

Milestones of Science Books



Catalogue 04-2019

Rare and Valuable Anatomical & Medical Books - mostly new arrivals

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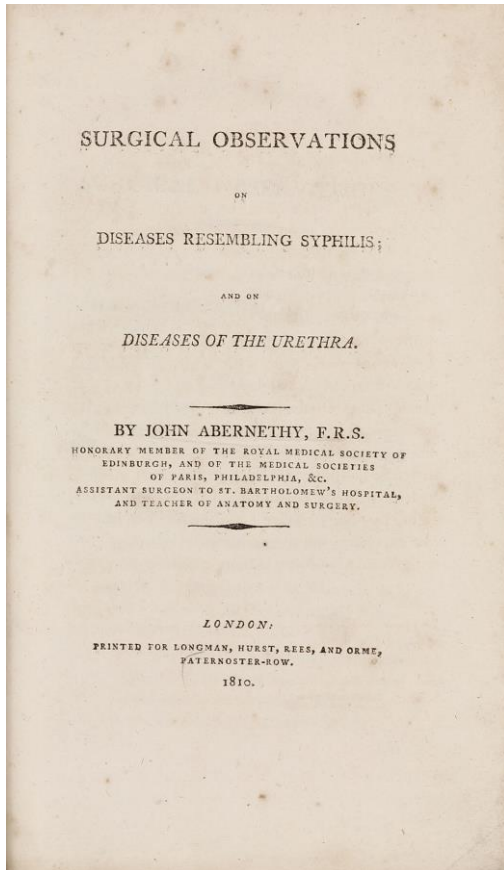
Cardiology:.....	7, 13, 21
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Milestones of Science Books

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Member of ILAB and VDA

- 1 [ABERNETHY, John](#). *Surgical Observations on Diseases Resembling Syphilis; and on Diseases of the Urethra*. London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme, 1810. 8vo (225 x 140 mm). [6], 234, [6] pp., including first blank, half title, and 6 pp. of advertisements bound at end. All pages untrimmed. Bound in 20th century cloth, spine with red morocco lettering piece (little rubbing of extremities). Text very little browned only, some marginal dust-soiling and foxing (a bit stronger to second half). Very good copy. (#003062) € 1,800



Heirs of Hippocrates 1193; not in Wellcome or Waller. EXCEPTIONALLY RARE FIRST EDITION of Abernethy's treatise on syphilis and urethral diseases, a collection of case studies. We can trace but one other copy sold at auction: Merwin Clayton Sales Co., 1913, lot 374. John Abernethy (1764-1831) was a English anatomist, physiologist and surgeon. In 1813 he became surgeon at Christ's Hospital, a position he held until 1828, shortly before retirement. In 1814, Abernethy became professor of anatomy and surgery at Royal College of Surgeon and in 1815, after 28 years of work as assistant surgeon, he was appointed Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

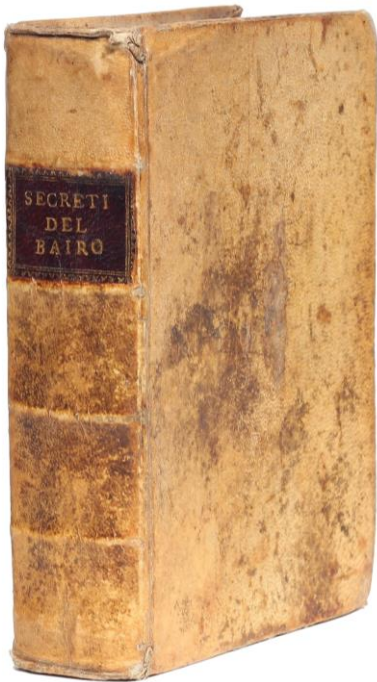
- 2 [ADDISON, Thomas](#). *On the Constitutional and Local Effects of Disease on the Supra-Renal Capsules*. London: Samuel Highley, 1855. Folio (324 x 250 mm). viii, 43 [1] pp., including half-title, 11 fine hand-coloured lithographed plates. Original publisher's dark green cloth with some blind-stamped decoration and large gilt device enclosing title on front cover (binding restored with new spine and lower cover). Provenance: St. George's Hospital Library, printed "Laws of the Library" label, and ink stamp on 3 leaves (not affecting text). Text clean and bright, minor foxing to first pages and some plates. Very good copy, collated complete. (#002969) € 9,000



Norman 8; Lilly Library, p.207; Garrison-Morton 3864; Heirs of Hippocrates 1502; Osler 1744; Waller 225. - FIRST EDITION of Addison's monograph which "inaugurated the study of diseases of the ductless glands and the disturbances in chemical equilibrium known as pluriglandular syndromes. Addison chanced upon adrenal disease while searching for the causes of pernicious anemia; his initial report on the subject, a short paper entitled 'On Anemia: Disease of the Suprarenal Capsules' (1849), attempted to link the two diseases. The present monograph focuses on diseases of the suprarenal capsules and contains the classic description of the endocrine disturbance now known as 'Addison's disease.' Addison was the first to suggest that the adrenal glands are essential for life, and his monograph inspired a burst of experimental research that led, among other things, Vulpian's

discovery of adrenalin in 1856." (Norman). "Possessed of rather rude demeanor, Addison nevertheless had a large practice. He was a brilliant lecturer and diagnostician and one of the most respected physicians at Guy's Hospital, devoting himself almost wholly to his students and patients. The present work is one of the truly remarkable medical books of the nineteenth century and has long been among the principal desiderata for medical book collectors . . . The work is supplemented by several fine hand-colored lithographs. Addison's discoveries were never widely recognized by his contemporaries, yet today they are regarded as fundamentally significant in the study of the endocrine glands and the treatment of pleuriglandular diseases." (Heirs of Hippocrates).

3 [BAIRO, Pietro \(BAYRO, Pietro / BAYRUS, Petrus\)](#). *Secreti medicinali ... Ne quali si contengono i rimedi che si possono usar in tutte l'infermità che uengono all'huomo, cominciando da capelli fino*

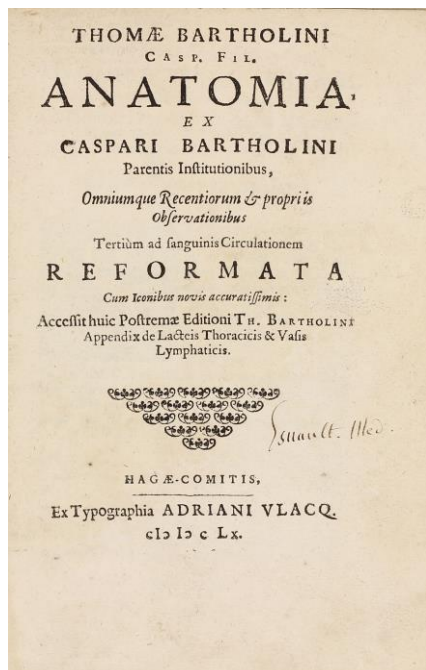


alle piante de piedi. Venice: F. Sansovino, 1561. 8vo (143 x 97 mm). [8], 262, [1] leaves. Includes title with printer's woodcut device, woodcut headpieces and pictorial initials, final colophon leaf, lacking the final blank leaf Kk8. Signatures: *8, (A-2K)8(-2K8). Bound in 17th-century vellum, spine with gilt-lettered red morocco label (some soiling and browning of vellum, slight wear to extremities, corners bumped, original endpapers). Text with light browning throughout, scattered minor, mostly marginal foxing; title page and preliminaries somewhat soiled and spotted, a few text markings in ink. Very good copy in untouched binding.

(#003126) € 900

NLM/Durling 449, not in Wellcome. RARE FIRST ITALIAN EDITION, a translation by Giovanni Tatti (pseudonym Francesco Sansovino) of *De medendis humani corporis malis enchiridion*, first published in Basel by Perna one year before. Bairo's 'Medicinal Secrets' constitutes a guideline for doctors and apothecaries in the application of remedies and in the preparation of recipes for various medicines. The contained recipes are divided according to the traditional top-down approach, that is, from the cure of head pains to those of the feet, through the belly and the limbs.

4 [BARTHOLIN, Thomas](#). *Anatomia ... omniumque recentiorum & propriis observationibus tertium ad sanguinis circulationem reformata. Cum iconibus novis accuratissimis...* The Hague:



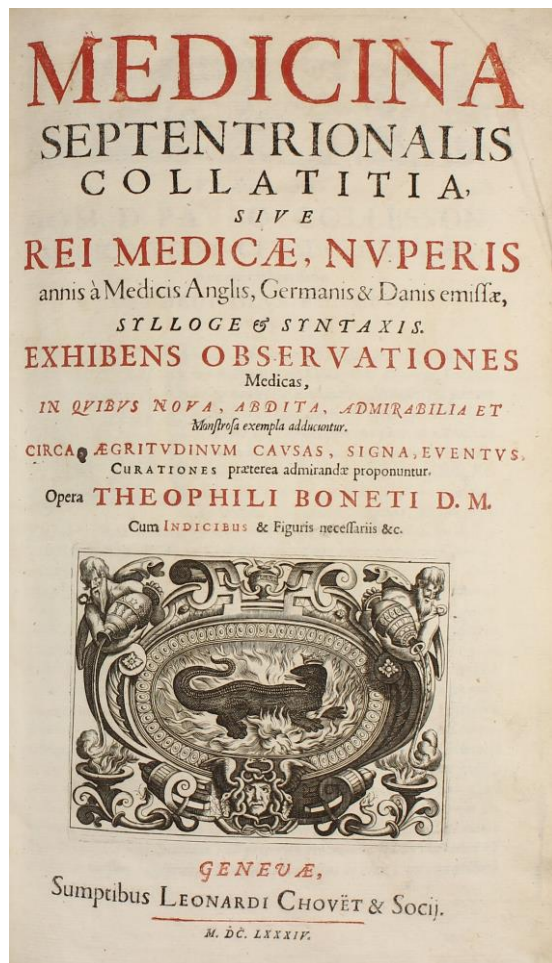
Adrian Vlacq, 1660. 8vo (192 x 122 mm). [16], 592, [14] pp. Including engraved additional title dated 1655, engraved portrait by van Meurs after van Mander, 65 numbered engraved text illustrations (mostly full page), plus one not numbered, and 8 folding engraved plates. Contemporary vellum with yapp edges, spine lettered in ink (small defects of vellum at foot of upper joint and at corners, vellum soiled and stained). Internally little browned only, occasional minor spotting, folding plates somewhat creased and with old repairs of closed tears in places. Provenance: Gottfridus David*, Jena (cancelled inscription at foot of engraved title, dated 1663). Very good copy, collated complete. (#002983) € 1,300

Choulant, pp. 245-7. Wellcome II, 107; Waller 714; NLM/Krivatsy 776. THIRD EDITION of Thomas Bartholin's (1616-80) famous anatomy, an illustrated revision of his father's famous *Anatomicae institutiones corpori humani* (Caspar Bartholin, 1611). One of the most brilliant of the distinguished Danish family of anatomists and scientists, Bartholin claimed priority of discovery of the intestinal lymphatics over

Rudbeck. "Although anticipated in this by Rudbeck, there is no doubt that Bartholinus was the first to appreciate the significance of the lymphatic system as a whole" (see Garrison-M 1097n). Bartholin early adopted and defended the teachings of Harvey. This volume, a much used anatomical textbook, contains two letters of John de Waal, *De Motu Chyli et Sanguinis*, supporting Harvey's discovery.

*Gottfridus David (or Gottfried Davidis, 1645-1717) was a physician who practiced in Unna, Westphalia. He is known for two works on medicine and diet.

5 [BONET, Théophile](#). *Medicina septentrionalis collatitia, sive rei medicae, nuperis annis a Medicis Anglis, Germanis & Daniss emissae, sylloge & syntaxis*. Geneva: Sumptibus Leonardi Chovet & Socij, 1684-1686. 2 parts in one volume. Folio (350 x 219 mm). [10], 882 (i.e. 872), [22]; [10], 1021



(i.e. 1023) [1], [22] pp. Half title, 2 titles printed in red and black each with engraved vignette, text printed in double column, headpieces and initials, 31 engraved plates, including 4 double-page and an additional plate at the end of part II numbered "VIa". Signatures: [par]⁶ A-4C⁶ 4D⁴ a⁶ b⁴; *⁶ A-4P⁶ 4Q⁸, ²A-B⁶ (-B6). Errata leaves [par]6 and *6 bound at end of each part respectively. Without the final blank B6 of part II. Contemporary calf-backed vellum boards, spine with 6 raised bands richly gilt in compartments and with gilt-lettered red morocco label (extremities rubbed, boards soiled and stained rubbed and stained, corners bumped). Some light browning to text, faint dampstaining to upper corner of first half of part II, occasional minor spotting, plates generally clean, a few contemporary ink annotations, small hole in blank area of plate 8. Provenance: Thomas Lauth (bookplate to front pastedown, partly obscuring an earlier armorial bookplate with name "Spielman"). Very good copy.

(#002924) € 5,500

Goldschmid, p.53; Wellcome II, 199; NLM/Krivatsy 1503-4; Waller 1275; Hirsch-H. I, 619. - FIRST EDITION, rarely found complete as here with both volumes and all the plates present. Extensive collection of case histories that Bonet collected for his own study. Théophile Bonet can be considered a "scout of topical pathological anatomical

research." (Hirsch-H.). The plates show anatomical details, anomalies, ulcers, stomach stones etc. Bonet started his career as a city-physician in Neuchâtel at the age of 23 before becoming the private physician of Prince Henry II of Orléans-Longueville. He attracted the enmity of his colleagues claiming to regulate the practice of medicine in Neuchâtel and returned to Geneva in 1652. Becoming deaf at the age of 50, he devoted all his energy to the writing of medical books.

