

Catalogue 03-2021

Medicine and Biology: 27 New Arrivals

To access our website for more images, click on the author's name!

Anaesthetics:	19, 22
Anatomy & Physiology:	8, 9, 12, 13, 26
Biology / Microbiology:	6, 14
General medicine:	1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 23, 26, 27
Gynaecology:	16
Microscopy in medicine:	2, 3
Pathology:	5, 15, 23, 24
Pharmacy & Pharmacology:	10, 18, 25
Surgery & Emergency Medicine:	11, 13, 17, 20, 27
<i>PMM</i> :	6
<i>Norman</i> :	5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 22, 27
<i>Dibner / Horblit</i> :	1

Milestones of Science Books

phone +49 (0) 421 1754235

www.milestone-books.de . info@milestone-books.de

Member of ILAB and VDA

The most famous medical textbook ever written

1 **AVICENNA (IBN SINA /** *أبو علي الحسين بن علي بن سينا* **الله بن عبد**
*[Canon medicinae]. Liber Canonis primus quem princeps aboali abinsceni de medicina edidit. tra[n]slatus a magistro Gerardo cremonensi in toleto ab arabico in latinu[m]. Uerba aboali abinsceni. Liber 1-5, lat. von Gerardus Cremonensis Daran: De viribus cordis (al-adwija al-qalbijja), Latin von Arnoldus de Villa Nova. Venice: Bonetus Locatellus, for Octavianus Scotus, March 24, 1490. Chancery 4to (228 x 177 mm). 442 unnumbered leaves including initial blank a1. Signatures: a-p⁸ q¹⁰ t-z⁸ [et]⁸ [con]⁸ [rum]⁸ A-N⁸ O-P⁶ Q-Z⁸ aa-bb⁸ cc¹⁰ dd-gg⁸ hh¹⁰ (a1 blank). Text in double columns, 60 lines, types 2:130G, 3:62G, 4:92G. Title from incipit of Book 1. Colophon reads: *Regis aboali hassem filii hali abinsceni liber tot[ius] finitus est vna cum tractatu de viribus cordis translato ab Arnaldo de vilanoua. Impressus [et] diligentissime correctus ma[n]dato et impensis nobilis viri Octauiani Scoti ciuis modoetiensis. Uenetiis. Anno salutis. M. CCCCXC. die. 24. Martij.* Contains Avicenna's *De viribus cordis* (leaves 2g5v-2h4r), translated by Arnaldus de Villanova. Incipit reads: *Libellus Auicen[n]e de virib[us] cordis transl[at]us ab Arnaldo de villa noua barchinone feliciter i[n]cipit.* Rubricated throughout with 3- to 6-line capitals opening paragraphs painted in red or blue, mostly alternating, 7-line capitals opening books and 4-line capitals opening chapters interlaced in red and blue, paragraph marks in red or blue, yellow strokes to sentence initials. Original French Renaissance binding (about 1550), calf over thick boards, spine with 5 raised bands, blind ruling to boards and spine, gilt single stamps (pine cone) to spine compartments, boards with large central gilt arabesque and fleur-de-lis stamp in each corner (spine ends and corners repaired, boards rubbed, soiled and with old burn spots, extremities worn). Text with very little even browning throughout, faint damp-staining to margins of first and final few pages, occasional minor spotting and soiling, ink annotations in contemporary hands throughout, a few pages extensively and narrow-spaced, upper margin trimmed closely towards end of book with headline slightly shaved on 4 pages, 3 leaves (dd3-5) with larger brown-stain, portion of torn publisher's device above colophon on final leaf restored. Provenance: Monsieur Domille (inscription on first flyleaf), medical doctor and politician Jean-Claude Lemoine, Tassy-sur-Vire, Manche (ink stamp on second flyleaf), extensive comments in French in three different hands on first flyleaf. (#003254) € 275,000*

Exceptional copy of the *Canon*, rarely ever found with the entire text of all five books present and complete as here. William Osler described the *Canon* as "the most famous medical textbook ever written," noting that it remained "a medical bible for a longer time than any other work." (Osler, p. 71). It "stands for the epitome of all precedent development, the final codification of all Graeco-Arabic medicine" (Max Neuburger, p. 368).

The earliest (dated) printed edition of the Latin *Canon* appeared in 1472, but only covering book 3. Whereas several incunabula copies of the *Canon* are recorded in public libraries around the world - 48 of the editio princeps (Strasburg, before 1473) and 35 copies of the Scotus 1490 edition with 8 located in the US - they are exceptionally rare in the trade with only a handful recorded at auction in the past 50+ years and no complete copy of the Scotus edition traced at all. The most common on the market is the Hebrew edition published in Naples in 1491 and the Lyon edition of 1498 (with 90 copies in public libraries). GW lists 15 editions printed before 1501 alone with 12 copies in US libraries.

Ibn Sina (c.980-1037), also known in the Western world as Avicenna, was an Arabian philosopher, physician, poet, courtier and politician. He had "perhaps a wider influence in the eastern and western hemispheres than any other Islamic thinker. He lived mainly in Persia but wrote mostly in Arabic, though a few of his works were written in Persian. He is reputed to have produced more than one hundred and sixty books, most of which are now lost. At the age of sixteen he read medicine - 'not one of the difficult sciences', he said - and became physician to the Emir of Bokhara, where he had access to a great library and continued his studies in philosophy and other branches of learning. The *Canon*, written in Arabic and here translated into Latin by Gerardus of Cremona, is a compendium of Greek and Muslim medical knowledge of Avicenna's time, coordinating the teachings of Galen, Hippocrates and Aristotle. It superseded all previous works - even the great medical encyclopaedia of Rhazes - and in its Latin translation became the authoritative book in all universities. It was still being printed in the seventeenth century, though by that time its influence had been superseded by Galen and then by the new medical school represented by Sydenham and others. It is, however, still in use in parts of the Arab world today. The last book, containing his own records of cases, is lost, but the *Canon* still contains many original observations. Avicenna recognized the distribution of diseases by water and soil. He describes many nervous ailments, skin diseases, etc. In the section *Materia Medica* he records seven hundred and sixty drugs and, for the first time, the preparation and properties of alcohol. By treating surgery as a separate and inferior part of medicine, he was

unfortunately responsible for a setback in the development of this department of medical science. Avicenna's philosophical works, attempting a reconciliation of Plato, Aristotle and oriental thought and religion, became one of the fundamental sources for scholasticism and probably influenced such thinkers as Aquinas, Duns Scotus and Roger Bacon. His work on psychiatry and psychology derived from Aristotle and acquired a wide following. Body and soul were conceived as separate entities; the soul emanates from God, enters the body after generation and is immortal. This conception is similar to that of St Augustine and leads directly to the *cogito, ergo sum* of Descartes. Avicenna wrote on mathematics (translating Euclid), optics and physics. His work on the 'origin of mountains' is a remarkable early survey of geology and the main source for the thirteenth-century encyclopaedists. His opposition to alchemy was a unique phenomenon for his time. The Canon was translated into Hebrew (1491), the first Arabic printing appeared in 1593, and there were many editions of, and commentaries on, the Latin translation by Gerardus of Cremona (1114-87). Through these printings Avicenna's work transmitted to the West the ideas of the great Greek writers and also introduced ideas of his own which in some respects superseded them." (PMM 11).

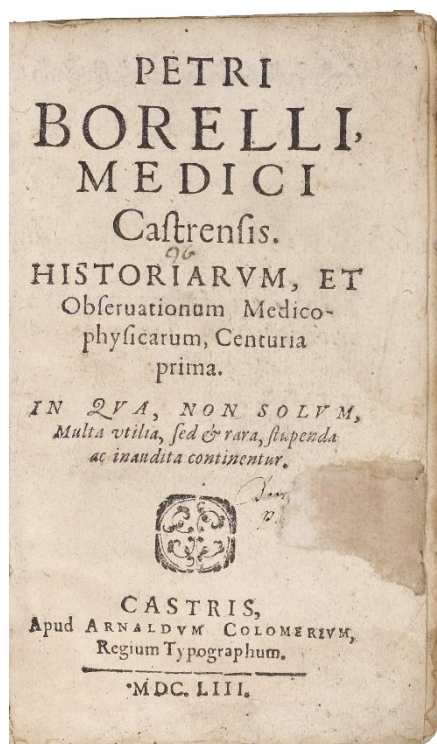
References: Dibner 120 (this edition), PMM 11 and Horblit 7 (for 1st edition); Klebs 131.11; ISTC ia01424000; BMC V 438; Heirs of Hippocrates 67 (for 1498 edition); William Osler, *The Evolution of Modern Medicine*, Kessinger Publ. 2004; Max Neuburger, *History of medicine*, translated by Ernest Playfair. London, 1910. Vol. I).



"Of Singular Rarity"

2 **BOREL, Pierre.** *Historiarum, et Observationum Medicophysicarum, Centuria prima [...-secunda]. In qua, non solum, multa utilia, sed & rara, stupenda ac inaudita continentur.* Castris [i.e., Castres]: Apud Arnaldum Colomerium, 1653. Two parts in one volume. 12mo (148 x 88 mm). [24], 240 pp. Small woodcut device on titles, separate title-page to second part, woodcut illustration of a siamese twin on p.180, woodcut initials and headlines, errata on final page. Bound in contemporary plain vellum (soiled and spotted, no endpapers bound in). Old ownership signature torn off from first title and backed with paper, affecting a few words verso, text little evenly browned and with some faint dampstaining, a few ink corrections in text. Provenance: Francisci Courbièr, inscribed on à12r "ex-libris Francisci Courbièr Virellensis doctoris medici parisiensis 1701." A very good copy in untouched original binding. (#003357) € 28,000

D.S.B., II, pp. 305-06; Singer, *Notes on the Early History of Microscopy*, p. 273 ("Our authority for the existence of this edition, which we have not seen, is Hoefler's *Nouvelle Biographie Universelle*"); Garrison-Morton 260; NLM/Krivatsy 1570; Wellcome II, p. 204 (2nd edition only); Norman 269 (2nd edition only); Honeyman 395 (2nd edition only); Jonathan Hill Cat. 191, no. 24. **FIRST EDITION, AND ONE**



OF THE GREATEST RARITIES IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE AND MICROSCOPY. "As a testament to the book's rarity, it should be noted that Haskell Norman was never able to acquire a copy, settling only for the second edition of 1656 . . . The learned dealer Ernst Weil, in his Cat. 16 described a copy of the present book and wrote 'a most important work, and of singular rarity.'" (Jonathan Hill). We weren't able to trace any copy in auction records. Jonathan Hill's copy (in 18th century binding and with some headlines slightly shaved) was listed for \$45,000.

In the first work to apply microscopy to medicine "Borel probably saw the blood corpuscles and *Sarcoptes scabiei*." (Garrison-Morton). The use of the microscope in medicine revealed another world for physicians and scientists. There are also a number of dental and ophthalmological observations. Borel (1620-1671), was born at Castres, studied medicine at Montpellier, and began his practice at Castres in 1641. In 1653 he went to Paris and about 1654 was appointed physician to the king. During his whole life he ardently pursued the study of natural history, chemistry, optics, astronomy, antiquities, philology, and bibliography. Among his other works are the

first bibliography of chemistry (1654) and the first history of the telescope (1655). Besides practicing medicine, Borel collected rarities, plants, antiquities, and minerals from the town itself and countryside surrounding Castres."

Probably, the first practical physician who used a microscope in the course of his profession was Pierre Borel (1620-71). This versatile and gifted man, the son of a mathematician, -struggled through youthful poverty and adversity to a very prominent position in the intellectual life of France. Borel himself acquired considerable grasp of mathematical principles and was an ardent follower of Descartes. He was certainly in possession of a microscope and understood its uses before 1649. His '*Historiarum et Observationum Medico-Physicarum*' of 1653 is, we believe, the first medical work involving the use of the microscope, and the following quotation from it suggests that he had already, at that early date, obtained a view of the blood corpuscles. "On Whale-shaped Insects in Human Blood (Century III, Observation 4). - Animals of the shape of whales or dolphins swim in the human blood as in a red ocean. . . . These creatures, it may be supposed (since they themselves lack feet) were formed for the bodily use of the more perfect animals within which they are themselves contained, and that they should consume the depraved

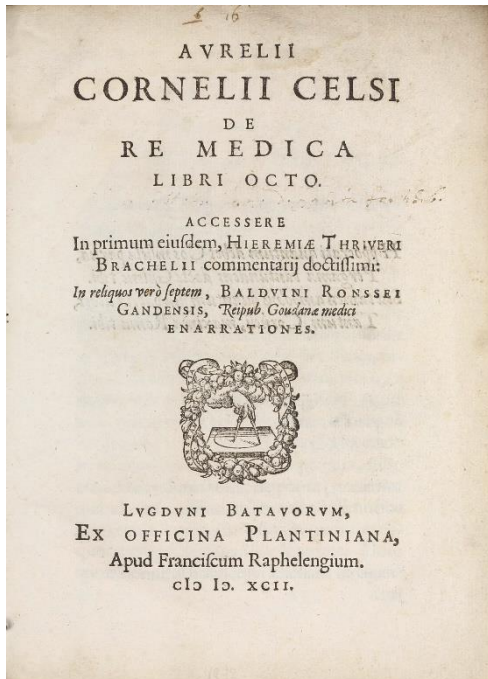


elements of the blood. If you would like to see these, take a sheep or ox liver, cut it into small portions and place it in water, teasing and separating it with your hands, and you will see many such animals escaping from them, nor will they be destitute of movement if the liver is fresh. They lurk in the large veins, and I think that they are those worms which are found in the stomach, being transformed when they change their position ... Again in a later observation he gives us a glimpse of tissue structure. "The heart, kidneys, testicles, liver, lungs, and other parenchymatous organs," he says, "you will find to be full of little structures (organula) and they are like sieves by means of which Nature arranges the various substances according to the shape of the holes. Passage is thus given only to atoms of a certain shape." And lastly he prophesies the medical application of his instrument. "These microscopes," he writes, "may be used in new matters in the observation of the sick, e.g. to observe change of colour or the generation of insects." (Singer, p.272).

