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January 8, 1932.

Nr. 4.

WEEKLY LIST
OF
EARLY MEDICAL BOOKS:
STANDARD WORKS
OF
PIONEERS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE
FROM 1478 TO 1850 (H-Z)

offered for sale by

R. LIER & C°
FIRENZE (125) Italy

Via dei Bardi, 32

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"ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT WORKS IN THE HISTORY
OF EMBRYOLOGY" (Garrison).

119. HARVEY, W. *Exercitationes de generatione animalium*. Quibus accedunt quaedam de partu: de membranis ac humoribus uteri: et de conceptione. 167 leaves, including first and last blank leaves. *With engraved frontispiece*. Quarto. Original calf. London, "Typis Du-Gardianis; Impensis Octaviani Pulleyn", 1651. Swiss Frs. 1.150.—

OF GREATEST RARITY.

Keynes, Harvey, nr. 34 (With full reproduction of frontisp. and title).

Edictio princeps of this monumental work in the history of medicine.

"Harvey's treatise on the generation of animals is written in a series of seventy-two "exercises" with additional chapters on parturition, the structure of the uterus, and conception. In exercise 51 he formulates the theory of epigenesis, which Thomas Huxley claimed should, give him an even greater claim to the veneration of posterity than his better known discovery of the circulation of the blood". (Keynes). — "This work is one of the most important in the history of embryology" (Garrison).

Copies of this first edition are priced in recent English catalogues for the equivalent of 2,000 and 2,500 Swiss Francs! Complete copy of this standard work in its original binding.

120. HUTTEN. Ulrich von. *De Guaiaci medicina et morbo Gallico liber*. 44 leaves. *Beautiful woodcut border round the title and nice woodcut initials*. Quarto. Modern vellum. Mainz, Johannes Schoeffer, 1524.

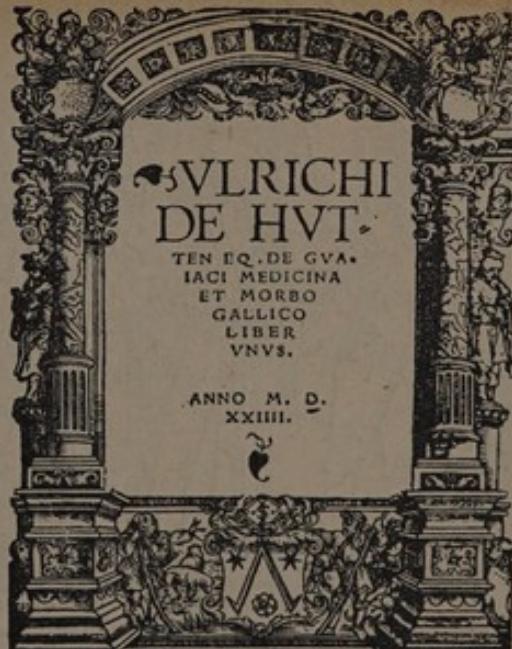
Frs. 525.—

Brunet, III, 391. Unknown to Harris. Prokesch I, p. 11. Osler, Bibl. nr. 4977.

VERY RARE.

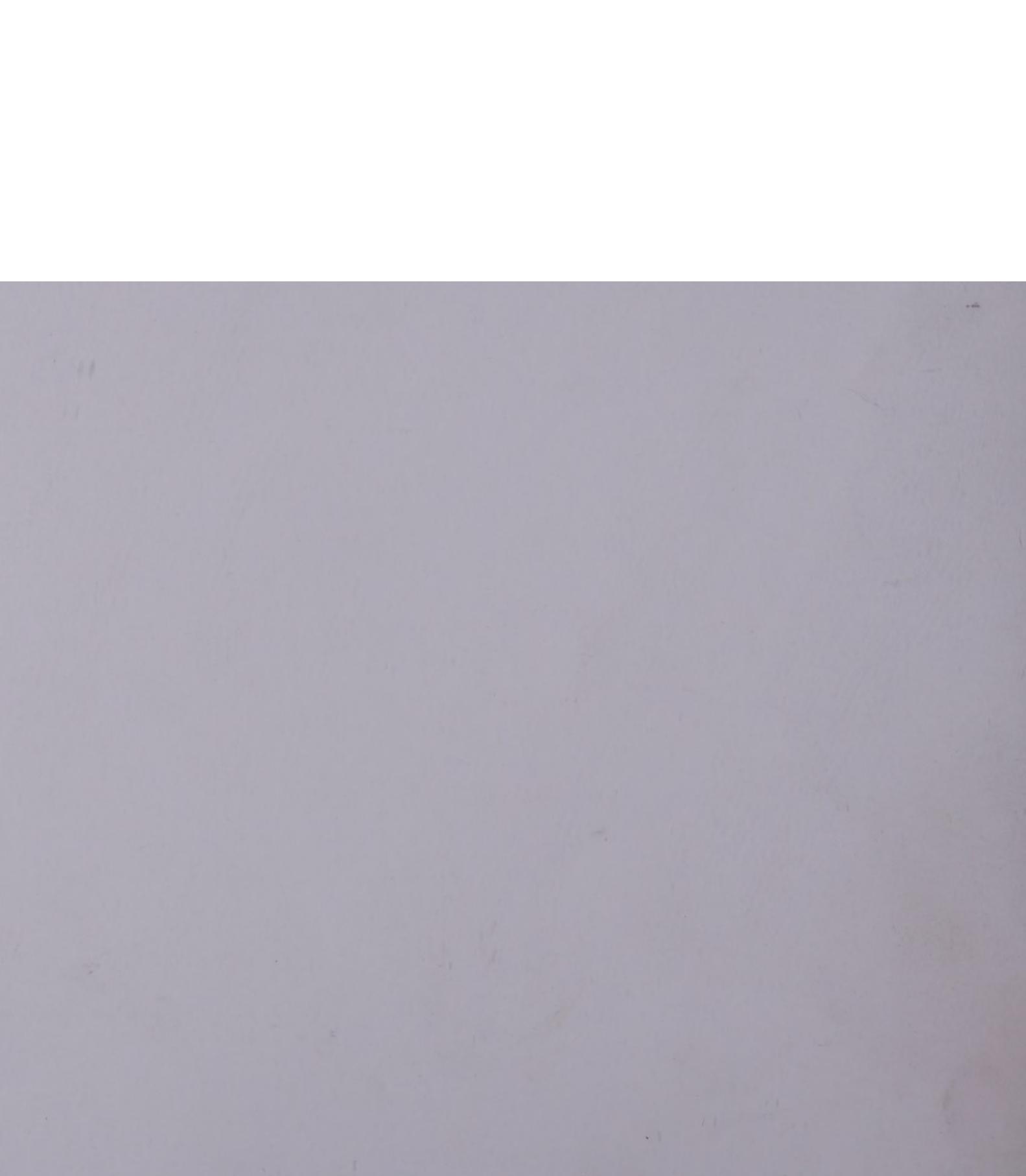
Hutten's book on syphilis and its AMERICAN-INDIAN remedy "Guaiacum Wood", is one of the most famous works in medical literature.

