

Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.



Fig. 2.

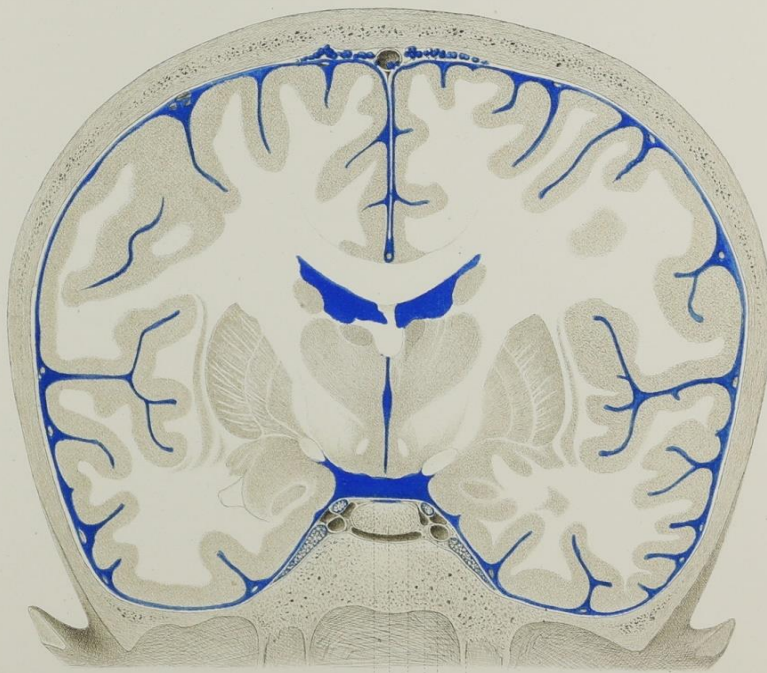
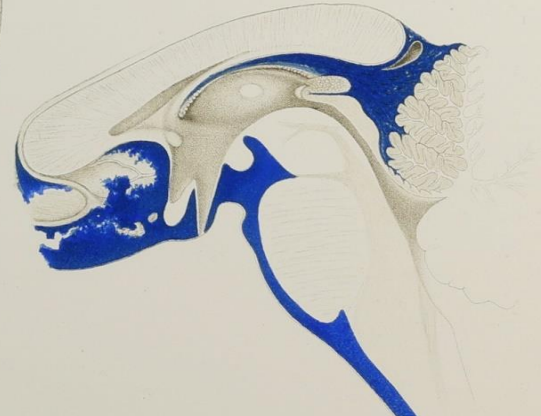


Fig. 3.



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1 **BLEULAND, Jan.** *Icon tunicae villosae intestini duodone, justa felicem vasculorum impletionem.* Utrecht: B. Wild and J. Altheer, 1789. 4to (260 x 208 mm). 10 pp. Title with woodcut vignette, one color-printed plate bound at the end. Original glazed speckled wrappers (minor edge chipping, short tears, one repaired with tape). Provenance: René Ledoux-Lebard, 1879-1948, physician and scholar of the history of color engraving (monogram stamp to inner front wrapper). Text and plate with minor dust-soiling at upper blank margin, otherwise crisp and bright throughout. (#003970) € 1200



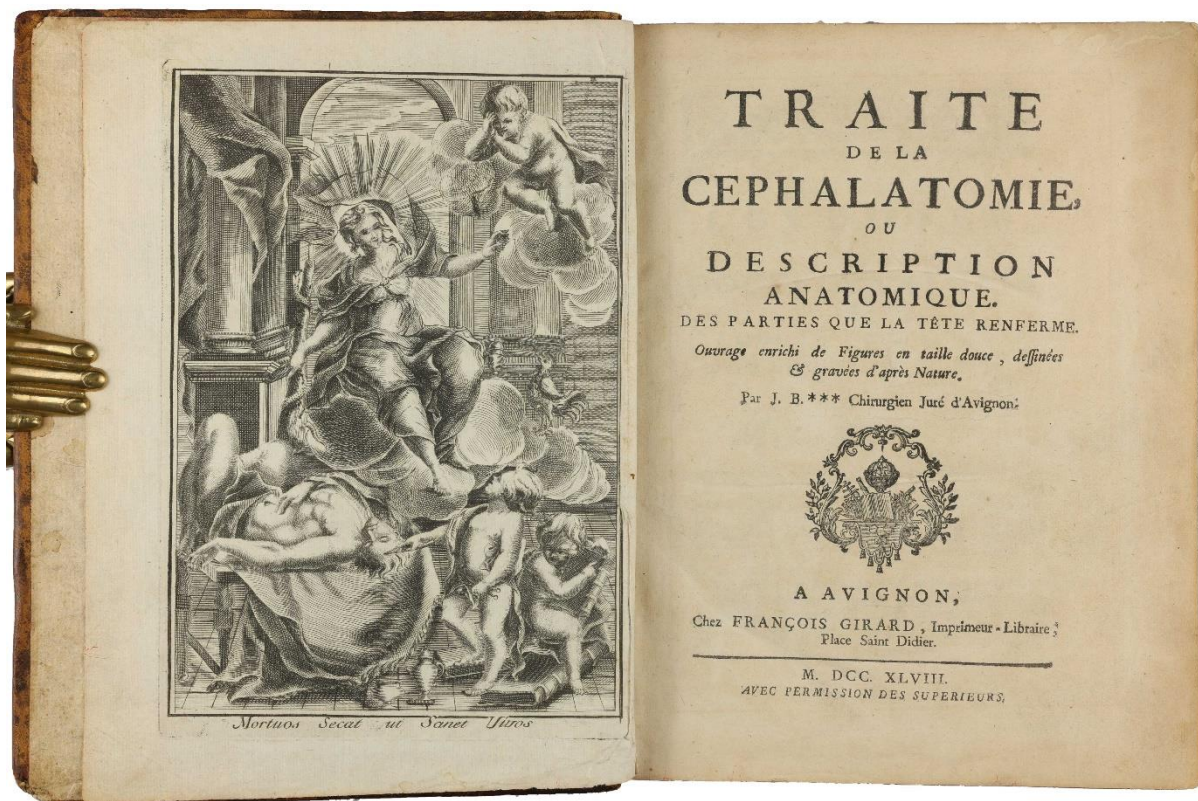
First edition of Bleuland's histological investigation of duodenal tissue. In it, his pioneering method of tissue fixing and dyeing is illustrated by a remarkable color-printed plate.

Bibliography: R. Rodari, *Anatomie de la couleur* 124; NLM/Blake p 50; not in Waller or Wellcome.

Substantial neuroanatomy

2 **BONHOMME, Jean.** *Traité de la cephalotomie, ou description anatomique, des parties que la tête renferme.* Avignon: François Girard, 1748. 4to (243 x 188 mm). [10], 448, [8] pp., engraved allegorical frontispiece, title with printer's device, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, 24 engraved and etched plates (2 folding). Contemporary mottled sheep, spine with 5 raised bands, morocco lettering piece and gilt decoration in compartments, red-dyed edges (spine ends scuffed, corners bumped and scuffed, wear to board edges, lacks front free endpaper). Text and plates generally quite fresh with only light even browning, brief early marginalia in a few places, small dampstain to lower corner of few pages and 2 plates, small worm trail in blank fore-edge margin of the final portion (p. 391+), small hole (paper flaw) in p.265/6 not affecting text. Provenance: Arthur Edward Lyons, acquired from Dawsons in 1996. Very good, tall copy. (#003952) € 4500

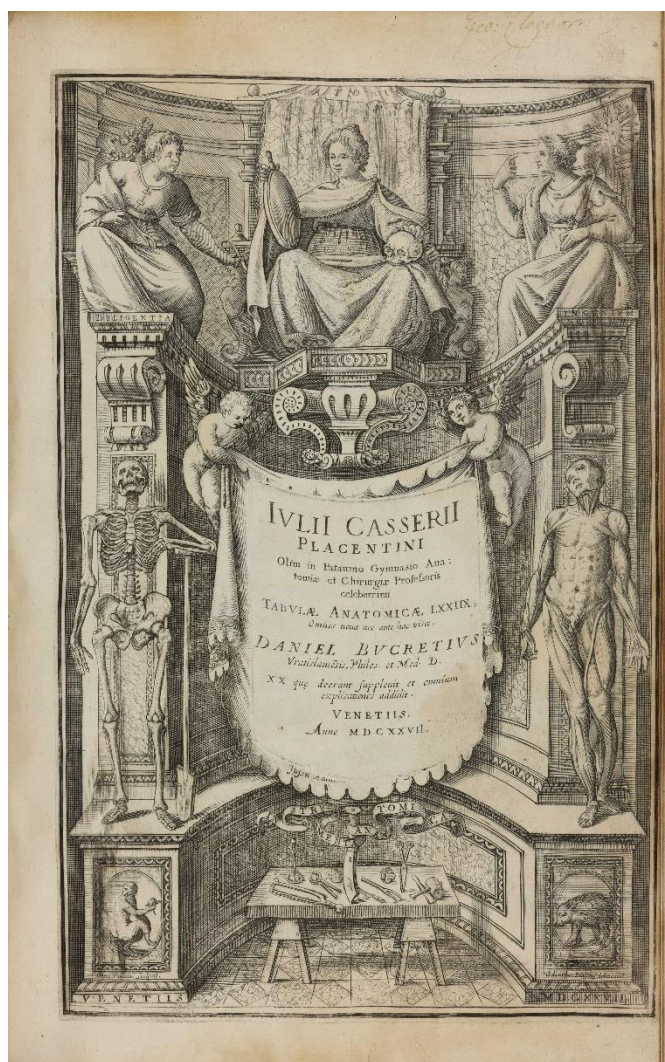
RARE FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of this work on neurology by an otherwise obscure French surgeon from Avignon. Although evidently published in limited numbers, the illustrations in the book are first rate. The text constitutes one of the era's most important surgical manuals on the structure and anatomy of the head. The work on the nervous system of the head and face comprises three parts: the brain and its cortex, the face and the anatomy of the sense organs, and the bony parts of the head as well as a description of the spine.



Bibliography: Wellcome II, 199; NLM/Blake 57; Barbier IV, 17961; Hirsch-H. I, 620. Not in Norman.

The first original anatomical illustrations since Vesalius

3 **CASSERIO, Giulio [CASSERIUS, Julius].** *Tabulae Anatomicae LXXIIX... Daniel Bucretius ... XX que deerant supplevit et omnium explicacions addidit.* Venice: [Evangelista Deuchinus], 1627. [3], 95 (i.e. 97) ff., including engraved title with border as above by Valesio after Fialetti; 97 full-page engravings numbered to 95 (77 of them probably by and after J. Maurer, 20 by Valesio after Fialetti), explanatory



text on verso; woodcut ornaments. [Bound after]: **SPIEGEL, Adriaan van de [SPIGELIUS, Adrianus].** *De Humani Corporis Fabrica Libri Decem.* Edited by Daniel Bucretius. Venice: Evangelista Deuchinus, 1627. [12], 328 (i.e. 330), [12] pp., including engraved title with architectural border by F. Valesio after O. Fialetti; woodcut initials and ornaments; general index; lacking the final blank Vv4. Signatures: [cross]⁶ A-Vv⁴. [Bound after]: **SPIEGEL, Adriaan van de [SPIGELIUS, Adrianus].** *De formato foetu liber singularis aeneis figuris exornatus epistolae duae anatomicae. Tractatus de arthritide opera posthumastudio...* Padua: Martini et Pasquati, (1626). [8], 104 pp., including 9 full-page engraved illustrations by Giulio Casserio, drawn and engraved by Odoardo Fialetti and Francesco Valesio, woodcut device on title-page. Signatures: a-b² A-2C². Three works in one volume. Folio (388 x 250 mm). Bound in 18th-century half calf and marbled paper over boards (rebacked). First two works are bound mixed up, beginning with the engraved title and the first 5 preliminary leaves including dedication, verses and index of Spiegel's *De Humani Corporis Fabrica*, followed by the preliminary appraisal leaf (a2) by Bucretius and the 97 plates of Casserio's *Tabulae*