3 **BOREL, Pierre.** *Historiarum et observationum medicophysicarum centuriae IV. Quibus ipse quidem subjunxit Isaaci Cattieri . . . observationes medicinales rara; secum communicatas, Renatique Cartesii vitam a se perscriptam; nunc autem aliunde ob argumenti similitudinem accedunt Joh. Rhodii observationes, Arnoldi Bootii de affectibus omissis Tractatus [et] Petri Matthaei Rossii Consultationes [et] observationes selectae.* Frankfurt & Leipzig: Laur. Sigismund. Cörnerum, 1676. 8vo (162 x 95 mm). 6 parts in one volume. [16], 352, [30]; 86; 55 [3]; [32], 178, [30]; 40; [16], 167, [9] pp., general title printed in red and black, separate part-titles, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, engraved and woodcut text illustrations, including blank Mm4, lacking the frontispiece portrait. Bound in contemporary vellum, hand-lettered spine, mottled edges, marbled endpapers (front board with patches of missing vellum, spotting and browning). Text little evenly browned, occasional minor spotting, pencil markings to blank margins in places. Provenance: E. Balaran, Toulouse (bookseller's sticker to front pastedown). (#003358) € 550

D.S.B., II, pp. 305-06; Garrison-Morton 260 (2nd ed.); NLM/Krivatsy 1574; Wellcome II, p. 204 (2nd ed.); Norman 269 (2nd ed.); Honeyman 395 (2nd ed.). SECOND FRANKFURT EDITION of the first work to apply microscopy to medicine. This edition also contains a work by the French physician Isaac Cattier, entitled *observationes medicae rariores* (first published 1653), Borel's life of Descartes, Johann Rhode's *observationes*, Arnold Boate's *De affectibus omissis Tractatus*, and Petrus Matthaëus Rossius' *Consultationes & observationes selectae*. "Borel probably saw the blood corpuscles and *Sarcoptes scabiei*." (Garrison-Morton). The use of the microscope in medicine revealed another world for physicians and scientists. There are also a number of dental and ophthalmological observations. Borel (1620-1671), was born at Castres, studied medicine at Montpellier, and began his practice at Castres in 1641. In 1653 he went to Paris and about 1654 was appointed physician to the king. During his whole life he ardently pursued the study of natural history, chemistry, optics, astronomy, antiquities, philology, and bibliography. Among his other works are the first bibliography of chemistry (1654) and the first history of the telescope (1655). Besides practicing medicine, Borel collected rarities, plants, antiquities, and minerals from the town itself and countryside surrounding Castres.

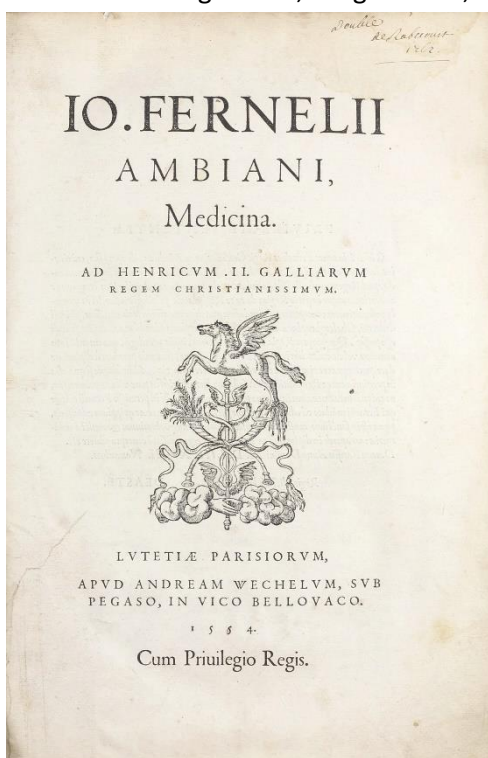
4 CELSUS, Aurelius Cornelius. *De re medica libri octo. Aecessere in primum eiusdem, Hieremiae Thriveri Brachelii commentarij doctissimi: In reliquos verò septem, Balduini Ronssei Gandensis, Reipub. Goudanae medici enarrationes.* Leiden: Ex officina Plantiniana apud Fr. Raphalengium, 1592. 4to (213 x 155 mm). [24], 752, [16] pp. Title with woodcut printer's device, woodcut initials, 3 large woodcut illustrations in text, general index and errata at end. Bound in contemporary limp vellum, spine with paper label lettered in manuscript, original endpapers (vellum browned and dust-soiled, original ties gone). Uneven browning of pages, smaller worm track to inner gutter of a few leaves, long clean tear at lower margin of leaf KK3, occasional minor spotting, numerous light text markings in pencil to first half. A very good copy in untouched original binding. (#003308) € 1400



Adams C-1249; Wellcome I, 1405; NLM/Durling 921; Waller 1851; Garrison-Morton 20 (for 1st ed.) -"The De Medicina is the oldest medical document after the Hippocratic writings. Written about AD 30 it remains the greatest medical treatise from ancient Rome and the first Western history of medicine. Celsus's superb literary style won him the title of Cicero medicorum. De medicina deals with diseases treated by diet and regimen and with those amenable to drugs and surgery. The manuscript... was lost during the Middle Ages and re-discovered in Milan in 1443." (Garrison-Morton, 20). Celsus' work has gone through many editions, translations, expansions, and adaptations since its first appearance in print in Florence in 1478. This is the first Plantin edition of *De re Medica* with the commentary of Thriverius or Jeremias De Drijvere, professor of anatomy at the University of Louvain and one of the most productive medical authors in the Low Countries. The last two books with the commentary by one of his students, Boudewijn Ronsse, who became a doctor in Gouda.

The first systematic treatise on pathology

5 FERNEL, Jean Francoise. *Medicina. Ad Henricum II Galliarum Lutetiae.* Paris: Andreas Wechel, 1554. Folio (328 x 222 mm), [12], 248 (i.e., 250); [14], 238, [18]; 90, [10] pp. Signatures: *⁶ a-v⁶ x-z⁴, A-T⁶ V⁴ X⁶ Y⁴ Aa-Gg⁶ Hh-ll⁴, k signed "lz"; mispagnations in text. Woodcut printer's device on title and final leaf verso, woodcut portrait of Fernel on *3v, numerous woodcut initials and head-pieces. Bound in contemporary full vellum over thin boards, spine hand-lettered in ink (vellum soiled and spotted, spine ends slightly frayed, board fore-edges partially split with cardboard showing, front-pastedown coming off). Text generally quite crisp and clean, clean tear at lower blank margin of title-leaf with old paper repair, short tear to lower gutter of first 4 leaves, a few pages with pale dampstaining, occasional minor spotting, ink- and finger-soiling, ink annotations in contemporary Greek and Latin hands, some ink scribbles in places, tiny rust hole in leaf p6 not affecting text, final leaf verso soiled. Provenance: Charles-Gabriel Lemerchier, M.D. (bookplate to front pastedown); De Rabucourt (signature dated 1762 on title). A handsome copy in untouched binding. (#003392) € 7500

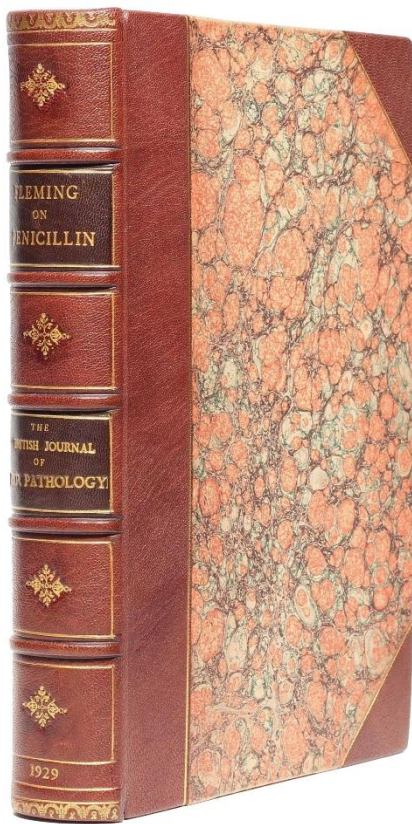


Norman 785; Sherrington 48 G1; Adams F-248; NLM/Durling 1459; Wellcome I, 2195; Garrison-M. 2271; Waller 2993; PMM 68 (note). - RARE FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST SYSTEMATIC TREATISE ON PATHOLOGY, a cornerstone of French Renaissance

medicine, THE GREATEST MEDICAL TEXT OF THE PERIOD which profoundly influenced the practice of medicine throughout Europe. The first part is the earliest treatise devoted to physiology and using that term in its modern sense. The second part is the first medical work to be called a text of "Pathology." In this section the science is treated in its general and its special aspects, just as in a complete modern work. The book contains the only contemporary portrait of Fernel (1497-1558), court physician to Henri II and his queen Catherine de Medici; underneath the portrait is a couplet in Greek by Guillaume Plancy, the first biographer of Fernel.

First announcement of the discovery of penicillin

6 FLEMING, Alexander. On the Antibacterial Action of Cultures of a Penicillium, with Special Reference to Their use in the Isolation of B. Influenzae. In: *The British Journal of Experimental Pathology* (eds. DODDS, E.C. DRUMMOND, J.C. et al.), vol. 10, pp. 226-36. London: H. K. Lewis & Co., 1929. 4to (241 x 175 mm). Entire volume: vii [1], 407 [1] pp., including half-title. Bound in 20th-century three-quarter calf over marbled boards, spine with 5 raised bands gilt decorated and ruled in compartments and with two gilt-lettered morocco labels in compartments, red-sprinkled edges,

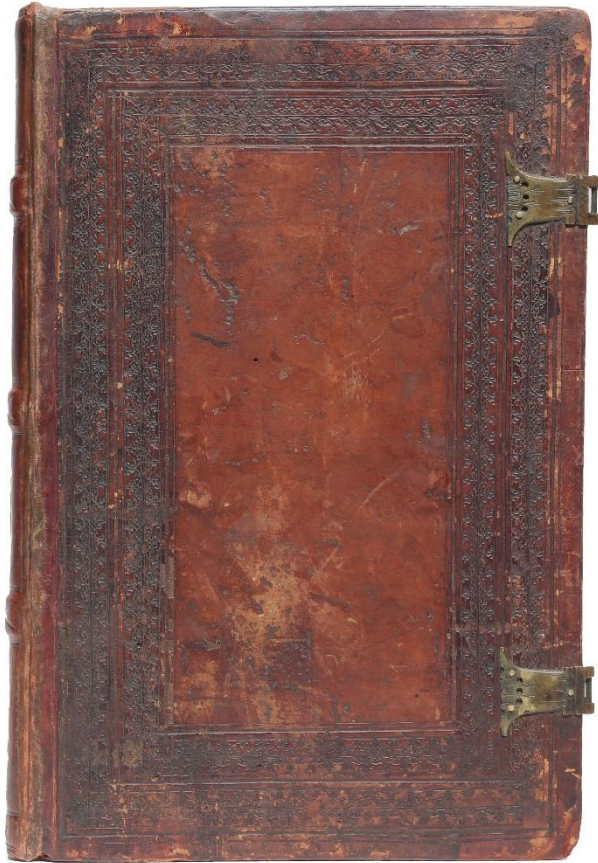


housed in a custom-made slip-case. Very little age-toned internally, half title reattached, a few upper corner tips torn away, short tears to upper margin of pp. [109]/110 and lower margin of pp. 111/112; short tear to upper margin of pp. 113/114, entering the text (with an old tissue repair), tear to lower margin of plate facing p.194 (not affecting image), final leaf repaired in upper gutter. Provenance: Children's Hospital / Research Foundation Library (blue ink stamp to title-page), Library of the Children's Hospital Research Foundation Cincinnati, Ohio (embossed stamp on title-page, with the last line erased, ink accession number on verso of title-page); black ink stamp of "The Children's Hospital," mostly in the upper margin on pages 51, 151, 201, 251, 301, and 351, a few times with offsetting onto the facing page; pencil note at foot of p. [1]. A fine, handsomely bound copy. (#003267) € 12,500

Printing and the Mind of Man / PMM 420a; Norman 798 (journal extract); DSB V, p.30; Garrison-M. 1933; Grolier Medicine 96; Heirs of Hippocrates 2320. FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DISCOVERY OF PENICILLIN. This first printing of Fleming's announcement of the antibacterial properties of penicillin marking the dawn of the age of antibiotics. Fleming, however, was unable to stabilise the drug, but when, in 1940, Ernest Chain and Howard Florey succeeded in doing so, the full benefit of the drug was appreciated. Fleming, Chain and Florey shared the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1945. An offprint of the original

article was published in 150 copies; but after Chain and Florey's later work, Fleming was so inundated with requests for copies of his original article that in 1944 he had privately printed a second edition of about 250 copies. The original offprint is rarely seen at auction, one copy sold for \$126,750 in 2001 at Sotheby's.

