



TABVLA IIIORBIIVM PLANETARVM DIMENSIONES, ET DISTANTIAS PER QVINQVE REGVLARIA CORPORA GEOMETRICA EXHIBENS.

Catalogue 05-2016

36 New Arrivals in all fields including
Two Milestone works in the History of Medicine

KEPLERI miraris opus, SPECTATOR, olympi.
Antea qua nunquam Vita figura tibi
Namq; Planetarum distantia quanta sit inter
Orbes; Euclidis Corpora quinque docent.
Quam bene conueniat quod dogma COPERNICVS olim
Tradidit, Autoris nunc tibi monstrat opus.
Scilicet exhibuit tanto se munere gratum
Autor TECCIACO non sine laude DVCI.

Christophorus Leibfried. ff.
Tubing. 1597.

- α. Sphæra β.
- β. Cubus primum Corpus regulare Geometricum distantiam ab orbe β usq; ad γ exhibens
- γ. Sphæra δ.
- δ. Tetraedron sive pyramis. ε. exterioris Sphæram ε attingens, interioris δ maximam inter planetas distantiam Cauans
- ε. Sphæra ζ.
- ζ. Dodecaedron. η. corpus à Sphæra δ usq; ad Magnam orbem tellurem cum Luna ferentem representans distantiam
- η. Orbis Magnus
- θ. Icosaedron ab orbe Magna ad Sphæram φ distantiam in aëre
- ι. Sphæra φ
- κ. Octaedron à Sphæra φ ad ψ orbem exhibens distantiam
- λ. Sphæra ψ
- μ. Sol Medium sive Centrum Vniuersi immobile

Ponatur tabula ad paginam 26.

Catalogue 05-2016

*36 New Arrivals in all fields including
Two Milestone works in the History of Medicine*

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Milestones of Science Books

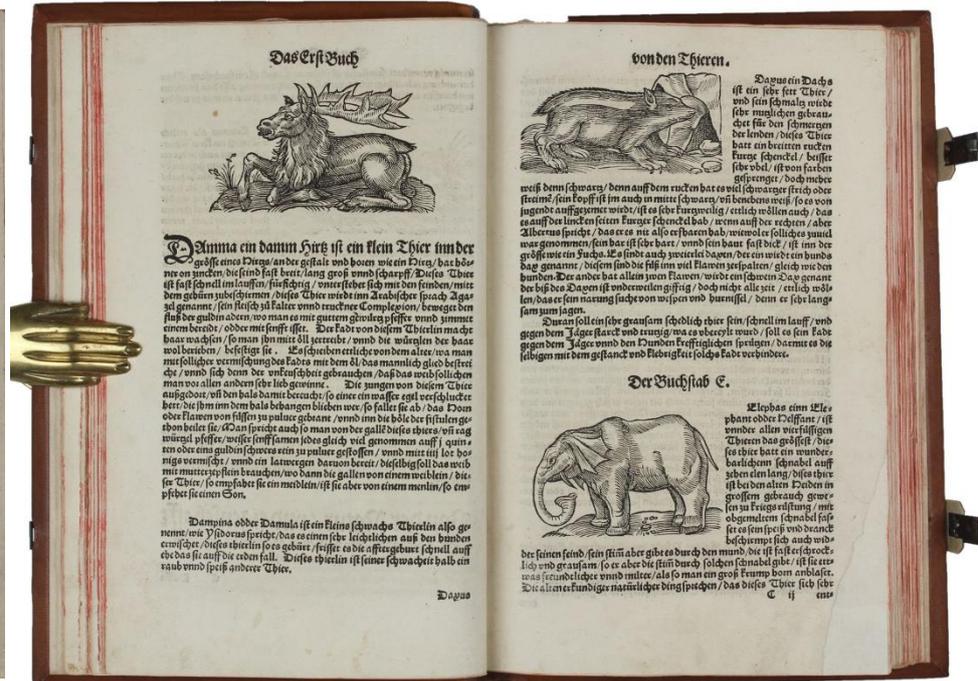
phone +49 (0) 421 1754235
www.milestone-books.de . info@milestone-books.de

Member of ILAB and VDA

Early bestiary including important section on falconry

1 ALBERTUS MAGNUS. *Thierbuch. Von Art Natur und Eygenschaftt der Thierer, Als nemlich Von Vierfüßigen Vögeln, Fyschen, Schlangen oder kriechenden Thieren, Und von den kleinen gewürmen die man Insecta nennet...* Frankfurt: Cyriacus Jacob zum Bart, 1545. Folio (290 x 188 mm). 172 (of 173) numbered leaves, with final blank but lacking blank leaf a6 after preliminaries. Signatures: a⁶ [-a6], A-Ee⁶. Gothic type, 4 woodcut illustrations on title and 214 woodcut illustrations in text. Rebound to style in early 20th century full calf over wooden boards, spine with 4 raised bands, boards ruled in blind, two brass catches and clasps, red-coloured edges, spine sun-faded, little scratching to boards. Very little browning, very minor spotting and finger-soiling to text, tears in few pages repaired with Japan paper in blank lower margin, first 6 leaves repaired and reinforced at gutter, small repaired hole in title-page not affecting text or image. Provenance: Dr. Kurt Lindner, Bamberg (small stamp "Bibliotheca Tiliansa" to title verso and leaf E5v and bookplate to front pastedown); Sigrid Gutekunst (bookplate to front pastedown). A very good copy with ample margins, printed on strong paper. (#002637) € 12,000

Benzing, Ryff 178; Nissen ZBI 55; VD 16 A 1336; Graesse I, 56; Rottinger, *Frankfurter Buchholzschn.* 120. - THE RARE FIRST GERMAN EDITION OF THIS VERY POPULAR WORK OF ALBERTUS MAGNUS, edited by Walther Hermann Ryff, on zoology. The *Thierbuch* is one of the earliest illustrated purely zoological work and contains sections on quadrupeds, birds, snakes, and insects. The woodcuts are derived from various sources, including Lonitzer and Egenolf publications. The text is a translation of *De animalibus*, books 22-26. An important part of the work (chapter 23) deals with the falconry and is, apart from its ornithological section, not original, but a collection of predominantly 12th-century hunting treatises with a strong veterinary medicinal focus. (Linder, *Anfänge der dt. Jagdliteratur*, p.47). The first German translations of these parts were done in the 15th century by Werner Ernesti and Heinrich Münsinger. Ryff did not know these two translations present in manuscript only. The woodcuts of the master "IK" are mainly from the book of Michael Herr's *Gründtlicher underricht ... aller vierfüßigen thier*. The unsigned animal drawings of this print are skilful, of large style, and with the animals in almost lifelike representation. As in other medieval and early Renaissance zoological works, demons and hybrid species had considerable relevance. "Albertus also believed in hybrids of man and various animals, for example the Donkey-man (Onocentaurus), and the Goat-man (Cirinus and Pilosus) ... It is a telling detail that on the title-page of the 1545 edition two hybrids appear next to the 'kings' of the animals (the eagle and the lion): the basiliks and a kind of Sea-wolf ... Interestingly, early modern zoology did not abandon the thoughts of the Medieval thinkers, but came into being a hype in the interest in monsters: the science of teratology developed and extensive treatises on monsters by, e.g. Paré, Aldrovandi or Liceti, were composed." (K. Enekel, in: *Zoology in Early Modern Culture*, Brill, 2014, p.112-14).



Author's dedication copy including a signed letter by him and a manuscript by Ballanche

2 AMPÈRE, André-Marie. *Essai sur la philosophie des sciences, ou exposition analytique d'une classification naturelle de toutes les connaissances humaines.* Two volumes. Paris: Bachelier, 1834-1843. 8vo (205 x 125 mm). Vol. I: lxx, 272 (i.e. 274) pp., including p. 150bis./150ter inserted after p.150 and two folding tables, without 8 pp. publisher's adverts. Vol. II: x, xcvi, 180 pp. and two tables on one folding sheet as issued. Contemporary half calfs over marbled boards, spines lettered and decorated in gilt (disparate bindings, little rubbing to boards and extremities), marbled endpapers in first vol. Pages partially untrimmed and unopened. Paper shows light foxing (stronger to title-pages, tables and final leaves), otherwise crisp, bright and unstained. Closed tear at head of half-title affecting dedication (but without loss) and torn paper at blank lower gutter of half-title. First volume, half-title page, with dedication by the André-Marie Ampère to his friend Dupré** and with a signed double-page manuscript with information about the author in neat hand by Ballanche***, dated 26 July 1836, inserted between half-title and title-page. Second volume with two inserted ALS, the first by Jean-Jacques Ampère* to M. Dupré, dated 3 February 1842 (two pages on one sheet, slightly trimmed at fore-edge), and the second by André-Marie Ampère also directed to Dupré and dated 24 March 1824 (4 pages on two folding sheets, the 2nd sheet with two holes with loss of text). (#002615) € 4,900

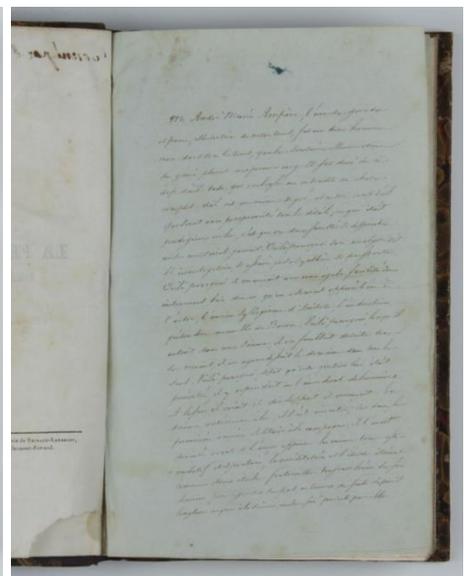
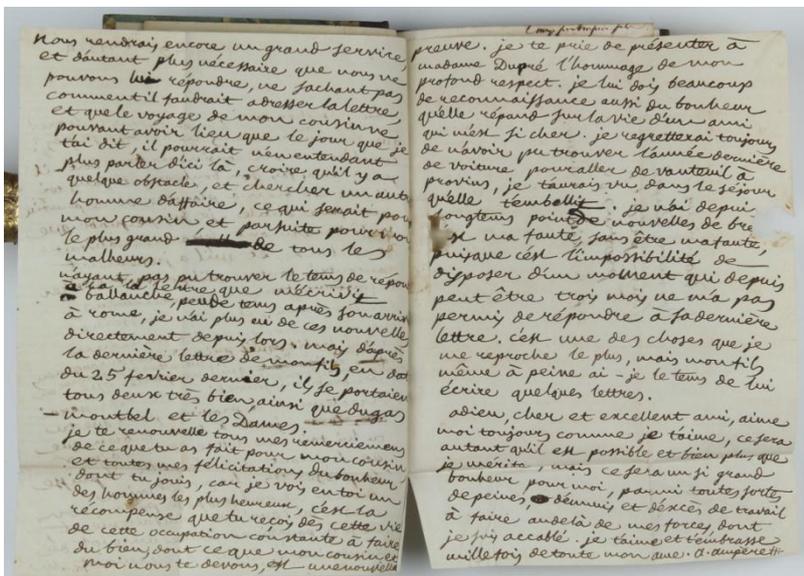
FIRST EDITIONS, including the augmented second part issued by Andre Ampère's son Jean-Jacques in 1843. A Curious work, unfortunately a little complicated and obscured by the use of many unusual scientific terms: oryctotechnie, cerdoristique, phytographie (...). A remarkable fruit of an apparently materialistic philosophy, not very concordant with the general idea of the great electrician Ampere. (Caillet).

*Ampère, Jean-Jacques (1800-1864) was a French philologist and man of letters. Born in Lyon, he was the only son of the physicist André-Marie Ampère. Jean-Jacques' mother died while he was an infant. He taught at the Sorbonne, and became professor of the history of French literature at the Collège de France and in 1848 he was elected member of the Académie française.

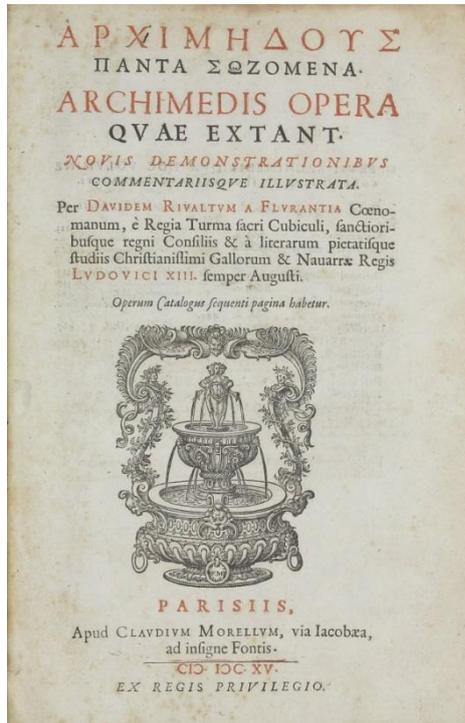
**Dupré, Pierre(?) was sub-prefect of the city of Provins and a close friend of André-Marie Ampère.

***Ballanche, Pierre-Simon (1776-1847) was a French writer and counterrevolutionary philosopher, who elaborated a theology of progress that possessed considerable influence in French literary circles in the beginning of the nineteenth century. He was the ninth member elected to occupy seat 4 of the Académie française in 1842. Jean-Jacques Ampère published a biography about Ballanche in 1849.

"Trait curieux ouvrage, malheureusement un peu compliqué et obscurci par l'emploi de quantité de termes scientifiques inusités: oryctotechnie, cerdoristique, phytographie (...). Fruit remarquable d'une philosophie apparemment matérialiste, concordant peu avec l'idée qu'on se fait en général du grand électricien Ampère" (Caillet). Tome I portant un envoi autographe Donné par l'auteur à son ami Dupré avec, relié, un double feuillet manuscrit, signé Ballanche, écrivain et philosophe, ami de André-Marie Ampère, avec des renseignements sur l'auteur. Tome II contenant deux lettres autographes signées, une de André-Marie Ampère et l'autre de son fils, toutes deux adressées à Monsieur Dupré, sous-préfet à Provins.



3 ARCHIMEDES Syracusani. *Αρχιμηδους παντα σωζομενα. Archimedis opera quae extant, novis demonstrationibus commentariisque illustrata per Davidem Rivalentum a Flurantia.* Paris: apud Claudium Morellum, 1615. Folio (330 x 220 mm). [44], 549 (i.e. 551) [1] pp., title printed in red and black and with woodcut device, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, numerous woodcut diagrams and illustrations in text, parallel Greek and Latin text. Contemporary speckled calf with old rebacking,



spine with 5 raised bands and gilt-lettered morocco label (corners bumped, some wear to extremities), red sprinkled edges. Text with even light browning, occasional very minor spotting, faint dampstain to upper corner of final 8 leaves, tiny worm track in first 10 leaves, upper blank corner of Cc3 torn, diagram on p.380 shaved at fore edge as often. Provenance: Sales letter by John Howell Books dated June 11, 1977 loosely inserted, illegible signature to front pastedown. Fine copy. (#002546) € 4,500

Houzeau-L. 826; DG 6.2146; Brunet I, 384; Ebert 918; Hofmann I, 239; Riccardi I, 43, 7/1; Bibl. Dt. Mus., Libri rari 14; Cantor II, 659; DSB I, 229. - "Influential Greek and Latin edition" (DSB), valuable for its numerous woodcuts and diagrams, text in Greek and Latin.

Rivault's magisterial edition of Archimedes, containing the Greek text (taken from the editio princeps of 1544), a Latin translation and some of the ancient commentaries, was used by 17th-century scholars such as Fermat and Descartes. Fleurance, after travelling much in his youth, was made, in 1612, tutor to the young Louis XIII, a post he held until he was dismissed for striking his charge's pet dog.

4 BEROALDUS, Philippus (editor), [FRONTIUS, Sextus; VEGETIUS, Flavius; AELIANUS; MODESTUS]. *Scriptores rei Militaris.* Four parts in one: I. FRONTINUS, Sextus Julius. *De re militari*



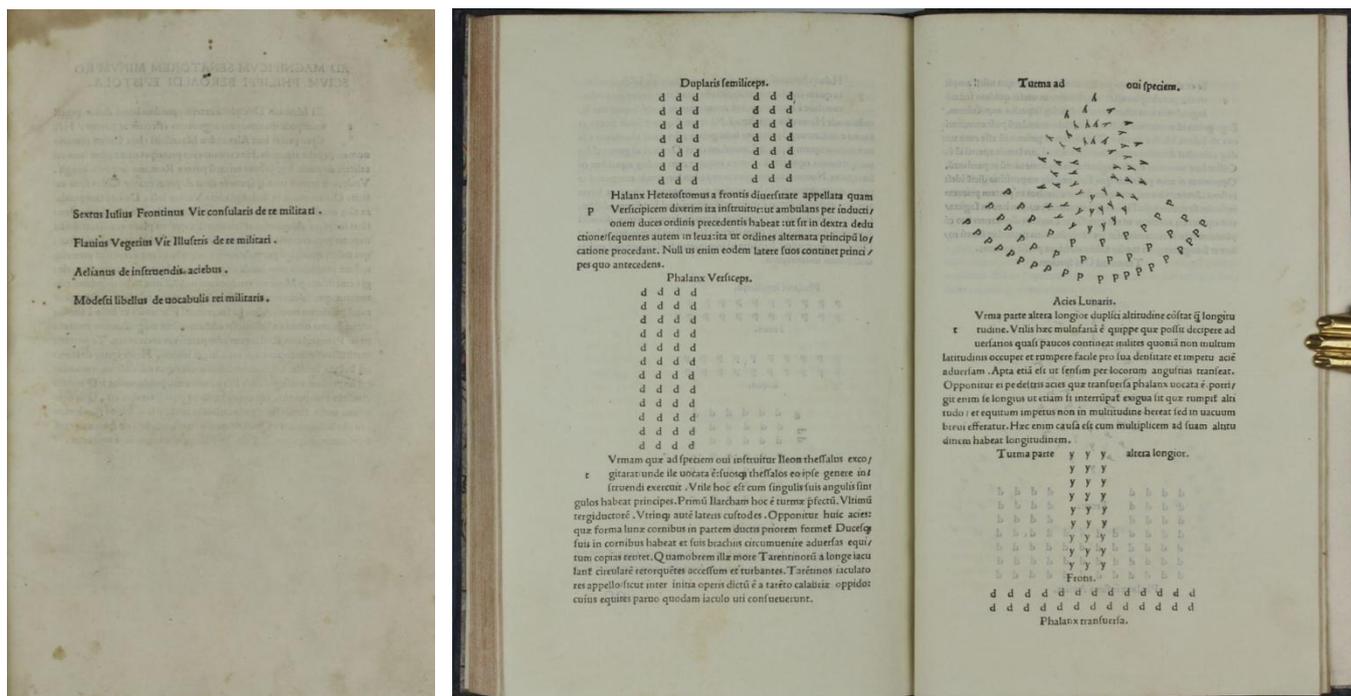
(Strategematon). 10 July 1495; II. VEGETIUS, Flavius. *De re militari*, n.d.; III. AELIANUS. *De ins truendis aciebus*, 16 Nov. 1495; IV. MODESTUS. *De vocabulis rei militaris*, n.d. (General colophon) 17 Jan. 1496. Bologna: Franciscus Plato de Benedictis, 1496. Folio (281 x 177 mm). [98] leaves. Signatures: AA-EE⁶ FF⁴ GG-MM⁶ N⁴ O⁶ PP-RR⁶. First two tracts have own colophons dated 1495. Roman letter, 37 lines, capital spaces with guide letters, printer's device at end of first part and after final colophon, register leaf at rear, 34 diagrams consisting of type arrangements depicting tactical formations. Bound in a fine 19th-century blue morocco with gilt-lettered and gilt-decoated spine, gilt crest of a lion and crown to upper cover and monogram JS to lower cover (boards and extremities rubbed, corners slightly bumped). Some old ink marginalia in red ink towards rear, scattered minor spotting, slight staining to blank upper margin of first few leaves, a few minor wormholes to early leaves. Provenance: Michael Tomkinson (monogram bookplate to front pastedown); Sotheby's sale, London, 7 July 1922, lot 1892; Kenneth Tomkinson Collection*. A fine copy, printed on strong paper and with deep impressions of the type. (#002599) € 7,500

Copinger 5330, 2594; BMC VI, 828; Proctor 6607; Goff S-345; Klebs 903.3; Pellechet 4933. - THE SECOND EDITION of the collection of works on Roman military systems by the ancient Roman writers, traditionally known as *Scriptores rei militaris* (military writers). Based on Sulpitius Silber's edition of 1487, Filippo Beroaldo rearranged the order of appearance of the texts. Beroaldo claims, in his letter on leaf 2A1 verso, to have edited all four tracts, but they are actually just reprints from the first edition.

