

## Catalogue 02-2017

23 New Arrivals : Science, Medicine and Philosophy

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*23 New Arrivals : Science, Medicine and Philosophy*

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Anatomy: .....	14, 19, 21, 22
Astronomy & Space Sciences: .....	13
Botany: .....	2
General Science: .....	1, 17
Mathematics: : .....	20
Medicine & Obstetrics: .....	7, 18
Philosophy, Law & Politics: .....	3, 10, 11, 15, 16
Physics & Technology: .....	4, 5, 9, 12, 20, 23
Zoology: .....	6, 8
 <i>PMM:</i> .....	 3, 4
<i>Norman:</i> .....	2, 5, 6, 10, 19, 20, 21

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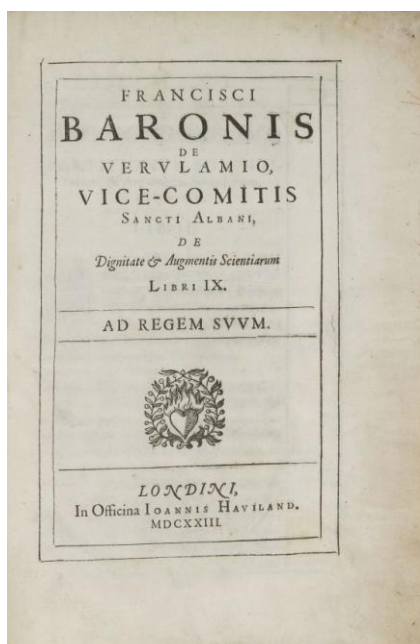
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*Extremely rare in any state*

- 1 **BACON, Francis.** *Opera Francisci Baronis de Verulamino Vice-comitis Sancti Albani, tomus primus: qui continet de dignitate & augmentis scientiarum libros IX.* London: In officina Joannis Haviland, 1623. Folio (302 x 208 mm). [16] (of [20]), 493 [1] pp. Signatures: [par]<sup>4</sup> (-[par]1-2), A<sup>6</sup> B-3R<sup>4</sup> (-R4). Errors in pagination: p. 35, 38 misnumbered 43, 46 respectively, p.[282] unnumbered;



catchword on [par]2 recto: "emittit" (a variant setting has "Translatio."). Text within rules with a blank marginal column for side-notes, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces composed of printer's ornaments; woodcut printer's device to second title, lacking first title- and dedication leaf (both supplied in good facsimile, bound in by Bernard Middleton) and the final blank. Contemporary polished calf (rebacked by Bernard Middleton, corners bumped, extremities little rubbed), preserving original gilt backstrip in compartments with red morocco label, pastedowns using unfolded printed sheets from 17th century astronomical work by Gassendi. Light waterstaining to upper blank corner throughout, occasional very minor spotting, numerous short annotations in light pencil. Provenance: the late Sir Nicholas Wall, English judge and former President of the Family Division and Head of Family Justice for England and Wales (bookplate to rear pastedown); Maggs Bros Ltd (handwritten entry of sale on 26.8.81 on rear pastedown). Except for the missing two leaves (which are supplied in good facsimiles), a fine, wide-margined copy. (#002688) € 4,800

Gibson 129a; STC 1108. FIRST EDITION. Book 1 is for the most part a translation of book 1 of 'The Advancement of Learning', published in 1605; books 2-9 form an expansion of book 2 of that work. The whole was translated into Latin by William Rawley under the supervision of Bacon. This expanded edition became known as 'De augmentis scientiarum', which was intended as Part 1 of Bacon's proposed, but never completed 'Instauratio magna.'

Extremely rare in any state. This copy last sold at auction at Sotheby's in 1947 (£42) and since then we can trace only the Pirie copy in 2015 (sold for \$16,250). The copy was restored in 1983 by Bernard Middleton in London, with rebacking of the spine and insertion of a facsimile first title-page printed on old paper (the invoice for that task is loosely inserted).

- 2 **BAUHIN, Jean and CHERLER, Jean-Henri.** *Historia plantarum universalis, nova et absolutissima, cum consensu et dissensus circa eas...* 3 volumes. Yverdon-les-Bains [n.p.]: 1650-1651. Folio (380 x 232 mm). Vol. I: [12], 1-239, 241-406, [2], 409-601 [1], 1-130, [2], 133-440, 1-9 [3] pp.



including 3 blanks. Vol. II: [12], 1-398 [i.e. 396], 398a-398o, [2], 399-1074, [12] pp. including 1 blank. Vol. III: [12], 1-212, 1-882 (i.e. 886), [2], 12 pp. including one blank. Numerous mispaginations throughout (some corrected in ink), some column numberings. Each volume has engraved additional title by Conrad Meyer, half title and index. In total 3500 small woodcut illustrations of plants in text. Contemporary blind-stamped vellum, spines with 5 raised bands and gilt-lettered morocco label, boards with embossed central arabesque (little soiled, vellum of vols. I and II partly cracked at joints and raised bands, but cords firmly holding). Light browning (few pages stronger) and occasional spotting to text as usual, worming to lower blank corner of 8 leaves in vol. III, a few leaves with faint dampstaining. Provenance: Dr. Maurice Villaret (bookplate to front pastedown), U. Bouchet (inscription to front pastedown). A fine, unmarked and wide-margined copy in untouched contemporary bindings. (#002680) € 8,500

Norman 141; Hunt 251; Nissen *BB1* 103; Stafleu & Cowan TL2 368; Pritzel 504. -

**FIRST EDITION of Bauhin's *magnum opus***, published posthumously by Dominique Chabre and Franois Louis de Graffenried of Yverdon. The *Historia* describes about 5,000 plants in a meticulous manner, the *Historia plantarum* first appeared in 1650 after 31 years in preparation. Bauhin, a Swiss botanist and physician, endeavored to describe not only the organs and properties of the plants herein, but their ecology as well. A student of Leonhart Fuchs at Tübingen, Bauhin was born into a strong family tradition in botany: his father Jean was the son of Jean Bauhin the Elder, a native of Amiens whose conversion to Protestantism exposed him to religious persecution. After he fled to Switzerland, the younger Bauhin fathered Jean and his equally renowned brother Gaspar and became the progenitor of six generations of botanists, extending over two hundred years in an unbroken succession of medical men. The *Historia* resulted from Bauhin's travels in the Swiss Alps, first accompanied by Gesner, and later on his own. Originally undertaking the work with d'Aléchamps, Bauhin's religion prompted the dissolution of their relationship and Bauhin's obligation to quit France. He became professor of rhetoric at Basel before becoming physician to Duke Frederick of Wurttemberg. These circumstances contributed to the long delay in publishing the work from its preliminary sketch in 1619. It was finished finally by his son-in-law Jean-Henri Cherler.



**3** **BODIN, Jean.** *De republica libri sex, Latine ab autore redditi, multo quam antea locupletiores.* Lyon and Paris: Jaques du Puys, 1586. Folio (348 x 220 mm). [8], 779 [1], 60 pp. Ttitle with large engraved device, ornamental headpieces and initials, index bound at end. Contemporary limp vellum



with yapp edges, spine lettered in ink (vellum soiled and browned, some creasing to covers, tears in yapp edges). Light even browning throughout, a few ink spots, occasional ink and crayon markings, minor spotting in places, worm tracks in top margin of few leaves well outside text. Provenance: Giorgio Enrico Levi (armorial bookplate to front pastedown and shelfmark label to first flyleaf recto). A handsome, wide-margined copy in unrestored contemporary binding.

(#002682)

€ 6,500

Adams B2228; PMM 94 (first French edition). FIRST LATIN EDITION of Bodin's most significant work *The Six Books of the Commonwealth* (*Les Six livres de la République*) first published in French in 1576, which represents the summation of legal and political thought of the French Renaissance. It is "the first modern attempt to create a complete system of political science. Its basis was the *Politics* of Aristotle .., and it was through Bodin that Aristotle's work came to exercise the influence on modern political thinking which has made him the father of modern democracy. Bodin was not content merely to reproduce his master, however; he added considerably from his own experience. Although like most sixteenth-century writers he approved of absolute government, he

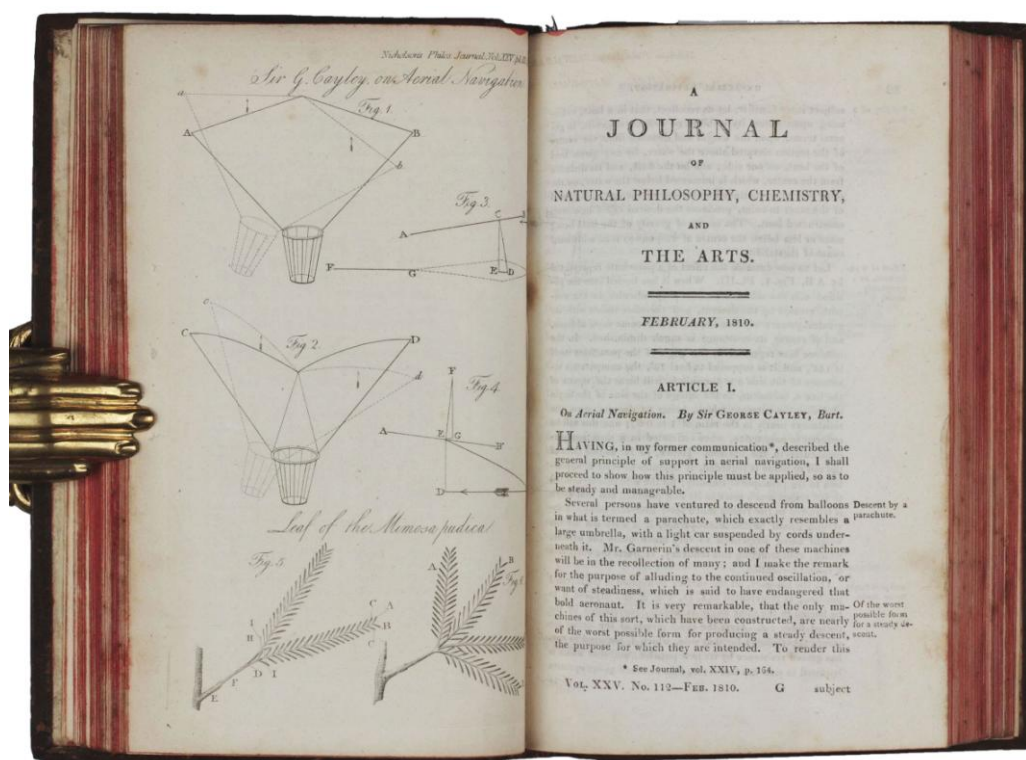


demanding its control by constitutional laws, in which respect he foreshadowed the development during the seventeenth century of the idea of the 'social contract' .. Thus Bodin was the first to set out clearly the argument round which most political discussion centred in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, that law is merely an expression of the sovereign will, but that where this reposes in an absolute monarch, it must be mitigated by a customary or natural law. When the lawgiver's law becomes unjust, it ceases to be valid and must be resisted." (PMM 94).

