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*the impact of ...*  
A LIST OF

MEDICAL, MAGICAL AND

ASTROLOGICAL INCUNABULA

*WA AImm/cm/sal/13/259* AND

EARLY MANUSCRIPTS



BY APPOINTMENT  
TO HIS MAJESTY  
KING GEORGE V

*Photographed for ...*

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THE  
MEDICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND  
ANATOMICAL INSTITUTE  
OF  
EARLY MANUSCRIPTS

1851

1852

PAGE 100

1853

1854

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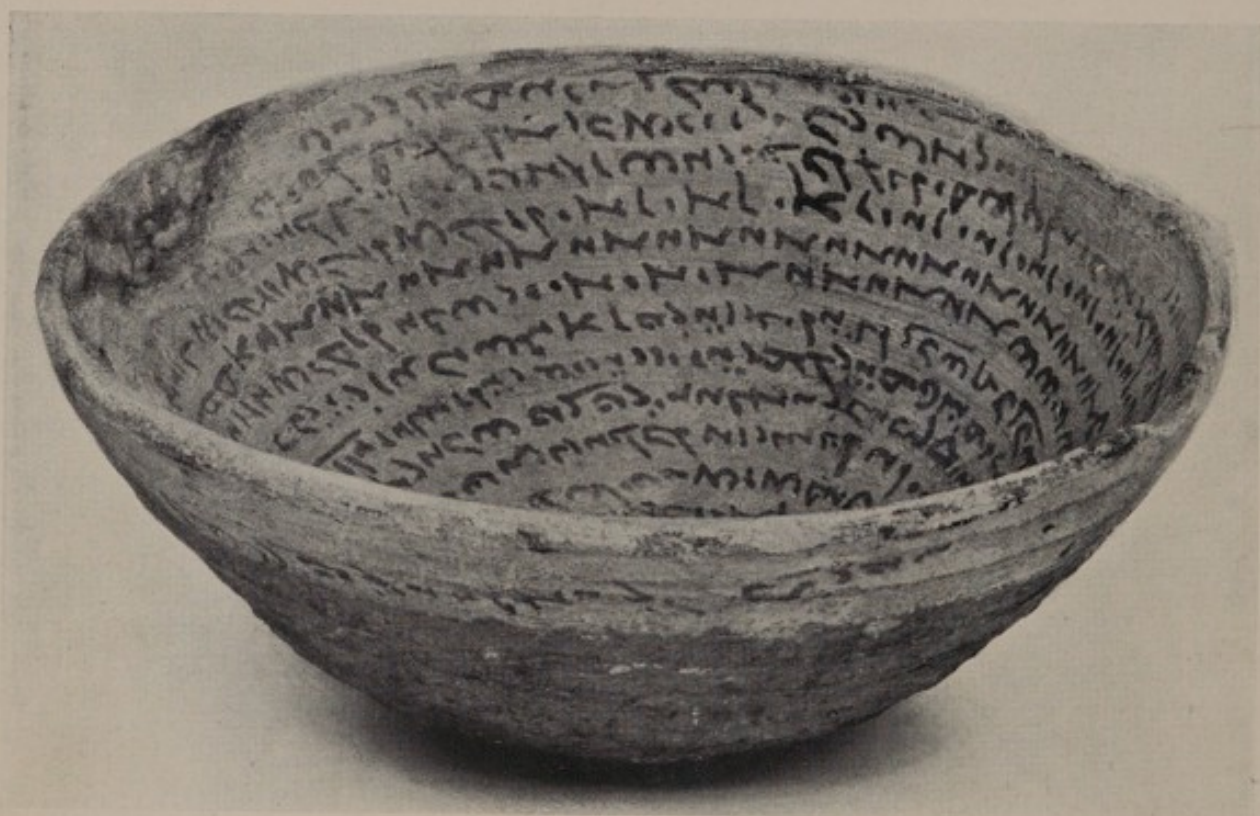






Photo

PLATE I.



See No. 1.



ARAMAIC INCANTATION BOWL.

500 A.D. [1] JEWISH TERRACOTTA MAGICAL BOWL from Mesopotamia, of Babylonian origin (5½ inches in diameter), containing thirteen-line magical inscription in Mandaic (the Mandaean dialect of Aramaic).

[*Nippur in Mesopotamia*, 500 A.D. (about).]

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE I.)

£35

The inscriptions of these unusual bowls are "incantations of various kinds, some being spells to cure a SPECIAL DISEASE and some to protect houses and their owners FROM THE ATTACKS OF GHOSTS, FIENDS, DEVILS AND NIGHT SPIRITS of every kind. These bowls were made for and used by the Jewish people who lived in Mesopotamia from about A.D. 200 to A.D. 500, or even later. The texts contain allusions to passages from the Old Testament, and they mention the Seal of Solomon and the 60 mighty men who stood round his couch, etc. These bowls have been found at the four corners of the foundations of houses, sometimes single specimens inverted, and sometimes in pairs, one being inverted over the other. These facts suggest that devils were trapped in this manner, and that the practice was derived from ancient Babylonian magic. For on a tablet in the British Museum (K.3586) inscribed with a ban we read: '(The devil) which they catch in the best chamber, let them seal him with a basin that has no opening.'" See *A Guide to the Babylonian and Assyrian Antiquities in the British Museum*, 1922 (pp. 191-194), which also reproduces a similar bowl.

There is an article on a similar bowl by Moïse Schwab, "*Un Vase Judæo-Chaldéen*, in the *Revue des Etudes Juives*, IV, p. 165.

The bowls have been discussed and described in a work by Montgomery, (*Aramaic Incantation Bowls*).

ABOUT 1300 A.D. [2] ST. ISIDORUS, *Bishop of Seville*. *Ethymologiarum libri XX*.

Exceptionally handsome manuscript in perfect state of preservation written in Gothic characters in red and black, on 258 leaves of vellum; double columns of 40 lines; executed at Royaumont. Numerous initials in red and blue, with graceful pen ornaments.

Folio. *The original monastic binding of oak boards covered with white deer-skin.*

[*Royaumont*, about 1300 A.D.]

£350

This work is the STANDARD AUTHORITY upon the state of learning and culture at the end of the sixth and beginning of the seventh century, and a veritable encyclopaedia of the period. It is divided into twenty books, including: III. The four mathematical sciences (arithmetic, geometry, music, astronomy); IV. MEDICINE; XI. MAN, MONSTERS, AND PHENOMENA; XII. Animals, reptiles, birds, fishes and insects; XIII. and XIV. Geography and the elements; XV. Agriculture; XVI. Jewels and metals; XVII. BOTANY, HERBS AND SPICES. The first printed edition appeared in 1472, (See Osler, *Incunabula Medica*, No. 13.)

A beautiful example of the French art of writing, from the scriptorium of Royaumont, one of the most famous Cistercian Monasteries of France. The condition of this handsome manuscript is so fine, as to preserve the original instructions for the rubricator, which are to be found in a small hand at the extreme foot of pages. These, like the catchwords were doubtless intended to be cut off, but they have escaped in the present instance. The Greek quotations appear, but written in Gothic characters. At the end, is the inscription, "*Liber sancte Marie Regalis Montis*," which shows that the codex came from the Cistercian Abbey of Royaumont (Seine-et-Oise), founded in 1228 by King St. Louis, of which now only a few ruins remain. From the Chardin Library.



14TH CENTURY. [2A] ARISTOTLE. Aristotle Secreta Secretorum—Ejusdem de Pomo Tractatus. Together with: GILLES OF ROME (Aegidius Romanus). De Regimine Principum cum Tabula Edita a Fratre Johanne de Drayton.

Latin manuscript on 203 leaves of vellum; double columns. Some ornamental capitals in blue and red; headings to chapters in red.

Folio. *Original oak boards, covered with brown russia leather.*

[*England, XIVth Century.*]

£150

A rare specimen, written by English scribes. The *Tabula* to the *Aegidius* by the London Augustinian Friar, John Drayton, is probably unique. No other work by this author is known, and the present manuscript is in all probability the identical one mentioned by Tanner as formerly in the possession of Sion Monastery.

There is an autograph inscription on the fly-leaf: "*Liber Johannis Humfrey,*" in a fifteenth-century hand.

1373 A.D. [3] PAULUS DE VENETIIS. *Sumule naturalium.*

Latin Manuscript on Pharmacopoeia and natural philosophy, written in Gothic script, double columns, on paper, with decorative border in red and black.

Folio. *Morocco.* 1373 A.D.

£75

The above work contains interesting sections on:—

1. Astrology. 2. Grains and the mixing of ointments. 3. THE INFLUENCE OF THE STARS ON THE ORGANIC MOISTURE OF THE HUMAN BODY. 4. Receipt for special wine to be drunk during Lent. It is interesting to note that this work was first published at Ratisbon in 1476 (Hain No. 12516), over a hundred years after the manuscript had been penned according to the Colophon by Fr. Petrus de Sto. Amore (presumably a fellow Augustinian of Paul of Venice).

That the philosophy which absorbed the attention of Aristotle was congenial to Paul, is shown by the fact that this manuscript, which comprises astrology and discourses on the more philosophical aspect of physics, was written some years before his commentaries on Aristotle earned for him the contemporary sobriquet of "the most brilliant prince of philosophers."

#### GREEK MANUSCRIPT OF THE FIRST MATERIA MEDICA.

CA. 1450 A.D. [4] DIOSCORIDES (Pedacius). *Materia Medica.*

Greek manuscript of 15th Cent. on 234 ll. of paper. Initials in red and black.

4to, *old limp vellum, with flap.*

£75

Wants ll. 123, 124, 228, and is not quite complete at end, otherwise a well-written and well-preserved manuscript.

"Pedacius Dioscorides, THE ORIGINATOR OF THE MATERIA MEDICA, was a Greek army surgeon in the service of Nero (54-68 A.D.) and utilized his opportunities of travel in the study of plants. His work is the authoritative source on the materia medica of Antiquity, of which he describes about 600 plants and plant-principles, over a hundred more than Theophrastus. As Theophrastus was the first scientific botanist, so DIOSCORIDES WAS THE FIRST TO WRITE ON MEDICAL BOTANY AS AN APPLIED SCIENCE. His first book deals with aromatic, oily, gummy, or resinous plant products; the second with animal products of dietetic and medicinal value and with cereals and garden herbs; the third and fourth, with the other medicinal plants. His classification was qualitative, as in a materia medica, rather than botanical, but, like Theophrastus, he recognized natural families of plants before Linnaeus, Adanson, and Jussieu. His descriptions were followed, "word by word," for sixteen centuries, and his book, says Greene, has been more attentively studied by



DIOSCORIDES (PEDACIUS): MATERIA MEDICA—continued.

learned men than any other botanical work. Up to the beginning of the seventeenth century the best books on medical botany were still simple commentaries on the treatise of Dioscorides, which is THE HISTORIC SOURCE OF MOST OF OUR HERBAL THERAPY, even of the famous medieval substitutes for anæsthesia. Mandragora wine is prescribed internally by Dioscorides as a draught for insomnia or pain, and in three places he recommends it explicitly in surgical operations or cauterization, whether *per os*, as a clyster, or as an inhalation." (Garrison's "History of Medicine," p. 101.)

APULEIUS' DEFENCE WHEN ACCUSED OF BEING A MAGICIAN.

1469 A.D. [5] APULEIUS (Lucius). Opera. [Edited by Joannes Andreae, Bishop of Aleria.]

FIRST EDITION. Roman Letter. On the first page a fine illuminated initial B in gold with foliate interlacings in white on a red, green and blue ground.

Folio. *Red morocco with blue morocco doublures, g.e., by Trautz-Bauzonnet.*

Rome, Conradus Sweynheym and Arnoldus Pannartz, 28 February, 1469.

£550

Hain 1314. Gesamtkatalog 2301.

EDITIO PRINCEPS OF APULEIUS. A VERY FINE COPY OF THIS IMPORTANT PRODUCTION, which ranks among the earliest impressions from the first Roman press. 275 copies only were printed.

In this volume is Apuleius' *Apologia seu Oratio de Magia*, which is THE REPLY TO THE ACCUSATION AGAINST HIM OF BEING A MAGICIAN. The *Apologia* contains much curious matter on magic and religions of the ancients.

This also includes the *Golden Ass*, the most celebrated of the writings of Apuleius, which relates the adventures of a certain *Lucius*, who, having plunged into all kinds of vices, as a punishment was changed by magic into an ass. It gives a vivid picture of the customs of the second century after Christ. In the *Golden Ass*, we find the famous episode of *Cupid and Psyche*.

