

Milestones of Science Books



Catalogue 54

Medicine - 32 New Arrivals

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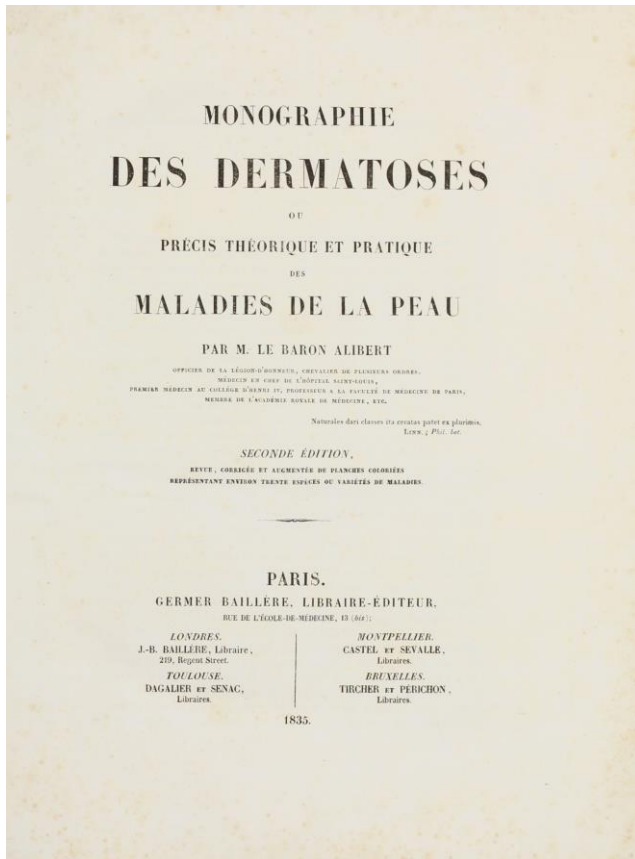
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Milestones of Science Books

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Member of ILAB and VDA

1 **ALIBERT, Jean Louis Marc, baron.** *Monographie des dermatoses ou precis theorique et pratique des maladies de la peau. Seconde édition, revue, corrigée et augmentée de planches coloriées représentant environ trente espèces ou variétés de maladies.* Paris: Germer Baillière, 1835. 4to (295 x 234 mm). xii, vi-iii, 814 [i.e. 806] pp., including half-title, lithographed plate of Hopital St. Louis, folding lithographed plate of family tree of skin diseases and 10 chromolithographed plates by Valvile et Tresca, protected by tissue paper. Pp. 377-8, 672-9 skipped, 393-4 twice. Bound in contemporary red



half sheep, spine with gilt lettering and decoration, marbled endpapers (boards and extremities rubbed, corners bumped and worn). Except for some scattered foxing mostly to outer margins, clean and only very little browned internally, large folding plate with long clean tear, half-title with small hole at gutter not affecting text. (#003730) € 1200

RARE FIRST QUARTO EDITION, SECOND ISSUE (with the title reset and 12 preliminary pages "Avant-Propos" by Duchesne-Duparc added after title). The main text including page numbering (and pagination errors) and the plates are identical with the first issue of 1832. There also was an edition in two volumes in smaller octavo format the same year. In 1806 Alibert had published his observations on dermatological conditions observed at the Hopital St. Louis. His classic textbook introduces the tree of relationships of skin diseases, an idea also found in his *Nosologie naturelle, ou les maladies du corps humain distribuees par familles*, of 1817. Alibert's works were widely read and translated.

References: Garrison-Morton 3990.1 (for 1st edition of 1832); Waller 357; Wellcome I, 52.

2 **BAUHIN, Gaspard [BAUHINIUS, Caspar].** *Theatrum Anatomicum Novis figuris aeneis illustratum et in lucem emissum opera et sumptibus Theodori de Bry p. m. relicta viduae et filiorum Ioannis Theodori & Ioannis Israelis de Bry / Appendix ad Theatrum Anatomicum . . . sive explicatio characterum omnium, qui figuris totius operis addita fuere. . .* Frankfurt am Main: Mathias Becker for Th. de Bry, 1605. Two volumes. 8vo (c. 185 x 120 mm, the second vol. slightly smaller). Vol. I: [16], 1070, 1069-1099, 1110-1314 (i.e. 1306) pp.; engraved title-page with author's portrait on verso, engraved armorial device on verso of following leaf, 129 full-page text illustrations, final two leaves blank. Signatures:)(8 A-4N8. Bound in contemporary full calf, spine rebacked, gilt-ruling and central gilt vignette to boards, red-sprinkled edges, later endpapers (minor wear to extremities, leather cratched). Somewhat browned throughout, occasional minor spotting, the plate explanation pages mostly with copious ink annotations (showing through to leaf verso). A few thin wormtracks within text area of final 6 gatherings (not impairing readability). Vol. II: [56], 197 [1] pp. including blank leaf ***8. Title within engraved compartment; engraved portrait of the author (dated 1605) on verso, woodcut vignette on final leaf verso. Signatures:)(4 *-3*8 a-m8 n4. Bound in contemporary half calf over vellum coated boards, spine with 4 raised bands, gilt in compartments and with gilt-lettered leather label, black-sprinkled edges, original endpapers (gilt mostly rubbed off, head of spine chipped, extremities and spine rubbed, corners bumped, boards slightly bowed, vellum soiled and stained). Text browned throughout, occasional small marginal dampstains, two small wormholes to first two leaves including title. Provenance: Bibliotheca Colleg: anatom. Chirurgio Brunsvicensis (oval ink stamps on title verso and final leaf verso, a further deaccession stamp on title verso); illegible ownership inscription on title; large armorial bookplate on front pastedown (rubbed and illegible); Bartholin Riolanus Valesig (inscribed on leaf)(4v. A disparately bound but in all very good set of a very rare work. (#003722) € 8500



FIRST EDITION of one of the best anatomical textbooks of the period. The work collects all of Bauhin's earlier works in one enlarged and revised text with illustrations based on Vesalius, Valverde, Eustachius, Coiter, and others. "In 1605, all [of Bauhin's] anatomical writings were brought together, revised and enlarged and published in Bauhin's most celebrated anatomical textbook, 'Theatrum anatomicum,' which was accompanied by copper engravings based on the drawings of Vesalius and entitled 'Vivae imagines partium corporis.' The 'Theatrum anatomicum' soon acquired the reputation of being the best anatomical textbook available. It was systematic, gave adequate consideration to the ancient authorities, did not go into too much detail over the controversies, had a series of eminently useful footnotes, and mentioned anatomical anomalies and pathological findings. Its illustrations, although poor in comparison with those of Vesalius, were adequate for anyone using the book to accompany an actual dissection. It was this work that William Harvey chose as the basis for his Lumleian Lectures to the College of Physicians in London in 1616" (J. Bylebyl in DSB VI, p 151).

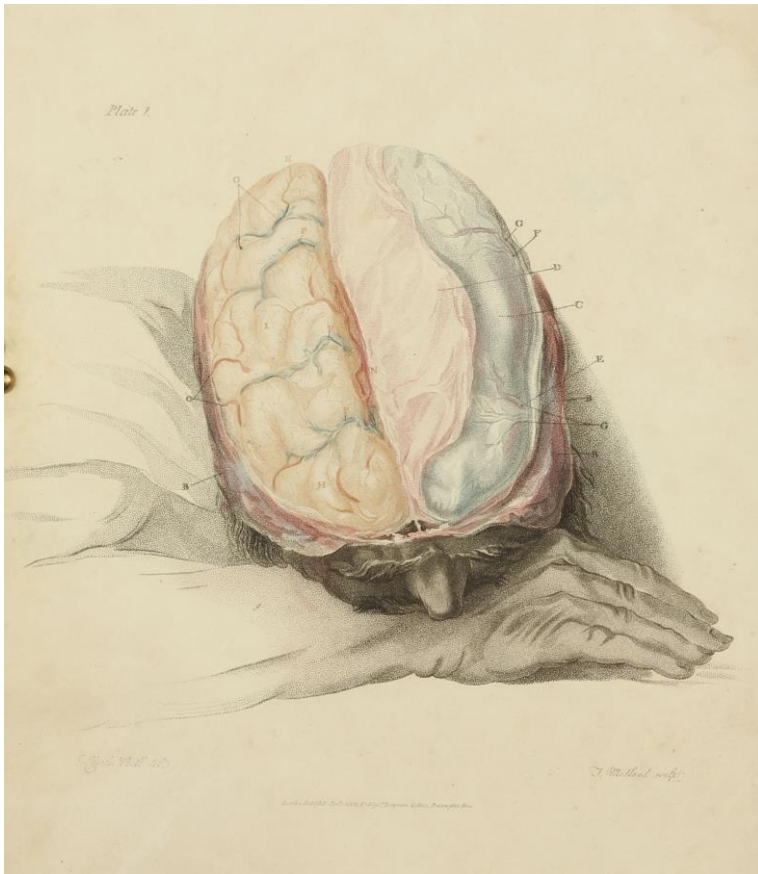
Bauhin (1560-1624) was born at Basel and studied medicine at Padua, Montpellier, and Tübingen (under the botanist Leonhard Fuchs). On his return to Basel in 1580, he was admitted to the degree of doctor, and gave private lectures in botany and anatomy. In 1582 he was appointed to the Greek professorship in that university, and in 1588 to the chair of anatomy and botany. He was later made city

physician, professor of the practice of medicine, rector of the university, and dean of his faculty. His anatomical publications drew criticism from the followers of Galen, as did his work on human anatomical nomenclature, particularly of the muscles, but his system was adopted by subsequent anatomists. This work has fine dissection plates in greater number than his earlier books (Garrison-Morton). Page 175, intended for Plate XX of Book 1 curiously left unprinted, perhaps a prudish expurgation of a depiction of the male reproductive system.



References: Heirs of Hippocrates 392; NLM/Krivatsy 948; Waller 784; Wellcome I, 724; Garrison-Morton 379; Choulant-Frank 229; VD17 12:169626K. For the Appendix: According to VD17, this work was issued in 1605 as an appendix to the *Theatrum anatomicum* also indicated by the portrait of the author which is dated 1605 in the plate.

3 **BELL, Charles.** *The Anatomy of the Brain, Explained in a Series of Engravings.* London: T.N. Longman and O. Rees, 1802. 4to (276 x 221 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, protected by tissue paper. Later three-quarter maroon calf and cloth, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, marbled edges and endpapers (a little rubbed and stained, joints repaired, spine ends worn), preserved in modern cloth slip-case. Text and plates a little browned, some light marginal dust

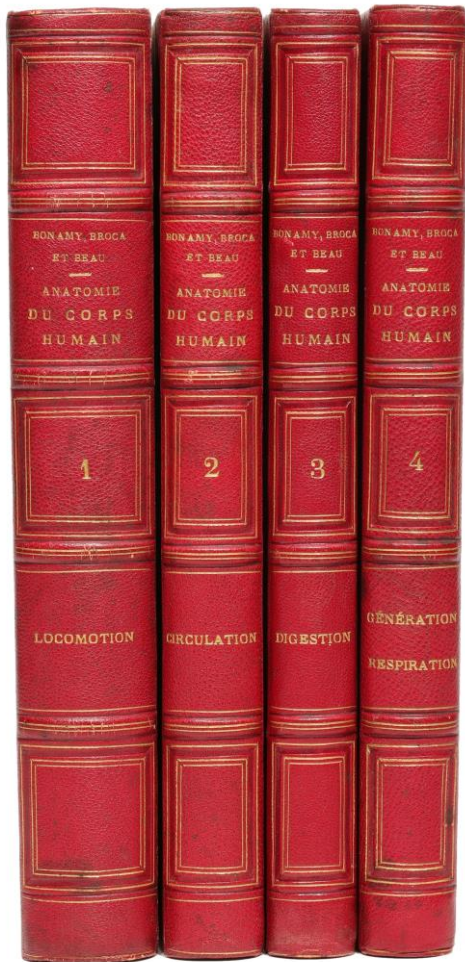


soiling, finger-soiling and staining to plates. Provenance: L. S. Rees (inscribed in ink at head of title). Very good copy. (#003704) € 8500

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).

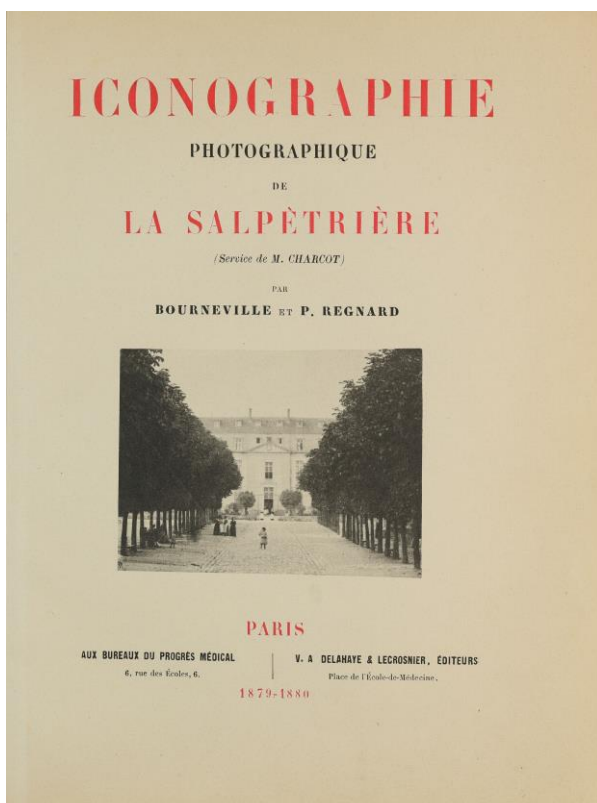
4 **BONAMY, Constantin; BROCA, Paul & BEAU, Emile.** *Atlas d'Anatomie Descriptive du Corps Humain.* Paris: Victor Masson, [1854-1866]. 4 parts bound in 4 volumes. 4to (266 x 198 mm). Each volume with letterpress half-title, title and index of illustrations bound at end of vols. I-III, and a total 257 color lithographed plates on 254 sheets (7 folding) and interleaved with letterpress explanatory text. The vols. III and IV with continuous plate numbering. Uniformly bound in original publisher's half red morocco over marbled boards, each spine with 4 raised bands, compartments paneled and lettered in gilt, top edges gilt, other edges uncut (minor rubbing to extremities, some wear to corners), all leaves mounted on stubs. Some light occasional foxing to text and plates. In all a fine set. (#003765) € 2400

SECOND EDITION, totally revised by the authors and the editor, of one of the most famous classic anatomy books of the 19th century and a master piece of color printing. The drawings were made by Emile Beau and were printed by three lithographers: Artus, Lemercier and Auguste Bry. The work was first published in instalments from 1844 to 1866 with a total of 251 plates. The work is highly regarded for the technical perfection of its illustrations. It was probably intended to complement the *Anatomie descriptive* by Jean Cruveilhier, which was first published in four volumes in 1834-36. Cruveilhier's text, which was influential on the progress of anatomical studies at the



École de Médecine at Paris, had no illustrations. The Bonamy-Broca-Beau atlas, with its more than 250 colored lithographed plates after drawings by Emile Beau, one of the foremost anatomical illustrators of the nineteenth century, began to be issued in the early 1840s. The French titles do not reflect any association with Cruveilhier; however, an English translation of the first volume of the Bonamy atlas was published in 1844 in London by Baillière and the title-page of this English edition clearly associates the atlas with Cruveilhier's anatomy, stating that the anatomy is by Cruveilhier, the plate explanations by Bonamy, and the illustrations after Beau. The title-page describes Bonamy as professor of anatomy at Toulouse. He issued the explanations for the first two parts of the anatomy, on the bones and muscles, the heart and vessels; Paul Broca, most famous for his contributions to cerebral anatomy (see Garrison-Morton 1400) and anthropology (see Garrison-Morton 169), provided the explanatory text for the last volume, in two parts, on the digestive, genito-urinary and respiratory systems. These were published in 1850 and 1866, when the atlas was finally completed. Broca was active in the Anatomical Society of Paris, of which Cruveilhier was president until 1866. The artist, Emile Beau, seems to be known only from the numerous French medical books which he illustrated during this period. Literature: Wellcome II, p.197 (1st ed.); Eimas, *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1775.

