1726 as an octavo volume without any plates, and which went through more than ten editions. The French translation, published in large folio, translated and edited by the anatomist Jean Joseph Sue (1710-92) was the most sumptuous edition ever published. Sue, a surgeon and professor of anatomy at the Académie Royale de Peinture, later published an anatomy for painters and sculptors (1788). His deluxe edition of Monro was illustrated with an elegant allegorical frontispiece, engraved vignettes, and 62 plates, of which 31 were outline plates, by various engravers. Remarkably Roberts & Tomlinson suggest that the translation of this work may have been done by Marie-Genevieve-Charlotte Thiroux d'Arconville, who also may have supervised the production of the illustrations. If so, this is probably the first anatomical work produced by a woman, and it is not hard to understand how such a work needed

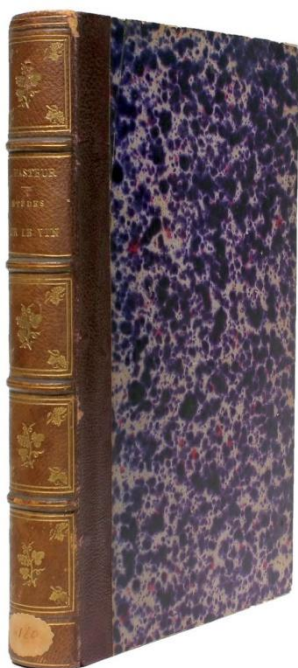
to be issued under a man's name at the time. D'Arconville had studied anatomy at the Jardin du Roi.

The French edition is a magnificent publication, beautifully printed on strong paper, and illustrated with a fine set of plates by Jardinier, Aubert and Gobin, after the designs of J. Tharsis (or Tarsis). "These plates represent whole skeletons, or single bones, the latter either in natural size or in sizes very near the natural. They also represent the skeleton and single bones of the fetus. The workmanship is very fine, especially as regards the single bones" (Choulant- Frank).

"A most sumptuous production, completely overshadowing the original. Its only counterpart is Cheselden's *Osteographia*" (Russell).

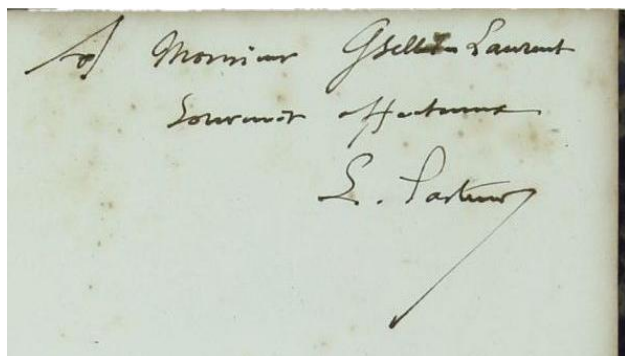
Interesting association copy, signed by Pasteur and dedicated to Laurent-Gsell

19 PASTEUR, Louis. *Études sur le vin, ses maladies, causes qui les provoquent, procédés nouveaux pour le conserver et pour le vieillir.* Paris: Imprimerie Impériale, 1866. 8vo (229x144 mm).



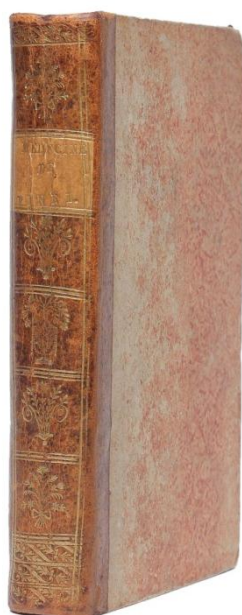
viii (i.e.vi), 264 pp., including half-title, 32 colored lithographed plates, and wood-engraved text illustrations. Contemporary half calf, spine lettered and decorated in gilt (little wear to extremities), marbled endpapers. Slight foxing throughout (some plates stronger), otherwise clean with only minor age-toning. Provenance: Lucien Laurent-Gsell (signed dedication in Pasteur's hand on first flyleaf: "A Monsieur Gsell Laurent | Souvenir affectueux | L. Pasteur"). Good copy with interesting provenance. (#002097) € 7,700