The author gives an elaborate account of the discovery of the healing effects of Guaiacum Wood "on the island of Cuba, which lies towards the West near America, the land which extends towards midnight with its whole length and was also discovered in recent years, with the other recently discovered islands which were unknown to our ancestors". (Fourth chapter: *Guaiaci Descriptio et eius inventio ac nomen*). — "Ulrich von Hutten, the greatest name after Luther and Erasmus in the Reformation, suffered with the new disease for many years..... Apart altogether from the unique interest attaching to Hutten as a man, his little book is well worth reading, as giving a graphic first-hand account of syphilis as it appeared early in the sixteenth century" (Osler). — A few interesting contemporary marginal annotations. *A very fine and fresh copy*. — See reproduction hereby.



Hutten, 1524, nr. 120 (greatly reduced).

Prices in Swiss Francs including all incidental export expenses.



Our clients are requested to remit their payments by cheque either in Swiss Francs or in the currency of their respective countries, calculated at the rate of exchange on Zürich prevalent at the time.

121. HIPPOCRATES. *Opera omnia*. Per Janum Cornarium recognita. *De hominis structura*. 804 pp., 58 leaves. Folio. Half calf, gilt back. Basel, Froben, 1558. Frs. 70.—
Choulant, Handbuch, p. 25. Good folio-edition of Cornarius' edition of the "Opera omnia". The "De structura hominis" is commented by Petrus Coreyraeus. — Very fine copy.

122. HIPPOCRATES. *Oeuvres complètes d'Hippocrate*, par E. Littré avec le texte grec en regard. 10 volumes. Large 8vo. Half calf. Paris, 1839-1861. Frs. 150.—
"THE FINEST MODERN EDITION OF HIPPOCRATES" (Garrison).
"Littré became one of the great scholars of Europe. We owe him an immense debt for his Hippocrates, the only complete edition of the Father of Medicine in any modern language" (Osler).

123. (JENNER). — SACCO, Luigi. *Trattato di vaccinazione*. 224 pp. With full-page portrait of Jenner (Smith pinx., Anderloni sculps.) and four folding plates, neatly coloured by hand. Large 4to. Original wrappers. Milan, 1809. Frs. 95.—
One of the first Italian works of importance on Jenner's great discovery.
This book is quoted in a recent catalogue for the equivalent of 320 Swiss Francs.

124. JOHANNES ACTUARIUS. *De urinis libri septem*. 97 leaves. Large uroscopical woodcut. 4to. Original vellum. Venice, Bernardinus Vitalis Venetus, 1519. Frs. 100.—
Choulant, Handbuch, p. 154.
Editio princeps of this classic work on uroscopy. "Actuarius' monograph upon the increasingly popular subject of uroscopy was later accepted as authoritative and classic. In this Johannes in no way emphasises uroscopy as the universal diagnostic method, but lays stress upon the importance of other methods of examination" (Neuburger-Playfair). — Some interesting marginal annotations by an early hand. *This first edition is scarce*.

"THE FIRST ILLUSTRATED MEDICAL WORK" (Singer).

125. KETHAM, Johannes de. *Fasciculus medicinae*. Acc. Petrus de Tussignano. *Consilium pro peste evitanda*. — MUNDINUS. *ANATOMIA*. — Rhazes. *De egritudinibus puerorum*. Black letter. 64 lines. 34 leaves. WITH TEN SPLENDID FULL-PAGE OUTLINE WOODCUTS (dissection scene, anatomical figures, etc.). Folio. Fine old binding of red calf with rich ornaments in the centre, gilt line fillets (rebacked, 16th century). Venice, Johannes and Gregorius de Gregorii, 1500.