6 [BROWNE, John](#). *Verteutschte neue Beschreibung derer in dem Menschlichen Körper befindlichen Musculen, samt einer Vorrede von den Fundamentis Myologiae, und durchgehends nöthigen Anmerckungen vermehret von Ch. M. Spener*. Berlin: J. M. Rüdiger, 1704. Folio (324 x 205 mm). [24], 98 (i.e. 96), 4, [4] pp. Engraved additional title, letterpress title printed in red and in black, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, 45 engraved plates by Kupffer, index at end. Contemporary half vellum over marbled boards, spine with old shelf-mark label (soiled, corners slightly bumped). Text somewhat browned and spotted throughout (some plates browned stronger), wormtrack slightly affecting text on first 10 leaves, p. 77/78 with old repair of lower torn corner, plate XX wrongly bound in, close tear in plate XXXV with old paper repair, light oil stain to upper blank margin

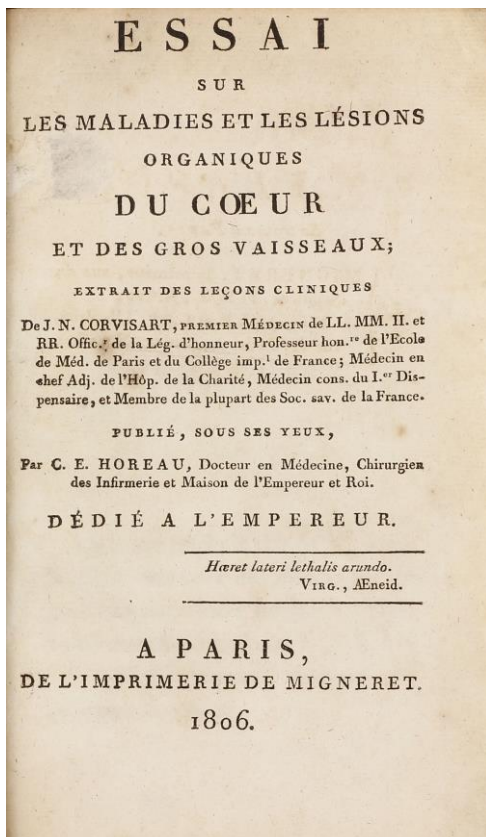


towards end. Provenance: Dr. Arturo Castiglioni* (woodcut bookplate to front pastedown); Giancarlo Beltrame Library. (#002997) € 1,500

Hirsch-Hübötter I, 723 und Suppl. 137; NLM/Blake 67; Russell 110; Waller 1510; not in Wellcome. - First German edition. A complete treatise on the muscles, a translation of the English original "*Complete treatise of the muscles*" (1681) adding extensive critical footnotes by the translator Spencer, who corrected Browne on several points. The anatomical representations are in Baroque style, with the bodies often placed against the backdrop of gardens and landscapes. The plates are copies after J. Casserius according to Bayle-Thillaye. Casserius' *Tabulae anatomicae* was first published in Venice in 1627 and frequently edited.

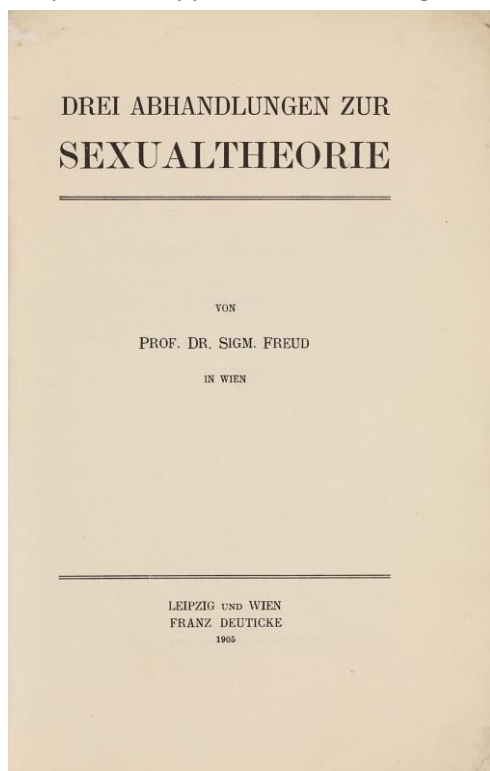
*Arturo Castiglioni (1874-1953) was an American-Italian medical historian and Yale University professor. He wrote several books on the history of medicine mostly with a focus on Italy.

7 [CORVISART DES MARETS, Jean Nicolas](#). *Essai sur les maladies et les lésions organiques du coeur et des gros vaisseaux*. Paris: Imprimerie de Migneret, 1806. 8vo (188 x 121 mm). [iii-ix] x-lvi, 484, [2] pp. Including half-title and errata leaf at end. Contemporary half-calf over marbled boards, plain spine decorated and lettered in gilt (slight soiling and rubbing). Text little browned throughout, very minor spotting in places, paper repair to half-title affecting one letter, final gathering repaired at gutter not affecting text, p. lvi with ink corrections in text. Very good copy. (#002968) € 900



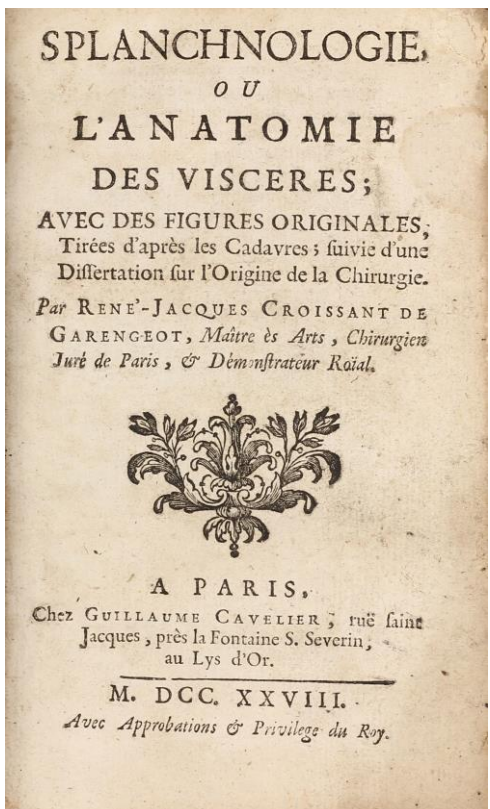
Norman 518; Lilly Library, p.159; Heirs of Hippocrates 1126; Garrison-Morton 2737; Waller 2149; Wellcome II, 394; DSB III, p.427. - FIRST EDITION of Corvisart's lecture notes on heart disease, "the first treatise on cardiology" (DSB). Following a rash of plagiarisms by his students Corvisart decided to publish his lecture notes for a course that he had given at the Hopital de la Charite in Paris; he assigned the editing of the notes to C. E. Horeau. Later editions bearing the same title were written by Corvisart himself. He "created cardiac symptomatology and made possibly the differentiation between cardiac and pulmonary disorders. He was first to explain heart failure mechanically and to describe the dyspnoea of effort." (Garrison-M.). Corvisart "distinguished between cardiac hypertrophy and dilation, he divided the clinical course of cardiac failure into three phases, and he showed the relationship between cause and effect in valvular disease and cardiac failure" (Heirs of Hippocrates). Corvisart was personal physician to Napoleon from 1801 until the Bourbon Restoration. His translation of Auenbrugger's great treatise on auscultation, published in 1808, 47 years after the first edition, led to the long overdue acceptance by the medical community of the diagnostic value of chest percussion.

8 [FREUD, Sigmund](#). *Drei Abhandlungen zur Sexualtheorie*. Leipzig & Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1905. 4to (240 x 160 mm). [2], 83 [1] pp. Original printed wrappers, pages untrimmed (minor repair to spine and upper corner including some covering paint, little fraying of wrapper edges, light staining and soiling). Some pages crudely opened with some chipping to margins (well outside text area), else very good internally. Provenance: Monogrammed bookplate "H.M.F." to title verso. (#002941) € 1,200



Norman F55; Garrison-Morton 4983; Grinstein 79. - FIRST EDITION OF ONE OF FREUD'S FUNDAMENTAL WORKS that he himself ranked second in importance only to his *Die Traumdeutung*. "Freud's epochal theory of infantile sexuality linked the forces motivating the development of body and mind from earliest infancy ... the above work provoked and continues to provoke controversy in both scientific and popular sectors" (Garrison-Morton 4983). "His own self-analysis, particularly, the analysis of his own dreams, gave Freud his first inkling about the Oedipus complex - the child's desire for sexual involvement with the parent of the opposite sex and his sense of rivalry with the parent of the same sex. His conclusions, corroborated by his observations of patients, were published in *Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality* (1905). His conceptualizations about man's sexual nature became known as the 'libido theory,' which along with his discovery of infantile sexuality were mainly responsible for Freud's rejection by his medical confreres and the public" (Alexander & Selesnick, *History of Psychiatry*).

9 [GARENGEOT, René Jacques, Croissant de](#). *Splanchnologie, ou l'anatomie des visceres; avec des figures originales, tirées d'après les cadavres; suivie d'une dissertation sur l'origine de la chirurgie...* Paris: chez Guillaume Cavelier, 1728. 12mo (164 x 101 mm). [26], 540 pp., including 20

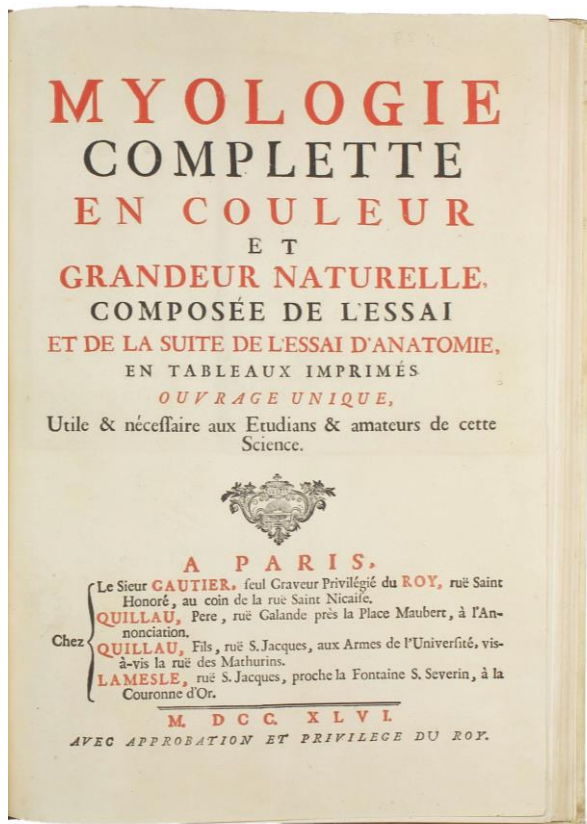


engraved plates, numbered I-XX. Signatures: a¹² e¹ A-Y¹² Z⁶. Contemporary calf, spine with 5 raised bands gilt in compartments and with gilt-lettered morocco label (spine ends chipped, hinges split at ends, corners scuffed, soiling and rubbing to boards). Internally little browned only, some pages with faint dampstaining, small hole in upper blank corner of title-page, a few plates trimmed close at upper margin touching headline text). Still a very good copy, collated complete. (#002945) € 2,000

NLM/Blake p.166; not in Wellcome and Waller. EXCEPTIONALLY RARE FIRST EDITION of Garengot's anatomical treatise on the human visceral system, followed by a Dissertation on the Origin of Surgery and Medicine, in which the author endeavors to prove that surgery was created before medicine. René Jacques Croissant de Garengot (1688-1759) was born in Vitré and became surgeon like his father. He practiced at Angers and in naval hospitals. He later came to Paris where he was a pupil of Mery and Winslow. Garengot was an extremely skilled surgeon and became chief surgeon of the King's regiment. "Garengot advanced almost all parts of operative surgery and was considered a very competent anatomist. He improved many details of the operations for strangulated hernia, hydrocele, hare-lip, lacrimal fistula, nasal polyps. He discarded the introduction of tents of lint after herniotomy, performed

tracheotomy with a canula, invented a special tourniquet and restored a nose which had been cut off and had lain for a considerable time upon the ground." (R.A. Leonardo, *History of surgery*, p. 194).

10 [GAUTIER D'AGOTY, Jacques Fabien](#). *Myologie complete en couleur et grandeur naturelle, composée de l'essai et de la suite de l'essai d'anatomie, en tableaux imprimés*. Paris: Gautier, Quillau pere & fils, and Lamesle, 1746. Large folio (517 x 361 mm and 758 x 539 mm). Two parts in two

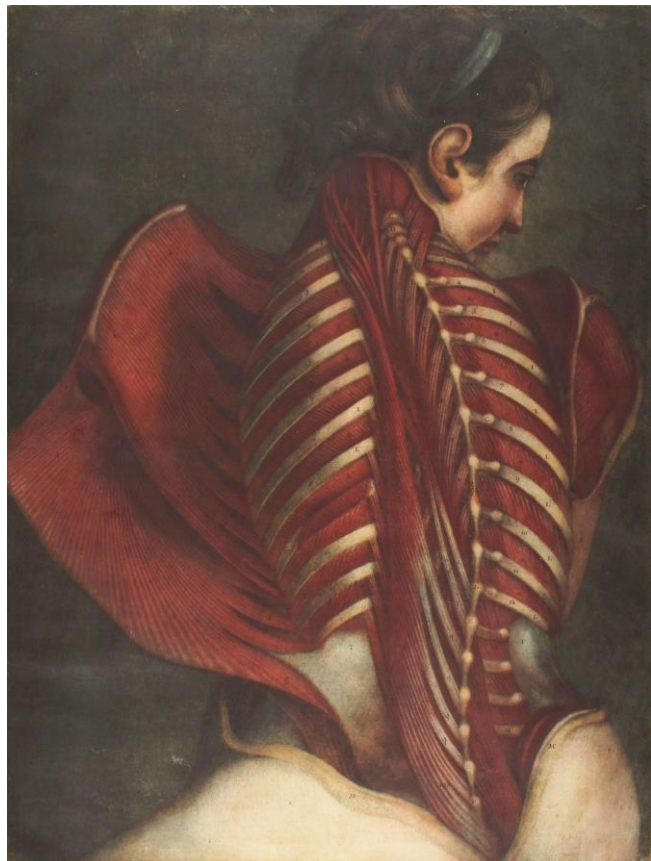


volumes with 20 fine mezzotint plates printed in four colours. Part I with general title printed in red and black, printed part title, dedication leaf, advertisement/privilege leaf, 9 pp. of explanatory text, additional advertisement leaf and 9 plates; part II with 11 life-size plates and 11 pp. of explanatory text, with each leaf bound before its corresponding plate. Old vellum over pasteboard (recased and re sewn, some skilful repairs, minor staining and wear). Very little marginal browning and occasional spotting of text and plates, small minor repairs on versos of large plates, some minor marginal dampstaining and wear in second volume. Provenance: Pierre Amalric (bookplate to front pastedown of part I), sold at Christie's NY (sale 9232, 9 June 1999, lot 42, \$23,000). All in all a fine copy, the plates in bright colours and without the aging varnish found in some copies. (#002642) € 39,000

Choulant-Frank, p. 270-74; NLM/Blake p.169; Singer 1-20; Wellcome III, p. 97; Franklin, *Early Color Printing*, 1977, pp. 43-44; Garrison-Morton 398; Lilien, Jacob Christoph Le Blon, 1985, pp. 145-46.

