

Milestones of Science Books



Catalogue 08-2019

Rare and important books in all Fields, 27 new arrivals

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Milestones of Science Books

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The rare offprint issue for private distribution only

1 [ARRHENIUS, Svante](#). *Recherches sur la conductibilité galvanique des électrolytes*. Two volumes. Offprint: Bihang Till K. Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handlingar, Bd. VIII, 13. Stockholm: Norstedt, 1884. 8vo (215 x 140 mm). 53 [1], 89 [1] pp. Original wrappers with publisher's ink stamp at top margin of each volume (wrappers little browned, lower cover of first volume with minor edge chipping). Text generally clean and crisp, just a little browning of first and final page. A near fine set. (#003173) € 1,800

DSB I, p.302; Poggendorff IV, 40. FIRST EDITION, very rare in the offprint wrappers intended for private distribution (not to compare with the regular journal issues which have printed wrappers with price stated). That the true offprints are frequently mixed up in literature and sales catalogues is owned to the fact that the regular issues of this supplement series to the 'Proceedings of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences' were distributed in single numbers with printed wrappers. None of the latter are offprints in the classical sense (i.e. copies given by the publisher to the author for distribution to colleagues and friends).

A milestone work of physical chemistry in which Arrhenius first formulates his theory of electrolytic dissociation. His explanation was that in forming a solution, the salt dissociates into charged particles, to which Michael Faraday had given the name 'ions' many years earlier. Faraday's belief had been that ions were produced in the process of electrolysis. Arrhenius proposed that, even in the absence of an electric current, solutions of salts contained ions. He thus proposed that chemical reactions in solution were reactions between ions. The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 1903 was awarded to him in recognition of the extraordinary services he has rendered to the advancement of chemistry by his electrolytic theory of dissociation.

Formulating the Greenhouse Effect - the rare offprint issues for private distribution only

2 [ARRHENIUS, Svante](#). *Ueber den Einfluss des atmosphärischen Kohlensäuregehalts auf die Temperatur der Erdoberfläche*. Offprint: Bihang Till K. Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handlingar, Bd. XXII/I, 1. Stockholm: Kungl. Boktryckeriet P. A. Norstedt & Söner, 1896. 8vo (215 x 140 mm). 102 pp. Original wrappers with publisher's ink stamp at top margin (wrappers little browned at margins). Text generally clean and crisp. [WITH:] *Ueber die Wärmeabsorption durch Kohlensäure und ihren Einfluss auf die Temperatur der Erdoberfläche*. Offprint: Ofversigt af Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar 1901, no. 1. Stockholm, 1901. 8vo (215 x 140 mm). pp. 25-58. A very fine and clean set. (#003174) € 7,500

DSB I, p. 302; Poggendorff IV, 40. FIRST EDITION of Arrhenius' landmark works on global warming, exceptionally rare with the final part published in 1901 and in the offprint wrappers intended for private distribution (not to compare with the regular journal issues which have printed wrappers with price stated). That the true offprints are frequently mixed up in literature and sales catalogues is owned to the fact that the regular issues of this supplement series to the 'Proceedings of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences' were distributed in single numbers with printed wrappers. None of latter are offprints in the classical sense (i.e. copies given by the publisher to the author for distribution to colleagues and friends).

In developing a theory to explain the ice ages Arrhenius was the first to use basic principles of physical chemistry to calculate the extent to which increases in atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) will increase Earth's surface temperature through the greenhouse effect. These calculations led him to conclude that human-caused CO₂ emissions, from fossil-fuel burning and other combustion processes, are large enough to cause global warming. This conclusion has been extensively tested, winning a place at the core of modern climate science. Arrhenius, in this work, built upon the prior work of other famous scientists, including Joseph Fourier, John Tyndall and Claude Pouillet. Arrhenius wanted to determine whether greenhouse gases could contribute to the explanation of the temperature variation between glacial and inter-glacial periods. (cf. H. Rodhe et al. *Svante Arrhenius and the Greenhouse Effect*. In: *Ambio*, vol. 26, no. 1, 1997, pp. 2-5). In the second and final part, Arrhenius also replies to the criticism of his global warming theory by Knut Ångström.

B. 22. 1. No 4. 1896.
ARRHENIUS, S., Temperatur und Kohlensäuregehalt der Luft.

BHANG TILL K. SVENSKA VET.-AKAD. HANDLINGAR. Band 22. Afd. I. No 4.

UEBER DEN EINFLUSS
DES ATMOSPÄRISCHEN KOHLENSÄUREGEHALTS

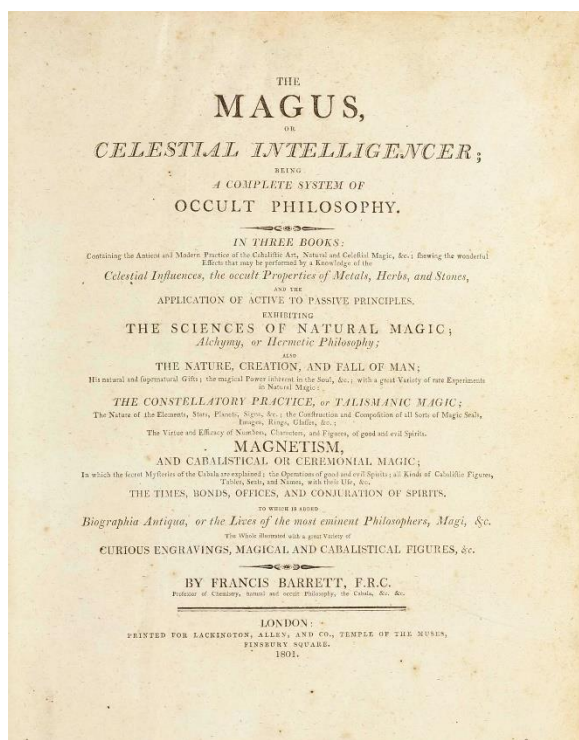
AUF
DIE TEMPERATUR DER ERDOBERFLÄCHE

VON
SVANTE ARRHENIUS.

MITGETHEILT D. 8 JANUAR 1896.
GEPRÜFT VON R. RUBENSON UND B. HASSELBERG.

STOCKHOLM, 1896.
KUNGL. BOKTRYCKERIET. P. A. NORSTEDT & SÖNER.

3 **BARRETT, Francis.** *The magus, or Celestial intelligencer : being a complete system of occult philosophy. In three books: containing the ancient and modern practice of the cabalistic art, natural and celestial magic, &c.; shewing the wonderful effects that may be performed by a knowledge of the celestial influences...* Two parts in one volume. London: Printed for Lackington, Allen, and Co., 1801.



4to (265 x 210 mm). xv [1], 175, [1], 198, 2 pp., including half-title with imprint 'Knight and Compton, printers', 22 engraved plates (one bound as frontispiece), of which 6 hand-coloured and one folding, final advert leaf. Printed on whove paper with '1801' water-mark, the portrait on laid-paper. Some leaves misbound, p.158 incorrectly numbered '185'. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spine with 5 raised bands and with gilt-lettering, gilt ruling and a Scottish coat-of-arms stamp, ed-sprinkled edges (upper joint repaired, corners bumped, boards scratched and partly brown-stained). Internally generally crisp and clean with only very minor, mostly marginal, browning and minor occasional spotting, plate facing p.64 in part II little frayed at foot, plate facing p.120 in part II bound in upside-down. Provenance: Bibliotheque de Lagrange (shelf-mark sticker to front pastedown); Francis James Mathew, second Earl of Llandaff (judging from coat-of-arms with motto "Y fino du 'wy fud"). A handsome, clean and well-

margined copy of this classic with the demon portraits in fresh and vibrant hand-colouring. (#003188) € 12,000

RARE FIRST EDITION of Barrett's classics of occult philosophy. This is the true first edition and not the reprint of c. 1875 with facsimile title-page and modern 's' types instead of the 'medial s' used in the setting of the original issue. Our copy includes the publisher's advertisement leaf lacking in most copies and with Cassiel, angel of Saturday, hand-coloured.

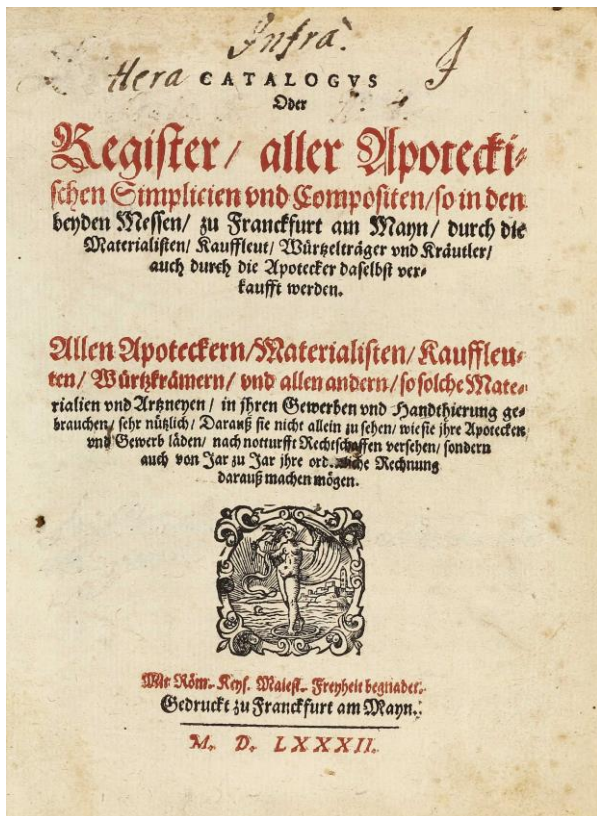
"The Magus did offer the public a fairly complete occult manual, which taught the principles of arithmology and correspondences, planetary and Kabbalistic magic, and scrying technique. A series of potted biographies of 'great magicians' completed the work. There was stuff aplenty for the aspiring magi, as well as for the gothic novelists who were a part of the same reaction against classicism and pure reason" (Godwin, *The Theosophical Enlightenment*, p 119). The book includes 4 fascinating hand-coloured plates with portraits of demons.

The book has separate title-pages: *The true secret of the philosophers' stone*: p.[51]; *The magus; or, Celestial intelligencer*: p.[71]; *The magus; or Celestial intelligencer, book II. Part I. Containing magnetism, and cabalistical magic*: p. [1], second count; *The cabala; or, The sacred mysteries of ceremonial magic illustrated*: p.[31]; *On the particular composition of the magical circle ... book II, part III*: p. [105]; *The magic and philosophy of Trithemius of Spanheim: containing his book of secret things ... part IV*: p. [128]; *Biographia antiqua; or, An account of the lives and writings of the ancient and modern magi, cabalists, and philosophers*: p. [141].

Suggested reading: Priddle, Robert A. *More cunning than folk: an analysis of Francis Barrett's The Magus as indicative of a transitional period of English magic*. Master thesis, The Univ. of Ottawa, 2012, 108 pp.