### ***Laying the foundations of the Science of Aerodynamics***

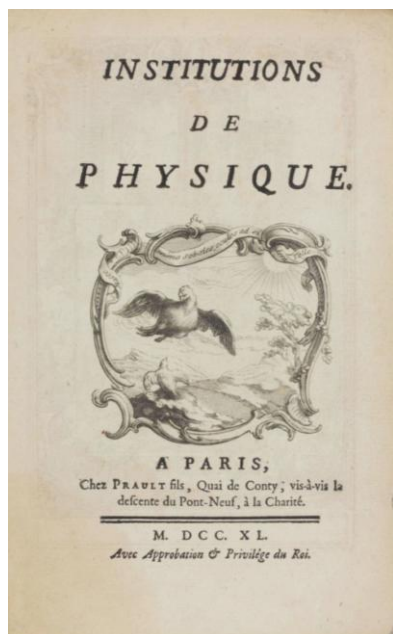
**4** **CAYLEY, George.** On Aerial Navigation. In: *Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Arts (Nicholson's)*. Vol. **24**, 1809, pp. 164-174 and 1 engraved plate; vol. 25, 1810, pp. 81-87 and 161-173 and 2 engraved plates. London: W. Stratford for W. Nicholson. 8vo (205 x 130 mm). Entire volumes: viii, 384, [8] pp., 10 engraved plates (3 folding); viii, 384, [8] pp, 9 engraved plates (1 folding). Contemporary calf, rebaked, spines with gilt-lettered morocco labels (light rubbing, original endpapers browned in outer margins), red-dyed edges. Protected in custom-made clamshell box. Internally only very little browned, occasional very minor spotting. Provenance: Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow (bookplate "Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons" to each front pastedown). A fine set of these rare journal volumes. (#002687) € 11,000

PMM 263, Norman 423, Gibbs-Smith pp. 5-9, Hodgson pp. 345-349 - **FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST AND GREATEST CLASSIC OF AVIATION HISTORY, LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE SCIENCE OF AERODYNAMICS.** In 1799 Cayley made an important breakthrough in aerial navigation by separating the system of thrust from the system of lift. Earlier experiments with flight had been preoccupied with using flapping wings to give both thrust and lift, but in his research Cayley successfully experimented with a combination of rigid wings for lift and a paddle mechanism for thrust. In 1804, he flew successfully the first of his fixed-wing gliders. He has been called "the true inventor of the aeroplane and one of the most powerful geniuses in the history of aviation", and was motivated by the thought, as he put it himself, that "an uninterrupted navigable ocean, that comes to the threshold of every man's door, ought not to be neglected as a source of human gratification and advantage" (PMM 263)



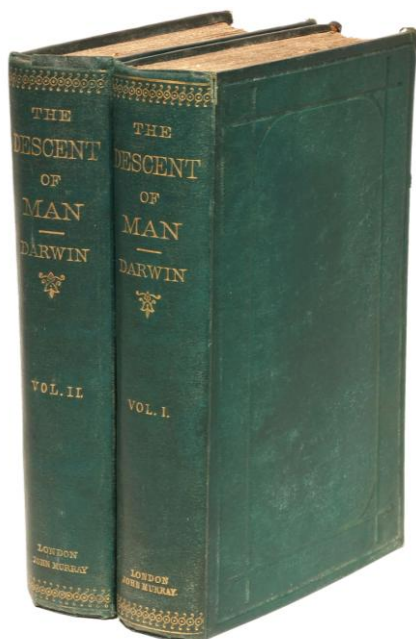
5 **CHATELET, Gabrielle Emilie, Marquise du.** *Institutions de physique*. Paris: Prault fils, 1740.

8vo (192 x 122 mm). [8], 450, [18], [12] pp. Including half title, errata leaf, 2 privilege leaves, final blank, engraved frontispiece, large vignette on title, fine pictorial headpieces, 11 folding engraved plates, 4 pp. of publisher's catalog bound at end. Contemporary French mottled calf, gilt-decorated spine with 5 raised bands and gilt-lettered morocco label (hinges restored, corners a little scuffed), marbled endpapers. Internally little browned, occasional spotting, pencil annotations to half-title, first 3 leaves loose but still holding. A fine, wide-margined copy. (#002664) € 2,800



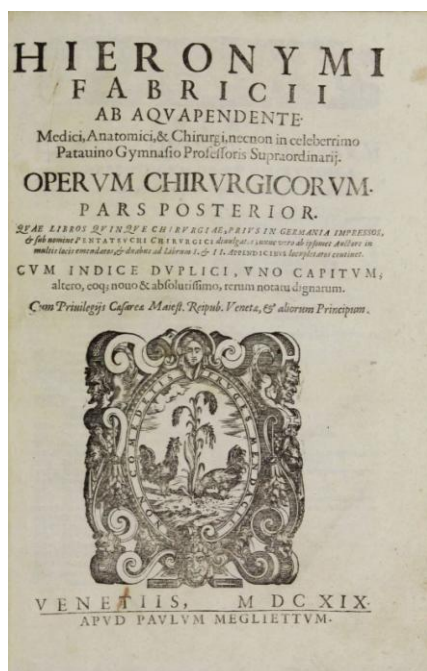
Poggendorff I, 424; Honeyman 674. FIRST EDITION. "A book of Newtonian inspiration on the principles of physics and mechanics... although she [Chatelet] limited her efforts to commentary and synthesis, her work contributed to the great progress made by Newtonian science in the middle of the eighteenth century" (DSB). Chapter IV deals with Newton's discovery of gravity. Chatelet (1706-1749) was an intimate friend of Voltaire and a fellow admirer of Newton. She was quite successful as a natural scientist, she set up a laboratory at her castle in the Champagne and was taught by leading scholars in mathematics, physics and philosophy.

6 **DARWIN, Charles.** *The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex*. 2 volumes. London: John Murray, 1871. 8vo (189 x 129 mm). viii, 423 [1], 16; viii, [2], 475 [1], 16 pp., including half-titles, publisher's catalogue dated January 1871 at end of each volume, and several woodcut illustrations in text. Untrimmed and partially unopened. Original publishers green cloth (cloth little rubbed, spotted and soiled, corners bumped and frayed, slight wear to extremities), inner hinges cracked but holding. Internally very little age-toned, little foxing to endpapers, half-titles and adverts at end (else virtually unfoxed), short tear in blank fore-margin of vol. I, p.21/22. Provenance: Charles Robertson (inscribed on half-title and first flyleaf of vol. I). Still very good, unsophisticated set. (#002676) € 5,900



Freeman 245, Norman 599, Sparrow 48; Garrison-M. 170 - **First edition, first issue of both volumes** (with the errata on verso of title-leaf in vol. II and with the first word of p.297 "transmitted" in vol. I). Twelve years after the publication of the *Origin*, Darwin made good his promise to "throw light on the origin of man and his history" by publishing the present work, in which he compared man's physical and psychological traits to similar ones in apes and other animals, and showed how even man's mind and moral sense could have evolved through processes of natural selection. In discussing man's ancestry, Darwin did not claim that man was directly descended from apes as we know them today, but stated simply that the extinct ancestors of *Homo sapiens* would have to be classed among the primates. This statement was (and is) widely misinterpreted by the popular press, however, and caused a furor second only to that raised by the *Origin*. Darwin also added an essay on sexual selection, i.e. the preferential chances of mating that some individuals of one sex have over their rivals because of special characteristics, leading to the accentuation and transmission of those characteristics (Norman). 2500 copies of the first issue were published on February 24. The second issue was published the following month.

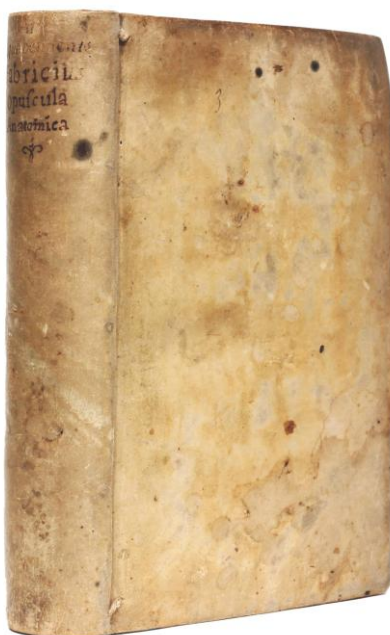
7 **FABRICI, Girolamo (FABRICIUS AB AQUAPENDENTE, Hieronymus).** *Opera chirurgica in duas partes divisa. Quarum prior pars operationes chirurgicas, in totum corpus humanum a vertice capitis ad imos pedes ... Opus multa diligentia, et longa experientia perfectum, nec antehac unquam in lucem editum, aut ab ullo tali methodo tractatum. Altera pars libros quinque chirurgiae, prius, in Germania impressos, & sub nomine Pentateuchi chirurgici diuulgatos; nunc vero ab ipsomet auctore in multis*



*locis emendatos, & duabus ad librum 1. & 2...* Venice: Roberto Meglietti, 1619. Two parts in one volume. Folio (312 x 217 mm). [20], 187 [1]; [20], 178, 26 pp. Signatures:  $^{+4}++^{+4}+++^2A-Y^4Z^6$ ;  $a^4b^6Aa-Bb^4c-z^4aa^4bb^6$ . Woodcut initials and headpieces. 18th century restored half calf over marbled boards, gilt-lettered morocco label to flat spine, spine with some gilt decoration. Internally little browned (few pages stronger), occasional spotting and marginal dampstaining, a few tears with old repairs not affecting text, leaves d, d2, y1 with holes costing few words or letters, leaf o3 with a repaired tear at lower corner costing some letters of text. Otherwise a good copy of this rare work. (#002665) € 3,000

NLM/Krivatsy 3805; DSB IV, p.511; not in Wellcome: FIRST EDITION. "Contains a description of surgical instruments and classic surgical techniques, including a discussion of particular technical expedients devised by Fabri himself" (DSB). It also comprises the general surgery ('Pentateuchos cheirurgicum'), already published in 1592 by a student of Fabrici, but adds as a novelty the section 'de chirurgicis operationibus' which was also printed separately.