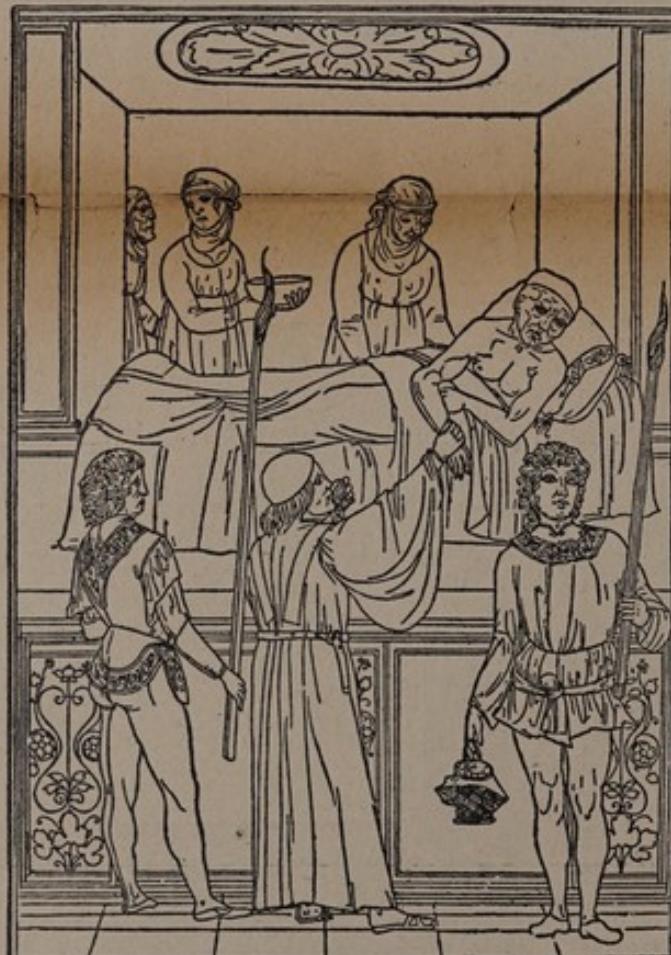
Frs. 3.250.—

Hain 9776. Proctor 4562. Brit. Mus. Cat. V. p. 331. Prince d'Essling, nr. 588. Choulant-Frank, p. 121.

"This fasciculus was both the best illustrated book that had yet appeared and the first illustrated medical work". (Singer). For particulars on Ketham and his authorship of this work confer our publications of Ketham 1493, containing facsimile-reproductions of both works with detailed introductions by Professor Sudhoff and Dr. Charles Singer (full prospectus with specimen page on request). The woodcuts represent: 1. (as frontispiece) Petrus de Montagnana sits studying at his desk. 2. Uroscopic consultation. 3. Circle of urine glasses. 4. Vein man. 5. Zodiacal man. 6. Pregnant woman. 7. Wound-man. 8. Diseases-man. 9. The famous scene in the chamber of a plague patient. 10. Dissection. "The design is undoubtedly by an artist nearly related to Gentile Bellini". (Lippmann).

The book is composed by the following tracts: *Iudicia urinarum*. *De Flobotomia*. *De cyrrugia*. *De matrice mulierum et impregnatione*. *Conilia contra epidemiam*. **De anathomia** (sic) **Mundini**. *De egritudinibus puerorum*. **Mundini**, (Raimondo de Luzzo), was born about 1275 and died in 1326. "The work of Mondino is a landmark in the history of anatomy" (Singer). —

Rhazes' short work on children-diseases does not appear in any Ketham- edition before the present edition of 1500. — A few insignificant wormholes through last leaves. An exceptionally fine and fresh copy, rubricated, of this monumental work in the history of anatomy. Our copy is practically not at all clipped—a very remarkable fact for any edition of this precious work.



Ketham, *Fasciculus medicinae*, 1500, nr. 125, (very greatly reduced).

Prices in Swiss Francs including all incidental export expenses.

126. LAENNEC, R. T. H. *L'auscultation médiate ou traité diagnostic des maladies des poumons et du cœur, fondé principalement sur ce nouveau moyen d'exploration.* Two vols. *With four folding copper-plates.* 8vo. Original half calf (back of one binding repaired). Paris, Brosson and Chaudé, 1819. Frs. 475. —

FIRST EDITION.

“Laennec's *Traité de l'auscultation médiate* placed its author among the greatest clinicians of all ages”. “It is the foundation stone of modern knowledge of diseases of the chest and their diagnosis by mediate exploration. In the first edition (1819), Laennec pursues the analytic method, giving the different signs elicited by percussion and auscultation, with the corresponding anatomic lesions (he was an expert pathologist). Laennec not only put the diagnostic sounds of cardiac and pulmonary disease upon a reliable basis, but was the first to describe and differentiate bronchiectasis, pneumothorax, hemorrhagic pleurisy, gangrene, and emphysema of the lungs, oesophagitis, and that form of cirrhosis of the liver which is now termed chronic, diffuse, interstitial hepatitis” (Garrison).

127. LAENNEC, R. T. H. *Traité de l'auscultation médiate et des maladies des poumons et du cœur.* 24 pp., 986 pp. *With three plates.* 8vo. Old half calf. Paris, 1879. Frs. 75. —

The “Edition de la Faculté de médecine de Paris”, entirely conformable to the second edition of 1826, with an interesting introduction.

128. LANCISI, Giov.-Maria. *Opera varia.* Two vols. in one. 36, 260, 12, 265 pp. and 12 leaves. *With 10 anatomical plates and two maps.* Folio. Original boards. Venice, 1739. Frs. 75. —

Rare folio-edition of Lancisi's collected works. — Contains: *De subitaneis mortibus; dissertatio de nativis; de noxiis paludum effluviis; dissertatio de bovilla peste; de recta studiorum medicorum ratione instituenda; humani corporis anatomica synopsis; de humorum secretionibus in genere; de motu cordis et aneurysmatibus;* and several other tracts. — The greatest Italian clinician of the period was Lancisi. He was the author of two works of capital importance, on sudden death and on aneurysm. — Fine copy with uncut edges.

129. LEEUWENHOEK, Antonius van. *Anatomia seu interiora rerum, cum animatarum tum inanimatarum, ope microscopiorum detecta, una cum epistolis.* — *Continuatio epistolarum.* Two parts. 3 leaves, pp. 3-78, 258 pp., 4 leaves, 124 pp. *With 14 highly interesting partly folding plates, two slips and numerous engravings in the text.* Leyden, 1687, 1689.

Bound up with:

LEEUWENHOEK, A. v. *Arcana naturae detecta.* — *Continuatio arcanorum detectorum.* Two parts. 5 leaves including allegorical frontispiece and the author's fine portrait, 568 pp., 7 leaves, 1 leaf, 192 pp., 4 leaves. *With 34 partly folding copper-plates and many figures in the text.* Delft, 1695 and 1697.

Two different works bound together. Old vellum. Quarto.