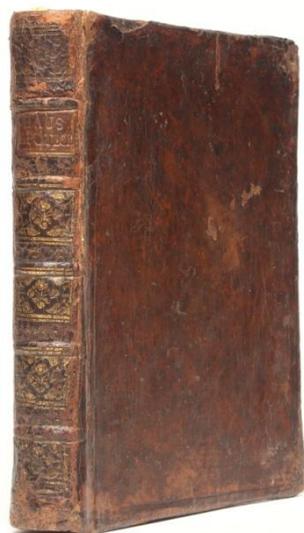
Vegetius' *De re militari* mainly focuses on military organisation and how to react to certain occasions in war. He explains how one should fortify and organize a camp, how to train troops, how to handle undisciplined troops, how to handle a battle engagement, how to march, formation gauge and many other useful methods of

promoting organization and valour in the legion. The *De vocabulis rei militaris* attributed to Modestus consists of excerpts from Vegetius, *De re militari* and Aelianus' work, written in Greek, is also known by the Latin title *Tactica*. Interesting for Vegetius' work is that the demonstration of military tactical formations is achieved by the use of ordinary printer's types arranged in patterns showing the positioning of troops.

*Ken Tomkinson (1918-1985) came from a rich heritage of book collectors. His grandfather was Michael Tomkinson (1841-1921), of Franche Hall, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, who established Tomkinson Carpets in Kidderminster in 1869. Michael was a major collector of books and Japanese antiquities. When Michael died his set of the four Shakespeare Folios was sold privately, while the remainder of his collection formed two sales at Sotheby's (April and July 1922). However, some books were retained by the family and some bought back at the auction. Michael's son Geoffrey (1881-1963) continued the book collecting passion instilled in him by his father with an emphasis on private press books, producing his own noted book, *A Select Bibliography of the Principal Modern Presses Public and Private in Great Britain and Ireland* (1928). In turn, Geoffrey's son Ken continued to add to two generations of Tomkinson family books and many of the books here bear the bookplate of one or more Tomkinson collectors.



6 BRUNSCHWIG, Hieronymus. I. *Hauss Apoteck, zu yeden Leibs gebresten, für den gemainen Man und das arm Landvolck.* Augsburg: Haynrich Stayner, 1539. [4], LXXXI (i.e. LXXI) leaves, including large title-woodcut by Hans Weiditz, and three woodcut illustrations (one full-page), without final blank. Signatures: A-T⁴ (-T4, blank). Text somewhat browned, light waterstaining, lower margin of most leaves with old repairs of tears and chipping with pasted paper occasionally affecting or obscuring bottom line of text or catchwords (F4v, G3r, H4r, M1r, M2r, M4rv, N1v, N2v, N4v, O2v, P2r, Q1r, S3v), M3 and S1v with little loss of text, upper margin trimmed close, affecting page numbers on leaf L3r.



[Bound with:] II. **[VOGTHERR, Heinrich].** *Eyn nutzlich Bad und artzney, den Bruch an alten und jungen ungeschnitten zuheylen.* Strassburg: Heirich Vogtherr, 1 September 1538. 7 unnumbered leaves, Signatures A-B⁴ (-B4), without the final blank. Text little browned and waterstained throughout, leaves B1-3 with old paper repair to lower margin not affecting text, small wormhole.

[Bound with:] III. **PLATINA, Bartholomaeus.** *Von allen Speysen und Gerichten etc. Aller hand art künstlich wol zu kochen, einmachen und beraytten. Dabey ains yeden und Essens wirckung und natur, zu*

auffenthaltung menschlicher gesundtheyt... Wie man Weyn und Essig wol erziehen, behalten und widerpringen, Auch mit aller hand kreütren und Specereyen zu gesunthayt, beraytten und geprauchten sol. Alles New und ordenlich zusammen gebracht. Augsburg: Haynrich Stayner, 1537. [4], 27 leaves. Signatures A-H⁴ (-H4), without final blank. Title page with large woodcut illustration. Text little browned and waterstained throughout, title-woodcut with small hole backed with paper on verso and repaired tear in blank fore-margin, margins of few leaves with pasted-paper repairs, obscuring a few signatures or catchword at lower margin, tear at lower margin of leaf D2 with little loss of text recto and verso

[Bound with:] IV. [AUTHOR UNKNOWN]. *Von Stahel und Eisen die künstlich waich und herrt zumachen, Allen Waffenschmiden, Goldschmiden, Gürtlern, Sigil unnd Stempffelschneidern etc. vast nutzlich zu wissen. Mit viel andern künstlin, wie man golt und silber farben, auff eyn jedes metall, mancherley weiß machen sol. Darzu auch wie mann in stahel und eisen, oder auff waffen etzen sol.* Strasburg: Jacob Cammerlander, 1539. 8 unnumbered leaves, large title-woodcut, final leaf verso with large woodcut vignette. Signatures: A-B⁴. Text little browned and waterstained throughout, single small wormhole, paper repair to lower blank margin of title-leaf. Seventeenth-century full calf, gilt-decoated spine with lettering piece (binding restored, spine and boards rubbed and little worn, new endpapers). (#002534) € 3,800



I. USTC 661726; VD16 B8734; Waller 1582; Benzing, Brunschwig 40. THIRD EDITION in German language of Brunschwig's popular home medical manual. The *Hauss Apoteck* is very rare. Only 5 public libraries can be traced: Yale Univ., Harvard Univ., Univ. of Wisconsin, Fribourg, Switzerland and in Budapest. It was first published under the title *Thesaurus pauperum* (pauper's dispensatory) as part 5 of *Liber de arte distillandi de compositis*, also called *Grosses Destillierbuch*. The leaves XLI to L are omitted in the pagination. The full-page woodcut shows a pharmacy with jars in the background and a herb garden to the left; another woodcut with a feast scene, and a third showing a farmer and a gardener in their activities.

Das Buch ist eigentlich eine populäre Version des fünften Buches der "Destillierkunst" und darf nicht verwechselt werden mit der "Hauss Apoteck für den gemeinen Mann." Alle Ausgaben (auch die später gedruckten) sind selten; das Kompendium war Volksbuch im eigentlichen Sinn des Wortes. Der ganzseitige Holzschnitt zeigt eine Apotheke mit Standgefäßen im Hintergrund und links davon ein Kräutergarten; ein weiterer Holzschnitt zeigt eine Gelageszene und ein dritter Holzschnitt jeweils einen Landwirt und einen Gärtner bei der Ausübung Ihrer Tätigkeiten.



II. USTC 656268; VD16 N2064. Very rare. Only five copies can be traced in public libraries: Basel, Berlin, Halle, Munich and Vienna. A small pamphlet about medication in balneotherapy using herbal additives and chemicals, recipes for preparation of compressions, cremes and ointments. Vogtherr (1490-1556) was an artist, poet, physician and publisher at Strasbourg, who wrote or issued a series of popular medical works for the average person.

III. USTC 702710; VD16 K2507. FIRST GERMAN EDITION of *De honesta voluptate ac valitudine*. USTC traces three copies: Basel, Munich and Regensburg

IV. USTC 704091; VD16 R507. FIRST EDITION. OCLC lists two copies in St. Gallen and in Strassburg.

7 DELSENBACH, Johann Adam. *Kurtzer Begriff der Anatomie worinnen hauptsächlich die nöthigsten Stücke der Osteologie und Myologie in XIX. Kupfer Tabellen enthalten...* Nürnberg: Lorenz Bieling for the author, 1733. Large folio (424 x 305 mm). 6 nn. leaves and 19 engraved copper plates. Folio. Recent three-quarter maroon, spine titled in gilt, new endpapers, bumping to lower corners. Internally crips and clean with very minor age-toning and occasional finger-soiling, single small worm hole in blank margin, final plate with closed horizontal tear through entire plate, but without loss of image (backed with paper on verso). Fine copy.



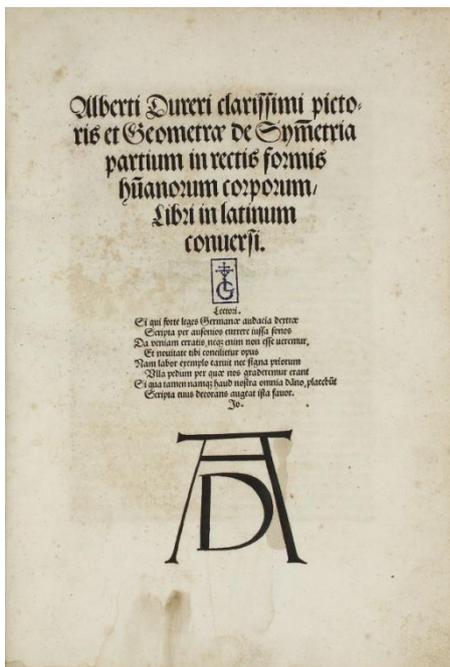
Bieling for the author, 1733. Large folio (424 x 305 mm). 6 nn. leaves and 19 engraved copper plates. Folio. Recent three-quarter maroon, spine titled in gilt, new endpapers, bumping to lower corners. Internally crips and clean with very minor age-toning and occasional finger-soiling, single small worm hole in blank margin, final plate with closed horizontal tear through entire plate, but without loss of image (backed with paper on verso). Fine copy.

(#002639) € 2,700

NLM/Blake p.114; Waller 2350. - FIRST EDITION of an anatomical work mainly intended for physicians and artists with explanations for specific muscles and bones. It was edited by Johann Adam Delsenbach (1687-1765), an engraver who worked in Nuremberg for most of his life, and includes an introduction by Christoph Jacob Treu. The engravings are of high quality and executed much in the style of Vesalius. The work is quite rare with no copy at auction in the past 25 years.

First Latin edition of Dürer's treatise on human proportion

8 DÜRER, Albrecht. *De Symmetria partium in rectis formis humanorum corporum, Libri in Latinum conversi (per J. Camerarium).* Nürnberg: in aedib. viduae Durerianae, 1532. Folio (301 x 204 mm). 80 unnumbered leaves (last blank). Signatures: A-E⁶ F⁴ G-N⁶ O⁴. Title with 8-line verse to the reader above Dürer's woodcut monogram, gothic letter text in single and double columns, woodcuts throughout including 85 full-length figures of the human body.

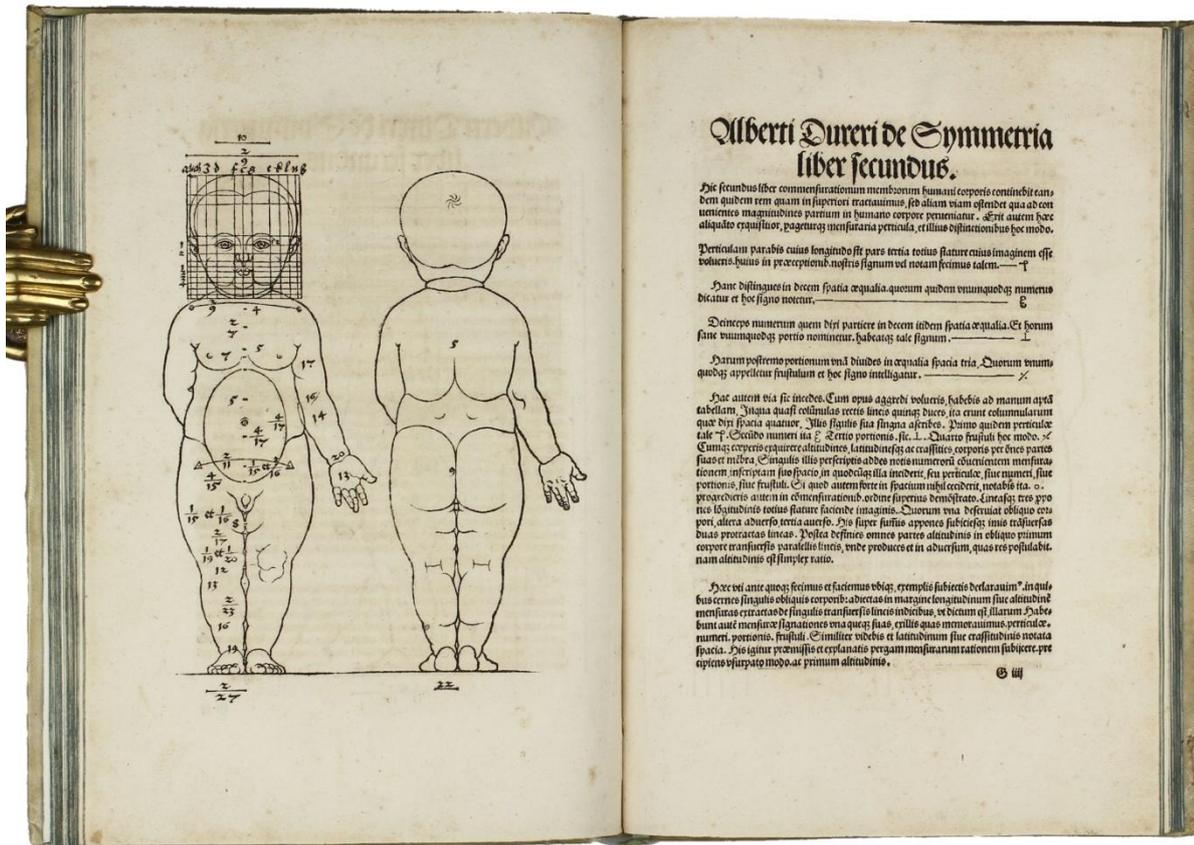


18th-century vellum over pasteboards with gilt-lettered morocco spine label (extremities little rubbed, corners bumped, little worming to boards, head of spine and endpapers), marbled endpapers, blue-colored edges. Minor browning and spotting to text, title and a few other pages with light brown stains, erased stamp(?) on final leaf. Provenance: bookplate with monogram "VGL" to front pastedown and small stamp to title-page. A fine, unmarked and unrestored copy. (#002588) € 14,000

Adams D-1044; Fairfax Murray German Books 152; Bohatta 20. - First Latin edition by Camerarius of book I and II of the "Vier Bücher der menschlichen Proportion" (books III and IV were published in 1534 under the title "De varietate"). The woodcuts are derived from the German edition of 1528. Unlike his Italian contemporary, Leonardo da Vinci, who published nothing, Dürer lived and worked in the world of printing and engraving. Dürer's treatise on human proportion was the earliest of the three theoretical works written in his later years. Dürer began formulating mathematical rules for the proportions of the human form soon after his first trip to

Venice in 1494-5. For his mathematical formulations he drew upon the works of antiquity as well as the Italian rediscoveries; as for his other theoretical works, his goal was to establish a scientific basis for aesthetics and to provide practical guidelines for draftsmanship. "The book is the synthesis of Dürer's solutions to his self-imposed formal problems; in it he sets forth his formal aesthetic... Dürer's aesthetic rules are based firmly in the laws of optics--indeed, he even designed special mechanical instruments to aid in the measurement of human form. He used the height of the human body as the basic unit of measurement..." (DSB).

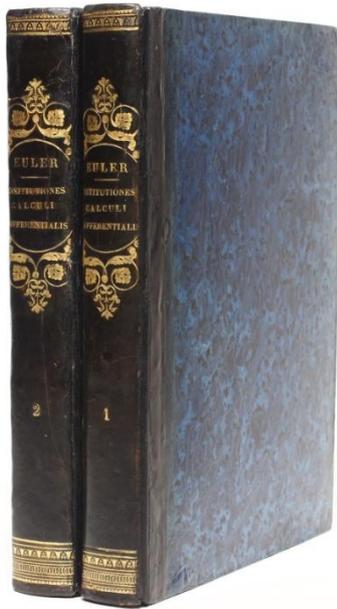
Erste lateinische Ausgabe der 1528 deutsch erschienenen grundlegenden Proportionslehre der Renaissance. "De Symmetria" umfaßt Buch I u. II des deutschen Werkes. Die Illustrationen sind die der Original-Ausgabe. Ein von Bohatta vermuteter erster lateinischer Druck der "Symmetria" von 1528 existiert nicht.



