

Milestones of Science Books



Catalogue 09-2019
Science and Medicine, 21 new arrivals

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Anatomy:	4, 11, 20
Astronomy & Astrophysics:	15, 17, 18
Botany:	3
Geology & Geophysics:.....	9
Mathematics:	5, 14, 16
Medicine:.....	1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 13, 17, 21
Pharmacy:.....	10
Physics including Optics:	7, 8, 12
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Milestones of Science Books

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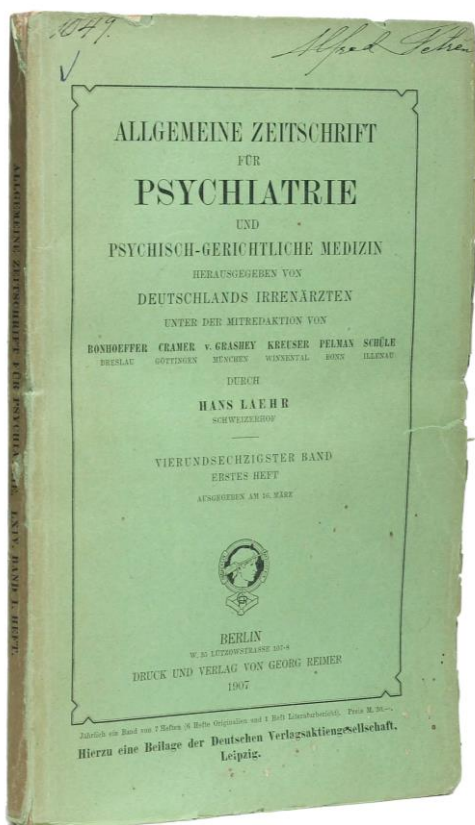
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Member of ILAB and VDA

Announcing the discovery of Alzheimer's disease

1 [ALZHEIMER, Alois](#). Über eine eigenartige Erkrankung der Hirnrinde. In: *Allgemeine Zeitschrift für Psychiatrie und physisch-gerichtliche Medizin*, Vol. 64, No 1, pp. 146-148. Berlin: Georg Reimer, 1907. 8vo (230 x 144 mm). Entire number, [2], 201 [3] pp., including advert leaf at beginning and end. Original publishers printed wrappers, uncut and entirely unopened (clean tear at fore-margin of upper wrapper, very little fraying, slight soiling of front wrapper, tanning of spine, head of spine chipped, small paper defect affecting 3 letters of spine title, lower portion binding a bit bowed). First advert leaf frayed at outer margins, little age-toning of paper, but text generally clean, unmarked and unstained. Provenance: Alfred Petrén* (signature of front and rear cover). (#003244) € 12,000

Garrison/Morton 4956. - COMPLETELY UNSOPHISTICATED COPY OF THE EXCEPTIONALLY RARE FIRST EDITION OF THE PAPER IN WHICH ALZHEIMER FIRST ANNOUNCES HIS DISCOVERY OF THE DISEASE LATER CALLED AFTER HIM'.



The paper was published in a rather small German journal of local interest (*Journal of psychiatry and physical-legal medicine*) and forms a summary of his first lecture on the subject during the 37th Meeting of the Southwest German Irrenärzte in Tübingen on November 3 and 4, 1906.

In 1901, he observed a patient at the Frankfurt asylum named Auguste Deter. The 51-year-old patient had strange behavioral symptoms, including a loss of short-term memory. She was a victim of the politics of the time in the psychiatric community. The clinic stay was too expensive for her husband who made several requests to have his wife moved to a less expensive facility, but Alzheimer intervened in these requests. Frau Deter remained at the Frankfurt asylum, where Alzheimer had made a deal to receive her records and brain upon her death. On 8 April 1906, Auguste Deter died, and Alzheimer had her medical records and brain brought to Munich where he was working in Kraepelin's laboratory. With two Italian physicians, he used the staining techniques of Bielschowsky to identify amyloid plaques and neurofibrillary tangles. These brain anomalies would become identifiers of what later became known as Alzheimer's disease. Alzheimer discussed his findings on the brain pathology and symptoms of presenile dementia in his Tübingen lecture. The attendees however seemed uninterested in what he had to say. The lecturer that followed Alzheimer was to speak on the topic of "compulsive masturbation", which the audience was so eagerly awaiting that they sent Alzheimer away without any questions or

comments on his discovery of the pathology of a type of senile dementia. The disease would not become known as Alzheimer's disease until 1910, when Kraepelin named it so in the chapter on "Presenile and Senile Dementia" in the 8th edition of his *Handbook of Psychiatry*. By 1911, his description of the disease was being used by European physicians to diagnose patients in the US. (Wikisource).

*Dr. med Alfred Petrén (1867-1964) was a Swedish medical doctor and professor of psychiatry at the University of Uppsala.

This journal volume is of exceptional rarity. We cannot trace any other copy, neither at auction nor in the trade.

The first transplantation of a human heart

2 [BARNARD, Christiaan](#). *A human cardiac transplant: The interim report of a successful operation performed at Groote Schuur Hospital, Cape Town*. In: South African Medical Journal. Capetown: Health and Medical Publishing Group, Vol. 41, No. 48, December 30, 1967, pp. 1271-1274.

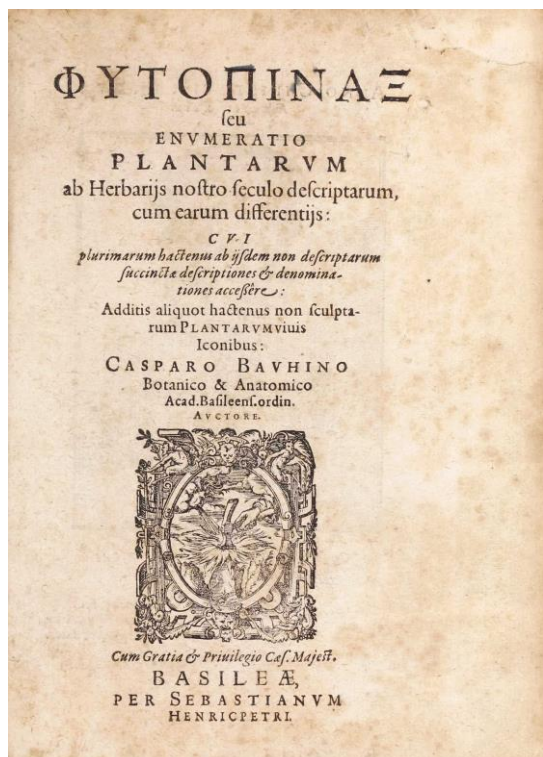


4to (275 x 214 mm). Entire issue (devoted to human heart transplantation), pp. lviii (interspersed adverts), 1257-1278. Original printed wrappers, stapled as issued (slight bumping to lower corner). Little age-toned internally, but generally crisp and clean. (#003243) € 1,200

FIRST EDITION of the special heart transplantation issue of the South African Medical Journal in which all aspects of the first human heart transplant are described in detail. Christiaan Barnard and his 31 team members operated on Louis Washkansky on December 3, 1967. The operation took 5 hours and the patient survived for eighteen days. One important member of Barnard's team was the colored South African Hamilton Naki, who made significant contributions to the development of the surgical technique, which however were concealed by the apartheid regime. This special issue, published less than a month after the operation and just nine days after Washkansky's death, includes articles on the experimental background of human heart transplantation, issues relating to the selection of a donor, the preoperative assessment of the recipient,

tissue typing tests, the anesthetist's view (with a chronology of the operation), the interim report on the case, and the provisional autopsy report on the first human to undergo a heart transplant.

3 [BAUHIN, Gaspard \[BAUHINIUS, Caspar\]](#). *Phytopinax (graece) seu enumeratio plantarum ab herbariis nostro seculo descriptarum, cum earum differentiis. Additis aliquot hactenus non sculptarum plantarum vivis iconibus*. Two parts in one volume. Basel: Henricpetri, 1596. 4to (210 x 158 mm). Titles



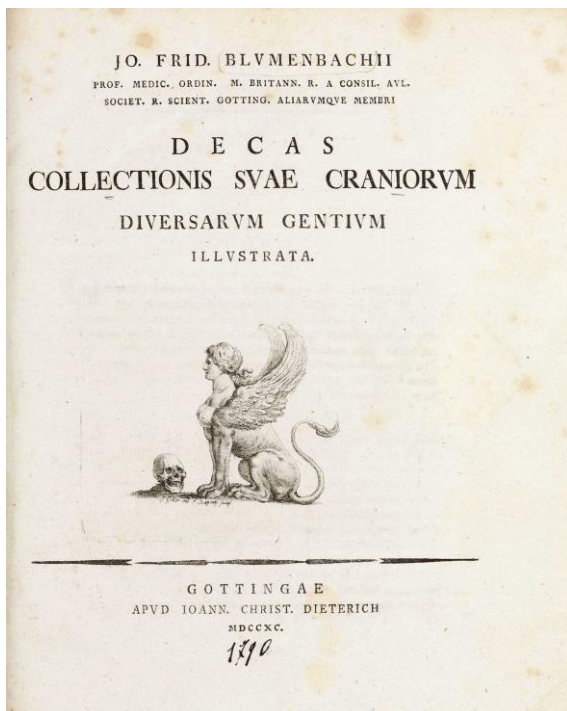
with printer's device, woodcut portrait of author on verso of first title, woodcut initials, 8 full-page woodcuts of plants bound at end. [44], 669, [11]; [12] pp. Signatures: $\alpha\text{-}\gamma^4$ ϵ^6 A-2Z⁴, ²2A-2Z⁴, 3A-3Q⁴):(6. Bound in contemporary vellum, later hand-lettering on spine (light soiling and spotting, small defect of vellum at foot of spine), red-dyed edges. Light browning of text, occasional minor spotting, title-page a bit dust-soiled and spotted and with torn upper corner and 3 tiny holes, insignificant dampstain to lower margin of second half. Provenance: illegible inscription to first flyleaf. Very good copy in untouched binding. (#003234) € 5,500