7 GADDESDEN, John of. *Rosa anglica practica medicine : a capite ad pedes noviter impressa & per[uam] diligentissime emendata.* Venice: Octaviani Scotus for Boneto Locatellus, 1502. Folio (314 x 208 mm). 135, [1] leaves. Signatures: a-r⁸ (r⁸=blank). Publisher's device with initials O.S.M. at foot of leaf r7v. Colophon with imprint and full date: "Anno salutifere Incarnatio[n]is D[omi]nice. Secu[n]do supra. Millesimu[m] q[ui]nge[n]tesimu[m]q[ue]. Decimo sexto Kalen. Ianuarias." Woodcut initials. Contemporary blind-tooled and ruled calf over wooden boards, original brass catches preserved (rebacked with new blind-stamped polished calf, some wear to board extremities, joints newly repaired). Text only little browned and soiled at margins, some light dampstains to bottom margin of first c. 50 leaves, title and first 38 leaves with old paper repairs of tears and paper defects at bottom blank margin, a single small wormhole running through several gatherings, scribbled ink lettering to title verso, a few early ink marginalia elsewhere. Provenance: early neat ownership inscriptions on



title; John D. Jackson of Danville KY (inscription and 1878 portrait photograph on front pastedown, a newspaper clipping regarding John D. Jackson by Oliver Wendell Holmes dated Dec. 16, 1875 laid in); 19th-century library stamp (illegible, on blank renewed lower margin of title); James Tait Goodrich. In all still a very good copy in contemporary binding. (#003380) € 14,000

RARE SECOND EDITION (1st Pavia 1492) OF THE FIRST PRINTED MEDICAL BOOK BY AN ENGLISH WRITER, edited by Niccolo Scillacio. John of Gaddesden, Master of Medicine at Merton College, Oxford, supposedly the first personal physician to be employed at the English court during the reign of Edward II, wrote the *Rosa Anglica* between 1305 and 1307. Gaddesden was quite famous; so he probably became the model for Chaucer's "Doctor of Physic"; in the prologue of the *Canterbury Tales* he mentions him along with the great Greeks and Arabs of antiquity and the Middle Ages. Bernard of Gordon's work was extensively used by John, as were those of Gilbertus Anglicus, Avicenna, Hally Abbas and Averroes. The "compendium of practical medicine" is arranged according to diseases, starting with fevers, diseases of the head, eyes, ears and mouth with interesting chap.

to dentistry. The antidotarium at the end is important, here the author has collected everything that came to his ears. The work therefore offers an insight into English folk medicine and also into the superstitions at the beginning of the 14th century. It is also a mixture of various medical theories and teachings together with folk remedies and religious practices. References: Adams J-281; NLM/Durling 2607; Garrison-Morton 2191; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 105.

The single most important and famous medical book ever published

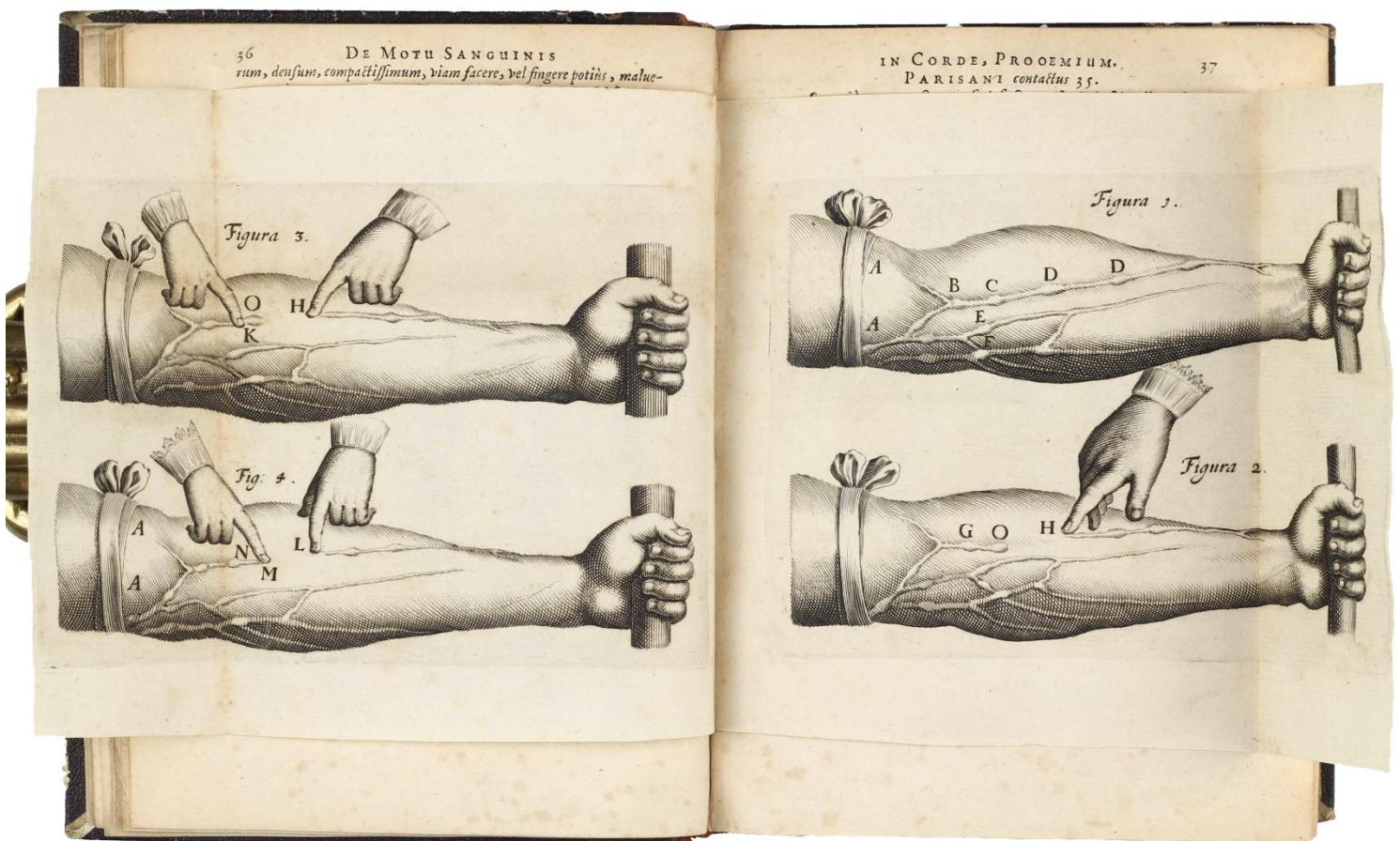
8 HARVEY, William. *De motu cordis & sanguinis in animalibus, anatomica exercitatio: cum refutationibus Aemylii Parisani et Iacobi Primirosii in Londinensi collegio doctoris medici.* Leiden: Johann Maire, 1639. Two parts in one volume. 4to (180 x 138 mm). [8], 267 [1], [2] 3-84 pp., including title with woodcut printer's device, separate half-title to second part, woodcut initials and tail-pieces, two engraved folding plates. The two unsigned leaves 'Ad lectorem' bound after first title. Signatures: (?)2 [pi]2 A-Kk4 Ll2 a-i4 l2. Pages 159-60 omitted. 19th century half sheep, spine lettered in gilt (leather dry and rubbed, upper spine chipped, light wear to extremities). Text only little browned throughout, occasional minor spotting, small hole in first title not affecting text. In all a very good copy internally. (#003263) € 24,000

Keynes 3; Heirs of Hippocrates 417; Grolier/Medicine 27 (first ed.); NLM/Krivatsy 5329; Parkinson and Lumb 1147; PMM 127 (first ed.); Waller 4089; Wellcome I, 3070; Norman 1006 (first ed.). - Third, but second complete, edition of the single most important and famous medical book ever published, containing Harvey's discovery and experimental proof of the circulation of the blood, which created a revolution in physiology comparable to the Copernican revolution in astronomy. Harvey's discovery was to become "the cornerstone of modern physiology and medicine" (Garrison-Morton). *De motu cordis* "is probably the most important book in the history of medicine. What Vesalius was to anatomy, Harvey was to physiology; the whole scientific outlook on the human body was transformed, and behind almost every important medical advance in modern times lies the work of Harvey" (Heirs of Hippocrates). This is the earliest edition that collectors can reasonably expect to obtain, the first edition (Frankfurt, 1628) is of the greatest rarity with only about 68 copies having survived, nearly all in institutions (Norman, 1006). The second edition (Venice, 1635), published with the *Exercitationes* of Emilio Parigiano (known as Parisanus), one of Harvey's many opponents, was fragmentary, lacking the plates, parts of the introduction and chapters I and XVI. In this edition, the publisher Maire restored these passages, included

the illustrations, and also added the criticism and denials of James Primerose (*Animadversiones*, 1630) as a separate tract at the end of the book. The text of Harvey's treatise is printed passage by passage alternatively with the refutations of Parigiano.

In 1603 Harvey's teacher, Fabricius of Aquapendente, published a monograph on the valves in the veins - previously noted by others - the purpose of which he only partially understood. "It was left for Harvey to combine these discoveries, to conceive the idea of a circulation of the entire blood system, and demonstrate it conclusively by an exhaustive series of dissections and physiological experiments. For twenty years Harvey pursued his objective in both human and comparative anatomy. He proved experimentally that the blood's motion is continuous and always in one direction, and that its actual amount and velocity makes it a physical impossibility for it to do otherwise than return to the heart by the venous route, the heart being itself a muscle and acting as a pump. He showed how the whole of the blood passes through the lungs, is returned to the left side of the heart, then passes through the general circulation and returns to the right side; he even suspected the existence of the capillaries connecting the smallest arteries with the smallest veins, but without the microscope he could not see them. They were discovered in 1661 by Malpighi. The arguments and demonstrations marshaled by Harvey were too cogent to admit of long resistance, and his work was accepted by medical men in his lifetime. Descartes used the discovery as a basis for his mechanistic physiology; English experimental scientists regarded the discovery as of equal importance with Copernican astronomy or Galilean physics; Lower supplemented Harvey's work by discovering the role of the lungs in supplying the arterial blood with air. With all this, Harvey's work did not effect any change in medical practice nor fundamentally alter contemporary views on physiology" (PMM).

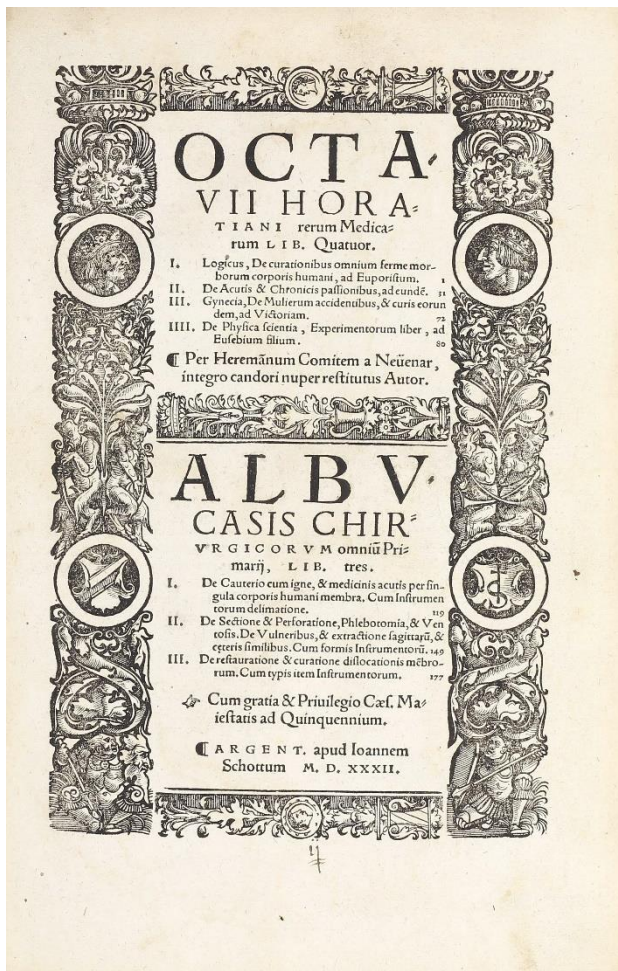
"Since antiquity, ideas about the physiology and pathology of most parts of the body had been based to an important degree on assumptions made about the function of the heart and blood vessels. In fundamentally changing the conception of these functions, Harvey pointed the way to reform of all of physiology and medicine. By the middle of the seventeenth century new mechanical and chemical systems of physiology incorporated the circulation as a basic assumption in the explanation of a wide range of vital phenomena, and while subsequent developments in physiology have led to great changes in our conception about the function of the circulation, they have confirmed the importance of Harvey's discovery." (Norman, 1006).



