



*Flora Danica Tab. MDCCIII*



*Ajuga genevensis.*

## Catalogue 66

Medicine & Biology - 18 New Arrivals

# Catalogue 66

*Medicine & Biology*  
*18 New Arrivals*

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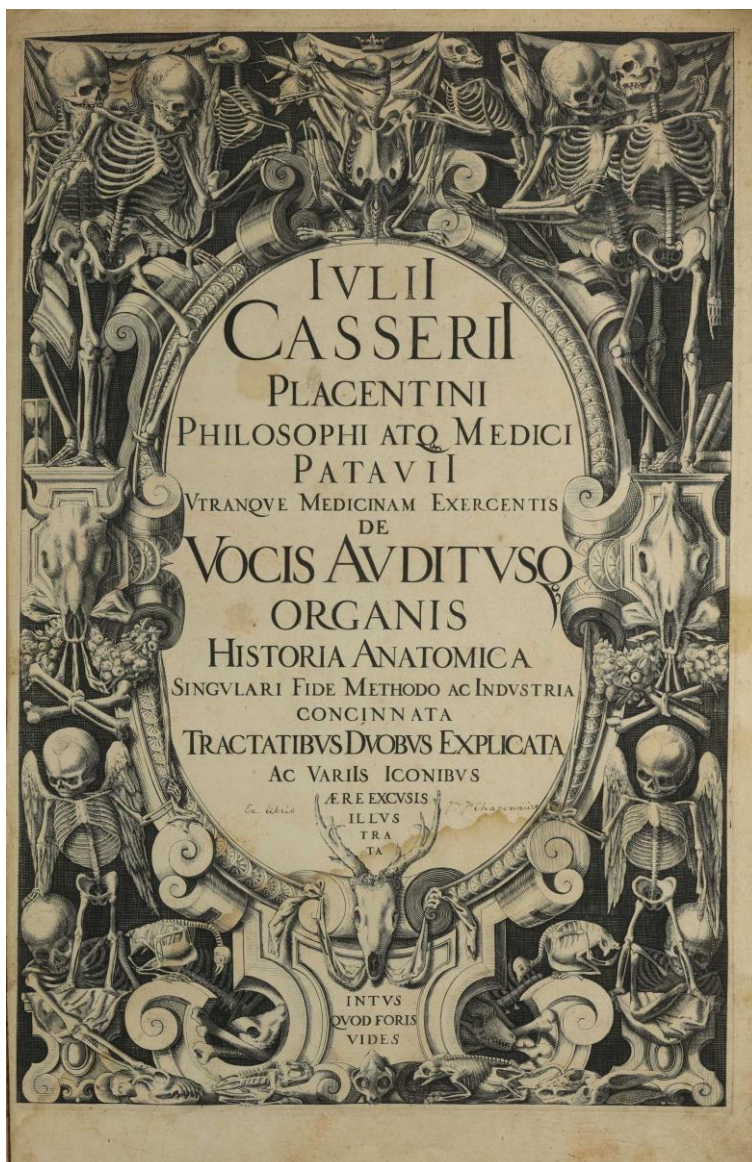
1 **ALIBERT, Jean Louis Marc, baron.** *Nosologie naturelle, ou les maladies du corps humain distribuées par familles. Tome 1* (=all published). Paris: Caille & Ravier, 1817. Folio (341 x 265 mm). [6], lxxxviii, 616 pp., including half-title and 24 engraved plates with contemporary hand-coloring. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spine with 4 raised bands tooled in blind and gilt and with gilt lettering (joints repaired). Text with minor browning and spotting mostly to and outer margins (first prelim. pages and plates a bit stronger), final 16 pages with pale dampstain to lower inner margin. Very good copy. (#003885) € 2500



RARE FIRST EDITION of this ambitious and luxurious publication of which only the first volume appeared. With this work Alibert intended to describe the diseases of the human body classified by the name of the organ from which they originate. This first (& only) volume describes 10 families: Gastroses - Enteroses - Choloses - Uroses - Pneumonoses - Angioses - Leucoses - Adenoses - Ethmoplectoses - Blennoses. The book is illustrated with 24 remarkable hand-colored copper-engraved plates by Tresca after Maurice and Valvile. Printed on heavyweight vellum paper, this work was intended to comprise two volumes, but manufacturing costs prevented the second volume from appearing. Alibert was chief physician at the Saint-Louis Hospital (1768-1837), first ordinary physician of King Charles X and founder of the French school of dermatology. References: Waller 358 (3rd ed. 1838).

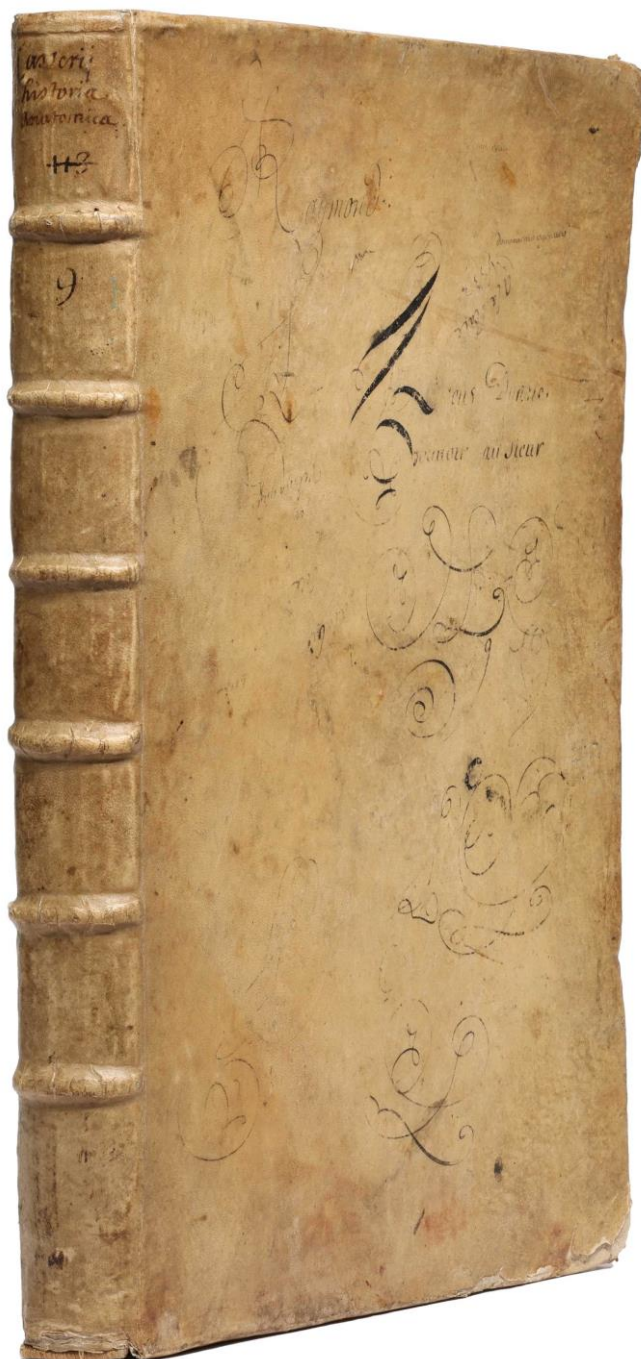


2 **CASSERIO, Giulio Cesare [CASSERIUS, Julius].** *De Vocis Auditusque Organis Historia Anatomica. Tractatibus Duobus Explicata ac Variis Iconibus Aere Excisis Illustrata.* Ferrara: Victorius Valdinus, 1600-1601. Two parts in one volume. Large folio (406 x 268 mm). [56] (of [60]), 191 [1]; 126, [2] pp. Engraved title, engraved portrait of the author, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, 34 full-page anatomical engravings (22 of the vocal organs, 12 of the auditory organs); lacking the bifolium a3-4 with the portrait of the Duke of Parma (a4) and the conjugate text leaf (a3). Signatures: a-b<sup>6</sup> (-a3-4) a-c<sup>4</sup> d<sup>6</sup> A-2A<sup>4</sup>; A-Q<sup>4</sup>. Colophon on 2A4v: *Ferrariae: excudebat Victorius Baldinus typographus cameralis, 1601*, and Q4r: *Ferrariae: excudebat Victorius Baldinus typographus cameralis, sumptibus univ. Patavii, 1600*. Contemporary full vellum, spine lettered in manuscript (vellum browned and soiled, tail of spine scuffed, minor wear and chipping to board edges and extremities, corners bumped and worn, upper slightly curved and with pen trials and signatures). Text and engravings crisp and clean, minor pale dampstaining to first and final gatherings including title, little spotting in places. Provenance. J.J. Chaponnière (inscription on title). A very good, wide-margined copy in untouched binding of the time. (#003901) € 4500



FIRST EDITION OF ONE OF THE MOST HIGHLY DETAILED AND PENETRATING STUDIES IN COMPARATIVE ANATOMY. "Casserio began his career as the manservant of Girolamo Fabrici, who trained him in the art of dissection and encouraged him to pursue his medical studies; upon Fabrici's retirement in 1608, Casserio succeeded him in the chair of anatomy at the University of Padua. Like Fabrici, Casserio attempted to explain human anatomy by reference to the lower animals, and his *De vocis*, containing the first comparative studies of the vocal and auditory organs, represents one of the sixteenth century's most ambitious and detailed investigations in comparative anatomy. The work is divided into two treatises, on the anatomy of the larynx and on that of the ear. In the first, Casserio compared the human vocal apparatus to those of other mammals, birds, amphibians and even insects. He recognized the larynx to be the principal organ of voice, gave the first precise description of the cricoid-thyroid muscles and accurately depicted the

superior and inferior laryngeal nerves, which he correctly assumed to originate from cranial nerves. He also was the first to understand the complex sound-producing organs on the abdomen of the cicada. In the second treatise, Casserio provided the first detailed comparative account of the auditory ossicles, the first adequate description of the mammalian osseous labyrinth, and the first representation of the ear of the fish - this last all the more remarkable in that, up to this time, no one had believed fishes to possess a sense of hearing. None of *De vocis*'s full-page engravings, including the title engraving and portraits, are signed. The drawings for them have generally been attributed to the German painter and etcher Joseph Maurer, on the basis of a passage (cited in Choulant) in the



treatise on the ear; however, recent research indicates that the engraved title and two portraits are most likely the work of Jacopo Ligozzi (1547-1626), who also illustrated specimens for the Bolognese naturalist Ulisse Aldrovandi" (Norman)

"A masterpiece of book illustration and the most beautiful book ever published on the ear and throat in man and in lower animals". "Casseri . . . investigated the structure of the auditory and vocal organs in most of the domestic animals. The book includes a description of the larynx more accurate than that of any previous author" (Garrison-Morton).

"Medical historians rank the accuracy and artistry of the illustrations in this and other works of Casserio in the same category as those of Vesalius, with Casserio setting the standard in copperplates as Vesalius had done with woodcuts" (Heirs of Hippocrates).