Frs. 360. —

The two chief works of this great microscopist in their first Latin editions, bound here together. Both works contain the ‘Continuatio’ (published a few years later).

“Leeuwenhoek was a very great microscopist. He was the first to describe the spermatozoa; gave the first complete account of the red blood-corpuscules, was the first to see protozoa under the microscope, found microorganisms in the teeth, demonstrated the capillary anastomosis between the arteries and veins, etc. Leeuwenhoek's discoveries are of capital importance to medicine” (Garrison).

Stamps on title cancelled. — The engraved title in the first part of the first work missing, besides absolutely complete copies of both works with all plates in fine condition. **Very rare.**

130. (LINACRE, Thomas). *Terrapeutica (sic) Galeni methodus medendi vel de morbis curandis,* Thoma Linacro Anglo interprete. 32 and 236 leaves. *With nice Renaissance-border on black ground round the title (title printed in red and black).* Quarto. Modern boards. Venice, C. Arrivabene, 1527. Frs. 140. —

ONE OF THE FIRST EDITIONS TRANSLATED BY THOMAS LINACRE, THE FOUNDER OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AT OXFORD. Apparently first edition published in Italy, and only preceded by the *Editio princeps* of Linacre's translation, Paris, 1519.

“Linacre's faithful and accurate translations had a wide circulation on the continent and made it clear to physicians of the day that for centuries they had relied upon garbled and secondhand versions of their favorite author” (Garrison). “Linacre (c. 1460-1524) was the founder of the College of Physicians (1518) and of lectures on medicine at Oxford and Cambridge. He is among the earliest of England's humanists” (Sandys). — A few quires slightly browned, but a fine copy. Some interesting contemporary marginal annotations. **Rare.**

“THE FOUNDER OF HISTOLOGY” (Garrison).

131. MALPIGHI, Marcello. *Opera omnia, tomis duobus comprehensa.* Two vols. in one. Engraved, allegorical frontispiece, 3 leaves, 15 pp., 2 leaves, 82 pp., 1 leaf, 12 pp., 12 pp., 1 leaf, pp. 13-35, 3 leaves, 72 pp., 2 leaves, 44 pp., 2 leaves, 20 pp., 1 leaf, 144 pp. *With 116 engraved full-page plates (anatomical illustrations, etc.) and seven very large slips.* Folio. Original calf, back gilt. London, Robert Scott, 1686. Frs. 225. —

A fine and absolutely complete copy of the original edition of the collected works of Malpighi, with all plates and with the seven large slips which are often wanting.

Brunet III, 1347. Pritzel 5763.

This edition includes all his important writings such as: *Plantarum anatome. De ovo incubato. De formatione pulli in ovo. De bombyce. De viscerum structura. De palmonibus. De polypo cordis. Exercitationes de cerebro.* Etc. Dedicated to the Royal Society.

“The greatest of the microscopists was Marcello Malpighi (1628-94), the founder of histology. Famed in biology

Prices in Swiss Francs including all incidental export expenses.

for his works on the anatomy of the silkworm and the morphology of plants, he made an epoch in medicine by his investigations of the embryology of the chick and the histology and physiology of the glands and viscera. The 12 plates accompanying his Royal Society memoirs, *De formatione pulli in ovo* and *De ovo incubato*, make him the founder of descriptive or iconographic embryology, surpassing all other contemporary workers on the subject. Perhaps his greatest work is *De pulmonibus*, which overthrew the current conceptions of the pulmonary tissues demonstrating their true vesicular nature. His work on the structure of the liver, spleen, and kidneys did much to advance the physiologic knowledge of these viscera. He is not only one of medicine's greatest names, but one of its most attractive personalities" (Garrison).

132. **MALPIGHI, M.** *Opera medica et anatomica posthuma.* Acc. J. A. Borelli epistolae nec non B. Gyraldi morborum exitialium historia medica. 12 leaves, 334 pp. With *Malpighi's portrait*, 19 excellent anatomical plates (two of which on teeth) and allegorical plate at the end. Folio. Original vellum. Venice, 1743.

Frs. 60.—

Good folio-edition of Malpighi's important posthumous works, including his famous "Epistola de structura glandularum conglobatarum consimiliumque partium". — A few tiny wormholes.

133. **MANLIIS DE BOSCO, Joannes Jacobus.** *Luminare maius.* Black letter. Two cols. 66 lines. 80 leaves (last of which blank). Folio. Modern vellum. Venice, Bonetus Locatellus for Oct. Scotus, 1496.

Frs. 625.—

Hain 10712. Proctor 5070. Br. M. V. p. 446. Voull. Berl. 4192.

ONE OF THE EARLIEST, REALLY IMPORTANT BOOKS ON PHARMACOLOGY. It was in official use in many countries up to the middle of the 16th century. The book is divided into the following 11 sections: Electuaria, forma conditorum, loca ipsorum, sirupi, decoctiones, trocisci, pillulae, unguenta cerota, emplastra etc. — A few faint waterstains in the upper margins of several leaves, but a fine and large copy with the last blank leaf.

134. **MARCELLUS EMPIRICUS.** *De medicamentis empiricis.* Per J. Cornarium. — *Galeni libri novem.* Two parts. 252 pp., 6 leaves, 178 pp., 4 leaves. With nice large woodcut initials. Folio. Modern half vellum. Basel, Froben, 1536.

Frs. 70.—

RARE EDITIO PRINCEPS.

Choulant, Handbuch, p. 221-22. Pritzel 5802.

Marcellus Empiricus (born about 379 in Bordeaux) wrote this work in the fifth century. It is compiled in support of the works of Scribonius Largus and Pseudo-Plinius. This book is especially of interest on account of its botanical contents claiming a great number of names of plants (a. o. celtic). Contains also chapters on diseases of the teeth, etc. We only mention: *De dentium doloribus*, *dentifricia diversa*, *ad lichenem et elephantiasim*, *ad oculorum et aurium dolores medicamina*, etc. — Several leaves partly very waterstained, otherwise large copy.