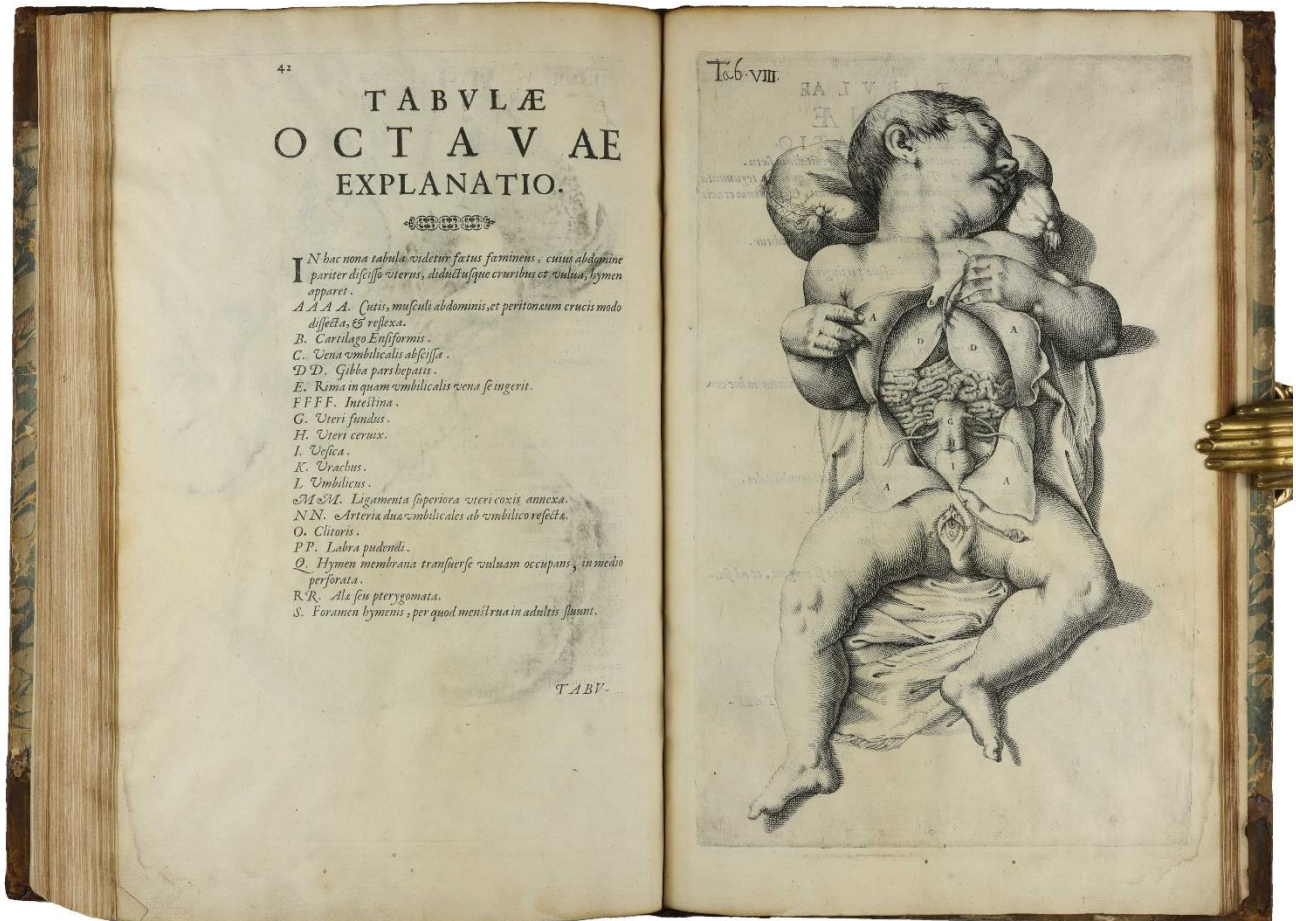
Anatomicae LXXIIX, followed by Spiegel's text, and ending with the engraved title of Casserio's work. First engraved title-leaf heavily soiled and remargined at gutter just touching plate, printed title with some abrasion; scattered soiling and light dampstaining. Provenance: a few early marginal notes, including one pointing out that the book was "published in the time of Charles the first" - gift inscription of R.B. Preble to Porter S. Dickinson, 25 December 1921. (#003966) € 13,500

FIRST EDITION OF THE THREE IMPORTANT ANATOMICAL WORK by Casserio and Spiegel which are often found together as here. Some copies of Casserio's *Tabulae* include an additional preliminary dedication leaf (a1) which is lacking here, as is the case with most copies in public libraries that are bound with the Spiegel parts. Our copy conforms in collation with the digitized University of Iowa copy (see *Editions Medicina Rara*, 1627).

Pupil and successor to Fabricius ab Acquapendente in the Padua anatomy chair, Casserio (c. 1552-1616) and his pupil Adriaan van der Spiegel (1578-1625) are considered the last great anatomists in the Vesalian tradition. In all, the volume contains 2 allegorical title-frontispieces and 106 splendid copper-engraved anatomical plates which are considered to be among the most accurate and correct anatomical figures of the 17th century and which mark the end of woodcuts in scientific books: "Casseri's plates mark a new epoch in the history of anatomic representation, owing to the correctness of their anatomic drawing, their tasteful arrangement, and the beauty of their technical execution" (Choulant, p. 228).

The set includes: the first edition of Casserio's anatomical tables, magnificently illustrated with an allegorical frontispiece and 77 plates by Joseph Maurer, Odoardo Fialetti, a pupil of Titian, engraved on copper by Francesco Valesio. These engravings, which were to cover the entire spectrum of human anatomy, had been commissioned

by Casserio for his great and unfortunately unfinished work, the *Theatrum anatomicum*. His publisher, the physician Daniel Rindfleisch (Bucretius), had 20 plates added by the same tandem when Adriaan Van de Spiegel (or Spigelius), Casserio's pupil and successor at the chair of anatomy in Padua, expressed the wish in his last will and testament that his unillustrated manuscript be published by Bucretius together with the plates commissioned by his master. Bucretius had a frontispiece engraved for the text, very similar to that of Casserio's plates. The two works, Casserio's plates and Spigelius' text, thus form a whole, in accordance with Spigelius' wishes. - the very rare first edition of Spigelius' treatise on the pregnant woman, illustrated with 9 engravings showing fetuses visible in the uterus of women standing in landscapes, the means of fetal nutrition, the role of the placenta ... commissioned by Casserio.

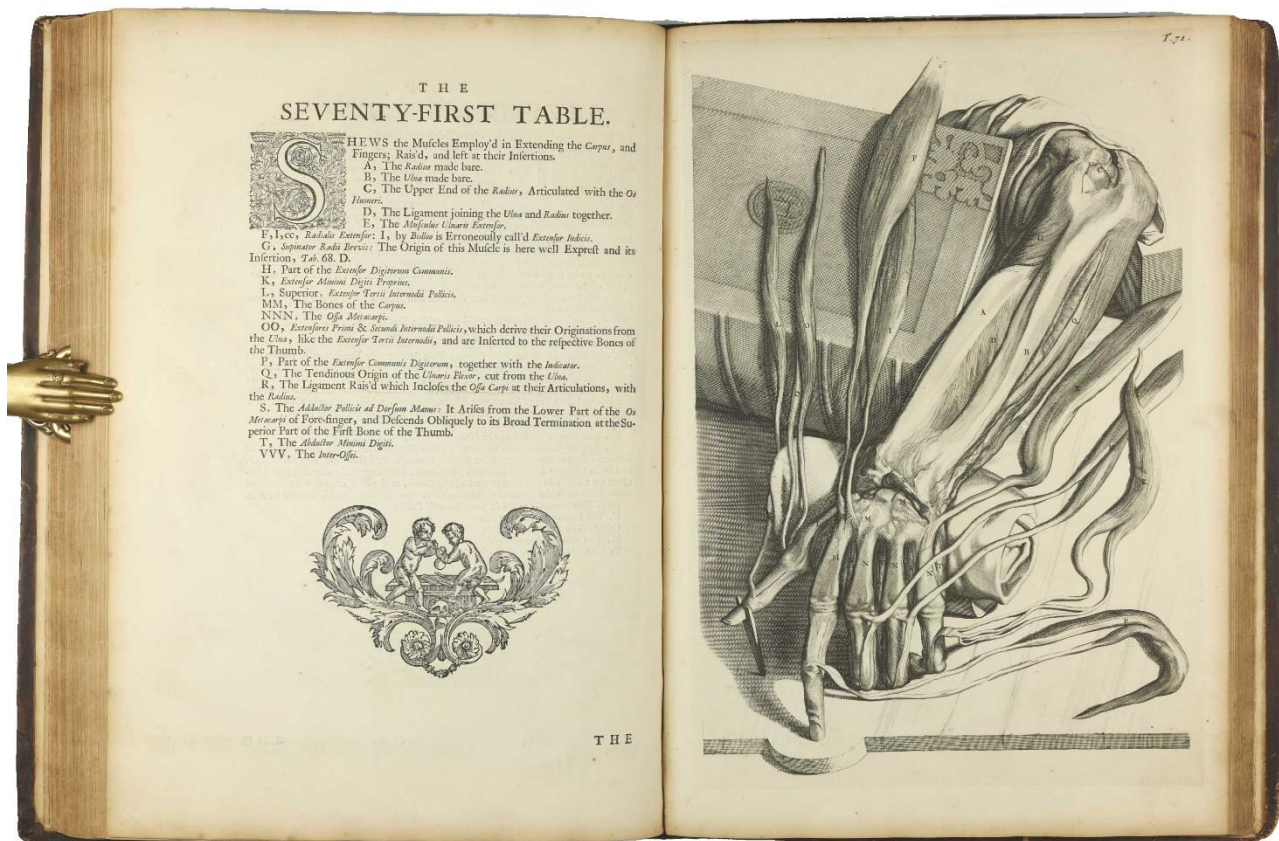


Casserio and van der Spiegel worked closely with their teacher Fabricius ab Aquapendente for many years, and in 1608 Casserio succeeded Fabricius in Padua University's chair of surgery and anatomy, which passed in turn to Spiegel upon Casserio's death in 1616. Spiegel wrote an unillustrated treatise on anatomy that remained unpublished during his lifetime; in his will he appointed Daniel Bucretius to see the work into print. To illustrate Spiegel's treatise, Bucretius obtained 77 of Fialetti's original 86 anatomical plates from his Casserio heirs, and commissioned 20 more by Fialetti and Valesio to complete the series (the remaining 9 plates left by Casserio were used to illustrate Spiegel's *De Formato Foetu*). "In the complete series, the largest number of plates, forty-three-and these perhaps the most memorable-are to be found in Liber IV, on the muscles. There are also interesting illustrations on the genito-urinary system in Liber VIII and on the brain in Liber X - one of these, showing the arterial circle at the brain, predates the Willis-Wren illustration" (Roberts & Tomlinson, p. 262). "Except for those few plates which were derived from Vesalius, the anatomists - Casserio first and Bucretius later - had reconsidered ways of presenting human anatomy. In doing so they produced the first original series of illustrations of the anatomy of the human body since Vesalius, Estienne and Eustachio" (Roberts & Tomlinson, p. 263).

References & Bibliography: Roberts & Tomlinson, *The Fabric of the Body*, pp. 259-271; Cazort, Kornell, Roberts, *The Ingenious Machine of Nature: Four Centuries of Art and Anatomy* (1996) pp. 167-68; Choulant-Frank 225-228; Garrison-Morton 381; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 414; NLM/Krivatsy 2202; 11297 (citing Casserio's and Spiegel's works separately); Sappol, *Dream Anatomy* pp. 110-111, 113; Waller 9121 and 1812.

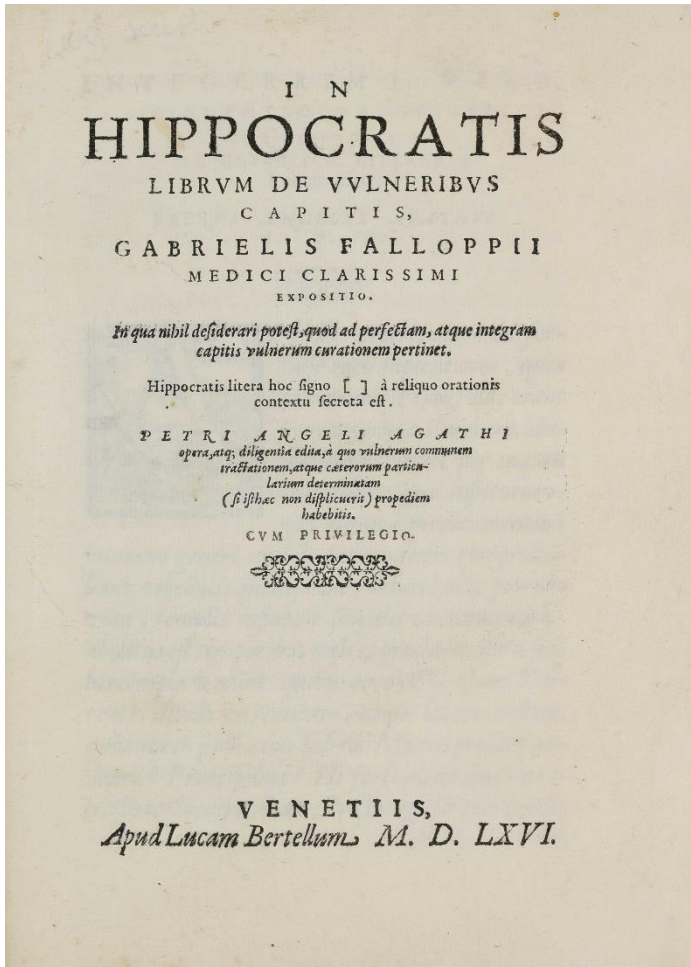
4 **COWPER, William.** *The Anatomy of Human Bodies, with Figures Drawn after the Life . . . revised and publish'd by C. B. Albinus.* Leiden: J. A. Langerak, 1737. Large folio (510 x 345 mm). Engraved additional title, letterpress title with large engraved vignette, separate title to appendix, 67 unnumbered text leaves (7 leaves of preliminaries, 2 leaves of index bound at end, and 58 leaves of explanatory text to plates), woodcut initials and tailpieces, and 114 engraved plates (1 folding, 2 double-page), of which 105 were designed by Gérard de Lairesse and probably engraved by Bloteling, and 9 (of the appendix) mostly drawn and engraved by M. van der Gucht. Bound in contemporary dark-brown sheep, spine with 7 raised bands, gilt lettered in second compartment (old rebacking and repair of board-edges, corners scuffed, extremities rubbed). Text and plates generally clean and bright with minor browning and dust-soiling mostly to outer margins, finger-soiling in places, restored tear to folding plate 10, clean tear at foot of text leaf to plates 92-93. (#003907) € 7500

SECOND EDITION IN ENGLISH, first published in 1698, of this important work with anatomical illustrations, among the best of the 17th-century. "The most elaborate and beautiful of all 17th century English treatises on anatomy and also one of the most extraordinary plagiarisms in the entire history of medicine" (Garrison-Morton-Norman). The work by Cowper is mainly an English translation of Bidloo's work, and is illustrated with copperplates that had been produced for Bidloo. Cowper, for his edition, commissioned nine new plates, which were drawn by Henry Cooke and engraved by Michiel van der Gucht.



