

## Catalogue 62

*Medicine - 23 New Arrivals*



# Catalogue 62

## Medicine - 23 New Arrivals

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1 **BATEMAN, Thomas.** *Delineations of Cutaneous Diseases, Exhibiting the Characteristic Appearances of the Principal Genera and Species Comprised in the Classification of the Late Doctor Willan, and Completing a Series of Engravings Begun by that Author, new edition.* London: Henry G. Bohn, 1840. 4to (307 x 245 mm). viii pp. and 72 engraved plates printed in colours and finished by hand, each accompanied by a protective tissue paper and explanatory text leaf. Pages i-ii misbound after iv, v-vi after viii. Contemporary half morocco, spine with 5 raised bands and gilt-lettered morocco label, marbled endpapers (boards and extremities rubbed, corners bumped, head of spine with minor damage). Light even browning internally, very minor occasional spotting or finger-soiling, title with portion excised from upper right corner and restored with later paper. A very good copy in untouched binding. (#003790) € 3500



Wellcome II, 114; Garrison & Morton 3988; Heirs of Hippocrates 1337; Osler 1963; Norman 133 (all for 1st edition). THIRD EDITION of the "first atlas of cutaneous diseases" (Garrison-Morton). Bateman completed the system of classifying skin diseases which his teacher, Robert Willan, left half finished at his death. In 1814 Bateman obtained the copyright to the 34 plates for Willan's *On Cutaneous Diseases*. To these plates, which he had refurbished, he added a new set of 38 plates depicting the later genera of dermatoses, which had never before been illustrated.

2 **BELL, Charles.** *Illustrations of the Great Operations of Surgery, Trepan, Hernia, Amputation, Aneurism, and Lithotomy.* London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, 1821. Oblong folio (274 x 380 mm). viii, 134 pp., 20 etched plates (of which 17 with full or partial hand-coloring), woodcut text illustration. Bound in original publisher's morocco-backed cloth, gilt-lettered morocco label to upper board, gilt-lettered spine (upper joint partly split, heavy rubbing of spine, cloth over boards creased, soiled and with tear, corners bumped; top edge of endpaper torn and creased). Text and plates with dust-soiling and some light foxing, lower corner of p. 43/44 torn with loss (well away from text area). (#003766) € 6500

Norman 174; Eimas, *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1305; Garrison-Morton 5588; Waller 857; Wellcome II, p.136. One of the most dramatically and beautifully illustrated books in the entire literature of surgery. Hand-coloured copies show more blood than is usual for surgical treatises of this period."



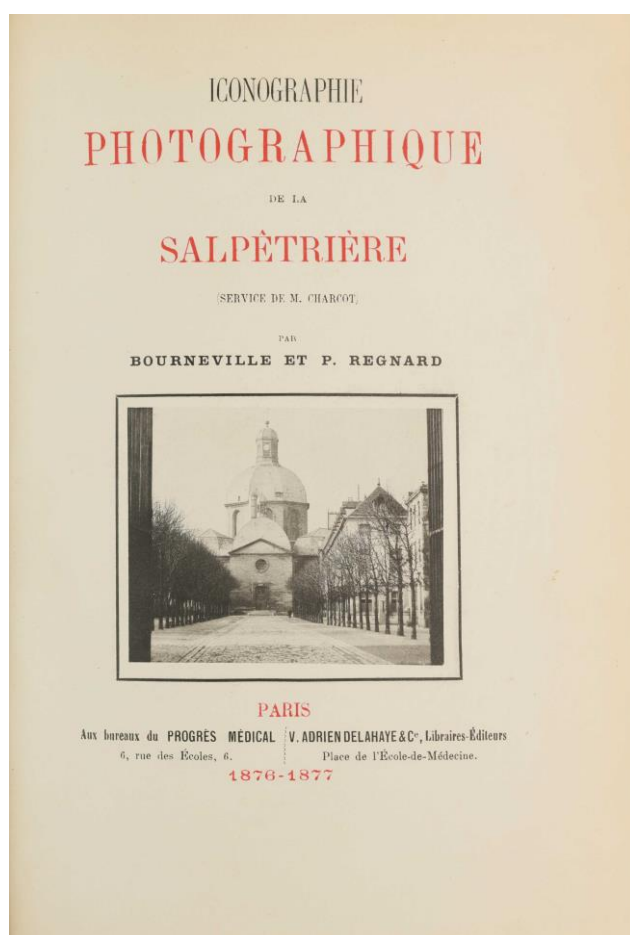
FIRST EDITION IN BOOK FORM, FIRST ISSUE, with "Hurst" and a date in the imprint, and Bell's title not mentioning the University of London. RARE with some of the plates printed in sepia. "One of the most remarkable illustrated books in the history of surgery" (Norman). Great Operations was issued in parts during 1820-1821, and the first complete version was printed during the latter year. The plates were prepared after Bell's drawings by Thomas Landseer (1795-1880), brother of Edwin Landseer. "Most copies have the plates printed in black, but at least one copy exists with the plates in sepia" (Norman).

**3 BOURNEVILLE, Desire Magloire and REGNARD, Paul.** *Iconographie photographique de la Salpêtrière. Service de M. Charcot.* Paris: Bureaux du Progrès Médical, V Adrien Delahaye & Gie [and others], 1876-1880. Three parts in three volumes. 4to (227 x 165 mm). Each volume with half-title and title (printed in red and black) with collotype vignette of the Salpêtrière in Paris; woodcut text illustrations. With a total of 5 engraved plates and 115 collotype plates after Paul Regnard with printed captions (complete). Contemporary uniform half brown morocco and marbled paper over boards, spines with lettered and tooled in gilt, marbled endpapers (little rubbing to extremities, corners bumped). Light even age-toning of text, occasional very minor spotting or finger-soiling. Provenance: Monogrammed G.M.C. at foot of spine, vol. III with faint ink stamp ("Guillermo Mir") to title; from a Spanish private collection. A fine set, quite crisp and clean throughout. (#003821) € 14,000

Vol. I: 1876-1877. [4], iv, 166, [2] pp. 35 collotype and 5 engraved plates numbered I-XL. First 3 plates with light water stain to lower corner, few plates with light foxing.

Vol. II: 1878. [6], ii, 232, [2] pp. Errata printed on final leaf verso, 40 collotype plates numbered I to XXXIX (including plate VI-bis). 3 plates misbound, light waterstain to plate 39.

Vol. III: 1879-1880. [4], 259 [1], [4] pp. Errata leaf and final blank; woodcut text illustrations and 40 collotype plates numbered I to XL. Light foxing of text. First 8 plates with light waterstain to lower corner.



RARE FIRST EDITION, VOLUME I A REISSUE WITH COLLOTYPE PLATES INSTEAD OF ALBUMEN PRINTS, of this photographic atlas devoted to cases of hysteria and epilepsy, accompanied by case histories. The third volume includes discussions of hypnotism, somnambulism and magnetism. 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 of epilepsy, &c., 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.

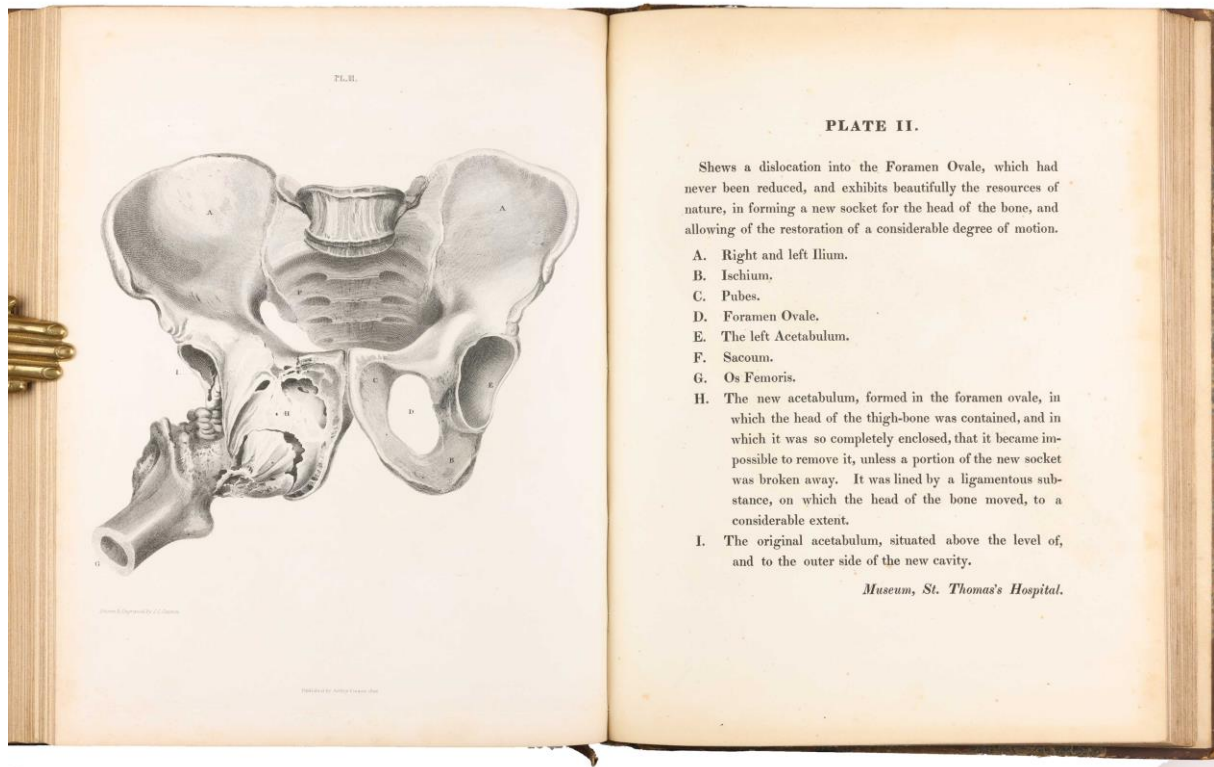
"The *Iconographie photographique de la Salpêtrière* (1876-80) is a landmark publication in medical photography. This collection of texts and photographs represents the female patients of Dr. Jean-Martin Charcot at the Salpêtrière hospital and asylum during the years of his tenure as director. The patients,

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).

References: Crabtree 982; Norman 291; Garrison-Morton 4558.1.

4 **COOPER, Sir Astley Paston.** *A treatise on dislocations and on fractures of the joints.* London: Longman, Hurst, Rees etc., 1822. 4to (293 x 234 mm). ix [3], 562, [62] pp., 30 engraved plates by J. C. Canton, each plate accompanied by leaf with descriptive letterpress, one plate with fold-out flap, one plate hand-colored; errata printed on final leaf verso. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spine with gilt ruling and gilt-lettered label (boards and extremities rubbed). Light even age-toning of text and plates, plate description leaves somewhat browned at outer margins and with light offsetting from plates, very minor spotting in places, final plates with very light dampstaining at upper fore-margin; title page creased. A very good, clean copy. (#003818) € 2500

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION of the most famous work of case studies on fractures and dislocations ever published. Cooper's work became the standard work in its era for British, American and even Continental surgeons.



"Many later clinical modifications were developed from Cooper's original methods" (Bick, *Classics of Orthopedics*, p 102).

In the spirit of his teacher John Hunter, Cooper discussed not only anatomical and clinical problems with fractures, but also the results of some animal experiments on fracture healing.

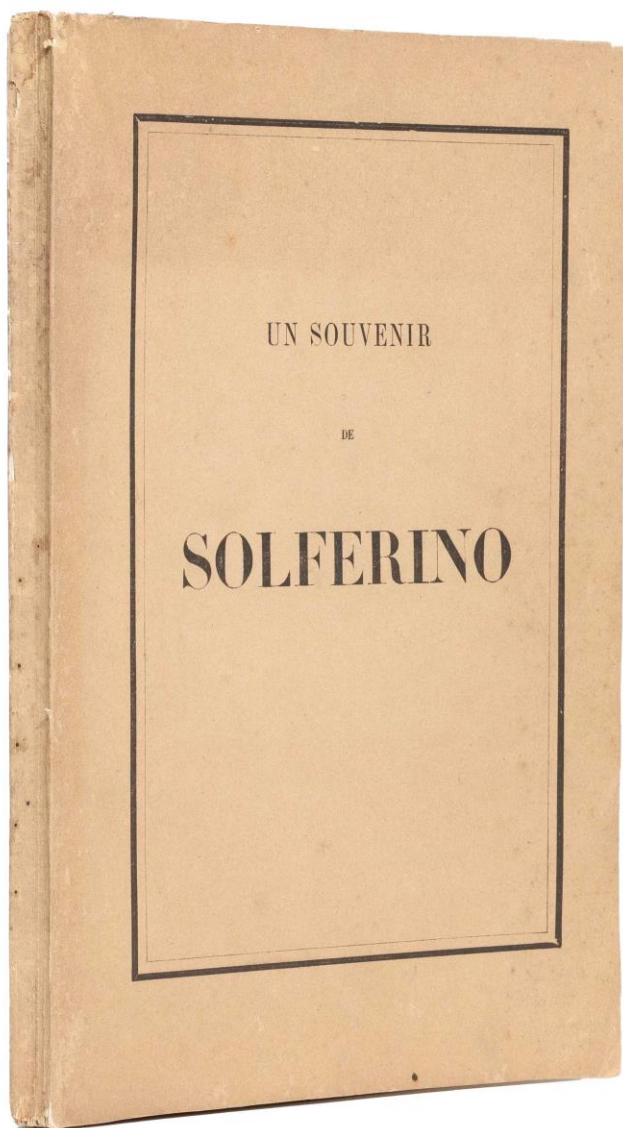
References: Garrison-Morton 4412.1; Peltier, *Fractures* pp 42-43.