8 **FABRICI, Girolamo (FABRICIUS AB AQUAPENDENTE, Hieronymus).** *Tractatus De respiratione & eius instrumentis. De Ventriculo intestinis, & gula. De Motu locali animalium, secundum totum. De Musculi artificio, & ossium dearticulationibus. Cum indice rerum copiosissimo.* Four parts in one volume (complete). Padua: Antonii Meglietti, 1625. 4to (205 x 150 mm). [8], [2], 118, [2] pp. (signatures:  $pi^1, pi^4, A-P^4$ ); [4], 1-42, [2], 43-184 (i.e. 174) pp. (signatures:  $pi^2A-E^4F^2G-Y^4Z^2$ ); [2], 123 (i.e. 121) [1], 32 pp. (signatures:  $A-P^4Q^2, ^2A-D^4$ ); [8], 214 pp. (signatures:  $a^4, A-Z^4Aa-Dd^4$ ). General



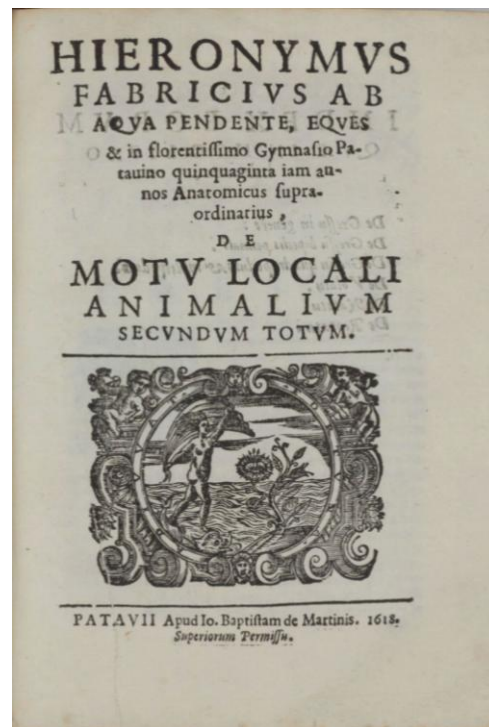
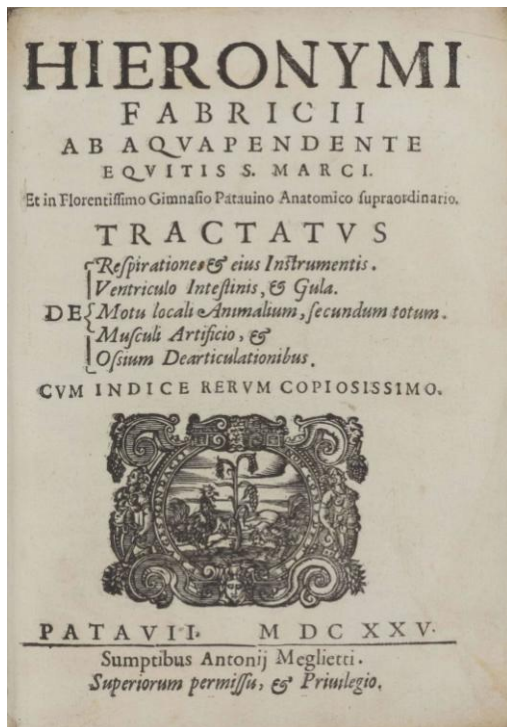
collection title, dated 1625, with printer's woodcut device. *De respiratione* without separate title, with Index leaf bound in front and unnumbered leaf bound at end with errata on recto and colophon on verso dated 1615. *De Ventriculo* with separate title dated 1618 and publisher Laurentii Pasquati, index to verso of title, errata leaf after title, blank leaf after p.42. *De motu locali* with separate title dated 1618 and publisher Io. Baptistam de Martinis, index on title verso, separate pagination to *De alarum actione*. *De musculi artificio* without separate title, with index bound before numbered pages, two leaves of corrections misbound in front of volume after general title. Contemporary vellum, spine lettered in ink (browning, soiling and spotting of vellum). Lower margin partly untrimmed, minor worming to blank gutter, faint dampstaining to blank fore-margin of few leaves in final part, few pages with markings, gathering Z of final part creased in upper margin, worming to last 3 leaves affecting a few letters of text. Provenance: Jean Blondelet. (#002673) € 12,000

NLM/Krivatsy 3836; Wellcome I, 2121 (IV), 2122 (II); Waller 2884 (II); D.S.B. IV, p.508. **Exceptionally rare collection of early works by Fabrici on animal motion and physiology.** OCLC/Worldcat knows of only two copies in the US (National Library of Medicine and University of Wisconsin-Madison). As with the other collected edition by Meglietti published the same year in folio format, individual tracts already printed had been taken and a general title added. All these works on animal anatomy and physiology may be considered as parts

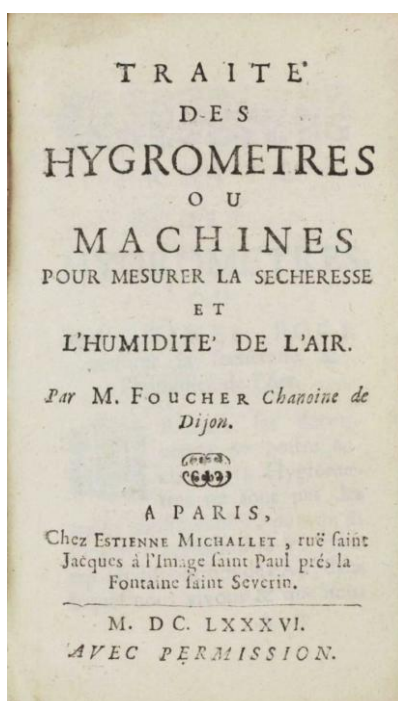


of the uncompleted but monumental *Totius animalis fabricae theatrum* which Fabrici meant to publish and to which he devoted many years. (D.S.B. IV, p.508).

*De Motu locali animalium* and *De Musculi artificio* are important works on the mechanics of animal motion by Fabricius, which exerted an influence on Borelli. Includes chapters devoted to walking, swimming, and (16 pages) flying. Fabricius' efforts were to "provide systematic teleological explanations of features of the parts of animals, both similarities and variations among related parts, emphasizing its Galenic and Aristotelian aspects ... Fabricius' use of mechanics [of animal motion] is most conspicuous in his discussion of the utilitates of muscles. It is here that we encounter Fabricius employing a number of more and less abstract diagrams in his analysis of muscles in terms of levers" P. Distelzweig, *Descartes's teleomechanics in medical context*. Dissertation, Univ. of Pittsburgh, 2013, pp. 50-51).



9 **FOUCHER, Simon.** *Traite des hygrometres ou machines pour mesurer la secheresse et l'humidité de l'air.* Paris: Estienne Michallet, 1686. 12mo (140 x 84 mm). [2], 3-195 (i.e. 166), [2]pp.,



including one folding engraved plate, woodcut diagrams in the text. Numerous mispagnations. Contemporary calf, gilt-lettered spine with 5 raised bands gilt in compartments (spine ends chipped, corners scuffed, boards rubbed). Internally little browned, occasional minor spotting. Provenance: illegible signature to first flyleaf. Good, unmarked copy.

(#002695)

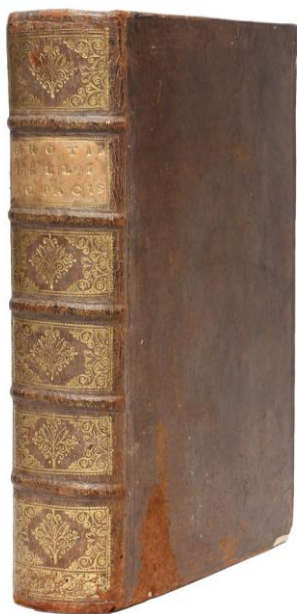
€ 1000

Sotheby's Macclesfield Cat. IV, 809. RARE FIRST EDITION. A work on the measurement of atmospheric humidity, by an author perhaps better known as a prominent critic of Cartesian philosophy. Some of the nine "Articles" of which the work is made up consist of extracts from letters written by the author, mostly to M. Mariotte of the Académie royale des Sciences, between December 1672 and May 1673. An account of a hygrometer which was invented by Robert Boyle is given on pp. 72-73.



**The rare first edition of the foundation work of modern international law**

**10** **GROTIUS, Hugo.** *De jure belli ac pacis libri tres : In quibus ius naturae & gentium: item iuris publici praecipua explicantur.* Paris: Nicolas Buon, 1625. 4to (240 x 169 mm). [36], 1-506, [2], 553-786, [78] pp. Signatures: ã<sup>6</sup> ë<sup>4</sup> ã<sup>4</sup> A-3B<sup>4</sup> 3C<sup>2</sup> 3D-3S<sup>4</sup> 4A-5Q<sup>4</sup>. Including blank leaves o4 and 3S4, addenda leaves 5Q2-3, and errata leaf 5Q4.



Title printed in red and black, roman and italic type, a few words or phrases in Greek type, shoulder notes. Woodcut printer's device on title, woodcut head and tail-pieces and floriated initials.

Contemporary French calf, spine with 5 raised bands richly gilt in compartments and with gilt-lettering in 2nd compartment (extremities rubbed, corners bumped and worn, boards rubbed, foot of spine little chipped), marbled endpapers, red-sprinkled edges. Leaves a3 and a4 loose, short tear in blank margin of p.213, little occasional spotting and browning of text, small wormhole to lower corner of first few leaves. Occasional light pencil annotations, text markings and corrections in contemporary hand. Provenance: M. de Kernier (bookplate to front pastedown), De Lherbetti, Lieutenant Criminel au Chateau du Loire (inscription on title-page). An outstanding, clean and completely unsophisticated copy.

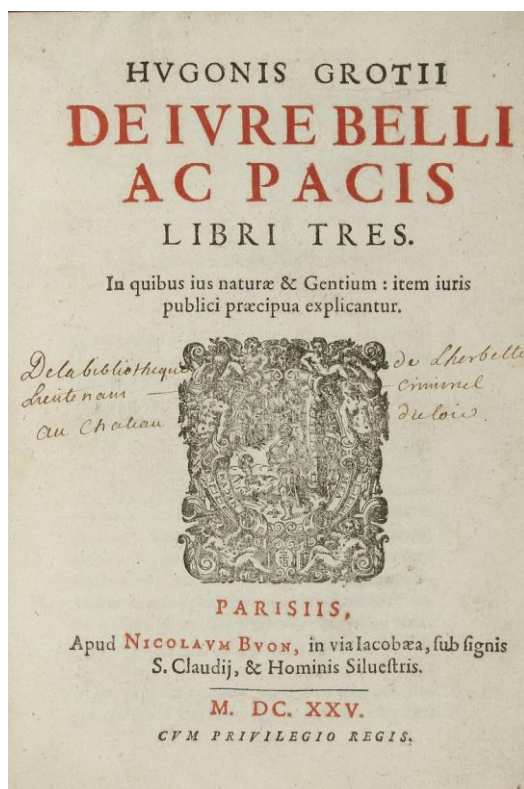
(#002545)

€ 65,000

**FIRST EDITION of the 'foundation of modern international law' (PMM).** A prodigy in his youth, Grotius became a statesman and thinker of the greatest integrity whose influence on modern European thought can scarcely be overestimated. In 1619, cutting short a successful career in the law and diplomacy, Grotius was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Louvestein fortress in Holland by order of the stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau, for having attempted to orchestrate a compromise between the Calvinist and anti-Spanish party, led by Maurice, and the more moderate Remonstrant party, who advocated self-government of the Dutch states in matters of religion. After a dramatic escape two years later (his wife smuggled him out of jail in a book trunk) Grotius took refuge in France, where he survived on meagre pensions, settling in 1623 in the country house of the President de Meme near Senlis, close to the property of deThou, who gave him free access to his father's splendid library. There Grotius began writing his master work, *De jure belli ac pacis*. Many of the ideas developed therein had been outlined in an unpublished work of his youth, the *De jure praedae*, the manuscript of which he had brought with him, enabling him to finish the treatise in under a year. The fundamental importance of the mature work is its attempt, a century before the spread of the Enlightenment, 'to obtain a

principle of right, and a basis for society and government, outside the church or the Bible' (M. Pattison, art. "Grotius", Ency. Brit. 1911,12, p.623).

"The distinction between religion and morality is not clearly made, but Grotius' principle of an immutable law, which God can no more alter than a mathematical axiom, was the first expression of the 'droit naturel', the natural law which exercised the great political theorists of the eighteenth century, and is the foundation of modern international law" (PMM).