Bibliography & References: Waller 2192; Cole Library 1113; Heirs of Hippocrates 724; Wellcome II, p. 401; Garrison-Morton-Norman 385.1 (1st ed. of 1698); Choulant-Franck, p. 252; Russell 212.

5 **FALLOPPIO, Gabriele [FALLOPIUS, Gabriel].** *In Hippocratis librum de vulneribus capitis.* Venice: Luca Bertello, 1566. 4to (207 x 155 mm). 59, [1] leaves. Woodcut initials. Signatures: A-P⁴. Including final blank P4. Bound in 20th-century carta rustica. Text crisp and clean throughout, gutter of first and last gatherings reinforced with paper, a few blank corners clipped, few pages with light (finger-) soiling.



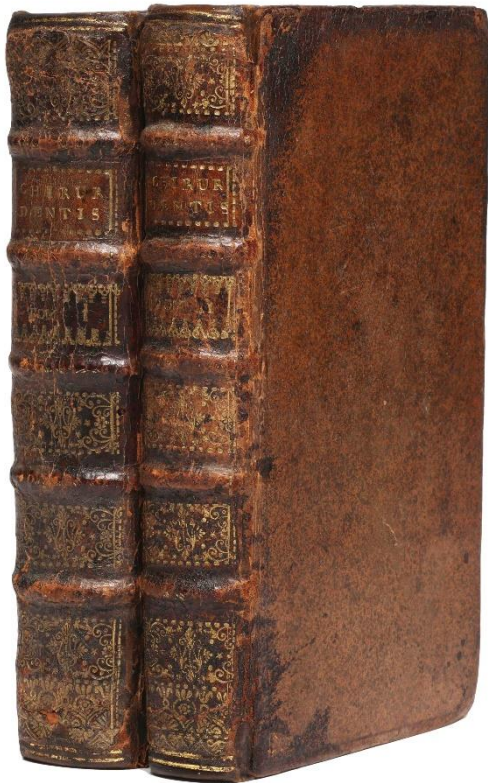
Provenance: Il Polifilo (small sticker to front pastedown); a few contemporary marginal comments and marks. Very good copy. (#003968) € 4500

FIRST EDITION, AND EXCEPTIONALLY RARE, of Falloppio's treatise on head wounds. This work, which like most of his writings was printed posthumously, is a transcript of lectures given by Falloppio in Padua, where he held the chair of anatomy. It was edited for publication by Giovanni Bonacci. It takes the form of an exposition and commentary on relevant passages from Hippocrates dealing with cranial anatomy and various diseases and their cures. Falloppio was the first to describe many physical characteristics of the brain and made an important contribution to cranial surgery with his work, although he himself was not a trained surgeon. The publication is dedicated to the great Venetian printer Vincenzo Valgrisi. This work is rare and absent from many standard medical bibliographies. RBH only records one other copy at auction (Jeschke can Vliet, Berlin 2011, lot no. 47).

Bibliography: Adams F-142.; Bruni Celli 1334 (with incorrect citation of the printer and erroneous collation); not in Norman, Waller, or Wellcome.

First edition of the pioneering work in the field of modern dentistry

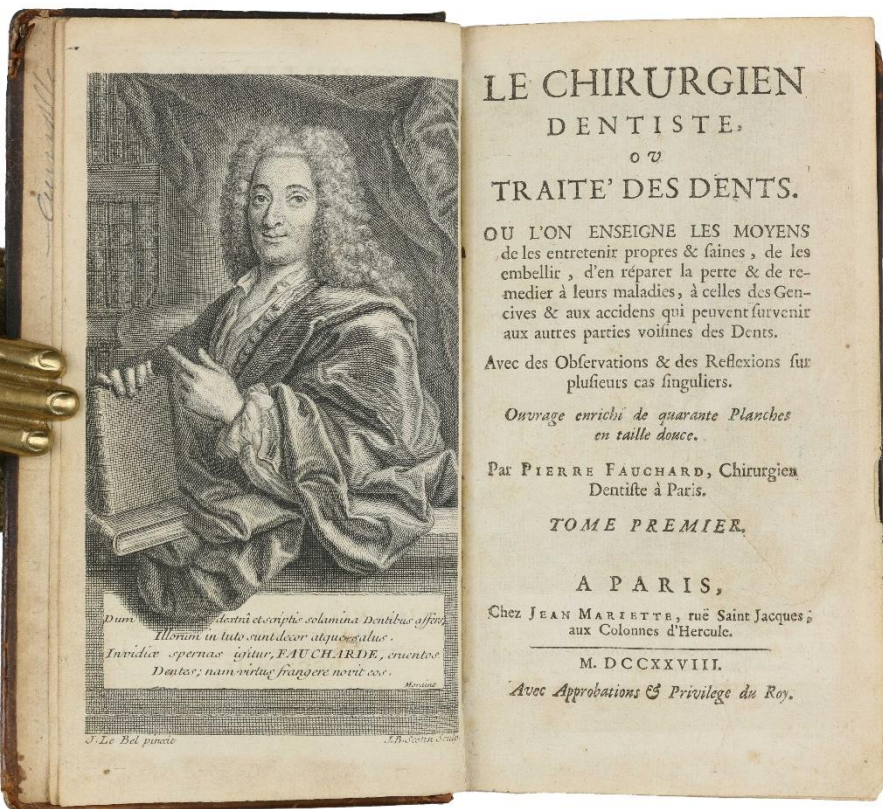
6 **FAUCHARD, Pierre.** *Le chirurgien dentiste, ou traite des dents. Ou l'on enseigne les moyens de les entretenir propres & saines, de les embellir, d'en réparer la perte & de remedier à leurs maladies, à celles des geneives & aux accidens qui peuvent survenir aux autres parties voisines des dents.* Paris: Jean Mariette, 1728.



Two parts in two volumes. 12mo (166 x 95 mm). [48], 456, [32]; [10], 346, [26] pp., including frontispiece engraved portrait of the author in vol. I; 40 engraved plates (8 in vol. I and 32 in vol. II); woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces; leaf of errata for both volumes bound at end of vol. I; final blank leaf Hh2 in vol. II. Signatures: tome I: a¹² b⁸c⁴ A⁸B⁴-X⁸Y⁴ Z⁸ Aa⁴Bb⁸-Pp⁴Qq⁸ Rr-Ss⁴; tome II: ã⁶ (-ã6) A⁸B⁴-X⁸Y⁴ Z⁸ Aa⁴ Bb⁸-Ee⁴ Ff⁸ Gg⁴ ²Gg⁴ Hh². Uniformly bound in contemporary French calf, each spine with 5 raised bands, gilt lettered and tooled in compartments, red-sprinkled edges, original endpapers (rebacked preserving most of the original spine leather, upper joint of vol. I cracked, corners somewhat scuffed and bumped, spine leather and extremities rubbed). Text and plates with minor even browning, light pale occasional spotting; some light offsetting from plates; lower blank corner of a2 in vol. II clipped; leaf Ff2 in vol. II with hole (paper flaw) at lower blank corner; light creasing of final gathering in vol. I. Provenance: from a private European dental library with bookplates monogrammed "JC" to front pastedown of each volume. A fine, tall and complete set. (#003949) € 24,000

FIRST EDITION OF FAUCHARD'S PIONEERING WORK IN THE FIELD OF MODERN DENTISTRY. Fauchard's *Le chirurgien dentiste* was the first work on the subject to synthesize the theoretical and practical knowledge of dentistry available to him at the time. "Before Fauchard's time the profession of dentistry was truly a 'mystery', for its practitioners had steadfastly refrained from publishing details of their technique and equipment. Fauchard

summarized in his pages with numerous illustrations all that was best in the practice of his day and disclosed what had been hitherto jealously guarded secrets. *Le Chirurgien Dentiste* - 'The Surgeon-Dentist, or a Treatise on the Teeth, with instruction on the means of maintaining them Sound and Healthy' - is in fact the first scientific work on its subject, and modern dentistry begins with its publication. Fauchard describes in the fullest detail the procedure in operative dentistry, in the filling of teeth and most especially in prosthesis, which is that part of dental surgery concerned with artificial dentures, bridge work and the like. He was especially novel in his methods for correcting irregularities and was the first, for example, to describe the use of metal bands or braces for this purpose. The illustrations he gives of the instruments used in his practice show how advanced his methods were. He used antiseptic methods in filling teeth long before the germ theory of infection. [. . .] Fauchard was followed by Philipp Pfaff, whose

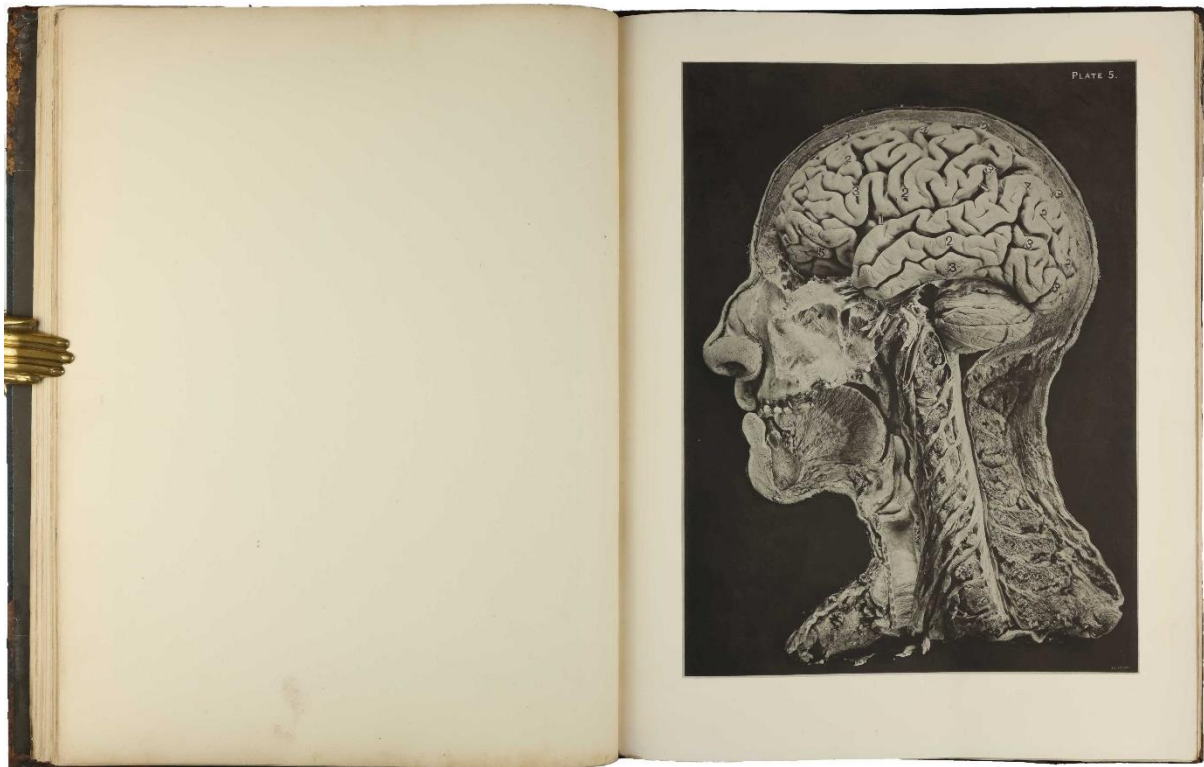


Abhandlung von den Zähnen was published in 1756, and in 1771 by John Hunter's magisterial *Natural History of*

the Human Teeth. These three books are categorized by Garrison as 'the most important in the history of dentistry'; and if Hunter was the first to apply medical science to the structure of the teeth (introducing the classes cuspid, bicuspid, molar and incisor), Fauchard was the true pioneer of dental surgery" (PMM).

Bibliography & References: PMM, *Printing and the Mind of Man* 186; Grolier/Medicine 40; Norman 768; *En Francais dans le Texte* 142; Crowley 763; David 113; Poletti 72; Weinberger, *Dentistry* 48; Sudhoff, *Geschichte der Zahnheilkunde* 186ff; Wellcome III, p. 12; Garrison-Morton-Norman 3671; NLM/Blake p. 144; Waller 10620.