9 ECKHARD, Arnold & KNORR, Christian Friedrich. *Exercitationum Physicarum De Lumine, Luce Et Coloribus Quarta Iridem seu arcum coelestem novo quodam modo delineans, omniaque illa, quae in tam admirabili Naturae Phoenomeno observantur, per veras causas Mathematico demonstrans. / Exercitatio Physica Quinta De Coloribus, quos vocant, Permantis: & in specie de albedine & nigredine.* Rinteln: Wächter, 1671. 4to (190 x 162 mm). [8], 1-96 [2] 97-176 pp., including numerous letterpress tables, decorated woodcut initials, blank leaf after p.96, and 7 diagramic woodcut diagrams (Figura I, III to VIII) on 4 leaves (of which 6 printed recto and verso) bound at the end. Drop title "Exercitatio Physica quarta de iride" on p.97, "Exercitatio Physica Quinta" with drop title on p.141. Signatures: 1-4, A-S⁴ T² U-Z⁴. Bound without cover (paper wrap to spine only). Text browned and foxed throughout (title stronger), small dampstain to lower corner of few leaves, title page chipped and torn at blank fore-margin and gutter, first preliminary leaf chipped at head affecting two letters. Provenance: C. M. Cariel (ex-libris stamp dated 1872 with shelf mark to lower title). Still good copy. (#002580) € 1,200

Exceedingly rare inaugural dissertation and experimental study of the physical characteristics of light and colours, including the light emitted by the sun and stars. No copy recorded at auction. OCLC Worldcat records copies at three libraries (Halle, Hanover and Jena) only, all appear to be incomplete (lacking pp. 1-96). The woodcut diagrams on 4 sheets appear to be complete as there is no figure II printed on sheet 1 verso.

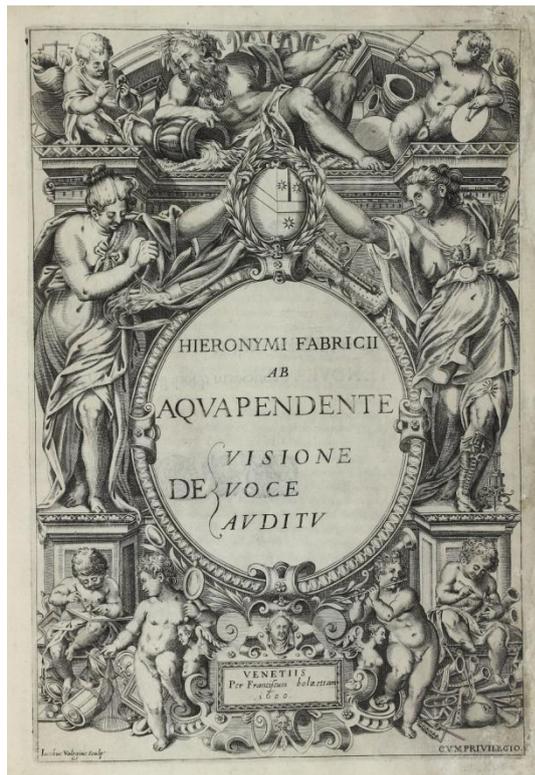
10 EULER, Leonhard. *Institutiones calculi differentialis cum eius usu in analysi finitorum ac doctrina serierum.* Two volumes. Ticini [Pavia]: In Typographeo Petri Galeatii, 1787. 4to (264 x 204 mm). [2], lxiv, 352; [2], 353-846 pp. Contemporary black half calf over blue marbled boards, spines lettered in gilt (hinges repaired, extremities little rubbed), blue-sprinkled edges. Text bright and crisp, upper blank corner of p.309/310 torn, a few pencil annotations. Provenance: Biblioteca C. I. Giulio (ink stamp to final flyleaves). Fine, wide-margined copy. (#002596) € 2,300



Zeitlinger I, 1251. - RARE SECOND EDITION, preferable to the first of 1755 for being enlarged by F. Speroni from manuscript notes by the author. "The first text book on the differential calculus which has any claim of being regarded as complete. And it may be said that many modern treatises on the subject are based on it." (W. W. Rouse Ball, A Short Account of the History of Mathematics). This edition with "Eloge de M. Euler" par le Marquis de Condorcet: p. ix-liii.

Fabrici's first published anatomical work

11 FABRICI, Girolamo (FABRICIUS AB AQUAPENDENTE, Hieronymus). *De visione voce auditu.* 3 parts in one volume. Venice: Francisco Bolzetta, 1600. Folio (366 x 255 mm). [12], 133 [3]; [12], 83 [1]; [8], 38 pp., including fine engraved title by Iacobus Valegius, 11 full-page engraved plates, woodcut initials and tail-pieces, several woodcut text illustrations. With the blank leaf R4 at end of first part, but without final blank E4 at end of third part. Signatures: *⁶ A-R⁴,)⁶ A-I⁴ K⁶, [cross]⁴ A-E⁴ (-E4). Colophon on R3v of first part reads 'Patauii : Ex officina Laurentij Pasquati, almae juristarum universitatis typographi'. Contemporary limp vellum (soiled and browned, boards at fore-edge



expertly restored, endpapers renewed), spine titled in ink, endpapers renewed. Fore-margins partially untrimmed, neat contemporary ink annotations to penultimate leaf E2rv, very little browning, engraved title with paper restoration in blank fore-margin affecting just a few mm of engraved border, closed tear to first plate without loss, a few minor edge restoration elsewhere. A clean and crisp copy with ample margins in its original binding. (#002560) € 11,000

Heirs of Hippocrates 365; NLM/Durling 1415; Waller 2888; Cushing F7; Wellcome I, 2118; Adams F-100; not in Norman. THE RARE FIRST EDITION of Fabrici's first published anatomical work, which is in three parts (*De visione sive de oculo visus organo, De voce sive de larynge vocis organo, De auditu sive de aure auditus organo*) and dealing with the eye, the throat and the ear, illustrated with detailed engravings.

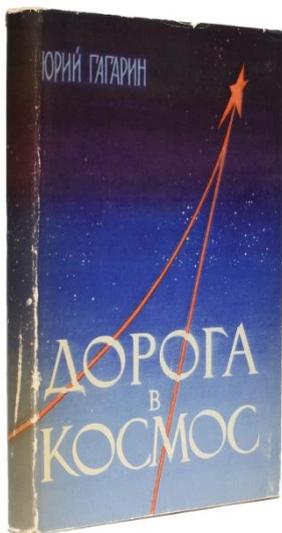
"The major portion of this work on the organs of vision, speech, and hearing is devoted to the eye, and it is clear that Fabricius was one of the first to grasp the true form and proper location of the lens. Although his description of

the ear is sound, it contributed no new knowledge about the ear or the sense of hearing. An extremely competent comparative anatomist, he was at his best in dealing with the laryngeal apparatus" (Heirs of Hippocrates 365). This work, together with his many other anatomical studies were intended to form a monumental *Totius animalis fabricae theatrum*, which however never appeared in print.

Girolamo Fabrici, also known from the Latin form of his name as Hieronymus Fabricius ab Aquapendente, taught anatomy at the University of Padua, where he had previously studied under Gabriele Falloppio, himself a student of Vesalius. Fabrici published a series of works on aspects of anatomy, including the present work on human speech organs and the physiology of voice production.

Gagarin's dedication copy to Professor Jørgen Jørgensen

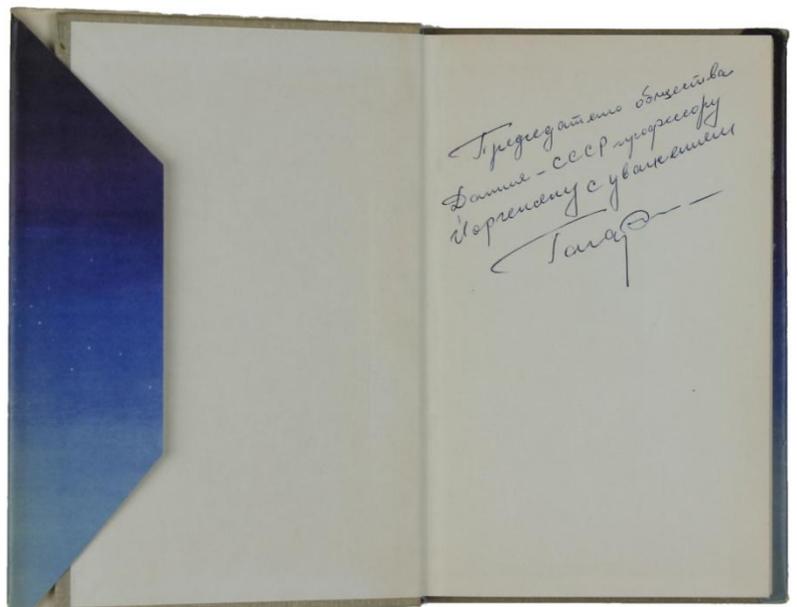
12 GAGARIN, Yuri. *ДОРОГА В КОСМОС (Road to Space)*. Pravda Publishing House, 1961. 8vo (200 x 126 mm). 222 [2] pp. Illustrated with frontispiece and 60 b&w photographs. Publisher's grey cloth and original dust jacket (little wear to extremities and short tear to fold at top spine of dust jacket). Provenance: Prof. Jørgen Jørgensen (inscription in Cyrillic by Gagarin on first flyleaf "To president of the Danish-Soviet Unian society Professor Jørgensen, with esteem, Gagarin"). A fine copy in very good dust jacket. (#002594) € 2,500



FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE (printed July 1, 1961 according to imprint) of Gagarin's autobiography. There are two issues of this book known: the first (our issue) dated July 1, 1961 in the imprint and another (without exact date, but probably later) with 238 pages bound in blue cloth and with a different dust wrapper, with the latter one more common on the market. With an envelope containing: A card with Gagarin's signature, a translation of the dedication written on the fly leaf in Cyrillic letters, a note in Professor Jørgen Jørgensen's hand thanking Gagarin: "Kære og ærede hr. kosmonaut Juiry Gagarin. Modtag de hjerteligste hilsener og bedste ønsker for det nye år for Dem, Deres familie og Deres store folk fra Deres Ærbødigst hengivne Krista og Jørgen Jørgensen. PS. Vi takker Dem hjerteligst for den elskværdige tilsendelse af Deres interessante bog. Vi er meget glade for den og håber, at de hermed følgende billeder hos Dem vil vække behagelige erindringer om Deres besøg her i Danmark" (Dear and honorable Mr. Cosmonaut Juiry Gagarin. Please accept the heartfelt greetings and best wishes for the new year for you, your family and your great people from your respectfully devotees Krista and Jørgen

Jørgensen. PS. We cordially thank you for the gracious forwarding of your interesting book. We are very pleased with it and hope that the relevant following pictures with you will evoke pleasant memories of your visit here in Denmark") and 2 newspaper clips. Berlingske Tidende d. 29.3.1968 og d. 30.03.1968 (Gagarin's death). Gagarin visited Denmark Sept. 6-9, 1962 during his tour of Europe after his landmark orbit of Earth on April 12, 1961.

*Jørgen Jørgensen's (1884-1969) was a Danish philosopher and professor at the University of Copenhagen. He also was president of the National Association for Promoting Synergies between Denmark and the Soviet Union in 1950. His Communist affiliation created him a lot of criticism and opposition in his philosophical career.



A milestone in human anatomy and surgery and of greatest rarity.

13 GERSDORFF, Hans von. *Feldtbuch der Wundtartzney*. Strassburg: Gedruckt durch Johannem Schott, 1517. Folio (280 x 195 mm). 102 leaves, ff. [4] I-LXX [2] LXXI-XCV. Signatures: pi⁴ a-1⁶ m⁶



(+m3.4) n⁶ o⁴ p⁶ q⁸ (-q8). Double column in Fraktur type. 22 full-page and 5 half-page woodcut illustrations attributed to Hans Wechtlin, the first on the title-page, a smaller woodcut of a scribe on leaf d1, one (of two) inserted woodcut plate printed as broadside on full sheet and bound in as folding plate. Large woodcut historiated and ornamental initials. With the additional two unfoliated leaves bound in between LXX and LXXI, not found in many copies. Three full-page woodcuts and four initials with contemporary hand-coloring. Without the final blank q8. Recently bound in a 15th century antiphony vellum bifolium. All edges engraved "Chyurgia Theutonica" by a contemporary hand. The folding woodcut plate repaired at fold with little loss of image. Lower blank margin of title-page restored (not affecting text). Title-page, preliminaries and folding plate with heavy but marginal brown staining, otherwise crisp and bright. Single small wormhole through first and last leaves. Provenance: From a venerable old Strassburg family who worked in the chirurgical tool manufacturing for several generations. An outstanding, amazingly well-preserved and very wide-margined copy containing the rare fugitive skeleton plate.

(#002533)

€ 80,000

Grolier/Norman Medicine 14; NLM/Durling 2059 (lacking the 2 folding plates); VD-16 G-1618; Choulant, pp. 162-66; Garrison & Morton 5560; Stillwell 387; Lilly Library, p.19; Herrlinger, *History of Medical Illustration*, pp. 140-43; Waller 3506 (calling for one plate only); cf. Heirs of Hippocrates 149 (1530 edition); Wellcome I, 2760 (1527 edition); not in Norman.

FIRST EDITION of a milestone in human anatomy and surgery and of greatest rarity. Only two copies have appeared at auction in the past 50 years: the first with one folding plates only as here and otherwise complete (Hartung & Karl Nov. 8, 1988, sold for DM 48,000) and the second copy defective lacking both folding plates and with the title-leaf torn with loss of the title (Christie's sale, Nov. 29, 2000; \$20,036). Written in German vernacular rather than Latin and frequently used as working copies, all early editions are normally found in rather bad condition. In contrast to that, our copy is unusually well preserved, with only little staining, soiling or fraying. The book was very popular. The work went through at least twelve editions between the time of its first publication in 1517 and the early seventeenth century. VD16 lists 14 editions in the 16th century.

"In the same year that Martin Luther posted his Ninety-Five Theses, Gersdorff initiated the reformation of surgery by relating his own extensive experience in his *Feldtbuch der Wundtartzney*." (Grolier/Norman). The book is written on the basis of Gersdorff's 40 years experience as a military surgeon. A summary of the available knowledge of human anatomy derived from old Arabic writings, Guy de Chauliac, and other sources is followed by a guide to the surgical treatment of wounds, with a subsidiary part on the treatment of leprosy, followed by three Latin-German glossaries at the end - one of anatomic terms, one of diseases, and one of simples. "The book ... was translated into Latin and Dutch, and was widely quoted, referred to, and plagiarised in subsequent medical texts. Eminently practical in its instructions on the care and treatment of the wounded, it had admirably graphic woodcut engravings. The twenty-seven illustrations show clear diagrams of instruments and prostheses, such as a mechanical iron-hand, in addition to scenes of operations, including the first printed picture of an amputation. Several illustrations, such as of the ambe, became standard in subsequent German surgical texts. The full-sheet anatomical skeleton



existed in its own right as a broadside print and is often missing. (William Lefanu, *Notable Medical Books from the Lilly Library*, p. 19). Herrlinger comments that "The illustrations . . . belong to the early phase of 16th-century medical illustration and represent one of its high points" (*History of medical illustration*, London, 1970. p. 142).



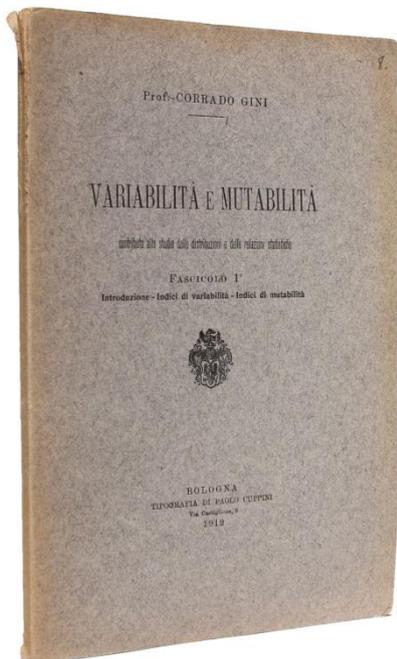
"Gersdorff ... had gained wide experience during the course... of campaigning and was an expert in the care and treatment of battlefield injuries ... [He] emphasized a well-founded knowledge of anatomy because the surgeon was frequently called upon to deal with extensive bodily trauma... The surgical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

believe could be cured." (Heirs of Hippocrates 149).

*There appears to be two variants of this first edition: one with the bifolio numbered LXX/LXXI (signatures m3.4) present (e.g. at Universität Heidelberg), and another, without this but with an unnumbered bifolio (same signatures m3.4) with two full-page woodcuts including the first illustration of an amputation (e.g. at Augsburg Staats- u. Stadtbibliothek). Our copy does contain the unnumbered as well as the numbered bifolios and collates with the copy in the Österreichische Nationalbibliothek Wien. Also included in our copy is the folding diagram of the human skeleton which was originally published as a fugitive sheet. Very few copies also have a second fugitive sheet, the *viscera-manikin*, showing the internal organs (see H. Norman, *One hundred books famous in medicine*, Grolier Club, pp.54-5).