EXCEPTIONALLY RARE FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of the author's "first major botanical work" (DSB I, p.522). It includes discussion of numerous American plants. The 8 woodcuts in the appendix are the first illustrations ever of these plants. Bauhin (1560-1624), professor of anatomy and botany at Basel, began a new era in botany, distinguishing it as a science in its own right and abandoning its herbal-medical associations, by creating a modern natural classification based on morphology. "The progress of

botanical science ... reaches its highest point in the labours of Gaspard Bauhin, as regards both the naming and describing of the individual plants and their classification according to likeness of habit ... A still higher value must be set on the fact, that in Gaspard Bauhin the distinction between species and genus is fully and consciously carried out; every plant has with him a generic and specific name, and this binary nomenclature which Linnaeus is usually thought to have founded, is almost perfectly maintained by Bauhin, especially in the 'Pinax'" (Sachs). References: DSB I, p. 522-24; VD 16 B 846 (without the appendix with the woodcut plant illustrations); Adams B 386; Pritzel 505; Wellcome I, 727; NLM/Durling 502; Sachs, *History of Botany*, p.33; Alden-L. 596/5; not in Stafleu-C., Hunt and Nissen.

By the founder of craniology

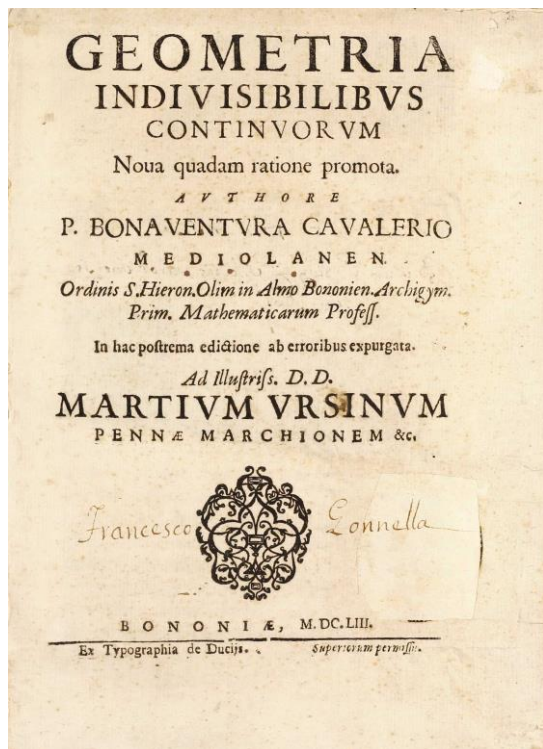
4 [BLUMENBACH, Johann Friedrich](#). *Decas collectionis suae craniorum diversarum gentium illustrata - [prima - sexta, nova pentas]*. Göttingen: Johann. Christ. Dieterich, 1790-1828. 7 parts bound in 1 volume. 4to (237 x 198 mm). pp. 30, pl. I-X; pp. 14 [1], pl. XI-XX; pp. 16, pl. XXI-XXX; pp. 16, pl. XXXI-XL; pp. 20, pl. XLI-L; pp. 19 [1], pl. LI-LX; pp. 11 [1], pl. LXI-LXV. Each part with separate title-page and pagination, general title-page with engraved vignette, no separate title-page to first part, 65 engraved plates in total. Text of second part printed on blue paper. Bound in contemporary half calf, spine gilt-lettered and gilt-decorated, marbled endpapers (rubbing of joints and extremities). Print year of part 1 added in manuscript on title. Minor age-toning only, occasional minor spotting, part 1 title-leaf with paper repair not affecting text, part 5 title-leaf and first text leaf with paper repair affecting 3 words of text on first text leaf, 5 plates shaved at foot with partial loss of imprints, part 5 with stronger foxing of text and plates. Very good copy, collated complete. (#003185) € 8,500



FIRST EDITION, AND EXCEPTIONALLY RARE WITH ALL SEVEN PARTS INCLUDING THE SUPPLEMENT, of Blumenbach's comparative anatomical studies of the human cranium. An eighth volume as mentioned in some

bibliographies has never been published and is a ghost (see Karolyi, p.195). There has however been a new edition by H. v. Ihering in 1873 of the *Nova Pentas* that includes descriptions of additional 5 skulls. "Blumenbach was the founder of craniology, and his craniological collection served as the principal foundation for his investigations into the natural history of mankind. He used the *norma verticalis*, the shape of the skull as seen from above, as the means of distinguishing three types: Mongols, Negroes, and Caucasians. The above work includes a description of the uncinat (Blumenbach's) process" (Garrison-Morton 198). Blumenbach's collection of 250 skulls was the largest of his time. Blumenbach's ambition was to obtain as many skulls as possible from all continents. Several researchers and well known individuals, such as Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Alexander von Humboldt, Sir Joseph Banks, and Ludwig I King of Bavaria, contributed skulls to his collection (L. Karolyi, p.194). References: Garrison-Morton 198 (incorrectly mentions 7 parts plus supplement); NLM/Blake 51; Waller 1154-1160; Wellcome II, 183; Hirsch-H. I, 576; Lazlo Károlyi, *Die Blumenbach-Sammlung in Göttingen (Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Anthropologie)*, In: *Zeitschrift für Morphologie und Anthropologie*, vol. 57, 1966, pp. 192-98.

5 [CAVALIERI, Bonaventura](#). *Geometria indivisibilibus continuorum nova quadam ratione promota. In hac postrema edictione ab erroribus expurgata*. Bologna: Clementi Ferroni, 1653. 4to (228 x 164 mm). [16], 543 [1] pp., half-title, woodcut publisher's device on title, woodcut diagrams in text, historiated woodcut initials, woodcut head- and tailpieces, some mispaginations. Contemporary limp vellum, ink-lettered spine, original endpapers (head of spine frayed, vellum over upper hinge partially split, light soiling and rubbing, binding partially cracked between pp. 542/43, first flyleaf trimmed to half width). Text with some uneven browning, occasional minor spotting, small hole in title-leaf not



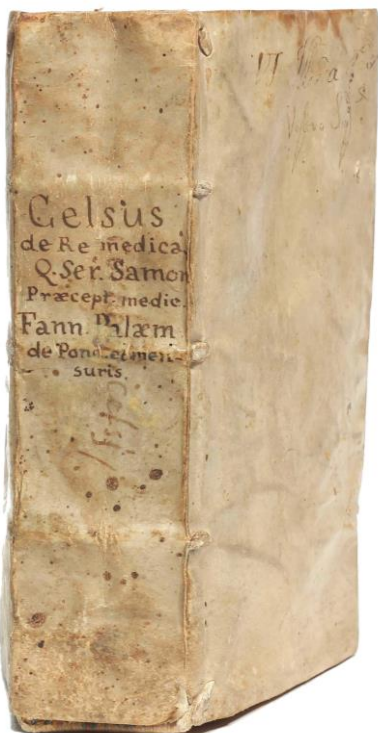
affecting text. Provenance: Francesco Gonnella (old signature on title page extended onto paper patch which replaces former signature), further inscription dated 1711 on title verso; Tito Gonnelli (signed on front pastedown). A very good, wide-margined copy in untouched binding of its time. (#003227) € 5,000

Norman 419; Cinti 250; Honeyman 650; Riccardi I 325. RARE SECOND ENLARGED EDITION, of Cavalieri's principal work on the differential calculus. Cavalieri started to write it as early as 1626 which is known from a letter by him to Galilei. The book was first printed in 1635, but the present edition is much corrected and enlarged by pieces omitted in the 1635 edition. The expression "indivisibilia" is very old; it was used by Brad Wardine, but only through Cavalieri it gained significance. The book is divided into seven parts, Cavalieri's law on the figures and bodies is developed in the second part.

"Cavalieri's work on the use of "indivisibles" or infinitesimals ... constitutes the first textbook of what are now known as integration method. The work includes the statement of 'Cavalieri's principle' for the determination of areas and

volumes, which considers an area as made up of an indefinite number of equidistant parallel line segments, and a solid as made up of an indefinite number of parallel plane areas. Cavalieri's principle provided a simple and speedy alternative to the method of exhaustion, enabling easy calculation of such problems as the area of an ellipse and the volume of a sphere" (Norman 419).

6 [CELSUS, Aurelius Cornelius](#). *De re medica, octo libri eruditissimi ... Q. Sereni Samonici praecepta medica ... Q. Remnii Fannii ... de ponderibus et mensuris*. 2 parts in one volume. Solingen: Johannes Soter, 1538. 8vo (160 x 101 mm). [8], 337 (i. e., 339) [1]; [8], 30, [2] leaves. Signatures: A⁸ a-z⁸ A-T⁸ V⁴ 2A⁸; A-D⁸ including blanks A7-8, V4, and ²D8. Woodcut initials, separate title-page to second part. Contemporary limp vellum with yapp edges, spine title in ink, additionally lettered in ink on



bottom edge (vellum soiled and spotted, minor wear to extremities, lacking ties). Text somewhat browned (stronger to gathering B), occasional spotting, scored contemporary signature in lower margin of title, occasional ink markings and manuscript annotation, small wormtrack at top blank margin of gatherings i-l (affecting one headline letter). Very good, well-margined copy in untouched original binding. (#003239) € 1,800

NLM/Durling 912; Wellcome b11208831 (fragment, first 28 leaves only); B. M. German STC p. 189, not in Waller. VERY RARE EARLY EDITION of Celsus' *De Re Medica* by the first printer in Solingen, Johannes Soter who moved from Cologne to Solingen in 1536 where he started operation of a papermill and printing in 1537. He published about 30 books between 1537 and 1543, mainly of humanistic and medical subjects. The Celsus is one of the earliest books printed by him. "The *De Medicina* is the oldest medical document after the Hippocratic writings. Written about AD 30 it remains the greatest medical treatise from ancient Rome and the first Western history of medicine. Celsus's superb literary style won him the title of Cicero medicorum. *De medicina* deals with diseases treated by diet and regimen and with those amenable to drugs and surgery. The manuscript ... was lost during the Middle-Ages and re-discovered in Milan in 1443." (Garrison-Morton, 20). Celsus' work has gone through many editions, translations, expansions, and adaptations since its first appearance in print in Florence in 1478.