References & Bibliography: Norman 410; Choulant-Frank p. 223; Garrison-Morton 286; Grolier Medicine 24; Heirs of Hippocrates 397; NLM/Krivatsy 2199; Waller 1809; Wellcome 1333.

**3** **CUSHING, Harvey.** *The Story of U.S. Army Base Hospital No. 5.* Cambridge: The University Press, 1919. 8vo (254 x 178 mm). [6], 118 pp., 20 plates including frontispiece containing photographic illustrations (one folding). Publisher's red cloth-backed boards, printed paper label to upper board (minor rubbing of extremities). Text with little age-toning mostly to outer margins, upper outer corner of title re-attached. Provenance: Dr. W.A.R. Chapin (bookplate to front pastedown). (#003892) € 800

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION, with only 250 copies printed in two variant bindings: one in printed wrappers and one in red cloth-backed boards (our copy). References & Bibliography: Norman 551; Cushing, *Bibliography* 5.



**4 CUSHING, Harvey & BAILEY, Percival.** *A Classification of the Tumors of the Glioma Group on a Histo-Genetic Basis with a Correlated Study of Prognosis.* Philadelphia, London and Montreal: J.B. Lippincott Co., 1926. 8vo (230 x 152 mm). [6], 175 [1] pp., numerous text illustrations. Original publishers red cloth, spine gilt lettered (a trifle rubbing of extremities). Text clean and bright throughout. Provenance: A. Ward (bookplate to front pastedown). (#003893) € 650

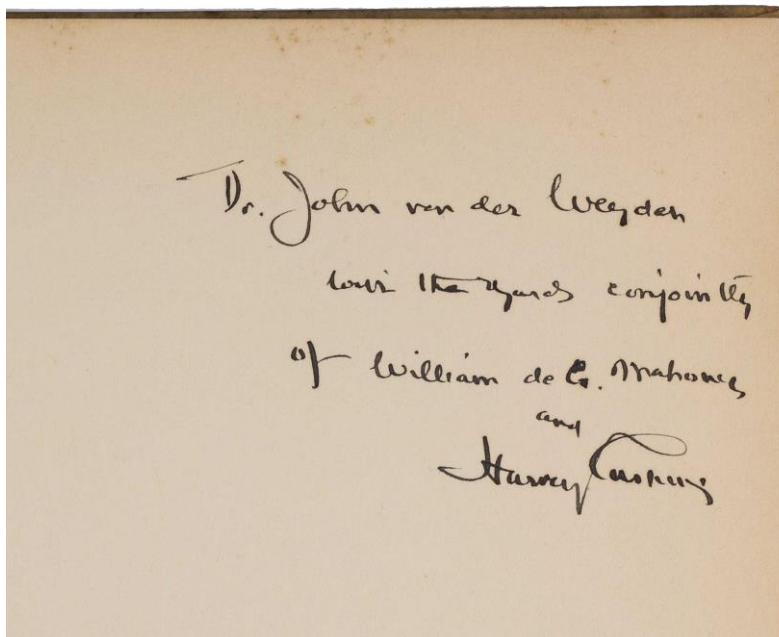
FIRST EDITION of the first classification of gliomatous tumors of the central nervous system. "This monograph is significant in the history of neurology since it represents the first serious attempt to classify gliomatous tumors of the central nervous system on a histological basis correlated with the life history of each type of growth. The analysis herein offered has become the basis of most subsequent classifications of tumors of the glioma group" (Cushing).

Bibliography: Cushing, *Bibliography* 8; Garrison-Morton 4608; Heirs of Hippocrates 2331; Fulton. *Harvey Cushing*. p. 521; not in Norman.

#### Presentation copy inscribed by Harvey Cushing

**5 CUSHING, Harvey.** *The Medical Career. The Ideals, Opportunities, and Difficulties of the Medical Profession.* Hanover, NH: Dartmouth College, 1930. 8vo (222 x 145 mm). 53 [1] pp., including one plate. Half brown cloth over blue cardboards, gilt-lettered spine (no dust-jacket, upper portion slightly sunned, light wear to corners). Text crisp and bright throughout, faint pale foxing to pp. 4-5. Provenance: Inscribed and signed by Cushing "Dr. John van der Weyden / with the regards conjointly / of William de la Mahones and Harvey Cushing". [Joined]: **CUSHING, Harvey.** *The Medical Career and Other Papers.* Boston, 1940. Publisher's cloth (no dust-jacketed). First edition. (#003891) € 1300

FIRST EDITION, SECOND PRINTING, limited to 500 copies. John Fulton described this paper that Cushing



delivered at the Dartmouth Medical School as one of Cushing's "most attractive general addresses." Cushing encouraged the medical students to read books by William Osler (*Aequanimitas*), S. Weir Mitchell (*Characteristics*), Stephen Paget (*Confessio Medici*), Howard Kelly (*Walter Reed*), and Lewellys Barker (*The Young Man in Medicine*), among others.

References & Bibliography: Fulton, *Harvey Cushing*, 1946, pp 565-566. Cushing *Bibliography* 274.

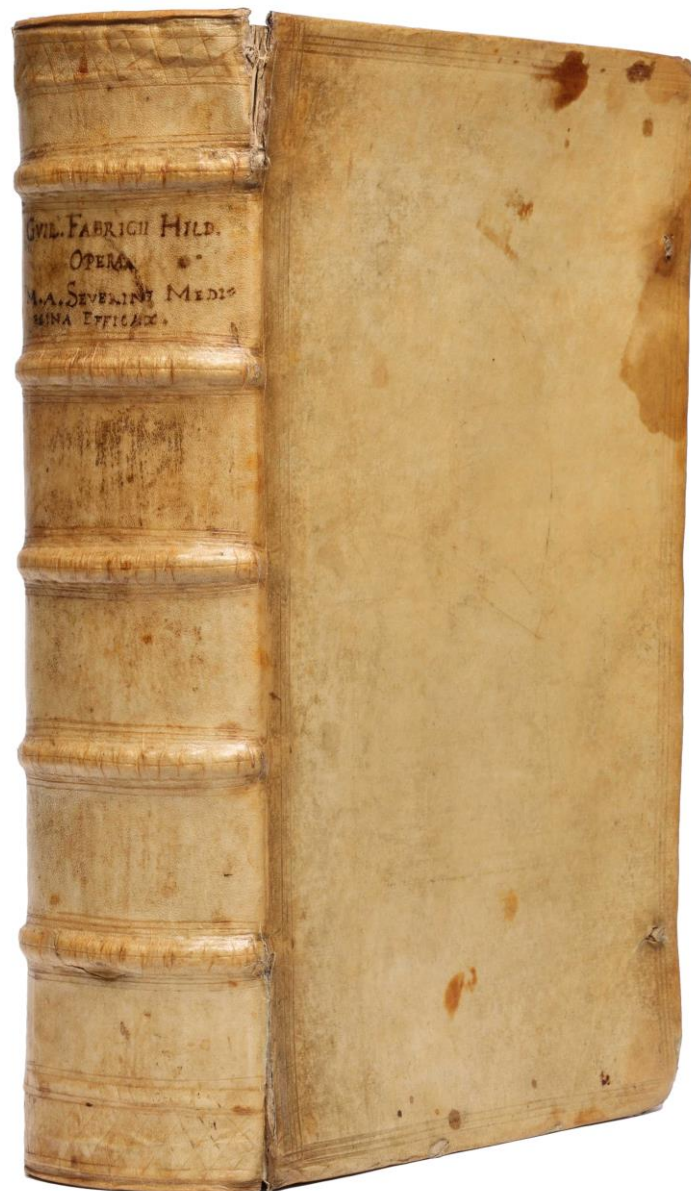
6 **FABRICIUS HILDANUS (FABRY VON HILDEN, Wilhelm).** *Opera observationum et curationum medico-chirurgicarum quae extant omnia.* [Bound as issued with:] **SEVERINO, Marco Aurelio.** *De efficaci medicina lib. III.* Frankfurt: Johann Beyer, 1646. Two works in one volume. Folio (330 x 204 mm). [24], 1044, [20]; [16], 297, [15] pp., including general letterpress title, additional engraved allegorical title for each work (the first engraved by S. Furck, the second for Severino by Matthaeus Merian), letterpress title for second work; copper engraved plate of the baths by Pfäfer facing p.656, numerous engraved and woodcut illustrations within the text; woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Signatures: ):(<sup>6</sup> ):(<sup>6</sup> A-4S<sup>6</sup> 4T4 4V<sup>6</sup>, ):(<sup>8</sup> A-Z<sup>6</sup> 2A<sup>6</sup> 2B-2D<sup>4</sup>. Contemporary full vellum over boards, spine with 5 raised bands and hand-lettered title in second compartment, some blind ruling, original endpapers (joints partly cracked towards spine ends, boards curved, vellum browned and spotted, minor chipping of vellum at board edges, corners bumped and scuffed). Browning and scattered pale spotting internally as usual (stronger browning to second work); first engraved title leaf with long clean tear without loss. Provenance: J.J. Chaponnière (inscription on first letterpress title). Very good copy in untouched binding. (#003902) € 4000



First edition, second issue (with the general title mentioning both works) of the collected works of Fabri von Hilden, "the father of German surgery" (Garrison and Morton), and of Severino's *De efficaci medicina*. This edition includes Fabri's "separately published monographs on dysentery, burns, lithotomy, and anatomy. Congenital malformations, skull fractures, carcinoma of the eye and penis, hydrocele, gangrene, mineral water baths, the concept of removing some healthy tissue along with the necrotic tissue in amputation, and a special operation for hernia are among the many topics discussed in his writings. Among the numerous instruments and appliances he designed were a bullet extractor, a tourniquet for controlling hemorrhage, a urinal for ambulatory use, and a field-chest of drugs and instruments for use by the army. [ . . . ] Severino became well known as a teacher and surgeon. He employed trephination, operated upon harelip, epulis, empyema, and is said to have been the first to perform a



tracheotomy to relieve suffocation in diphtheria. Among his works is this important contribution in which he discusses surgical anatomy, phlebotomy, paracentesis, and cautery" (Eimas, Heirs of Hippocrates 396).



References & Bibliography: NLM/Krivatsy 3842; Wellcome III, 4; Heirs of Hippocrates 396; Waller 2908.



