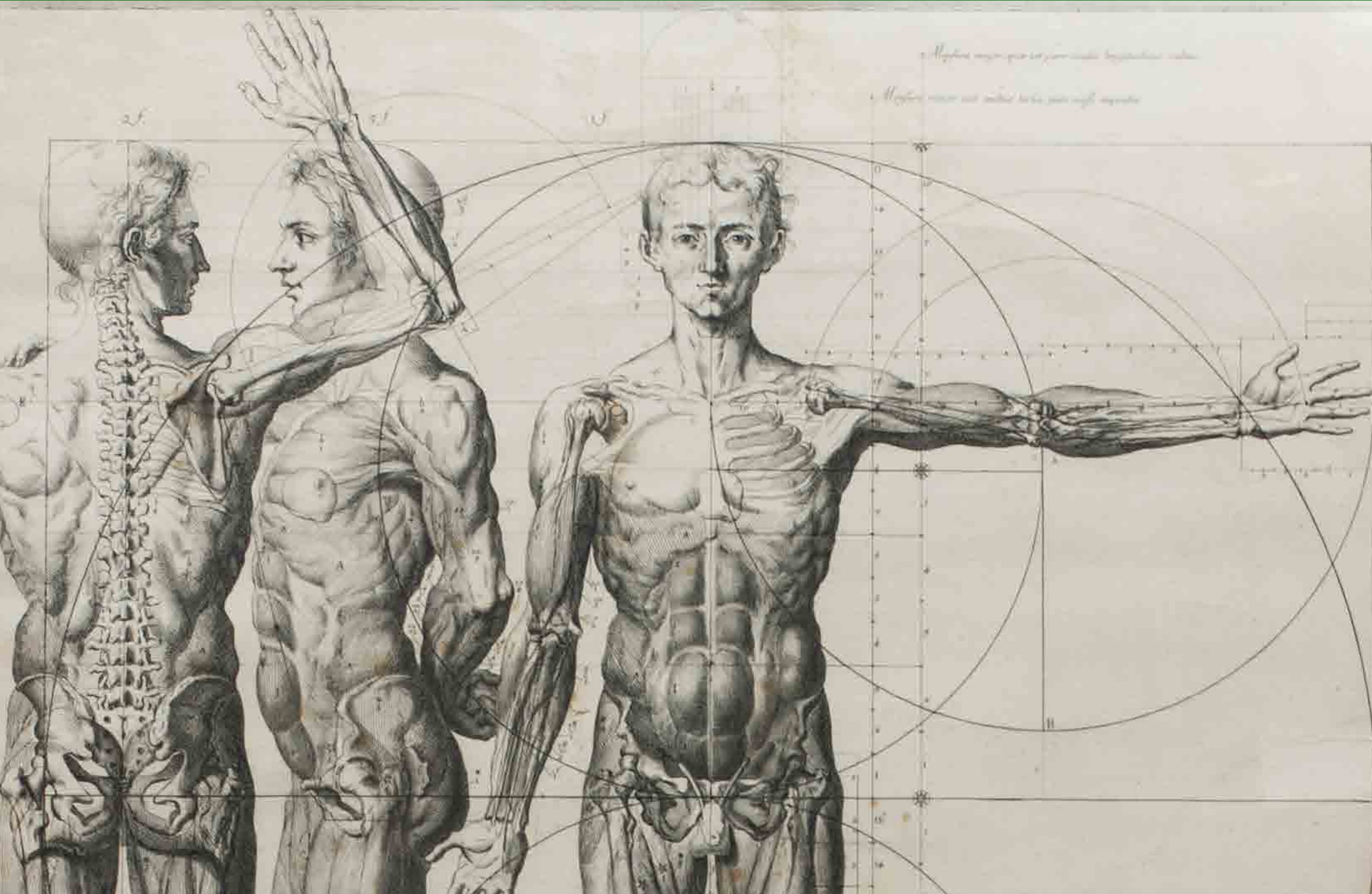




ASHER Rare Books
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Medicine & Pharmacy

ANTIQUARIAAT
FORUM



Incunable on poisons, using various Arabic sources

01

ARDUINO, Sante.

[Incipit:] Incipit liber de venenis ...

(Colophon: Venice, Bernardino Rizzo, 1492). Folio (42 × 28 cm). Set in in 2 columns in 2 sizes of rotunda gothic types, with spaces left for numerous 3-line and 4-line and a few larger initials (with printed guide letters), none filled in. Modern black- and gold-tooled calf.

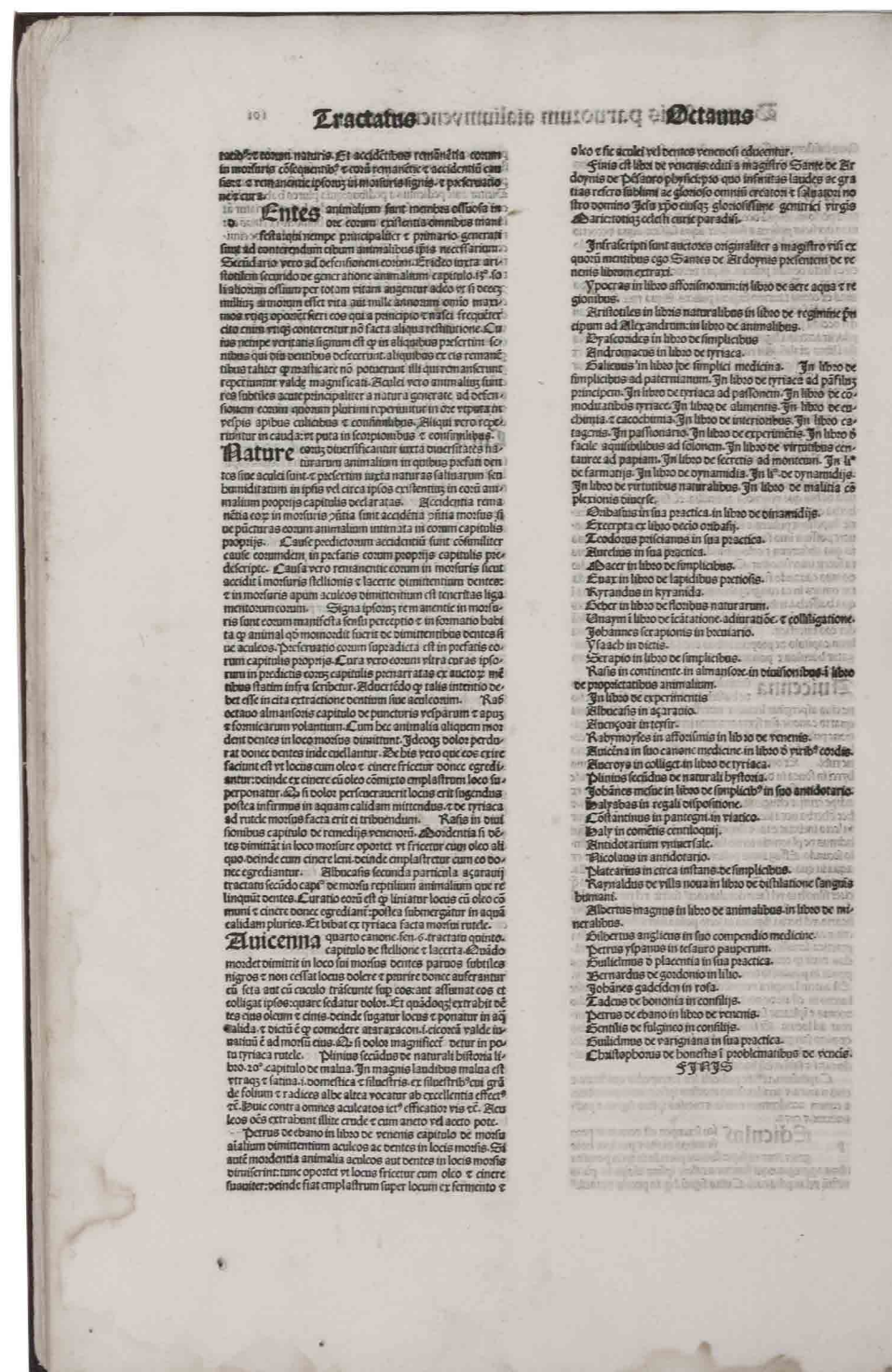
€ 45 000

First edition of a work on poisons, compiled by Sante Arduino (or Ardoini) of Pesaro: an "elaborate compendium on poisons in eight books which Sante Ardoini of Pesaro compiled in the years, 1424–1426, from Greek, Arabic and Latin works on medicine and nature, and which was printed at Venice in 1492, and at Basel in 1518 and 1562. ... Although Ardoini quotes previous authors at great length, his work is no mere compilation, since he does not hesitate to disagree with such medical authorities as Peter of Abano and Gentile da Foligno, and refers to his own medical experience or observation of nature at Venice and to what fisherman or collectors of herbs have told him. He also seems to have known Arabic, and his occasional practice of giving the names of herbs in several Italian dialects is of some linguistic value" (Thorndike). Arduino makes extensive use of the works of Avicenna (Ibn Sina), who "held a high place in Western European medical studies, ranking together with Hippocrates and Galen as an acknowledged authority" (Weisser). Among the numerous other sources he used are Galen, Avenzoar (Ibn Zuhr), Rasis (al-Razi), Andromachus, Albucasis (Al-Zahrawi), Serapion the younger and Dioscorides.

A very good copy, with only a few marginal water stains. Binding slightly rubbed along the extremities and with a few scratches on boards.

[4], 101, [1] ll. *BMC STC Italian*, p. 927; *GW* 2318; *ISTC* ia00950000; *Thorndike III*, p. 545.

➤ More on our website



Complete book III of 1498 edition of Ibn Sina's great masterpiece, in contemporary Renaissance bindings

02

IBN SINA (AVICENNA).

Canon medicinae [= al-Qanun].

Lyon, Jean Trechsel & Johann Klein, 24 December 1498. 2 volumes. Folio (ca. 31 × 42 cm). With a diagrammatic woodcut. Contemporary blind- and gold-tooled calf over wooden boards, one volume with 2 brass clasps (and traces on the other volume).

€ 125 000

Important 1498 edition of the complete volumes 2 and 3 (of 4), comprising the complete book III, of the greatest monument of Islamic medicine, al-Qanun written in Arabic by Ibn Sina (ca. 980–1037), known in the West as Avicenna, and translated into Latin by Gherardo da Cremona (ca. 1114–1187) as Canon medicinae. This is the first edition edited by J. Ponceau, physician to King Charles VIII of France, and the second published outside Italy. It is here preserved in contemporary Renaissance gold- and blind-tooled calf and nearly untrimmed. The complete five books were first printed ca. 1473 and Cremona's translation remained the standard into the 17th century. For the present Trechsel edition, Ponceau for the first time added the unpublished commentaries of J. Desparts (ca. 1380–1458), physician to Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, and new commentaries by the leading scholar J. Lascaris (1445–1534), a Greek living in Italy. Trechsel and Ponceau clearly went to great lengths to surpass all earlier editions in scholarship. Fortunately book III (well over half of the present edition) can stand independently, covering the pathology of and therapy for all parts of the body systematically "a capite ad calces" (from head to toe), including ailments of the ear, nose and throat, as well as obstetrics. This is the longest and in many respects, the most important book of the al-Qanun. With a few contemporary manuscript annotations, and traces of bookplates removed from the pastedowns. A pencil note on the front pastedown of volume 2 notes that the set came from the Fritzlar Cathedral Library. Both volumes lack the final blank leaf, but are otherwise complete and nearly untrimmed. Some light browning and marginal water stains (mainly towards end of vol. 2), some mostly marginal worming, but still in good condition.

379; 357 ll. See our website for the reference list. [🔗](#) More on our website



02



Mesue in Italian – the third known (second complete) copy

03

MASAWAIH AL-MARDINI (MESUE the younger).

Opus quibuslibet aromataris: necessariu[m]. Mesue in vulgare rescripto. Primo che se ricerca allarte della aromataria como se conossono le medicine simplice & composte li quattro canone p[er] arte in vulgare declarate alla antidotario: li dubie al configere q[ue]lle resolute.

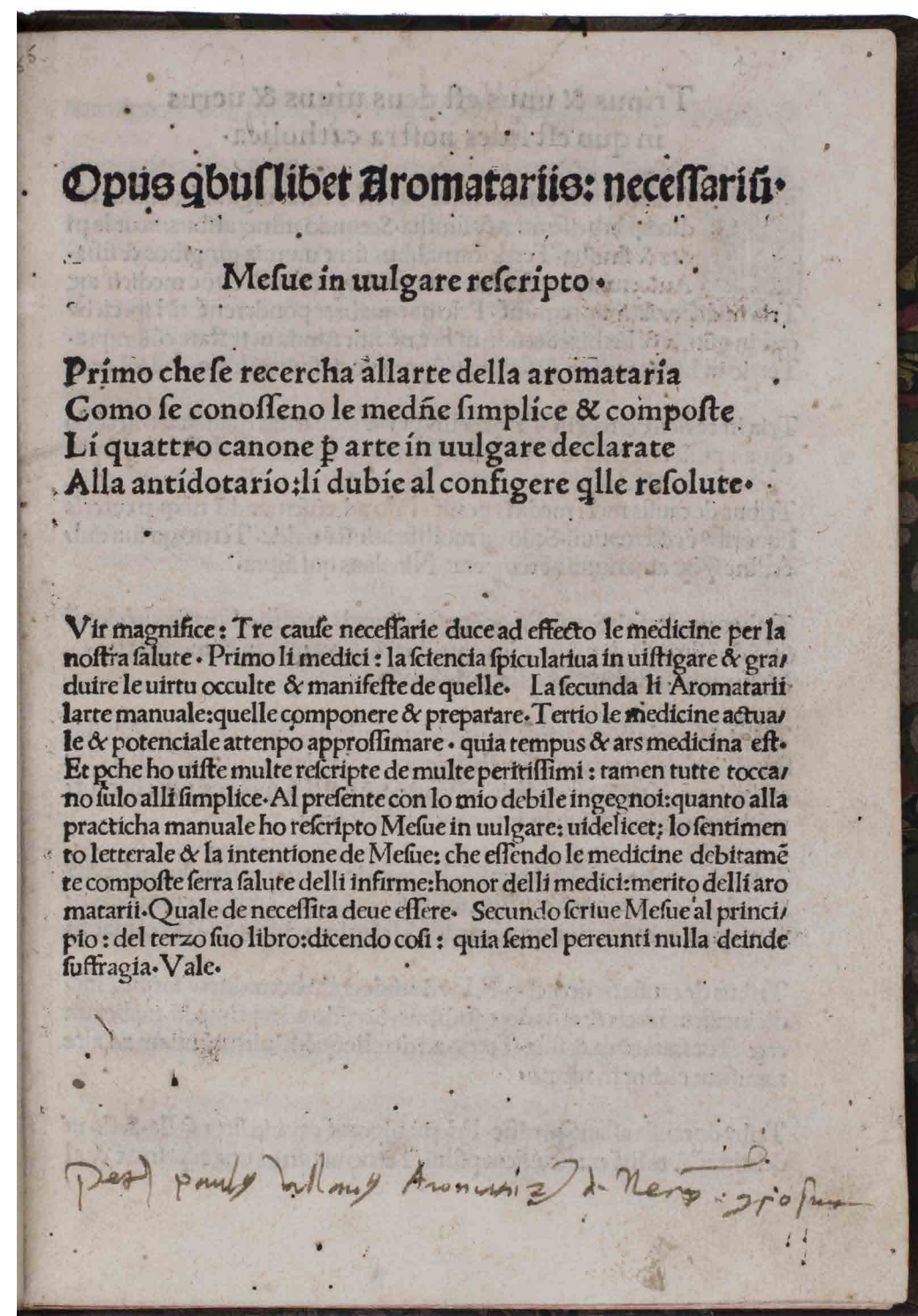
[Napels or Venice, ca. 1500?]. 4° (14.5 × 19.8 cm). Half calf over marbled boards [ca. 1900], gold-tooled spine, gold-tooled red spine label, red sprinkled edges.

€ 45 000

Rare and almost unobtainable first edition of a digest of medical prescriptions, taken from the works of the highly-regarded Arabic physician Mesue the younger (also known as Masawaih al-Mardini), including “a kind of general manual for apothecaries and perfumers” (Duveen). All recipes are in Italian, while the main title and the headings are in Latin. The literature records only two copies world-wide, at the British Library and the University of Wisconsin, the later formerly the Duveen’s. In fact, the copy in the British Library is incomplete, lacking the final leaf (Copinger erroneously describes its endleaf as a final integral blank leaf).

With a contemporary owner’s inscription on the title page. With a restored tear in the final leaf (not affecting the text), some brown specks on the title page and an insignificant water stain along the lower edge of the final gathering, but altogether in excellent condition.

[34] ll. *BM STC Italian*, p. 739; *Copinger* 4011 (*BM copy*); *Duveen* 651 (*Duveen copy*); *EDIT* 16, *CNCE* 50479 (*BM copy*); *GW M23031* (*same 2 copies*); *ISTC im00521400* (*same 2 copies*); *Klebs* 228 note; *Proctor* 7427 (*BM copy*); *USTC* 842290 (*same 2 copies*). ➔ More on our website



Rare early edition of a classic commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works

04

[MANLIO, Giovanni Giacomo].

Luminare maius. Cinthius ut totum radiis illuminat orbem.
Illuminat latebras sic medicina tuas.

Lumen apothecariorum.

(Colophon:) Venice, Gregorio de Gregori, 8 January 1513. Folio. With woodcut decorated initials, 4-line typographic "Lombardic" initials. Set in rotunda gothic types in 2 columns, with a preliminary note in roman type. With contemporary pen decorations added to about half of the initials and occasional similar pen decorations in the margins, some rubrications in brown ink and some initials coloured with a transparent ochre wash. Early 20th-century vellum, possibly incorporating older materials, red spine label.

€ 28 000

Seventh known copy of an early edition of an important treatise on pharmacology and medical botany, by Giovanni Giacomo Manlio di Bosco (also known as Johannes Jacobus Manlius, fl. 1490-post 1500), first published in Venice 1490 or Pavia 1494 (Sordano records an edition by Octavius Scotus in 1490, but the ISTC records no edition by him until 1496). It is a commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works. It gives instructions for preparing numerous medicines, indicating the quantities of the ingredients (simples, each derived from a single plant) and describing each ingredient. The present edition includes Manlio's preliminary note addressed to Bernardinus Niger, included in the 1494, 1496 and 1499 editions but omitted in many later editions.

With contemporary and later marginal manuscript notes. With the text area of B2.7 somewhat browned, an occasional small and unobtrusive stain, and a few small worm holes in the last few leaves, but generally in very good condition. Some of the manuscript notes have been shaved. The binding is slightly dirty and the boards slightly bowed, but the binding is still good. A rare early edition of an important work of pharmacology.

77, [2], [1 blank] ll. See our website for the reference list. [More on our website](#)



Important source on medieval pharmacology: the fundamental Renaissance work for the study of medicinal plants

05

DIOSCORIDES, Pedanius.

In hoc volumine haec continentur[!] Ioannis Baptistae Egnatii Veneti in Dioscoridem ab Hermolao Barbaro tralatum annotamenta ...

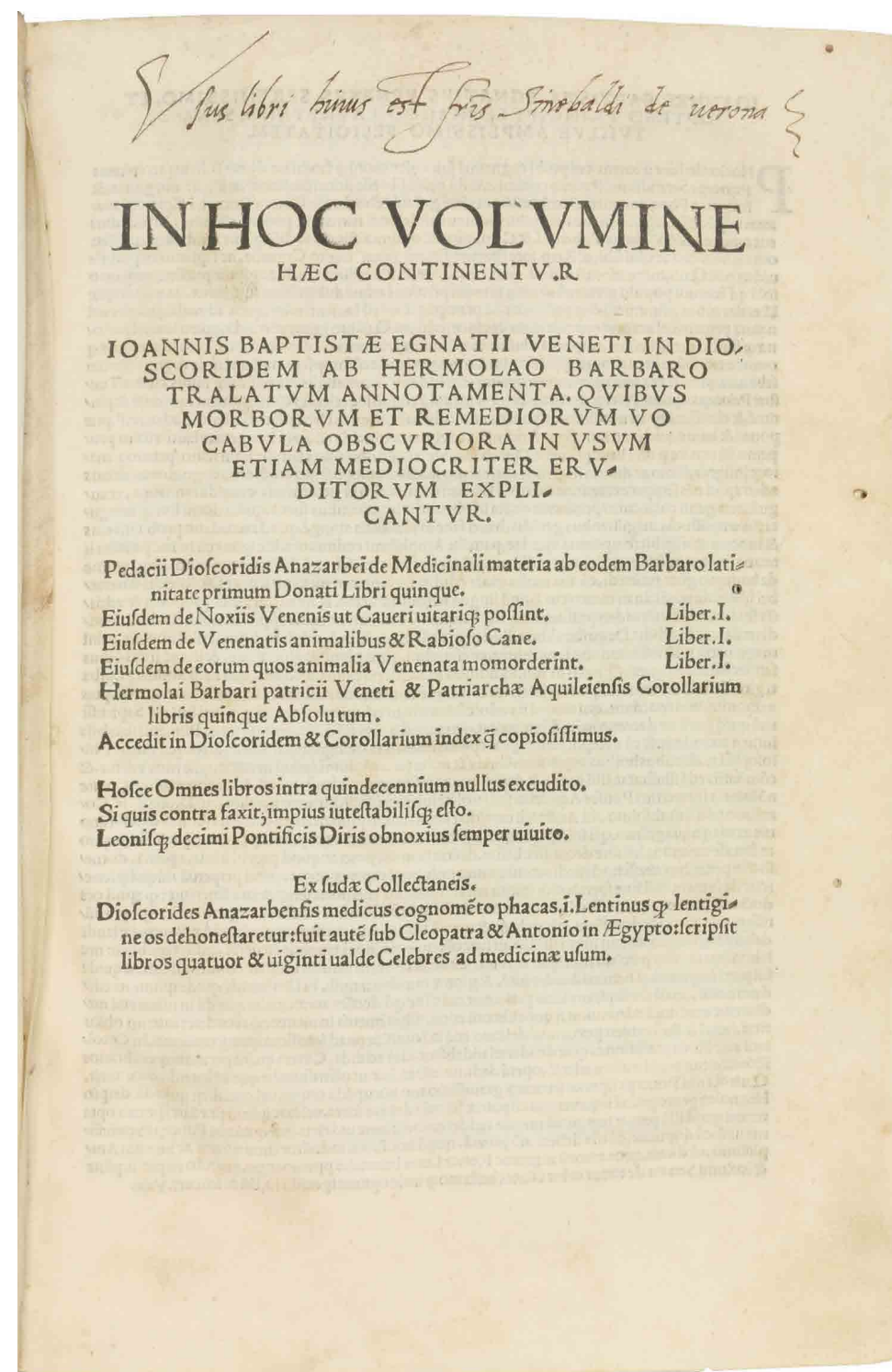
Venice, Francesco Barbaro & Giovanni Bartolomeo Gabiano for Giovanni & Gregorio De Gregori, 1 February 1516. 2 parts in 1 volume. Folio (22.5 × 32 cm). Later vellum with old gold-tooled red spine label.