4 **BASSE, Nikolaus.** *Catalogus oder Register, aller Apoteckischen Simplicien und Compositen, so in den beyden Messen, zu Franckfurt am Mayn, durch die Materialisten, Kauffleut, Wuertzeltraeger und Krautler, auch durch die Apoteker daselbst verkaufft werden. Allen Apotekern, Materialisten, Kauffleuten, Wuertzkraemern.* Frankfurt am Main, Nikolaus Basse, 1582. 4to (193 x 147 mm), [2], LXXXV [1] pp. Signatures: A-L⁴. Title printed in red and black with Basse's woodcut device, floral decorated woodcut initials. The main pages are double-ruled to the right of the text forming three blank columns where users of the catalogue can enter prices in three different currencies (this copy here without entries). Bound-in after the text is a 46-pages closely-spaced manuscript on the same subject written in contemporary German with Latin names of plants. Bound in 17th century full vellum (covers soiled and spotted). The text little browned throughout, occasional minor spotting, title page with partially cancelled inscription, a few pages with some offsetting of printer's ink. (#003186) € 14,000



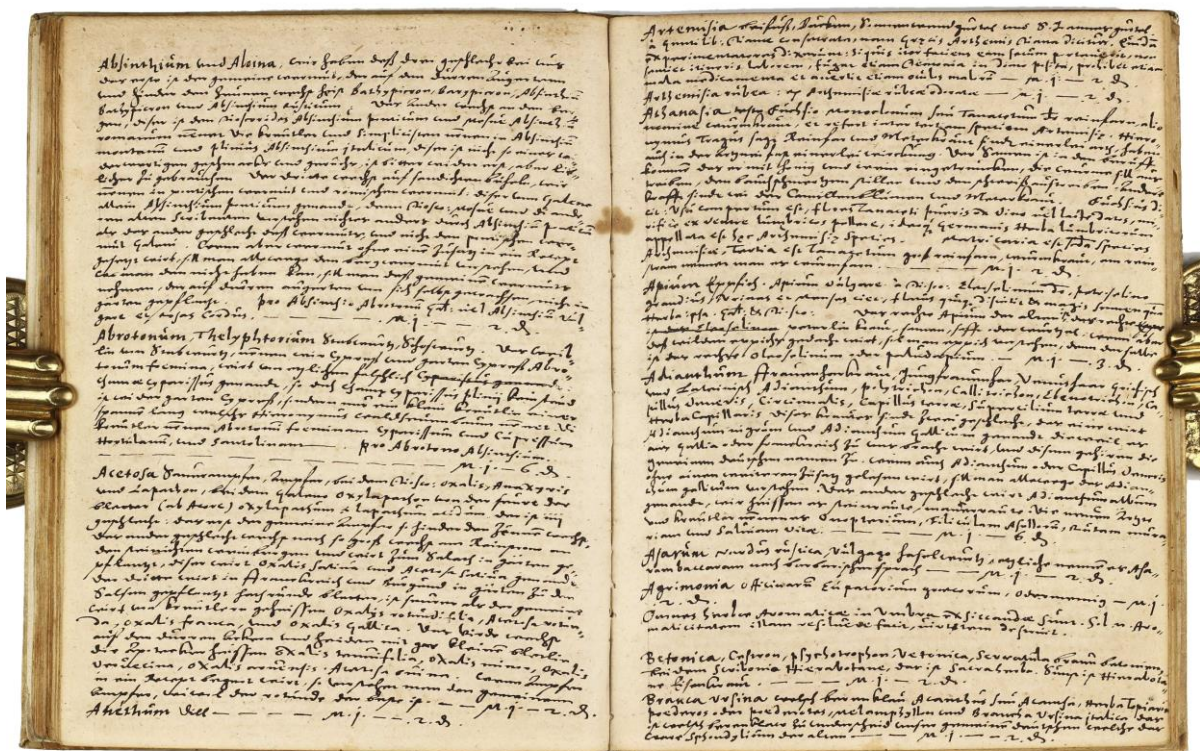
Allen Apotekern/Materialisten/Kauffleuten/Wuertzkraemern/vnd allen andern/so solche Materialisten vnd Arzneyen/ in ihren Gewerben vnd Handthierung gebrauchen/ sehr nützlich/ Darauß sie nicht allein zu sehen/ wie sie ihre Apoteken vnd Gewerck liden/ nach nottufft Nothschaffen versehen/ sondern auch von Jar zu Jar ihre ordentliche Rechnung darauff machen mögen.

Allen Apotekern/Materialisten/Kauffleuten/Wuertzkraemern/vnd allen andern/so solche Materialisten vnd Arzneyen/ in ihren Gewerben vnd Handthierung gebrauchen/ sehr nützlich/ Darauß sie nicht allein zu sehen/ wie sie ihre Apoteken vnd Gewerck liden/ nach nottufft Nothschaffen versehen/ sondern auch von Jar zu Jar ihre ordentliche Rechnung darauff machen mögen.

RARE FIRST EDITION of this catalogue (or register / tax) of apothecary goods traded at the two annual imperial fairs (Reichsmessen) in Frankfurt am Main. This register by Basse, dedicated to Herzogin Elisabeth, Pfalzgräfin bei Rhein, isn't of official character and it's print was predominantly pushed by the great amount of a variety of exotic plants daily arriving from India and the new world. The empty columns are intended to add by hand prices in Gulden, Batzen or Creutzer currency.

(F. A. Flückiger, *Documente zur Geschichte der Pharmacie*, p.28). The register offers a neat insight into the 16th century apothecary commerce of raw and processed products, such as herbs, wines, oils or gems. Each item is listed with the proposed unit, such as the weight units libra pound and centner.

The manuscript text list the Latin names of plants in an alphabetic order and is subdivided into the general parts of the plants (leaves, flowers, fruits, roots, barks, seeds). Added in German are remarks and prices.



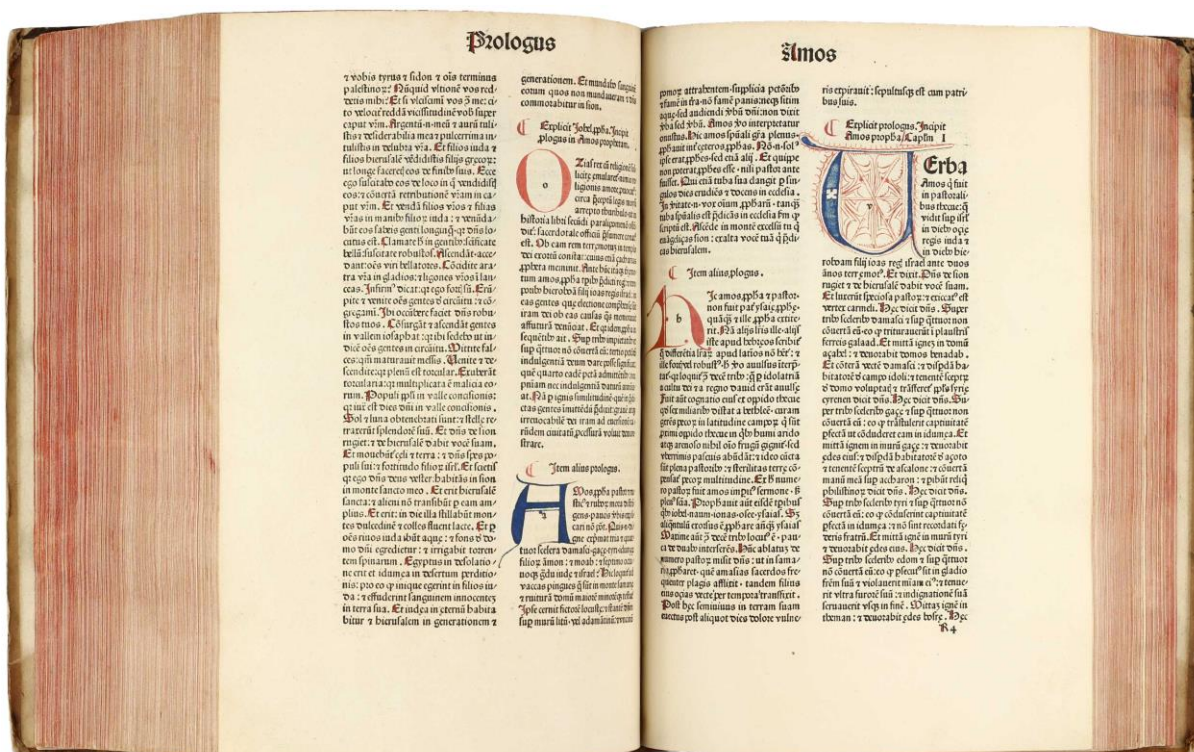
Exceptionally rare with the Interpretationes hebraicorum nominum lacking in most known copies

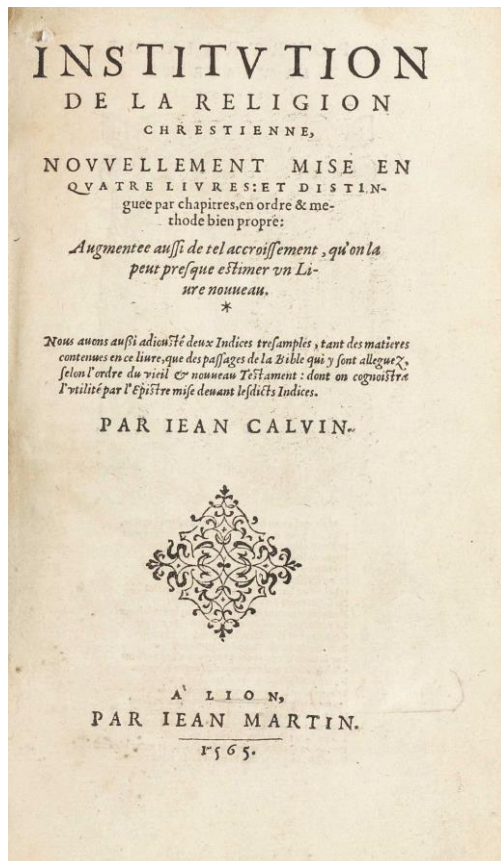
5 BIBLIA LATINA. Incipit epistola sancti Hieronymi ad Paulinum presbyterum de omnibus divinae historiae libris. Capitulum. Basel: Johann Amerbach, 1479. Folio (295 x 205 mm). 570 (of 572) unfoliated leaves, lacking initial and final blanks only. Printer's name and place of publication from ISTC; publication date from colophon on verso of leaf 9(8); title from first lines of text on recto of leaf a2. Signatures: a-y¹⁰ A-T¹⁰ U¹² X-Y¹⁰ 1-8¹⁰ 9-10⁸ 11¹⁰ 12-13¹². Bound without initial and final blank leaves a1 and 13(12). Leaf 10(8) verso blank. Printed in 2 columns, 47 lines. Rubricated throughout with red paragraph marks, painted lombards alternating in red and blue, single initials with rich Fleuronné filling, the first with extensive additional penwork along inner margin of a2r. Bound in 18th century half calf, spine with 5 raised bands, gilt-ruling and gilt-lettered label in first compartment, red-dyed edges (hinges partially split towards spine ends but cords expertly reinforced, spotting, scratching and soiling, extremities worn). The text pages generally clean and crisp with minor browning and occasional spotting, light offsetting and blurring of blue-painted lombards in places, first flyleaf mounted on inner margin of a1r obscuring part of the penwork (here some additional soiling from earlier partial unmounting of that flyleaf), free endpapers, first and last two leaves with vertical crease. Provenance: Count de Renesse-Breidbach* (engraved bookplate 'Ex bibliotheca Renessiana, no. 4' on front pastedown), Antoine Mouradian (bookplate with motto 'On abuse du vrai' on front pastedown). A fine copy. (#003157) € 18,000

Johann Amerbach's first Bible print appeared in 1479 as one of the first printing works from his Basel offizin (GW 04236). Further editions followed in 1482, 1486, 1491, 1492/94 and from 1498 to 1502. Ours is apparently "the earliest in a series of corrected Latin Bibles, which claim for themselves - apparently with justice - a superiority above all contemporary editions. They are known as the 'Fontibus ex Græcis' editions, from the opening words of the Latin distichs found in them" (Darlow & Moule vol. II: 2 p. 911). Only a few copies include an additional 34 leaves at the end, with "Interpretationes Hebraicorum nominum".

Reference(s): Hain-Copinger 3075*; GfT 881, 882; Pell 2303; Hillard 383; Péligray 170; Polain(B) 651; IGI 1657; IBP 1006; Borm 455; Voull(B) 425,5; Ohly-Sack 520; Hubay(Augsburg) 361; Madsen 673; Oates 2766; Sheppard 2407; Pr 7557; BMC III 745; BSB-Ink B-433; GW 04236; Goff B561.

* Clément Wenceslas François Charles Cunegonde Constant Népomucène, Count de Renesse-Breidbach (1776-1833), book and art collector, whose collection of 2592 books and manuscripts was auctioned in Antwerp, Terbruggen, in November 1835. This is number 96 in the sales list (see Catalogue d'une très belle collection de livres de la bibliothèque délaissée par feu le comte C. W. De Renesse-Breidbach, No 3: Bibliothèque. Antwerp: Anelle, 1835, no. 96, p.13).



