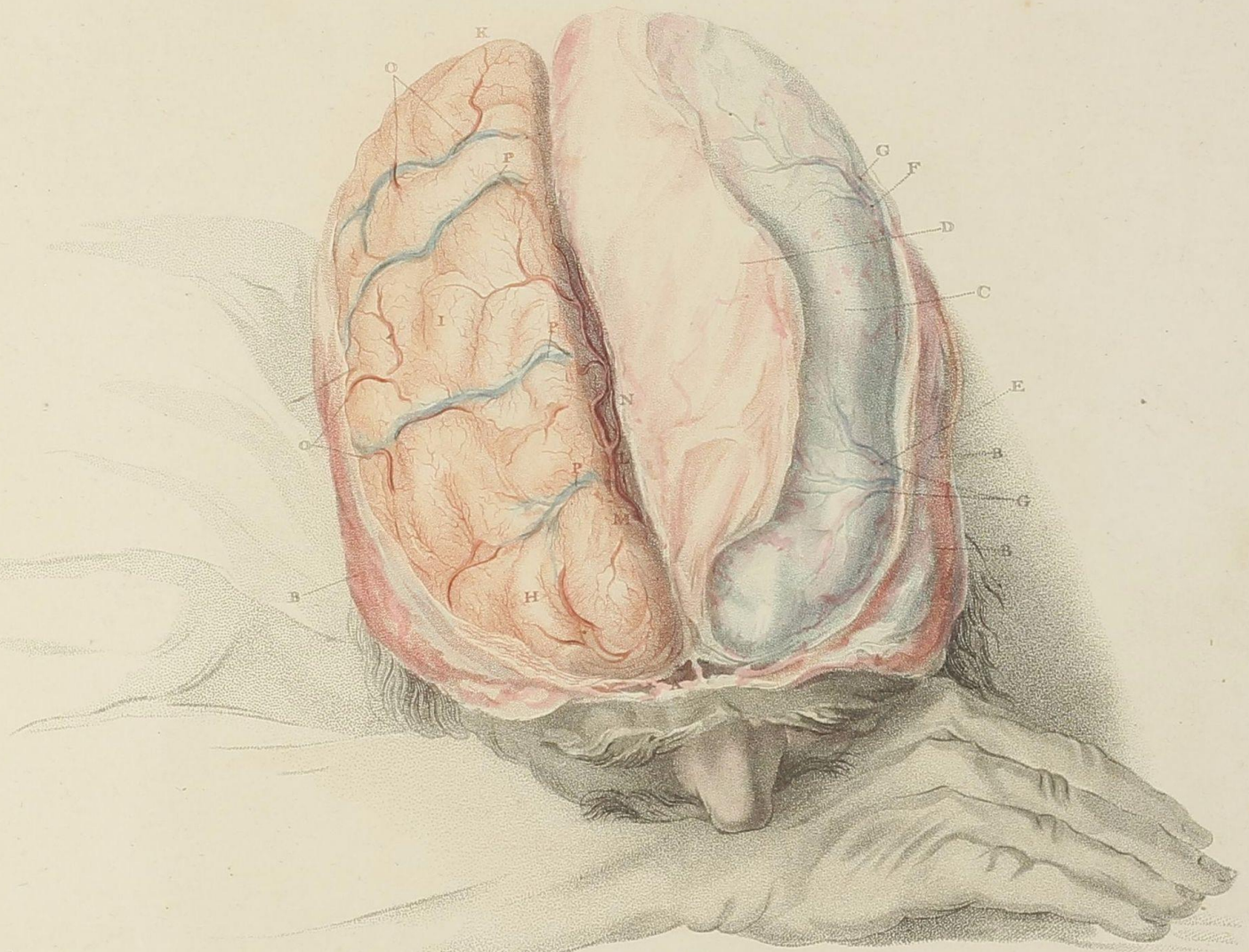




Plate 1.



J. Wandelaar del.

J. Wandelaar sculp.

London, 1825. Published by Messrs. G. & J. Van Nostrand, 6 Ave. du Port, New York.

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<i>Dibner / Horblit</i> :.....	13, 24, 34

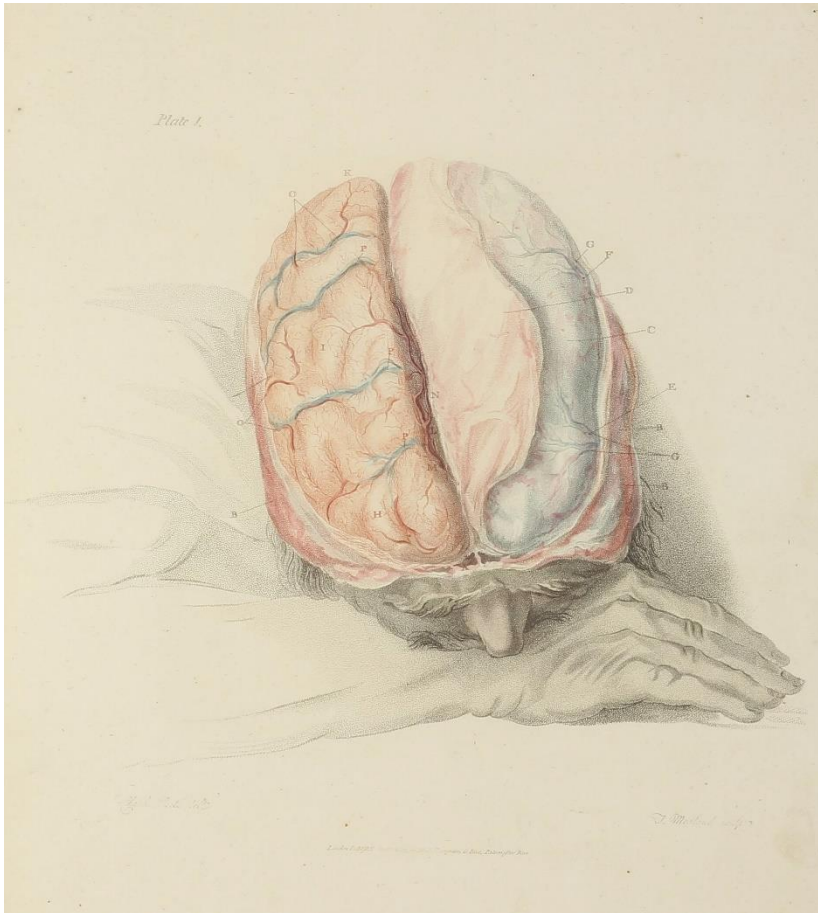
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1 **BELL, Charles.** *The Anatomy of the Brain, Explained in a Series of Engravings.* London: T.N. Longman and O. Rees, 1802. 4to (307 x 245 mm). vii [1], 87 [1] pp., 12 stipple-engraved plates (11 printed in colours and finished by hand) by T. Medland, John Stewart, W. Archibald and others after Bell. All edges uncut. Rebacked contemporary plain boards, gilt-lettered morocco spine label (extremities worn, edges scuffed and bumped, boards soiled), original endpapers. Text and plates only little age-toned, minor dust soiling mostly to edges, finger soiling to title and page margins, occasional minor spotting, plate XII soiled. Provenance: James Tait Goodrich (bookplate tipped to front pastedown, Natural Science Department, Rio de Janeiro (sticker pasted to upper title), Hugo Miller (ink stamp on title). Very good copy. (#003487) € 7000



Norman 168; Heirs of Hippocrates 1297; Waller 890; Wellcome II, p 315; Notable medical books from the Lilly Library, p.165. - FIRST EDITION of this important work by Bell, with among the most detailed illustrations of their type to date. Bell studied the brain and the nervous system throughout his life and discovered the two distinct types of nerves, sensory and motor. "In this work Bell displays both his descriptive and artistic capabilities. The twelve aquatint plates (eleven of them hand-colored) were engraved by Thomas Medland after Bell's own drawings and constitute what is probably Bell's most beautiful work on neuroanatomy and one of the most beautifully illustrated in the entire literature" (Heirs of Hippocrates 1297). "The anatomical work of Bell was the most important in the British Isles during the early part of the 19th century" (Garrison-Morton).

Early work on neurology

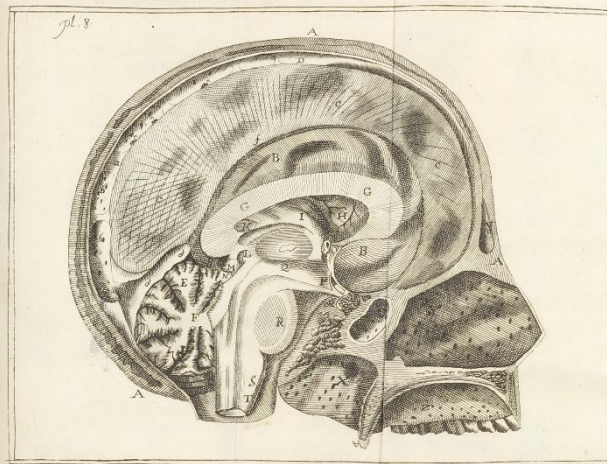
2 **BONHOMME, Jean.** *Traité de la cephalotomie, ou description anatomique, des parties que la tête renferme.* Avignon: François Girard, 1748. 4to (240 x 181 mm). [10], 448, [8] pp., engraved allegorical frontispiece, title with printer's device, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, 24 engraved plates (2 folding). Contemporary speckled sheepskin, spine with 5 raised bands, morocco lettering piece and gilt decoration in compartments, marbled edges and endpapers (spine ends scuffed, joints partially split at head and foot, extremities worn, corners scuffed). Text and plates with light even browning, brown spot at gutter from p.438 to the end; some light waterstaining (few pages stronger), leaf C4 and Ss1 with small hole affecting two letters, author's name added in manuscript on title. Provenance: Carmelite Order of Joseph Burdigala (ink stamp on title). Still very good copy. (#003571) € 2500

Wellcome II, 199; NLM/Blake 57; Barbier IV, 17961; Hirsch-H. I, 620. - RARE FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of this early work on neurology by an otherwise obscure French surgeon from Avignon. Although evidently published in limited numbers, the illustrations in the book are first rate. The text constitutes one of the era's most important surgical manuals on the structure and anatomy of the head. The work on the nervous system of the head and face comprises three parts: the brain and its cortex, the face and the anatomy of the sense organs, and the bony parts of the head as well as a description of the spine.

PLANCHE VIII.

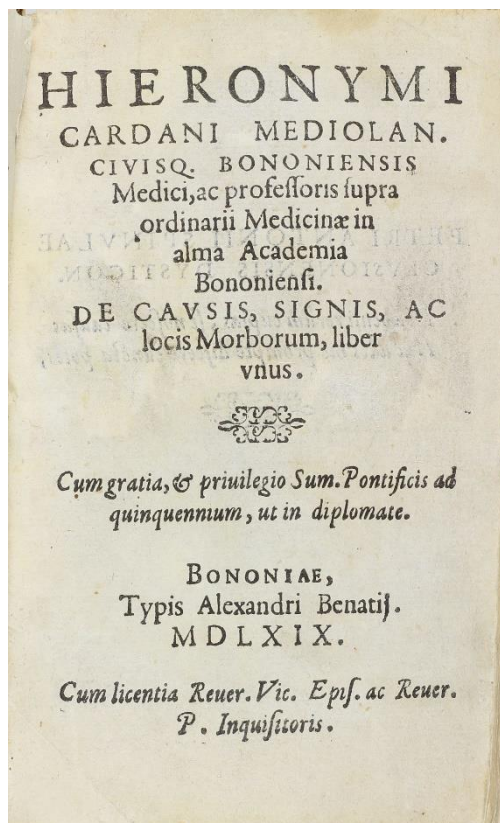
Elle démontre une Section verticale de la Tête depuis la Suture Sagittale, jusqu'à la Nuque, on y trouve la Falx avec les Sinus Longitudinaux, le Prestoir d'Herophile, le Lobe du Cerveau, le Corps Calleux, le Cervelet, les Sinus Frontal, & Sphénoïdal, &c. y sont pareillement compris.

- A. A. Le Crâne scié verticalement.
 B. Le Lobe gauche du Cerveau.
 C. La Falx dans sa situation.
 D. Le Sinus Longitudinal supérieur.
 a. Les Brides qu'on rencontre dans ce Sinus.
 b. Les embouchures des Veines du Cerveau, qui se dégorgeant dans ce Sinus.
 c. Les Glandes de Pacchioni.
 d. Le Sinus Torcular ou le Prestoir d'Herophile.
 f. Le Sinus Longitudinal inférieur.
 E. La Substance du Cervelet.
 F. Le Peduncule du Cervelet.
 G. Le Corps Calleux.
 H. Le Corps Canelé.
 I. Les Couches des Ners Optiques.
 K. Une partie de la Voûte à trois Piliers.
 L. La Glande Pinéale.
 M. Les Natis
 N. Les Testes



Sammelband with three rare medical works

3 **CARDANO, Girolamo.** *De causis, signis, ac locis morborum, liber unus.* Bologna: A. Benacci, 1569. 110 (i.e. 112), [4] leaves. Woodcut initials and tailpieces, 4 leaves of index at end. Signatures: A-O⁸ P⁴. Light browning of just a few leaves, but generally bright and clean throughout. Leaf A8 chipped at lower corner not affecting text, pp. 23-28 with brown stains at outer blank margin, light pale dampstaining to final 4 leaves. [Bound with:] **VALVERDE, Juan de.** *De Animi et corporis Sanitate tuenda libellus.* Venise: Dominicus Lilius, 1553. 50, [6] leaves. Including printer's woodcut device on title,



repeated on final leaf recto, woodcut initials, woodcut text diagram, general index at end. Signatures: A-G⁸. Fol. D2v with brown spot, a few spots elsewhere, fol. D3r with contemporary annotation. [Bound with:] **VALDAGNI, Giuseppe (VALDANIUS, Josephus).** *De Mistione Dialogi duo. Item Procli de Motu libri duo ab eodem conuersi.* Basel: Peter Perna, 1562. [8], 173, [3] pp., including woodcut initials and final blank. Signatures: a-l⁸ m⁴. Text little browned and stained, occasional minor dampstaining. Three works in one volume. 8vo (152 x 98 mm). Contemporary limp vellum, spine ink-lettered, original endpapers (vellum wrinkled, browned and soiled, laces gone). (#003510) € 9500

I. Not in Garrison-M., not in Wellcome; first edition not in NLM/Durling. - EXCEPTIONALLY RARE FIRST EDITION of a work on the ethiology of diseases by the Italian polymath and one of the most influential mathematicians of the Renaissance, Gerolamo Cardano (1501-1576). This medical treatise deals more specifically with the influence of water and environment on the development of certain diseases.

II. Waller 9804; not in Wellcome and Garrison-Morton. - FIRST VENICE EDITION, SECOND EDITION OVERALL, of this pioneering work on hygiene and sanitation. Its publication led to Valverde

being appointed physician to Inquisitor General of Rome, Cardinal Juan Alvarez de Toledo. Durling 4528; Simon, Bibliotheca Bacchica 649.

III. Wellcome 6425. - FIRST EDITION. Two works published together: "De mistione" by Guiseppe Valdagni on p. 1-95; "De motu" by Proclus on p. 97-173. Giuseppe Valdagni was a 16th century Veronese medical doctor and teacher at the Brescia Academy. There he was very active during an epidemic, identifying in the theriac the most suitable remedy.

4 **CARDANO, Girolamo.** *Opera quaedam lectu digna : Nempe, De libris proprijs ; De curationibus & praedictionibus admirandis ; Neronis encomium ; Geometriae encomium ; De uno ; Actio in Thessalicum Medicum ; De secretis ; De gemmis & coloribus ; Dialogus de Morte ; Dialogus de Humanis consilijs, Tetim inscriptus ; De mnimis & propinquis ; De summo bono.* Basel: Henricum Petri, 1562. 4to (202 x 150 mm). [36], 413 [1] pp. Woodcut historiated initials, a few woodcut diagrams in text, errata on final page, lacking - as often - the leaf with the printer's device on verso only. Signatures: [alpha]-[gamma]⁴, [delta]⁶, a-z⁴, A-Z⁴, aa-ff⁴. Bound in 18th century half calf, sprinkled boards, gilt-lettered spine label, hand lettering in ink on lower edge (extremities lightly rubbed, covers little soiled). Text little unevenly browned, occasional minor spotting and light foxing, one page with ink annotations in contemporary hand, p. 20 of content list with blackened text by censors, few ink corrections in text. Provenance: L. Bodin, Libraire, Paris (sticker to front pastedown). Very good copy. (#003483) € 1800

VD 16 C 928; Adams C, 691; NLM/Durling 832. - This rare edition contains 11 mostly medical texts by Cardano, among which: De libris proprijs; De curationibus & praedictionibus admirandis; From Gemmis & coloribus, etc. The opera is often found bound together with *Somniorum synesiorum* from the same printer and of the same year, but these are on principle two separate works and complete in itself.