7 [DESCARTES, René](#). *Principia philosophiae*. Amsterdam, L. Elzevir, 1644. [22], 310 pp., printer's device on title, woodcut initials, several woodcut illustrations in text, some full page, bound without the blank leaves b4 and 2Q4. [Bound with:] *Specimina philosophiae: seu Dissertatio de methodo recte regendae rationis, & veritatis in scientiis investigandae: Dioptice et Meteora. Ex Gallico translata, & ab auctore perlecta, variisque in locis emendata*. Amsterdam, L. Elzevier, 1644. [16], 331 [1] pp., printer's device on title, woodcut initials, several woodcut illustrations and diagrams in text, 10 full page. 2 works in 1 volume. 4to (200 x 155 mm). Contemporary full vellum with yapp edges, spine lettered in manuscript, marbled pastedown, flyleaves gone (some soiling and spotting of vellum). Text generally crisp and clean with only very minor occasional spotting, some light dampstaining in places, short clean tear in two leaves, first title slightly dust-soiled at outer margins. A very-good, well-margined copy in untouched binding of its time. (#003249) € 6,500



I.: Norman 622; Guibert 118-119 nr. 1. STCN (5, i.a. BL London). BN Paris (2). Willems 1008. Guibert 104-105 nr. 1. STCN (3, i.a. BL London). BN Paris (5). Willems 1008. NLM/Krivatsy 3116. - FIRST EDITION OF DESCARTES' SYSTEM OF PHYSICS, in which he developed his theory of vortices. Based in part on his then unpublished work *Le monde*, which treated the creation and function of the universe in completely mechanistic terms, Descartes' *Principia* provides a systematic statement of his metaphysics and natural philosophy. The first part, *De principiis cognitionis humanae* (Of the Principles of Human Knowledge) deals with the nature of motion, rest, force, and action. He defines motion in Book II and distinguishes the difference between translation and 'the force that brings about this translation.' Descartes was careful in the *Principia* to qualify his mechanistic Copernican views with the idea that all motion is relative. 'His vortical theory allowed him to argue that since the earth is at rest in its surrounding medium it remains unmoved, although it, together with its entire vortex, necessarily circles the sun' (Norman). Descartes' system represents a truly comprehensive look at the universe in a fundamentally new, mechanistic and non-teleological way. His vortex theory was the starting point for all serious work in physical theory in the mid-17th century, including Newton. The fourth and final part of the work contains the first scientific theory of magnetism.

II.: Norman 623; Guibert, p. 104; NLM/Krivatsy 3116; Tchmerzine II, p. 777; Willems 1008. - FIRST LATIN EDITION of the *Discours de la méthode*, which omits the treatise *Géométrie*. It includes the first appearance of the Cartesian sound-bite: '*cogito, ergo sum*'. Although separate works, these two Elzevir publications often appear together.

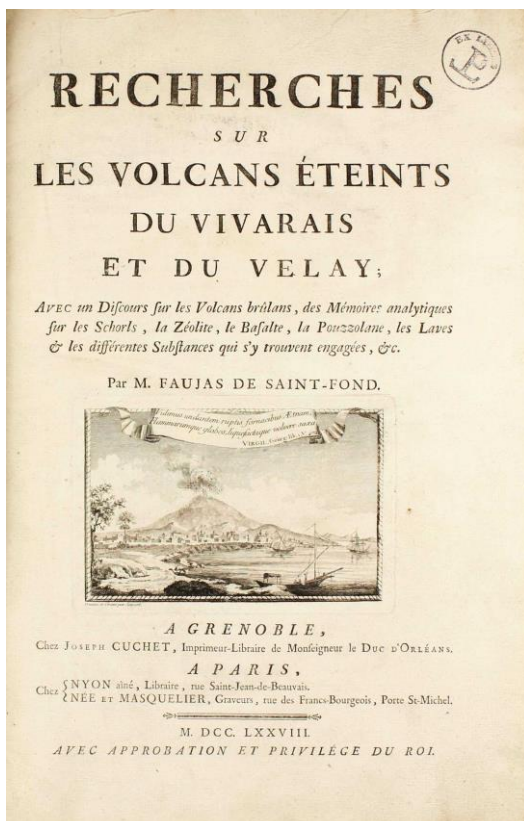
8 [DOPPLER, Christian Andreas](#). I. *Über eine bei jeder Rotation des Fortpflanzungsmittels eintretende eigenthümliche Ablenkung der Licht- und Schallstrahlen, zunächst angewandt auf mehrere theils schon bekannte theils neue Probleme der praktischen Astronomie, ein weiterer Beitrag zur allgemeinen Wellenlehre*. From: *Abhandlungen der königlich böhmischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften*, 5. Series, Vol. 3. Prague: In Commission bei Calve, [1845]. 4to (288 x 223 mm). pp. [3], 420-430. Separate title page, 1 folding lithographed plate. Modern marbled paper-coated boards, new endpapers. Text somewhat browned and spotted mostly to margins, leaves reinforced at gutter. [With:] II. *Über die bisherigen Erklärungs-Versuche des Aberrations-Phänomens*. From: *Abhandlungen der königlich böhmischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften*, 5. Series, Vol. 3. Prague: In Commission bei Calve, [1845]. 4to (290 x 225 mm). pp. [3], 750-765 [1]. Separate title page, 3 text illustrations. Modern marbled paper-coated boards, new endpapers. Text slightly browned in margins, faint spotting, leaves reinforced at gutter. Provenance: *Bibliothèque De Sichel* (old red-ink stamp on title page). [With:] III. *Zwei Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiete der Optik: 1. Optisches Diastemometer. 2. Über ein Mittel, periodische Bewegungen von ungemeiner Schnelligkeit noch wahrnehmbar zu machen und zu bestimmen*. From: *Abhandlungen der königlich böhmischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften*, 5. Series, Vol. 3. Prague: In Commission bei Calve, [1845]. 4to (290 x 225 mm). pp. [3], 770-782. Separate title

page, 1 engraved plate. Modern marbled paper-coated boards, new endpapers. Text slightly browned in margins, faint spotting, leaves reinforced at gutter. [With:] IV. *Über eine wesentliche Verbesserung der katoptrischen Mikroskope*. Offprint from: *Abhandlungen der königlich böhmischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften*, 5. Series, Vol. 4. Prague: In Commission bei Borrosch & Andre, 1845. 4to (290 x 227 mm). pp. [3], 4-38. Original printed wrappers bound in, 6 lithographed plates bound at end. Modern marbled paper-coated boards, new endpapers. Wrappers, text and plates slightly browned, marginal dust-soiled, spotted and foxed, leaves reinforced at gutter. Provenance: Bibliotheque De Sichel (old red-ink stamp on title page). (#003232) € 1,400

I. DSB IV, p.167f.; NDB IV, p.76f. Poggendorff I, 594. FIRST EDITION (journal issue) of this early and important treatise relating to the so-called Doppler effect. In 1842, Christian Doppler (1803-1853) tried to convince astronomers that the effect named after him later was the reason for the color shift detected in double stars between the two partner objects. In his opinion, these stars circle each other so fast that the color of the star moving away from the observer is perceived with a redshift, while the color of the observer approaching star is shifted into the blue region of the spectrum. Doppler's scientific fame is based on the Doppler principle he established for this purpose that relates the observed frequency change of a wave with the movement of the source or that of the observer relative to the medium in which the wave propagates.

The most attractive work published on vulcanology

9 [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 (432 x 290 mm). [8], xviii, [2], 460 pp.,



including 2 engraved vignettes, woodcut initials, approbation leaf, general index, and 20 engraved plates (one double-page). Near contemporary calf, plain spine richly tooled in gilt and with gilt-lettered label, margins and edges of boards tooled in gilt, marbled endpapers, red-sprinkled edges (boards and extremities rubbed and scratched, lower board edges and corners worn). Text and plates generally crisp and clean, just some minor finger soiling, insignificant dampstain at lower margin of a few leaves, very light uneven browning, plate 13 slightly brown-stained from formerly inlaid paper slip. Provenance: collectors stamp of unknown origin on title-page. A fine, wide-margined copy with the plates in strong impressions. (#003229) € 3,700

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).

Important pharmacological Sammelband with early Basel prints of Galen

10 [GALENUS, Claudius](#). Sammelband with three early and rare pharmacological and anatomical works: I. *Opus medicum practicum, varium, vere aureum, et postremae lectionis : Claudii Galeni ... De compositione pharmacorum localium, siue secundum locos, libri decem*. Basel: Froben & Episcopus, 1537. [28], 549, [3] pp., 1 illustration in text, woodcut initials. Signatures: a⁴ *¹⁰ b-y⁶ z⁸ A-Z⁶ &⁴. Colophon on &3r, printer's device on title and &4r. Cornarius' commentary has separate title page. II.