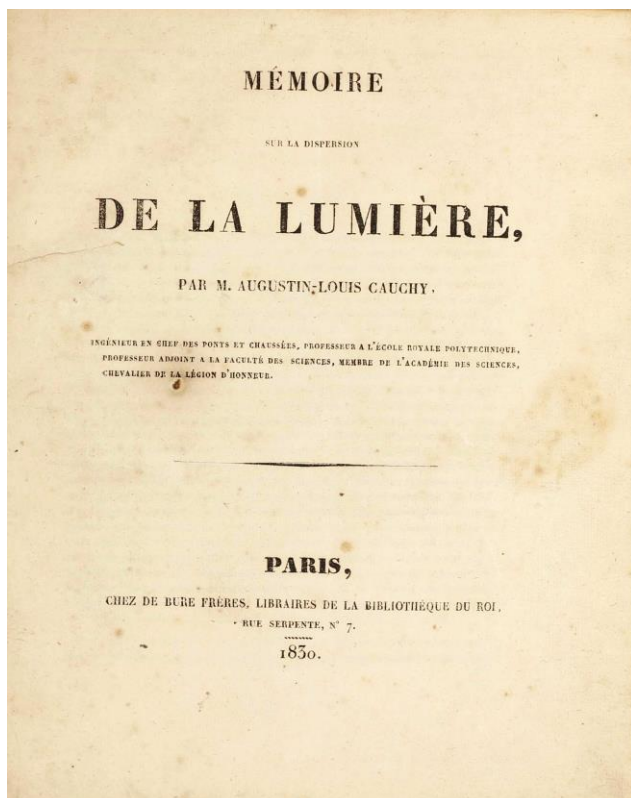


6 [CALVIN, Jean](#). *Institution de la religion chrestienne, nouvellement mise en quatre livres: et distinguee par chapitres, en ordre & methode bien propre: Augmentee aussi de tel accroissement, qu'on la peut presque estimer un Livre nouveau*. Lyon: Jean Martin (Jean II Frelon?), 1565. 8vo (183 x 109 mm). [200], 1256 pp. Floral woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Bound in contemporary vellum, spine with ink-lettering (vellum soiled and spotted, small hole at upper hinge, light wear to extremities). Text with light even browning, occasional minor spotting, faint dampstaining in places, small wormtracks in blank margin of 4 leaves, annotations in contemporary hand to first 20 pages. Very good copy in untouched binding. (#003156) € 2,500

Peter-Gilmont, *Bibliotheca Calviniana*, III, 65/8. Rare octavo edition of Calvin's famous work, actually printed in Geneva one year after Calvin's death and with a false place "Lyon" stated on the title page. The half-page woodcut on verso of the title-page with an allegorical woodcut portrait of the 'True Religion' which is actually the printer's stamp of P. Haultin, in which one of three folio editions appeared in the same year (see Baudrier III, 98). Peter and Gilmont assume that the actual printer was Jean II Frelon, a friend of Calvin.

Important Sammelband on light and astronomy, including Cauchy's 1830 Memoir on dispersion

7 [CAUCHY, Augustin-Louis](#). *Mémoire sur la dispersion de la lumière*, Paris: Chez de Bure frères, 1830. 4to (257 x 204mm). [2], 24 pp. [Bound with:] II. **STEVENSON, Alan**. *Observations on the Application of Catadioptric Zones to Lights of the First Order in the System of Fresnel...* Edinburgh: Neill



& Co., 1840, 12, [4] pp., 1 plate. One engraved plate (slight marginal browning). [Bound with:] III. **HERSCHEL, William**. *Observations of a Second Comet, with remarks on its construction*. Extract from *Philosophical Transactions*, [London, 1812, Vol. 102], pp.229-237. [Bound with:] IV. **HERSCHEL, William**. *Experiments for Ascertaining how far Telescopes will enable us to determine very small angles, and to distinguish the real from the Spurious Diameter of celestial and terrestrial Objects...* Extract from *Philosophical Transactions*, [London, 1805, Vol. 95], pp. 31-64. Lacking plate. [Bound with:] V. **CAVENDISH, Henry**. *Experiments to Determine the Density of the Earth*. Extract from *Philosophical Transactions*. [London, 1798, Vol. 88], 469-526, 2 folding engraved plates (slightly foxed). [Bound with:] VI. **DOWNES, Olinthus Gregory**. *On the Physical Constitution of Comets*. London: C. & E. Layton, 1860. [4], 45 [1] pp, half-title, 3 lithographed plates. [Bound with:] VII. **FORBES, James D.** Bakerian Lecture - On

the Transparency of the Atmosphere and the Law of Extinction of the Solar Rays in passing through it. Extract from *Philosophical Transactions*. [London, 1842], pp. 225-273 [1], 9 plates, 6 folding (slight browning and some marginal dampstaining). [Bound with:] VIII. **AIRY, George Biddell**. The Bakerian lecture - On the Theoretical Explanation of an apparent new Polarity in Light. Extract from: *Philosophical Transactions*. [London, 1840], pp. 225-244. Folding plate. All bound in later blue pebbled cloth, spine with gilt lettering and printed paper label (hinges and spine repaired). Little age browning of text and plates, first title with clean tear repaired. (#003172) € 4,500

EXCEPTIONALLY RARE FIRST EDITION of the Memoir in which Cauchy first explained the dispersion of light from the undulatory theory of light. On June 7 and 14, 1830, three years after Fresnel's death, Cauchy presented a comparatively short (given his customary standards) memoir on light before the Académie in Paris, which appeared there after in the Bulletin de Férussac; he also had it printed separately by de Bure Frères ... Then, after the appearance in 1830 of the Memoir on light that he had presented on June 14 of that year before the Académie, Cauchy published one further paper on light in Férussac, and nothing more until 1835. We do however know that at the time of his June 14 presentation he also announced to the Académie that he 'had the formulas relative to the dispersion of light that he had read at the last session.' The Procès Verbaux for the meeting accordingly noted that Cauchy had presented a memoir 'on the subject.' (J.Z. Buchwald, Chapter 22 - *Cauchy's Theory of Dispersion Anticipated by Fresnel*). In 1830, using the discrete model of a medium (ether), Cauchy tried to explain dispersion of the light under the assumption that the light represents elastic waves with a very large frequency. He showed that for wavelengths that are much greater than the distance between the neighbouring particles in the one-dimensional lattice, the wave velocity does not depend on the wavelength. However, for the short wavelengths, that is, for high frequencies, the wave velocity is a function of wavelength and can vary essentially. Cauchy reprinted the Memoir of 1830 during his stay in Prague in 1835 and further expanded his theory in successive Memoirs published in Prague between 1835 and 1836.

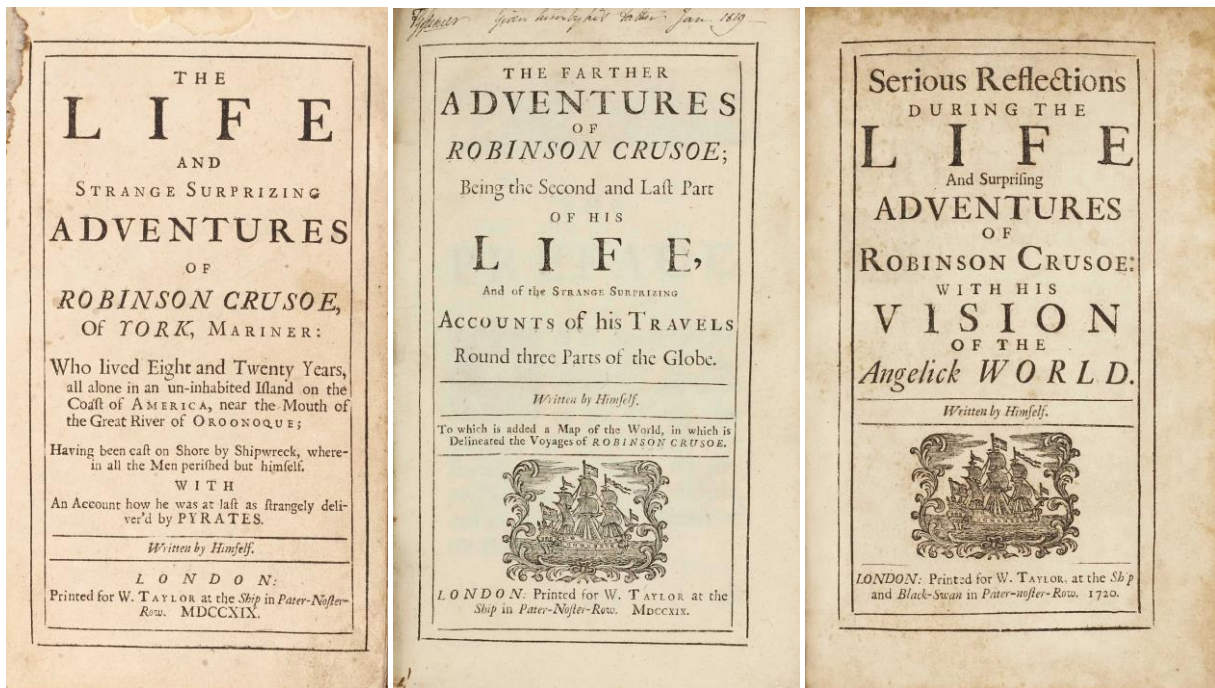
First edition of all three parts and in original bindings

8 **DEFOE, Daniel**. I. *The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner O written by Himself*. II. *The Farther Adventures of Robinson Crusoe; being the Second and Last Part of his Life, and of the Strange Surprising Account*. III. *Serious Reflections during the Life and Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe: with his vision of the angelick world*. London: Printed for W. Taylor, 1719-1720. Three volumes. 8vo (196 x 120 mm). Vol. I: [4], 364, [4] pp., engraved frontispiece portrait of Crusoe by Clark & Pine facing title-page in facsimile, 4 terminal pages of publisher's advertisements, woodcut initials and headpieces. Vol. II: [8], 373, [11] pp., folding engraved map of the world, 11 pages of publisher's adverts at end, woodcut initials and headpieces, woodcut device on title-page. Vol. III: [16], 270; 1-64, 63-84, [2]pp., including folding map of Crusoe's island, title with woodcut vignette of a ship, 1 leaf of Taylor's advertisements at end. All volumes bound in original contemporary English panelled calf (non-matching), undecorated spines with 5 raised bands, (hinges repaired, extremities worn, leather rubbed and scratched, corners partly bumped). Housed in custom slipcase. Internally generally quite crisp and clean with only little age-toning (text of vol. III and title-page plus quires X-Y of vol. I browned a bit stronger), occasional minor spotting of vol. I and III, a few occasional light pencil annotations and small waterstain to gutter of title-page in vol. I, the plate in vol. III with repaired long tear (no loss). Provenances: vol. I: Thore Virgin (signature dated 27.03.47 and small ink-stamp "Bibliotheca Qvarnforsiana" to front- and rear pastedown), a folding manuscript leaf in Spanish describing the work and signed "P. Luis Courier" (Paul Louis Courier, 1772-1825?) is tipped in between pastedown and flyleaf; vol. II: Lord F. A. Spencer (armorial bookplate to front pastedown and inscription to upper blank margin of title-page, date Jan. 1819); vol. III: A. H. Dampmartin (bookplate to front pastedown). Except for the frontispiece in vol. I a complete set in its original bindings. (#002618) € 25,000

FIRST EDITION OF ALL VOLUMES. The first volume in its exceptionally rare first state matching all of Hutchins' points: title with colon after London, the preface with the catchword "always," continuing with the words "always aply" (instead of "apply") on the verso, and Z4r with "Pilot" mis-spelt "Pilate" and "Portuguese" for "Portuguese." The only copy with the first volume being entirely in first state we could trace is the Carl Pforzheimer Library copy, sold at Sotheby's, New York, 1999 for \$145.500. Volume II is Hutchins' second variant (B2) with A4v of the preface blank and "FARTHER" on B1r. Vol. III is a variant with only the dot of the "i" in "Ship" present on title-page, leaf I2 a cancel (see Hutchins).

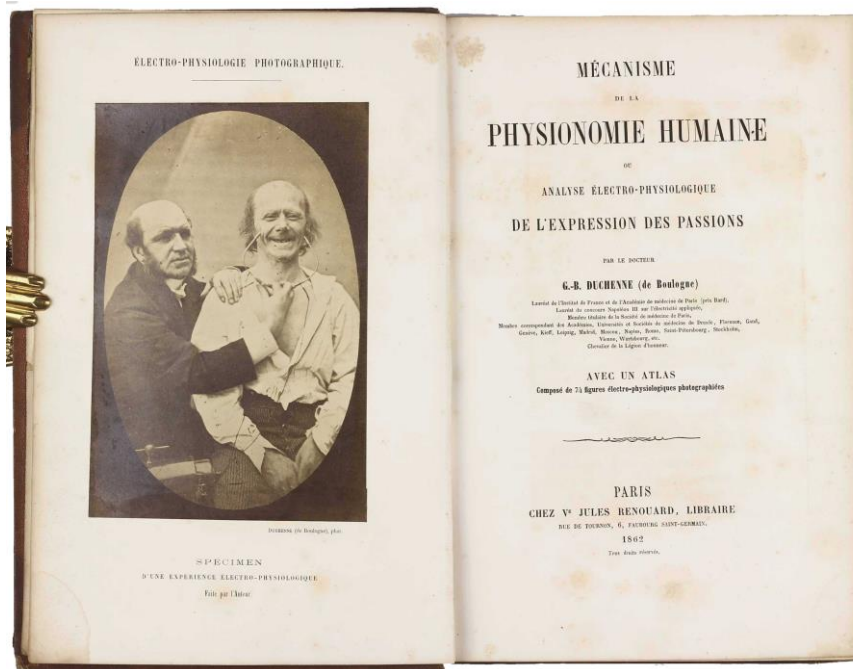
"Robinson Crusoe has long since been more widely read in the abridged versions in which his breast-beating and philosophizing are less prominent than the footprints in the sand, Man Friday, the threatening savages, and the endless ingenuity and contrivance that make the hero's life more tolerable. But the pious sections of the book are also relevant in the religious inferences drawn by Crusoe from his communings with nature" (Printing and the Mind of Man). The first edition of the first part appeared on April 25, 1719, and was an immediate success. Four editions appeared during the same year. According to Hutchins, there is no priority given for the three known states (or variants) of printing. There are copies known that have the preliminary leaf verso with the words "always apply" correctly spelled but the leaf Z4 recto with the words "Pilot" and "Portuguese" incorrectly spelled "Pilate" and "Portugnese" respectively, and vice versa. The final part, *the Serious Reflections*, appeared on 4 August 1720, almost a year after part two, and was the only part not to be reprinted by Taylor.