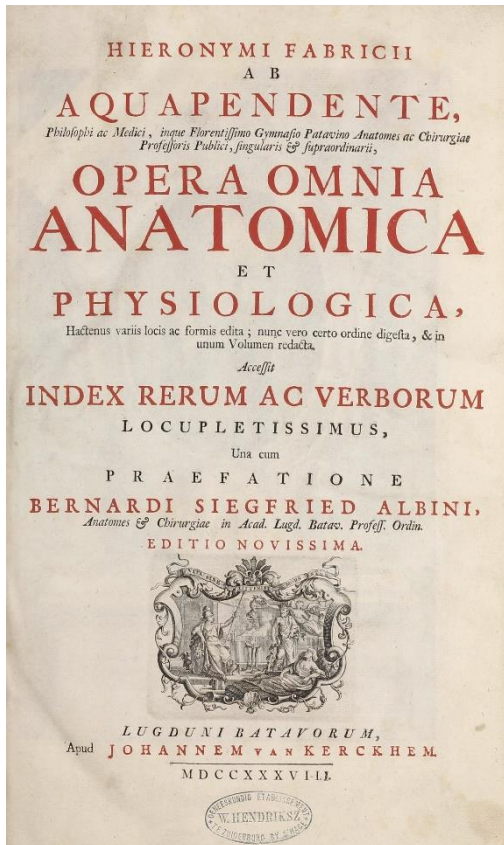
From the Library of the Paul Ehrlich Institute

5 **EHRlich, Paul.** *Gesammelte Arbeiten zur Immunitätsforschung.* Berlin: Verlag von August Hirschwald, 1904. 8vo (241 x 160 mm). xii, 776 pp. Illustrations and tables, pp. 257-72 misbound after p. 240. Contemporary half cloth and marbled boards, gilt-lettered spine (rubbed, hinges reinforced, some wear caused by removal of label). Light age toning mostly to outer margins, a few mm of faint dampstaining to lower corner. Provenance: Paul Ehrlich Institut Bibliothek, Frankfurt a. Main (library stamps to endpapers and title); Collection of Peter and Margarethe Braune. (#003520) € 650

Garrison-Morton 2559; Heirs of Hippocrates 2158. - FIRST EDITION. "The present volume contains most of the work on immunity published by Ehrlich and his co-workers between 1899 and 1904. Five of the thirty-eight reports were written by Ehrlich and many of the remainder were written in collaboration with Julius Morgenroth (1871-1924) and Hans Sachs (1877-1945), two of his key assistants. Included are important contributions on the theory of lysin action, studies on hemolysins and researches into the mechanism of hemolytic reactions, as well as immunological studies of toxins and antitoxins. Ehrlich shared the Nobel prize for physiology and medicine with Elie Mechnikov ... in 1908 for their work on immunity." (Heirs of Hippocrates).

Paul Ehrlich was the founding director of the Staatsinstitut für experimentelle Therapie from 1896 to 1915. The Institute was founded on 1 June 1896 in Steglitz, Berlin as the Institute for Serum Research and Serum Testing, with immunologist Paul Ehrlich, one of Germany's most prominent medical researchers at the time, as its first director. The institute was founded specifically to provide a platform for Ehrlich's research. In 1899, it moved to Frankfurt and was renamed the Royal Institute for Experimental Therapy (Königliches Institut für experimentelle Therapie). After Germany had become a republic in 1919, it was renamed the National Institute for Experimental Therapy (Staatliches Institut für Experimentelle Therapie). Ehrlich received numerous honours in Germany and was awarded the 1908 Nobel Prize in medicine. In 1947, the institute was renamed the Paul Ehrlich Institute in honour of its founding director. The regulatory tasks of the Paul Ehrlich Institute include the marketing authorisation of particular groups of medicinal products and the approval of clinical trials. (source: Wikipedia)

6 FABRICI, Girolamo (FABRICIUS AB AQUAPENDENTE, Hieronymus). *Opera omnia anatomica et physiologica, hactenus variis locis ac formis edita; nunc vero certo ordine digesta, & in unum volumen redacta.* Accessit Index rerum ac verborum locupletissimus, una cum praefatione Bernardi Siegfried Albini. Editio novissima. Leiden: Apud Johannem van Kerckhem, 1738. Folio (320 x 203 mm). [48], 452, [22] pp., including half-title, Title printed in red and black and with engraved vignette, engraved portrait of Fabrici, woodcut initials, 61 engraved plates (of which 12 folding), numerous woodcut diagrams in text. Bound in 19th-century half-chagrin, ribbed spine with gilt-lettered morocco label, marbled edges (corners bumped, wear to extremities, spine rubbed). Text and plates generally crisp and clean with only very minor occasional spotting. Provenance: Wybrandus Hendriksz (1814-73, Dutch physician, small ink stamp to foot of title-page). A fine copy. (#003315) € 2900



redacta. Accessit Index rerum ac verborum locupletissimus, una cum praefatione Bernardi Siegfried Albini. Editio novissima. Leiden: Apud Johannem van Kerckhem, 1738. Folio (320 x 203 mm). [48], 452, [22] pp., including half-title, Title printed in red and black and with engraved vignette, engraved portrait of Fabrici, woodcut initials, 61 engraved plates (of which 12 folding), numerous woodcut diagrams in text. Bound in 19th-century half-chagrin, ribbed spine with gilt-lettered morocco label, marbled edges (corners bumped, wear to extremities, spine rubbed). Text and plates generally crisp and clean with only very minor occasional spotting. Provenance: Wybrandus Hendriksz (1814-73, Dutch physician, small ink stamp to foot of title-page). A fine copy. (#003315) € 2900

Hirsch II, pp. 323-325. Cf. BMN I, p. 76, Bibliotheca Walleriana 2891 & Wellcome III, p. 4 (listing other editions). - RARE LEIDEN RE-EDITION by Isaac van der Mijn of the collected medical works by the Italian surgeon & anatomist Hieronymus Fabricius ab Aquapendente (Girolamo Fabrici, 1533-1619) with an introduction by the German-born Dutch anatomist Bernhard Siegfried Albinus (1697-1770).

Sammelband of four rare tracts by Robert Fludd

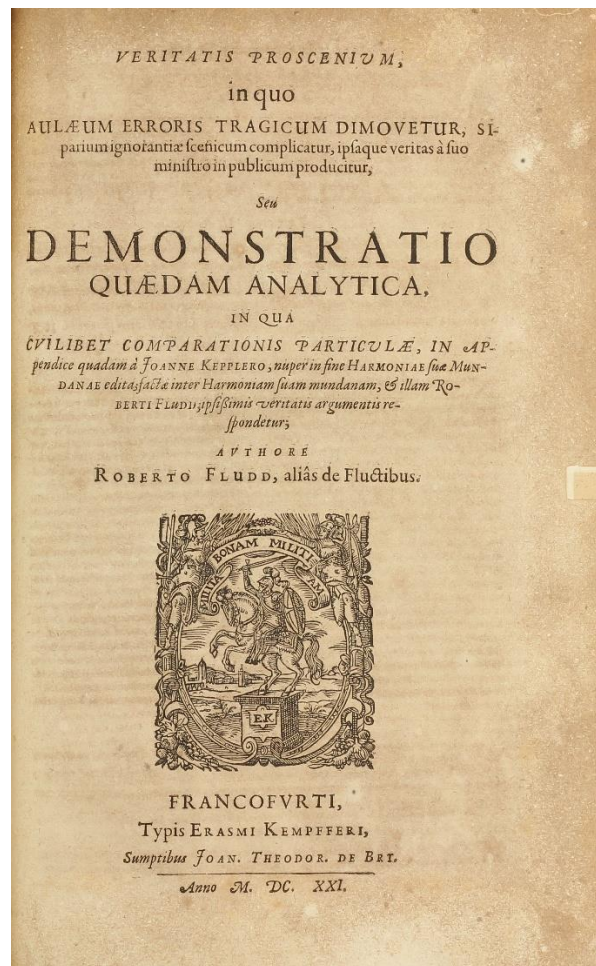
7 FLUDD, Robert. I. *Philosophia sacra et vere Christiana seu Meteorologia cosmica.* Frankfurt: de Bry, 1626. [6] (of [8]), 303 [1] pp. Signatures:):⁴ A-2P⁴. Title with engraved frame, author's portrait by M. Merian on):2 verso, 1 folding engraved plate and 28 engraved text illustrations and diagrams, lacking the final preliminary leaf):4. Engr. on p. 215 slightly shave at bottom. [Bound with:] II. *Tomi secundi, tractatus secundus. De praeternaturali utriusque mundi historia...* Frankfurt: E. Kempfer for J. T. de Bry, 1621. [12], 199 [1] pp. Signatures: A-R6 S4. Title with engraved device, 1 folding engraved plate and 6 (2 full-page) text illustrations, lacking gathering O (pp. 145-156, never bound in). Several leaves heavily browned. [Bound with:] III. *Veritatis proscenium, in quo aulaeum erroris tragicum dimovetur... seu demonstratio quaedam analytica, in qua cuilibet comparationis particulae, in appendice quadam a Joanne Kepplero, nuper in fine Harmoniae edita.* Frankfurt: E. Kempffer for J. T. de Bry, 1621. 54 pp. Signatures: A-D⁶ E⁴ (-E4). Title with woodcut device, woodcut initial, headpiece and text diagram, bound without final blank leaf E4. Several leaves heavily browned. [Bound with:] IV. *Anatomiae amphitheatrum effigie triplici, more et conditione varia designatum.* Frankfurt: J. T. de Bry, 1623. Two parts. [4], 331 [1] pp. Engraved title-page with engr. portrait of de Bry on verso, additional letterpress title-page "Sectionis primae portio tertia de anatomia triplici," second part with separate title on p.287, *Monochordum mundi symphoniacum*, several engraved and woodcut text illustrations and diagrams, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Bound without the double-page engraved plate "Deus est omne quod est" found in only a few copies. Signatures: [pi]² A-2D⁶ 2E⁴. Folio (310 x 215 mm). Bound in contemporary vellum, spine lettered in manuscript (soiled and spotted, vellum over spine repaired partly affecting the handlettering). (#003455) € 8500

I. VD 17 23:233326K; Wellcome I, 2329; Cushing F222; Gardner 226 ("Contains a fine portrait of our author"); Houzeau-L. 2969; Zinner 5029; Wüthrich I, 638 u. II, 63. FIRST EDITION. In addition to the beautiful title border and the portrait, Merian is also likely to have etched the coppers on pp. 174, 267 (cardinal points), 283, 299 and 297 (after Wüthrich).

II. VD 17 23:233309U; NLM/Krivatsy 4144; Wüthrich II, 66 (S. 83). - FIRST EDITION of the exceptionally rare second part of volume two of Fludd's masterpiece, the "Utriusque cosmi maioris scilicet et minoris."

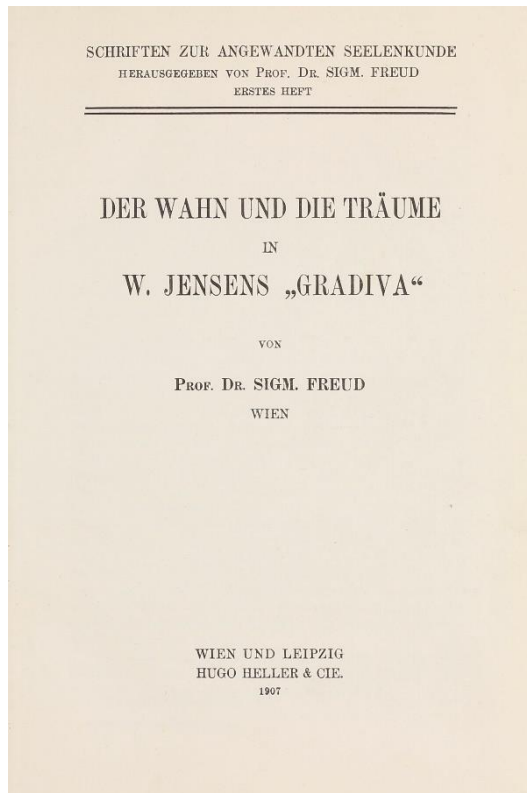
III. VD 17 23:233313E; NLM/Krivatsy 4145; Wellcome I, 2327; Gardner 222; Houzeau-L. 2967; DSB V, 48; Caspar, Kepler p. 87. - RARE FIRST EDITION of Fludd's response to Kepler's criticism *Pro suo Opere Harmonices Mundi Apologia* (1622). "Contains a fine criticism of Kepler's attack on him in 1619" (Gardner). In an appendix to his *Harmonices Mundi*, Kepler had briefly commented on the first volume of Fludd's *Utriusque Cosmi* in which the author argues about the musical harmonies which Kepler in his third Book of his *Harmonices* had extensively treated. Kepler states that there is an 'immane discrimen' between himself and the Englishman. Fludd, irritated by Kepler's brief, factual criticism, immediately wrote a fairly extensive counter-script. The bombastic title of which characterizes the man's writing. (Casper, p. 87). "The contrast between the two men in this dispute does not only refer to individual questions of the theory of harmony, it is a fundamental one. Kepler was quite averse to the Kabbalistic aftermysticism and enthusiasm, which was very popular in his day and which Fludd was also attached to." (Casper, p. 88). "Of the controversies around Robert Fludd the most famous and important is that between Fludd and Kepler" (Yates p. 440)

IV. VD 17 23:233320P; NLM/Krivatsy 4135; Wellcome I, 2328; DSB V, 48; Wüthrich II, 62. - RARE FIRST EDITION. "Fludd described both the scientific and the mystical anatomy of the body... this mystical description of the circulation of the blood was presented in his 'Anatomiae'. Yet Fludd was a trained anatomist and had watched Harvey carry out dissections at the Royal College of Physicians" (DSB).



8 **FREUD, Sigmund.** *Der Wahn und die Träume in W. Jensens "Gradiva". Schriften zur Angewandten Seelenkunde - Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. Sigm. Freud - Erstes Heft.* Vienna & Leipzig: Hugo Heller & Cie., 1907. Large 8vo (221 x 149 mm). [2], 81 [1] pp. Contemporary black paper boards, spine lettered in gilt (spine and extremities rubbed, corners scuffed). Provenance: A. Wardy (signature on front free endpaper); collection of Peter and Margarethe Braune. A crisp and clean copy internally. (#003523) € 1800

Norman II, F64; Grinstein 246; Jones II, pp. 381-83; Meyer-Palmedo / Fichtner 1907. - VERY RARE FIRST EDITION of Freud's first published analysis of a work of literature, and one of his earliest psycho-analytic works of any kind. Jung had brought Freud's attention to Wilhelm Jensen's novel "Gradiva" (Vienna, 1902) and Freud is supposed to have written his analysis of it partly to impress him. Their ensuing correspondence initiated a long



friendship and correspondence. A second issue appeared the same year at Franz Deuticke in Vienna. "Freud's psychoanalytical study of Wilhelm Jensen's novel *Gradiva* was not the first such he had written, but was the first to be published. The novel tells the story of a young archeologist who falls in love with a bas-relief of a Grecian girl and suffers delusions arising from this love; in his analysis, Freud praised Jensen for his accurate portrayal of psychological processes such as dreaming, repression and the workings of the unconscious. Freud wrote the analysis to please Jung, who had brought Jensen's book to his notice" (Norman F64).