€ 8500

The first authoritative work of antiquity on the "materia medica", the branch of science treating remedial substances, based on the author's first-hand research throughout the Middle East. This is the rare first edition to include the commentary by G. B. Egnatio: the third Latin (altogether the fourth) edition of Dioscorides, the first to contain the translation of Ermolao Barbaro. The appendix contains the first edition ever of "Corollarii", Barbaro's conclusions, sometimes considered a separate work by bibliographers.

"Dioscorides' work is the authoritative source on the materia medica of antiquity. He described over 600 plants and plant principles" (Garrison/M.). "Very little is known about its author ..., except that he was a Cilician Greek who lived in the time of Claudius and Nero, and that he travelled widely in the Middle East, probably as a physician in the Roman army ... It is no exaggeration to say that from its publication until well into the 17th century ... all botanical studies were based on this book, and the greater part of any new botanical matter published during the 16th and 17th centuries was in the form of commentary on Dioscorides ... It is only with the rise of modern scientific botany in the 18th century that his influence began to wane" (PMM). Occasional light browning with more noticeable brown stains in the final leaves; a few wormholes (some within the text). A small paper flaw to the lower edge of the last few pages. Provenance: 1) 17th-century ink owner's inscription of Sinobaldi di Verona on title page; 2) French bookseller Lucien Scheler (1902–99) with his collation mark "Coll. complet / L.S." pencilled on pastedown.

[36], "CXXXIII" [= CXXXIV], 106 ll. B See our website for the reference list.  More on our website



First edition of Ruel's translation of a classic pharmacological work

06

DIOSCORIDES, Pedanius.

De medicinali materia libri quinque. De virulentis animalibus, et venenis canerabioso, et eorum noti, ac remedijs libri quattuor.

(Colophon:) Paris, Henri Estienne, 1516. Folio. With the title within a decorative metalcut(?) panel. Set in roman types. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment; rebaked in calf, with new endpapers, but preserving the original pastedowns.

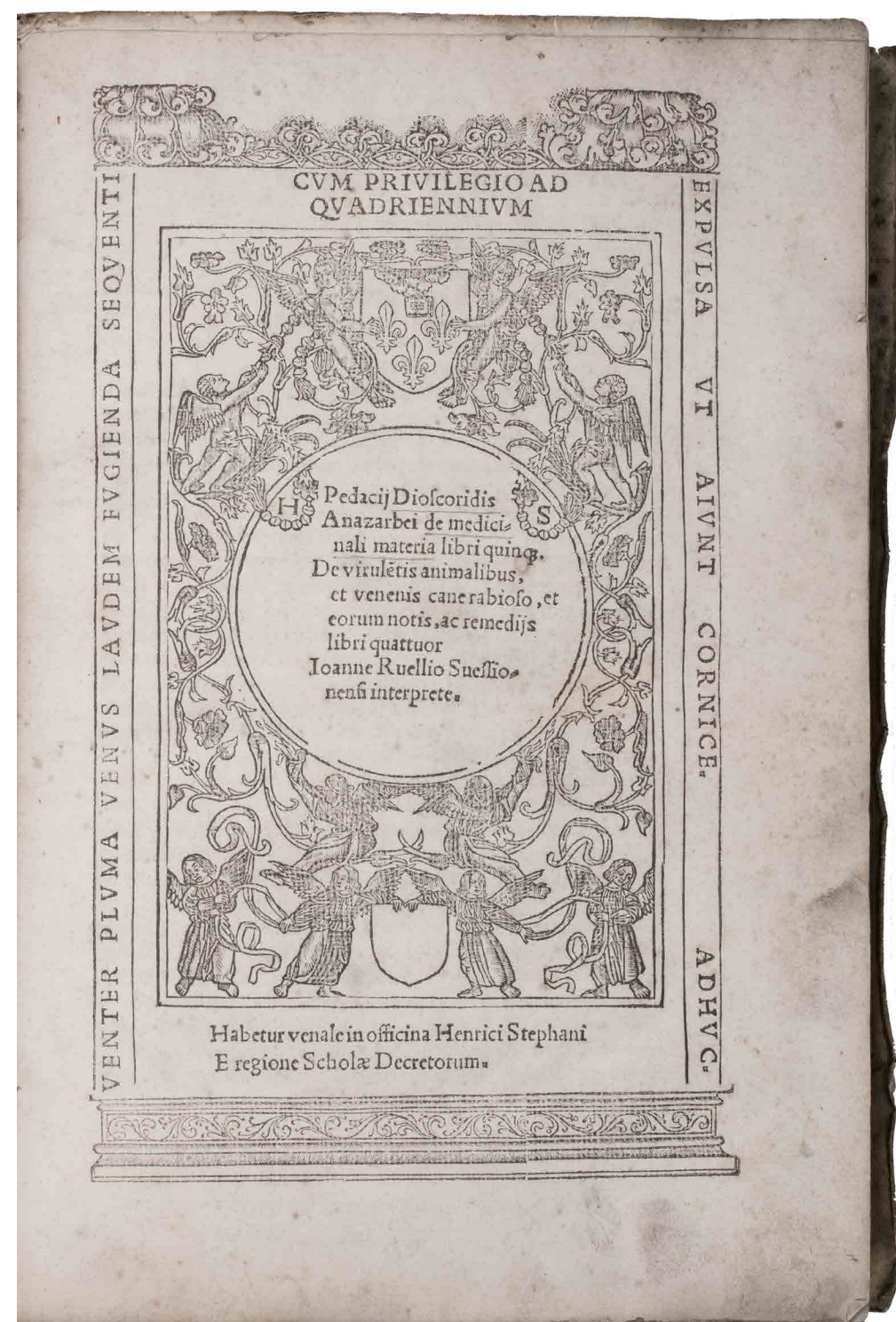
€ 18 000

First edition of Jean Ruel's translation into Latin of Dioscorides's standard work on pharmacology, *De materia medica* (books 1–5), the most important botanical book up on to the 16th century, followed by four books on poison *De venenis* and *De venenatis animalibus* (books 6–9).

Dioscorides (ca. 40–90 CE), a Greek in the service of the Roman Empire, assembled all that was then known concerning the medicinal uses of plants, animals and minerals, adding information from his own experience accompanying the Roman army to Spain, the Middle East, North Africa and elsewhere,. Though his work appeared in Latin from 1478 and in the original Greek from 1499, the present translation by Jean Ruel was first published here. "Often considered a herbal, [it] deals with all three natural kingdoms: plant, mineral and animal. It describes all the substances known to Dioscorides that were used as primary ingredients for medicines, and constitutes an encyclopedia on the topic. ... [It] contains just over one thousand chapters and features 794 plants, 104 animals and 105 minerals." (Glick).

With embossed initials on leaf d5. The title page is slightly thumbled, a water stain at the foot of the last few leaves, but otherwise internally in very good condition. Binding soiled.

[12], 157, [2], [1 blank] ll. *Durling 1139; USTC 144550; Wellcome I, 1782; cf. T. Glick, Medieval science, technology and medicine: an encyclopedia, p. 152.* ➔ More on our website



10 Medieval works on health, medicine, food and wine, in a rare early edition, including notes by Ibn Sina

07 IBN SINA (AVICENNA), Maynus de MAYNIS, Arnaldus de VILLANOVA, [Roger BACON] and others.

Regimen sanitatis Magnini Mediolanensis ... [Etc. Etc.] ...

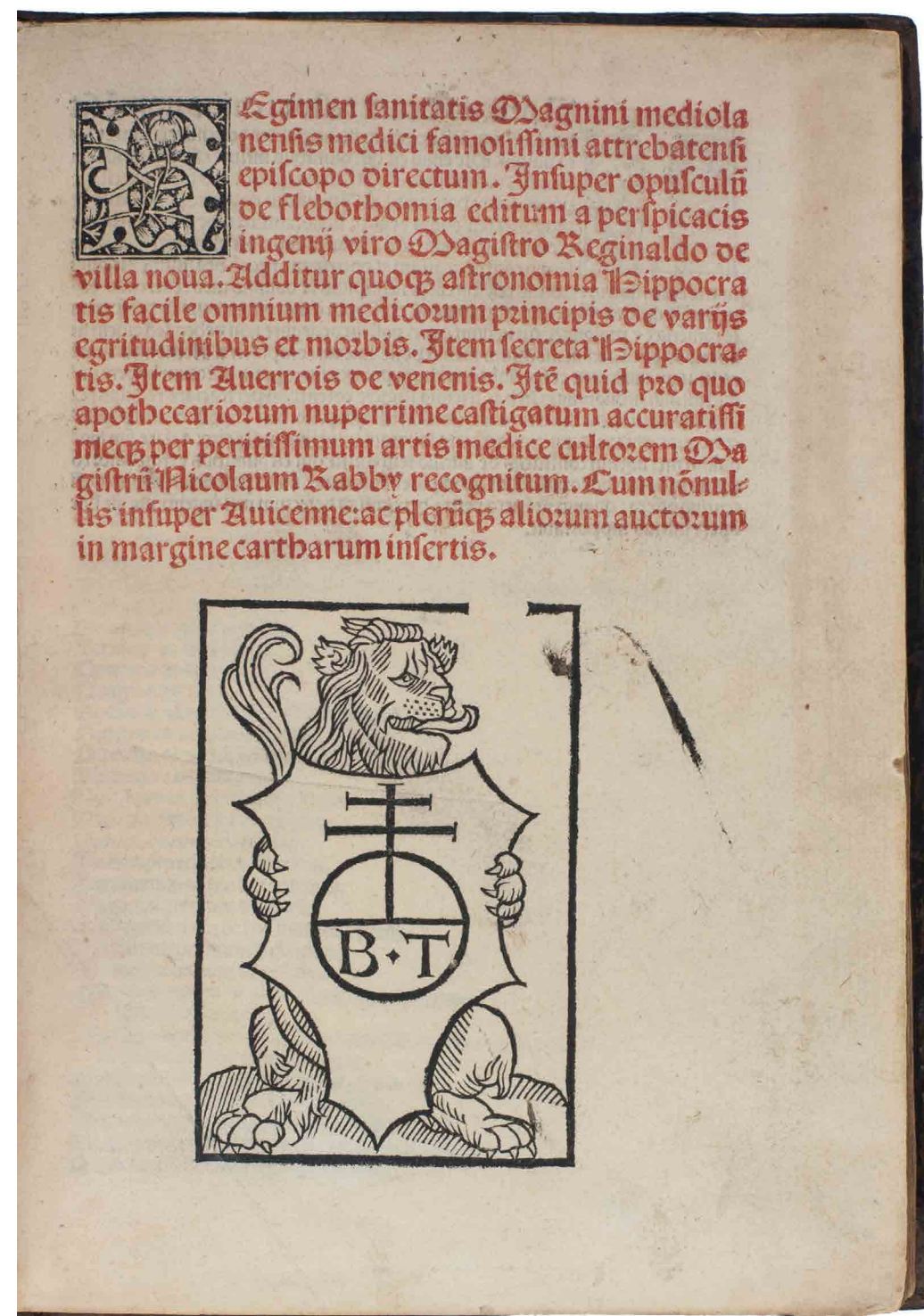
(Colophon:) Lyon, printed by Jacques Myt, 6 February 1517. Small 4°. With the title page printed in red and black with a woodcut publisher's device, 15 decorated woodcut initials. Set in rotunda gothic types with 3-line "Lombardic" capitals, and 2 spaces with guide letters left to be filled in by hand. 17th-century(?) calf, gold-tooled spine with titles in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of 6 compartments and a fleur-de-lis in each of the others, blind fillets on sides. Rebacked with the original backstrip laid down.

€ 25 000

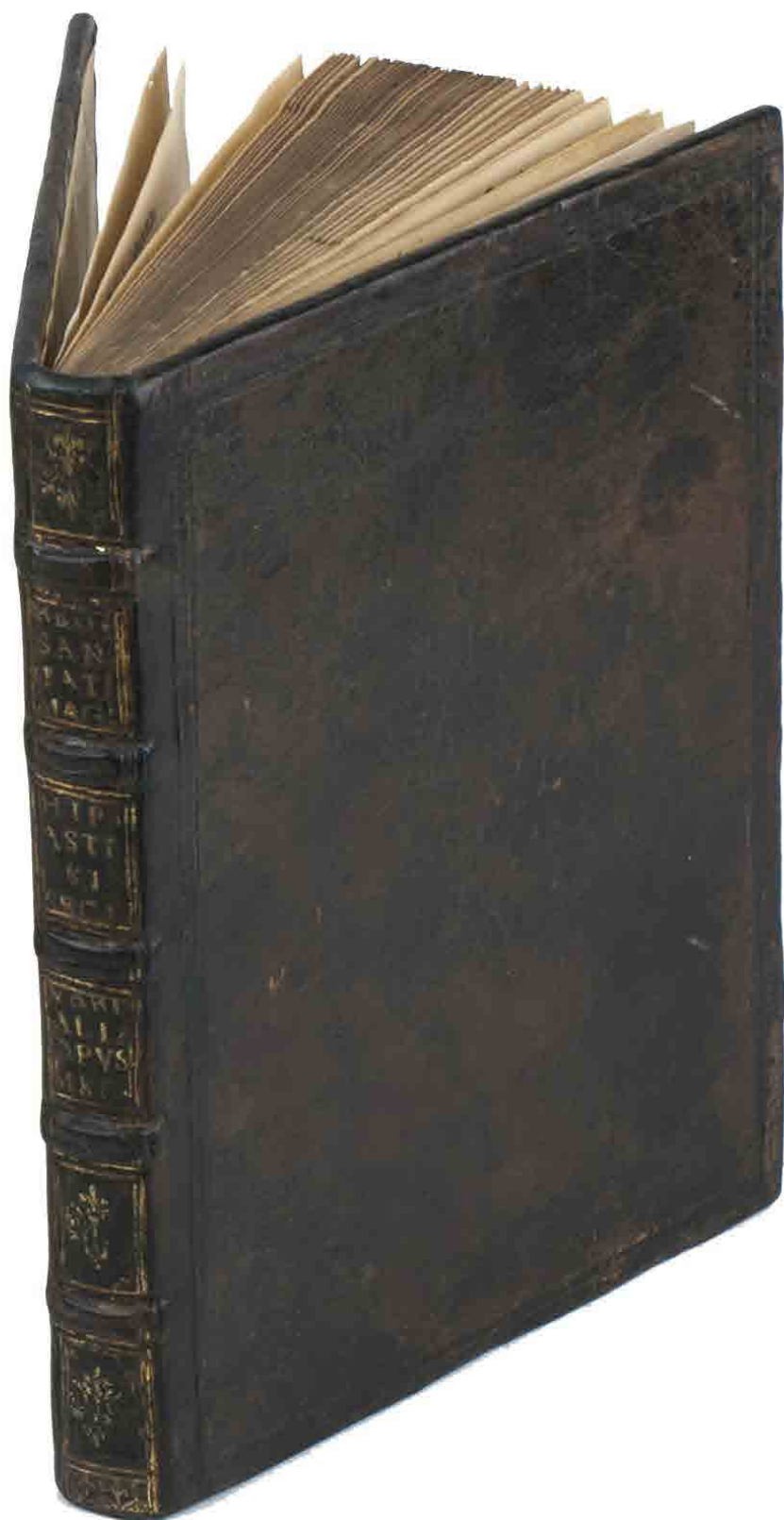
Rare fourth(?) edition of a collection of ten Medieval works by seven authors concerning medicine, health, food and wine, several first published in this collection in 1500. They include Maynus de Maynis (ca. 1295?-1368?), *Regimen sanitatis*, on health; a work on phlebotomy attributed to Arnaldus de Villanova (ca. 1295?-1368?); *Astronomia*, on astrological influences on health, attributed to Hippocrates (460-377 BCE); Johannes de Zantvliete (fl. 1343-1350), *De dieta*, on food; Nicolaus Salernitanus (12th century), *Quid pro quo*, a list of medicines for numerous ailments; Averroès (1126-1311) on poisons and on theriac, a poisonous concoction used as an antidote to other poisons, especially poisoned wounds; *Secreta*, a short piece attributed to Hippocartes; Villanova, *Tractatus de vinis*, an extensive and important work on wine; and Roger Bacon (ca. 1220-ca. 1292), *De regimine senum et seniorum*, a treatise on geriatrics.

With occasional underlining and marginal marks by an early hand. With leaves 4 and 5 (originally conjugate) now present as singleton leaves mounted on stubs, otherwise in very good condition, with only very slight browning. Rebacked as noted, and with the surface of the leather refurbished, but now structurally sound.

CI, [3] ll. See our website for the reference list.  More on our website



07



Tabula alphabetica.
CIndex tractatum huius libri.
CTractatus.

De regimine sanitatis Adaginti.
 De flebothomia Arnaldi.
 Astronomia Hippocratis.
 De dieta Johannis barbantini.
 Quid pro quo.
 De venenis Auerroris.
 De tyziaca eiusdem.
 Secretorum byppocratis.
 De vintis Arnaldi.
 De regimine senum et sensorum eiusdem.

fo. iij.
 fo. lx.
 fo. lxxij.
 fo. lxxiiij.
 fo. lxxv.
 fo. lxxviij.
 fo. lxxviiij.
 fo. lxxxiij.
 fo. lxxxiij.
 fo. xcj.

Finis.

¶ Finit regimen sanitatis Adaginti Adedto/
 lanensis. Impressum Lugduni per Jacobum
 Alder. Anno salutis humane MDLXVIIII quinq/
 gentesimo decimo septimo. Die vero sexta mens/
 sis Februarij.

One of the most famous medical texts ever written

08

IBN SINA (AVICENNA) and Gherardo da CREMONA (translator).

Liber canonis totius medicine.

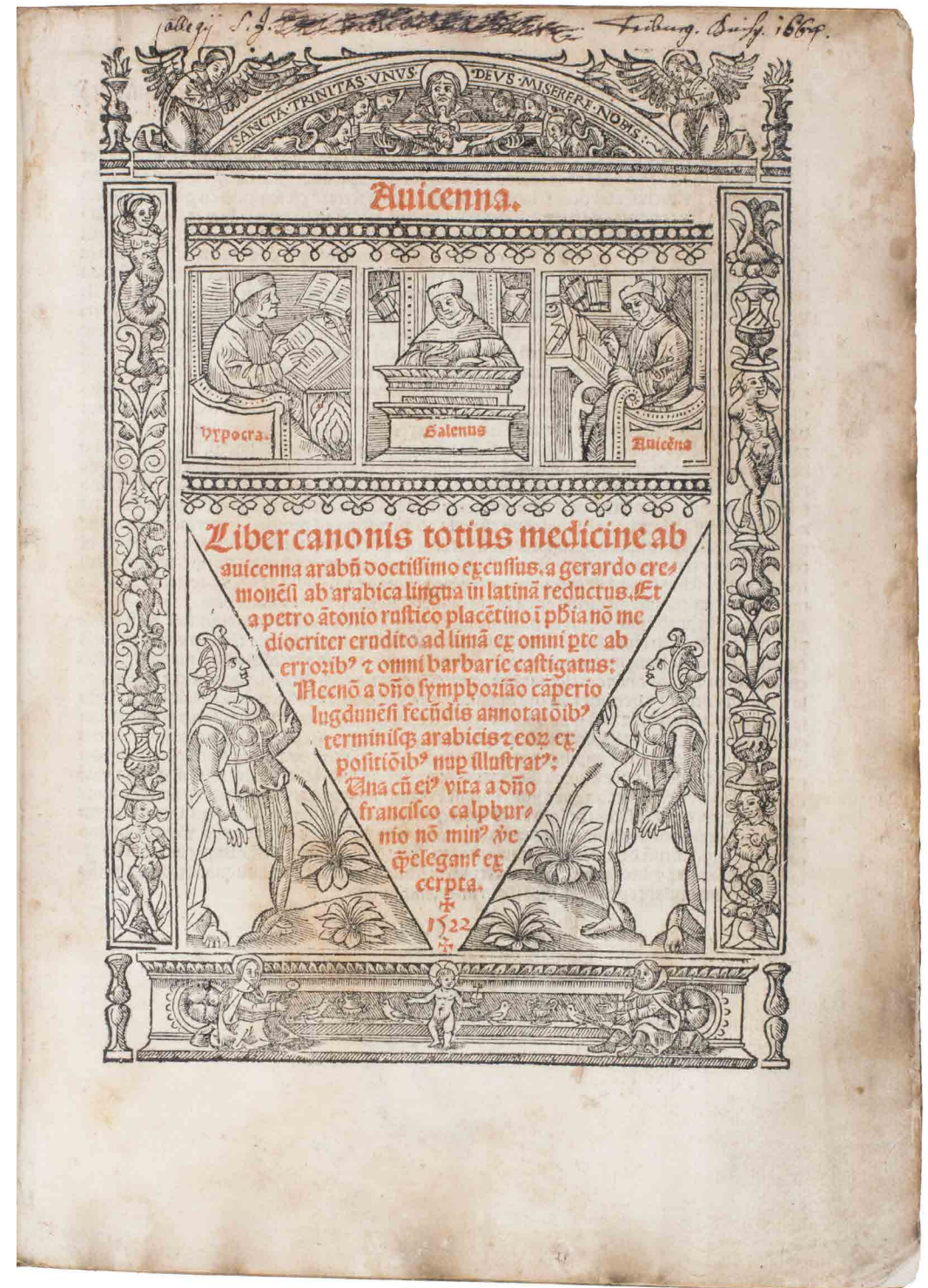
(Colophon:) Lyon, Jacques Myt, 1522. 4°. With the title printed in red, set within an elaborate woodcut architectural frame, 115 metal cut decorated initials. Later blind-tooled brown calf, with the contemporary richly blind-tooled brown calf laid down on both boards, the leather on both boards shows small holes once containing closing ties.