Sparrow 160, PMM 336; Norman 1655; Oberlé, Fastes 985; Simon, Bibl. Vinaria 22; Duveen p.260; Honeyman 2422/2423; Garrison/Morton 2479; Bulloch, p.61. - First edition. "(...) further experiments (...) demonstrated beyond dispute that fermentation is caused by the action of minute living organisms and that if these are excluded or killed fermentation does not occur. This enabled him to explain to brewers and vintners the cause and prevention of sourness in their products. The heating process that he recommended was the earliest form of 'pasteurization'" (PMM 336).



The dedicatee, Lucien Laurent-Gsell, born 1860 in Paris, was a French painter and illustrator, and the nephew of Louis Pasteur. Laurent-Gsell painted various scenes depicting Pasteur at work at his laboratory of which some are held by the Louvre Museum in Paris.

20 PINEL, Philippe. *La médecine clinique rendue plus précise et plus exacte par l'application de l'analyse, ou recueil et résultat d'observations sur les maladies aiguës, faites à la Salpêtrière.* Paris: Brosson, Gabon, et Cie, An X (1802). 8vo. xl, 432 pp., 3 folding tables. Contemporary half calf with gilt decorated spine (rubbed, corners somewhat bumped). Flyleaf with annotation, edge and approx. 40 pp. slightly dampstained, tables occasionally minor foxed, one table loosely inserted, otherwise very fine copy. (#002088) € 650



Blake, 313, Garrison-M. 4922; Waller 7453; Hirsch V, p. 609; not in Wellcome (only 2nd and 3rd edition), Osler, Norman, HoH, Cushing. – FIRST EDITION, rare - First Edition. An important nosology of acute diseases, attempting to systematize all factors, including the weather. Pinel, a Paris physician appointed as physician to a notorious mental hospital, found many of the patients in chains, some having been so for many years. Shocked by the conditions he uncovered, he insisted on humane treatment of the patients with specially selected physicians to treat them. He devoted the rest of his life to psychiatry and treatment of the insane.

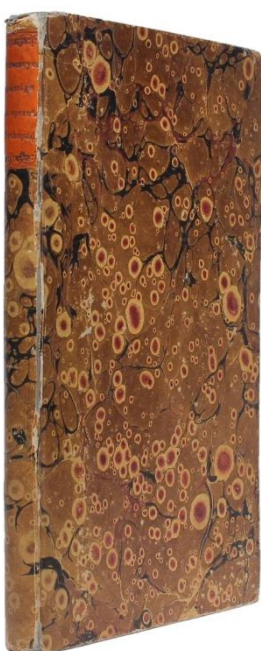
Pinel (1755-1826) war ein berühmter Psychiater. Sein "unsterbliches Verdienst um die Psychiatrie ist es, zuerst auf die menschlichere Behandlung der Irren gedrungen zu haben... Aber auch für die Entwicklung der inneren Medizin ist P. von grosser Bedeutung geworden, indem er ... den Grundsatz aufstellte, dass die Med. ein Zweig der Naturwissenschaften sei und dass daher, wie bei diesen, auch die analytische Methode statt der bisher beliebten synthetischen Platz greifen müsse. Er suchte daher die Diagnose der Krankheiten aus den Symptomen zu stellen, denen er die pathologische Anatomie unterordnete." (Hirsch V, p. 609).