In seiner berühmten Abhandlung *Der Wahn und die Träume in W. Jensens 'Gradiva'* aus dem Jahr 1907 hat Sigmund Freud erstmals explizit einen literarischen Text mit psychoanalytischen Methoden zu interpretieren versucht. Mit dem Experiment, seine in der *Traumdeutung* entwickelte Methodik auf eine Novelle anzuwenden, gelang ihm eine eindrucksvolle Deutung. Somit nimmt die als "pompejanisches Phantasiestück" bezeichnete Erzählung aus dem Jahr 1903 des heute nahezu unbekanntes Schriftstellers Wilhelm Jensen (1837-1911) durch Sigmund Freuds Lektüre eine wichtige Rolle in der Geschichte der Literaturwissenschaft ein. Doch nicht nur als Gründungsakt der psychoanalytischen Textauslegung ist Freud's literarische

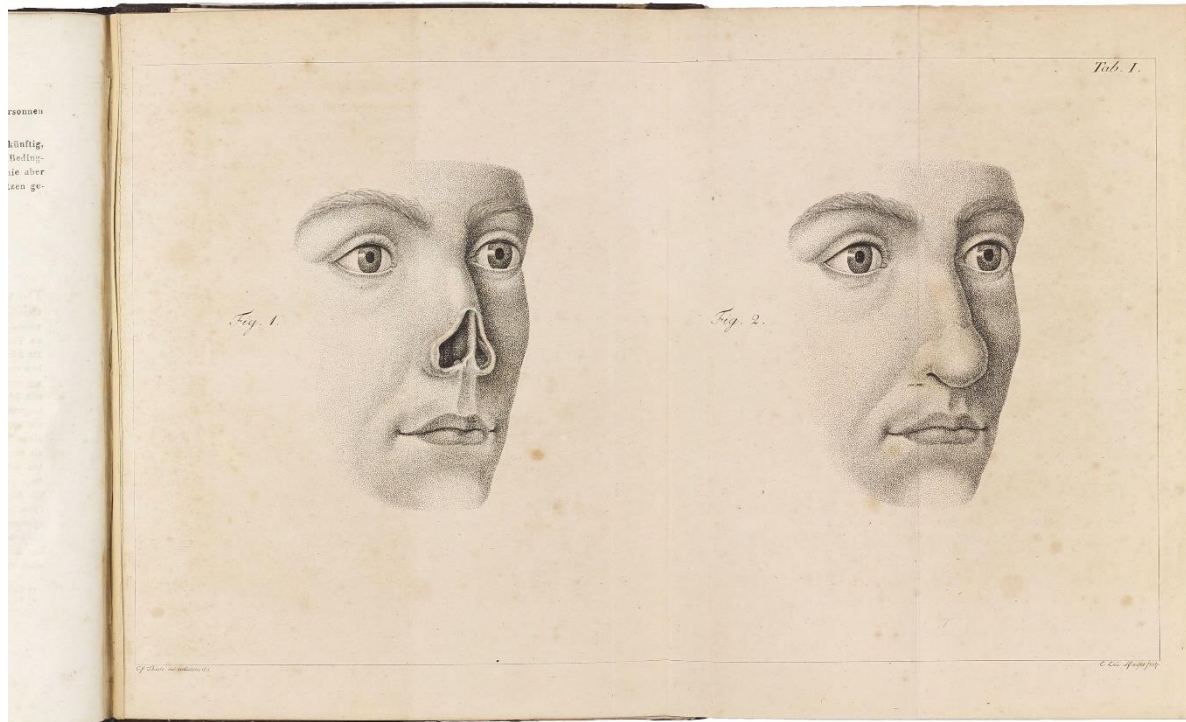
Lektüre von Bedeutung. Sein späterer Versuch, die Person Wilhelm Jensen über dessen Werke zu analysieren und ihm psychische Probleme anzudichten, die sich in seinen Texten widerspiegelten, zeigt die Grenzen einer psychoanalytisch interpretierenden Literaturwissenschaft

A milestone work on plastic surgery

9 **GRAEFE, Carl Ferdinand von.** *Rhinoplastik oder die Kunst den Verlust der Nase organisch zu ersetzen.* Berlin: Realschulbuchhandlung, 1818. 4to (257 x 208 mm). xvi, 210 pp., 6 folding engraved plates by E. Lud Meyer and C.F. Thiele. Bound in 19th-century cloth-backed boards (minor repair to spine, extremities rubbed). Text generally clean and bright, just the title and final text leaf a bit browned and spotted, vertical crease to final text leaf, the plates somewhat browned and spotted. In all a very good copy. (#003512) € 36,000

Garrison-Morton 5738; Wallace 15; Waller 3691; Wellcome III, 143, not in Norman cat. - EXTREMELY RARE FIRST EDITION of the founding work describing the plastic surgical procedures for altering and reconstructing the nose. "The first great treatise on plastic surgery after Tagliacozzi and Carpué. [Von Graefe's] pioneer work in introducing the Indian method and reviving the Tagliacotian method of rhinoplasty in Germany stimulated the development of plastic surgery throughout Europe and in the United States" (Gnudi & Webster, *The Life and Times of Gaspare Tagliacozzi*, p. 321). The plates include the most complete illustration of the arm-flap rhinoplasty after Tagliacozzi, as well as von Graefe's refinements of the Indian forehead-flap method. Von Graefe's use of the term 'Rhinoplastik' probably contributed to the field's name of 'plastic surgery'.

Karl Ferdinand von Graefe (1787-1840) studied medicine at Halle and Leipzig, and after obtaining his licence from Leipzig, he was in 1807 appointed a private physician to Duke Alexius of Anhalt-Bernburg. In 1811, he became a professor of surgery and director of the ophthalmological institute at the University of Berlin. His lectures at the University of Berlin attracted students from all parts of Europe. During the Sixth Coalition against Napoleon, he was a superintendent of military hospitals. When peace was concluded in 1815, Graefe resumed his professorial duties. He was also appointed physician to the general staff of the Prussian army, and he became a director of the Friedrich Wilhelm Institute and of the Medico-Chirurgical Academy (Charité). Graefe was a pioneer of plastic and reconstructive surgery, and a founder of German rhinoplastic surgery. He developed his own techniques in regards to rhinoplasty, being modifications of the Italian methods of Gasparo Tagliacozzi (1545–1599) as well as Indian surgical practices from long ago. He also made contributions towards the development of cleft palate repair, and was a pioneer of eyelid surgery, coining the term "blepharoplasty" in 1818. (Wikisource). This work is very rare: no copies are shown in Osler, Cushing, Norman, Orr, Reynolds or Heirs of Hippocrates.





10 HERMANN, Josef. *Ueber die Wirkung des Quecksilbers auf den Menschlichen Organismus.* Teschen: Druck und Verlag von Karl Prochaska, 1873. 4to (357 x 270 mm). 108 pp., including half title and 4 coloured lithographed plates protected by tissue paper. Contemporary blindstamped plum cloth, brown endpapers (extremities rubbed, some wear to spine ends and corners, cloth soiled and stained, corners bowed). Text little browned, title dust- and finger-soiled, occasional very minor spotting, the plates with small waterstain at upper outer corner. Provenance: small shelf-mark paper label on upper cover; collection of Peter and Margarethe Braune. (#003526) € 550

Proksch III, 769. - RARE FIRST EDITION by the Viennese medical doctor Josef Hermann, who was particularly concerned with the treatment of syphilis and, in this context, with the problematic use of mercury as a remedy. The plates depict the effects of mercury poisoning on human physiognomy.

11 HITZIG, Eduard. *Untersuchungen über das Gehirn. Abhandlungen physiologischen und pathologischen Inhalts.* Berlin: A. Hirschwald, 1874. 8vo (210 x 148 mm). xiv, 276 pp. Text illustrations and folding table. Contemporary half cloth and marbled boards, gilt-lettered spine (extremities rubbed, corners bumped and scuffed). Minor browning mostly to margins. Provenance: James Tait Goodrich. (#003498) € 400

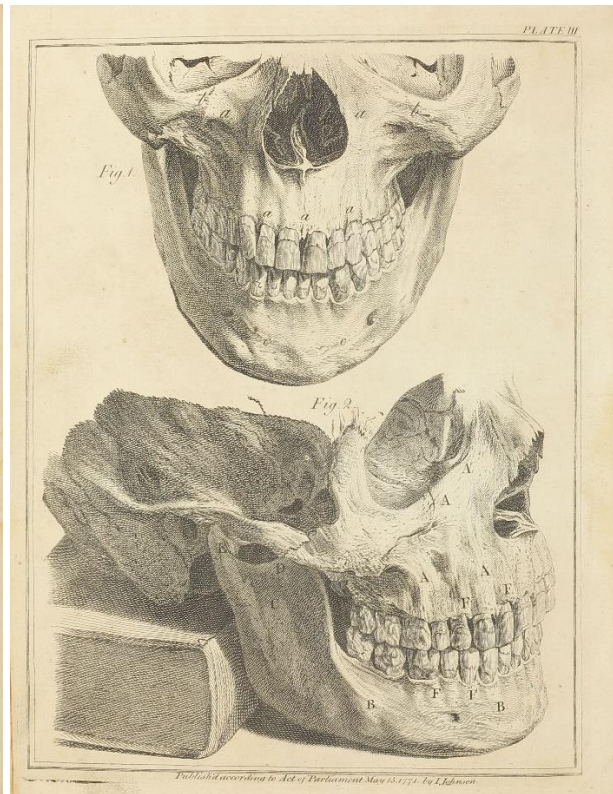
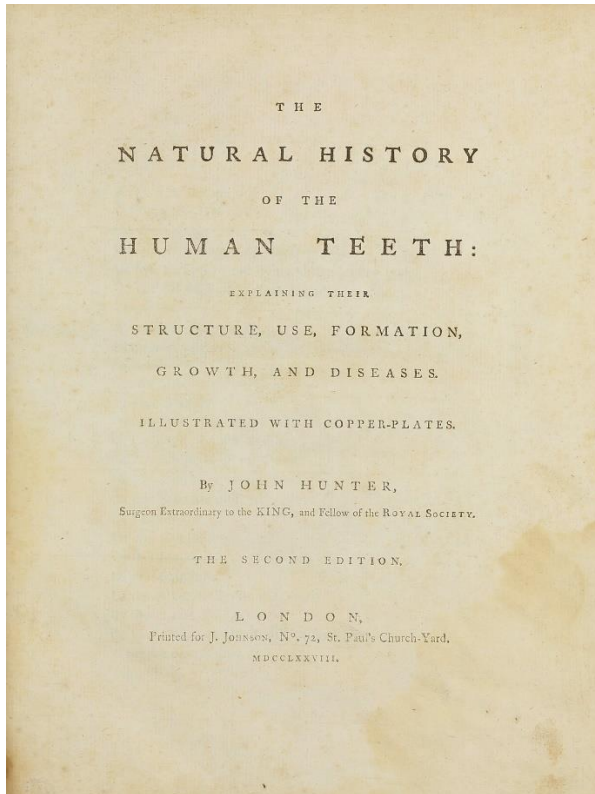
Garrison-Morton 1408; Cushing H368; Heirs of Hippocrates 2016. - FIRST EDITION. "The present work includes Hitzig and Fritsch's original paper on electrical stimulation of the frontal cortex, as well as new research which enabled Hitzig to delineate the limits of the motor area in the cerebral cortex of the dog and monkey." (Heirs of Hippocrates).

12 HUNTER, John. *The natural history of the human teeth: explaining their structure, use, formation, growth, and diseases. - A practical treatise on the diseases of the teeth; intended as a supplement. . .* London: J. Johnson, 1771-1778. Two parts in one volume. 4to (268 x 208 mm). [8], 128 pp., including half-title, 16 engraved plates after drawings by Jan Riemsdijk and 8 unnumbered leaves of plate explanatory text; [6], iv, 128, [8] pp., including half-title and 4 leaves of general index bound at end. Contemporary half calf and card boards, spine with some gilt decoration and red morocco label lettered in gilt, red-dyed edges, original endpapers (wear to extremities, corners scuffed and bumped, boards soiled, small wormholes at joints and foot of spine Text somewhat browned throughout, minor scattered spotting, ink smudges on p. 23 of part I, half-title and title of part I with pale dampstaining at lower corner. Excellent, broad-margined copy in untouched binding. (#003449) € 7500

FIRST EDITION OF BOTH WORKS. Hunter was the first to study the teeth in a scientific manner, and the first to recommend complete removal of the pulp in filling them. "This classical work revolutionized the practice of dentistry, and provided a basis for later dental research. Hunter introduced the classes cuspids, bicuspid, molars and incisors; he also devised appliances for the correction of malocclusion. In part 2 of the above work he

included instructions with regard to the operation of tooth transplantation." (Garrison-Morton). The first edition of the *Natural History* is rare, especially when bound with the *Practical Treatise* as here and with the half-titles present.

References: Norman 1116; Heirs of Hippocrates 968; NLM/Blake p.226; Waller 10650; Wellcome III, p. 317; Garrison-Morton 3675-3676; Notable Medical Books from the Lilly Library p. 131; Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of Dentistry*, pp 219-22.



Four milestone papers by Koch

13 KOCH, Robert. I. *Zur Untersuchung von pathogenen Organismen*, vol. 1, pp. 1-48. II. *Zur Aetiologie des Milzbrandes*, vol. 1, pp. 49-79. III. *Ueber Desinfection*, vol. I, pp. 234-82. IV: *Die Aetiologie d. Tuberkulose*, vol. 2, pp. 1-88, 10 plates. In: *Mittheilungen aus dem Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamte*, Vol. 1-2. Berlin: Druck und Verlag der Norddeutschen Buchdruckerei und Verlagsanstalt / August Hirschwald, 1881-1884. 4to (302 x 221 mm). Entire volumes: I. [6], 399 [1] pp., 14 mounted photolithographed plates. II. [6], 499 [1] pp., 13 chromolithographic plates (last 3 double page) and 13 text illustrations. 20th century cloth with original printed front wrappers laid down on boards, original rear wrapper laid down on vol. I only, gilt-lettered spines, new endpapers (minor soiling of covers, some chipping of front wrapper of vol. II not affecting letters). Crisp and clean internally with only very little mostly marginal browning. Provenance: Universitäts-Augenklinik Giessen (ink stamps to general titles); Collection of Peter and Margarethe Braune. (#003532) € 2500

I. Horblit 60; Garrison-Morton 2495.1; Norman 1230 (offprint issue). "Koch's description of his methods of growing bacterial cultures in gelatine solutions, making films of bacteria on cover slips and fixing them by gentle heat, and staining slides differentially by aniline. These methods are the bases on which bacteriology largely rests." (Garrison-Morton).

II. Garrison-Morton 5167 (for first edition); DSB VII, p. 424. With his work on the etiology of anthrax, published in 1876, Robert Koch succeeded for the first time, without gaps and contradictions, in demonstrating that a disease is caused by a special kind of microorganism. In the years that followed, numerous follow-up examinations were carried out which, according to Robert Koch, led to considerable errors. In this publication, Koch deals with two authors (Pasteur and Buchner) whose work received general attention. "In 1876 Koch first obtained pure cultures of *B. anthracis* and described its complete life history. With Davaine ... he did much to prove that infectious diseases are caused by living reproductive microorganisms." (Garrison-Morton).

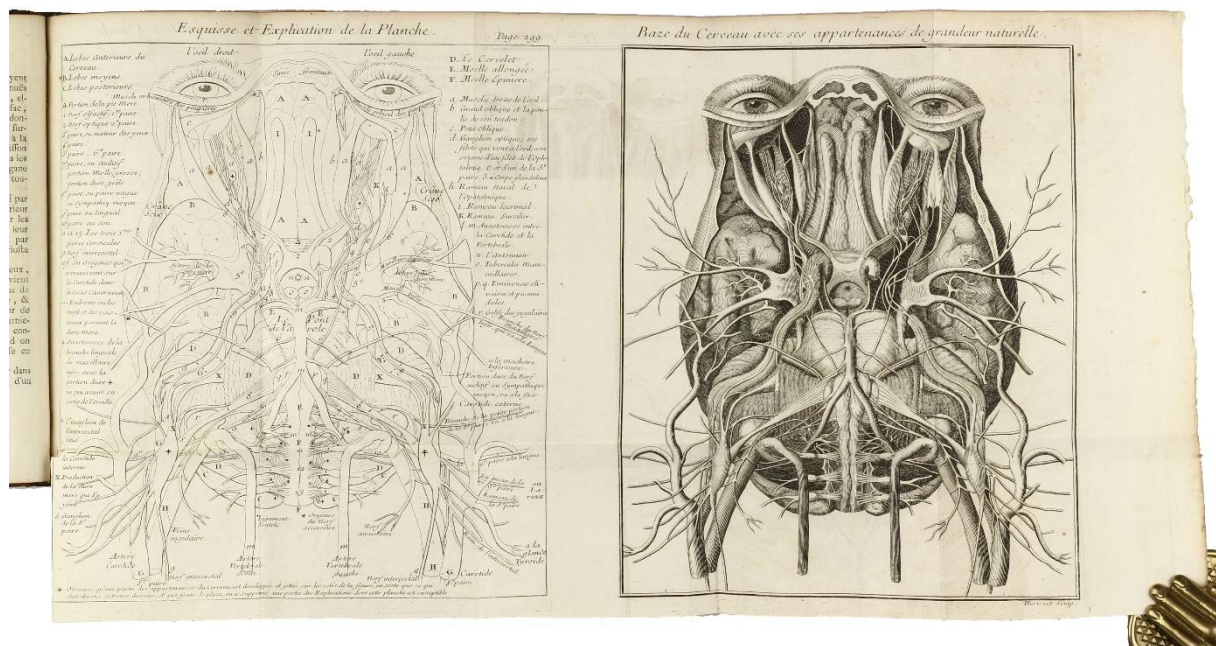
III. Norman 1231 (offprint issue); Garrison-Morton 5636.1. "Koch showed that mercuric chloride was superior to carbolic acid, and that live steam surpassed hot air in sterilizing power" (Garrison-Morton 5636.1).