7 **FRASER, Alec.** *A Guide to the Operations on the Brain illustrated by forty-two life-size plates in autotype and two woodcuts in the text.* . . London: J. & A. Churchill, 1890. Large folio (430 x 340 mm). [8], 24 pp., including half-title, title, dedication and content leaf, text illustrations and 42 photographic (autotype) plates. Publisher's three-quarter brown calf over percaline cloth, front board gilt lettered, dark-brown endpapers (spine rebacked). Some marginal dust and finger-soiling, age toning to text and plates. Provenance: Medisch Leesmuseum (stamp to half-title and title, the latter masked with black paper stripe). A very good copy. (#003935) € 3500



FIRST EDITION of the one of the first neuroanatomical books to deal with cerebral localization and neurosurgery. According to the introduction, the author's has spend more then 6 years on "perfecting the method of illustration." The book is very rare and not listed in Garrison-Morton-Norman or Heirs to Hippocrates.

An important surgical work from the Elizabethan period

8 **GALE, Thomas.** *Certaine Workes of Chirurgerie, newly compiled and published.* London: Rouland Hall (for the author), 1563. Four parts in one volume. 8vo (160 x 108 mm). [16], 53, [7]; [5], 58, [1]; [3], 19, [3]; [4], 90; [8] leaves. General title with woodcut vignette of the wound man (repeated in part 3), 4 divisional title pages, 4 woodcut portraits of the author, 10 other full-page woodcuts in text, woodcut initials and tailpieces, 5 folding tables. On Mmm4r: "Thus endeth the antidotarie,



compiled and published by Thomas Gale, maister in chirurgirye. 1563. 12. August". Imprint date from colophon on *8v. Signatures: A⁸ *⁴ C-K⁸ (-K8), ²A-H⁸ (-H8) Aa-Cc⁸ Aaa-Lll⁸ Mmm⁴ 2*⁸. Lacking blanks K8 in part 1 and H8 in part 2 only. Within part 1, "An institution of a chirurgian" (a dialogue with John Yates and John Field) has separate dated title page. "An enchiridion of chirurgerie", "An excellent treatise of vvounds made vvith gonneshot", "An antidotarie conteyning hidde and secrete medicines simple and compounde" each has separate foliation, register commencing on A, 2A, or 3A, and title page with imprint "Printed .. for Thomas Gale. 1563." With eight final contents leaves, signed "*" and with colophon "Imprinted and finished, by Henry Denham, dwelling in VWhitecrosse strete, for Thomas Gale chirurgeon. Anno Domini. 1564. mensis Augustij. 29... These bookes are to be solde by the printer aboue named." Bound in 20th-century blind-ruled calf, gilt titles on spine. Even light browning internally; light dampstaining at lower blank corner of several leaves; minor finger soiling and spotting in places; lower blank margin of general title with minor paper repair (worm track); small repairs to blank margins of leaf E2; table 3 with old

paper rebacking and partial splitting of folds; ink annotations in contemporary hand on Lll2r; final two leaves reinforced at gutter; final leaf creased and torn without loss. Provenance: Arthur Edward Lyons (bookplate to front pastedown). A very good and textually complete copy. (#003953) € 22,000

EXCEPTIONALLY RARE FIRST EDITION of this compilation of the works of Thomas Gale (1507-1586) who was active as a surgeon in France in the service of Henry VIII and as sergeant-surgeon during the reign of Elizabeth I. Gale's four separate treatises in this book include *The Institution of Chirurgerie* which contains answers to questions posed by a student of surgery; *The Enchiridion of Surgery* which is a general surgical manual; *A treatise on gunshot wounds*; and a fourth part that was a collection of prescriptions. He produced a second volume in 1566 containing English translations of Galen.

Thomas Gale wrote prolifically, both in English and in Latin, and sharply attacked the dishonest and charlatans who pose as surgeons. Like Ambroise Paré (1510-1590), he denied that the gunshot wounds were poisonous because of the gunpowder and had to be treated with boiling oil. He was present at the siege of Montreuil, in 1544 and also served as a doctor in the army of Philip II in the battle of St. Kentin in 1557. Around 1570 he established himself in London as a trainee in medicine, which raised him to considerable prominence. He was the author of several works, in addition to various translations from Greek pre-medical texts. In his treatise on gunshot wounds, he refutes the general opinion of his time, and supported by renowned surgeons of the time (such as Hieronimo de Brunswick, the Italian Giovanni da Vigo, among others) that gunpowder gives rise to a poisonous wound, resulting in death of the patient. To combat these concepts, he mentions the opinions of Galen and Dioscorides, that the ingredients composing the gunpowder often prove useful as remedies. However, he

fell into error when he assumed that the "nitro" used by ancient physicians was the same potassium nitrate used by modern chemists. Nowadays it is known that the "nitro" used in antiquity is the same sodium carbonate.

"These two points, the doing away with the cautery and the care of gunshot wounds, are with the exception of his Classifications, Gale's most important contributions to the surgery of the time. His classifications or rather graphic tabulations of Tumours against Nature, Wounds, Ulcers, Fractures and Dislocations are most interesting, and differ in their method of presentation from anything that had been published previously" (Brown, *Old Masterpieces in Surgery*, 1928).

Bibliography: Garrison-Morton-Norman 2371; Wellcome I, 2504; STC 11529.

Color plate works with well preserved varnish

9 **GAUTIER D'AGOTY, Jacques Fabien.** *Anatomie des parties de la génération de l'homme et de la femme, représentées avec leurs couleurs naturelles, selon le nouvel art, jointe a l'angéologie e tout le corps humain, et a ce qui concerne la grossesse et les accouchemens.* Paris: J.B. Brunet & Demonville, 1773. [2], 34, [4] pp. Text in double columns, title with woodcut vignette, 8 varnished mezzotint plates printed in 4 colors. Plate I is signed GDP and dated 1771, the other plates are signed G.Dagoty père and dated 1773. Bound at the end are the unnumbered leaf "*Table Générale et détachée*" and the unnumbered errata/privilege leaf. **[Bound with:]** *Exposition anatomique des maux vénériens, sur les parties de l'homme et de la femme, et les remedes les plus usités dans ces sortes de maladies.* Paris: J.

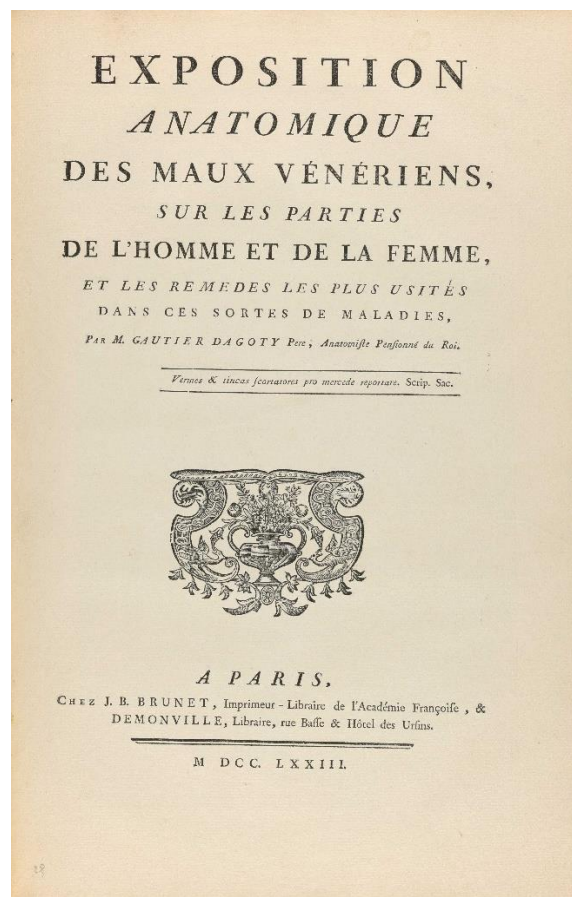
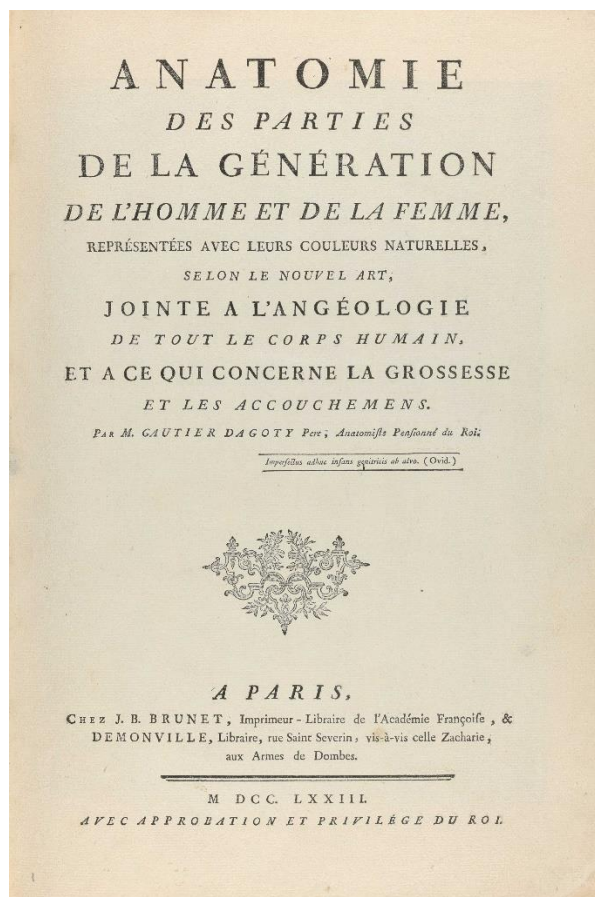
B. Brunet & Demonville, 1773. [2], 26 pp., text in double columns, title with large vignette, 4 varnished color mezzotint plates bound at the end, signed and dated "G. Dagoty père 1773," of male and female genitals afflicted by venereal disease. Large Folio (405 x 267 mm). Bound in 20th-century vellum, spine with gilt-lettered morocco label. Text and plates with light even browning, occasional minor spotting, marginal dust- and finger-soiling. Provenance: Fort Hill and Lurley-Manor (small stickers to front-patedown); illegible ownership signature to first flyleaf. (#003950) € 16,000



FIRST EDITION. These two works - often found together - are the last large anatomical plate-books made by Jacques-Fabien Gautier d'Agoty. The first, *L'Anatomie des Parties de la Génération*, "begins with tall plates of man and of woman, each formed from two sheets and folding out from the book . . . These first plates showing muscles, arteries and the nervous system are worked out and tabulated in detail. Behind

the man is a ghostly arm and shoulder showing the patterns of veins. Among other adjuncts by his foot is an elegant wine-glass meant to demonstrate the texture of male semen mixed with water 'dans le moment de l'éjaculation' . . . The female figure is a typical Gautier plate, stripped and dissected but with healthy head and

throat, charming classical face and hair in perfect order, standing poised as a dance . . . In the next folding illustration we find a fair instance of his semi-erotic treatment of a scientific theme - one woman standing in profile, her living head looking back to us above a naked breast; the womb open, with folded figure of a foetus. At her feet and knees, almost in a lesbian attitude, a nude figure finely modeled sits to show the 'parties de la generation', and from the front her dissected womb. The final folding illustration is of a similar sort, two figures of which the lower seems a curiously relaxed classical nude with impeccable hair, her child just born and resting on her lap, the umbilical cord still uncut. Womb and child are in the open dissection. At the mother's feet is a debris of placenta and cords as if they have not yet been cleared from last night's party" (Franklin, *Early Colour Printing*, pp. 47-48). Our copy has the plates in the original, unassembled state and includes the general index and errata leaf often absent from other copies. For literature, see also, Sappol, *Dream Anatomy*, p.116-7; NLM/Blake 169; Wellcome III, p.97 (first ed.); Choulant-Frank p.272.



The second work is an exposition of the pathology of venereal diseases, in particular of syphilis. "These four plates, two male and two female, are more simply medical than much of his other work - the affected parts are truly shown, but not with whole figure or face" (Franklin). NLM/Blake 169; Wellcome III, p.97; Choulant-Frank p.272; Franklin, *Early Colour Printing* p. 47,V; Goldschmid p.67f.