Literature: PMM 180; Hutchins 52, 97, 122; Moore 412, 417, 436; Grolier/English 41; Rothschild 775 (vol. 1 only).



9 [DUCHENNE DE BOULOGNE, Guillaume](#). *Mécanisme de la physionomie humaine, ou Analyse électro-physiologique de l'expression des passions. Avec un atlas composé de 74 figures électro-physiologiques photographiées*. Paris: Veuve Jules Renouard, 1862. 8vo (270 x 179 mm). vi [2], 194 pp., including frontispiece with albumen print, 9 plates of albumen prints each showing 16 images of physiognomic studies. Bound in contemporary three-quarter calf, spine with gilt-lettered morocco label and some gilt decoration, marbled endpapers (slight rubbing of extremities, corners bumped and scuffed). Text with minor uneven scattered foxing, a few pages little browned, but generally a fresh and clean copy. (#003154) € 5,500

Hirsch II, p.226ff; cf. Garrison-Morton 4973; Waller 2607. RARE FIRST EDITION. Duchenne studied the mechanism of facial expression during emotion; his atlas of photographs is a most important contribution to medical



photography." (Garrison-Morton). "Duchenne was the first to use electricity for the study of the anatomy of the human body. For this specific work, he stimulated the muscles of the face with electricity and recorded the various results in photographs that he himself made. In doing so, he in effect distanced himself from the traditional notion that the passions and expressions were metaphysically motivated. The results of his research were used by Charles Darwin in *The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals* (1873).

Unsophisticated copy

10 [FAUJAS DE SAINT-FOND, Barthelemy de](#). *Recherches sur les Volcans eteints du vivarais et du Velay; Avec un Discours sur les Volcans brûlans, des Memoires analytiques sur les Schorls, la zeolite, le Basalte, la Pouzzolane, les Laves & le differentes Substances qui s'y trouvent engagees, &c*. Grenoble: Cuchet, Paris: Nyon, Nee & Masquelier, 1778. Large folio (466 x 320 mm). [8], xviii, [2], 460 pp., including 2 engraved vignettes, woodcut initials, approbation leaf, general index, and 20 engraved plates (one double-page, one sparsely colored). Contemporary marbled wrappers, spine with paper label lettered in manuscript (minor cracking, chipping of wrappers, stronger at spine ends, some dust soiling and staining). All pages untrimmed. Text and plates generally crisp and clean, just some minor marginal dust soiling, very light uneven browning, first few leaves with little worming at gutter, long tear with old repair but without loss to leaf Gg3, small tear without loss in plate 12. A fine, unsophisticated and unpressed copy. (#003183) € 4,200

En Français dans le Texte 169; DSB IV, p.548; Brunet II, 1192; Hoover Coll. 294; Ward & Carozzi 779; Ebert 7369; Wellcome III, 12. - FIRST FOLIO EDITION of probably the most attractive work published on vulcanology. The volcanoes of central France had previously been studied by others but basalt was thought to be produced by the crystallization of water. This work, and that of Desmarest published in 1764, proved that it was formed through volcanic action.

"Meanwhile, Faujas had been exploring the hilly districts of Vivarais and Velay in the east-central France and found that the basalt there was also volcanic ... he embodied them in 1778 in a great folio work on the ancient volcanoes of Vivarais and Velay (accounts of other researches were included). The work established once and for

all that basalt, a rock important scientifically because of its distinctive characteristics, its widespread occurrence, and the manner of its association with other kinds of rocks, was the product of volcanic action" (D.S.B. IV, p. 548).

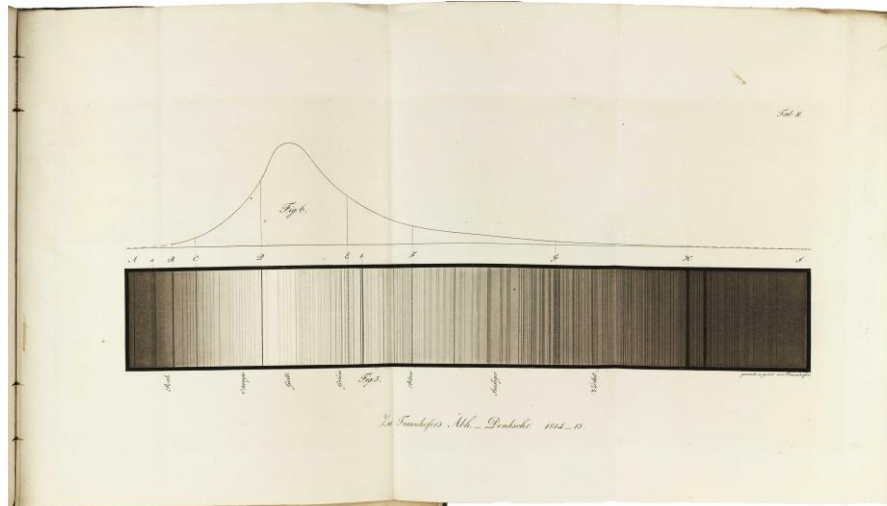
"Mais il fut le premier à mener dans cette province une enquête systématique, le premier à constituer une riche collection des différentes variétés de basalte, le premier à publier le résultat de ses investigations dans un ouvrage in-folio, superbement illustré de vingt grandes planches gravées par les meilleurs artistes du moment" (En Français dans le Texte 169).



The foundation work of astrophysics

11 [FRAUNHOFER, Joseph](#). *Bestimmung des Brechungs- und Farbenzerstreuungs- Vermögens verschiedener Glasarten*. In: Denkschriften der königlichen Academie der Wissenschaften zu München für die Jahre 1814 und 1815, vol. 5, pp. 193-226, 3 engraved folding plates (2 folding). München: Lentner, 1817. 4to (270 x 230 mm), whole volume [8], xlii, 62, 226, 91 [1] pp., including half-title, general title page, 4-page index and 13 engraved plates. Original wrappers with printed spine label (little dust-soiled and spotted, spine ends slightly frayed), all pages uncut. Small worm hole in front wrapper extending into half-title without affecting text, occasional minor spotting, page edges a bit dust-soiled and frayed at lower edge, two of Fraunhofer's plates somewhat browned as usual, otherwise generally crisp and clean. Provenance: Peter and Margarete Braune (tipped-in bookplate on inner front wrapper). An exceptional, unsophisticated and wide-margined copy. (#003206) € 22,000

Dibner 153; PMM 278a; Sparrow 70; Norman 836 (offprint); DSB V, p.143. - FIRST EDITION AND OF GREAT RARITY, of a fundamental paper in astrophysics. The journal issue of Fraunhofer's milestone paper is even rarer than the offprint issue because the journal appeared in a very small print run. We can trace only two copies of the journal



issue at auction in the past 30 years (Richard Green Library sale, Christies 2008, and the Norman Library Sale, Christies, 1998).

Fraunhofer, a skilled optician and designer of precision optical instruments, described in this paper, read before the Bavarian Academy in 1815, his accidental discovery of the absorption lines of the solar spectrum. In 1814,

while conducting tests on the dispersion and refractive index for different kinds of optical glass, Fraunhofer "observed the effect of the refracting medium on light, comparing the effect of light from flames with light from the sun, and found that the solar spectrum was crossed with many fine dark lines, a few of which William Hyde Wollaston had observed and reported upon in 1802. [Wollaston had incorrectly interpreted the lines as borders between the colors]. Designating the more distinct lines with capital letters... he mapped many of the 574 lines that he observed between B on the red end and H on the violet end of the spectrum. Sometime later he noted that some of these lines appeared to correspond to the bright doublet of lines in many flame spectra; yet he noted further that while the pattern observed for the sun and planets [being reflected sunlight] appeared identical, the patterns for the sun, Sirius, and other bright stars differed from one another. He concluded that the lines originated in the nature of the light source. "These observations stimulated considerable interest for the next half-century among natural philosophers, whose speculations culminated in the classical explanation of absorption and emission spectra made by Kirchoff and Bunsen in 1859" (DSB). The dark lines, whose exact explanation has never been explained, are still known as Fraunhofer lines. Their discoverer continued to explore and map them during the following years; using a grating device of his own invention he eventually was able to determine the wavelengths of specific colors of light and to make highly precise measurements of dispersion (see below). Although his research was conducted with the purely practical aim of producing the finest possible optical instruments, Fraunhofer's achievements "justify describing him as the founder of astrophysics" (PMM). Plate 2, reproducing Fraunhofer's map of the lines of the solar spectrum, is the FIRST ILLUSTRATION OF THE SOLAR SPECTRUM.



12 [HAHNEMANN, Friedrich](#). *De medicamentorum confectione et exhibitione per pharmacopolas*. Jena: Sumptibus bibliopolii Crockeriani, 1818. 8vo (215 x 145 mm), 78, [2] pp., final leaf blank. Provenance: author's own copy (pencil inscription ex d'Hahnemann in block lettering on first flyleaf). Contemporary paper wrappers, author's name in pencil on front cover (wrappers browned and spotted). Pages uncut. Text slightly browned and dust-soiled at margins. (#003187) € 900

EXCEPTIONALLY RARE FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of this essay in Latin on the production of drugs, written by the son of the founder of homeopathic medicine Samuel Hahnemann. OCLC/Worldcat list only a single copy in public libraries (Amsterdam).

13 [HEVELIUS, Johannes](#). *Cometographia, totam naturam cometarum, utpote sedem, parallaxes, distantias, ortum & interitum ... cum primis vero, cometae anno 1652, 1661, 1664 & 1665 ab ipso auctore, summo studio observati ... exponuntur...* Gdansk: Simon Reiniger for the author, 1668. Folio (349 x 224 mm). [38], 913, [47] pp., including half-title, additional engraved pictorial title-page after A. Stech by E. Visscher, letterpress title, 38 engraved plates (4 double-page) numbered A-OO, engraved illustrations throughout, 2 engraved ornamental initials, 2 engraved historiated headpieces, engraved allegorical roundel, ornamental woodcut initials and tailpieces, typographic headpieces. Without the initial blank. Signatures: [a]⁴ b-e⁴ A-6E⁴ (-a1 blank). Bound in 18th-century sprinkled calf, spine with 6 raised bands, compartments with gilt decoration and a gilt-lettered morocco label, gilt tooling to boards and board edges, marbled endpapers, red-sprinkled edges (rebacked preserving most of original spine, boards somewhat scratched). Half-title little soiled and stained, upper corner of leaf F2 and lower corner of Dd2 torn not affecting text, small hole from paper flaw in leaf o1 (affecting 2 letters of text) and plate FF (not affecting image), 2 tears in plate Z with old repair, light dampstains at blank margin of approx. 6 leaves, very minor occasional spotting and age-toning only. A handsome copy. (#003164) € 67,000



FIRST EDITION OF HEVELIUS'S ACCLAIMED STUDY OF COMETS AND HIS SECOND GREAT WORK after the *Selenographia*. The *Cometographia* advocated the idea that the motions of comets are fundamentally parabolic. "One of the major works of Hevelius, which had been almost fifteen years in preparation. The first book gives the observational data on the Comet of 1652, the subsequent two books attempt to prove the existence of comets far beyond the atmosphere of the earth. The fourth book gives a detailed account of the actual parallax of the Comet of 1652, while the fifth book deals with the true position of the comet and its distance from the earth. The subsequent books are concerned with the tail of the comet, its size and its structure. A description of the comets of 1661, 1664, and 1665 is followed by a complete listing of about four hundred comets known from ancient times up to 1665" (B.Y.U.).

"The Danzig brewer and astronomer Johannes Hevelius (1611-1687), in his monumental work *Cometographia* of 1668, discussed comets thoroughly and brought the various theories that previously existed into a single overall picture ... Like Kepler, Hevelius initially adopted a linear motion, but later established that curved paths must be involved, and that comets moved fastest when near the Sun. He took parabolas or hyperbolas as the probable form of orbit. Hevelius supported the view that comets themselves were disc-shaped and lay at right-angles to the Sun. They arose in the atmospheres of Jupiter and Saturn by the transpiration of vapours - a reflection of the then common view that such vapours were to be found on many heavenly bodies: as spots on the Sun, for example. Hevelius chose Jupiter and Saturn on the basis of the colour of comets. The tail was formed from particles ejected from the core of the comet, and which were then swept away from the head by the Sun." (R. Stoyan, *Atlas of Great Comets*. Cambridge Univ. Press, 2015, p.28).