5 **BOURNEVILLE, Desire Magloire and REGNARD, Paul.** *Iconographie photographique de la Salpêtrière. Service de M. Charcot.* Paris: Bureaux du Progrès Médical, 1879-1880. Volume 3 (of 3) only. 4to (218 x 183 mm). [4], [1-3] 4-259, [3] pp., including half-title, title printed in red and back and with



collotype of the Salpêtrière in Paris, errata leaf at end, 40 photolithographed (collotype) plates numbered I to XL and some text illustrations. Bound without the final blank leaf. Three-quarter red morocco and marbled boards, spine with 4 raised bands, gilt lettering in 2nd and 4th compartment and the others paneled in blind and gilt, marbled endpapers (rubbing to extremities, minor paper chipping to board edges, corners scuffed). All leaves mounted on stubs. Light browning and some occasional foxing of text (half-title browned a bit stronger), the plates bright and clean throughout. A very good copy, free of staining or markings. The collation conforms to that of the Norman copy. (#003767) € 2800

Crabtree 982; Norman 291. - RARE FIRST EDITION of the third volume of this photographic atlas, which is devoted to cases of epilepsy, hysteria, somnambulism and magnetism, accompanied by case histories, the practice of hypnotism and an appendix treating the esbat. Bourneville was Charcot's assistant at the Salpêtrière from 1870 to 1879. In 1862 Charcot

became physician to the hospital of the Salpêtrière, with which his name will always be associated. Here, from small beginnings, he created the greatest neurological clinic of modern times, which was followed by enthusiastic students from all parts of the world. This collection of numerous cases is important on account of the brilliant photos taken at different stages of the attacks by two of the most gifted of Charcot's pupils.

"The *Iconographie photographique de la Salpêtrière* (1876-80) is a landmark publication in medical photography. This collection of texts and photographs represents the female patients of Dr. Jean-Martin Charcot at the Salpêtrière hospital and asylum during the years of his tenure as director. The patients, diagnosed primarily with hysteria or epilepsy, were treated at the asylum even as they acted as experimental subjects for Charcot's development of the hysteria diagnosis. This collection represents a transformative moment in the history of the diagnosis, treatment, and representation of mental illness" (Yale University, 2022 online resources).

6 **COLOMBO, Realdo.** *De re anatomica libri XV.* Venice: N. Bevilacqua, 1559. Folio (314 x 220 mm). [8], 169 (i.e., 269), [2] pp. Internally generally crisp and clean, title working loose, somewhat browned and dust soiled and with minor repairs to blank margin; occasional minor spotting and very light dampstaining to outer blank margins, text markings and ink corrections on p.140/41, minor soiling to p.156/57. Bound in 17th century polished vellum, hand-lettered spine, sprinkled edges, original endpapers (vellum dust-soiled, corners bumped, upper joint partly split at head). Provenance: Harvard College Library (ink stamp to title verso), Schoenhof & Moeller, Boston (sticker to front pastedown). A very good copy. (#003709) € 24,000

FIRST EDITION, second issue, with the dedication to Pope Pius IV and the text reset on the following three pages. "According to tradition, Colombo's *De re anatomica* was to have been illustrated by Michelangelo; however, Michelangelo left no drawings or any other evidence that he ever seriously considered the task, and we can only speculate as to what sort of artistic masterpiece might have been produced in such a collaboration. Instead



Colombo's book was published without illustrations except for the woodcut title, which was directly inspired by that of Vesalius's *Fabrica*. The dangling right arm of the cadaver in the title-page woodcut recalls Donatello's bas-relief *The Heart of the Miser*. [. . .] Colombo's work is best known for his discovery of the pulmonary or lesser circulation, i.e., the passage of blood from the right cardiac ventricle to the left via the lungs. Although this discovery was first published in the *Historia de la composicion del cuerpo humano* (1556) by Colombo's friend and former pupil Valverde de Hamusco, the evidence in both Valverde's and Colombo's accounts indicates that the discovery was Colombo's, made through his vivisectional observations of the heart and pulmonary vessels. Colombo's account of the pulmonary circuit was preceded by that in Michael Servetus's *Christianismi restitutio*, and by the thirteenth-century account of the Arab ibn al-Nafis. However, these prior descriptions went undiscovered until the late seventeenth and early twentieth centuries, respectively; and there is no evidence that either was available to Colombo at the time. Colombo's observations of the heart also enabled him to gain a more correct understanding of the phases of the heartbeat, generally confused by his predecessors, who erroneously likened the heart's action to the expansive action of a

bellows. Although overshadowed by his discovery of the pulmonary circulation, Colombo's observations of the heartbeat apparently directly inspired Harvey's vivisectional studies on the heart, which in turn led to his discovery of the greater circulation. Colombo evidently died during the printing of his work, since in most copies

his original dedication letter to Pope Paul IV (who also died while the work was in progress) has been replaced with a dedication to Pope Pius IV by Colombo's two sons, mentioning their father's recent demise" (Jeremy Norman's HistoryofInformation online resource).

References: Adams C-2402. Garrison and Morton 378.1; Herrlinger, p.167; Norman 501; Osler 897; Schultz, *Art and Anatomy in Renaissance Italy*, 1985, pp. 102-104.

7 COWPER, William. *Myotomia Reformata: Or an Anatomical Treatise on the Muscles of the Human Body. Illustrated with Figures After the Life... To Which is Prefix'd an Introduction Concerning Muscular Motion*. London: Robert Knaplock, William and John Innys, and Jacob Tonson, 1724. Large folio (440 x 320 mm). [12], lxxvii [1], 194 pp. Signatures: [*A]² *B-*C² a-t² v² B-3D² (-v2, -3D2). Engraved frontispiece, title printed in red and black, double-page engraved table of the *Syllabus musculorum* bound after v1, and 67 engraved plates after Rubens and Raphael numbered 1-66 (with plate 13 in two states), engraved text illustrations, diagrams, initials, head- and tail-pieces. Without the two blank leaves v2 and 3D2. Bound in contemporary full calfskin, spine with gilt-lettered red morocco label, 6 raised bands and rich gilt tooling; boards blind-tooled and ruled in gilt, red sprinkled edges, original endpapers (expertly recorned and rebacked, minor wear to extremities, corners bumped). Crisp and bright throughout internally with just some minor spotting and finger-soiling in places; outer margins of endpapers, frontispiece and title little browned from binder's glue; plate 7 misbound after 8; two short wormtracks near gutter of final leaves. In all an exceptional copy. (#003762) € 9500



raised bands and rich gilt tooling; boards blind-tooled and ruled in gilt, red sprinkled edges, original endpapers (expertly recorned and rebacked, minor wear to extremities, corners bumped). Crisp and bright throughout internally with just some minor spotting and finger-soiling in places; outer margins of endpapers, frontispiece and title little browned from binder's glue; plate 7 misbound after 8; two short wormtracks near gutter of final leaves. In all an exceptional copy. (#003762) € 9500

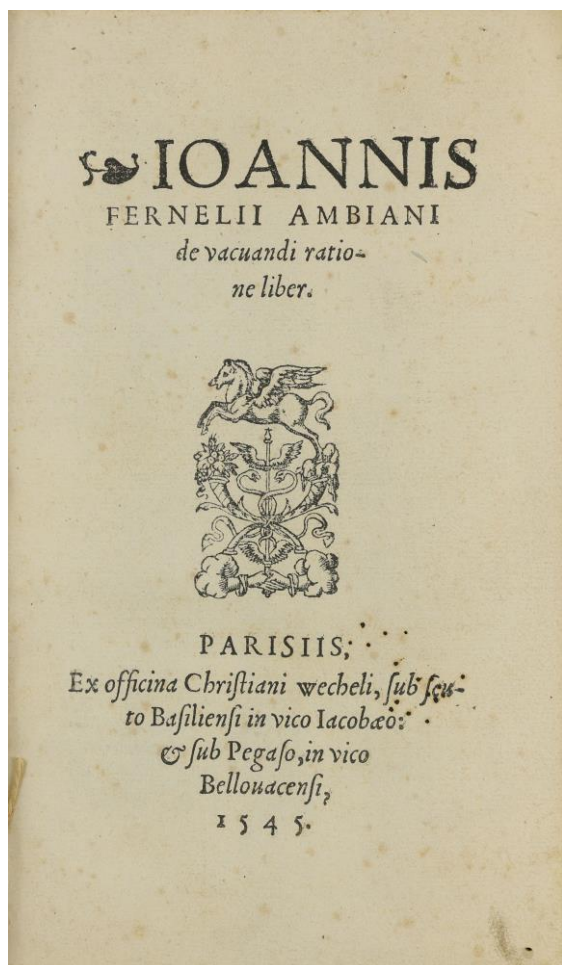
FIRST FOLIO EDITION, remarkable not only for the quality of the large plates but for "the ingenious historiated initials wittily decorated with myotomical motifs" (Norman). The first edition of Cowper's treatise on the muscular system of the human body was published in 1694 as a modest octavo with 10 plates. Cowper worked until his death on this greatly expanded edition, which was published 13 years later under the supervision and at the expense of the physician Richard Mead (1673-1754). With its 66 plates, some after Rubens and Raphael, its witty engraved initials and dramatic head- and tail-

piece illustrations, this first folio edition ranks among the most artistically inventive anatomical atlases of the 17th and 18th centuries.

References: Norman 530; Choulant-Frank, p.253; Garrison-Morton 392.1; Wellcome II, p.401; Roberts & Tomlinson pp. 415-17; Russell 210; Heirs of Hippocrates 723.

With the original silk laces preserved

8 **FERNEL, Jean Francoise.** *De vacuandi ratione liber.* Paris: Christian Wechel, 1545. 8vo (168 x 101 mm). 141, [3] pp. Title-page with woodcut printer's device, repeated on final unnumbered leaf verso (recto blank); woodcut initials. Signatures: A-I⁸. Leaf H6 with small hole in blank fore-margin; a few text annotations. [Bound with II:] **ESTIENNE, Charles.** *De nutrimentis, ad Baillyum, libri tres.* Paris:



Robert Estienne, 1550. 8vo (168 x 101 mm). 156, [20] pp. Woodcut printer's device on title-page, woodcut initials, general index bound at end. Signatures: A-L⁸. One page with text corrections in ink. Bound in near contemporary richly blind-tooled vellum, spine with 3 raised bands ink-lettered in compartments, original silk laces fully preserved, original endpapers (vellum over board- and spine edges partially chipped with larger patch on lower rear board gone, corners bumped, worming to lower corner of upper board). The text crisp and bright throughout with only very minor occasional spotting. (#003758) € 7500

I. Sherrington 8 E1, NLM/Durling 1482; Wellcome I, 2194 (later edition only); not in Norman and Waller. EXCEPTIONALLY RARE FIRST EDITION in which Fernel denounces the bad use of bloodletting by the doctors of the time. "In this short monograph on bloodletting, Fernel recommended moderation. Venesection was preferably performed during 'favorable' phases of the moon. Since it clearly determined ocean tides on earth, so the moon was believed to influence the course of human illnesses. However, during his astronomy studies, Fernel found no such correlation and later cautioned against predictive astrology in medicine" (C.T. Ambrose, A letter about Jean Fernel by Charles Sherrington and the mind-brain connection. In: *Journal of Medical Biography*, 2022, 30(2), pp.72-81).

"From 1554 onwards the

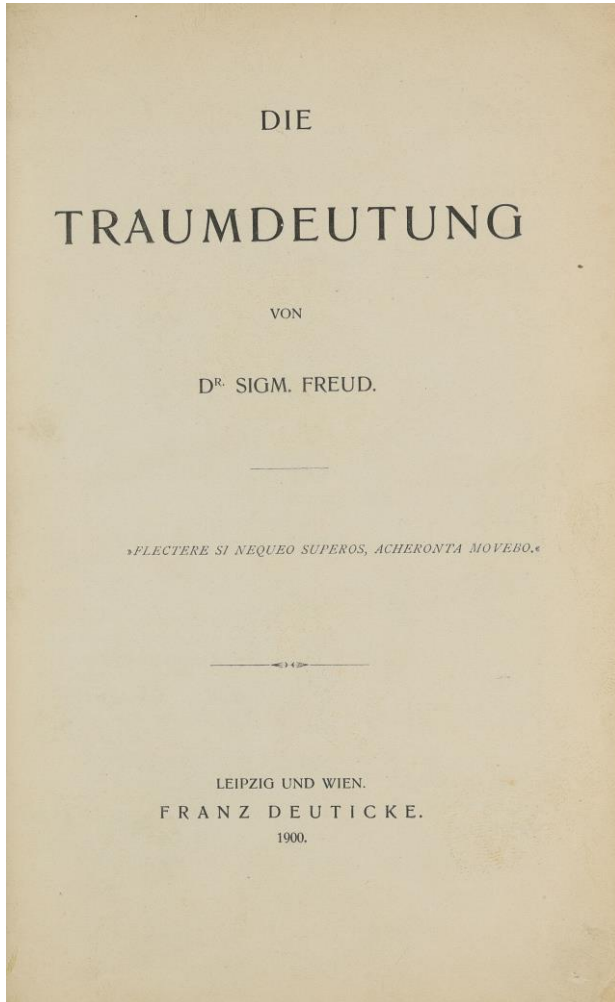
De vacuandi ratione appeared incorporated in the *Medicina* and *Universa medicina* as book II of the 'Therapeutics'" (Sherrington. *Endeavour of Jean Fernel*, p. 191). OCLC and USTC locate 9 public libraries (Amsterdam, Glasgow, Göttingen, Paris (3x), Ostera Vetere, Yale Univ. and Warsaw) holding copies of the first edition. No copy in Wellcome library and only one in the US.

II. NLM/Durling 1394; Simon, *Bacchiara*, II, 72; Simon, BB ii, 230; Vicaire 344; Renouard, *Estienne*, p.76. RARE FIRST EDITION of a work by Charles Estienne on nutrition and diet. One of the most important chapters entitled 'Vinum', deals at length with all sorts of wines, both ancient and modern - in the sixteenth century - from European and African vineyards. Bailly was president of the Chambre des Comptes. Charles Estienne (1504-1562) was the brother of the Parisian printer Robert Estienne I. (1551-1559), "the most outstanding figure in the Renaissance booktrade in France" (Barker 45). "In November 1550 Estienne brought out a treatise on diet and a classification of foods, dedicated to the inquisitor Guillaume de Bailly. (This dedication is more easily understood in light of the dangers that threatened the Estienne publishing house; earlier that year Robert, accused of Protestantism, had been obliged to seek refuge in Geneva.) Charles Estienne then gave up his medical practice in order to manage the family business" (DSB IV, p.412). The book is rare. USTC locates 23 copies in public libraries (13 in France, 3 in Germany, 3 in the UK, and single copies in Austria, Ireland, Spain, and the USA).



The foundation of psychoanalysis

9 **FREUD, Sigmund**. *Die Traumdeutung*. Leipzig and Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1900. 8vo (225 x 146 mm). [4], 371, [5] pp., a few text diagrams. Bound in contemporary black calico with blindstamped boards and gilt-lettered spine (joints expertly repaired, calico over lower joint partially split, corners bumped). Text bright and clean throughout, lower corner of first leaves slightly bumped, light marginal

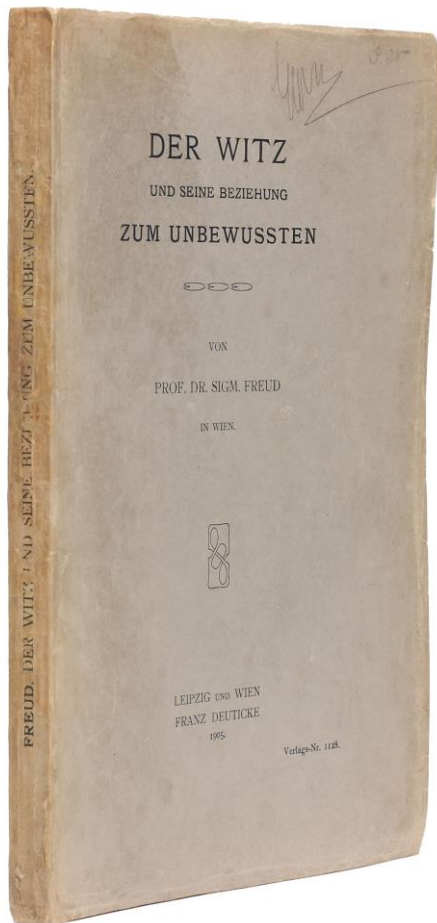


finger-soiling of title-page, clean tear at foot of p. 141/2 without loss. A very good copy. (#003761) € 29,000

FIRST EDITION of *The Interpretation of Dreams*, Freud's greatest single work and the foundation of psychoanalysis. Freud's first major work on psychology, *Die Traumdeutung* contains "all the basic components of psychoanalytic theory and practice" (PMM): displacement, regression, the libido, Oedipal impulses and the erotic nature of dreams. "Freud gave an unprecedented precision and force to the idea of the essential similarities of normal and abnormal behaviour, opening up the door to the irrational that had been closed to Western psychology since the time of Locke" (Norman). Freud has been ranked "with Charles Darwin and Karl Marx as one of the three great revolutionary thinkers of the nineteenth century" (pace I. Bernhard Cohen, cf. *Grolier Medicine*). Freud's biographer and colleague Ernest Jones recorded that the manuscript of *Die Traumdeutung* was finished by 11 September 1899. Freud sent a copy to his close associate Wilhelm Fleiss which was inscribed with the date 24 October 1899 (cf. Norman F33, Fleiss' copy). According to Jones, the work was "actually published on November 4, 1899, but the publisher chose to put the date 1900 on the title page" (Jones, I, p. 395). The first edition was of 600 copies, and as Eimas notes, the book "is now quite scarce". Initially, the work went virtually unnoticed. Jones notes that eighteen months after publication, "no scientific periodical, and only a few

others, had mentioned the book. It was simply ignored [...] Seldon has an important book produced no echo whatever. It was ten years later, when Freud's work was coming to be recognized, that a second edition was called for" (Jones, op. cit., pp. 395-396).