### In the original printed wrappers

5 **DUNANT, Jean-Henry.** *Un souvenir de Solferino*. Geneva: Imprimerie Jules-Guillaume Fick, 1862. 4to (276 x 178 mm). [4] [1] 2-115 [1] pp., including half-title and double-page chromolithograph map drawn by B. Müller from the author's instructions and lithographed by Pilet & Cougnard, Geneva. Original publisher's printed wrappers, all pages uncut (slight wear of paper over spine with little chipping at spine ends, very light spotting and soiling, lower wrapper with slight chipping of brown paper coating and partial splitting of fold). Internally only little age-toned at outer margins, otherwise crisp, clean and without any markings. Provenance: from a French private collection. An extremely well preserved, completely unsophisticated copy. (#003830) € 12,000

FIRST EDITION, AND EXCEPTIONALLY RARE IN THE ORIGINAL PRINTED WRAPPERS. "On 24 June 1859 the Battle of Solferino - one of the bloodiest of the nineteenth century - was fought between the



Austrians and the French-Piedmontese alliance. Dunant, a Swiss philanthropist, witnessed the battle and its dreadful aftermath, in which the nearly 40,000 casualties were left to die with no medical treatment except what he and the local inhabitants could provide them. Upon returning to Geneva Dunant published *Un souvenir de Solferino*, an account of the horrors he had seen coupled with an appeal for "some international principle, with the sanction of an inviolable convention, which. . . might constitute a basis for the relief of the wounded in the various countries of Europe." The wide interest generated by Dunant's book led in 1863 to the formation of a committee which later became the International Red Cross, and in 1864 to the establishment of the Geneva Convention. Dunant shared with Frédéric Passy the first Noble Peace Prize in 1901" (Norman 670). "The first edition of *Un Souvenir de Solferino* consisted of sixteen hundred copies printed in November 1862 for private distribution. Only four hundred of these were actually distributed; these copies, constituting the original issue, have a title page stating 'Ne se vend pas' above the imprint. A month later, in December 1862, Dunant had another thousand copies bound with a title page indicating 'deuxième édition'. The third edition, in which Dunant suggested the

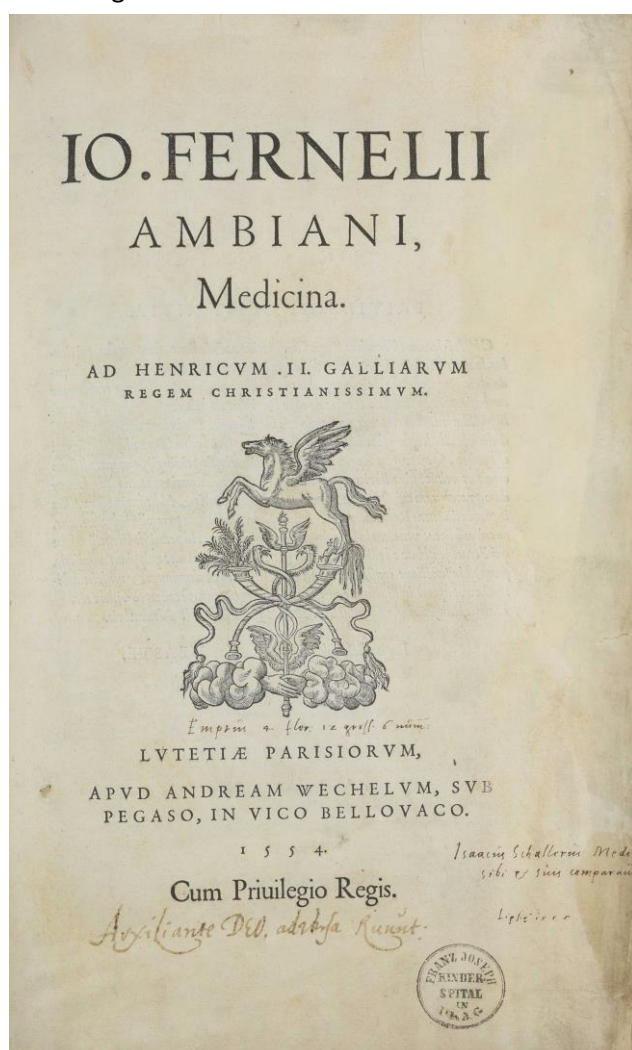
extension of Red Cross services to victims of natural disasters, appeared in 1863. An English translation was published by the American Red Cross in 1939." (Haskell Norman, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine* 73, p. 269).

References: PMM 350; Norman 670; Garrison-M 2166; Grolier/Medicine 73; Waller 2639; Heirs of Hippocrates, 1945; *En Français dans le Texte* 284.

## The first systematic treatise on pathology

**6 FERNEL, Jean Francoise.** *Medicina. Ad Henricum II Galliarum Lutetiae.* Paris: Andreas Wechel, 1554. Three parts. Folio (340 x 224 mm), [12], 248 (i.e., 250); [14], 238, [18]; 90, [10] pp. Signatures: \*<sup>6</sup> a-v<sup>6</sup> x-z<sup>4</sup>, A-T<sup>6</sup> V<sup>4</sup> X<sup>6</sup> Y<sup>4</sup> Aa-Gg<sup>6</sup> Hh-ll<sup>4</sup>, k signed "lz"; mispaginations in text. Woodcut printer's device on title and final leaf verso, woodcut portrait of Fernel on \*3v, numerous woodcut initials. Text generally crisp and clean throughout, some minor dust-soiling to fore-margin of first 7 leaves (stronger to title), frayed fore-edge of leaf \*6 repaired, a few minor repairs of short tears with tissue paper elsewhere, occasional light finger soiling (stronger on p. 5 of part II), very minor spotting in places, a few annotations in black ink in part II and III, tear at blank fore-margin of final 4 leaves. [Bound with:] **VALLERIOLA, Francisco.** *Enarrationum medicinalium libri sex. Item, responsionum liber unus.* Lyon: S. Gryphius, 1554. Folio (340 x 224 mm). [16], 466, [52] pp. Text in Latin and Greek. Woodcut printer's device on title and final leaf verso, large woodcut diagram on p. 300; numerous small and large woodcut initials, general index and final leaf of errata. Signatures: A<sup>8</sup> a-z<sup>6</sup> A-M<sup>6</sup> N<sup>4</sup> O-T<sup>6</sup>, V<sup>8</sup>, mispaginations in text. Light browning of text, occasional very minor spotting, tear at blank fore-margin of first 6 leaves, minor brown spotting to leaf m5, ink smudge on p. 322, sparse ink annotations in places. Bound in 18th century mottled calf, spine with 6 raised bands, two gilt-lettered morocco labels and some gilt ruling (joints and spine ends restored). Provenances: Isaac Schaller, MD\* (contemporary inscription on first title); Franz Joseph Kinder Spital Prag (ink stamp on first title). A very good copy. (#003759) € 8500

I. RARE FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST SYSTEMATIC TREATISE ON PATHOLOGY, a cornerstone of French Renaissance medicine, THE GREATEST MEDICAL TEXT OF THE PERIOD which profoundly influenced the practice of medicine throughout Europe. The first part is the earliest treatise devoted to physiology and using that term in its modern sense. The second part is the first medical work to be called a text



of "Pathology." In this section the science is treated in its general and its special aspects, just as in a complete modern work. The book contains the only contemporary portrait of Fernel (1497-1558), court physician to Henri II and his queen Catherine de Medici; underneath the portrait is a couplet in Greek by Guillaume Plancy, the first biographer of Fernel. References: Norman 785; Sherrington 48 G1; Adams F-248; NLM/Durling 1459; Wellcome I, 2195; Garrison-M. 2271; Waller 2993; PMM 68 (note).

II. VERY RARE FIRST EDITION. Contains excerpts in Greek and Latin from *De flatibus* and other works by Hippocrates as well as a dedicatory letter from the author to the consuls and senators of Arles. Francisco Valleriola (1504-1580) certainly practiced in Arles, as the dedicatory epistle of this book attests, *nobilissimis atque prudentissimis inclytæ urbis Arelatæ consulibus, senatuique universo amplissimo* [to the very noble and very wise consuls of the illustrious city of Arles, and to all his very ample senate]. Later, he taught and practiced in Valence in the Dauphiné, before filling one of the first chairs of the Faculty of Turin. He was a staunch follower of the doctrines of Galen. References: Adams V, 209; Osler 4153; Wellcome I, 6458.

\*Isaac Schaller (died 1586) was a noted physician and astronomer in Nuremberg who attended the Universities of Wittenberg and Tübingen in the 1540s and later served as the physician to Augustus

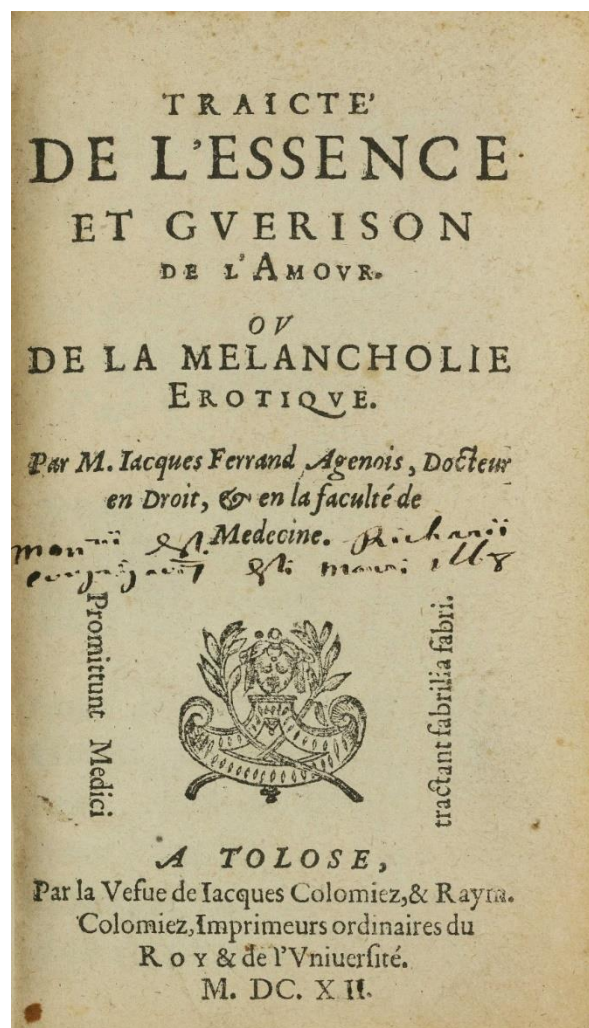


the Elector of Saxony (1526–1586) in Dresden, where he died. Schaller may have been quite a book collector and scholar: his ownership signature has been found on a copies of the landmark works of Andreas Vesalius' *De Humani Corporis Fabrica*, 1543, and Nicolaus Copernicus' *De Revolutionibus*, also printed in 1543. There were numerous ties between Schaller's family and Philipp Melanchthon: Schaller's uncle, Caspar Schaller, was a minister and early follower of Melanchthon; Caspar's brother, Hieronymus Schaller, also a physician, married Melanchthon's grand-daughter; both Hieronymus and Isaac's father Bartholomeus Schaller attended the University of Wittenberg in the 1520s; and at least ten letters written between 1520 and 1545 survive between Melanchthon and Schaller's father (see, Michael J. North and Laura Hartman, National Library of Medicine, online blog, Dec. 16, 2014).