Only about one chapter of this deals with magic

THE ONLY EXTANT SOURCE FOR HISTORY OF EARLY JEWISH MEDICINE.

1470 A.D. [6] JOSEPHUS. De antiquitate Judaica. De bello Judaico.

Gothic Letter, double columns. First page decorated with a large initial in colours on burnished gold ground.

Folio. *Early binding of wooden boards covered with stamped pigskin.*

Augsburg, Johann Schüssler, 28 June—23 August, 1470.

£75

Hain \*9451. FIRST EDITION OF JOSEPHUS WITH A DATE.

Josephus' works form THE ONLY EXTANT SOURCE FOR THE HISTORY OF JEWISH MEDICINE OF HIS TIME. They contain numerous passages relating to medicine, in particular on leprosy, diseases of eye and ear, insanity, gynecology, laws of hygiene, etc. Cf. Neuberger: *Die Medizin im Flavius Josephus* 1919. "The writings of Flavius Josephus (born 37 A.D.) as investigated by Max Neuberger differ frequently from the Biblical narrative in respect of medical details. Physicians are more frequently mentioned, and their definite independent status is emphasized. Visitation of epidemic diseases is more frequent and the third plague of Egypt is defined as pediculosis, that of Baal Peor as pest, that of the Philistines as dysentery. The precepts of Jewish hygiene, particularly the Mosaic rules for the isolation and purification of lepers, are given with drastic force. Saul's melancholia is defined as demonomania with ecstasy. Apoplexy may be inferred in the cases of Nabal and Alkimos. David is described as feigning insanity before the King of Gath. In the later narratives, psychiatric details are frequently given, particularly in the case of Herod." (Garrison, p. 60-61).

A few small defects, margins rather cropped.

1476  
1486  
editions  
(12)



c. 1470. [7] BARTHOLOMAEUS ANGLICUS. De Proprietatibus Rerum.

Gothic Letter, double columns. Folio. *Stamped brown leather over wooden boards.*

[Basle, Berthold Ruppel, c. 1470.]

£65

Hain \*2499. Gesamtkatalog 3402.

According to the Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke this is the FIRST EDITION of Bartholomaeus Anglicus, preceding by a year or two the anonymous Cologne edition with which Caxton was connected.

A good crisp copy with wide margins, small wormholes at the end of the book.

"Bartholomew not infrequently alludes to contemporary matters or describes daily life without mentioning any authorities, and his amusing accounts of such animals as cats and dogs, or of boys and girls, or his instructions for setting a table and giving a dinner, are almost entirely his own and show considerable power of observation and dry humor. He is manifestly actuated by a scientific interest in present facts and phenomena."

Bartholomew's third book may be described as psychological and discusses the human mind or soul (*anima*) of which definitions by various Greek philosophers are repeated, and the senses. The fourth and fifth books are physiological.

"These three books seem to be based mainly upon the writings of Constantinus Africanus; less frequently Aristotle and other authorities are cited. One treatise is ascribed to Avicenna and Constantinus which is not in Peter the Deacon's list of the latter's works, namely, a treatise on poisonous animals and poisons and presumably a translation of Avicenna by Constantinus. In this connection we are told that while some animals have poisonous tongues like snakes, others have medicinal and healing tongues like the dog, as Cassiodorus says, and either from the goodness of nature or from some occult property. In discussing the disease of *melancholia* Bartholomew tells of a noble whom he knew, who imagined that he was a cat and insisted upon sleeping under the bed, in order to watch the mouse holes. In a later passage in his seventh book, Bartholomew repeats Constantinus' distinction between mania as an infection of the anterior cell of the brain, with injury to the imagination and melancholia as an infection of the central cell, with loss of one's reason.

"Bartholomew's seventh book is MEDICAL, TREATING OF INFIRMITIES IN SEVENTY CHAPTERS. His desire to be brief is probably what restrains him from including any long medical concoctions. He continues to make much use of Constantinus Africanus, who is cited in almost every chapter, and whose 'many other experiments' Bartholomew often has not time to include. One of the cures cited from Constantinus is to scarify the shin bones in order to cure a headache, the theory being that this will remove the injurious humor from the head to the lower extremities. A part of the treatment prescribed for cases of frenzy is to shave the scalp and wash it with tepid vinegar or cover it with plasters made of the lung of a pig or cow. Keeping the patient firmly bound in a dark place, bleeding him, and abstaining from answering his foolish questions are other features of the regimen suggested. To rouse a patient from a state of stupor and lethargy it is recommended to pull hard at his hair or beard, dash cold water frequently in his face, or make a stench under him. An 'experiment' against epilepsy from Platearius consists in scarifying three drops of blood from the patient's scalp and at the end of the fit giving them to him to eat with a crow's egg. Indeed crow's eggs alone are regarded as quite beneficial."

Thorndike's "*History of Magic and Experimental Science*," p. 406-13.

1471-1500 A.D. [7A] ORIGINAL WOODCUTS OF MEDICAL INTEREST FROM BOOKS OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

Fifty-five original and perfect leaves, each containing a woodcut, detached from books printed in Germany, Switzerland, Bohemia, the Netherlands and Italy, and carefully mounted. Preserved in buckram portfolio.

[1471-1500.]

£105

[4]

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ORIGINAL WOODCUTS OF MEDICAL INTEREST—*continued.*

Accompanying the set is a text of descriptive pages on the Art of these Woodcuts by Prof. W. L. Schreiber.

In all 100 sets were made. This is the only one for which, as far as possible, leaves having woodcuts of medical interest were selected. The following list gives an idea of the range of subjects covered by the collection:—

2. The Physician Saints Cosmas and Damian. (From Heiligenlegen de Sommerteil. Augsburg, 1475.).
3. A cripple with crutches in a chapel, in which hang votive offerings. (From Heiligenleben. Augsburg, 1475.).
7. A doctor examining a patient's leg. (From Spiegel des Menschlichen Lebens. Augsburg, 1488.).
11. Two medicinal plants, with descriptive text. (From Gart der Gesundheit. Augsburg, c. 1499.).
12. Doctor examining an urine flask beside a sick-bed. (From Heiligenleben. Augsburg, 1497.).
16. Doctor with a sick-room attendant. (From Gart der Gesundheit. Ulm, 1487.).
18. Doctor feeling a patient's pulse, attendant with urine flask. (From Heiligenleben. Urach, 1481.).
23. A doctor with a urine flask. Portents in the sky. (From the Nuremberg Chronicle, 1493.).
24. The Foolish Doctor, a sick-room scene. (From Brant's Ship of Fools. Basle, 1497.).
25. The Ignorant Doctor, sick-room scene. (From Aesop's Fables. Basle, c. 1500.).
30. The Foolish Doctor. (From Brant, Ship of Fools, Strassburg, 1497.).
32. Medicinal plant, with descriptive text. (From Gart der Gesundheit. Mainz, 1485.).
35. Doctor examining a patient who stands stripped before him. (From Hortus Sanitatis. Mainz, 1491.).
44. A circumcision. (From Ludolphus de Saxonia, Leven Christi. Zwolle, 1495.).
46. Two medicinal plants, with descriptive text. (From Herbarium. Vicenza, 1491.).
47. A sick-room scene. (From Hieronymus 1, Epistolae. Ferrara, 1497.).
49. The illness of Scipio. (From Livius. Venice, 1493.).
54. Phallic Procession. (From Hypnerotomachia. Venice, 1499.).
55. Hermes, with emblem of Fertility. (From Hypnerotomachia, Venice, 1499.).

THE FINEST OF EARLY EDITIONS OF PLINY'S NATURAL HISTORY.

1472 A.D. [8] PLINIUS SECUNDUS (Gaius). *Historia Naturalis*. [Edited by Bishop Joannes Andreae.]

Roman Letter. Folio. *Morocco, g.e. Venice, Nicolaus Jenson, 1472.* £225

Hain \*13089.

The third edition of the *Natural History* of Pliny, but THE FIRST, AND ONLY LATIN EDITION, ISSUED FROM THE PRESS OF THIS FAMOUS PRINTER. THIS IS THE MOST FAMOUS AND MAGNIFICENT OF THE EARLY EDITIONS OF PLINY, AND A NOBLE EXAMPLE OF JENSON'S "ROMAN" PRINTING.

A FINE COPY WITH BROAD MARGINS, rubricated in blue, yellow and red. In many cases the rubricator has inscribed the names of the chapters in a firm Gothic hand in the margins.

"Pliny's *Historia Naturalis* is the first printed treatise which includes medicine. Books 20 to 32, forming a very large section of the whole work, deal with the medicinal virtues of plants and of animals, diet, hygiene, the origin of physic, and incidentally with many diseases. A great compendium of ancient knowledge, it was the common tap from which many medical writers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries drew information, overlooking his bitter criticism of the profession, in which he outshines Molière or Bernard Shaw." (Osler.)

"The *Natural History* of which Books XX-XXXII deal exclusively with medicine, is a vast compilation of all that was known in his time of geography, meteorology, anthropology, botany, zoology, and mineralogy and is interesting for its many curious facts about plants and drugs, its sidelights on Roman medicine, and its author's many slaps at physicians. It contains the original references to many unique things, such as scurvy, Druidical medicine, superfoetation and atavism, the case of Marcus Curius Dentatus, who was born with teeth, the artificial iron hand of Marcus Sergius, the great-grandfather of Catiline, Mithridates' experiments with poisons, or Nero's use of the monocle or lorgnette, which, some writers think, may have been an actual eyeglass." (Garrison.)

1476  
1481  
1489  
1496  
editions  
In



ONE OF THE TWO PRINCIPAL AUTHORITIES FOR THE STATE OF EGYPTIAN MEDICINE  
DURING THE FIFTH CENTURY B.C.

1472 A.D. [9] DIODORUS SICULUS. *Bibliotheca; Historiarum priscarum a Poggio in latinum traducti.*

FIRST EDITION. Roman Letter. Folio. *Old vellum.*

*Bologna, [Baldassarre Azzoguidi], 1472.*

£21

Hain 6188.

"OUR PRINCIPAL AUTHORITIES FOR THE STATE OF EGYPTIAN MEDICINE DURING THE FIFTH CENTURY B.C. ARE HERODOTUS AND DIODORUS SICULUS." (Garrison). Compare also Neuburger-Playfair I. p. 23, 29, 30.

This copy does not contain the extra six folios, Tacitus, "De situ et moribus Germanorum" which is found at end of some copies. The British Museum copy also does not contain these leaves.

The first book printed in Bologna is dated 1471.

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE MIDDLE AGES, WITH SECTIONS OF MEDICAL INTEREST.

1472 A.D. [10] PHARETRA DOCTORUM ET PHILOSOPHORUM.

Gothic Letter, double columns.

Folio. *Old binding of wooden boards covered with leather (back repaired).*

[*Strassburg, Johann Mentelin, circa 1472.*]

£200

Hain 12908.

THIS IS ONE OF THE EARLIEST PRINTED ENCYCLOPEDIAS. It is arranged alphabetically by subjects. Sections of MEDICAL INTEREST are, DE CORPORE HUMANO, DE MEDICINA, DE CORPORE, DE MORTE, DE SANGUINE, and among the authors quoted we find Avicenna, Albumasar and Averroes.

A fine and perfect copy. Several leaves slightly stained.

1476 A.D. [11] CHRISTOPHORUS PARISIENSIS and OGNIBENT (Andrea).  
*La Summetta, La Violetta; Il Lucidario.*

Italian fifteenth-century manuscript relating to medicine and alchemy, in red and black, written in a neat hand. 4to. *Old vellum.* C. 1476. £40

This curious work, while emphasizing the sin of practising the art of ALCHEMY, contains much information on THE NATURE OF MINERALS AND GASES; the transmutation of metals; the concoction of the elixir of life; the philosopher's stone; PHYSIOLOGY; and PSYCHIC PRACTISES.

Appended is the text of the correspondence that passed between Christophorus Parisiensis and Andrea Ognibent on the subject-matter contained in this work, dated from Milan between the years 1470 and 1476.

"Nothing is known of Christophorus Parisiensis. His date is given by Lenglet Dufresnoy as 1260; other writers say in general terms the thirteenth century. Even his name is varied, for Lenglet Dufresnoy calls him 'Christophe de Paris ou de Perouse.'"