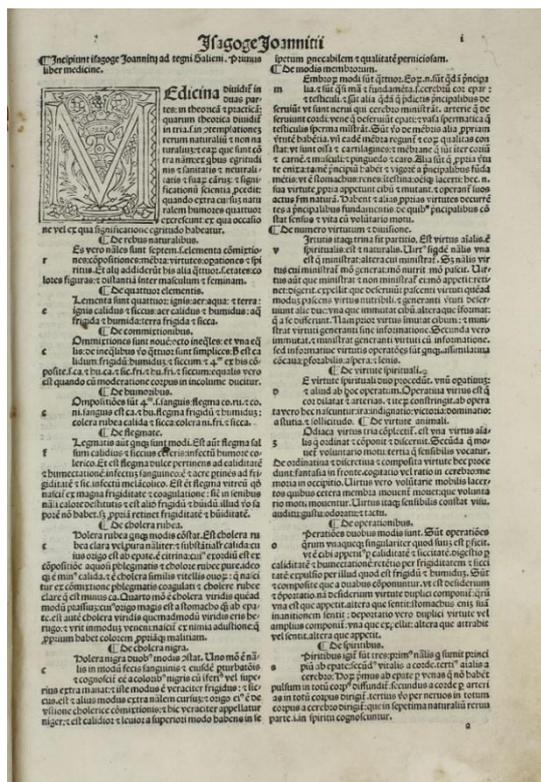


15 GINI, Corrado. *Variabilita e Mutabilita contributo allo studio delle distribuzioni e delle relazioni statistiche.* Bologna: Tipografia di Paolo Cuppini, 1912. 8vo. (248 x 170 mm). [2], iii [1], 158 [2] pp. Original printed wrappers (spine ends with tears at folds, some marginal browning), untrimmed and partially unopened. Internally little age toned only. Fine unmarked and unstained copy. (#002595) € 1,900



FIRST EDITION, exceptionally rare. The Gini coefficient (also known as the Gini index or Gini ratio) is a measure of statistical dispersion developed by the Italian statistician and sociologist Corrado Gini and published in his 1912 monograph *Variabilita e mutabilita* (Variability and Mutability). The Gini coefficient measures the inequality among values of a frequency distribution (for example levels of income). A Gini coefficient of zero expresses perfect equality where all values are the same (for example, where everyone has an exactly equal income). A Gini coefficient of one (100 on the percentile scale) expresses maximal inequality among values (for example where only one person has all the income). It has found application in the study of inequalities in disciplines as diverse as sociology, economics, health science, ecology, chemistry, engineering and agriculture. It is commonly used as a measure of inequality of income or wealth. Worldwide, Gini coefficients for income range from approximately 0.23 (Sweden) to 0.70 (Namibia) although not every country has been assessed. Reprinted in *Memorie di metodologica statistica* (Ed. Pizetti E, Salvemini, T). Rome: Libreria Eredi Virgilio Veschi (1955).

16 GREGORIUS A VULPE (editor). *Articella, seu, Opus artis medicinae.* Venice: Bonetus Locatellus, for Octavianus Scotus, 20 December 1492. Folio (306 x 208 mm). [1], 6, [1], 136, 50, [1] leaves. Signatures: a⁸, a-r⁸, A-E⁸ F-G⁶ (-G6), lacking final blank only. Printer's device on G5v, colophon on G4r reading "Impressum Venetus per Bonetum Locatellum Bergomensem iussu & expensis nobilis viri Octaviani Scoti ciuis Modoetiensis. Anno intemerate Virginis partus 1493 tertiodecimo kalendas Januarias..." [= 20.XII.1492]. Unrubricated. Leaves r1-2 misbound after r4. 19th-century three-quarter



vellum over pastepaper boards, spine titled in ink, red sprinkled edges (little soiling to boards). Internally very little browned, neat contemporary ink annotations and markings to several pages (somewhat faded and blurred), a few paper repairs to lower blank margin of leaves G3-5. (#002561) € 8,900

Hain 1872; Goff A1146; Klebs 116.5; GW 02682; ISTC ia01146000; USTC 999321. FIFTH EDITION. *Articella* was the name given to the early printed editions of a variety of medical texts, chiefly by Galen and Hippocrates, which formed the basis of lectures at the medical school of Salerno in the twelfth century and. The *Articella* grew around a synthetic exposition of classical Greek medicine written in Baghdad by physician and polyglot Hunayn bin Ishaq, also known as Ioannitius. His synthesis was in turn based on Galen's *Ars Medica* (*Techne iatrike*) and thus became known in Europe as *Isagoge Ioannitii ad Tegni Galieni* (*Hunayn's Introduction to the Art of Galen*).

In the mid-13th century, the emergence of formal medical education in several European universities fueled a demand for comprehensive textbooks. Instructors from the

influential school of Salerno popularized the practice of binding other treatises together with their manuscript copies of the *Isagogue*. These included Hippocrates' *Prognostics* as well as his *Aphorisms*, Theophilus' *De Urinis*, Philaterus' *De Pulsibus* and many other classic works. The collection was very popular, alone seven editions appeared in the fifteenth century and another eight in the sixteenth century.

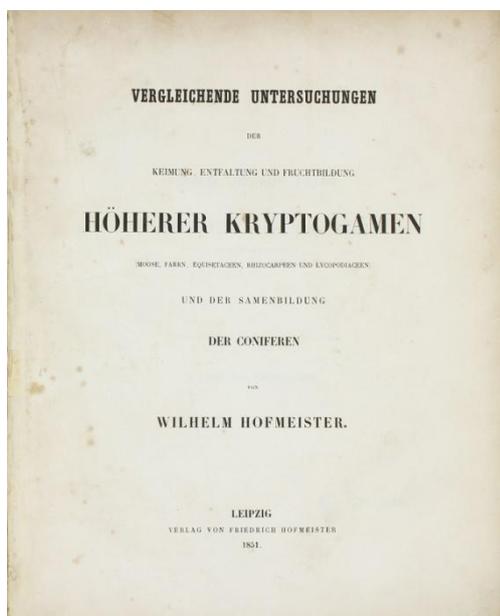
Content: Johannitius: *Isagoge ad Tegni Galeni*. Philaretus: *De pulsibus*; Theophilus Protospatharius: *De urinis*. Hippocrates: *Aphorismi* (commentary by Galenus; translated by Constantinus Africanus); *Prognostica* (commentary by Galenus); *De regimine acutorum morborum* (commentary by Galenus; translated by Gerardus Cremonensis); Pseudo- Hippocrates: *Epidemiae, Lib. VI* (commentary by Johannes Alexandrinus; translated by Simon a Cordo); Hippocrates: *De natura foetus* (translated by Bartholomaeus de Messana); Galenus: *Liber Tegni, sive Ars medica* (commentary by Hali; translated by Gerardus Cremonensis). Gentilis Fulginas: *De divisione librorum Galeni*. Hippocrates: *Medicinae lex* (translated by Arnaldus de Villa Nova); *Iusiurandum* (translated by Petrus Paulus Vergerius).

Proctor and GW (etc.) date 20 Dec. 1492, from the colophon 'Nonagesimotertio supra Millesimum et quadringentesimum. Terciodecimo kalendas Januariar', contrary to Proctor's customary rule (Index p.16) that in such cases the outgoing not the incoming year is intended (Sheppard). The date 20 Dec. 1492 from the colophon '1492. Terciodecimo kalendas Januarij' is also given by GW 9089 to the Duns, Super universalia, likewise printed by Locatellus for Octavianus Scotus.

With this single publication, the core of botany passed from its Middle Ages to the modern period

17 HOFMEISTER, Wilhelm Friedrich Benedikt. *Vergleichende Untersuchungen der Keimung, Entfaltung und Fruchtbildung höherer Kryptogamen (Moose, Farrn, Equisetaceen, Rhizocarpeen und Lycopodiaceen) und der Samenbildung der Coniferen.* Leipzig: Verlag von Friedrich Hofmeister, 1851. 4to (265 x 217 mm). viii, 179 [1] pp. and 33 numbered engraved plates bound at end, each with numerous figures illustrating plant structure. Contemporary half sheep, gilt-lettered spine, re-sprinkled edges (extremities and boards rubbed, corners worn, leather at spine and boards partially chipped, upper inner hinge broken). Internally little marginal browning, occasional minor spotting and soiling, plates generally quite fresh. Provenance: Collecta Friesia. Elias Fries (1794-1878); Thore M. Fries (1832-1913, signed on first flyleaf); Robert Fries (1876-1966); Magnus Fries (1917-1987); Robert Fries (b. 1952). All in all a fine and unsophisticated copy, extremely rare in contemporary binding as here (the Norman copy is in a modern binding). (#002558) € 8,900

Norman 1083; Evans 89a; Nissen BBI 902; Waller 11538; D.S.B. VI, p.465-7; cf. Dibner 34 (1862 English edition only). EXTREMELY RARE FIRST EDITION OF A CLASSIC IN THE HISTORY OF BOTANY. Son and heir of the Leipzig music publisher, Hofmeister was almost entirely self-educated in science and mathematics. Possibly because of his severe myopia, he was attracted to the study of botany early on and became an excellent microscopist. Like



many of his generation, he was heavily influenced by Schleiden's textbook, which introduced a new methodology to the study of plant morphology and urged researchers to focus on cell structure and the study of life history. Hofmeister's early work in this area earned him a highly unusual honorary doctorate of philosophy in 1851, shortly before publication of the present work, "for which he is now remembered" (D.S.B.). In it Hofmeister presents without introduction the morphology and life cycles of several cryptogamic species (non-flowering plants such as mosses, ferns, lichens, etc.), in order of increasing complexity. Hofmeister "revealed the process of fertilization in non-flowering plants... as a regular alternation of sexual and asexual generations in the mosses, ferns, horsetails and liverworts. [He showed that] the asexual generation propagated by means of spores, alternating with one in which spermatozoids unite with ova" (Dibner). "The amount of new information presented is immense; the errors are minor and do not affect the overall picture... With this single publication, the core of botany passed from its Middle Ages to the modern period" (D.S.B.).

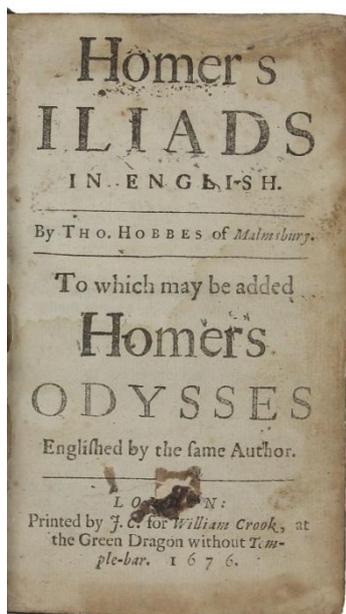
Hofmeister's researches led him to the "revolutionary conclusion that all green land plants undergo a regular alternation of dissimilar generations in their complete life histories" (Norman), a major step toward a unitary classification of plant life. The extension of Hofmeister's classification to the higher taxonomic groupings of conifers and flowering plants "could not fail to foster the growth of phylogenetic and evolutionary ideas" (Morton, *History of botanical science*, London 1981, p. 403).

Hofmeister's work is presented without commentary and requires for comprehension a straight page-by-page reading. In 1852, the English botanist Arthur Henfrey published an expanded version, complete with commentary and other features that brought the work "from the level of the research worker down to that of the student" (DSB); this version appeared in the *Tagungsberichte über die Fortschritte der Natur- und Heilkunde*. A second edition, an English translation incorporating supplementary papers and revisions by the author, was published in 1862. According to DSB, of approximately 100 extant copies of this first edition, only five have appeared on the market in the past several decades. We can only trace one copy (the Norman copy) at auction in the past 70 years and another copy offered by Goldschmidt in a 1939 catalogue.

* Elias Fries (1794-1878)*, famous Swedish mycologist and botanist. His most important work was "*Systema mycologicum*" published in 1821-32.

Hobbes' translation of Homer's Iliads

18 HOMER [HOBBS, Thomas]. *Homer's Iliads in English / By Tho. Hobbes of Malmesbury. To which be added Homer's Odyssees Englished by the same author.* London: Printed by J. C. for W. Crook, at the Green Dragon without Temple-Bar, 1676. 8vo (158 x 90 mm). [12], 384 pp. Signatures: A-Z⁶, Aa-Kk⁶ (A4-6, advertisements; U1 incorrectly signed V). Pages 194, 226, 234, 242, 368 incorrectly numbered 94, 26, 243, 42, 378, respectively. Text little browned, stained and soiled throughout, title page with paper repair at top margin and center (affecting the word "London"), small burn hole in Gg2 affecting one letter of text, fore-margin of Dd4 torn with loss of one letter of text. [Bound with] **HOMER [HOBBS, Thomas].** *Odyssees. Translated out of the Greek by Tho. Hobbes of Malmesbury. The Second edition.* London: Printed for W. Crook, at the Green Dragon without Temple-Bar, 1677. [6], 269, 280-301 [3] pp. Lacking the additional engraved title. Signatures: B⁶ C-O¹². 12mo (157 x 90 mm). Contemporary full calf (heavily worn, corners bumped). Text little browned, stained and soiled throughout. Still a good copy of the exceedingly rare first edition of Hobbes' translation of the Iliads. (#002591) € 5,500

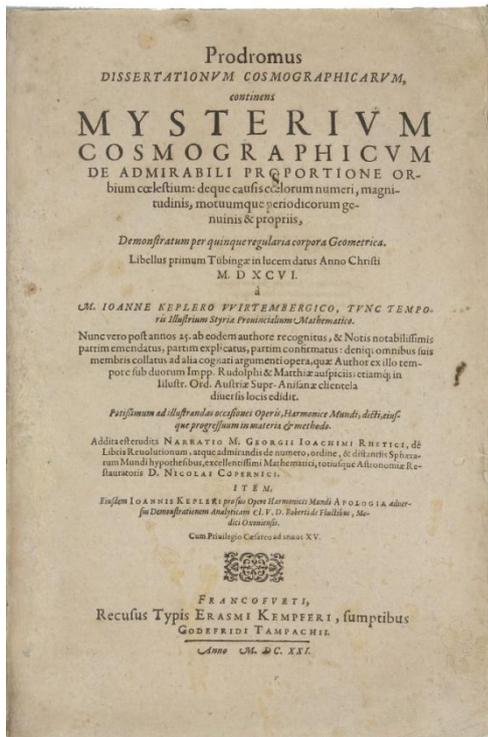


Wing H2550; ESTC R2521, Macdonald & Hargreaves 79. The rare FIRST EDITION of Thomas Hobbes' Translation into English Verse of Homer's Iliads, published one year after his translation of *Homer's Odyssey*. Hobbes' Homer is the fitting latter bookend of one of the greatest careers of any philosopher of antiquity or modernity. His first important publication was, of course, the Thucydides of 1629. Having thus begun with antiquity's greatest historian, Hobbes, arguably the greatest and most influential early modern philosopher, ends his career with antiquity's greatest poet. The translation was well received and was enjoyed by Pope, who owned and annotated a copy, using Hobbes' translation as one of the references for his own. Hobbes' short essay on the virtues of an heroic poem, which serves as an epistle to the reader is full of erudition and one of the earlier works on its subject in English.

Both first editions of Hobbes' translation are rare. AE records only one copy of the Iliads at auction (Sotheby's 2015) in the past 50 years. Most of the copies in libraries are reproductions of the Huntington Library original. Our copy is bound with the second edition of the Odyssey (ESTC R38794), which was published together with the second edition of the Odyssey one year after, in 1677.

The first unabashedly Copernican treatise since De Revolutionibus

19 KEPLER, Johannes. *Prodromus Dissertationum Cosmographicarum continens Mysterium Cosmographicum de Admirabili Proportione Orbium coelestium . . . item, eiusdem . . . Pro suo Opere Harmonices Mundi Apologia adversus . . . Roberti de Fluctibus, Medici Oxoniensis.* Two works in one volume. Frankfurt am Main: Erasmus Kempfer for Godefrid Tampach, 1621-1622. Folio (290 x 193 mm). 1-114, 119-163 [1]; 1-50 pp. 5 folding plates. Signatures:):(⁴ A-V⁴; a-e⁴ f⁶ (-f6, blank), 109 of 110 leaves, without the final blank only. Second work with separate title-page, p.89 with section title to the *Narratio Prima*. Near contemporary paper wrappers, bound without endpapers, blue-colored edges, housed in a custom clamshell box. Text and plates little browned, occasional minor spotting, title-page somewhat soiled, two tiny holes in title-leaf (one affecting one letter of text), short tear at fold of plate 3 outside image, a few dog ears to upper blank corner. A fine, unsophisticated copy. (#002603) € 36,000

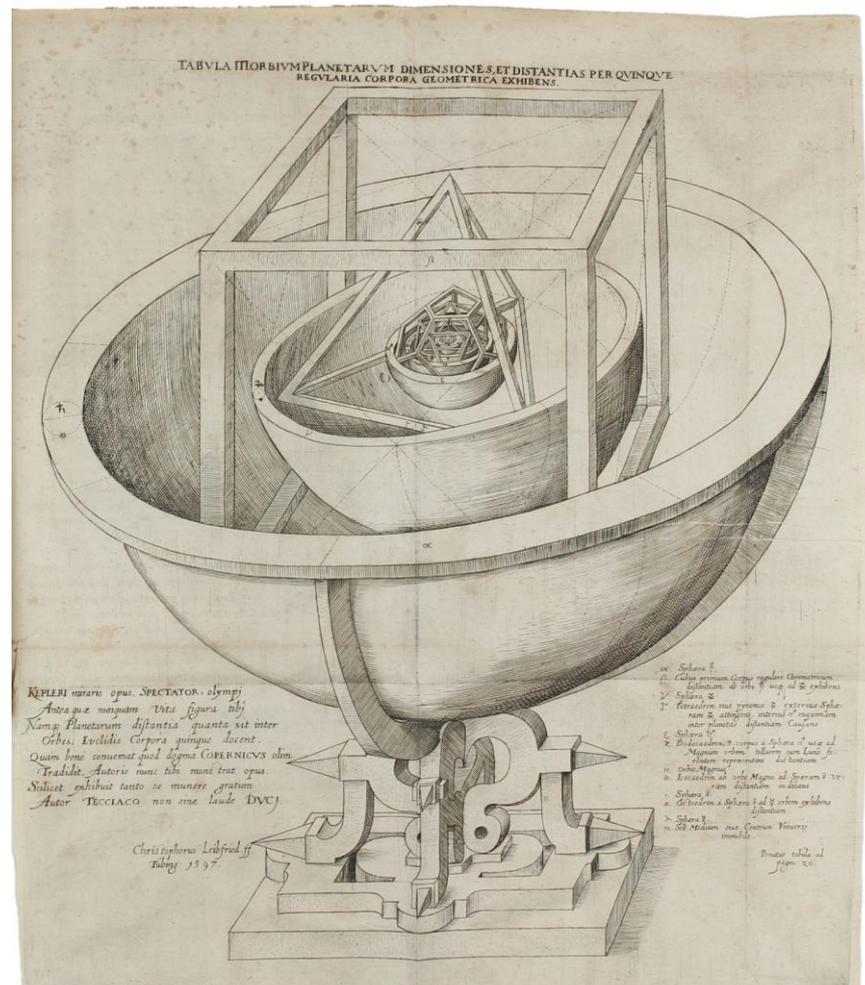


argued that the sun's centrality was essential, for the sun itself must provide the driving force to keep the planets in motion . . . although the principal idea of the *Mysterium Cosmographicum* was erroneous, Kepler established himself as the first, and until Descartes the only, scientist to demand physical explanations for celestial phenomena. Seldom in history has so wrong a book been so seminal in directing the future course of science" (DSB).