IV. Garrison-Morton 2331. - FIRST EDITION of the expanded version of Koch's account, published two years earlier, of his discovery of the tuberculosis bacillus.

Also included in the second volume on pp. 147-81 is a paper co-written with Gaffky and Löffler on artificial attenuation of the anthrax bacillus (*Experimentelle Studien über die künstliche Abschwächung der Milzbrandzeiten und Milzbrandinfection durch Fütterung*). Also contained are papers by Gaffky on typhoid bacillus (*Zur Aetiologie des Abdominaltyphus*) on pp. 372-420 (Garrison-Morton 5032), and Löffler on diphtheria bacillus (*Untersuchung über die Bedeutung der Mikroorganismen für die Entstehung der Diphtherie beim Menschen*) on pp. 421-99 (Garrison-Morton 5056).

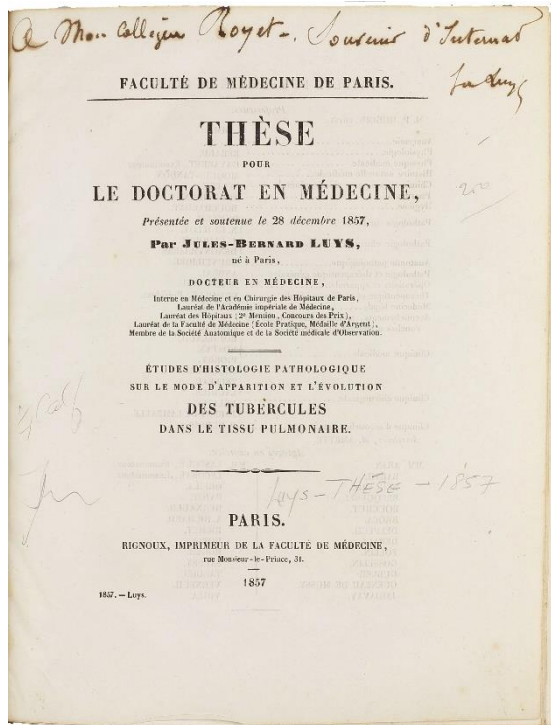
14 LE CAT, Claude-Nicolas. *Traité des sens*. Rouen: [publisher unknown], 1740. 8vo (193 x 125 mm). [8], 201-232, 253-523 [1] pp. Title with woodcut device, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, 2 engraved vignettes and 19 engraved plates on 16 sheets (8 folding, including 3 sheets with additional outlines). This work begins at page 201, with the caption title "Des sens en particulier." Contemporary French mottled calf, spine with 5 raised bands, gilt decoration and gilt-lettered morocco label in compartments, marbled endpapers, red-dyed edges (extremities rubbed, two corners worn). Text and plates crisp and clean with only very little age-toning, plate to p.485 somewhat browned and spotted. Provenance: M. De La Souplinière (inscribed on title-page). A fine, wide margined copy. (#003445) € 3500

Becker 234; Heirs of Hippocrates 851; Wellcome III, p.468 (all citing the 1744 edition); DSB VIII, 115; Blake/NLM, p.260. - FIRST EDITION of the author's most important work, published in a single volume only, and complete in itself despite the fact that pagination starts at p. 201. The work "treats the anatomy and physiology of the sense organs in a philosophical context" (Becker). "In it Le Cat presented a theory of the propagation of light contrary to that of Newtonian attraction. He further reported on the pigmented choroid coat of the eye and assigned it a common embryonic origin with the pigment of the skin" (DSB). The work is illustrated by a set of anatomical plates, including an outstanding folding plate of the base of the brain and of the lacrimal apparatus. "Le Cat (1700-1768), a man of many interests, was one of France's foremost surgeons and researchers. Perhaps better known as a skilled and accomplished lithotomist . . . The book's six sections include an introduction to sensation, touch, taste, smell, hearing, and vision, which constitutes the major portion of the text." (Heirs of Hippocrates).



Author's dedication copy

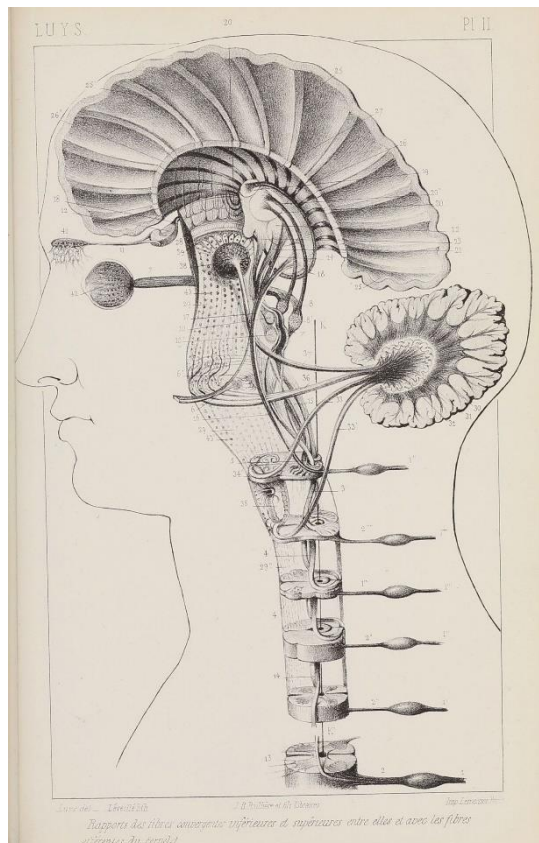
15 LUYS, Jules-Bernard. *Études d'histologie pathologique sur le mode d'apparition et l'évolution des tubercules dans le tissu pulmonaire : thèse pour le doctorat en médecine, présentée et soutenue le 28 décembre 1857.* Paris: Rignoux, imprimeur de la Faculté de médecine, 1857. 4to (248 x 194 mm). 58 pp. 20th century quarter morocco and grey linen, spine with 2 raised bands and gilt-lettered red morocco label. INSCRIBED AND SIGNED by the author on title page "A Mons. Collègue Royet - Souvenir d'Internat / Jules Luys." Provenance: James Tait Goodrich. (#003492) € 3500



EXCEPTIONALLY RARE FIRST EDITION of Luys' doctoral thesis on the pathological histology of human pulmonary tissue affected by the tuberculosis. "Jules Bernard Luys was born into a wealthy Parisian family on August 17, 1828. He completed all of his classical and medical studies in Paris and spent his entire career in the Paris area. He started his internship in 1853 and immediately initiated a series of anatomical studies under the direction of Charles Robin (1821-1885). Robin championed the use of the microscope in clinical medicine in France as Rudolf Virchow (1821-1902) did in Germany. At the age of 28, Luys wrote a widely acclaimed memoir on the use of the microscope in pathological anatomy, diagnosis and treatment of diseases. He became doctor of medicine in 1857 after having successfully defended a thesis on the histopathology of tuberculosis." (Andé Parent et al. Jules Bernard Luys: A Singular Figure of 19th Century Neurology. In Can. J. Neurol. Sci., 2002; 29, p.282.)

The Nucleus of Luys

16 LUYS, Jules-Bernard. *Recherches sur le système nerveux cérébro-spinal. Sa structure, ses fonctions et ses maladies.* Paris: J.B. Bailliere et Fils, 1865. Two volumes. 8vo (237 x 152 mm). Text vol.: xv [1], 660 pp. Atlas vol.: [4], 80 pp, 40 lithographic plates. Uniformly bound in contemporary half green morocco and marbled boards, gilt lettered and ruled on spine, marbled endpapers, sprinkled edges (spine of plate vol. tanned, slightly rubbed and chipped at board edges). Text vol. with very little browning to outer margins, very minor occasional spotting, a few gatherings with light vertical crease, short closed tear at fore-margin of p.169/70; atlas vol. with light dust-soiling at foot of title, marginals of plates 7 and 23 slightly trimmed. Provenance: Zeitlin booksellers (book description on single sheet loosely inserted); James Tait Goodrich (bookplate tipped to front pastedowns). (#003493) € 1800



Garrison-Morton 1402; Heirs of Hippocrates 1036; McHenry, *Garrison's History of Neurology*, p. 172; Haymaker, *Founders of Neurology*, pp. 55-58. - RARE FIRST EDITION of Luys' first and most important book on his research studies of the nervous system in which he depicted the two structures which bear his name: the subthalamic nucleus and the centre médian of the thalamus.

Luys (1828-1897), chief of service at the Salpêtrière and Charité in Paris, later director of the Maison de Santé Esquirol at Ivry-sur-Seine, found his metier in the problems of the structure and connections of the brain. "He was the first to portray the internal nuclei and tracts of the brain in three-dimensional visualizations. He was an excellent draughtsman, and his reconstructions were founded on carefully made drawings of sections through all parts of the brain." (Haymaker).

17 LUYS, Jules-Bernard. *Traité clinique et pratique des maladies mentales*. Paris: Adrien Delahaye & Emile Lecrosnier, 1881. 8vo (231 x 146 mm). [6], xvi, 693 [1] pp., including half-title, text illustrations of the brain, 6 chromolithographic plates and 4 plates with 2 mounted photographs on cardboard each. Contemporary half morocco and marbled boards, marbled endpapers (extremities lightly rubbed). Text very little age-toned, small hole in p. 674/4 affecting 3 letters of text, two cardboards with mounted photographs working loose, occasional text markings in light pencil. Provenance: Dr. Revertégat (ink stamp to half-title), Em. Le Francois (ticket on front pastedown), James Tait Goodrich. (#003494) € 450

Heirs of Hippocrates 1939. - FIRST EDITION of Luys' comprehensive treatise on mental diseases, in which he discusses the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system. "The etiology, symptomatology, and classification of mental diseases are covered and special consideration is given to the psychoses." (Heirs of Hippocrates). "Besides neuroanatomical and neurological work, Luys contributed significantly to the study of neuropsychiatry. The clinical and pathological observations on mental diseases that he made while head of the Maison desante d'Ivry were brilliantly summarized in his voluminous *Traite clinique et pratique des maladies mentales* (Clinical and practical treatment of mental diseases) published in 1881 and for which he received the prestigious Lallemand Prize of the *Académie de Médecine*. In this treatise, Luys underlines the close links that he thought existed between morbid states and normal psychic activities and advocates the idea that madness was nothing else than a malfunction of brain psychological activities." (J. Bogousslavsky, *Following Charcot: A Forgotten History of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 2011, p. 130)

18 MAUPERTUIS, Pierre Louis Moreau de. *Venus physique*. [The Hague?]: [publisher unknown], 1745. Two parts. [8], 1-86, 67-194 pp. Part titles within pagination, woodcut head- and tailpieces. Bound without final blank S6. Occasional minor spotting. [Bound before:] II. **HYACINTHE, Théodore Baron.** *Ritus usus et laudabiles Facultatis Medicinae Parisiensis consuetudines. Autoritate totius ejusdem ordinis excusa*. Paris: G. F. Quillau, 1751. [10], 196 pp., woodcut initial, printer's device on title. [Bound after:] III. **HYACINTHE, Théodore Baron.** *Statuta Facultatis Medicinae Parisiensis, supremi senatus Autoritate confirmata anno M.DCC.LI*. Paris: G. F. Quillau, 1751. 126, [22] pp. Printer's device on title, woodcut initial and headpiece. Occasional very minor spotting. Three works in one volume. 12mo (142 x 80 mm). Contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt-decorated and with 5 raised bands, red-sprinkled edges (joints and spine ends repaired, recornered, one of two lettering-pieces gone, spine rubbed). Provenance: modern inscriptions to front free endpaper; some pencil annotations; Collection of Peter and Margarethe Braune. (#003516) € 1600

Norman 1460; Garrison-Morton 215.2; Heirs of Hippocrates 847; Osler 3350. FIRST EDITION. Maupertuis's *Venus physique* refuted the preformationist theories of embryonic development held by most of his contemporaries in favor of the then-discredited epigenetic hypothesis, which Maupertuis had adopted after considering the obvious facts of biparental heredity. Maupertuis rejected all vitalist or spiritual interpretations of the hereditary mechanism, arguing that biparental heredity required corporeal contributions from each parent. This argument was based on research that Maupertuis performed shortly after his arrival in Berlin in 1740, when he began collecting the pedigrees of the polydactylous Ruhe family. These pedigrees showed that the abnormal trait could be passed either by the male or female parent and that the trait tended to weaken and disappear over time as polydactylous individuals continued to marry normal spouses. According to Glass, Maupertuis's theories of biparental heredity and epigenesis substantially anticipated those of Darwin, Mendel and de Vries nearly a century and a half later." (Norman). See also: Glass, *Maupertuis, pioneer of genetics and evolution*. In: *Forerunners of Darwin 1745-1859*, ed. Glass, Temkin & Straus (1968) pp. 51-83.

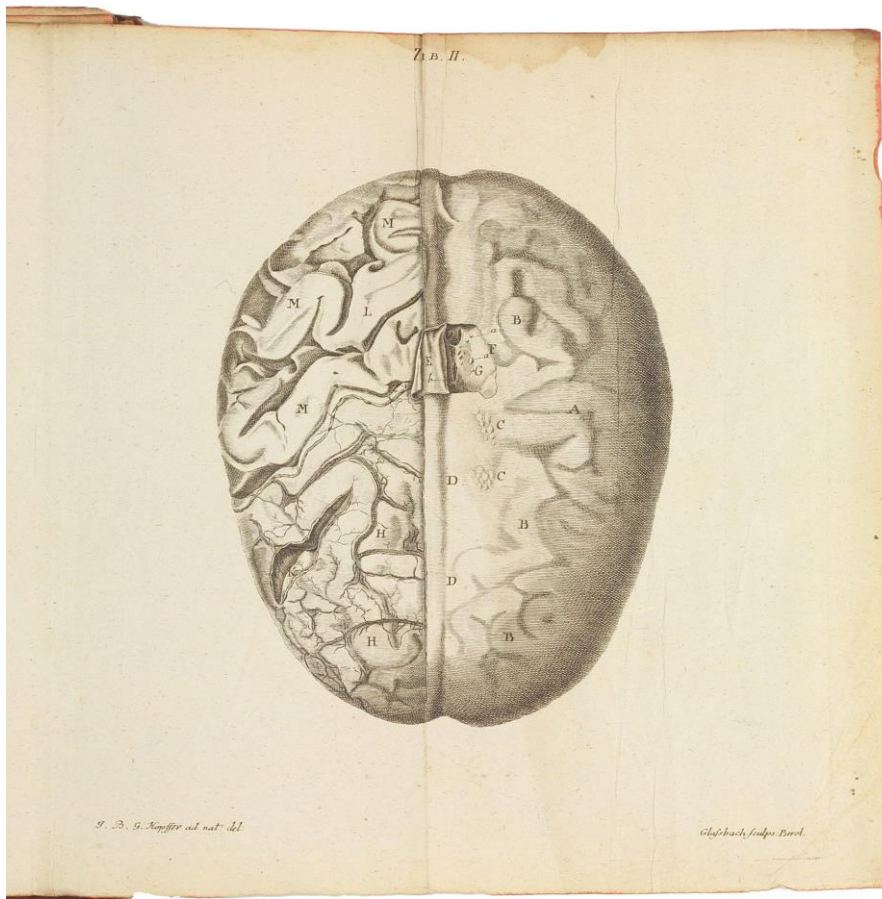
For II + III: Not in Wellcome, NLM/Blakell and Waller. Wellcome library b14570063. EXCEPTIONALLY RARE FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE about the statutes and history of the Faculty of Medicine in Paris. This work was reissued

in 1752 with different pagination. A reprint was issued in 1903. Hyacinthe Théodore Baron (1707-1787) was a French military physician and bibliophile.