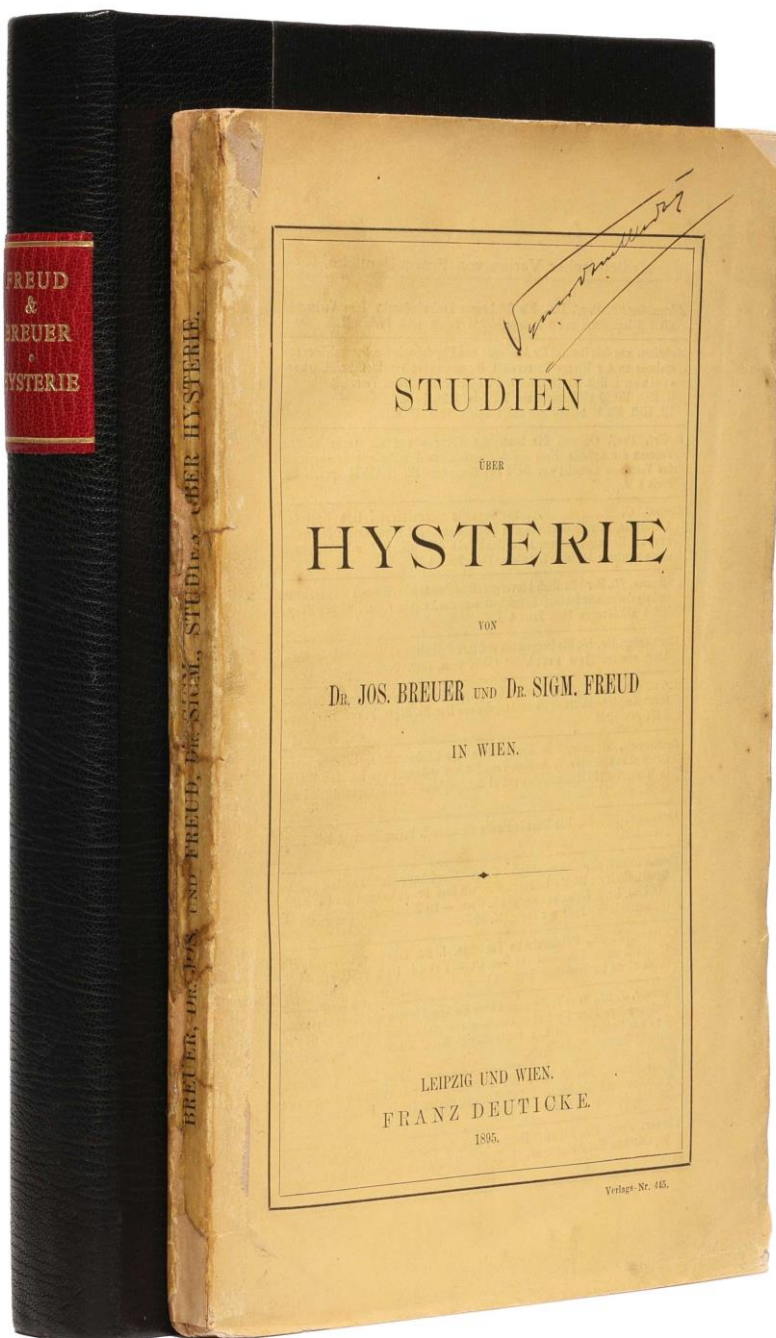
## The Haskell F. Norman copy in the publisher's printed wrappers

7 **FREUD, Sigmund & BREUER, Joseph.** *Studien über Hysterie*. Leipzig and Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1895. 8vo (238 x 155 mm). [6], 269 [1] pp. Original yellow printed wrappers, uncut and partly unopened (spine repaired with slight loss of original paper due to earlier chipping, minor dust-soiling and chipping of corners); housed in black morocco and cloth folding box with gilt-lettered spine label. Light age-toning of text, a trifle dust soiling to title and edges. Provenance: eligible ink signature on front wrapper; the Haskell Norman (bookplate to inner cover of folding box); N.V. P. Noordhoff (small ink stamp to inside front wrapper); the Dr. Michael Stone's Psychiatry Collection. A fine, highly unsophisticated copy. (#003869) € 7800

FIRST EDITION, THE HASKELL F. NORMAN COPY, AND VERY RARE IN THE ORIGINAL WRAPPERS AS HERE, OF ONE OF FREUD'S MOST IMPORTANT WORKS, THE FOUNDATION OF PSYCHOANALYSIS. "Studies in hysteria, which gives the first detailed account of the free-association method, is customarily regarded as the starting-point of psychoanalysis. Breuer had discovered the 'cathartic' method of curing hysteria in the early 1880s while treating the patient who would later be immortalized as 'Anna O.'; this patient, who exhibited a myriad of severe hysterical symptoms, found that the symptoms would disappear

when she told Breuer the details of their onset. (Jones gives 'Anna O.,' whose real name was Bertha Pappenheim, a large share of the credit for inventing what she called the 'talking cure.') Freud learned of this interesting case from Breuer shortly after its termination in June 1882; it made a strong impression on him, and a few years later he began using a combination of hypnosis and the cathartic method in his own neurological practice. From this Freud gradually developed the method of free association, in which the patient was encouraged to say whatever came into his mind [...] however 'nonsensical' or 'irrelevant,' since Freud believed that the patient's statements provided clues about the network of associations already established in his mind, and would thus lead the therapist to the source of the patient's neurosis." 'It was through devising the new method that Freud was enabled to penetrate into the previously unknown realm of the unconscious proper and to make the profound discoveries with which his name is imperishably associated' (Jones i, p. 265) [...] 800 copies were printed" (Norman F25).

References: Norman F27 (this copy; Garrison-Morton 4978; Grinstein 214; Stanford/Norman 22; Jones I, chs. 11; 13. Standard Edition 1893a.



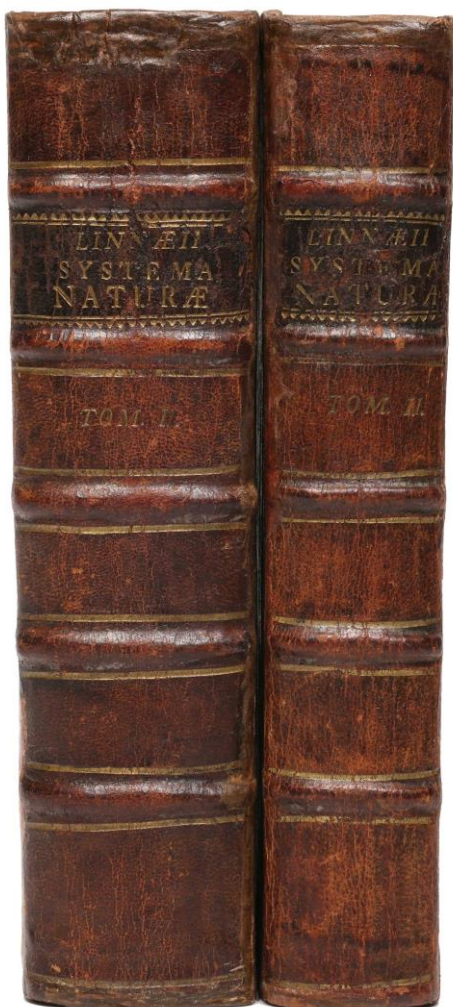
## The important tenth edition

**8 LINNAEUS, Carlous [Linné, Carl].** *Systema naturae per regna tria naturae, secundum classes, ordines, genera, species, cum characteribus, differentiis, synonymis, locis. Editio decima, reformata.* Stockholm: Laurentius Salvius, 1758-1759. Two parts in two volumes, 8vo (200 x 125 mm). [4], [1-5] 6-823 [1]; [4], 825-1384 pp. Vol. I with dedication leaf to count Tessin, woodcut tailpiece and errata on final unnumbered page. Bound in uniform contemporary half calf and sprinkled paper-covered boards, spines with raised bands and gilt-lettered brown morocco labels (outer joints and spine ends repaired, boards rubbed and spotted, wear to extremities, corners scuffed). Text with light browning, first 5 pages including title and ca. 15 final gatherings of vol. I with mostly light damp-staining towards lower gutter; very minor occasional spotting; browning from binders glue to corners of endpapers and first and final two leaves of vol. II. Edges of bookblocks show sections of different browning which indicates use of different paper stocks at time of printing. Provenance: Gustaf Rudebeck (ownership inscriptions to front pastedowns dated 1987). A very good copy. (#003857) € 8500

The important tenth edition, and the definitive edition, 'THE STARTING POINT FOR ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE' (Stafleu-Cowan). Linnaeus' system of binomial classification was originally published in 1735 as a series of seven folio broadsheets and originally applied to plants only. As he collected new data, Linnaeus revised and updated the *Systema naturae* and he eventually applied his system of classification to all of zoology, where it appears here for the first time.

"In this edition, the binomial system previously employed by Linnaeus in the work entitled 'Museum Tessenianum' (1753) was extended in its application to all the kingdoms of nature" (Soulsby). This edition has been accepted as the basis of zoological nomenclature.

"This is Linnaeus's final version of the system by which many plants and animals are still named to this day with reference 'Linnaeus', 'Linn' or 'L' attached" (PMM).



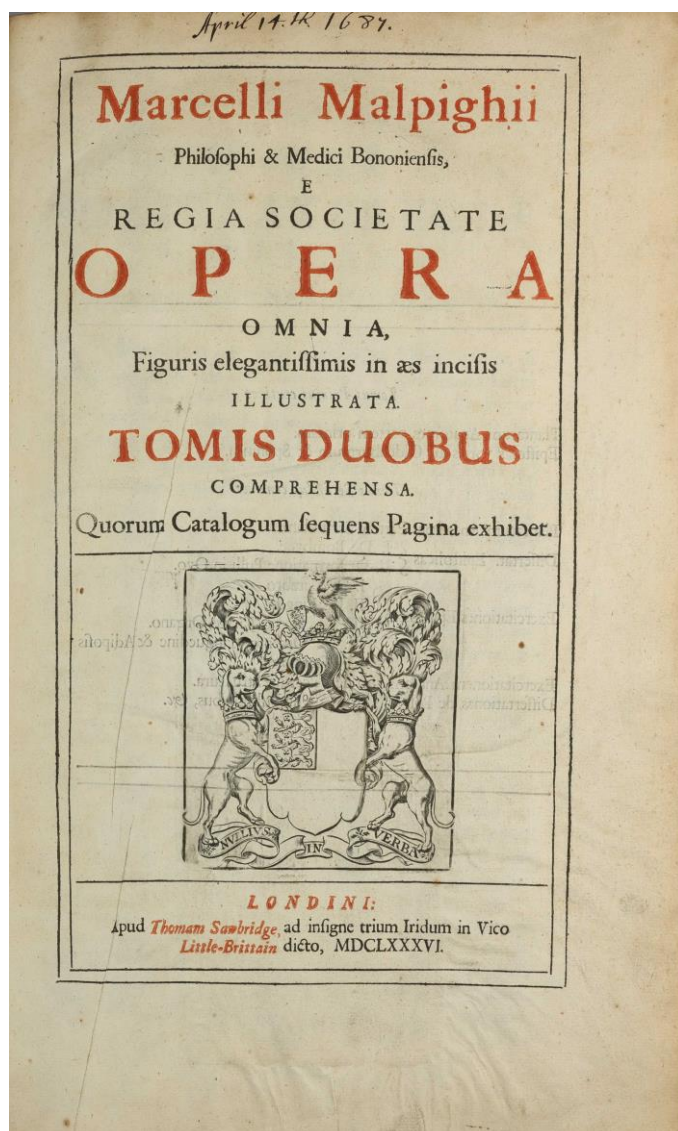
Linnaeus' *Systema Naturae* lists only about 10,000 species of organisms, of which about 6,000 are plants and 4,236 are animals. Even in 1753 he believed that the number of species of plants in the whole world would hardly reach 10,000; in his whole career he named about 7,700 species of flowering plants. Linnaeus developed his classification of the plant kingdom in an attempt to describe and understand the natural world as a reflection of the logic of God's creation. His sexual system, where species with the same number of stamens were treated in the same group, was convenient but in his view artificial. Linnaeus believed in God's creation, and that there were no deeper relationships to be expressed. He is frequently quoted to have said: "God created, Linnaeus organized." The classification of animals was more natural. For instance, humans were for the first time placed together with other primates, as Anthropomorpha. As a result of the popularity of the work, and the number of new specimens sent to him from around the world, Linnaeus kept publishing new and ever-expanding editions of his work. It grew from eleven very large pages in the first edition (1735) to 2,400 pages in the 12th edition (1766–1768). Also, as the work progressed, he made changes: in the first edition, whales were classified as fishes, but in the 10th edition, published in 1758, whales were moved into the mammal class. In this same edition, he introduced two-part names (binomen) for animal species, something that he had done for plant species (binary name) in the 1753 publication of *Species Plantarum*. The system eventually developed into modern Linnaean taxonomy, a hierarchically organized biological classification (Wikisource).