"Schmieder has favoured us with a fanciful biography. As he was so little known he was probably not a teacher in the university, but is to be looked for amongst the monks. In that case, however, it is not in France that he is to be found, but in the Benedictine Abbey of St. Albans. Two Benedictines called "Parisiensis" lived there and wrote a history; the elder to 1259, when he died, the younger to 1273. The latter is known as Matthew of Paris, and the two are usually confused under this name; but as it is unlikely the elder was also called Matthew, possibly he was Christopher. A good many writings are ascribed to him by Nazari, and his list is copied by Borel and subsequent writers. None of these have been printed, and if they ever existed, or if they exist now, are in manuscript."—Ferguson, *Bibliotheca Chemica.*



1476 A.D. [12] CERMISONUS (Antonius). Consilia Medica.

FIRST EDITION. Gothic Letter. *Brescia, Henricus de Colonia, 1476.*

£150

Hain \*4885. Osler, *Incunabula Medica* 116.

*Bound with :*

(In) ARISTOTELES. De Animalibus. [Translated by Theodorus Gaza.]

FIRST EDITION. Roman Letter. *Venice, Johannes de Colonia and Johannes Manthen, 1476.*

2 vols. in 1. Folio. *Contemporary binding of wooden boards, covered with stamped leather.*

Hain \*1699. Osler, *Incunabula Medica*, 106.

Aristotles' great work entitled "Researches about Animals" in nine books, in which Aristotles exhibits an acquaintance, more or less intimate, with about 500 species, CROWNS THE SERIES OF HIS PHYSICAL WRITINGS and certainly constitutes one of his greatest achievements. It is followed by the important treatise "On the Parts of Animals," in four books, and the elaborate work "On the Generation of Animals," in five books. The zoological writings, of Aristoteles remained unsurpassed in every respect, up to recent times.

"In 1476 from the press of Johann of Cöln and Johann Manthen in Venice, appeared the superb volume "De Animalibus," than which no great work ever made its first appearance from the press in more appropriate dress. Where is the printer to-day who will produce a page of such beauty?" (Sir William Osler).

(In) 1476 A.D. [13] ALBERTUS MAGNUS. De Mineralibus.

Gothic Letter, double columns. With a fine initial illuminated in gold and colours.

Folio. *Half vellum. Padua, P. Maufer of Rouen, 1476.*

£105

Hain-Copinger 522. Gesamtkatalog 686.

FIRST EDITION of Albertus Magnus on MINERALS. This book describes the general properties of MEDICAL MINERALS, which include nitre, arsenic, iron, gold, quick silver, soda, salt, sulphur, alum, etc., all of which are used in prescriptions.

A fine copy with very wide margins.

1476 A.D. [14] MULLER (Johann), of Königsberg [Regiomontanus]. Calendario.

Roman Letter. 4to, *boards.*

*Venice, Bernhard Maler, Erhard Ratdolt and Peter Löslein, 1476.*

£100

Hain-Copinger 13789.

This work is illustrated with 60 diagrams of the eclipse of the sun and moon, 4 full page diagrams of the instrument for unequal hours, for the motion of the moon, the quadrant of the horizontal dial and the general quadrant of the hours.

AN EDITION OF THIS CALENDAR OF MS copy is believed to have accompanied COLUMBUS on his fourth voyage, when, by its means, on the night of February 29th, 1504, the admiral saved the lives of himself and his crew, by reason of the fear inspired among the Indians by his prediction of an eclipse and his threat of divine vengeance on them for withholding assistance in the hour of distress. (See Boyd Thacker, *Life of Columbus*, I. p. 359 and II. p. 630.)

This Italian Calendar and the Latin one issued contemporaneously have the earliest printed complete Title-pages giving Title, Author, Place, Printer and Date.

1474  
ed. h. u.  
(In)



1480 A.D. [15] STRABO. Geographia.

1494  
edition

(12)

Roman Letter. Folio. *Contemporary Italian binding of wooden boards covered with stamped leather, with brass corner-pieces, and centre-piece on front cover, four clasps.*

[Treviso], Johannes Rubeus, 1480.

£125

Hain \*15089.

Strabo, the Greek historian and geographer, was born, at Amasia, in Cappadocia, about B.C. 50, and travelled through Greece, Italy, and Asia, endeavouring to obtain the most accurate information with regard to geography, statistics and political conditions of the countries which he visited. His great work contains not only a description of different countries, but the chief particulars of their history, notices of eminent men, and accounts of the manners and customs of the people. The first French translator said that it contained nearly the whole history of knowledge from the time of Homer to that of Augustus.

The first book printed by Johannes Rubeus (Giovanni Rossi) of Vercelli.

A very fine and clean copy, complete with the two blank leaves.

1481 A.D. [16] CELSUS (Aulus Cornelius). De medicina.

1478

1493

1497

edition

(12)

Roman Letter. Folio. *Crimson morocco, by Padeloup.*

Milan, Leonardus Pachel and Uldericus Scinzenzeler, 1481.

£85

Hain 4836.

The second edition of one of the earliest printed medical works. This Milan edition ranks as one of the most interesting of the extant editions of the work of Celsus, who was called the "*Cicero medicorum*" on account of his elegant and precise style. (IT IS THE OLDEST MEDICAL DOCUMENT AFTER THE HIPPOCRATIC WRITINGS.)

#### WITH IMPORTANT SECTIONS ON MEDICINE.

1481 A.D. [17] BARTHOLOMAEUS ANGLICUS. De Proprietatibus Rerum.

1485

edition

(12)

Gothic Letter. Folio. *Contemporary binding of wooden boards covered with stamped leather (the stamps include one with the binder's name, Galterus de Lede).*

Cologne, Johann Koelhoff the Elder, 1481.

£45

Hain 2501. Gesamtkatalog 3405.

A few margins slightly wormed, lower margin of last three leaves discoloured.

SEE NOTE TO No. 7 OF THIS CATALOGUE.

(12) 1481 A.D. [18] PLINIUS SECUNDUS (Caius). Historia Naturalis.

Roman Letter. Folio. *Boards, leather back.*

Parma, Andreas Portilia, 8th July, 1481.

£30

Hain-Copinger 13094.

A copy with magnificently wide margins. Some insignificant wormholes at the beginning and end. A few marginal repairs. A tear in the last leaf has affected a few words of text.

Andreas Portilia was the first printer at Parma.

SEE NOTE TO No. 8 OF THIS CATALOGUE.



1482 A.D. [19] REGIMEN SANITATIS ZU DEUTSCH. (Von der Ordnung der Gesundheit). Wie man einen gesunden Menschen erkennen soll.

Gothic Letter. With fine woodcut frontispiece, representing a man standing against a pillar, with a physician at his left side, and on his right a professor with a book.

Small folio. *Vellum. Augsburg, Johann Bämler, 2 September, 1482.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION OVERLEAF).

£150

Hain-Copinger \*13743. Sudhoff, Deutsche Medizinische Inkunabeln, No. 14. No copy in British Museum or Bodleian Libraries.

THE VERY RARE FIFTH EDITION OF THE GERMAN RULES OF HEALTH DEDICATED TO COUNT RUDOLF VON HOCHENBURG, AND HIS WIFE MARGARET (*né* VON TIERSTEIN).

THE THIRD BOOK TREATS OF THE PLAGUE, AND TELLS WHAT ONE MUST EAT AND DRINK TO PREVENT AND ALSO TO CURE THE PLAGUE.

THE RULES OF HEALTH ARE FOLLOWED BY A MEDICAL TREATISE ENTITLED "THE SIGNS BY WHICH ONE MAY RECOGNISE A HEALTHY MAN."

1482 A.D. [20] PETRUS DE ABANO. *Expositio problematum Aristotelis.* [*With the text.*]

Gothic Letter, double columns. Folio. *Old stamped calf. Venice, Johannes Herbort, 1482.*

£50

Hain \*17.

Magnificent copy of this important medical classic, which contains over 300 leaves.

"Along with his reputation as a medical authority, Peter acquired a reputation as a magician and nigromancer. This reputation had become established by the middle of the fifteenth century, when Michael Savonarola tells us, that Peter's great knowledge of astronomy enabled him to make such predictions that men thought he employed magic, and that the present tradition among his fellow townsmen is, that Abano was most skilled in the magic art. Of Peter's astrological skill Savonarola tells the story that, noting the approach of an unusually favorable constellation, he advised the immediate building of a new Padua in order to make her the queen of all cities. Similarly Scardeone ascribed to Peter the idea of the numerous astrological pictures illustrating the influence of the planets and signs upon terrestrial life, with which the ceiling of the Palazzo della Ragione at Padua is adorned. A different story, and on the whole perhaps the most incredible one is told by Benvenuto of Imola, perhaps seventy years after Peter's death. About to die, Peter said that his life had been especially devoted to three noble sciences, of which one, philosophy, made him subtle; the second, medicine, made him rich; the third, astrology, made him a liar.

"Indeed, if the perfect astrologer should know nature and man thoroughly, it is also true in Peter's opinion that astrology helps one to solve the problems of natural science.

"Peter was convinced that a knowledge of astronomy and astrology was not only valuable but necessary in the practice of medicine. 'Those who pursue medicine as they should and who industriously study the writings of their predecessors, these grant that this science of astronomy is not only useful but absolutely essential to medicine.' Peter cites Hippocrates and Haly in his support and advises the medical practitioner to look up the nativity of the patient, or, if this impracticable, to address an interrogation on the case to an astrologer. By astronomy one can also foretell changes in the weather and regulate the treatment of the case accordingly. Diet and drink, purgatives and drugs, should all be administered with due regard to the constellations.

"Peter brings in astrology even in his commentary on the Problems of Aristotle. When Aristotle mentions an astronomer or astrologer in a derogatory manner in the same breath with a juggler or mime or pipe-player or rhetorician, Peter is at pains to explain that, in Aristotle's time, the science of judicial astrology had not yet attained its present perfection." (Thorndike's "*History of Magic and Experimental Science*," pp. 875-911.)





See No. 19.

*Photo*



WITH IMPORTANT SECTIONS ON MEDICINE.

1482 A.D. [21] BARTHOLOMAEUS ANGLICUS. *De Proprietatibus Rerum.*  
Gothic Letter, double columns.

Folio. *Original binding of leather over wooden boards, rebaked.*

Lyons, Pierre Hongre, 1482.

£60

Hain 2502. Gesamtkatalog 3406.

This copy has seven leaves of table at beginning which are unrecorded.

A few small wormholes; waterstains in a few leaves.

SEE NOTE TO NO. 7 OF THIS CATALOGUE.

1483 A.D. [22] ALFONSO X, "the Astronomer," King of Leon and Castile.  
*Tabulae astronomicae* [Preceded by the "*Canones in Tabulas Alphonsi*" of Johannes Saxoniensis].

FIRST EDITION. Gothic Letter. Woodcut diagrams. 4to. *Oak boards covered with leather. Metal cornerpieces. Venice, Erhard Ratdolt, 1483.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. II).

£21

First printed edition of the noted astronomical tables of the royal astronomer, Alfonso X. A large and well-preserved copy.

UNPUBLISHED MEDICAL-PHILOSOPHICAL MANUSCRIPT.

1483 A.D. [22A] LINO (Petrus Nicolas), of Vicenza, Physician. *Dialogi de generatione formarium naturalium, de sensibus, ac de anima.*

Manuscript neatly written in an humanistic hand on 99 leaves of paper. With the Arms of Marco Dandolo, to whom the book is dedicated, illuminated at foot of first page, and fine illuminated initial at beginning of the work.

8vo. *Vellum. Dated at end "sexto nonas Martii, 1483."*

£35

This medical and philosophical dialogue by Pier-nicola dal Lino, a native of Vicenza, and a physician by profession, is apparently unpublished. It is referred to by Angio Lgabriello di Santa Maria (*Scritt. Vicenza* (1775), III, xxviii) and at greater length by Agostini, *Scritt. Viniz.* (1754) II, 281-93. This copy was presented by him to Marco Dandolo to whom the preface is addressed. Dandolo (1458-1535), a Venetian nobleman, was also a doctor of medicine, and had formed a friendship with Lino at Padua University.

1483 A.D. [23] MACROBIUS. In *Somnium Scipionis M. T. Ciceronis.*—*Saturnalia.*

Roman Letter. With several woodcut diagrams, including a very decorative world-map on sig. f8 verso. Folio. *Original wooden boards covered with leather.*

Brescia, Boninus de Boninis, 1483.

£25

Hain 10427.