€ 45 000

One of the most important medical works of the Middle Ages. The work includes all parts of *al-Qanun*, the most authoritative medical text from the Islamic world, written in Arabic by Ibn Sina (known in the West as Avicenna, ca. 980–1037). The present work contains the Latin translation of Gherardo da Cremona (ca. 1114–1187), which formed the basis of medical training in the Western world from the early 13th- to the mid-17th century. The present Lyon edition appears to be scarce, as we have only been able to find four other copies of it in sales records of the past hundred years.

With a 17th-century owner's annotation of the Jesuit College in Fribourg in the upper margin of the title page, surrounding a crossed out annotation, identical owner's stamps on the verso of title and the verso of the final leaf. Further with 16th-century annotations in the margins of several leaves. The work has been professionally restored, with the contemporary leather laid down on both boards. The contemporary leather has somewhat cracked, the head margin has been cut somewhat short, affecting a few annotations, occasionally foxed in the margins, brown spots on the first and final few leaves, a water stain in the lower inner margin of the final few leaves, worm holes in the top margin of the final leaf, lacking the free end papers and the final blank leaf. Otherwise in good condition.

[8], 453 ll. Durling 380; USTC 145535; WorldCat 14317589, 491089236, 1061910264, 181712519; cf. Carter & Muir, *Printing and the mind of men* 11; Garrison & Morton 43; Lilly library, *notable medical books*, p. 53; not in Baudrier.  More on our website



Liber. I.

Correptissima Errata et Castigationes in
Aucenne opera per Symphorianū Lampes
rium Auratū equitem ac Fauergie dominum
composita.

Sacratissimo Antistiti dñog suo Roberto Colz
burno Rossensi in Scotia episcopo viro ipumis eru
ditissimo Symphorianus Campegius fauergie do
minus. S. P. D.

Alenum p̄gamenū ita ab initio anti
quitas admirata est: vt euz post hy
pocratem landaret vir sacratissime
potius q̄ sectaret. Ueruz multis post
seculis Aucenna sub mahomethea
purcissima et nephanda secta medici
nam p̄tente: Aucenne nomen apud
hispanos increbuit ac emicuit vt tuz primū non tam

C Arabum et mahumetensium secte precipue Tres.

Aucenna Nos autem
scimus q̄ ani
ma non est vna in omnibus corpo
ribus. Attribuens autem anime
esse non est corpus: neq̄ virtus cor
poralis. sed sine dubio essentia exis
tens nuda a materijs et mensuris.
Aucenna et suus abreniator: Algaz
zel de intellectu agente et possibili
eodē mō loquūtur. Aucenna em̄ in
quinta pte texti naturalis iquit: q̄
aia hūana prius est intelligēs i po
tētia: deinde fit intelligēs i effectu.
Q̄ aut q̄d exiit de potētia ad effe
ctū nō erit nisi p̄ cām: q̄ h̄z id i effe
ctū: et extrahit illū. ergo est hec cā p̄
quā aie nostre i reb⁹ intelligibilib⁹
erexit de potētia ad effectū: s̄ cā dā
di formā intelligibilē nō est nisi in
tellectus in effectu: penes quā sunt
principia formarū intelligibilū ab
stractarū. cui⁹ cōpatio ad aias no
stras est sicut cōpatio solis a vīna
nostros. q̄ sicut sol videt p̄ se i effe
ctu et videt luce ipsius i effectu q̄d
non videbat in effectu: sic est dispō
hūius intelligentie: quāsi ad n̄as
aīas. Est ergo intellectus agens sic
cut sol qui extrahit aīas nostras q̄
potētia ad effectū p̄ illustratiōem
factā in intelligibilib⁹. volūt aut hūc
intellectū agētē esse separatū ac imi
stus. et nō solū esse p̄ncipiū intelligē
di: sed creādi formas p̄pter q̄d col
cho dea s̄: ap̄d arabes. hāc opinio
nē habuit Aucenna ab alexādro: q̄
voluit intellectū agētēz nihil eē aīe
nostre. et sic sunt ināt intellect⁹ agēs
et potētie differentie anime.

Al' gazel Dicit q̄ apprehen
sor intellectū vni
uersaliū est anima que est sub
stantia existens per se. que non est
corpus nec impressa in corpore nec
perit pereunte corpore s̄ remanet
viuēs in p̄petuū vel leta vel tristis.
Que fuerit Algazelis de aīa opi
nio multis propositionibus oīen
ditur: quarum prima est. Anima
nō perit. pereunte corpore adijcie
mus etiam q̄ ipsa incipit cum cor
pore. Secunda algazelis proposi
tio. Anime quāuis fiant euz corpo
ribus. non tamen fiunt propter cor
pus. dictum enim est q̄ corpus nō
potest esse causa fiendi aliquid de
nihilō vel multo minus fiendi id
quod non est corpus. Tertia algaz
elis propositio. Omne sperma q̄d
aptum est recipere animam mere
tur aduentum anime a substantia
intelligibili que est principium ani
mabus merito quidez naturali nō
casu vel electione. Sequeretur enī
tunc q̄ aliquando due anime con
ueniunt in vno corpore: quod est in
conueniēs. Quarta propositio ma
ior: pena in die iudicii illorum ho
minuz erit qui cum sapiētes essent
male vixerunt. Dicit etiam algazel
q̄ qui crescit in scientia et non. cre
scit in bonis operibus et in vita bo
na elongabitur a deo. Et hec algaz
elis opinio cū lege christiana vī
detur satis p̄formis. fuit tñ arabia
terra pestilens humanis gentibus:
sic mahumetes sic olim chām et ei⁹
progenies.

Auerrobus vnicam in
omnibus
hominibus animam intellectuāz
esse voluit. item ponit intellectum
tam agentem quā possibilem esse
duas partes substantiales anime
intellective. Et ē opinio auerroys
q̄ intellectu⁹ agēs et intellectus po
tentie substantie sint: et non accidē
tia p̄pria et essentialia p̄prietates:
rurūm q̄ intellectus agēs et potēs
tie sūt separati a materia: et corpe
et actu vniuersales et abstracti ex
tra animā. Rurūm abo sunt aīe ra
tionalis q̄d p̄ia et separati scōm esse a
materia et corpe: hec opinio inter
oēs mēdosa ē. Nā vt sacre litere vo
cēt Aīa intellectuā sēp cū corpe
creat et simul ei infundit. Nā v̄ver
bis neoterici siue auerroycis lo
quar. Aīa simul creatur infundit
corpori. Nā forma q̄ pducit vt in
formet simul pducitur et informat.
Aīa intellectuā ē h̄mōi igit̄. Ma
ior p̄t: q̄ entitatē forme eē. In ma
teria ē formā informare materiam.
Entitas q̄ pducit vt informet statz
q̄ pducitur pōitur in materia: in
est ei: s̄ formā esse in materia: est
formam informare materiā. Quia
non est intelligibilis formam inesse
materie et ipsam non informare. in
eodem enim instanti tempore. In
troductur vltima dispositio. Ani
ma creatur et infunditur in diuers
sis tamen: vt quibuscūq̄ placet in
stantibus nature quare videt auer
roys de intellectu male et vt ethni
cus errasse.



Rare second Latin edition of Galen's *De sanitate tuenda*, his first work translated directly from the original Greek

09

GALENUS (GALEN), Claudius and Thomas LINACRE (translator).

Libri sex ... de sanitate tue[n]da ...

[colophon:] Venice, heirs of A. Bindoni for G. B. Pederzano, 6 July 1523. 4°. With the title page printed in red and black with a nearly full-page woodcut, woodcut initials in the text. The text is set in gothic rotunda and in roman type with occasional Greek. Contemporary vellum over flexible boards, leather ties, a manuscript title and a later paper label on the spine and a manuscript title at the foot edge.

€ 7500

Rare 1523 second (corrected) edition of Linacre's Latin translation of Galen's important medical treatise *De sanitate tuenda*, also known as *Hygiene* or *On the preservation of health*, first published at Paris in 1517 but here in the only other edition published during Linacre's life, and rarer than the first edition. Although other works by Galen had been published as early as 1490, they were Latin editions based on Arabic translations. Linacre was the first to make a serious search for reliable Greek manuscripts of Galen's works (those from Greek antiquity had been destroyed, so the best sources available were Byzantine transcriptions) and he began with the original Greek text of *De sanitate tuenda*. Galen (129-ca. 216?) was a Greek medical practitioner, historian, scientist and philosopher who became physician to the court of the Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius and who exercised a dominant influence on medicine in Europe, the Byzantine world and the Middle East. The present *De sanitate tuenda*, being a comprehensive account of the practice of preventive medicine (including personal hygiene), is one of his most influential works.

With a small wormhole near the spine and in the gutter margin of the first three leaves, not affecting the text, and some largely marginal water stains, especially in the upper outside corner (not approaching the text), very slightly affecting the text only in a few leaves. Binding a little stained, and a few small gaps in the vellum, not affecting the structural integrity, spine ends worn and slightly damaged, with part of the headband at the foot lost, part of one tie lacking. Overall in good condition.

[4], XCIX, [1] ll. See our website for the reference list. [More on our website](#)



Erasmus' praise of medicine, combined with a famous manual on hygiene

10

AEGINETA, Paulus.

Salubria de tuenda valitudine praecepta. Guilielmo Copo Basileiensi interprete ...

Including: **ERASMUS, Desiderius.** Encomium artis medicae.

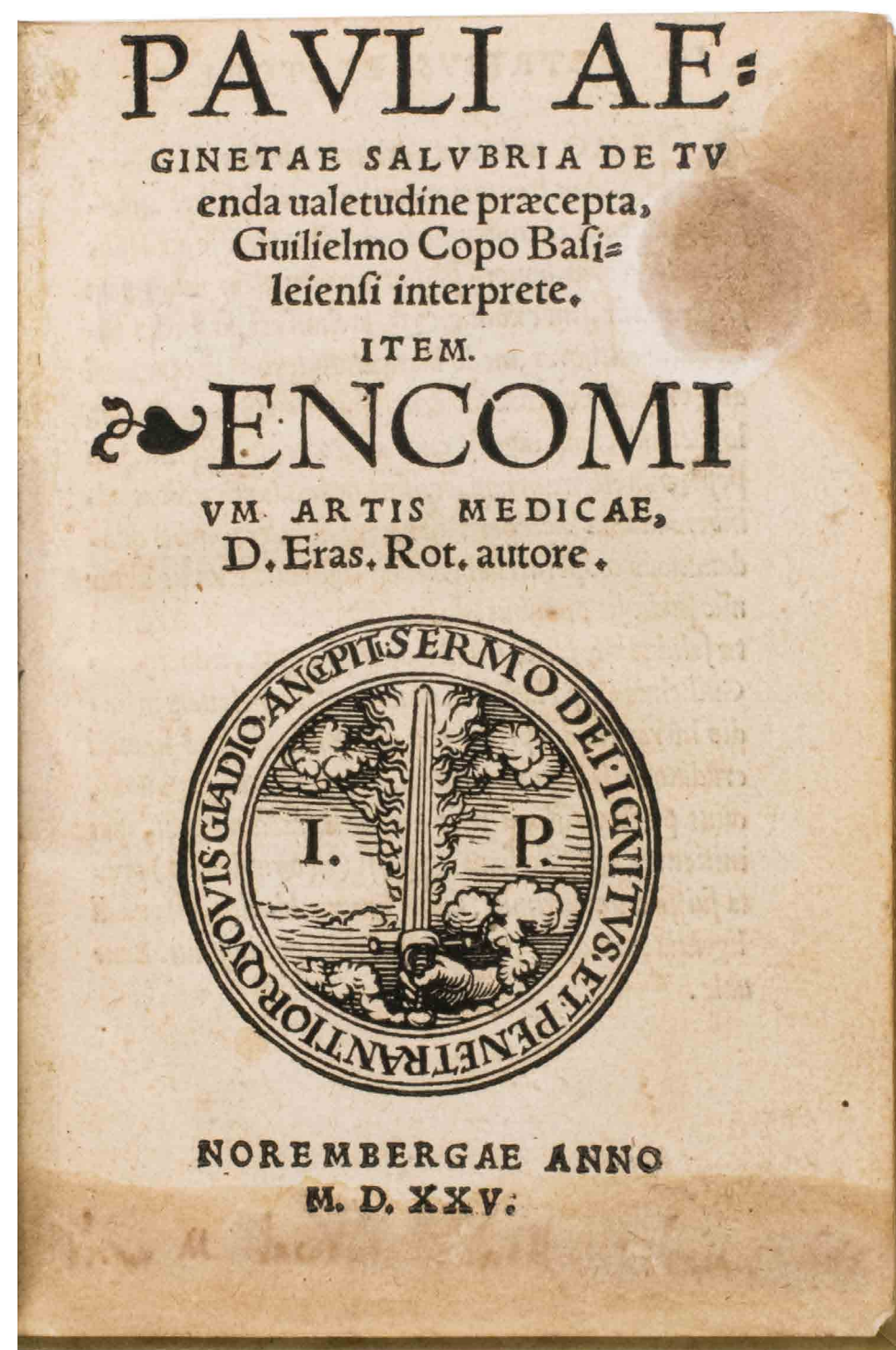
Nuremberg, (colophon:) Johann Petrejus, February 1525. Small 8°. With a woodcut printer's device on the title page, and 2 decorated woodcut initials. Later vellum with a red morocco title label on the spine lettered in gold.

€ 2750

First Nuremberg edition of Erasmus' declaration in praise of medicine. His essay, which was first published in 1518, is a comprehensive summary of his beliefs about the medical profession, and one of his most articulate expressions of his views of the art of medicine. In it, he praises medical doctors as saviours of not only the body, but of the whole person, writing that the physician is to the body what the priest is to the soul. As Erasmus was in poor health, he placed great importance on hygiene and cleanliness. In the present edition, his essay therefore follows the famous manual on hygiene and dietetics by Paulus Aegineta (fl. 7th century), the most prominent medical writer of the Byzantine era.

With remnants of a removed ownership annotation and stamp on the title page. The work is somewhat browned throughout and has been cut somewhat short, with the loss of a few letters of the printed marginal notes on the last few leaves. Otherwise in good condition.

[80] ll. Bezzel 897; Durling 3572; USTC 683285, Vander Haeghen I, 85; VD16 P 1035; Wellcome I, 4860; not in Adams; BM STC German; De Reuck; cf. Krivatsy, P., "Erasmus' medical milieu", in: *Bulletin of the history of medicine*, vol. 47 (2), 1973, pp. 113–154. ➤ More on our website



Pills, cheese and medical ethics in the 15th-century

11

PANTALEONE DI CONFENZA (CONFLUENTIA).

Pillularium omnibus medicis quam necessarium ...

Including: ZERBI, Gabriele. *Cautele medicorum no[n] inutiles.*

(Colophon:) Lyon, Antoine Blanchard, 7 January 1525 [= 1526].

Small 4°. Title page with a 4-piece woodcut border. Modern limp sheepskin parchment.

€ 8500

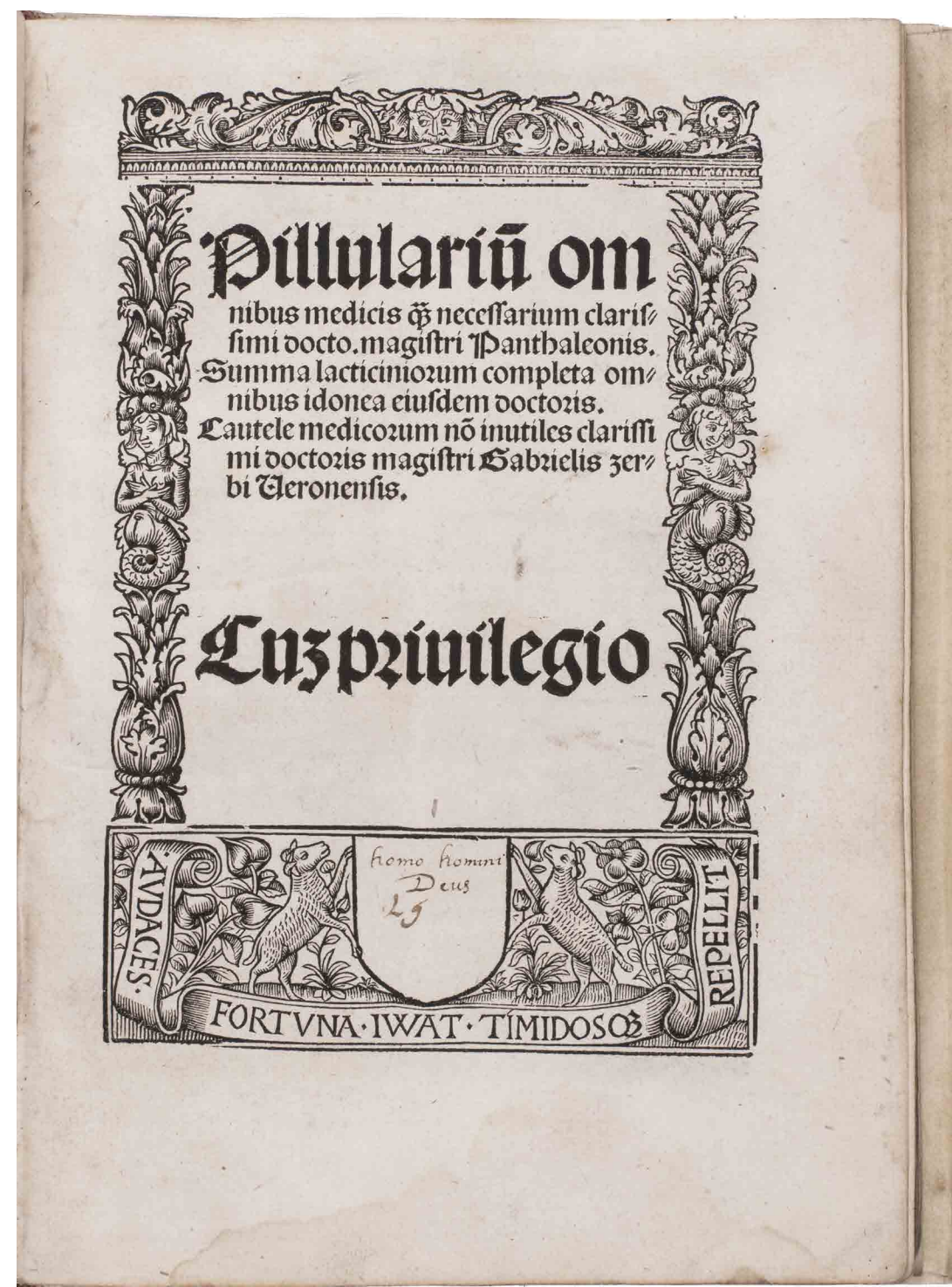
Third edition of a collection of three medical and gastronomical texts by two 15th-century Italian physicians. All were published separately for the first time at the end of the 15th century, the first collected edition appeared in 1508.

The first, *Pillarium* by Pantaleone di Confienza, is one of the earliest treatises dealing exclusively with pills as remedies for all kinds of diseases. He treats all kinds of aspects of pills, including their various (natural) substances of pills, their various forms (powders, tablets, tinctures, extracts, etc.), their physiological and pathological effects, the preparation and conservation, etc. The second, *Summa lacticiniorum*, by the same author, is the first treatise specifically devoted to cheese and Dalby calls it a "landmark" in the literary discourse for cheese. "It opens with a general section discussing the nature of milk and the range of products made from its, especially cheese; it outlines the variety of cheeses, relating them to the seasons, the climate, the origin of the milk and the methods of making and maturing. In part two Pantaleone surveys the regional and local cheeses known to him, beginning in his own native norther Italy, ... He continues his cheese itinerary through Savoie and across France, .. He thinks little of German cheese, but considers the English ones that he had seen on sale at Antwerp equal in quality to the best Italian kinds" (Dalby).

The third, a treatise on medical ethics by Gabriele Zerbi (1445–1505), aims to protect the integrity of physicians and the medical profession.

Manuscript notes at the last page and a few pages with some underscoring and other marks. Water stain throughout at the foot, getting bigger towards the end, and the last leaves with wormholes; a good copy.