References: Norman 1359; PMM 192 (note); Dibner 27n; Soulsby 62; Stafleu & Cowan TL2 4794.

**9 MALPIGHI, Marcello.** *Opera omnia : figuris elegantissimis in æs incis is illustrata.* London: Thomas Sawbridge, 1686. Two volumes bound in one. Folio (364 x 227 mm). Main titles of both volumes printed in red and black, vol. I with engraved allegorical frontispiece; in total 116 full-size engraved plates plus 7 smaller engraved plates; appendix *De Ovo Incubato*, *De Bombyce*, *Pulli in Ovo* and *Epistolae anatomicae* each with separate half-title. Pagination: Vol. I: [8], 15, [5], 1-78 (i.e. 82) p., LIV plates (15 folding), [2], 11 [1] p., VII plates, 13-35 [1] p. Vol. II: [8], 72 p, XXXIX plates; [4], 65-68, 5-44 p., XII plates; [4], 1-12 p., IV plates, 13-20 p.; [2], 1-6 p., 1 plate (folding), 7-8 p., 1 plate (folding), 9-20 p., 3 plates (folding), 21-144 p., 2 plates (folding). Bound without final blank leaf. Contemporary calf, rebacked with gilt-lettered morocco label, boards tooled in blind, corners restored, brown-dyed edges, original endpapers (boards rubbed and worn, flyleaf re-attached). Interior with occasional minor browning and foxing, dust- and finger-soiling; the plates generally quite bright and free of spotting. Provenance: Thomas Brotherton of Hey (bookplate on verso of title leaf); Stewart of Glasston (bookplate on front pastedown); inscription on first flyleaf and head of first title dated April 14, 1687; the medical library of William von Valtier. Very good, complete copy. A sometimes mentioned portrait and additional frontispiece to volume II is not an original part of this first edition. (#003842) € 3800

FIRST EDITION and one of the grandest productions of the Royal Society, with the rare frontispiece; this handsome folio contains the collected works of Malpighi (1628-94), the founder of histology and the greatest of the microscopists; they are today very scarce on the market. This is the first complete

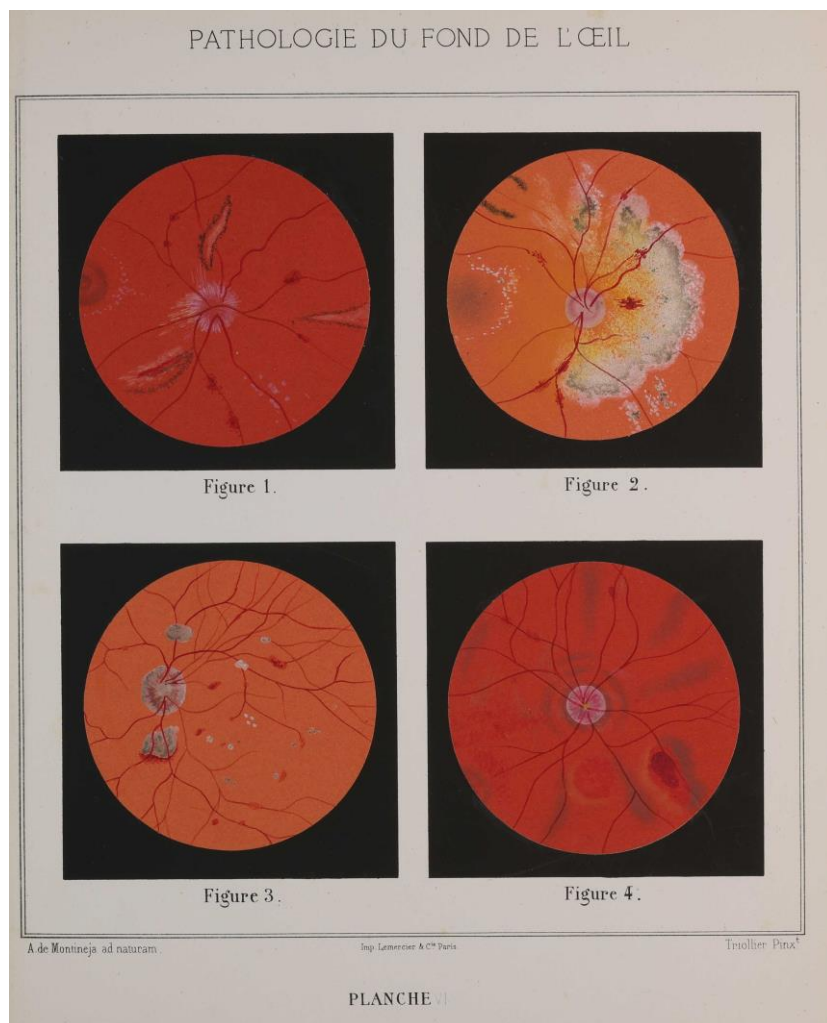


edition of his collected works published during his lifetime and a splendid example of bookmaking. Included here are Malpighi's great masterpieces on the anatomy of plants, the embryonic development of the chick (which makes him the founder of descriptive or iconographic embryology), the anatomy of the silkworm (the first monograph on an invertebrate), the discovery of the existence of capillaries (which completed the chain of the circulation of the blood postulated by Harvey), and his observations on the lungs (which overthrew the current conceptions of the pulmonary tissues demonstrating their true vesicular nature). Malpighi's writings were first collected in Le Clerc and Manget's *Bibliotheca Anatomica* (Geneva: 1685), but without his *Anatome Plantarum* and *De Bombyce*. Also, "the two folio volumes of this London edition are far more handsomely printed, in much larger type, and the drawings are beautifully reproduced and widely spaced upon the plates" (Adelmann, I, p. 509).

References: Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, 141; Wing M342B, M344; cf. Garrison-Morton 66, variant imprint; cf. NLM/Krivatsy 7319; Nissen 2656.

## A milestone of ophthalmic photography

- 10 MONTMEJA, Pierre Michel Arthur de.** *Pathologie iconographique du fond de l'oeil : traité d'ophtalmoscopie comprenant la théorie, la description et le mainiement des divers ophtalmoscopes, l'étude du fond de l'oeil normal et pathologique, un atlas de 40 sujets dessinés et coloriés d'après nature : atlas . . . d'après les modèles originaux.* Paris: Lauwereyns, 1870. 4to (314 x 248 mm). Atlas only. [8], 48, [2] pp., including half title; text illustrations; 10 chromolithographed plates, each with explanatory text leaf. Modern black cloth with gilt lettering on spine. Text with occasional light foxing. Provenance: M. Saxtorph, Professor of Surgery, Copenhagen (visiting card to front-pastedown). Very good copy with stunning colors. (#003884) € 3500

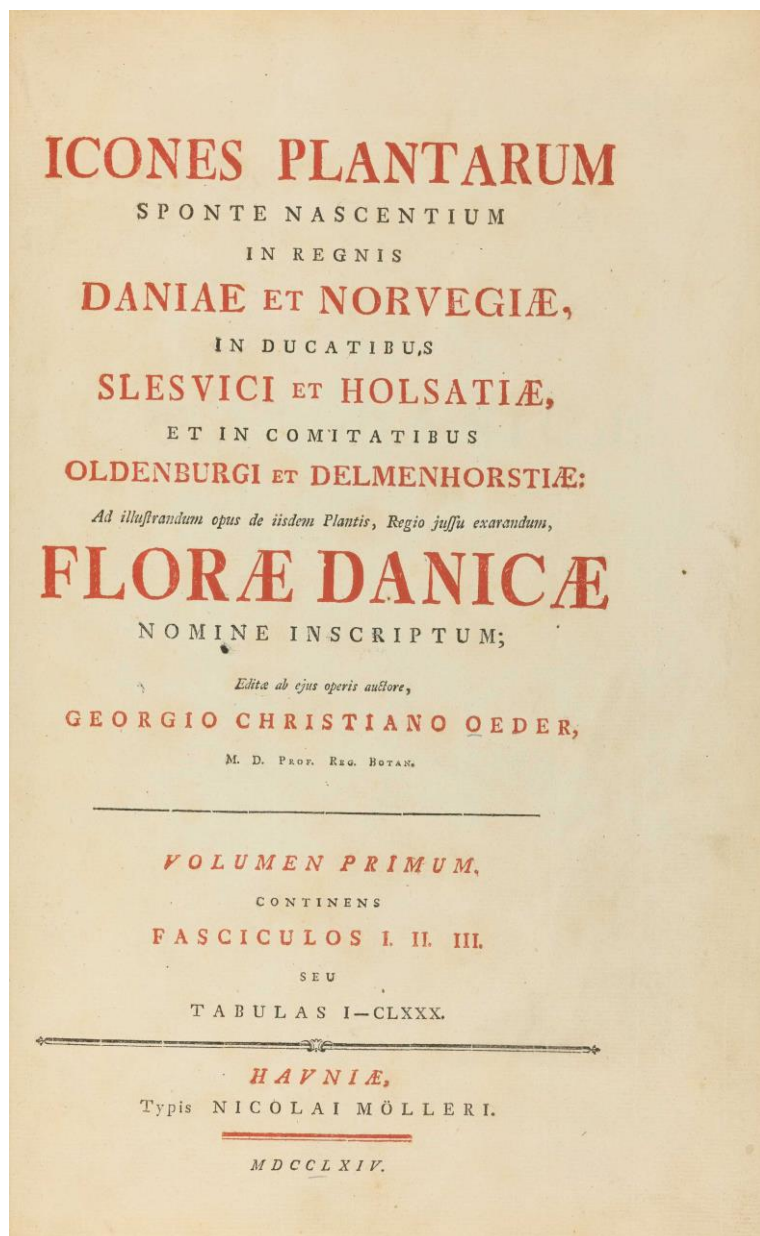


EXCEPTIONALLY RARE FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of this atlas of ophthalmic pathology by one of the pioneers of medical photography, Arthur de Montméja, an ophthalmologist at Paris Hospital Saint Louis, who began photographing patients in 1865. Montmeja was the leading publisher of medical and ophthalmic photography. In 1870 he published, with ophthalmologist Edouard Meyer, the world's first surgical textbook *Traité des Operations qui se Pratiquent sur l'Oeil* with close-up photographs of surgeries. It concluded with an atlas of 22 photographs and photo-montages, taken by de Montméja as prints on albumen paper from collodion glass negative. It would be almost 30 years before a similar work was produced in any surgical field.