135. **MASCAGNI, Paolo.** *Vasorum lymphaticorum corporis humani historia et ichnographia.* 2 leaves and 138 pp. With 27 magnificent full-page plates and 14 outline plates. With handsome engraved border and vignette. Royal folio. Half calf. Siena, 1787.

Frs. 175.—

"MASCAGNI'S ETERNAL FAME IS DUE TO HIS MAGNIFICENT ATLAS OF THE LYMPHATICS" (Garrison).

"This work contained forty-one copper engravings in folio. Mascagni had been able to induce his artist and engraver, Ciro Santi (Cyrus Sanctius) of Bologna, to move to Siena to do work for him there. The plates show a fine and careful workmanship and a faithful and truly masterful representation of the lymphatics" (Choulant-Frank, p. 315-316).

136. **MERCURIO, Scipione.** *La commare o raccoglitrice.* 18 leaves, 363 pp. With engraved allegorical title and 29 full-page woodcuts (obstetrics). Quarto. Modern boards. Venice, 1620-1621.

Frs. 55.—

The first Italian book on midwifery. It was highly in vogue until the 18th century, going through about twenty editions. Especially for the history of the Caesarean operation this work is of great importance. The woodcuts represent genital organs, foetus, obstetric instruments and different manners of delivery, two full-page woodcuts showing the Caesarean operation. — The present edition is one of the earliest editions of that interesting work. — Fine copy.

FIRST EDITION OF ONE OF THE MOST DISCUSSED WORKS IN MEDICAL LITERATURE.

137. **MESMER, Franz Anton.** *Mémoire sur la découverte du magnétisme animal.* 1 leaf, 6 and 85 pp. Paris, 1779. — **D'ESLON.** *Observations sur le magnétisme animal.* Paris, 1780. — **RETZ.** *Mémoire pour servir à l'histoire de la jonglerie, dans lequel on démontre les phénomènes du mesmérisme.* With curious frontispiece. Paris, 1784. — *Traces du magnétisme.* With curious frontispiece. La Haye, 1784. Bound together in one volume with a few other treatises on mesmerism. 8vo. Half calf. Frs. 125.—

THE VERY FIRST PHARMACEUTICAL WORK.

138. **MESUE, Junior.** *Opera, italice.* Black letter. Two cols. 58 lines. 100 leaves (folio 5 blank). Title on leaf 6 printed in red. Folio. Modern brown calf. Venice, Pietro di Giovanni de' Quarenghi, 1493.

Frs. 900.—

Hain (Copinger) 11116. Not Proctor. Br. M. V. p. 511. Reichling VI, p. 97. Not. Voull. Berl. Choulant, Handbuch, p. 358.

This edition of Mesue in Italian language is extremely rare.

The Antidotarium of Mesue is a mysterious Latin compilation of the tenth or eleventh century, the Arabic originals of which have never been found. It was the most popular compendium of drugs in medieval Europe, and was used everywhere in their preparation. The treatise on purgatives divides the latter into laxative (tamarinds, figs, prunes, cassia), mild (wormwood, senna, aloes, rhubarb), and drastic ones, (jalap, scammony, colocynth). It is the very first pharmaceutical work of real importance ever printed. — **Splendid copy with wide margins.**

Prices in Swiss Francs including all incidental export expenses.

139. MESUE, Junior. *Canones universales de consolatione medicinarum. Grabadini antidotarium. Additio Petri Apponi in Mesue librum. Antidotarium Nicolai.* 331 leaves. 8vo. Original binding of wooden boards covered with stamped leather. Venice, Gregorius de Gregoriis, 1513. — Frs. 95. —

The most important of the books added is the "Antidotarium Nicolai". It consists of 139 complex prescriptions in alphabetic order, contains many new Eastern drugs. This formulary occupied an authoritative position during all the Middle Ages, and was the basis of all future pharmacopoeias. — Former owners annotations on the title and on the last leaf. Two stamps cancelled.

"THE TRUE FOUNDATION OF MODERN PATHOLOGIC ANATOMY" (Garrison).

140. MORGAGNI, Giovan-Battista. *De sedibus et causis morborum per anatomen indagatis, libri quinque.* Two vols. in one vol. 84, 256 and 388 pp. *With the portrait of the author engraved by Renard.* Folio. Half calf. Padova, 1765. — Frs. 75. —

"Morgagni (1682-1771), published the results of his life work in his seventy-ninth year under the title: *De sedibus et causis morborum.* It consists of five books of letters, 70 in number, written in an engagingly communicative manner, and constituting the true foundation of modern pathologic anatomy, in that, for the first time, the records of postmortem findings are brought into correlation with clinical records on a large scale. As Virchow said, he introduced the 'Anatomical conception' into medical practice" (Garrison).

THE FIRST WORK ON THE MEDICAL USE OF LEECH.

141. NICANDER. *Theriaca and Alexipharmacæ.* Edited by J. Gorraeus. *Greek and Latin text.* 4 leaves, 216 pp. Paris, Morel, 1557. — In Nicandri theriaca scholia auctoris incerti. *Entirely Greek text.* Paris, Morel, 1557. Two works in one vol. Quarto. Original limp vellum. — Frs. 90. —

Choulant, Handbuch, pp. 62-64. Brunet IV, 53. Osler, Bibliotheca, 280.

"The Theriaca deals in 958 hexameters with the symptoms and treatment of poisoning by the bite of poisonous animals; the Alexipharmacæ with intoxications through vegetable (also animal and mineral) poisons and the appropriate antidotes. Nicandros is the first writer to mention the medical use of the leech" (Neuburger-Playfair). — Our copy bears on the fly-leaf an interesting French love-poem, written in the 16th century. — A few light waterstains, but a very fine and crisp copy. Rare.