The fine engraved title-page includes a view of Hevelius's observation platform, as well as a depiction of Hevelius "sitting at a table with a cometary orbit shown as a conic section combined with a spiral, the sun at the focus of the former. By contrast, a figure of Aristotle holds an illustration of some linear and sublunary cometary paths" (DSB). Of Hevelius's two great works, *Cometographia* is much the rarer. We can trace 5 copies only that have sold at auction in the past 30 years. References: B.Y.U. Catalogue/Hevelius 10; Honeyman sale 4:1674; DSB VI, p.362.



The first English anatomy to accept Harvey's theory of blood circulation

14 [HIGHMORE, Nathaniel](#). *Corporis humani disquisitio anatomica; in qua sanguinis circulationem in quavis corporis particula plurimis typis novis . . . prosequutus est*. The Hague: Samuel Broun, 1651. Folio (278 x 179 mm). [14], 262, [10] pp. Including additional engraved allegorical title, typographic explanation of engraved title bound at beginning, typographic title printed in red and black, extra engraved portrait frontispiece of the author by A. Blooteling tipped in, 18 numbered anatomical engravings of which 8 full-page (engraving 12 is an inserted plate), 2 small unnumbered engravings, woodcut head-piece and initials, with final blank leaf. Contemporary calf, old rebacking retaining contemporary blind-ruled calf covers, gilt-lettered red morocco spine label, marbled endpapers, red-dyed edges (extremities rubbed and with minor chipping, corners heavily scuffed). Little browning mostly to margins, engraved title with some foxing in outer margins, plate 12 with 3 clean tears (one repaired) and 2 marginal chips (without loss of image), plate 18 trimmed close at fore-marging just touching frame of engraving, a few smaller ink smudges. Provenance: Library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland (old bookplate to front pastedown), old ownership inscriptions and extensive marginal notes throughout text and the final blank in neat contemporary hands. (#003153) € 8,500

Norman 1071; Garrison-Morton 382; Heirs of Hippocrates 499; NLM/Krivatsy 5602; DSB VI, p.386-7; Russell 416; Waller 4456; Wellcome III, p. 263. FIRST EDITION of the first English anatomy to accept William Harvey's theory of the circulation of the blood. "Although Highmore's physiology reflects the still medieval thinking of his time, the book was accepted as a standard anatomical textbook for many years and brought the author immediate recognition in England and abroad" (DSB). The work is dedicated to Harvey, with whom Highmore had worked at Oxford on experiments concerning the embryonic development of the chick. The engraved title represents an allegory of the body as a well-watered garden. Highmore's work was intended "to redesign physiology and anatomy in the direction of Harvey's theory of the circulation of the blood . . . Agreeing with Harvey that the



heart's sustaining relationship to the body was analogous to the sun in the wider macrocosm, Highmore explicitly defined the origin and function of circulation beyond Harvey's more circumspect treatment" (ODNB). The *Corporis* includes some spectacular illustrations of the heart and vascular system. They represent the first original interpretation of the cardiovascular system after Harvey's discovery (which contained no illustrations save for Fabricus ab Aquapendente's illustration of the venous valves in the forearm. Highmore devotes the entire second part of his second book to the heart and circulation. Plates 13 and 14 depict the interior of the opened heart with the connections of the great vessels. These are the first original anatomical plates of the heart published after the discovery of the circulation. The *Corporis* also contains the first description of the 'antrum of Highmore' (maxillary sinus) and of the 'corpus Highmori' (mediastinal testis). Russell, *British Anatomy*, p.415 points out that the British Library Sloan MS 546 & 547 are manuscripts for this work. Sloan MS 546, in Highmore's hand, corresponds to Book One of the printed edition, and includes two drawings, presumably by Highmore, which were reproduced in the printed edition. If so, it is possible that the author drew the remainder of the illustrations for his book. The tipped-in engraved portrait of the author by A. Blooteling is dated 1677 and does not belong to this edition.

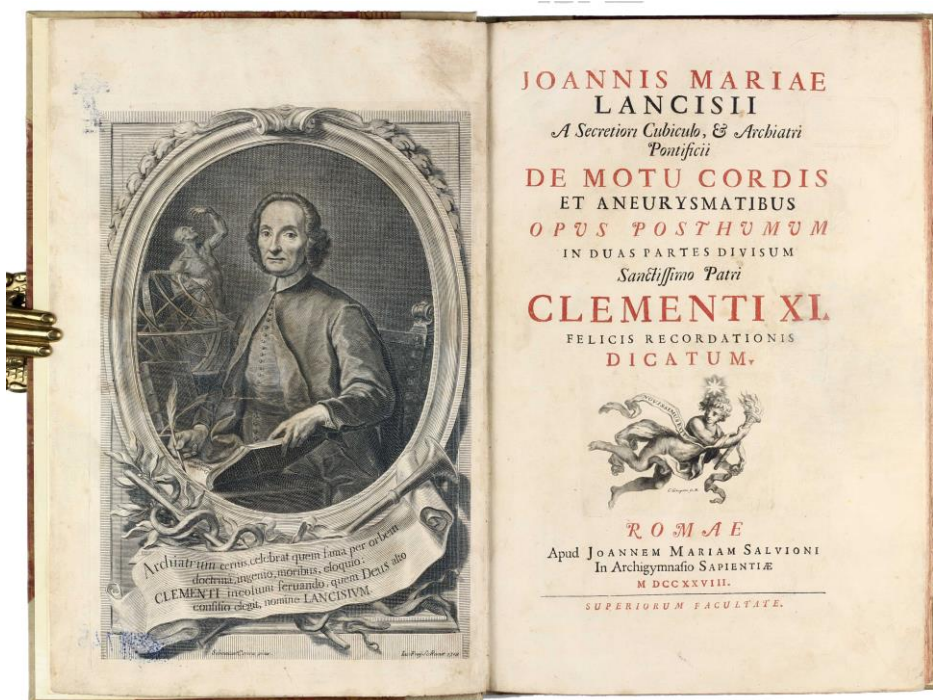
Koch's greatest failure

15 [KOCH, Robert](#). *Ueber bakteriologische Forschung. Vortrag in der 1. allgemeinen Sitzung des X. internationalen medicinischen Congresses am 4. August 1890*. Berlin: August Hirschwald, 1890. 8vo (241 x 148 mm). 15 [1] pp. Original publisher's printed wrappers, stapled as issued (fore-edge with rather crude scissor opening cut, crayon underlining of author's name and further crayon note at top margin, light dust-soiling, shelf-mark stamp). Text little age-toned only. A very good, unsophisticated copy. (#003159) € 1,400

Waller 5343. FIRST EDITION of Koch's important conference paper, rare in the original wrappers. At the tenth International Medical Congress at Berlin in 1890, Koch, in a keynote lecture, announced his belief that he had found a remedy for tuberculosis.

On March 24, 1882 Robert Koch announced the discovery of the tuberculosis pathogen - his lecture on the "etiology of tuberculosis" made him famous over night. Tuberculosis had developed into a widespread disease in the course of the 19th century. About a seventh of the German population died at that time of the so-called white plague. Cause and distribution of the disease were unclear. Koch showed that tuberculosis is triggered by tubercle bacilli. In order to be able to detect these, special nutrient media, new culture conditions and specific staining techniques were necessary. Beside cholera, tuberculosis remained a major research topic in Koch's life. He looked for ways to curb or prevent infectious diseases specifically from the outset. However, his desire to find a therapeutic or even an anti-tuberculosis vaccine was not fulfilled. The remedy developed by him "tuberculin" - a mixture of components of devitalized tubercle bacilli, which Koch presented at the X International Congress of Medicine in Berlin in 1890 - later proved to be ineffective. Long-term cures did not occur, some patients even died after the treatment. Nevertheless, the scientific achievements of Koch and the increasing importance of bacteriology at the end of the 19th century prompted the Prussian government to set up its own research institute for Robert Koch. Koch was awarded the 1905 Nobel Prize in Medicine for his discovery of Tuberculosis bacilli (online resources: Robert Koch Institute, Berlin).

16 [LANCISI, Giovanni Maria](#). *De motu cordis et aneurysmatibus, opus posthumum in duas partes divisum*. Rome: Giovanni Maria Salvioni, 1728. Folio (347 x 230 mm). viii, 160, [2] pp. Engraved portrait frontispiece of the author by Jakob Frey after Sebastian Conca, title printed in red and black with engraved vignette by C. Gregori, engraved text illustration on p.123, errata leaf and 7 engraved plates of the heart and coronary system after N. Riccioli bound at end. 20th-century half vellum over



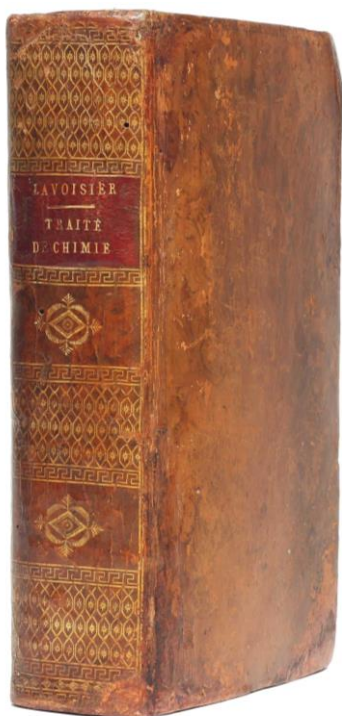
xylographic paper covered boards, spine with gilt-lettered morocco label, red dyed edges. Light dampstaining to fore-margin of frontispiece, little uneven browning of text, very minor occasional spotting, light waterstaining to blank fore-margin of 7 text leaves, tear at upper corner of errata leaf repaired without loss, plates mounted on stubs and with some tears

repaired. Provenance: Stanescu family (collection stamp with motto "Six luceat lux" and shelf-mark stamp to first free endpaper, faint red stamp to title-page, stamp to blank backside of plates). A generally crisp and clean copy. (#003141) € 2,500

Norman 1275; Osler 3152; Cushing, L 32; NLM/Blake 254; Wellcome III, p.441; Garrison-Morton 2973. RARE FIRST EDITION of a posthumously published work on cardiac pathology - a continuation of Lancisi's study on the movement of the heart and aneurysms, started with his earlier book on sudden death, *De subitaneis mortibus libri duo* (1707). In the present work Lancisi showed that many heart lesions were syphilitic in nature and gave the first clinical description of syphilis of the heart. He noted the frequency of cardiac aneurism and demonstrated the importance of syphilis, asthma, palpitations, violent emotions and excess as causes. Based upon his own experiments, Lancisi also reported that mercury injected into the coronary arteries shows up in the chambers of the heart, which led him to speculate that the injected material escaped through venous channels. With Vieussens Lancisi shares the honour of laying foundation of the pathology of heart disease.

The foundation work of modern chemistry

17 [LAVOISIER, Antoine Laurent](#). *Traité élémentaire de chimie, présenté dans un ordre nouveau et d'après les découvertes modernes; avec figures...* 2 Parts in 1 volume. Paris: Chez Cuchet, 1789. 8vo

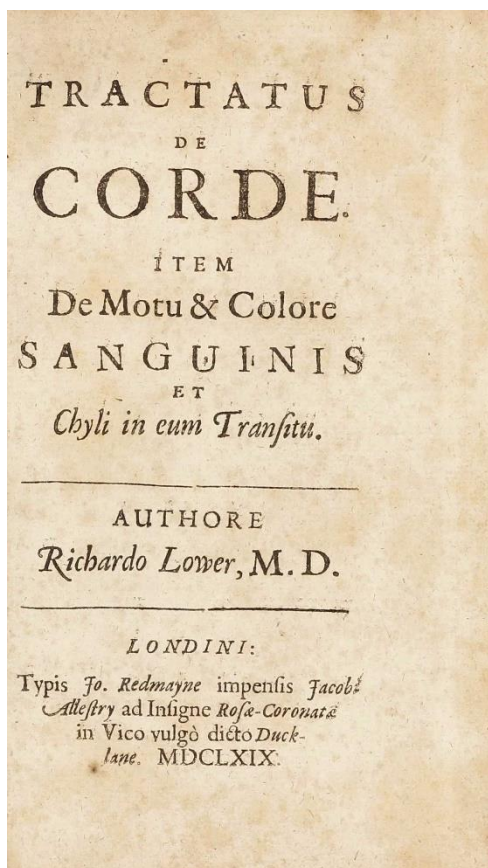


(199 x 127 mm), xliv, 322; viii, 323-653, [3] pp., including half title to each part, 2 folding letterpress tables in part I and 13 folding engraved plates bound at end of part II. Very little even browning, minors occasional spotting and marginal dust soiling of text and plates, 3 plates tanned at blank fore-margin. Contemporary calf, gilt-decorated spine with gilt-lettered morocco label (hinges repaired, spine ends chipped, extremities worn), all edges gilt, marbled endpapers. Very good copy with ample margins. (#003176) € 3,000

Dibner 43; Grolier/Horblit 64; PMM 238; Wellcome III, p. 460; Norman 1295; Duveen 340. - FIRST EDITION, second issue. Lavoisier's *Traite* "...was a decisive move in the final overthrow of alchemy and the phlogiston theory introduced by Stahl a century earlier. By the use of the balance of weight determination at every chemical change and the building of a rational system of elements, Lavoisier laid the foundation of modern chemistry" (Dibner). The illustrations for this edition were conceived and executed by Lavoisier's wife, a skilled painter and engraver who had studied under Louis David, and who collaborated with her husband in his scientific experiments and researches. The second issue contains tables and various approvals of the work not included in the single-volume first or trial issue, of which only two copies are known.