Second edition, but FIRST WITH MAP AND DIAGRAMS.

"Of his extant works the present volume contains:

1. A commentary on the *Somnium Scipionis*, as narrated by Cicero in his *De Republica*. The nature of the dream gives occasion for Macrobius to discourse upon many points of physics in a series of essays interesting as showing the astronomical notions then current. It throws some light on the cosmogony of the neoplatonists, to whose opinions he seems to have inclined.

(Continued over).

1485  
edition  
(12)

Slight  
medical or  
scientific  
interest.

Slight  
medical  
or scientific  
interest



MACROBIUS—*continued.*

2. The SATURNALIA, is written in the form of dialogues in imitation of Plato, which are supposed to take place during the festival of the Saturnalia at a senator's house at Rome. The first book is devoted to an inquiry as to the origin of the Saturnalia and the festivals of Janus, which leads to a history and discussion of the Roman calendar. The following books consist partly of the discussion of various physiological questions and contain a great variety of curious disquisitions, the value of which is much increased by the frequent citations from earlier writers.

Amongst others, the following subjects are dealt with: Aetnae descriptio; ambitus terrae; angina morbus; Aster et astrum; balneae; cancer; cibus et potus; coitus; crinis; daemones; dentes; diametros orbis; digestio; eclipsis solis; eunuchis vox tenuis; fixas stellas moveri; folliculus uteri; jejunium; lacteus orbis; lapides in vesica; lunares populi et lunae vis; magnitudo solis et stellarum; medulla spinalis; meridianus circulus; morborum causae; partus hominis; planetae quantum absint a terra; signorum zodiaci ordo; solis cursus et vis salubris; sphaera; stellae errantes; terra cur immobilis; urina; zonae quinque caeli et terrae."

WITH IMPORTANT SECTIONS ON MEDICINE.

1483 A.D. [24] BARTHOLOMAEUS ANGLICUS. *De Proprietatibus Rerum.*  
Gothic Letter, double columns. Large initial C at beginning in gold and colours.

Folio. *Original blind stamped pigskin over wooden boards.*

Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 30 May, 1483.

£45

Hain 2505. Gesamtkatalog 3409.

A few margins slightly wormed; one or two leaves stained.

SEE NOTE TO NO. 7 OF THIS CATALOGUE.

WITH AN IMPORTANT SECTION ON SORCERY. [only]

1484 A.D. [25] NIDER (Johann). *Formicarius.*

Gothic Letter, double columns. Large initial C at beginning in gold and colours.  
Folio. *Fifteenth-century binding of wooden boards covered with stamped white pigskin, panelled sides, brass clasp and catch.*

Augsburg, Anton Sorg, [c. 1484].

£35

Hain \*11832.

The book throws valuable light on social life in the Middle Ages, and includes a long discourse on WITCHCRAFT of which subject the author shows an intimate knowledge.

A very fine copy belonging originally to the famous library of the Buxheim Charterhouse.

PROGNOSTICATION OF DISEASE BY ASTROLOGY.

1485 A.D. [26] HIPPOCRATES. *Libellus de medicorum astrologia a Petro de Abano traductus.* [Preceded by] *Opusculum repertorii prognosticon in mutationes aeris.*

Gothic Letter. 4to. *Boards.* Venice, Erhard Ratdolt, (before 4th November) 1485.

£25

Hain 13393.

The "ASTROLOGY OF DOCTORS" deals with the influence of the moon in each sign of the Zodiac and its relation to the other planets. On these principles are forecast what disease a man will have, together with the medical treatment to be applied, the length of the illness, and whether or not it will prove fatal.

A nice specimen of printing from Ratdolt's Venetian Press, ornamented with some fine, large woodcut initials. The present copy is a large one, but with one or two leaves discoloured.

1485  
edition

(ln)

(ln)



Residua portuicula tabule longitudinis et latitudinis ciuitatum ab occidente habitato.

Nomina	Longitudo		Latitudo		Nomina	Longitudo		Latitudo	
	g	m	g	m		g	m	g	m
<u>Trabeça</u>	82	041	0		<u>Thaphule</u>	107	04	0	
<u>Ciuitas venti</u>	83	031	0		<u>Alcandeger</u>	110	030	0	
<u>Maroch</u>	84	038	0		<u>Benis</u>	117	018	0	
<u>Alre</u>	86	026	0		<u>Megar</u>	121	06	0	
<u>Addicaram</u>	87	040	0		<u>Secz de tra indie</u>	125	012	0	
<u>Saçar</u>	91	040	0		<u>Delumeth insula</u>	127	06	0	
<u>Sargana</u>	92	043	0		<u>Mauraria</u>	129	08	0	
<u>Balach</u>	95	037	0		<u>Albertim</u>	130	030	0	
<u>Thebim</u>	100	028	0		<u>Ciuitas reg. alint</u>	150	30	18	30

Canon tabule longitudinis et latitudinis ciuitatum.



**N**am hec tabula continet de ciuitatibus in ea notatis longitudes ab occidente habitato et latitudes ab equinoctiali linea versus septentrionem. Et scito quod astrologi accipiunt dupliciter occidentem. Uno modo accipiendo a loco extremo habitationis extreme in occidentem: et istud vocat occidentem habitatum. et istud distat. 72. gradus. et 30. minuta a ciuitate que est sub linea equinoctiali. et distat. 90. gradus ab oriente. et sub istud occidentem habitatum continet ista tabula longitudes ciuitatum. Alio modo accipiunt occidentem in loco versus occidentem distantem ad dicitur ciuitate Arim. 90. gradus. et istud vocant occidentem verum pro eo quod ab illo loco usque in orientem sunt gradus. 180. qui sunt media pars celi et arim. tunc est in medio distans equaliter ab oriente et occidente. scilicet a quolibet ipsorum per 90. gradus et istud occidentem verum est ultra occidentem habitatum per 17. gradus. et 30. minuta. Ubi si quis vellet longitudinem harum ciuitatum ab occidente vero addat longitudinem hic positam. 17. gradus. et 30. minuta. et resultabit longitudo ab occidente vero. et si quis longitudinem predictarum ciuitatum subtrahere vellet: subtrahat longitudinem hic positam a 72. gradibus. et minuta. 30. et quod remanebit erit longitudo ab oriente

Quis tabularum astronomicarum Alfonsi regis castelle. Impressionem quam emendatissimam Erhardus Ratdolt augustentis mira sua arte sua et impensa foelicissimo fidere complere curauit. Anno salutis 1483 Sole in 20. gradu Cancri gradiente hoc est. 4. non. Julij. Anno mundi. 7681. soli deo dominanti astris gloria.



PLATE III.

1497	1500	1501
Eclypsis Solis	Eclypsis lune	Eclypsis lune
29 3 2	5 14 2	2 17 49
Julij	Novembriis	Maij
Dimidia duratio	Dimidia duratio	Dimidia duratio
0 36	1 37	1 52
Puncta tria	Puncta decem	



1502	1502	1504
Eclypsis Solis	Eclypsis lune	Eclypsis lune
30 19 45	15 12 20	29 13 36
Septembriis	Octobriis	Februarij
Dimidia duratio	Dimidia duratio	Dimidia duratio
1 7	1 1	1 46
Puncta decem	Puncta tria	



See No. 28.



1485 A.D. [27] HERBARIUS.

Gothic Letter. Illustrated with 150 woodcuts of plants, each numbered and having the name beneath in Latin and German. The cuts are all neatly coloured by a contemporary hand.

4to. *Vellum*. *Passau*, [*Johann Petri*], 1485.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PAGE 16.)

£150

Hain 8445.

This Herbal is entirely devoted to the medical properties of plants and herbs. Amongst those we can identify are, valerian, squills, rose, rosemary, marsh-mallow, lavender, lily, hellebore, camomile, coriander, garlic, absinthe.

There are 150 herbs described and illustrated, the illustrations heightened in colours. Below each is an account of the medicinal properties of the plant and the prescription, and the quantity to be used, etc.

At the end of the volume is a second part which is entirely devoted to laxative herbs, (superior to those used by the Ancients). Among these are included rhubarb, senna, tamarind, ginger, etc. Another section deals with aromatic spices, such as cardamom, crocus, calomel, liquorice, sandalwood, etc.

Other chapters are devoted to jujubes, gums, aniseed, linseed, olive oil, camphor, laudanum, resin, turpentine, mercury, sulphur, salt, vitriol, verdigris, wax, honey, etc.

AN IMPORTANT ASTROLOGICAL CALENDAR, BELIEVED TO HAVE SAVED THE LIVES OF COLUMBUS AND HIS COMPANIONS ON COLUMBUS' FOURTH VOYAGE.

1485 A.D. [28] MULLER (Johann) of Königsberg [Regiomontanus]. *Calendarium*.

Gothic Letter, printed in red and black. Fine woodcut border encloses first page. Woodcut diagrams of the eclipses of the sun and moon from the year 1483 to 1530 printed in red and black, and four full-page woodcuts of astronomical instruments.

4to. *Vellum*. *Venice*, *Erhard Ratdolt*, 15 October, 1485.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. III.)

£35

Hain \*13779.

On the recto of folio 16 is the woodcut of the total eclipse of the moon predicted for February 29, 1504. "This book is believed to have accompanied Columbus on his fourth voyage, when, on the eventful night of February 29, 1504, the Admiral perhaps saved the lives of himself and companions, by reason of the fear inspired among the Indians by his prediction of an eclipse, and his threat of Divine vengeance on the natives, for withholding their assistance in the hour of his distress."—(J. B. Thacher, *Christopher Columbus*, Vol. I, p. 350).

1481  
edition  
(1n)



WITH IMPORTANT SECTIONS ON MEDICINE.

~~1485~~ 1485 A.D. [29] BARTHOLOMAEUS ANGLICUS. Boeck van den Proprieteyten der Dinghen.

Gothic Letter, double columns. With 11 finely executed full-page woodcuts (lightly touched with colour).

Folio. *Flemish binding of wooden boards covered with stamped leather decorated with motifs of a bee, a rose and a square stamp of two sea-horses. (Rebacked).*

Haarlem, Jacob Bellaert, 24 December, 1485.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION OPPOSITE.)

£350

Hain 2522 (without seeing it). Campbell 258. Gesamtkatalog 3243.

THE RARE FIRST EDITION IN DUTCH OF THIS FAMOUS WORK of Bartholomew, the Englishman, and one of the most interesting productions from the first press at Haarlem. The fine full-page woodcuts were designed by a Flemish artist especially for this edition, and are both unusual and charming.

From a medical point of view, two of the cuts are particularly interesting. In the foreground of one cut is a naked man, the front of his body open showing the principal organs. In the other the foreground is a chamber, open in front, in which a physician is examining a urinal by the bedside of a sick man. In the open courtyard before the house a surgeon is performing an operation on the shoulder of a young man who is seated on the ground. These two scenes appear to be typical representations of medicine and surgery, not directly connected with the series of the seven ages of man which occupy the background. In the background we see seven persons in the following order (left to right): a naked child, a small boy with a whirligig, a youth with a bow, a young man with a falcon, and three men more advanced in years standing in a group. The eldest of these has a staff, but not yet in extreme old age. Last of all, a corpse lies on the ground.

This book is the only one of Bellaert's productions in which he placed his name—*Meester Jacop Bellaert (born in Zerickzee)*. The end-leaves are made from portions of an Indulgence, written on vellum, which was granted in 1476 in aid of a hospital at Tournai (Flanders).

A GOOD COPY IN AN INTERESTING SPECIMEN OF CONTEMPORARY FLEMISH BINDING.

1486 A.D. [30] AVICENNA. Canon. [Translated by Gerardus Cremonensis]. Gothic Letter, double columns.

4to. *Original binding of wooden boards covered with stamped leather, rebacked. Venice, Peter Maufer and Partners, 1486.* £40

An early Latin edition of the famous "Canon" of Avicenna. The first edition in quarto size.

WE CAN SUPPLY "A TREATISE ON THE CANON OF MEDICINE OF AVICENNA, INCORPORATING A TRANSLATION OF THE FIRST BOOK, BY DR. O. CAMERON GUNNER." 612 pp., 8vo, cloth. London, 1930. £2 2s.

TWO THIRTEENTH-CENTURY MANUALS OF POISONS AND A TREATISE ON THE PLAGUE, PRINTED FOR THE MEDICAL STUDENTS OF PADUA.