XXXVIII, [2] ll. See our website for the reference list. [More on our website](#)



Important collection with the core texts of medieval and early modern European medicine

12

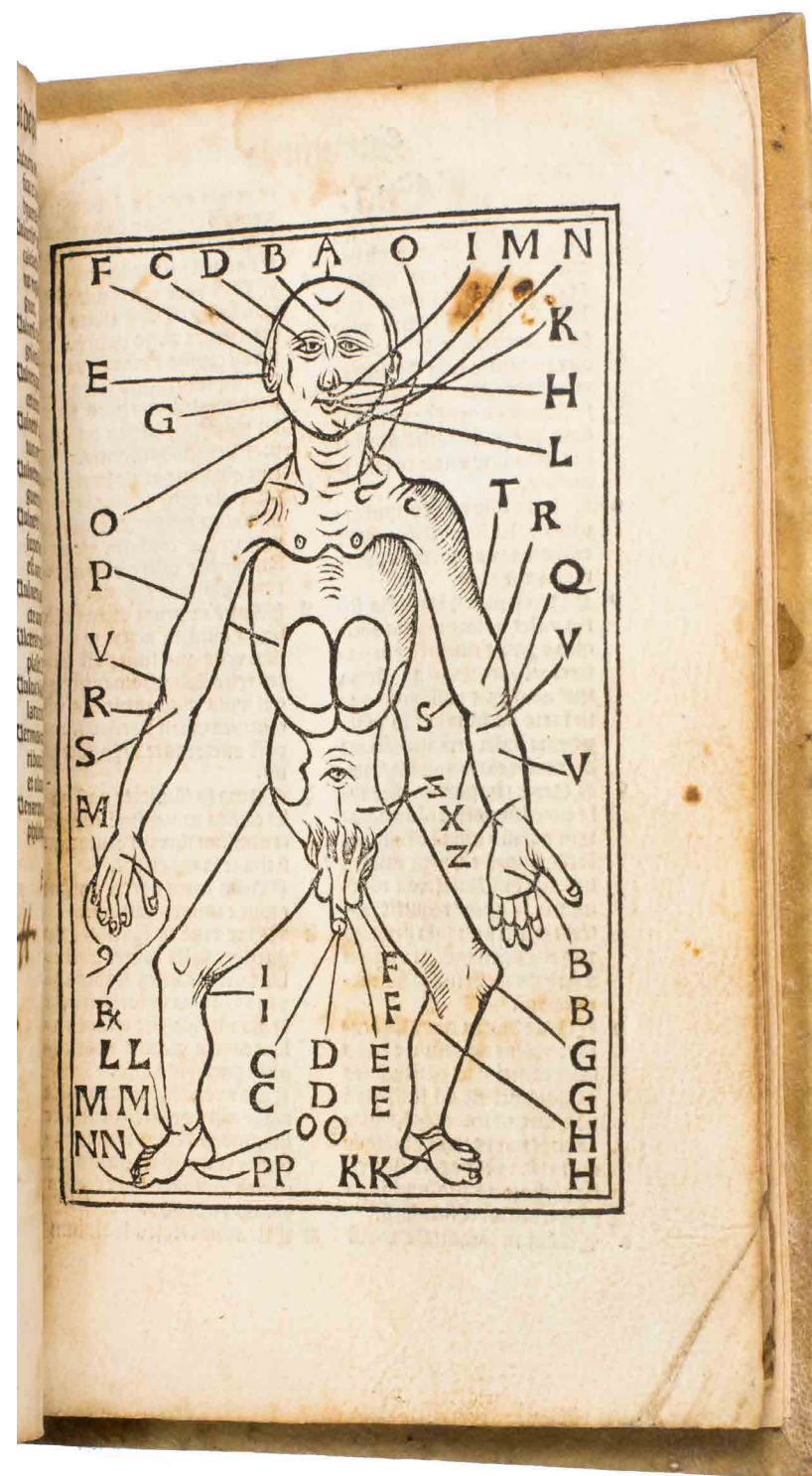
VALENTINUS, Petrus Pomarius (editor).

Articella nuperrime impressa cu[m] q[uam] plurimis tractatib[us] pristina impressio[n]i sup[er]additis, ut p[atet] i[n] pagina seque[n]ti. Petri Pomarii Valentini Hispani ad lectore[m] Hexastycho[n] ... [(Colophon:) Lyon, Antoine du Ry impensis Jacques Giunta, 1525]. 8°. With a full-page woodcut illustration, the title page printed in red and black with a decorated woodcut border, and numerous woodcut initials in the text. Later parchment with the manuscript title on the spine.

€ 7500

Early collection of important ancient and contemporary medicinal works, with a full-page woodcut illustrating bloodletting. This work was meant as a textbook for students of medicine. The texts included in the present work were not only selected because they formed the backbone of the field of medicine in Europe at the time, but also because they could be easily memorised. The contents include extracts from Ibn Sina (*Canon, Cantica*), Galen (*Ars medica*), Hippocrates (various selections), Jacques Desparts (*Summula super plurimis remediis ex Mesue libris*), Theodoros Gazes, Aulus Cornelius Celsus, Arnaldus de Villanova, and Armengaud Blaise. The work is quite rare on the market, as we have only been able to find two other copies of the present edition in sales records of the past hundred years. The vellum is somewhat stained. The margins of the first 30 leaves, ll. 173–201 and ll. 314–316 have been restored, only slightly affecting the woodcut border on the title page, the work is slightly browned and water stained throughout, lacking the final leaf. Otherwise in good condition.

"369" [= 367] ll. Baudrier VI, p. 115; Durling, *Catalogue of sixteenth century printed books in the National Library of Medicine*, 331; Palau 230678; USTC 145671 (8 copies); cf. Sallander, *Bibliotheca Walleriana* 21 (other ed.); Stillwell 280 (other ed.). [More on our website](#)



Medical secrets plus a largely imaginary Medieval European view of India

13

[ACHILLINI, Alessandro].

Secreta secretorum Aristotelis.

Including: – ARISTOTLE [pseudo]. Maximi philosophi ... de signis aquarum: & tempestatum.

– IDEM. Maximi philosophurum ... de mineralibus.

– ALEXANDER OF APHRODISIAS. De intellectu.

– AVERROES. De beatitudine anime.

– ACHILLINI, Alexander. De universalibus.

– ALEXANDER THE GREAT [pseudo]. De mirabilibus Indie.

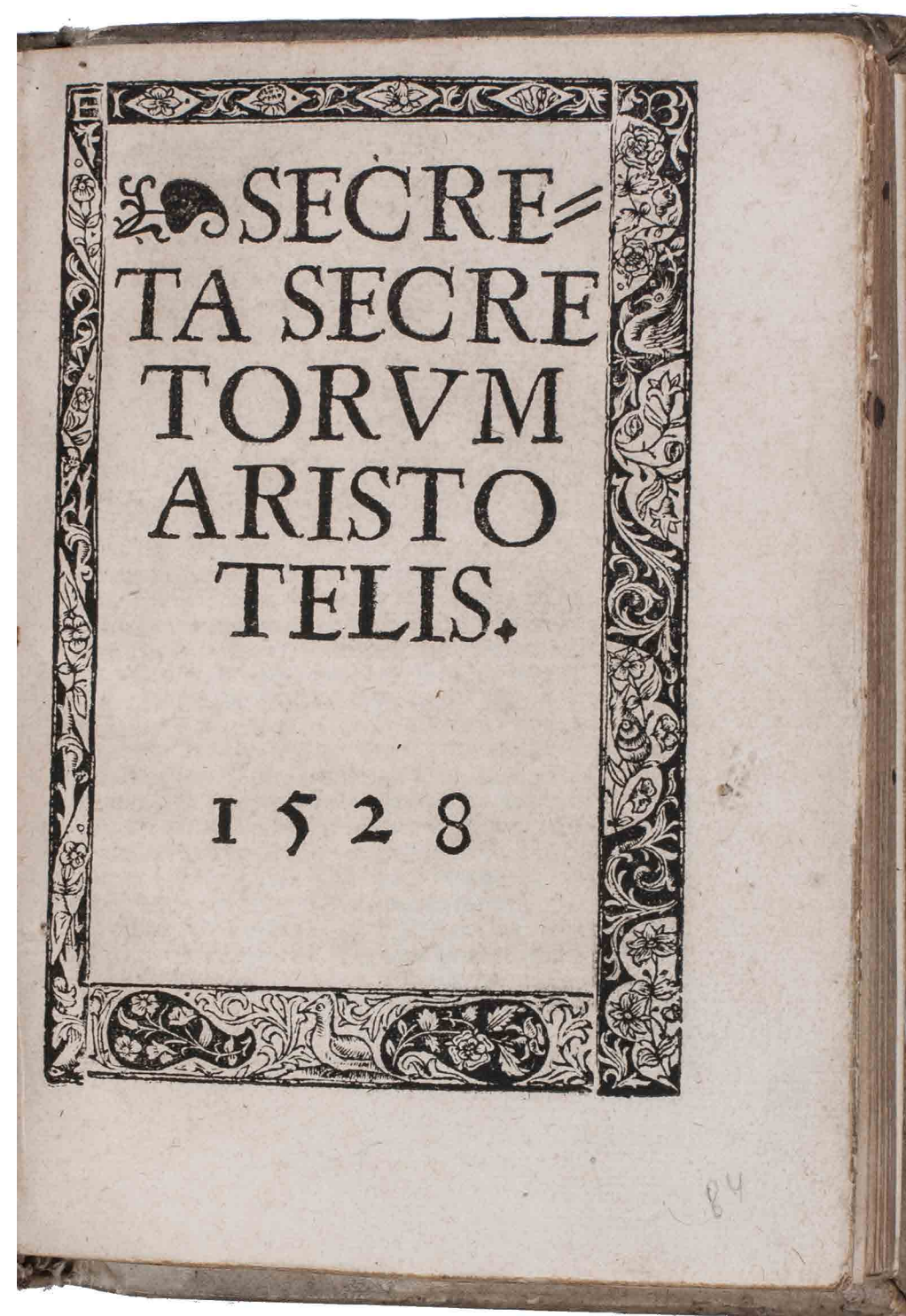
(Colophon:) Lyon, Antoine Blanchard, 23 March 1528. Small 8°. With a title page with a 4-piece decorated woodcut border, woodcut printer's device on last page, 6 woodcut initials and a leaf ornament. Set in rotunda gothic types, with the title in roman capitals. Contemporary blind-tooled sheepskin(?) parchment over wooden boards, brass catch-plates and anchor-plates (straps and clasps lost).

€ 11 500

Fourth edition of a collection of seven treatises on medicine and philosophy, edited by Alessandro Achillini (1463–1512), originally published as *Secretum secretorum* at Bologna in 1501 (perhaps without the 2nd and 3rd works). It first appeared under the present title in 1520. Achillini was one of the greatest anatomists of his time and an influential teacher. He studied philosophy and medicine at the university of Bologna, where he was appointed lecturer of philosophy in 1484 and of medicine in 1495. From 1506 to 1508 he also taught at Padua.

Very good copy, with very slight browning and a few marginal spots, lacking the final blank. Binding lacking straps and clasps, and with the (restored?) spine damaged.

LXXXIII ll. Baudrier V, p. 104; Stillwell 578; USTC 155810 (8 copies); cf. Lach II, book 2, p. 94 (for *De mirabilibus Indie*); Thorndike V, pp. 47–48 (1501 & 1520 eds.). ➔ More on our website



Medical work based on Pliny the Elder, Galen and Dioscorides, together with three other texts, from the library of the Russian tsars

14

[TORINUS, Albanus (editor)].

De re medica huic volumini insunt...

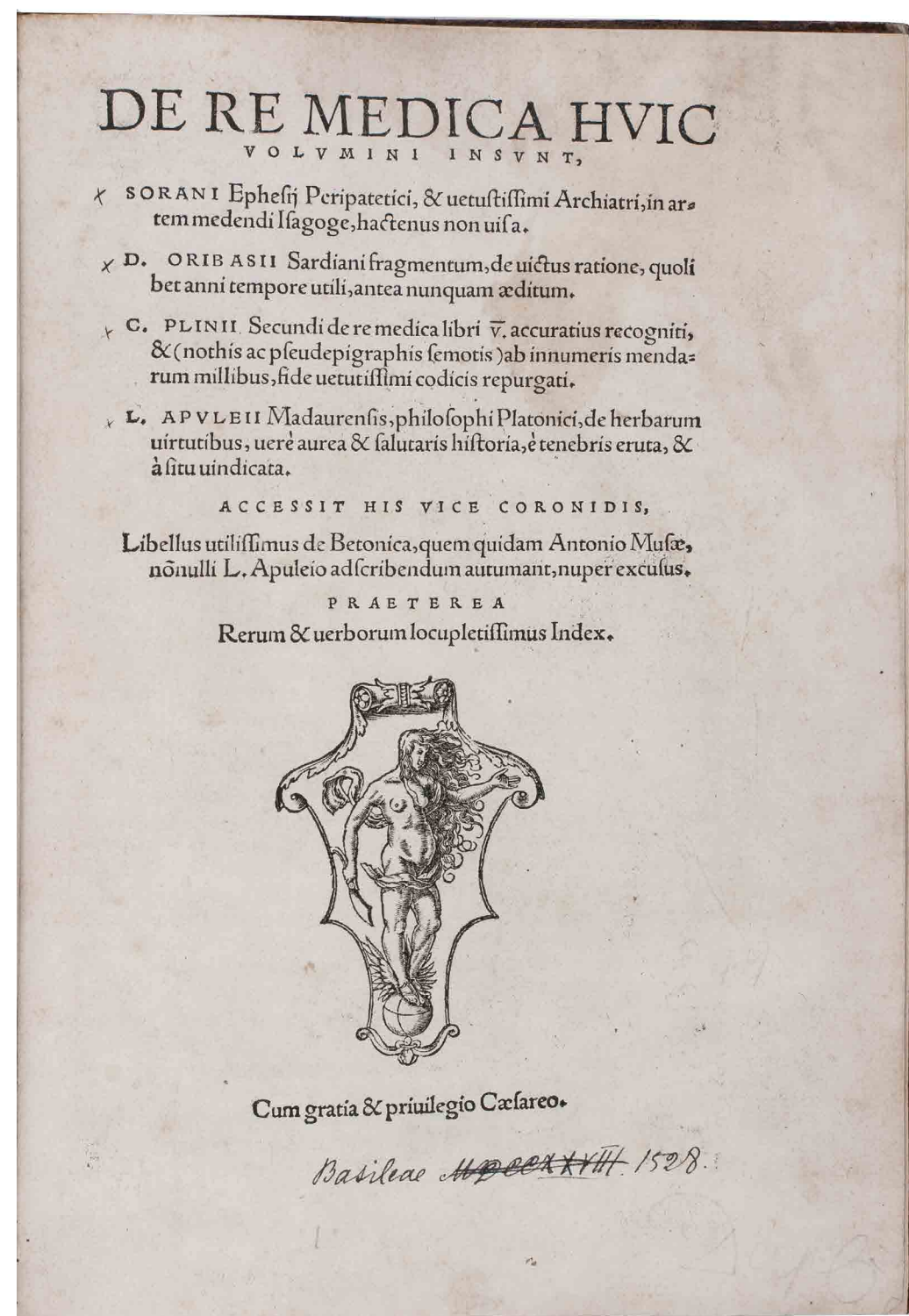
[Colophon: Basel, Andreas Cratander, 1528]. Folio. With woodcut printer's device on title page, repeated on final page, 2 pages with 4-piece decorative woodcut borders and numerous woodcut decorated initials. 18th-century half calf, with marbled paper in a tree pattern on sides, gold-tooled spine with the coat of arms of the Russian Tsars.

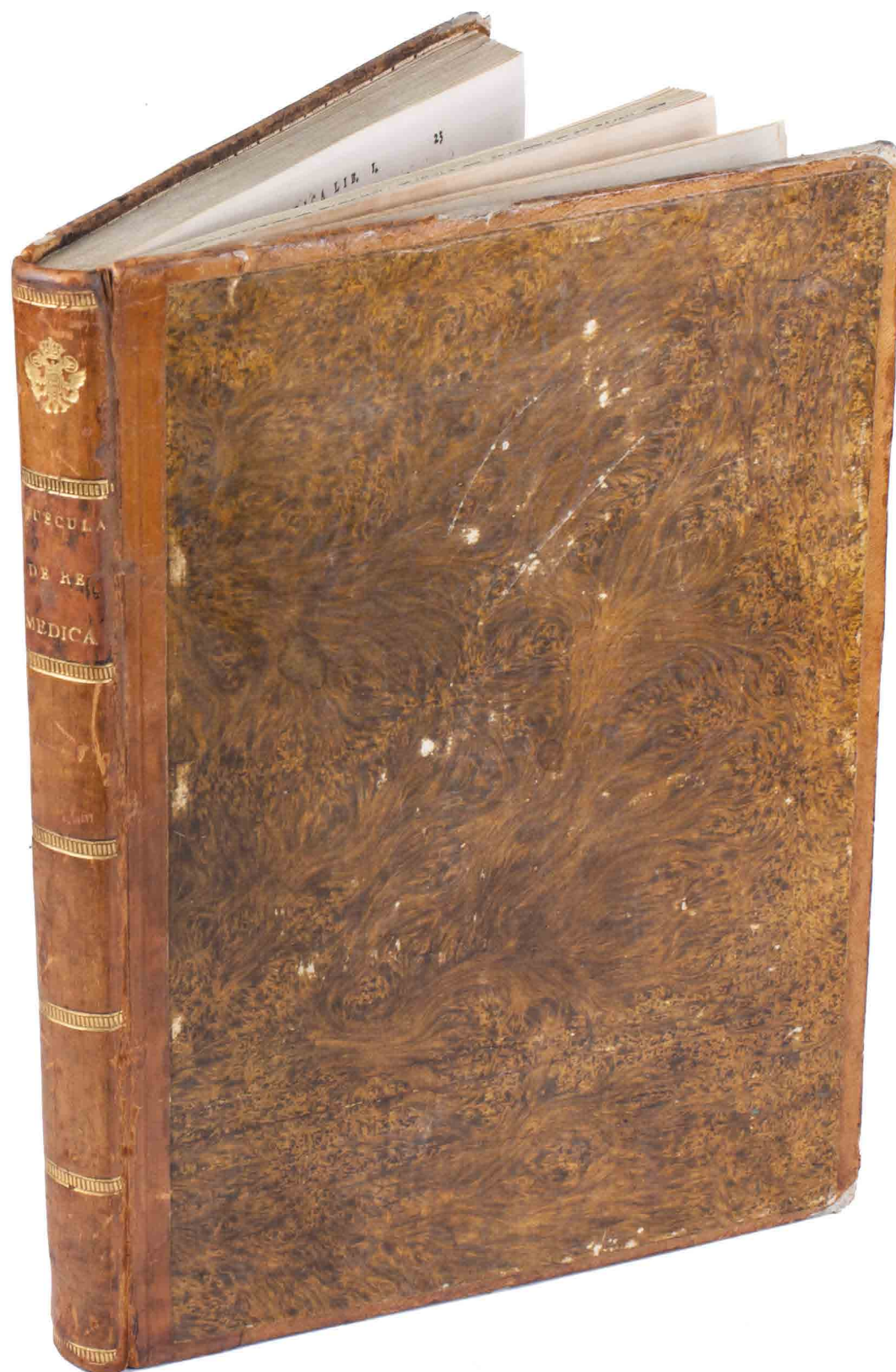
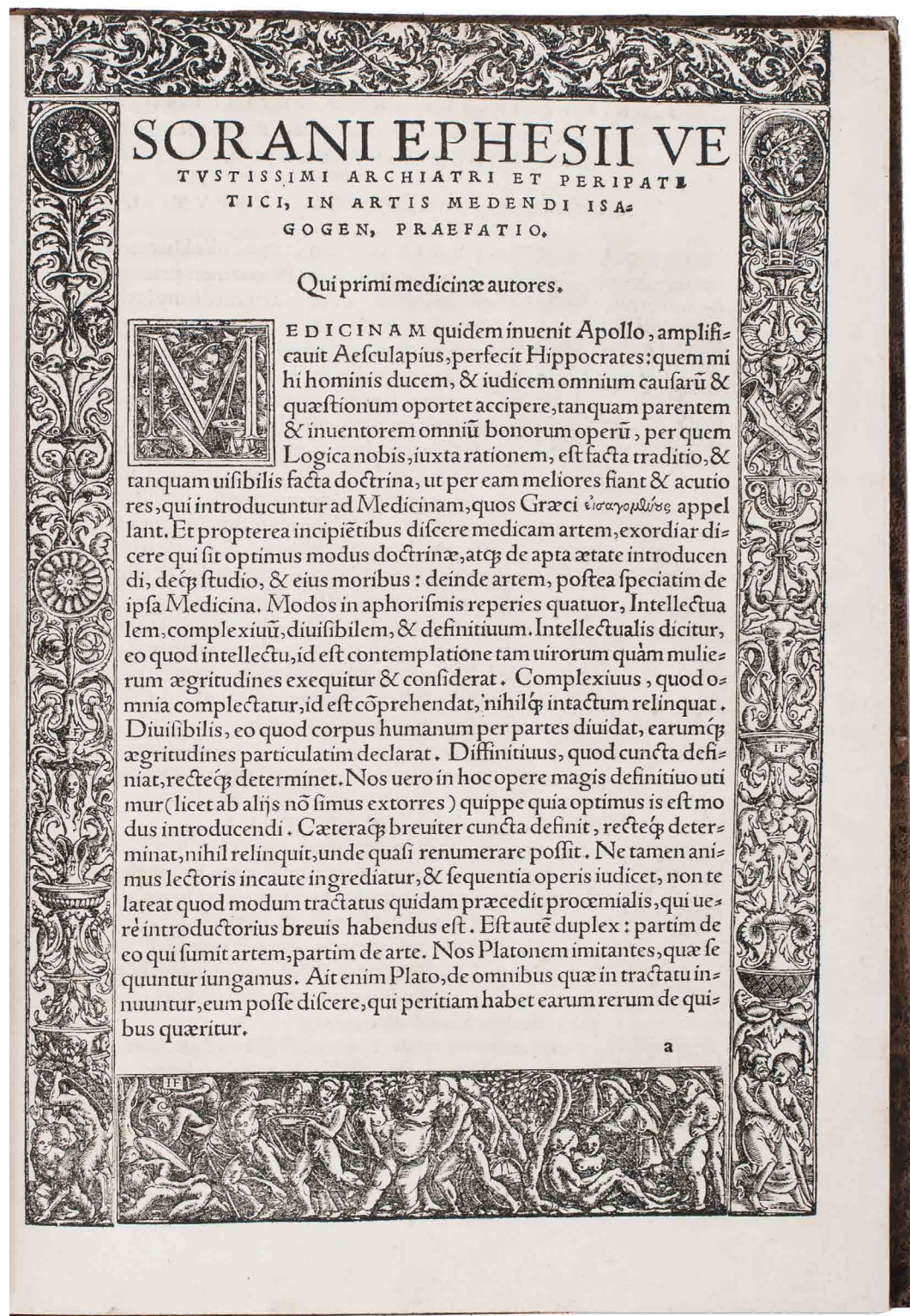
€ 25 000

First edition of a collection of 4 medical works, compiled by the Swiss physician Albanus Torinus (1489–1550). The main part of the work consists of *De re medica*, also known as *Medicina Pliniana*, a very popular medical text during the Middle Ages. Compiled in the 4th century by an anonymous author, it is generally ascribed to Plinius Valerianus, also called pseudo-Plinius, since it mainly derived from Pliny the Elder's *Historia naturalis*. The work also contains 3 other medical works from different authors. "The contents are all either spurious works or later compilations from genuine works of the authors to whom they are attributed" (Durling). It starts with an introduction to "the art of healing", ascribed to Soranus of Ephesus. The 2nd text is by Oribasius, a Greek medical writer from the 4th century BCE. According to Durling, the text is an extract from the first chapter of his *Euporista ad Eunapium*. The work closes with a botanical text, *De virtutibus herbarum*, ascribed to Lucius Apuleius Madaurensis, but written by an anonymous author from the 4th century, known as Pseudo-Apuleius. In one of the manuscripts Torinus used, the text was ascribed to Antonio Musa Brassavola (1500–1555), an expert on the works of Galen.