FIRST EDITION. Gautier's first project was the production of 8 prints of the face, neck, head, tongue and larynx, which he issued in 1745, followed one year later by a second group of 12 mostly larger prints showing muscles of the pharynx, torso, arms and legs. A year later he issued the two works together under the general title 'Myologie complete'. Gautier made the drawings and the mezzotint plates for all these images from cadavers dissected by Joseph Guichard Duverney, lecturer in anatomy at the Jardin du Roi. "The dedication and copyright notices make no bones about Gautier's claims as inventor and skilled practitioner in this new art of colour printing. Duverney, the academic partner, signs the dedication (to Lapeyronie, the king's doctor) asserting that colour printing can nowhere make a greater contribution to scientific understanding than in anatomy" (Franklin). Among the plates in part II is the fascinating 'Ange Anatomique,' "the muscles of her back stripped out like an angel's wing, while she, with hair arranged neatly in the style of her day, looks back over her shoulder in a spirit of calm enquiry, showing the healthy complexion of an attractive face" (Franklin).

Jacques Christophe Le Blon invented the three-color method of color printing in mezzotint. For the printing process, he obtained a royal patent in England from King George I in 1719, and also published a small book describing the process in



1725. His attempt to commercialise his process through a company called *The Picture Office* failed, and he eventually re-established himself in Paris, obtaining a privilege in 1737, and in 1739 a twenty-year patent for France for the use of his color-printing process. In 1740, Le Blon advertised that he was taking subscriptions for a treatise on anatomy illustrated with 60 plates printed in color. However, before he could do much work on this project he died in 1741, leaving only one anatomical plate, which was completed and published by Jean Robert in 1742. Immediately after Le Blon's death, a printer and engraver who had worked briefly for Le Blon, Jacques-Fabien Gautier (1716-1785), who would later add "d'Agoty" to his name, claimed to have enhanced Le Blon's process by adding black (though Le Blon had previously used a black plate on occasion), and obtained the French royal privilege for color printing for thirty years. However, the heirs of Le Blon objected, and in 1742 the King withdrew Gautier's privilege. In 1742 Gautier purchased the privilege from Le Blon's heirs. Why Le Blon thought the color-printing process was appropriate for anatomy is unclear. Perhaps he sensed that there was a market for a new style of books on human anatomy. Whatever Le Blon's motivation, when Gautier set out to commercialize color printing after Le Blon's death he decided to exploit the market for books on anatomy and natural history. Over the next thirty years Gautier would draw, engrave, and print in color a series of books which were as radically original and dramatic in their size and artistic composition as they were original in their manner of production. Though all of Gautier's books contained some explanatory text, it was overwhelmed by the power of the images, and in turn, whatever science might have been shown in the images was overwhelmed by the drama of the color and the composition. (Lilien)

*Gautier intended the varnished versions of his images, which he offered at an additional charge, to resemble oil paintings - an artistic quality not attempted previously in anatomical illustration. The varnish, however, ages poorly, and those deluxe copies are now often in poor condition. Unvarnished plates in bright state, as here, are now more desirable. This copy is also unusual in that the life-size plates 10-20 normally found folded are here bound with their smaller format text leaves in a second larger volume. This has the advantage that the folds are not within the image.



One of the finest Anatomy Books for Artists

11 [GENGA, Bernadino](#). *Anatomia per uso et intelligenza del disegno ricercata non solo su gl'ossi, e muscoli del corpo humano; ma dimostrata ancora su le statue antiche più insigni di Roma*. Rome: Domenico De Rossi, 1691. Large folio (433 x 327 mm). Fine engraved frontispiece, bound after



engraved title, and 57 sheets (numbered 3-59 in the plate), comprising 14 engraved text explanations, 1 engraved index, and 42 anatomical tables engraved by François Andriot after Charles Errard. Bound in restored full vellum with gilt-lettered leather spine label, new front endpapers. Occasional dust- and finger-soiling, paper repair to gutter and fore-margin of title-leaf and to blank margins of several sheets (all not affecting text or image), ink smudge to plate 33, minor browning and spotting in places. Provenance: From a Italian private collection (inscription at foot of title shaved and illegible, also inscription on frontispiece). This copy has an official Italian export license. (#002961) € 4,500

Norman 888; Choulant-Frank, pp. 254-55; Garrison-Morton 386; Heirs of Hippocrates 531; NLM/Krivatsy 4655 (variant issue of title-page with "libro primo" on title as the Norman copy); Sappol, *Dream Anatomy*, p. 134; Waller 5540; Wellcome III, pp. 102-03; Cazort, Kornell, Roberts, *The Ingenious*

Machine of Nature: Four Centuries of Art and Anatomy, 1996, p.217. - FIRST EDITION OF ONE OF THE FINEST ANATOMY BOOKS FOR ARTISTS, here in the rare variant with 58 plates instead of 55 and without the indication of "libro primo" on the title page. The last sixteen plates fulfill the promise of the sub-title by showing heavily muscularised versions of recognisable antique statues in Rome, the Farnese Hercules, the Laocöon (without his sons), the Gladiator, and the Borghese Faun, all seen from various viewpoints. The sub-title also establishes that the book was intended to benefit students of painting and sculpture at the French Academy at Rome. The plates were probably engraved by François Andriot after Charles Errard, head of the Academy, while Genga made the anatomical preparations. The text, occupying a total of 16 plates, is by Giovanni Maria Lancisi. "The most outstanding feature [of the book] is the presentation of a series of plates of famous antique statues 'considered anatomically.' Presented as if flayed and in several views are the Farnes Hercules (plates 24-26), the central figure from the Laocoon group (plates 27-29), the Borghese Gladiator (plates 30-35), and variations on a figure identified with the Borghese Faun (plates 36-39), now in the Louvre and also known as Silenus with the Infant Bacchus" (Cazort, Kornell, Roberts, p.217). This work was originated by the French artist, Charles Errard (ca 1606-89), a court painter to Louis XIV, who helped found the Academie Royale de Peinture, and was the first director of the French Academy in Rome. Errard drew the famous frontispiece depicting emaciated corpses in a roundel, surrounding which are three skeletons, and probably also drew some or all of the plates of classical statuary. However, he left the project unfinished. Genga, who was teaching anatomy to artists at the French Academy, took up Errard's unfinished project, and completed the dissections. The papal physician Giovanni Maria Lancisi (1654-1720) wrote the explanations for the plates and supplied the index. The plates were probably engraved by the Parisian engraver Francois Andriot (or Handeriot) (d. 1704). Thus, even though the book was as much a French project as Italian, and Genga was responsible for only a relatively small portion, the work was published under Genga's name the year after Genga's death. "This large atlas contains forty magnificent full-page engraved plates depicting the human figure in various poses, with and without dissection . . . The plates, probably engraved by Francois Andriot after designs by Charles Errard, were intended primarily

for the use of painters and sculptors, and they are still considered to be one of the best collections for the use of student artists." (Heirs of Hippocrates).

12 [GUIDI, Guido \[VIDIUS, Vidus\]](#). *Vidi Vidi Florentini Artis medicinalis Tomus Tertius. In quo continentur De Ratione Victus Lib. VIII, De Medicamentis Lib. VIII, De Chirurgia Lib. IV, De anatome*



corporis humani libri VII. Nunc primum in lucem editi... Venice: Giunta, 1611. 4 parts in 1 volume. Folio (308 x 228 mm). [12], 112; [14], 268; [8], 124 (i.e. 122), [2, blank]; [16], 342 (i.e. 332), [4] pp. Signatures: +⁶ A-H⁶ I⁸, a⁸ A-X⁶ Y⁸ (-a2?), a⁴ A-I⁶ K⁸, π² a⁶ A-2D⁶ 2E⁴ chi². Several mispagnations. General title-page with printer's woodcut device at beginning, caption titles to parts I-III, leaves K8 and a6 blank, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces; part III *De Chirurgia* with several woodcut illustrations in text of medical aids and instruments; part IV *De anatome corporis* with fine engraved architectural title-page by Francesco Valegio and Catarino Doino, 2 leaves of errata at end, 79 full-page anatomical engravings.

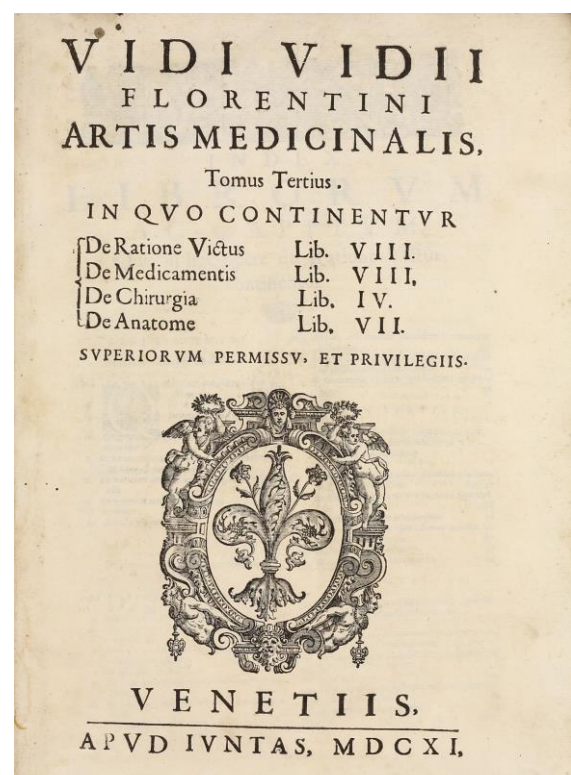
Contemporary flexible vellum, spine titled in manuscript, remnants of laces preserved (vellum soiled and spotted, minor worming at joints, vellum at top margin of front cover chipped). Text generally bright and crisp, very minor occasional spotting and finger soiling, single wormtrack to final 20 leaves affecting text in final 4 leaves. Provenance: from the collection of Vincenzo Gallucci, the cardiac surgeon who performed the first heart

transplant in Italy. An excellent, unsophisticated copy. (#003144)

€ 8,500

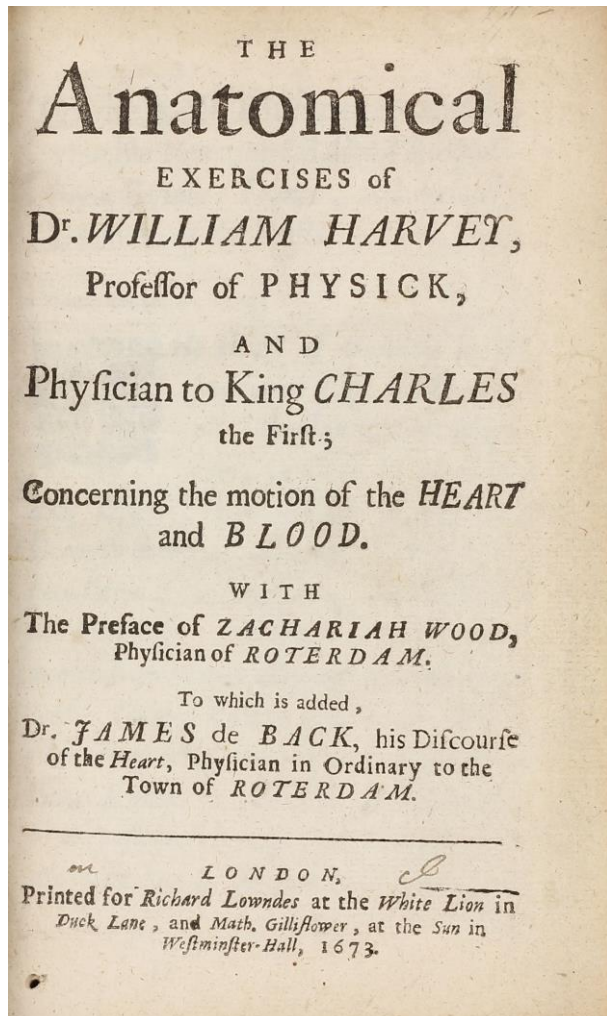
NLM/Krivatsy 5118 (part IV only); Wellcome I, p.349; Garrison-Morton 380 (part IV only); Norman 955 (parts III and IV only); Waller 3816 (part IV only); Heirs of Hippocrates (part IV only), Choulant-Frank, p. 212. FIRST EDITION of Vol. 3 of Guidi's *Ars Medicinalis*. Here complete with all 4 parts and as such of exceptional rarity. The Norman copy for example comprises parts III (*De Chirurgia*) and IV (*De anatome*) only. Moreover, part IV is often found bound as single volume without the first 3 parts. No copy is recorded at auction comprising all the 4 parts. Our copy collates with the copies at Florence Central Library (digitized) and The Royal College of Physicians of London, without section titles to part I-III and stating 14 preliminary unnumbered pages for part II. As with those, leaf a2 of the *Index Librorum ac Caputum* is absent in our copy and is probably a blank.

This is the third of three volumes of the *Ars medicinalis*, edited by the nephew of Guido Guidi (or Vidus Vidius) and first published in four parts by the heirs of Lucontonio Giunta in 1611. It contain *De Ractione Victus*, *De Medicamentis* and *De Chirurgia*. The fourth part, *De anatome corporis humani*, with its own frontispiece, is published here for the first time (see Camerini, *Annali dei*



Giunti, 1158-1159; Choulant 212: "The plates are mostly new and original"). Composed around 1560, and published posthumously, the *anatomy* contains descriptions of the vertebrae, cartilaginous structures and cranial bones superior to those of his predecessors; Guidi's name is still attached to the canal of the sphenoid bone ("Vidian canal") and the nerve that traverses it ("Vidian nerve"). The baroque title-page is signed in the plate by both Francesco Valesio, active as an engraver in Venice from about 1611 to 1643, and Catarin Doino, Valesio's frequent collaborator. Compared to the magnificent woodcuts in the *Chirurgia* which Guidi published in Paris, 1545, the anatomical illustrations in this posthumous work have been characterized as indifferent in quality. It is likely that the plates were prepared by Valesio and Doino, engravers of the title-page.