The *Prodromus* was originally printed in 1596 in quarto format in a small edition of about 300 copies. Using the numerical relationship between the five regular solid figures or 'Platonic bodies' and the five intervals between the six planets then known, Kepler advanced the first unitary system in explanation of the structure of the solar system. By 1621 the *Prodromus* was out of print and it was decided to bring out a new edition; rather than rewrite the text, Kepler added numerous detailed footnotes which enabled him to elaborate upon and amend in the light of his subsequent studies the intuitive discoveries of his youthful genius regarding the number, size, and the course of the planets. This 1621 edition is thus of great importance. The *Apologia* (1622) is Kepler's defense against the reproaches of Robert Fludd, English physician and mystical philosopher. Kepler had criticized Fludd in an appendix to *Harmonices Mundi* (1619); the latter continued the argument in published replies to Kepler in 1621 and 1622.

Frankfurt am Main: Erasmus Kempfer for Godefrid Tampach, 1621-1622. Folio (290 x 193 mm). 1-114, 119-163 [1]; 1-50 pp. 5 folding plates. Signatures:):(⁴ A-V⁴; a-e⁴ f⁶ (-f6, blank), 109 of 110 leaves, without the final blank only. Second work with separate title-page, p.89 with section title to the *Narratio Prima*. Near contemporary paper wrappers, bound without endpapers, blue-colored edges, housed in a custom clamshell box. Text and plates little browned, occasional minor spotting, title-page somewhat soiled, two tiny holes in title-leaf (one affecting one letter of text), short tear at fold of plate 3 outside image, a few dog ears to upper blank corner. A fine, unsophisticated copy. (#002603) € 36,000

Caspar 67 & 68; Houzeau-Lancaster 2841; DSB VII, p.291-3. - ENLARGED SECOND EDITION of the *Prodromus*; together as issued with the FIRST EDITION of the *Apologia*. When Kepler originally published *Prodromus Dissertationum Cosmographicarum, continens Mysterium Cosmographicum* as a defence against Fludd in 1596, it "was the first unabashedly Copernican treatise since *De Revolutionibus* itself . . . Kepler



20 KLEIN, Felix. *Vorlesungen über die Theorie der elliptischen Modulfunctionen. Ausgearbeitet und vervollständigt von Dr. Robert Fricke.* Vol. 1: *Grundlegung der Theorie.* Vol. 2: *Fortbildung und Anwendung der Theorie.* Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1890-1892. 8vo (242 x 161 mm). xix [1], 764; xv [1], 712 pp. Several diagrams in text. Contemporary three-quarter calf over marbled boards (extremities rubbed), gilt-lettered spine, sprinkled edges. Paper little age-toned, occasional minor spotting, slight foxing to title-pages. Still very good, unmarked copy. (#002597) € 900

DSB VII, p.398. FIRST EDITION of this important work on elliptic function theory by the well known German mathematician. Felix Klein (1849-1925) is best known for his work in non-euclidean geometry, for his work on the connections between geometry and group theory, and for results in function theory. He considered equations of degree greater than four and was particularly interested in using transcendental methods to solve the general equation of the fifth degree. After building on methods due to Hermite and Kronecker he went on to completely solve the problem using the group of the icosahedron. This work led him to consider elliptic modular functions which he studied and presented in a series of basic papers. In collaboration with Robert Fricke he finally presented the complete theory in the present extensive work that is still indispensable for research (DSB).

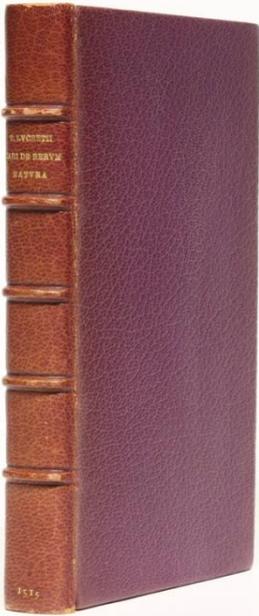
21 LÖHNEYSEN, Georg Engelhard von [LÖHNEYSS]. *Bericht vom Bergwerck, wie man dieselben bawen und in guten wolstande bringen sol, sampt allen dazü gehörigen arbeiten, ordnung und Rechtlichen processen beschrieben durch G. E. Löhneyss.* No place, printer or date (about 1660). Folio (318 x 195 mm). [22], 343 (i.e. 363) [1] pp. Several mispaginations. Engraved title-page and 16 folding engraved plates bound at end. 18th-century half vellum over marbled boards (paper over boards heavily chipped at outer edges, extremities rubbed, corners scuffed). Text somewhat browned throughout, a few faint dampstains and occasional spotting. The engraved plates only little browned or spotted. The oversized letterpress tables on leaves pp3v to pp5r cropped at bottom affecting one line. Still a very good copy in an untouched binding. (#002602) € 2,900



Koch 62; Darmstaedter, Probirbüchlein, 99; Libri rari 174; Ferchl 320; Lipperheide Pd 5; Partington II, 107. SECOND EDITION. Löhneyss gives the first description of the extraction of zinc at Rammelsberg" (Partington II, 108). Most copies of the first edition (1617) were lost when the printer's shop was destroyed during the Thirty Years War. The most notable sections of this work, which in its technical parts was on the whole a shameless plagiarism from Agricola and Ercker, are the contributions on economic aspects of mining. The work was originally illustrated with woodcuts by Moses Thym which were for this edition re-engraved in copper by J. Wichmann who executed them mirror inverted from the originals.

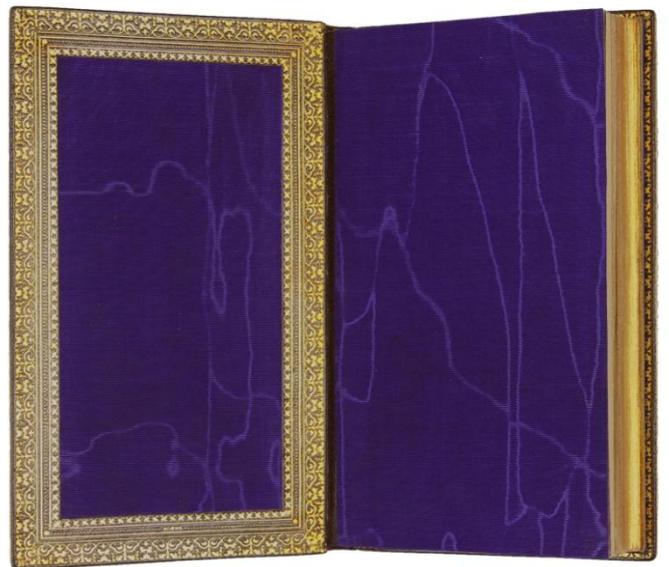
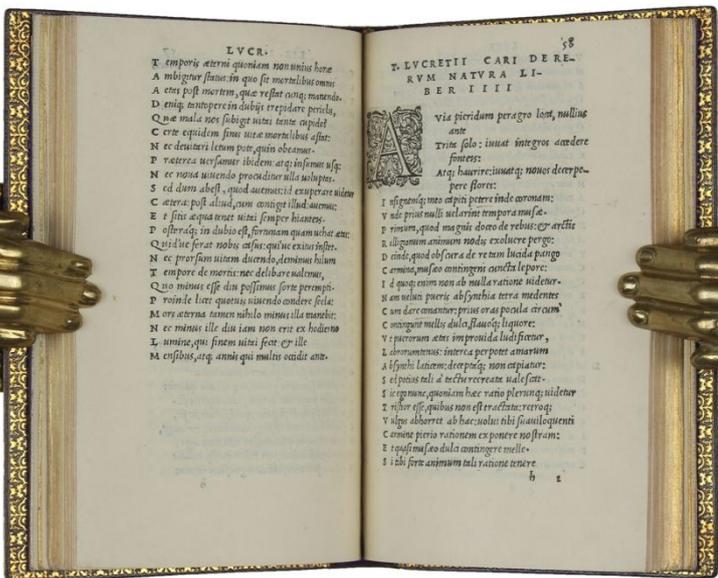
Zweite Ausgabe des prächtig ausgestatteten Werkes, erstmals 1617 in Löhneysen's Privatdruckerei in Remlingen und Zellerfeld gedruckt (die meisten Exemplare wurden mit der Druckerei im Dreissigjährigen Krieg zerstört). Der besondere Wert des "Berichts", dessen technische Ausführungen meist schamlos aus Agricola und Ercker abgeschrieben sind, liegt in den wirtschaftlichen Abschnitten: "Merkantilistischkameralistische Gedanken halten hier ihren Einzug in das bergtechnische Schrifttum" (Koch). Die Erstausgabe war mit Holzschnitten von Moses Thym illustriert. Diese wurden für die vorliegende Ausgabe von J. Wichman seitenverkehrt kopiert und in Kupfer gestochen.

22 LUCRETIUS, Carus Titus. *De rerum natura*. Venice: House of Aldus and Andrea of Asola, January 1515. 8vo (155 x 97 mm). [7], 125, [2] leaves, including colophon leaf and final leaf with Aldine device on verso. Signatures: *8 (-*8 blank) a-q8 (-q7 blank). Bound by Moëns* in fine purple Jansenistic morocco, spine with 5 raised bands, gilt-lettered in first compartment, leather turn-ins with broad floral-ruled gilt decoration, purple moire endpapers, all edges and board-edges gilt, spine little sun-faded. Housed in a custom slipcase. Without the two blanks *8 and q7; some leaves at the beginning and the end expertly restored, leaf q6 with circular defect repaired with loss of some words of errata on verso; closed tear in leaf a2, paper washed with faded contemporary annotations, floral woodcut initials on separate paper snippets pasted into dedicated gaps. Provenance: Two elligible old stamps on title-page and a gothic initial "S" to 3rd flyleaf, center of one stamp with circular cut-out and backed by paper showing same initial. (#002605) € 1,600



Renouard, 74(11); Adams L1651; Gordon 6. - Sixth edition overall of *De rerum natura*, the second Aldine, and the first edited by Andrea Navagero (the first Aldine was printed in quarto format in 1500), dedicated to Alberto III Pio, Prince of Carpi, which Aldus had been the tutor. According to Renouard superior to the rare first Aldine edition of 1500. This was the last book published by Aldus Manutius the Elder, who died on 6 February 1515. "Democritus, a Green living ca. 400 B.C. first proposed a theory of structure of matter based on a-tom (not divisible) as the fundamental particle in nature. Lucretius' text in verse, On the Nature of Things, is the result of observation, report and conjecture rather than experimental investigation. Lucretius, a Roman, treats on lightning and thunder, volcanoes and water-spouts, pestilence and vulcanic fumes." (Dibner, *Herals of Science*, 74).

*Eugène Moëns, was a bookbinder active in Paris between 1890 and 1914.



The principal philosophical work of Ramon Lull

23 LULL, Ramon. *Arbor scie[n]tie venerabilis [et] celitus illuminati patris Raymundi lullij Maioricensis: cuius farrago [et] fructus admirabilis a tergo huius indicabitur. [et] in cuius commendatione[m] est hoc extemporaneu[m] Jodoci Badij Ascensij ad pium lectorem epigra[m]ma. [Arbor scientiae].* Lyon: Gilbert de Villiersfor Guillaume Huyon and Constantin Fradin, 4 May 1515.



8vo (191 x 134 mm). 224 leaves, foliated [i] ij-ccxxiiij. Signatures: a-z⁸, A-E⁸. Colophon on E8r. Gothic types, 2 columns, 50 lines and headline, lombard and decorated initials, 5 woodcuts used 17 times (some with typeset captions). Bound in fine 18th century green vellum, spine with rich gilt floral decoration and gilt morocco lettering piece, boards little rubbed and soiled. Head of title page with old paper repair not affecting text, upper margin trimmed a bit close just touching headlines on a few pages, tiny hole in title-leaf affecting one letter on verso. First three leaves including the title a bit browned and spotted, otherwise quite crisp and clean. Provenance: the highest authority of the masonic order of the Scottish rite of Northern America (Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States) with fine engraved bookplate on front pastedown (motto "Deus Meumque Jus - Supreme Council 33") with signature "Inv. W.P.B. 1900" (W. Phillips Barrett, engraver). A fine copy printed on good, strong paper. (#002624) € 9,000

Duveen, p. 368; Palau 143725; Rogent and Duran, *Bibliografia de les impressions Lullianes* (Barcelona, 1927) no. 55; Baudrier XI, 107; Renouard, *Badius Ascensius III*, 44-45. - THE RARE THIRD (SECOND ILLUSTRATED) EDITION of the principal philosophical work of the great Catalan mystic, Ramon Lull who was killed by the Saracens in Morocco in 1315. In this, the most voluminous

and comprehensive of his treatises, he expounds his entire system of philosophy, dividing the whole range of human knowledge into 16 categories, each represented allegorically by a tree (arbor). All early editions of Lull's philosophical works are rare, because his doubtful orthodoxy and his reputation as a magician and a cabbalist led to their destruction. The illustrations, cut for this book, show the trees of knowledge envisaged by Lull. Of considerable interest is the cut for the "arbor moralis", in which Christ appears as Judge with the axe, and the woodcut on fol. II recto, showing Lull being inspired by the Holy Ghost. Lull, who was born about 1232, was "one of the greatest vernacular authors of medieval Europe, the father of western orientalism, the inventor of a kind of generalised logic". (Sarton, *Introd. Hist. of Science*, vol. II, pt. 2, pp. 900-914.) Palau IV, p. 294.

The first two editions, Barcelona 1482 (Goff L-383) and 1505 (Norton 94, with woodcuts), are both of exceptional rarity. The *Arbor scientiae* was extensively analysed, with reproductions from the present edition, by Frances Yates (*The Art of Ramon Lull*, Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes, vol. XVII, 1954; reprinted in her *Collected Essays*, London, 1982, pp. 9-77). Lullism enjoyed a strong revival in Renaissance France in the circle of Lefevre d'Etaples and of the scholar-printer Badius Ascensius. The present Lyons edition contains the first appearance of the title-page commendatory verse by Badius. This apparently represents the beginnings of his involvement in Lull's writings. He shortly after published in Paris, between November 1515 and December 1516, five further tractates by Lull.



Arguably the most important illustrated miracle book of the 16th century

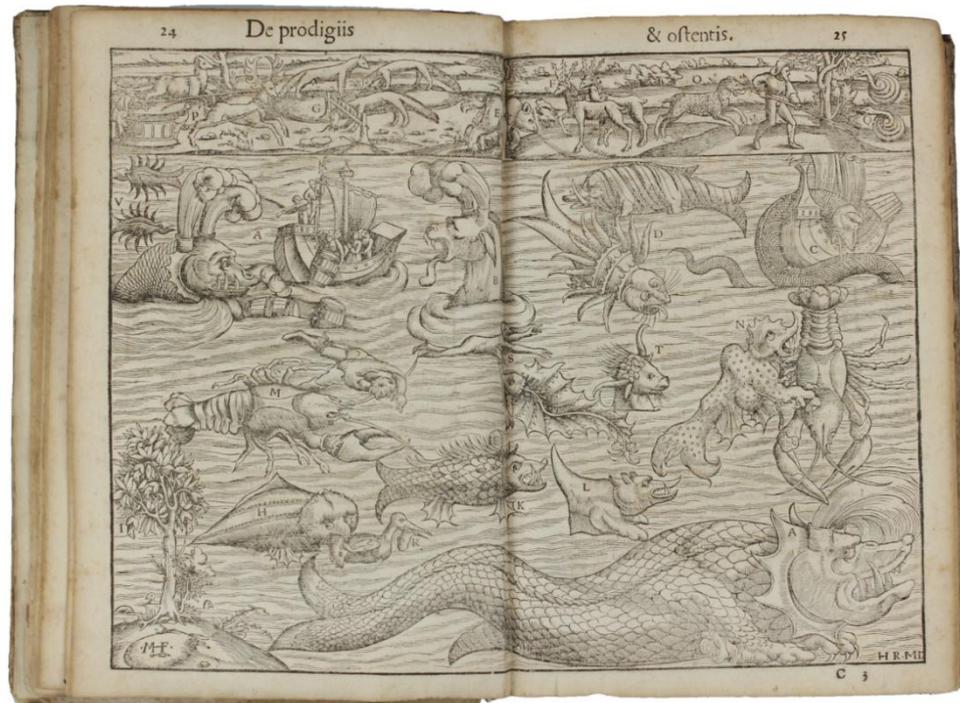
24 LYCOSTHENES, Conradus. [WOLFFHART, Conrad]. *Prodigiorum ac ostentorum chronicon. Quae praeter naturae ordinem, motum, et operationem, et in superioribus & his inferioribus mundi regionibus ... acciderunt.* Basel: Henricus Petri, 1557. Folio (285 x 194 mm). [12], 670, [2] pp.



Signatures: a⁴ b² A⁶ B-C⁴ D-Z⁶ Aa-Zz⁶ AA-II⁶ KK⁴ LL⁶. Errata, colophon and woodcut printer's device on final leaf LL6. About 1500 woodcut illustrations and repeats, several by H.R. Manuel Deutsch and David Kandel. Contemporary half vellum, spine with 3 raised bands, ink lettered in first compartment (binding soiled, boards and extremities somewhat worn, corners scuffed and bumped). Text little browned throughout, occasional minor spotting, little dampstaining to blank margins of few pages. About 6 pages with ink-cancelled text lines. Provenance: Joseph Aino(?) (illegible signature to title-page). A very good unsophisticated copy in an untouched binding. (#002620) € 15,000

Thorndike VI, 489; Adams W-250; Durling, NLM, 2878; Wellcome I, 3917; Zinner, *Geschichte und Bibliographie der Astronomischen Literatur* 2177; Ackermann I, 565. - FIRST EDITION of an exhaustive anthology of monsters, prodigies and portents, copiously illustrated. In 1552 Lycosthenes published the first separate edition of Julius Obsequens, a Latin writer on prodigies. The publication was a success, and so, he undertook the present work. He believed that prodigies or portents had a religious significance and that they show "God's anger and severity towards crimes, and fortell great changes in the world". He admits that such occurrences often had natural causes, but that God was ultimately in control. His work of 1557 is arranged in a chronological order. It begins with the serpent talking to Adam and Eve and goes through to the year of publication. The woodcuts demonstrate land- and sea monsters,

siamese twins, meteorite falls such as the Ensisheim fall in 1492, hailstorms, shower of stones by volcanic eruptions, destroyed towns by earthquakes, plagues of locusts, comets and solar- and lunar eclipses. The illustration on p. 494, resembling a spaceship sighted in Arabia in 1479, is considered to be the earliest depiction of a UFO. The work was also published the same year in German. "Das Wunderbuch erzählt von merkwürdigen Ereignissen jeder Art und gibt, wie kaum ein zweites seiner Zeit, ein Bild des mittelalterlichen Aberglaubens. Ausser unzähligen Missgeburten, die noch Paré zum 19. Buche seiner *Opera* als Vorbild dienten, werden durch die Fülle der Holzschnitte (wohl mehr als 2000, inkl. Wdh.) dargestellt: Erdbeben, Steinregen, Folterungen, Goldregen, Land- und Seeungeheuer, Menschenfresser, Sonnen- und Mondfinsternisse, Epidemien usw. Vielleicht das am reichsten illustrierte Buch jener Zeit" (Ackermann).