From the library of the Russian tsars, with its letterpress library label with shelf number on pastedown and the coat of arms on the spine. With the place and date of printing added in manuscript on the title page. Paper on boards slightly chafed, binding with traces of use along the extremities, corners bumped and spine restored. First five leaves with a minor water stain, but otherwise a very good copy.

[12], 125, [1] ll. Adams S1461; Durling 4351; Parkinson 2410.  More on our website





First edition of “the first actual dispensatory”, with 271 numbered medicines

15

LARGUS, Scribonius and Jean RUEL (editor).

De compositionibus medicamentorum liber unus, ...

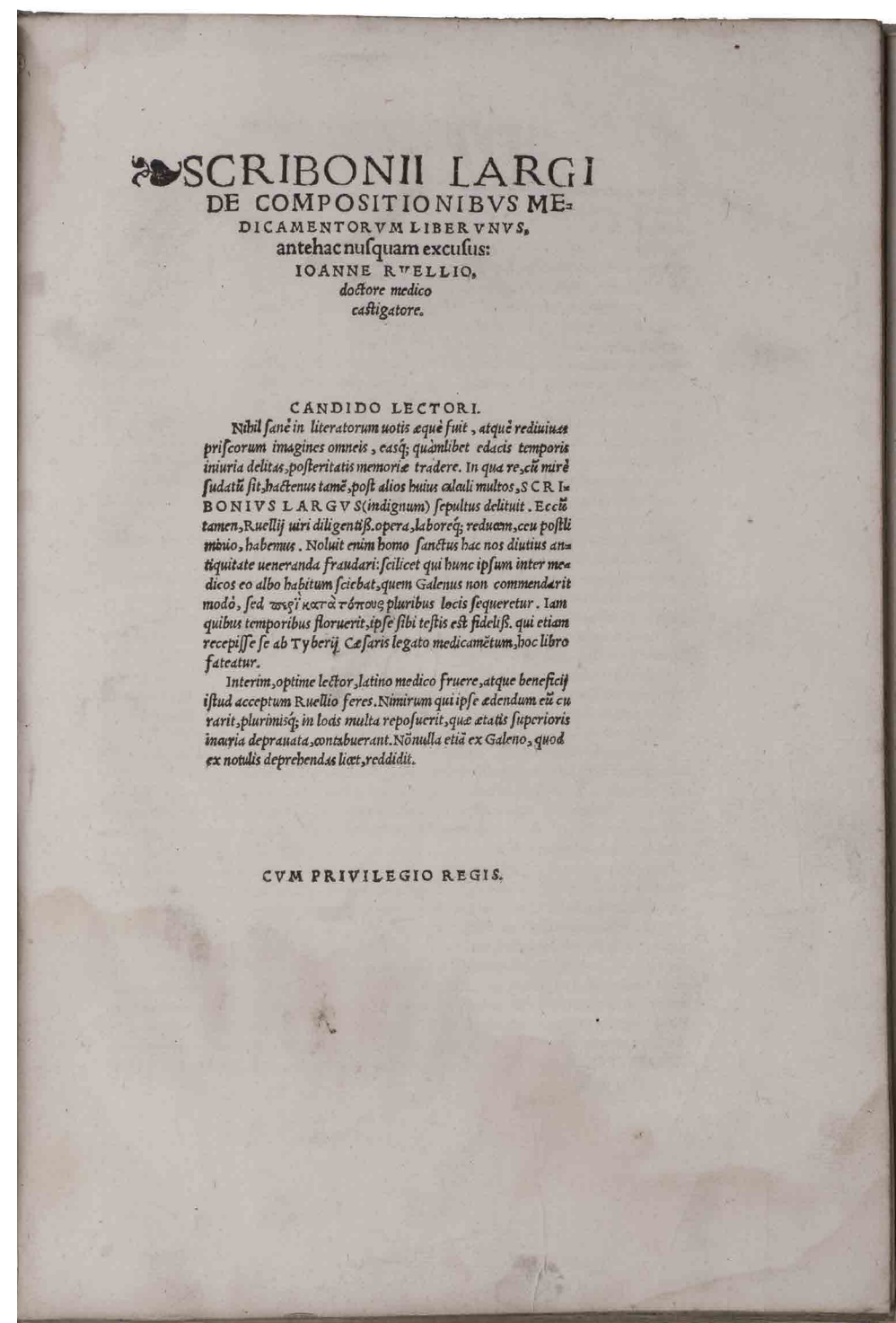
(Colophon:) Paris, Simon Du Bois, October 1528. Folio. With Du Bois' woodcut device at the end with motto, numerous woodcut decorated initials, and a vine-leaf ornament. Set in roman types with some preliminaries in an Aldine-style italic and occasional words in Greek. Recent parchment.

€ 12 500

First edition, in the original Latin, of “the first actual dispensatory” (Schelenz), written in the Emperor Claudius' Rome in 47 CE, prepared for publication by the French physician and botanist Jean Ruel (ca. 1474/79–1537). It describes the preparation and use of 271 drugs and other medicines (numbered i-cclxxi) and was a standard source for nearly all later dispensaries and pharmacopoeia far into the 17th century. It includes the first accurate description of the preparation of opium, the first known account of electro-shock therapy (using a torpedo fish, a kind of ray, as a source of electrical discharge to remedy headaches) and the therapeutic drinking of one's own blood.

With a couple long contemporary manuscript notes in brown ink. With some faint stains at the foot, reaching the text only in the first preliminary quire, and a couple very minor marginal defects, but otherwise in fine condition and with large margins (2–5.5 cm). Binding also fine. First edition (first issue) of a classic of pharmacology.

[9], [1 blank], 31, [5] ll. *Adams C1243; Durling 910; French books 60597; Garrison & Morton 1785 & 1984.1; Index Aureliensis 135095; Moreau, Invent. chron. Parisiennes, III, 1683; Schelenz, Geschichte der Pharmazie, pp. 165–166; Shaw, “New dates in the career of Simon Du Bois, ...”, in: Yale University Gazette, 67 (1992), pp. 32–36; USTC 146032; Wellcome I, 5893.*  More on our website



The most important classical dictionary of its time, bound with the rare first and only edition of a polemic against medical malpractice

16

TORRENTINUS, Hermannus.

Elucidarius poeticus ...

Cologne, Eucharius Cervicornus (colophon: G. Hittorp), July 1529.

With: (2) FREUDENBERG, Aethon J. von. De abusu & impostura medicantiu[m] libellus perquam utilis jucundusq[ue] omnibus ...

Marburg, E. Cervicornus, 1538. 2 works in 1 volume. 8°. Ad 1: with the title in a woodcut architectural border. Set in roman types with 8 and 14 mm roman capitals used as initials. Ad 2: with 1 woodcut decorated initial and a vine-leaf ornament. Set in roman type with the dedication in an Aldine-style italic and with occasional words in Greek. Sheepskin parchment (ca. 1700?), red edges, 1st title lettered in ink in the 2nd spine compartment.

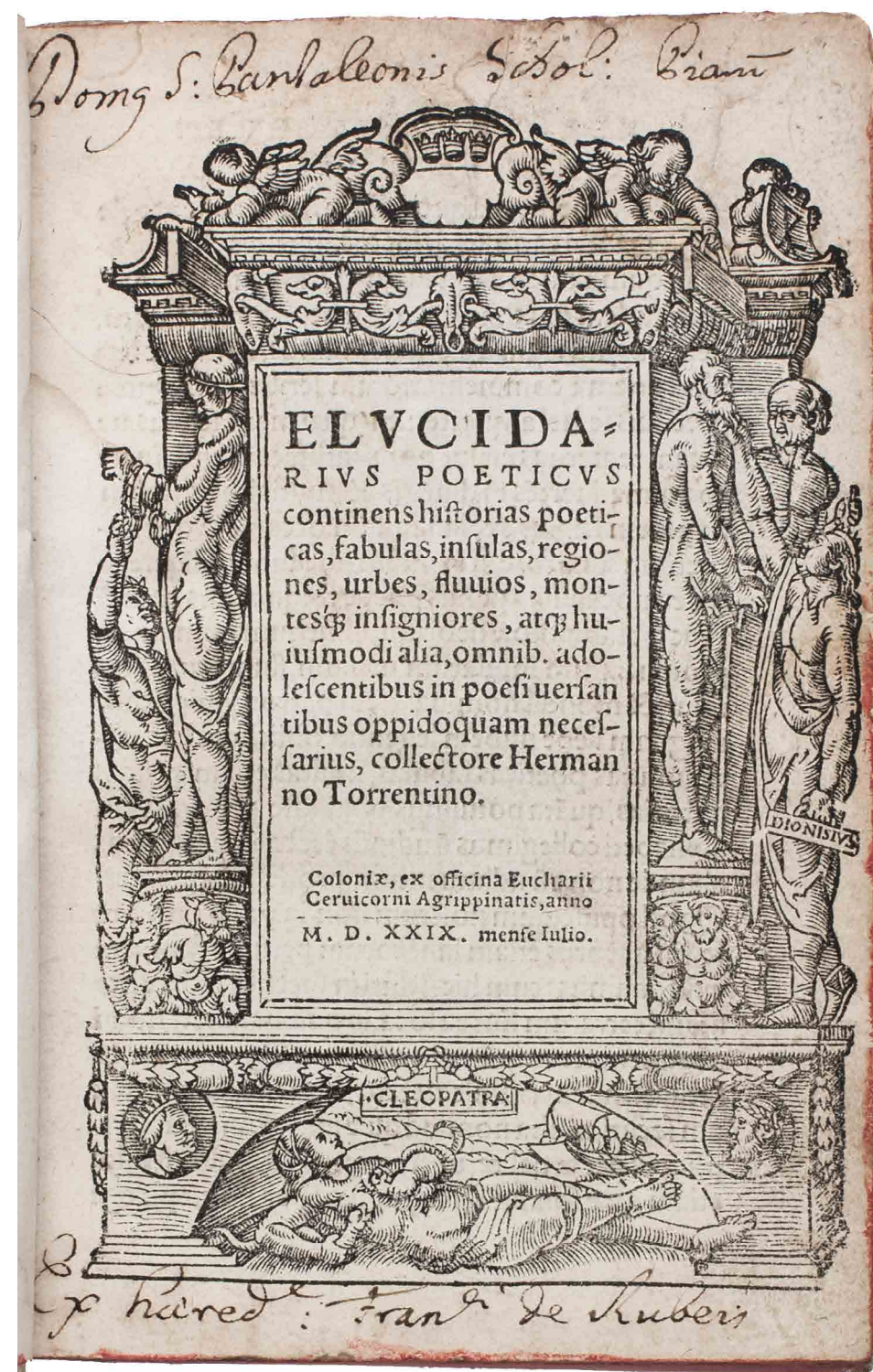
€ 10 000

Ad 1: A rare 1529 Cologne edition, in the original Latin, of the most important and influential early encyclopaedia or dictionary of classical history, geography and mythology, including the author's preface to the first edition of 1498. It gives concise accounts, ranging from one line to more than half a page, of people, mythological figures, regions, cities, mountains, rivers, objects, etc. from classical times, gathered mainly from classical literature and arranged in alphabetical order.

Ad 2: Rare first and only edition, in the original Latin, of the only work written by Aethon Johann von Freudenberg: a pamphlet exposing the abuses perpetrated by dishonest or incompetent doctors and the dangers of the inappropriate medications or treatments they prescribe.

Ad 1 with a ca. 1563 inscription by the heirs of the Florentine painter Francesco de Rossi (1510–1563) on the title page, and on the blank final page 16 lines of manuscript notes. Ad 2 with manuscript notes on an endleaf preserved from an earlier (late 16th- or early 17th-century?) binding. With water stains in the first few leaves of ad 1 and throughout ad 2, ad 2 also lacking its final blank leaf and with a small defect in the foot margin of the title page, but both works still in good condition.

[85], [1 blank]; [23] ll. See our website for the reference list. [More on our website](#)



First edition of Mantino's Latin translation of book 1, part 4 of Ibn Sina's magnum opus The Canon of Medicine

17

IBN SINA (AVICENNA) and Jacob MANTINO (translator).

Avicennae quarta fen primi libri de universali ratione medendi ... (colophon:) Venice, Lucantonio Giunti, 8 April 1530. 8°. With Giunti's printer's device on the title page. Later vellum with more recent end leaves.

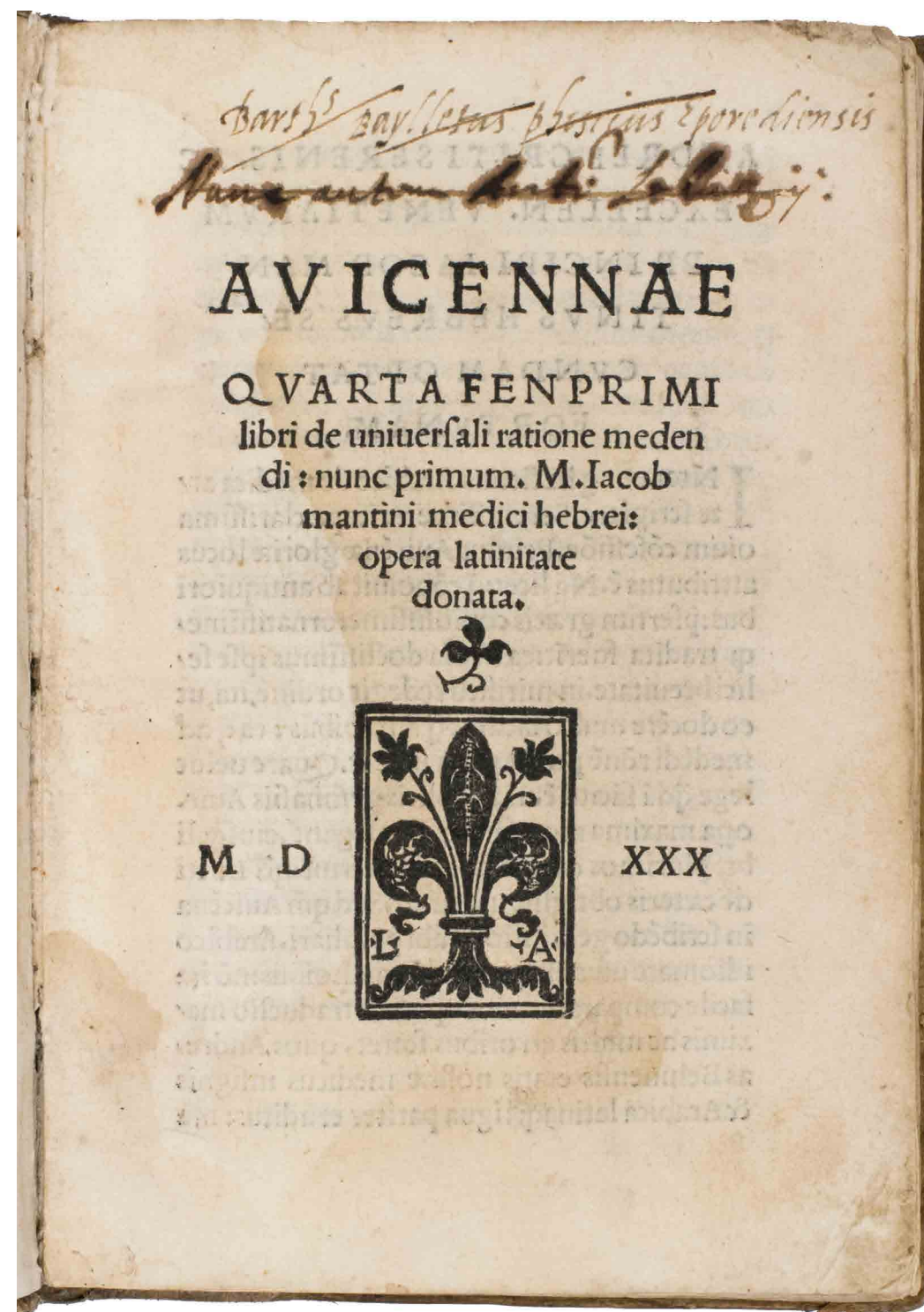
€ 8500

First edition of Jacob Mantino's translation into Latin of the 4th part of the 1st book of Ibn Sina's *Canon of Medicine*, divided into 31 chapters. Mantino dedicated it to the Doge of the Venetian Republic, Andrea Gritti (1455–1538). Jacob Mantino (1490–1549) was a Jewish doctor, rabbi and philosopher. He was born in Spain, but he, his family and the Jewish community in Tortosa were forced to flee after refusing catholic baptism, as decreed by the catholic King Ferdinand II and Queen Isabella I of Spain. Mantino grew up in Italy and studied philosophy and medicine at the universities of Bologna and Padua. Most of his adult life was spent being a doctor to the pope and other prominent members of society in Bologna, Verona, Venice and Rome. He was also involved in the (religious) controversy over Henry VIII's divorce from Catharine of Aragon. In 1549, just before his death, he moved to Damascus as ambassador of Venice. Mantino's intellectual production focused on the translation of scientific works from Hebrew and Arabic into Latin, especially medical and philosophical treatises by leading authors of the medieval period.

The present work was printed by one of the most successful and important late 15th and early 16th century Italian publishers Lucantonio Giunti (1457–1538). He was originally from Florence, but was active in Venice from 1489. He was a member of the Giunti family of printers, publishers and booksellers, who were active throughout Europe.

With owner's inscriptions on the front and back pastedowns and on the title page, and some marginal annotations in brown ink. The pastedowns are partially covered by the newer, slightly foxed, endleaves. The binding is somewhat stained, light water staining to the first half of the work, small restored tears in the outer margin of leaves d1 and d2 without affecting the text. Otherwise in good condition.

60 ll. See our website for the reference list. [More on our website](#)



Latin translation of a classic Arabic surgical manual that reformed European knowledge of the subject

18

ABULCASIS (Abu al-Quasim Khalaf Ibn Al-Abbas).

Chirurgicorum omniu[m] primarii, lib. tres.

Preceded by: [THEODORUS PRISCIANUS] (mis-attributed to "Octavius HORATIANUS"). Rerum medicarum lib. quatuor ...

Strasbourg, Johannes Schott, 1532. 2 works in 1 edition. Folio in 6s. With a woodcut frame on the title page, 8 full-page woodcuts and numerous woodcuts in the text. Set in Venetian-style roman types, with 14 mm typographic Roman capitals used as initials. Later half sheepskin, with the title in ink on the foot edge.

€ 65 000

Third edition (all published in Latin translation, the first in 1497) of three books of surgery by the Arabic physician Abu al-Quasim (ca. 936–1009/13 CE in Andalusia), known in the West as Abulcasis and here erroneously "Albucasis". The text is taken from parts of his principal work, the surgical handbook *al-Tasrif*. Topics covered by the three books include cauterization (book 1), making incisions and blood-letting (book 2) and fractures and dislocated limbs (book 3). A fourth edition appeared under the title *Methodus medendi* in 1541.

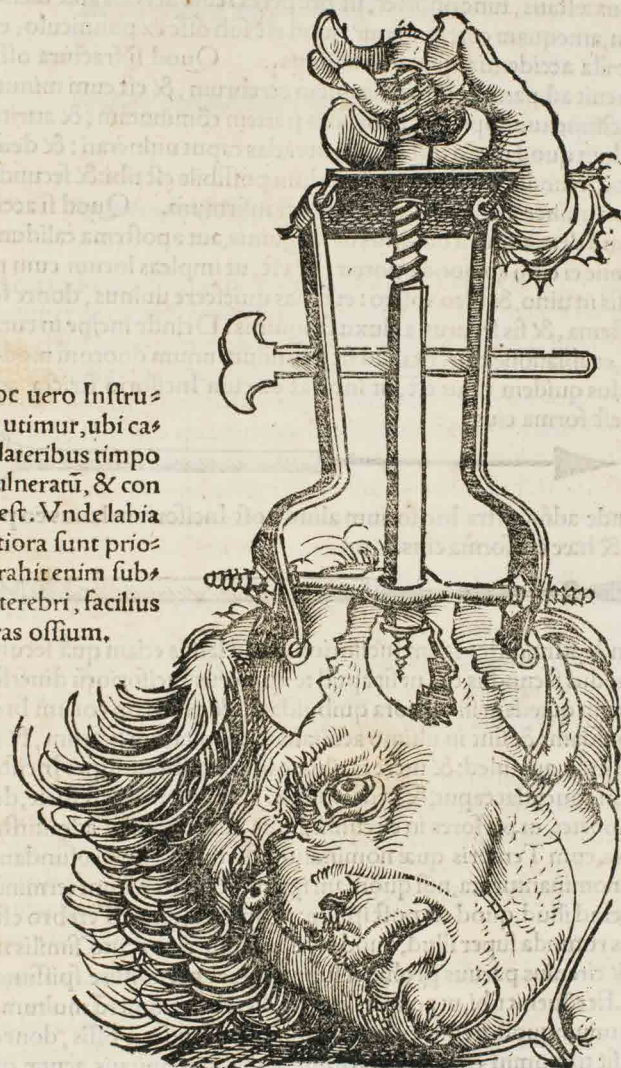
The present edition combines two independent medical works, but although Abu al-Quasim's manual (k4r-dd6v, pp. 117–319), is almost twice as extensive and more important in the history of medicine – so that we present it first – it actually follows the shorter work, the first edition of the four books of the *Rerum medicarum* by the physician Theodorus Priscianus (a1r-k3v, pp. 1–112). The four books cover external and internal ailments, women's ailments, and physiology. An 8vo edition appeared at Basel in the same year, but it omits the entire fourth book and parts of the first two. It went through several further editions.