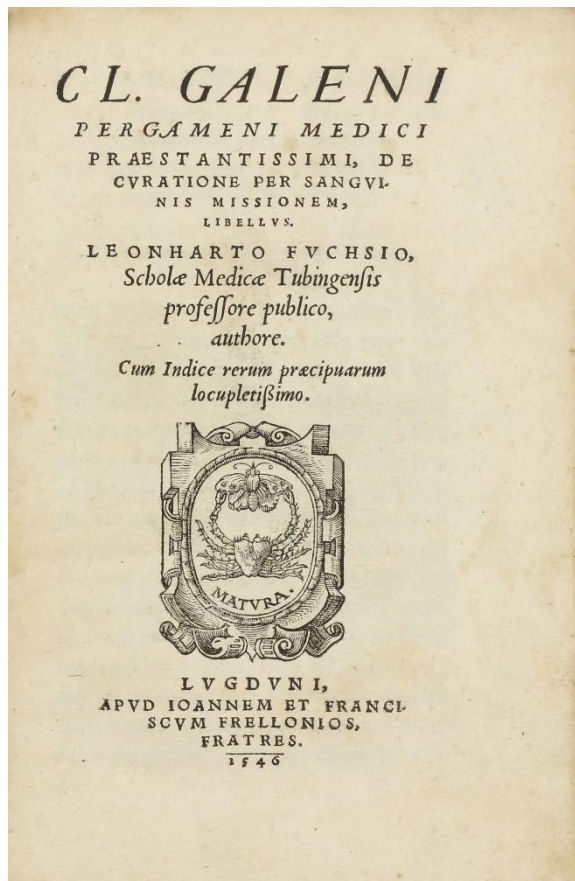
References and literature: PMM 389; Norman F33; Horblit 32; *Grolier/Medicine* 87; Eimas, *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2176; Garrison-M. 4980; E. Jones, *Sigmund Freud: Life and Work*, London, 1956-1957.



10 **FREUD, Sigmund.** *Der Witz und seine Beziehung zum Unbewussten.* Leipzig & Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1905. 4to (242 x 162 mm). [2], 205 [1] pp. Original printed wrappers (backstrip repaired). All pages uncut. Text with light foxing to outer margins, but otherwise clean and bright. Provenance: illegible signature in pencil to front wrapper. (#003700) € 1,500

Grinstein 256; Norman F54; Stanford 32. FIRST EDITION of Freud's 'major contribution to the subject of aesthetics. "Freud described the psychological processes and techniques of jokes, which he likened to the processes and techniques of dream-work; discusses the purpose of jokes, distinguishing between harmless and tendentious ones; and established the psychogenesis of jokes in the young child's pleasure in playing with words as if they were objects. 1,050 copies of the first edition were printed, which took seven years to sell" (Norman).

11 **FUCHS, Leonhart.** *Cl. Galeni Pergameni medici præstantissimi, de curatione per sanguinis missionem, libellus...* Lyon: J. & Fr. Frellon, 1546. 8vo (168 x 110 mm). [40], 131 [1] pp. Title with woodcut printer's device, text in Latin with Greek vocabulary; first preliminary leaves with dedicatory epistle of Leonhart Fuchs to Ulrich of Württemberg; historiated woodcut initials, p. 85 with full-page



woodcut illustration of blood vessels in the human body, blank leaf b2, final leaf with colophon on verso. Signatures: a⁸, b², A-H⁸, I². Late 18th century thin card boards, paper-covered flat spine, hand-lettered paper label (light soiling). Text with little even browning, occasional minor pale spotting. Blank leaf b2 recto with contemporary ink inscription. (#003715) € 4500

FIRST EDITION by Leonhard Fuchs, and an exceptionally rare edition of Galen's work on bloodletting. Galen's understanding of anatomy and medicine was principally influenced by the then-current theory of humorism (also known as the four humors - black bile, yellow bile, blood, and phlegm), as advanced by ancient Greek physicians such as Hippocrates. His theories dominated and influenced Western medical science for more than 1,300 years. Galen believed each part of this tripartite soul controlled specific functions within the body and that the soul, as a whole, contributed to the health of the body, strengthening the "natural functioning capacity of the organ or organs in question". The "rational soul" (which controlled higher level cognitive functioning in an organism - for example, making choices or perceiving the world and sending those signals to the brain) was where "imagination, memory, recollection, knowledge, thought, consideration, voluntary motion and sensation" could be

found. The "spirited soul" was responsible for "growing or being alive," and also contained our passions. Such passions were considered to be stronger than regular emotions, and thus more dangerous. The third part of the soul, or the "appetitive spirit," controlled the living forces in our body, most importantly blood. Galen's anatomical reports were based primarily on the dissection of monkeys, especially the Barbary macaque, and his findings remained unchallenged until the 1543 publication of Andreas Vesalius' *De humani corporis fabrica*. Galen's most significant contribution to medicine was perhaps his work on the circulatory system. He was the first to recognize distinct differences between venous (dark) and arterial (bright) blood. His anatomical experiments on animal specimens led to a more complete understanding of the circulatory, nervous, and respiratory system, though his work did contain some rather grave errors. Galen believed, for example, that the circulatory system was made up of two independent structures of distribution: venous blood was generated in the liver, and arterial blood in the heart. This and other theories related to the circulation of blood were later shown to be incorrect. References: Pettegree (FB) 71373; USTC 149548; not in Adams, NLM/Durling or Wellcome.

12 **GERSDORFF, Hans von.** *Feldtbuch der Wundtartzney*. Augsburg: Heinrich Stayner, 1542. Folio (285 x 190 mm). 88 leaves, ff. [4], LXXXIII. Double column text in Fraktur type. 24 large woodcut illustrations, mostly full page, attributed to Hans Wechtlin, the first on the title-page, one inserted woodcut plate printed as broadside on full sheet and bound in as folding plate after f. a4. Signatures: a⁴ A-O⁶. Bound in 17th-century restored vellum, spine with later hand-lettering (vellum soiled and spotted, slight wear to corners). Minor browning and spotting internally, some occasional finger soiling, short marginal tears, f. A1 with clean tear at upper margin repaired, ink smudge to f. C3. A few old ink annotations. A very good copy. (#003596) € 28,000

EXCEPTIONALLY RARE THIRD Augsburg edition (the others undated around 1530 and 1532 after VD 16). The original edition was published in 1517 by Johann Schott in Strassburg, who also published the two following prints (1526 and 1528). The work went through at least twelve editions between the time of its first publication and the early seventeenth century. VD16 lists 14 editions in the 16th century.



The book is written on the basis of Gersdorff's 40 years experience as a military surgeon. A summary of the available knowledge of human anatomy derived from old Arabic writings, Guy de Chauliac, and other sources is followed by a guide to the surgical treatment of wounds, with a subsidiary part on the treatment of leprosy, followed by three Latin-German glossaries at the end - one of anatomic terms, one of diseases, and one of simples. "The book [. . .] was translated into Latin and Dutch, and was widely quoted, referred to, and plagiarised in subsequent medical texts. Eminently practical in its instructions on the care and treatment of the wounded, it had admirably graphic wood engravings. The twenty-seven illustrations show clear diagrams of instruments and prostheses, such as a mechanical iron-hand, in addition to scenes of operations, including the first printed picture of an amputation. Several illustrations, such as of the ambe, became standard in subsequent German surgical texts. The full-sheet anatomical skeleton existed in its own right as a broadside print and is often missing. (William Lefanu, *Notable Medical Books from the Lilly Library*, p. 19). Herrlinger comments that "The illustrations . . . belong to the early phase of 16th-century medical illustration and

represent one of its high points" (*History of medical illustration*, London, 1970. p. 142).

"Gersdorff [. . .] had gained wide experience during the course... of campaigning and was an expert in the care and treatment of battlefield injuries [. . .] [He] emphasized a well-founded knowledge of anatomy because the surgeon was frequently called upon to deal with extensive bodily trauma [. . .] The surgical portion of the work was devoted to wound surgery and covers in some detail the methods he employed for extracting foreign objects and amputating limbs. He used a tourniquet to control bleeding when amputating and covered the stump with the bladder of a bovine or swine to help control postoperative hemorrhaging. He also included information on various remedies and medications that might be employed by the surgeon. Of special interest are the sedatives and analgesics, although he appears not to have employed them in his practice. The section on leprosy is given over largely to remedies for a disease he did not believe could be cured" (Heirs of Hippocrates 149).

Bibliography: VD 16, G 1626 (two locs only); this edition not in NLM/Durling, Wellcome or Waller; for 1st edition see Grolier/Norman Medicine 14; NLM/Durling 2059 (incomplete); VD-16 G-1618; Choulant, pp. 162-66; Garrison & Morton 5560; Stillwell 387; Lilly Library, p.19; Herrlinger, *History of Medical Illustration*, pp. 140-43; Waller 3506. Heirs of Hippocrates 149 (1530 edition).

One of the most beautiful scientific books of the Renaissance

13 **GUIDI, Guido [VIDIUS, Vidus].** *Chirurgia è Graeco in Latinum conversa, Vido Vidio Florentino interprete.* Paris: Pierre Gaultier, 30 April 1544. Folio (356 x 243 mm). [36], 533, [3] pp., including final blank, 210 woodcut text illustrations (of which 30 full-page), ornamental metalcut initials. Roman and Greek types. Signatures: aa⁸ bb¹⁰; a-z⁸ A-I⁸ K-L⁶. Early 17th century calf, spine with 5 raised bands, gilt-ruling of boards and spine, boards with gilt-stamped central vignette, blue-dyed edges, original endpapers (hinges, spine ends and corners expertly restored, boards scratched and edges worn). Protected in cloth clamshell box (this with some edge wear and rubbing). Text with minor browning and occasional very minor spotting, small stain in lower margin of 3 ff., minor dust-soiling to edges, finger soiling to title. Sparse annotations and text markings in contemporary ink. Provenance: Desfieches (signature on title-page); Deschamps (a surgeon of Orléans, signature on title-page);



Lenormand du Coudray (paraphs in center of title); H. P. Kraus (bookplate to front pastedown "The Stock & Reference Library of H. P. Kraus"). An outstanding, tall, and unsophisticated copy. (#003675) € 32,000

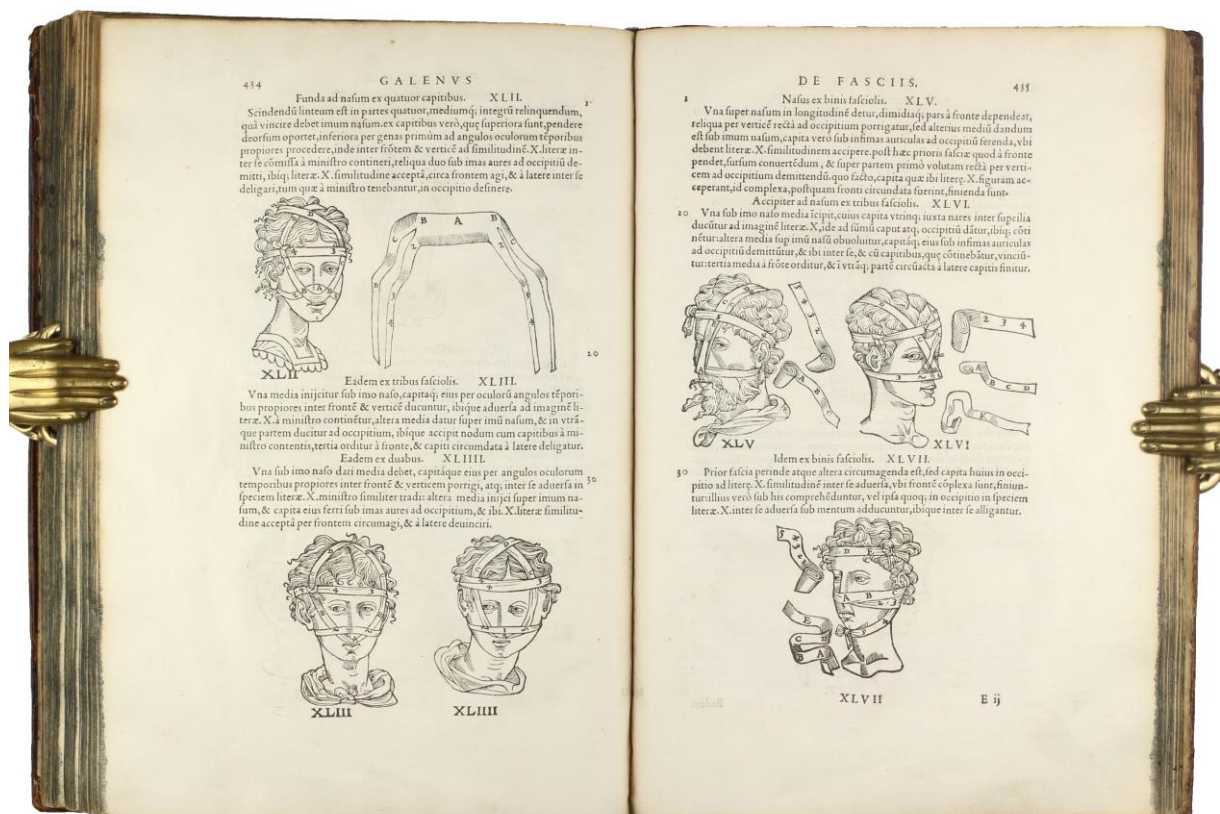
RARE FIRST EDITION of Guido Guidi's translation of Nicetas' *Codex* into Latin. One of the most beautiful scientific books of the Renaissance, comparable only to Vesalius's *De fabrica* (1543) and Estienne's *De dissectione* (1545), this edition includes Latin translations of treatises on surgery by Hippocrates (*De ulceribus*, *De fistulis*, and *De vulneribus capitis*), Galen (*De fracturis*, *De articulis*, *De officina medici*, and *De fasciis*), Oribasius (*De laquis* and *De machinamentis*), and others, with commentaries by Galen and other ancient writers. Hippocrates' treatise on dislocations and Soranus' work on bandages are illustrated with woodcuts, many of them full-page, which illustrate the treatments discussed in the text. Both texts and illustrations derive from a tenth-century illustrated Greek manuscript compiled by the Byzantine physician Nicetas. Brought to Italy by Janus Lascaris in 1495, this codex (now Florence, Laur. Plut. LXXIV, 7) was used by the Florentine physician Guido Guidi for the preparation of this Latin translation. Guidi, a native of Florence and grandson of the painter Domenico del Ghirlandaio, was physician to

King Francis I of France and the first professor of medicine at the Collège de France (1542-48). The woodcuts, probably by François Jollat, were based on drawings by Primaticcio and Jean Santorinos that were copied in turn from the tenth-century codex. These drawings survive, together with Guidi's reference to the artists, in the dedication manuscript of the translation presented to Francis I (Paris, BNF lat. 6866; see H. Omont, *Collection des chirurgiens grecs avec dessins attribus au Primaticcio*, Paris n.d.). The origin of the designs has been traced back to the first century B.C.; they were undoubtedly transmitted directly from Antiquity to Byzantium and so may be regarded as embodying the genuine Hippocratic tradition of surgical practice (H. Schne, *Apollonius von Kitium*, Leipzig 1896).

"In 1542, Guidi presented an illustrated copy of this manuscript, along with his own Latin translation (likewise illustrated), to François 1 of France [. . .] Guidi had his Latin translation printed by Pierre Gaultier, a printer residing at the castle of Benvenuto Cellini, where Guidi also lived during the time he spent in Paris. The *Chirurgia* was the only one of Guidi's works published during his lifetime. The exquisite woodcuts of apparatus adorning Guidi's text are copies of the drawings in Guidi's Latin manuscript, which have been claimed, on the basis of a brief reference in the manuscript, to be the work of the Italian mannerist Francesco Primaticcio (1504-1570). However, for both stylistic and logistical reasons, it is more likely that the drawings were made by the school of Francesco [Rosso] Salviati (1510-1563); [. . .] The images themselves have been traced back from the *Nicetas Codex* to the commentary on the Hippocratic treatise *Peri arthron* (On the joints) composed in the first century B.C. by Apollonius of Kitium (fl. 81-58 B.C.)" (Norman 954).