18 [LOWER, Richard](#). *Tractatus de corde. Item de motu & colore sanguinis et chyli in eum transitu*. London: John Redmayne for James Allestry, 1669. 8vo (175 x 109 mm). [16], 220, [20] pp., including 7 engraved folding plates bound at end (plate 1 misbound after 2), preliminary leaf A6 a cancel, ornamental woodcut initials and typographical headpieces; bound without initial blank A1. Contemporary mottled calf, rebaked with blind-stamped spine and gilt-lettered morocco label, marbled edges, original endpapers present (minor rubbing to extremities). Text with light even browning, occasional minor spotting, lower edge of plates 5 to 7 shaved into platemark affecting a few mm of image, plate 1 with repaired clean tear outside platemark. Provenance: Sir Henry Mainwaring, baronet of Over Peover (armorial bookplate with motto "Devant, si je puis" to front pastedown). Generally a clean and crisp copy with ample margins. (#003160) € 6,500

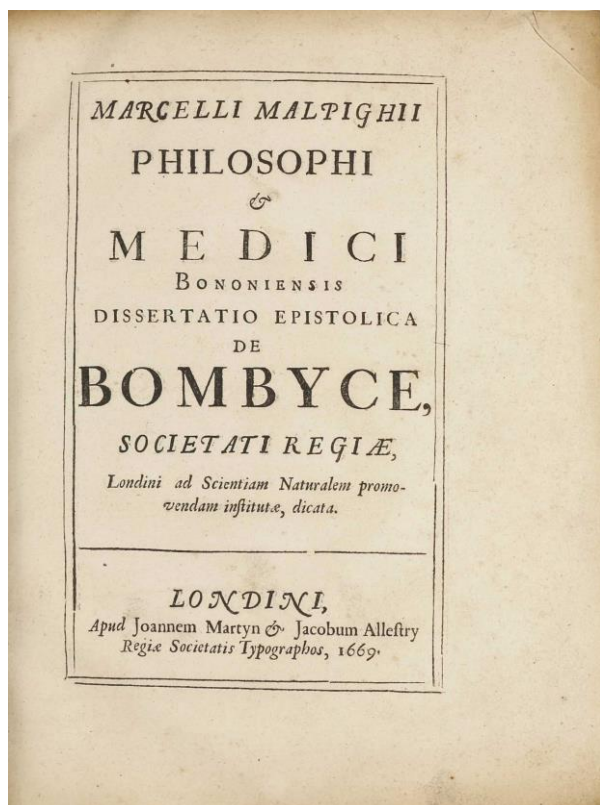
PMM 149; Norman 1397; Garrison-Morton 761; Grolier Medicine 34; NLM/Krivatsy 7157; Waller 6046; Wellcome III, p. 552; Wing L-3310; J.F.Fulton, *The Oxford Physiologists: Richard Lower 1631-1691*. FIRST EDITION, SECOND ISSUE of 'the most important contribution to circulatory physiology after William Harvey's *De motu cordis*' (Grolier Medicine). Lower was a London physician who had studied at Oxford, where he knew Thomas Willis, Robert Boyle and Robert Hooke. *Tractatus de corde* reports his observations on the scroll-like structure of the cardiac muscle, the velocity of blood flow and its quantity, as well as the effects of aeration on the blood as it passes through the lungs. He also described a blood transfusion between dogs, thus demonstrating the safety of a method that was later to revolutionize surgery. "Lower's main work was on the anatomy and physiology of the



blood system. He gave the most accurate description of the structure of the heart to date, and explored the structure and function of the veins and arteries. He elucidated the mechanism of respiration. It had been known since antiquity that venous and arterial blood differed in colour; Lower showed conclusively that this difference was caused purely by the admixture of air as the blood from the right side of the heart flowed through the lungs. He even showed that venous blood could be made to resemble arterial blood by shaking a sample in air. He concluded that the change in colour was caused by the blood's absorption of air, which explained why air is necessary to life. His experiments were admirably devised and conducted, and *De Corde* ('A Treatise on the Heart') is a worthy successor to Harvey's *De Motu Cordis*" (PMM).

The *Tractatus de corde* exists in two issues, the first with the original leaf A6 containing the catchword 'Im-', the second (ours) with a cancel leaf containing the catchword 'quic-'. According to Fulton, the reason for the change was "to modify (very slightly) a scurrilous remark that Lower had originally made concerning the Irishman O'Meara" (Fulton, p. 17). It is often stated that the first issue of the first editin is rarer than the seond. Fulton recorded only 14 copies of the first edition, all but four were the second issue. However, of the 8 copies we could trace at auction in the past 30 years 5 are of the 1st and only 3 of the 2nd issue.

19 [MALPIGHI, Marcello](#). *Dissertatio epistolica de bombyce*. London: John Martyn & Jacob Allestry, 1669. 4to (249 x 185 mm). [10], 100 pp., 12 folding engraved plates, including initial blank. Pages of main text uncut and unopened. Bound in near contemporary half calf, gilt-lettered spine (wear to extremities, corners scuffed, boards rubbed and soiled). Text leaves with light marginal browning and soiling, preliminary leaves including title with cut edges, praefatio ad lectorem leaf with



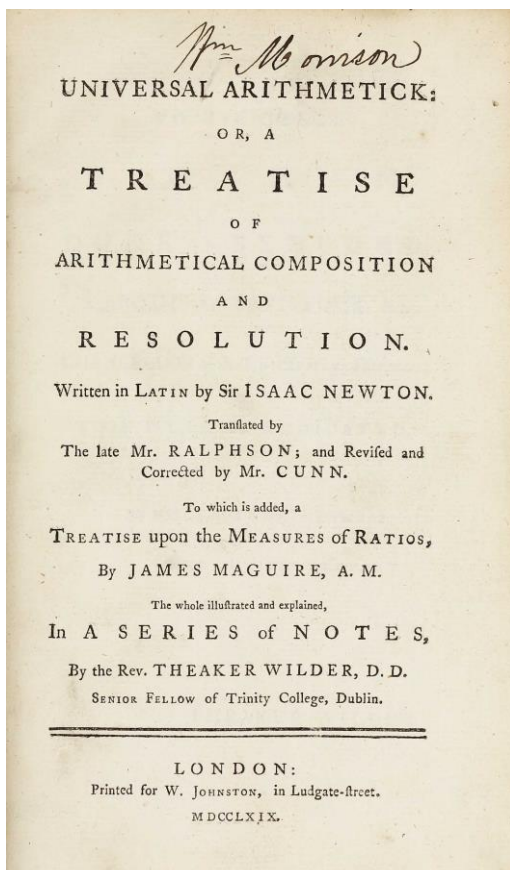
small cut-out at blank upper margin not affecting text, plates I-III misbound after plate XII, slight offsetting to some folding plates. Provenance: Marquis de Vichy (armorial bookplate to front pastedown), inscription in ink on first flyleaf. A very good, largely unsophisticated copy. (#003214) € 3,000

Garrison-M. 293; NLM/Krivatsy 7334; Norman 1428; DSB IX, p.65; Wing M-349; Wellcome, IV 38. - First edition. "Malpighi's work on the silkworm represents the first monograph on an invertebrate and records one of the most striking pieces of research work on his part. He dissected the silkworm under the microscope with great skill and observed its intricate structure; before the appearance of this work the silkworm was believed not to have internal organs" (Garrison-M).

"In *de bombyce* Malpighi had carefully observed the artisan nature construct each of the three stages - larva, chrysalis, and moth - through which the silkworm is formed. He further remarked on the specific apparatuses with which the silkworm is provided, among them the air ducts (tracheae) and the blood duct with a number of pulsating centers (corcula)" (DSB

IX, p.65).

20 [NEWTON, Isaac](#). *Universal arithmetick: or, a treatise of arithmetical composition and resolution*. Written in Latin. Translated by the late Mr. Ralphson; and revised and corrected by Mr. Cunn. To which is added, a treatise upon the measures of ratios, by James Maguire, A.M. The whole illustrated and explained, in a series of notes, by the Rev. Theaker Wilder, D.D. London: for W. Johnston, 1769. Two parts in one volume. 8vo (203 x 124 mm). viii, 1-346, [5], 348-464, [1], 468-536; [2], 63, [3] pp. 3 pages errata and 8 folding engraved plates bound at end of part II. Contemporary mottled calf, spine with 5 raised bands and gilt-lettered red morocco label (joints cracked towards head of spine, extremities rubbed, corners little scuffed). Text and plates very little browned only, a few pages with faint foxing. Provenance: William Morrison (incised on front pastedown and title), A. Mc.Donald (inscribed on first flyleaf and dated 1890). A very good, unstained copy in untouched contemporary binding. (#003181) € 4,000

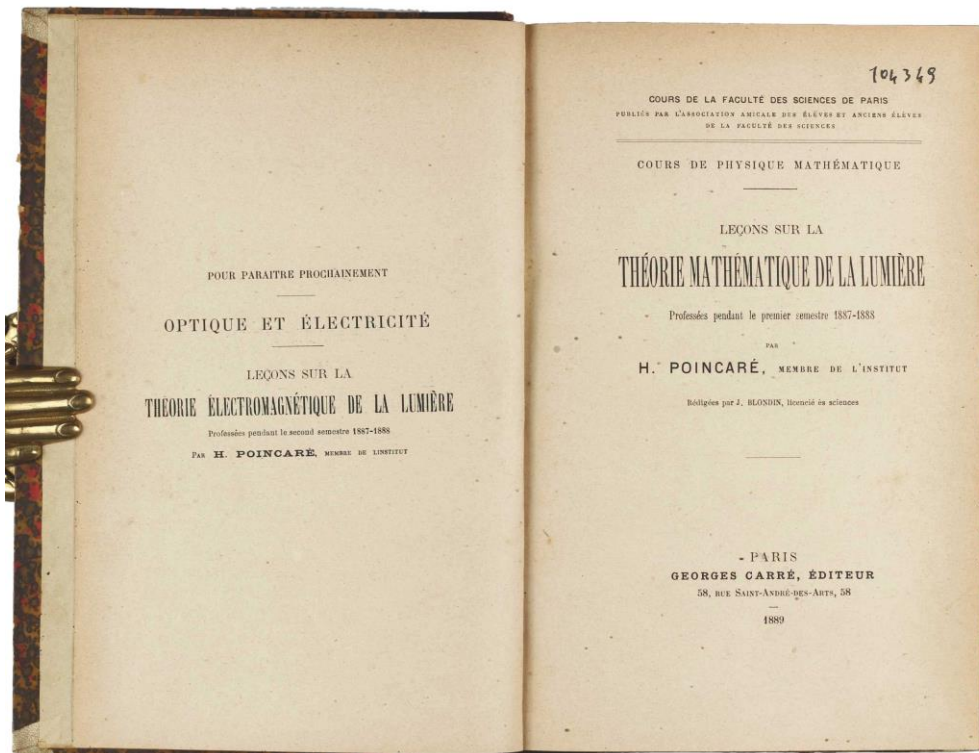


Babson 203; Gray 285. Third and last edition in English, and the only one edited by Theaker Wilder for the use of his students at Dublin. Very rare on the market with no copy sold at auction since 1977. Originally published and edited by William Whiston, who succeeded Newton as Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge in 1701, "The Universal Arithmetic, which is on algebra, theory of equations, and miscellaneous problems, contains the substance of Newton's lectures during the years 1673 to 1683. Whiston extracted a somewhat reluctant permission from Newton to print it, and it was first published in Latin in 1707. Amongst several new theorems on various points in algebra and the theory of equations Newton here enunciates the following important results. He explains that the equation whose roots are the solution of a given problem will have as many roots as there are different possible cases; and he considers how it happens that the equation to which a problem leads may contain roots which do not satisfy the original question. He extends Descartes's rule of signs to give limits to the number of imaginary roots. He uses the principle of continuity to explain how two real and unequal roots may become imaginary in passing through equality, and illustrates this by geometrical considerations; thence he shews that imaginary roots must occur in pairs. The most interesting theorem contained in the work is his attempt to find a rule (analogous to that of Descartes for real roots) by which the number of imaginary roots of an equation can be determined" (W.W.R. Ball, A Short Account of the History of Mathematics).