## The complete set with 3240 hand-colored plates

**11 OEDER, Georg Christian; MÜLLER, Otto Friedrich; VAHL, Martin Hendriksen; HORNEMANN, Jens Wilken; LIEBMANN, Fredrik Michael; LANGE, Johan Martin Christian.** [*Flora Danica*]. *Icones plantarum sponte nascentium in regnis Daniae et Norwegiae, in ducatibus Slesvici et Holsatiae, et in comitatibus Oldenburgi et Delmenhorstiae - Volumen primum (-Volumen septimum decimum) + Supplementum*. Copenhagen: N. Möller and others, 1761-1883. 18 volumes, folio (368 x 239 mm) including Liebmann & Lange's supplement (1874), plus 1 volume (Lange's Index) 4to (260 x 205 mm). Each folio volume in 3 fascicles (together 54) and each fascicle with 60 plates. Altogether 3240 hand-colored engraved and etched plates, all except supplement with consecutive Roman numbering, and



c. 366 leaves of text (including fascicle- and volume title-pages). Each plate bears the inscription *Flora Danica* except for the supplement vol. which is inscribed *Supplementum Florae Danicae*. The first 2360 plates with the Latin plant names added in neat manuscript. The general titles of the first 10 vols are printed in red and black. Variant title pages for vols. 7-12 present. The set is uniformly bound in contemporary full calf (vols. 1-6) and matching 19th-century three-quarter calf over marbled boards (the remainder of the set); each vol. with gilt-lettered red morocco spine labels and gilt ruling, red sprinkled edges (later bindings rebacked with the general titles reattached, light rubbing to extremities). The text and plates are bright and clean throughout; the paper of the later volumes 14 to 17 is somewhat browned; a few plates are slightly shaved with partial loss of text (19 plates) or illustration (14 plates); light finger-soiling is present in places. Provenance: Massachusetts Horticultural Society (MBH, large bookplate to front pastedown of each vol. and small stamps to plates; sold at Sotheby Parke-Bernet, New York, 1 Oct. 1980, Important Botanical Books from the Collection

of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, lot 117, USD 46,000). (#003906)

ON HOLD

**COMPLETE SET WITH ALL THE PLATES IN FINE CONTEMPORARY HAND-COLORING. Arguably the finest set that has come to market in the past 50+ years.**

The *Flora Danica* is one of the most ambitious botanical publications of its age. It can be regarded as the most comprehensive illustrated survey of the wild plants of Denmark and its adjacent regions, from the far side of the Elbe to the Arctic Sea. Its 3240 plates include flowers, grasses and fungi, with Nissen praising the engraved illustrations as the best in their field, combining precise scientific accuracy with great aesthetic merit. Dunthorne calls it "superbly coloured, mostly very minute and accurate, colouring sufficiently opaque to conceal engraved lines."



The publication project, in order to be successful, "required the strong and steady commitment of a sponsor, and such was fortunately available in the persons of five successively reigning monarchs of the Royal House of Denmark who provided both the financial and moral support. The merit for convincing King Frederik V of Denmark (1722-1766) to adopt the proposed plan and support the project clearly belongs to Georg Christian Oeder (1728-1791), who became the *flora's* first author and editor, from 1762-1771. [. . .] In accordance with the methods of reproduction available in the second half of the 18th century, copperplate etchings and engravings were chosen to illustrate the plants, and because of the high costs involved, the subscription method of publication was selected. Each fascicle was to consist of 60 plates with accompanying text, and five fascicles were to form one volume. The plates were available either hand-colored or plain. The first fascicle,

though dated 1761, appeared in 1762, and thus began one of the most successful botanical publications ever. The only change subsequently instituted was to have three (rather than five) fascicles form one volume. The switch was announced in fascicle 5, 1766, and title-pages for volumes 1 and 2 were issued at the same time, both dated 1766. In spite of difficulties caused by later changes in the authorship and editorship, a more or less steady flow of fascicles was produced over the next 121 years - altogether 54 fascicles (18 volumes) with 3240 plates and 366 leaves of text (including fascicle and volume title-pages). The costs for collecting the specimens of plants to be illustrated, the artists who designed the drawings, the copper plates and the craftsmen who did the engraving and hand-coloring, were all borne by the King, while the paper and printing costs had to be defrayed by the author/editor in charge at the time. This explains why no commercial publisher's imprint is found in the work at all; only printers' and (in earlier fascicles) book-dealers' names are stated. [. . .] In addition to Oeder, five other botanists were mainly responsible for the continuous production of *Flora danica*: Otto Fridrich Müller (fasc. 11-15, 1775-1782); Martin Hendriksen Vahl (fasc. 16-21, 1787-1799); Jens Wilken Hornemann (fasc. 22-39, 1806-1840); Frederik Michael Liebmann (fasc. 41-43, suppl. fasc. 1, 1845-1853) and Johan Martin Christian Lange (fasc. 44-51, suppl. fasc. 2-3, 1858-1883). Fascicle 40, 1843, was jointly edited by Joachim Frederik Schouw and Jens Laurentius Mostue Vahl" (Buchheim, p.161-2).



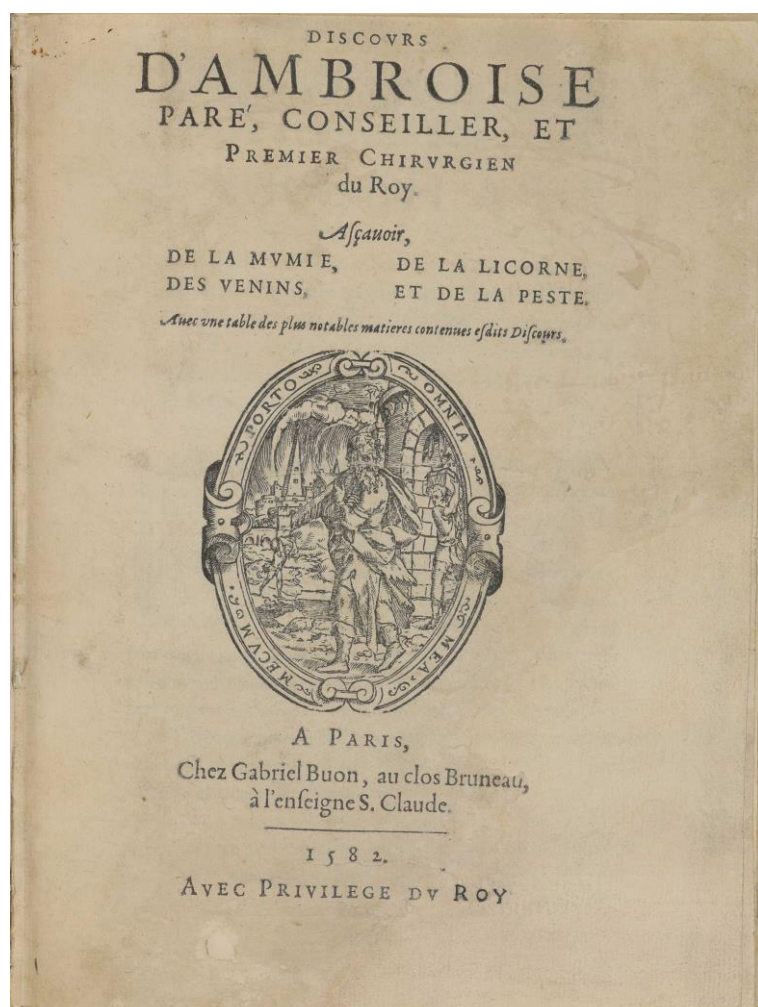


According to Buchheim, 12 complete sets of the original edition of the *Flora Danica*, both b/w and colored, are known to exist (including ours ex MBH copy).

Bibliography & References: Dunthorne 218; Sitwell & Blunt, *Great Flower Books (1700-1900)*, p.124; Hunt 594; Nissen BBI 2249; Pritzel 6799; Stafleu and Cowan 7001 and 7008; G. Buchheim, A bibliographical account of *Icones plantarum sponte nascentium in regnis Daniae et Norvegiae*, better known as *Flora danica*. In: *Huntia* 3(3), 1979, pp. 161-178.

**12 PARÉ, Ambroise.** *Discours ... de la mumie, de la licorne, des venins, et de la peste. Avec une table des plus notables matieres contenues esdits discours.* Paris: chez Gabriel Buon, au clos Bruneau, à l'enseigne S. Claude, 1582. 4to (214 x 159 mm). [16], 74 (of 76) leaves, title with printer's woodcut device, 12 woodcut illustrations in text of which 6 full-page; woodcut initials and headpieces. Lacking the separate plate with portrait of the author and text leaf P1 (these bound-in as good facsimilé on old paper); also missing is the final blank T4. Signatures: a<sup>4</sup> e<sup>4</sup> i<sup>4</sup> o<sup>2</sup> u<sup>2</sup>, A-T<sup>4</sup> (-P1 -T4). Rebound in 18th century full vellum, original gilt-lettered leather label preserved on spine, sprinkled edges, new endpapers (vellum slightly dust-soiled). All leaves carefully cleaned; title page with paper repair of lower right portion with loss of last word "Roy" in final line (added in ink manuscript), some pages with short upper margin, illustration on f.25r trimmed at fore-margin just into the platemark, a few faint ink marginals. Provenance: illegible signature on final leaf, dated 1674. (#003888) € 12,500

EXCEEDINGLY RARE FIRST EDITION of Ambroise Paré's discourse against ancient medicine, according to Garrison, successfully disposed of an therapeutic superstition, which was practised by Queen



Isabella, the Catholic, of Spain, and the ladies of her Court. Paré was among the first to oppose the medical use of 'mummia' or 'mummy', a substance used in the embalming of mummies.