21 QUAIN, Jones & WILSON, William. *A series of anatomical plates, in lithography with references and physiological comments, illustrating the structure of the different parts of the human body.* London: Taylor and Walton, 1836-1842. 5 parts bound in 2 volumes. Large Folio (500x310 mm) Vol. 1: Engr. frontispiece and general title to parts 1 to 3 (bones, ligaments, muscles and viscera), dated 1842. Part 1: The bones and ligaments, 30 plates 103 pp. Part 2: The muscles, 50 plates, 112 pp. Part 3: The viscera, 32 plates, 64 [4] pp. Vol. 2: general title to parts 4 to 5, dated 1842. Part 4: The vessels, 50 plates, 110 pp. Part 5: The nerves, 38 plates, 96 pp. Contemp. half morocco (worn, spine chipped, leaves and plates loosely inserted), marginal dust soiling and browning, some leaves frayed and chipped, some plates blind stamped in lower margins. Complete with frontispiece, 200 mostly hand-coloured lithographic plates, general title-pages and all part titles. Provenance: Free public library, Wigan (bookplate to front pastedown). (#002110) € 3,200

Choulant-Frank p. 404; Heirs of Hippocrates 1550; Roberts & Tomlinson pp. 559-60; Wellcome IV, p. 452. - FIRST EDITION OF THE MOST AMBITIOUS ENGLISH ANATOMY ILLUSTRATED BY LITHOGRAPHY. Most sets are uncolored, and often incomplete. The five parts, published over six years, describe the muscles, blood vessels, nerves, viscera, and bones and ligaments. Wilson designed the plates for this work, and signed some of them, but the plates were actually drawn by other artists, including J. Walsh and William Bagg, a portrait painter in London. Wilson also co-edited the second through fifth volumes. The section on the anatomy of the nerves is especially notable, with thirty-eight plates, including ten elegant colored plates of the brain and spinal cord, and a stunning colored plate showing the distribution of the eighth pair of nerves.

22 QUAIN, Jones. *The Anatomy of the Arteries of the Human Body: With its Applications to Pathology and Operative Surgery. In Lithographic Drawings, with Practical Commentaries,* 2 volumes (without the octavo volume of letterpress). London: Taylor and Walton, 1844, large folio (670 x 530 mm), 87 double page lithographic plates on india paper (correct as list), by Joseph Maclise, heightened with colour, ink stamp to each plate, some marginal spotting and marginal dust soiling, paper warped in margins, top edges gilt, original plum quarter morocco gilt with 6 raised bands (rubbed and worn, corners bumped, head and foot of spine damaged). Provenance: Birmingham Medical Institute. (#002109) € 4,000

Wellcome IV, p. 453. Richard Quain, the younger brother of Jones Quain, became surgeon to Queen Victoria. His major work was this very large lithographic atlas, based on the findings of the dissection of "nearly a thousand subjects." The artist was a friend and former pupil, the anatomist and surgeon Joseph Maclise. Quain's atlas improved on the prior works by Haller, Scarpa and Tiedemann, especially since Tiedemann's plates "did not show the veins and nerves in connection with the arteries. Moreover they gave less emphasis than they should have done to variations and anomalies" (Roberts & Tomlinson pp. 561-62.)



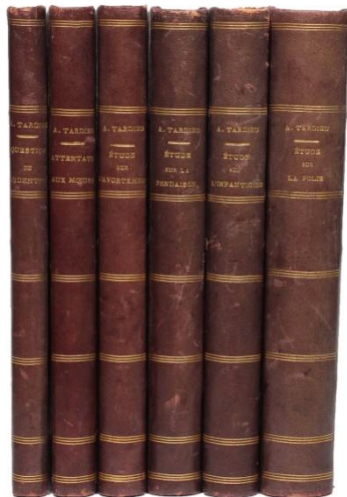
23 STROMEYER, Georg Friedrich Louis. *Beiträge zur Operativen Orthopädie oder Erfahrungen über die subcutane Durchschneidung verkürzter Muskeln und derer Sehnen.* Hannover: Verlag der Helwing'schen Hofbuchhandlung, 1838. 8vo (224x143 mm). vi, 154 pp., 8 lithographic plates. Contemporary marbled boards with red paper lettering piece (spine ends and corners little rubbed). Internally somewhat browned (plates a bit stronger), occasional very minor spotting. A fine copy. (#002082) € 1,500