### Preceding Robert Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy* by 11 years

**7** **FERRAND, Jacques.** *Traicte de l'essence et guerison de l'amour, ou de la melancholie erotique.* Toulouse: Veuve de J. Colomiez & R. Colomiez, 1610 [1612]. 12mo (140 x 80 mm). [16], 222, [2] pp. Woodcut headpieces and initials; errata on recto of final unnumbered leaf L4; the printing date "M DC X" on the title-page changed to 1612 by addition of a hand-printed "II". Signatures: A<sup>8</sup> B-K<sup>12</sup> L<sup>4</sup>. Pages 137, 200-216 mispaginated 136, 100-116. Bound in 18th-century full calf, spine with rich gilt tooling and gilt-lettered morocco label, red-dyed edges, marbled endpapers (rehinged and recornered, extremities slightly rubbed). Preserved in custom clamshell box. Light even browning internally, occasional minor spotting, short fore-margin with printed marginalia just touched on several pages and on ca. 7 pages shaved up to one letter (pp. 123, 128, 134, 178-180, 204), tiny hole in leaf E7 costing two letters each side, signatures on pp. 219 and 221 partly shaved. Provenance: De Gironcourt (old ownership inscription to title, engraved armorial bookplate to front pastedown). In all a very good, clean and crisp copy. (#003814) € 45,000

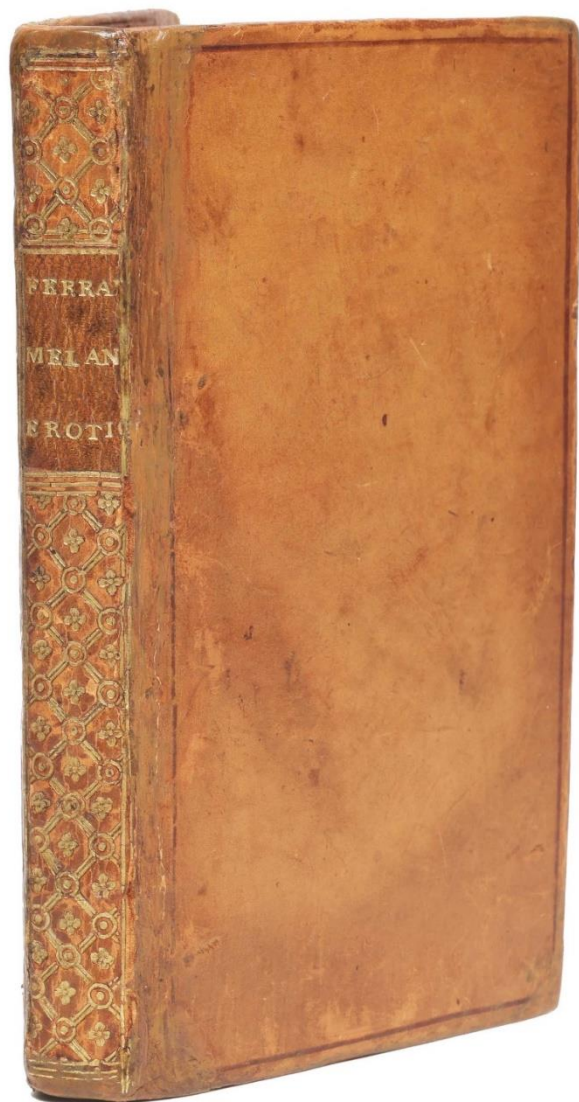
FIRST EDITION, AND OF UTMOST RARITY, of Jacques Ferrand's treatise on the psychiatry of lovesickness and obsessional pathologies, published 11 year before Robert Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*. This is the second issue, in which only the original date of publication (1610) was changed by hand to 1612.



William Osler in his *Bibliotheca Osleriana* remarks on p. 435 for Ferrand's 1623 edition that "Burton was probably accused of plagiarizing the work since he explains that it did not come to his hands before 1628" (Osler).

Jacques Ferrand (1575-ca.1623) is considered a pioneer of French psychiatry. His treatise on erotic melancholy was banned and burned by the Inquisition in 1620. It was rewritten by Ferrand in order to conform to the wishes and viewpoint of the inquisitional tribunal and the second edition appeared in 1623 under the title "De la maladie d'amour ou melancholie erotique". From philosophical definitions of love to pharmaceutical remedies, the work is also considered a veritable encyclopedia of love melancholy during the Renaissance. "

While the medical description of love melancholy in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries remained faithful to its predecessors, the volume of writings increased dramatically, with such writers as Ferrand or Burton devoting hundreds of pages to its specific aetiology,



symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis and, of course, therapy. Predisposition to the disease, according to the medical literature of the period, is linked to the dominance of blood (a sanguine tendency), which means the body is inclined to moisture and heat. This high level of blood in the human body was believed to produce a natural inclination to all the passions, especially erotic love. A natural inclination of the body to melancholy, however, cannot in itself bring about love melancholy. [. . .] Love melancholy has both physical and psychological symptoms, which Ferrand lists briefly (before providing details of each): pale and wan complexion, joined by a slow fever ... palpitations of the heart, swelling of the face, depraved appetite, a sense of grief, sighing, causeless tears, irresistible hunger, raging thirst, fainting, oppression, suffocation, insomnia, headaches, melancholy, epilepsy, madness, uterine fury, satyriasis, and other pernicious symptoms. . ."

(Altbauer-Rudnik)

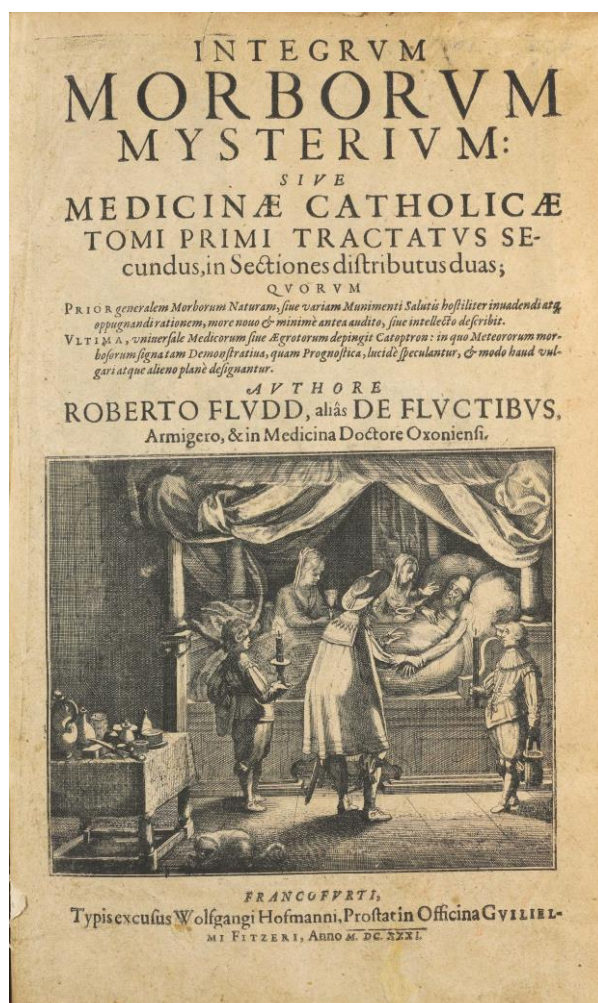
The first edition is extremely rare, probably due to the fact that the work was placed on the index of the Inquisition (and printed copies destroyed accordingly) until a corrected version appeared in 1623. No copy is recorded at auction according to RBH. We can trace only a single copy of the first issue in public libraries (Médiathèque José Cabanis, Toulouse, USTC no. 6807985) and 4 copies of the second (1612) issue (Bibl. municipale, Rouen; Médiathèque José Cabanis, Toulouse; BnF Paris; Houghton Library of Harvard Univ.).

References: M. Altbauer-Rudnik, *Love, Madness and Social Order: Love Melancholy in France and England in the Late Sixteenth and Early Seventeenth Centuries*. In: Gesnerus 63 (2006), pp. 33-45; Brunet II, 1228 f.; Cioranescu, 17e siècle 29965; Gay-Lemonnyer I, 802 (ed. vague); Semeleigne, I, 47; Hunter-M. 118 (English ed.. 1640); NLM/Krivatsy 4024 (1623 ed. only), Osler 4804 (1623 ed. only, with remark of Burton's plagiarism case), Wellcome 2219 (1640 English ed. only), Waller 2999 (1623 ed. only).



## The complete set of Robert Fludd's *Medicina Catholica*

**8** **FLUDD, Robert.** *Medicina catholica, seu mysticum artis medicandi sacrarium. [Tomus I, tractatus I] / Sophiae cum moria certamen, in quo: lapis Lydius a falso structore, Fr. Marino Mersenno . . . reprobatus, examinatus.* Two parts in two volumes. Frankfurt am Main: C. Rötzel for W. Fitzner, 1629. Folio (313 x 194 mm). [20], 241 [1]; [6], 118, [2] pp., including engraved printer's device on first title, 24 engraved illustrations in text (22 in first and 2 in second part, some full-page), woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Bound without the two initial blanks, the *Sophiae* as often without the table (found bound in between p.18 and 19). Signatures: §<sup>2</sup> )( <sup>4</sup> 2):( <sup>6</sup> A-2H<sup>4</sup>, a-p<sup>4</sup>. Modern bindings re-using antiphonary manuscript on vellum with finely painted Fleuronné initials as cover material, modern endpapers. The paper somewhat browned as usual due to inferior paper stock used, repaired clean tear to first title, A1 with minor fraying of fore-edge. Provenance: inscribed on first title "ad usum P. Palladii". A very good copy. [Joined:] **FLUDD, Robert.** [*Medicina Catholica*]. I. *Integrum morborum mysterium: sive Medicinae catholicae tomi primi tractatus secundus, in sectiones distributus duas; quorum prior generalem morborum naturam. . .* II. *Katholicon medicorum katoptron. . .* III. *Pulsus seu nova et arcana pulsuum historia.* Frankfurt am Main: Wolfgang Hofmann for Wilhelm Fitzer, 1631. Three parts in one volume. Folio (311 x 205 mm). [26], 1-105 (i.e. 100), 111-503 [1]; [2] 3-93 [1]; [4], 413 (i.e. 407) [1] pp. Each part has separate title page with large engraved vignette. First part with portrait of the author on verso of title; folding engraved plate bound after p.180. Part III with engraved plate bound after p. 8 and folding woodcut plate bound after p. 406; leaf g1 (p. 49/50) folded and with full-page engraving on verso; large folding table made of 3 sections bound at end. Woodcut initials, head- and tailpiece; several engraved and woodcut illustrations and diagrams in text. Signatures: )( <sup>6</sup> )( <sup>8</sup> (-)(8), A-3R4 (-O1-3); AA-MM4 (-MM4); [par]2 a-3e4. Pagination 101-104 in part I and 353-358 in part III omitted; 3 leaves O1-3 (pp. 105-110) in part I lacking (never bound in), also bound without blank leaves )(8 and MM4. 18th-century simple cardboard (heavily rubbed and scuffed). Pages and plates with light even browning, occasional minor spotting; small burn

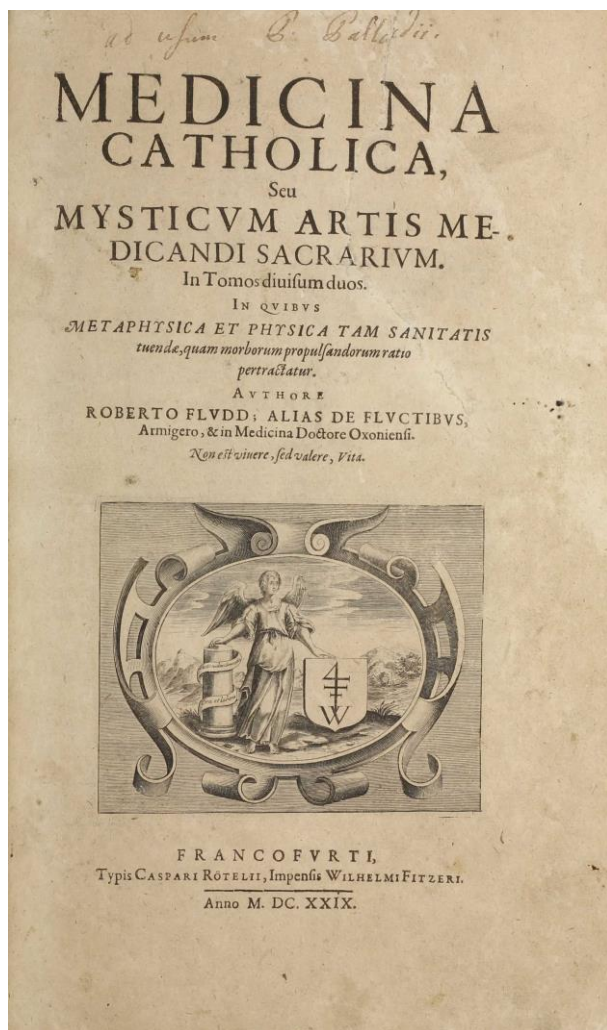


hole in leaf Zz1 of part I affecting few letters; worming to lower blank margin of two gatherings 3B-C; first title page dust soiled, frayed at head and damaged at gutter; blank upper corner of subsequent clipped, this also creased at gutter. Despite the missing 3 text leaves a much better than average copy internally. (#003811) € 13,500

RARE FIRST EDITION of the complete set of Fludd's *Medicina Catholica*, the most comprehensive, 1400+ page compendium of occult medicine of the 17th-century, incorporating the other sciences in the manner customary at the time.