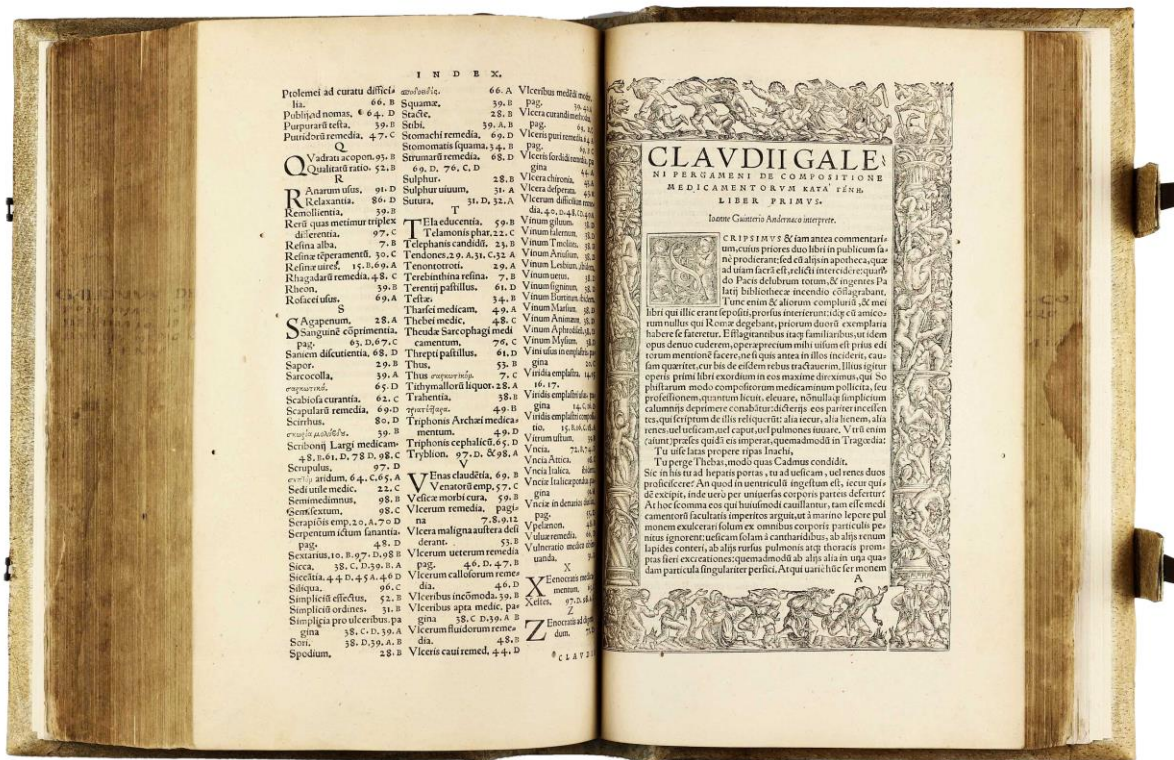
De anatomicis administrationibus libri novem. De constitutione artis medicae liber. De theriaca, ad Pisonem commentariolus. De pulsibus, ad medicinae candidatos liber. Basel: Andreas Cratander, 1531. [4], 87 (i. e. 86) leaves, title and final leaf recto with printer's device, fine pictorial woodcut border on p.1, woodcut initials. Signatures: [alpha]⁴ a-n⁶ o⁸. III. *Medicorum principis, De compositione medicamentorum [kata genē] lib. VII*. Basel: Andreas Cratander, 1530. [4], 99, [3] leaves, title and final leaf recto with printer's device, fine pictorial woodcut border on p.1, woodcut initials. Signatures: a⁴ A-R⁶. Folio (306 x 210 mm). Bound in contemporary pigskin over wooden boards, expertly restored with most of original leather preserved and laid down, new brass clasps and catches, new endpapers (original flyleaf loosely inserted), contemporary hand-lettering to fore-edge. Little even browning of text, minor worming throughout, stronger to work III, which however doesn't affect legibility of the text. Final 16 leaves of work III with paper repairs to blank fore-margin and lower corner, with the 6 final leaves additionally cleaned and silked. A few near contemporary ink marginalia throughout. A well preserved copy in its original binding of three rare and important works by Galen. (#003218) € 7,500

I. NLM/Durling 1863. FIRST COMPLETE EDITION of Galen's pharmacological work in the translation by Janus Cornarius to which is added a commentary by him. A first Latin translation of the complete 10 books by Johannes Guinterius of Andernach was printed in Paris by Simon Colines already in 1535 after a first part of 7 books dealing with the composition of drugs was published in 1530 by the same printer and reprinted by Cratander the same year in Basel (see III). At the time of publication, Cornarius did not know of the Guinterius' translation printed two year before by Colines in Paris and assumed his was the first, revealed by his dedication of the commentary to the Landgraf Philipp von Hessen in Nordhausen (see *Griechischer Geist aus Basler Pressen*, Universitätsbibliothek Basel, GG 336). "Three major works on materia medica by Galen still survive: *On the Nature and Powers of Simple Medications*, *On the Composition of Medications according to Places*, and *On the Composition of Medications according to Kind* ... From the theoretical standpoint, *On the Nature and Powers of Simple Medications* is of particular relevance ... Galen's concept of drug action rests ultimately on the same theoretical foundation as does his theory of the structure of the body - the four elements/elemental qualities as the fundamental components of matter. A medication (or drug) acts on the krosis of the body or body part of the patient being treated according to the allopathic principle articulated by Hippocrates - opposites cure opposites. Each medication has specific properties and powers (dunameis), and in Galen's scheme, four degrees of intensity. In treatment, attention must be given to the issue of matching the intensity of the medication with the severity of the dyskrasia. With compound as opposed to simple medications, it is more difficult to determine what the overall effect will be, inasmuch as mixture itself may alter the powers of the individual components. Galen also makes a distinction between the basic and the derivative properties of a drug, the latter being its effect on the body. The science of pharmacology is then about the investigation of the basic and derivative properties of simple and compound drugs so that they can be applied

to the diagnosed disorder in a systematic and rational manner." (Johnston, Ian: *Galen, On the Constitution of the Art of Medicine. The Art of Medicine. A Method of Medicine to Glaucou*, Harvard Univ. Press, 2019, p.137-8)

II. NLM/Durling 1786; Garrison-Morton 359 (for Colines edition). FIRST OR SECOND SEPARATE EDITION in Latin, "translated by Johann Guinter von Andernach, of Galen's dissection manual, in which Galen both described his dissection techniques and described anatomical details that were previously unknown. Guinter was able to translate the first eight and one-half books, which survived in Greek, of Galen's original text which was written in 15 books . . . Some authorities date Colines's edition as 1532. Guinter's translation also appeared in Basel from the press of Andreas Cratander in 1531 with Guinter's translations of 3 other works by Galen as *Claudii Galeni Pergameni De anatomicis administrationibus libri novem; De constitutione artis medicae liber; De Theriaca, ad Pisonem commentariolus; De pulsibus, ad medicinae candidatos liber*. Galen's anatomical writings are a repository of all contemporary knowledge, together with some of his own views and discoveries. He had a good knowledge of osteology and myology, some knowledge of angiology and less of zoology. Although not to be regarded as the founder of the science of anatomy, he is nevertheless its first important witness." (Garrison-M).

III. NLM/Durling 1785; Garrison-Morton 11083. FIRST SEPARATE EDITION in Latin of "Galen's *De compositione medicamentorum*, On the Composition of medicines, translated by William Winter of Andernach, to which was added Galen's treatise on weights and measures translated by humanist Andrea Alciato. Durling cites another edition of Guinter's translation published in Paris by Simon de Colines, also in 1530." (Garrison-M).

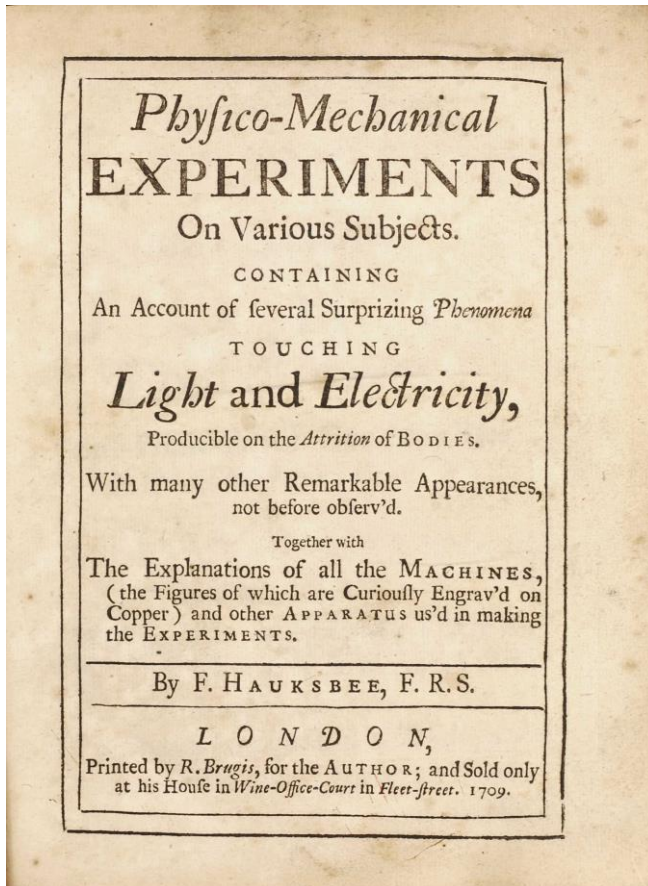


11 [GUILLEMEAU, Jacques](#). *Les oeuvres de chirurgie avec les portraits et figures de toutes les parties du corps humain, & des instrumens nécessaires au chirurgien*. Rouen: Jean Viret et al., 1649. Folio (360 x 234 mm). [52], 1-167 [1], 32, 169-863 [1], [32] pp. Title printed in red and black and with large woodcut vignette, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, 21 full-page anatomical engravings, 11 full-page engravings of instruments and 14 smaller woodcut illustrations of surgical instruments in text. Signatures: a⁸ A-C⁶ G⁸ H-O⁶ *i-viii² P-Z⁶ 2A-4D⁶ 4E⁴. Blank leaves C6 and S5 present. Contemporary mottled calf, spine lettered in gilt and with 6 raised bands gilt in compartments (rebacked preserving original spine, corners repaired, extremities rubbed). Light even browning of text, title-page somewhat spotted and soiled and with small holes at gutter not affecting text, occasional minor marginal dampstaining and scattered spotting, small tear in lower blank margin of leaf Aa1, a few light pencil markings. Provenance: illegible inscription on title-page and first flyleaf. Very good, wide margined copy. (#003226) € 2,500