1487 A.D. [31] PETRUS DE ABANO. Tractatus de venenis. ARNOLDUS DE VILLA NOVA. Tractatus de arte cognoscendi venena. VALASCUS DE TARENTA. Tractatus de epidemia et peste.

Gothic Letter. 4to. *Half leather.*

Padua, Matthaëus Cerdonis of Windischgrätz, 1487.

£38

Hain \*12.

"Peter of Abano, or Peter of Padua, as he was often called from the larger city near his birthplace where he did much of his teaching, was one of the most influential men of learning during the last years of the fourteenth century.

"At some time of unknown date Peter was in Cardinia, where he says he saw a case of poisoning from 'Pharaoh's fig,' and at Constantinople, where he discovered a volume of the *Problems* of Aristotle, which he translated into Latin for the first time."

SEE ALSO NOTE TO NO. 20 OF THIS CATALOGUE.

[ 14 ]

1484  
edition

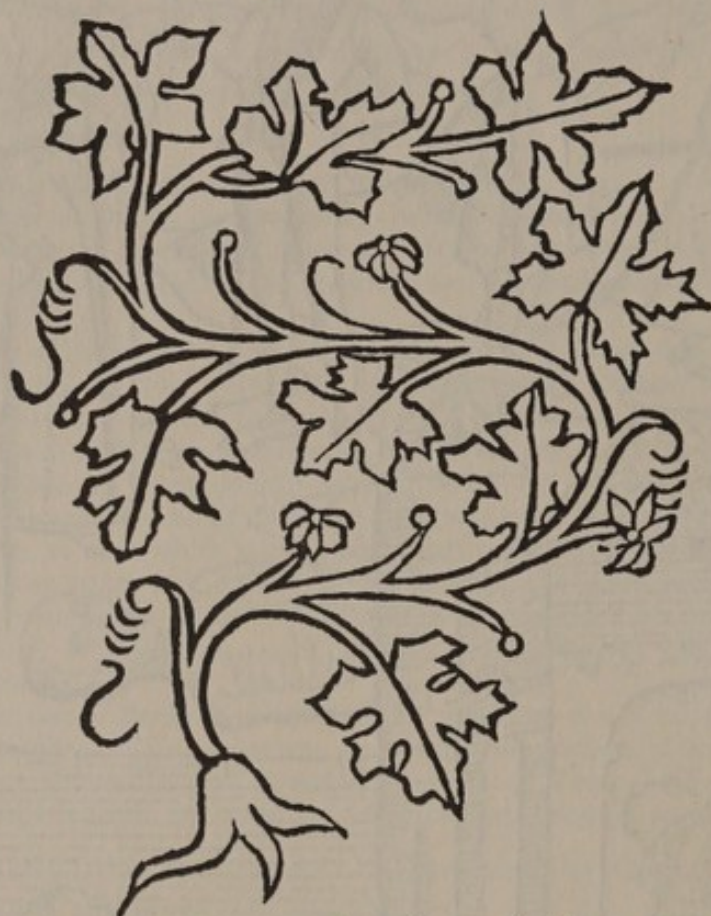
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photo









**Brionia Brionich oder  
wilde weinreben.**

Brionia est calide et sicce complexionis scz tota herba scz folia fruct<sup>9</sup> ⁊ radix ⁊ habent virtutem abster-  
gendi et subtiliandi ⁊ dissoluendi ideo valent in duri-  
cie splenis faciendo emplastrū ex eo et radice altee et  
ficibus cū aqua decoquendo cum auxilia porci ⁊ lo-  
co indurato ipsius splenis applicando vel alio mē-  
bro iourato ⁊ valebit. Itē cū succo brionie abraoune



WITH IMPORTANT SECTIONS ON MEDICINE.

1488 A.D. [32] BARTHOLOMAEUS ANGLICUS. *De Proprietatibus Rerum.*  
Gothic Letter, double columns of 50 lines.

Folio. *Original blind stamped calf over wooden boards (back repaired).*

Heidelberg, Heinrich Knoblochzer, 1488.

£45

Hain 2508. Gesamtkatalog 3411.

Small hole in margins of first two leaves.

SEE NOTE TO No. 7 OF THIS CATALOGUE.

1485  
edition  
(12)

EDITIO PRINCEPS OF ALBUMASAR'S "GREATER INTRODUCTION TO ASTRONOMY."

1489 A.D. [33] ALBUMASAR. *Introductorium in Astronomiam.*  
Gothic Letter. With woodcut illustrations.

4to. *Vellum.* Augsburg, Erhard Ratdolt, 1489.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION BELOW.)

£35

Hain \*612. Gesamtkatalog 840.

A famous text-book of astrology, written by Abu Ma'shar Ja'far ben Muhammad al-Balkhî, who has been called the most famous of all the ninth century astrologers of Baghdad.

A wonderful copy with absolutely uncut edges. The cuts illustrating the text comprise:—  
A set of seven seated figures of the planets, making fifteen with repeats; the twelve signs of the Zodiac, large and small sets, each used once; large cuts of Sol and Luna, each used twice.  
In all 33 cuts and 10 repeats.



See No. 33.



1489 A.D. [34] FICINUS (Marsilius). De Triplici Vita.

Roman Letter, 33 lines to a page.

Folio. *Vellum*. Florence, Antonio Miscomini, 3 December, 1489.

£30

Hain 7065.

THE FIRST DATED EDITION. The first part (DE VITA SANA) concerns the health of men devoted to study; the second part (DE VITA LONGA) treats of the prolongation of life; the third (DE VITA COELITUS COMPARANDA) deals largely with the uses of astrology.

This book, which is dedicated to Lorenzo the Magnificent, was written in 1489 at Careggi, the country seat given to Marsilius Ficinus by Cosmo de Medici. The preface is addressed to G. A. Vespucci, the uncle of Amerigo Vespucci.

#### ON THE DISEASES, ETC., OF HORSES.

1489 A.D. [35] RUSIUS (Laurentius). Liber marescalciae equorum.

Gothic Letter. Woodcuts of horses' bits.

4to. *Old vellum*. [Speier, Johann and Conrad Hist, not after 1489.]

(SEE ILLUSTRATION OPPOSITE).

£150

Hain \*14047.

1490 A.D. [36] PETRUS DE ALLIACO. Concordantia astronomiae cum theologia.

FIRST EDITION. Gothic Letter. Full-page woodcut of a theologian and an astrologer seated face to face at a reading desk; the astrologer is indicating the course of the stars to the theologian. Several astronomical designs, and the magnificent full-page device of Ratdolt printed in red and black on final leaf.

4to. *Vellum*. Augsburg, Erhard Ratdolt, 1490.

£35

Hain \*834.

This was one of the books Columbus is known to have studied.

#### THE ART OF MEMORIZING.

1490 A.D. [37] PUBLICIUS (Jacobus). Artes orandi, epistolandi, et memorandi. Gothic Letter. Woodcut illustrations. Ratdolt's magnificent printer's device printed in red and black on last leaf.

4to. *Vellum*. Augsburg, Erhard Ratdolt, 1490.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION OVERLEAF).

£35

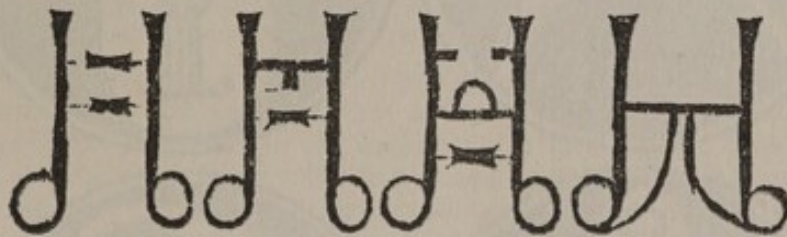
Hain \*13547.

This book is divided into three sections: "Art of Oratory," "Art of Epistolary composition," "ART OF MEMORIZING." The third section, with its strange woodcuts illustrating different systems of mnemonics, has made the work famous. These illustrations include—A grotesque alphabet in 41 medallions (on 7 pp.), each letter being formed of some familiar object, such as a viol, a press, a pair of steps, a saw, scissors, etc.; an elaborate diagram, with a movable pointer in the form of a snake, illustrating a system of memorizing having the alphabet for its basis; a chess board with the pieces set out, etc.

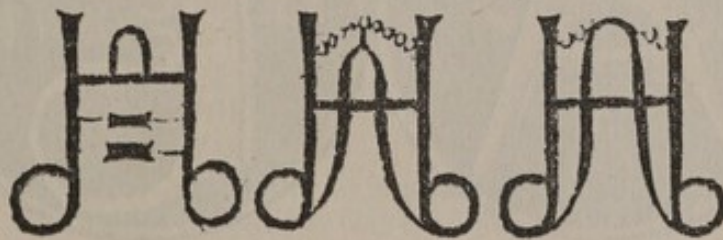


figure frenorum

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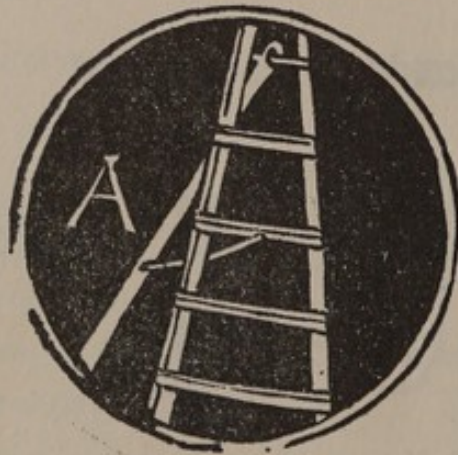
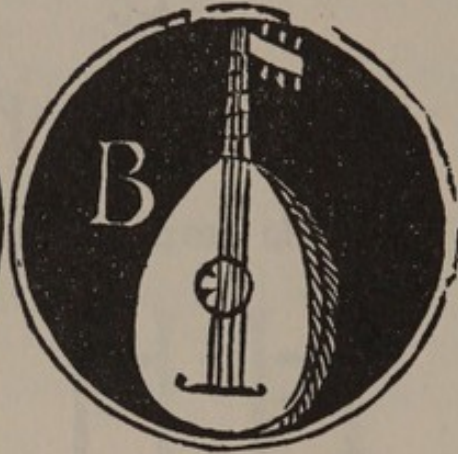
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ꝑ eꝓ stallionato ꝑ eꝓs buccadurꝫ ꝑ eꝓs buccadurꝫ









THE FIRST EDITION IN HEBREW.

(ln) 1491 A.D. [38] AVICENNA. The Canon. A complete system of Medicine. The Five books in three volumes. [TRANSLATED INTO HEBREW by Joseph Lorki and Nathan Hameati from the Arabic.]

FIRST EDITION IN HEBREW. Printed in very small neat square type, double columns. Woodcut diagrams. 3 vols. bound in 5. Folio. *Levant morocco, g.e., by Rivière. Naples, Asriel Ben Joseph Ben Jacob, of Gunzenhausen, 9 Nov., 1491.* £400

Hain 2212. Fava and Bresciano 273. Gesamtkatalog 3113.

THE FIRST AND ONLY WORK OF MEDICINE PRINTED IN HEBREW IN THE 15TH CENTURY. A MASTERPIECE OF HEBREW TYPOGRAPHY.

THIS COPY IS IN VERY GOOD AND CLEAN CONDITION. IT IS REMARKABLE TO FIND A COPY SO NEARLY PERFECT. Books III and IV, the two biggest books, are quite complete; Book I has the three preliminaries and final leaf in facsimile; Book II, the Table (5 ff.); Book V, the final leaf. A few leaves remargined, and a corner of one or two leaves repaired, just affecting the text.

"THE 'CANON' ('*Al-Kanau fial Tibb*'), THE GREATEST LITERARY PRODUCTION OF AVICENNA, IS A COLOSSAL WORK, WHICH FOR FIVE CENTURIES WAS ACCEPTED AS A GUIDE IN EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES, and which was used as a text-book in the universities of Louvain and Montpellier until about 1650. It consists of five books, subdivided into *funún* or *fen* (sections), *tractatus*, *summa*, and *caput*. Of these volumes the first and second treat of physiology, pathology, and hygiene; the third and fourth, of the methods of treating disease; and the fifth of *materia medica*. The many points of excellence possessed by the voluminous work and its admirable literary style make it possible to understand readily the reason for its great popularity both in the Oriental schools and among Occidental Arabists of a later date. It was among the latter, rather than in Arabian Spain—where the influence of Averroes was predominant—that Avicenna's work attained their greatest popularity.