9 **HELMHOLTZ, Hermann von.** *Ueber das Sehen des Menschen Ein populär wissenschaftlicher Vortrag gehalten zu Königsberg in Pr. Zum besten von Kant's Denkmal.* Leipzig: Leopold Voss, 1855. 8vo (222 x 148 mm). 42, [2] pp. including final advert leaf. Original printed wrappers (minor repair to fold and edges, soiled and spotted). Text somewhat browned and spotted, two pages with old ink markings, one page with annotation in contemporary hand. Provenance: Inscribed by Helmholtz on front wrapper "Dem wirkli. Geheimen Ob. Reg. Rathe Herrn J. Schulze ehrerbietig und dankbar, der Verfasser." (#003349) € 850

Poggendorff I, 1059; DSB VI, p.247-248. FIRST AND ONLY EDITION. "Helmholtz often asserted that the task of modern philosophy is wholly epistemological, and he evinced a dislike for metaphysics. Kantianism exercised a strong influence on his thought as is obvious in his earliest papers. Later, through his physiological study, Helmholtz became convinced that sensory physiology, by revealing the processes of perception, was actually verifying and extending Kant's epistemological analysis. In Müller's law of specific nerve energies he recognized the great principle which explained the role of sense organs in transforming abstract, external stimuli into something wholly different: the immediate sensations of consciousness. Helmholtz' problem was to explain how, despite this radical transformation, we nevertheless have knowledge of the external world. Helmholtz followed Kant in insisting that the law of causality is transcendental and *a priori*. In 1855 he asserted that the causal law underlies our belief in external objects, a proposition which prompted charges of plagiarism from Schopenhauer and hence cemented Helmholtz' distaste for metaphysicians. We have immediate experience, he observed, that changes occur in our sensations independent of our volitions. In order that this effect may have a cause, we postulate objects external to ourselves, which can be further analyzed into two categories: matter and force. Whether such objects actually exist must remain a metaphysical question, for both idealism and realism are wholly consistent systems. That the properties of matter and force are constant depends upon our assumption of the lawfulness of nature, which, in turn, rests upon the *a priori* status of the causal law. In our perception of the world, though, the conclusions we draw about the existence of external objects and forces and their interrelations do not depend upon reflection; they are instantaneous and unconscious. These highly controversial 'unconscious conclusions' . . . underlie all of Helmholtz' epistemology and reveal its debt to English associationist psychology." (DSB).

10 HILDEGARD VON BINGEN, Saint. *Physica S. Hildegardis. Elementorum, Fluminum aliquot Germaniae, Metallorum, Leguminum, Fructuum, & Herbarum : Arborum, & Arbustorum: deniq[ue], Volatilium, & Animantium terrae naturas & operationes. IIII. libris mirabili experientia posteritati tradens. Oribasii, Medici, de Simplicibus Libri Quinque. Theodori physici Dieta, docens quibusnam salubriter utendum, uel abstinendum. Esculapii Liber Unus, De Morborum, Infirmitatum, Passionum[ue] corporis humani caussis, descriptionibus, & cura.* Strassburg: Johann Schott, 1533. [8], 247 [1], lxxix, [5] pp. Historiated woodcut initials, 3 full-page woodcut illustrations, general index at end. Signatures: *4 A-Hh4 a-i⁴ k⁶. [Bound with:] **PRISCIANUS, Theodorus / ALBUCASIS (Abū al-Qāsim Khalaf ibn ‘Abbās al-Zahrāwī).** *Octavii Horatiani rerum Medicarum lib. Quatuor. I. Logicus, de curationibus omnium ferme morborum corporis humani, ad Euporistum, II. De Acutis & Chronicis passionibus, ad eundem, III. Gynecia, De Mulierum accedentibus, & curis eorundem, ad Victoriam, IIII. De Physica scientia, Experimentorum liber, ad Eusebium filium...* Albucasis *chirurgicorum omnium Primarii lib. tres. I. De Cauterio cum igne, . . . II. De Sectione & Perforatione, . . . De Vulneribus, . . . III. De restauratione & curatione dislocationis me[m]brorum. . .* Strassburg: Johann Schott, 26 February 1532. [8], 319 [1] pp. Title-page with woodcut border, woodcut initials, woodcut illustrations in text (8 full-page). Albucasis' work has woodcuts depicting the wounded man, cauterisation of a wound and surgical instruments; colophon on leaf dd6r: "Argentorati apud Ioannem Schottum librarium. XXVI. Febr. anno M.D.XXXII." Signatures: π⁴ a-u⁶ x⁴ y-z⁶ aa-bb⁶ cc⁴ dd⁶. Folio (313 x 205 mm). Bound in



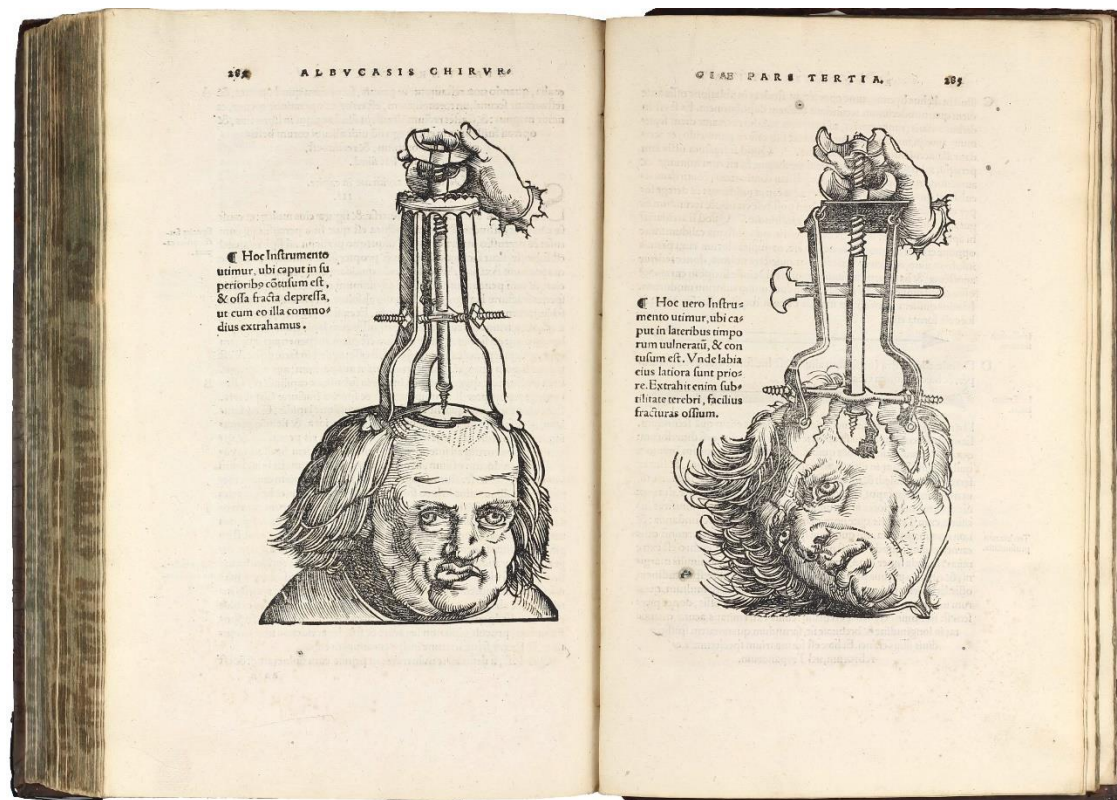
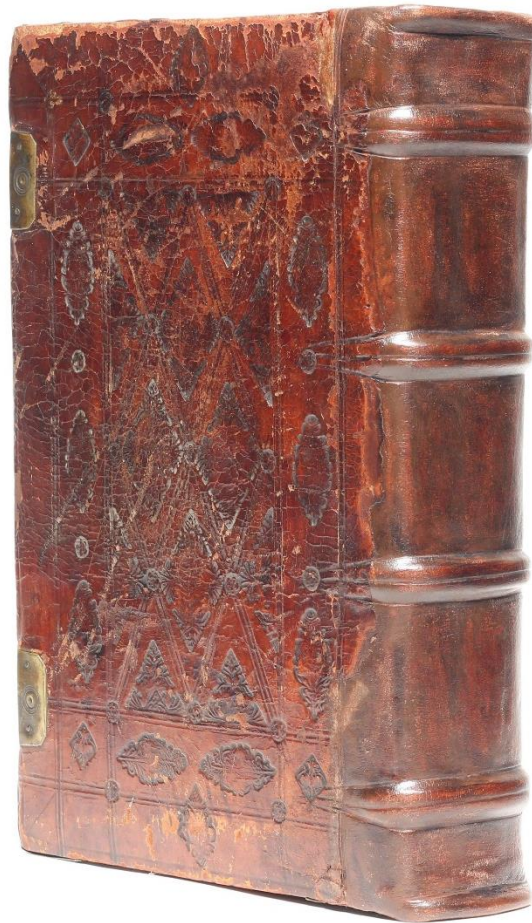
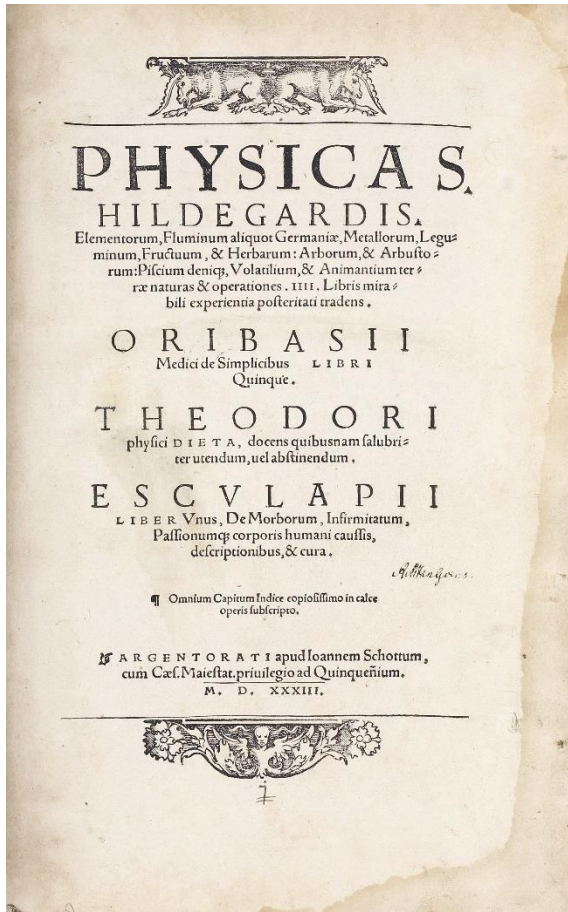
contemporary blind-stamped calf over wooden boards, two original brass clasps and edge/corner protectors at foot present (rebacked, first gathering and front flyleaf re-attached, lacking both straps, upper cover stained, calf rubbed and worn at extremities). Blue-dyed edges, front flyleaf with watermark of an F in a crowned shield [Briquet 8160, dated 1520s, Metz]. Occasional minor spotting of text, first work with light pale waterstaining to lower half of blank fore-margin, occasional dust- and finger soiling, pencil text markings in first gatherings, small holes in blank margin of title-page (not affecting text), angular hole in blank fore-margin of f. k2. Second work with minor occasional spotting and dust soiling. Provenance: George Peirce, bookplate (to inner front board). Fine copy printed on strong paper. (#003370) € 62,500

I. VD 16 H 362; Heirs of Hippocrates 74. EDITIO PRINCEPS, AND EXCEPTIONALLY RARE, of Hildegard von Bingen's treatise on natural history and medical treatments (written in the mid twelfth century). Alongside this the printer Johann Schott included other medical works with various misattributions: of the five books allegedly by Oribasius, only book 4 contains the second book of his *Euporista* : books 1-3 are excerpted from Apuleius' *De herbis* and the so-called *Dynamidia Hippocratis*, while book 5 is an alphabetical reworking of material from Dioscorides. The *Dieta Theodori* is not by Theodorus Priscianus. The *Esculapius* text, dating mostly from the 6th century A.D., is a compilation containing sections of Caelius Aurelianus' *Responsiones*.

II. VD 16 T 840. EDITIO PRINCEPS of the medical writings of Theodorus Priscianus (though attributed on the title-page to Octavius Horatianus), a 4th-century physician in Constantinople, together with three sections on surgery from Abu Al-Qasim's encyclopaedic and influential *Method of Medicine*, written in the late 10th century, relating to cauterisation, phlebotomy and orthopaedics, with numerous illustrations of surgical devices, amputations and other medical procedures. The Latin text of Al-Qasim on surgery (translated by Gerardus Cremonensis in Toledo)

II. VD 16 T 840. EDITIO PRINCEPS of the medical writings of Theodorus Priscianus (though attributed on the title-page to Octavius Horatianus), a 4th-century physician in Constantinople, together with three sections on surgery from Abu Al-Qasim's encyclopaedic and influential *Method of Medicine*, written in the late 10th century, relating to cauterisation, phlebotomy and orthopaedics, with numerous illustrations of surgical devices, amputations and other medical procedures. The Latin text of Al-Qasim on surgery (translated by Gerardus Cremonensis in Toledo)

was first printed in 1497 and then 1500, and the present edition follows the illustrations from the 1500 edition. However, some of the blocks were previously used by Schott in his edition of Gersdorff's, *Feldtbuch der Wundtartzney* (1517).