From Talleyrand's Library

25 MALTHUS, Thomas Robert. *Additions to the Fourth and Former Editions of An Essay on the Principle of Population.* London: [W. Clowes for] John Murray, 1817. 8vo (225 x 140 mm) [4], 327 [1], [8] pp., including publishers adverts dated September 1817 at end. Original publishers paper card boards with lettered paper spine label (spine and hinges heavily chipped, upper hinge broken but holding, corners bumped), pages untrimmed. Text little foxed (stronger at beginning an end).

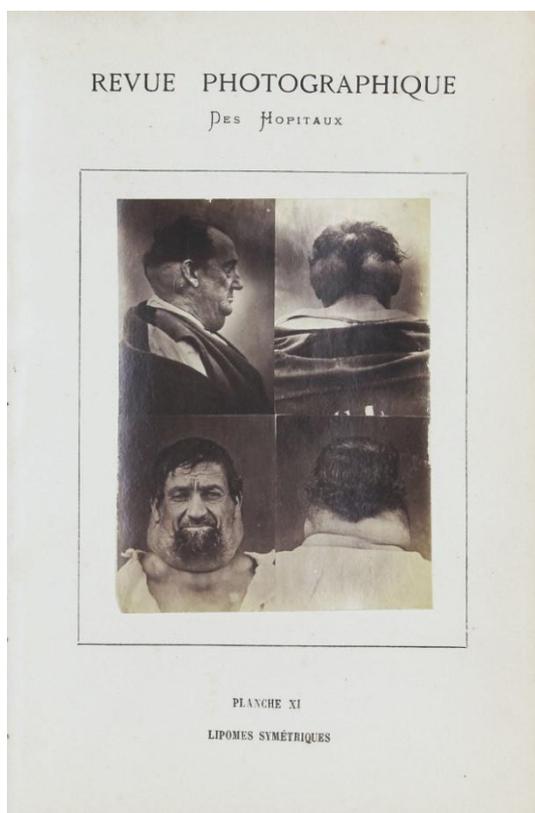


Provenance: Charles-Maurice de Talleyrand-Perigord library, "Talleyrand," with the castle of Valençay bookplate to front pastedown. Another bookplate with monogram E.B.L. to front pastedown. A very good copy with an interesting provenance. (#002606) € 2,600

Goldsmiths 21762; Kress B6973. - FIRST EDITION. Malthus (1766-1834) had published in his lifetime six editions of his famous *Essay on the principle of population* (first edition in 1798). The work sometimes includes the text of the fifth edition of the *Essay* published the same year, but was also separately issued - as here - for owners of previous editions. The final version of the *Essay* appeared in 1826. The presence of such a work in the library of Talleyrand is not surprising. Talleyrand arguably was one of the French politicians most receptive to the English economic and financial thinking of his time.

The earliest medical photographic journal

26 MONTMEJA, Pierre Michel Arthur de; RENGADE, P. Jules; BOURNEVILLE, Désiré Magloire. *Revue photographique des hôpitaux de Paris. Bulletin Médical.* . . Paris: Adrien Delahaye, 1869-1870. 2 volumes. 4to (250 x 176 mm). [6], 189 [3]; [4], 256 pp. Several woodcut illustrations in text and 67 (of 68, including 6 coloured) original albumen prints of photographs pasted on strong paper and a folding lithographic plate by Emile Beau. Lacking plate 1 in vol. I only. Pages untrimmed and partially unopened. Contemporary half cloth (extremities rubbed). A few pages of text browned and foxed, marginal dust and finger soiling in places, vol. I with spaper residue sticking on plate X, plate III and pp. 7-10 in vol. I loose, a few pages crudely opened.



(#002616) € 4,500

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

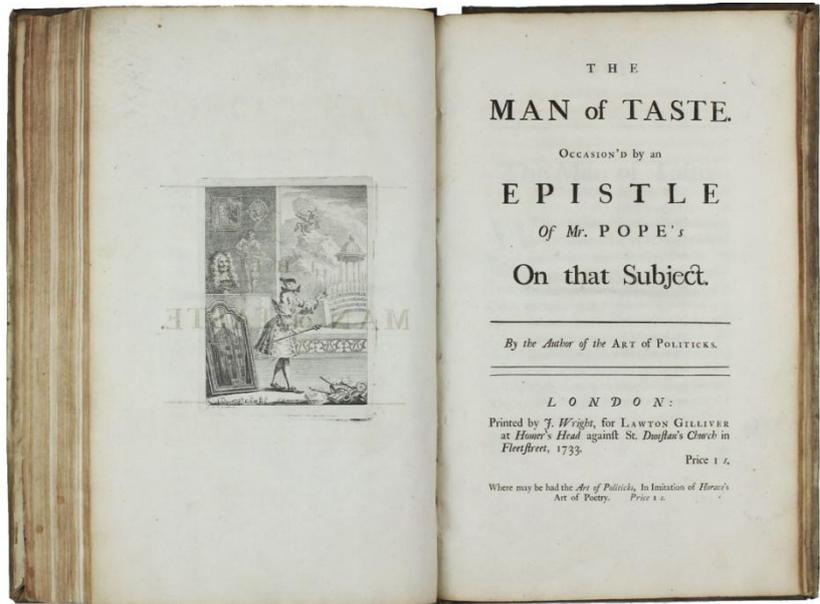
Important Sammelband of 13 works by Pope, Swift and contemporaries

- 27 POPE, Alexander.** I. *An Essay on Man. In Epistles to a Friend, Corrected by the Author, Epistles I-IV.* London: printed for J. Wilford, [1733]. [7] 8 5-17 [1]; [7], 6-18; [5] 6-20; [5] 2-18, [2] pp. Half titles for Epistles II & III only as called for, adverts leaf bound at end of Epistle IV. First edition, Epistle I in third variant printing (see Rothschild 1615), bound with 11 other works:
- II. *Of the Use of Riches, and Epistle to the Right Honourable Allen Lord Bathurst.* 2nd edition. London: Printed J. Wright for Lawton Gilliver, 1733. 22, [2] pp. including adverts leaf. (Rothschild 1605 for the first edition).
- III. *An Epistle from Mr. Pope to Dr. Arbuthnot.* 1st edition. London: Printed J. Wright for Lawton Gilliver, 1734. [4], 30 (i.e. 20) pp. (Rothschild 1623).
- IV. *An Epistle to the Right Honourable Richard Lord Vict. Cobham.* 1st edition. London: Printed for Lawton Gilliver, 1733. [4], 13 [3] pp. including half-title and adverts leaf. (Rothschild 1611).
- V. *Of the Characters of Women: An Epistle to a Lady.* 1st edition, 1st issue. London: Printed J. Wright for Lawton Gilliver, 1735. [2], 16, [2] pp. including half-title and adverts leaf. (Rothschild 1624).
- VI. *The First Satire of the Second Book of Horace, Imitated in a Dialogue between Alexander Pope, of Twickenham in Com. Midd. Esq; on the one Part, and his Learned Council on the other.* 1st edition. London: Printed by L. G. and sold by A. Dodd, 1733. 19 [1] pp. (Rothschild 1608).
- VII. *The Sixth Epistle of the First Book of Horace Imitated.* 1st edition. London: Printed for L. Gilliver, 1737. [4], 15 [1] pp. Half-title bound after title-leaf. (Rothschild 1638).
- VIII. *One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Eight. A Dialogue Something like Horace.* 1st edition, 1st issue. London: Printed for T. Cooper, [1738]. [4], 10, [2] pp. including half-title and adverts leaf. (Rothschild 1642).
- IX. **[SWIFT, Jonathan].** *On Poetry: A Rapsody.* 1st edition. Printed at Dublin, and Re-printed at London, sold by J. Huggonson, 1733. 28 pp. (Foxon S888; Hayward 153; Rogers 869; Rothschild 2147; Teerink 741; Williams 639).
- X. **[HARTE, Walter].** *An Essay on Reason.* 1st edition. London: Printed by J. Wright for Lawton Gilliver, 1735. [4], 30, [2] pp. including adverts leaf. (Griffith 359).
- XI. **[BRAMSTON, James].** *The Man of Taste. Occasion'd by an Epistle of Mr. Pope's on that Subject. By the Author of the Art of Politicks.* 1st edition. London: Printed by J. Wright for Lawton Gilliver, 1733. 19 [1] pp. including engraved frontispiece to verso of half-title.
- XII. **[HASLEDINE, William].** *Bellus Homo et Academicus. Recitarunt in Theatro Sheldoniano apud Comitiam Oxoniensiam MDCCXXXIII...* London: J. Willford, 1733. 16 pp.

Folio (347 x 220 mm). Contemporary plain vellum, spine titled in ink (boards little soiled and crooked). Some occasional light soiling and toning to text, a few tears not affecting text, few leaves with paper cracking at gutter (but no signs of wetting or paper mould), previous owner signatures, manuscript list to first flyleaf, occasional pencil annotation and markings in text, work IX with chipping of fore-margin and torn lower blank edge. Provenance: Robert Needham Cust and Robert Henry Hobart Cust (armorial bookplates to front pastedown). A fine copy. (#002598) € 6,500

I. Rothschild 1615; Foxon P822; Griffith 294; Hayward 148. - The four epistles of the *Essay on Man* were published successively on 20 February, 29 March, 8 May 1733, and 24 January 1734. They were published anonymously and undated as the author was wary of the negative and hostile perception of him and his previous works that existed in some quarters, and wanted the work to be considered without prejudice on its own merits. The first editions of the first three Epistles appear in variant states, the priority of which is not always clear, but none of which are of textual significance - apart from Griffith's issue I of Epistle I, which Pope revised. The friend to whom the epistles were addressed was Henry St. John, Lord Bolingbroke. But this is not to say that the poem was simply a vehicle for Bolingbroke's deistical philosophy. Maynard Mack has aptly termed the *Essay on Man* a public, social and classical poem (*Works, III*, London, 1950, introduction, p. 74), one that accepts the vastness and impersonality of Newton's universe, but one which, in its shaping of the familiar, also interweaves a tissue of images from older and more human conceptions. 18th-century sociability and a Roman Catholic sense of corporateness are a key part of Pope's philosophical outlook, while his favoured

metaphor of *concord from discord* can be traced back to Heraclitus. In Mack's view, the poem is able to transcend its origins and establish contact with the collective religious and moral past. Between *Paradise Lost* and *The Prelude*, there is no other English poem of which this can be said. (Mack, p.72).



The real first edition of the first printed textbook on midwifery

28 RÖSSLIN, Eucharius [ROESSLIN]. *Der Swangern Frauen und Hebammen Rosegarten.* Strassburg: Martinus Flach, 6 March 1513. 4to (207 x 150 mm). [114] pp. Collation: A-N⁴ O⁶ (-O6), title with woodcut border of four blocks by Hans Baldung Grien, four full-page woodcuts comprised of two illustrations in duplicate and twenty smaller woodcuts. Colophon: "Argentine Martinus Flach iunior impressit ... Anno.Mccccvij." Lacking final blank only. Leaves D2 misbound after D3, N1 after N2 and N3 after N4. Early 20th century full calf over thick wooden boards with single brass clasp, spine with three raised bands, boards ruled and decorated in gilt, binding in the style of Roesslin's dedication copy to Katherine (extremities little rubbed). Text little browned throughout, light soiling and spotting in places, light dampstaining to first three gatherings, old paper repairs to corners or blank margins of fourteen leaves (with browning of repair-paper), small wormtracks throughout (more frequent in first leaves) partially affecting text. Blank verso of title-page backed with thin paper, author's name and year added in contemporary hand, illegible old ownership inscription "Ex bibliotheca Stoles(?)". Provenance: from a French private medical library. Still a very good, wide-margined copy. (#002586) € 85,000

EXTREMELY RARE FIRST EDITION OF THE EARLIEST PRINTED TEXTBOOK ON MIDWIFERY, published by Martin Flach in Strassburg on March 6, 1513. The Hagenau edition, sometimes erroneously stated as the first edition is actually a reprint dated by Benzing ca. 1515. (see Benzing, Norman and Garrison-Morton online for correction). The Cologne edition - sometimes erroneously assigned as second Hagenau issue (which is nonexistent, see Benzing) - is dated ca. 1518.

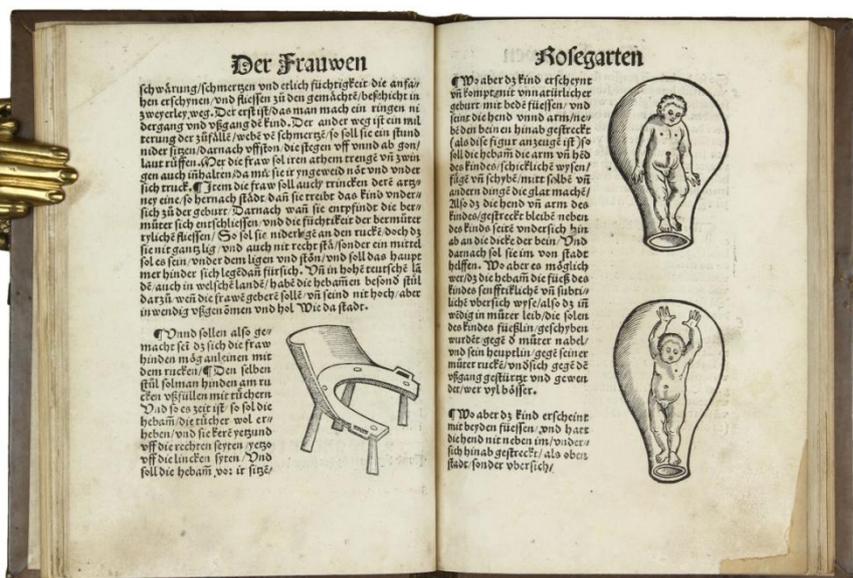
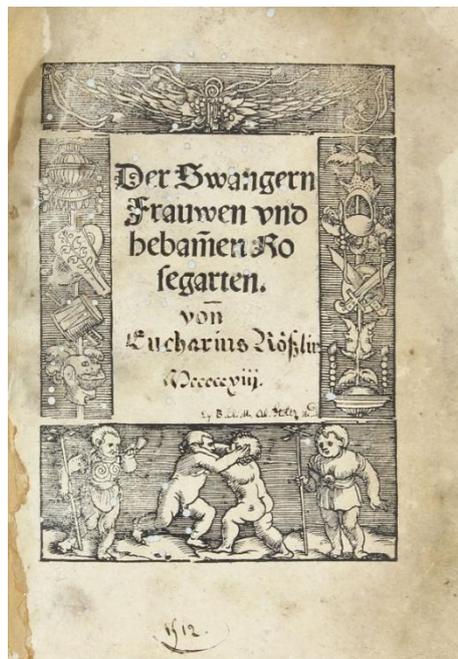


Roesslin's book is based on the manuscripts of Soranus of Ephesus who wrote in the second century AD and the c. sixth-century Moschion Codex in the Royal Library at Brussels. In all probability Roesslin got his inspiration for the illustrations of the fetus in utero from the Heidelberg Codex in the Vatican Library. Martin Flach had them cut in wood by the noted Formschneider Erhard Schön and they continued to be used by Roesslin'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 Roesslin's work or copied in the works of later writers, including Jacques Guillemeau and Jacob Rueff. The full-page dedicatory woodcut depicts the author presenting his book to Katherine, Duchess of Brunswick and Lüneburg, who is thought to have encouraged Roesslin to produce the work and to whom he dedicated the volume. The binding and style of decoration of our copy is based on this presentation copy given to Katherine as depicted in the woodcut.