Waller 9320; Hirsch/H. V, p.459ff; Wellcome V, p.201; Garrison-M. 4321. - Milestone in orthopaedic surgery. "Stromeyer is the founder of modern surgery of the locomotor system. He advocated and practised subcutaneous tenotomy for all deformities of the body arising from defects." (Garrison-M.)

Stromeyer gilt als Begründer der modernen Chirurgie des Bewegungsapparates. 1833 probierte er erstmals die Durchschneidung der Achillessehne zur Heilung des Klumpfusses. 1836 führte er diese Operation bei einem englischen Arzt aus, der vorher erfolglos Dieffenbach konsultiert hatte. "Dieses Vorkommnis wendet

Stromeyer die einflussreiche Gunst Dieffenbachs zu und die Operation brach sich nunmehr überall hin Bahn" (Pagel).

- 24 TARDIEU, Ambroise.** Collection of 6 works on medico-legal aspects. **I.** *Étude médico-légale sur l'infanticide*. Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1868. viii, 342 pp., including half-title and two color and one aquatint plates. **II.** *Étude medico-legale sur l'avortement suivie d'une note sur l'obligation de déclarer a l'état civil les foetus mort-nés et d'observations et recherches pour servir a l'histoire medico-legale des grosses fausses et simulées*. Paris: J.-B. Baillière et Fils, 1868. vii, 280 pp., including half-title. **III.** *Étude médico-légale sur la pendaison, la strangulation et la suffocation*. Paris: J.-B. Baillière et Fils, 1870. xii, 352 pp., including half-title, one colored plate bound at end and illustrations in text. **IV.** *Étude médico-légale sur la folie*. Paris: J.-B. Baillière et Fils, 1872. xxii, [2], 608 pp., including half-title. **V.** *Étude médico-légale sur les attentats aux mœurs*. Paris: J.-B. Baillière et Fils, 1873. viii, 303 [1] pp., including half-title and 4 engraved plates. **VI.** *Question medico-légale de l'identité*. Paris: J.-B. Baillière et Fils, 1874. 174 [2] pp., including half-title. Uniformly bound in contemporary half leather over marbled boards, spines lettered in gilt (little wear to extremities), marbled endpapers, sprinkled edges. Internally little age-toned, occasional minor spotting to text. (#002081) € 1,600



Tardieu was the foremost French medico-legal expert of his day, and his writing reflects the range of his investigations. He wrote on legal aspects of infanticide, abortion, and hanging as well as on insanity. I. first edition. This work includes 3 hand-colored engraved plates depicting the lungs of newborn and stillborn infants. II. 3rd edition. III. first edition. IV. Heirs of Hippocrates 1855. - first edition of Tardieu's work on insanity. Includes 15 reproductions of handwriting specimens of mental patients. V. 6th edition. L'ouvrage constitué une des toutes premières études sur la maltraitance de mineurs (cf. le syndrome de Tardieu). Cette édition est augmentée de "plus de cent cas d'attentats à la pudeur et de viol", très souvent sur des enfants. VI. 2nd edition.