11 LOUIS, Antoine, editor. *Recueil d'observations d'anatomie et de chirurgie, pour servir de base a la theorie des lesions de la tete, par contre-coup.* Paris: P.G. Cavelier, 1766. 8vo (165 x 98 mm). [8], 270, [2] pp. Half-title, woodcut head- and tailpieces, final leaf blank. Contemporary French specked calf, rebaked retaining original richly gilt-decorated spine and gilt-lettered morocco label, marbled edges and endpapers (extremities slightly rubbed). Text crisp and clean with only very minor occasional spotting, two small wormtracks to lower blank margin of first gatherings not affecting text. Provenance: Alain Brioux (booksellers label to front pastedown; medical library of James Tait Goodrich. A fine, wide-margined copy. (#003405) € 1200

Welcome III, p.550; NLM/Blake, p.278. RARE FIRST EDITION of this collection of papers on head wounds published by the Royal Surgical Society of Paris, featuring the work of prominent physicians of the time, including Valsalva, Morgagni, Winslow, Santorini, and Louis himself, who was the editor and President of the society.

12 MALPIGHI, Marcello. *De viscerum structura exercitatio anatomica . . . Accedit dissertatio ejusdem de polypo cordis.* London: John Martyn, 1669. Two parts in one volume. 12mo (129 x 74 mm). [12], 180 pp. Signatures: A-H¹². Bound in 18th century calf, gilt-lettered spine with 5 raised bands, rich gilt tooling to spine and board edges, red-sprinkled edges (boards and extremities slightly rubbed). Text generally clean and crisp with only very minor age-toning and occasional spotting. Tiny hole in leaf B12 affecting two letters recto. Provenance: illegible ownership signature in ink and additional pencil notes on first flyleaf. A fine copy. (#003264) € 2500

NLM/Krivatsy 7332; Wellcome 14305330; Wing M348; Norman 1427 (for 1st). RARE SECOND EDITION of this collection of anatomical treatises, which includes Malpighi's classic treatise on the kidney, *De renibus proemium*, in which he described the uriniferous tubules as well as the "Malpighian bodies." It also includes the first description of Hodgkin's disease. "Malpighi's studies of the kidney gave support to his iatromechanical theory of glands as secretion machines; he concluded that the glomeruli were in direct contact with both arteries and veins, and postulated a similar connection between the glomeruli and urinary vessels" (Norman). The final work included is his chief hematological treatise, *De polypo cordis dissertatio*, which contains Malpighi's demonstration that the polyps consisted of coagulum found in normal blood.

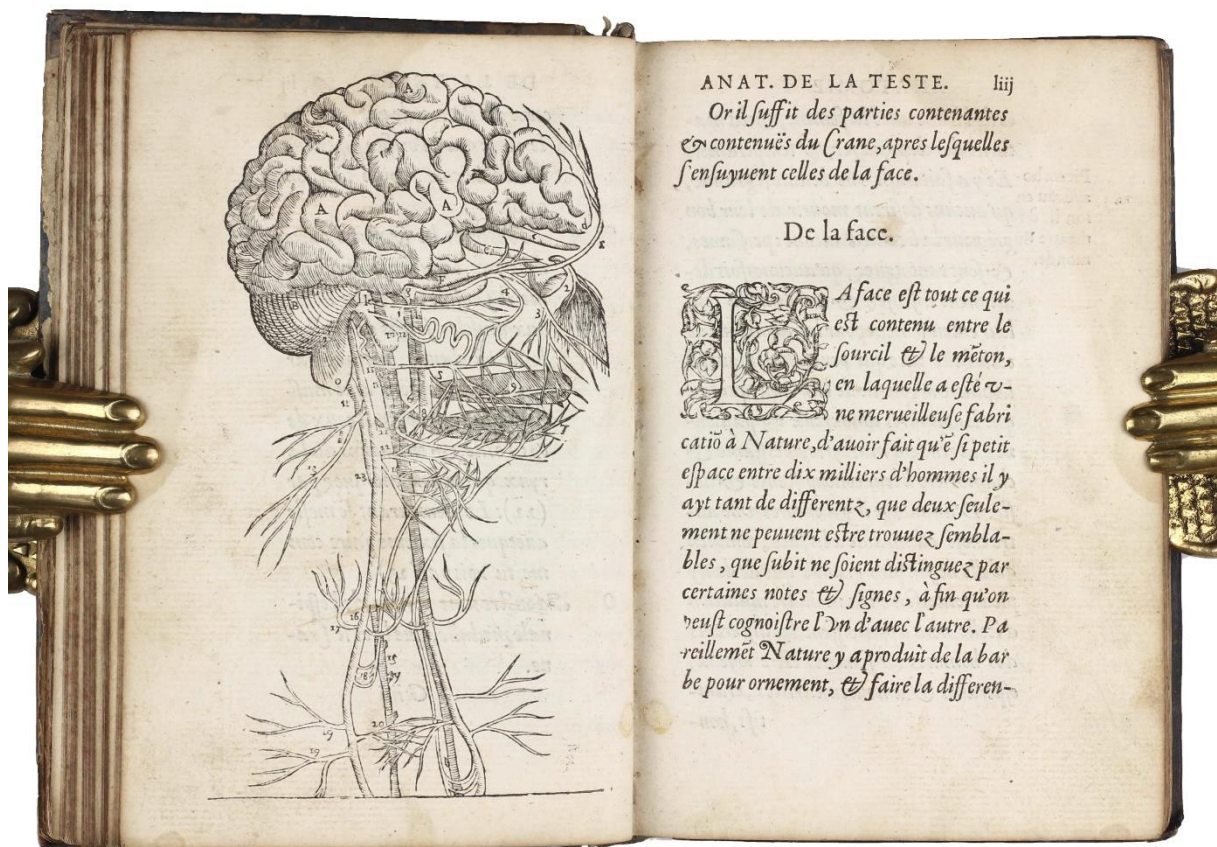
13 PARÉ, Ambroise. *La Méthode Curative des Playes & Fractures de la Teste humaine. Avec les pourtraicts des Instruments necessaires pour la curation d'icelles.* Paris: Jean Le Royer, 28 February 1561. 8vo (160 x 108 mm). [10], 276, [12] leaves, including final leaf of privilege, several woodcut illustrations of anatomy and surgical instruments, lacking the title-leaf (loosely inserted as good facsimile). Signatures: π^4 *⁸; A-Z⁸ Aa-Nn⁸ (- π 1). Contemporary tanned vellum (tightly bound, hinge of lower board split at foot), red-sprinkled edges. Text little evenly browned throughout, light pale dampstaining towards upper outer corner, minor occasional soiling and spotting, leaf Dd4 with clean tear (no loss). Provenance: 17th century ownership inscription "Ex libris Francisci Thomas" dated 1648, to final flyleaf and additional inscription and ink annotations to recto and verso of privilege leaf; French collector Nicolas Jouravleff. Except for the missing title a very good, well-margined copy in untouched original binding. (#003341) € 8500

RARE FIRST EDITION of Ambroise Paré's classic work on the treatment of head wounds, written shortly after Henri II's death from the strike of a lance in the eye during a tournament. The first part is entirely devoted to the anatomy of the head and illustrated with woodcuts after Vesalius. The second part describes the treatment of head wounds, skull fractures and diseases of the face, with several text illustrations of surgical instruments. Some of these illustrations have been attributed to Jean Cousin originally published in *La maniere de traicter les playes*, 1551, but others are new here. His contributions to surgery were as revolutionary as they were short-lived. The son of an artisan, trained as a barber-surgeon (and hence ignorant of Latin), Paré became a military surgeon and eventually attained the rank of premier chirurgien du roi under Charles IX and Henri II. Having accidentally discovered, in the heat of the battle of Turin in 1536, that the gentle dressing of gunshot wounds possessed curative powers far superior to the traditional painful technique of cauterization, Paré pursued this unheard-of treatment, experimenting with various dressings, and published his discoveries in 1545 in his first book, *La methode de traicter les playes*. Although he embraced traditional medieval beliefs in the humoral basis for illness and health, he developed his own empirically based surgical methods, which included the practice of

ligaturing blood vessels after amputation to control hemorrhage as well as improvements in obstetrical surgery and also invented new surgical instruments for his purposes. His innovations won him both, the fervent support of his noble clientele, but the violent opposition of the medical establishment, culminating in attempts by the Paris Faculty of Medicine to suppress his works, which were particularly widely disseminated because of their use of the vernacular. For a time after Paré's death his writings continued to circulate throughout Europe, but in France the reactionary pressure of medical academia forced a reversion to the old methods within 50 years. Paré's discoveries were not to be revived until the abolition of the Faculty of Medicine during the French Revolution.

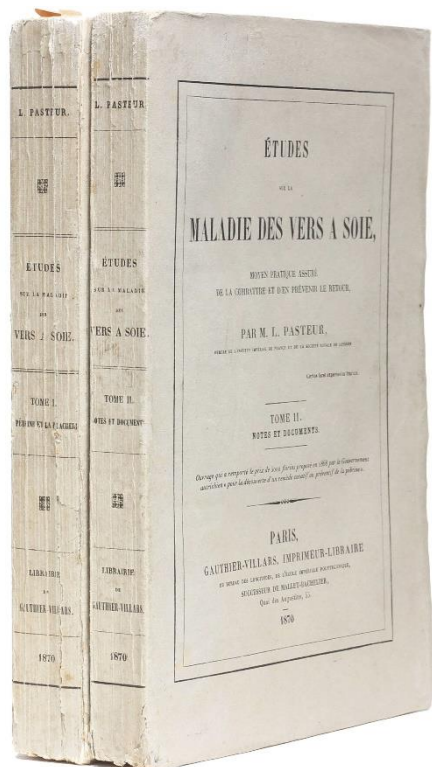
The octavo monographs published by Paré before the collected works first appeared in 1575 are now extremely rare. The best collection of them which is recorded was made by Harvey Cushing about 60 years ago. Though Sir William Osler's statement that "only a few copies of each are known" is slightly exaggerated, but it is true to say that outside the old medical libraries copies of these books are now hardly ever seen. In the whole range of BAR only two of them are recorded, one in 1917 and another in 1926; a further was in the Butler sale of 1911 (not in the Wellcome Library). None of these was a copy of this work. A complete copy sold in 1998 (Christie's Norman sale, lot 151) for \$112,500.

References: Doe 12; B.M. STC, p.337; NLM/Durling 3524; Garrison-Morton 4850.3; Waller 7170; Cushing Coll. p.75; Norman 1639; Christie's, *The Haskell F. Norman Library of Science and Medicine, Part I*; not in Wellcome or Adams.



Dedication copy to Marie de Fourtou, signed by the author

14 PASTEUR, Louis. *Études sur la maladie des Vers à Soie - Moyen pratique assuré de la combattre et d'en prévenir le retour.* Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1870. Two volumes. 8vo (250 x 158 mm). xii, 322; [6], 327 [1] pp., including half title, photogravure frontispiece and 36 plates (13 helio-lithographed, 21 engraved and 2 photogravure) including 12 hand-colored in vol. I; half-title and 1 helio-lithographed plate in vol. II; some text illustrations diagrams and tables. Original printed wrappers, book entirely unopened and uncut (little dust-soiling and spotting of wrappers, very minor paper-chipping at spine ends and hinges, wrappers of vol. I slightly creased). Protected in custom slip-case. Text and plates crisp and clean with only very minor occasional spotting. Provenance: Gabriel Palus Ribérac (large bookplate to first free endpapers); slightly faded ink inscription and signature on half title of first volume by Louis Pasteur "A Monsieur de Fourtou / Ministre d. l'Inst. publique(?) / hommage de l'authéur / L. Pasteur" to Marie de Fourtou*. An outstanding, unsophisticated association copy. (#003282) € 7500



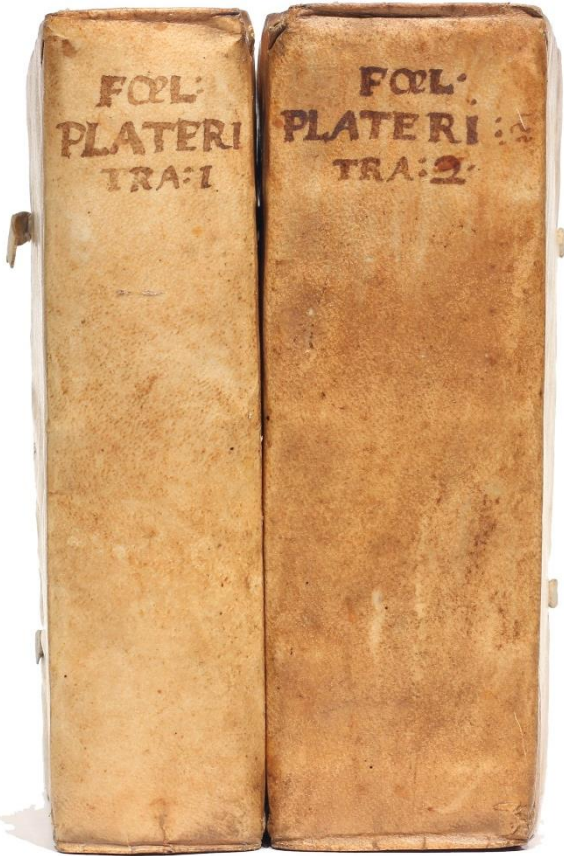
Norman 1657; Heirs of Hippocrates 1897; Sparrow 179; Garrison-Morton 2481; Duveen 461; Osler 1549; DSB X, p.411. AUTHOR'S DEDICATION COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION. "Pasteur's five-year investigation of silkworm blight saved the afflicted French silk industry, which over the preceding twenty years had suffered a sixfold reduction. He discovered that pébrine and flacherie, previously thought to be different manifestations of the same silkworm disease, were in reality two separate afflictions, the first parasitic and the second environmental in origin. As both diseases are hereditary as well as contagious, Pasteur recommended discarding all infected eggs and pupae and controlling as far as possible the environmental conditions in silkworm hatcheries." (Norman 1657).