Herbert Evans' copy of the first English anatomy to accept Harvey's theory of blood circulation

10 HIGHMORE, Nathaniel. *Corporis humani disquisitio anatomica; in qua sanguinis circulationem in quavis corporis particula plurimis typis novis . . . prosequutus est.* The Hague: Samuel Broun, 1651. Folio (284 x 179 mm). [14], 262, [10] pp. Including additional engraved allegorical title, typographic explanation of engraved title bound facing it, typographic title printed in red and black, extra engraved portrait frontispiece of the author by A. Blooteling tipped in, 18 numbered anatomical engravings of which 8 full-page, 2 small unnumbered engravings, errata facing p. 1; woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces; bound without final blank leaf Mm4. The engraving tab. XII is a plate facing p.117; The engraving tab XVIII on p. 246 was originally printed upside down and a cancel engraving was pasted over it in the correct position at the time of publication, engraving tab. XVII on p. 243 repaired at fore-edge. Bound in contemporary vellum, later(?) hand-lettering to spine (vellum dust-soiled and spotted, vellum over upper joint split, corner partly bumped, endpapers heavily dust-soiled, first flyleaf working loose). Light even browning and marginal dust-soiling internally; engraved title dust- and finger-soiled; repaired clean tear at upper corner of leaf T1; annotations at fore margin in contemporary hand. Provenance: F. Feise (incised on typographic title); Herbert McLean Evans and Arthur Edward Lyons (bookplats to front-pastedown); John Howell Books (description of copy loosely attached). A very fine copy in unrestored binding with the rare explanatory verses preceding the engraved title. (#003956) € 8500

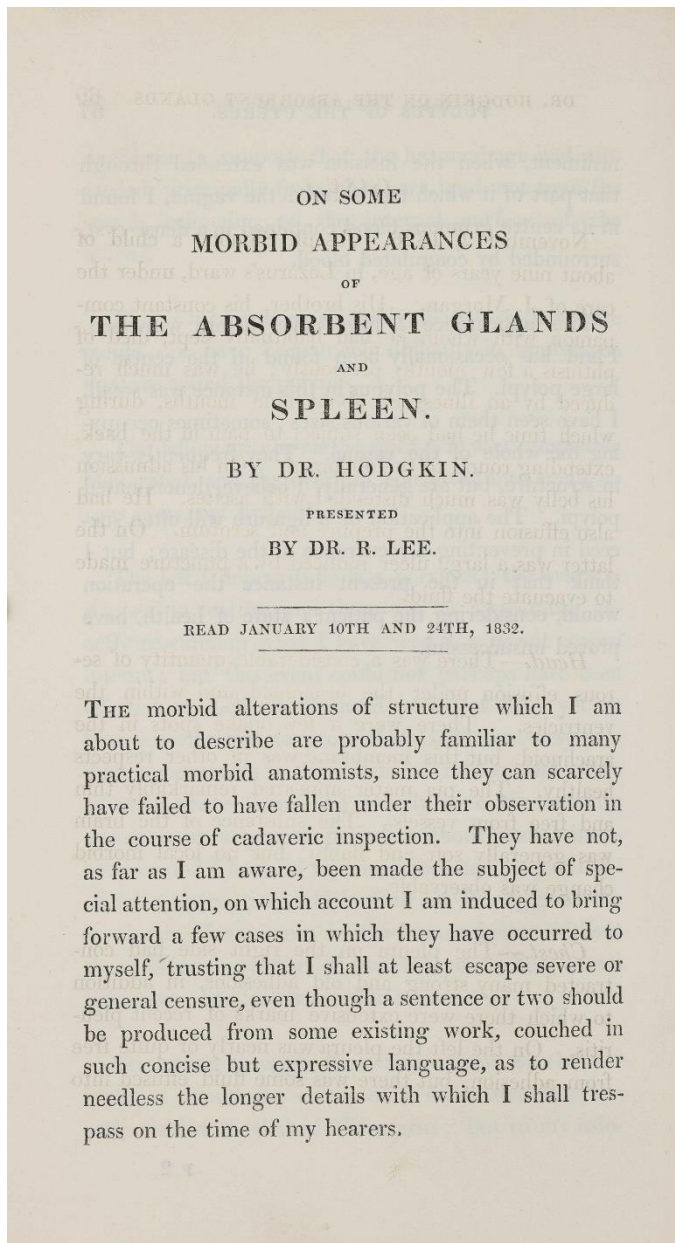


RARE FIRST EDITION of the first English anatomy to accept William Harvey's theory of the circulation of the blood. "Although Highmore's physiology reflects the still medieval thinking of his time, the book was accepted as a standard anatomical textbook for many years and brought the author immediate recognition in England and abroad" (DSB). The work is dedicated to Harvey, with whom Highmore had worked at Oxford on experiments concerning the embryonic development of the chick. The engraved title represents an allegory of the body as a well-watered garden. Highmore's work was intended "to redesign physiology and anatomy in the direction of Harvey's theory of the circulation of the blood . . . Agreeing with Harvey that the heart's sustaining relationship to the body was analogous to the sun in the wider macrocosm, Highmore explicitly defined the origin and function of circulation beyond Harvey's more circumspect treatment" (ODNB). The *Corporis* includes some spectacular illustrations of the heart and vascular system. They represent the first original interpretation of the cardiovascular system after Harvey's discovery (which contained no illustrations save for Fabricus ab Aquapendente's illustration of the venous valves in the forearm. Highmore devotes the entire second part of his second book to the heart and circulation. Plates 13 and 14 depict the interior of the opened heart with the connections of the great vessels. These are the first original anatomical plates of the heart published after the discovery of the circulation. The

Corporis also contains the first description of the 'antrum of Highmore' (maxillary sinus) and of the 'corpus Highmori' (mediastinal testis). Russell, *British Anatomy*, p.415 points out that the British Library Sloan MS 546 & 547 are manuscripts for this work. Sloan MS 546, in Highmore's hand, corresponds to Book One of the printed edition, and includes two drawings, presumably by Highmore, which were reproduced in the printed edition. If so, it is possible that the author drew the remainder of the illustrations for his book.

References and bibliography: Norman 1071; Garrison-Morton-Norman 382; Heirs of Hippocrates 499; NLM/Krivatsy 5602; DSB VI, p.386-7; Russell, *British Anatomy* 416; Waller 4456; Wellcome III, p. 263.

11 **HODGKIN, Thomas.** *On Some Morbid Appearances of the Absorbent Glands and Spleen.* In: *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions* published by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, Vol. 17, pp. 68-114 [caption title]. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman, 1832. 8vo (210 x 135 mm). Entire volume 17, xxiv [1], 527 [1] pp., including half-title, 4 (3 folding) lithographed plates bound after p. [512]. Contemporary binding in half sheep over marbled boards, rebounded and recornered, flat spine with new gilt-lettered label, red-sprinkled edges (light soiling of boards, corners bumped). Text crisp and clean throughout, light pale foxing of plates. Provenance: British Medical Association (ink stamp to title and half-title). A fine copy, very fresh internally. (#003897) € 14,000

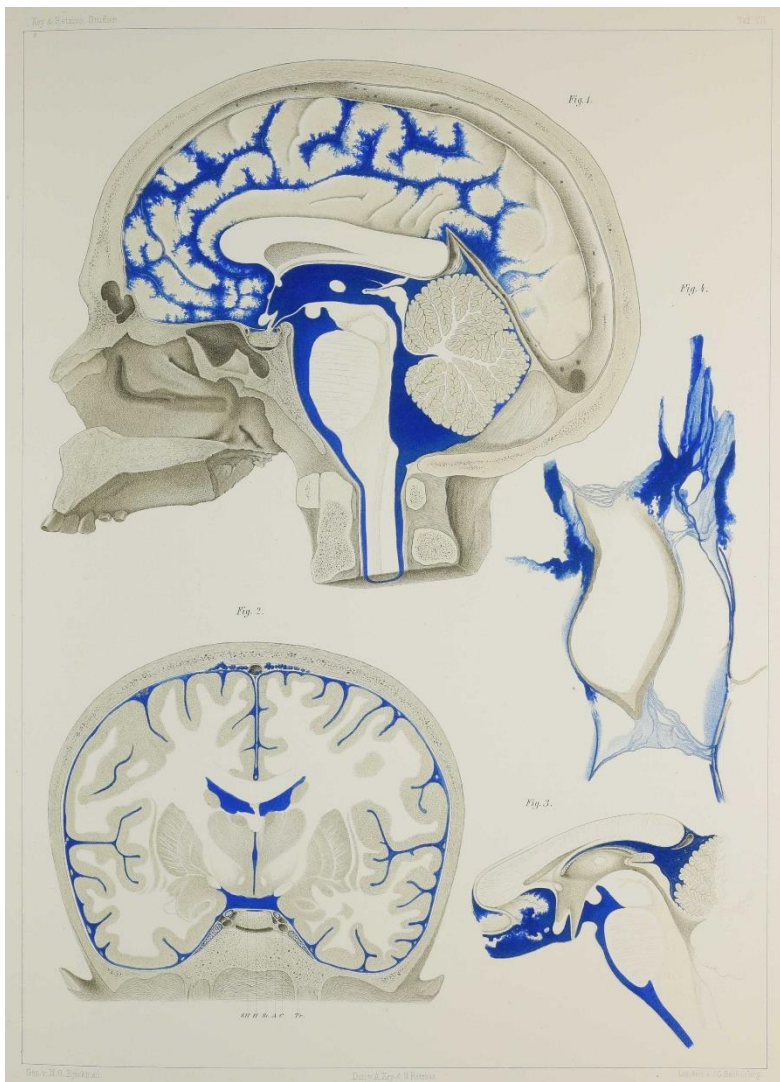


Grolier/Medicine 60B; Garrison-Morton 3762; not in Norman, Cushing, Osler or Waller. VERY RARE FIRST PUBLICATION OF A CLASSIC IN ONCOLOGY, the full description of the simultaneous enlargement of the spleen and lymphatic glands, which Wilks in 1865 referred to as "Hodgkin's disease." Thomas Hodgkin studied under Laennec in Paris and received his doctorate in medicine from the University of Edinburgh. At the age of 27 he was appointed both a lecturer of morbid anatomy at Guy's Hospital and curator of its museum from 1825-37. Hodgkin was the first to describe tumorous enlargement of the lymph nodes, spleen, and liver as a distinct pathology and the first in England to pursue the lead of Bichat by discussing morbid anatomy from the standpoint of changes in tissue, and to give regular lecture courses in morbid anatomy. His *Lectures on the Morbid Anatomy of the Serous and Mucous Membranes* stimulated the study of tissue pathology in England. Hodgkin published only a few medical works during his brief medical career, which ended in 1837 after he failed to receive a promotion at Guy's Hospital; for the rest of his life he devoted himself to philanthropic pursuits. He is best known for his classic description of Hodgkin's lymphoma, contained in this copy.

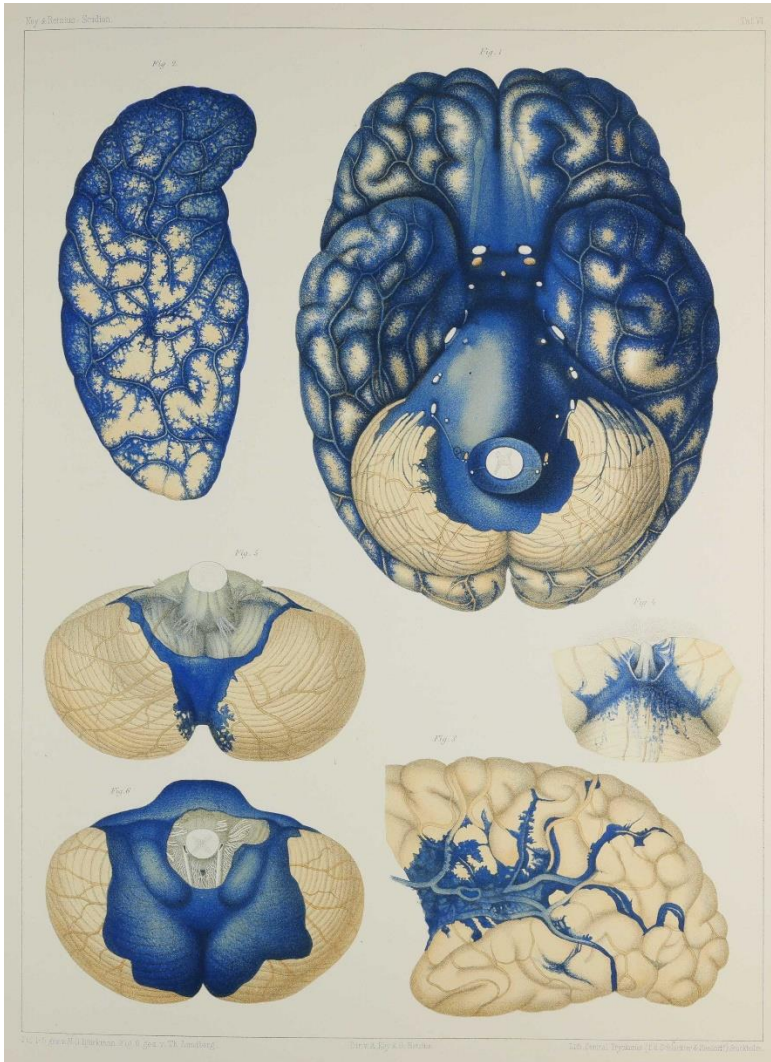
This is a very rare publication, RHB records only three copies in the past 50 years, including the Meyer Friedman copy (lot 86) sold at Sotheby's NY in November 2001 (for \$21,450).