NLM/Krivatsy 5138; Wellcome III, p. 179; Cushing G456. SECOND EDITION. Jacques Guillemeau was the most eminent pupil of Ambroise Paré as well as his son-in-law. He was physician to three French Kings. His classic contributions to obstetrics, dentistry, and ophthalmology are all contained in this volume. The anatomical plates are derived from Vesalius and the plates of instruments from Par. See Garrison-Morton 3669 for his contribution to dentistry, 5818 for his work on ophthalmology, which had been the first French book on the subject, and 6145.1 for his contribution to obstetrics.

One of the most important early works on electricity

12 [HAUKSBEE, Francis](#). *Physico-Mechanical Experiments on Various Subjects. Containing an Account of several Surprizing Phenomena touching Light and Electricity*. London: R. Brugis for the



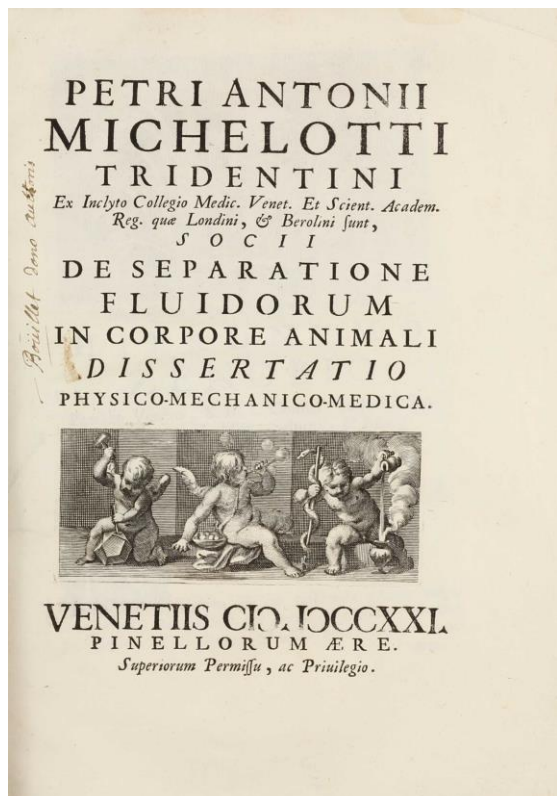
author, 1709. 4to (203 x 159 mm). [14], 194 pp. Small engraved plate inserted between pp. 160 & 161 and 7 folding engraved plates at the end. Bound without blanks. Contemporary panelled calf (hinges restored, leather rubbed and worn). Text slightly browned and spotted throughout, a few pages foxed, clean tear to plate II repaired. A very good copy in contemporary binding. (#003215) € 6,500

Norman 1020; Wheeler Gift 232; Duveen p.282; Gedeon pp. 92-93. RARE FIRST EDITION OF 'ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EARLY WORKS ON ELECTRICITY' (Duveen). Hauksbee was indebted to Isaac Newton for some of his theoretical ideas, while the results of his important experiments in electroluminescence, static electricity and capillarity in turn influenced Newton's revisions and additions to the new editions of his *Principia* and *Opticks*. Hauksbee was the first to demonstrate the optical effects produced by the passage of electricity through rarified air. "His demonstration of the efficacy of glass in producing frictional electricity opened the way for the work of Gray, Dufay and Franklin, and his discoveries in capillarity influenced Laplace nearly

one hundred years later" (Norman). The improved airpump which Hauksbee described and illustrated was based on his discovery of the lateral communication of motion in air. His illustration of the optical effects of the passage of electricity through air was, in Duveen's view, "the starting point of modern researches, X-rays and the constitution of the atom."

Author's presentation copies in Sammelband

13 [MICHELOTTI, Pietro Antonio](#). *De separatione fluidorum in corpore animali dissertatio physico-mechanico-medica*. Venice: Giovanni Antonio Pinelli, 1721. [8], 362, [2] pp. Including half title, engraved frontispiece, title with engraved vignette, engraved headpieces, woodcut initials and tailpieces, errata leaf, one folding engraved plate. Handwritten index bound after second work. Signatures: [pi]4, A-Y8, z6. Text and plates crisp and clean, small waterstain to top margin of a few pages, finger soiling to p.137, few ink marginalia in contemporary hand, errata corrected in text. Inscribed on title-page "Bouillet - dono authoris." [Bound with:] **BERNOULLI, Johannes**. *De motu musculorum, de effervescentia & fermentatione dissertationes physico-mechanica... accedunt Petri Antonii Michelotti*. Venice, 1721. [24], 123 (1) pp., half-title, title with engraved vignette, engraved headpieces, woodcut initials and tailpieces, 1 folding plate, errata on H6v. Signatures: [pi]4, *8, A-G8

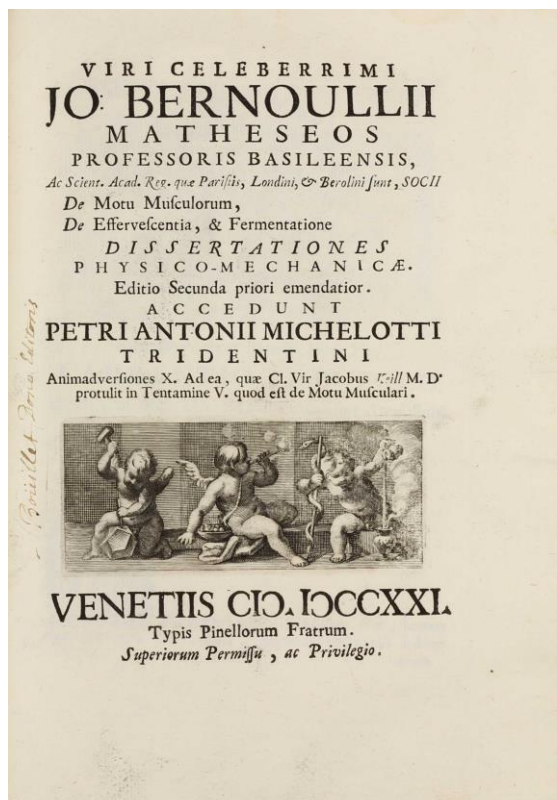


H6. Text and plate crisp and clean. Inscribed on title-page: Bouillet - dono editoris." [Bound with:] **SCHREIBER, Johann Friedrich**. *Observationes et cogitata de Pestilentia quae annis MDCCXXXVIII et MDCCXXXIX in Ucraina grassata est*. St-Petersburg: Typis Academiae Scientiarum, 1740. 45, [1] pp. Signatures: A-F4 [-F4], without final blank F4. 3 works and 5 short dissertations bound in one volume. 4to (270 x 195 mm). Contemporary vellum, spine with gilt-lettered morocco label, red-dyed edges (upper hinge split towards foot of spine, upper board with approx. 3 cm portion of vellum lost at foot, boards somewhat bowed, extremities and corners worn). Provenance: Bouillet, first two works presented by Michelotti according to inscriptions on titles. A very clean and crisp copy internally with wide margins. (#003224) € 1,500

I + II. WELLCOME, IV-131; BLAKE P.44 ET 304; OSLER, 2024 ET 3405. Riccardi II, 158. FIRST EDITION of Michelotti's treatise on the separation of fluids in animal bodies in which he deals with the function of the glandular organs. For iatro-mechanics, secretion is an essentially mechanical phenomenon, consisting in the selective separation of

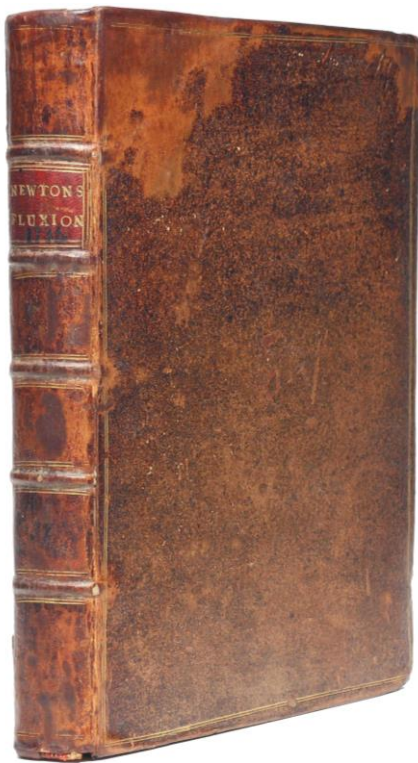
specific particles of fluid circulating in the vessels: they profess that blood already contains all the constituents and components of the various secretions, which can be found in blood plasma filtrates. Michelotti's teacher at Padua University Jacob Hermann, a disciple of Jacques Bernoulli, introduced him to differential and integral calculus and to two fundamental texts for the new iatro-mechanical doctrine, the Treaties *De motu musculorum* (1694) and *From effervescentia and fermentation* (1690) by Johann Bernoulli. In addition, Hermann revealed to him some original demonstrations that Michelotti later attributed in his essay *De separatione fluidorum*. By Hermann's means Michelotti was able to establish epistolary ties with Johann Bernoulli in 1714, and with Leibniz the following year. His correspondence with Bernoulli continued until the end of 1725 and was valuable to him,

not only for the development of the *De separatione fluidorum*, but also for the compilation of his *Animadversiones* which he annexed to the second edition (Venice, 1721) of the two treatises of Bernoulli. On pp. 347-51 is a letter by Georg Wilhelm Leibniz that makes reference to the work of the Scottish physician Archibald Pitcairn, who had adopted the 'hydraulic' theory of medicine. In September 1715 Leibniz exchanged letters with the Venetian mathematician and physician Pietro Angelo Michelotti on the subject of the separation of fluids. Leibniz's reply to Michelotti is entitled *De secretione animalis*.