19 **MAYER, Johann Christoph Andreas.** *Anatomisch-Physiologische Abhandlung vom Gehirn, Rückmark, und Ursprung der Nerven. Für Aerzte, und Liebhaber der Anthropologie bestimmt.* Berlin & Leipzig: George Jakob Decker, 1779. 8vo (245 x 205 mm). [8], 68 pp., engraved title vignette, woodcut headpieces and 9 folding engraved plates of the brain by Glassbach after Hopffer. Contemporary blind-stamped half calf over marbled boards, marbled endpapers, red-dyed edges (wear and chipping of extremities). Text little age-toned, text correction in ink on p.50, plates creased and with minor waterstaining mostly to outer margins. Provenance: Carl Berger (ink inscription on title and flyleaf), Friedrich Hertlein (ink stamp on flyleaf), Stadtbibliothek Plauen (ink stamp on verso of title and final page). In all a very good copy. (#003501) € 500

NLM/Blake 295; Dezeimeris III, 548; Hirsch-Hübötter IV, 130. - FIRST EDITION of this standard neurological work. Mayer studied in Greifswald, taught medicine at the University of Frankfurt an der Oder from 1778, took over the chair for botany and drug theory in Berlin in 1787 and became the king's personal physician and director of the botanical garden. The introduction to the book reads: "Die anatomische Beschreibung soll, mit den Kupfern zusammengehalten, im Stande seyn: die Lage und Ordnung der Theile, welche sich im Gehirne finden, zu erklären, und zugleich die Art anzuzeigen, wie man dieselben in ihrer natürlichen Folge entdecken kann" (The anatomical description, supported by the included copper engravings, shall be able to explain the position and order of the parts which are to be found in the brain, and at the same time to indicate the way in which they can be discovered in their natural sequence). "That the septum pellucidum consists of an inner compact fibrous layer, covered externally by a thin layer of gray matter, was first noticed by Mayer." "A grotesque confusion occurred when Mayer (1779) replaced the term hippocampus by hippopotamus" (Meyer, *Historical Aspects of Cerebral Anatomy* [1971] p. 21, 97-98).

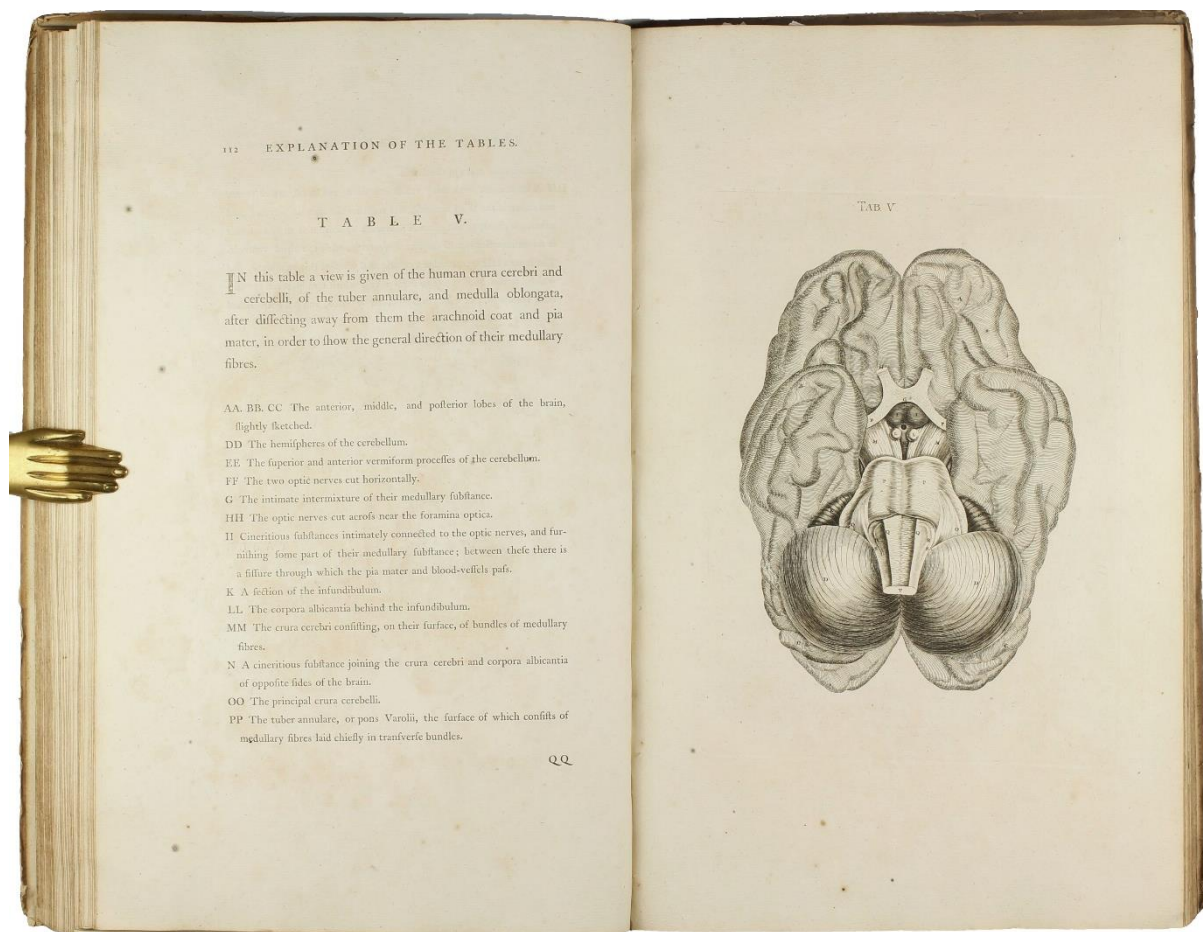
The engraved title vignette include the monogram of Karl Abraham Freiherr von Zedlitz, to whom the work is dedicated.



20 MONRO, Alexander II. *Observations on the Structure and Functions of the Nervous System.* Edinburgh: for William Creech, T. Cadell, P. Elmsley, J. Murray and T. Longman, 1783. 4to (465 x 291 mm). [4] [v], vi-x, [1] 2-176 pp., 50 engraved illustrations on 41 plates (3 folding) drawn by Thomas Donaldson, Alexander Battoni and A. Fyfe; and engraved by Donaldson, Battoni and G. Cameron. With the three 'bis' plates, nos VIII*, VIII** and XXVI*, but without the half-title as usual. Contemporary cloth backed boards, spine with ink-lettered paper label, blue-sprinkled edges (joints partially split with some minor chipping near spine ends, corners scuffed, extremities bumped and rubbed). Light even browning, some minor pale spotting, F2 with short marginal tear repaired. Provenance: James Tait Goodrich. (#003488) € 3800

Norman 1538; NLM/Blake, p.309; Garrison-Morton-Norman 1385; Heirs of Hippocrates 1010; Russell 610; Waller 6645. - FIRST EDITION of this important study of the anatomy of the brain, in which the author explained his discovery of the communication between the lateral ventricles of the human brain with each other and the third ventricle, the "foramen of Monro."

"Monro secundus, trained in anatomy by his father, was perhaps the greatest of the three Monros and, like his father, was a gifted and popular teacher as well as a distinguished physician. He received his medical degree at Edinburgh in 1755 and later studied with Hunter in London, Albinus in Leiden, and Meckel the Elder in Berlin. He is best known for his discovery of the *foramen of Monro* and for an incomplete description of the lymphatic system. This massive text and atlas on human and comparative neurology is Monro's greatest work. The plates, though artistically sterile, are clear and accurate while the text contains a number of important descriptions, among them the interventricular foramen between the lateral and third ventricles (the foramen of Monro)." (Heirs of Hippocrates).



Important Sammelband in first binding including Paracelsus' *Opus chirurgicum* in 1st edition

21 PARACELSI, Theophrastus (Bombast von Hohenheim). *Opus chirurgicum, warhaffte unnd vollkomne Wundartznei . . . ; darinn begriffen wie die Wunden, offnen Schäden, Gewächs, Gebresten, Frantzenen, Blatern, Beulen, Lähmi, allerley Zufäll unnd Kranckheiten, auch kalter und warmer Brandt, Fistel und Wolff... curiert werden sollend.* Strassburg: Paulo Messerschmidt, 1564. [20], CCCCLXII (i.e. CCCCLXIV) pp., CCCCLXIII-CCCCCXV (i.e. CCCCXVI) ff. Signatures: *4 A-Z⁶, Aa-Zz⁶, AA-BB⁶, CC⁴. Title printed in red and black, woodcut initials, including blank leaf *4. [Bound after:] II. **RYFF, Walther**



Hermann. *Die grosz Chirurgie, oder vollkommene Wundartznei; chirurgischen Handtwirkung eigentlicher Bericht, und Inhalt alles so der Wundartznei angehörig; mit künstlicher Fürmalung, klarer Beschreibung . . . aller hierzu dienlicher und gebrauchlicher Instrument oder Ferrament.* Frankfurt am Main: C. Egenolff, 1545. [6], CLXXXIX ff. Signatures: [trefoil]⁶, a-z⁶, A-H⁶, I⁴. Title printed in red and black and with large woodcut illustration printed in red and black, woodcut initials, final blank leaf I4. [Bound before:] III.

HOULLIER, Jacques (HOLLERIUS, Jacobus). *De Materia chirurgica libri tres, recens aucti authore atque recogniti.* Paris: Christian Wechel, 1552. [20], 154, [2] pp. Printer's device on title page and leaf N6 verso, general index and final errata leaf, woodcut initials. Signatures: a⁶, b⁴, A-N⁶. Text generally crisp and clean with very little even browning throughout, a few short tears to blank margins, few occasional ink smudges, wormtrack to lower blank margin of final gatherings C-I. Bound in contemporary blind-tooled pigskin, spine lettered in ink and with 4 raised bands, upper board with additional ink lettering and blind-stamped and silver supralibros (monastic coat of arms monogrammed M.A.L., silver oxidized), ties gone, original untouched endpapers (minor rubbing of extremities, corners bumped and worn, some worming of inner boards and pastedowns). Text generally quite crisp and clean with only very little browning and occasional very minor spotting, the first 3 leaves somewhat frayed at fore-edge, minor worming at lower blank margin of final leaves well away from the text

field. Provenance: Johann Baptist Werloschnig* (inscribed and dated on first title "Joan Bapt. by Werloschnig phil. and med. D[octo]ris Austriaci medici et physici Vücklapontani ordinarii 1702"), illegible ink stamp on first title. The entire text copiously annotated and marked in black ink, most likely by former owner Werloschnig. An exceptionally well preserved Sammelband in untouched original binding. (#003467) € 36,000

Rare collection of three surgical works which are among the most important of its time.

I. VD16 P 460; Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica* 62, NLM/Durling 3464; Not in Wellcome and Waller. EXCEPTIONALLY RARE FIRST EDITION of Paracelsus' works in five books on surgery and the treatment of infectious diseases including syphilis, edited and published by Adam von Bodenstein, and printed in Strassburg by Messerschmidt. Bodenstein originally planned the publication in Frankfurt timely to the autumn book fair, but this was abandoned possibly because of conflicts with the Frankfurt editors and privilege owners of parts of the text (see Sudhoff, p.96). However, an unauthorized reprint appeared the following year in Frankfurt by Feyerabend and Hüter (Sudhoff 69). Bodenstein was one of the most influential translators of the works of Paracelsus. He published over 40 Paracelsian titles from 1560, which had a tremendous influence on the later development of Paracelsianism. Since he published these texts without the consent of the Basel medical faculty, he was expelled from 'Facultet & Consilio' of the Basel University.

II. VD16-R 3910; Benzing, *Ryff* 158; NLM/Durling 4016; Waller 8346; Cushing R345; not in Wellcome. RARE FIRST EDITION by the physician and pharmacist Walther Hermann Ryff (c. 1500-1548). "Ihm erst ist das medizinische Hausbuch schlechthin gelungen" (only he succeeded in creating the medical house book), (Benzing). The title

woodcut shows a leg amputation, the text woodcuts with depictions of various medical instruments and their use. While Ryff became famous (or notorious) for his adaptations of Vesalian anatomical illustrations, this work contains illustrations borrowed from Gersdorff and Phryesen, but none with Vesalian association.

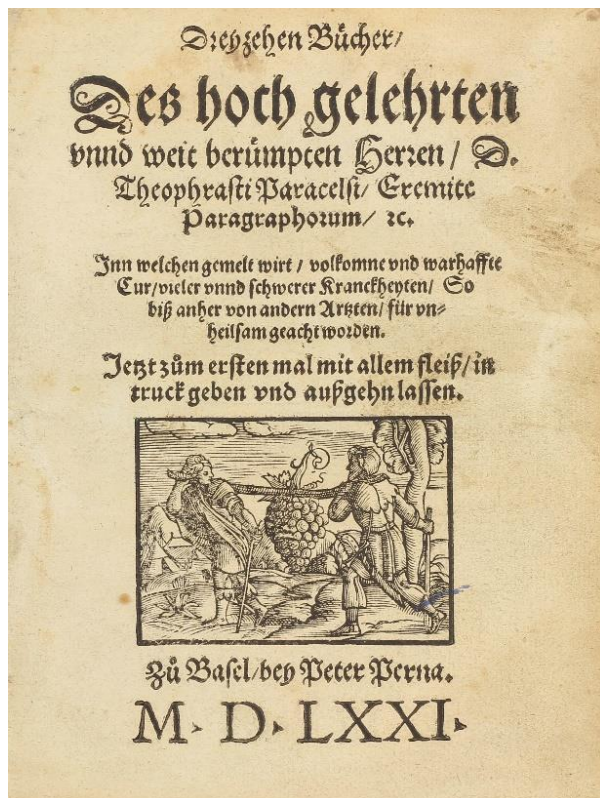
III. NLM/Durling 2489. Not in Wellcome and Waller. RARE THIRD EDITION of a work first published in Paris in 1543 as book 6 of J. Tagault's *De chirurgica institutione*.

* Johann Baptist Werloschnig (1670- circa 1750), Austrian physician, trained at the University of Graz; he practiced in this city as well as in Linz and Ljubljana.