Contemporary inscription in ink on last blank page. A few tiny holes in the first 2 pages. First 4 pages browned. Minor foxing to the title page. Paper slightly browned overall. Some stains in the margins throughout. Otherwise in very good condition.

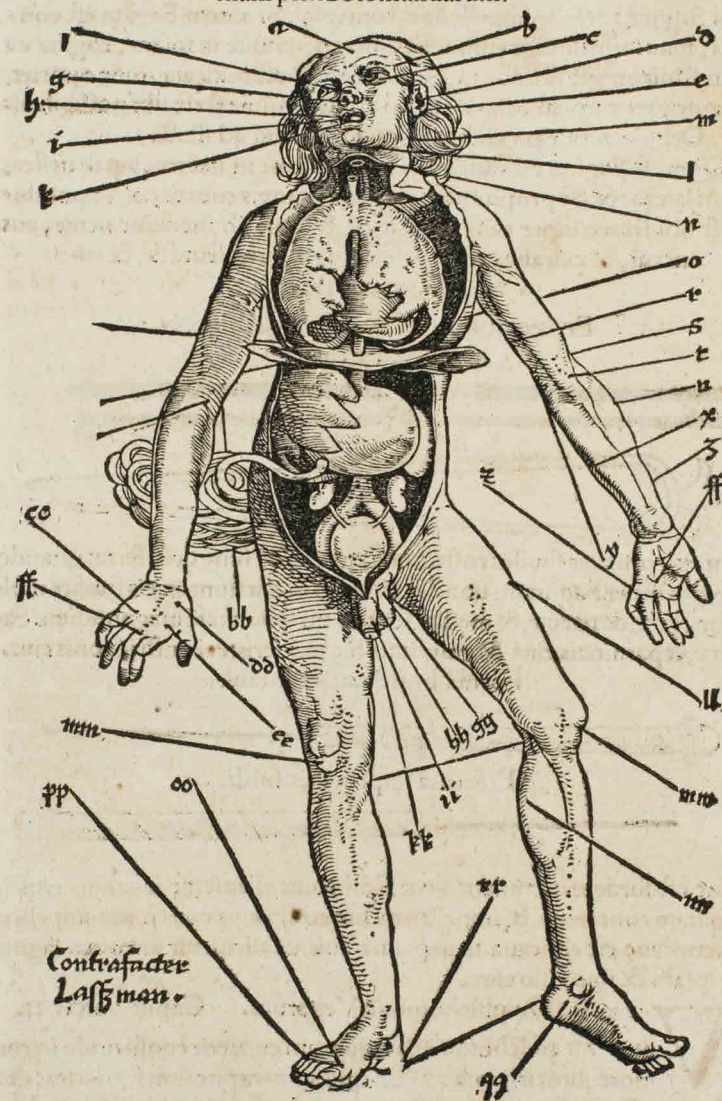
[8], 319, [1 blank] pp. *See our website for the reference list.* [More on our website](#)



Hoc uero Instru-
mento utimur, ubi cas-
put in lateribus timpo-
rum uulneratū, & con-
tusum est. Vnde labia
eius latiora sunt prior-
re. Extrahit enim sub-
tilitate terebri, facilius
fracturas ossium.



Typus Venarum corporis hu-
mani phlebotomandarum.



A brief history of medicine

19

CHAMPIER, Symphorien.

Castigationes seu emendationes pharmacopolarum, sive apothecariorum ...

(Colophon:) Lyon, Johannes Crespin, 1532. 2 parts in 1 volume (bound in reverse order). 8°. With an armorial woodcut on the title page to the second part (bound as the opening title page), repeated several times in the text, and numerous woodcut initials. Contemporary vellum, richly blind-tooled in a panel design.

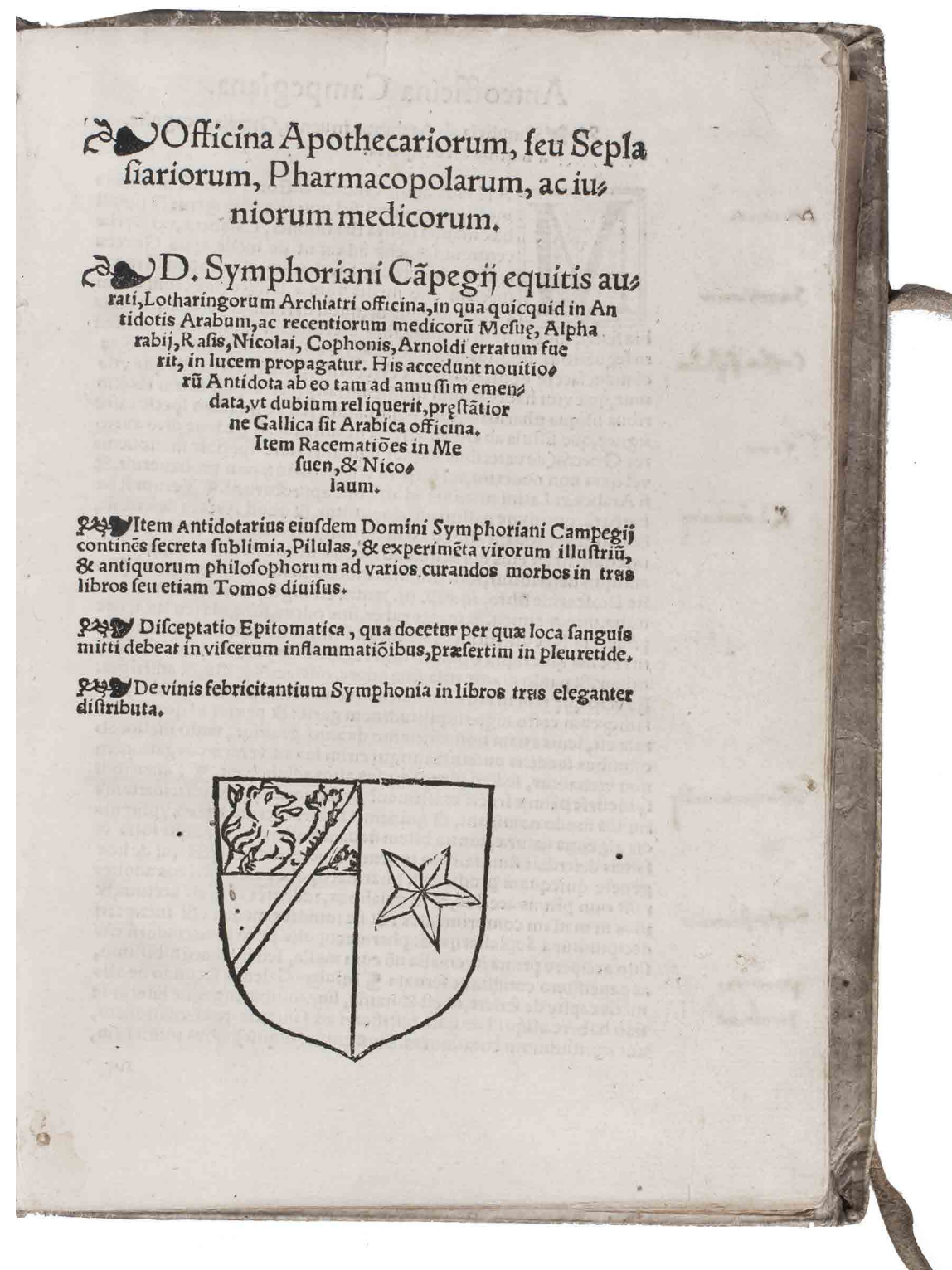
€ 2500

First and only edition of a work on the history of medicine by the French doctor Symphorien Champier (1472–1539). The present work is a synthesis of Renaissance pharmacy and therapeutics. Throughout his career, Champier sought to reconcile the authority of the classical medical tradition with the practical realities of contemporary medical practice. The present work, published only a few years before his death, represents the culmination of decades of medical study and clinical experience.

Despite its title, the *Castigationes* is far more than a critique of pharmaceutical authorities. Arranged in four books, it offers a comprehensive survey of pharmacy, materia medica, and therapeutics. Champier discusses the preparation and proper use of medicinal compounds, the qualities and virtues of simples and compound remedies, purgatives and laxatives, and the treatment of a wide range of diseases affecting the human body. Practical guidance for apothecaries is combined with broader reflections on medical theory, including discussions of bloodletting, regimen, and the medicinal use of wine, illustrating the close relationship between physician and apothecary in 16th-century healthcare. With some manuscript annotations in the margins. The two parts bound in reverse order. Very slightly browned and some occasional minor spots. The corners of the boards are bumped and the spine is soiled. Otherwise in very good condition.

LVI, CXII ll. Durling 930; Parkinson 505; USTC 146398; cf. N.G. Siraisi, *Avicenna in renaissance Italy: the canon and medical teaching in Italian universities after 1500* (1987), pp. 71–73.

More on our website



The best 16th-century work on syphilis, by the translator of Avicenna's (Ibn Sina) biography

20

MASSA, Niccolò.

Liber de morbo Gallico ...

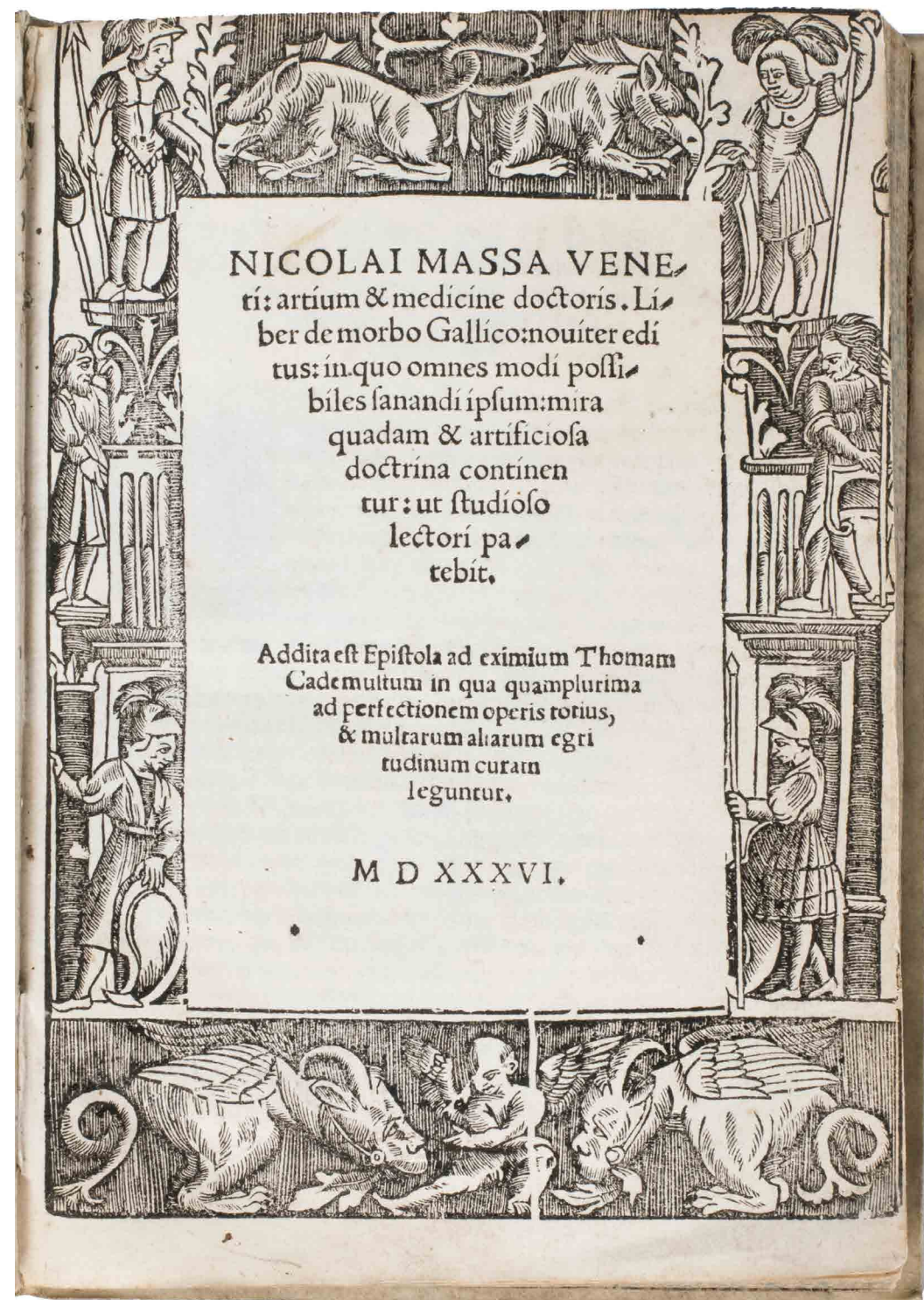
(Colophon:) Venice, Francesco Bindoni, Maffeo Pasini, May 1536. 4°. With the title set in a woodcut architectural border, woodcut decorated initials. 19th-century panel-stamped and blind-tooled parchment.

€ 7500

Third(?) edition, by the printers and publishers of the first, of a famous treatise on syphilis by the Italian physician Niccolò Massa (1489–1569), professor of anatomy in Venice. It stresses the important role sexual intercourse plays in the contraction of syphilis, though he also believes it could arise spontaneously without sexual contact. He gives a comprehensive description of the symptoms and effects of the so-called French disease (the French sometimes called it the Neapolitan disease), including its neurological manifestations, and discusses the role of diet, sleep and exercise, together with the use of drugs, bloodletting, leeches and guaiac in the treatment of syphilis. The first edition is dated 1507, but was actually published in 1527. It is Massa's best-known work and remained popular throughout his life.

With numerous early manuscript annotations in the margins. These have been attributed to the pioneering French surgeon Ambroise Paré (ca. 1510–1590) but we have not confirmed the attribution. With the title page border and some of the manuscript annotations very slightly shaved, but otherwise in good condition, with some water stains in the lower inside corner of the last 3 quires and a darker marginal stain in the last. The binding is rubbed and the boards slightly warped.

50, [1], 1 blank] ll. *Durling 2993; Heirs of Hippocrates (1990) 196; Hirsch IV, 160; Proksch II, 94; Waller 6300; ICCU (9 copies); Osler 3341; cf. Garrison & Morton 2365; Haskell Norman Lib. 1453; Manchester Univ. Libr. 1568; Wellcome Library 4102 & 4103.*  More on our website



Important poem on the magical and medicinal qualities of precious stones

21

MARBODE of Rennes.

De gemmarum lapidumq[ue] pretiosorum formis, naturis, atq[ue] viribus ...

Cologne, Hero Alopecius [Fuchs], 1539. 8°. With a woodcut illustration on the title page. 17th-century gold-tooled red morocco, with a green morocco title-label on the spine, gold-tooled board edges and turn-ins, gilt edges, marbled endpapers.

€ 12 500

Perhaps the best of the seven 16th-century editions of an influential treatise in verse on the virtues of precious stones, compiled by Marbode of Rennes (or Marbodius, 1035–1123), archdeacon and schoolmaster at Anjou, later bishop of Rennes. Beside the magical powers of the 60 precious stones treated in this poem, it also lists medicinal qualities, and is hence often seen as a medical treatise. "There is a new spirit in his [Marbode's] work, not seen in earlier lapidaries, which emphasizes that the knowledge of stones is useful and a means of power for men. Marbode's lapidary then becomes the model for numerous subsequent treatises" (Schuh).

The first printed edition of the text appeared in 1511, edited by the German physician Georg Pictorius (ca. 1500–1569). The present edition was edited by the Dutch humanist Alardus Amstelredamus (1491–1544), who "had a much more complete and correct manuscript than Pictorius so that this edition contains 100 more verses of the original poem. He also added the variants of the text, extracts from the works of Plinius, Dioscorides, Galen, Philo, Hegesippus, Origenes, St. Basil, Gregory of Nazianzus, Chrysostomos, Marsilio Ficino, Ermolao Barbaro, as well as Pictorius' annotations and his own scholia ..." (Schuh). The preliminaries also include two letters from the mysterious Arabian King Evax to Tiberius, annotated by Alardus. The book is dedicated to Georgius of Egmond, bishop of Utrecht.

With two bookplates on the front endpapers. Some minor damaged on the title page, some ink underscoring, some minor marginal foxing. Binding only very slightly rubbed. Overall in very good condition.

124, [2] ll. Adams M519; Caillet 7102; Schuh 3229; Sinkankas 4173; Thorndike I, pp. 775–782; VD16, M932.

More on our website



Early French translation of Galen's simples

22

GALENUS (GALEN), Claudius.

Deux livres des simples de Galien.

Lyon, Etienne Dolet, 1542. 8°. With a woodcut device on the title page and a larger version on the last page, both partly coloured by hand. Rubricated throughout. 19th-century vellum.

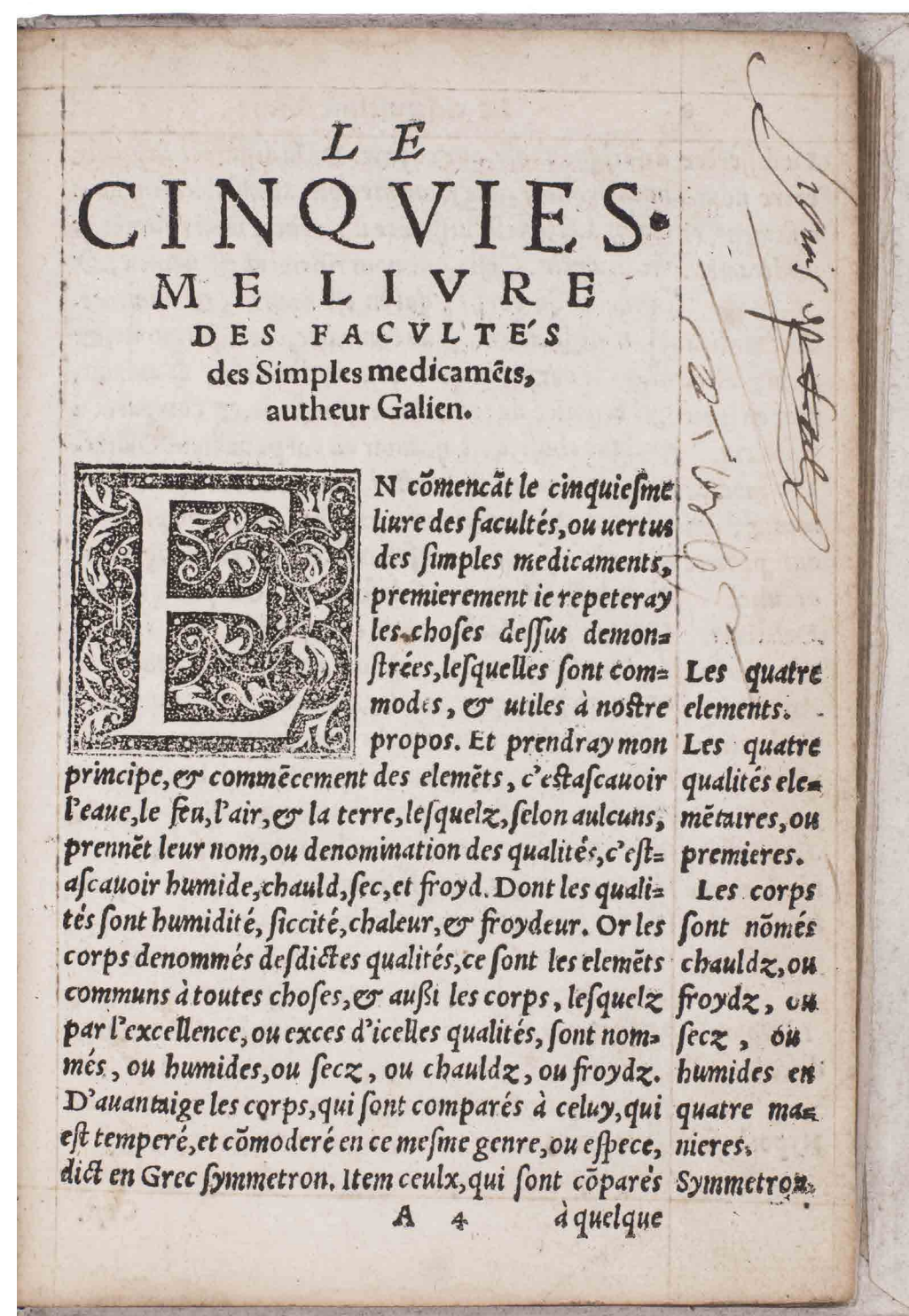
€ 6500

First edition of a French translation from the Greek by the French physician Jean Canappe, of two chapters (5 and 9) from Galen's pharmaceutical work later translated into Latin as the *De simplicium medicamentorum facultatibus*. Canappe would publish a full translation a few years later as *Le livre des simples* (1545).

"There is no name more illustrious in the whole history of medicine than that of Galen... Written in Greek, this Galenic treasure reached the Latin Western World only through Arabic translations" (Hagelin).

With the bookplate of Etienne Récamier (1833–1898), Bibliothèque Lyonnaise 1858–1893, some partly removed owner's inscriptions on the title page and a few other inscriptions throughout. Some occasional smudges and stains, but otherwise in good condition.