Eucharius Roesslin was an apothecary of Freiburg im Breisgau in 1493. In 1506 he became physician to the city of Frankfurt am Main, and in 1508 he entered service at the court of Katherine. When he published the first edition of his *Rosengarten*, Roesslin had become town physician and a supervisor of midwives in Worms. In 1517, he returned to Frankfurt holding the post of town physician until his death in 1526. His son Eucharius the younger, who published the first Latin translation of the *Rosengarten* in 1532, succeeded him as town physician of Frankfurt. (Norman, p.51)

Thanks to the fact that two undated editions (Hagenau and Cologne) appeared around the time of the first dated Strassburg edition, the question of priority remained uncertain for long time. Benzing however has clearly shown that the two undated issues must have been of a later date. The earliest date for the first (Strassburg) edition is fixed by both, the granted imperial privilege to the author on 24. September 1512 and his dedication to the Duchess Catherine of Brunswick and Lüneburg of 20. February 1513. The woodcuts (dedication image and fetus representations) are completely identical impressions from the same originals in all the three editions. The dedication image (the author presents his book to Duchess Catherine) has the monogram "MC" (interwined) at the bottom left, according to K.W. Zülch a work of the Frankfurt-based painter Martin Kaldenbach, an assignment that appears to be correct based on its style. Rösslin - who knew Martin Kaldenbach from his first job as town physician in Frankfurt - may have mediated him with the woodcut making. The sketch then passed into the possession of Johann Knobloch of Strasbourg, who had it cut in wood and the other woodcuts manufactured by a different artist. Knobloch certainly had the first edition made by his stepson Martin Flach the Younger, to whom he had a good relationship and who had printed for him several times, however, without mentioning the publisher. Knobloch was undoubtedly a strenuous printer and publisher - the latter more as Benzing says - who not only occasionally printed for other parties, but more than this, had other printers working for him, both in Strasburg and abroad. At the time when the stock of the first (Flach's) edition was exhausted, Knobloch gave the woodcuts to Gran in Hagenau for a new edition. Benzing says that Gran did about 20 prints for Knobloch, including the *Heldenbuch* (book of heroes) of 1509 that



appears as odd for Gran's press as Rösslin's "Rosengarten" does. Further, the *Heldenbuch* is set in the same type (Type 13 according to Proctor) as Rösslin's "Rosengarten", a type that certainly has a Strassburg character. Gran's edition of the "Rosengarten" can hardly be dated before 1515. When this edition sold out, Knobloch set up a third by Arnt von Aich in Cologne using the same woodcuts, but without mentioning publisher or printer. Based on the typography, the assignment to Arnt von Aich is without any doubt. For the same typographical presentation Benzing refers to Johannes de Sacrobosco's "Sphaera materialis" geteutsch 1519 (Weller 1270, Proctor 10577). Just the print year is questionable, as is the start of printer activity by Arnt von Aich in general. The first dated prints by Arnt von Aich are from 1519. (see Benzing 1956)

A book of extraordinary rarity. Three copies only have appeared at auction in the past 50 years of which only two were complete (the Bonhams sale of the Hellmann collection, Oct 11, 1979, lot 258 sold GBP 25,000 and Hartung & Hartung, Nov. 5, 1991, lot 172 sold DM 75,000). We can trace a total of fifteen institutional copies worldwide, with eight outside Germany only including two in the United States: 1. Munich, Ludwig-Maximilians Universität; 2. Erlangen, Universitätsbibliothek; 3-4. Wolfenbüttel, Herzog August-Bibliothek (two copies, one incomplete); 5. Worms, Stadtbibliothek (incomplete); 6. Nürnberg, Germanisches Nationalmuseum; 7. Tübingen, Universitätsbibliothek; 8. Vienna, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek (incomplete); 9. London, British Library; 10. Strassburg, Bibliothèque Nationale et Universitaire; 11. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France; 12. Bethesda, MD, United States National Library of Medicine; 13. Syracuse University Library; 14. Montreal, McGill library; 15. Crawley, University of Western Australia.



Literature:

Benzing, *Zu den ersten Ausgaben des "Rosengarten" von Eucharius Rösslin*. In: *Das Antiquariat*, vol. 12 (1956) p. 57-58;

Norman, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*. New York: The Grolier Club, 1995, no. 13, pp. 47-51;

VD16 R 2848; not in Adams; Wellcome or Norman Cat.; Bibliotheca Walleriana has only the second edition of 1513;

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Choulant, *History and Bibliography of Anatomic Illustration* (1945) pp 73-75;

Klein G., *Eucharius Rösslin's 'Rosengarten' gedruckt im Jahre 1513*. Facsimile mit Begleit-Text von G.Klein (Munich 1910);

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Stillwell, *Awakening Interest in Science during the first century of printing*, 507;

NLM/Durling, *Sixteenth century printed books in the National Library of Medicine*, 3893;

Green M. H., *The Sources of Eucharius Rösslin's 'Rosegarden for Pregnant Women and Midwives' (1513)*. *Med. Hist.* 53(2), April 2009, pp. 167-192;

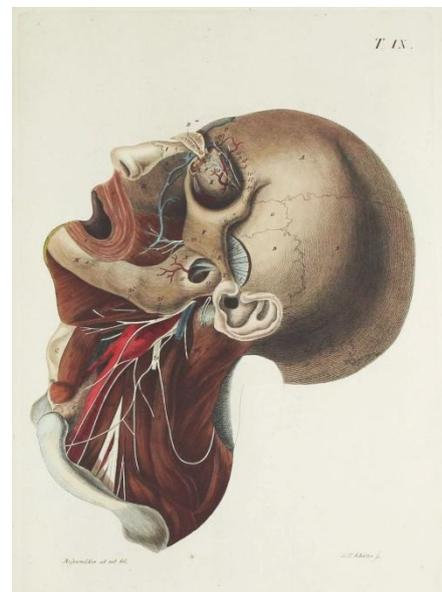
Radcliffe W., *Milestones in midwifery*. Bristol: John Wright and Sons, 1967, p.6;

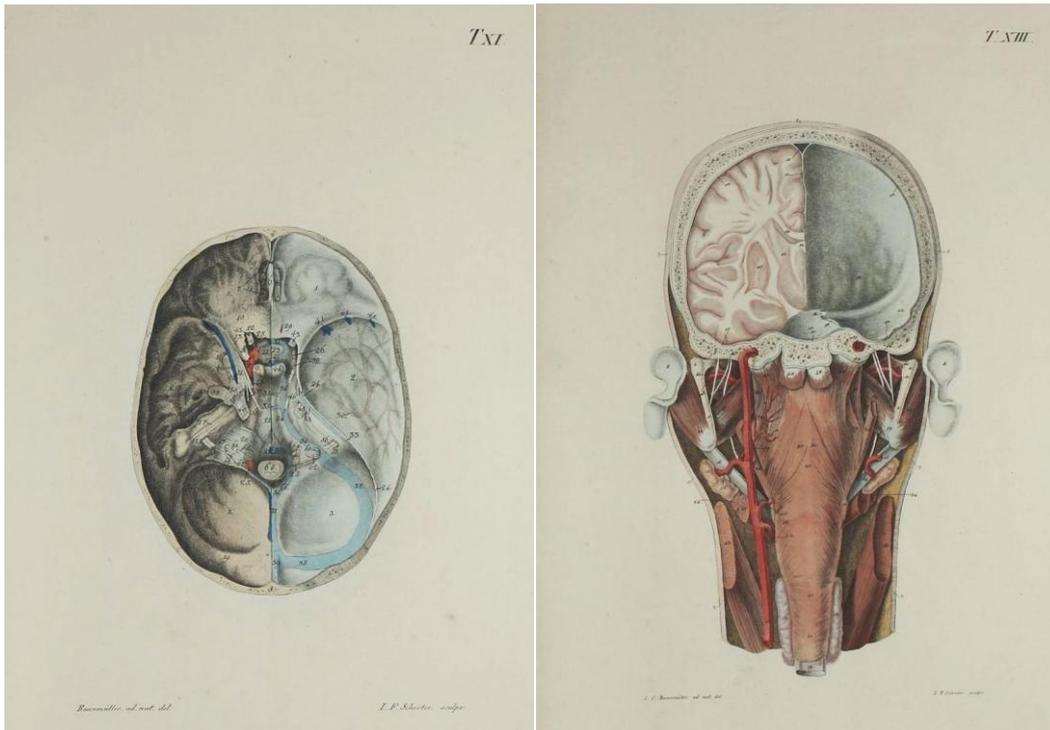
Ballantyne J. W. *The "Byth of Mankynde": its authors, editions and contents*. London: Sherratt and Hughes, 1908;

Hellmann A. M. *A Collection of Early Obstretical Books*, New Haven: privately printed, 1952.

29 ROSENMÜLLER, Johann Christian. *Chirurgisch-anatomische Abbildungen = Icones chirurgico-anatomicae in usum medicorum et chirurgorum*. Weimar: im Verlage des F. S. privil. Landes-Industrie-Comptoirs, 1805-1807. 3 Parts in one volume. Large Folio (487 x 330 mm). 60 engraved plates of which 5 outlines and 55 hand-colored (8 folding). Plates only with original printed front wrappers as issued bound in. Light blue paper card boards (little soiling and rubbing). Plates somewhat creased at fore-margin and lightly browned throughout, repaired closed tears mainly to folds, one plate separated at fold, little soiling to margins. Fine coloration of plates. (#002593) € 2,900

Waller 8224. RARE FIRST EDITION. Issued in three fascicules: Erster Theil, Welcher die Theile des Kopfes und Halses begreift. Zweiter Theil, Welcher die Theile der Brust und die Brustglieder begreift. Dritter Theil, Welcher die Theile des Bauches und die Buchglieder begreift.





The biblical history from a scientific perspective

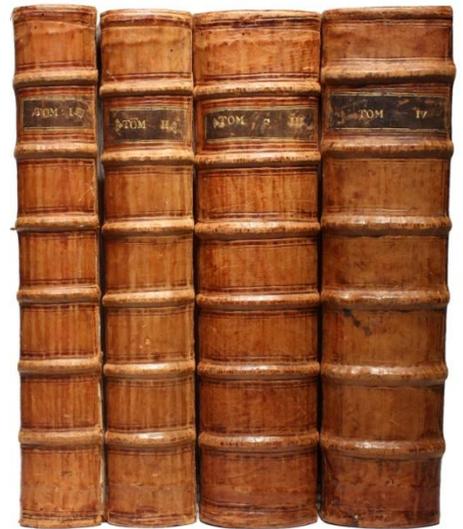
30 SCHEUCHZER, Johann Jacob. *Kupfer-Bibel, In welcher Die Physica Sacra, Oder Geheiligte Natur-Wissenschaft Derer In Heil Schrifft vorkommenden Natürlichen Sachen, Deutlich erklärt und bewährt ... ausgegeben und verlegt durch J. A. Pfeffel.* Augsburg und Ulm: Christian Ulrich Wagner, 1731, 1733, 1735. 4 parts bound in 4 volumes. Folio (390 x 250 mm). Complete with 760 copper



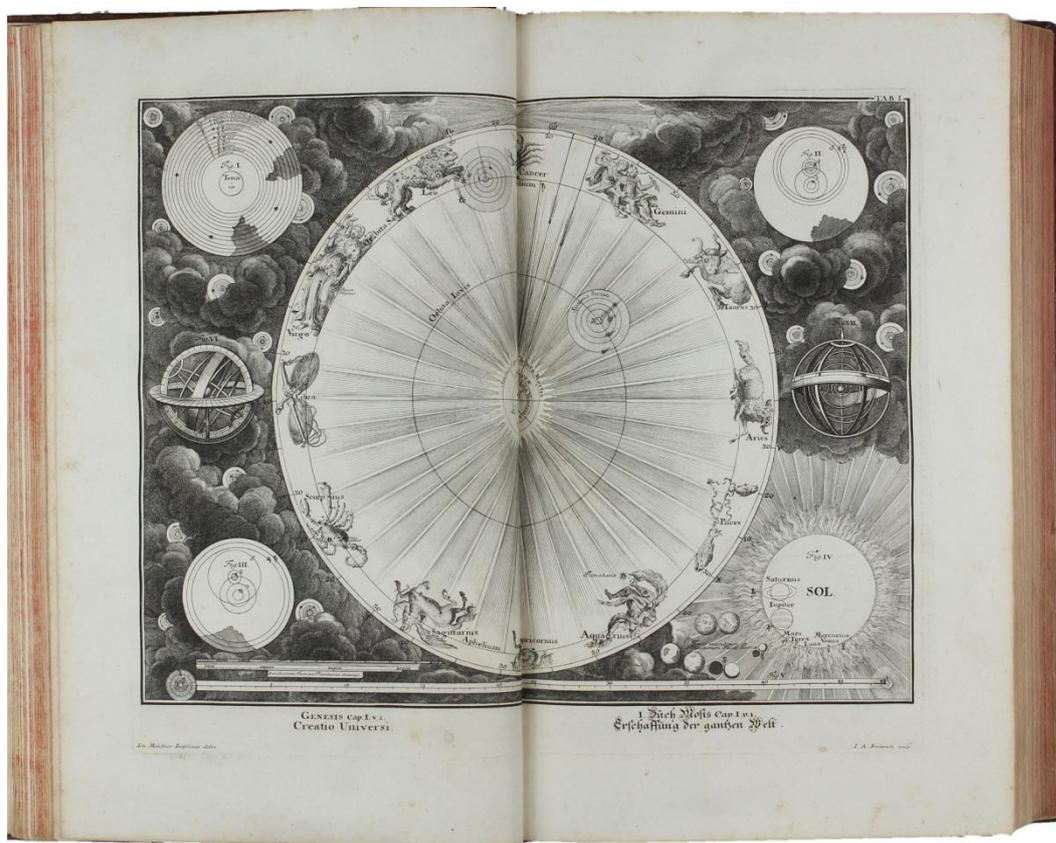
engravings on 758 plates plus 3 frontispieces. Vol. I: pp. [56], 1-276, half-title, letterpress title, engraved allegorical frontispiece by Sperl after Joh. Daniel Preisler, frontispiece mezzotint portrait of the author by Pintz after Georg. de Marees, and 174 engravings on 172 plates numbered I-CLXXIV including 2 double-page (engravings no. 37, 38, 39 on single sheet), plus 3 bis-plates (numbered 39A, 99B, 133A), Plate 66 with the rainbows hand-coloured. Vol. II: pp. [8], 277-672, 189 engraved plates numbered CLXXV-CCCLXIV including 1 double-page, plus 4 bis-plates (numbered 217A, 223A, 340A, 340B). Plate no. 340 skipped. Vol. III: pp. [8], 1-736, 210 engraved plates numbered CCCLXV-DLXXV including 2 double-page, plus 5 bis-plates (numbered 446A, 446B, 446C, 463A, 470A). Plate no. 446 skipped. Vol. IV: pp. [8], 737-1426, [80], frontispiece portrait of the author and 175 engraved plates (numbered DLXXVI-DCCL). Bound in uniform contemporary full calf, each spine with 6 raised bands and gilt-lettered label in first compartment, boards and spines ruled in blind, upper joints of vol. I and II cracked but cords firmly holding, corners bumped and scuffed. Little browning and occasional marginal spotting of text and plates in vol. IV

and second half of vol. III, otherwise quite crisp and bright. Vol. I with closed tear to leaf Aa2 (without loss). Page 103 of vol. III with brown staining in fore-margin probably from lamp oil. An outstanding set in untouched contemporary binding, complete in all respects, with the plates in neat, deep black impressions on strong paper. (#002621) € 14,000

Nissen, ZBI 3659; Rümman 1018; Lanck./Oehler I, 32ff; Faber du Faur 1855. FIRST GERMAN EDITION, published at the same time as the Latin edition. Scheuchzer's scientific explanation of biblical history discusses events such as the creation, flood and various miracles in terms of physics, medicine and natural history. It also contains a taxonomy of all the plants and animals mentioned in the Bible. Many Augsburg engravers have contributed to this richly illustrated bible with scientific commentary for which the Swiss natural scientist Scheuchzer had used a great number of sources. Johann Jacob Scheuchzer (1672-1733) is well known for his collection of fossils, for his systematic exploration of the Alps and for his numerous publications on geology and the natural sciences. His commentary brings these sciences to bear on the explication of passages in the Bible, illustrating and discussing numerous plant and animal fossils, and many biblical animals, some with anatomical drawings. Included in the first volume is a bibliography of publications on these topics.



Erste deutsche Ausgabe, gleichzeitig mit der lateinischen erschienen. Die schöne, prachtvoll illustrierte Kupferstich-Bibel in einem vollständigen Exemplar. Diese Bibelausgabe zählt zu den schönsten Erzeugnissen der Augsburg Buchillustrationen des 18. Jahrhunderts; die Kupfer wurden von den besten Stechern der Zeit gefertigt, darunter Sperling, Corvinus, Tyroff u. a. Die Vorlagen zeichnete der Züricher Maler Johann Melchior Füßli, ein Freund Scheuchzers. Die Darstellungen jeweils in phantasievollen Umrahmungen mit Blatt-, Ranken- und Muschelwerk. "Unter Scheuchzers Anleitung zeichnete sein Freund, der Züricher Maler Füßli, die Vorlagen der Tafeln. Diese selbst bringen alles was sonst im botanischen, zoologischen, astronomischen, geographischen, im architektonischen, emblematischen und religiösen Tafelwerk vorliegt. Auch die aus dem Ornamentstich bekannten Motive, Blatt-, Ranken- und Muschelwerk, Phantasieumrahmungen aller Art sind in vorbildlicher Form hier zu finden. Die von Johann Daniel Preissler geschaffenen 'abwechselnden Nebenzierraten' gehören zu den phantasievollsten Leistungen ihrer Gattung. So bildet die Scheuchzerische Kupferbibel wirklich einen Höhepunkt der Augsburger graphischen Kunst des 18. Jahrhunderts, gleichzeitig ein wichtiges Denkmal des Tafelwerkes und die Überleitung zum illustrierten Buch, vor allem zur illustrierten Bibel." (Lanck./Oehler)



The most important mining book of the 18th century

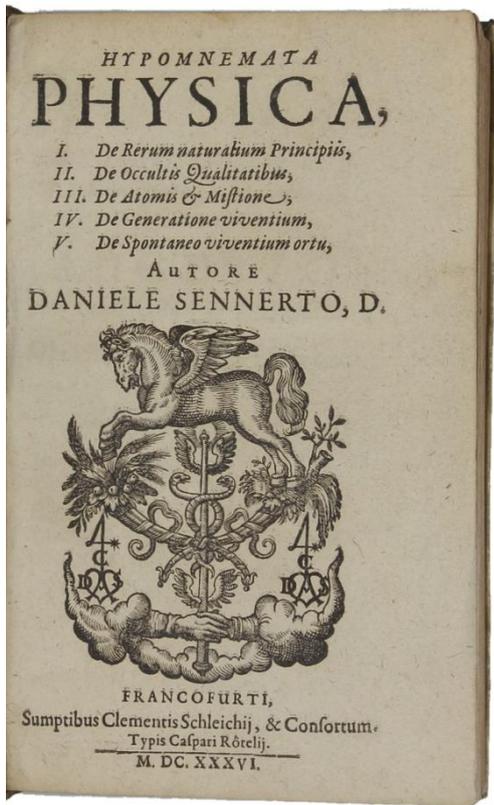
31 SCHLÜTER, Christoph Andreas. *Gründlicher Unterricht von Hütte-Werken. . . nebst einem vollständigem Probier-Buch.* Two parts in one volume. Braunschweig: F.W.Meyer, 1738. Folio (348 x 213 mm). [20], 612, [68], 198, [26] pp. Engraved frontispiece, engraved headpiece with 2 portraits, 58 (57 folding) engraved plates. Contemporary three-quarter calf, spine with gilt-lettered label (label chipped with loss, spine ends and hinges expertly repaired), red-coloured edges. Text very little age-toned and virtually unspotted, title-page with little finger-soiling at lower corner, plates with little browning and spotting, occasional light dampstaining to corners of plates, last plate repaired at gutter. A fine, wide-margined copy. (#002601) € 4,400

Duveen 534; Darmstaedter 105; Hoover 725; Honeyman 2793; Ferchl 480; Roller-G. II, 408. - FIRST EDITION of the most important mining book of the 18th century. "Schlüter was an official in British pay at Braunschweig and he dedicates his book to George II. He describes not only German mines, but also those of England, Scotland, Scandinavia and South-Eastern Europe". (Duveen). "The Hoovers rated this great folio with its many descriptions and folding plates of metal separation processes as one of the most important in the Agricola, Ercker, Löhneys tradition. The accounts of separating silver from copper and from gold were considered especially admirable" (Hoover).