**Presentation copy of a truly monumental work in neuroanatomy
with original watercolored pencil drawings from the artist**

12 KEY, Axel & RETZIUS, Magnus Gustaf. Studien in der Anatomie des Nervensystems und des Bindegewebes. Erste Hälfte / zweite Hälfte, erste Abtheilung / zweite Hälfte, zweite Abtheilung. Stockholm: Samson & Wallin, P.A. Norstedt & Soner: 1875-1876, 1903. 3 parts in 3 volumes. Folio (408 x 307 mm). Vol. I: [12], 220 pp. and 39 lithographed plates (14 color-printed, 2 folding) plus 39 leaves of plate explanations and 1 leaf of table; vol. II/1: [8], 228 pp. and 36 lithographed and engraved plates (7 color-printed, 1 folding) plus 36 leaves of plate explanations, 1 leaf of table on verso; vol. II/2: [2], 69 [1] pp. and 8 plates (3 color-printed) plus 8 leaves of plate explanations. In total 83 (of 83) lithographed and engraved plates of which 24 printed in color. Uniformly bound in contemporary half brown morocco and cloth, titled in gilt on upper covers and spines (extremities and spines slightly rubbed, vol. I top of spine also scratched, light browning to endpapers). Text and plates crisp and bright throughout, just a few plate explanation leaves with very light, almost invisible spotting. Provenance: Carl Arnstein* (presentee), Arthur Edward Lyons. An exceptional, crisp and bright set, which comes with 6 fine original watercolored pencil drawings on cardboard by Niels Otto Björkmann (for lithographed plates VI and VII of volume I). (#003957) € 18,500



RARE PRESENTATION COPY OF A COMPLETE SET of this first and only edition, inscribed to Professor Dr. C. Arnstein and signed by both authors on the front free endpapers of volumes I and II/1. The volume II/2, which is omitted by most bibliographers, was published in 1903, after the death of Axel Key. Only 500 copies are believed to have been printed of the first two volumes, and only 25 copies of the supplemental third volume: "When [Key] died in 1901, Retzius took on the work, dug out the already printed sheets and saw that the remaining text, which had been corrected several years since, was printed. It had been agreed that Key would finish this concluding part of the work. Retzius was aware that its present state was that of a torso and wrote in the foreword [. . .] that only a small number of copies was to be distributed to a few libraries in Scandinavia. This concluding part, Volume Two: Second Part, was never distributed for the market and exists



in a very few copies only, bound by Alfred Lundin and is certainly one of the rarest among Swedish scientific books" (Hagströmer Library, online resource).

This magnificent work is "One of the most strikingly beautiful neuroanatomies ever published, with exquisite reproductions of the colour dye injection experiments" (Garrison-Morton-Norman).

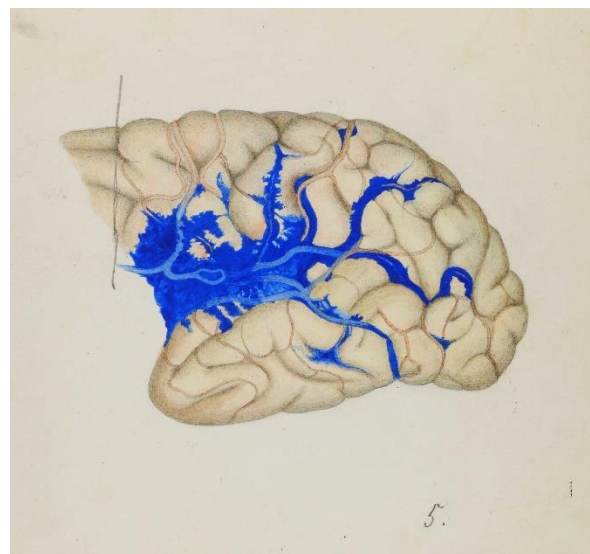
"Axel Key, professor of pathological anatomy and rector of the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, together with his assistant, Gustaf Retzius, published this work on the anatomy of the nervous system with special regard to the cerebrospinal fluid pathways. This magnum opus met wide international success. Because of it, Key became one of the leading authorities in the emerging discipline of neuropathology, and one of the most influential figures in European academic medicine in the late 19th century" (Ljunggren).

"Key and Retzius describe a number of very important discoveries and verifications concerning the structure of the nervous system, not the least of which is the confirmation of the

existence of the foramen of Magendie. As a work of art and of scientific accuracy, the two volumes of beautifully executed colored lithographs rank with the best atlases of any age. The authors accomplished their task while at the Karolinska Institut in Sweden. Retzius [. . .] was a man of great industry and versatility, the author of some 333 scientific articles as well as several volumes of poetry" (Heirs of Hippocrates).

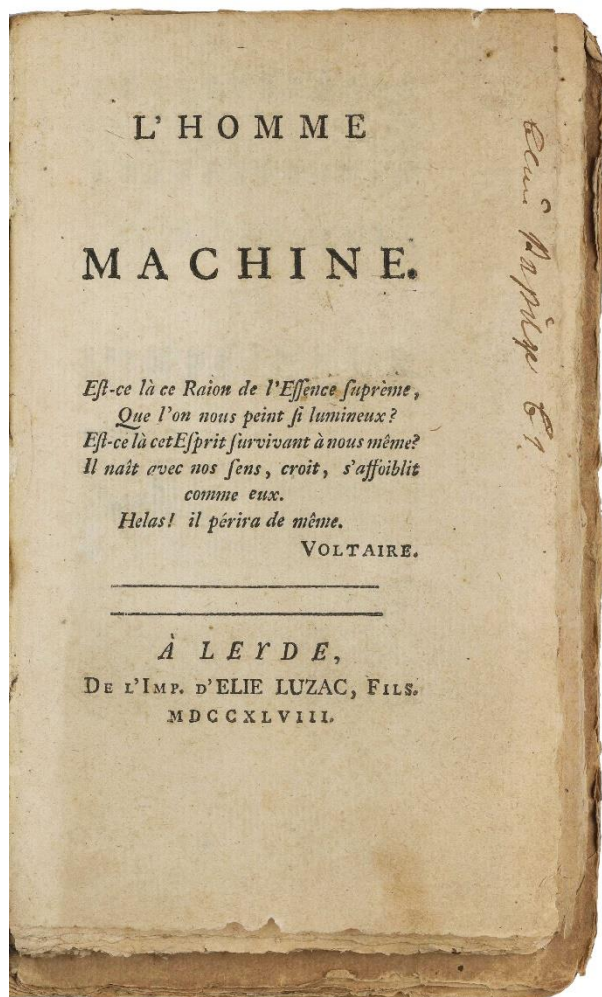
*Carl Arnstein (1840-1919) was a medical doctor and professor of histology at Moscow. He was one of the pioneers to use methylene blue in biological research and microscopy for the staining and examination of nerve cells and tissue structures. The Arnstein-reagent is named after him.

References & bibliography: B. Ljunggren & G.W. Bruyn, Neuroresearch at the Karolinska Institute in the 1870's. In: *The Nobel Prize in Medicine and the Karolinska Institute: The Story of Axel Key and Alfred Nobel*, 2001; Thomas Lindblad, 'Retzius ur glömskan' i Bokvännen, 428 pp; Cushing K64; Garrison-Morton-Norman 1408.2; Heirs of Hippocrates 1974; Waller 5279; Ove Hagelin, *Läke Konst - Ars Medica*, Hagströmer Library, Stockholm, 2010, No. 129.



One of a few existing copies of the first edition of *l'homme machine*

13 LA METTRIE, Julien Offray de. *L'homme machine*. Leiden: Elie Luzac fils, 1748 (but 1747). 12mo (148 x 90 mm). [24], 108 pp. Signatures: *¹², A-D¹², E⁶. All pages uncut. [Bound after:] *L'homme-plante*. Potsdam: C. F. Voss, (1748). 12mo (156 x 95 mm). 58 pp. Signature: A-B¹² C⁶, including final blank C6. All pages uncut. Contemporary blue paper wrappers, ink lettered spine (front wrapper with paper repair of lower portion and foot of spine, paper soiled and spotted). First work title and blank margins of few pages a bit dust-soiled, otherwise generally clean and crisp throughout. Provenance: ink inscription on first title: Papatze(?) Very good, untrimmed copy. (#003931) € 45,000



I. FIRST EDITION, EXCEPTIONALLY RARE, with the following issue points: title page with 6-line quotation from Voltaire, double bar between verses and imprint extending to letter "i" of Voltaire's name (second edition extending to letter "e", see e.g. the ETH Zurich copy), 108 numbered pages (second edition 109 pages and verso left blank). Our copy conforms in setting with the copy in BnF Paris (<https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k10558389>). Stoddard denotes this as the "true" first edition (#30) and differentiates between two versions of the 109 page second edition, one (#31) with 6-line quote and the other (#32) with a 7-line quote from Voltaire on the title page. According to Stoddard, *L'homme machine* was reprinted three times with a title-page bearing the year "1748." Beside our copy, we were able to locate 5 other repositories of this first edition, all public libraries (Berlin, Staatsbibliothek; Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles (also bound with *l'homme plante*); Harvard University; Bibliotheque National de France, Paris; Université Strasbourg). None of these other copies are uncut, which means that our copy is probably the only existing one in this original condition.

In 1747 La Mettrie turned to Elie Lzac, publisher in Leiden, to have his *L'Homme Machine* printed. "However, the title and content of the book were so sulphurous that the consistory of the Walloon Church in Leiden, and later the States of Holland, also banned the work, which was accused of being Spinozist. Luzac had to destroy his stock, but nevertheless published

two clandestine editions in 1748" (Jooker, transl.).

L'Homme Machine forms a central text of materialism and mechanistic thinking in the 18th century. In this work, La Mettrie argues that man is a machine that functions through physical and chemical processes, without the need for an immaterial soul. This radical view represented a challenge to the religious and philosophical ideas of his time. The reception of *L'Homme Machine* was fierce in many circles. The idea that man is nothing more than a machine contradicted the notion of an immortal soul, which is central to Christianity and other religious traditions. La Mettrie was heavily criticized by the church and most of his contemporaries. The book was banned in France and La Mettrie was forced to flee Paris and eventually settle in Prussia. Many philosophers of the time, including Denis Diderot and Voltaire, distanced themselves from La Mettrie's radical views, even though they were also materialists. They saw the danger that his theses could damage the reputation of the Enlightenment by being too extreme and potentially nihilistic. Despite the general rejection, La Mettrie found supporters among the more radical thinkers of the Enlightenment. His work was discussed in secret circles, especially among those who opposed established religion and despotism. *L'Homme Machine* contributed to the development of materialism in philosophy. It influenced later thinkers who wanted to explain the world through the prism of science and physics without resorting to metaphysical or theological explanations. The book can thus be seen as one of the precursors of scientific materialism and atheism. La Mettrie was a medical doctor himself, and his mechanistic view also had an influence on medicine and biology. The idea of viewing the human body as a kind of machine led to new approaches in medical practice and the study of the human body.



II. RARE FIRST EDITION, Stoddard's "A-edition" with p. [5] line 3 reading "enco-"; pp. 19 and 20 numbered in the gutters; p. 48 misprinted as 84. The book was written and published in Potsdam while La Mettrie was seeking refuge with king Frederick II of Prussia. In *L'homme-plante*, La Mettrie develops the idea that humans are similar in nature to plants, seeing both the physical and psychological constitution of humans as a product of the laws of nature and physical conditions. La Mettrie argues that man is a purely material being who, like plants, is subject to certain mechanical and chemical processes. The similarities between humans and plants are that both are organisms that rely on nutrients, reproduce, grow and eventually die. He emphasizes that there is no fundamental difference between animate and inanimate nature, but that everything can be explained by the same natural processes. The work represents a radical challenge to the idea at the time that humans occupy a special position in nature and contradicts the idea of an immaterial soul or free will.

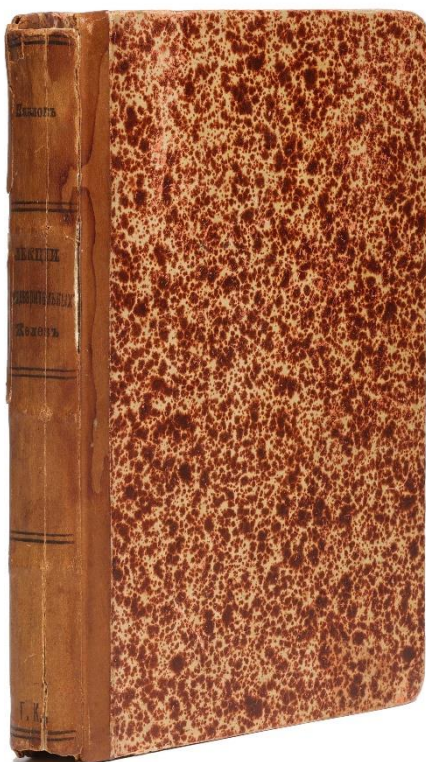
References & literature: Lieve Jooker & Guy Rooryck: Elie Luzac et l'homme plus que machine (1748): la parole dialogique d'un imprimeur des lumieres. In: *Cadernos de traducao*, 38(1), 2018, p.197-225; Ann Thomson: La Mettrie ou la machine infernale. In: *Corpus. Revue de philosophie* 5/6 (1987), p. 15-26; Francine Markovits: La Mettrie, l'anonyme et le sceptique. In: *Corpus. Revue de philosophie* 5/6 (1987), p. 83-105; Willem Thijssen: Some new data concerning the publication of L'homme machine and L'homme plus que machine (1977) In: *Janus: revue internationale de l'histoire des sciences, de la medecine, de la pharmacie*

et de la technique, Vol. 64, p. 159-177; Roger E. Stoddard, *Julien Offray de La Mettrie - A Bibliography*, Dinter, Köln, 2000, p. 31.

Bibliography: Stoddard 30; *En Francais dans le texte* 151; *Tchemerzine* VI, p. 465; Garrison-Morton 586. Second edition only: Wellcome III, p.438. NLM/Blake 254. Waller 19862. Norman 1270.