- 25 TARTAGLIA, Niccolo.** *La Nova Scientia de Nicolo Tartaglia con una giunta al terzo libro*. Venice: Nicolo de Bascarini a istantia de l'Autore, 1550. 4to (209x152 mm). [4], 32 ff. Title with large woodcut illustration, 34 (mostly geometrical) woodcut illustrations to text and woodcut initials. **[Bound with]** *Quesiti et Inventioni Diverse, di novo restampati con una giunta al sesto libro, nella quale si mostra duoi modi di redur una Citta inespugnabile*. Venice: Nicolo de Bascarini, ad instantia ... de Nicolo Tartaglia, 1554. 4to. [4] 5-132, [2] ff. Title-page with woodcut portrait of the author, 70 (mostly geometrical) woodcut illustrations to text, numerous woodcut initials. Contemporary limp vellum with spine titled in manuscript (soiled, boards wrinkled, spine ends somewhat shriveled, leather cords damaged or gone). Internally only very little age-toned, very minor occasional spotting and staining, extensive manuscript notes to front flyleaf. A handsome copy. (#002079) € 5,900



I. STC 658; Riccardi I, 496; Adams T190; Wellcome I, 6227; DSB XIII, p.260; cf. PMM 66 (first edition 1537). - SECOND EDITION of Tartaglia's work concerning ballistics, surveying, fortification and engineering, and in which he sought "a mathematical theory of defining the flight of projectiles" (PMM). Problems of gunnery led Tartaglia, in Nova scientia, to suggest two instruments for determining inaccessible heights and distances. The historian Pietro Riccardi considered them 'the first telemeters' and cited their related theories as 'the first attempts at modern tachymetry' (DSB).

II. STC 658; Adams T184; DSB XIII, p.260. - SECOND EDITION. Tartaglia's contributions to the art of warfare aroused widespread and lasting interest, and the broad range of his competence in non-mathematical areas is also demonstrated in the Quesiti. In this work Tartaglia dealt with algebraic and geometric material (including the solution of the cubic equation), and such varied subjects as the firing of artillery, cannonballs, gunpowder, the disposition of infantry, topographical surveying, equilibrium in balances, and statics. His various proposals on fortifications were praised by Carlo Promis. In his attempts at a theoretical study of the motion of a projectile - a study in which he was a pioneer - Tartaglia reached the following notable conclusions: the trajectory is a curved line everywhere; and the maximum range, for any given value of the initial speed of the projectile, is obtained with a firing elevation of 45°. The latter result was obtained through an erroneous argument, but the proposition is correct (in a vacuum) and might well be called Tartaglia's theorem. In ballistics Tartaglia also proposed new ideas, methods, and instruments, important among which are 'firing tables'... Tartaglia (also) showed how to apply the compass to surveying... Hence Riccardi also asserted that he was responsible for 'the major advances in practical geometry of the first half of the sixteenth century'...



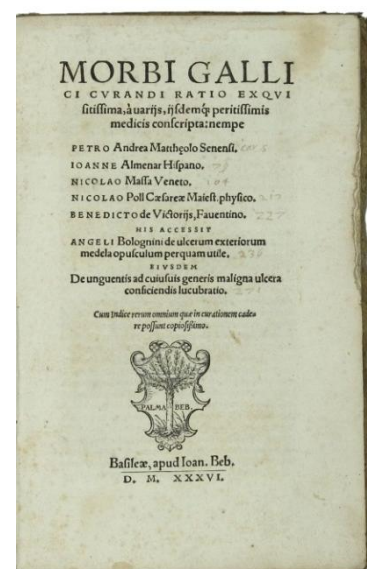
The most important mathematical subject with which Tartaglia's name is linked is the solution of third-degree equations. The rule for solving them had been obtained by Scipione Ferro in the first or second decade of the sixteenth century but was not published at the time. It was rediscovered by Tartaglia in 1535, on the occasion of a mathematical contest with Antonio Maria Fiore, a pupil of Ferro: but Tartaglia did not publish it either. On 25 March 1539, Tartaglia told Girolamo Cardano about it at the latter's house in Milan. Although Cardano had persistently requested the rule and swore not to divulge it, he included it in his *Ars magna* (1545), crediting Ferro and Tartaglia. This breach of promise angered Tartaglia; and in the *Quesiti* (bk. IX), he presented his own research on third-degree equations and his relations with Cardano, whom he discussed in offensive language." (DSB).