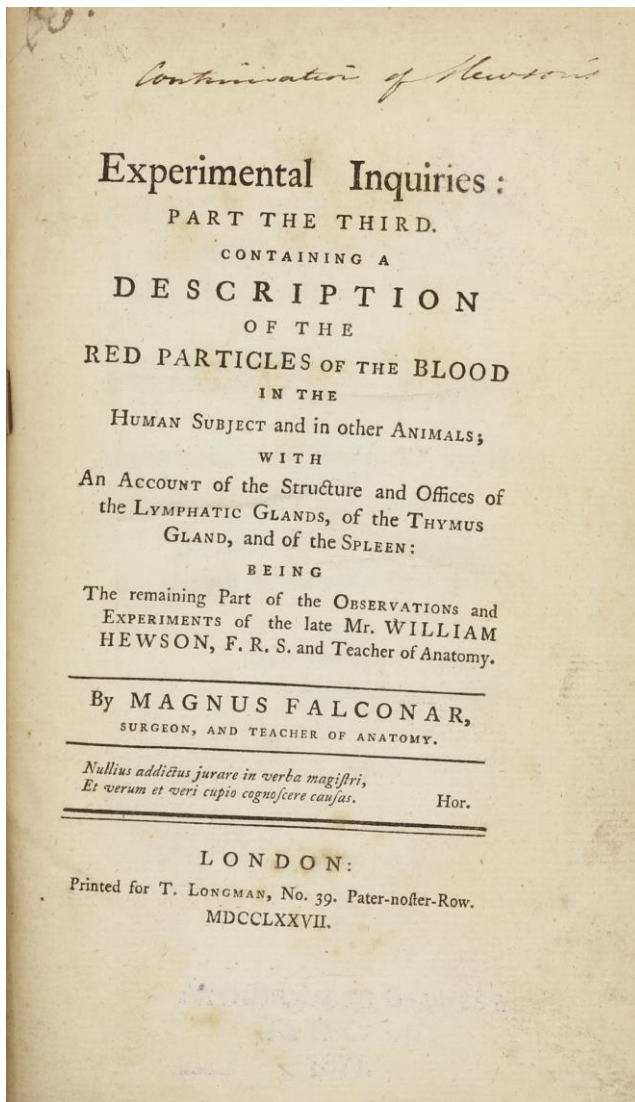
"[The images] were undoubtedly transmitted directly from antiquity, and, therefore, represent the genuine Hippocratic tradition of surgical practice" (Garrison, *History of medicine*, p. 125).

References and literature: Dibner 118; Norman 954; Garrison-Morton 4406.1; Heirs of Hippocrates 263; Mortimer (French) 542; NLM/Durling 2204; Wellcome I, 6596; Choulant-Frank 211 f.; Cushing G445; Osler 155; M.Hirst, *Salviati illustrateur de Vidus Vidius*, *Revue de l'Art* 6(1969), pp. 19-28; Kellett, *The school of Salviati and the illustrations to the Chirurgia of Vidus Vidius, 1544*, *Medical history* 2 (1958), pp. 264-268.



The Haskell F. Norman copy

14 **HEWSON, William.** *Experimental Inquiries: Part the First . . . An Inquiry into the Properties of the Blood / Part the Second. Containing a Description of the Lymphatic System. . . / Part the Third. Containing a Description of the Red Particles of the Blood. . .* I. *Experimental Inquiries: Part the First Being a second edition of An inquiry into the properties of the blood. With remarks on some of its morbid appearances: and an appendix, relating to The Discovery of the Lymphatic System in Birds, Fish.* . . London: T. Cadell, 1772. xvi, 223 [1] pp., including half-title, 6 engraved plates (of which 5 folding). Contemporary ink signature of W.Moorhouse to title. Minor occasional spotting, small brown stain to pp. 102-103, generally crisp and clean. Provenance: Haskell F. Norman (bookplate to front pastedown). II. *Experimental Inquiries: Part the Second. Containing A Description Of The Lymphatic System In the Human Subject, And in Other Animals : Illustrated With Plates ; Together with Observations on the Lymph, and the Changes which it undergoes in some Diseases.* . . London: J. Johnson, 1774. xvi, 239 [1] pp., including half-title, 6 engraved plates (5 folding). Plate II misbound after plate V. Somewhat browned at outer margins, title and preliminaries with light waterstaining. Provenance: Presentation



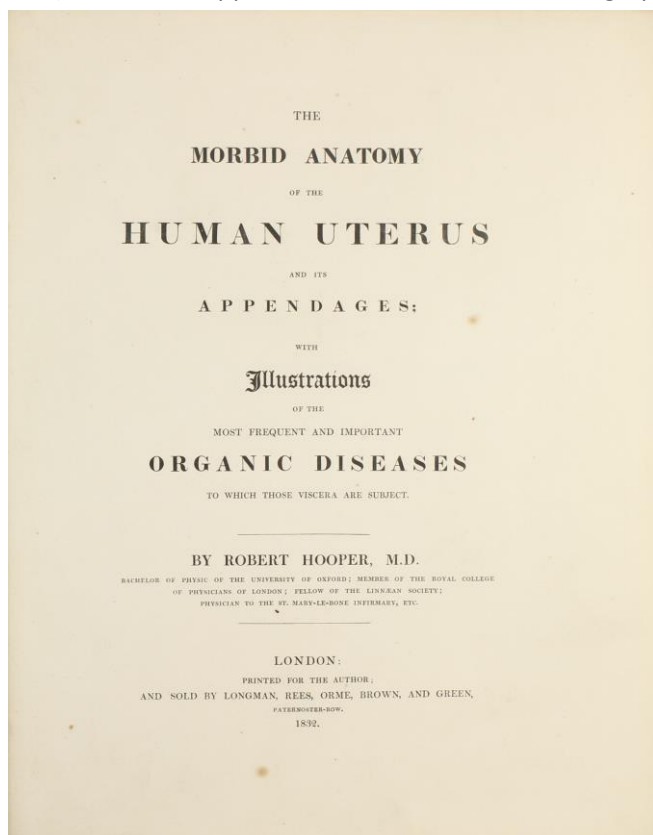
copy from the author to the anatomist John Sheldon inscribed on half-title, with Sheldon's engraved bookplate and in manuscript note "Joanni Jones dono dedit Rebecca Sheldon 1809" below; Haskell F. Norman (bookplate to front pastedown). III. *Experimental Inquiries: Part the Third. Containing a description of the red particles of the blood in the human subject and in other animals; with an account of the structure and offices of the lymphatic glands, of the Thymus Gland, and of the Spleen: being the remaining part of the observations and experiments of the late Mr. William Hewson, F. R. S. and Teacher of Anatomy.* . . [edited] by Magnus Falconar. London: T. Longman, 1777. xxi, [3], 144, [8] pp., including half-title, errata leaf, 4 folding engraved plates. Text and plates quite clean and bright, half-title somewhat dust-soiled and foxed, faint trace of library stamp at foot of title, clean tear to p.39/40 repaired. 8vo. A mixed set of three volumes, uniformly rebacked to match with gilt-lettered red morocco labels. Vol. I (200 x 124 mm), contemporary sheep and slightly smaller, vols. II and III (208 x 125 mm), contemporary calf, all rubbed, some worming to lower covers, rebacked, vol.3 with new endpapers. (#003706) € 5500

Norman 1069 (this copy); Wellcome III, 259. SECOND EDITION OF PART I, FIRST EDITIONS OF PARTS II AND III. The first accurate account of blood

coagulation and the first complete account of the lymphatics; rare to find all three volumes together. Hewson advanced knowledge of blood during the 1770s, when the microscope was little used because of distortions caused by compound lenses. Hewson used a single lens, and discovered a satisfactory way to mount "wet" specimens on slides, and so was able to ascertain the role of fibrogen, and give the first valid account of coagulation; to give the first account of the anatomy and production of lymphatics, and to describe clearly the three parts of the blood. Hewson's experimental findings were first published in 3 contiguously papers in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society London in 1771 (see Garrison-Morton 863).

Presentation copy, inscribed by the author

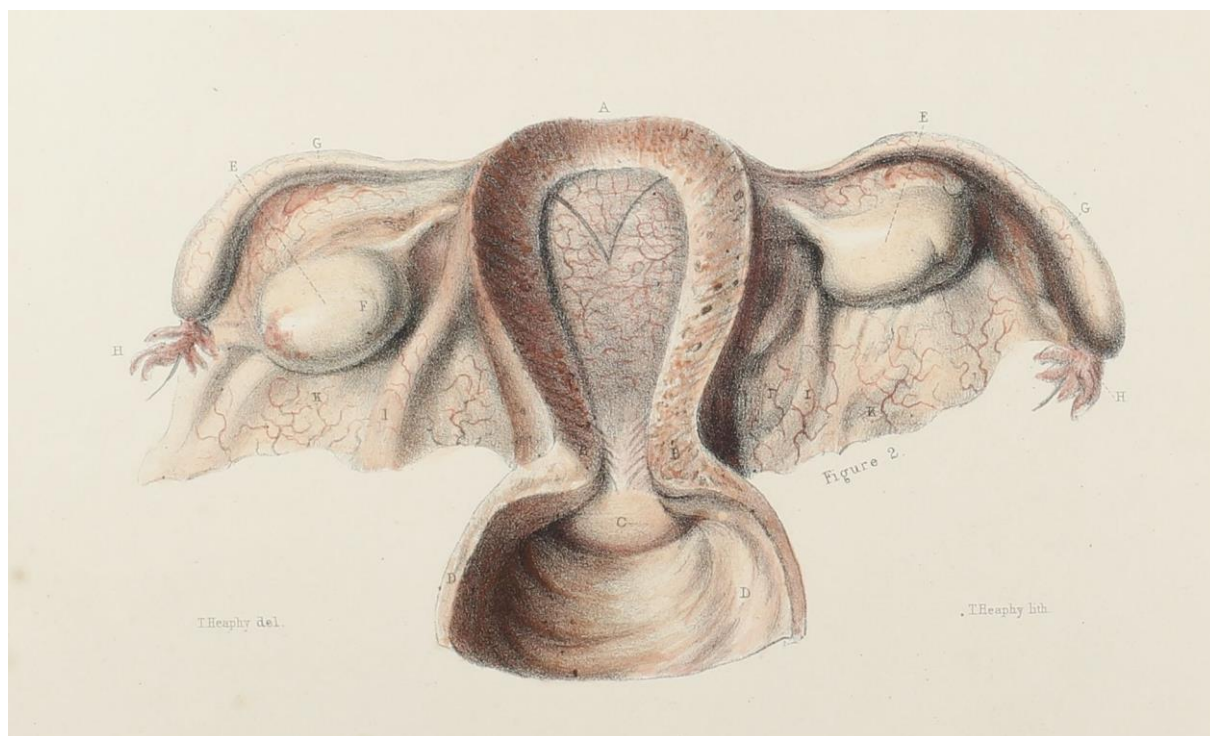
15 **HOOPER, Robert.** *The Morbid Anatomy of the Human Uterus and its Appendages, with Illustrations of the Most Frequent and Important Organic Diseases To Which Those Viscera are Subject.* London: printed for the author, sold by Longmans, Rees, Orme, Brown and Green, 1832. 4to (335 x 274 mm). [8], 67 [1] pp. 22 fine hand-coloured lithographed, stipple-engraved or aquatint plates after



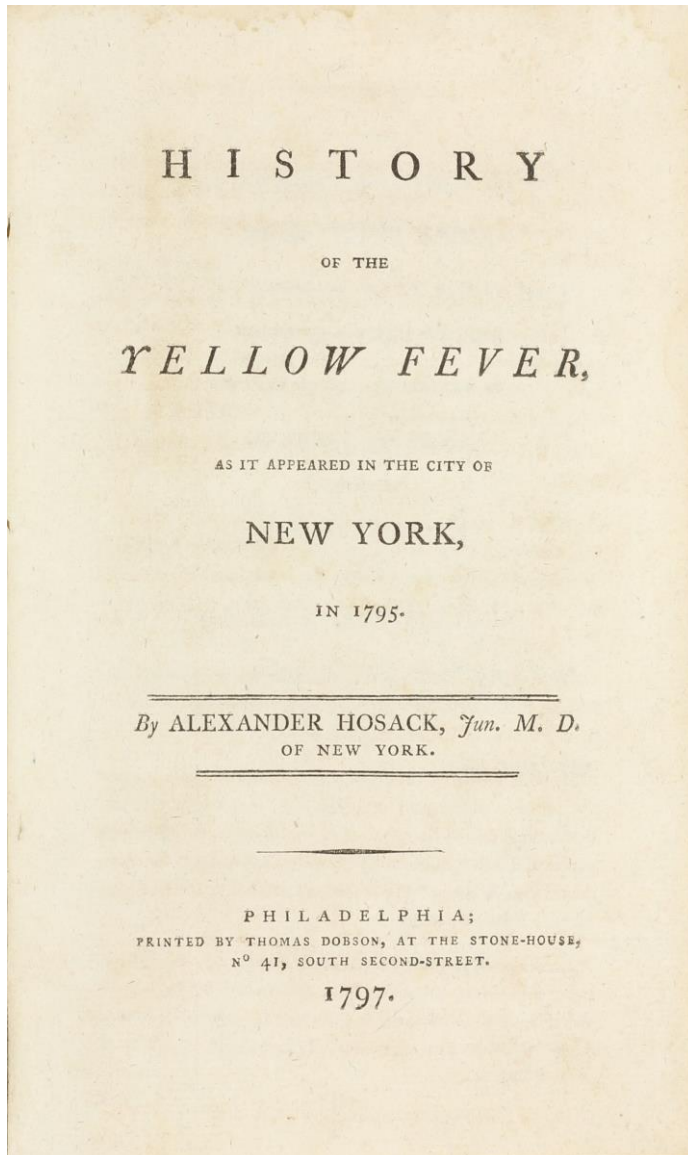
Howship and Kirkland, a few printed in red or sepia, protected by tissue guards. Original boards, large printed paper label with advertisement to upper cover (boards rubbed and marked, rebaked in brown cloth), preserved in modern cloth drop-back box. Pages uncut. Text and plates only very little age-toned, minor dust-soiling to outer margins, the plates and explanatory text with occasional light spotting, but generally crisp and clean. Provenance: presentation copy from the author to University of Glasgow library, inscribed on front free endpaper, library label to front pastedown cancelled. (#003707) € 8500

Wellcome II, 298; cf Osler 7574 (original drawings); not in Garrison-Morton, Waller, Eimas or Norman. FIRST AND ONLY EDITION AND AUTHOR'S PRESENTATION COPY of Hooper's pathological atlas of the human uterus, the second of its kind by him beside the *The Morbid Anatomy of the Human Brain* published four year before. "At the back of his work on the uterus Hooper stated that his two works were in the

same format; presumably he envisaged them to be bound together. Whether this is the case or not, the two works followed a similar structure. Hooper's chief aim was nosological, seeking a taxonomy of lesions: he argued that his work sought "to diffuse the knowledge of morbid structure, and enable the pathologist to distinguish organic diseases from one another" (D.B.Meli, *Visualizing Disease: The Art and History of Pathological Illustrations*, 2017, pp.161-62).



16 **HOSACK, Alexander.** *History of the Yellow Fever, as it appeared in the City of New York, in 1795.* Philadelphia: Printed by Thomas Dobson, at the stone-house, no. 41, South Second-Street, 1797. 8vo



(199 x 125 mm). vi, [1] 8-36 pp. Bound in 20th century marbled paper over boards, spine with gilt-lettered brown morocco label, red sprinkled edges, new endpapers. Text little age-toned, but generally crisp and clean throughout. (#003662) € 1500

EXCEPTIONALLY RARE FIRST EDITION IN BOOK FORM, published in New York earlier the same year as the author's dissertation under the title *An inaugural essay on the yellow fever, as it appeared in this city in 1795.* "The first yellow fever epidemic hit Philadelphia in 1793, killing approximately 5,000 people. The pandemic that emerged so close to New York City (NYC) prompted the creation of the first Board of Health Department. To prevent the spread of yellow fever in NYC, action was taken to quarantine boats coming from Philadelphia. Although early efforts helped delay the epidemic, in the summer of 1795 cases of yellow fever began to emerge in Manhattan. The yellow fever epidemic which lasted until 1803, varied in severity. It reached epidemic proportions three times: in 1795, 1799, and 1803 claiming thousands of lives over the course of its presence in NYC" (source: NYCdata online).

References and Literature: Sabin 33081; NLM/Blake p. 222; Evans 32282; R.B.Austin, *Early Amer. medical imprints*, 952; ESTC (RLIN), W1318. We can trace only two copies in public collection: Library of Congress and National Library of Medicine (NLM). A microfilm has been prepared from the NLM

original which is found in many other libraries worldwide.