In 1629 and 1631, Fludd had his four treatises on medicine printed, which constituted the first and only volume (the publication of the second was aborted) of the *Medicina catholica*: 1. *Medicina catholica, Sanitatis mysterium* (1629), 2. *Pulsus* (1631?), 3. *Integrum morborum mysterium* (1631), 4. *Katholicon medicorum katoptron* (1631). In these works, Fludd evokes the vital role of the sun and its central place within the universe, and insists at length on the parallel between the solar star and the human heart. According to him, the movement of blood in the human body mimics that of the sun in the macrocosm. He exposes his mystical theories on blood circulation in his treatise *Anatomiae*





*amphitheatrum*, which prefigure the experiments of William Harvey published in 1628 in *De Motu cordis*. A few years later, Fludd published his *Pulsus* and became the first to ardently defend his colleague's ideas: Fludd was trained anatomist and had watched Harvey carry out dissections at the Royal College of Physicians. In his later writings he referred to those dissections, and he was the first to support Harvey's *De motu cordis* in print, thinking that the views of his friend confirmed his own cosmological concept of the circulation of the blood (see DSB).

The *Sophiae cum moria certamen* can be regarded as an appendix to the *Medicina catholica*. "Fludd and the Hermeticists were attacked by Mersenne in the '*Quaestiones celeberrimae in Genesim...*' (Paris 1623) to which he replied in the '*Sophiae cum moria certamen*'" (DSB). Another appendix to the *Medicina catholica*, the *Summum bonum*, separately published in 1629 and of which Fludd denied authorship, is not included here.

"Fludd . . . took a demonistic view of diseases as punishments for human sins and advocated 'praying for health'. He measured the heat of the blood with a thermometer despite his neoplatonic-cabbalistic mysticism; he was, moreover, on a Paracelsian basis" (Hirsch-

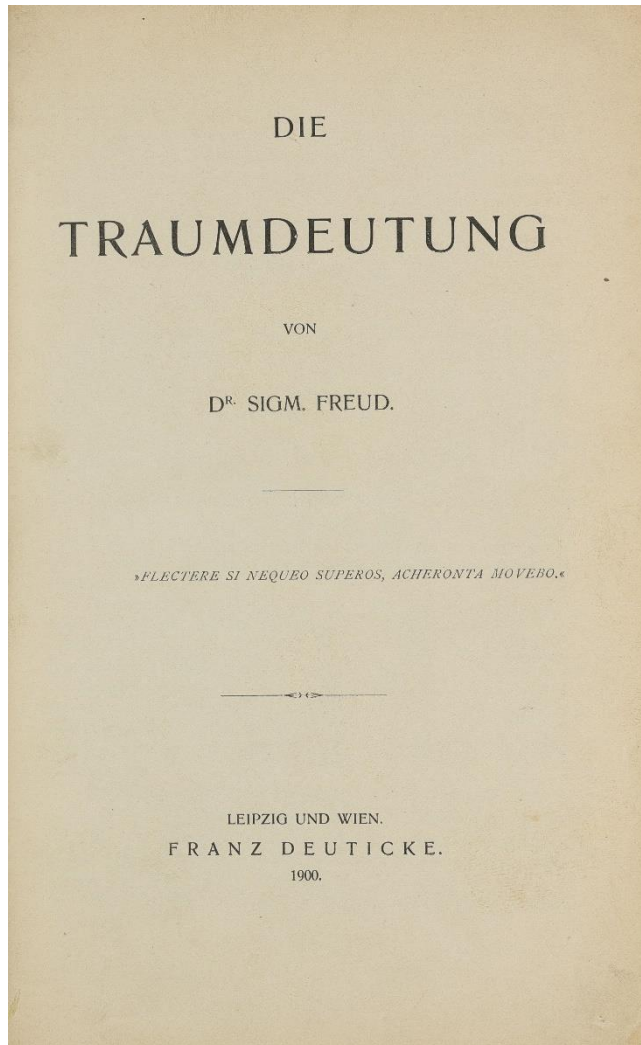
Hübotter). Among the many illustrations are a large portrait of Fludd, numerous medical and pharmaceutical devices, an apothecary or physician with a customer, a sick person in bed surrounded by nurses, and astrological and occult signs and charts.

"Fludd's medicine, which is also based on his own observation, always proves the endeavor to explain malfunctions from inadequate classification of the organism in the world whole, and astrology, number mysticism and similar trains of thought are supposed to contribute to finding the right scales and healing possibilities by knowledge of the great analogies for the physical processes" (Biedermann).

References: VD 17, 12:167343Z, VD 17 12:167461C; NLM/ Krivatsy 4139; Osler 2627; Waller 3095; Gardner 227, 232, DSB V, p.48; Wellcome I, 1631. Parkinson 854. Hirsch-Hübotter II, 549; Biedermann, *Lexikon der magischen Künste*, 171.

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

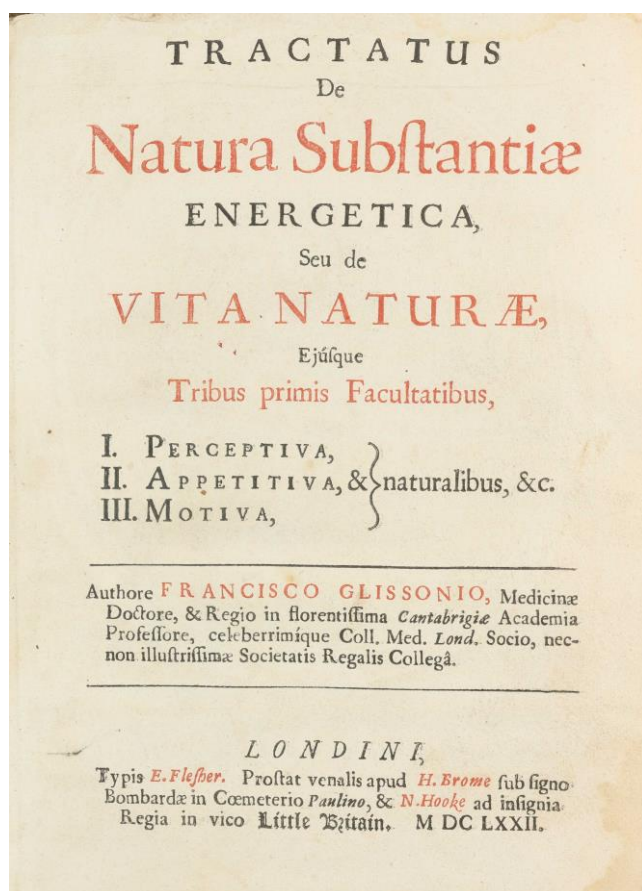


components of psychoanalytic theory and practice" (PMM): displacement, regression, the libido, Oedipal impulses and the erotic nature of dreams. "Freud gave an unprecedented precision and force to the idea of the essential similarities of normal and abnormal behaviour, opening up the door to the irrational 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; Heirs of Hippocrates 2176; Garrison-M. 4980; E.Jones, *Sigmund Freud: Life and Work*, London, 1956-1957.

10 **GLISSON, Francis.** *Tractatus de natura substantiae energetica, seu vita naturae, ejusque tribus primis facultatibus, I. perceptiva, II. appetitiva, III. motiva, & naturalibus, &c.* London: E. Flesher, H. Brome and N. Hooke, 1672. 4to (204 x 148 mm). [52], 534, [2] pp. Engraved frontispiece portrait of the



author, title-page printed in red and black, type-set initials, 2 engraved folding plates, small woodcut text diagrams on pp. 384 and 456, errata leaf at end, bound without blank leaf f4 of preliminaries. Signatures: A<sup>4</sup> a-f<sup>4</sup> (-f4) B-Z<sup>4</sup> Aa-Zz<sup>4</sup> Aaa-Yyy<sup>4</sup>. Bound in contemporary French calf, gilt-decorated spine with 5 raised bands and gilt-lettering in second compartment, board edges tooled in gilt, red-sprinkled edges, original endpapers (corners bumped and scuffed, spine ends slightly chipped, few worm-holes to joints, wear to extremities, tight binding). Traces of pale dampstaining to outer margins of first leaves, light brown staining to gutter of a few gatherings at beginning and end, but generally crisp and clean throughout. Provenance: ownership inscription in French to first flyleaf. (#003855) € 2200

FIRST EDITION. "The work attempts to prove there is life in all bodies. In so-called inanimate bodies it is specified by their forms, whereas in plants and animals life is modified to become the vegetative soul and the sensitive soul, respectively" (DSB).

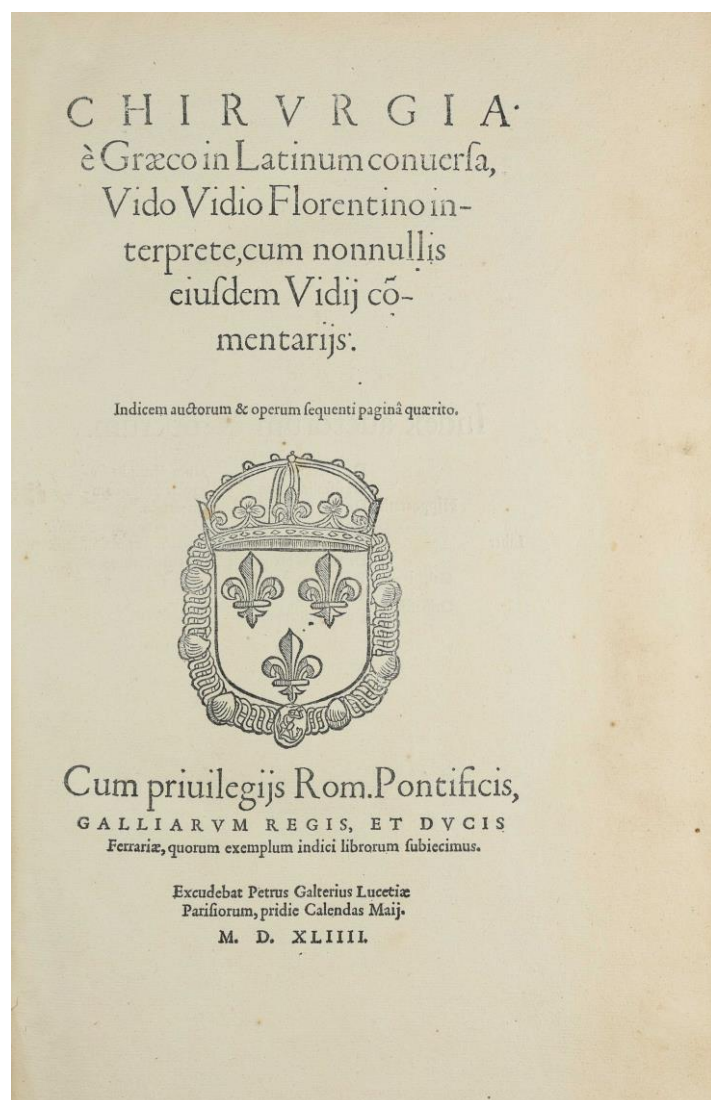
References: NLM/Krivatsy 4827; Wellcome III, p.126; Wing G858; DSB V, p.426.