26 TECANDER, Joseph (editor). *Morbi gallici curandi ratio exquisitissima, à varijs, ijsdemque peritissimis medicis conscripta: nempe Petro Andrea Matthaeolo [...] Ioanne Almenar [...] Nicolao Massa [...] Nicolao Poll [...] Benedicto de Victorijs [...] His accessit Angeli Bolognini...* Basileae: Apud Ioan. Beb[elium], [15 March] 1536. 4to (214x138 mm). [4] 5-299 [1], [12: index] pp. Colophon on A2v: "Vale. Basilae, Idibus Martiis, ANNO M.D.XXXVI." Woodcut initials, printer's device on title page and



Qq4v. Contemporary vellum, spine with 3 raised bands (soiled, extremities scuffed, chipped at board edges and raised spine bands, spine ends wormed, hinges partly split but firm, remnants of ties present). Internally little browned, faint dampstaining to outer margins. Frequent annotations in neat ink manuscript. A fine copy.
(#002087) € 1,800

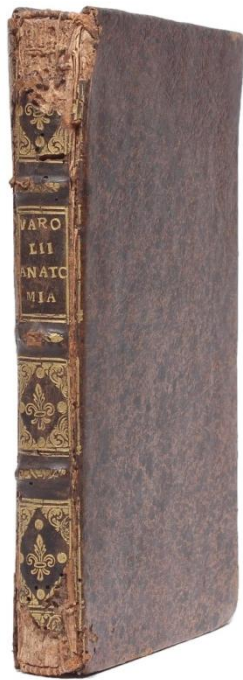
NLM/Durling 3295; Stillwell 488 (note); Waller 6662; Wellcome I, 4447. - FIRST EDITION of this collection edited by Joseph Tectander, which contains seven of the most important treatises of the time on syphilis by Pietro Andrea Mattioli, Juan Almenar (the first Spaniard to write on this



subject), Niccolò Massa (professor of anatomy in Venice), Nicolaus Pol (physician to Maximilian I, writer on the guaiac cure and one of the greatest book collectors of the period), Benedetto Vettori (discussing venereal infection), and Angelo Bolognini. The works are: *De morbo gallico* (Juan Almenar), *De cura ulcerum exteriorum* (Angelo Bolognini), *De unguentis* (Angelo Bolognini), *De morbo Gallico* (Niccolo Massa), *De morbi gallici curandi ratione* (Pietro Andrea Mattioli), *De cura morbi gallici per lignum guaycanum* (Nicolaus Pol), *De morbi gallici curandi ratione liber* (Benedict Vittori). Vittori's *De morbi gallici curandi ratione liber* (p. 211-219) was later rejected as spurious by Vittori in his *De morbo gallico* (Florence, 1551, p. 133). Tectander, in his dedicatory epistle, states that Vittori "tractatum nobis dictaverat" (NLM/Durling 3295).

27 VAROLIO, Costanzo. I. *Anatomiae, sive de humani corporis resolutione to Caesarem*

Medio villanum libri IIII. II. *De nervis opticis nonnullisque aliis praeter communem opinionem in*