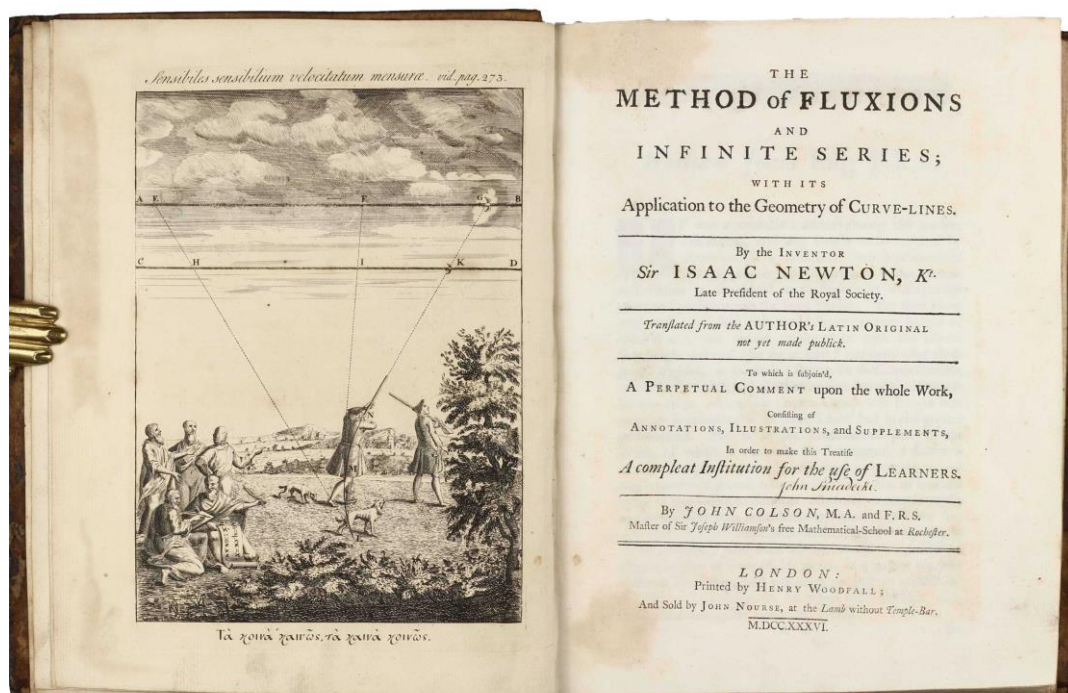
III. NLM/Blake 409. RARE FIRST EDITION of Schreiber's observations of the plague epidemic in St. Petersburg, 1737-39. Dissertations: BARON, Theodoro. *Uni et trino, virgini deiparae. An humor perspiratorius sit excrementitius?* Drop title. Typis Quillau, 1742, 4 pp. LALOUETTE, Petro. *An nutrimentum tandem detrimenti corporis causa?* Typis Quillau, 1743, 4 pp. DE MAGNY, Guillelmo. *An sperma ceti narcoticis...* Typis Quillau, [1744]. 4 pp. FRECHEVILLE, Claudio de la Vigne de. *An noxia, febri maligna, vomitoria?* Typis Quillau, 1744, 4 pp. BARON, Hyacinto Theodoro. *An omnes ante maturitatem parotides apiendae.* Typis Quillau, 1744, 4 pp., large woodcut vignette.

14 [NEWTON, Isaac](#). *The Method of Fluxions and Infinite Series; with its Application to the Geometry of Curve-lines*. Translated from the author's Latin original not yet made publick. To which is subjoin'd, a perpetual comment upon the whole work, consisting of annotations, illustrations, and



supplements, in order to make this treatise a compleat institution for the use of learners. By John Colson... London: Printed by Henry Woodfall; and sold by John Nourse, 1736. 4to (245 x 185 mm). iv, ix-xxiv, 1-140 [2], [143]-[144], [1] 144-339 [1], [2] pp. Engraved plate bound as frontispiece facing title, several woodcut diagrams in text, woodcut initials, head-and tailpieces, divisional title, errata/advertisement leaf [T]₂ here bound at the end. Contemporary sprinkled calf, spine and boards ruled in gilt, gilt-lettered morocco spine label, original endpapers preserved, red-sprinkled edges (minor repair to binding, boards rubbed, hinges cracked but cords holding, minor wear to corners and spine ends). Frontispiece slightly brown-stained at fore-margin, text with occasional faint spotting, but generally very clean and crisp throughout. Provenance: John Pniadecki (neat inscription on title page). A fine copy in virtually unrestored original binding. (#003241) € 42,000

Babson 171; Norman 1595; Wallis 232; Honeyman 2427. FIRST EDITION. Newton's *Methodus Fluxionum* was originally prepared in 1671, but remained unpublished until this English translation by John Colson. In it he presents a method of determining the magnitudes of finite quantities by the velocities of their generating motions. Newton prepared this treatise for the use of learners just before his death and entrusted the Latin manuscript to Henry Pemberton, who never published it. The original text was not published in Latin until 1779. "Written in 1671, Newton's *Fluxions* is a key document in the controversy over whether Newton or Leibnitz had priority in discovering differential calculus. Newton did not publish anything on the calculus until after 1700, whereas Leibnitz began publishing papers on the subject in 1684; however, Leibnitz's manuscript notes on the calculus date back only to 1673, eight years after Newton began investigating the subject. By 1671, Newton was in a position to give his clearest statement to date of the fundamental problem of the calculus, and to present a successful general method. The second half of *Fluxions* is occupied by John Colson's 'perpetual comment' on Newton's work; however, Wallis mentions an issue (Wallis 232.1) without Colson's commentary" (Norman 1595). Colson writes in his preface to the present work: "I thought it highly injurious to the memory and reputation of the great Author, as well as invidious to the glory of our own Nation, that so curious and useful a piece should be any longer suppress'd and confined to a few private hands."





15 [PUISEUX, Pierre](#). *Recherches sur l'origine probable des formations lunaires*. Offprint from: *Annales de l'Observatoire de Paris. Memoires*; vol. 22. Paris: Gauthier-Villars et fils, 1896. 66 pp., 15 photographic images (1 heliogravure and 14 collotypes) of the moon on 10 leaves of plates, each plate with printed overlay with principal features marked and named, caption title on first page. Plain printed wrappers. Very good copy. (#003212) € 1,500

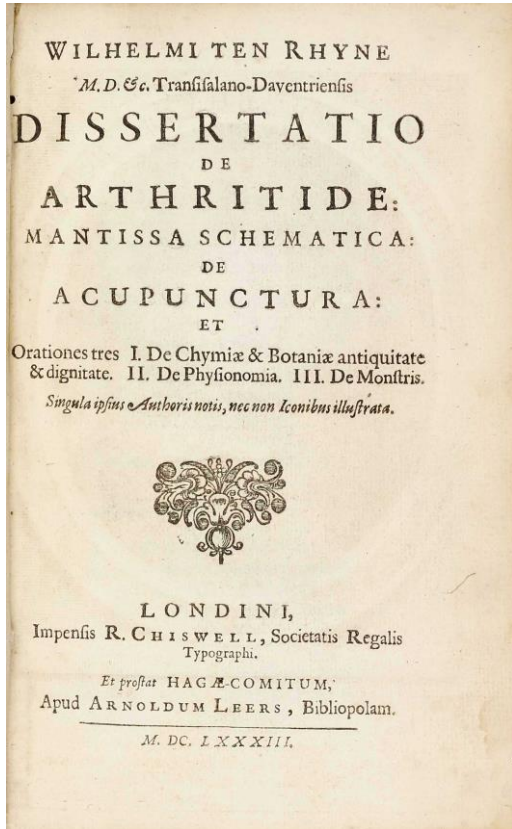
VERY RARE FIRST AND ONLY EDITION. This is the offprint issue (the journal issue has a different pagination, C.1-C.64). In terms of richness of detail, the heliogravure (with deep plate impression) of the three-quarter moon on plate XV is one of the most amazing photographic reproduction produced up to that time. The offprint of Puiseux's paper is of exceptional rarity. We could not trace any copy at auction. OCLC/Worldcat lists only one location (Milan University).