Sammelband with 3 rare works all in first edition

22 PARACELSUS, Theophrastus (Bombast von Hohenheim). I. *Dreyzehnen Bücher des hoch gelehrten und weit beruempften Herren D. Theophrasti Paracelsi inn welchen gemelt wirt volkomne und warhafftige Cur vieler und schwerer Kranckheyten so bis anher von andern Artzten fuer unheilsam geacht worden.* Basel: Peter Perna, 1571. 48 unnumbered leaves. Signatures: A-M⁴. Title with woodcut illustration. Internally little browned, a few faint dampstains, closed tear to E4, final 4 leaves folded-in to protect catchwords. [Bound after:] II. *Drei Bücher von wunden und schäden, sampt allen jren zufellen, und derselben vollkommener Cur.* Frankfurt: Heirs of Christian Egenolph, 1563. [16], 68 pp. Signatures: a-b⁴ A-R⁴. Colophon on R4r. Title printed in red and black and with woodcut vignette, 2 fine full-page woodcut illustrations on recto and verso of leaf b4 (one depicting a surgeon's equipment), a few leaves folded-in to protect marginals, margins trimmed close just touching two marginal letters on p.2. Internally little browned, faint dampstains to fore-margin, lower corner of leaf Q2 torn with loss (not affecting text). [Bound before:] III. *Archidoxorum des Hochgelehrten und weit berümpftesten Herrn D. Theophrasti Paracelsi X. Bücher...* Basel: Peter Perna, 1572. 43 (of 121) unnumbered leaves only (signatures H2-F3), lacking the 8 preliminary leaves (including title), 78 unnumbered leaves. Little



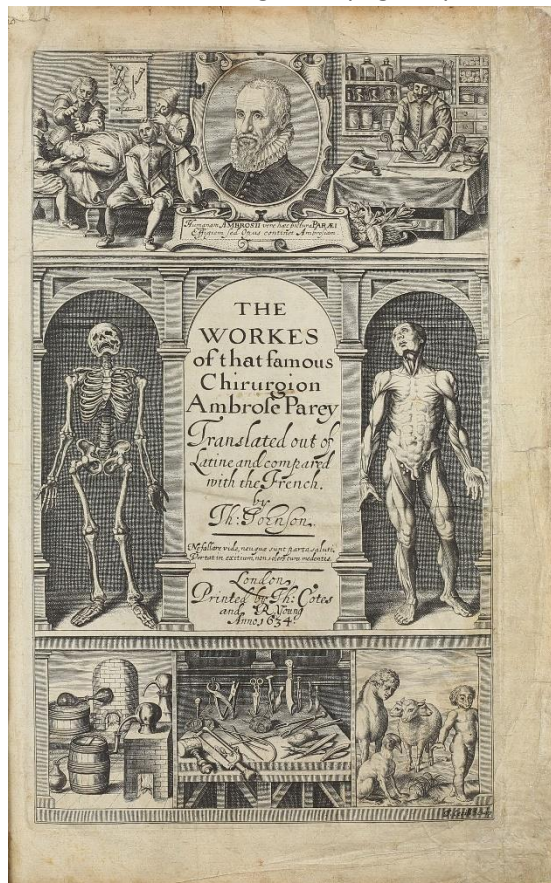
browning, one leaf with underlings in ink. 4to (172 x 133 mm). Bound in 19th century simple three-quarter sheep, spine handlettered (rubbed, soiled and chipped at extremities), rear pastedown with recipe in contemporary hand. Provenance: Selbourne library (small stamp on J4r). The first two works collates complete, the third work is a fragment of two tracts which are complete in itself. (#002230) € 7500

I. Sudhoff 130; Wellcome 4784; not in NLM/Durling. First Edition. This book contains medical works, he writes about cures of serious illness which "up to now have been considered incurable by the physicians".

II. Sudhoff 53; NLM/Durling 3459 (imperfect); not in Wellcome. First edition. Deals mainly with the surgical treatment of military wounds.

III. Sudhoff 142; not in Wellcome or NLM/Durling. Here present a fragment of the *Archidoxorum* comprising the first two tracts "De Tempore" and "De Imaginibus", both in first edition.

23 **PARÉ, Ambroise.** *The Workes of that famous Chirurgion Ambrose Parey.* London: Th. Cotes and R. Young, 1634. Folio (333 x 221 mm). [14], 487 [1], 553-1083 [1], 1093-1173 [1], [22] pp. Numerous pagination errors, pp. 489-552 and 1085-1092 omitted. Engraved title page by T. Cecill, 323 woodcut illustrations of anatomical subjects, surgical instruments and procedures, monsters and freaks of nature, etc., including 4 full-page depictions of the human circulatory and nervous systems, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Signatures: pi1 [par]² A⁴ B-2S⁶ 2T⁴ 3A-4V⁶ 4X-4Y⁴ 4Z-5E⁶ 5F⁴ 5G-5H⁶. Contemporary calf, rebaked, spine with new lettering piece. Repairs to title page, first 2 leaves of text re-margined, leaves 3G2-5 shorter at upper margin, leaves 4F1, 4F6, 4I3, 4I4, 4K3 remargined at foot, a few marginal tears and paper flaws not affecting text, marginal waterstaining to first few pages, occasional finger soiling, creasing, and spotting, p.117/18 torn at upper margin with loss of page numbers and part of ruling, final leaf soiled and with old repairs. A few ink annotations. Provenance: James Tait Goodrich (bookplate to front pastedown). Still good copy. (#003489) € 6500



Doë 51; Norman 1640; Russell 646; STC 19189. - RARE FIRST ENGLISH EDITION of Paré's collected works, first published in French in 1575. The work is profusely illustrated with almost 300 woodcut illustrations, including anatomical and surgical woodcuts, as well as woodcuts of "monsters" and zoological oddities. "Paré, of humble Huguenot beginnings and poorly educated, became the sixteenth century's outstanding surgeon and the greatest military surgeon before his fellow countryman, Larrey, more than two hundred years later. He began his studies as a barber-surgeon and at age nineteen, while working as a surgical

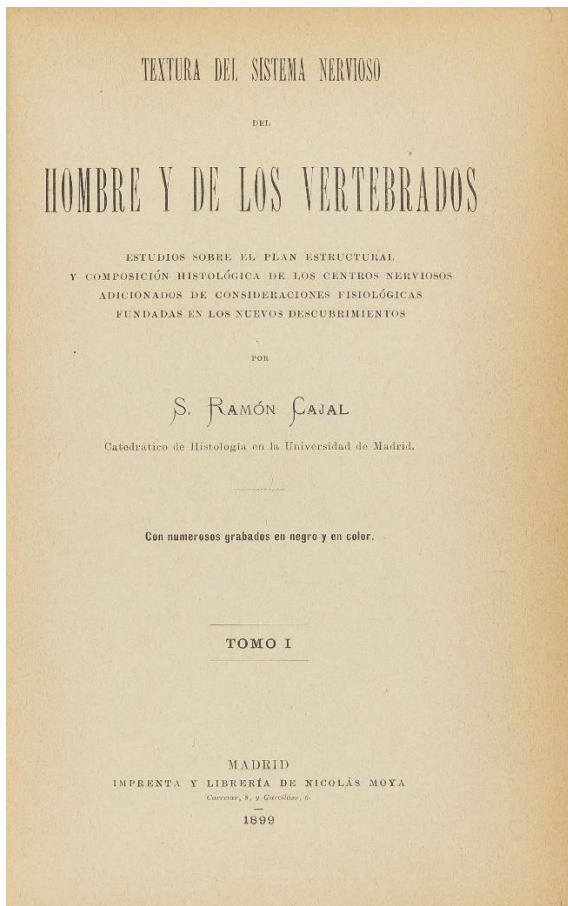
dresser and assistant in a Paris hospital, he began to acquire the fund of practical knowledge for which he became a legend in his own time. Probably his best known innovations were his discarding the use of boiling oil in gunshot wounds and the reintroduction of simple ligature instead of red hot cautery after amputation. He invented many surgical and dental instruments and was especially adept at devising ingenious artificial limbs" (Heirs of Hippocrates 271). "He was the first to suggest that syphilis is a cause of aneurysm. He popularized the truss, introduced artificial limbs, and (in dentistry) re-implantation of the teeth" (Garrison-Morton 4750).

24 PAVLOV, Ivan Petrovich. *Die Arbeit der Verdauungsdrüsen.* Translated from the Russian by Dr. A. Walther. Wiesbaden: J. F. Bergmann, 1898, 8vo (237 x 165 mm). xii, 199 [1] pp. Contemporary half cloth and marbled boards, spine gilt-lettered, marbled edges (minor rubbing to extremities). Minor age-toning, but generally crisp and clean. Provenance: Medizinisch-Klinisches Institut München (library ink stamps to front pastedown, half-title and foot of title); Collection of Peter and Margarethe Braune. (#003551) € 300

Dibner 135; Norman 1664; Garrison Morton 1022; Heirs of Hippocrates 1105. - First appearance of this classic work outside Russia which was not translated into English until 1902. Pavlov received the 1904 Nobel Prize in physiology / medicine for his studies of the physiology of digestion, which revealed the part that the nervous system plays in controlling digestive secretions. In conducting his researches, Pavlov introduced the method of long-term or continuous experimentation, which-in contrast with traditional vivisectional methods-allowed him to study the operation of physiological processes in healthy animals under normal conditions over extended periods of time. "The continuous method inaugurated a new era in the physiology of digestion and led to new work and concepts, especially in experimental surgery and in the physiology of the brain... The object of Pavlov's research was both the organism as a system and any of its separate organs that fulfilled a definite function" (DSB).

The cytological and histological foundations of modern neurology

25 RAMON Y CAJAL, Santiago. *Textura del sistema nervioso del hombre y de los vertebrados.* Madrid: Nicolás Moya, 1899-1904. Three parts in two volumes. 8vo (242 x 156 mm). xi [1], 566; [8],

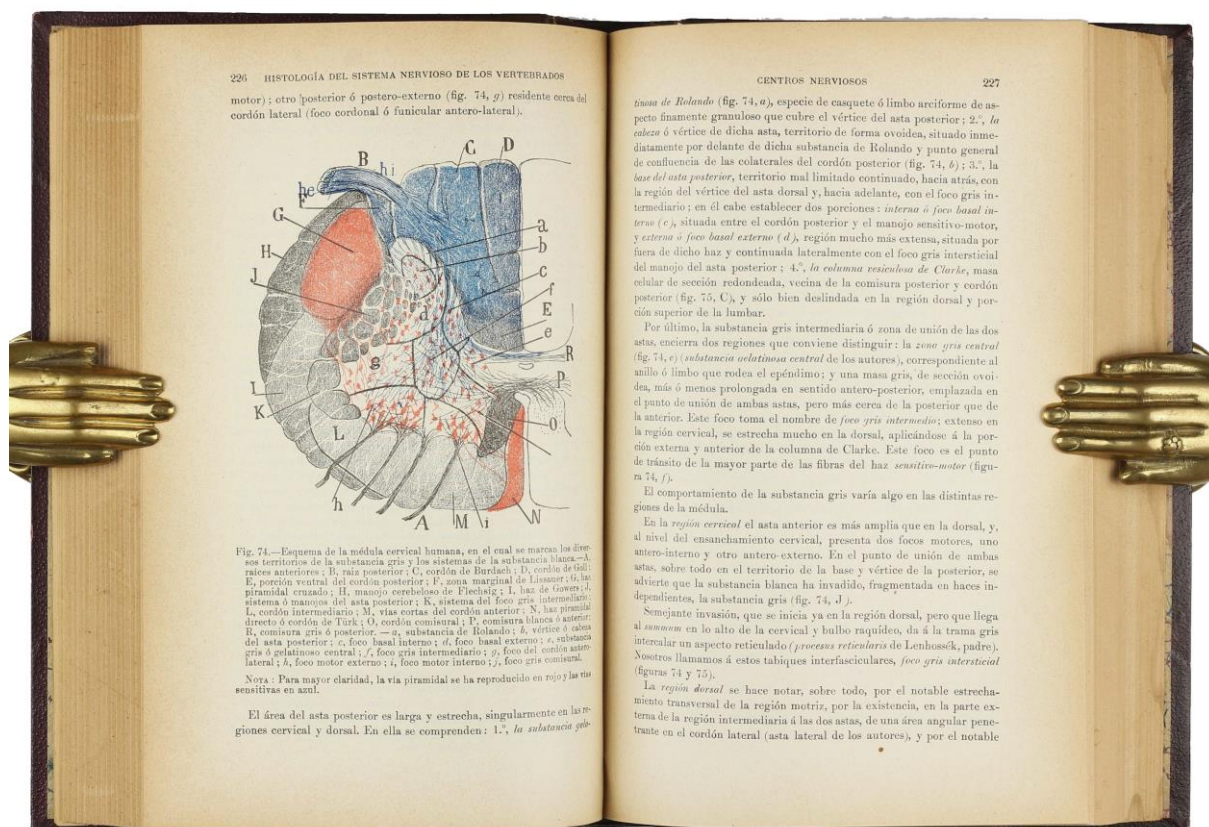


[1]-608, 609-1209 [1], [2] pp., including half title and title to each part, half title and title of part II of second volume bound at front, advert leaf bound at end of second volume, numerous colored and b/w line-block or half-tone illustrations by Cajal in text. Bound in contemporary uniform half-calf over percaline boards, spines with 5 raised bands, gilt ruling and gilt lettering, marbled endpapers (extremities rubbed, leather scratched, light water staining at foot of spines). Text somewhat browned at outer margins, single brown spots to pp. 1172 and 1173, edges of book blocks show light water stains, but not extending onto pages. In all a clean and crisp set in untouched bindings. (#003476) € 28,000

EXCEPTIONALLY RARE FIRST EDITION of "This monumental work [which] sets out the cytological and histological foundations of modern neurology." (Garrison-M.). Ramón y Cajal (1852-1934), professor of histology at Barcelona and then Madrid, won the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1906 together with Camillo Golgi for their work on the structure of the nervous system, describing neurons and synapses (though not using those names) as well as the structure of each nerve cell. This became the basis for all modern neurobiology. "The work of Santiago Ramón y Cajal provided the foundation for present concepts of the cellular composition of the nervous

system. Improving and refining existing histological techniques and developing new ones of his own, he demonstrated the microscopic anatomy of the brain as it had never before been seen, and correlated the cellular structures of the brain, nerves, and spinal cord with their functions, giving neurophysiology for the first time a firm anatomic base. Utilizing his remarkable skill as an artist and draftsman, Cajal was able, through the illustrations in his books, to convey to the scientific world what was revealed of the nervous system through his microscope. [...] Cajal's most notable contribution is generally considered to be his *Textura del sistema nervioso del hombre y de los vertebrados*. Only eight hundred copies were printed of this work, which was originally published in fascicles [...] between 1897 and 1904. In it Cajal summarized his earlier research, consolidated his arguments, and presented his mature thinking on the organization of the nervous system. He proved many of the connections between one section of the brain and another, and he illustrated these, as well as the many connections one cell makes with others. He described many nerve cells for the first time and also pointed out the plasticity of nerve cells in the brain, a discovery that has only recently come to be appreciated in the course of modern work on nerve physiology. *Textura del sistema nervioso* is a model of beauty and clarity, and it earned Cajal world-wide recognition. A revised and enlarged French translation was published in 1909 and republished in 1952 on the anniversary of the author's birth." (Grolier/Medicine, pp. 311-13).

LITERATURE: Norman, *One hundred Books famous in Medicine* (Grolier/Medicine) 86; Garrison-Morton 1293.1; Palau 247478; DSB XI, p.273-5.



226 HISTOLOGÍA DEL SISTEMA NERVIOSO DE LOS VERTEBRADOS
motor); otro posterior ó postero-externo (fig. 74, g) residente cerca del
cordón lateral (foco cordonal ó funicular antero-lateral).

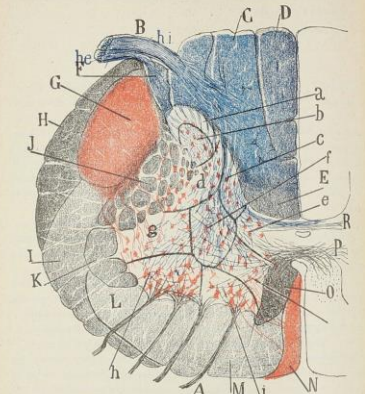


Fig. 74.—Esquema de la médula cervical humana, en el cual se marcan los diversos territorios de la sustancia gris y los sistemas de la sustancia blanca.—A, raíces anteriores; B, raíz posterior; C, cordón de Burdach; D, cordón de Goll; E, porción ventral del cordón posterior; F, zona marginal de Lissauer; G, la pirámida cruzada; H, manajo cerebeloso de Flechsig; I, haz de Gowers; J, sistema ó manojos del asta posterior; K, sistema del foco gris intermedio; L, cordón intermediario; M, vías cortas del cordón anterior; N, haz piramidal directo ó cordón de Turk; O, cordón comisural; P, comisura blanca ó anterior; R, comisura gris ó posterior; S, sustancia de Rolando; a, vértice ó abaxa del asta posterior; c, foco basal interno; d, foco basal externo; e, sustancia gris ó gelatinosa central; f, foco gris intermedio; g, foco del cordón antero-lateral; h, foco motor externo; i, foco motor interno; j, foco gris comisural.

Nota: Para mayor claridad, la vía piramidal se ha reproducido en rojo y las vías sensitivas en azul.

El área del asta posterior es larga y estrecha, singularmente en las regiones cervical y dorsal. En ella se comprenden: 1.°, la sustancia gelatinosa

CENTROS NERVIOSOS

227

de Rolando (fig. 74, a), especie de casquete ó limbo arcoiforme de aspecto finamente granuloso que cubre el vértice del asta posterior; 2.°, la raíz ó vértice de dicha asta, territorio de forma ovoídea, situado inmediatamente por delante de dicha sustancia de Rolando y punto general de confluencia de las colaterales del cordón posterior (fig. 74, b); 3.°, la base del asta posterior, territorio mal limitado continuado, hacia atrás, con la región del vértice del asta dorsal, y hacia adelante, con el foco gris intermedio; en él cabe establecer dos porciones: interna ó foco basal interno (c), situada entre el cordón posterior y el manajo sensitivo-motor, y externa ó foco basal externo (d), región mucho más extensa, situada por fuera de dicho haz y continuada lateralmente con el foco gris intersticial del manajo del asta posterior; 4.°, la columna vesiculosa de Clarke, masa ocular de sección redondeada, vecina de la comisura posterior y cordón posterior (fig. 75, C), y sólo bien deslindada en la región dorsal y porción superior de la lumbar.