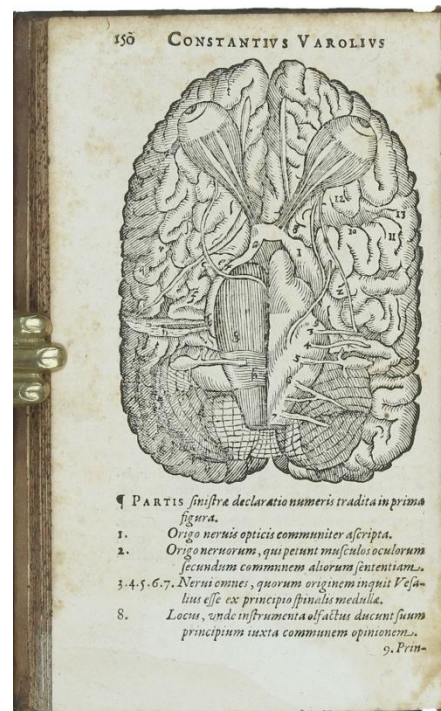
humano capita observatis. Two works in one volume. Frankfurt: J. Wechel & P. Fischer, 1591. 8vo (175 x 103 mm). [8], 184 pp. Signatures:)(4, A-K8, L4, M8. Printer's woodcut device on titles, a few woodcut illustrations in text after the author's drawings. 18th century full calf, spine with 3 raised bands, gilt and titled in compartments (spine ends chipped, hinges cracked, corners bumped). Internally somewhat browned and brown-spotted (a bit stronger in outer margins), a few leaves with small worm track to blank margin, leaves trimmed close (not affecting text or illustrations). Good copy.

(#002089)

€ 8,500

Norman 2132; Adams V-278; Choulant-Frank pp. 214-15; cf. Garrison-Morton 1377.2 and 1478 (both for the first edition of *De nervis opticis*); NLM/Durling 4541; Waller 9816; Wellcome 6499; DSB XIII, p.587. - The exceedingly rare first edition of Varolio's *Anatomiae*. The second of Varolio's two books, the posthumously published *Anatomiae* "has been described as a teleologic physiology of man" (DSB). Varolio's reputation is largely based on his *De nervis opticis*

(originally published in 1573) in which he presented a new method of dissecting the brain from the base up. This allowed for better observation of the organ's structure. "As a result of his new method of dissecting, Varoli was able to make some contributions to the knowledge of the course and termination of the cranial nerves and to trace the course of the optic nerve approximately to its true termination. His name is perpetuated in the 'pons varolii'" (Garrison-Morton). The second part of this edition comprises the second edition of *De nervis opticis*.



28 WILLIS, Thomas. *Pharmaceutice Rationalis: Or, an Exercitation of the Operations of*

Medicines in Humane Bodies. Shewing the Signs, Causes and Cures of most Distempers Incident

thereunto. In Two Parts. As Also a Treatise of the Scurvy, and the several sorts thereof, with their

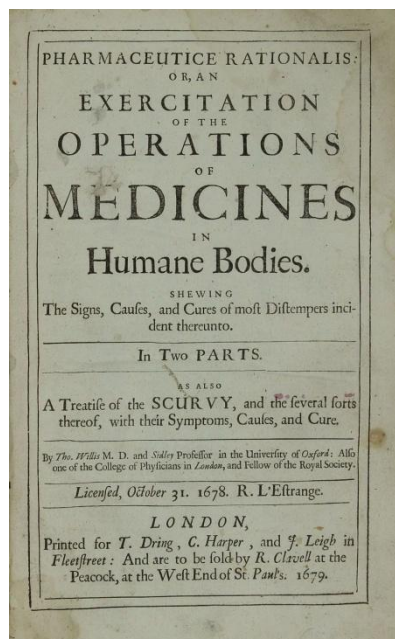
Symptoms, Causes and Cure. London: for T. Dring, C. Harper, and J. Leigh, 1679. Folio (315x198 mm).

[24], 155 [1]; [8], 179 [1]; 56, [2] pp. Signatures: A4, a-b4, B-U4, X2; A-24, Aa2, A-G4, H1. 14 engraved plates (plate V with marginal tear). Contemporary full brown calf, gilt-lettered red morocco spine label, hinges and spine ends restored, corners heavily scuffed. Title-page with little hole affecting one letter, early ownership inscription to final leaf of first part, light browning and spotting in places, light dampstaining and soiling to first and final few leaves, occasional ink spots, lacking final blank.

Provenance: Johannes Lawrence (signed and dated April 17, 1730 on A4v of second part).