16 [QUETELET, Lambert Adolphe Jacques](#). *Sur l'homme et le développement de ses facultés, ou essai de physique sociale*. Two parts in one volume. Paris: Bachelier, 1835. 8vo (209 x 130 mm). [4], xii, 327 [1]; [4], viii, 327 [1] pp., including half-titles and 6 folding plates, of which 4 are engraved and 2 lithographed. Near contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spine with two lettering pieces lettered in gilt, sprinkled edges, marbled endpapers (upper hinge split but cords holding, slight rubbing to extremities). Text slightly browned in margins, occasional minor spotting, one plate somewhat foxed, tear in p. 323/4 of first part slightly affecting frame of table, a few clean short tears elsewhere, few pages with finger-soiling, lower blank corner of 3 leaves and blank fore-margin of one leaf torn with loss, a few light pencil markings. Very good copy. (#003246) € 2,900

Kress C.4017; Einaudi 4601; Palgrave III, 247; Garrison-Morton 1698.1; DSB XI, p.237. - EXCEPTIONALLY RARE FIRST EDITION of Quetelet's foundation work of social statistics. He was among the first to apply statistics to social science, planning what he called "social physics". His goal was to understand the statistical laws underlying such phenomena as crime rates, marriage rates or suicide rates. He wanted to explain the values of these variables by other social factors. "With Quetelet's work of 1835 a new era in statistics began. It presented a new technique of statistics or, rather, the first technique at all. The material was thoughtfully elaborated, arranged according to certain preestablished principles, and made comparable ... Quetelet's average man became a slogan in nineteenth-century discussions on social science ... Quetelet's impact on nineteenth century thinking can in a certain sense be compared with Descartes's in the seventeenth century" (DSB XI, p.237).

The first western book dealing with acupuncture

17 [RHIJNE, Willem ten \(TEN RHYNE\)](#). *Dissertatio de arthritide: Mantissa schematica: De acupunctura: et orationes tres, I. De chymia ac botaniac antiquitate & dignitate: II. De physiognomia: III. De monstris*. London: R. Chiswell / Den Hague: Arnold Leers, 1683. 8vo (183 x 110 mm). [46], 334 pp. Signatures: A⁸ a-b⁸ B-Y⁸. Title page with small woodcut vignette, 6 folding engraved plates, of which 5 showing acupuncture points, final blank Y8. Lacking the engraved frontispiece portrait only. Contemporary calf, expertly rebacked, spine with 5 raised bands, richly gilt and with gilt-lettered morocco label (little rubbing to extremities), red and brown sprinkled edges, original endpapers. Text little browned only, occasional minor spotting, small worm track at blank gutter, short tears at fold of plates. Nice copy. (#003223) € 8,500



Norman 2062; Garrison-Morton 6374.10; NLM/Krivatsy 9603 (imperfect copy); Waller 9518; Wellcome IV, p. 517; Wing R-1326. - VERY RARE FIRST EDITION OF THE EARLIEST PUBLISHED TREATISE ON CHINESE AND JAPANESE MEDICINE WRITTEN BY A EUROPEAN. Our copy of the rare variant with the two-printer's title-page including Arnoldus Leers of Den Hague and without the author's portrait as often. The first edition was published simultaneously in London and Den Hague. From 1674 to 1676 Ten Rhijne served as resident physician at Deshima, the trading station of the Dutch East India Company at Nagasaki Bay, and the only channel for the exchange of scientific information between Europe and

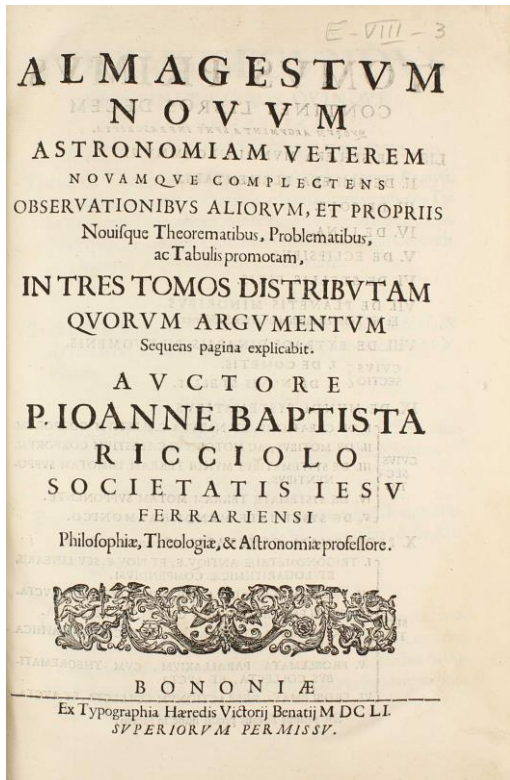
Japan during the Floating Kingdom's two centuries of self-imposed isolation. "Ten Rhijne's treatise provided the Western world with its first detailed descriptions of Japanese and Chinese medicine, including acupuncture and moxibustion ... Ten Rhijne correctly described acu-tracts but confused them with blood-vessels, a misidentification that persisted in later Western studies of acupuncture ... he also attempted to find a link between Chinese medicine and the Western Galenic-Aristotelian medical tradition by translating 'Yang' as 'innate heat' and 'Yin' as 'radical moisture'" (Norman 2062). The engravings are the first Western illustrations of the acu-points (those of Cleyer's *Specimen medicinarum sinicarum* (1682) show acu-tracts only). Although published a year later than Cleyer's better-known compilation of Boym's translations of Chinese medical texts, ten Rhijne's treatise is possibly the more important of the two works, as it represents the first attempt by a European to reconcile the widely divergent philosophies of Asian and European medicine.

Europe and Japan during the Floating Kingdom's two centuries of self-imposed isolation. "Ten Rhijne's treatise provided the Western world with its first detailed descriptions of Japanese and Chinese medicine, including acupuncture and moxibustion ... Ten Rhijne correctly described acu-tracts but confused them with blood-vessels, a misidentification that persisted in later Western studies of acupuncture ... he also attempted to find a link between Chinese medicine and the Western Galenic-Aristotelian medical tradition by translating 'Yang' as 'innate heat' and 'Yin' as 'radical moisture'" (Norman 2062). The engravings are the first Western illustrations of the acu-points (those of Cleyer's *Specimen medicinarum sinicarum* (1682) show acu-tracts only). Although published a year later than Cleyer's better-known compilation of Boym's translations of Chinese medical texts, ten Rhijne's treatise is possibly the more important of the two works, as it represents the first attempt by a European to reconcile the widely divergent philosophies of Asian and European medicine.



Naming the moon: the basis for the system of lunar nomenclature still in use

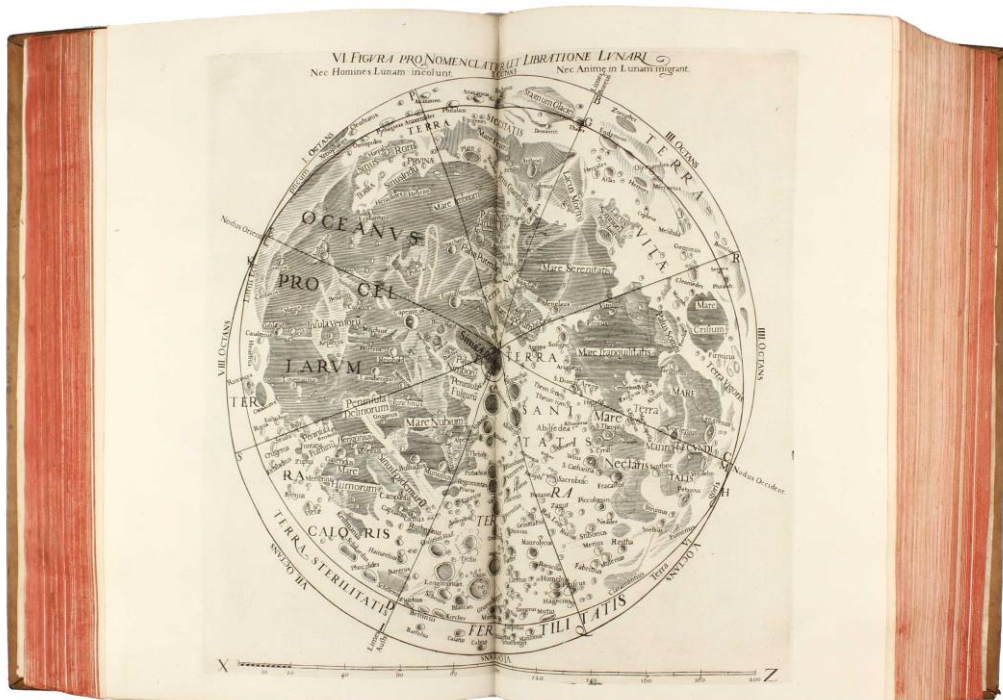
18 [RICCIOLI, Giambattista](#). *Almagestum novum astronomiam veterem novamque complectens observationibus aliorum et propriis*. Bologna: Heirs of V. Benatius, 1651. Volume one (all published) in 2 volumes, Folio (357 x 243 mm). [12], xlvii [1], 763 (i.e. 771) [1]; [6], xviii, 675 [1] pp. Engraved



frontispiece by F. Curtus in each volume, engraved arms on dedication leaves, 2 fine engraved double-page lunar maps by Domenico Fontana after Francesco Maria Grimaldi, each mounted on a guard, numerous woodcut diagrams in text. Bound in uniform contemporary calf, spines 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, very light dampstaining to blank margin of a few leaves, two clean tears in first frontispiece backed with paper on blank verso, worm-track in first 3 leaves of vol. II, brown stain at top inner margin of about a third of vol. II. Provenance: Peter and Margarete Braune (bookplate on front pastedown). A fine, clean copy. (#003207) € 19,500

Linda Hall, *The face of the moon*, 7; Cinti 124; Riccardi I (2), 371; De Backer & Sommervogel VI:1798; Houzeau-L. 9223; Norman 1826. - FIRST EDITION of one of the most important anti-Copernican works: "Riccioli's scientific career epitomized the conflict between the old astronomy and the new: as a Jesuit committed to church doctrine, Riccioli was among the most

vehement opponents of Copernican and Galilean theory, but as astronomer, Riccioli recognized that Copernican theory provided the simplest and best mathematical model of the solar system" (Norman). "Riccioli designed a series of experiments by which he hoped to disprove Galileo's conclusions, but instead he ratified them" (DSB). This work was the first to state that no water existed on the moon. "The Riccioli moon map is historically of great importance, since it provided the basis for the system of lunar nomenclature still in use. It is more properly referred to as the Riccioli/Grimaldi map, since the Jesuit optician Francesco Grimaldi was apparently responsible for the map itself, while fellow-Jesuit Riccioli invented the names (and wrote the book in which the map appeared). Thus the Sea of Tranquility (Mare Tranquillitatis) traversed by the Apollo astronauts acquired its name here, as Mare Tranquillitatis, as did such prominent lunar craters as Plato, Ptolemaeus, and Tycho" (Linda Hall 7).