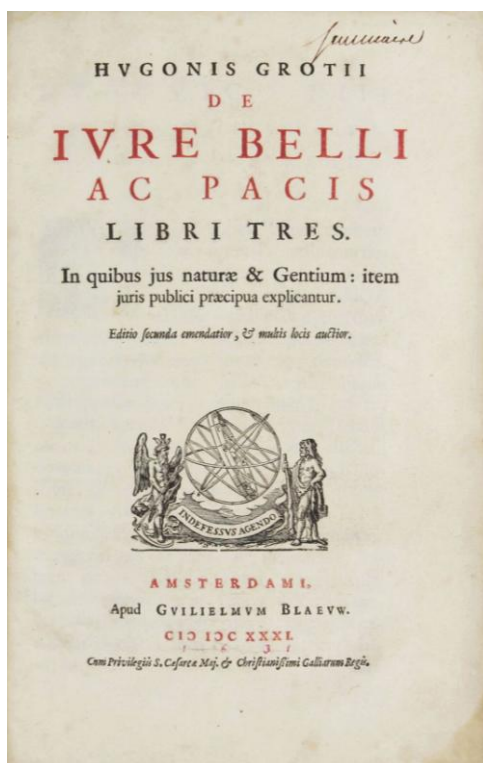
Buon commenced printing the work in November 1624. By using two or three presses, a few copies, presumably of the first state (Ter Meulen and Diermanse, p.565), were ready to be sent to the Frankfurt fair in March 1625. This first state (of which Ter Meulen and Diermanse record only one copy, at the Bodleian), contains no table, indices, addenda or errata; all but the errata were added, constituting a second state (Ter Meulen and Diermanse 565"), copies of which are also extremely rare, as it appears not to have been published. Both first and second states contain substantive textual variants, principally in bifolium 3Q2.3 and in quires 5E-5G, which were modified under the author's supervision, probably in the course of printing, forming a third and final state. While 3Q2.3 appear to have been entirely re-typeset,

other corrections or revisions, according to Grotius's bibliographers, appear erratically in different copies. States II and III have title in red and black, in both, book 3, ch. 24 begins on p. 781 and text ends on p. 786, and both are complete, except that state II lacks the errata.

Our copy conforms to state III, with the following points present: mis-signing ð3 as o3 and 3C2 as 3C3, mis-printing of p. 212 as 213, 407 as 707, 410 as 41, 456 as 458, 492 as 462; gathering 3C<sup>2</sup> (pp. 385/386-391/392) has double page numbering to fill up the count preceding 393 on 3D1r; that sequence continues through 464 (3M4v), then reverts to the actual count beginning with 461 on 3N1r. Book 3 begins on leaf 4A1r (p. 553), as if preceded by A-3Z<sup>4</sup> (which would end with p. 552), indicating that its printing was begun before completion of the preceding text. State III leaves 3Q2-3 (p. 487-490) are a resetting of states I and II, with incorrect headline "LIB. III" on p. 489 (perhaps an unmodified re-used headline from book 3), though it has not been determined whether the inner bifolium 3Q2.3 only, or the whole of 3Q, was reprinted.

PMM 125; J. Ter Meulen. *Liste bibl. de 70 éditions et traductions du De iure belli ac pacis*, p. 9-10; J. ter Meulen and P.J.J. Diermanse, *Bibliographie des écrits imprimés de Hugo Grotius*, La Haye, 1950.

- 11** [GROTIUS, Hugo](#). *De iure belli ac pacis libri tres. Editio secunda emendatior, & multis locis auctior*. Amsterdam: apud G. Blaeuw, 1631. Folio (298 x 195 mm). [24], 554, [46] pp., title printed in red and black with woodcut device, lacks the final blank. Contemporary full calf, boards ruled in gilt, spine with 6 raised bands gilt in compartments and with gilt-lettered morocco label (crack in upper joint repaired, spine ends scuffed, boards rubbed and soiled, extremities worn and leather partly chipped, lower corners bumped). Text very little browned, very minor occasional spotting, faint dampstaining to upper margin. Provenance: Chevallier Rufigny (bookplate to front pastedown). (#002622) € 3,500

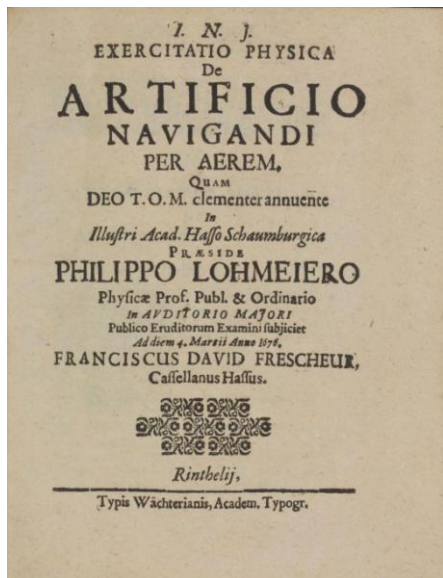


Ter Meulen-D. 567; vgl. PMM 125 (for 1st. ed.). **THE SECOND AUTHORISED EDITION (first folio and first Amsterdam edition) of the 'foundation of modern international law'** (PMM). A prodigy in his youth, Grotius became a statesman and thinker of the greatest integrity whose influence on modern European thought can scarcely be overestimated. In 1619, cutting short a successful career in the law and diplomacy, Grotius was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Louvestein fortress in Holland by order of the stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau, for having attempted to orchestrate a compromise between the Calvinist and anti-Spanish party, led by Maurice, and the more moderate Remonstrant party, who advocated self-government of the Dutch states in matters of religion. After a dramatic escape two years later (his wife smuggled him out of jail in a book trunk) Grotius took refuge in France, where he survived on meagre pensions, settling in 1623 in the country house of the President de Meme near Senlis, close to the property of deThou fib, who gave him free access to his father's splendid library. There Grotius began writing his master work, *De iure belli ac pacis*. Many of the ideas developed therein had been outlined in an unpublished work of his youth, the *De iure prædæ*, the manuscript of which he had brought with him, enabling him to finish the treatise in under a year. The fundamental importance of the mature work is its attempt, a century before the spread

of the Enlightenment, 'to obtain a principle of right, and a basis for society and government, outside the church or the Bible' (M. Pattison, art."Grotius", Ency. Brit. 1911,12, p.623).

"L'édition qui est la première parue en Hollande et la première en grand format, est la troisième de toute la serie . . . est la plus importante des cinq éditions qui on été préparées, plus ou moins, par l'auteur lui-même." (Ter Meulen, Grotius No. 567).



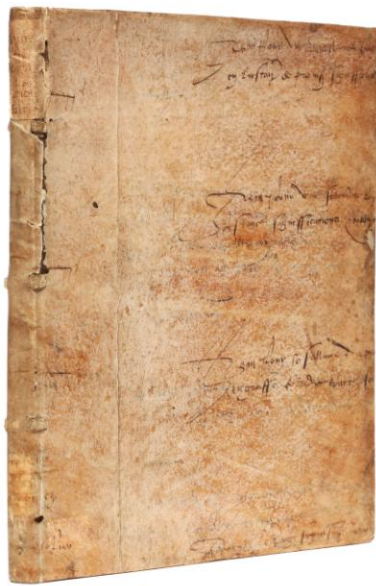


**12** LOHMEIER, Philipp, PRESCHEUR, Franciscus David.

*Exercitatio physica de artificio navigandi per aerem...* Rinteln: Wächter, 1676. 4to (190 x 154 mm). 28 pp. Signatures: A-C<sup>4</sup> D<sup>2</sup>. Woodcut device on title, head pieces. Modern calf, new endpapers. Internally crisp and clean with only very little browning. Paper flaw in blank margin of leaf B1. Fine, wide-margined copy. (#002685) € 950

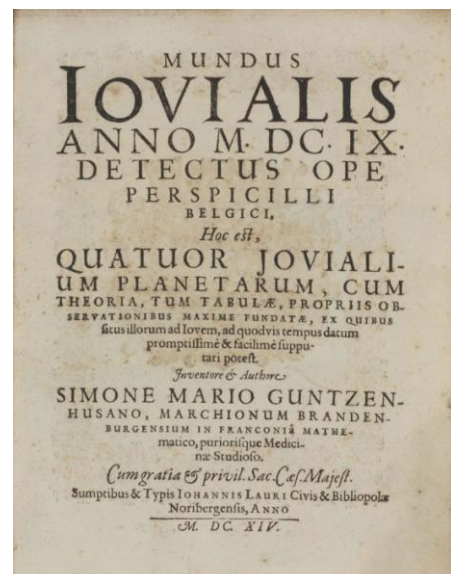
VD17 1:054846F. FIRST EDITION, one of three issues printed in 1676. This one with title page blank. The dissertation is inspired by Lana Terzi's *Prodromo*. Lohmeier's treatise (which was reprinted twice in the seventeenth century) has been described as "an impudent piracy" (in *The Aerial Ship*, 1910) but whilst some sections are a verbatim copy of Sturm's translation of *Prodromo* he includes mention of experiments made by Boyle, Toricelli and Guericke that Lana Terzi does not mention.

- 13** MARIUS, Simon. *Mundus Jovialis anno 1609 detectus ope perspicilli belgici, hoc est quatuor Jovialium planetarum cum Theoria, turn Tabulae, propriis observationibus maxime fundatae, ex quibus situs illorum ad iovem, ad quodvis tempus datum promptissimè & facilimè supputari potest. Inventore & autore Simone Mario Guntzenhusano,...* Nürnberg: Johann Laur, 1614. 4to (193 x 155 mm). 36 (of 38) unnumbered leaves (the last blank). Signatures: )( <sup>4</sup>2)( <sup>4</sup>3)( <sup>2</sup>(-3)(1-2) A-G<sup>4</sup>. Woodcut arms on verso of title, several woodcut diagrams in text, head- and tail-pieces, decorative initials, letterpress tables and errata on G3v. Lacking bifolio 3)(1-2 with the full-page woodcut portrait of the author. Later vellum binding using a medieval manuscript (short split to upper joint, wormtracks). Text with occasional minor spotting and browning mainly at beginning, otherwise crisp and clean. Small holes in leaves A2 and B2 not affecting text. Still a fine copy, very rare in any state. (#002689) € 2,500



Zinner 4474, Honeyman 2157.  
**First edition, reporting the discovery of the satellites of Jupiter which Marius made**

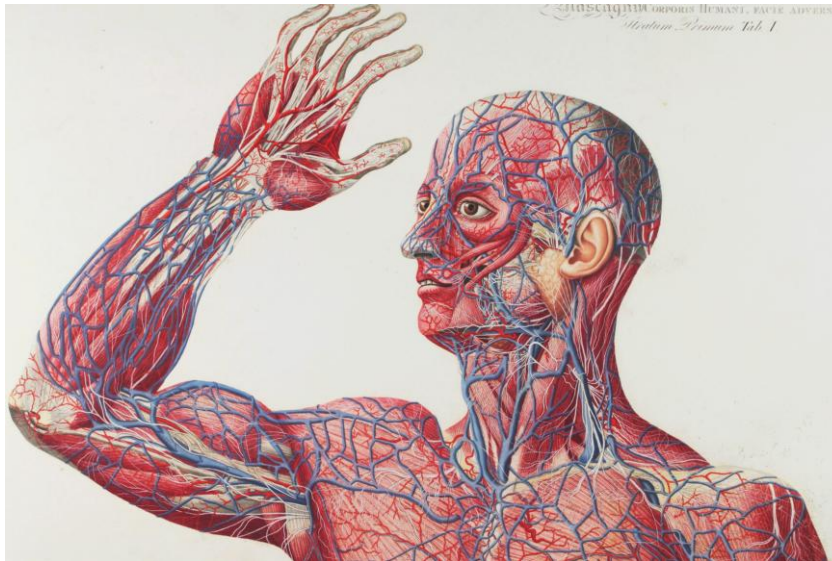
**two months before Galilei.** In the preface, Marius gives a circumstantial account of his acquisition of his telescope from a Dutchman at the Frankfurt Fair of 1608; this may have been Zach, Janssen of Middleburg who is said to have constructed a telescope in 1604, or Jean Lipperhey who in 1608 applied to the States General for a patent for telescopes. Galilei constructed his first telescope himself in 1609 from descriptions given him of these Dutch instruments. This work is very rare, with the last copy at auction in 1977.