13 [HARVEY, William](#). *The Anatomical Exercises ... Concerning the Motion of the Heart and Blood. With the Preface of Zachariah Wood ... to Which is Added, Dr. James de Back, his Discourse of the*

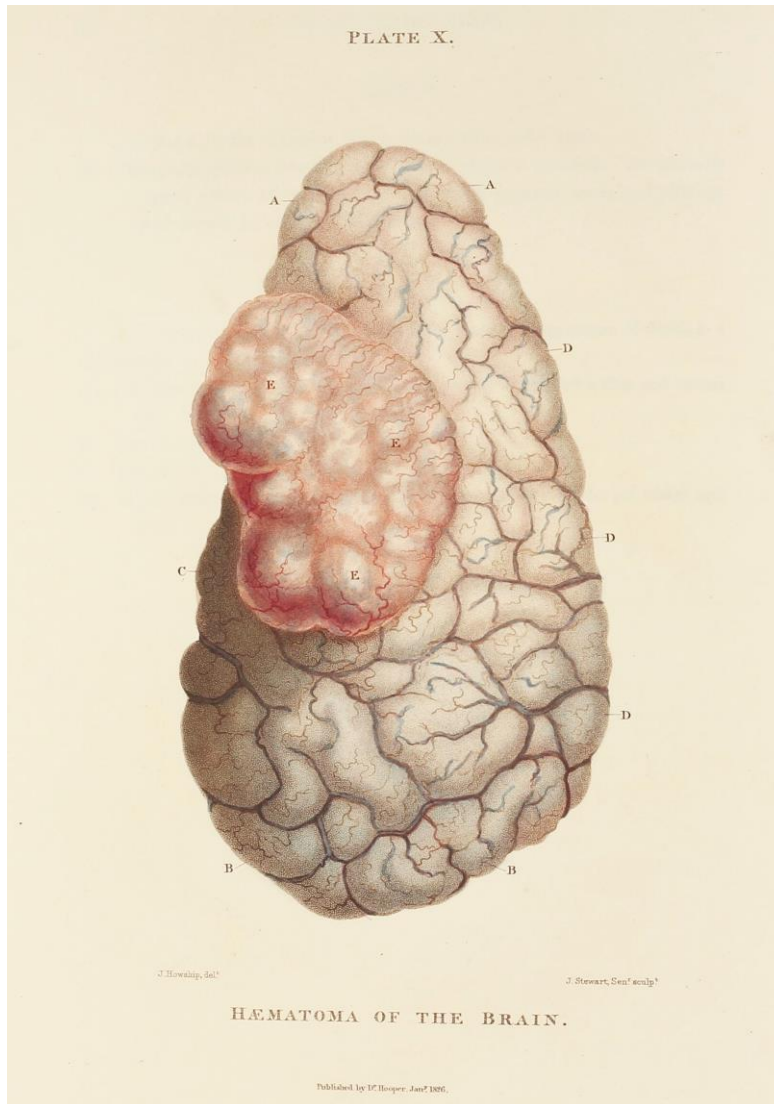


Heart. London: For Richard Lowndes and Matthew Gilliflowe, 1673. Three parts in one volume. 8vo (167 x 105 mm). [24], 107, [21], 16, 13-172 pp. Signatures: a⁴ A-U⁸, (U3, U4 misprinted T3, T4). With lengthy eighteenth-century annotations concerning Harvey to both endpapers. Contemporary calf, spine expertly rebaked and with some gilt ruling and gilt-lettered label (boards slightly scratched and rubbed). Text little evenly browned, occasional minor spotting, small worm track to lower blank margin, a bit short at upper margin. Provenance: illegible signature, Trinity College Cambridge (inscribed on first free endpaper), also lettered "Lower" on fore-edge. A very good and clean copy. (#003122) € 9,000

Wing H1084; Keynes 20; Wellcome III, p.219; Waller 4106. The second English edition of Harvey's celebrated *De motu cordis* in which he sets forth his discovery and experimental proof of the circulation of the blood. This new edition is virtually a reprint of the first in English of 1653. The translation, described by Keynes as "a vigorous, if unpolished, version... in contemporary language", was based upon the Latin edition published at Rotterdam in 1648. Also included in this edition are a translation of James De Back's treatise on the blood in which he offers a "defence of Harvey's circulation", and Harvey's essays written in response to Jean Riolan's criticisms.

Author's presentation copy

14 [HOOPER, Robert](#). *The Morbid Anatomy of the Human Brain; Illustrated by Coloured Engravings of the Most Frequent and Important Organic Diseases To Which that Viscous is Subject*. London: printed for the author, sold by Longmans, Rees, Orme, Brown and Green, 1828. 4to (344 x 274 mm). [9] 10-66 pp., half-title and 15 fine hand-coloured aquatint plates, some protected by tissue paper. Original boards, printed "Advertisement" label pasted on upper cover, rebacked in cloth with gilt-lettered spine and new endpapers (some chipping of outer board edges, corners scuffed,



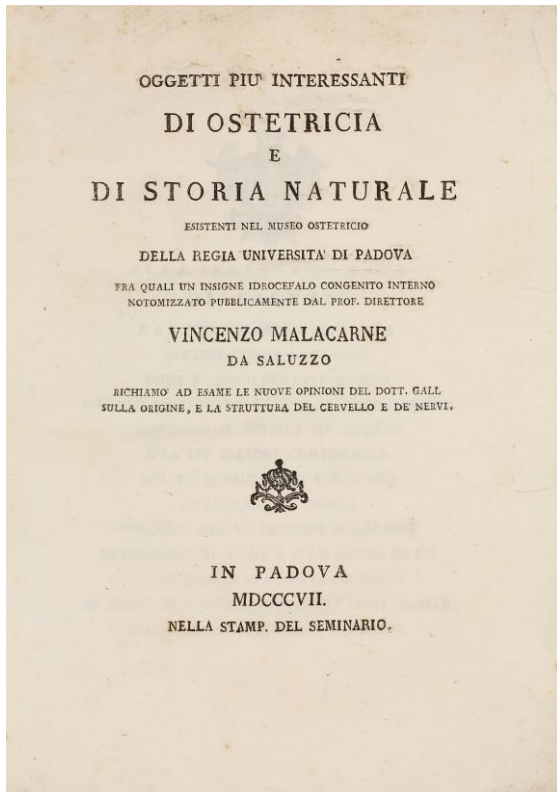
boards somewhat stained and soiled). Text and plates generally bright with only very little age-toning and very minor spotting, light marginal dust-soiling to one plate and page. Provenance: Benjamin Collins Brodie (1783-1862), surgeon to St. George's Hospital, author's presentation inscription "For Mr Brodie with the Author's best respects" to him on front free endpaper. A fine copy.

(#002970) € 9,500

Wellcome II, p.298; Garrison-Morton 2284.1 (first edition). - AUTHOR'S PRESENTATION COPY of the revised second edition of a work "based on over 4000 autopsies performed over thirty years, illustrated with fine hand-coloured plates" (Garrison-Morton). This is the first of the great nineteenth-century neuropathology atlases. The advertisement reads: "The object of the Author, in this splendid and expensive work, is to represent the most important morbid appearances to which the viscera of the human body are subject... To the accuracy of the delineations, and the faithfulness of the colouring, the utmost attention has been given."

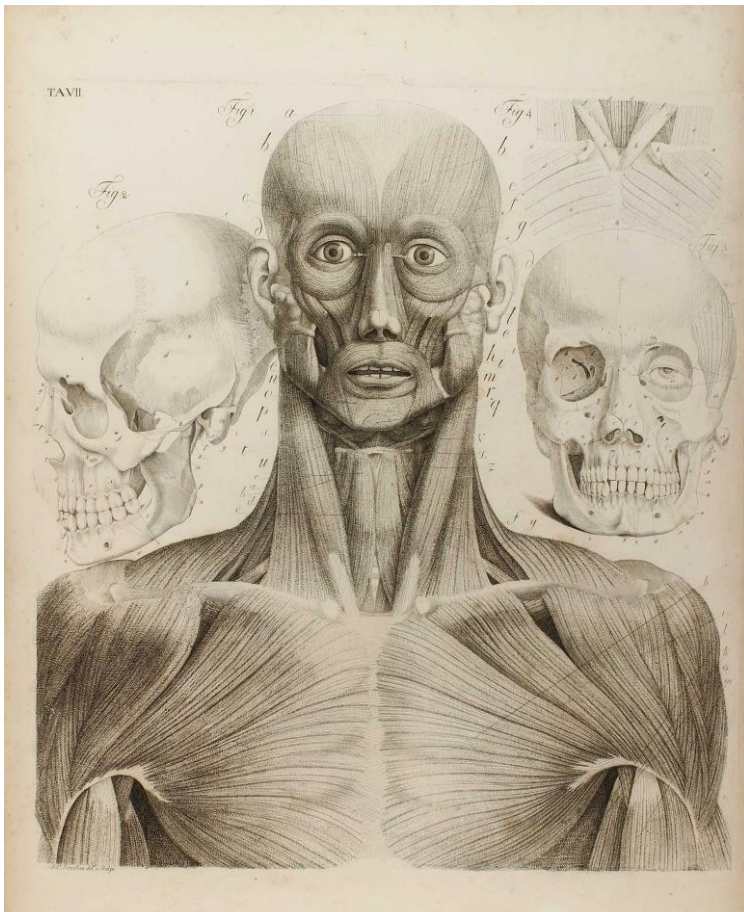
15 [MALACARNE, Vincenzo](#). *Oggetti più interessanti di ostetricia e di storia naturale esistenti nel Museo ostetrico della Regia Università di Padova . . .* Padova: Stamperia del Seminario, 1807. Folio (290 x 212 mm). viii, 79 [1] pp., including first blank, woodcut ornaments, 10 engraved plates by Gaetano Malacarne (plates 8-10 misnumbered). All pages uncut and mostly unopened. Publisher's printed carta rustica wrappers (covers slightly foxed and stained, spine ends chipped with considerable loss). Text generally crisp and clean with very minor occasional spotting, first blank torn at fore-margin, first gathering working loose. Provenance: Giancarlo Beltrame Library. Very good copy. (#003015) € 2,200

Wellcome IV, p.34; not in Waller. VERY RARE FIRST EDITION of an interesting teratological work on fetal monsters with emphasis on their brains. His studies is based on specimens in the collection of the Obstetrical Museum of the University of Padova. Vincenzo Malacarne (1744-1816) was a university professor of medicine, surgery, and obstetrics in Turin, Padua, and Pavia. He made important contributions in



surgery, human anatomy, obstetrics, teratology and neurology. Malacarne was the first to completely describe the human cerebellum for which he deserves a special place in the history of neurology. (see L. D. Longo and L. P. Reynolds, *Wombs with a View: Illustrations of the Gravid Uterus from the Renaissance through the Nineteenth Century*, Springer, 2016, p.364). This treatise is of exceptional rarity. We could not trace any copy at auction in the past 50 years.

16 [MASCAGNI, Paolo](#). *Anatomia per uso degli studiosi di scultura e pittura. Opera postuma*. Florence: Giovanni Marenigh for heirs of the author, 1816. Elephant folio (666 x 513 mm). [8], 4-35 [1], [22] pp., 15 engraved plates (numbered I-XV). Text includes title, dedication to Fernando III, preface, introduction, index, and one explanatory text leaf each for tables VI to XV (no called for tables I-V). The Tables are outlined and engraved by Antonio Serantoni and Agostino Costa under the

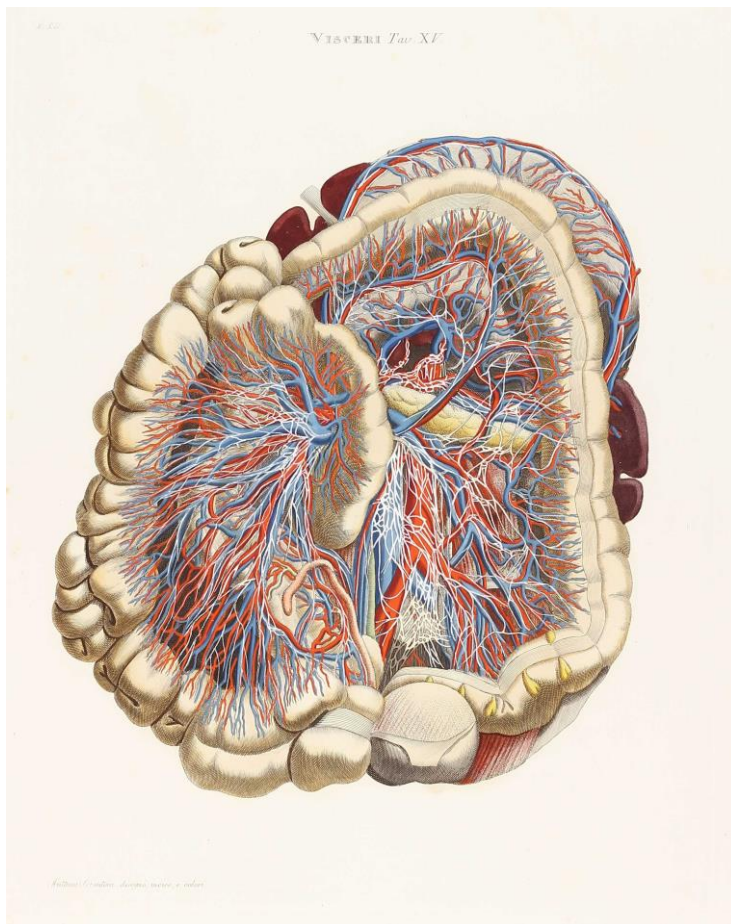


direction of Carlo Lasinio. Contemporary half sheepskin, marbled paper covers, gilt-lettered leather label on front cover (rubbed, extremities heavily worn, spine gone, one corner broken). Text and plates unevenly foxed (title and dedication stronger), a few short clean tears, marginal perforations in places. Still very good copy internally, collated complete. (#003082) € 5,500

Choulant-Frank, pp.315-20; Roberts & Tomlinson, pp. 387-89; Waller 6292; Wellcome IV, p.73. RARE FIRST EDITION (exceptionally rare in uncoloured state as here). Our copy collates with the digitized copy at Bibliothèque Interuniversitaire de Santé in Paris. Mascagni died before he could see three of his manuscripts through to publication. Mascagni's *anatomy for painters and sculptors* was posthumously published by his relatives Bernardo and Aurelio Mascagni, and edited by Francesco Antonmarchi, a

pupil and anatomical colleague of Mascagni, based on Mascagni's manuscripts. The beautiful plates in this work were drawn and engraved by Antonio Serantoni (1780-1837), an artist Mascagni had trained and worked with for fourteen years on his various projected publications, including the monumental *Anatomia Universa*. "The first two plates represent front and back views of the skeleton with the ligaments. The names of the bones are engraved directly on the plate . . . Plates III-IV represent front, back, and side views of a muscle-man. Plates VI-XV represent separate parts of the body, such as life-size muscles, bones and ligaments." (Choulant-Frank p. 316). The muscle men are executed in the Vesalian style, with landscape backgrounds. It is the largest anatomy for artists in terms of format.