"162" [= 163], [1] pp. Durling, *A chronological census of renaissance editions and translations of Galen 1542.11*; Krivatsy, *Suppl. 16th century*, 86; *USTC* 24275; not in *Wellcome*; cf. *DSB* V, pp. 227–235; Hagelin, *Rare and important medical books*, pp. 12–15.  More on our website



Greek and Arabic physicians on pathology and therapeutics

23

IBN SARABIYUN, Yahya (SERAPIO the elder).

Iani Damasceni Decapolitani summae inter Arabes autoritatis medici, Therapeutice methodi, hoc est, curandi artis Libri VII. partim Albano Torino Vitodurano paraphraste, partim Gerardo iatro Cremonensi metaphraste.

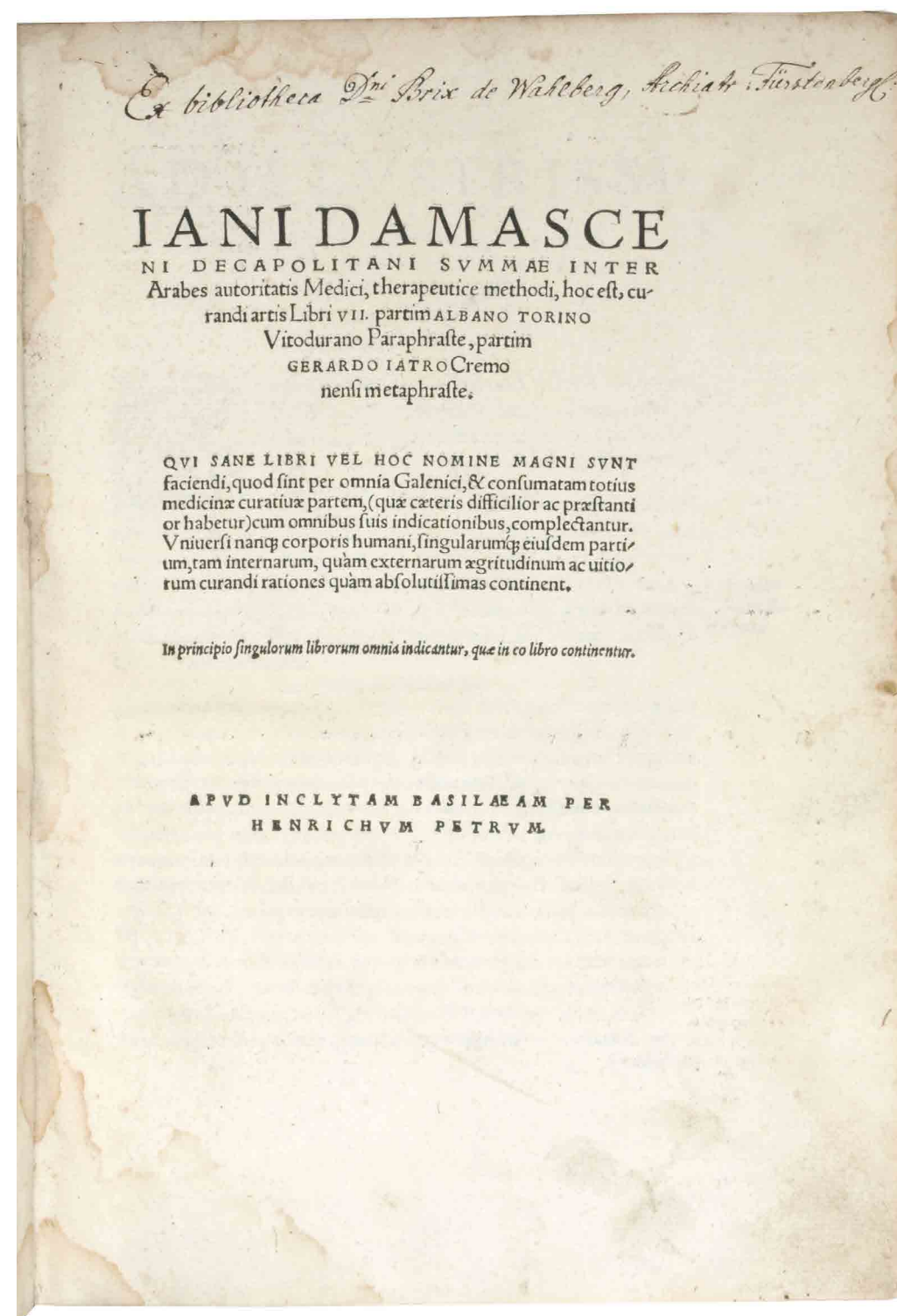
Basel, Heinrich Petri, (colophon: March 1543). Folio (20.5 × 29 cm). 17th century black vellum, made from an earlier liturgical music manuscript.

€ 18 000

Important Latin edition of an Arabic medical compendium (first printed, also in Latin, in 1479), with additions by Gerard de Cremona. It provides a collection of opinions voiced by Greek and Arabic physicians on pathology and therapeutics. "No Arabic printed edition exists so far" (Choulant). The ninth-century Christian physician, perhaps in or near Damascus, Yahya ibn Sarabiyun, son of a Bagarma physician, wrote his great medical work Al-Kunnas in Syriac, but it was soon translated into Arabic by scholars such as Musa Ibrahim al-Haditi and ibn Bahlul. Manuscripts survive in twelve and in seven books. "The seven-book edition was frequently printed in Latin translations as 'Breviarium' and 'Practica therapeuticae methodus' [or here Therapeutice methodi]. Albanus Torinus, the editor of the Basel 1543 edition, called [the author] Janus Damascenus, for which reason he has been confused with the well-known theologian of that name. He is also often mistaken for his younger namesake, Serapio junior" (GAL). Some catalogues even ascribe this work to the Baghdad physician Abu-Zakariya Yuanna Ibn-Masawaih.

Minor water stains; some unobtrusive worming to front board and flyleaves. Binding rubbed; extremities bumped with chipping to spine-ends. A wide-margined copy. With a 1677 owner's inscription of the pharmacist and medical student Joseph Franz König on front pastedown; later owner's inscription on the title page, of Bonifacius Brix von Wahlberg (1726–1776), court physician to the Princes of Fürstenberg.

[24], 491, [1] pp. *Adams I14*; *BM STC German*, p. 932; *Choulant, Handb.* p. 347; *Durling* 4778; *GAL I*, 233 & *S* 417; *USTC* 606427; *VD16*, Y11; not in *Waller*.  More on our website



One of the earliest editions of an important and influential book of ca. 250 medicinal recipes: unrecorded issue of an extremely rare pharmacological edition

24

LESPLEIGNEY, Thibault.

De usu pharmaceutices in consarcinandis medicamentis, Isagoge.

[Paris], Jean Ruel, 1543. 16° (12 × 8 cm). Set in 3 sizes of roman type, the smallest including special pharmacological characters. Modern sheepskin parchment, gilt edges.

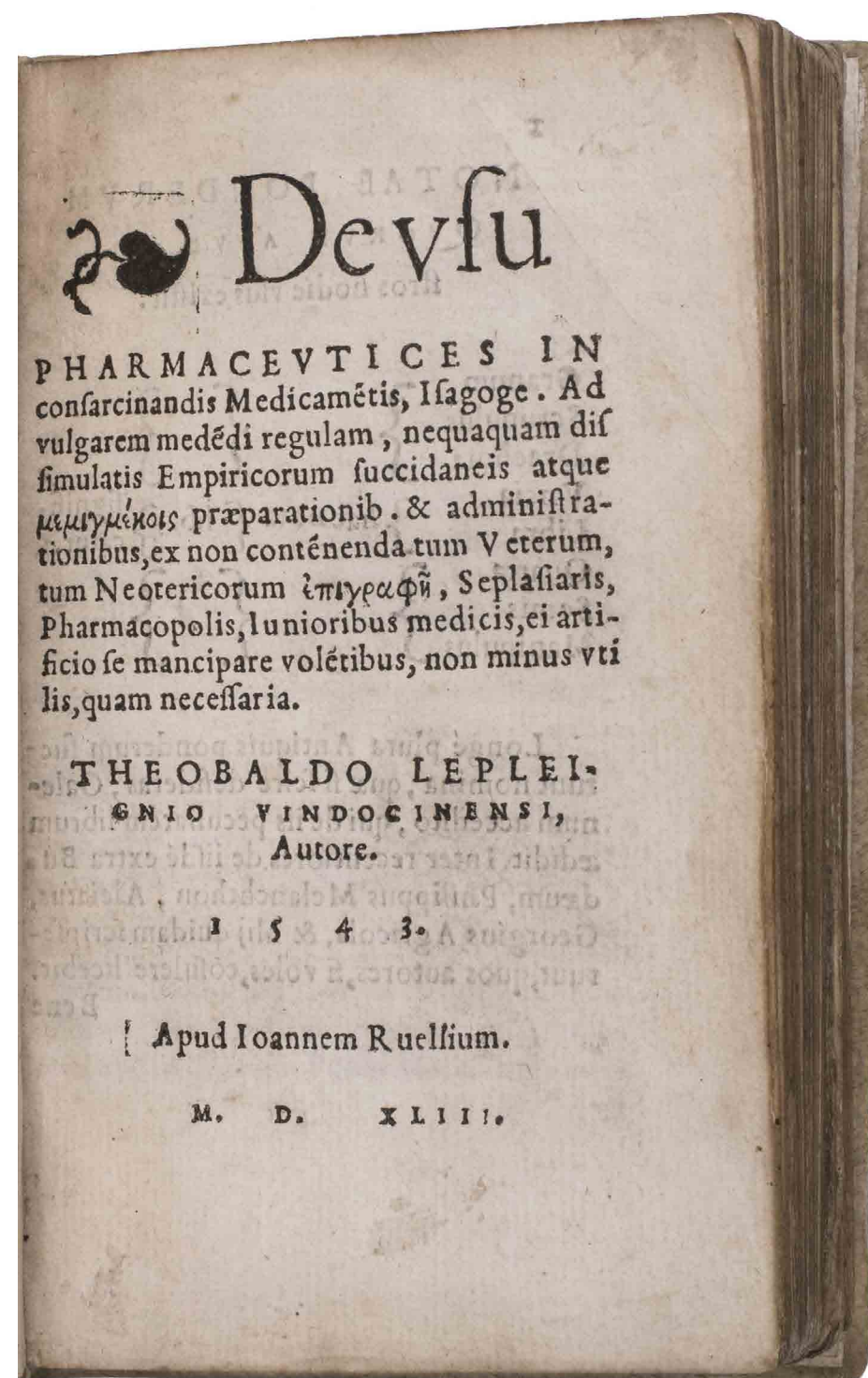
€ 7500

Only known copy of the Jean Ruel issue of the very rare second(?) Paris edition of one of the most important early pharmacological books, with about 250 medicinal recipes arranged alphabetically, written by Thibault Lespleigney (1496–1550), apothecary and professor of medicine and pharmacology at Tours, where he first published it as *Dispensarium medicinarum* in 1538. It inevitably owes something to the ca. 1100 *Antidotarium Nicolai*, first printed in 1471 and almost the only comprehensive book on the subject when Lespleigney wrote, but it also foreshadows the pharmacopoeias.

The term pharmacopoeia was coined only in 1561, but is now used to refer to a collection of recipes officially authorized by a government or medical or pharmaceutical association, the first being Valerius Cordus, *Dispensatorium* (Nürnberg, written in 1542 but published posthumously in 1546). Before that books of recipes by leading pharmacologists served a similar role without any official authorization. Lespleigney's was the most important in France and enormously influential. François Chappuys revised, corrected and expanded Lespleigney's text for the second edition (Lyon, 1539), giving it the present title, and nearly all later editions, including the present, follow his revised text.

The fore-edge fold of H5/6 was carelessly opened, so that the upper outside corner of H5 is attached to H6 instead of H5, a couple pages show minor smudges and there is an occasional small marginal stain or tear, but the book is otherwise in very good condition and almost untrimmed. The boards are slightly bowed but the binding is also in very good condition.

229, [11] pp. See our website for the reference list. ➤ More on our website



Examination of medical pills, heavily influenced by Galen

25

BRASSAVOLA, Antonio Musa.

Examen omnium catapotiorum, vel pilularum, quarum apud pharmacopolas usus est.

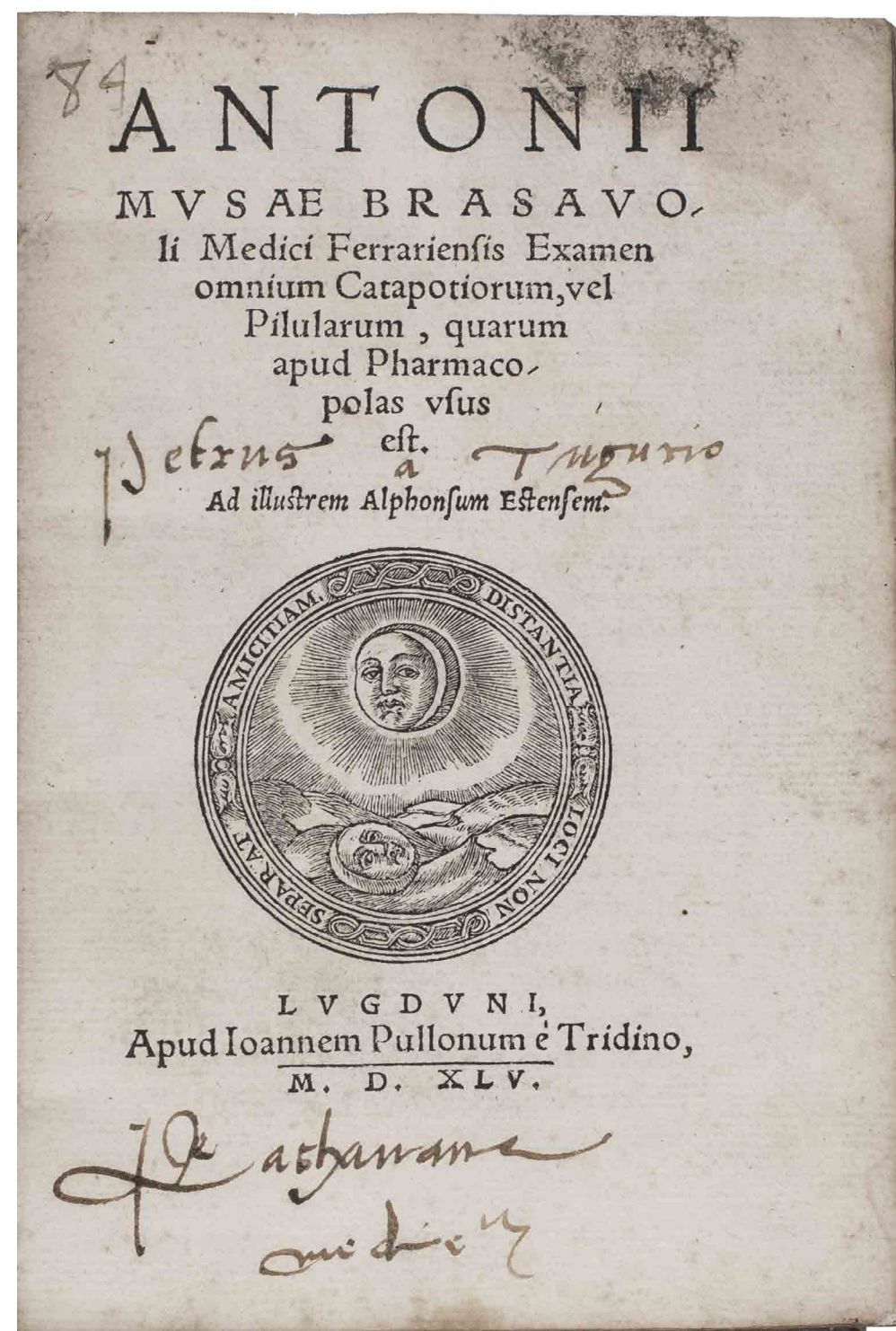
Lyon, Jean Pullon, 1545. 8°. With a woodcut device on the title page and some woodcut decorated initials. Contemporary vellum.

€ 2000

Rare second edition of an examination of all the pills that were commonly used in apothecaries, dedicated to Alphonso d'Este, then the son of the duke of Ferrara, Italy. The work was written by Antonio Musa Brassavola (or Brasavola, 1500–1555), he was one of the most famous physicians of his time. He was the friend and physician of Ercole II, duke of Este, the father of the dedicatee, and also the consulting physician of Kings Francis I of France, Henry VIII of England, of Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, and of Popes Paul III, Leo X, Clement VIII, and Julius III. Brassavola is said to have been the one to perform the first successful tracheotomy in 1546. The first edition of the *Examen omnium catapotiorum* was published in 1543 in Basel. The Italian botanist and physicist Antonio Musa Brassavola (1500–1555), was an expert on the works of Galen and was heavily influenced by his work.

With a water stain in the upper outer corner and lower margin, and minor foxing. Binding slightly soiled. Otherwise in good condition.

188, [4] pp. *USTC 149384 (3 copies); not in Adams; Durling.* [More on our website](#)



Rare issue of a pocket edition of “the most influential treatise of classical antiquity in Greek on the natural substances used for the preparation of medicines”

26

DIOSCORIDES, Pedanius.

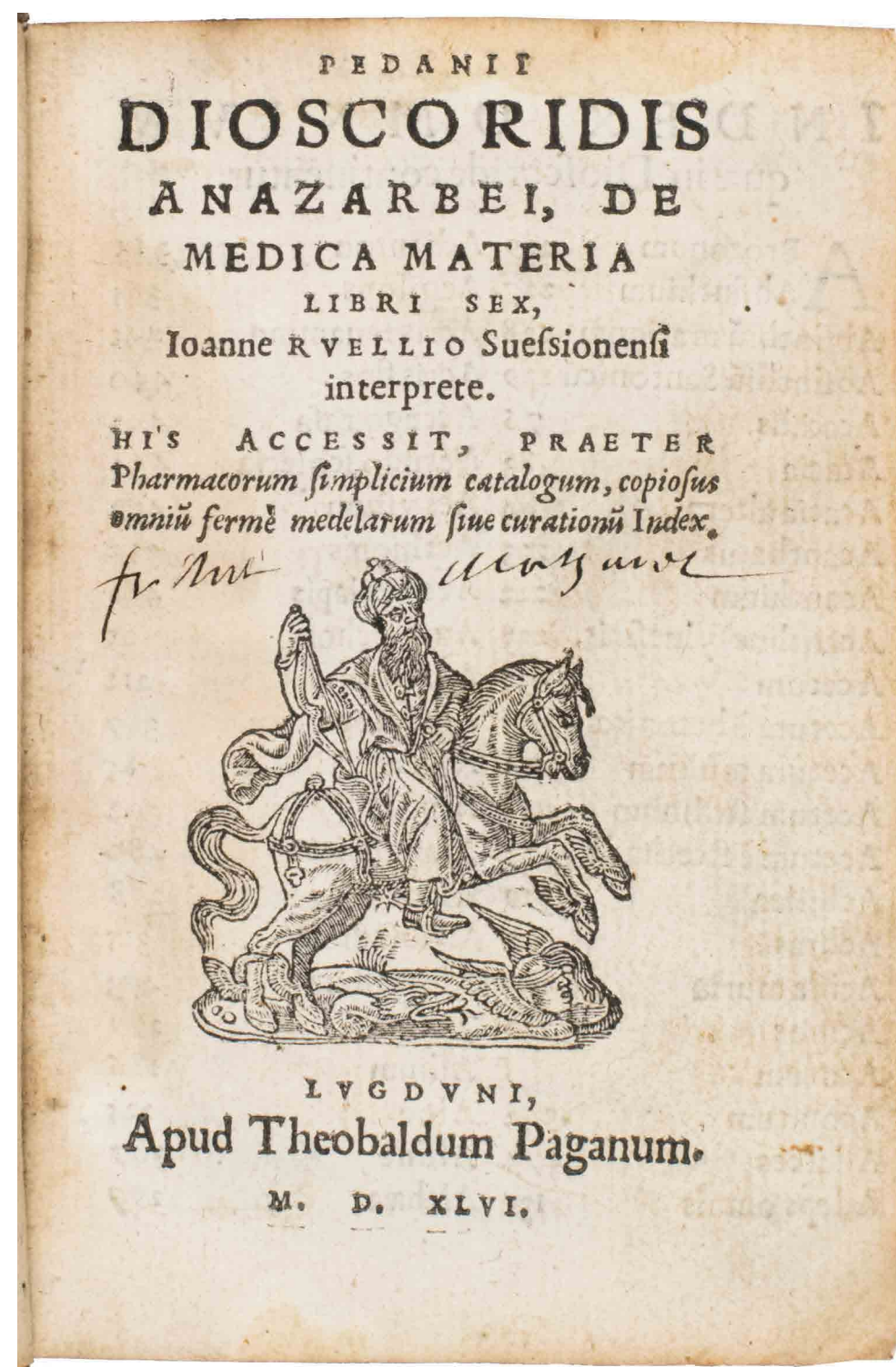
De medica materia libri sex.

Lyon, Thibaud Payen, 1546 (colophon: 1547). 16°. With a woodcut device on the title page and some woodcut decorated initials. 18th-century calf, rebacked with original gold-tooled backstrip laid down.

€ 3950

Rare pocket edition of Jean Ruel's translation into Latin of Dioscorides's standard work on pharmacology, the most important botanical book up to the 16th century. This is the first issue with the date on the title page saying 1546, colophon 1547. Dioscorides (ca. 40–90 CE), a Greek in the service of the Roman Empire, assembled all that was then known concerning the medicinal uses of plants, animals and minerals, adding information from his own experience accompanying the Roman army to Spain, the Middle East, North Africa and elsewhere. Though his work appeared in Latin from 1478 and in the original Greek from 1499, the present translation by Jean Ruel was first published at Paris in 1516. “Often considered a herbal, [it] deals with all three natural kingdoms: plant, mineral and animal. It describes all the substances known to Dioscorides that were used as primary ingredients for medicines, and constitutes an encyclopedia on the topic. ... [It] contains just over one thousand chapters [each dealing with another medicine] and features 794 plants, 104 animals and 105 minerals. Most of the chapters contain the following information: the most common name of the drug and its possible synonyms; a description of the natural element producing the drug (for a vegetal drug, the whole plant); the part used as a drug, possibly with its preparation; the therapeutic properties of the drug; [etc.]” (Glick). With an owner's inscription on the title page and pastedown. Some minor water stains in the gutter and in the margins of some of the first and last leaves, otherwise in good condition. Binding rebacked, as noted, and in very good condition.