142. PARACELSIUS, A. Ph. Theophrastus. *Opera.* — *Chirurgische Buecher und Schrifften.* Durch J. Huserum. Altogether three parts in two stout volumes. 6 leaves, 1127 pp., 26 leaves; 4 leaves, 691 pp., 6 leaves; 6 leaves, 795 pp., 19 leaves. *Title of each part printed in red and black, within an elaborate woodcut border (portrait of Paracelsus at the top); several curious woodcuts.* Folio. Original vellum. Strassburg, Zetzner's heirs, 1616 and 1618. — Frs. 280. —

Sudhoff 300, 301 and 302. This folio-edition in three volumes is the most complete of all and irreplaceable for the surgical part.

"Paracelsus was the precursor of chemical pharmacology and therapeutics, and the most original medical thinker of the 16th century. Far in advance of his time, Paracelsus discarded Galenism and the four humors, and taught physicians to substitute chemical therapeutics for alchemy; he was the first to write on miner's diseases; he was ahead of his time in noting the geographic differences of disease; almost the only asepticist between Mondeville and Lister, he taught the unity of medicine and surgery, and that nature heals wounds, and not officious meddling; he introduced mineral baths, and was one of the first to analyze them" (Garrison).

Of greatest importance is the third part, containing Paracelsus' surgical works. — Our copy is absolutely complete (complete copies with all the three parts are very rare) and in very fine condition.

"A GIGANTIC SURGICAL ANTHOLOGY" (Garrison).

143. (PARÉ, Ambroise). — *THESAURUS CHIRURGIAE.* — Uffenbach, Petrus. *Continens opera chirurgica A. Parei, J. Tagaultii, J. Hollerii, Mariani Sancti Barolitani, Angeli Bolognini, M. Angeli Blondi, Alphonsi Ferri, Jacobi Dondi et Guilelmi Fabritii Hildani.* 6 leaves, 1164 pp., 16 leaves. With very great number of interesting large woodcuts showing surgical instruments, anatomic details, monsters, animals, plants, etc. Folio. Original vellum. Frankfurt, 1610. — Frs. 280. —

First edition. A complete copy of this "gigantic surgical anthology" (Garrison).



Paré, 1610 nr. 143.

Prices in Swiss Francs including all incidental export expenses.

This most copious work, profusely illustrated by very instructive woodcuts, contains the original text of the following surgeons of the 16th century :

- 1: Paré (with his portrait and numerous woodcuts), his complete work on surgery, syphilis, small-pox, plague, monsters, with the commentary of Jacques Guillemeau (660 pp.). — See reproduction p. 5.
- 2: Tagaultius, institutiones chirurgicae quibus Guidonis Cauci volumen chirurgicum continentur. Contains figures of the famous *Vesalian skeletons* (Feyser, p. 61).
- 4: Marianus Sanctus: Compendium chirurgicum.
- 5: Angelus Bologninus: De cura ulcerum.
- 6: Michaelis Angelus Blondus: De partibus ietu sectis citissime sanandis. De origine morbi Gallici.
- 7: Alphonsus Ferrus: De sceloporum sive archibusorum vulneribus.
- 8: Jacobus Dondi: Aggregator (his famous pharmaceutical work).
- 10: Fabry of Hilden: Centuria observationum et curationum chirurgicarum. One of the earliest editions of the Collected Hundred "Observations", first published in 1606.

Fine complete copy of this important collection, only slightly browned.

RABELAIS' EDITION OF HIPPOCRATES' APHORISMS.

144. (RABELAIS, François). — HIPPOCRATES. Aphorismorum Hippocratis sectiones septem ex FRANCISCI RABELAESII RECOGNITIONE. Latin and Greek text. Two parts. 318 pp., 1 blank leaf; 32 leaves. Printer's device repeated. Small 16mo. Modern vellum. Lyons, Seb. Gryphius, 1545. — Frs. 275. —

An exceedingly rare booklet.

One of the very first Latin editions of Hippocrates' Aphorisms. One of the earliest works published by Rabelais. Copies (as ours) containing both parts (Greek and Latin part) are of particular rarity. Choulant, Handbuch, p. 33. Brunet III, 173.

"Rabelais had studied medicine in Paris and at Montpellier. For an edition of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates he consulted Greek manuscripts. The father of Medicine had been known chiefly through Latin translations. Rabelais, probably for the first time in any European University, lectured from the Greek text" (Osler). — On the second title of our edition appears the date of 1543, but it is really printed in 1545. Two first leaves browned, some waterstains through the first part of the book, besides good and complete copy of this very rare work.

145. RAMAZZINI, Bernhardinus. Opera omnia medica et physiologica. Acc. Vita auctoris a B. Ramazzino. 5 leaves, 292 pp., 2 leaves, 236 pp. With 5 engraved plates. 4to. Half vellum. London, 1742. — Frs. 35. —

Good London edition of the Opera omnia. Contains also the "De morbis artificium diatriba". This work opened up an entirely new department of modern medicine, the diseases and hygiene of occupations. Ramazzini was the first after Paracelsus to call attention to such conditions as stone-mason's and miner's phthisis, the vertigo and sciatica of potters, the eye-troubles of gilders, printers, and other occupations. He was a good epidemiologist.

A MONUMENTAL EDITION OF RHAZES' CONTINENS.

146. RHAZES, Abu Bekr Muhammad. Liber Helchavy, id est Continens artem medicinæ. Per Hieronymum Salium erroribus purgatus. 8 leaves, 541 numbered leaves, 1 leaf. With large figural initial and numerous large and small woodcut initials. Large folio. In its original binding of wooden boards half covered with stamped pigskin (rebacked in the 18th. cent.). Venice, Bonetus Locatellus, 1506. — Frs. 400. —

Choulant, Handbuch, p. 343. Very rare.

A master piece of Venetian typographic art of these times and a monumental edition of this classical medical work.