## One of the most beautiful scientific books of the Renaissance

**11 GUIDI, Guido [VIDIUS, Vidus].** *Chirurgia è Graeco in Latinum conversa, Vido Vido Florentino interprete.* Paris: Pierre Gaultier, 30 April 1544. Folio (363 x 241 mm). [36], 533 [1] pp., 210 woodcut text illustrations (of which 30 full-page), ornamental metalcut initials, bound without final blank leaf L6. Roman and Greek types. Signatures: aa<sup>8</sup> bb<sup>10</sup>; a-z<sup>8</sup> A-I<sup>8</sup> K-L<sup>6</sup> (-L6). Bound in later green-dyed reverse calf, spine with 5 raised bands, blind-ruling and tooling of boards and spine, spine with gilt-lettered brown morocco label, red-sprinkled edges, later endpapers (spine sunned, extremities slightly rubbed, corners bumped). Text very crisp and bright with very minor browning in places, some leaves with light damp-staining to lower corner and head near gutter, oversize woodcuts on pp. 497, 500 and 502 trimmed close to image at fore-margin. Provenance: Malan de Merindol library (woodcut bookplate to front-pastedown). A very good, tall copy with all the oversize woodcuts intact. (#003763) € 27,500

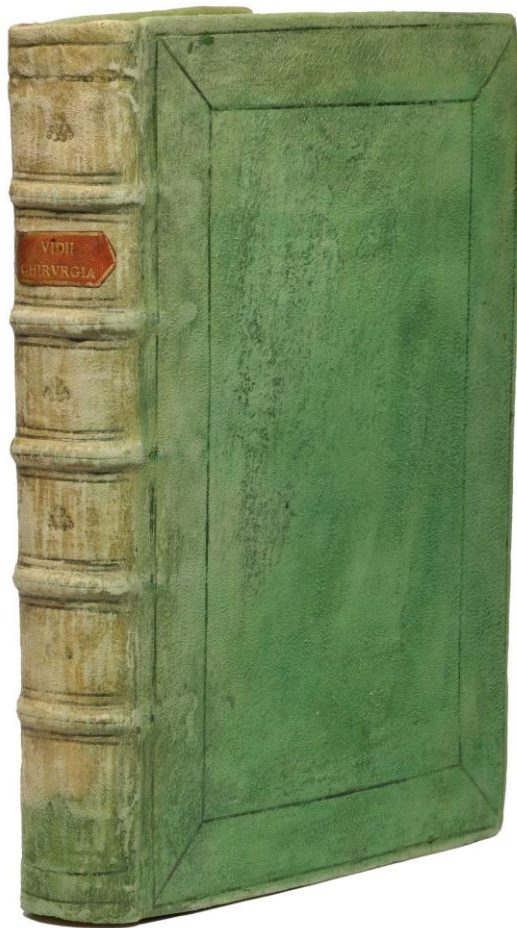
RARE FIRST EDITION, VARIANT WITH PRINTER'S WOODCUT DEVICE ON TITLE, of Guido Guidi's translation of Nicetas' *Codex* into Latin. One of the most beautiful scientific books of the Renaissance,



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 Francois 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 Primatice*, 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 Francois 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).

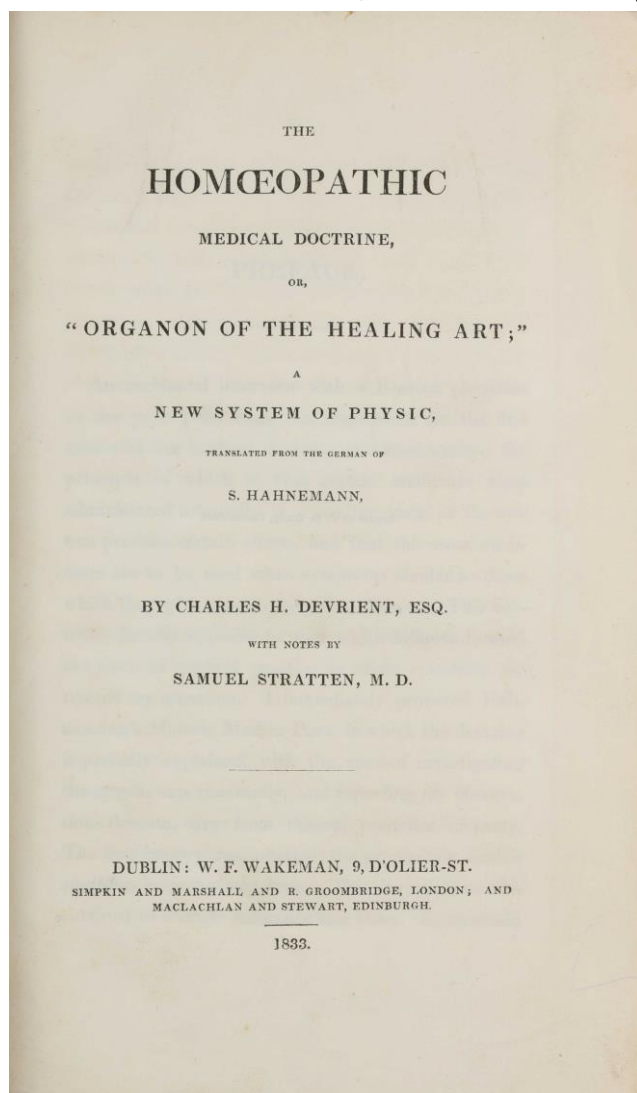
References and literature: Dibner 118; Norman 954; Garrison-Morton 4406.1; Heirs of Hippocrates 263; Mortimer (French) 542; NLM/Durling 2204; Wellcome I, 6596; Choulant-Frank 211 f.; Cushing G445; Osler 155; M.Hirst, *Salviati illustrateur de Vidus Vidius*, *Revue de l'Art* 6(1969), pp. 19-28; Kellett,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





**12**     **HAHNEMANN, Samuel.** *The Homoeopathic Medical Doctrine, or, "Organon of the Healing Art;" A New System of Physic, Translated from the German... by Charles H. Devrient, Esq. with Notes by Samuel Stratten, M.D.* Dublin: W.F. Wakeman, 1833. 8vo (230 x 140 mm). xxv [1], 332 pp. 12 pp. publisher's advertisement bound in before title, errata on final preliminary page. Original publisher's card boards with original paper lettering piece on spine (upper joints cracked but cords holding firmly, lettering piece rubbed and chipped, spine ends scuffed, corners bumped, paper soiled and spotted). Protected in modern clamshell box. All pages uncut. Internally crisp and bright throughout, light dust-soiling to edges. Provenance: Library of William von Valtier. A very good copy internally. (#003843)     € 3500

EXCEPTIONALLY RARE FIRST ENGLISH EDITION, translated by Charles Devrient from the fourth German edition of 1829. "Hahnemann, the founder of homeopathy, embodied his theories in the *Organon*. The



minute doses set down by him did much to correct the evils of the polypharmacy of his time, in which overdosage was pervasive. He professed to base medicine on a knowledge of symptoms, regarding investigation of causes of symptoms as useless; he thus rejected all the lessons of pathology and morbid anatomy. There are several English translations, the first of which appeared in 1833" (Garrison-Morton-Norman).

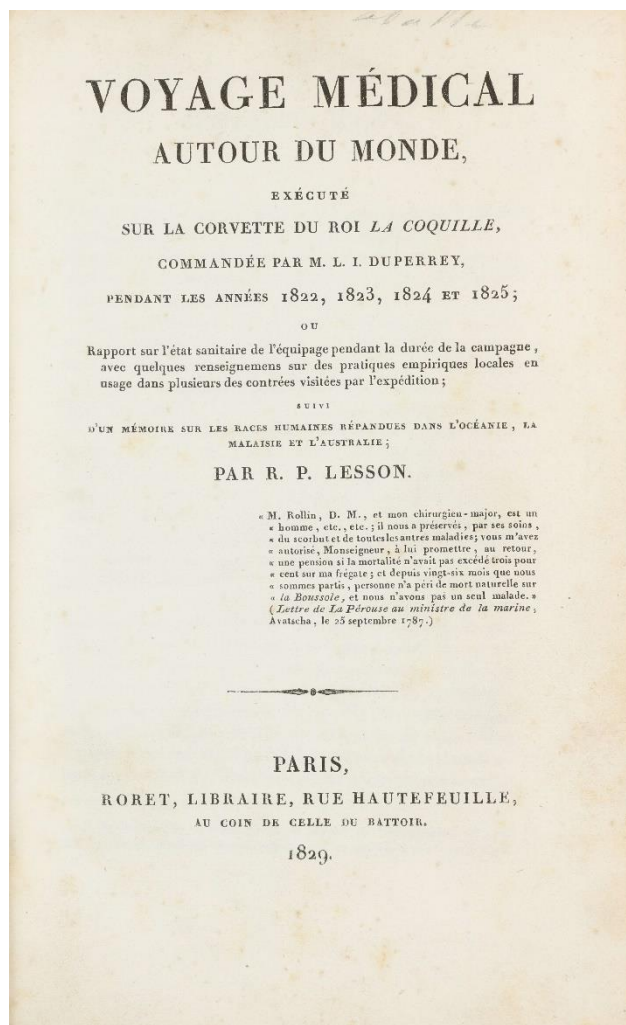
"Hahnemann was convinced that minute doses of drugs in greatly attenuated concentrations were efficacious cures. When modern practice is compared with the indiscriminate and massive prescriptions of his own day it will be seen how much closer we are to his views than to those of his contemporaries. Certainly his treatment showed that the *vis medicatrix naturae*, given a chance, with occasional and gentle assistance, often suffices to effect a cure. He gave great prominence to therapeutics, introduced many new specifics, but ignored the growing science of pathology. In his emphasis on the importance of studying the patient as a whole, he foreshadowed the psychosomatic component of modern medicine" (PMM).

References: Garrison-Morton-Norman 1966; Wellcome III, p. 192; PMM 265 (first edition).



**13 LESSON, René Primevère.** *Voyage médical autour du monde, exécuté sur la corvette du Roi la Coquille, commandées 1822, 1823, 1824 et 1825 ou Rapport sur l'état sanitaire de l'équipage pendant la durée de la campagne, avec quelques renseignements sur des pratiques empiriques locales en usage dans plusieurs des contrées visitées par l'expédition; suivi d'un mémoire sur les races humaines répandues dans l'Océanie, la Malaisie et l'Australie.* Paris: Roret, 1829. 8vo (200 x 125 mm). ii, [2], 244 pp., including half-title. Contemporary half-calf over marbled boards, marbled edges, spine lettered and decorated in gilt (light wear to board fore-edges and corners). Light occasional foxing, a bit stronger to first and final pages, but generally quite clean and bright internally; half-title with small tear at top margin. Provenance: illegible ownership signature at head of title. (#002431) € 3000

RARE FIRST EDITION of this valuable medical and ethnographic complement to the round-the-world voyage of Louis-Isidore Duperrey, commander of the *Coquille* during the expedition in the Pacific carried out from 1822, and of which Lesson, botanist and physician, also gives a detailed report in 1838-1839.



"The son of a navy clerk of modest means, Lesson had had little formal education when in 1809, not yet sixteen years old, he entered the naval medical school of Rochefort. Lesson was largely self-taught in natural history, which became a lifelong passion. In 1811, he was conscripted into the navy as a third-class auxiliary surgeon, serving on several French ships and seeing action against the British. He qualified as officier de santé in 1816, competed successfully for third-class navy pharmacist that same year, and was promoted to second-class pharmacist in 1821. By this time, Lesson had also made a botanical survey of the Rochefort region, which was published much later (*Flore Rochefortine*, 1835). Lesson would probably have remained an obscure naturalist had he not embarked in 1822 on the corvette *Coquille* for a voyage of scientific exploration and discovery which dramatically altered his life and brought him into national prominence. On 11 August 1822, the *Coquille* sailed from Toulon, commanded by Duperrey with J.-S.-C. Dumont d'Urville second in command and responsible for acquisitions in botany and entomology. The other two naturalists, Garnot and Lesson, also served as medical officers; Garnot's fieldwork covered mammals and birds, while Lesson was assigned fish, mollusks, crustaceans,