"Perhaps the greatest contribution to our knowledge of the physiology of digestion"

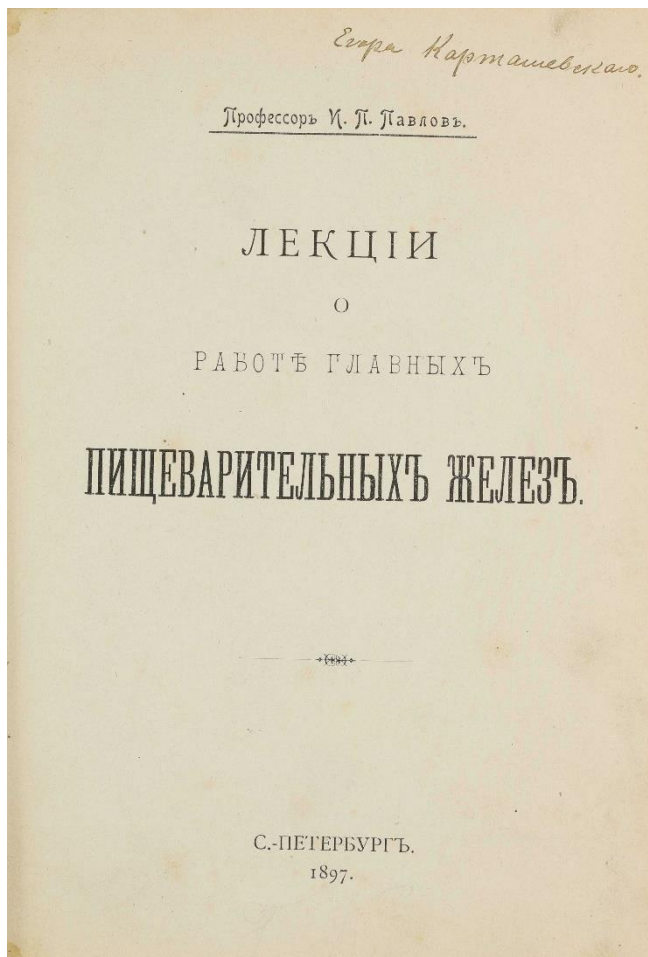
14 PAVLOV, Ivan Petrovich. *Leksii o rabote glavnykh pishchevaritel'nykh zhelez* [*Lectures on the work of the principal digestive glands*]. St. Petersburg: I. N. Kushnereff for the Ministry of Communications, 1897. 8vo (180 x 129 mm). [6], ii, 223 [1] pp., several diagrams in text (one full-page);



last two leaves listing works by the author and his colleagues. Contemporary Russian half calf over marbled boards, spine lettered in black (spine ends chipped, joints split but cords holding, corners bumped and worn, calf over spine with traces of waterstaining). Except for the title page which shows light finger-soiling, the text pages are crisp and clean throughout. Provenance: Ownership inscription in Russian hand on title. A fine copy in untouched binding. (#003964) € 15,000

RARE FIRST EDITION of "perhaps the greatest contribution to our knowledge of the physiology of digestion" (Garrison-Morton-Norman), containing the first demonstration of what Pavlov later named the 'conditioned reflex'. Pavlov was the first to successfully devise a method of studying the physiology of digestion in healthy animals. For his work Pavlov was awarded the Nobel Prize in physiology in 1904.

In 1852, Friedrich Bidder and Carl Schmidt had observed that the sight of food produced a flow of gastric juices in a dog, but Pavlov was the first researcher to observe the process in its entirety and to do so without injury to the animal subject. A skilled surgeon, Pavlov 'was successful in producing gastric fistulas without damaging the nerve supply and was also able to create fistulas in the salivary glands, pancreas and intestines. More importantly, he was able to restore his



experimental animals postoperatively to a nearly normal state, and this enabled him to observe them over long periods, in keeping with his dictum that organs, and indeed the entire organism, must be studied under natural conditions. Through various experiments, Pavlov was able to demonstrate that the effects of feeding were transmitted to the gastric glands by nervous channels, so that gastric juice could be made to flow from the gastric glands even when food was prevented from entering the stomach. He called the flow of gastric juice that occurred without the actual ingestion of food ... "psychic secretion" (Grolier/Medicine). Pavlov's later investigation of this phenomenon, pursued in the context of his studies of behaviour and of the physiology of the brain, led him to develop the concept of the 'conditioned reflex,' which he applied to glandular activity that is initiated in response to environmental stimuli in contrast to the 'unconditioned reflex' of internally activated processes like digestion. From this basic foundation, Pavlov went further, finding that the conditioned reflex described a mode of individual adaptation that existed throughout the animal world. He located the conditioned reflex in the brain's cortex, and described the function of the nerve cells in the transmission of stimuli that resulted in psychological conditioning (imprinting). From this initial research into the

physiology of the digestive process, Pavlov and his followers extended their ideas to the complex behavior patterns of human beings, anticipating, perhaps unwittingly, the physiological and psychological manipulation of the mind that has become so important in the last half of this century. This unpretentious volume has influenced the social sciences as profoundly as has Darwin's theory of evolution and Freud's concept of the subconscious, and many of the mechanisms that determine our behavior today owe their conceptual basis to the work of this great Russian scientist.

Because of the wide-ranging significance of his discovery of the conditioned reflex, in recent years Pavlov "has come to be regarded as a mechanist who saw complex behaviour as the sum of individual conditioned reflexes. This is a profound error, since in Pavlov's view the brain, through its capacity for subtle analysis and complex synthesis, integrates a vast range of conditioned reflexes into coherent behaviour corresponding to the specific circumstances and needs of the organism. If in the early stages of his work Pavlov and his students were chiefly concerned with the study of elementary conditioned reflexes, they later turned to purposeful study of the more complex forms" (DSB).

The original Russian edition of the *Lectures* is one of the rarest modern medical treatises. When the Grolier Club held its celebrated "One Hundred Books Famous in Science" exhibition in New York in 1958, a copy from a Moscow library was shown, and in the "Printing and the Mind of Man" exhibition in London in 1963, it was the late Ian Fleming's copy of the German translation (1898) that was exhibited, although the Russian title was cited in the 1967 "Descriptive Catalogue." French and English editions appeared in 1901 and 1902 respectively.

Bibliography & References: PMM 385; Garrison-Morton-Norman 1022; Horblit 83; Grolier/Medicine 85; DSB X, p.435; not in Norman

The earliest monograph on brain diseases

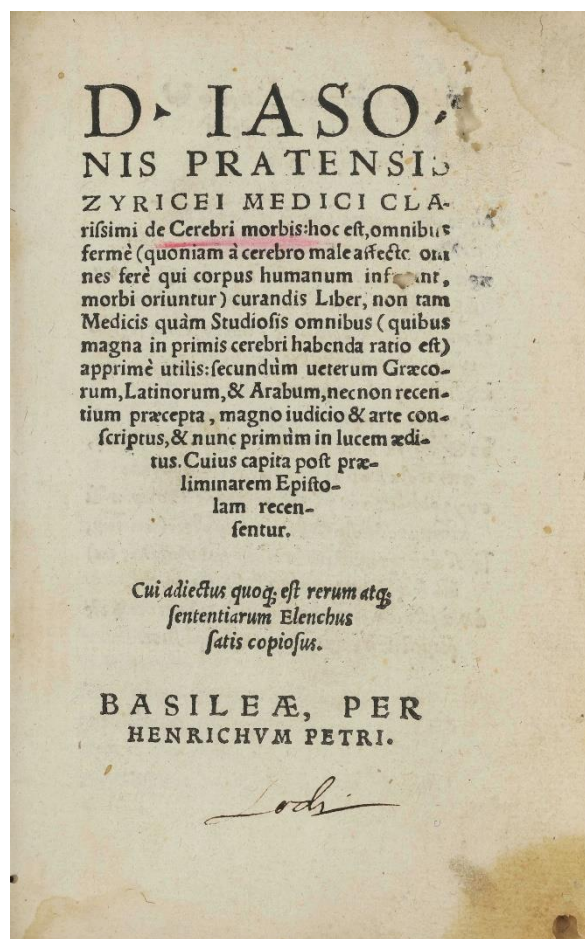
15 PRATENSIS, Jason [PRATIS]. *De Cerebri Morbis: hoc est, omnibus fermè (quoniam à cerebro male affecto omnes ferè qui corpus humanum infestant, morbi oriuntur) curandis Liber.* . . Basel: Henrichum Petri, 1549. 8vo (157 x 99 mm). [32], 540, [4] pp. Woodcut printer's device on verso of final



leaf; woodcut initials. Signatures: [dagger]⁸ *⁸ a-z⁸ A-L⁸. Pages 209-224 bound out of sequence. Contemporary limp vellum with hand-lettered spine (leather straps mostly gone; pastedowns detached and with larger holes; vellum dust-soiled and stained). Text pages with light age-toning but paper quite crisp and clean throughout; title page with small worm holes costing one letter each side; light brown staining at lower corner of first preliminary leaves, small marginal dampstains elsewhere; very minor spotting and rare ink smudges in places; upper corner of leaves m2 and m3 and lower corner of q2 torn off. Provenance: Arthur Edward Lyons (bookplate tipped to pastedown); old ownership inscription on title page, a few text annotation in contemporary hand. A very good, tall copy. (#003958) € 10,000

FIRST EDITION of the earliest monograph on brain diseases which mainly treats disorders such as insanity, mania and epilepsy. "In 1549, [Pratensis] published his last book, *De cerebri morbis*, 'On the Diseases of the Brain', a volume of 540 pages divided into 33 chapters and covering every cerebral disorder and disease from headache to dimwittedness, from loss of memory, epilepsy, drunkenness, tremors, and convulsions to frenzy, lethargy, catalepsy, mania, melancholy and love . . . This book was probably the first full-length consideration of all the topics that would later fall within the domain of neurology, as well as much else besides" (Midefort, *A History of Madness in Sixteenth-Century Germany* p 152).

Jason Pratensis, or à Pratis (1486-1558), the son of a doctor, studied in Louvain and in Antwerp. He later became a court physician and a town official, living his whole life on the island of Walcheren, practicing in the small town of Zyriksee where he was born. He was a friend of Tycho Brahe. Bibliography: Norman 1740; Adams P-2066; Garrison-Morton-Norman 4511.02; NLM/Durling 3752; Wellcome I, 5244; Waller 7617. Not in Osler or Cushing.



Unsophisticated copy of the first systematic treatise on occupational diseases

16 **RAMAZZINI, Bernardino.** *De morbis artificum diatriba*. Modena: Antonio Capponi, 1700. 8vo (200 x 140 mm). viii, 360 pp., including half-title, woodcut headpieces and initials. Signatures: [pi]⁴ A-Y⁸ Z⁴. Contemporary Italian carta rustica, spine lettered in manuscript and with old paper label at foot, all pages uncut (split of lower joint repaired with tissue paper, first gathering working loose with the sewing showing, wear to spine ends, corners bumped, light dust-soiling of boards). Internally quite crisp and clean with light age-toning and occasional minor brown spotting only, a few short clean tears, leaf G1 creased. Provenance: title with cancelled old ownership inscription (A. Lutiani). A very good, unsophisticated copy. (#003911) € 18,500



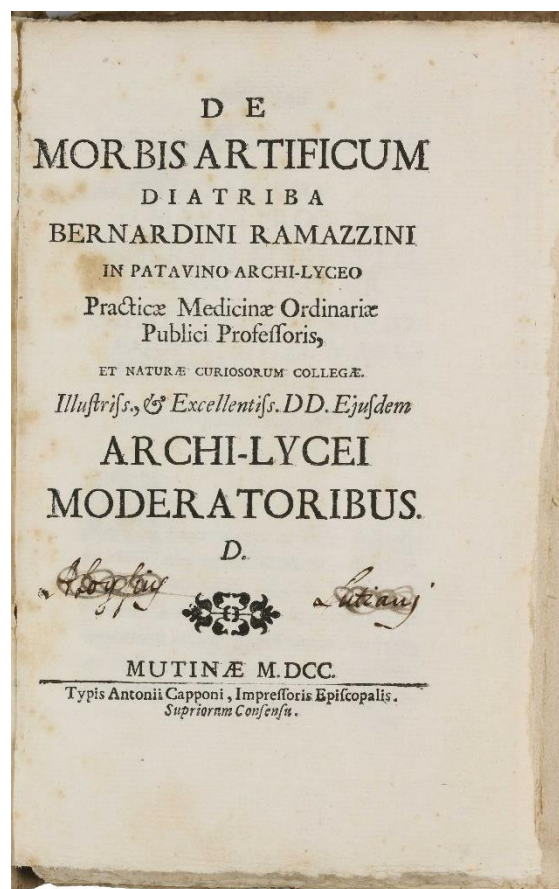
Contemporary Italian carta rustica, spine lettered in manuscript and with old paper label at foot, all pages uncut (split of lower joint repaired with tissue paper, first gathering working loose with the sewing showing, wear to spine ends, corners bumped, light dust-soiling of boards). Internally quite crisp and clean with light age-toning and occasional minor brown spotting only, a few short clean tears, leaf G1 creased. Provenance: title with cancelled old ownership inscription (A. Lutiani). A very good, unsophisticated copy. (#003911) € 18,500

RARE FIRST EDITION of the first treatise to deal systematically with the subject of occupational diseases. Although occasional references had been made to occupational diseases since the time of Hippocrates, Celsus and Galen, and later writers such as Helmont and Paracelsus wrote specifically about the diseases of miners, Ramazzini's 'Essay on the Diseases of Artisans' was the first comprehensive work fully devoted to the subject.