"On August 31, 1580, a powerful personage, Christophe des Ursains, was wounded in the kidneys by a large pointed stone which his back had fallen on while riding. He was brought back to his castle lifeless, his kidneys, abdomen and thighs bleeding. Treatment did nothing. He was thought to be lost. Ambroise Paré, who lived in Paris, was called in. He was in his seventies at the time, and had a long career as first surgeon to kings. Thanks to him, Christophe des Ursains was saved. Once back on his feet, he was astonished that Paré hadn't used mummy juice to treat the bruises he'd suffered. Mummy juice was said to heal bruises. Paré replied that drinking the flesh of corpses was nothing but a catch-all. Des Ursains then asked him what he

thought of unicorn horn, and whether it acted against venoms and poisons as claimed. Again, nonsense," replied Paré. Invited by des Ursains to put his opinion in writing, he published his *Discours de la Momie et de la Licorne* (Discourse on the Mummy and the Unicorn) in 1582. This pamphlet reveals what the imagination can indulge in: it unveils an insane theory and an unheard-of bestiary. Curiosity is the order of the day. For it is more than a document: a universe of incredible beliefs" (Jean-Michel Delacomptée, presentation for the edition of the *Discours de la Momie et de la Licorne* published by Gallimard in 2011 in the collection "Le Cabinet des lettrés"). The edition opens with an epistle from the author to Christophe des Ursains, followed by a table and six tribute poems, signed by physicians, surgeons and a secretary to the king: Alexis Gaudin, B. de Mauron, Pierre Pigray and Gabriel de Mynut. The second piece is signed C.V.F. The text is illustrated with 12 beautiful and curious woodcuts, six in the text and six full-page. In our copy the fine copper-engraved portrait of Ambroise Paré by Etienne Delaune is missing; it has been replaced here by an expertly made facsimile reproduction.



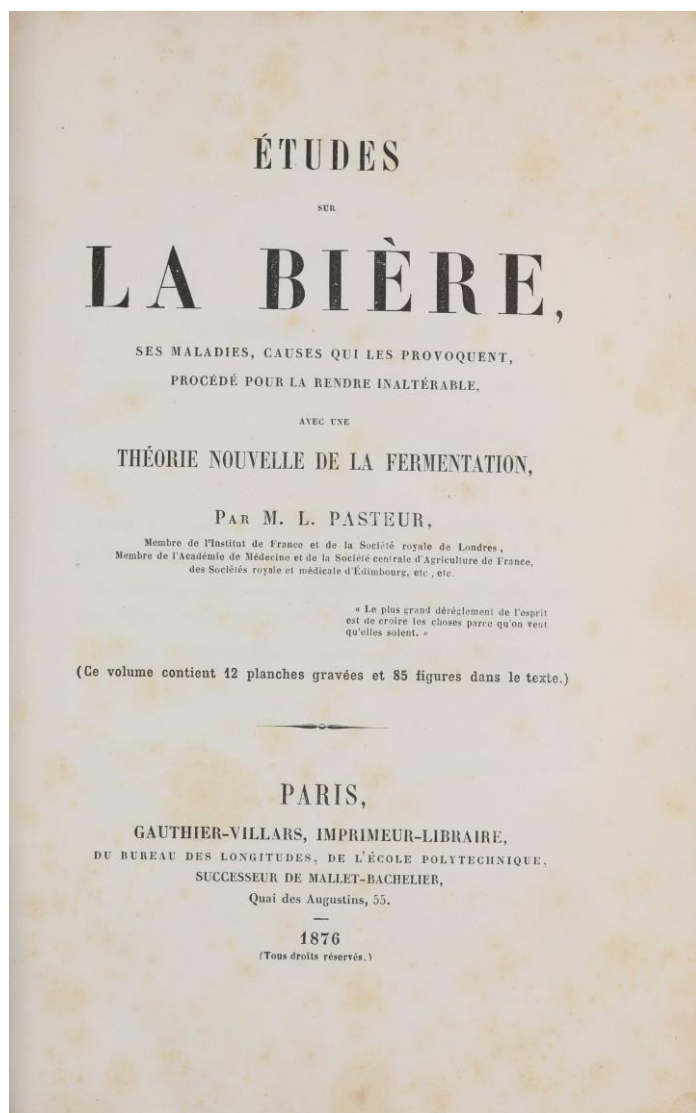


This work is in fact extremely rare. We weren't able to trace but a single complete copy at auction in the past 100 years, the CECILE ELUARD-POTTIEE-SPERRY copy which was sold at Christie's in 2015 for GBP 98,500. Two other copies that appeared on the market in the past 50 years were lacking the author's portrait.

References & Bibliography: Adams P-316; Brun, p.267; Brunet, IV, 366 ("rare"); J. Doe, *A bibliography of the works of Ambroise Paré*. Amsterdam, 1976, no. 24; Tchmerzine V, 39 ("extremely rare").

**Dedication copy, inscribed and signed by the author**

- 13 PASTEUR, Louis.** *Études sur la Bière, ses Maladies, causes qui les provoquent procédé pour la rendre inaltérable, avec une Théorie nouvelle de la Fermentation.* Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1876. 8vo (229 x 148 mm). viii, 387 [1] pp. including half-



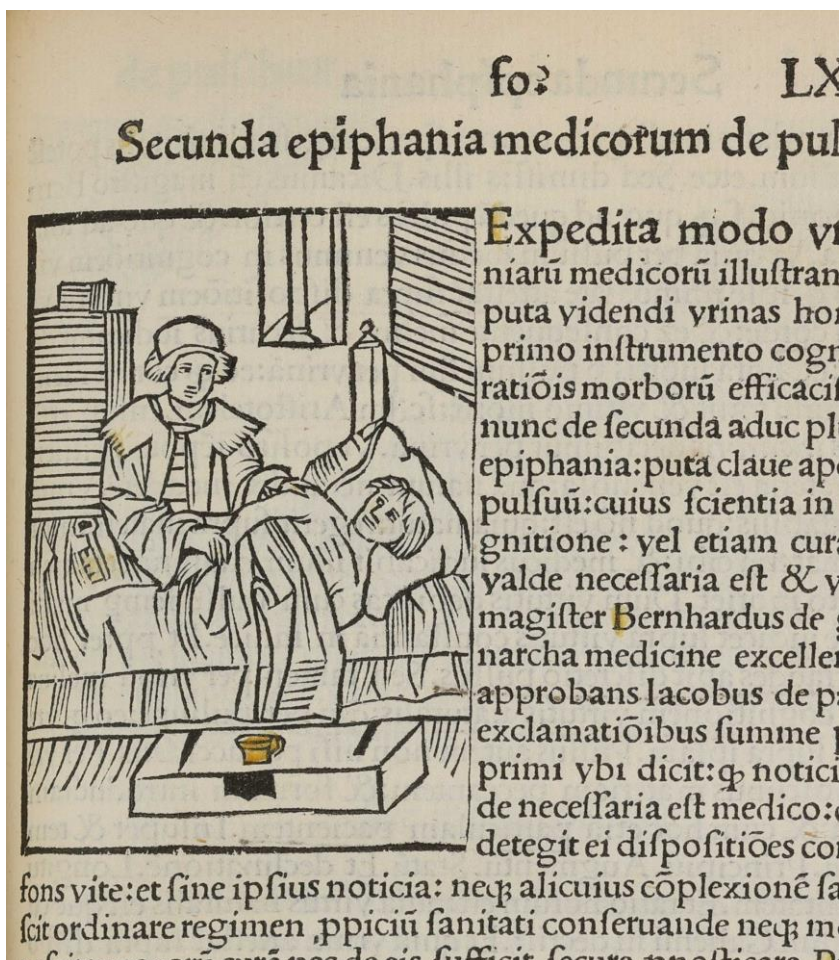
title, 12 engraved plates protected by tissue paper, 85 illustrations in text. Contemporary brown morocco over marbled boards, spine with 5 raised bands, gilt-lettered and gilt-tooled in compartments, marbled edges and endpapers (exceptionally well preserved binding). Text and plates crisp and bright throughout with just a little minor browning and pale spotting to first and final few pages. Provenance: J. J. Simon, Arbois, 1912 (engraved bookplate to front pastedown), inscribed and signed by Louis Pasteur on half-title "A monsieur Radou / hommage de l'auteur / L. Pasteur." (#003915) € 2500

Sparrow 158; Garrison-Morton 2485; Heirs of Hippocrates 1018; Norman 1658; Cushing P-139; Duveen 461. Osler 1550. Thornton & Tully, p. 184. Waller 10966; Bulloch, *History of bacteriology* p. 61f. - FIRST EDITION of Pasteur's important study of fermentation. Pasteur discovered that contaminated beer was caused by microorganisms in the air and not spontaneously generated as previously believed. He perfected a method of preparing pure yeast, acknowledging that a small quantity of oxygen was important for brewing.



**14 PINDER, Ulrich.** *Epiphanie medicorum. Speculum videndi urinas hominum. Clavis aperiendi portas pulsuum. Berillus discernendi causas & differentias febrium.* Nuremberg: [Friedrich Peypus?] for the author, 1506. 4to (207 x 148 mm). Signatures: [pi]<sup>2</sup> A-Z<sup>6</sup> a-k<sup>6</sup> l-m<sup>4</sup> (-m4 blank). [2], 205 leaves, bound without final blank. Roman types. 57 (1 full-page) woodcut illustrations. The title flanked by 3 woodcut stars and small man-in-moon, on title verso a full-page circular woodcut of a physician demonstrating uroscopic analysis to a student, surrounded by a border of urine glasses with xylographic abbreviated captions of different diagnoses, table on facing page with the same urine glasses with full (unabbreviated) typographic captions; three small cuts at beginning of each part of a physician attending a patient in bed and performing the diagnostic procedure described in that section, several different small woodcuts of urine glasses repeated throughout part 1. Bound in sprinkled calf of c. 1800, spine gilt-tooled and with red morocco label lettered in gilt, boards ruled in gilt, red-sprinkled edges (joints partly split and wormed but cords holding firmly, minor wear to extremities). Annotations in contemporary hand throughout. Text generally quite crisp and clean; several small wormholes at beginning and end affecting text; the final third with light faint dampstaining at foot. Provenance: J.J. Chaponnière (inscribed on first flyleaf). In all a very good copy. (#003903) € 6500

RARE FIRST EDITION, PRIVATELY PRINTED AT THE AUTHOR'S PRESS. Pinder was initially active as physicus in Nördlingen, from 1489 to 1493 personal physician to the Saxon elector Frederick the Wise and finally appointed physician to the city of Nuremberg. He was one of the first physicians to disseminate his works with the aid of printing. This diagnostic treatise divided into three sections treating uroscopy, analysis of the pulse, and the various types of fever, was printed on a press that Pinder had installed in his house in 1505, probably by his future son-in-law Friedrich Peypus, who printed at least 11 editions there between 1505 and 1513, mostly of Pinder's works. The types are those of the Printer of the Sodalitas Celtica, with whom Peypus may have learned printing. In 1515 Peypus moved the press -- apparently part of his wife's dowry -- to a new address; he remained active until 1534 (cf. Benzing pp. 332-333, nos. 12 and 15).