*One of the greatest and most amazing anatomical works*

**14** **MASCAGNI, Paolo.** [*Anatomia Universa*]. *Anatomiae Universae Pauli Mascagni Icones*. Pisis: Apud Nicolaum Caurro, 1823-[1832]. Atlas volume. Double elephant folio (985 x 715 mm). 2 sheets of text (engraved title and engraved dedication), 9 original dark-brown sheets with printed paper labels of the fascicle wrappers, and 88 sheets of fine engraved plates of anatomical illustrations, of which 44 are coloured and 44 duplicated in outlines. The unbound sheets are housed in a wood-enforced custom-made cassette. The separately published text-volumes of much smaller size are not included here. Title, dedication and a few plates with paper repairs in blank margins, very minor occasional spotting, finger- and dust-soiling, one plate foxed, light dampstaining to outer blank corner of about 20 plates. An outstanding, complete set of the atlas plates. (#002659) € 59,000

Garrison-Morton 409.1; Wellcome IV, p.73; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1102; Roberts & Tomlinson, *The Fabric of the Body*, pp. 387-90. **FIRST EDITION of Mascagni's magnus opus and one of the greatest and most amazing anatomical works.** It was among two other major works by Mascagni that were left unfinished at his death in



1815. Responsibility for editing the *Anatomia universa* was given to Antommarchi, the physician who had been Mascagni's prosector and who assisted him in preparing another work, the *anatomy for artists*. In 1822, Mascagni's heirs sold the rights to the *Anatomia universa* to Andrea Vaccá-Berlinghieri, Giacomo Barzellotti, and Giovanni Rosini, professors at the faculty of Pisa. "It was these three individuals who prepared the present work. In the meantime, Antommarchi, who had taken three sets of plates with him to

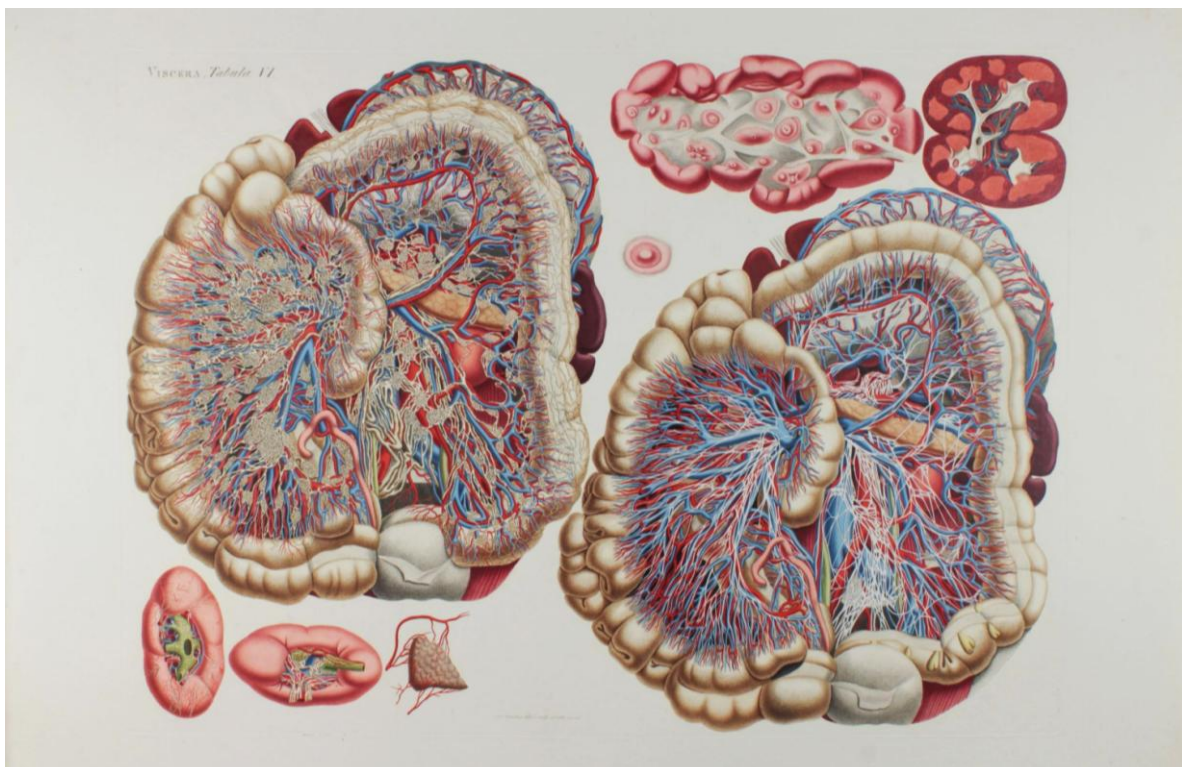
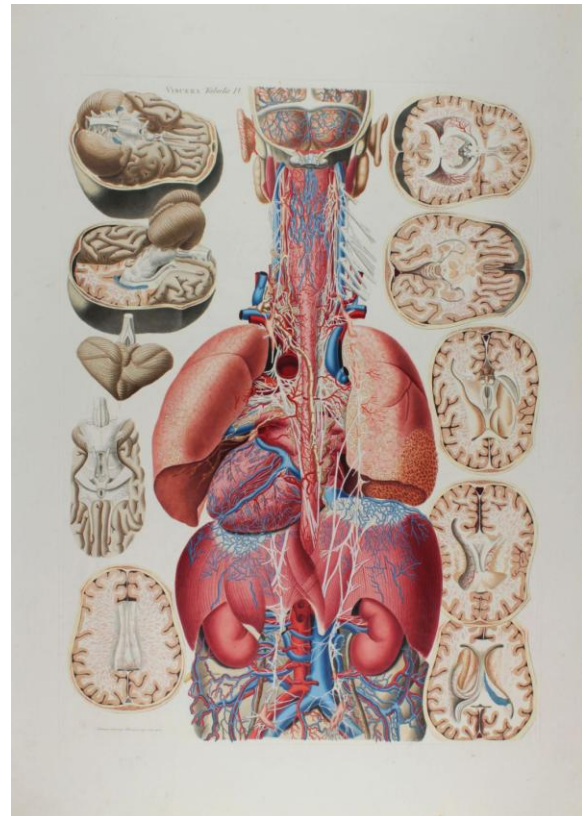
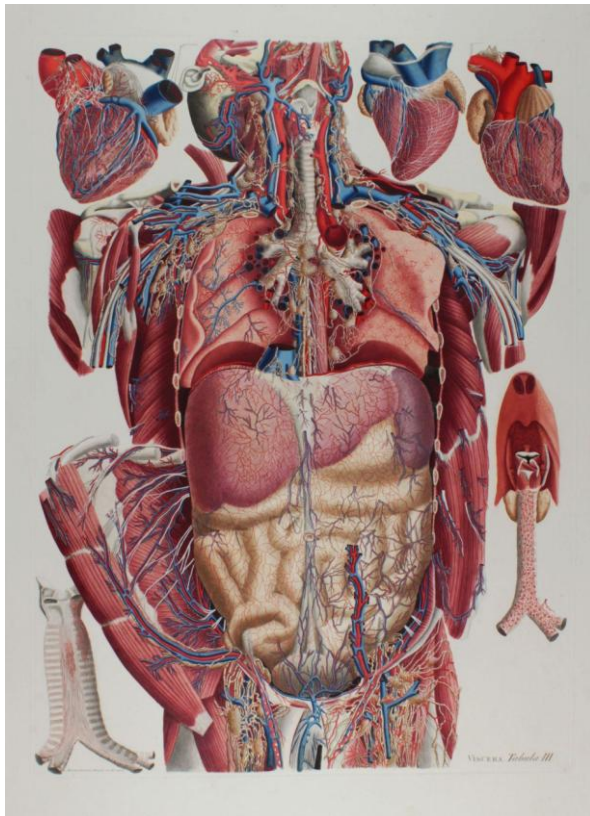
St. Helena to prepare them for publication, disregarded the court ruling and published his own edition of the plates at Paris between 1823 and 1826 without giving any credit to Mascagni. The forty-five plates of the Antommarchi edition were produced by lithography and fall short technically of the excellent copper engravings in the present work. In addition, twenty-four figures in Mascagni's anatomy are omitted from Antommarchi's work. Each of the forty-four exquisite plates in the present work is hand-colored in the standard colors for representing anatomical structures--red, white, and blue. Each of the colored plates is also accompanied by a duplicate outline plate which contains nomenclature for identifying the anatomical parts from the accompanying volume of text [not included here] ... The plates are so large that a man five and one-half feet tall can be composed if three of the plates are joined together. Many of the plates are signed by Antonio Serantoni, artist and engraver, while others have no signature at all and at least one plate names Joseph Canacci as engraver beside the artist, Serantoni. According to the editors, Mascagni delayed publishing this magnificent work because he was hoping that it would be possible to make his plates by means of the color print alone." (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 1102).

"The size of the bodies is assumed to be three Tuscan braccia, equal to five feet, five inches, Parisian measurement, but such parts as are represented separately are sometimes drawn upon a larger scale. The sheets are so large that an entire body can be composed out of three of them when they are joined together. The muscles are drawn on a flesh-colored background produced with the crayon (by means of the roulette) and are further illuminated by means of the brush. The viscera are faithfully represented: vessels and nerves are shown in red, blue and white, the colors commonly used to represent anatomic subjects... This large anatomic work is unique even today, but it is certainly expensive and inconvenient for practical uses... As the editors assure the reader, it is chiefly recommended to the practicing physician and the surgeon. It may be called complete since nothing, except microscopic anatomy, histology, and the lymphatics of the skin have been omitted. Even the pregnant uterus, the placenta, and the fetus are represented in several illustrations. According to the editors' preface, Mascagni was believed to have delayed the publication of the work because he was always hoping to make his plates without the use of the brush, by means of the color print alone" (*Choulant-Frank*, pp. 318-19).