"Rhazes was the most celebrated and probably the most original of the Arabic writers who followed both Hippocrates and Galen in their methods and ideas. He was a great clinician and ranks with Hippocrates as one of the original portrayers of disease. The 'Liber Continens', the largest and most important of his productions, was an encyclopaedia of medicine and surgery containing a summary of all the branches of the art and science of medicine in 25 books. This work exceeds in bulk the Canon of Avicenna and shows Rhazes a follower of Hippocrates in theory and of Galen in practice. The ninth book of the 'Continens' deals with pharmacology, and was a source of therapeutic knowledge in Europe long after the Renaissance" (Campbell).

A few wormholes through first and last leaves, a few stains in places, but a fine and tall copy of this monumental edition. — See reproduction hereby.



Rhazes, 1506 nr. 146.

147. SCARPA, Antonio. Anatomicarum annotationum libri duo. Liber primus: De nervorum gangliis et plexibus. Liber secundus: De organo olfactus praecipuo deque nervis nasalibus interioribus et pari quinto nervorum cerebri. Two parts. 112 pp.; 8 and 104 pp. With 6 large folding copper-plates, two of which are outline. Quarto. Original vellum. Pavia, 1785. — Frs. 65. —

Choulant-Frank, pp. 298-299.

"Contains two copperplates in large quarto folio, representing the distribution of nerve fibers in the ganglia and the plexus, made perceptible by means of maceration in water. They are drawn by Scarpa and engraved by Andelioni. — (De organo olfactus): "Two copperplates in quarto folio, drawn by Scarpa and engraved in stipple, the first by Charles Knight of London, and the second by Quirin Mark of Vienna. The plates represent the position and distribution of the olfactory nerves" (Ch.-Frk). — Rare.

Prices in Swiss Francs including all incidental export expenses.

148. SERVETUS, Michael (Miguel Servet or Michael Villanovanus). *Syruporum universa ratio ad Galeni censuram expolita. Michaele Villanovano authore.* 64 leaves. 8vo. Modern vellum. Venice, V. Valgrisius, 1545. — Frs. 375. —

Brunet V, 314-15. Palau, VI, 507.

Of utmost rarity like all copies of the works of Servetus who was burned with his works as a heretic in 1553. This work contains six lectures on digestion, the composition and use of syrups being treated in the fifth lecture. Servetus who was persecuted by the medical faculty of Paris, in order to remain unrecognized, assumed the name of Michel de Villeneuve.

“Servetus (1509-53), whom Calvin caused to be burned at the stake for a mere juggling of verbiage, was one of the world's martyrs for “The crime of honest thought” (Garrison). “The tragic story of Michael Servetus hardly affected the course of anatomy, save in so far as his doctrine of the lesser circulation may have influenced Colombo and through him Harvey”. Confer Singer, *Evolution of anatomy*, pp. 32-33 and pp. 140. — A very insignificant wormhole in the upper blank margins of a very few leaves. Numerous marginal annotations by an ancient hand.

149. SMELLIE, William. *Tabulae anatomicae. De arte obstetricia.* Latin and German text. 2 leaves and 39 pp. With 39 full-page plates showing foetus in different positions, obstetrical instruments, etc., all of natural and supernatural size. *Royal folio.* Original half calf. Nuremberg, 1780. — Frs. 140. —

Rare Latin-German edition of this important obstetrical work.

“William Smellie (1697-1763), learned his obstetrics in Paris. He introduced the steel-lock forceps in 1744 and the curved and double curved forceps (1751-53)” (Garrison). He is the author of “Treatise on the Theory and Practise of Midwifery”, London, 1752. He considerably advanced the knowledge of the position of the heart during labour, and also of the contracted pelvis. — The extremely large plates (of natural size) are engraved by Seeligman after Smellie, Camper and Rynsdyke. *Very fine copy.*

150. SOEMMERING, S. Th. von. *Abbildungen des menschlichen Auges (on anatomy of the eye).* 10 and 110 pp. With 16 excellent copperplates, of which 8 are finished, 7 in outline and one an illuminated reproduction of plate V. Folio. Boards. Frankfurt, 1801. — Frs. 40. — Choulant-Frank p. 309.

First edition. “This is Soemmering's most perfect work, and has, after Zinn's monograph, become the foundation for all modern researches on the structure of this organ. The first plate contains representations of the living eye in its perfect form reproduced from living models. The other plates are anatomic and partly microscopic” (Ch.-Frk.).

151. SOEMMERING, S. Th. v. (Anatomy of the olfactory organ). *Abbildungen der menschlichen Organe des Geruches.* 9 and 24 pp. With nine excellent copperplates, 4 of which are outline. Folio. Not bound, uncut copy. Frankfurt, 1809. — Frs. 40. —

First edition. Choulant-Frank p. 310. “This book again gives very complete illustrations. The first plate, representing a cross-section of the skull and the throat extending below the larynx, with indications of the location of all the soft parts, is an especially instructive fundamental picture, not only of the olfactory organ, but also of all the other sense organs. The other plates pertain only to the olfactory organ” (Ch.-Frk.).

152. SPALLANZANI, Lazaro. *Dell'azione del cuore ne' vasi sanguigni nuove osservazioni.* 1 leaf, 71 pp. 8vo. Original wrappers. Modena, 1768. — Frs. 40. —

First edition of this important work. “Spallanzani was an investigator of singular power. He discovered the digestive power of saliva, and reaffirmed the solvent property of the gastric juice. He founded the doctrine of the regeneration of the spinal cord and made important investigations of the respiratory exchanges in warm-and cold-blooded animals” (Garrison).

“A NEW EPOCH IN THE HISTORY OF ANATOMIC REPRESENTATION”
(Choulant-Frank).