"The immediate practical did not adequately express the far-reaching effects of this research, which marked the entry of Pasteur into the realm of animal pathology and could well be called the 'vestibule of modern medicine'" (Duveen).

*Marie François Oscar Bardi de Fourtou (3 January 1836 - 6 December 1897) was a French politician. Born into a bourgeois family, he served as Minister of Transport from 7 December 1872 to 18 May 1873. He also served as Minister of Interior and Minister of Public Instruction, in which he "carried out aggressively conservative policies by dismissing certain liberal professors and re-establishing censorship, collaborator of the Minister of Public Education, future senator from Dordogne and Minister (Wikisource). In fact, De Fourtou was a driving force to introduce a bill for granting Louis Pasteur a lifelong pension in recognition of his achievements and services rendered. The National Assembly of France approved the law on August 3, 1875. See: Oscar Bardy de Fourtou, *Projet de loi relatif à la concession d'une pension à M. Pasteur, membre de l'Académie des sciences, de l'Institut de France, et professeur à la Faculté des sciences de Paris, présenté par M. le maréchal de Mac Mahon, duc de Magenta, ... par M. de Fourtou, ... et par M. Deseilligny, ...* (28 mars 1874.). Versailles : Impr. de Cerf et Fils, Assemblée nationale. 1874. N° 2366, 29 pp.



15 PLATTER, Felix (PLATER). *Praxeos seu de cognoscendis, praedicendis, praecavendis, curandisque affectibus homini incommodantibus tractatus.* Basel: Conrad Waldkirch, 1609-1603. Two volumes, 8vo (177 x 104 mm). [16], 679, [25]; [16], 972, [20] pp. Woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Uniformly bound in contemporary limp vellum with yapp edges, spines hand-lettered (leather ties mostly gone, slight wear to extremities, vellum soiled and spotted). Text unevenly browned throughout (most gatherings of first volume stronger due to paper quality), occasional spotting and minor marginal dampstaining, vol. 2 with small wormtrack to upper margin of final gathering affecting



a few letters of headline and index. Provenance: Libraire Alain Brioux (inventory label loosely inserted); French collector Nicolas Jouravleff. All in all a very good unsophisticated set in untouched bindings. (#003342) € 2500

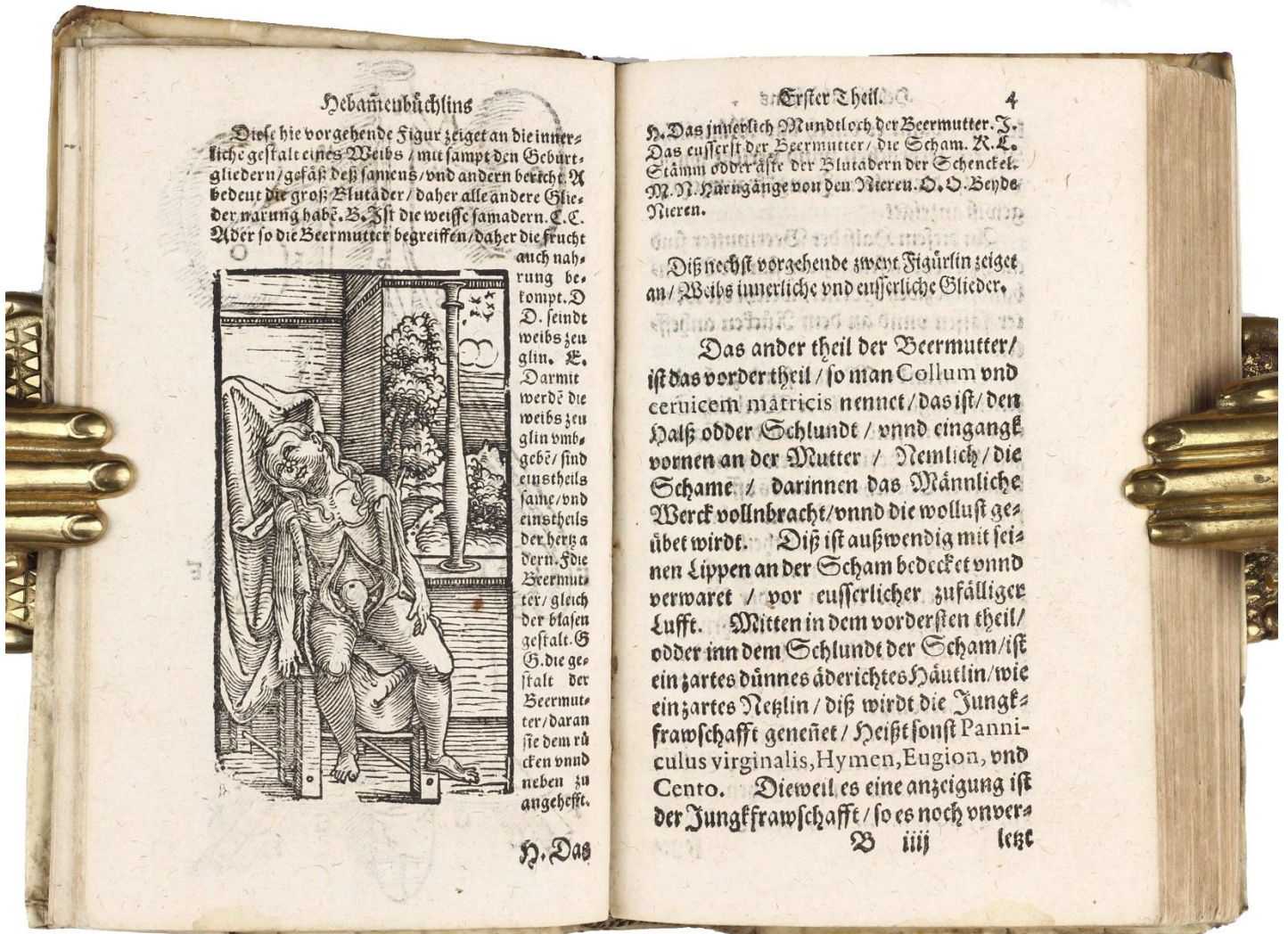
Norman 1715; Garrison-Morton 2195; NLM/Krivatsy 9076, 9077; Wellcome 5086, 5087; DSB XI, p.33. FIRST EDITION OF VOL. 2 (1603), SECOND EDITION OF VOL. 1 (second issue, with the title-page dated 1609). "AN OUTSTANDING WORK ON PATHOLOGY" (DSB). Platter, a celebrated Swiss anatomist, pediatrician, and chief physician of Basle, proposed a novel classification of diseases according to their symptoms, including, for the first time, mental diseases. Platter "performed over 300 dissections, making numerous significant pathological observations, including sublingual calculi, giantism, intestinal parasites, and cystic liver and kidneys associated with terminal anasarca. Platter also made the first attempt to classify mental diseases, grouping them under mental weakness (caused by heredity, trauma or physical illness), mental consternation (listlessness, stupor, paralysis, agitation or catalepsy), deep sleep (comatose or torpid states) and mental alienation. He gave one of the earliest accurate clinical descriptions of cretinism, at that time commonly found in the Swiss mountains." (Norman).

16 RÖSSLIN, Eucharius [ROESSLIN]. *Hebammenbüchlin. Empfengnusz und Geburt desz Menschen, auch schwangerer Frauen allerhandt zufellige Gebrechen, und derselbigen Cur unnd Wartung. Item, von der jungen Kindlin Pflege, Aufferziehung, und derselben mancherley Schwackheiten ... Jetzt von neuwem widerumb zugericht.* Frankfurt am Main, Christian Egenolff Erben, 1578. 8vo (149 x 100 mm). [8], 109, [3] leaves, title page printed in red and black and with two woodcut illustrations, several woodcut illustrations in text, some repeating. Signatures: A-P⁸, including final two blanks, colophon on P6r reads "Getruckt zu Franckfort am Mayn, bey Christian Egenolffs seligen Erben, In verlegung Doct. Adami Loniceri, Doct. Johannis Cnippij Andronici secundi, vnd Pauli Steinmeyers". [Bound with] **[RYFF, Walter Hermann]** *Ein neuer Albertus Magnus, von Weibern und Geburten der Kinder, sampt jhren Artzneyen. Auch von tugenden etlicher fürnemer Kreuter und von krafft der edlen Gestein. Irem von art und natur ettlicher Thier, mitsampt einem bewerten Regiment für die Pestilenz und von der Aderlaß. Alles auffs neuw gebessert, durch Q. Apollinarem. . .* Frankfurt am Main: Nicholaus Basseus, 1579. 117, [3] pp. Title printed in red and black and with two woodcut illustrations, several woodcut illustrations of fetus, herbs and animals in text, woodcut tailpieces. Signatures: A-G⁸ H⁴, colophon on H4v. Bound in contemporary limp vellum (recased, vellum spotted, old repair to fore-edge of upper cover). Text little browned only, occasional minor spotting, first title a bit soiled. Provenance: Jeremy Stepto, ownership inscription on verso of title; Frederic Straker of Angerton Hall, Northumberland (armorial bookplate to front-pastedown). (#003306) € 5000

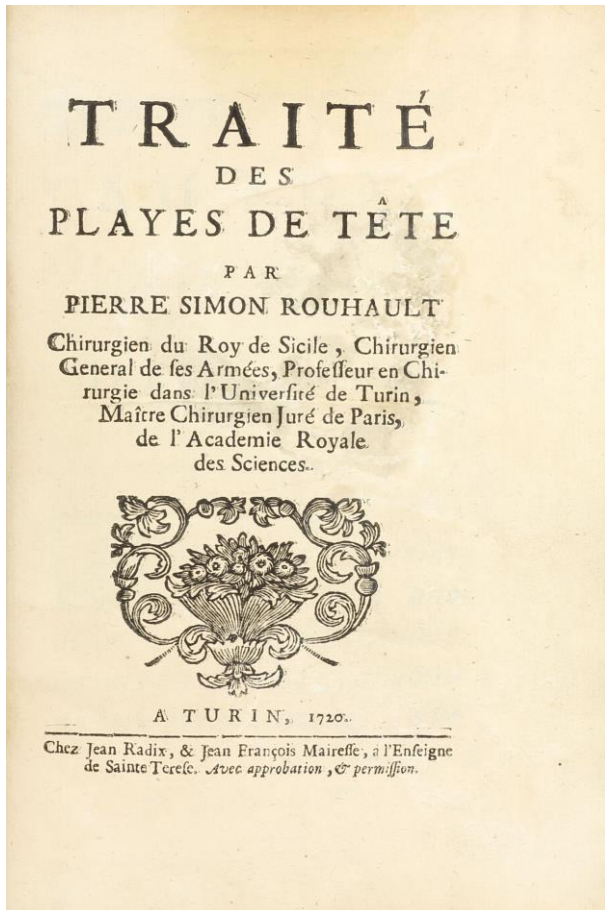
I. VD16-R2845. THIRD EDITION of Roesslin's book which is based on the manuscripts of Soranus of Ephesus who wrote in the second century AD and the c. sixth-century Moschion Codex in the Royal Library at Brussels. In all probability Roesslin got his inspiration for the illustrations of the fetus in utero from the Heidelberg Codex in the Vatican Library. Martin Flach had them cut in wood by the noted Formschneider Erhard Schön and they continued

to be used by Roessler's successors until the 18th century. The twenty woodcuts in the text present for the first time illustrations of positions of the fetus in utero, a birth chair, and twins, including Siamese twins. The figures of the fetus were derived from those found in the manuscripts by Soranus and Moschion. For almost 200 years, these woodcuts were reprinted in editions of Roessler's work or copied in the works of later writers, including Jacques Guillemeau and Jacob Rueff.

II. VD16 A 1446 (deviating printer and collation); Benz, Ryff 22. LATER EDITION of a frequently reprinted popular collection of medical-scientific texts which were originally published by Walter Hermenius Ryff (1500-1548) and at that time ascribed to Albertus Magnus. - The beautiful woodcuts show positions of the child in the womb, herbs, animals etc.



- 17 ROUHAULT, Pierre Simon.** *Traite des playes de tete.* Turin: Jean Radix & Jean Francois Mairesse, 1720. 4to (222 x 155 mm). [16], 135 [1] pp. Half-title, woodcut vignette on title, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, errata on final leaf verso. Contemporary vellum, soiled and spotted. Text little browned, some light oil(?) staining to title and first few leaves, small hole in leaf k3 not affecting text, paper flaw at lower blank margin of leaf O3. Provenance: James Tait Goodrich. Very good copy. (#003406) € 1800



Welcome IV, p.564; NLM/Blake, p.389. RARE FIRST EDITION of this work on gunshot wounds and head injuries. Pierre Simon Rouhault was a French surgeon and anatomist, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences and first surgeon of the King of Sardinia.