"In some respects the 'Canon' of Avicenna is not unlike the works of his predecessors Rhazes and Ali, although excelling the 'El-Hawi' (*Continens*), or 'Summary,' of the former by greater exactness of method."—(*Jewish Encyclopedia*.)

WE CAN SUPPLY "A TREATISE ON THE CANON OF MEDICINE OF AVICENNA, INCORPORATING A TRANSLATION OF THE FIRST BOOK, BY DR. O. CAMERON GUNNER." 612 pp., 8vo, cloth. London, 1930. £2 2s.

THE HAMMER OF WITCHES.

1491 A.D. [39] SPRENGER (J.) and INSTITORIS (H.). *Malleus Maleficarum*. Gothic Letter, double columns.

Folio. *Contemporary binding of wooden boards covered with stamped leather.*

[*Speier, Peter Drach, c. 1491.*]

£50

Hain \*9239.

Second Edition of the "*Malleus Maleficarum*" (Hammer of Witches) by Sprenger and Institoris, papal inquisitors. This work was largely responsible for the witch mania of the two succeeding centuries. [See the article on Witchcraft in "*The Catholic Encyclopaedia* (Vol. XV., p. 676)].

FOR AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THIS TERRIBLE WORK SEE NO. 644 OF THIS CATALOGUE.

THE ENTIRE PROPOSITIONS OF ARISTOTLE, ETC.

1491 A.D. [40] VICTORIUS (Andreas). *Repertorium Dictorum Aristotelis Averays aliorumque philosophorum* [viz., Seneca and Boethius].

Roman Letter. 4to. *Boards, calf back. Bologna, Bazaliero de Bazalieri, 1491.* £35

Hain \*1934. Gesamtkatalog 2838.

The author has dedicated the work to his teacher, Jerome Tostini of Firenzuola, professor of medicine, logic, and philosophy at Bologna, 1485-1527.

1494  
edition  
(ln)

Not  
medieval  
or scientific



ON ARTIFICIAL AIDS TO MEMORY.

- (ln) 1491 A.D. [40A] PETRUS RAVENNAS. *Artificiosa memoria*.  
 FIRST EDITION. 4to. *Half calf. Venice, Bernardinus de Choris, 1491.* £15  
 Hain \*13697.

A very early work on the art of memorizing. The author, Petrus Ravennas, was a famous Italian jurist (died about 1500). In this book he gives mnemonic rules, and names a great many distinguished people who had benefited by his instructions, citing some of the feats of memory he had enabled them to perform.

WITH IMPORTANT MEDICAL SECTIONS.

- 1485  
 edition  
 (ln) 1491 A.D. [41] BARTHOLOMAEUS ANGLICUS. *De Proprietatibus Rerum*.  
 Gothic Letter, double columns. Folio. *Old French calf.*  
*Strassburg, [Georg Husner], 1491.* £35  
 Hain 2509. Gesamtkatalog 3412.  
 Two or three headlines shaved.

- " 1492 A.D. [42] BARTHOLOMAEUS ANGLICUS. *De Proprietatibus Rerum*.  
 Gothic Letter, double columns. *Leather over wooden boards.*  
*Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 1492.* £27 10s  
 Hain 2510. Gesamtkatalog 3413.

IMPORTANT CORRECTIONS TO PLINY'S NATURAL HISTORY.

- (ln) 1493 A.D. [43] BARBARUS HERMOLAUS. *Castigationes Plinii*.  
*Venice, J. and G. de Gregoriis, 1493.* £15  
 Hain \*2420. Gesamtkatalog 3341.  
 Barbarus boasted that he had corrected more than 5,000 mistakes which had found their way into Pliny's works through the carelessness of early copyists.  
 A fine copy, with many uncut edges.

THE COMPLETE PROPOSITIONS OF ARISTOTLE.

- (ln) 1493 A.D. [44] FERRARIIS (Theophilus de). *Propositiones ex omnibus Aristotelis libris excerptae*. [With a table by Benedictus Soncinas.]  
 Roman Letter. Printed in red and black. 4to. *Original wooden boards, half leather.*  
*Venice, J. and G. de Gregoriis, 1493.* £15  
 Hain \*6997.





See No. 46.

*Photo*

*X*

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REGO 1900 1900



1493 A.D. [45] HERMES TRISMEGISTUS. Pimander de potestate et sapientia Dei. [Translated by Marsilius Ficinus.]

Roman Letter. 4to. *Levant morocco*.

*Venice, Damianus de Mediolano, 1493.*

£21

Hain \*8461.

"Under the name of Hermes Trismegistus have come down to us a variety of writings of uncertain date and unknown authorship. There is no uncertainty, however, as to the country where they were produced, from external and internal evidence it is alike plain that this was Egypt. There was, in fact, a long-continued series of books called 'hermetic,' extending in their production over several centuries. The extant hermetic books have philosophical and spiritual relations of a very interesting kind. They belong, as is now generally agreed, to the Neoplatonic school. One of the two principal of these works is the Pimander (the 'Shepherd of men'). We may with much probability conclude that this work was written towards the close of the 3rd century." (Smith-Wace).

"Of the beginnings of development of the cult of Egyptian chemists we have no definite knowledge. The traditions of the early alchemists name many personages as authorities in the secret and sacred art, many of them doubtless mythical in so far as their connection with chemical arts are concerned. Thus Hermes is commonly referred to as the original founder of the art of alchemy. Hermes was the Egyptian deity called by them Thoth, legendary patron of the arts and sciences. The designation of chemistry as the hermetic art is due to this legendary reputation." (Stillman).

WITH IMPORTANT SECTIONS DEVOTED TO MEDICINE.

1485  
edition  
1494 A.D. [46] BARTHOLOMAEUS ANGLICUS. De las Propriedades de las Cosas. El libro de proprietatibus Rerum en Romance.

Gothic Letter, double columns. *With sixteen very remarkable large woodcuts.*  
Folio. *Full crimson levant morocco, g.e., by Rivière.*

*Toulouse, Henri Mayer, 1494.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS OPPOSITE AND ON PAGE 23.)

£125

Hain 2523. Gesamtkatalog 3424.

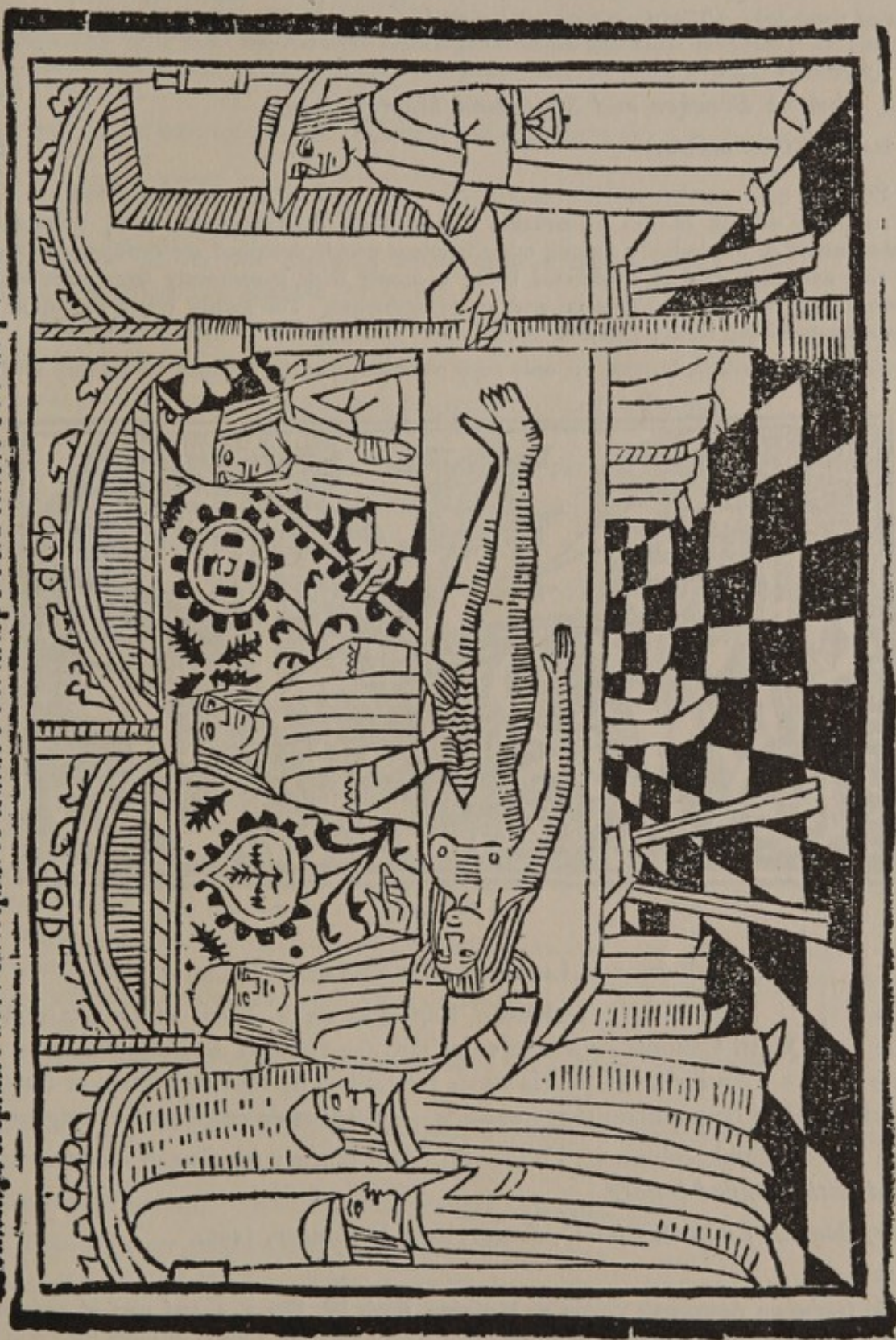
FIRST EDITION IN SPANISH of this famous encyclopedia of the Middle Ages. Books 5, 6, and 7 deal with medicine and astronomy; Book 5 (66 chapters), *Concerning the human body and its members*; Book 6 (29 chapters), *Concerning the ages [of man] and their characteristics*; Book 7, (70 chapters), *Concerning the diseases*.

Especially interesting are the large and very curious woodcuts, several of which are of medical interest, one representing a post-mortem examination—or a dissection.

Blank margin of title restored.



Comiença el quinto libro en el qual se trata do del cuerpo del hombre ⁊ de sus partes o miembros.



See No. 46.

photo



THE FABULOUS MEN AND MONSTERS OF THE INDIES.

1494 A.D. [46A] DATI (Guiliano de). Il secondo Cantare dell' India.

Gothic Letter. Illustrated with four striking woodcuts depicting many different kinds of monsters. The first page enclosed by fine woodcut border.

Small 4to. *Levant morocco.*

Rome, [Johann Besicken and Sigismund Mayer], (1494).

(SEE ILLUSTRATION BELOW.)

£320

Hain 5964.

First and only edition of this remarkable Italian poem describing the men-, women-, and animal-monsters of the Indies. Among other fabulous people described are cyclopes, hermaphrodites, and sciopedes; the last-mentioned being a people with monstrously large soles to their feet, which they were said to turn up and use as umbrellas. The author was a Florentine poet who was made Bishop of San Leone in 1518.

This poem is extraordinarily rare; the only copy recorded is in the Casanatense Library at Rome.



See No. 46A.

FROM THE LIBRARY OF DR. NICOLAUS POL.

1495 A.D. [47] DINUS DE GARBO. Expositio super Tertia et Quarta et Parte Quinte Fen Quarti Canonis Avicenne cum Textu.—Gentilis de Fulgineo super tractatu de lepra.—Gentilis de Florentia super tractatibus de dislocationibus et fracturis.—Tractatus Dini de ponderibus et mensuris.—Eiusdem de emplastris et unguentis.

Gothic Letter, double columns. Folio. *Fifteenth century binding of wooden boards covered with stamped leather.*

Venice, Bonetus Locatellus for O. Scotus, 24th December, 1495.

£63

Hain 6167.

Dino del Garbo on Avicenna's Canon of Medicine, Book IV, Fen 3, 4, and part of 5, followed by other medical authors on certain of the theses of Avicenna. This edition includes the Latin text. The author, son of Bruno del Garbo, a celebrated physician and surgeon, was professor of medicine at Bologna, Padua and Sienna, and died in 1327. Many of his contemporaries, including Petrarch, have spoken of him with eulogy, and on account of his



DINUS DE GARBO—*continued.*

highly esteemed translations (particularly of Avicenna) Dino received the honourable title of "Espositore."