Por último, la sustancia gris intermedia ó zona de unión de las dos astas, encierra dos regiones que conviene distinguir: la zona gris central (fig. 74, e) (sustancia acetabulosa central de los autores), correspondiente al anillo ó limbo que rodea el epéndimo; y una masa gris, de sección ovoídea, más ó menos prolongada en sentido antero-posterior, emplazada en el punto de unión de ambas astas, pero más cerca de la posterior que de la anterior. Este foco toma el nombre de foco gris intermedio; extenso en la región cervical, se estrecha mucho en la dorsal, aplicándose á la porción externa y anterior de la columna de Clarke. Este foco es el punto de tránsito de la mayor parte de las fibras del haz sensitivo-motor (figura 74, f).

El comportamiento de la sustancia gris varía algo en las distintas regiones de la médula.

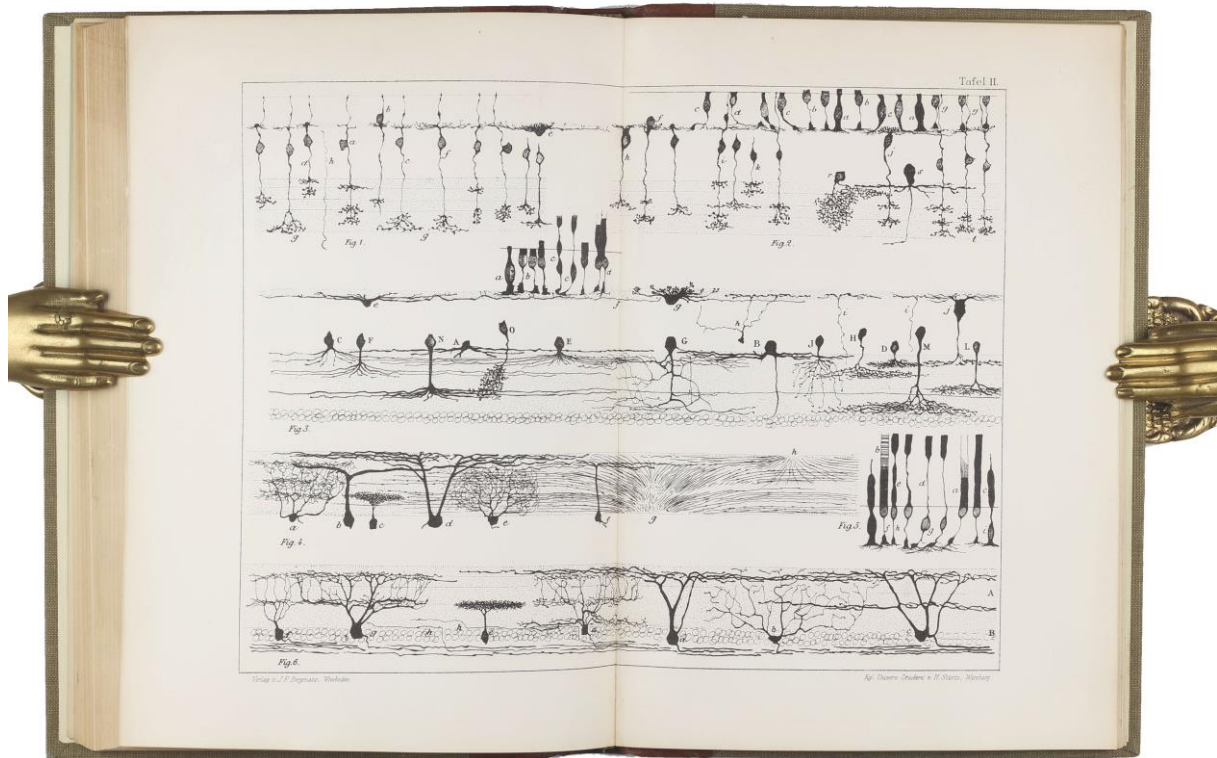
En la región cervical el asta anterior es más amplia que en la dorsal, y, al nivel del ensanchamiento cervical, presenta dos focos motores, uno antero-interno y otro antero-externo. En el punto de unión de ambas astas, sobre todo en el territorio de la base y vértice de la posterior, se advierte que la sustancia blanca ha invadido, fragmentada en haces independientes, la sustancia gris (fig. 74, J).

Semejante invasión, que se inicia ya en la región dorsal, pero que llega al *summa* en lo alto de la cervical y bulbo raquídeo, da á la trama gris interalar un aspecto reticulado (*procesa reticularis* de Lohbassck, padre). Nosotros llamamos á estos tabiques interfasciculares, *foco gris intersticial* (figuras 74 y 75).

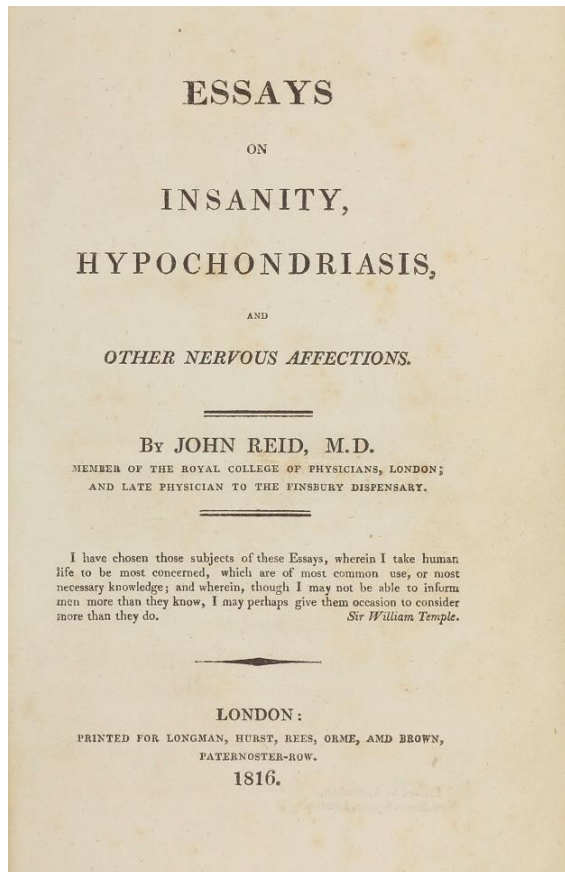
La región dorsal se hace notar, sobre todo, por el notable estrechamiento transversal de la región motriz, por la existencia, en la parte externa de la región intermedia ó de las dos astas, de una área angular penetrante en el cordón lateral (asta lateral de los autores), y por el notable

26 RAMON Y CAJAL, Santiago. *Die Retina der Wirbelthiere: Untersuchungen mit der Golgi-cajal'schen Chromsilbermethode und der Ehrlich'schen Methylenblaufärbung. Nach Arbeiten von S Ramon y Cajal. In Verbindung mit dem Verfasser zusammengestellt, übersetzt und mit Einleitung versehen von Richard Greeff.* Wiesbaden: Bergmann, 1894. 4to (287 x 200 mm). viii, [2], 179 [1] pp., 7 double-page plates and 3 text illustrations. 20th century marbled half calf and cloth covered boards, spine with 4 raised bands, gilt-lettered morocco label and some gilt and blind tooling (extremities little rubbed), new endpapers, original printed wrappers bound in. Front wrapper, half-title and title partly split at gutter, printed wrappers dust soiled and spotted, light browning to outer margins, faint dampstaining to about first half, more pronounced on preliminaries and lessening when it progresses. (#003500) € 2900

Palau 247454; Garrison-Morton 1523. - RARE FIRST EDITION IN BOOK FORM. Published less extensively in 1892 in the Belgian magazine "Le Cellule" under the title 'La rétine des vertébrés' and only translated into English in 1972. The Spanish doctor and physiologist Santiago Ramón y Cajal (1852-1934) received the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1906 together with his Italian colleague Camillo Golgi for all of their studies on the fine structures of the nervous system.

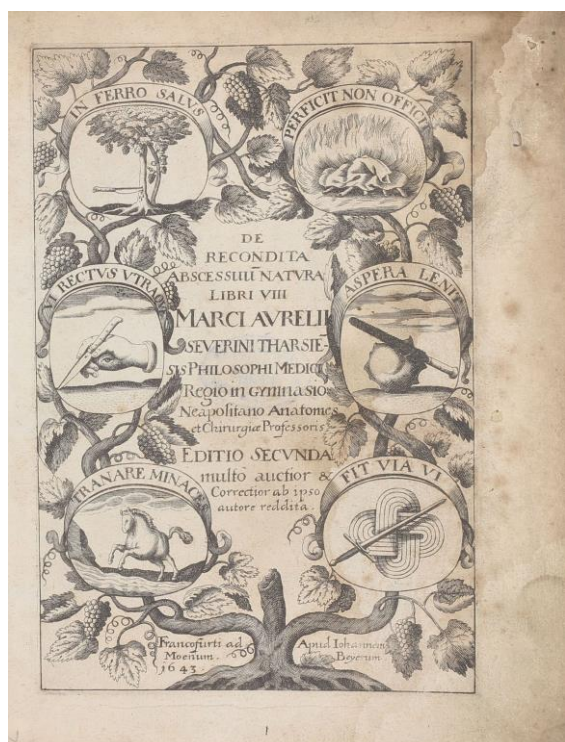


27 **REID, John.** *Essays on insanity, hypochondriasis, and other nervous affections.* London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1816. 8vo (211 x 132 mm). iv, 272 pp. Modern half sheepskin over marbled papers, blue-sprinkled edges. Very light browning and occasional minor spotting and finger-soiling of text, first two leaves reinforced at gutter. Very good copy. (#003468) € 2000



Hunter & MacAlpine, *Three Hundred Years of Psychiatry 1535-1860*, pp. 722-25. - EXCEPTIONALLY RARE FIRST EDITION. John Reid (1776-1822) was an English physician. He studied medicine at Edinburgh University where he graduated in 1798 with his thesis *De Insania*, which also forms the core of the present work. Reid became a licentiate of the College of Physicians of London in 1804 and gave lectures on the theory and practice of medicine. He also was physician to the Finsbury Dispensary. His *Essays on Insanity* appeared in 1816 and a second edition followed in the same year already. Two further editions under the new title "*Essays on hypochondriacal and other nervous affections*" followed in 1821. Of some importance in his *Essays* is the identification of the harmful consequences of institutionalisation, which was only taken up again in the 20th century as "institutionalism." Reid already stated that the institutions are "nurseries for and manufactories of madness." "Reid distinguished the intrinsic manifestations of mental illness from the picture of chronic insanity under asylum condition" (Hunter-MacAlpine, p.723).

28 **SEVERINO, Marco Aurelio.** *De recondita abscessuum natura, libri VIII . . . editio secunda multo auctior & correctior ab ipso autore reddita.* Frankfurt am Main: Caspar Rotelius for Johannes Beyerus, 1643. 4to (206 x 160 mm). [28], 468, [46] pp., including additional engraved title and 20 engraved illustrations in text of which all but two are full-page. Internally browned mostly at outer margins, dust soiling, occasional spotting, some dampstaining stronger at beginning. Engraved title page rather soiled and with two small holes at fore-margin not affecting plate image, first flyleaf repaired at upper corner. Contemporary plain vellum, hand-lettered red spine (browned and rather soiled). Provenance: J. J. J. Ramsay (signature to front pastedown); Thomas B. (illegible signature to typographic title-page "Edinburgh, 1841"), W. Elsh N. Sch. Medical Library (ink stamp to typographic title). (#002174) € 2500



Heirs of Hippocrates 449; Waller 8890; Garrison-Morton 2273 (first edition); NLM/Krivatsy 11055; Norman 1932 (first edition). - The second, enlarged edition (the first contained only 12 engravings) and almost as rare as the original edition printed in Naples 11 years earlier. "The first textbook of surgical pathology. It treats of all kinds of swelling under the 'abscess' and describes neoplasms of the genital organs and sarcomata of bones. Tumours of the breast are classified into four groups, the section devoted to them being one of the most important in the book. This was also the first book to include illustrations of lesions with the text" (Garrison-Morton).

Severino's tumor pathology was perhaps the best: He described tumors of the male and female genital organs and gave accounts of massive neoplasms of the bones. He classified breast tumors under four headings and his section on `mammarum strumae` contains one of the best early discussions of malignancy and benignancy in breast tumors." (Norman).

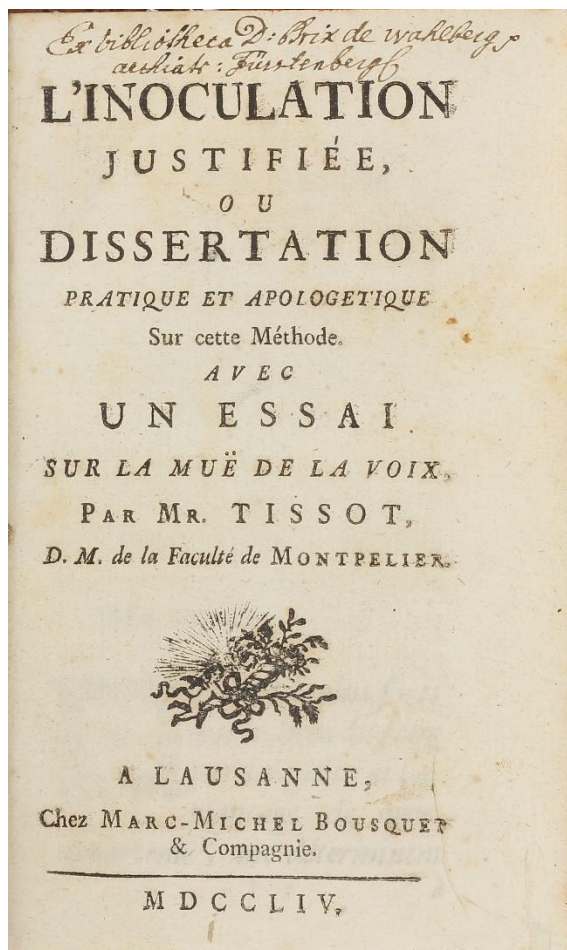
"The book's twenty plates are among the first to depict pathological lesions and to include diseased organs as well as complete views of the individual with the tumor. He includes all manner of tumors and swellings under the term 'abscessus' and describes their surgical treatment in detail. In the chapter on breast neoplasms he delineates four types and differentiates quite clearly between the concept of benign and malignant tumors" (Heirs of Hippocrates 449).

29 SWAMMERDAM, Jan. *Tractatus Physico-Anatomico-Medicus de Respiratione usque Pulmonum . . . editio altera, cui subjuncta est D. Alberti Haller . . . de diaphragmatis musculis dissertatio anatomica. Editio tertia.* Leiden: Conrad Wishoff, 1738. 4to (236 x 178 mm). [16], 95 [1] pp., including engraved additional title, folding engraved plate, 7 woodcut text illustrations, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. All pages uncut. Contemporary three-quarter vellum and speckled paper boards, gilt-lettered spine label (cover soiled, extremities rubbed). Minor browning, some scattered spotting, pale brown-staining at lower gutter throughout. Provenance: Johannis-Baptistae Marduel (bookplate to front pastedown). (#003585) € 500

Garrison-Morton 1724, NLM/Blake, p.440. SECOND EDITION of Swammerdam's medical thesis, reprinted with the third edition of Haller's anatomical study of the diaphragm. Swammerdam "recorded his discovery that the lungs of newborn infants will float on water if respiration has taken place, an important medico-legal point" (Garrison-Morton). "Swammerdam's medical thesis offer[ing] a perfectly Cartesian explanation of the motion of the lungs and the function of breathing, supplemented by the iatrochemistry of Sylvius. Swammerdam struggled to avoid using any attractive powers, whether of the mouth, of the lungs themselves, or of a partial vacuum, to explain the rushing of air into the lungs . . . Swammerdam argued that the muscular expansion of the chest outward pushes the ambient air down into the lungs" (DSB XIII, p.169). Swammerdam's theory, evolved in ignorance of Boyle's idea that the air has a springiness, was easily destroyed in the following year by John Mayow in his *Tractatus duo* (Oxford, 1668).