17 **KRAPF, Nikolaus Ambrosius.** *Natur-Spiegel : Worin der Mensch vom ersten Augenblick seiner Werdung bis zu seinem Ausschluss aus Mutterleib in einer dreyfachen Abbildung zu sehen, und auch aus kurz beygehaengter Beschreibung zu wissen ist: 1. Wie der Mensch Anfangs seinem Wachsthum in Mutterleib bekomme, und nehmen?, 2. Wie der anfangende Mensch nach 20 Wochen, oder um jene Zeit, wenn er fähig ist beseelt zu werden? und 3. Wie selbiger bey seinem Ausschluss aus Mutterleib beschaffen seye? : deme einige anatomische Erklarungen, nebst vielen, sonders denen Neo-Confessarior dienlichen Anmerkungen, wie auch die ausführliche Ursachen wegen Frucht- oder Unfruchtbarkeit beider Geschlechts vorangefüget werden. . .* Basel: Johann Rudolf Im-Hof, 1761. Folio (327 x 207 mm). [8], 16 pp., two double-page engraved plates bound at the end, title with woodcut vignette. Contemporary black-sprinkled paper-covered boards, spine with hand-lettered paper label, original endpapers (extremities rubbed, small wormtrack to front board). Internally generally crisp and clean with minor occasional spotting (title a bit stronger), vertical crease and single wormtrack at gutter of title-leaf. Provenance: Bonifacius Brix of Wahlberg (inscribed on first flyleaf "Ex bibliotheca Doctoris Brix de Wahlberg Archiatri[cis] Fürstenberg[ensis]"). A very good copy. (#003717) € 1800



Waller 5407 (with one plate only); not in Wellcome or NLM/Blake. VERY RARE FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of this early anatomical flap book on obstetrics and embryology. The illustrations of plate II were intended to be cut out and attached as overlay flaps to plate I, explaining the fact that some copies are found with the first plate only.

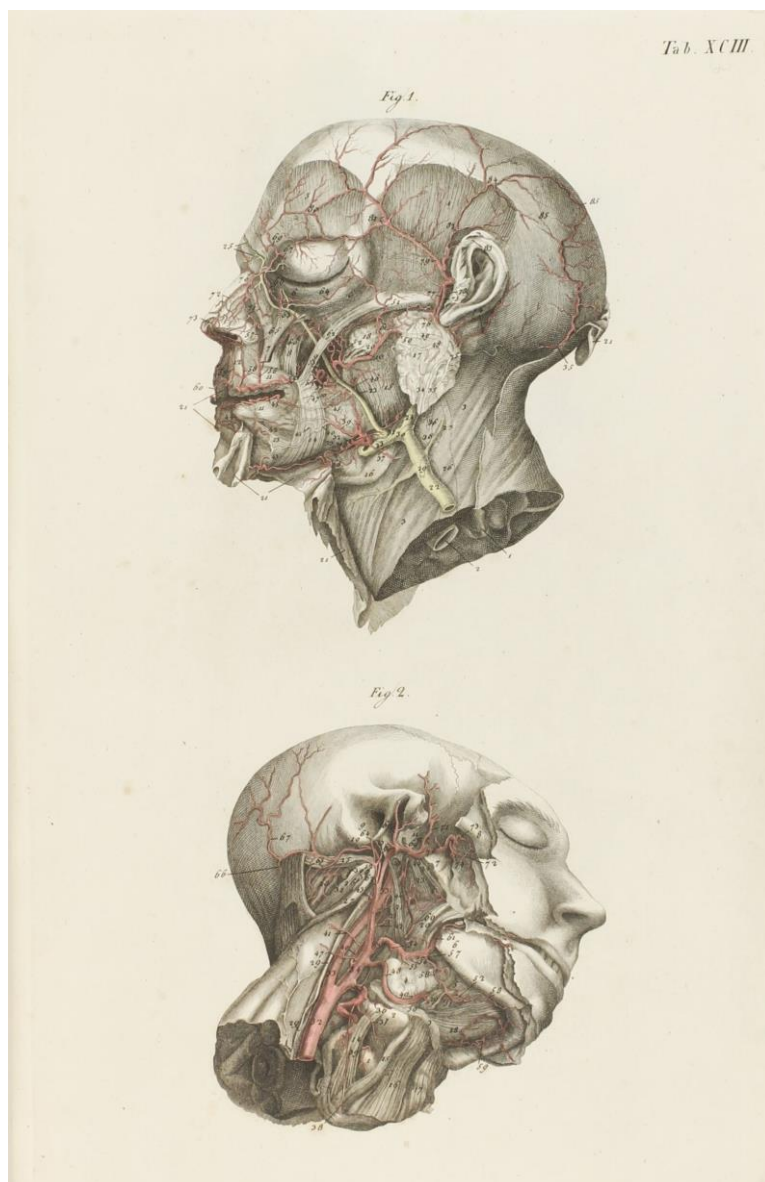
18 **LEVELING, Heinrich Palmaz [VESALIUS, Andreas]. Anatomische Erklärung der Original-Figuren von Andreas Vesal, samt einer Anwendung der Winslowischen Zergliederungslehre in sieben Büchern.** Ingolstadt: Anton Attenkhover, 1783. Large folio (420 x 273 mm). [20], 328, [6] pp. Includes additional pictorial woodcut title from the first folio bound as frontispiece, letterpress title dated 1783 with engraved vignette portrait of Leveling by Jungwierth dated 1742, 4-page index, 6-page list of subscribers bound at end, 2 folding woodcut plates from the epitome (1543) bound between p. 306 and 307, over 200 woodcut text illustrations of which 21 full-page. Without blanks 2*2 and 2U2 as usual. 19th century vellum, plain spine hand lettered, red sprinkled edges (joints partially split and chipped near head and foot, boards slightly bowed). Text somewhat browned, scattered brown spotting heavier to first half and the two plates, light dampstaining to frontispiece, letterpress title and a few text leaves, oversized woodcut on p. 192 and 225 a few mm shaved at head and foot. Provenance: Alessandro Kraus, Florence (ink stamp to first preliminary page); collectors ink stamp to title. (#003757) € 3500



Cushing, VI.A-15; Choulant-Frank, p.185; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1042; Waller 5752. SECOND EDITION, LIMITED TO 1500 COPIES, many of which were sold by subscription. It is the second (and usual) issue of the last edition to use the original woodblocks of the Fabrica and Epitome prior to the Bremer Presse edition of 1934-35. The blocks were destroyed in the bombing of Munich during World War II. Vesalius' acclaimed anatomy book is considered a milestone in anatomic book art. For a long time, authorship of the illustrations was unknown. Today, it is regarded certain that they were made by the Dutchman and student of Titian, Jan Stephan van Calcar. For the purpose of printing, the woodcut stocks were transported from Venice to Basel. As of 1706, they had been in possession of the printer Andreas Maschenbauer in Augsburg. Half a century later the plates went into ownership of the Bavarian physician Johann Anton von Wolter, who intended to supply the illustrations with German text in order to "have a useful anatomy book for Bavarian surgeons, which, illustrated with such exquisite figures, would be a perfect guideline." In order to put this plan into practice, Heinrich Palmaz Leveling, a professor for anatomy at the Bavarian State University in Ingolstadt, was eventually commissioned. Leveling faced the challenge to endorse the more than 200 years old anatomic illustrations with a German text that was supposed to reflect latest anatomic knowledge. He much drew upon the 'Abhandlung von dem Bau und der Zergliederung des menschlichen Leibes' published by the anatomist Jakob Winslow (1669-1760) in 1754. The biggest challenge

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

19 **LODER, Justus Christian.** *Anatomische Tafeln zur Beförderung der Kenntniss des menschlichen Körpers.* Two text- and two plate volumes. Weimar: Verlag des Landes-Industrie-Comptoir, (1794)-1803. Large folio (text vols. 417 x 255 mm; plate vols. 450 x 280 mm). Plates uncut. A total of 193 engraved plates bound in two volumes, of which 32 partly hand-colored. Text vol. I: [62], 51 [1]; [2], 32; 100; [2], 74, 21-42 pp., including half-title and title, general register, explanatory text to plates I-XC, pp. 21-42 printed on blue paper. Text vol. II: [8], 162; 64; [2], 24; 162 pp., including half-title and title, explanatory text to plates XCI-CLXXXII, printed paper slip to fifth instalment and advert leaf to previous instalments bound-in after prelims.; pp. 53-82, 103-112 printed on blue paper. Creasing of first 5 leaves. Plate vol. I: half-title, title, 96 engraved plates (numbered I to XC plus 6 outlines to plates XXVI-XXXI); 2 leaves of review by Sömmerring dated 15 Sept. 1794 bound-in after plate 15, single sheets of publisher's remarks to previous instalments (with corrections in ink) bound-in after plates 65, 73 and 80. Faint dampstain at fore-margin of second half of plates, final plate 90 creased at fore-margin, occasional minor spotting. Plate vol. II: half-title, 97 engraved plates (numbered XCI to CLXXXII,



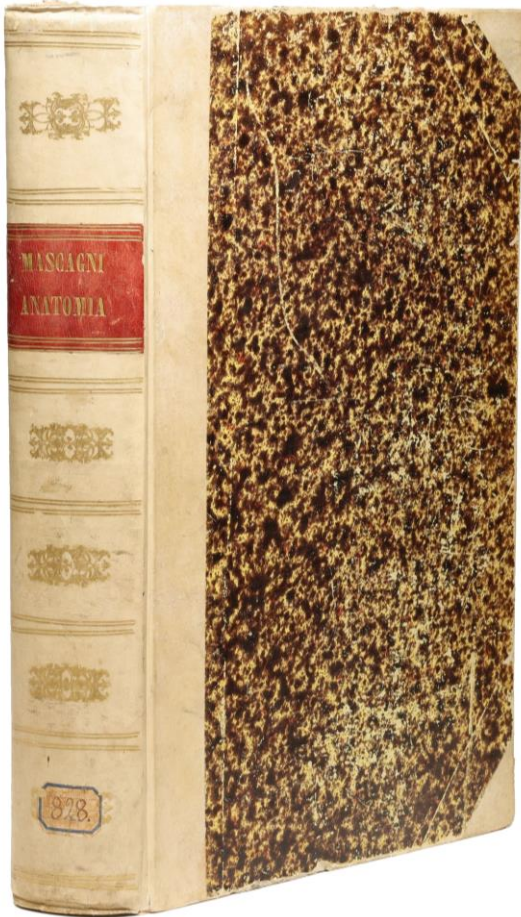
including 10 folding, 5 outline, and 32 hand-colored), single sheets of publisher's remarks to previous instalments bound-in after half-title, plates 118, 125, 132, 142, 152, 158, 168, and 176. Plate 150 creased at fore-margin and torn at upper corner (not affecting printing), vertical creases to plate 177, occasional dust-soiling to outer margins. Bound in contemporary uniform paste paper-covered boards (light rubbing to extremities), paper labels with manuscript title to spines, red sprinkled edges. Light even browning and minor occasional spotting of text. A handsome copy. (#003723) € 4800

Choulant-Frank, p.151f; Wellcome III, p. 535 ; Goldschmid, p.81; Heirs of Hippocrates 696 (latin ed.). Unique edition dedicated to Emperor Alexander I. Remarkable encyclopedic compilation of the anatomical knowledge of the eighteenth century adding recent discoveries at the dawn of the nineteenth century which have been combined into an atlas containing 182 engraved plates, numbered from I to XIC and XIIC to CLXXXII. Some have the cardiovascular system finished in colors. The work was published in six

deliveries over several years. Complete copies are very rares. Loder was Chair of Anatomy in Jena, Halle and at the University of Moscow.

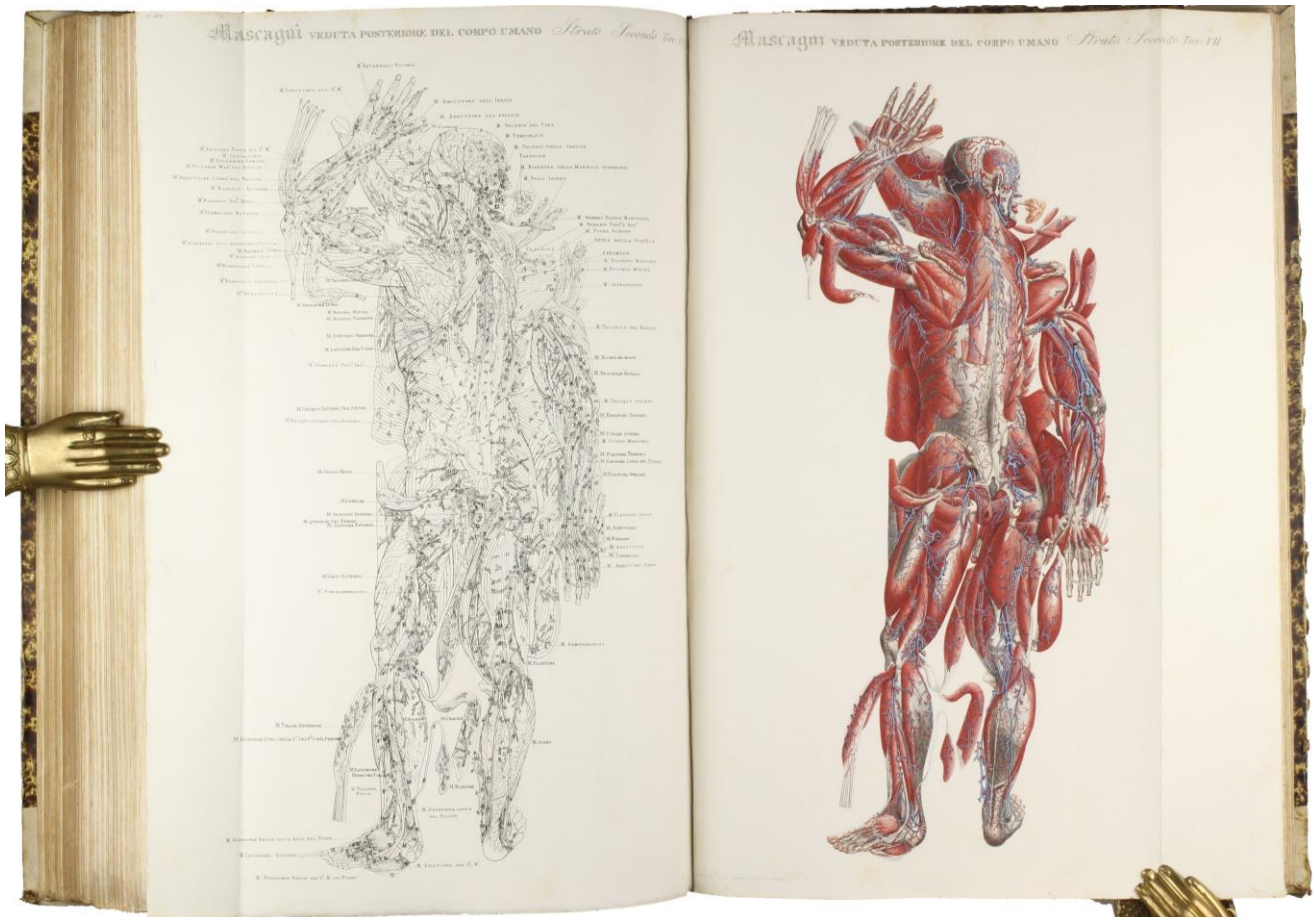


20 **MASCAGNI, Paolo.** *Anatomia universale [...] rappresentata con tavole in rame ridotte a minori forme di quelle della grande.* . . Florence: V. Batelli e figli, 1833. Large folio (457 x 298 mm). 292, [4] pp.