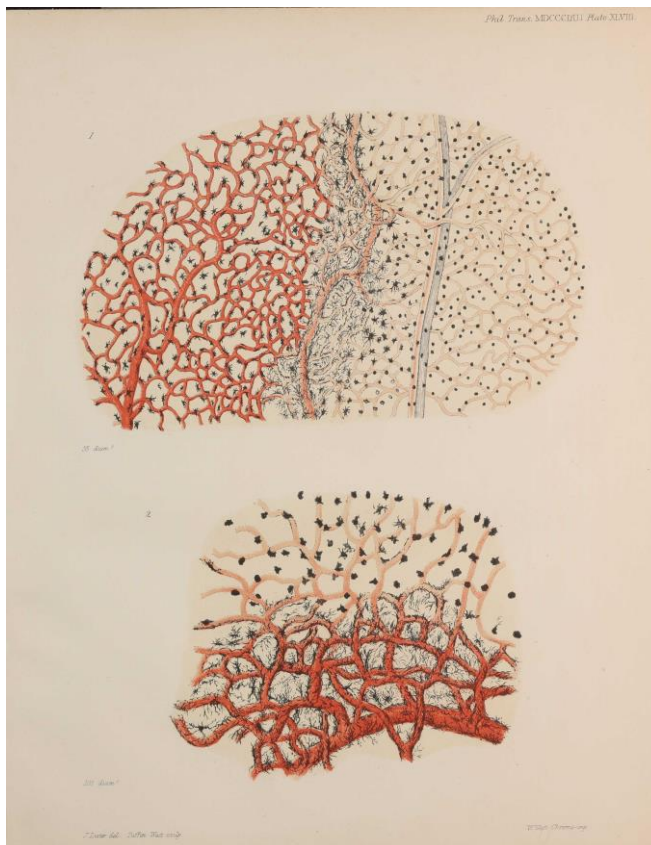
zoophytes, and geology. Among the places visited by the *Coquille* were Tenerife, Brazil, the Falkland Islands, Chile, Peru, Tahiti, New Ireland, the Moluccas, and Australia, where Garnot was forced by illness to leave the expedition in January 1824, and Lesson assumed his scientific and medical duties. The *Coquille* proceeded to New Zealand, the Caroline Islands, New Guinea, Java, Mauritius, Réunion, and St. Helena, finally landing at Marseilles on 24 March 1825. On 18 July 1825, Cuvier and Latreille reported to the Academy of Sciences on the expedition's zoological data and collections, which had been deposited at the Museum of Natural History in Paris. Lesson and Garnot were praised for bringing back hitherto unknown species of birds, reptiles, fish, mollusks, and crustaceans. Lesson was also cited for his remarkable colored illustrations of fish and mollusks and for his valuable aid to Dumont d'Urville for the insect collection. A later report on the voyage of the *Coquille*, made by Arago to the Academy on 22 August 1825, mentioned 330 geological specimens brought back by Lesson. For Lesson, the four years of leave in Paris from 1825 to 1829 were his most productive scientifically. He wrote furiously,

published the results of his voyage, studied, and made friends with outstanding naturalists and scientists of the capital. Upon his return to Rochefort he taught botany at the naval medical school and in 1831 was made professor of pharmacy. A succession of promotions culminated in 1835 with his appointment as the top-ranking navy pharmacist (premier Pharmacien en chef) for Rochefort. In 1833 he was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences" (DSB).

Literature and references: Ferguson, J.A. *Bibliography of Australia*, 1279; A. Bergman, *Lesson, René-Primevère*. In : DSB, vol. VIII, p. 265; Bagnall, 3135; O'Reilly-Reitman, 4216 and 9040; not in the catalogue of the Hill collection.

#### Author's presentation copy

**14**     **LISTER, Joseph, 1st Baron Lister.** *Contributions to Physiology and Pathology*. Offprint from: *Philosophical Transactions Part II* for 1858, pp. [2], 607-702. London: Taylor and Francis, 1859. 4to (275 x 224 mm). Two lithographed plates of which one chromolithograph, by Tuffen West after Lister; line block text diagrams. Modern morocco-backed boards, gilt-lettered spine, new endpapers. Text with light even age-toning, minor pale foxing to first 8 text leaves. Provenance: Complimentary copy from the author to unknown recipient, inscribed at head of title (last two letters cropped). A very good copy. (#003791)     € 1800

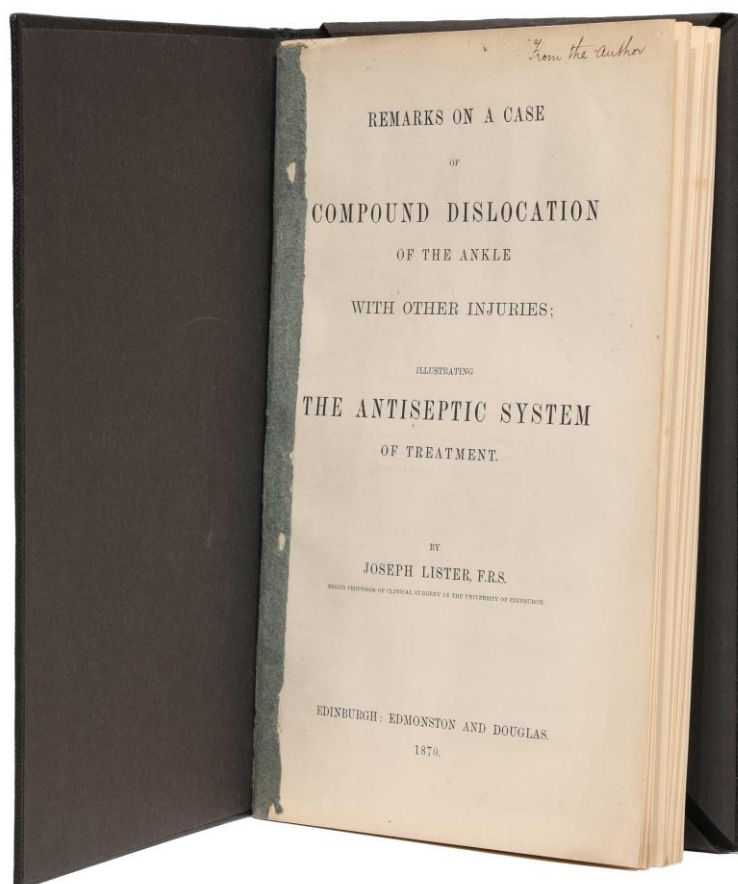


Norman 1363; DSB III, pp. 87-90, 94-95; Garrison-Morton 2298 (last paper only). FIRST EDITION, offprint issue, but with a separate general title, of three closely related papers on inflammation: 1. "An inquiry regarding the parts of the nervous system which regulate the contractions of the arteries", 2. "On the cutaneous pigmentary system of the frog" and 3. "On the early stages of inflammation", the fruit of a year's intensive research into the process of inflammation, which Lister read to the Royal Society on June 18, 1857. Of these the last is the most important: it "records the earliest vascular and tissue changes induced in the frog's web by such irritants as hot water and mustard" (DSB). Lister correctly concluded from these experiments that inflammation was an active rather than a passive principle, a special response of living tissue to irritation, consisting of a "suspension of function or temporary abolition of vital energy" (p. 698). "Lister always believed - mistakenly but sincerely - that these three

papers on inflammation were his most important work, eclipsing even his introduction of antiseptic techniques into surgical practice" (Norman).

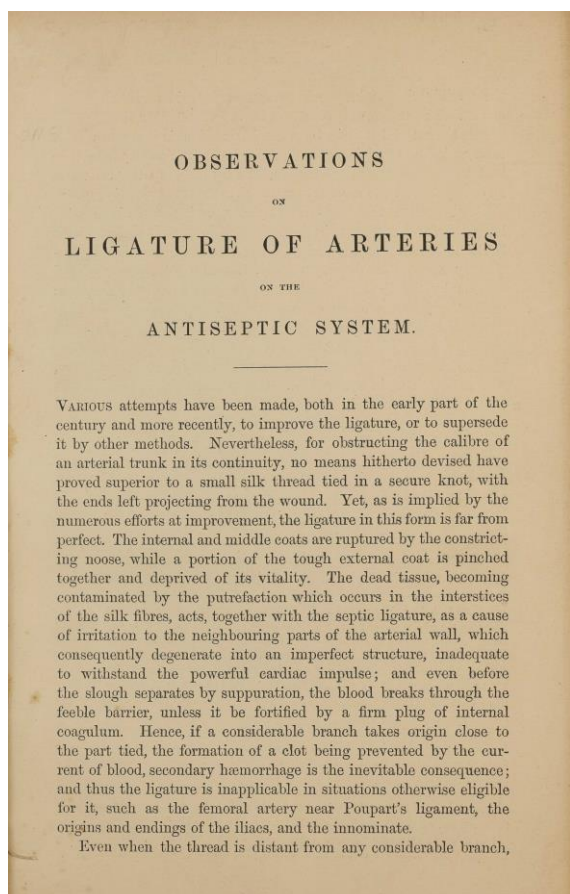
## Author's presentation copy

**15** **LISTER, Joseph, 1st Baron Lister.** *Remarks on a Case of Compound Dislocation of the Ankle with other injuries; illustrating the Antiseptic System of Treatment.* Offprint from: the 'Lancet' vol. 1, 1870.



Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas, 1870. 4to (217 x 139 mm). 35 [1] pp. Stitched with spine reinforced with thin paper strip, preserved in modern cloth folder with gilt-lettered morocco label to front cover. Provenance: Complimentary copy from the author to unknown recipient, inscribed at head of title. (#003792) € 750

Norman 1370; Osler 1676. FIRST SEPARATE PRINTING. Concerns Lister's improved surgical dressings. "The principle underlying Lister's improved surgical dressings appears on page 17: 'An antiseptic to exclude putrefaction, with a protective to exclude the antiseptic, will by their joint action keep the wound free from abnormal stimulus.' This work first appeared in Vol. 1 of the Lancet (1870), pp. 404-406, 440-443 and 512-513" (Norman).

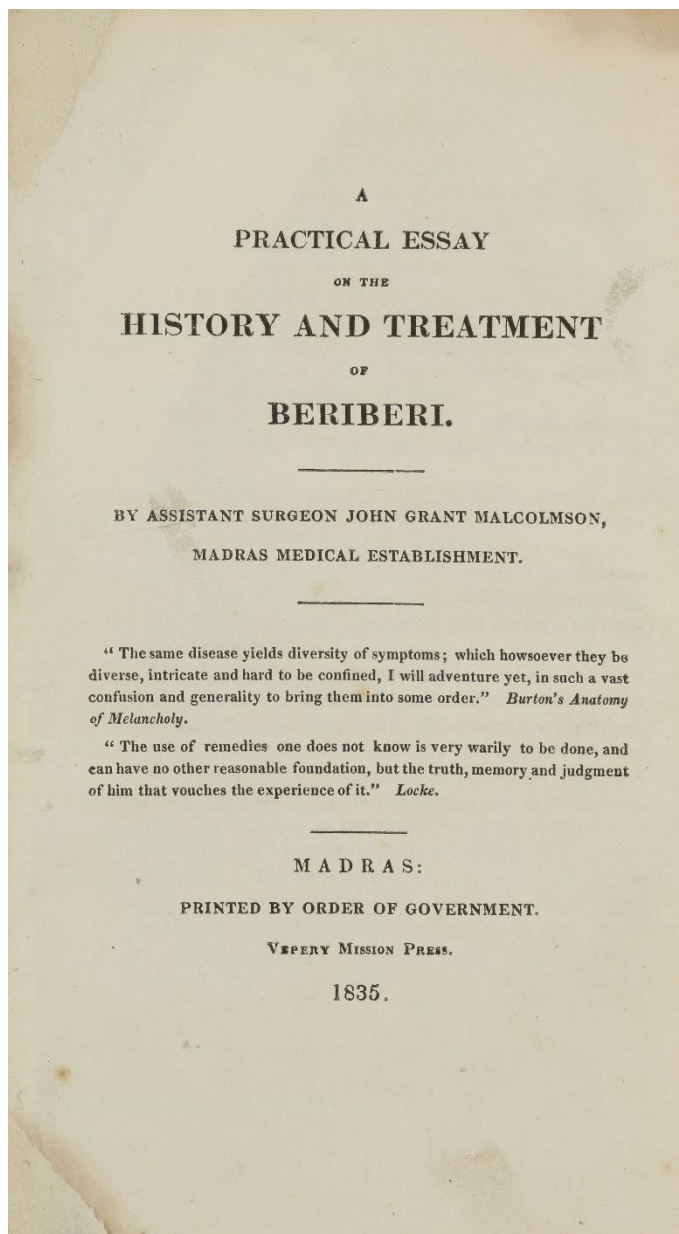


**16** **LISTER, Joseph, 1st Baron Lister.** *Observations on ligature of arteries on the antiseptic system.* Offprint from: the 'Lancet' vol. 1, 1869. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas, 1869-1870. 4to (210 x 140 mm). 16 pp. Drop title, two lithographed plates. Modern thin cardboards, preserved in percaline folder with printed paper label to front cover. Light browning and marginal dust-soiling. (#003826) € 300

Norman 1369. FIRST SEPARATE PRINTING, SECOND ISSUE (corrected February 1870). "The correction entailed cancelling the last eleven lines of page 13 and all of pages 14-16; these cancellans leaves are of a lighter-weight paper. The text printed on these leaves describes the preparation of catgut for surgical purposes, and asserts the superiority of prepared catgut over any other type of ligature" (Norman).