"Ramazzini methodically collected all this material and added the results of his own investigations into the diseases of manual workers and the relation between their occupations and diseases, besides drawing on the observations of others who had direct experience of such cases. He described miner's phthisis, lead-poisoning of potters, eye-trouble of gilders, printers and other artisans, and included diseases peculiar to doctors. Ramazzini was the first to recognize the

social significance of occupational diseases and his book appeared at a most opportune time, since, with the beginning of industrial development in the eighteenth century, prevention of accidents from machinery and the general health of workers became increasingly important" (PMM).

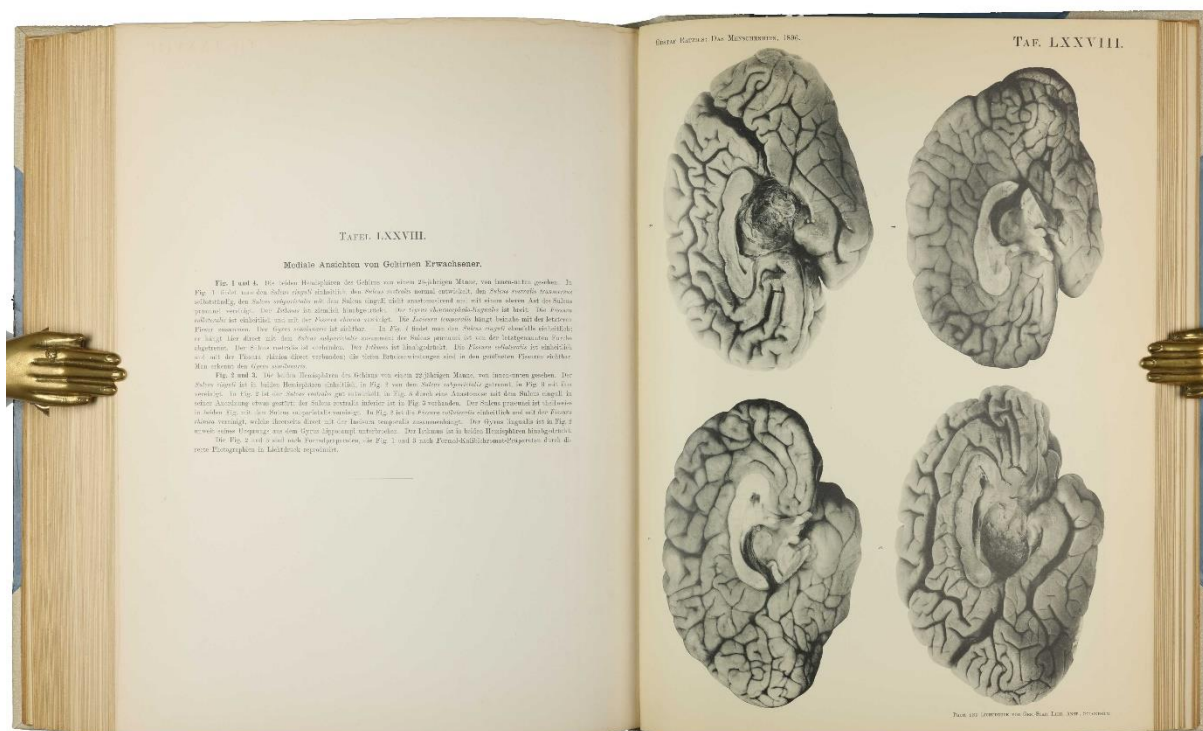
"With his book on occupational diseases, Bernardino Ramazzini founded a new medical discipline: industrial hygiene. Apart from books on the diseases of miners by Paracelsus and a few others, very little had previously been published on this subject. [...] Ramazzini gave clear, clinical descriptions of occupational diseases, but the emphasis of his book was on prevention rather than cure; He lamented, as did many later writers on industrial hygiene, the lack of interest of so many employers in the health of their workmen, in spite of the obvious benefits to themselves of a fit work force. He was equally critical of the attitude of the many workmen who were reluctant to take preventive measures when these involved changing old habits. Ramazzini's work remained the leading textbook of occupational medicine until the early nineteenth century, when the working world on which it was based was changed forever by the Industrial Revolution. An English translation appeared in 1705, and the work was translated into French and Italian during the eighteenth century. A new English translation was published in 1940" (Grolier/Medicine).



References & bibliography: PMM 170; Grolier/Medicine 38; Norman 1776; Cushing R12; Garrison-Morton 2121, 4478.101; Heirs of Hippocrates 592; NLM/Krivatsy 9366; Osler 3760; Waller 7727; Wellcome IV, p. 467.

17 RETZIUS, Magnus Gustaf. *Das Menschenhirn. Studien in der makroskopischen Morphologie.* Stockholm: Königliche Buchdruckerei / P.A.Nordstedt & Soner, 1896. Two parts in two volumes. Folio (385 x 295 mm). Separate text and atlas volumes. I. Text volume: [6], viii, 167 [1] pp., including half-title, several text illustrations (mostly full page). II. Atlas volume: 3 text leaves (half-title, title and plate index), 96 plates numbered I-XCVI (plates XXVI-XXX lithographed, the remainder collotyped from photographs and drawings); each plate with text leaf of plate explanations. Publisher's original half white leather-grain cloth and blue printed boards, gilt spines with red and black morocco labels (extremities slightly rubbed, some light chipping and scuffing to paper over boards). Light age-toning internally; light offsetting of plates to facing text pages in places. Inscribed by the author on first fly leaf of text volume. Provenance: Hans Forssell*, presented to him by the author; Arthur Edward Lyons (bookplate to front pastedowns). A fine set. (#003955) € 3500

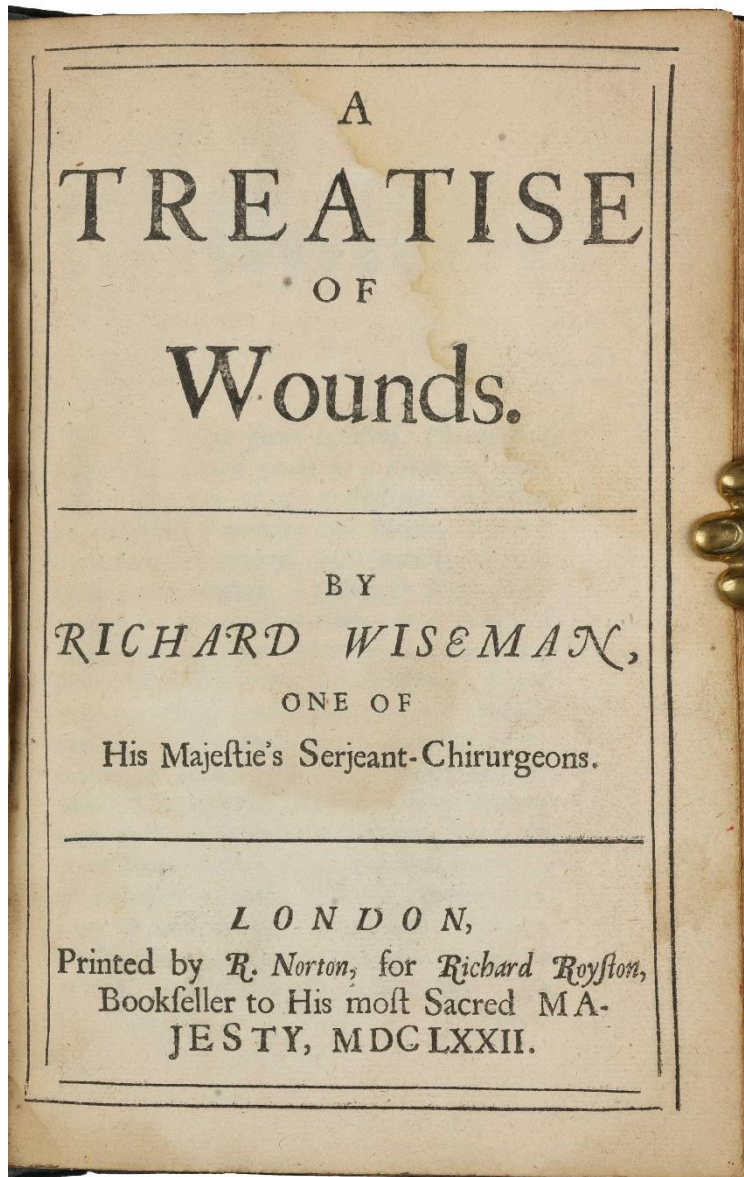
FIRST EDITION of Retzius' important neuroanatomical study of the human brain, which "clarified some of the more difficult problems of cerebral morphology" (Garrison-Morton-Norman). "Retzius, professor of histology at the Karolinska Institut in Stockholm, was one of the foremost histologists of the nineteenth century" (Heirs of Hippocrates 2045). "As with other works of Retzius, this massive set is an example of scholarship, accuracy, and fine printing. The ninety-six plates include both drawings and photographs depicting the minute anatomy of the brain from every possible angle" (Heirs of Hippocrates 2046).



*Hans Forssell (1843-1901) was a Swedish historian and political writer. At the age of sixteen he became a student at Uppsala University, where he distinguished himself, and where, in 1866, having taken the degree of doctor, he was appointed reader in history. At the age of thirty, however, Forssell, who had already shown remarkable business capacity, was called to Stockholm, where he filled one important post after another in the Swedish civil service. In 1875, he was appointed head of the treasury, and in 1880 was transferred to the department of inland revenue, of which he continued to be president until the time of his death. In addition to the responsibilities which these offices devolved upon him, Forssell was constantly called to serve on royal commissions, and his political influence was immense. In the year 1881 Forssell was elected to the vacant seat on the Swedish Academy. He was also a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences from 1876.

References & bibliography: Norman 1825; Garrison-Morton-Norman 1246; Choulant-Frank, p. 409; Cushing R117; Heirs of Hippocrates 2046, 2047.

18 **WISEMAN, Richard.** *A Treatise of Wounds.* London: R. Norton for Richard Royston, 1672. Two parts in one volume. 8vo (178 x 115 mm). [16], 1-136, [4], 1-71 [7] 75-141, [3] pp. Part II with separate pagination, drop title ("Of gun-shot wounds") on p.1 and separate title leaf to the appendix. Woodcut headpieces. Signatures: A-1⁸ K⁴ ²B-²E⁸ ²F¹⁰ ²G-²K⁸. Includes 4 blank leaves A1, K5-6 and K8. Leaf ²F5 blank except for printed signature. Contemporary sheep, spine with 4 raised bands, gilt-tooled board edges, red-sprinkled edges, rebacked with original spine leather laid down (spine leather cracked, boards and



edges rubbed and scratched, corners worn). Text somewhat browned, occasional minor spotting, light dampstaining to title, preliminary- and final pages. Provenance: Francis Cornelius Webb (1826-1873), English physician and medical writer (armorial bookplate to front pastedown); Arthur Edward Lyons. (#003959) € 3800

FIRST EDITION. "Wiseman deserves notice as the first of the really great surgeons who lifted the surgical profession from its state of subordination to the physicians. . . . [He] was professionally the descendant of the great surgeons of the reign of Elizabeth, Clowes, Gale, and perhaps Read and Halle. Like them, he was essentially a clinical observer; unlike them, it is possible to find in his writings some trace of a scientific spirit. His cases are clearly described, and their treatment is carried out to a successful issue upon a rational plan" (DNB). Wiseman's first work, on the treatment of wounds, reflected his experiences as a military surgeon during the English Civil War; he favored primary amputation, especially for gunshot wounds to the joints, and practiced flap amputation" (Norman).

Bibliography & References: Norman 2252; Wellcome, online; Wing W-3110 (second edition).

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

2.2 Consequences of Revocation

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

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

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

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

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

2.3 Exclusion of the right of revocation.

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

Revocation form

If you wish to withdraw from the agreement, please fill in this form and send it back to:

Milestones of Science Books
Joern Koblitz
Schulstrasse 18A
27721 Ritterhude, Germany
Phone: +49 (0) 421 1754235
E-Mail: info@milestone-books.de

I / we(*)
hereby withdraw from the agreement signed by me / us (*) for the purchase of the

following goods: _____

Ordered on () Received on ()

Name of consumer(s): _____

Address of consumer(s):

Signature of consumer(s):

Date:

(*) delete as appropriate

Widerrufsbelehrung für Verbraucher

Widerrufsrecht

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

Um Ihr Widerrufsrecht auszuüben, müssen Sie uns

Milestones of Science Books
Jörn Koblitz
Schulstrasse 18A
27721 Ritterhude, Deutschland
Tel.: +49 (0) 421 1754235
E-Mail: info@milestone-books.de

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

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

Folgen des Widerrufs

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

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

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

Ausnahmen vom Widerrufsrecht

Das Widerrufsrecht besteht nicht bzw. erlischt bei folgenden Verträgen:

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

Ende der Widerrufsbelehrung

Muster-Widerrufsformular

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

— An:
Milestones of Science Books
Jörn Koblitz
Schulstrasse 18A
27721 Ritterhude, Deutschland
Tel.: +49 (0) 421 1754235
E-Mail: info@milestone-books.de

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

— Bestellt am () / erhalten am ()

— Name des / der Verbraucher(s)

— Anschrift des / der Verbraucher(s)

— Unterschrift des / der Verbraucher(s) (nur bei Mitteilung auf Papier)

— Datum