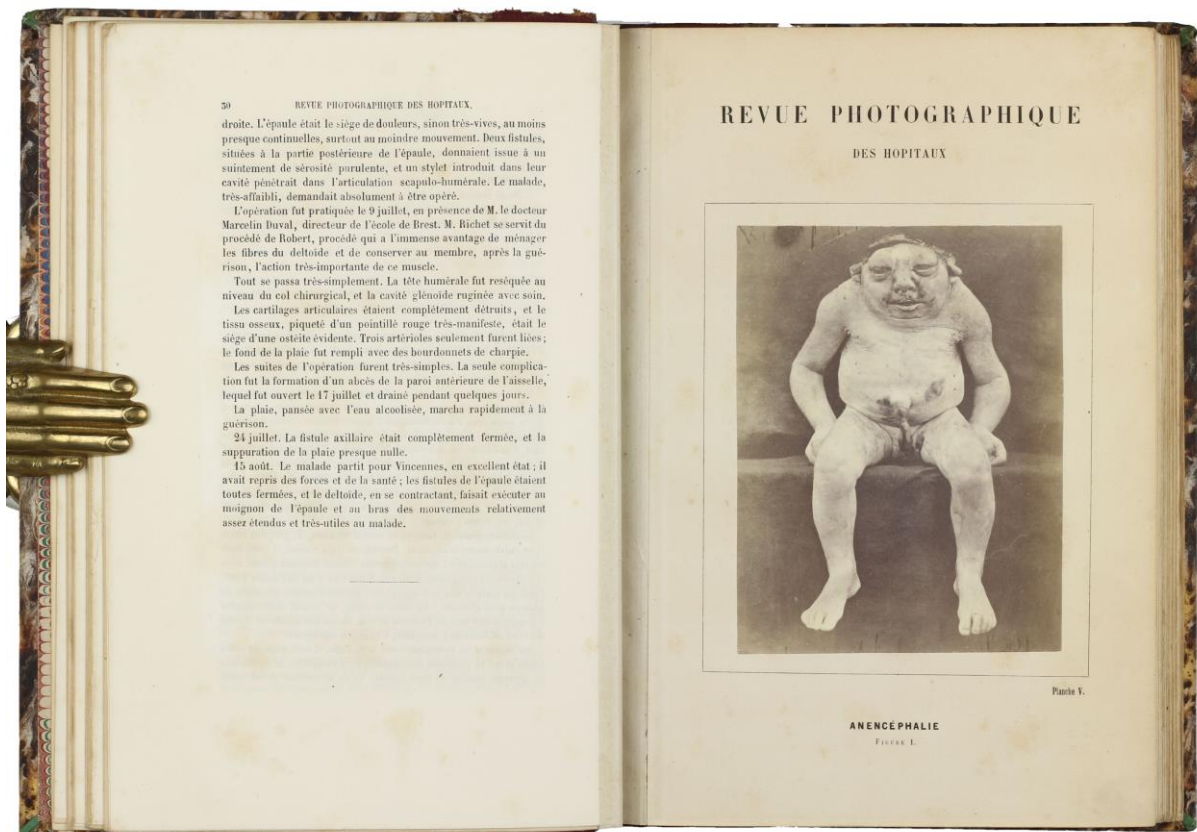
including title page and index at end, 150 engraved plates (14 folding), comprising 75 partly printed in color and hand-finished in color, and 75 uncolored duplicates in outline. The colored plates with small round blind-stamp at lower corner (mostly shaved). Contemporary three-quarter vellum, spine with gilt-lettered red morocco label and some gilt tooling (boards scratched, board edges worn, lower corners bumped and scuffed). Text and plates crisp and bright with only very little age-toning and very minor occasional spotting at margins, the title page with vertical creases, the two unnumbered leaves of index with old paper repair at fore-margin far away from text area, 8 plates with light pale dampstain at lower blank corner, plate 24 bound upside-down, final plate slightly soiled near upper corner. Provenance: Vincentius Columna (small ink stamp to title-page). An exceptional, fresh and clean copy. (#003724) € 15,000

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



21 **MONTMEJA, Pierre Michel Arthur de; RENGAGE, P. Jules; BOURNEVILLE, Désiré Magloire.**

Revue photographique des hôpitaux de Paris / Revue médico-photographique des hôpitaux de Paris (année 1873 ff). Paris: Adrien Delahaye, 1870-1875. 6 volumes. 4to (237 x 170 mm). Each volume with half-title, title, woodcut text illustration and diagrams, and a total of 214 (of 214) albumen prints of photographs, each measuring ca. 12 x 9 cm and mounted on a thick sheet of printed paper. Seven of the albumen prints colored in hand. The plate- and text sheets all mounted on stubs. Some plates misnumbered or misbound. Upper edges cut and gilt, otherwise uncut (a few leaves crudely opened). Bound in contemporary uniform half sheepskin and marbled paper over boards, spines lettered in gilt and with paneled ruling in gilt, marbled endpapers (spine ends and extremities rubbed, occasional edge chipping of paper, some corners bumped and scuffed). Text and plates generally clean and bright with just a little age-toning and some minor foxing in places, occasional minor dust- and finger soiling, few sheets with short splits mostly along stubs; light water staining to outer blank margins of half-title and title of vol. 4 and upper margin of vols. 5 and 6, single worn track (not affecting print area) at lower corner of ca. 30 sheets to the end of vol. 6. Provenance: Charles R. Raugel (signature on half-titles in vol. 3 and 4). Content: Vol. 1: 2^e année (1870), [4], 256 pp. 32 plates (1 colored). Vol. 2: 3^e année (1871), [4], 319 [1] pp., 38 plates (2 colored). Vol. 3; 4^e année (1872), [4], 420 pp., 36 plates (1 colored). Vol. 4: 5^e année (1873), 255 [1] pp., 36 plates (2 colored). Vol. 5: 6^e année (1874), [4], 254, [2] pp., 36 plates, (1 colored), plates 34 and 35 on a single sheet. Vol. 6: 7^e année (1875), [4], 187 [1] pp., 36 plates, plates 10 and 11 on a single sheet. Collated and complete. (#003734) € 12,000



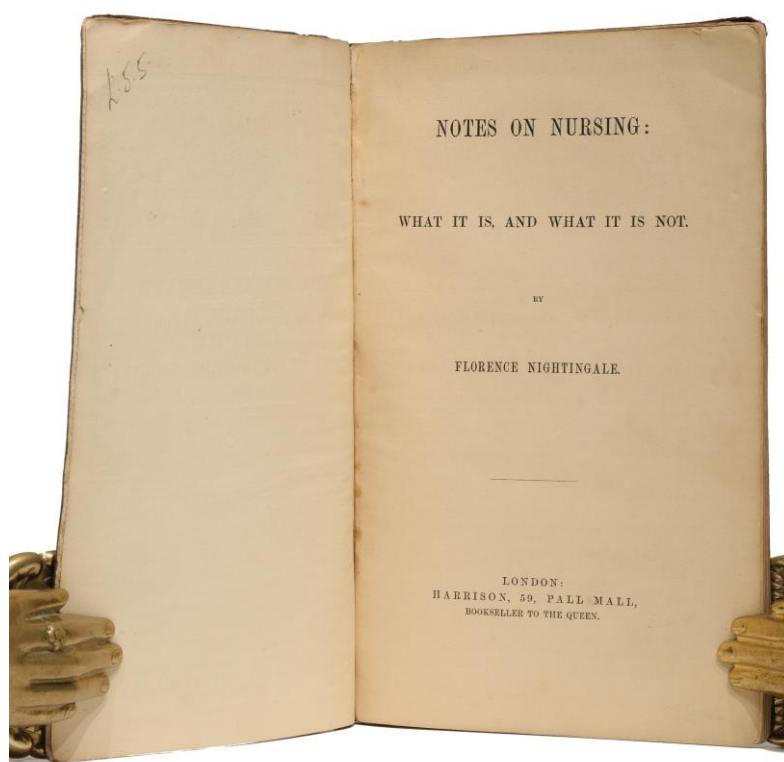
RARE FIRST EDITION OF A CONSECUTIVE RUN OF 6 (OF THE 8) VOLUMES PUBLISHED OF THE EARLIEST MEDICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC JOURNAL KNOWN, lacking only the first and final volume. "Its stated aim was to bring together the 'most interesting cases' found in the hospitals of Paris and illustrate them with photography, a medium 'whose veracity', wrote Bourneville, 'is superior to all other genres of iconography.' The volumes of the journal are filled with photographs of medical monsters: men, women, and children suffering from extreme cases of myriad diseases." (A. Hustvedt, *Medical Muses: Hysteria in Nineteenth-Century Paris*, Norton & Co., 2011, p.162). The journal appeared from 1869 to 1876. Since the albumen print process does not allow good color reproduction, Montméja colored some of the images by hand from nature. The journal also contains several articles of the most respected masters of science, work on specialties in the micrograph and accessories sciences. It was also meant as an extension of an existing initiative in dermatology, *Clinique photographique de l'hôpital de Paris* founded in 1868 by Montméja and Hardy. Further Literature: Pujade Sicard & Wallach, pp. 16 et 106 ; Canguilhem, *Le merveilleux scientifique*, p. 46.

First issue copy of the first edition

22 **NIGHTINGALE, Florence.** *Notes on Nursing: What it is, and what it is not.* London: Harrison, [1860]. 8vo (218 x 140 mm). [1-5] 6-79 [1] pp. Original dark-brown pebbled cloth, title in gilt on front cover, blind-ruling to covers, endpapers with publisher's adverts (spine mostly gone, cloth rubbed and spotted, some minor wear to corners). Text with minor even browning, slight dust-soiling mostly to outer margins of pastedowns. Provenance: from a private Dürch collection. (#003742) € 5000

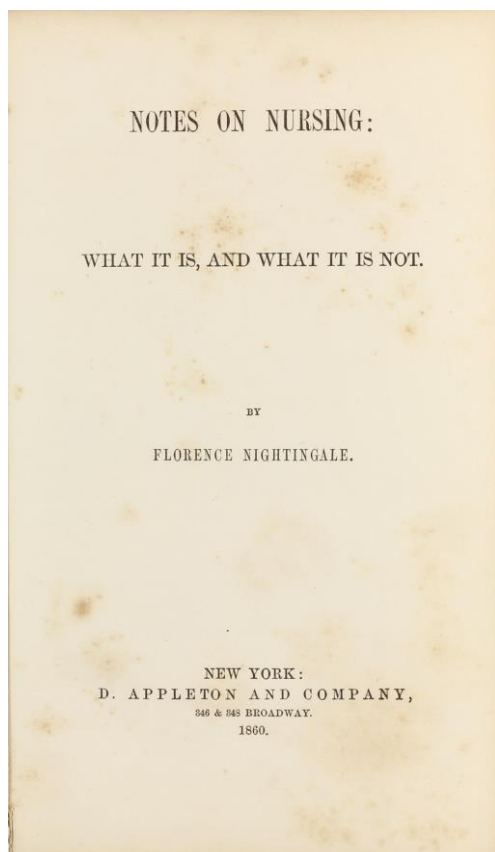
VERY RARE FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, without the notice "[The right of translation is reserved]" on the title-page and the textual errors uncorrected, but with the publisher's printed adverts and not the plain yellow endpapers. "The earliest known copy of the *Notes* is in the Nurses' Home at St. Thomas's Hospital and bears the inscription in Florence Nightingale's hand: 'For my dear Beatrice from her loving F.N. New Year's Day 1860. This copy does NOT carry '[The right of translation is reserved]'' on the title page under the publisher's imprint and the end papers are plain yellow. Almost immediately the publishers put in advertisement end papers. Some time in February 1860 the book was reissued, its many textual errors still uncorrected, but with '[The right of translation is reserved]' inserted on the title page" (Bishop & Goldie. *A Bio-Bibliography of Florence Nightingale*, London, 1962, p.16). "Defining nursing as 'helping the patient to live,' Nightingale 'introduced the modern standards of training and esprit de corps, and early grasped the idea that diseases are not 'separate entities,

which must exist, like cats and dogs,' but altered conditions, qualitative disturbances of normal physiological processes, through which the patient is passing. While she did not know the bacterial theory of infectious diseases, she realized that absolute cleanliness, fresh air, pure water, light, and efficient drainage are the surest means of preventing them" (Garrison-Morton, *History of Medicine*, p. 773). "A disciple of the pioneer statistician Adolphe Quetelet, Nightingale supported all of her writings with statistical evidence; a chart on page 78 of the *Notes* shows the number of women employed as nurses in 1851-- some of them as young as five years of age!" (Norman 1600).



References: Norman 1600; Bishop & Goldie 4(i); Lilly p. 215; Garrison-Morton 1612; Grolier *Medicine* 71; Eimas, *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1884; Osler 7737; Waller 6872.

23 **NIGHTINGALE, Florence.** *Notes on Nursing: What it is, and what it is not.* New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1860. 8vo (196 x 125 mm). 140, [4] pp., including publisher's advertisements at the end. Original blind-stamped red cloth, title in gilt on front cover, original yellow endpapers (covers spotted and stained, light wear to extremities, edges scuffed and bumped, cloth at joints split and slightly frayed, spine ends chipped). Light even browning and some scattered pale foxing of text including title. (#003744) € 800

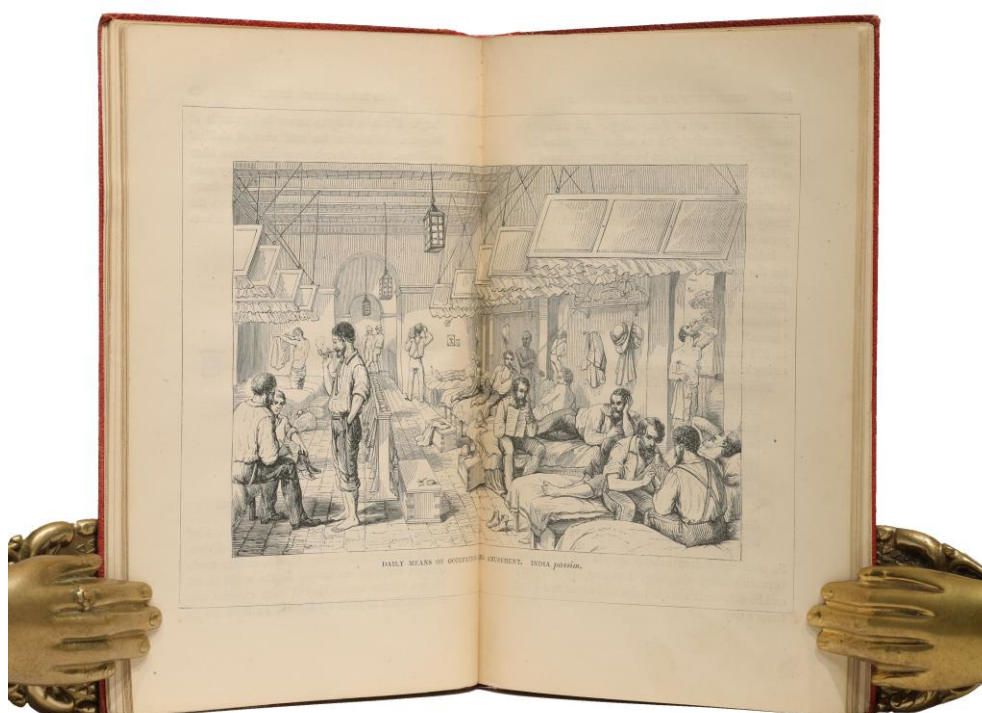


FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. "Defining nursing as 'helping the patient to live,' Nightingale 'introduced the modern standards of training and esprit de corps, and early grasped the idea that diseases are not 'separate entities, which must exist, like cats and dogs,' but altered conditions, qualitative disturbances of normal physiological processes, through which the patient is passing. While she did not know the bacterial theory of infectious diseases, she realized that absolute cleanliness, fresh air, pure water, light, and efficient drainage are the surest means of preventing them" (Garrison-Morton, *History of Medicine*, p. 773). "A disciple of the pioneer statistician Adolphe Quetelet, Nightingale supported all of her writings with statistical evidence; a chart on page 78 of the Notes shows the number of women employed as nurses in 1851-- some of them as young as five years of age!" (Norman 1600).

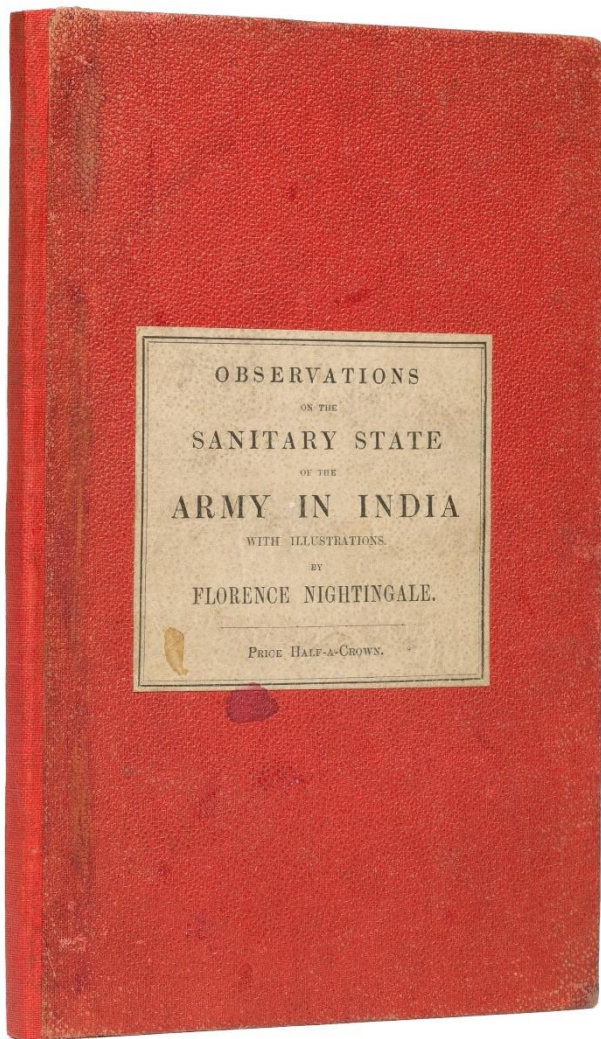
References: Norman 1600 (first edition); Bishop & Goldie, *A Bio-Bibliography of Florence Nightingale* 4(ii).