21 [POINCARÉ, Henri](#). *Cours de physique mathématique : Lecons sur la théorie mathématique de la lumière - Professées pendant le premier semestre 1887-1888*. Paris: Georges Carré, Éditeur, 1889. 8vo (235 x 156 mm). iv, 408 pp., including half-title. Bound in polished half-calf over marbled boards, spine ruled and lettered in gilt and with paper sticker (extremities rubbed, slight wear to corners). Text with light even browning and scattered foxing throughout. Illegible pencil signature on half-title and ink shelf number on title. Provenance: Giancarlo Beltrame Library. Very good copy. (#003058) € 4,500

Sothoran I, 3671 (2nd edition only); DSB XI, pp. 51-61. RARE FIRST EDITION of Poincaré's lectures course on the mathematical theory of light. Another course of lectures in mathematical physics by Poincaré, on the same subject, was published in 1892 under the title *Théorie mathématique de la lumière II*. "The development of mathematics in the nineteenth century began under the shadow of a giant, Carl Friedrich Gauss; it ended with the domination by a genius of similar magnitude, Henri Poincaré ... For more than twenty years Poincaré lectured at the Sorbonne on mathematical physics; he gave himself to that task with his characteristic thoroughness and

energy, with the result that he became an expert in practically all parts of theoretical physics, and published more than seventy papers and books on the most varied subjects, with a predilection for the Théories of light and of electromagnetic waves." (DSB XI, p.51, 58). This book appears to be surprisingly rare on the market. We can trace only one copy at auction (Sothebys, May 12, 1969, lot 463).



22 [REMMELIN, Johann](#). *Catoptrum microcosmicum, suis aere incisus visionibus splendens cum historia, & pinace, de novo prodit*. Frankfurt am Main: A. Humm heirs, 1660.). 27 (i.e. 25) [1] pp. Engraved title with allegorical figures and medical instruments, 3 full-page engraved plates with



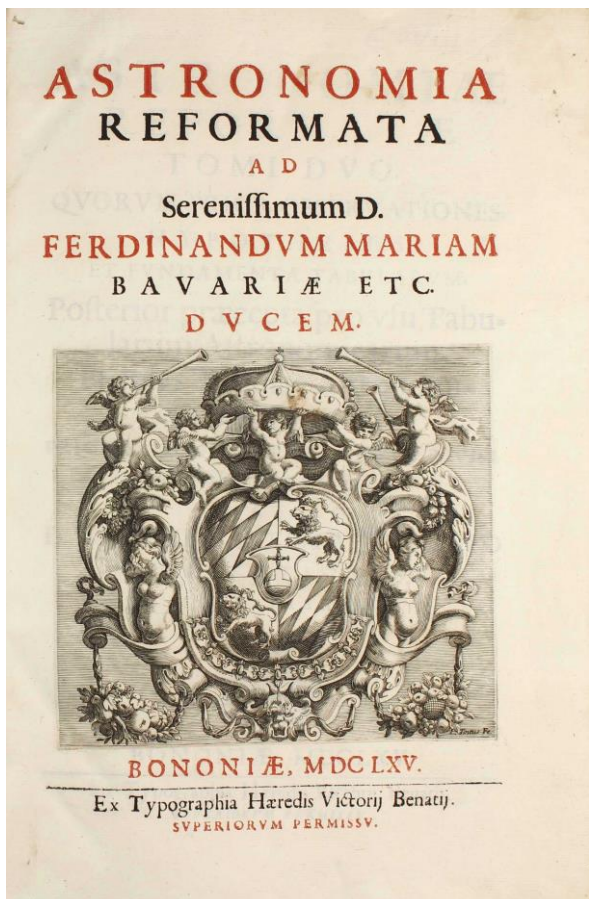
movable flaps (all pages including title and plates with extensive, skillful paper repairs to margins, corners and folds, some spotting and soiling to margins of title; plates with repairs, some spotting to first plate, plates probably lacking a few flaps (parts), some flaps loose [woman's stomach], and some with repairs, two repaired with new paper ["the scarves"], repaired tear near the man's head; text with some spotting and staining). [Bound After]: **ANATOMEPHILO**. *Tabulae Anatomico-Anthropographicae, Oder Kürtzliche dabey Gründliche Beschreibung der Theile des Menschlichen Cörpers, Nach ihrem Wesen und Verrichtungen, ... mit sonderbahrem Fleiß in VI. Tabellen verfasst von Anatomephilo*. Dresden: J. J. Winckler, 1708. Printed title and 6 folding tables. Title and text with expertly repaired outer margins, hinges, corners and folds, sometimes trimmed, some repaired tears, some staining and soiling, table 5 and 6 with paper losses to upper margin, spotting and staining. Large folio (c. 450 x 340 mm). Bound in modern three-quarter sheep over marbled boards, new endpapers with part of original free



endpaper and old owner's note laid down. Provenance: F. J. Desenseny(?), dated 1826. Still a very good copy. (#003182) € 6,500

Hirsch-H. IV, 916; Krivatsy 9553; Wellcome IV, 504; vgl. Choulant-Frank 232; VD17 12:177437G. Fourth or fifth Latin edition of Remmelin's popular anatomical atlas and flap book, first published in 1613. At the same time published also in Ulm by Görlin. With its flaps, it represents a novelty in the history of anatomical illustration. "This book is a treatise on anatomy, and consists of a series of plates in layers, so that the parts below can be seen in succession by lifting the hinged portions, an idea which originated with Remmelin" (Ferguson II, 253). The copper plates were drawn after Remmelin's designs by L. Kilian and engraved by S. Michelspacher. They show the anatomy of the man and the woman in full figure and a few highlighted details, each with a number of hinged flaps. The completeness of the moving parts, sometimes too many superimposed, cannot be established with certainty. See VD18 14380145-005 for *Tabulae*. Not much of this work, which lists the anatomical parts of the human body in a tabular way, and its real author behind the synonym is known.

23 [RICCIOLI, Giambattista](#). *Astronomiae reformatae. Tomo duo, quorum prior observations, hypotheses, et fundamenta tabularum. Posterior praecepta pro usu Tabularum Astronomicarum, et ipsas Tabulas Astronomicas CII continet.* Bologna: Ex Typographia Haeredis Victorij Benatij, 1665. Two parts in one volume. Folio (370 x 247 mm). [14], xii, 374 [2]; [8], 35 [1], 128 pp. Text printed in two columns, general title printed in red and black and with large engraved armorial device, woodcut



device on each of both part titles, 2 fine engraved double-page lunar maps by Domenico Fontana after Francesco Maria Grimaldi, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, several woodcut diagrams (some full-page) within text, with blank leaf 3A4. Signatures: [pi]1 [cross]⁶ [paragraph]⁶ A-3A⁴, a⁴ A-T⁴ V⁶. Contemporary calf, spine with 5 raised bands, faint gilt-lettering and -tooling, boards with blind-tooled decorative border and ruling, red-dyed edges (hinges split but cords holding, some rubbing and light soiling). Text generally crisp and bright, one leaf with small burn spots, very light dampstaining towards upper corner of a few leaves, leaf 2M2 with torn upper corner not affecting text (paper flaw?), 22 leaves with wormtrack in blank fore-margin (just touching text field and affecting ruled border of 2 illustrations). Provenance: Peter and Margarete Braune (bookplate on front pastedown). A fine, clean and untouched copy. (#003208) € 8,500

Norman 1827; Riccardi I (2); Houzeau-Lancaster 9230; Sommervogel VI, 1801 no. 9; DSB XI, p.411. RARE FIRST EDITION of this anti-Copernican work by a Jesuit astronomer which seeks to prove the immobility of the earth. "This work, which the author thought of as a third

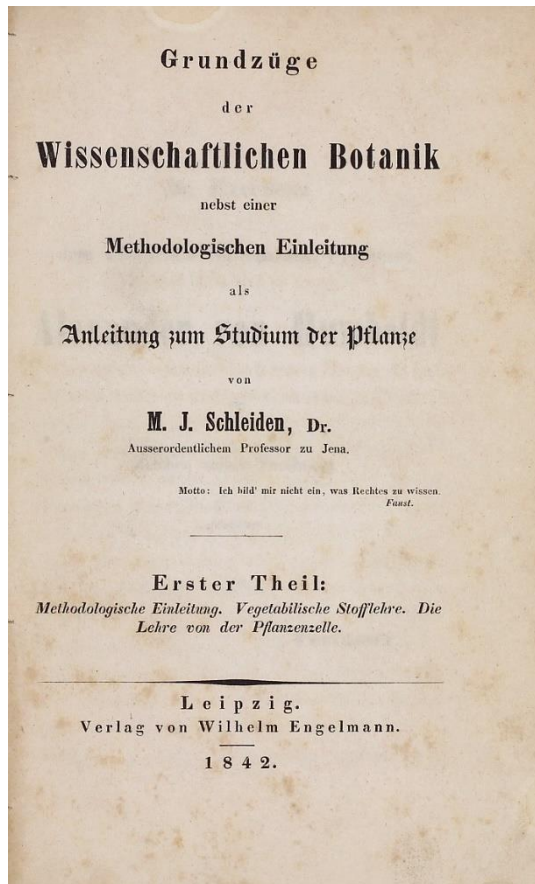
part of his *Almagestum Novum*, contains a valuable collection of observations. It is composed of a series of specialized treatises of the different bodies of the solar system and the fixed stars" (Houzeau-Lancaster). Riccioli noted the colored bands parallel to the equator of Jupiter and published his observations of the phases of Saturn. He knew of Huygen's *Systema Saturnium*, but disagreed with Huygen's ring theory. Most of the Tabular material in the second volume was the work of his student Francesco Maria Grimaldi" (Norman).



The most influential botanical work by the co-founder of cell theory

24 [SCHLEIDEN, Matthias Jacob](#). *Grundzüge der Wissenschaftlichen Botanik nebst einer methodologischen Einleitung*. . . Two volumes in one. Leipzig: E A. Brockhaus for Wilhelm Engelmann, 1842-1843. 8vo (210 x 130 mm). [i-xi] xii-xxvi, [1] 2-289 [3]; [i-v] vi-xvii, [1] 2-564 pp., including half-titles, errata leaf at end of vol. I, pp. 225-240 misbound after p.272 in vol. I, errata on pp. [559]-564 in vol. II. Contemporary half cloth over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt (head of spine chipped, extremities little rubbed and chipped, upper inner hinge cracked, corners bumped, front endpaper repaired, binding somewhat weak, tape residue to boards). Light browning and occasional minor spotting of text, some dog-earing and creasing to lower corner, little staining of second half title from formerly inserted pressed plant. Provenance: Botanische Staatssammlung München (library stamps to front flyleaf, half-title and some text pages, shelf mark in pencil to half-title). Still very good copy. (#002775) € 9,000

Dibner 31; Horblit 93b; Sparrow 177; Norman 1908; Pritzel 8224; Waller 11732; D.S.B XII, p.174-5. - FIRST EDITION, AND EXCEPTIONALLY RARE, of Schleiden's most extensive and influential botanical work. Schleiden's

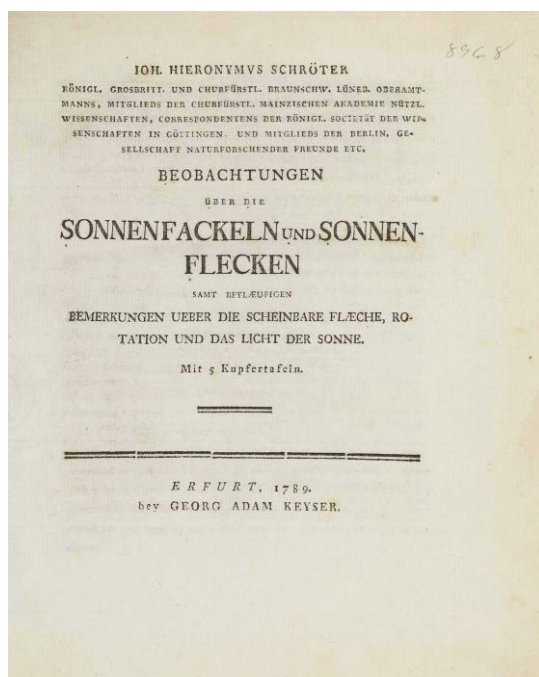


botany textbook "introduced new pedagogical standards that were to dominate the teaching of botany for years... Schleiden considered the inductive method the only valid one in biology, and the first part of the book constitutes an important document for the study of the methodology of natural history... The entire structure of Schleiden's textbook was fundamentally new. The lengthy work begins with a study of the material elements of the plant. Next there is a large section on plant cytology [which expands upon Schleiden's important 1838 article on cell formation], and then a treatment of morphology and organology. The book, which established the teaching of botany on a completely new basis, was often reprinted and appeared in various translations and adaptations" (DSB XII, p.174-5). "Schleiden eagerly applied himself to the microscopic study of plant structure and growth. From it he derived the important conclusion that the cell was the basic unit of any living organism, plant or animal. The latter were no more than aggregates of individual, independent, complete beings - the cells themselves." (Dibner 31).