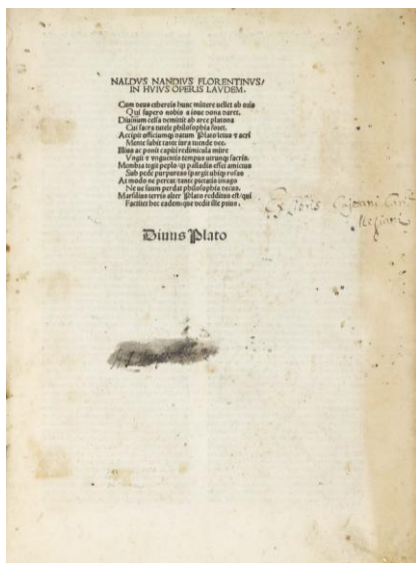
The print run was very limited, given the very high cost of the book, which was sold to the astronomical figure of 2,520 gold francs (equivalent to about 750 grams of gold or about 20 thousands USD). I can thus be regarded as the most expensive anatomical work ever produced. The atlas is very rare at auction. Only a single complete copy (with the text volumes) can be traced: the Irwin Pincus copy, sold 2004 at Christie's NY for US\$ 95,600.

According to Garrison-Morton, "those with the plates hand-coloured by the artist, Antonio Serrantoni, are among the most breathtakingly beautiful of all anatomical studies." In fact, *Tabula III Viscera* (exploded torso) was the most downloaded image so far from the collection of more than 100,000 that the Wellcome Library in London made available under an open license in 2014. (see <https://openglam.org/2014/06/10/the-wellcome-librarys-top-10-open-images-2>).



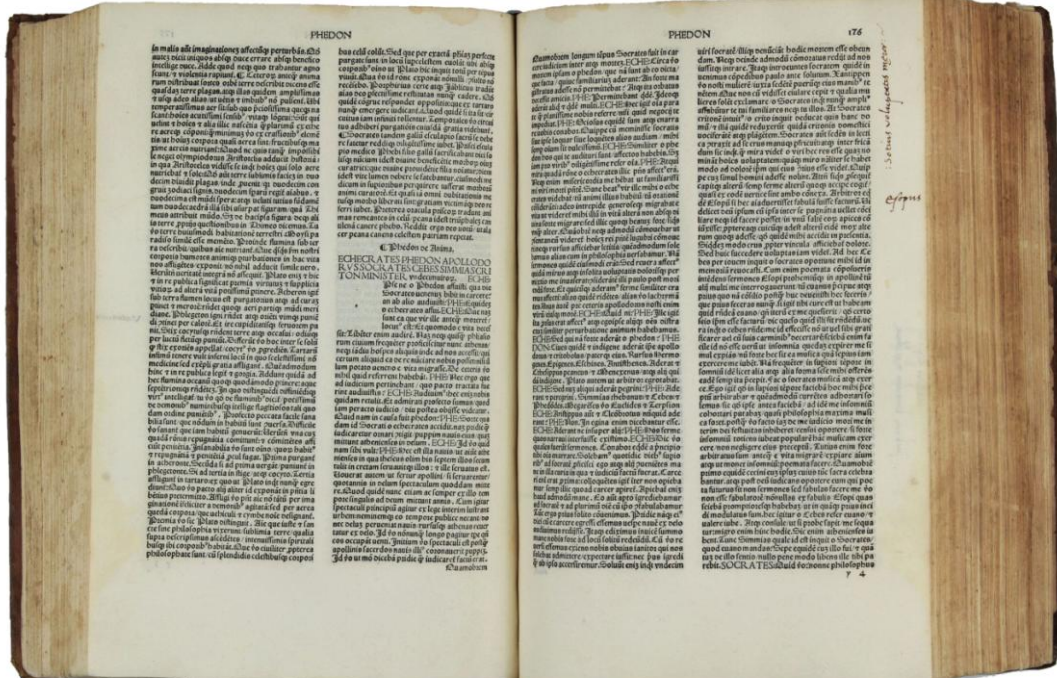


15 **PLATO**. *Opera*. Translated from Greek into Latin by Marsilio Ficino. [With:] **FIGINO, Marsilio**. *Platonica theologia de immortalitate animorum*. Venice: Bernardinus de Choris, de Cremona, and



Simon de Luere, for Andreas Torresanu, 13. August 1491. Folio (298 x 202 mm). [4], 444 ff. Collation: k<sup>p</sup>\Ka<sup>4</sup> a-o<sup>8</sup> p-q<sup>10</sup> r-z<sup>8</sup>, A-D<sup>8</sup>, E-F<sup>10</sup> G-Z<sup>8</sup> Aa-FF<sup>8</sup> GG-HH<sup>10</sup> (\k<sup>p</sup>\Ka1r title with verses by Naldus Nandius in praise of the work, \k<sup>p</sup>\Ka1v Ficino's address to Lorenzo de' Medici, \k<sup>p</sup>\Ka2r life of Plato, \k<sup>p</sup>\Ka4v address to the reader, tabula, a1r text and commentary, HH8v colophon, register, HH9r index to Ficino's *Platonica theologia*, HH10v blank). 17th century calf (rebacked preserving original spine leather). Attractive printing in double columns, Gothic and Roman types with Greek insertions. Internally generally crisp and clean, light brown stainings to top corner and margin towards end, first 5 and final 4 leaves with small wormholes, a few marginal ink annotations in contemporary hand (mostly cropped), few leaves with small dampstains in blank margins. Very good, clean and fresh copy with good impression on strong paper. (#002681) € 37,500

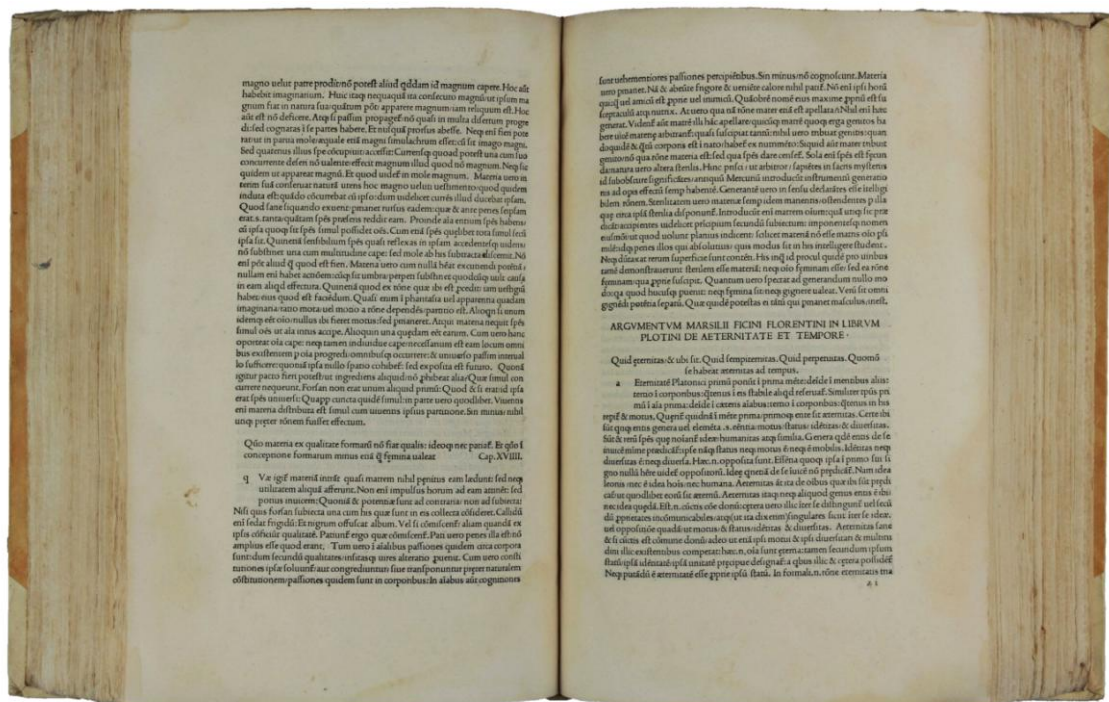
Hain/Cop. 13063. - GW M33918. - Goff P 772. - BMC V, 465. - BSB 569. - Polain 3190. - Klebs 785.2. **SECOND EDITION** of the works of **PLATO**. This edition also contains the second edition of Ficino's chief philosophical work, the *Platonica theologia*. Ficino began work on his translation of the Platonic corpus at the request of Cosimo de' Medici in 1463. He completed it in 1468, and it circulated in manuscript until it was printed, along with Ficino's commentary on the text, in 1484. Two years earlier, in 1482, Ficino had published the *Platonica theologia*, in which he set out to prove the harmony between Christian theology and Platonism. This edition thus brings together the most important Renaissance interpretation of Platonism with the fundamental texts. The importance Ficino attached to the Platonic works even extended to the printing process, and Ficino was pleased with the typographical correctness of the present edition. In contrast, the 1482 edition of his *Platonic Theology* contained 7 pages of corrigenda.





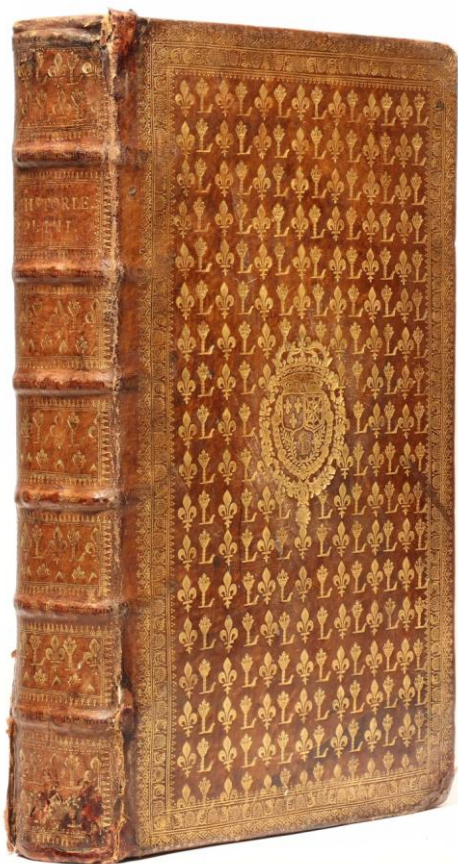
**16** [PLOTINUS](#). [Opera]. *Prohemium Marsilii Ficini Florentini in Plotinum ad Magnanimum Laurentium Medicem patriae servatorem...* Florence: Antonio di Bartolomeo Miscomini, 7 May 1492. Folio (340 x 230 mm). 439 (of 442) unnumbered leaves (lacking initial blank a1 and bifolio kk5-6). Signatures: a<sup>10</sup> (-a1) b<sup>8</sup> c-n<sup>10</sup> o<sup>12</sup> p<sup>10</sup> q-z<sup>10</sup> &<sup>10</sup> aa-uu<sup>10</sup> (-kk5-6), [chi]<sup>2</sup>. 45 lines, roman type, 3- to 9-line initial spaces with printed guides, woodcut printer's device on uu10r, printer and date from colophon on uu10r, title derived from caption in capital letters on leaf a2r, caption title on a3r: Plotini vita composita a Porphyrio discipulo suo traducta vero a Marsilio Ficino Florentino, two errata leaves bound at end. Restored copy with the binding renewed and leaves washed. Early 20th century plain half vellum (corners bumped, extremities rubbed). Text with faint residual browning or staining in places (first and final leaf stronger), a few worm-tracks mainly to first and final gatherings (occasionally affecting text), leaf x6 detached, leaves a2-3, dd9 and [chi]1-2 with old paper repairs outside text area, a few leaves with tears in blank margins, 3 leaves somewhat frayed at fore-margin, few leaves reinforced at gutter. Beside the lacking two text leaves and the cleaning still good copy with ample margins, printed on thick paper. (#002672) € 6,500