17 [MASCAGNI, Paolo](#). *Anatomia universale [...] rappresentata con tavole in rame ridotte a minori forme di quelle della grande...* Florence: V. Batelli e figli, 1833. 2 parts. Large folio (470x335 mm). Loose sheets as issued in two modern folder boxes. Text volume: 292, [4] pp. including title page and index at end. Untrimmed, with slight occasional fraying to margins, light spotting throughout. Plate volume: 150 engraved plates, comprising 75 partly printed in color and hand-finished, and 75 uncolored duplicates in outline. Minor spotting and marginal soiling and fraying to a

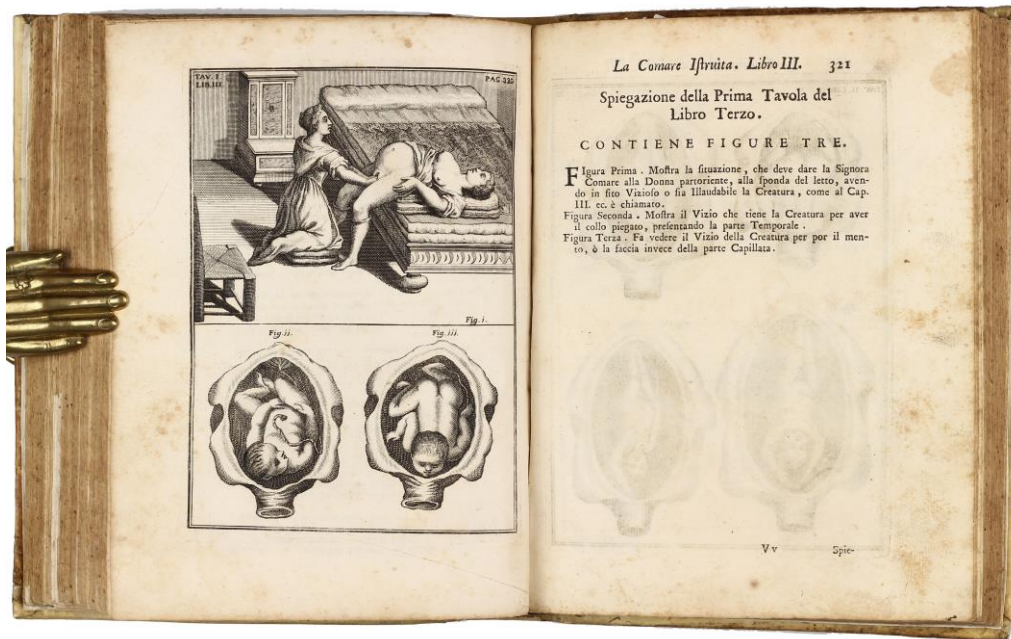


few plates. Protected in modern cardboard folder with red morocco label to vellum covered spine and boards covered with marbled paste paper. An outstanding, unsophisticated copy as issued. (#002007) € 12,000

Garrison-Morton 409.1; Wellcome IV, p.73; Roberts & Tomlinson p. 390; Sappol, *Dream Anatomy* pp.126 and 130; DSB IX, p.154. - Small folio authorized edition of Mascagni's great *Anatomia Universa*. As incredibly spectacular as the images of the *Anatomia Universa* were, Antonio Serantoni, the artist responsible for the drawing, engraving, and hand-coloring of that enormous work, recognized that its great size made it excessively expensive and virtually impossible to use. Therefore, three years after completion of the elephantine edition he issued a new edition as a normal-sized folio from Florence, with reduced versions of the spectacular hand-colored plates, and many changes. It is from this version that the work is generally known.

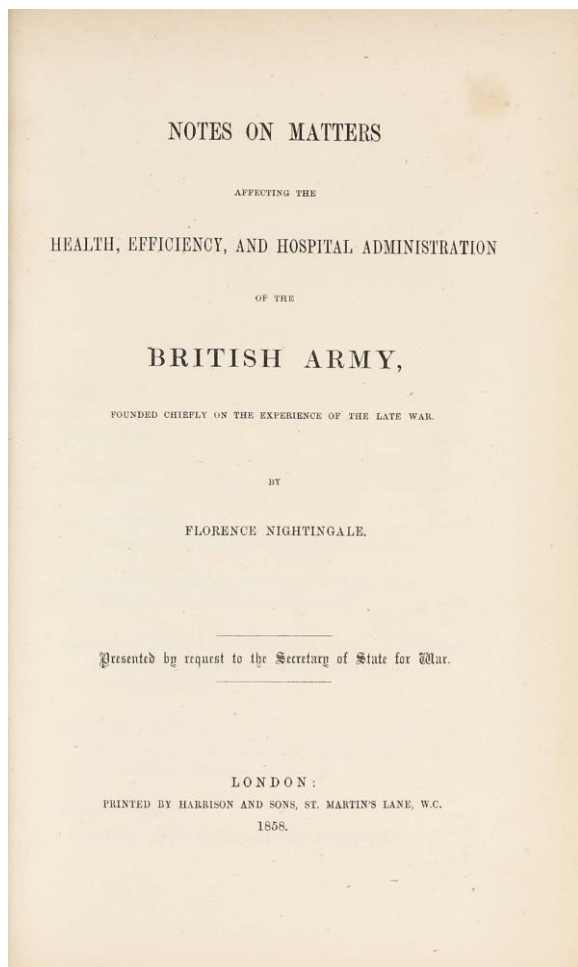
18 [MELLI, Sebastiano](#). *La Comare Levatrice Istruita nel suo Ufizio*. Venice: Gio. Battista Recurti, 1738. 4to (228 x 172 mm). [8], 512 pp. Woodcut printer's device to title, woodcut initials and tailpieces, 20 full-page engraved obstetrical illustrations. Reused contemporary vellum, spine with remnant of ink lettering (vellum browned and heavily stained and spotted, chipped spine ends restored with new vellum, new endpapers). Text little browned and foxed mainly in margins throughout, brown staining to upper margin of about 30 gatherings, several paper repairs to blank margins and worm tracks occasionally affecting side notes and plate marks. Provenance: Giancarlo Beltrame Library. (#003014) € 650

NLM/Blake 300; Wellcome IV, 108. SECOND EDITION of Melli's important study on obstetrics (first published in 1721), which is principally based on Mercurio's *Comare*. The author was a professor of surgery at Venice. The copper engravings depict female anatomy and various fetus positions in the uterus.



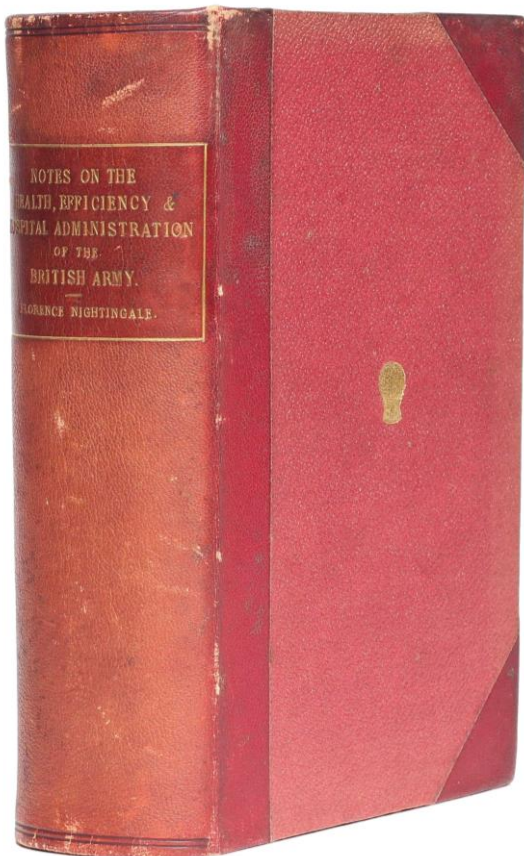
The foundation work for sanitary and nursing reforms in the British Army

19 [NIGHTINGALE, Florence](#). *Notes on Matters Affecting the Health, Efficiency, and Hospital Administration of the British Army*. [Bound with:] *Subsidiary Notes as to the Introduction of Female Nursing into Military Hospitals in Peace and in War*. London: Harrison and Sons, 1858. Two works in one volume. 8vo (222 x 141mm). [4], iv, [9], vi-xix, [2] 2-12, 2, xxx, 66, xlvii [1], iv, 67-80, xxxiv [2], 81-176, [2], 177-234, xlv, 235-332, xxvii [1], 333-556,



lviii, 557-567 [1] pp; iv [2] v-x, 28, 133 [1], 23 [1] pp. First work with 6 plates (5 folding, 1 coloured), second work with 1 folding plate. Contemporary red half calf, plain spine titled in gilt, upper board with Lord Houghton's stamp in gilt, powder blue endpapers (extremities slightly rubbed). Several leaves unopened. Text quite crisp and clean, little spotting to a few pages only, folding plate 'Diagram of the Causes of Mortality' a few mm proud of the book block resulting in slight soiling and short closed tearing at fore-edge. Provenance: Richard Monckton Milnes, first baron Houghton (1809-1885, stamp on binding); Robert Offley Ashburton Crewe-Milnes, 1st marquess of Crewe (The Lord Houghton), 1858-1945, British Liberal politician, statesman and writer (engraved armorial bookplate 'Roberti Comitum de Crewe' to front pastedown); by descent to his daughter Mary, duchess of Roxburghe. A fine copy in untouched binding. (#002992) € 27,500

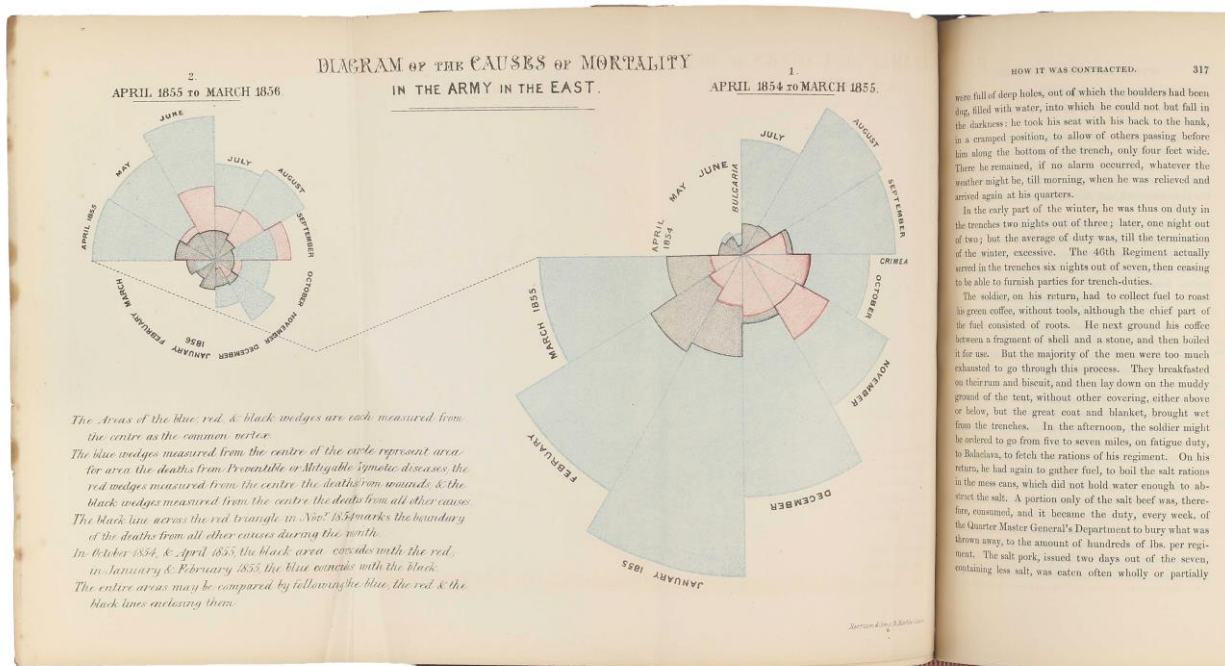
PMM 343 (first work); Bishop and Goldie, *Florence Nightingale*, no. 3 (second work) and no. 50 (first work), not in Norman. FIRST EDITIONS AND EXCEPTIONALLY RARE; FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION ONLY, AND RARELY FOUND TOGETHER AS HERE. The rather complex collation of our set conforms with those given in Bishop and Goldie.



These works formed the foundation for all the administrative, sanitary and nursing reforms in the Army, which followed the report by the Royal Commission which Nightingale persuaded Lord Panmure to set up when she met him at Balmoral in October 1856. Panmure officially requested that Nightingale give evidence based on her own experience and observations, and by August 1857 she had the main body of the work ready for the press. However, it was not published at once, as it wasn't considered appropriate to appear before the Report of the Royal Commission itself. When the latter appeared the following January, it contained an appendix with a mass of official correspondence on the care of the sick and wounded during the Crimean War which Nightingale immediately incorporated in her own *Notes* 'while the proof sheets . . . were passing through the press.' The last-minute incorporation of this material explains the erratic pagination of the work, the additions being on pages with Roman numerals. Nightingale's biographer, Sir Edward Cook, calls this book 'the least known, but . . . the most remarkable of her works. It is little known because it was never published.' The *Notes* were compiled and printed within nine months of her first meeting with Panmure and at her own expense for private circulation among influential people, and they show her as a major innovator in the collection, tabulation, and interpretation of descriptive statistics; someone who

could be objectively measured and subjected to mathematical analysis. "There is not a grievance, nor a defect of the system (or lack of it), not a remedy that is overlooked. An introduction deals with army health in earlier campaigns. The first six chapters are concerned with the ghastly medical history of the Crimean War. This is followed by extensive and detailed recommendations on hospital organization. The rest of the book ranges far and wide over matters of army life, from sanitary requirements to the pay of private soldiers." (PMM).