- 17 MALCOLMSON, John Grant.** *A Practical Essay on the History and Treatment of Beriberi / With Observations on Some Forms of Rheumatism Prevailing in India.* Madras: Vepery Mission Press, 1835. Two works in one volume. 8vo (215 x 133 mm). [2], iv, [2], 343, [3]; [2], 98 pp., including advert leaf after title, errata slip, one hand-coloured lithographed plate facing p. 114, and final blank in first work. Contemporary half sheep over marbled boards, spine lettered in black (joints repaired, boards rubbed and soiled, corners scuffed). Text little age-toned, pale brown stain at top gutter of title-page of first work and final gatherings of second work from binder's glue, occasional very minor spotting. (#002437) € 900

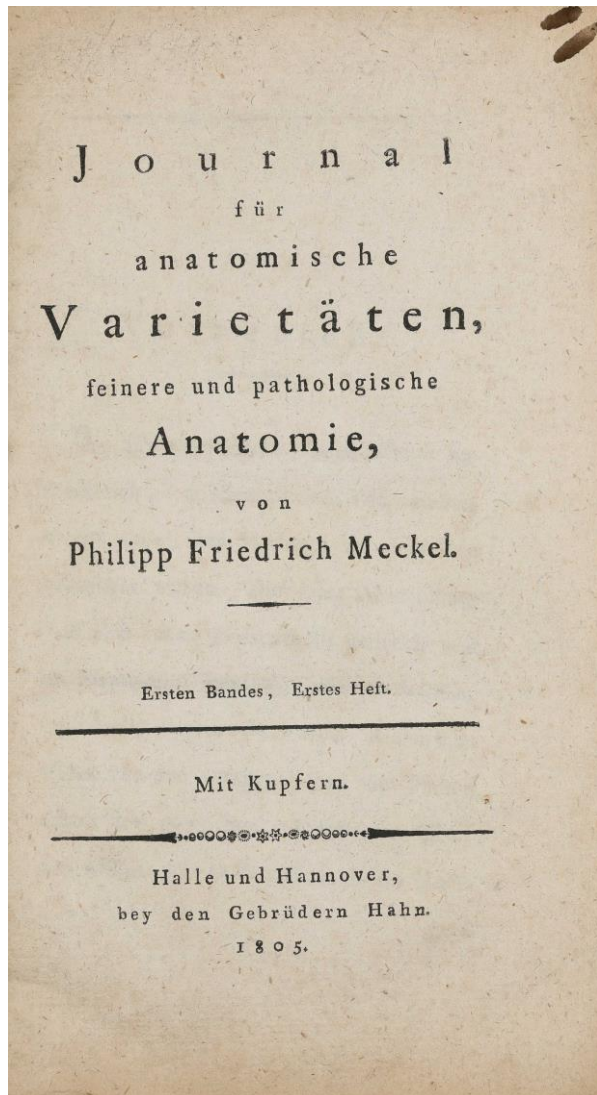


FIRST EDITION OF THIS RARE MEDICAL TREATISE ON BERIBERI and "A classic account, in which the author brought together all that was known about the disease in his day" (Garrison-Morton). In 1832 the Madras Medical Board offered a prize for an essay on beriberi as a way of "encouraging scientific investigation into a disease known to be 'insidious in its attack, rapid in its progress, and fatal in its termination', and apparently widespread among soldiers from the northern districts of the Madras. Of the four essays received, all written by army medical officers, the prize was awarded to John Grant Malcolmson, an assistant surgeon in a Madras European regiment. In his *Practical essay*, Malcolmson suggested that the name 'beriberi' was derived from the Hindustani word for a sheep and referred to the awkward, sheep-like gait that was characteristic of the disease [ . . . ] Although, as the Medical Board required, Malcolmson investigated 'the practice of the more intelligent native doctors' and the medicinal substance known as 'treeak farook', beriberi was not a disease in which indigenous testimony and therapeutic practice played much part. [ . . . ] The primary symptoms of beriberi, as Malcolmson understood them, included numbness, paralysis of the lower limbs, oedema and dropsy. Drawing on his own experience and that of other army officers, Malcolmson [ . . . ] was anxious to establish

the likely geographical and climatic influences on beriberi. He noted that it mainly prevailed among troops stationed in the coastal tract of the Northern Circars [ . . . and] helped establish the idea of beriberi in India as a highly localized disease, confined to only a small portion of the Madras Presidency and absent even from neighbouring districts" (David Arnold, *British India and the "Beriberi Problem", 1798–1942, Medical History* 54(3), 2010, pp. 295–296). References: Garrison-Morton 3738; Wellcome IV, p.34.

**18 MECKEL, Philipp Friedrich; MECKEL, Johann Friedrich the younger.** *Journal für anatomische Varietäten, feinere und pathologische Anatomie. Erster Band, erstes Heft* (all published). Halle & Hannover: Gebrüder Hahn, 1805. 8vo (211 x 129 mm). iv, 144 pp., 4 folding engraved plates bound at end. Original plain blue wrappers (dust-soiled at margins, chipped at corners). Text uncut and mostly unopened. Light browning and dust-soiling to outer margins; two to three broad short wormtracks to upper corner throughout but not affecting text. (#003819) € 1200

RARE FIRST EDITION of this treatise of teratology and pathological anatomy. Philipp Friedrich Theodor Meckel (1755-1803) was a German anatomist, surgeon and obstetrician. He was born in Berlin, the son



of Johann Friedrich Meckel, a professor of anatomy. Two of Philipp's sons also became anatomists, Johann Friedrich (1781–1833), a professor at the University of Halle, and August Albrecht (1790-1829), a professor in Bern. Philipp Friedrich Meckel studied medicine at the universities of Göttingen and Strasbourg, receiving his doctorate in 1777 with a dissertation on the labyrinth of the inner ear. Following graduation he took an extended study trip to Paris, London and Edinburgh. From 1779 he served as a professor of anatomy and surgery at the University of Halle, and in 1788 took on additional duties as head of the surgical unit at the hospital in Glaucha. On two separate occasions (1795, 1797) he was summoned as an obstetrician to St. Petersburg by the Russian royal family. At Halle an der Saale, he maintained and expanded upon an anatomical collection ("Meckelsche Sammlungen") that was initiated by his father. In the "Journal für anatomische Varietäten, feinere und pathologische Anatomie" (Journal of Anatomical Varieties, Finer and Pathological Anatomy) Philipp Friedrich's son J.F. Meckel the Younger published in 1805 texts and copper plates of his father to various preparations, engraved by A.G. Eberhard from Halle, the edition of which Ph. Meckel had planned himself, but personally could no longer carry out. The four treatises refer to the internal female reproductive organs, the urinary system, malformed newborns and aortic arches.

The first treatise is an unchanged version of Ph. Meckel on a double uterus and double vagina, an everted urinary bladder, united kidneys, etc. His observations were based on two stillbirths. The second, third and fourth treatises are elaborations of his son Meckel the Younger, whereby he adhered to the found copper plates of his father (cf. Schwarz, p. 31-33). The first volume, first number of this journal apparently is all that was published, as we are unable to trace any further issues in literature and libraries.

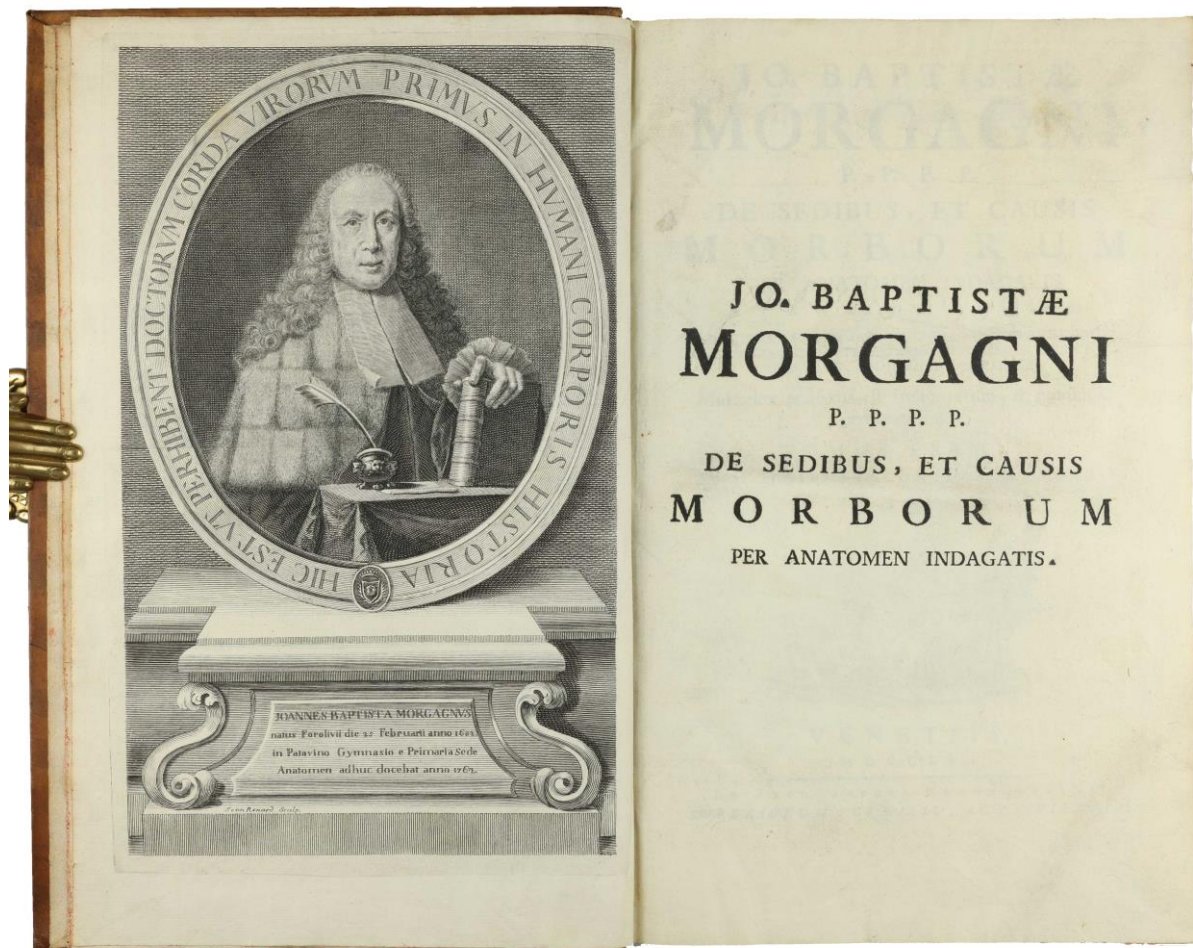
References: S. Schwarz, *Die anatomische Privatsammlung der Anatomenfamilie Meckel unter besonderer Berücksichtigung ihres präparationstechnischen Profils*. Halle, Univ., Med. Fak., Diss., 1999, 135 pp.; not in Waller or Wellcome.

**19 MORGAGNI, Giovanni Battista.** *De sedibus, et causis morborum per anatomen indagatis libri quinque*. Venice: ex typographia Remondiniana, 1761. Two parts in one volume. Folio (370 x 231 mm). xcvi, 298; 452 pp., including half-title, engraved portrait frontispiece in volume one, titles with engraved vignettes, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Main-body text printed in two columns. Bound without blank leaf Oo6 at end of first part. Near contemporary calf, spine with 6 raised bands



and gilt-lettered red morocco label in second compartment and some gilt tooling in the others, red-sprinkled edges, original endpapers (minor rubbing of extremities, corners slightly bumped). Text bright and clean throughout with only very little even age-toning, faint spotting to p.95 of part II. A near fine copy. Provenance: from a French private collection. (#003856) € 5500

FIRST EDITION, SECOND ISSUE (with the titles printed in black only) of Morgagni's main work and ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT BOOKS IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE. "Morgagni was the true founder of modern pathological anatomy" (Garrison-Morton). Morgagni, Professor of Anatomy at Padua, used evidence from his experience and records of some 700 post-mortem dissections, to establish a procedure of basing diagnosis and treatment on a detailed knowledge of the anatomical conditions of common diseases, i.e. a classification of symptoms rather than diseases.