Elizabeth Herbert's copy

24 **NIGHTINGALE, Florence.** *Observations on the Evidence contained in the Stational Reports submitted to the Royal Commission on the Sanitary State of the Army in India.* London: Edward Stanford, 1863. 8vo (216 x 139 mm). iv, 92 pp., including engraved text illustrations and a double-page view of soldiers in hospital on pp. 40-41. Original publisher's pebbled red cloth with printed paper label to upper board (spine rebacked, covers slightly soiled and spotted). Text clean throughout with just a little age-toning. Provenance: Elizabeth Herbert* (signed on first flyleaf). (#003743) € 4500



RARE FIRST EDITION IN BOOK FORM AND AN INTERESTING ASSOCIATION COPY. The Publisher says in a prefatory note: "On a subject of the highest interest to the country, it appears desirable that Miss Nightingale's views should be placed in the hands of the public, both in England and in India. Those who have Miss Nightingale's



other volumes will thus be able to add to them a book which is second to none of them in charm of style, and will promote the reform of the sanitary condition of the British Army, as well as conduce to the well-being of the natives of India." Nightingale's observations focussed on bad water, bad drainage, the filth encountered in local bazaars, and a general lack of ventilation and overcrowding in barrack huts and sick wards. She noted that soldiers frequently had to contend with lamentable living conditions exacerbated by indolence, widespread intemperance, and a casual approach to personal hygiene. In 1873, as a consequence of sanitary improvements, Nightingale was able to report that mortality among soldiers in India had fallen from 69 to 18 per 1,000.

"The book enjoyed a large sale and was widely reviewed. Sir Bartle Frere, asked in later years what was the cause of Miss Nightingale's influence in India and what had set the sanitary crusade in motion, replied that it was not the big Blue-book, which nobody reads, 'but a certain little red book of hers on India which made some of us very savage at the time, but did us all immense good'" (Bishop & Goldie).

*Elizabeth Herbert (1822-1911) was the wife of Sidney Herbert (1810-1861), a British statesman and close ally and confidant of Florence Nightingale. In 1846 Sidney Herbert married Elizabeth, only daughter of Lt.-Gen. Charles Ashe à Court-Repington and niece of William à Court, 1st Baron Heytesbury. Florence Nightingale first met the married couple whilst travelling in Italy in 1848. They became close

friends and the group even managed to obtain an audience with Pope Pius IX. The Herbert's would become important figures in Florence Nightingale's life. Elizabeth was one of the Governors of the "Establishment for Gentlewomen During Illness" where Florence Nightingale gained her first professional nursing position. Sir Sidney Herbert, in his function of the Secretary of State for War, asked Florence Nightingale to lead a team of nurses out to Scutari during the Crimean War, and together he and Nightingale led the movement after the war for Army health and reform of the War Office. Elizabeth was a philanthropist, author and translator, and intimate friend and correspondent of many other eminent Victorians, including politicians, such as Benjamin Disraeli, Palmerston and Gladstone; and leaders in the Roman Catholic revival, such as Cardinal Newman, Cardinal Vaughan and Cardinal Manning. She figures as Lady Chiselhurst in W.H. Mallock's novel, *The Old Order Changes* (1886), and as Lady St Jerome in Disraeli's roman à clef, *Lothair* (1870).

Reference: Bishop & Goldie, *A Bio-Bibliography of Florence Nightingale* 55(ii).

25 **PARACELSUS, Theophrastus (Bombast von Hohenheim).** *Opus chyrurgicum. Wund und Artzney Buch, darinnen begriffen welcher massen allerhandt Kraencke, Gebresten und Maengel, so dem Menschliche Geschlecht taeglich zu gewarten . . . Sampt vier Büchern wolermeldts Theophrasti Paracelsi so jetzt erst hinzu kommen. Alles durch . . . Adam von Bodenstein . . . in Truck geben.* Frankfurt am Main: Lechler für Feyerabend und Huter, 1566. Folio (292 x 191 mm). [28], 706, [2] pp. Roman numbering. Signatures: [alpha]⁶ [beta]⁸ B-3B⁶ 3C⁴ 3D-3N⁶ 3O⁸. Title with woodcut portrait of the author and printer's device, final leaf recto with large printer's device and colophon dated 1565, 35 woodcut illustrations in text. Bound in 20th century three-quarter morocco and cloth-backed boards, spine with 5 raised bands and gilt lettering, new endpapers. Text somewhat browned, minor scattered spotting and foxing, title-page creased and slightly spotted, upper blank margin trimmed short touching or slightly shaving headline in a few instances; blue staining of lower corner from gathering 3L to end, pale dampstaining to lower margin of final ca. 15 leaves. (#003667) € 8500



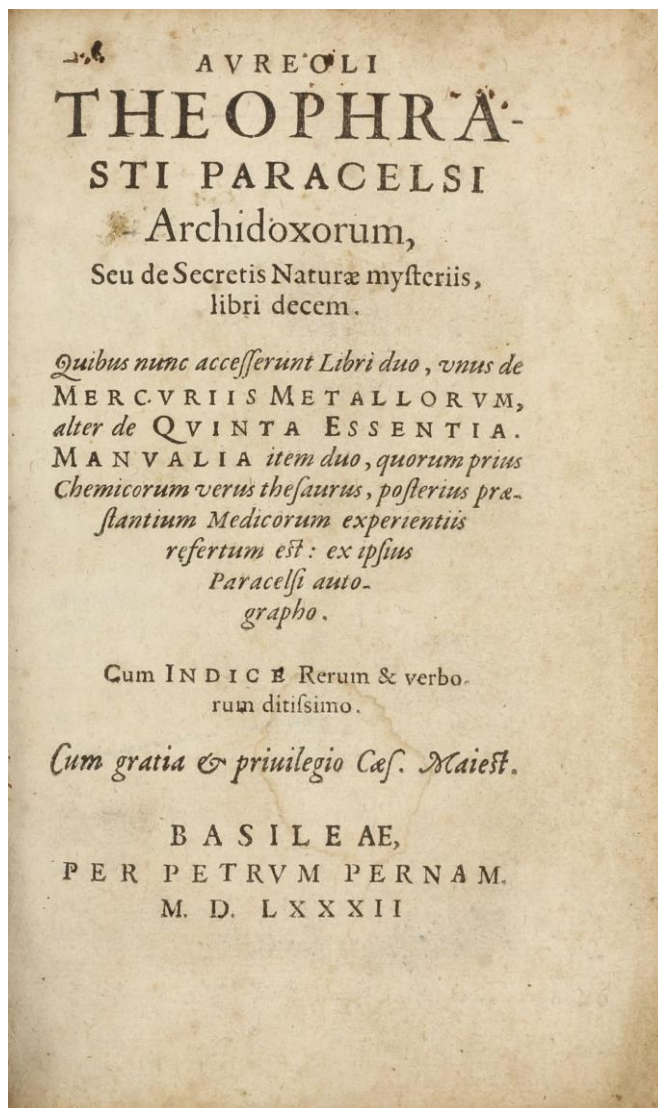
and foxing, title-page creased and slightly spotted, upper blank margin trimmed short touching or slightly shaving headline in a few instances; blue staining of lower corner from gathering 3L to end, pale dampstaining to lower margin of final ca. 15 leaves. (#003667) € 8500

RARE FIRST ILLUSTRATED EDITION, SECOND ISSUE of Bodenstein's text (first published the year before, see Sudhoff 69), with the title reprinted and the preliminaries increased from 9 to 14 leaves. The text closely follows the 1564 authorised edition, but is enhanced with 35 woodcut illustrations, mostly by Jost Amman. Paracelsus' works in five books on surgery and the tratment of infectious diseases including syphilis, was edited by Adam von Bodenstein. He originally planned the publication of the the text only 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 and so the book was published in Strassburg by Messerschmidt (see Sudhoff, p.96). The unauthorized reprint appeared the following year in Frankfurt by Feyerabend and Hüter (Sudhoff 69) and again - with new title - in the following year. 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. References: VD 16 P 462; Sudhoff 81.

26 **PARACELSUS, Theophrastus (Bombast von Hohenheim).** *Archidoxorum, seu de secretis naturae mysteriis, libri decem. Quibus nunc accesserunt libri duo, unus de mercuriis metallorum, alter de quinta essentia.* Basel: Peter Perna, 1582. 8vo (168 x 105 mm). [24], 415 [1] pp. Signatures: [alpha]⁸ [beta]⁴ a-z⁸ A-C8. Contemporary limp vellum with yapp edges, spine and lower edge hand-lettered in ink, straps gone (vellum browned and soiled). Text with uneven browning (some gatherings stronger) and minor spotting in places, small wormtracks at lower blank margin of a few gatherings and at upper margin of final gathering C, ink smudge on p. 180, pp. 250 to end with light pale waterstain at lower gutter. Contemporary ink inscriptions in Latin on first free endpaper recto and verso, two text pages with annotations and underlinings. Very good, well margined and unsophisticated copy. (#003741) € 5500

EARLY, IMPROVED AND IN PARTS COMPLETELY REVISED EDITION, which is based on Dorn's Latin translation of 1570 and strongly considering the edition of Toxites of 1574. The changes Toxites made to the text of the first

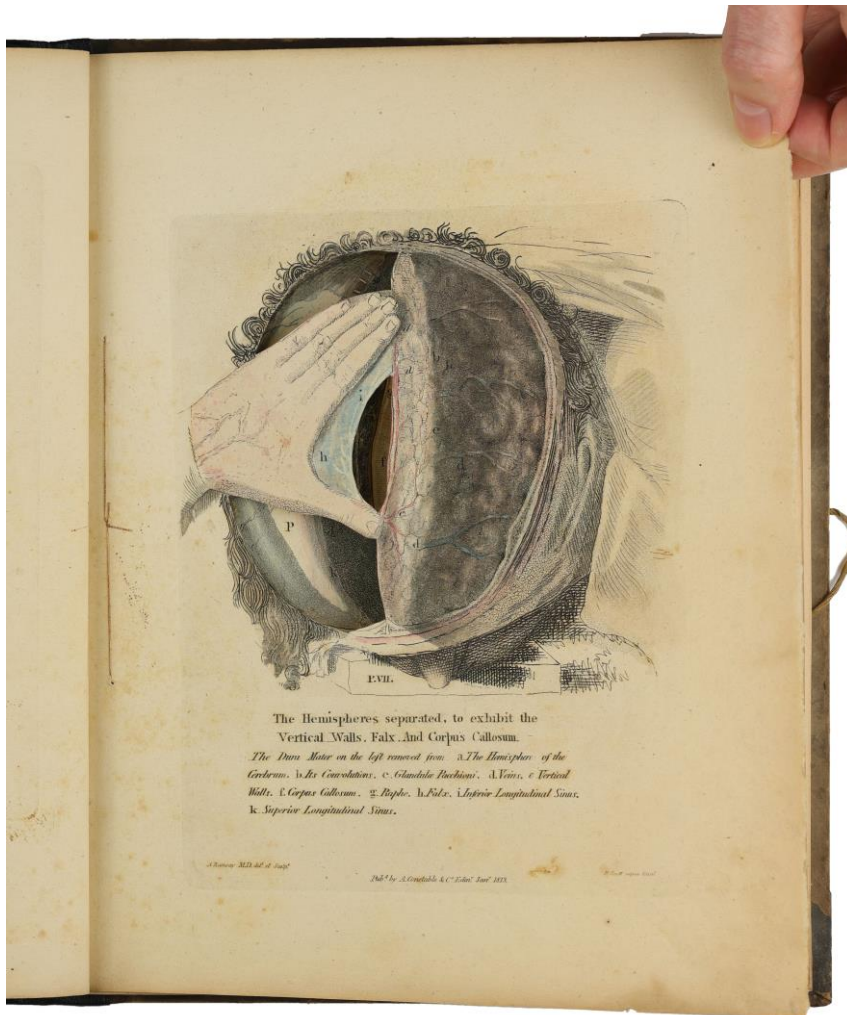


edition are mostly improvements. The more important textual changes, which are not found in any of the other editions, are found only in very small numbers (see Sudhoff). The *Archidoxorum* is a collection of talismanic healing arts to achieve relief and healing with the seven classical metals, the seven planets and the zodiac signs on seals along with mysterious signs for many diseases and ailments.

"Paracelsus's reputation as a founder of chemistry rests on his *Archidoxa*, which contains the greater part of his chemical work. Paracelsus was the first to attempt a system of chemistry; his system dealt with all chemicals known to him, and involved a classification of materials and operations. While the influence of medieval alchemy is clearly evident in Paracelsus's chemical work, it is balanced by some real advances: he attempted systematic chemical research incorporating metallurgy and pharmacology, introduced new, laboratory methods, and devised new methods for rendering therapeutic chemical preparations less harmful. His chemical achievements form the link between medieval alchemy and the powerful Paracelsian movement of the 1570s that culminated in the rise of iatrochemistry in the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries" (Norman).

References: VD 16 P 399; Adams P 264; NLM/Durling 3510; Sudhoff 191; Wellcome I, 253 (Perna edition of 1570); Norman 1637 (Berg edition of 1570).

27 **RAMSAY, Alexander.** *A Series of Plates of the Heart, Cranium, and Brain, in Imitation of Dissections.* Edinburgh: A. Constable, 1813. 4to (297 x 238 mm). Title-leaf and 15 partially colored engraved plates. Contemporary calf-backed boards; spine and binding restored (staining, soiling and rubbing of boards and extremities, ribbon partly damaged). Some browning, spotting and finger-soiling of plates; spotting and brown staining to fore-margin of title-page. Provenance: Henry Williams (signed on front-pasdown and first flyleaf). (#003745) € 1700



SECOND, ENLARGED EDITION, atlas volume only, of an illustrated work on the anatomy of the brain first published the year before. An ingenious succession of cut-outs in plates 7-12 reveals each succeeding plate, simulating the stages of an actual dissection. Ramsay studied medicine at Edinburgh University, and founded a school of anatomy at Fryeburg, Maine. He gave lectures in America and England to support the school. Among the subjects he studied was rattlesnake venom, and it is believed that poisoning from a snake bite may have been the cause of his death. Reference:

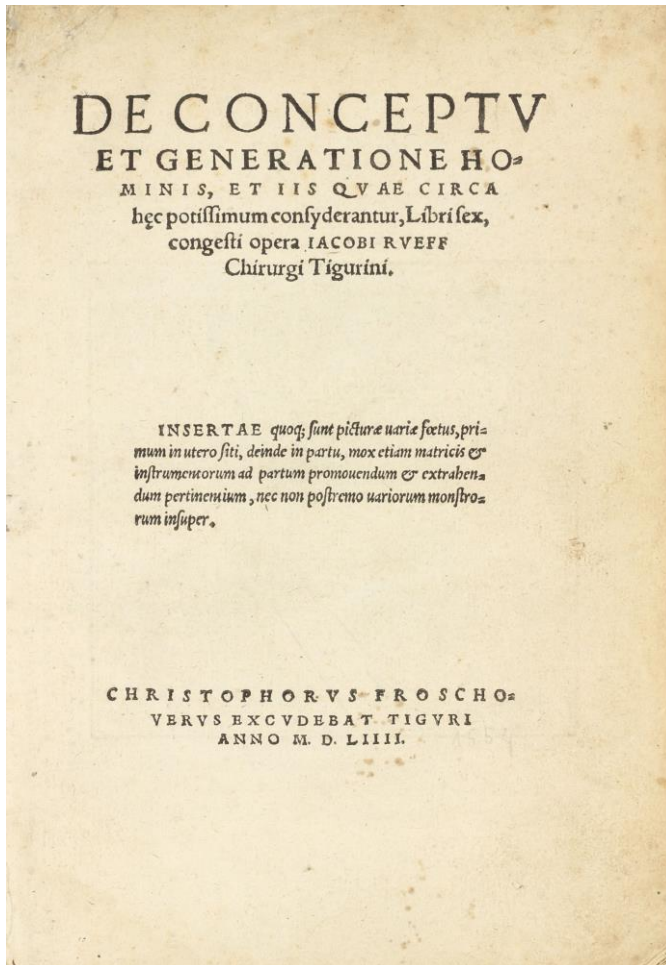
Roberts & Tomlinson, *Fabric of the Body*, pp. 498-501. The work is very rare and not listed in Wellcome, Waller and Osler.

28 **RIDLEY. Humphrey.** *Observationes quaedam medico-practicae et physiologicae; inter quas aliquanto fusius agitur de asthmate et hydrophobia. Quarum etiam 10 ultimas subjiciuntur administrationes totidem corporum morbis quorum tituli observationibus iis praefiguntur affectorum anatomicae, cum particulari, et non ante observata. De cordis embryone vasorum structura, et sanguinis juxta eam circuitu dissertatione.* Leiden: Gysbertum Langerak & Theodorum Lucht, 1738. 8vo (215 x 140 mm). [6], 224, [12] pp., folding engraved plate, title printed in red and black, woodcut initials. Original card boards, xylographic paper over spine, hand-lettered paper label, original endpapers, all pages uncut (minor dust soiling of covers, rubbing to extremities). Text browned throughout (title stronger), occasional minor spotting. Still very good, unsophisticated copy. (#003746) € 900

SECOND EDITION (first published in London 1703). Humphrey Ridley (1653-1708), an anatomist and physician who followed the research of Willis, Viuessens, and Galen, left only two works to posterity: his *Anatomy of the Brain*, and this work which details a variety of medical conditions and their treatments, relating hydrophobia and asthma. It also contains an important essay on the fetal heart including a plate with detailed illustration. Ridley's studies, conducted on cadavers executed by hanging, gave him unprecedented insight into venous drainage and the lymphatic system, which had not been so closely perceived by his predecessors. Through his dissections, Ridley was able to build on the collective knowledge of neuroanatomy and shed new light on brain structure and function. All editions are very rare. References (all for 1st edition): ESTC T117612; Russell 702; Wellcome b12192302.