The volume also includes Gilles de Corbeil's *Carmina de urinarum judiciis*, but omits the epilogue found in Choulant's edition of that text. "Pinder's edition is not listed in Choulant's bibliography of printed editions of Gilles, and contains a number of variant readings not recorded by him" (Durling). Although the woodcut illustration and table of urines were intended to be colored, being not otherwise intelligible, colored copies are rare.



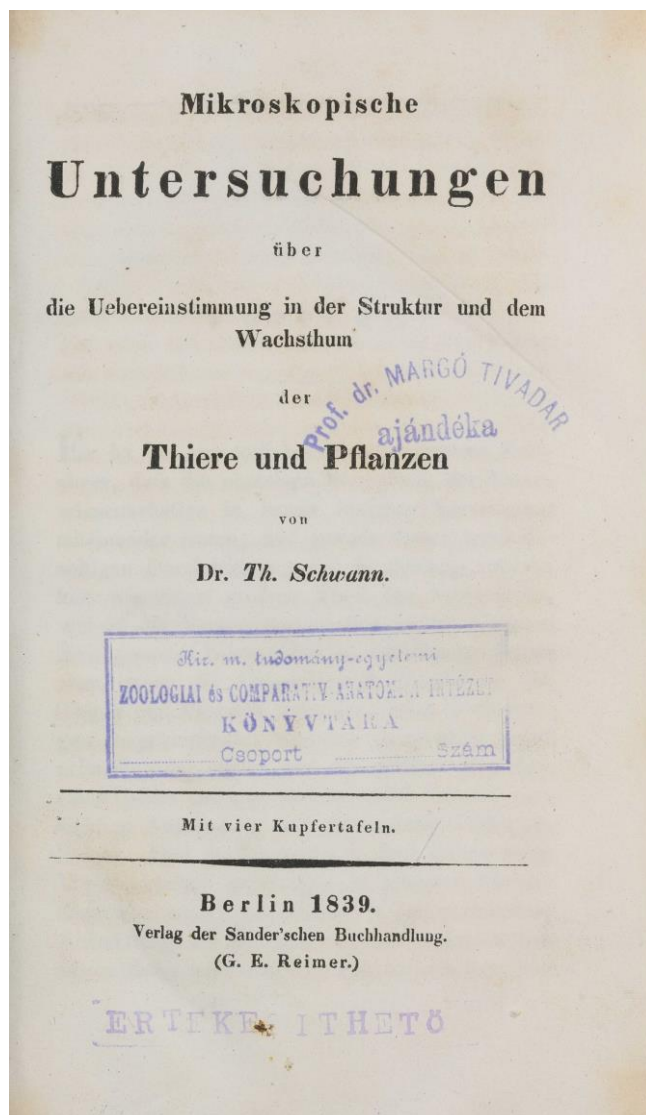
References & Bibliography: Norman 236; NLM/Durling 3652; Waller 7448; Wellcome I, 866.



## The foundation of the cell theory

- 15 SCHWANN, Theodor.** *Mikroskopische Untersuchungen über die Uebereinstimmung in der Struktur und dem Wachsthum der Thiere und Pflanzen.* Berlin: Verlag der Sander'schen Buchhandlung (G. E. Reimer), 1839. 8vo (200 x 122 mm). xviii, 270 pp., 4 folding engraved plates by C. E. Weber after Schwann. Text clean and bright throughout, plates with some minor pale spotting. [Bound after:] **KLENCKE, Philipp Friedrich Hermann.** *Neue physiologische Abhandlungen auf selbständige Beobachtungen gegründet; für Ärzte und Naturforscher.* Leipzig: L. H. Bösenberg, 1843. 8vo. vi, [2], 318 pp., 4 folding engraved plates; some text illustrations. Light mostly marginal browning of text and plates. Two works in one volume. Bound in contemporary dark-green half calf over marbled boards, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, yellow dyed edges, original endpapers (rubbing of boards and extremities, minor wear to corners, upper joint partly split at foot). Provenance: Prof. Dr. R. Protsch von Zieten\* (collectors stamp on first flyleaf, signed and dated 1978); Prof. Dr. Margo Tivadar Ajándéka (stamp on title) and two further including deaccession stamp ("Értékesítetű") at foot of title. A fine copy internally, crisp and clean throughout. (#003900) € 18,000

RARE FIRST EDITION of the "foundation of the cell theory for plants and animals" (Evans). The work formulates the first general theory of the cell as the basis of life. Schwann extended to the animal



kingdom Schleiden's theory of the cell as the fundamental unit of plant life. In the first part of his book Schwann describes his microscopic research into the structure of the chorda dorsalis in frogs, which he found to consist of "polyhedral cells that have in or on the internal surface of their wall a structure corresponding to the nucleus of plant cells [...]" He also found the structure of cartilage to be in accordance with the tissues of plants [...]" While retaining Schleiden's erroneous theory of cell growth, which postulated an amorphous primary liquid, or 'blastema' within which cells emerge, Schwann developed his own more accurate theories of cell development based on more detailed and thorough observations than those of his colleague. Most important of these by far was his demonstration that the body's specialized tissues - 'epithelium, hoof, feather, crystalline lens, cartilage, bone, tooth, muscle tissue, fatty tissue, elastic tissue, nerve tissue - are products of cellular differentiation. The conclusion he drew from this observation was that 'elementary parts,' although quite distinct in a physiological sense, may be developed according to the same laws" (DSB).

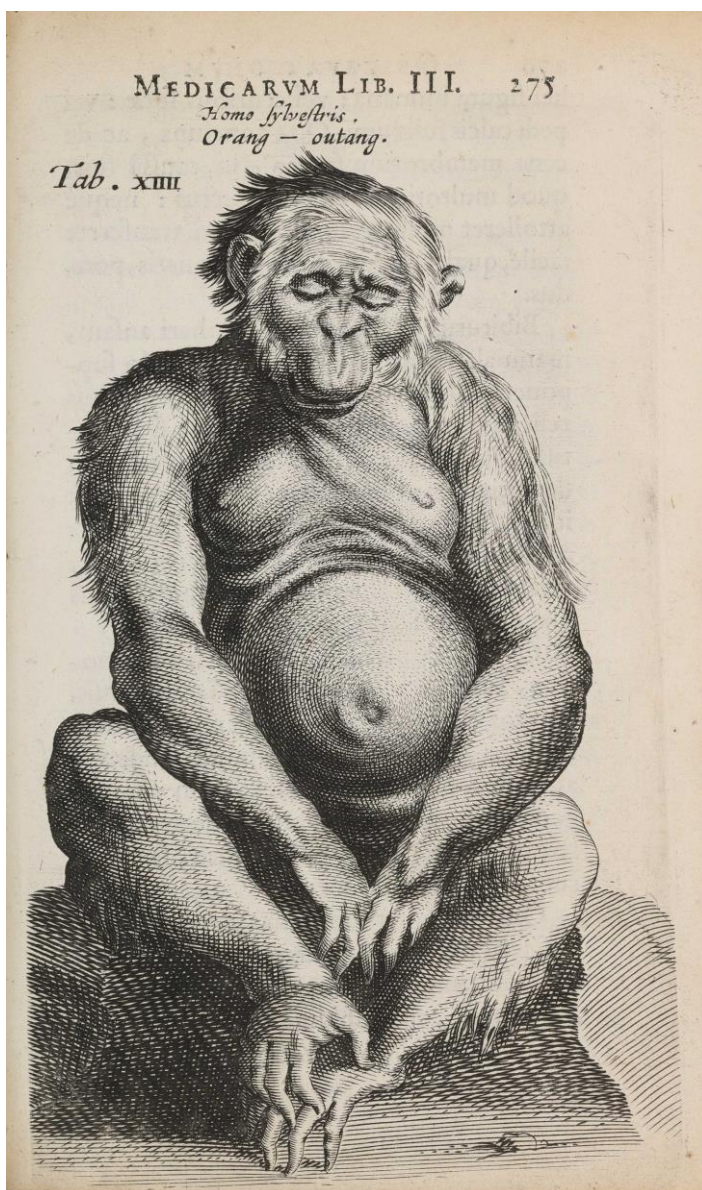
In the final part of his book Schwann presents a philosophical overview of his study of cells, in which he speculates, in direct opposition to the then prevalent theory of the "vital force

[that] 'an organized body is not produced... by a fundamental power guided in its operation by a definite idea, but is developed, according to blind laws of necessity, by powers that, like those of inorganic matter, are established by the very existence of matter" (DSB). Schwann's theory can thus be regarded as the origin of the school of mechanistic materialism in biology.

References & Bibliography: PMM 307b; Grolier/Medicine 62; Dibner 197; Horblit 93a; Norman 1914; Sparrow 179; Evans 106; Honeyman 2827; Garrison-Morton 113; Waller 11002; DSB XII, pp. 240-245.

### The Haskell F. Norman copy

**16 TULP, Nicolaas.** *Observationum medicarum. Libri tres. Cum aeneis figuris.* Amsterdam: L. Elzevier, 1641. 8vo (152 x 97 mm). [16], 279 [1] pp., title with woodcut device, 14 full-page engraved illustrations numbered I-XIII and a small unnumbered text engraving; woodcut initials and tailpieces. Signatures: \*<sup>8</sup> A-R<sup>8</sup> S<sup>4</sup>, including blank leaf \*<sup>8</sup>. Contemporary vellum with yapp edges, spine with faint hand-lettering, original endpapers (vellum spotted and little dust-soiled). Text clean and crisp throughout with only little even age-toning; minor pale brown staining to upper blank margin of first 3 gatherings; upper blank margin of title with cut-out, short clean tears to fore-margin of leaves N2-4; light dust soiling to upper blank margin of final few pages. Provenance: Haskell F. Norman (bookplate to front pastedown); contemporary ink iscriptions on first flyleaf, one dated 1685. A very good copy in untouched binding. (#003894) € 3700



FIRST EDITION. Nicolaes Tulp was a Dutch surgeon and Mayor of Amsterdam. "[He -] best known today as the subject of Rembrandt's painting 'The anatomy lesson of Dr. Tulp' - made numerous contributions to anatomy and pathology in this work including his description of the ileocecal valve ('Tulp's valve'), whose discovery he shared with Gaspard Bauhin. The illustrations include a depiction of an 'orang-outang,' actually a liberally enhanced portrait of a young chimpanzee. Tulp was the first European writer to use the term 'orang-outang,' and his description of the animal was probably the first account of the chimpanzee published in Europe. Edward Tyson [...] borrowed the title for his own treatise on the chimpanzee from the first paragraph of Tulp's account, which contains the phrase 'orang-outang, sive homo sylvestris.'" (Norman). Tulp is also remembered for signing the fitness reports for the first Dutch settlers on the island of Manhattan, and for writing, with some doctor and chemist peers, the first dispensatory of Amsterdam, *Pharmacopoea Amstelredamensis* (1636).

References & Bibliography: Norman 2114 (this copy); NLM/Krivatsy 12007; Waller 9715; Willems 1155; Lindeboom,

DMB p.2006.