BPH 161; Hain-Cop. 13121\*; Proctor 6156; Goff P815; BMC VI 640; IGI 7906. **RARE EDITIO PRINCEPS OF PLOTINO'S OPERA, translated into Latin by Marsilio Ficino.** Plotinus' works, compiled by his disciple Porphyry, are the primary documents of Neo-Platonism and played an important role in the revival of Plato in the Renaissance. Ficino considered Plotinus the *summus interpret* of Plato. Ficino, encouraged by Pico della Mirandola, translated the works for his patron and financier of the task, Lorenzo de' Medici. Ficino completed the translation in 1486 and his commentary on them in 1491. Lorenzo died one month before their publication. Ficino's dedicatory letter to Lorenzo in this edition is an important document in the history of Florentine Platonism, as it recounts how Lorenzo's father, Cosimo de' Medici, having heard Gemistus Pletho's lectures on the mysteries of Plato, had commissioned Ficino to translate the Platonic corpus. In the midst of his labours the first works of Hermes Trismegistus came to light, and Cosimo requested that Ficino interrupt his work on Plato in order to translate Hermes. From the same dedicatory letter we find that Pico encouraged Ficino to translate Plotinus. In Plotinus, Ficino had found parallels not only to Asclepius, which he mentions in *De Vita*, but also a source of his beliefs on astral influences, the value of spiritual experiences, and the role of music as a tool for raising souls to God. (see also C. Dalmier, *Apollonius Dyscole - Traité des conjonctions*, Paris, 2001, pp. 280-82).



**Exceptional French Royal binding with the coat-of-arms and the crowned cipher of Louis XIII**

**17** PLINIUS SECUNDUS, Gaius / PLINY. *Secundi Historiae mundi libri XXXVII...* Geneva: Sumptibus Iacobi Crispini, 1631. Two parts in one volume. Folio (350 x 216 mm). [36], 746 (i.e. 744), [160] pp.



(index); 173 [1] pp., some mispaginations. Signatures: [par]-3[par]<sup>6</sup> a-z6 A-Qq6, a-m6 n-o4, [par]4 AA-BB6 CC4 DD-PP6. Title page printed in red and black and with large woodcut device, woodcut head-pieces and initials, text printed in two columns, leaves partly untrimmed. Bound in fine contemporary calf with boards and spine richly gilt-decorated with fleurs de lys and alternating crowned "L" cipher, the boards with an additional central gilt-stamped coat of arms of Louis XIII, the spine with 6 raised bands, gilt-lettered in first compartment (joints split at upper and lower spine, corners bumped, extremities rubbed), all edges gilt. Internally little browned only, occasional spotting, vertical crease to title-leaf, faint dampstaining to lower gutter of first leaves, little wormin in blank inner margins, a few paper flaws in blank margins. An exceptional royal calf-gilt binding, unrestored and remarkably well-preserved.

(#002694)

€ 4,600

Dibdin II-323; Graesse V-341. An excellent edition of Pliny's *Natural History*, edited and commented by Jacques Dalechamps (1513-1588), physician, naturalist, botanist and author of the '*Historia generalis plantarum*' (1586). The commentary by Sigismond Gelenius, a Czech scholar and friend of Erasmus and Fer Pntianus is added to this Geneva edition.

**The Rare first Latin edition**

**18** RÖSSLIN, Eucharius. *De Partu Hominis et quae circa ipsum accidunt*. Frankfurt: Christian Egenolph, 19 October 1532. 80 unnumbered leaves. Signatures: A-K<sup>8</sup>. Colophon on K8r. Woodcut

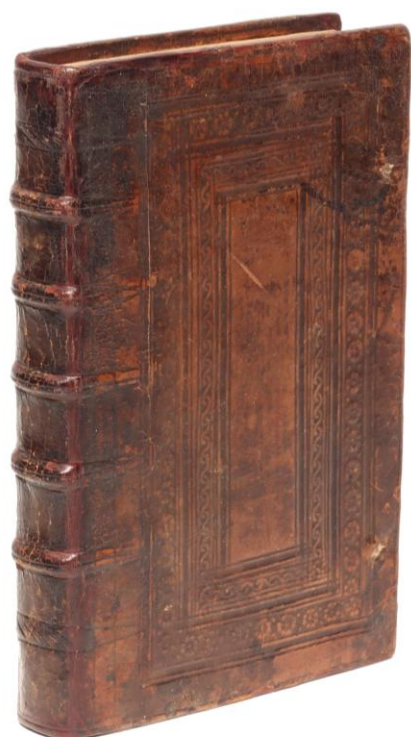


illustration on title-page, woodcut illustrations in text. [Bound with] II. **BARBARO, Francesco**. *De re uxoria libri duo*. Hagenau: Johann Setzer (heirs), 1533. 52 unnumbered leaves. Signatures: A-E<sup>8</sup> F<sup>4</sup> G<sup>8</sup>. Colophon and printer's woodcut device on G8r. Two works in one volume. 8vo (152 x 95 mm). Contemporary blind-stamped polished calf, spine with 5 raised bands (expertly resored, ties lacking). Internally quite fresh and only very little browned, light dampstain to lower blank margin of some leaves. The woodcuts in first work with roman numbering in ink, a few short annotations elsewhere. Provenance: Etienne Tarnier, presentation copy to François Herrgott\*, Jean Blondelet library. A fine, well margined copy. (#002683)

€ 14,000

I. VD16 R2861; cf. Heirs of Hippocrates 200 (1551 edition). **First edition in Latin of *Der swangern Frauwen und hebammen Rosegarten* (first published in 1513)**. This extremely popular book on midwifery, which treats obstetrics as a separate subject in its own right, survived 40 editions. Eucharius Roesslin's son, also called Eucharius and also the town physician of Frankfurt, was responsible for this Latin translation. His father was responsibility for the midwives, therefore he wrote in the vernacular as midwives were unlikely to be conversant with Latin. The 21 pictorial woodcuts are of obstetrical subjects, mostly of the



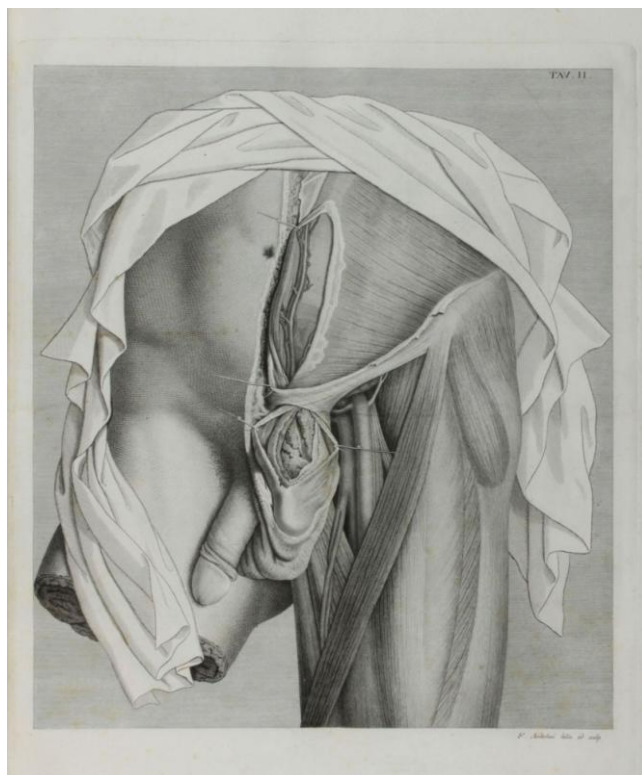
various positions of the foetus in utero, plus two medallion portraits on colophon page, one ornamental woodcut initial.

II. VD16 B 356; Panzer VI, 111, 359. First edition of the treaty on marriage offered by the Venetian humanist Barbaro (1390-1454) to his friend Laurent de Medici on the occasion of his marriage in 1416 with Ginevra Cavalcanti. Among the duties of women, he insists on the need for noble women to breast-feed their infants themselves. Includes a beautiful mark of the pharmacy Setzer on the last leaf.

\*Dedication from the gynecologist Tarnier to Professor Herrgott, dated 1886/Paris. Inventor of the forceps and a supporter of Lister's aseptic practices, Etienne (or Stéphane) Tarnier (1828-1897) devised for the premature Incubator, reducing infant mortality by almost 30% in the Maternity Hospital in three years. Most of his work was published in the "*Traité de l'art des accouchements*" published under the names of Tarnier and his assistant Burin. His dedication to François Herrgott (1814-1907), professor in the faculty of medicine of Nancy and historian of medicine, occupies the whole verso of the first flyleaf. One can imagine that the few annotations in red ink are by Herrgott's hand. Our copy is quoted by Herrgott in his *Essai d'une histoire de l'obstétricien*, Paris, 189, II, p. 28.



**19** [SCARPA, Antonio](#). *Sull'ernie memorie anatomico-chirurgiche*. Milan: Reale Stamperia, 1809. Elephant folio (579 x 452 mm). iv, 84 pp., 20 engraved plates (including 10 in outline) by Faustino Anderloni. Contemporary half cloth over marbled boards (board and spine rubbed, extremities worn,



corners scuffed and bumped), spine stamp-lettered in black, blue endpapers. Text and plates with weak central vertical- and horizontal fold throughout, flyleaves and title creased, repaired closed tear in blank margin of two plates and single text leaf, minor foxing mainly to margins of text (first and final leaves a bit stronger), otherwise quite crisp and clean. A fine copy with ample margins. (#002671) € 2,900

Norman 1901; Heirs of Hippocrates 1110; Garrison-Morton 3583; Onti, *Scarpa*, pp. 67-68; Waller 8544. FIRST EDITION. "Scarpa distinguished between inguinal and femoral hernia, describing the characteristics of each; he was also the first to call attention to the sliding hernia, and described the difference between congenital and acquired umbilical hernias. The eponyms "Scarpa's fascia" (creasteric fascia) and "Scarpa's triangle of the thigh" are derived from the present work. The magnificent plates, by Scarpa's illustrator Faustino Anderloni, are life-size." (Norman 1901).