(#002108)

€ 4,500

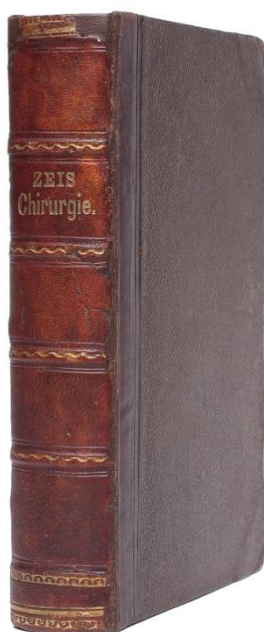


Wing W2847; Wellcome V, p.444; NLM/Krivatsy 13039; Heirs of Hippocrates 541 (latin ed.); Garrison & Morton 3926, 5086 (latin eds.). - The RARE FIRST EDITION in English from one of the great English medical men of his day. "Willis noted the sweetness of the urine in diabetes mellitus; he differentiated between this condition and diabetes insipidus" (G&M). The second part includes an early clear account of whooping cough.

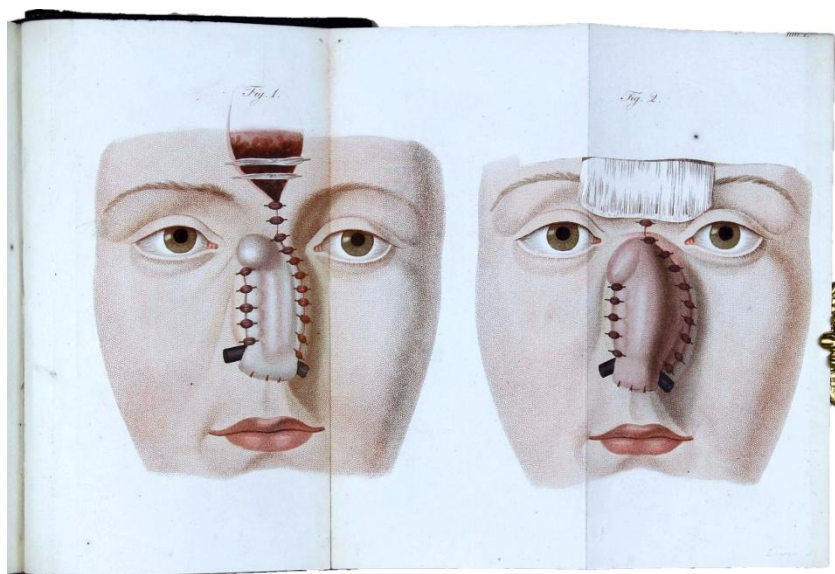
"One of the great books of seventeenth-century English medicine, this is the first scientific work on pharmacology as well as a valuable epitome of the materia medica of the time. Willis describes the sweetish flavor of urine in diabetes mellitus, differentiating between it and diabetes insipidus" (Heirs of Hippocrates).

Coining the term "plastic surgery"

29 ZEIS, Eduard. *Handbuch der plastischen Chirurgie.* With an introduction by J. F. Dieffenbach. Berlin: G. Reimer, 1838. 8vo (205x125 mm). xxxii, 576 pp., two folding hand-colored engraved plates printed in sepia, woodcut illustrations in text. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt (wear to extremities, hinges and head of spine restored). Internally only little browned or spotted. A fine copy of a rare work. (#002083) € 6,500



Zeis 619; Garrison-M. 5743.4; Waller 10466; Hirsch/H. V, p.1031. - The extremely rare first edition of the first manual of plastic surgery, the term of which was coined by Eduard Zeis (1807-1868) for this work, which is a landmark in the history of medicine (Patterson I, 677). The famous surgeon Johann Friedrich Dieffenbach was instrumental in the writing of the book. "The first half of the work covers the general principles of plastic surgery, and the first history of the subject. The second half describes the special operative techniques required for the individual parts of the body." (Garrison-Morton 5743.4).



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