THIS COPY IS FROM THE LIBRARY OF DR. NICOLAUS POL, COURT PHYSICIAN TO THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN, AND AUTHOR OF THE EARLIEST KNOWN TREATISE ON THE CURE OF SYPHILIS BY GUAJACUM WOOD. INSIDE THE FRONT COVER IS DR. POL'S AUTOGRAPH OWNERSHIP NOTE "NICOLAUS POL DOCTOR. 1494."

A large copy. Some waterstains at the beginning and end, slight defect in the last leaf.

1495 A.D. [48] LATIS (Bonetus de). *Annulus astronomicus sive de utilitate astrologiae.*

FIRST EDITION. *With fine full-page woodcut and two diagrams in text.*

Small 4to. *Morocco, by Rivière.*

*Rome, Andreas Freitag, [c. 1493].*

£42

Hain 9926.

A very early printed work on the uses of astrology, by a Jewish physician.

FIRST EDITION OF ARISTOTLE'S WORKS IN GREEK.

1495-1498 A.D. [49] ARISTOTLE. *Opera* (in Greek).

FIRST EDITION. Printed in Greek characters.

5 vols. in 6. Folio. *A magnificent copy in French 18th century green morocco binding, gold lines on sides, fully gilt back, inside dentelles (Padeloup), g.e.*

*Venice, Aldus Manutius, 1 November, 1495—June, 1498.*

£550

A MAGNIFICENT COPY OF THE EDITIO PRINCEPS.

Hain \*1657. Gesamtkatalog 2334.

The complete set of the five volumes comprising the famous Aldine Greek Aristotle, the first complete edition of the works of Aristotle in Greek: "a truly stupendous work which well deserves the admiration it has met with." It is, moreover, the most important production of the Aldine press, and the work with which Aldus inaugurated his great series of the Greek classics. The printing of the first volume was completed at the end of 1495, but the final volume did not issue from the press until the summer of 1498.

All the five volumes of the present set are beautifully clean and retain generous margins. Vol. III is complete with the extra unnumbered leaf, (which contains a page of text which by some mischance was left out when the pages were imposed).

[50] Another fine copy of the same work in 6 vols., *bound in vellum.*

£450

1496 A.D. [51] [ARISTOTLE.] Thomas Aquinas. *Super libros Aristotelis de generatione.*

FIRST SPANISH EDITION. Gothic Letter, double columns.

Folio. *Green levant morocco, g. e., by Rivière.*

*Salamanca, Leonardo Hutz and Fr. Lope Sanz, 1496.*

£300

Haebler 638.

A tall copy of the rare First Spanish Edition of Aquinas *Super libros de generatione*; Haebler knew of only one public library possessing a copy, viz., the National Library of Madrid.

No copy in the British Museum Library.

Vols III &  
IV only  
(In)

1498  
edition  
(In)



THE FIRST DATED BOOK ON SYPHILIS.

1496  
Augsburg  
edition

1496 A.D. [52] GRUENPECK (Joseph). De pestilentiali scorra, sive Mala de Franzos, originem remediaque ejusdem continens.

Gothic Letter. 4to. *Levant morocco, g. e.*

[Leipzig, Gregorius Böttiger, after 18 Oct., 1496.]

(SEE ILLUSTRATION BELOW).

Hain \*8093. Sudhoff, *Erstlinge der Syphilisliteratur*, pp. 14 and following.

The dedicatory epistle is dated "xv. kal. Novembris. Anno. 1496."

Gruenpeck's work is the first dated Book on Syphilis, which may (according to Sudhoff) has been preceded only by Schelling's undated work *Consilium in pustulas*. According to Sudhoff, the book we are offering for sale appeared in print a few weeks after the First Edition (in German), which appeared in the autumn of 1496 in Augsburg.

THIS LATIN EDITION IS OF GREATER IMPORTANCE THAN THE GERMAN EDITION, BECAUSE IT CONTAINS AN INTRODUCTION TO THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OR CURE OF SYPHILIS.

This Leipzig edition further contains an additional 10-line poem entitled *Querimonia mentagrici*. The whole book is really a treatise on Sebastian Brant's poem (which appeared in October 1496, as a broadside, and of which only two copies are known), dedicated to Johannes Reuchlin, *Eulogium de pestilentiali scorra sive mala de Franzos*. This long poem is given here in full by the author, and Gruenpeck adds his own ideas on the subject.

Following Brant, Gruenpeck explains the sudden epidemic appearance of syphilis as the consequence of the conjunction of Saturn, Jupiter and Mars in the sign of the Scorpion. Gruenpeck then gives general directions for the avoidance and cure of the disease, and, in this Latin edition only, "specific remedies," such as the mercurial ointment.

HARRISSE DID NOT KNOW THIS VERY RARE BOOK, WHICH IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE IN THE CONTROVERSY AS TO THE AMERICAN ORIGIN OF THE DISEASE, WHICH MANY BELIEVE WAS FIRST CONTRACTED BY THE SAILORS OF COLUMBUS IN AMERICA FROM THE NATIVE INDIANS AND BROUGHT BACK TO EUROPE BY THEM TO BARCELONA, WHENCE IT SPREAD ALL OVER EUROPE.

**T**ractatus de pestilentiali Scorra sive mala de Franzos  
Originem. Remediaqz eiusdem continens. cõpilatus a vene-  
rabili viro Magistro Joseph Grunpeck de Bruckhausenn.  
super carmina, quedam Sebastiani Brant vtriusqz iuris  
professoris.

See No. 52.



1496 A.D. [53] GANIVETUS (Johannes). *Amicus medicorum, cum opusculo quod celi enarrant propter principium eius inscribitur.*—Abraham ben Meir ibn Esra (Avenerzel). *De luminaribus et diebus criticis.* [Edited by Gondisalvus Goledo.]

Gothic Letter, double columns. 4to. *Old binding of wooden boards covered with stamped leather.*

Lyons, Jean Trechsel, 1496.

£200

Hain \*7467.

FIRST EDITION of the *Amicus medicorum* of Jean Ganivet a Franciscan friar and professor of Theology at Vienne-en-Dauphiné. The work completed in 1431 was held in high esteem and was supposed to contain all that was necessary for a physician to know concerning astronomy. (As to its contents see Sudhoff, *Iatromatemathematiker vornehmlich im 15. und 16. Jahrhundert*, Breslau, 1902).

The second work, headed: *Celi enarrant gloriam Dei* (from the beginning of its text) is also an astrological treatise.

The third work, treating of the influence of astrology on medicine, was composed by the Jewish Scholar Abraham ben Meir ibn Esra (Avenares, Avenerzel) of Toledo (flourished about 1150).

The book was much appreciated in the West during the Middle Ages, when a very intimate connection was recognised between the heavenly bodies and human ailments.

A magnificently large and clean copy.

#### ON GHOSTS.

1496 A.D. [54] JACOBUS DE CLUSA. *Tractatus de apparitionibus et receptaculis animarum exutarum corporibus.* [With other tracts.]

Gothic Letter. *Illustrated with four small woodcuts.*

4to. *Levant morocco, by Rivière.*

Cologne, Hermann Bumgart, 8 May, 1496.

£31 10s

Hain 15543.

An interesting collection, comprising four little mystical and spiritualistic tracts. Following the work of Jacobus de Clusa, is "*Libellus de Raptu anime Tundali et eius visione de penis inferni et paradisi gaudiis.*" This is a Latin edition of an Irish legend which originated in the twelfth century, viz., the Vision of the Knight Tundal. It was probably derived from the same source as the Purgatory of St. Patrick, as Irish legend of much the same period. The other tracts comprise "*Spiritus Gwidonis satis horribilis hystoria cum errores aliquorum, etc.*," and "*Guillermi Houppellandi libellus de immortalitate animae.*"

In good condition except for a few small defects.



ZACUTO'S FAMOUS ALMANACH.

1496 A.D. [55] ZACUTO (Abraham). Almanach perpetuum. [With *canones* in Latin by Jose Vizinho.]

Gothic Letter. 4to. *Crimson levant morocco.*

*Leiria, Abraham Ben Samuel Dortas, 1496.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION OPPOSITE.)

£1600

FIRST EDITION, of great rarity.

A very fine copy. The most important of the seven known Latin incunables printed in Portugal, for the invaluable scientific material it contains had a decisive influence on maritime voyages and discoveries. The only non-Hebrew book printed by this Jewish printer. (See Early Portuguese Books in the Library of H.M. the King of Portugal, Vol. I, pp. 80-101).

Abraham ben Samuel Zacuto was born in Salamanca about 1450 and died in Turkey after 1510. An astronomer of wide-spread reputation he was appointed professor at the university of Salamanca and later at that of Saragossa. After the expulsion of the Jews in 1492 from Spain, Zacuto settled in Lisbon where he was appointed court astronomer to John II. He continued to hold office under Dom Manuel until the expulsion of the Jews when he was forced to leave the country.

Great influence was exercised by Zacuto and his work on Portuguese Navigation, particularly on Vasco da Gama's voyage. According to the Portuguese chronicler, Gaspar Correa, King Manuel I, before he ordered the discovery of India to be made, consulted Zacuto in secret. He also was in the habit of consulting Zacuto as an astrologer.

Zacuto was the inventor of the astrolabe in iron instead of wood.

WITH THREE TRACTS ON DEMONS AND EXORCISM.

1497 A.D. [56] HEMMERLIN (Felix). *Varie oblectationis opuscula et tractatus.*

Gothic Letter. *With fine woodcut portrait of Felix Hemmerlin walking in the country, carrying a book in his right hand and a little hammer (a play upon the author's name); 7 bees buzzing are round his head.*

Folio. *Original binding of oak boards, pigskin back.*

[*Strassburg, ?Johannes Grüninger, after 13th August, 1497.*]

£18 18s

Hain \*8424.

Includes three tracts on Demons and Exorcism: *Tractatus de exorcismis, Alius tractatus exorcismorum seu adiurationum, De credulitate demonibus exhibenda.*

Verses by Sebastian Brandt on verso of title are dated "Ex Basilia Idibus Augusti 1497."

1497 A.D. [57] HEMMERLIN (F.). Another Edition.

Gothic Letter. *A woodcut on title-page of the Author in monk's frock kneeling in prayer, with four bees swarming round his head.*

Folio. *Vellum.*

[*Strassburg, Johann Prüss, after 13 August, 1497.*]

£12 12s

Hain \*8425.



Residuu3 table festoz mobiliz

Aureus numerus	litera dominica	Internallū Concurrente	februā septuage	martii q̄dragesi	ap̄lis pascha	mai rogationes	Junii pentecoste	Junii corpus x̄ti	heb a pet ad Jo dies superflui	heb a pad aduent
3	e	8 4	9	2	13	18	1	12	3 2	26
	f	8 5	10	3	14	19	2	13	3 1	26
11	g	8 6	11	4	15	20	3	14	3 0	26
	h	9 0	12	5	16	21	4	15	2 6	26
19	b	9 1	13	6	17	22	5	16	2 5	25
	c	9 2	14	7	18	23	6	17	2 4	25
8	d	9 3	15	8	19	24	7	18	2 3	25
	e	9 4	16	9	20	25	8	19	2 2	25
	f	9 5	17	10	21	26	9	20	2 1	25
	g	9 6	18	11	22	27	10	21	2 0	25
	h	10 0	19	12	23	28	11	22	1 6	25
	b	10 1	20	13	24	29	12	23	1 5	24
	c	10 2	21	14	25	30	13	24	1 4	24

Expliciūt table tablarz astronomice Raby abraham Jacuti  
 astronomi serenissimi Regis emanuel Rex portugalie et et  
 cū canonib⁹ traductis a lingua ebrayca in latinū p magistrū  
 Joseph vizinū discipulū ei⁹ actoris opera et arte viri solez  
 tis magistri ortas curaq3 sua nō mediocri inprēsiōne cōple  
 te existūt felicib⁹ astris año ap̄ma rez ethereaz circūitiōne  
 1496 sole existēte in 15 ḡ 53 m̄ 35 2 piscinz sub celo leyree



A TREATISE ON THE PLAGUE.

(ln) 1497 A.D. [58] VALASCUS DE TARENTA. Tractatus de epidemia et peste.  
Gothic Letter. 4to. *Crimson levant morocco.*  
*Hagenau, Heinrich Gran, 1497.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION OPPOSITE).