"Eines der schönsten Werke über Hüttenkunde und Probirkunst" (Darmstaedter). Schlüter beschreibt nicht nur deutsche Bergwerke, sondern auch solche in England, Schottland, Skandinavien und Südost-Europa. Das Frontispiz mit einer Ansicht von Goslar mit allegorischen Figuren, die gefalteten Kupfer zeigen zahlreiche Öfen, Gebäude, Maschinenanlagen, Geräte, technische und mathematische Instrumente u.v.m.



32 SENNERT, Daniel. *Hypomnemata Physica. I. De rerum naturalium principiis. II. De occultis qualitatibus. III. De atomis et mistione. IV. De generatione viventium. V. De spontaneo viventium ortu.* Five parts in one volume. Frankfurt: sumptibus Clementis Schleichij & Consortum, typis Caspari Rötelij, 1636. 8vo (159 x 99 mm). [32], 528, [16] pp., including index at end. Large printer's woodcut device to title-page. Signatures: (cross)-2(cross)⁸ A-Z⁸ Aa-Ll⁸. Contemporary full vellum with yapp



edges. Internally little browned only, a few pencil markings, final 4 leaves with single wormtrack affecting a few words of index. Otherwise a fine and unstained copy. (#002614) € 2,500

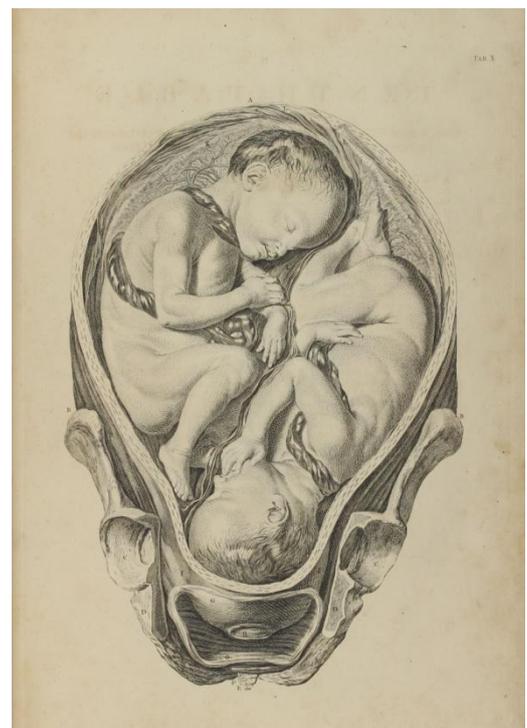
VD17 39:113722S; Wellcome I, 5928. - FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE (without errata), of exceptional rarity (only one copy recorded at auction in the past 50 years). The physician and scholar Daniel Sennert (1572-1637) united various atomistic theories in the early 17th century and advocated the spread of atomism. Jungius further developed the ideas he published. In his *Hypomnemata physicae (Notes on Physics)*, Sennert summarized his theories, emphasizing the imperceptibility of the 'minima', but referring to observations that suggest their existence. When water evaporates, its particles do not disintegrate, but become undetectably small. His efforts to unite corpuscular theories with the Aristotelian theory of matter brought him recognition in the course of his life, but was later criticized. The assumption that the original atoms are linked to hardly divisible *prima mixta* influenced the teachings of Robert Boyle (1627-91) and Joachim Jungius (1587-1657) "(see NDB XXIV, 262 f.). Some issues include two leaves of errata which are not present in our copy (as absent from the Wellcome and VD17 copies).

The first accurate anatomical illustrations of the fetus in utero

33 SMELLIE, William. *A Sett of Anatomical Tables, with Explanation and an Abridgement of the Practice of Midwifery, with a view to illustrate a treatise on that subject, and collection of cases.*

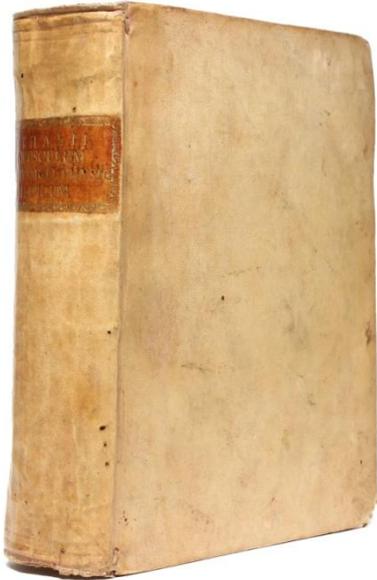
London: D. Wilson, 1754. Large folio (552 x 375 mm). [2] leaves (title and preface) and 39 engraved plates, each with a letterpress explanation, by Grignion after Jan van Rymsdyk, Pieter Camper, and the author. Errata on final leaf. Contemporary sheep backed boards, metal clasp (spine repaired, boards heavily rubbed, extremities worn). Text and plates with light browning and little spotting throughout, light marginal dampstaining to 6 plates, closed tear in one plate, endpapers creased. Provenance: P. Manning (pencil inscription to title-page). Still a very good, wide-margined copy. (#002547) € 5,500

Norman 1955; Grolier Medicine 43B; Heirs of Hippocrates 826, NLM/Blake, p.420; Russell 753 (recording more than 14 editions); Waller 9012; Garrison-Morton 6154.1. - RARE FIRST EDITION, presumably issued in only 100 copies. "Smellie was the leading forceps practitioner in London, and several of the plates illustrate the use of this instrument in various presentations of the fetus. These engravings are the first accurate anatomical illustrations of the fetus in utero" (Norman). "Not until Smellie (1754) and William Hunter (1774) published their monumental volumes do we actually find illustrations of the foetus in utero



which were really observed and faultlessly reproduced from an anatomic point of view" (Choulant-Frank, pp. 75, 284). The life-size pastel drawings Rymsdyk made for Smellie were far superior in accuracy to any that had appeared previously. William Hunter bought them at the posthumous sale of Smellie's collection in 1770, and they are now part of the Hunterian Collection at the University of Glasgow.

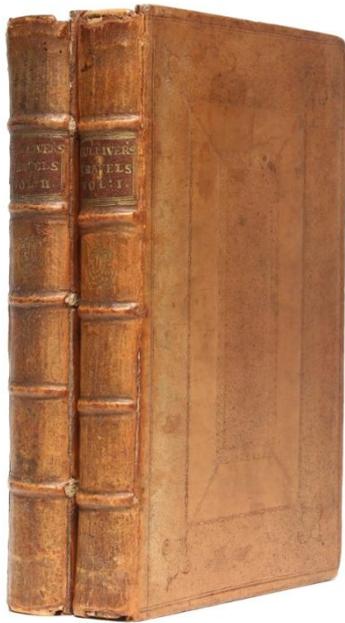
- 34** **STAHL, Ernst Georg.** *Opusculum chymico-physico-medicum, seu schediasmatum a pluribus annis variis occasionibus in publicum emissorum...* Halle: typis & impensis Orphantrophei, 1715. 4to (210 x 160 mm). [6], 856 [i.e. 852], [40] pp., including final blank 5V4, index and errata. Title printed in red and black, with the engraved portrait frontispiece. Signatures: [-]³, A-4Q⁴, 4R², 4S-5V⁴. Bifolium 4R1/2 probably a cancel with double page-numberings pp. 681 to 688. Contemporary vellum, plain spine lettered in gilt (bumping and wear to corners, small worm holes). Text somewhat browned and brown-spotted throughout, faint small dampstain to top margin of final leaves, ink annotations in old hand to p.608, shelf-mark in ink to title-leaf verso. A fine unsophisticated copy in original binding. (#002589) € 2,800



Bolton I, p.847; Duveen, p.559-60; DSB XII, p.604-5. RARE FIRST EDITION. This work includes the 'Zymotechnia Fundamentalis,' (first published 1697) in which is to be found the first statement of the phlogiston theory and also Stahl's theory of fermentation. (Duveen). "Stahl was the originator of the phlogiston theory, which dominated chemistry until the end of the 18th century. Stahl took the structure of his theory from Becher, who had stated air, water and earth to be the three elementary principles with water and earth the basis of all material things, and who had further subdivided the principle of earth into the three principles of substantiality, combustibility and weight/ductility/volatility. Stahl elaborated from Becher's 'second earth' a new chemical principle, phlogiston, a substance representing the principle of combustibility that combined with other chemical substances to form compounds. Experimental evidence for the existence of phlogiston came largely from metals and minerals, particularly from the reversible relationship of metals and their calces: when a metal was heated intensely, its phlogiston was driven off and a calx appeared, but when phlogiston was reintroduced to the calx (by heating it with carbon, oil, pitch or other phlogiston-rich materials), the metal reappeared. Air did not combine with phlogiston but received it when it was liberated during combustion; air could absorb only a limited amount of phlogiston, and when that limit was reached, combustion could not longer take place. The flaws in the phlogiston theory are obvious, and it did not survive the 18th century; however, it served as an important link between the older chemical concepts and the new, an attempt to modify the existing intellectual framework in order to account for new experimental observations" (Norman 2005).

Teerink's "AA" issue of Swift's Gullivers Travels in contemporary binding

- 35** **SWIFT, Jonathan.** *Travels into several remote nations of the world: in four parts, by Lemuel Gulliver, First a Surgeon, and then a Captain of several Ships.* 4 parts bound in 2 volumes. London: Benjamin Motte, 1726. 8vo (193 x 120 mm). xii, 148, [6], 164; [6], 154, [8], 199 [1] pp., engraved portrait frontispiece by Sheppard after Sturt in volume 1, 5 engraved maps and 1 engraved plate of the automatic writing machine, woodcut head and tail pieces, plus other small decorations. Contemporary blind panelled calf, spines with 5 raised bands and with gilt-lettered morocco label in first compartment and the gilt monogram of George Clarke in 2nd compartment, joints of vol. II and upper joint of vol. I cracked but holding, spine ends little chipped, corners scuffed. Internally only very little age-toned. Gathering of signature "N" in Vol. II not originally bound in, but inserted and probably supplied from another copy. First and last several leaves with dampstaining to gutter, else the text generally quite clean and bright. Provenance: George Clarke* (gilt monogram on spines and autograph monogram on each title page); Richard V. Lee, M.D. (bookplate to front pastedowns). A handsome, wide-margined set in contemporary untouched binding with interesting provenance. (#002619) € 5,500

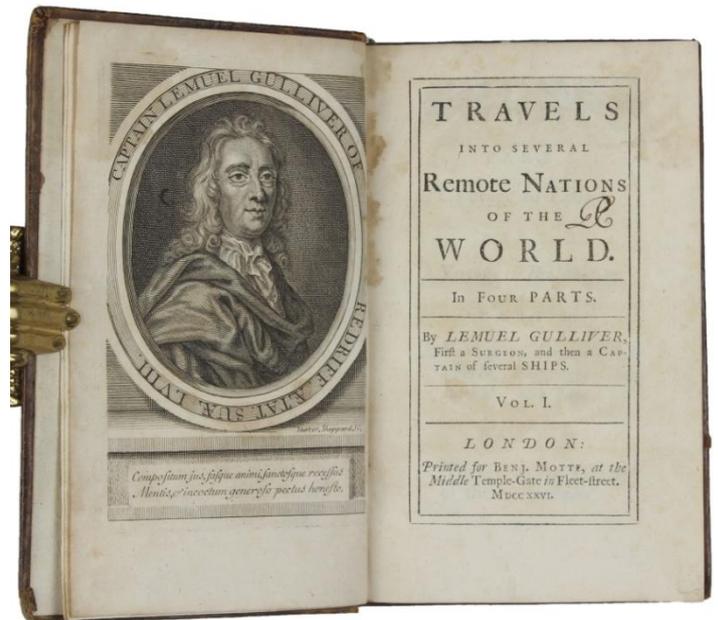


Teerink 290; PMM 185; Rothschild 2104. BOTH VOLUMES FIRST EDITION, SECOND ISSUE (Teerink's "AA" state), published in November 1726 (the first issue was published 28 October 1726 and sold out within a week). The frontispiece portrait is in the second state printed on paper with vertical chain lines, with printed inscription "Captain Lemuel Gulliver of Redriff. Ætat. suæ LVIII"; misprint "subsuides" present in Part I, p. 35, line 5; p. 74 in Part III is correctly numbered (was mis-numbered "44" in first issue); Part IV, p. 52, line 1 has the corrected "but his" present; plus other points mentioned by Terrink for the AA state.

No other English prose work is so multi-faceted. Of its time and timeless, it succeeds as a Scriblerian satire, burlesque travelogue, moral fable, anti-novel, adventure in science fiction, a uniquely loved children's book, and personal psychodrama. One of its great qualities is the kind of verisimilitude normally associated with Defoe. In contrast to Defoe,

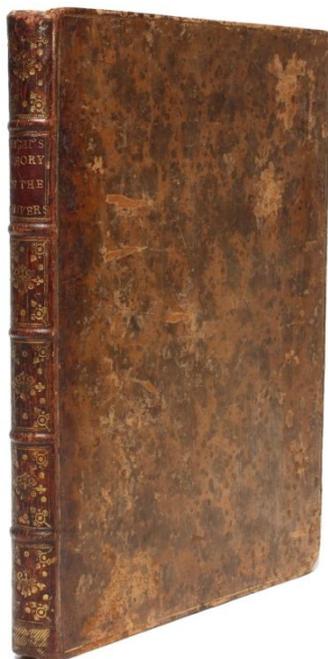
however, the world which Swift makes believable is one of exalted fantasy. "'Gulliver's Travels' has achieved the final apotheosis of a satirical fable, but it has also become a tale for children. For every edition designed for the reader with an eye to historical background, twenty have appeared, abridged or adapted, for readers who care nothing for the satire and enjoy it as a first-class story." (PMM 185).

*George Clarke (1660-1736), scholar and virtuoso, friend of Alexander Pope, Tory politician and benefactor of Worcester College, Oxford.



The most important cosmological work of the 18th century

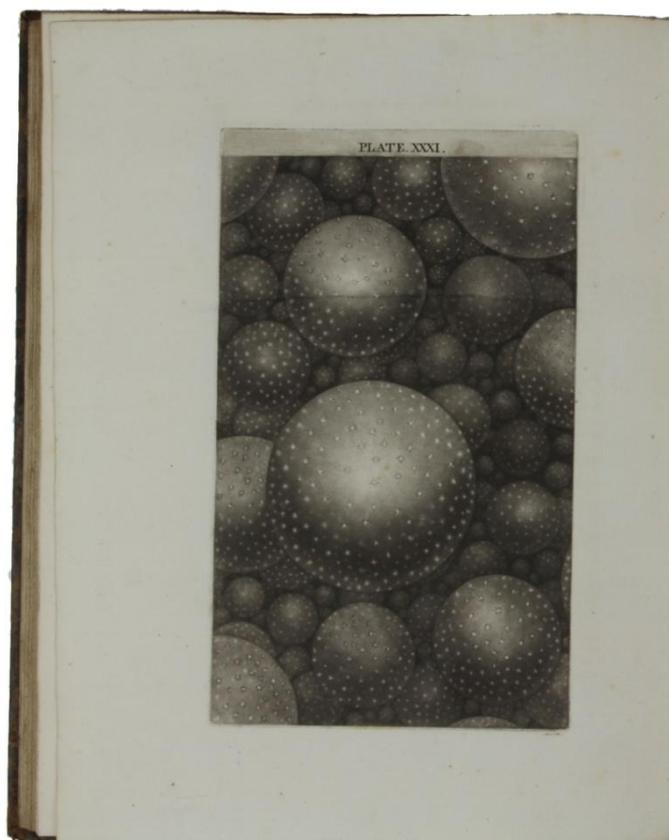
36 WRIGHT, Thomas. *An original theory or new hypothesis of the universe, founded upon the laws of nature, and solving by mathematical principles the general phaenomena of the visible creation; and particularly the Via Lactea.* London: Printed for the Author, and sold by H. Chapelle, 1750. 4to (286 x 226 mm). viii, [4], 84 pp. Engraved portrait frontispiece* of the author by Fourdrinier after G. Allen, title printed in red and black, 32 engraved plates (2 folding, 8 in mezzotint), wood-engraved initials, head- and tailpieces, with the errata- and list of subscribers leaves, without the final blank. Contemporary mottled calf, spine with 5 raised bands richly gilt in compartments and with gilt-lettered morocco label in first compartment (boards and extremities rubbed, corners bumped and scuffed). Internally very little age-toned, minor spotting to a few leaves only, light offsetting from frontispiece on title-page, tiny hole in plate 28 from paper flaw not affecting image. Provenance: inscribed monogram L.C.B. to front pastedown. An outstanding, bright and crisp copy with very broad margins. (#002600) € 39,000



Norman 2265; DSB XIV, p.518-9; Honeyman 3143; Gingerich, *Rara Astronomica* 53; Hoskin, *J. for the History of Astronomy*, 1, pp.44-52. RARE FIRST EDITION of this attempt at reconciling religion and science and establishing an understanding of the Milky Way. A book of considerable importance in the history of science. Wright first explained the Milky Way and the nebulae as external galaxies and provided the basis for the theories on the universe by Kant, Herschel and Laplace.

Wright, a teacher of navigation and a land surveyor by profession, "hypothesized a 'divine center' of the universe, corresponding to a gravitational center around which the sun and other stars orbited. He also proposed, as a possible explanation for the visual phenomenon of the Milky Way, a model of the universe in which the orbiting stars formed a flattened ring, this hypothesis caused Immanuel Kant, who did not realize that Wright's 'center' was supernatural, to credit Wright with originating a disk-shaped model of the galaxy" (Norman).

*The engraved portrait frontispiece is not called for in this work, but is part of Wright's earlier work *Clavis coelestis* (London, 1742).



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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.

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Ende der Widerrufsbelehrung