Subsidiary Notes is developed and expanded from the 'tentative and experimental Memorandum' on *Female Nurses in Military Hospitals* (1857), and really constitutes a treatise on nursing at large. Her much better known *Notes on Nursing*, published two years later, was an abridged version of the detailed study which had gone into this earlier, privately printed book.

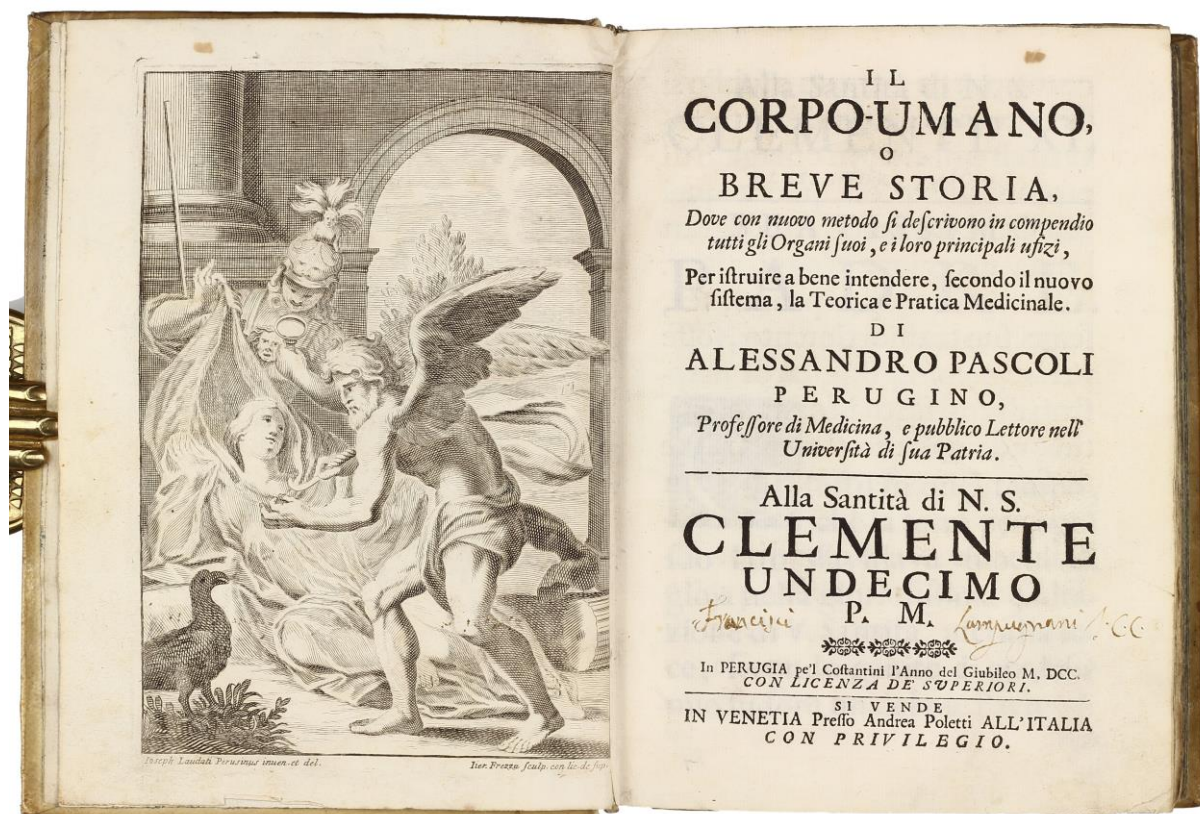


With Baglivi's important report of distinctive muscular fiber types

20 [PASCOLI, Alessandro](#). *Il corpo-umano, o breve storia, dove con nuovo metodo si descrivono in compendio tutti gli organi suoi, e i loro principali ufizi*. Perugia / Venice: Constantinus / A. Poletti, 1700. [20], 339 (i.e. 341) [1], LXXXVIII pp. Including half-title, engraved allegorical frontispiece facing title, engraved portrait of Pascoli, 20 full-page engraved anatomical illustrations, historiated woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Blank leaves H6 and T6 present. Roman numbered pages with engravings and plate explanations devided within text. Contemporary ink annotation to 6 pages, closed tear at fore-margin of p. VII/VIII, two small pieces torn away from top margin of half title. **[Bound with]** II. **BAGLIVI, Georgius**. *De fibra motrice et morbosa. Epistola ad A. Pascoli*. Perugia: Constantinus, 1700. [2] 3-58 pp. Historiated woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, 4 woodcut illustrations in text, bound without final blank G6. Two works in one volume, 4to (208 x 153 mm). Contemporary vellum, gilt-lettered spine (browned, lightly soiled and spotted), blue sprinkled edges. Little age-toning of paper, occasional minor spotting. Provenance: Francisci Lampugnani (old signature on title of first work). Very good copy, complete except for the final blank in second work. (#002923) € 5,000

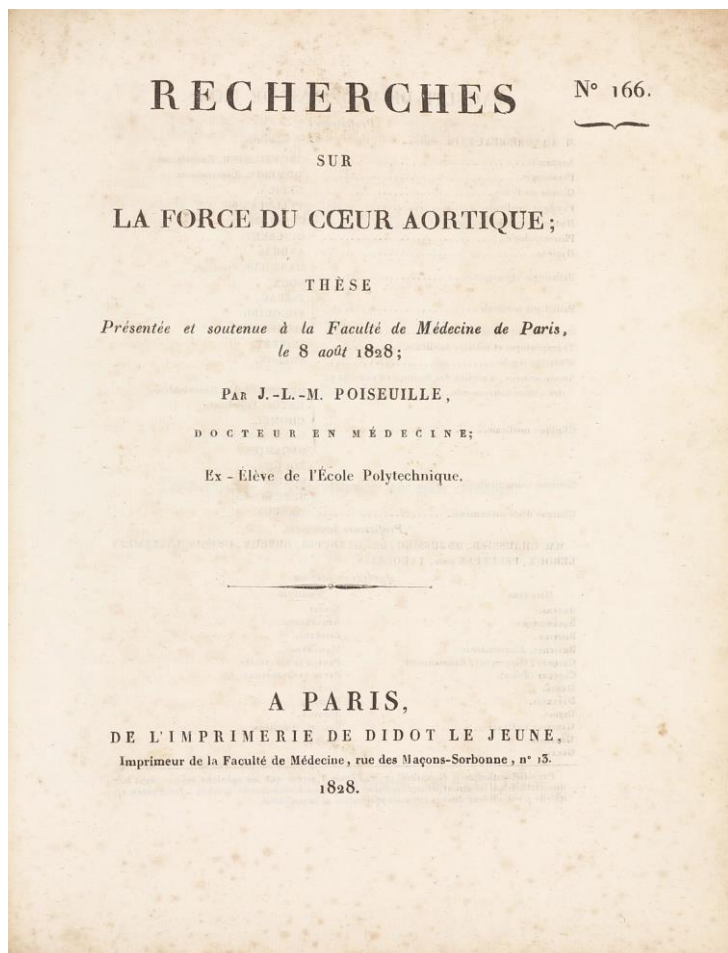
I. NLM/Krivatsy 8634; Libr. Vinciana 1994; Wellcome IV, 312; FIRST EDITION. Standard Italian anatomy textbook of the period and the most important work of Alessandro Pascoli (1669-1757), presented as one of the most thorough and exhaustive treatises on the organs of the human body and their specific functions. First published in 1700, it received considerable success so that numerous further editions followed. Pascoli was the public health official of the Vatican State and Primary Lecturer of Medicine at Sapienza University of Rome.

II. Norman 104; Heirs of Hippocrates 737; NLM/Krivatsy 576; DSB I, p.392; Garrison-M. 68. FIRST EDITION. Baglivi's important observations on the muscles were presented in a letter to Pascoli, who published them for the first time in his book of anatomy. He "was the first to distinguish between smooth and striated muscle, and discovered the histological distinction between two types of fibers: the fibrae motrices seu musculares, with parallel fiber bundles; and the fibrae membranaceae, with bundles running in various directions." (Norman 104). "His fundamental research concerning the fibers made him one of the most important students of muscle physiology before Albrecht von Haller" (DSB).



Measuring blood pressure

21 [POISEUILLE, Jean Léonard Marie](#). *Recherches sur la force du coeur aortique; thèse présentée et soutenue à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris le 28 août 1828*. Paris: Didot Jeune, 1828. 4to (247 x 198 mm). vi [1], 8-45 [1] pp., including one engraved plate representing the "hemodynamometer". Bound in contemporary half green sheep over marbled boards, marbled endpapers, marbled edges (upper joint repaired, extremities rubbed and chipped). Light browning, small faint dampstain to upper corner, light scattered foxing. Bound with 11 other French medical theses, 1824-1837. Text generally with uneven browning and some scattered foxing and spotting. (#003083) € 3,700

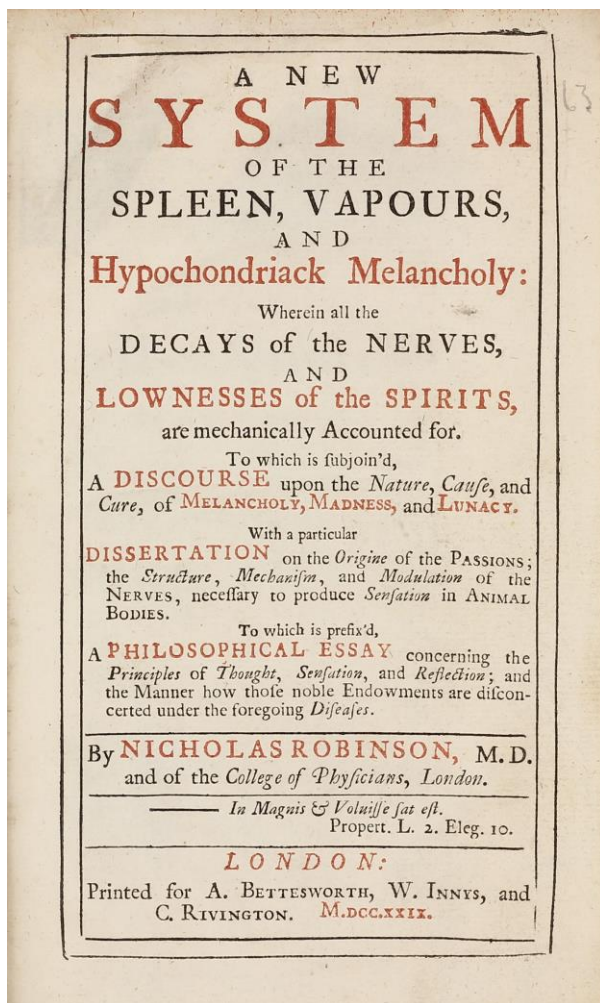


Garrison-Morton 767; Gedeon pp. 188-89; PMM 189 (rem); not in Norman, Waller or Wellcome. VERY RARE FIRST EDITION of this important medical thesis by the French physician Poiseuille (1797-1869). "Poiseuille was the first after Stephen Hales to make any important addition to the knowledge of the physiology of circulation. In his graduation thesis, above, he described a 'hemodynamometer' invented by himself and which he used to repeat some of Hales's blood-pressure experiments. With his hemomanometer, a mercury manometer, which was a great improvement on the long tube used by Hales, Poiseuille showed that the blood-pressure rises and falls on expiration and inspiration, and measured the degree of arterial dilatation produced by each heart beat." (Garrison-Morton).

Hales's work marked the greatest advance in the physiology of the circulation between Harvey and the introduction of the mercury manometer and other instruments for the measurement of blood pressure by J.L.M. Poiseuille in 1828' (PMM).

Other theses included in this Sammelband are: **I. JARDON, J.-L.-H.** *Considérations anatomiques, physiologiques, et pathologiques sur l'ongle et son organe générateur*, Paris: Didot Jeune, 1836, 80 pp. **II. GORRÉ, F.** *Propositions de chirurgie et de médecine*, Paris: Didot Jeune, 1835, 21 [1] pp. **III. BEUGNOT, J.-F.** *Propositions sur le diagnostic des principales maladies du coeur*, Paris: Fonderie de Rignoux, 1837, 20 pp. **IV. BERTRAND, Pierre-Jean-Baptiste.** *Dissertation sur l'aménorrhée définitive ou age critique des femmes*, Paris: Didot Jeune, 1836, 50 pp. (presentation copy, inscribed by the author). **V. THIRIAL, Hyacinthe-Éliézer.** *Dissertation sur la chlorose ou les pâles couleurs des jeunes filles*, Paris: Didot Jeune, 1833, 33 [1] pp. **VI. MATHIEU, E.** *Considérations philosophiques sur le squelette de l'homme*. Paris: Didot Jeune, 1834, 52 pp. **VII. LA PORTE, Auguste de la.** *Des circonstances pathologiques dans lesquelles se développent les hydropisies*, Paris: Didot Jeune, 1836, 34 pp. **VIII. VARIOT, J.-F.** *Essai sur le rhumatisme articulaire aigu*, Paris: Didot Jeune, 1836, 23 [1] pp. **IX. WILLE, J.** *Dissertation sur le rhumatisme aigu*, Paris: Didot Jeune, 1836, 24 pp. **X. DUNAND, T.-J.-C.** *Dissertation sur les calculs vésicaux et leur traitement par la taille*. Paris: Fonderie de Rignoux, 1837, 20 pp. **XII. GIRARD, Jean.** *Traité des hernies inguinales dans le cheval et autres monodactyles*. Paris: Madame Huzard, 1827, [4], viii, 150, [2] pp., including half-title, lacking all the 7 plates.

22 [ROBINSON, Nicholas](#). *A New System of the Spleen, Vapours, and Hypochondriack Melancholy: wherein all the decays of the nerves and lownesses of the spirits are mechanically accounted for*. Three parts in one volume. London: A. Bettesworth, W. Innys, and C. Rivington, 1729.