The Strasbourg forgery

19 [VAN LANGREN, Michiel Florentzoon](#). *Plenilunii Lumina Austriaca Philippica*. [Strasbourg], [ca. 1645]. 477 x 406 mm. Single broad sheet of laid paper with engraved lunar map, paper with grapes watermarks. Very little even browning, a few insignificant spots, central vertical fold, faint vertical crease, a few minute holes (only visible when the map is held up to light). Overall a fine copy of this rare lunar map. (#003217) € 8,000

Exceptionally rare Strasbourg forgery of Michiel Van Langren's pioneering map of the Moon, obviously copied directly from a third-state example of the original in the library of the University of Strasbourg. A Flemish astronomer and engineer born into a well-known family of cartographers, Van Langren set out to create a more accurate, scientific representation of the lunar surface based on the latest telescopic observations. Based on 30 of his own drawings of various lunar phases, his work was one of the first maps of the Moon. Although the text beneath his original map, published in a limited run in 1645, explicitly forbade unauthorized copies, this example appears to be just that. Van Langren based his place names on saints, royalty, scientists, patrons, and other people of note. He even named one of the seas, Mare Langreni, after his own family. "This copy, which is devoid of the five quotations and lengthy explanatory text of the original, is clearly a counterfeit map, not only because of the missing legend, but also because the engraving is inferior and the transcription sloppy, several names being mis-spelled or absent. An intriguing point is that six of Van Langren's original names have been replaced by entirely new names" (Whitaker, p.40-41). References: Ewen A. Whitaker, *Mapping and Naming the Moon*, 1999, p. 40-43.



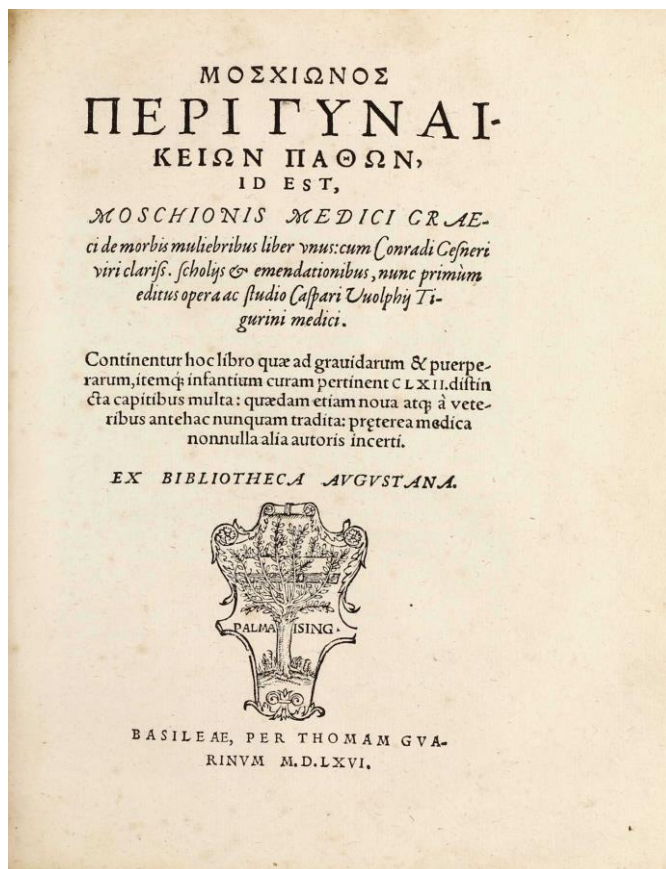
20 [VESALIUS, Andreas](#). *Icones anatomicae. Ediderunt Academia Medicinae Nova-Eboracensis et Bibliotheca Universitatis Monacensis*. Munich: The Bremer Press for the New York Academy of Medicine and the University of Munich Library, 1934 [i.e., 1935]. Large Folio (550 x 385 mm). Woodcut portrait of the author, 82 woodcut illustrations, 10 heliotype plates, woodcut title-pages by Jos. Lehnacker, 8 leaves of index. Original publisher's half pigskin, upper cover lettered (foot of spine slightly bumped, without folding case). All pages uncut. No. LXXXVI of 110 Roman numbered copies of the Munich variant (total print run 725 copies), without (as called for) explanatory text that was only added to those 615 copies made for the American market. A fine copy. (#003228) € 3,000

Cushing VI.A.-16 (American ed.); Norman 2145 (American ed.); Lehnacker 39. Schauer II, 71. - Printed from 227 of the original woodblocks used for Vesalius's *De humani corporis fabrica* and his *Epitome* which were tragically destroyed during World War II. The impressions in this modern fine press edition are darker and clearer than the original 1543 and 1555 editions of the *Fabrica*. "When in 1932 Dr. S. W. Lambert of New York became interested in making a study of the capital initials, it was suggested by the late Leonard L. Mackall that a renewed search might be made for the wood-blocks in the Munich Library. Though these initial blocks were not found, the search unexpectedly disclosed the full-page blocks engraved for the *Epitome* which, because of their large size, had been separately stored. At the request of the New York Academy of Medicine, permission was given by the Munich authorities to have prints struck off from all of the original blocks that had so far come to light for the purposes of an Atlas to be issued by Dr. Willy Wiegand at the celebrated Bremer Presse at Munich. This *de luxe* publication, printed on paper 'specially made from the best hempen fibres,' possibly serves to overemphasize the part played by Jan Stephan van Calcar and to minimize that of Vesalius, though to be sure the colophon on this occasion, were there one, should have read 'sumptibus Academicis Medicince Nova'Eboracensis' rather than 'sumptibus Stephani Calcarensis.' From the estimated 277 original wood-blocks, only 50 were missing, including the portrait which has been reproduced in facsimile. For ease of comparison, the two frontispieces from the 1543 and 1555 editions are printed enface, the wood-block for the latter having been loaned for the purpose by the Louvain Library." (Cushing, *A bio-bibliography of Andreas Vesalius*, p.107).



21 [WOLFF, Caspar / MOSCHION](#). *Gynaeciorum, hoc est, de mulierum tum aliis, tum gravidarum, parientium & Puerperarum affectibus & morbis... / Moschionis Peri gynaikeion pathon* [Greek for: *De morbis mulieribus liber unus*]. Basel: Thomas Guarinus, 1566. Two works in one volume. 4to (207 x 164 mm). [10] leaves, 868 columns, [22]; [8], 63 [1] pages. Signatures: α - β^4 γ^2 a-z⁴ A-Z⁴ 2A-2L⁴, *⁴ α - θ^4 . Second work printed in Greek and Latin and with separate title and pagination, printer's woodcut device on titles and at end of first work, woodcut illustrations in text. Bound in contemporary flexible vellum with the spine titled in manuscript (vellum wrinkled, soiled and spotted and with the yapp edge plus about 1 cm of the upper cover cut away). Text little browned and occasionally spotted, first leaves dog-eared, minor paper defects and fraying of blank fore-margin of first 4 and final 2 leaves restored, a few insignificant dampstains at lower margin, text markings on 4 pages, repaired clean tear in gatherings z and A, 16 leaves with small holes costing a few letters recto-verso, which however does not impair legibility of text. Provenance: Dr. Francoise Moutier (engraved bookplate to front pastedown). Still very good copy in untouched binding. (#003225) € 4,500

Norman 2256; NLM/Durling 2252, 3320; Garrison-Morton 6011, 6136; Hoffmann II, 601; Waller 3897; Wellcome I, 4465. RARE FIRST EDITION of the first encyclopedia of gynecology and obstetrics, also containing the first



edition of the work by Moschion, dating from the 6th century A.D., "the earliest text specifically for midwives, based on the teachings of Soranus, the greatest obstetrical writer of antiquity" (Garrison-Morton). Other texts in this collection are by Albucassis, Trotula, Rocheus, Bonaciolus, Cleopatra and Sylvius.

"Conrad Gesner gathered together the most important works on woman's diseases with the intent to publish them in a single volume, but he died before realizing his plan. He left the completion of the project to his literary executor Caspar Wolff, who added several sections on obstetrics and published the collection the year after Gesner's death. *Gynaeciorum* includes the editio princeps of Moschion's *De mulierum passionibus liber*; Moschion (fl. A.D. 500) abbreviated and translated the work of the Greek physician Soranus (d. A.D. 138), the first to specialize in gynecology and obstetrics. Composed ca. A.D. 580, Moschion's treatise presented Soranus's ideas in a popular catechism form, translated into Latin for the use of 'Latin matrons and obstetricians unskilled in the Greek tongue.' It also contained illustrations of the female reproductive organs and of the fetus in utero that may have dated back to classical times. These illustrations, copied and recopied in later manuscripts, were adopted with little change by the obstetric writers of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries." (Norman 2256).

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