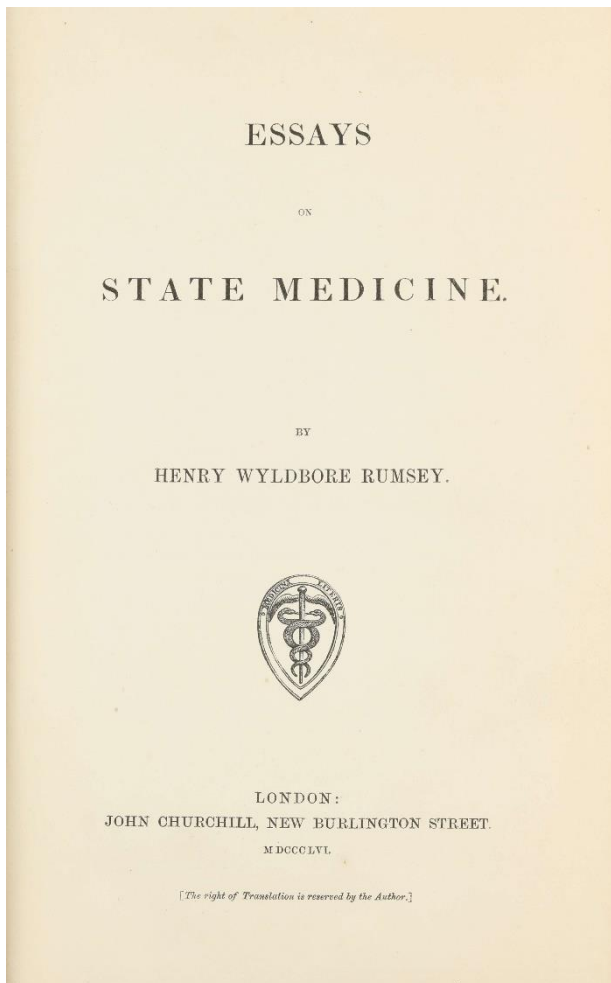
"Theophilus Bonetus, in his *Sepulchretum*, Geneva, 1679, collected three thousand post mortem reports of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Morgagni found their brevity and inaccuracy unsatisfactory and began to compile written records of his own. This book, 'The Origins and Causes of Diseases anatomically investigated', contained reports on an extensive series of post mortems performed by himself, his teacher, Valsalva, and other members of his circle. By comparing the clinical symptoms with the post mortem findings Morgagni laid the foundations of pathological anatomy. The study of diseased organs finally ousted the old humoral pathology. Morgagni could not have succeeded in 'introducing the anatomical idea into medicine' (Virchow) without the advancement of physiology in the period immediately preceding him. There can be no knowledge of morbid symptoms without the knowledge of normal organ function - physiology. Morgagni's classification was thus one of symptoms rather than of diseases. The book includes a number of brilliant descriptions of new diseases, some of which have remained classics until our own day, particularly those of the heart, blood vessels, lungs and throat. He described syphilitic tumours (gummata) in the brain, recorded a case of heart-block (Stokes Adams disease), identified the clinical features of pneumonia with consolidation of the lungs, described lesions in angina pectoris, acute yellow atrophy of the liver, tuberculosis of the kidney, etc. Morgagni [...] systematized a branch of medicine hitherto studied in isolation and without

method. Rudolf Virchow [. . .], one of the greatest of modern pathologists, acknowledged his indebtedness to Morgagni" (PMM).

References: PMM 206; Dibner 125; Norman 1547; Grolier Medicine 46; Heirs of Hippocrates 792; Wellcome IV, 178; Garrison-M. 2276; NLM/Blake 312; Osler 1178; Waller 6672.

### Presentation copy

**20**     **RUMSEY, Henry Wyldbore.** *Essays on state medicine*. London: John Churchill, 1856. 8vo (222 x 140 mm). xix [1], 424, 32 pp., including half-title, printer's device on title and publisher's catalogue bound at end. Bound in original blindstamped publisher's cloth, gilt lettered spine, all pages uncut and mostly unopened (light rubbing to extremities). Text crisp and clean throughout. Provenance: presentation copy to unknown recipient, inscribed on half-title page "with the author's best compliment". (#002438) € 1400



EXCEPTIONALLY RARE FIRST EDITION of Rumsey's essays on public health and sanitation in Great Britain during the mid 19th century. Henry Rumsey (1809-1876), physician and surgeon, was one of the leading sanitarians of his generation. "In 1835, after having devoted much attention to the establishment of provident societies among the working classes, he commenced his labours as Hon Secretary of the Sick Poor Committee of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association - labours which were continued for ten years. He furnished materials for a series of Reports, on which was founded a Bill, introduced into the House of Commons in 1840 [. . .], for the better regulation of Medical Relief under the Poor Law. This led to his being examined, first in 1838 by the Poor Law Committee of the House of Commons, and again in 1844 by Lord Ashley's Select Committee on Medical Poor Relief, when he submitted a mass of evidence, collected with much labour, relating to the sickness prevalent among the poor in towns, and forcibly showing the need of preventive measures, under the superintendence and control of a General Department of Public Health. [. . .] Rumsey's best-known book, which for many years was the only work on the subject, was his *Essays on State*

*Medicine*" (Plarr's Lives of the Fellows, The Royal College of Surgeons of England, 2008, online resource E000465).

Literature: R.M. Acheson, *Henry Wyldbore Rumsey and the Case for State Medicine*. In: *Public Health*, vol. 102, 1988, pp. 217-225.



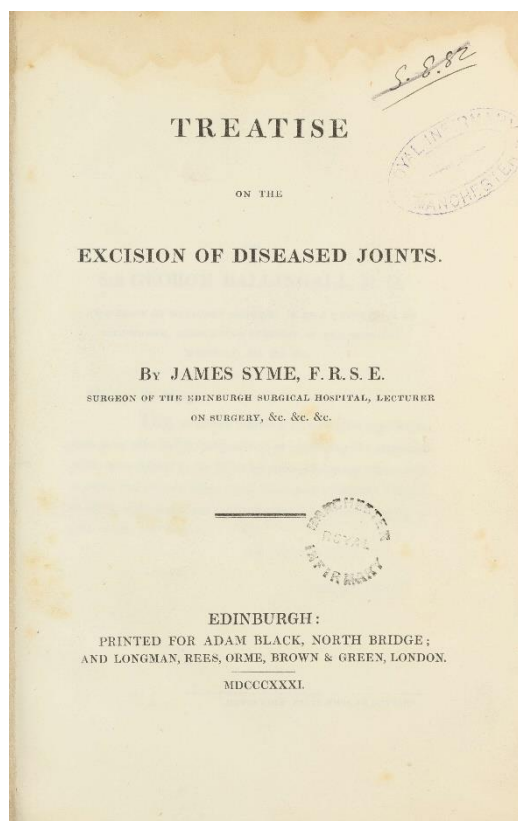
## Presentation copy

**21** **SIMPSON, James Y.** *Homoeopathy: Its Tenets and Tendencies, Theoretical, Theological, and Therapeutical*. Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox, 1853. 8vo (226 x 143 mm). xii, 292 pp., front and rear endpapers with publisher's adverts. Original publisher's dark green cloth, boards rules and stamped in blind, gilt-lettered spine (slight rubbing and soiling of boards and spine ends, corners bumped), pages untrimmed. Text very little browned and dust soiled at margins. Provenance: dedication copy by the author, inscribed "For Bevan with J Y Si kind regards"; Table House Library (paper label pasted to front pastedown); The library of Hugh Selbourne. Fine dedication copy. (#002435) € 450

THIRD EDITION of Simpson's work, first published one year before, represents a total rejection of homoeopathy. The book was very well received by the public. (M. McCrae, Simpson: *The Turbulent Life of a Medical Pioneer*, Edinburgh: Birlinn, 2011). Sir James Young Simpson, 1st Baronet (1811-1870) was a Scottish obstetrician and a significant figure in the history of medicine. Simpson discovered the anesthetic properties of chloroform and successfully popularized the drug for use in medicine.

**22** **SYME, James.** *Treatise on the excision of diseased joints*. Edinburgh: printed by John Stark for Adam Black et al., 1831. 8vo (213 x 135 mm). viii, 163 [1] pp., 5 lithographed plates by Daniel Lizars bound at the end; plate exclamation on final unnumbered page. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spine with gilt-lettered morocco label (leather dry and rubbed, corners scuffed, inner hinge split). Text little age toned only, the first endpaper, title and preliminaries with light waterstaining at head, plates somewhat foxed. Provenance: Medical library of the University of Manchester (loosely inserted library paper slip with note that this copy is deaccessioned because it is a duplicate; ink stamps to title, a few text pages and first and final plate). (#002428) € 950

FIRST EDITION of this medical-surgical publication on the excision of degenerated joints and bones and its merits in comparison with amputation. The book is exceptionally rare: we can trace only one copy that has been sold at auction in the past 50 years (Sothebys London 1972).



James Syme FRCSE, FRCS, FRSE (1799-1870) was a pioneering Scottish surgeon, who became assistant and demonstrator of the dissecting room of Robert Liston in 1818 and in 1824 founded the Brown Square School of Medicine. Announcing his intention to practise surgery only after being unable to fill a vacancy at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, Syme started a surgical hospital of his own, Minto House hospital where he worked from May 1829 to September 1833, with great success as a surgical charity and school of clinical instruction. It was here that he first put into practice his method of clinical teaching, which consisted in having the patients to be operated or prelected upon brought from the ward into a lecture-room or theatre where the students were seated conveniently for seeing and taking notes. His private practice had become very considerable, his position having been assured ever since his amputation at the hip joint in 1823, the first operation of the kind in Scotland. In 1833 he succeeded James Russell as professor of clinical surgery in Edinburgh University. Syme's accession to the clinical chair was marked by two important changes in the conditions of it: the first was that the professor should have the care of surgical patients in the infirmary in right of his professorship, and the second,

that attendance on his course should be obligatory on all candidates for the medical degree. When Liston removed to London in 1835 Syme became the leading consulting surgeon in Scotland. The celebrated ankle-joint amputation is known by his name. (Wikisource). References: Wellcome V, p. 227; Garrion-Morton 4457; Waller 9437.

**23** **VIVES, Juan Luis / GESNER, Conrad [GESSNER, Konrad].** *De Anima & vita Libri tres. Eiusdem argumenti Viti Amerbachii de Anima Libri IIII. Philippi Melanthonis Liber unus. His accedit nunc primum Conradi Gesneri De anima liber, sententiosa breuitate, velutique per tabulas & aphorismos magna ex parte conscriptus, philosophiae, rei medicae ac philologiae studiosis accommodatus: in quo de tactilibus qualitatibus, saporibus, odoribus, sonis, & coloribus, copiose accurateque tractatur.* Zürich: Jacob Gesner, [February 1563]. 8vo (168 x 107 mm). [16], 718, [2]; [2], 719-951, [53] pp. Text in Latin and Greek. Woodcut initials; separate title-leaf to Gesner's work, dated February 1563. Signatures: [alpha]<sup>8</sup> a-z<sup>8</sup> A-2R<sup>8</sup>. Numerous mispagnations. Blank leaf T8 present after p.718. Bound in contemporary pigskin richly tooled in blind, spine with 4 raised bands, brown dyed edges, original endpapers (small defect at spine ends, lower corners worn, ties gone). Text with light even browning throughout, occasional minor spotting, a few pages with faint dampstaining, short tear at lower blank margin of leaf B4. Provenance: owner stamp on title-page (crowned monogram). A very good copy in untouched binding. (#003829) € 6500

RARE FIRST EDITION, FIRST (ADAMS) ISSUE OF THIS COLLECTION of three texts on Aristotle's *De Anima* in one volume. Part of the curriculum of medical students was that they were expected to have studied and written about Aristotle's *De anima*. Conrad Gesner, who had studied medicine and was deeply

interested in the human soul, wrote his *De anima* in this tradition. It is the fourth of the works contained in this book and is published here for the first time.



A friend of Erasmus and Thomas More and tutor to Queen Mary I of England, Vives has been called "the father of modern empirical psychology. . ." (Zilboorg & Henry). "Vives anticipated Bacon and Descartes in developing an empirical psychology in which the mind was to be studied both through introspection and observation of others. From his exhaustive analysis of memory he developed a theory of association of ideas, which recognized the emotional origin of certain associations, as well as the link between associations, emotions and memory. He was also the first to describe the physiological effects of fear" (Garrison-Morton). Vives maintained that the essence of the human mind was indescribable but could be known through the mind's actions.

The title page to Vives's *De anima & vita libri tres* bears no date of publication. Gesner's *De anima liber* has its own full title page dated February 1563. "Adams lists three issues of this edition, with no priority stated. The

second and third issues both have signature alpha reset: in the second, an inverted fleur-de-lys appears above the imprint, while the third has 'Cum index duplici' in place of the fleur-de-lys. Both the second and third issues have the misprinted headline 'Inddx' on leaf [alpha]5r; this headline is correctly spelled in the first issue" (Norman).

References: Norman 2161; A.-S. Goeing, in: *Gessner-Katalog Zürich*, 2016, p. 50); VD16 V 1805, G 1694 (Gesner) and M 2768 (Melanchthon); Adams V 941; Vischer K 67; Leemann-van Elck, *Gessner* 74; Garrison-Morton 4963.2; Zilboorg & Henry, pp. 180-195.



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