The separate 3-leaf errata in vol. II that is mentioned in Norman 1908 appears to be a ghost (the errata is found on pp. 559-564).

This work is quite rare. The last copy recorded at auction was the Norman copy (Christie's, New York, 1998, lot 1289, sold USD 4025.00).

25 [SCHRÖTER, Johann Hieronymus](#). *Beobachtungen über die Sonnenfackeln und Sonnenflecken samt beylaeufigen Bemerkungen ueber die scheinbare Flaechte, Rotation und das Licht der Sonne*. Erfurt: Georg Adam Keyser, 1789. 4to (215 x 175 mm). 103 [1] pp., including woodcut headpiece and five folding engraved plates. Bound in contemporary sprinkled sheep, spine with 5 raised bands and some gilt ruling, gilt-decorated board edges (slightly rubbed, some creasing and wear to lower joints). Text generally bright and clean, occasional light offsetting of printer's ink. Provenance: Hamilton

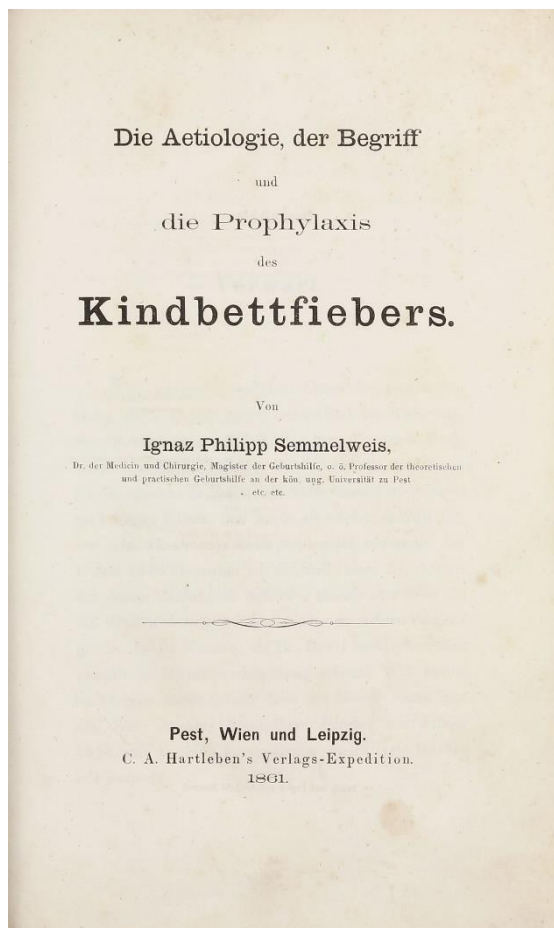


College Library, Clinton, NY (engraved book label to front pastedown, early ink ownership name to front free endpaper). A fine, wide-margined copy. (#003213) € 1,700

Poggendorff II, 846; ADB XXXII, 570; VD18 15321797; E. Zinner, *Die Geschichte der Sternkunde*, 1931, p. 621. RARE FIRST EDITION in book form of the Schröter's noted monograph on solar flares and sunspots. It is based on a lecture given by him at the Kurfürstlichen Mainzischen Akademie nützlicher Wissenschaften, on June 2nd, 1788. It was also published in the academy's Acta for 1788 and 1789. "Schröter was an amateur astronomer who set up in Lilienthal (near Bremen) his own observatory. In 1779 he acquired a 91 cm long achromatic refractor with a 50 mm lens to observe the Sun, Moon, and Venus. His solar observations are mainly contained in his book *Beobachtungen über die Sonnenfackeln und Sonnenflecken*, printed in Erfurt in 1789." J.M. Vaquero, M. Vázquez, *The Sun Recorded Through History*, Springer, 2009, p. 133).

One of the epoch-making books in medical literature

26 [SEMMELEWEIS, Ignaz Philipp](#). *Die Aetiologie, der Begriff und die Prophylaxis des Kindbettfiebers*. Budapest, Vienna and Leipzig: Hartleben, 1861. 8vo (229 x 145 mm). vi, 543 [1] pp. Original contemporary half cloth and marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, marbled edges (upper joint repaired, some light marginal wear and edge chipping of paper over boards). Text generally very bright and clean with only minor faint brown spotting to few pages. Provenance: Walther Pfeilsticker (owner's name dated 1911 on front free endpaper); Logan Clendening (bookplate to rear pastedown). An exceptionally well preserved copy internally. (#003152) € 25,000



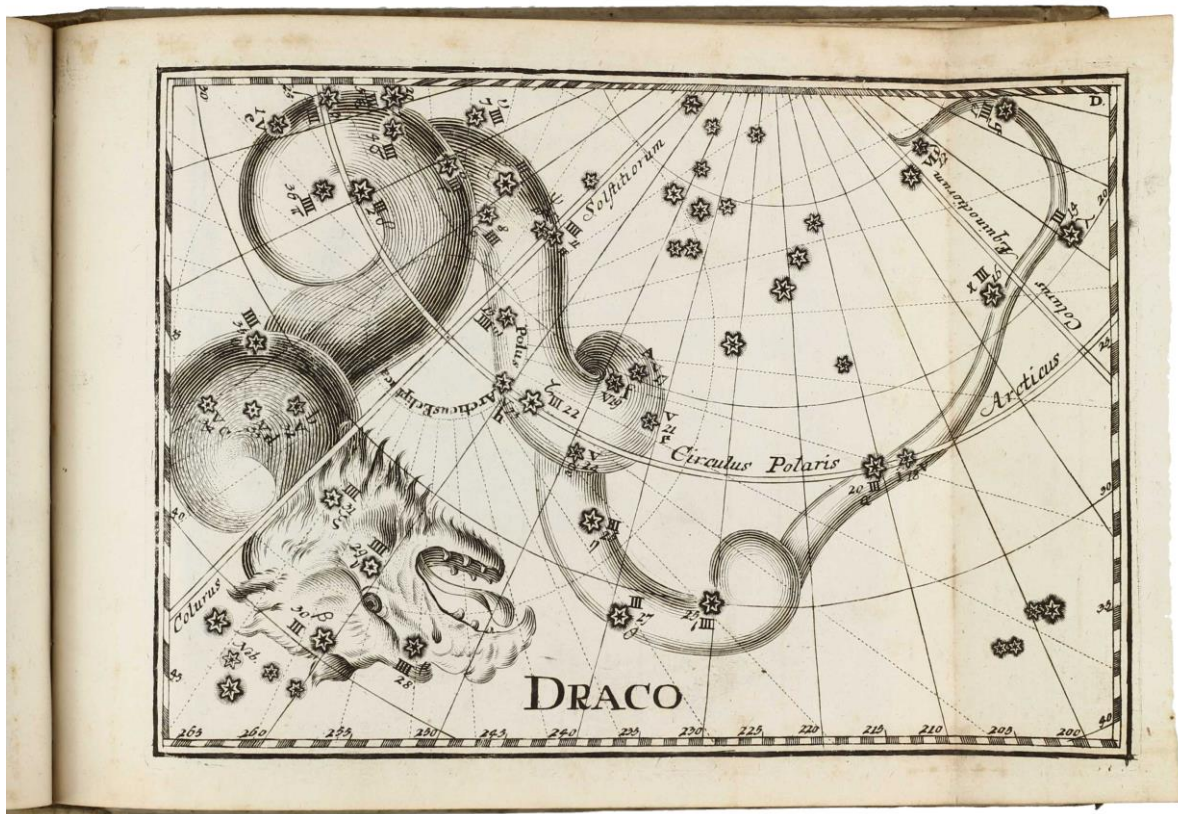
FIRST EDITION. "One of the epoch-making books in medical literature" (Garrison-Morton). This very rare volume summarizes Semmelweis's classic observations on the etiology, contagiousness and prevention of puerperal fever. In the late 1840s, while serving as assistant professor in the maternity department of Vienna General Hospital, Semmelweis had demonstrated that puerperal, or childbed, fever was a septicemia and strove to improve hygienic conditions in the city's obstetrics wards. Completely unaware of the contributions of Oliver Wendell Holmes in this same field, Semmelweis prescribed the washing of the doctor's hands in a calcium chloride solution before attending a childbirth. The result was that infant mortality was reduced by five-sixths. Nevertheless, Semmelweis faced enormous opposition and even ridicule from colleagues and when his hospital position was not renewed, he was forced to move from Vienna to Budapest in 1850. In 1855 he was appointed to a chair of midwifery at the University of Pest, where he continued his crusade. Finally in 1861, he published his findings, at the same time issuing a series of polemical pamphlets describing his opponents as 'murderers.' The personal animosity between Semmelweis and the Viennese medical establishment contributed to the delay in implementing his recommendations. His lack of talent as a writer also impeded the understanding and acceptance of his theories. His biographer, Sir. W. J. Sinclair, remarked that "if he could have written like Oliver Wendell Holmes, his *Ätiology* would have conquered Europe in twelve months."

References: Garrison-Morton 6277; Grolier/Medicine 72a; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1851; Norman 1926; Printing and the Mind of Man 316(b2); Simmons, *Doctors and Discoveries: Lives that Created Today's Medicine* (2002), pp. 165-168; Waller 8830.

27 [THOMAS, Corbinian](#). *Firmamentum firmianum, seu manuductio ad globum artificialem coelestem, asterismos ejusdem ad ineuntem annum 1731 reductos LXXXVI. Iconisimis aeri incisus exhibens*. Augsburg: Merz & Mayr, 1731. Oblong 4to (152 x 208 mm). [8], 212 pp., including engraved frontispiece by Aug. C. Fleischmann, title printed in red and black, woodcut initials, large folding table, engraved plate bound after p.92, engraved text illustration, and 82 (10 folding) engraved plates, mostly of constellations, bound at end. Signatures:)(⁴, A-Z⁴, Aa-Cc⁴, Dd². Bound in contemporary original full vellum, faint hand-lettering to spine (vellum soiled and spotted). Text and plates with light even browning, minor occasional spotting, 2 plates with light dampstaining, fold of table with old paper reinforcement. Provenance: G.A.J. Müller (signature in pencil to one plate and text page). A very good copy in untouched binding. (#003179) € 5,500

Warner, *Sky explored* 251; Honeyman 2975 (uncoloured); Houzeau-Lancaster 9748; Poggendorff II, 1096. For Augsburg 1731 edition see Wurzbach XLIV, 252; Lalande 392 and Zinner, *Astronom. Instrumente* 535. FIRST EDITION, Augsburg issue, and much rarer than the Frankfurt & Leipzig issue of the year before, which differ only

in the title-page and the subsequent 3 preliminary leaves. The main text is identical in setting and signatures. Of the 12 recorded copies that have sold at auction in the past 50 years only one is of this Augsburg issue. The plates show celestial globes, a moon map (after Hevelius), a map of Salzburg and the constellations in their zodiac signs, which are apparently inspired by those in Hevelius' *Firmamentum Sobiescanum* of 1690. The big folding table at the beginning is the *tabula synoptica*. Benedictine Corbinian THOMAS, who came from Elchingen in Bavaria, was a professor at the University of Salzburg from 1720 to 1767, where he taught mathematics and astronomy from 1721. Beside hermeneutics and exegesis, he taught Hebrew language at the theological faculty. His best known work is the *Firmamentum Firmianum* first published 1730 in Frankfurt and Leipzig, a sky atlas with 86 (i.e. 84) copperplate engravings, dedicated to the Salzburg Prince-Archbishop Leopold von Firmian. In honor to the prince, he renamed the constellation of the northern crown in *Corona Firmiana* and added two deer antlers - the coat of arms of the Firmian - to the crown. Thomas regarded himself in the tradition of older astronomers, such as Johann Hevelius, who set the constellation of the shield (Scutum Sobiesci) into sky late in the 17th century. It was intended to commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turkish siege in 1683, referring to the shield of the Polish King John III. Sobieski (cf. Beatrix Koll, University Library of Salzburg).



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