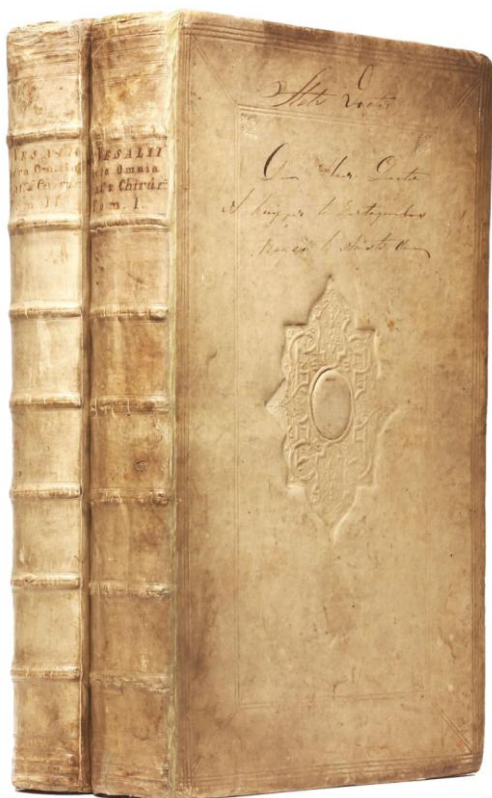
**20** **TARTAGLIA, Niccolo.** *Quesiti et Inventioni Diverse*. Venice: Venturino Ruffinelli, 1546. 4to (203 x 150 mm). [6], 5-132 ff. Including woodcut portrait of the author, initials and numerous illustrations and diagrams, 2 ff. table of contents, lacking the folding plate. Signatures: A<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>2</sup> B-Z<sup>4</sup> Aa-Kk<sup>4</sup>. Recently bound in limp vellum with new endpapers, red-sprinkled edges. Internally quite crisp and clean, small wormtrack to upper blank margin of first 4 leaves. A fine copy with good impression on strong paper. Provenance: from an Italian private collection (Italian export license issued and provided). (#002666) € 6,500



Adams T-i83; BM/STC Italian p. 658; Norman 2055; DSB XIII, pp. 62-63. FIRST EDITION. This copy lacks the folding plate as usual, but contains the two unsigned conjugate leaves with table of contents (bound after signature A), often missing in other copies. "Tartaglia's *Questi* contains his most important mathematical accomplishment: the independent discovery of the rule for solving third-degree (cubic) equations, a rule first formulated but left unpublished by Scipione de Ferro in the first or second decade of the 16th century. Tartaglia re-solved the problem in 1535 but kept the details a secret for many years, using his knowledge to gain advantage in the frequent public disputations held between scholars in his era. He finally revealed the rule to Girolamo Cardano in 1539 after Cardano swore to keep it secret, but six years later Cardano broke his promise by publishing the rule in his *Ars magna* ... Cardano did credit both Tartaglia and Ferro with the discovery of the rule, but Tartaglia was incensed at Cardano's breach of promise and abused him roundly in Book IX of the *Questi*, in which he also published his own version of his researches into third-degree Equations." (Norman 2055).

**Rare large paper copy**

**21** **VESALIUS, Andreas.** *Opera Omnia Anatomica & Chirurgica*. Leiden: apud Joannem Du Vivie and Joan & Herm Verbeek, 1725. Large folio (462 x 287 mm). 2 parts bound in 2 volumes. Vol. I: [42],



[1] 2-572 pp., with half-title, additional engraved title, letterpress titles printed in red & black, engraved title vignettes and woodcut initials, fine portrait of Vesalius, 67 plates numbered 1-67 (plate 43 within text) and several engraved text illustrations by Jan Wandelaar. Vol. II: [8], 577-684 [2], 685-1156, [52] pp., 15 engraved plates numbered 68-76, 76a-76c, 77-79, by Wandelaar, additional plate 76a a double. Contemporary full vellum, all boards with central blind-stamped arabesque, ink-lettered spines with 7 raised bands (soiling to boards, bumping of corners, vellum of first vol. repaired at spine and joints), upper front boards inscribed in ink. Light browning and occasional minor spotting to text leaves throughout (stronger browning to pp. 1005-20), plates less browned and virtually unspotted, light dampstains to upper- and inner margin of plate 67, small chipped tear at fore-margin of plate 74, marginal light dampstaining and short closed tear to lower margin of plate 77, foxing to pages 935-38. An outstanding copy in contemporary binding, complete with the 82 plates as called for. (#002645) € 9,500



Norman 2143; Choulant-Frank, p.183; Cushing VI.-D.8; Waller 9917; Heirs of Hippocrates 287; Lindeboom 554. Hermann Boerhaave and Bernard Siegfried Albinus edited this work including an excellent biography of Vesalius and his work in the first volume. According to Heirs of Hippocrates, "this is the first collected edition of Vesalius' works. Although it is not complete, no expense was spared in producing the two-volume set, which contains superbly engraved copper plates by Jan Wandelaar. The editors, famous physicians in their own right, have done a magnificent job in clearly showing the astonishing achievements of Vesalius."

"In this edition, the woodcuts of the principal work and of the 'Epitome' are very beautifully copied and engraved on copper in the original size ... The remaining wood engravings are copied entirely, with all the additions, from the edition of 1555" (Choulant).

Boerhaave, an extremely influential teacher of medicine in 18th-century Leiden, was also interested in the synthesis of older and newer theories of medicine. In an effort to reconcile recent medical discoveries with those of previous centuries, he prepared new editions of a number of classic medical texts. Among these were the works of Vesalius, on which he worked in collaboration with his younger colleague, the anatomist Bernhard Siegfried Albinus. This collected edition includes, in Volume I, *De humani corporis fabrica*, and in Volume II, the *Epitome*, the China-root Letter, Vesalius' response to the *Anatomical Observations* of Gabriele Falloppio, and the *Chirurgia magna* attributed to the great anatomist. The care with which Vesalius' illustrations were reproduced indicates that they were regarded as still having scientific value almost two centuries after their first publication. Since the survival of the woodblocks was unknown to Boerhaave, the present edition is illustrated with engraved plates copied from the printed woodcuts by Jan Wandelaar, who was also responsible for the illustrations of Albinus' own anatomical atlases (Norman).

This is a large-paper copy based on the fact that untrimmed copies of size 430 x 275 mm exist. Because of the large size of our copy, all plates are unfolded.



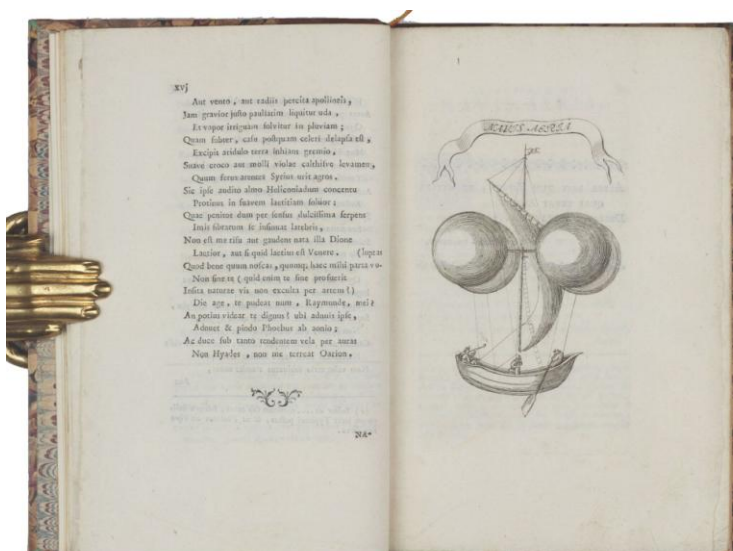
**22** [\[VESALIUS\]. LEVELING, Heinrich Palmaz](#). *Anatomische Erklärung der Original-Figuren von Andreas Vesal, samt einer Anwendung der Winslowischen Zergliederungslehre in sieben Büchern*. Ingolstadt: Anton Attenkhöfer, 1783. Folio (433 x 276 mm). [16], [6], 328, [4] pp. Includes additional pictorial woodcut title from the first folio, letterpress title dated 1783 with engraved vignette portrait of Leveling by Jungwirth dated 1782, 6-page list of subscribers, 4 pages index bound at end, 2 folding woodcut plates from the epitome (1543), over 200 woodcut text illustrations of which 21 full-page (3 plates with folding-in flaps to protect oversized illustrations). Without blanks 2\*2 and 2U2. Contemporary half calf, spine with 6 raised bands sparingly gilt in compartments (considerable wear to extremities, boards scratched, spine and hinges rubbed, spine ends frayed, corners bumped), red-dyed edges. Text and plates with very light browning only and occasional minor spotting, title and dedication leaf with vertical crease, small hole from paper flaw in p.173/174 affecting a single letter on each side, oversize woodcut on p.[192] shaved just a few mm in lower margin. Provenance: Baum (bookplate with dedication dated 1986 to first flyleaf), illegible signatures to first flyleaf and front pastedown dated 1836. A fine, wide-margined copy. (#002684) € 3,900



Cushing, VI.A-15; Choulant-Frank, p.185; Heirs of Hippocrates 1042; Waller 5752. SECOND EDITION, LIMITED TO 1500 COPIES, many of which were sold by subscription. It is the second (and usual) issue of the last edition to use the original woodblocks of the *Fabrica* and *Epitome* prior to the Bremer Presse edition of 1934-35. The blocks were destroyed in the bombing of Munich during World War II. Vesalius' acclaimed anatomy book is considered a milestone in anatomic book art. For a long time, authorship of the illustrations was unknown. Today, it is regarded certain that they were made by the Dutchman and student of Titian, Jan Stephan van Calcar. For the purpose of printing, the woodcut stocks were transported from Venice to Basel. As of 1706, they had been in possession of the printer Andreas Maschenbauer in Augsburg. Half a century later the plates went into ownership of the Bavarian physician Johann Anton von Wolter, who intended to supply the illustrations with German text in order to "have a useful anatomy book for Bavarian surgeons, which, illustrated with such exquisite figures, would be a perfect guideline." In order to put this plan into practice, Heinrich Palmaz Leveling, a professor for anatomy at the Bavarian State University in Ingolstadt, was eventually commissioned. Leveling faced the challenge to endorse the more than 200 years old anatomic illustrations with a German text that was supposed to reflect latest anatomic knowledge. He much drew upon the 'Abhandlung

von dem Bau und der Zergliederung des menschlichen Leibes' published by the anatomist Jakob Winslow (1669-1760) in 1754. The biggest challenge for Leveling presumably was to employ German terminology exclusively, that is why he added a '*Verzeichnis der gemeinsten, in diesem Werke vorkommenden Kunstwörter*' (glossary of terms) in which he translated every Latin term into German. The original woodblocks remained in possession of the Bavarian State University and came via Landshut to Munich, where they were printed 1934 in a bibliophile edition with Latin text for the last time. Ten years later, all woodblocks burned in an air raid over Munich. (Source: Ingolstadt, Medizin-Historisches Museum). Some copies contain either a short list of subscribers issued with the first fascicle or a longer list issued with the last (as here).

**23** [ZAMAGNA, Bernard](#). *Navis aëria et elegiarum monobiblos*. Rome: Paul Giunchio, 1768. 8vo (190 x 126 mm). vi, 151 [1] pp., including engraved title-vignette, one full-page engraving of an airship (after Lana Terzi), errata on final page. Pages untrimmed. Fine 20th century quarter calf, spine with 5 raised bands richly gilt in compartments and with gilt-lettered morocco label (little rubbing to spine ends), marbled endpapers. Internally crisp and clean with only very minor age-toning. Provenance: Brooklyn Public Library (bookplate to front pastedown). (#002686) € 1,400



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