£100

Hain \*15247.

This tract treats, in 23 pages, of the causes and symptoms of the pest, with detailed instructions for its avoidance and treatment. Valescus de Taranta, a Portuguese by birth, was, towards the end of the fourteenth and the beginning of the fifteenth centuries, one of the foremost teachers; he enjoyed the reputation of an admirable practitioner and was physician to Charles VI of France. He published in 1401 his *Tractatus de epidemia et peste*.

"Valescus de Taranta. Suggested the extirpation of cancer by means of a preparation containing arsenic." (Power-Thompson).

"Astruc bezeichnet Valescus als einen Portugiesen, was redlich von späteren Historiographen kopiert worden ist. Pansier (Montpellier, *Janus* 1905) ist der Ansicht, dass er vom Bearn oder der Gascogne stammt. Auch sein Titel als Archiater des französischen Königs ist nicht belegt. Pansier nennt ihn den berühmtesten Professor der Schule von Montpellier im XV Jahrhundert." (Klebs-Sudhoff, *Pestschriften*).

WITH A SECTION ON THE PROLONGATION OF LIFE.

1489  
echt  
(ln) 1498 A.D. [59] FICINUS (Marsilius). De triplici vita, &c.  
Roman Letter, 30 lines to a page. 4to. *Old boards, vellum back.*  
*Venice, Bartholomaeus Pelusius d'Istria, 1498.*

£14 14s

Hain 7066.

SEE NOTE TO NO. 34 OF THIS CATALOGUE.

WITH A SECTION ON THE PROLONGATION OF LIFE.

11 1498 A.D. [60] FICINUS (Marsilius). De Triplici Vita.  
Roman Letter. Small 4to. *Half vellum.*  
[*Basle, J. Amerbach, not after 1498.*]

£12 12s

Hain-Copinger 7063.

SEE NOTE TO NO. 34 OF THIS CATALOGUE.

1498-9 A.D. [61] ALBERTUS MAGNUS. Summa de quattuor coaequaevis et de homine.

FIRST EDITION. Gothic Letter, double columns.

2 parts in 1 vol., folio. *Half vellum.*

*Venice, Simon de Luere, 19 Dec., 1498, 16 Feb., 1498/9.*

£30

Hain \*569.

The second part treats especially of Medicine.



lis digestionis. Purificatio spirituum fit cum cordi,  
 alibus predictis. Infrigidatio febris fit per modum pre-  
 dictum in cura et per cibos refrigerantes. Primus cibus  
 est q̄ coquatur pulla v̄ pullus plenus acetosa agresta et  
 portulaca cum croco et detur brodium ⁊ fiat colaticium.  
 Secundo detur ordeatum ⁊ auenatum cum lacte am̄  
 gdalozum, ⁊ de pulla potest comedere extremitates cum  
 succo limonis citranguli vel agresta. Tercio dentur par-  
 ue aues bullite vel toste cum acetosa. Et confortetur ali-  
 quando cum bonis cibis: licet aliquantulum sint cōtrarij et  
 virtus confortetur. Nam multi illorum qui agunt virili-  
 ter super illud id est supra restaurationem casus appetit⁹  
 et comedunt violenter absoluuntur ⁊ viuunt, verba sunt  
 Auicē. quarto cano, cap. proprio. Dentur poma pira  
 ⁊ citronia cocta sub prunis, ⁊ similia. Possunt dari pedes  
 mutonis cum aceto. Si vinum detur sit clarum subale  
 odoriferum cum multa aqua fontina ad hoc vt per sp̄m  
 restauretur appetitus. Dicit magister Bernardus, q̄ si  
 epidimati in vna die scilicet prima possint sustinere fle-  
 botomiam ⁊ distere ⁊ sudorem: euadunt. Machinentur  
 ergo cibi diuersi in quibus aliquantulum infirmus delectet⁹  
 vt ipse sit tante obedientie q̄ vi vel gratis sumat de illis,  
 et cibi eorum semper tendant ad acetositatem ⁊c. Ille  
 fabricator planetarum ⁊ constellationum et influentiarum,  
 et qui ventis et mari imperat et cui omnia obediūt  
 absq̄ mora conseruet nos a malicia aeris ⁊ influentie: vt  
 post longa tempora bono fine vitam terminemus.

Tractatulus de epidimia ⁊ peste excellentissimi artifi  
 et medicine doctoris Valasti de Tarenta impressus in  
 imperiali oppido Hagennaw per Henricū Bran Ano  
 no a natiuitate domini necnon salutē nostre Millesimo  
 quaterq̄ centesimo nonagesimo septimo feria quinta ante  
 festum sancte Katherine finiuit feliciter.



FIRST GREEK EDITION OF THE FIRST MATERIA MEDICA.

WITH ANNOTATIONS IN THE HAND OF ONE OF THE CELEBRATED EDITORS OF THE  
ALDINE PRESS.

(In) 1499 A.D. [62] DIOSCORIDES. De materia medica. [IN GREEK].

Folio. Boards, leather back.

Venice, Aldus Manutius, 1499.

£100

Hain 6257.

FIRST EDITION IN GREEK. A fine and very large copy (measuring almost 12 x 8½ inches).

A remarkably interesting copy having manuscript annotations by Scipion Carteromacho, who was Aldus's great friend and his fellow-worker in preparing for the press the Aldine series of Greek classics. This copy was at one time in the possession of Auguste Renouard, and is mentioned by him in his well-known "Annales de l'Imprimerie des Alde;" at the beginning of the volume he has written "Les notes écrites dans ce volume sont certainement de la main de Scip. Carteromacho [Signed] R." See also Renouard's "Catalogue de la Bibliothèque d'un amateur," I., p. 256.

This is one of the copies issued without the "scholia" on the Alexipharmica (8 extra leaves at end) which are not mentioned in the title and were probably printed after the rest of the book. Only one of the British Museum's three perfect copies has these extra leaves.

"Pedacius Dioscorides, the originator of the materia medica, was a Greek army surgeon in the service of Nero (54-68 A.D.) and utilized his opportunities of travel in the study of plants. His work is the authoritative source on the materia medica of Antiquity, of which he describes about 600 plants and plant-principles, over a hundred more than Theophrastus. As Theophrastus was the first scientific botanist, so Dioscorides was the first to write on medical botany as an applied science. His first book deals with aromatic, oily, gummy, or resinous plant products; the second with animal products of dietetic and medicinal value and with cereals and garden herbs; the third and fourth, with the other medicinal plants. His classification was qualitative, as in a materia medica, rather than botanical, but, like Theophrastus, he recognized natural families of plants before Linnaeus, Adanson, and Jussieu. His descriptions were followed, "word by word," for sixteen centuries, and his book, says Greene, has been more attentively studied by learned men than any other botanical work. Up to the beginning of the seventeenth century the best books on medical botany were still simple commentaries on the treatise of Dioscorides, which is the historic source of most of our herbal therapy, even of the famous medieval substitutes for anæsthesia. Mandragora wine is prescribed internally by Dioscorides as a draught for insomnia or pain, and in three places he recommends it explicitly in surgical operations or cauterization, whether *per os*, as a clyster, or as an inhalation." (Garrison's "History of Medicine," p. 101.)

THE ALDINE COLLECTION OF THE OLD ASTROLOGICAL WRITINGS.

(lx) 1499 A.D. [63] SCRIPTORES ASTRONOMICI VETERES. [In Latin and Greek.]

Roman and Greek Letter. With 38 woodcuts, also diagrams.

Folio. Old stamped leather, rebacked. Venice, Aldus Manutius, 1499.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION OPPOSITE).

£105

Hain \*14559. FIRST EDITION.

The astrological writers whose works appear here are: Julius Firminus, Marcus Manilius, Aratus of Soli, and Proclus (in the Latin translation of Thomas Linacre). An exceptionally large copy.



THE ARITHMETIC AND GEOMETRY OF BOETHIUS.

1499 A.D. [64] BOETHIUS (Anicius). Opera omnia.

Gothic Letter, double columns.

2 vols. in 1, folio. *Contemporary binding of wooden boards covered with stamped calf.*

Venice, Joannes and Gregorius de Gregoriis, 10 Feb., 1497—8 July, 1499. £28

Hain \*3352. Smith, *Rara Arithmetica*, p. 27.

Second edition of the collected works of Boethius, the distinguished Roman Senator and philosopher, who died by execution in 525 on a charge of treason against the Gothic King, Theodoric. His manuals on arithmetic, astronomy, geometry, and music were the text-books of the Church Schools throughout the Middle Ages.

"The arithmetic of Boethius was based upon the Greek work of Nicomachus (fl. c. 100 A.D.), and related only to the theory of numbers, as distinguished from the practical calculations, and from the later algorisms. Boethius gave an elaborate theory of ratios and devoted much attention to figurate numbers, such as the triangular, square, pentagonal, and cubic." (Smith, *Rara Arithmetica*.)

Slight  
medieval a  
scientific  
interest



See No. 63.

photo



X  
1500 A.D. [65] BRUNSCHWIG (Hieronymus). Buch der Vergift der Pestilenz. Gothic Letter, double columns. *Illustrated with 23 woodcuts; the subjects of about half are of a medical nature. Of especial interest are two large cuts of an apothecary's shop and one of an apothecary preparing a draught according to the directions of a physician.*

Folio. Vellum. Strassburg, Johann Grüninger, 1500.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION OPPOSITE).

£200

Hain \*4020. Sudhoff 205.

FIRST EDITION of the most important and original of the works of the fifteenth century on the subject of the plague.

The work is divided into four treatises. The first treatise deals with the origin of the plague, its symptoms, and its infectiousness. In connection with this, Brunschwig affirms the infectiousness from man to man. In the third chapter he expresses his opinion on syphilis. The second treatise deals with behaviour during times of plague, with food and drink, waking and sleeping, and sexual intercourse. The third and fourth, which are given in great detail, are on practical medicine and Brunschwig draws on his own experiences in curing plague-patients.

The numerous woodcuts show scenes of sickness, dispensaries, a distillery, and an illustration of blood-letting.

"Kaum einer der anderen Pesttraktaten bietet auch nur eine kleine Spur Eigenes, kaum einer bringt so viel neues, wie nebenbei der Strassburger Wundarzt. (Sudhoff, p. 188).

X  
1500 A.D. [66] KETHAM (Joannes de). Fasciculus Medicinae. [Including Mundinus's Anatomia. Edited by Petrus Andreas Morsianus.]

1495 edition  
(12)  
Gothic Letter, double columns. *Woodcut engravings, consisting of: Four full-page scenes of medical life, three of which are among the finest of Venetian woodcuts; five anatomical figures, each of which occupies a page; and an urinal diagram.*

Folio. Levant morocco, g. e., by Rivière.

Venice, J. and G. de Gregoriis, 17 February, 1500.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION OVERLEAF).

£150

Hain \*9777. Choulant, *Handbuch*, p. 403. Choulant, *History and Bibliography of Anatomic Illustration*, p. 121.

Fourth Latin edition.

A LARGE COPY IN EXCELLENT CONDITION; the woodcut illustrations are quite untouched by the binders.

Johannes de Ketham was a German physician who practised at Venice. In 1491 he edited a collection of current writings by medical men of his time for the use of practising physicians, and gave it the title *Fasciculus Medicinae*. All the different editions of this work are of great importance because of the woodcuts they contain. Johannes de Ketham used to have anatomic drawings hung on the wall for his lectures, and these are understood to have inspired the anatomic woodcut illustrations of the brothers De Gregoriis.

X  
The subjects of the illustrations are as follows: (1) Petrus de Montagnana in his lecturer's seat, a library shelf of medical authors above him, three sick-room attendants at the foot of the picture. (2) A courtyard in a medical school: A professor instructing his class on the urine. (3) Diagram showing four small circles in the corners, with descriptions of the four temperaments. In the centre twenty-one urine flasks intended for illumination. (4) Male figure marked up as a guide to bloodletting. (5) Male figure over which the signs of the Zodiac are distributed. (6) Figure of a sitting woman with her abdomen cut open; the uterus unopened and not pregnant. The vagina is cut open. (7) Figure of a "wound-man" on whose various parts possible injuries are indicated, and the inflicting weapons, such as daggers, clubs, knives, arrows, etc., pictured. Diseases are also named. (8) Male figure marked for the plague. (9) A sick-room with a physician in attendance. (10) Scene in a medical school: The dissection of a cadaver.





See No. 65.

photo