8vo (194 x 120 mm). xvi, 408 pp. Title printed in red and black, woodcut headpieces, woodcut tailpieces (two signed by Aris). Contemporary English panelled calf (extremities rubbed, corners slightly bumped), red-sprinkled edges. Text crisp and clean with only very minor marginal occasional spotting. Provenance: Richard Collier (contemporary ink ownership inscription 'Rd. Collier, Chyrurgus' and dated 1740, to pastedown. A very good copy. (#003063) € 2,500

Norman 1838; Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 343-47; Wellcome IV, p. 541; Heirs of Hippocrates 840.2. - FIRST EDITION. A rigorous distillation of all psychological disturbances as symptoms of physical changes to the nerves and brain. "Drawing from the major scientific advances of the seventeenth century, particularly Newtonian physics and Willis's neuroanatomical studies, Robinson devised a rigorously somaticist theory of mental illness, which reduced all psychological processes to mere symptoms of physical events in the nerves and brain. To Robinson, mental diseases were no imaginary whims and fancies, but real affections of the mind, arising from the real, mechanical affections of matter and motion, whenever the constitution of the brain warps from its natural standard" (Norman). "Robinson was one of the first to argue that nerve fibers could control behavior, and that their pathological laxity led to one of the primary causes of

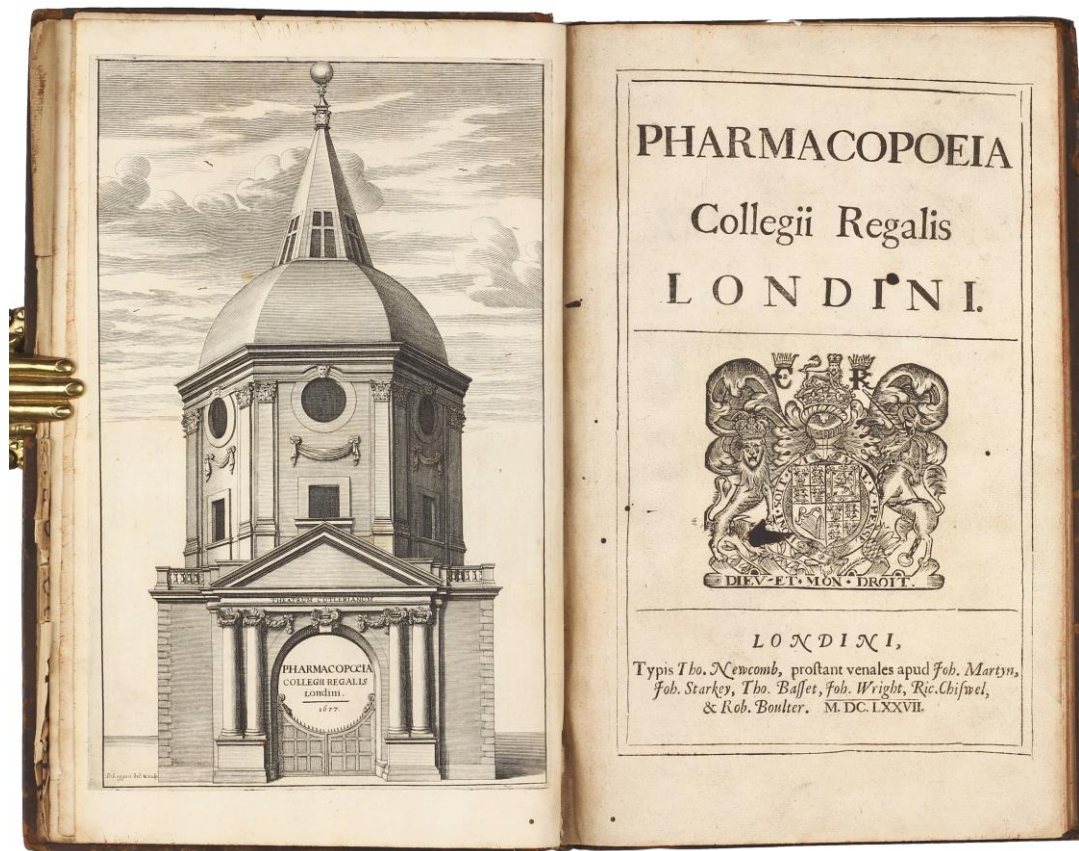
melancholy. While he was a bit far off on the last, he was on target in arguing that insanity was a genuine malady and should be recognized as such." (Heirs of Hippocrates).

23 [\[ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON\]](#). *Pharmacopoeia Collegii Regalis Londini*.

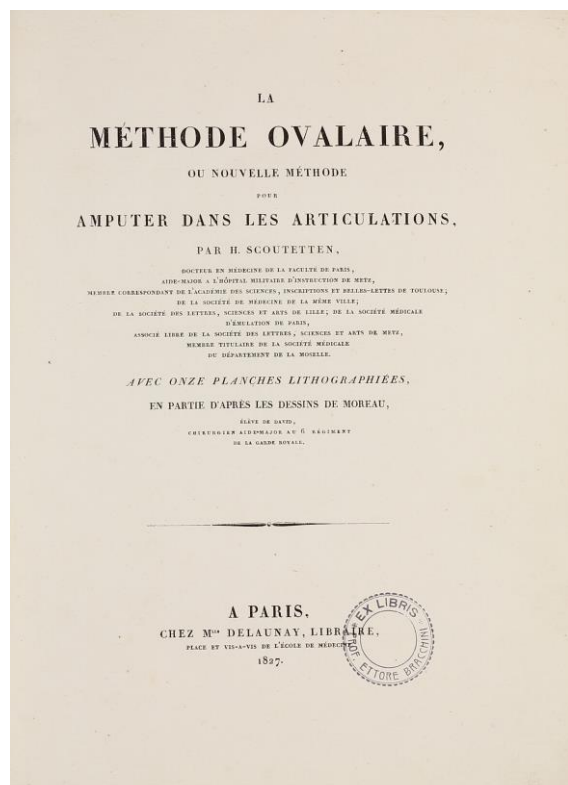
London: typis Tho. Newcomb, prostant venales apud Joh. Martyn, Joh. Starkey, Tho. Basset, Joh. Wright, Ric. Chiswel, & Rob. Bowlter, 1677. Folio (311 x 193 mm). [18], 208, [6] pp., including letterpress title with large coat of arms woodcut device of the Royal College, engraved additional title-page showing the Theatrum Cutlerianum, 1 double-page engraved plate showing the Royal College of Physicians, signed by David Logan, and a general index bound at end. Text leaves C1 (p.5/6) and D1 (p.11/12) of the *catalogus simplicium* replaced each by a blank leaf at the time of binding. Contemporary calf with some blind ruling (rubbed and worn, joints repaired), red-dyed edges. Text and plates generally crisp and clean, light mainly marginal browning, very minor occasional spotting, ink spots to letterpress title, clean tear without loss to leaf a2. Provenance: two loosely inserted sheets with manuscript notes, one dated April 1731 and inscribed 'Thomas Clamp,' and the other, with recipe, dated July 12, 1756 and signed 'M. Bould.' Except for the missing text leaves which were never bound in, a fine and well-margined copy. (#002991) € 3,000

Wing R2105. - FIRST EDITION under this title according to Wing. "The Pharmacopoeia of the Royal College of Physicians represents the first attempt at an official list of drugs and medicines for common usage, selected chiefly from the works of Mesue and Nicholas of Salerno. The first edition of 1618 was found to be so full of errors that the whole edition was suppressed and a fresh edition published the following December. Thereafter it remained substantially unchanged except for minor corrections and additions until the edition of 1721 published under the auspices of Sir Henry Sloane, when many important alterations were made. Hardly ever do

the early editions appear on the market and only a handful of copies are known to exist, mainly in English institutional libraries ... Especially rare if found with the stunning large, double-page view of the Royal College of Physicians, designed and engraved by the Danzig-born David Loggan, engraver to the University of Oxford, the celebrated artist and author of 'Oxonia Illustrata.' (Lathrop Harper, Cat. 1964).



24 **SCOUTETTEN, Henri.** *La méthode Ovaleire, ou nouvelle methode pour amputer dans les articulations [...] avec onze planches lithographiées en partie d'après les dessins de Moreau.* Paris: Chez M. Ile Delaunay, 1827. Folio (296 x 221 mm). [6], 49 [1] pp., including half-title and 11 numbered



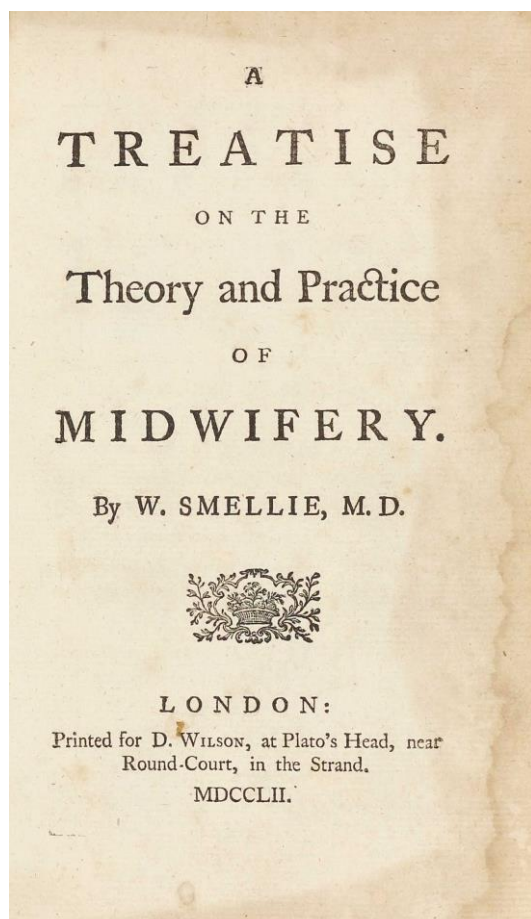
lithographic tables, all but one folding, engraved by Dupuis and Tavernier, each table accompanied by an explanation sheet. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spine with black morocco label lettered in gilt and some gilt decoration, marbled edges (spine ends chipped and split at joints, boards and extremities rubbed, lower corners bumped). The text generally crisp and clean, some dog-earing, tables somewhat browned and foxed (plates 2 and 3 stronger), plate no. 9 with long clean tear without loss. Provenance: Prof. Ettore Bracchini (collection stamp to title page). A very good, wide-margined copy. (#003145) € 1,800

Heirs of Hippocrates 1608.7; Wellcome V, p.74. FIRST EDITION, "uncommon, of this description of this new method of amputation at the joints, by the noted military surgeon Raoul-Henri-Joseph Scoutetten, illustrated with eleven superb lithographic plates, of which all but one are folding. After a brief introduction in which Scoutetten sketches the development of the technique, the work describes the operatory procedure, and the various parts of the body to which the procedure

is applicable. The detailed plates are by Dupuis and Tavernier after Moreau. Scoutetten was born in Lille, and was active as a surgeon during military campaigns in the Crimean and elsewhere, before becoming director of the military hospital at Metz. This work is exceptionally rare. OCLC records just two copies, at the National Library of Medicine and the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin."



25 [SMELLIE, William](#). *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery*. London: D. Wilson, 1752. 8vo (192 x 120 mm). [2] [i] ii-xiv, [i] ii-lxxii [73] 74-454 [10] pp. Advertisement at end. Bound in



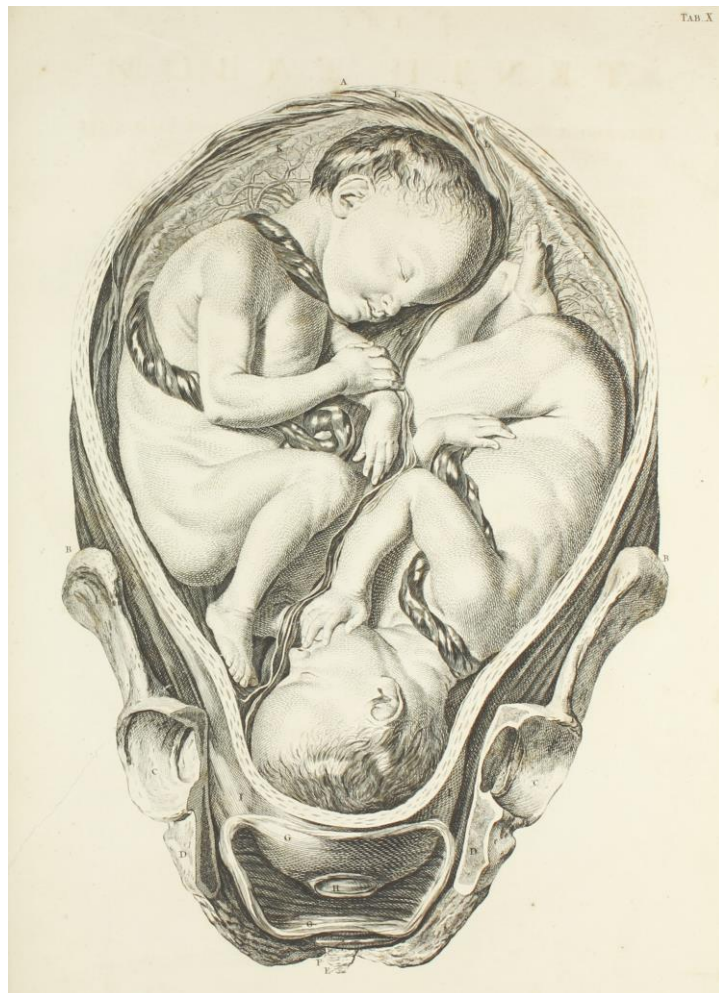
fine 20th century brown morocco, spine and boards panelled in gilt, gilt-lettered spine with 5 raised bands, board edges and turn-ins richly tooled in gilt (slight rubbing to joints and corners), all edges gilt, marbled endpapers. Little even browning of text, some occasional spotting and light dampstaining at fore-margin, title-page little brown-stained at outer margins, paper repairs of a clean tear and 3 blank lower edges. (#002982) € 2,500

Norman 1954; Garrison-Morton 6154; Grolier Medicine 43A; Heirs of Hippocrates 825; NLM/Blake, p.421; Waller 9013. FIRST EDITION. "Smellie contributed more to the fundamentals of obstetrics than virtually any individual. In his *Treatise* he described more accurately than any previous writer the mechanism of parturition, stressing the importance of exact measurement of the pelvis" (Garrison-Morton). "All of Smellie's books were prepared for the press by his friend, the novelist Tobias Smollet, who also practiced midwifery." (Norman).