30 TISSOT, Samuel Auguste André David. *L'Inoculation Justifiee, ou Dissertation Pratique et Apologetique sur cette Methode; avec un Essai sur la Mue de la Voix.* Lausanne: chez Marc-Michel Bousquet & Compagnie, 1754. xviii, 179 [1] pp. Title with woodcut vignette, woodcut head- and tailpieces. [Bound with:] **TISSOT, Samuel Auguste André David.** *Lettre a monsieur De Haen, conseiller aulique de L.M. Imp. premier professeur en medecine-pratique a Vienne, &c &c.* Lausanne: Francois Grasset, 1759. [2], 142 pp. Title with woodcut vignette, woodcut head- and tailpieces. Without the half-title sometimes found in later issues. Two works in one volume. 12mo (153 x 97 mm). Contemporary sprinkled papercard boards, spine with gilt-lettered paper label, red-dyed edges (minor rubbing, paper over joints split, spine ends and corners worn, corners bumped). Text with little even browning, very minor occasional spotting. Provenance: Bonifacius Brix of Wahlberg (inscribed at head of first title "Ex bibliotheca D. Brix de Wahlberg Archiatri[icis] Fürstenberg[ensis]"). (#003587) € 2000

I. Blake/NLM, p. 453. VERY RARE FIRST EDITION of Tissot's manual giving instructions on how to carry out inoculation and citing arguments in defence of the new technology. Inoculation was introduced into Europe from the Middle East in 1718 and two physicians, E. Timoni and G. Pilarini, made the technology known with their publication in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society London* in 1714. In 1722 inoculation was heavily condemned for religious reasons by the Rev. Edmund Massey which was also the starting point for a persistent ethical debate. "The longevity of the debate and the numerous arguments indicate the significance of the religious and ethical challenge posed by inoculation. Even if some Enlightenment radicals would ridicule biblical arguments of the kind presented by Massey, religious and ethical considerations obviously remained an issue that was not to be treated lightly. Among the twelve objections against inoculation discussed by the Swiss physician S.A.D. Tissot in his *L'inoculation justifiée* from 1754, the first six concern ethical and religious arguments ... Tissot's main argument in favour of inoculation was the possibility it gave of controlling the course of the disease. Smallpox in itself was a mild and not very dangerous kind of disease, he contended. What made it lethal



were the circumstances. The age of the patient and his or her constitution, as well as the time of year and the weather conditions, not least the air, all contributed to risk, uncertainty and malignant cases. Inoculation solved these problems, as it made it possible to choose the most suitable age and season and to prepare the patients for it in the ways their individual constitutions demanded. Nonetheless, Tissot also warned against measures that might make the illness too light - in such cases inoculation will not protect against further attacks of the disease, he maintained." (A. Eriksen, *Cure or Protection? The meaning of smallpox inoculation, ca 1750–1775*. In: *Med Hist*. 2013, 57(4), p. 516-19).

II. Wellcome V, p.277. FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, without the half title printed on different paper which was evidently added to later issues (i.e., 1765), see Wellcome V, p.277.

"Tissot, a Swiss physician, studied medicine in Geneva and Montpellier and settled in Lausanne, where his time was divided among practice, writing, and teaching. His medical works were numerous and include treatises on smallpox and inoculation, epilepsy, nervous diseases, migraine, popular medicine, onanism, and . . . bilious fevers. Many of his works became very popular, were translated into English and the major European languages, and went through many editions." (Heirs of Hippocrates 978).

31 [VACCINATION]. *Rapport du Comité Central de Vaccine, établi à Paris par la société des souscripteurs, pour l'examen de cette découverte*. Paris: Chez Mme Ve Richard, An XI - 1803. 8vo (198 x 122 mm). xiv [2], 460 pp. Bound in contemporary half calf, spine with gilt-lettered label and some gilt decoration, yellow dyed edges (light rubbing to extremities). Text crisp and clean with only very little age-toning and minor occasional spotting, first and final leaf a bit brown stained. Provenance: Bibliothèque du château de Barante (bookplate to front pastedown). Fine copy. (#003421) € 500

FIRST EDITION, very rare, of one of the first reports published in France on Jenner's discovery. This report was based on several experiments carried out in Paris and Provence, at the instigation of the Central Vaccine Committee. Among the members of this institution, all convinced of the importance of Jenner's discovery, were Pinel, Thouret, Husson and Guillotin. One of the preliminary sheets contains a text by Chaptal, then Minister of the Interior, approving the work of the Committee and ending with these words: "I hope that the happy results ... will fix the irresolution of those who balk at recognizing the advantages of the vaccine."

Edition originale tres rare d'un des premiers rapports parus en France sur la decouverte de Jenner. Il etait base sur de tres nombreuses experiences realisees a Paris et en Provence, a l'instigation du Comite Central de Vaccine. Parmi les membres de cette institution, tous convaincus de l'importance de la decouverte de Jenner, figuraient Pinel, Thouret, Husson, Guillotin, etc. Un des feuillets preliminaires contient un texte de Chaptal, alors ministre de l'Interieur, approuvant le travail du Comite et finissant par ces mots: J'espere que les heureux resultats... fixeront l'irresolution de ceux qui balancent a reconnaitre les avantages de la Vaccine.

Literature: DUNBAR, Robert G. THE INTRODUCTION OF THE PRACTICE OF VACCINATION INTO NAPOLEONIC FRANCE. In: *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*. Vol. 10, No. 5 (DECEMBER, 1941), pp. 635-650.

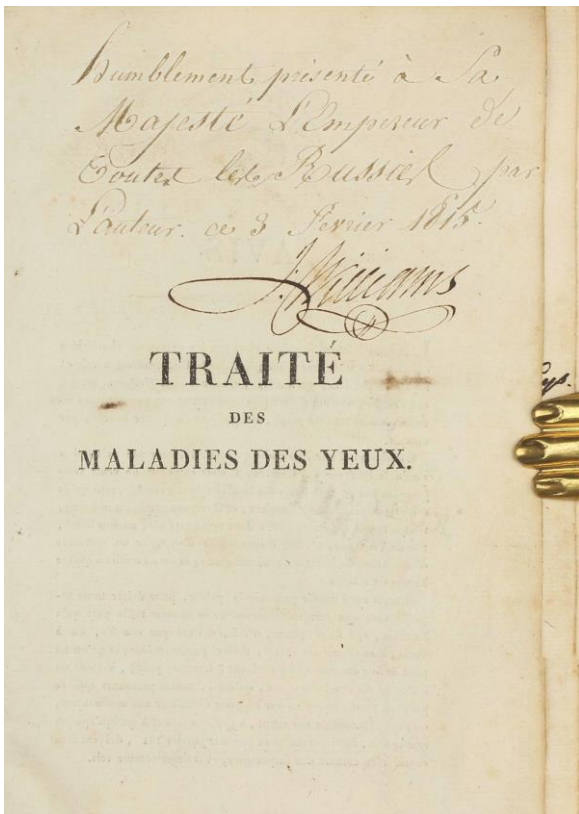
32 WEPFER, Johann Jakob. *Observationes medico-practicae, de affectibus capitis internis & externis*. Schaffhausen: Adam Ziegler, 1727. 8vo (220 x 170 mm). [32], 984, [40] pp., title printed in red and black, engraved portrait of the author and one full-size engraved illustration, woodcut initials,

head- and tailpieces. All pages uncut. Signatures: [pi]⁴)(-3)⁴ A-6N⁴ including first blank. Contemporary half calf, spine with red morocco label lettered in gilt (boards rubbed, extremities worn, spine leather cracky, some minor repairs to spine). Text little browned, some scattered black spotting, minor fraying and soiling of outer edges, pencil annotations. Provenance: James Tait Goodrich. (#003497) € 900

NLM/Blake 486, Waller 10222. - FIRST EDITION of this monumental work on the internal and external diseases of the head which was posthumously published from the author's manuscripts. It records nearly 50 years' practice in neurological diseases. Wepfer is best known for his treatise on apoplexy, in which he was the first to recognize that it was often due to cerebral haemorrhage, and for his discovery of the duodenal glands.

Presentation copy to Emperor Alexander I of Russia

- 33 WILLIAMS, John.** *Traité des maladies des yeux, avec des observations pratiques, constatant les succès obtenus, tant a Paris qu'a Londres, par l'usage d'un topique inventé.* Paris/London: Royer/by the Author, 1815. 8vo (220 x 127 mm). 151 [1] pp., including half-title and errata on final page. Bound in contemporary half morocco, boards with gilt-tooled frame and central royal coat of arms of Louis XVIII, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt (minor rubbing and wear to extremities, front inner hinge cracked). Text generally quite crisp and clean with only very little age-toning and finger-soiling in places, dedication leaf to the king reinforced at gutter, faint spotting and ink correction to title page (some ink offsetting to facing half title verso). (#003439) € 1200



Wellcome V, p. 439. - RARE FIRST EDITION of this treatise by the London pharmacist John Williams (1792-1858) on eye diseases, which also functions as an advertising pamphlet for a medicament prepared and distributed by him. Dedication copy from the author to the Russian Emperor Alexander I (1777-1825), with a corresponding entry and signature on the half title: "Humblement présenté à Sa Majesté L'Empereur de toutes les Russies [Alexander I] par L'auteur ce 3. Fevrier 1815."

- 34 WUNDT, Wilhelm.** *Grundzüge der Physiologischen Psychologie.* Leipzig: Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann, 1874. 8vo (222 x 155 mm). xii, 870, [2] pp. 155 text illustrations and diagrams, errata leaf at end. Some spotting and browning to title, light marginal browning throughout, small marginal chipping at head of title. Original cloth-backed pebbled boards gilt (rebacked preserving original spine, although with some loss, rubbed and scuffed). Provenance: Ernst Moritz Francke* (signed "Moritz Francke" and dated 1876 on front free endpaper); Collection of Peter and Margarethe Braune. (#003555) € 400

Horblit 100a, Norman 2270; Honeyman 3145; Garrison-Morton 4976; DSB XIII, p.527. - FIRST EDITION of a work which was "the foundation of experimental psychology, [and] which uses quantitative methods to study psychological processes such as perception and the formation of ideas" (DSB). "Wundt made experimental investigations of normal individual reactions, reflex responses, and general behaviour, and interpreted them in terms of neural mechanisms. He is the founder of experimental psychology and his book remains the most important on the subject."

*From the library of Ernst Moritz Francke (1852-1921), German liberal journalist, political scientist and social politician.

TERMS of SALE

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2. Revocation

2.1 Right of Revocation

You have the right to withdraw from this agreement within fourteen days without stating a reason. The period of revocation is fourteen days from the date on which the goods were accepted by you or by a third person appointed by you, who is not the carrier.

In order to exercise your right of revocation, you must notify us

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accordingly in an unequivocal statement (e.g. letter sent by post, telefax or e-mail) of your decision to withdraw from the agreement. You may use the attached sample revocation form for this purpose, however this is not mandatory. Sending notification of your intention to exercise your right of revocation prior to expiry of the period of revocation shall be sufficient to comply with the period of revocation.

2.2 Consequences of Revocation

If you withdraw from this agreement, we shall refund all payments that we have received from you, including delivery costs (with the exception of additional costs that arise if you have selected a form of delivery other than the cheapest form of standard delivery offered by us) without undue delay and within fourteen days at the latest from the date on which we received the notice of revocation. For this refund we use the same method of payment that you used for the original transaction, unless expressly agreed otherwise with you; in no event will you be charged any fees for this refund.

We may refuse the refund until the goods have been returned to us or until such time as you have provided evidence that you have returned the goods, whichever is the earlier.

You must return or hand over the goods to us without undue delay and, at all events, within fourteen days at the latest from the date on which you notified us of your withdrawal from the agreement. The deadline shall be deemed to have been complied with if the goods are dispatched prior to expiry of the deadline.

The immediate costs of returning the goods shall be borne by you.

You shall only be required to compensate any loss of value if said loss of value can be attributed to any unnecessary handling of the goods for the purpose of testing the condition, properties and functionality of said goods.

2.3 Exclusion of the right of revocation.

There is no right of revocation for agreements on the delivery of goods that are not prefabricated and for the manufacture of which the consumer has made an individual selection or stipulation, or that have been clearly tailored to meet the personal requirements of the consumer.

Widerrufsbelehrung für Verbraucher

Widerrufsrecht

Sie haben das Recht, binnen vierzehn Tagen ohne Angabe von Gründen diesen Vertrag zu widerrufen. Die Widerrufsfrist beträgt vierzehn Tage ab dem Tag, an dem Sie oder ein von Ihnen benannter Dritter, der nicht der Beförderer ist, die Waren in Besitz genommen haben bzw. hat.

Um Ihr Widerrufsrecht auszuüben, müssen Sie uns

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mittels einer eindeutigen Erklärung (z.B. ein mit der Post versandter Brief, Telefax oder E-Mail) über Ihren Entschluss, diesen Vertrag zu widerrufen, informieren. Sie können dafür das beigefügte Muster-Widerrufsformular verwenden, das jedoch nicht vorgeschrieben ist. Sie können das Muster-Widerrufsformular oder eine andere eindeutige Erklärung auch auf unserer Webseite [<http://www.milestone-books.de/terms.php>] elektronisch ausfüllen und übermitteln. Machen Sie von dieser Möglichkeit Gebrauch, so werden wir Ihnen unverzüglich (z. B. per E-Mail) eine Bestätigung über den Eingang eines solchen Widerrufs übermitteln.

Zur Wahrung der Widerrufsfrist reicht es aus, dass Sie die Mitteilung über die Ausübung des Widerrufsrechts vor Ablauf der Widerrufsfrist absenden.

Folgen des Widerrufs

Wenn Sie diesen Vertrag widerrufen, haben wir Ihnen alle Zahlungen, die wir von Ihnen erhalten haben, einschließlich der Lieferkosten (mit Ausnahme der zusätzlichen Kosten, die sich daraus ergeben, dass Sie eine andere Art der Lieferung als die von uns angebotene, günstigste Standardlieferung gewählt haben), unverzüglich und spätestens binnen vierzehn Tagen ab dem Tag zurückzuzahlen, an dem die Mitteilung über Ihren Widerruf dieses Vertrags bei uns eingegangen ist. Für diese Rückzahlung verwenden wir dasselbe Zahlungsmittel, das Sie bei der ursprünglichen Transaktion eingesetzt haben, es sei denn, mit Ihnen wurde ausdrücklich etwas anderes vereinbart; in keinem Fall werden Ihnen wegen dieser Rückzahlung Entgelte berechnet. Wir können die Rückzahlung verweigern, bis wir die Waren wieder zurückerhalten haben oder bis Sie den Nachweis erbracht haben, dass Sie die Waren zurückgesandt haben, je nachdem, welches der frühere Zeitpunkt ist.

Sie haben die Waren unverzüglich und in jedem Fall spätestens binnen vierzehn Tagen ab dem Tag, an dem Sie uns über den Widerruf dieses Vertrags unterrichten, an uns oder an zurück zusenden oder zu übergeben. Die Frist ist gewahrt, wenn Sie die Waren vor Ablauf der Frist von vierzehn Tagen absenden. Sie tragen die unmittelbaren Kosten der Rücksendung der Waren.

Sie müssen für einen etwaigen Wertverlust der Waren nur aufkommen, wenn dieser Wertverlust auf einen zur Prüfung der Beschaffenheit, Eigenschaften und Funktionsweise der Waren nicht notwendigen Umgang mit ihnen zurückzuführen ist.

Ausnahmen vom Widerrufsrecht

Das Widerrufsrecht besteht nicht bzw. erlischt bei folgenden Verträgen:

- Zur Lieferung von Zeitungen und Zeitschriften oder Illustrierten, mit Ausnahme von Abonnement Verträgen;
- Bei der Lieferung digitaler Inhalte (ebooks), die nicht auf einem körperlichen Datenträger (z.B. einer CD oder DVD) geliefert werden, wenn Sie dem Beginn der Ausführung vor der Bestellung ausdrücklich zugestimmt und zur selben Zeit bestätigt haben, dass mit der Ausführung begonnen werden kann und Sie Ihr Widerrufsrecht verlieren, sobald die Ausführung begonnen hat.

Ende der Widerrufsbelehrung