With the first true anatomical pictures in an obstetrics book

29 **RUEFF, Jacob. [RYFF, Jakob or RUFF, Jacob].** *De conceptu et generatione hominis, et iis quae circa h(a)ec potissimum consyderantur, libri sex.* Zürich: C. Froschauer, 1554. 4to (200 x 140 mm). [4], 105, [1] leaves, Signatures: aa⁴ a-z⁴ A-B⁴ C⁶.



Includes final blank and 65 (6 full-page) woodcut illustrations and historiated initials in text, errata on final leaf verso. Bound in near contemporary vellum, spine handlettered in ink, original endpapers (vellum dust-soiled and spotted, extremities rubbed, a little fraying to spine-ends). Housed in custom clamshell box. Text with minor even browning, title-page somewhat dust soiled and spotted, light waterstaining to second half, a bit stronger to 17 leaves, but in all quite clean and crisp. Provenance: Alistar Livingston Gunn, MD (bookplate to front pastedown), old ownership inscription to first flyleaf. A very good copy in untouched original binding. (#003679) € 9500

FIRST EDITION of the improved version of Roesslin's "Rosengarten" with "the first true anatomical pictures in an obstetrics book" (Garrison-Morton). Jakob Rueff (1500-58) was town physician and professor of medicine at the university in Zurich, famed particularly as a surgeon and obstetrician. This book was published simultaneously in Zurich in two editions, one in German and one in Latin, of which the present copy is an example, and it is

known to be the first to contain true anatomical pictures in an obstetrics book. Indeed, Rueff described smooth-edged forceps for delivery of a live baby, preceding Chamberlan, and a toothed forceps for an extraction of the dead fetus, both illustrated within. Also, celphic versions of manipulation are explored in the cuts as too are the conjugal twin variations and cross-mammalian fantasy. The first English translation would not appear until 1637, titled pragmatically *The Expert Midwife*. Divided into six sections the volume covers the entire pregnancy cycle along with discourses on related medical diseases and situations. Book one opens with information on conception and nutrition of the fetus; the second section contains descriptions of the uterus and guidelines for the pregnant women; book three deals with the birthing process, subsequent care of mother and infant, as well as a portion devoted to the use of obstetric instruments; section four pertains to the management of "unnatural" births such as multiples and awkward presentations; book five discusses related conditions such as false pregnancy, uterine tumors, abortions, and deformed infants (or "monsters"); while section six discusses causes for sterility with suggested remedies.

"Of greater interest, however, is the series of seven woodcuts illustrating contemporary ideas of mammalian embryology, which provide a unique and valuable insight into how early writers envisioned the process of embryonic development" (Norman 1856).

L I B E R

huic negotio et curæ cum primis seruit. Ea causa moti,
hanc ex celeberrimi doctissimiq; Andreae Vesalij Ana-
tome femineæ corporis figurã cum matrice et alijs uteri
partibus proferre uolumus, ut hac ceu speculo quot-
quot prægnantibus inferuiunt utantur utiliter.



Literature and references: Norman 1856; VD 16 R 3580/3581; Adams R 866; Bird 2099; NLM/Durling 3980; Garrison-M. 6141 (cit.); Haeser II, 207; Leeman-van Elck p.124, 126, ill. 72; Rudolphi 442; Vischer C 492; Waller 8301; Wellcome I, 5611; Heirs of Hippocrates 233 (1580 edition only); Hagelin II, 19.

The most important anatomical work of the 16th century

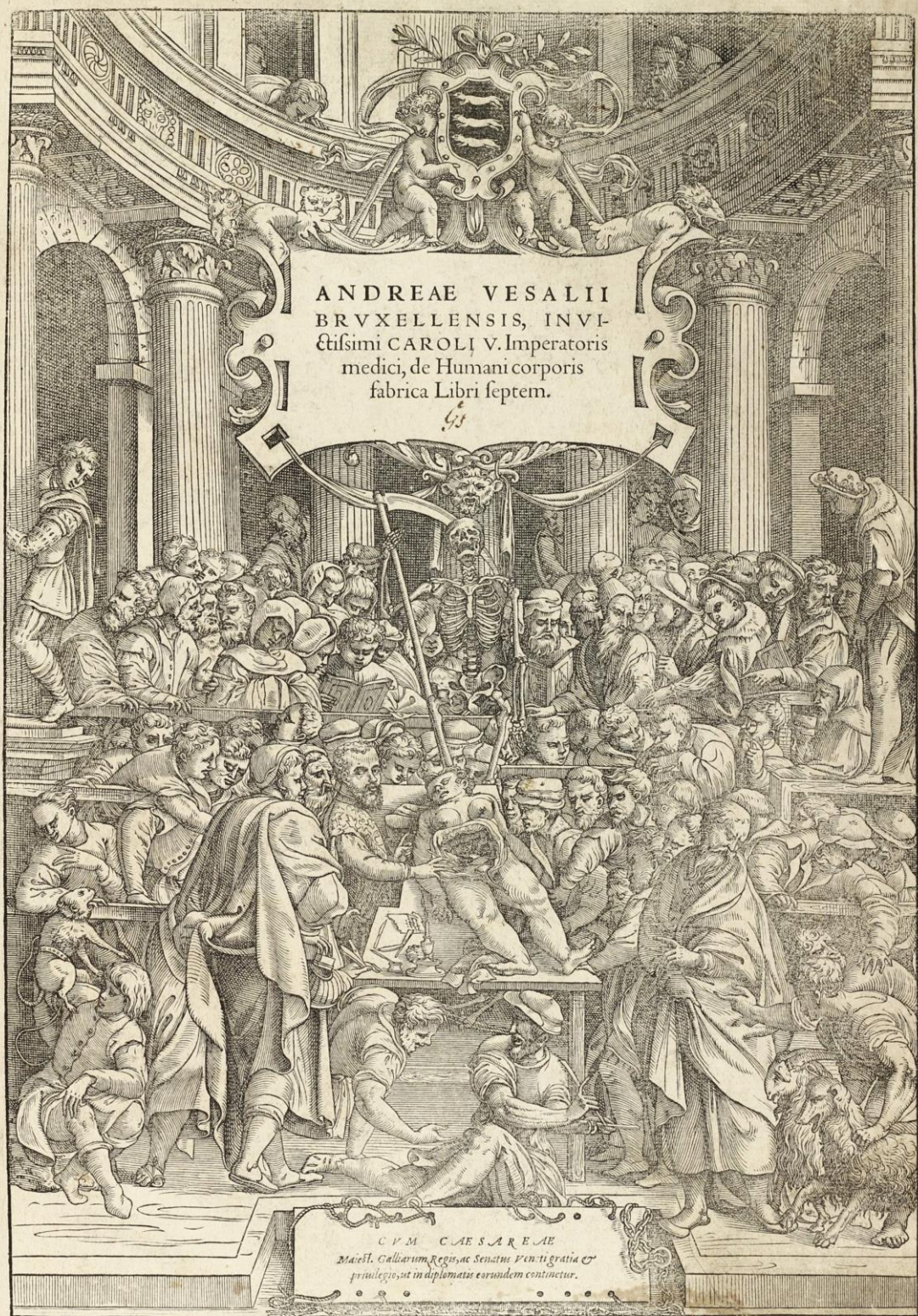
30 **VESALIUS, Andreas.** *De humani corporis fabrica libri septem.* Basel: Johannes Oporinus, August 1555. Large folio (430 x 287 mm). [12], 824, [48] pp. Woodcut title-page, author's portrait on f. a6v, numerous woodcut illustrations (of which 17 full-page), ornamental initials (ranging in size from 7 to 12 lines), 2 folding tables with woodcut diagrams, errata on f. Bb1r and printer's device on verso of final leaf Ee6 which is otherwise blank. Signatures: a-z⁶, A-V⁶, X², Y-Z⁶, aa-zz⁶, Aa⁸, Bb-Ee⁶. Colophon: Basileae, ex officina Ioannis Oporini, Anno Salutis Christum partæ MDLV. Mense Augusto. The folded bifolium insert (nervous system) is bound between bb5 and bb6 (numbered pp. 553-554). The single unnumbered f. X2 (consisting of eight anatomical figures, originally intended to be cut out and



superimposed on veno-arterial figure on previous leaf) is bound between f. V6 and Y1; leaf X1 is a folded double leaf. Contemporary pigskin over thick boards, spine with 5 raised bands, covers with elaborate blind-tooling including floral bands, portraits of saints and bible verses as well as the date 1568 and initials G.B.M.A. of the first owner on front cover; brown-dyed edges (soiling and spotting of leather, spine ends partly chipped, corners bumped and scuffed, lacking first flyleaf). Protected in modern slipcase. Generally bright and clean throughout internally. The title-page dust-soiled and with old repair at lower corner, f. a2 dust-soiled at lower corner, some minor marginal dust- and finger-soiling elsewhere, occasional traces of light dampstaining to outer edges, ink smudge at upper corner of p.755, upper blank corner of final 3 leaves stained and frayed; the two folding plates backed on lowermost versos, first plate with a tear along fold between two lines of text, the second with three tears, one longer and affecting image, one diagonally through some of the text. Provenance: Walter Parviainen (1922-1999), Switzerland; list of selected illustrations in 19th century manuscript on final flyleaf, collation notes in pencil on front pastedown. Exceptional, tall copy in its first, untouched binding. (#003710) € 85,000

THIRD EDITION, SECOND FOLIO EDITION, OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ANATOMICAL TREATISE OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. It represents a significant improvement over the first edition of 1543 as it contains Vesalius' final text revisions. The text was reset with 49 lines instead of 50 to the page, and printed on a heavier paper stock of better quality. The ornamental initials and title-page were recut, but the anatomical illustrations and portrait of Vesalius were printed from the wood blocks of the first edition.

"This work is the first modern treatise on anatomy based upon dissections of the human body. Vesalius really described the body as who knows it, for the first time fully, and for the first time accurately" (Osler). "The impression of the woodcuts is often clearer, and more beautiful than in the previous editions; some of the figures have been somewhat improved upon in the cutting and in the lettering. The presswork is more splendid; the fancy initials throughout are larger and more beautiful and also adorned with drawings different from those in the first edition. This second [folio] edition therefore has advantages over the first on account of additions in the text and in the illustrations and particularly on account of its more splendid makeup" (Choulant-Frank). Vesalius' groundbreaking work on the anatomy of the human body was first published in 1543, the same year as Copernicus' work on heliocentrism, though Vesalius' work was most notable for its detailed woodcut illustrations which were an integral part of the textual content. Vesalius had studied in Louvain, Paris and finally Padua, where he was appointed to the chair of anatomy in 1537. The study of Galen was becoming central to medical education in sixteenth-century Europe; in particular Galen described dissection as indispensable to the full understanding of the workings of the human body. Vesalius performed numerous dissections in Padua and elsewhere which demonstrated to him the errors in Galen (who had had to rely mostly on animal dissection) which he decided to correct through the *Fabrica*.

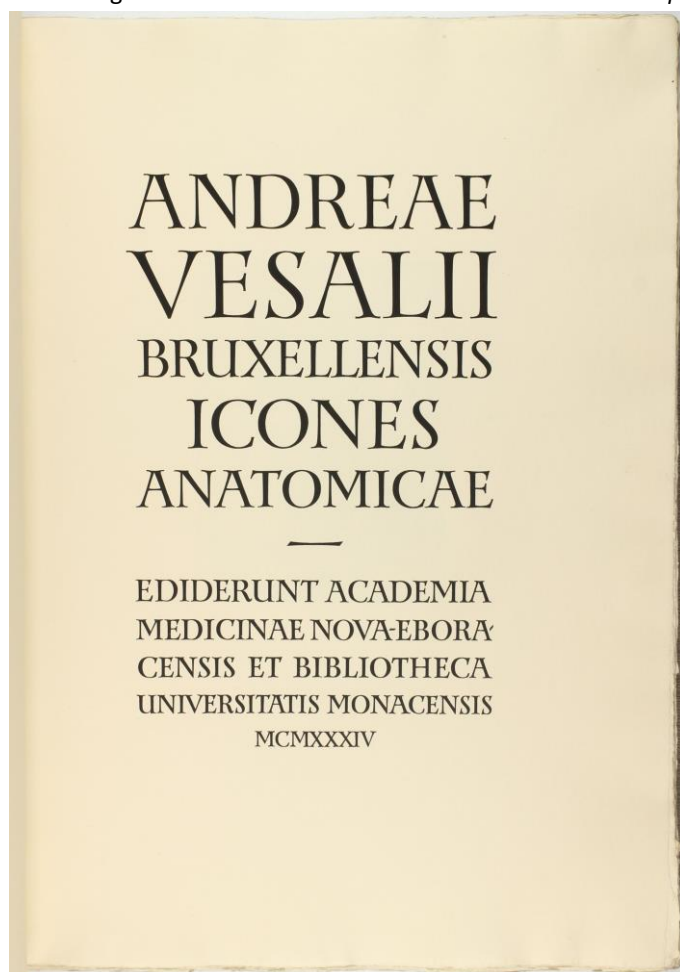


BASILEAE, PER IOANNEM OPORINUM.

References: Adams V-605; Choulant-Frank pp. 181-182; Cushing VI.A.-3; Garrison-Morton 377; NLM/Durling 4579; Norman 2139; Osler 568; PMM 71 (1st ed.); Waller 9901; Wellcome 6562.

31 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 (548 x 385 mm). Two woodcut title-pages by Jos. Lehnacker, leaf with woodcut portrait of the author, 82 plate leaves with a total of 286 woodcut illustrations, 10 heliotype plates (of which 2 mounted as fold-outs), 8 leaves of index, 5 blank leaves, 15 half-title or title leaves, 2 text leaves. Original publisher's half pigskin over cloth, upper cover lettered (minor rubbing of spine), inner hinges and some leaves reinforced at gutter. All pages uncut. No. 598 (of 615) 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, collated complete. (#003657) € 4500

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).

32 **WITHERING, William.** *An Account of the Foxglove, and some of its Medical Uses, with Practical Remarks on Dropsy, and Other Diseases.* Birmingham: M. Swinney for G.G.J. and J. Robinson, 1785. 8vo (207 x 133 mm). [2], xx, [2], 207 [1] pp. Large folding hand-colored engraved plate by James Sowerby (2nd state with the artist's name and with lower leaves pointing to the left), unnumbered leaf with plate-explanation bound after p. xx; half-title mis-bound after p. vi, bound without initial blank leaf a1. Contemporary sprinkled sheepskin, spine ruled and tooled in gilt, later red morocco label lettered in gilt, marbled endpapers, sprinkled edges (light rubbing to extremities and spine ends, corners slightly bumped, single worm hole at upper joint). Text crisp and clean with just a little age-toning and rare faint spotting in a few places. A very good+ copy in original binding. (#003752) € 5900

FIRST EDITION, "ONE OF THE CLASSICS IN PHARMACOLOGY" (Heirs of Hippocrates). The second issue with the colored folding plate (see Norman). Withering was one of the greatest medical botanists and his book is one of



the most important pharmacological works. It contains the results of ten years of observations of the treatment of congestive heart failure with the leaves of the common foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*). The folding plate is a reversed copy of the plate in Curtis's *Flora Londinensis* with two lower leaves pointing to the left and with the artist's name appearing lower right. "Withering [. . .] was graduated from Edinburgh in 1766 and soon enjoyed a successful practice in Birmingham. Despite his medical work, Withering found time to follow a number of other pursuits: he was a mineralogist, climatologist, inventor, cattle breeder, accomplished musician, and botanist. His first major scientific contribution, *A botanical arrangement of all the vegetables naturally growing in Great Britain* (1776), was a standard botanical work for many years. His fame, however, rests on his celebrated work with the foxglove plant (*Digitalis*). Beginning his research after hearing of an old country woman who used the herb to cure dropsy, Withering used foxglove to treat congestive heart failure with some success. Its introduction into the Edinburgh pharmacopoeia in 1783 and its subsequent widespread acceptance eventually led to its overuse and Withering's classic *Account of the foxglove* was actually written as a protest against such abuse. The book

includes 163 cases involving the use of digitalis and is regarded as one of the classics in pharmacology" (Heirs of Hippocrates).

References: Norman 2255; Grolier/Medicine 49; Lilly Library Notable Medical Books 139; Eimas, *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1039; Honeyman 3131; Hunt 676; Garrison-Morton-Norman 1836; Waller 10378; Cushing W254; Osler 426.

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