153. SPIGELIUS (van Spieghel), Adrian. *Opera, quae extant omnia. Ex recensione Ant. van der Linden.* Two vols. in one, including the following works:

SPIGELIUS. *De fabrica humani corporis libri decem.*

CASSERIO, Giulio. *Tabulae anatomicae cum supplemento Danielis Bucretii.* Spigelius. *De formato foetu.* Casserius. *Tabulae de formato foetu.*

ASELLI, G. *De lactibus sive lacteis venis.*

HARVEY, W. *De motu cordis et sanguinis in animalibus exercitatio anatomica.*

WALAEUS, J. *Epistolae duae de motu chyli et sanguinis.* Spigelius. *De semitertiana.* De arthritide. *De lumbrico lato.* *Isagoges in rem herbariam.* Van der Linden, A. *De monstrosis veribus.*

Collation: Printed title, fine, allegorical frontispiece, Spigelius' excellent portrait, 8 leaves, 304 pp., 7 leaves. 199 pp., 1 printed title, 1 leaf, 50 pp., printed title, 86 pp., 3 leaves, printed title, 3 leaves, 156 pp., 4 leaves. With 116 superb full-page plates, mostly engraved by Valesius after Fialetti, and one engraving of half-page size. *Royal folio.* Vellum. Amsterdam, J. Blaeu, 1645. — Frs. 475. —

Choulant-Frank, pp. 226-228.

First edition of this splendidly printed monumental collection of the principal anatomical works of the 17th century, profusely illustrated by magnificent copper-plates.

Spigelius-Casserius: “A wonderful union of scientific accuracy with artistic perfection was attained in the Tabulae

Prices in Swiss Francs including all incidental export expenses.

anatomiae of Casserio, whose 'Eviscerated beauties' are as attractive in appearance as their dissected parts were held to be instructive to the student' (Garrison). — "Casserius' plates mark a new epoch in the history of anatomic representation, owing to the correctness of their anatomic drawing, their tasteful arrangement, and the beauty of their technical execution" (Ch.-Frk.). **Aselli**: Gasparo Aselli discovered the chyliferous (lacteal) vessels which had not been observed since the days of Erasistratus. **Harvey**: THE FIFTH EDITION OF HARVEY'S DE MOTU CORDIS (Keynes, Harvey, nr. 5). Certainly the most splendid edition of this monumental work.

Walaeus: Walaens' *De motu chyli et sanguinis* is one of the earliest attempts to spreading a knowledge of Harvey's discovery.

Complete copies, like ours, of this magnificent collection are very rare. Our copy shows some leaves browned, there are waterstains on the margins of several leaves especially at the beginning and at the end of the book, otherwise it is a large copy with the engravings in fresh impressions. — See reproduction hereby.

154. TAGAULTIUS (Tagault), Joannes. *De chirurgica institutione libri quinque*. Acc. de materia chirurgica, J. Hollerio authore. 24 leaves, 421 badly numbered pp., 1 leaf. With 10 interesting full-page woodcuts showing skeletons, surgical instruments, a wound-man, etc. Folio. Modern half vellum. Paris, Chr. Wechelius, 1543.

Frs. 175. —

First edition of one of the most popular surgical works of the 16th century which was very often reprinted and translated into French, Italian and Dutch. Jean Tagault (died 1545) was a famous French surgeon. "This work became the standard text-book for English students in the 16th century and is often quoted" (Power-Thompson). It is one of the very first works to contain reproductions of the famous skeletons taken from Vesalius' *Tabulae anatomicae*, 1538. (Feyer D, 63). Besides we mention Hollerius' surgical work contained at the end after Tagault's treatises. This first edition is very scarce. — Former owner's name and annotations on the title. Partly waterstained



Spigelius, 1645, nr. 153 (very greatly reduced).

VESALIUS' ANATOMICAL MASTERPIECE.

155. VESALIUS, Andreas. *De humani corporis fabrica libri septem*. 6 leaves, 824 pp., 24 leaves, 2 leaves (after p. 504), 1 leaf (after p. 552). With beautiful historiated frontispiece, 23 full-page cuts, very numerous large and small woodcut figures in the text, the portrait of the author. Large folio. Original calf, gilt borders on sides, back gilt (18th cent.). Basel, Joannes Oporinus, 1555.

Frs. 1.125. —

Chouant-Frank, pp. 181-182.

"Vesalius, (1514-64), was the most commanding figure in European medicine after Galen and before Harvey. Five years experience as prosector at Padua culminated in the magnificent "De fabrica humani corporis" a work which marks an epoch in breaking with the past and throwing overboard Galenical tradition. The effect of publication so radical on a forelockpulling age was immediate and self evident" (Garrison).

"The second edition (1555) of the principal work prepared for publication by Vesalius himself, slightly elaborated in the text and provided with a few smaller woodcuts. The impression of the woodcuts is more beautiful than in the first edition (1543). The press-work is more elegant. This second edition therefore has especially for practical purposes, advantages over the first on account of additions in the text and in the illustrations and particularly on account of its more splendid makeup" (Chouant-Frank).

There are a few repairs on the very wide bottom margins of several leaves, some leaves waterstained on outer margins, but a good and tall copy with the famous frontispiece not at all clipped (a remarkable fact for this book) and the woodcuts in magnificent impressions.

156. VESALIUS, A. *Anatomia. Addita: Universa antiquorum anatome, ex Rufo Ephesio explicata per F. Paulinum*. 3 leaves, 510 pp., 23 and 10 leaves. With fine historiated frontispiece by F. Valegio, about 20 full page woodcuts and numerous cuts of anatomical figures and of instruments by Johann Criegher (Krueger). Folio. Original vellum. Venice, Joh. A. and Jacob. de Franciscis, 1604.

Frs. 285. —

Chouant-Frank, p. 182-83. — Rare.

This edition corresponds with the edition of 1568, but is really a new edition, enlarged by an appendix, which contains an extract from Rufus Ephesius and Soranus compiled in four tables by Fabius Paulinus. The beautiful woodcuts, copies after those of the 1543 and 1555-edition, are executed by Johann Criegher (Krueger) of Pommern. — The first blank leaf (before the engraved title) bearing only five words, (the verso being entirely blank), missing, otherwise a very fine and complete copy.