**17** **VESALIUS, Andreas.** *De humani corporis fabrica libri septem.* Basel: Johannes Oporinus, June 1543. Large folio (380 x 267 mm). [12], 659 (i.e. 663), [37] pp. Woodcut title-page, author's portrait (misbound after title), final leaf 2M8 with colophon (Basilae, ex officina Ioannis Oporini, anno salutis reparatae MDXLIII, mense Iunio) on recto and printer's device on verso; more than 200 woodcut illustrations (several full-page), ornamental initials; with the bifolium p4 (folding diagram of the nervous system) and the unpaginated cancel leaf signed m3 with eight woodcut anatomical details intended to be cut out and superimposed on the woodcut figure on bifolium m3 which is missing here; also absent is leaf Q5 with a full page illustration (supplied in very good facsimile). Signatures: \*<sup>6</sup> A-Z<sup>6</sup> a-l<sup>6</sup> m<sup>8</sup> n-z<sup>6</sup> 2A-2L<sup>6</sup> 2M<sup>8</sup>. Bound in early 18th-century pasteboard covered with a German vellum antiphonal leaf, blue dyed edges (lacks ties, upper hinge restored with thin tissue paper), protected in custom clamshell box. Text and plates generally clean and bright; a few light waterstains in places; small tear in upper margin of folding plate; p.215/216 with tiny damage spot without loss of text; a few leaves with the inner margins strengthened with paper; minor edge-fraying of woodcut title and the portrait repaired with tissue paper; ink smudge on leaf e2; tear at blank lower margin of p.554 repaired with patch of paper obscuring one word in final line; folding bifolium leaf P4 with clean tear at head without loss. Provenance: From the medical collection of H. August M. van Alphen M.D. (1934-2009), professor of neurosurgery at University of Amsterdam; purchased from Christie's New York (Sale 7574, Nov. 20, 1992, lot 202) as one of several medical books consigned by the Los Angeles County Medical Association (LACMA)\*, library stamps of LACMA on title and recto of portrait leaf. A very good copy in a beautiful binding. (#003890) ON HOLD

FIRST EDITION of Vesalius' groundbreaking work, which revolutionized the science and teaching of anatomy and which gives an encyclopedic account of the structure and workings of the human body. "Vesalius, born in Flanders but of German extraction, was (in Garrison's words) the most commanding



figure in European medicine after Galen and before Harvey. He began the study of medicine when Galen's anatomical work was just becoming known, with revolutionary effect on both the method and spirit of anatomical research. Galen, as he himself complained, had been forced to rely upon the dissection of animals; the more fortunate physicians and surgeons of the sixteenth century were able to make use of both animal and human subjects. The young Vesalius, with an iconoclastic zeal characteristic of the sixteenth century, and a forcible style all his own, endeavoured to do all that Galen had done and to do it better. The result was 'The Structure of the Human Body', published when he was twenty-nine; a complete anatomical and physiological study of every part of the human body, based on first-hand examination and his five years' experience as public prosecutor in the medical school at Padua. The five books deal with the bones and muscles, blood vessels, nerves, abdominal viscera, thoracic organs and the



brain. Galen was not merely improved upon: he was superseded; and the history of anatomy is divided into two periods, pre-Vesalian and post-Vesalian. The *Fabrica*, a handsomely printed folio, is remarkable for its series of magnificent plates, which set new technical standards of anatomical illustration, and indeed of book illustration in general. They have generally been ascribed to an artist of Titian's school, long (but no longer) thought to be Jan Stephen van Calcar (1499-c. 1550). Vesalius's was the most splendid and the most comprehensive of a large number of anatomical treatises of the

sixteenth century. [. . .] No other work of the sixteenth century equals it, though many share its spirit of anatomical enquiry. It was translated, reissued, copied and plagiarized over and over again and its illustrations were used or copied in other medical works until the end of the eighteenth century" (PMM)

The woodcuts by artists of the school of Titian are both iconographically and artistically important. The series of fourteen muscle men show landscapes that, when assembled in reverse order, form a panorama of the Euganean Hills near Padua, scenery well known to Vesalius while he was at work on the *Fabrica*. The large woodcut on the title shows the anatomist himself at the center of the anatomical theater, demonstrating from a female cadaver. Behind, in the observers' gallery stands Death, while beneath the dissecting table and in the foreground barbers are seen quarreling, displaced from their former role as surgeons. A young man at the railing is sketching in a book, perhaps a self-portrait of the artist. The full-page author's portrait facing is the only surviving authentic likeness of Vesalius.

\*Our copy is listed on p. 37 of the catalog "Thirty books in the Library of the Los Angeles County Medical Association : a compendium of medical history." Los Angeles, Friends of the LACMA Library, 1984. Most of the LACMA library holding

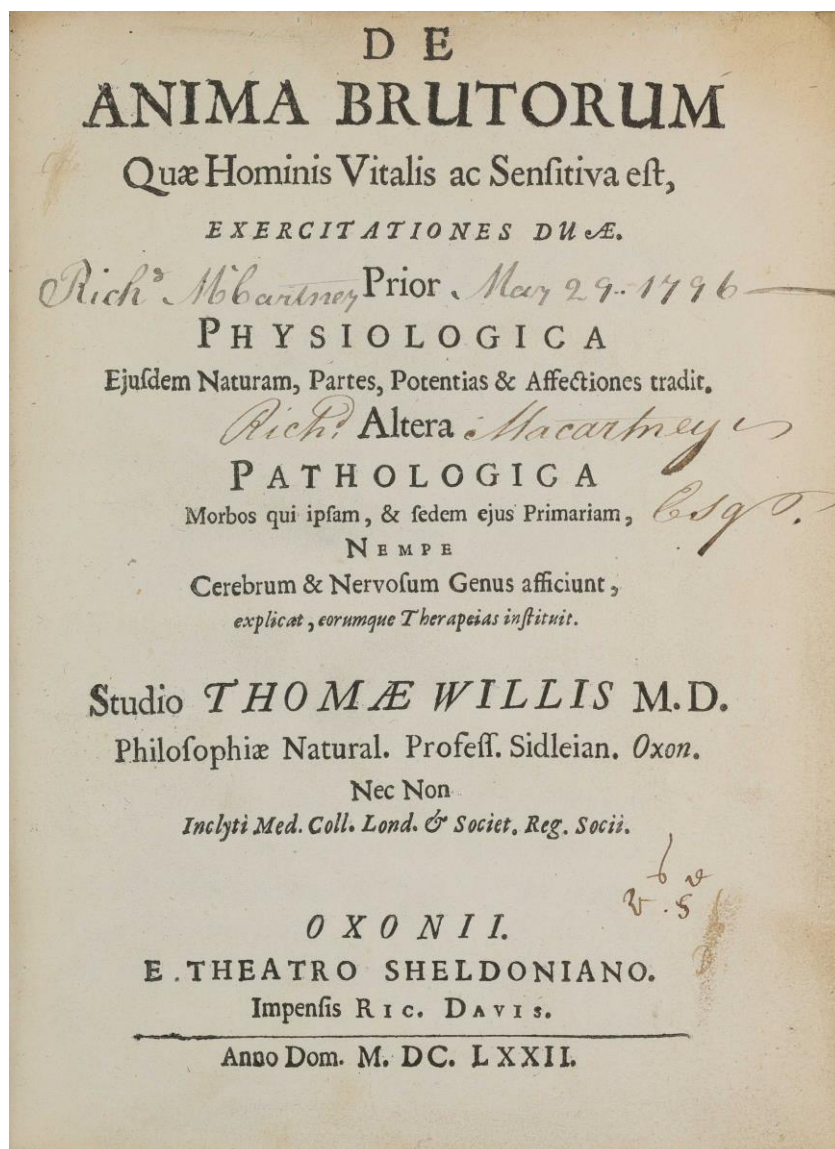


was transferred to Huntington Library as long term loan and a small part of the most valuable books sold at two auctions, Christie's New York (Sale 7574, Nov. 20, 1992, and Christie's London (Sale 4838, Nov. 27, 1992. According to the curator of rare books at Huntington Library, our copy was purchased 1937 in Switzerland for the LA County Library in coordination with the Lions Club.

References & Bibliography: PMM 71; Grolier, *Medicine* 18A; Dibner, *Heralds of Science* 122; Horblit 98; Evans 91; Garrison-Morton 375; Osler 567; Norman 2137; NLM/Durling 4577; Wellcome 6560; Cushing, *A Bio-Bibliography*, pp. 79-90; Eimas, *Heirs of Hippocrates* 281; Waller 9899; Sparrow, *Milestones of Science* 192.



**18**     **WILLIS, Thomas.** *De anima brutorum, quae hominis vitalis ac sensitiva est, exercitationes duae.* Oxford: Richard Davis at the Sheldonian Theatre, 1672. Two parts in one volume. 4to (197 x 149 mm). [56], 16, 33-565 (i.e. 563), 11 pp., 8 engraved plates of brain anatomy (5 folding); imprimatur leaf bound opposite title, longitudinal half-title g2 bound before the divisional title g1 for part one; page 563 misnumbered 565; general index at the end. Signatures: [pi]<sup>2</sup> A<sup>4</sup> b-f<sup>4</sup> g<sup>2</sup> <sup>2</sup>A-Z<sup>4</sup> Aa-Zz<sup>4</sup> Aaa-Yyy<sup>4</sup> Zzz<sup>4</sup>(Zzz1 + "Zzzz Aaaa"<sup>4</sup>, Bbbb<sup>2</sup>). Bound in full contemporary speckled English calf, rebacked with new morocco spine label lettered in gilt, corners mended, endleaves renewed, dark sprinkled edges (rebacking rubbed, joints cracking). Text with light even browning, occasional spotting mostly to outer margins; instances of very faint blue vertical bands on some leaves, perhaps offsetting from bookmarks that are no longer in place; book block mostly split before p. 87; leaf Zzz4 with small patch of paper torn at fore-margin not affecting text. Provenance: Dr. Michael Stone's Psychiatry Collection. Complete except for the 4 publisher's advertisement leaves found in some copies. (#003870)     € 7500



FIRST EDITION, Oxford imprint, published shortly before the first octavo edition the same year, and thus the true first. In this earliest English work of medical psychology, Willis describes the phenomenon now known as paracosis Willisii, based on his observation of deaf woman who could hear only when a drum was beating. Willis recognized the difference between the symptoms of gross brain disease and those of mental illness. Because he postulated a disturbance of the brain and nerves in terms of disordered "animal spirits" in the absence of pathological findings, he is often considered the first to have equated mind disease with brain disease. Also includes probably the earliest description of general paralysis. References & Bibliography: Norman 2244. Garrison-Morton-Norman 1544; Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 187-92.

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

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## Muster-Widerrufsformular

(Wenn Sie den Vertrag widerrufen wollen, dann füllen Sie bitte dieses Formular aus und senden Sie es zurück.)

— An:

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— Hiermit widerrufe(n) ich/wir den von mir/uns abgeschlossenen Vertrag über den Kauf der folgenden Waren:

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