Rouhault "proves, by striking examples, that the signs drawn from accidents are not certain signs, since they often appear when there is no fracture: & he admits, for dianogstic signs, only those that one draws sight or tact. Rouhault saw the pericranium of a few subjects stick to the bones without any sensitive exfoliation. He admits the repercussion, reports several observations which prove that wounds to the brain with the loss of a large quantity of substance are not fatal, often do not even cause annoying symptoms, etc. etc. This Surgeon forbids to practice the trephine on the sutures and on the part of the skull where the fontanel is placed in infancy." (see, A. Portal).

"Rouhault joint à ses propres observations, qui sont très intéressantes, celles qui sont éparses dans les meilleurs Auteurs, & qui méritent d'être rapprochées. Il prouve, par des exemples frappants, que les signes tirés des accidents ne sont point des signes certains, puisqu'ils paroissent souvent lorsqu'il n'y a point de fracture: & il n'admet, pour signes dianogstics, que ceux que l'on tire de la vue ou du tact. Rouhault a vu le péricrâne de quelques sujets se coller aux os sans

qu'il y eut exfoliation sensible. Il admet le contre-coup, rapporte plusieurs observations qui prouvent que les plaies au cerveau avec déperdition d'une grande quantité de substance ne sont point mortelles, souvent meme n'entraînent-elles point de fâcheux symptômes, &c. &c. Ce Chirurgien défend de pratiquer le trépan sur les sutures, & sur la partie du crâne ou est placée la fontanelle dans le bas-âge; cependant on peut reprocher à Rouhault d'avoir fait un trop fréquent usage des topiques, &c." (A. Portal, *Histoire de l'anatomie et de la chirurgie*", part 4, 1770, p.560).

By the man who coined the term 'pharmacology'

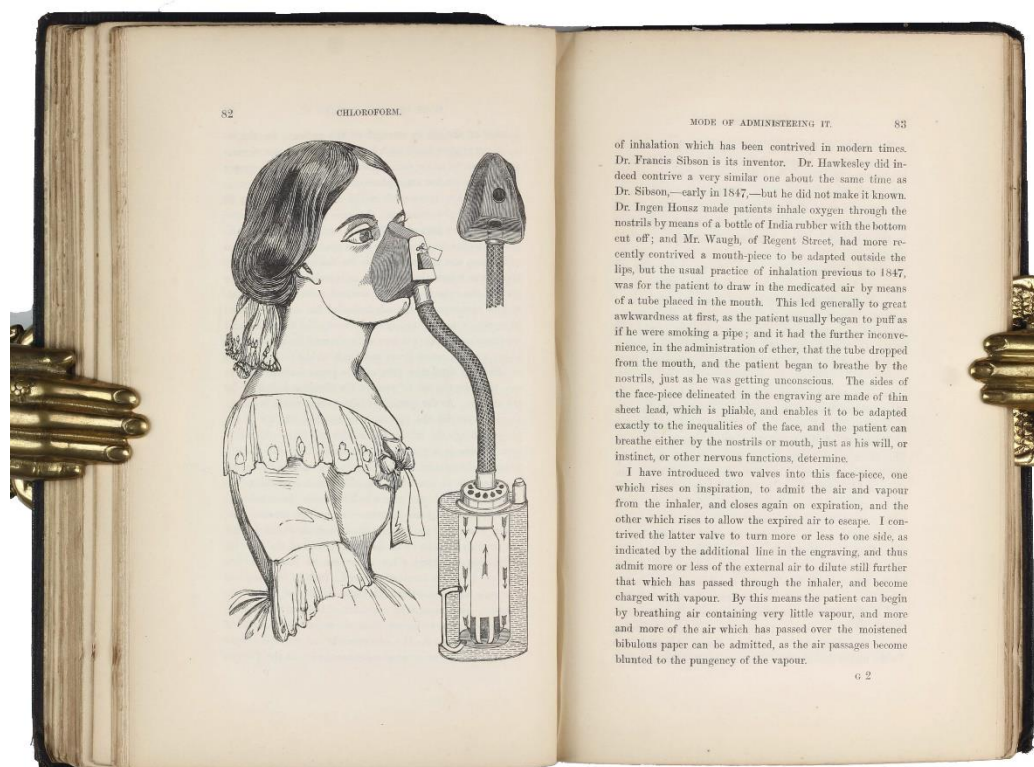
- 18 SCHRÖDER, Johann [SCHROEDER].** *The Compleat Chymical Dispensatory, in five books, treating of all sorts of metals, precious stones, and minerals, of all vegetables and animals, and things that are taken from them, as musk, civet, &c. How rightly to know them, and how they are to be used in Physick; with their several Doses . . . being very proper for all merchants, druggists, Chirurgions, and Apothecaries, Englished by William Rowland.* London: printed by John Darby, for Richard Chiswell, and Robert Clavell, 1669. 4to (285 x 188 mm). [6], 283 [1], 385-545 [1], [12] pp. Text in double column, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, lacking initial and final blank leaves. Bound in contemporary plain calf, some minoe blind-ruling of boards, original endpapers (recornered and rebacked preserving most of original spine leather, leather rubbed, wear to extremities). Text browned throughout, scattered spotting and marginal dust-soiling, small burn-hole in leaf C1, worm track in lower blank margin of gatherings Cc-Ee, pp. 492-493 soiled. In all a good copy in original binding. (#003303) € 1800

Wing S-898; Duveen, pp. 537-538; Ferguson II, p.344. RARE FIRST AND ONLY ENGLISH EDITION of Schröder's popular *Pharmacopoeia Medico-Chymica*, a work first published in 1641 and with continued to be published for over a century in several languages. Johann Schröder (1600-1664) was a German physician and pharmacologist and the first person to recognize that arsenic was a chemical element. In 1649, he produced the elemental form of arsenic by heating its oxide, and published two methods for its preparation. In 1635 Schröder moved to Frankfurt am Main, where he was accepted into the 'collegium medicum.' He acquired citizenship and married into the well-respected Fleischbein family. Soon after the establishment, Schröder went public with medical writings. In 1641 he published his main work, the 'Pharmacopoeia medico-chymica sive thesaurus pharmacologicus', in which he coined the term 'pharmacology'. Over the years, Schröder got ahead in Frankfurt's city doctor positions. In 1643 he became 'Physikus Ordinarius Secundus', in 1648 'Primus' and, finally in 1658, 'Physikus primarius' and thus chairman of the Frankfurt 'Collegium sanitatis'. As such, Schröder supervised the city's hospitals, among other things, and was called in as a medical expert in criminal proceedings. He was also responsible for the city's pharmacies. In Schröder's time there were five pharmacies in Frankfurt: Einhorn-, Schwanen-, Engel-, Hirschapotheke and the 'Apotheke zum goldenen Kopf'. (Wikisource)

19 SNOW, John. *On Chloroform and Other Anaesthetics: Their Action and Administration.* London: John Churchill, 1858. 8vo (223 x 144 mm). viii, xlv, 443 [1], 34 pp., including woodcut text illustrations, publisher's catalogue (dated May 1861*) at end. Original publisher's blindstamped pebbled cloth, spine lettered in gilt (cloth over spine ends repaired, corners worn). Text only little age-toned, occasional minor finger soiling, but generally fresh and clean throughout. (#003366) € 5500

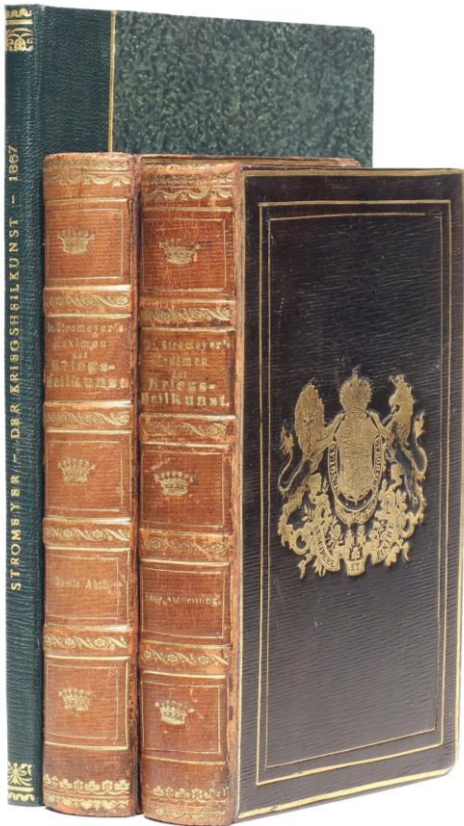
Norman 970; Osler 1367; Waller 9035; Gedeon, pp. 249-50. RARE FIRST AND ONLY EDITION, especially in the original cloth, of John Snow's last book, published in the same year as his death, and containing his definitive biography by his friend Benjamin W. Richardson. "Snow's treatise . . . placed the administration of chloroform and ether on a scientific basis" (Norman). Snow was an eminent anaesthetist and epidemiologist and celebrated equally for his work in anaesthetics as well as in cholera and the improvement of London's water supply. One of his most important legacies to anaesthetics was his description of the five identifiable stages of the anaesthetic process. "When chloroform was introduced into anesthesia by James Young Simpson in November 1847, Snow was quick to appreciate the advantages and disadvantages of the new drug. Snow's expertise in apparatus led him to construct new pieces for the administration of chloroform. He laid emphasis on the use of such apparatus as a means of delivering low and exact percentages of chloroform in air; this was in direct contrast to Simpson's 'open method' of dropping chloroform on the corner of a towel or handkerchief. The controversy between protagonists of the two methods lasted for the remainder of the century, but Snow was the pioneer in raising the art and practice of English anesthesia and anesthetic apparatus to its subsequent heights [...] Anesthesia [...] became respectable on 7 April 1853, when Snow administered chloroform to Queen Victoria at the birth of Prince Leopold" (DSB).

* The publisher's catalogue "Mr. Churchill's Publications" in most copies is dated July 1858, but some also have the date May 1861 (as our copy) or December 1867. The setting of all copies is identical and we can therefore assume that all constitute the same (and only) edition and issue.



The Haskell E. Norman copy

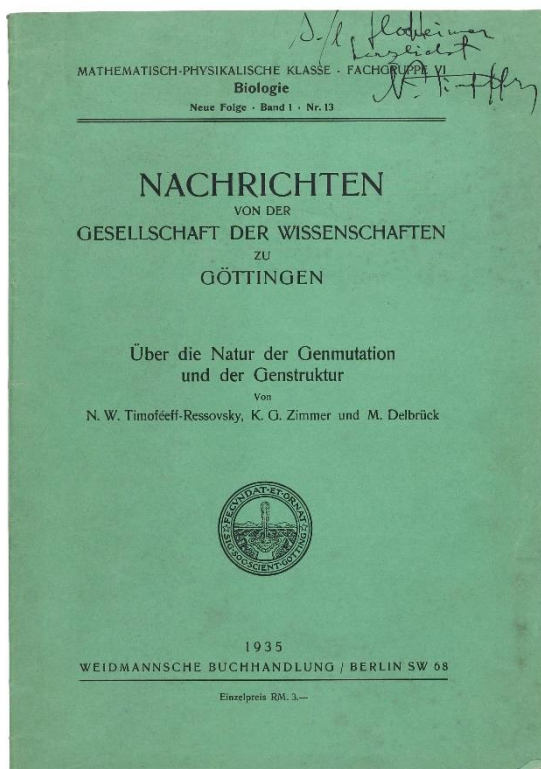
20 STROMEYER, Georg Friedrich Ludwig. *Maximen der Kriegsheilkunst.* WITH: *Ehrfahrungen über Schusswunden* (supplement). Hannover: Hannoverische Hofbuchhandlung, 1855-1867. 3 volumes. 8vo (233 x 160 mm; 190 x 120 mm). [2], 1-396; xi [1], 397-773 [1] pp. Green straight-grain morocco, gilt coat of arms of the Duke of Cumberland on upper covers, spines lettered and decorated in gilt, inner gilt dentelles, all edges gilt, moire silk endpapers, green cloth slipcase; the supplement in publisher's original printed gray wrappers, uncut and unopened, modern clamshell box (spines of main volumes sunned, extremities rubbed, corners bumped; Supplement with slight edge chipping of wrappers and splitting on joints causing minor losses on spine). Provenance: Ernst Augustus, crown prince of Hanover and 3rd Duke of Cumberland (armorial bindings vols. 1 and 2, stamp on verso of title); R. D. Gurney; Haskell F. Norman (bookplates to front pastedowns and front inner wrapper), his sale part III Christie's New York, 29 October 1998, lot 1313. A fine set with important provenance. (#003407) € 2000



Norman 2027 (this copy), Garrison-Morton 2164. RARE FIRST EDITION OF THIS LANDMARK WORK IN MILITARY SURGERY. Stromeyer was a surgeon-general to the army of Hanover, and also made important contributions to orthopedics. The supplement, providing new information on gunshot wounds gleaned from Prussia's wars of expansion in 1866, ushered in a new era of military surgery at a time when advancing firearms technology was producing dramatically more severe military casualties.