The first accurate anatomical illustrations of the fetus in utero

26 [SMELLIE, William](#). *A Sett of Anatomical Tables, with Explanation and an Abridgement of the Practice of Midwifery, with a view to illustrate a treatise on that subject, and collection of cases.*

London: D. Wilson, 1754. Large folio (540 x 366 mm). [2] leaves (title and preface) and 39 engraved plates, each with a letterpress explanation, by Grignion after Jan van Rymsdyk, Pieter Camper, and the author. Errata on final leaf. 20th century three-quarter calf over cloth, spine with 7 raised bands



and gilt lettering, new endpapers (little rubbing to extremities). Text and plates very little browned, minor occasional foxing, thumb- and marginal dust-soiling, plates II and XVI with single brown spot, closed tear (repaired on verso) to plates X, XXIII and XXX without loss, small marginal dampstain to final two plates. Provenance: P. Manning (pencil inscription to title-page). Very good copy. (#002786) € 7,000

Norman 1955; Grolier Medicine 43B; Heirs of Hippocrates 826, NLM/Blake, p.420; Russell 753 (recording more than 14 editions); Waller 9012; Garrison-Morton 6154.1. - RARE FIRST EDITION, presumably issued in only 100 copies. "Smellie was the leading forceps practitioner in London, and several of the plates illustrate the use of this instrument in various presentations of the fetus. These engravings are the first accurate anatomical illustrations of the fetus in utero" (Norman). "Not until Smellie (1754) and William Hunter (1774) published their monumental volumes do we actually find illustrations of the foetus in utero which were really observed and faultlessly reproduced from an anatomic

point of view" (Choulant-Frank, pp. 75, 284). The life-size pastel drawings Rymsdyk made for Smellie were far superior in accuracy to any that had appeared previously. William Hunter bought them at the posthumous sale of Smellie's collection in 1770, and they are now part of the Hunterian Collection at the University of Glasgow.

27 [TACCONI, Gaetano](#). *De nonnullis cranii ossiumque fracturis eorumque conjunctione itemque de osteocolla de raris herniis quibusdam de partu monstroso naevis & maculis quae in foetibus imprimuntur dissertationes. Quibus accedit alterius monstri historia a ... Matthaeo Bazzani descripta ...* Bologna: Ferdinando Pisarri, 1751. 8vo (239 x 180 mm). 70 pp. Signatures: (A-D)8, E4 (-E4). Title printed in red and black and with engraved vignette, historiated woodcut initials and tailpieces, 5 engraved plates (4 folding) by Carlo Antonio Pissarri bound at end, without the final blank E4. 20th-century simple card boards, printed paper label to spine, new endpapers. Text very little browned only, occasional minor foxing, title-leaf with cut-out (backed by paper and not affecting text), closed tear to blank fore-margin of leaf D4 (old repair), some foxing. Provenance: Giancarlo Beltrame Library. Very good copy, collated complete. (#003018) € 1,800

Wellcome V, p.229; NLM/Blake, p.443; Heirs of Hippocrates 817. - EXCEPTIONALLY RARE FIRST EDITION.

"Tacconi, surgeon at the hospital of Santa Maria della Morte, taught surgery at the University of Bologna and, after the death of Valsalva, took over the chair of anatomy there. This little-known treatise contains dissertations on cerebral lesions, fractures, hernias, and monsters. The added treatise on teratological lesions is by Matteo Bazzani (1674-1749), a physician and botanist of Bologna." (Heirs). Of great rarity. OCLC records but 4 copies in the US. We could trace only a single auction with another copy of this work: Sotheby's November 1809, *Catalogue of the ... Library of Thomas Beddoes*, lot 2093.



28 [VESALIUS, Andreas](#). *Anatomia: Addita nunc postremo etiam antiquorum anatome*. 2 parts in one volume. Venice: Giovanni Antonio and Giacomo de' Franceschis, 1604. Folio (322 x 224 mm). [8], 510, [46]; [20] pp., including half-title, elaborate engraved title-page by Francesco Valeggio, separate title-page to second part (F. Paulinus, *Universa antiquorum anatome*) with large woodcut device, woodcut initials and headpieces, index, numerous woodcut anatomical text illustrations throughout. Signatures: (pi)⁴ A-Yy⁶ Zz⁸, a² b-c⁴. Contemporary plain vellum with spine titled in faint ink (vellum little soiled, corners slightly bumped and worn), sprinkled edges. Text generally crisp and clean with very minor occasional spotting, faint or light dampstains to blank margin in places, worming to endpapers and final 3 leaves (of 2nd part) affecting two words on leaf c3, closed tear without loss to leaf Gg5 repaired with paper stripe and obscuring few letters on recto. Provenance: Dr. Piergiorgio Boreo (monogram- and pictorial bookplate to front pastedown); Zlatko Ivan Pozeg (bookplate to front pastedown). A near fine, well margined copy. (#002960) € 12,000

Cushing VI.A.-5; Heirs of Hippocrates 285; NLM/Krivatsy 12318; Wellcome 6563. This edition closely follows the 1568 Francesco de' Franceschi's edition and uses the same woodcut blocks by Criegher. It is the fifth edition (the fourth folio edition); the first (with the title *De humani corporis fabrica*) was published in 1543 in Basel. The volume was probably published as a textbook for students of Fabrizio di Acquapendente, professor of anatomy at Padua. The fine engraved title page has an architectural border, signed F. Valegio, which includes small portraits of Vesalius, Juan Valverde, and "Crug." (engraver Giovanni Chrieger?)



29 [VESALIUS, Andreas](#). *Anatomia; in qua tota humani corporis fabrica, iconibus elegantissimis ... aeri incisus ... additis unicuique figurae notis*. Amsterdam: Johannes Janssonius, 1617. Folio (377 x 255 mm). 50 unfoliated leaves, signatures: *4 A⁶ B⁵ C-G⁶ H⁴. Engraved allegorical title-page, engraved portrait of the author, 40 engravings on 39 plates, numbered A-Z, a-r (including the folding engraved plate A of Adam and Eve), woodcut headpieces and -initials. Bound in contemporary full vellum, spine with gilt-lettered label, boards ruled in blind and with ink decoration, monogram "HF" and dated "1621" to upper board (old repairs to spine and corners, boards soiled and stained, some edge chipping), old endpapers frayed. Light browning of text and plates, some light mostly marginal waterstains, lower corner of first leaves chipped and rounded, occasional short tears, edge chipping and dust-soiling, oversized plate n slightly shaved at fore-edge. Provenance: Piergiorgio Borio (bookplate to front pastedown), Brooklyn Public Library (bookplate to front pastedown), bookplate with initials "PGB" to front pastedown. (#002963) € 8,000



NLM/Krivatsy 12321; Waller 9919; Cushing VI.D.-12; Choulant p.195. Rare Vesalius edition (5th Latin Geminus edition), published by the

professor H. Botter from Cologne with the anatomical illustrations engraved in copper instead of woodcuts. In this edition, the dates that appeared at the end of the preface in the earlier 1600-1601 edition have been erased. Likewise, the date on the last page has been overwritten in ink, changing it from 1601 to 1617. The plates have text captions in both Latin and German, having been otherwise taken directly from Thomas Geminus' 1545 edition; the German text was copied from Baumann's German edition of 1551.

Rare large paper copy

30 [VESALIUS, Andreas](#). *Opera Omnia Anatomica & Chirurgica*. Leiden: apud Joannem Du Vivie and Joan & Herm Verbeek, 1725. Large folio (462 x 283 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], 577-686, [2], 687-1156, [52] pp., 15 engraved plates numbered 68-76, 76a-76c, 77-79, by Wandelaar, additional plate 76a a duplicate, general index at end. Contemporary mottled calf, spines each with 6 raised bands, gilt decoration and gilt-lettered morocco labels, boards, board edges and turn-ins with ruling and floral decoration in gilt, marbled endpapers, red-dyed edges (hinges partly split but holding, one spine label gone and another chipped, damage to upper spine of vol. I, extremities worn, corners bumped and heavily scuffed, boards rubbed). Generally a scrisp and clean copy with very light browning and occasional minor spotting to text only, some scattered foxing to pages 935-38 as usual (due to paper stock). A near-fine set internally and in contemporary bindings, complete with the 82 plates as called for. (#003072) € 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.

Using the original woodblocks of the Fabrica

31 **[VESALIUS, Andreas]. LEVELING, Heinrich Palmaz.** *Anatomische Erklärung der Original-Figuren von Andreas Vesal, samt einer Anwendung der Winslowischen Zergliederungslehre in sieben Büchern.* Ingolstadt: Anton Attenkhover, 1783. Large folio (406 x 274 mm). [26], 328 pp. Includes additional pictorial woodcut title from the first folio, letterpress title dated 1783 with engraved vignette portrait of Leveling by Jungwirth dated 1742, 6-page list of subscribers, 4-page index, 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 as usual. Contemporary half calf, spine with 5 raised bands and gilt-lettered leather label (rebacked and recornered, boards and extremities rubbed), sprinkled edges. Woodcut frontispiece somewhat foxed, minor browning and some scattered spotting, light dampstaining to fore-margin of 17 leaves of second book and 11 final leaves. (#003128) € 4,000



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).

32 [VICQ D'AZYR, Félix](#). *Traité d'anatomie et de physiologie, avec des planches coloriées représentant au naturel les divers organes de l'homme et des animaux*. Paris: Francois Ambroise Didot l'Aine, 1786. Large folio (471 x 333 mm). [8], 123 [1] pp. of text, including half title, title, dedication leaf to Louis XVI, hand-colored aquatint frontispiece (supplied), accompanied by an engraved explanation leaf. [2], 1-17 [1]; [2], 20-38; [3], 42-68; [3], 72-87 [1]; [3], 90-111 [1] pp. of

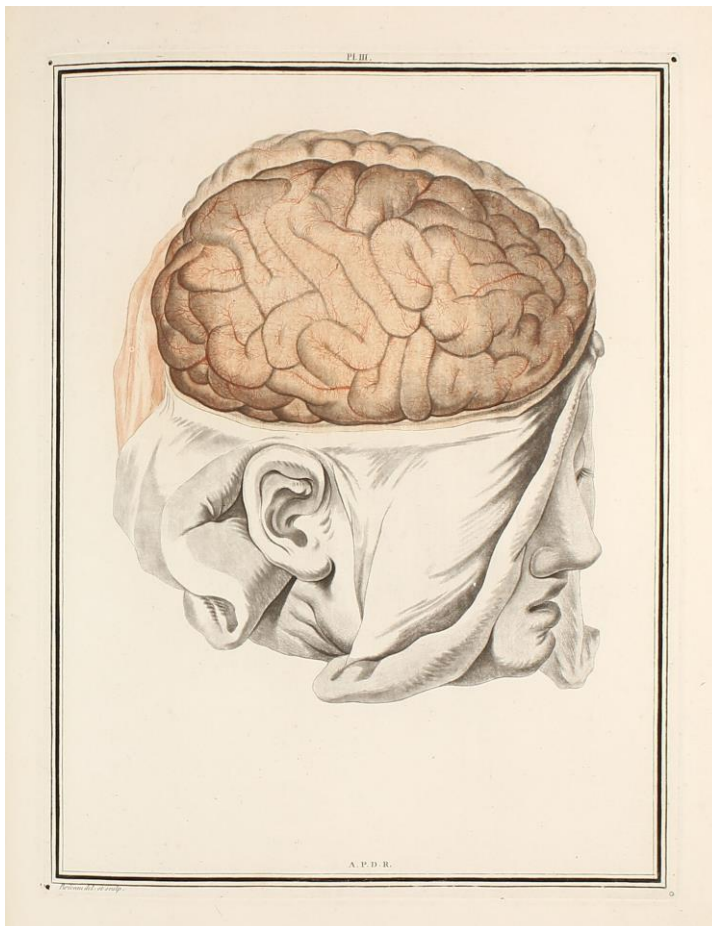


plate explanatory text, including 5 divisional titles and 69 plates numbered I-XXXV, consisting of 34 plates engraved with a combination of aquatint, line engraving and stipple-engraving, and printed in colors, 34 accompanying outline plates and a single line-engraved plate (no. XVIII) after Soemmerring's "*De basi encephali*" (1778). Frontispiece and explanatory leaf bound after dedication. Contemporary half leather over boards, gilt-lettered spine-label, red-dyed edges (rebacked preserving most of original spine, boards rubbed, extremities worn and partially chipped). Text and plates with minor occasional spotting and very light browning, one plate (IX) heavily browned, frontispiece slightly shaved at fore-edge. Provenance: G. S. Dieterici (doctor in medicine and surgery; bookplate); Dr A. Asenjo (ownership inscription dated 1947). A very good copy.

(#003133)

€ 12,000

Norman 2150; Waller 9953; Garrison-Morton 401.2; Brunet V, 1176; Heirs of Hippocrates 1073. - FIRST EDITION of "the most accurate neuroanatomical work produced before the advent of microscopic staining techniques" (Garrison-Morton). Vicq d'Azyr, permanent secretary to the Societe Royale de Medecine and personal physician to Marie-Antoinette, was a skilled comparative anatomist, eminent veterinarian, and prolific writer of medical articles and treatises, those on comparative anatomy and public health being of the most lasting importance. The interest of the present work, projected as a multi-volume study of human anatomy and physiology but never finished, lies in its intelligent utilization of the new print-making technique of aquatint for the purpose of accurate anatomical illustration. The striking illustrations "created a sensation at the time," according to Brunet. Vicq d'Azyr's principal original contributions to the understanding of human anatomy lay in his studies of the brain, the subject of this first volume. He developed a technique of brain dissection using the hardening effect of alcohol, which avoided damage to the delicate surfaces (fixatives such as formalin having not yet been



developed). "Like Steno before him, Vicq d'Azyr attached great importance to the structure of the fibers in the white matter of the brain... He also described the mammillothalamic bundle and Reil's ribbon. Rejecting the views of Malpighi and Vieussens, who attributed no functional importance to the cerebral cortex, Vicq d'Azyr attempted to systematize its complex morphology. In particular he isolated the convolution of the corpus callosum, the cuneus, and the sulcus separating the frontal lobe from the parietal, later described by Rolando (1829)" (DSB). One of his principal concerns was the absence of a standard nomenclature for the cerebral convolutions, a problem that he attempted to remedy in the present work, which contains the entire corpus of his work on the brain. Vicq d'Azyr had commenced publication of the work in parts, undoubtedly at his own expense. The Revolution prevented its completion, and, since the instructions for binding the work were probably never issued, copies differ in the order in which they are bound. COMPLETE COPIES LIKE THIS ARE RARE.

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