Presentation copy, inscribed by Timofeeff-Ressovsky

21 TIMOFEEFF-RESSOVSKY, Nikolay Vladimirovich; ZIMMER, Karl Günter & DELBRÜCK, Max. *Über die Natur der Genmutation und der Genstruktur.* Berlin: Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1935. 4to (245 x 170 mm). Offprint from "Nachrichten von der Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen",



pp. [189]-245, drop title, diagrams in text. Original green printed wrappers with circular woodcut device on upper wrapper (some very light marginal staining, slight creasing of lower wrapper), contained in modern green buckram protective wallet with pocket. Provenance: Peter and Margarete Braune. Except for some very light spotting at lower margin of the first leaf a crisp and clean copy. (#003325) € 4800

Garrison & Morton 254; Norman 326. RARE OFFPRINT of "a paper of fundamental importance in molecular biology" (Garrison & Morton). PRESENTATION COPY, the upper wrapper indistinctly inscribed by Timofeeff-Ressovsky. "Ueber die Natur der Genmutation und der Genstruktur" (often referred to as "the green paper" after the color of its wrappers, or the "Dreimänner" paper after the number of its authors) is divided into four sections. The first, by Timofeeff-Ressovsky, describes the mutagenic effects of x-rays and gamma rays on *Drosophila melanogaster*; the second part, by Zimmer, analyzes Timofeeff-Ressovsky's results theoretically. The third and most remarkable section, by Delbrück, puts forth a model of genetic mutation based on atomic physics that "shows the

II. McHenry, p. 58; NLM/Krivatsy 13032; Wellcome V, p.444; Heirs of Hippocrates 539 (2nd Amsterdam ed.); Willems 1401. RARE SECOND AND FIRST CONTINENTAL EDITION, published just one year after the first edition (Oxford). Willis followed up his anatomical account of the brain with this important work on its pathology and neurophysiology, first published in 1667. In it he develops a new theory of the cause of epilepsy and other convulsive diseases. McHenry refers to this work as one of the earliest textbooks on nervous diseases "renowned for its striking clinical pictures, especially of general paresis." This work also contains Willis' monograph on convulsive disorders and scurvy. Willis' superb training in clinical medicine and close observation was never more evident than in this work where one sees this brilliant 17th-century mind attacking areas of clinical sciences never before studied. "The most complete and accurate account of the nervous system which had hitherto appeared. Willis's classification of the cerebral nerves held the field until the time of Soemmerring."

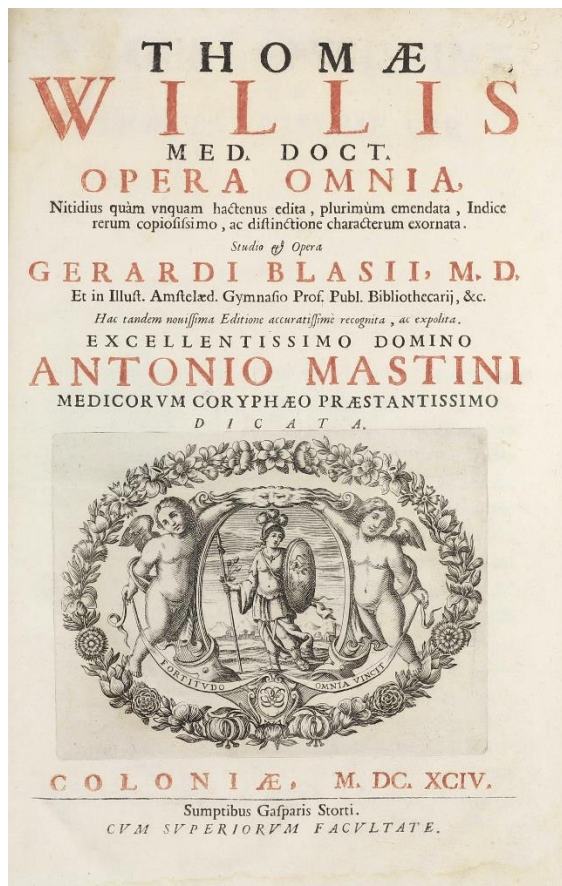
24 **WILLIS, Thomas.** *Pathologiae Cerebri, Et Nervosi Generis Specimen: In quo agitur de Morbis Convulsivis, Et De Scorbuto.* Amsterdam: Daniel Elzevir, 1668. 12mo (134 x 78 mm). [12], 338, [22] pp. Engraved portrait of the author on leaf *6v, woodcut printer's device on general title, sections with individual running titles, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, final blank Q6. Signatures: *6 A-O12 P-Q6. Bound in 18th-century vellum, yapp edges, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, all edges gilt (little soiling and spotting of vellum). Text generally crisp and clean with very minor occasional spotting. Provenance: G. J. O. Hotz (ink stamps to general title). A very good copy. (#003310) € 1500

McHenry, p. 58; NLM/Krivatsy 13032; Wellcome V, p.444; Heirs of Hippocrates 539 (2nd Amsterdam ed.); Willems 1401. RARE SECOND AND FIRST CONTINENTAL EDITION, published just one year after the first edition (Oxford). Willis followed up his anatomical account of the brain with this important work on its pathology and neurophysiology, first published in 1667. In it he develops a new theory of the cause of epilepsy and other convulsive diseases. McHenry refers to this work as one of the earliest textbooks on nervous diseases "renowned for its striking clinical pictures, especially of general paresis." This work also contains Willis' monograph on convulsive disorders and scurvy. Willis' superb training in clinical medicine and close observation was never more evident than in this work where one sees this brilliant 17th-century mind attacking areas of clinical sciences never before studied. "The most complete and accurate account of the nervous system which had hitherto appeared. Willis's classification of the cerebral nerves held the field until the time of Soemmerring."

25 **WILLIS, Thomas.** *Pharmaceutice rationalis sive Diatriba de medicamentorum operationibus in humano corpore. [Pars prima] - Pars secunda.* The Hague: A. Leers, 1675-1677. 12mo (132 x 74 mm). [38], 426, [14]; [48], 518 pp. Engraved frontispiece to part 1 dated 1674, 14 folding engraved plates (6 in part 1 and 8 in part 2), general index and blank leaf bound at end of part 1, woodcut head- and tailpieces. Contemporary full vellum, yapp edges, spine with hand-lettering in ink (minor spotting and soiling of vellum), blue-dyed edges. Text and plates somewhat browned throughout (a bit stronger at outer margins), occasional minor spotting, but generally a very good copy in untouched original binding. Provenance: Ed. Quantin (bookplate to front pastedown), J. Derôme (ink stamp to first flyleaf). (#003309) € 1600

NLM/Krivatsy 13037; Heirs of Hippocrates 541; Garrison-Morton 3926, 5086 (for 1st Latin editions). SECOND CONTINENTAL EDITION of Part 1 and FIRST of Part 2, rarely found complete as here, of Willis' *Pharmaceutice rationalis*, first published in Oxford in 1674-75. "One of the great books of seventeenth-century English medicine, this is the first scientific work on pharmacology as well as a valuable epitome of the materia medica of the time. Willis describes the sweetish flavor of urine in diabetes mellitus, differentiating between it and diabetes insipidus" (Heirs of Hippocrates 541).

26 **WILLIS, Thomas.** *Opera omnia, nitidius quam unquam hactenus edita, plurimum emendata, indice rerum copiosissimo, ac distinctione characterum exornata. Studio & opera Gerardi Blasii. . .* Cologny [Geneva]: Gaspere Storti, 1694. Two parts in one volume. Folio (322 x 218 mm). [16], 586, [18] pp. Half-title, title printed in red and black and with printer's engraved device, engraved portrait of the author by Isabella Piccini and 7 engraved plates, numerous engraved text illustrations, woodcut headpieces and initials, general index. Text in two columns. Bound in early 19th century quarter calf over marbled boards, spine decorated in gilt and with gilt-lettered red label (inner hinge partly broken,



boards and extremities lightly rubbed, head of spine and paper over board edges partly chipped). Occasional minor foxing and spotting of text, light waterstaining towards lower corner of first four gatherings, wormtrack to blank bottom margin near gutter of pp. 505-563, short tear to lower edge of p.541/2, a few gatherings with pages partly sticking together at lower gutter (not affecting text). Provenance: Libreria Cascianelli, Rome (bookseller's ticket on front pastedown). A very good and clean copy. (#003266) € 2500

NLM/Krivatsy 13003. RARE THIRD GENEVA EDITION of Thomas Willis' collected works, edited by Gerard Blasius, and the first (and finest) printed in folio format. Pages 181-88 of this edition reprint the text of William Croone's 1664 *De ratione motus musculorum* (see Garrison-Morton 575). The place of printing has frequently been misinterpreted as being Cologne in Germany, but is in fact the community of Cologne (Coloniae Allobrogum) in canton Geneva, Switzerland.

"In addition to his invaluable work in the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system, Willis was the first to distinguish true diabetes mellitus, and showed that the polyuria was not due to any disease of the kidneys. He anticipated the recognition of hormones in the circulation

of his suggestion that the phenomena of puberty were due to a ferment distributed through the body from the genitals. He discovered the superficial lymphatics of the lungs, distinguished acute tuberculosis from the chronic fibroid type and gave the first clinical and pathological account of emphysema. The modern treatment of asthma really begins with Willis, who considered it to be of nervous origin . . . Willis was probably the first to report an epidemic of cerebrospinal fever" (Garrison-Morton 10280).

A landmark in English surgery

27 WISEMAN, Richard. *Several Chirurgical Treatises*. London: Printed by E. Flescher and J. Macock for R. Royston, 1676. Folio (297 x 180 mm). [16], 498, 79 [1], [14] pp. Half title, chapter "Of Lues Venera" with separate pagination, general index at end. Later black morocco, paneled and blind-stamped boards, binding restored and rebacked with original gilt-lettered spine label preserved, red-dyed edges, later endpapers (wear and chipping of extremities, corners bumped). Text little evenly browned, occasional minor spotting and ink soiling, final leaf of text with long closed tear and old paper rebacking on verso, some dog-earing and creasing, a few pen trials, annotations and scribbling in places. Provenance: medical library of James Tait Goodrich. In all a very good, quite crisp and clean copy. (#003408) € 6500

Norman 2253; Heirs of Hippocrates 547; Garrison-Morton 5573; NLM/Krivatsy 13083; Leonardo, *Master surgeons*, pp. 457-61; Wing W-3107. VERY RARE FIRST EDITION of Wiseman's important collection of over 600 case histories, divided into treatises on tumors, ulcers, diseases of the anus, scrofula, gunshot wounds, fractures and luxations, and venereal disease. "Wiseman was the first to advocate primary amputation of a badly injured or diseased limb rather than wait until the onset of infection; he also practiced flap amputation rather than the circular or guillotine amputation method more commonly used in his day. He was the first to describe tuberculosis of the joints (tumor albus), and his treatise on syphilis and gonorrhoea includes a description of the surgical treatment of suppression of urine by means of external urethrotomy." (Norman). "This large work discusses the cause, clinical appearance, and treatment of tumors, ulcers, diseases of the anus, the 'King's Evil', wounds (including gunshot wounds), fractures, and venereal disease. Wiseman realized the difference between gonorrhoea and syphilis..." (Heirs of Hippocrates).

SEVERALL
CHIRURGICALL
TREATISES.

By *RICHARD WISEMAN*,
Serjeant-Chirurgion.

LONDON,

Printed by *E. Fleisher* and *J. Maccock*, for *R. Royston*
Bookfeller to His Most Sacred Majesty, and *B. Took* at the
Ship in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, *Anno Dom. 1676.*

1829
1676
159

"Born in London, Richard Wiseman was apprenticed at the Barber-Surgeons' Hall to Richard Smith, surgeon, by 1637. Having completed his training, he entered the ranks of the Barber Surgeons just before the civil war between the Crown and Parliament broke out in 1642. Wiseman took the side of the crown and was at many of the famous civil war battles. Wiseman was taken prisoner in the Battle of Worcester 1651. In 1652 after being released, he qualified as a member of the Barber-Surgeons' Company and worked at St. Thomas' Hospital. He was again imprisoned, but escaped the Parliamentary forces and accompanied the future Charles II to France. He eventually returned to England in 1657 when the anti-royalist sentiments waned. Charles II returned as King on the death of Cromwell and Wiseman was made Serjeant Surgeon to the King in 1672. His observations and writings were his legacy. An extensive writer, he noted many conditions and outlined his treatment for them. His book *Several Surgical Treatises* is now seen as a landmark in English surgery . . . His observations on gunshot wounds are extensive and his detailed remarks on the treatment of these wounds are superb. Wiseman was responsible for raising the medical profession to a class equal to the clergy. With this class elevation came harder entry standards for would be apprentices." (Jisc Library Hub Discover online resouce).

TERMS of SALE

1. Prices and tax

All listed prices are in Euro currency and include 7% German value-added tax (VAT, MwSt.) for private end-consumers within Germany and the European Union. The shipping is free of charge.

Listed items are subject to prior sale.

2. Revocation

2.1 Right of Revocation

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

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

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

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

2.2 Consequences of Revocation

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

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

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

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

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

2.3 Exclusion of the right of revocation.

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

Widerrufsbelehrung für Verbraucher

Widerrufsrecht

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

Um Ihr Widerrufsrecht auszuüben, müssen Sie uns

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