[30], 543, [147] pp. *USTC* 149757 (8 copies); *WorldCat* 254381771 (3 copies of this ed.); cf. T. Glick, *Medieval science, technology and medicine: an encyclopedia*, p. 152; not in Adams; Baudrier; Durling; *SUDOC*. ➔ More on our website



Testing Galenic medicine

27

BRASSAVOLA, Antonio Musa.

Examen omnium electuariorum, pulverum, et confectionum.

Venice, Vincent Valgrisi, 1548. 8°. With a woodcut device on the title page and a larger version on the last page. Later stiff paper wrappers.

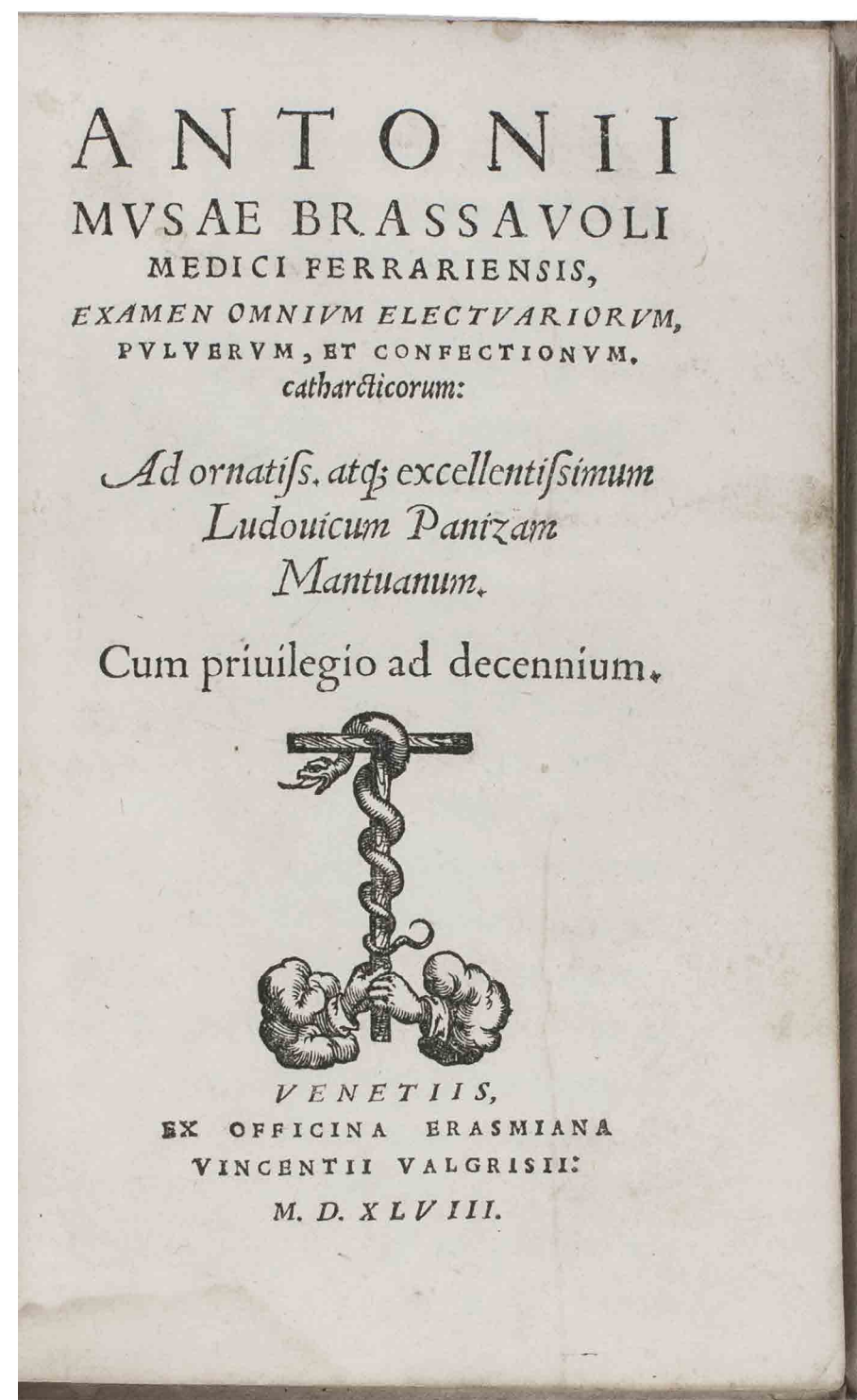
€ 2000

First edition of an important work on various medications, including powders. A second edition appeared one year later, printed in Lyon. It is written in the form of an imaginary dialogue on medicine between the author and *senex*, an old man. Brassavola used the dialogue form to test or "examine" classical wisdom based on actual experience. He also used this method in his earlier and better known *Examen omnium simplicium medicamentorum* (1536), which examines classical botanical knowledge. He wrote to other books in the *Examen omnium* series, in 1538 and 1543, and by the time the present one appeared the three earlier ones were being reprinted almost every year. The Italian botanist and physician Antonio Musa Brassavola (1500–1555) was one of the first Italians, together with Manardi and Mondella, to revolt against the undisputed authority of the dominant medical system of Claudius Galenus. His witty method of examination through conversation allowed him to do so. The present medical work is not as well known as his botanical *Examen omnium*, but it is just as important, for he appears to be the first to perform a tracheostomy (an incision in the neck to allow air into the windpipe: see Garrison & Morton). Brassavola was a highly esteemed physician who served some of the great leaders of his time, including Pope Paul III, King Francis I of France and King Henry VIII of England.

With a water stain in the foot margin, not affecting text. Otherwise in good condition.

140, [2] pp. *Adams B2685; Durling 677; Hamilton, History of Medicine II., pp. 27–28; Heirs of Hippocrates 230; USTC 816778; cf. Garrison & Morton 3244.1; for the author: Castiglioni, pp. 422 & 485.*

More on our website



Ancient text on antidotes to poisons

28

NICANDER of Colophon and Jean de GORRIS.

Alexipharmaca. Io. Gorraeo Parisiensi medico interprete.

Paris, Michel de Vascosan, 1549. 8°. Contemporary sheepskin parchment.

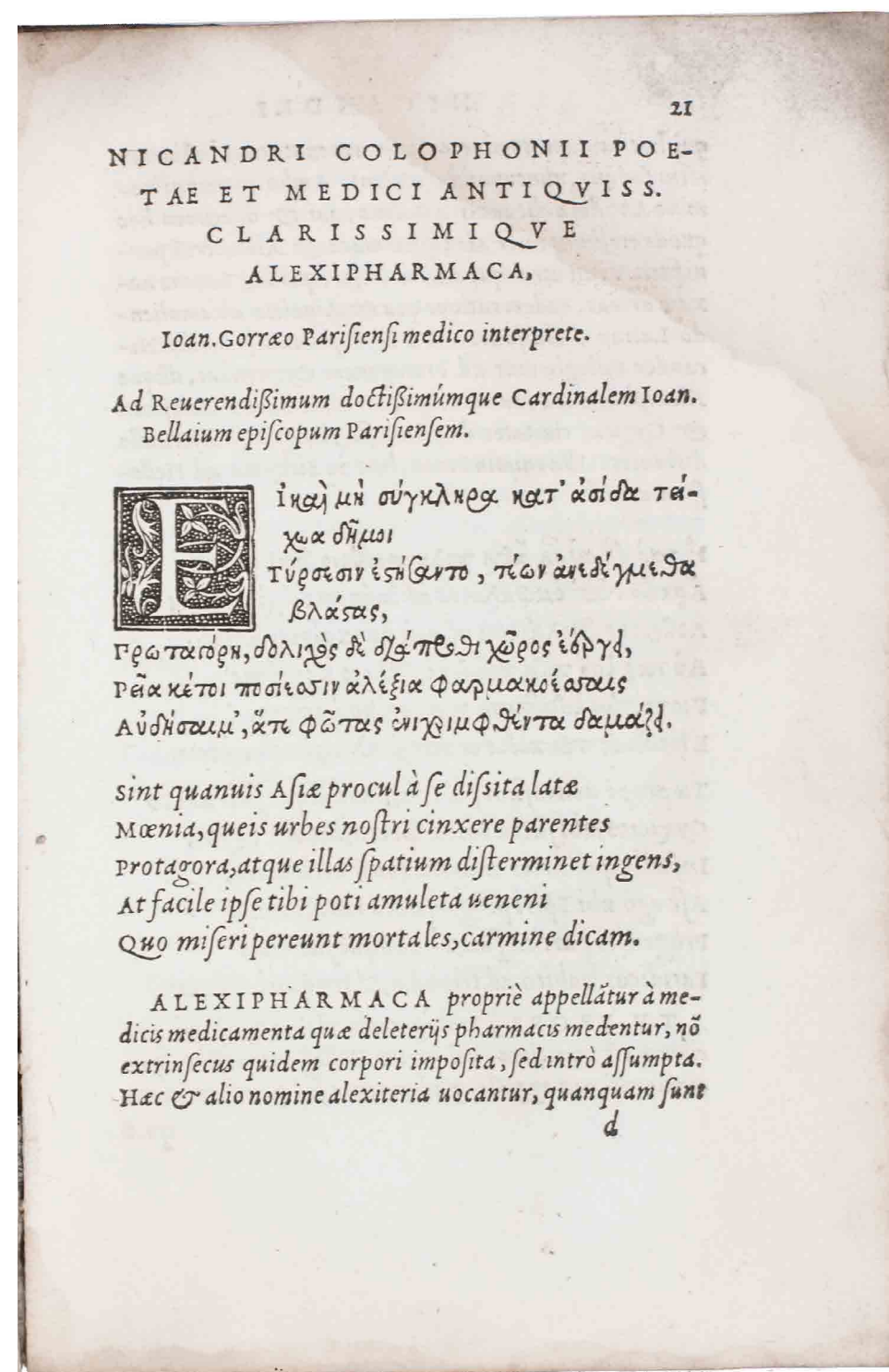
€ 5000

First Paris edition of a work on antidotes, by the Greek poet and physician Nicander of Colophon, (fl. second century BCE). "Nicander wrote at least 20 works, of which two survive: *Theriaca* on poisonous creatures, with remedies against their stings and bites, and *Alexipharmaca* on antidotes to poisons. Both are indebted to Apollodorus" (Wilson). The present edition gives the text in Greek with the Latin translation, along with annotations by the Parisian pharmacist Jean de Gorris (1505–1577). "After a poem addressed to Protagoras of Cyzicus, [the *Alexipharmaca*] presents 22 substances and entities – animal, vegetable, and mineral – that are fatal or harmful to human beings. Some of the more notorious toxic substances known to antiquity are included: hemlock, aconite, opium, henbane and blister beetle. In each case, the poet first describes the symptoms produced by the poison, and then the antidotes" (Wilson).

With the late 18th-century armorial bookplate of the Trotter family of Mortonhall on pastedown, with the motto "in promptu", the red morocco bookplate of the incunabula collector F.B. Lorch on flyleaf, an owner's inscription on the title page (Dr. Ramsay), and an auction inscription on flyleaf, dated January 1714. Bookblock almost completely detached from binding, with a large waterstain in the upper right corner and slightly smudged margins, otherwise in good condition. Binding soiled, with remnants of leather ties.

70, [1] ll. *Bird* 1727; *Durling* 3338; cf. *N. Wilson, Encyclopedia of Ancient Greece* (2006), pp. 503–505.

➔ More on our website



16th-century treatise concerning the colour of the eye

29

PORZIO, Simone.

De coloribus oculorum.

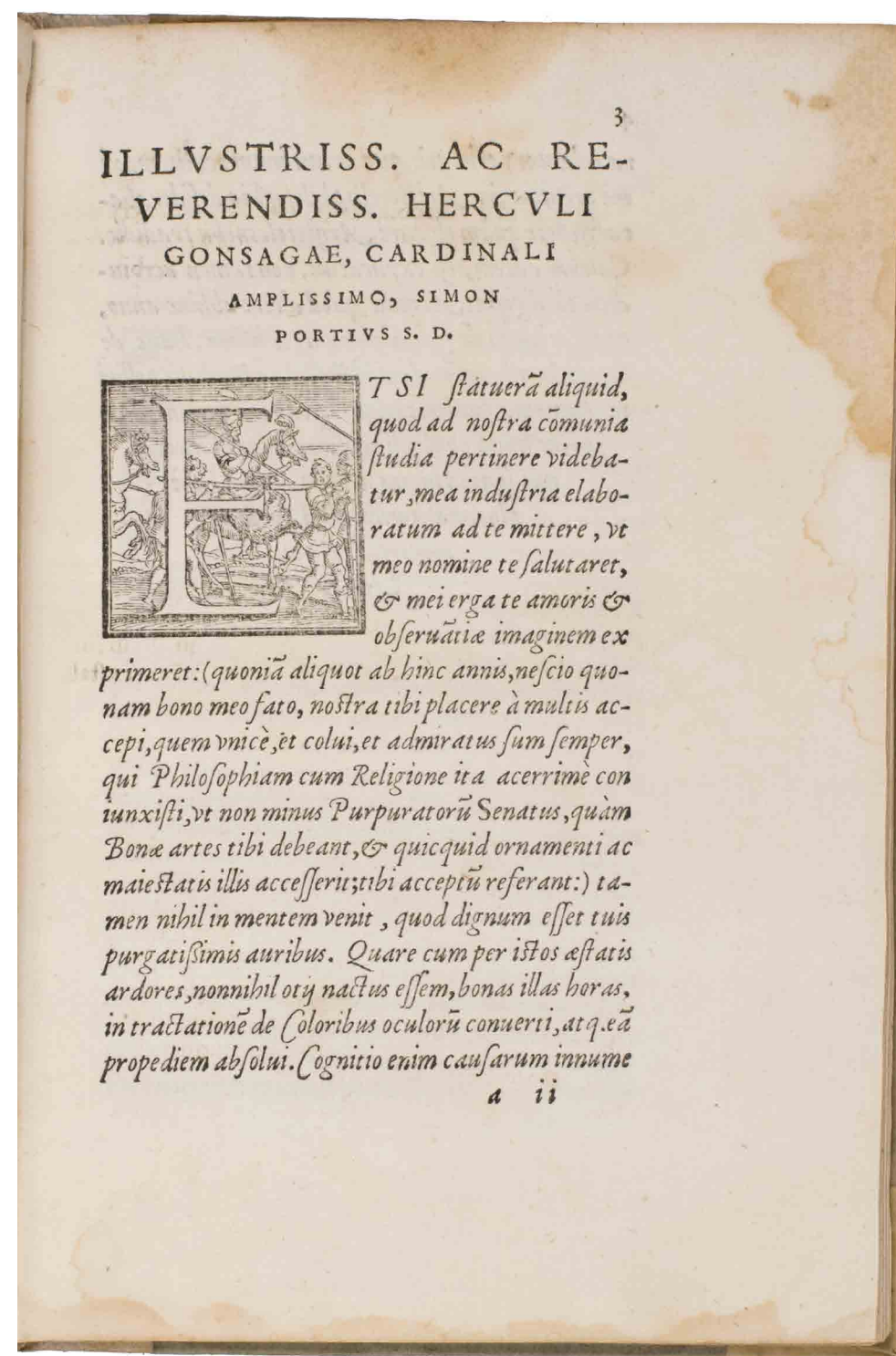
Florence, Lorenzo Torrentino, 1550. 4°. With 2 large historiated engraved initials. Half vellum (ca. 1900).

€ 2500

First edition of "one of the earliest monographs on ophthalmology in which the author attempts to explain the cause of the variety of colors of eyes. The positions of the eyes and the opinions of Aristotle and Galen on the structure of the eye are also discussed. The author lectured on medicine at Pisa from 1546 to 1552 and was also known as a scientist and philosopher" (Becker).

With a (ca. 17th-century) manuscript owner's inscription at the foot of the title page ("Josephus Simonellius Carfaminius emit.", possibly the Neapolitan painter Giuseppe Simonelli [1648–1710?]; cf. Nagler XVI, 438). Further with a small red bookseller's ticket in the upper outer corner of the front pastedown ("Il polifilo Via Borgonuovo 3 Milano") and some glue stains on the front pastedown, most likely from an earlier bookplate. The grey paper sides of the binding are slightly browned (sun damage), browned front endpapers, the title page is browned and stained, with damp stains to the margins of the first few leaves, some occasional foxing (mainly to the first and last few leaves). Otherwise in good condition.

57, [3 blank] pp. Adams P 1959; Becker 303; Bird 1989; BM-STC Italian 537; Durling 3742; Edit 16, CNCE 34577; Graesse V, 419. Hirsch/Hübotter IV, 660 (erroneously giving "1551"); Osler 3725; USTC 851027; cf. Nagler XVI, 438; not in Brunet; Ebert; Hirschberg; Waller. [More on our website](#)



Well-made Lyon 8vo Latin edition of Europe's principal source for Arabic pharmacology

30

MASAWAIH AL-MARDINI (MESUE the younger).

De re medica libri tres, Jacobo Sylvio interprete.

Lyon, Guillaume Rouillé, 1550. 8°. With Rouillé's woodcut device on the title page, numerous woodcut decorated initials, and a decoration below the colophon. 19th-century marbled boards, manuscript spine label.

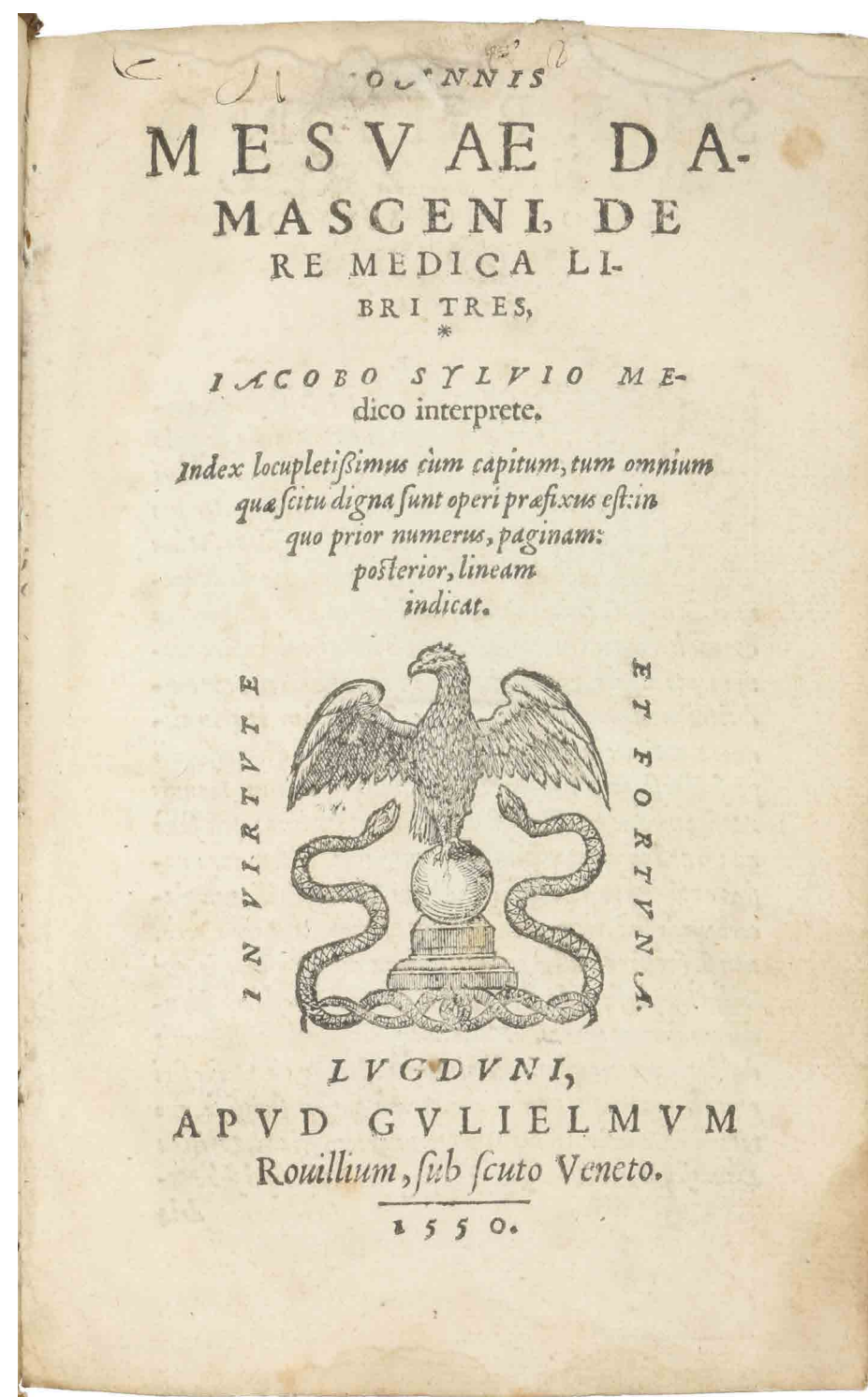
€ 3500

Well-made but popularly priced Lyon 8vo edition of Mesue's three seminal pharmacological works, including his great pharmacological handbook, the principal model for the European pharmacopoeias, translated into Latin by Jacques Dubois/Jacobus Sylvius (1478–1555), who taught anatomy at Paris (his students including Vesalius and Gesner). Dubois first published it in a Paris folio edition in 1542. Speaking of the "artisanal epistemology" crucial to the European scientific revolution, De Vos calls Mesue's present works "a conduit for the Arabic contributions to that epistemology and its subsequent development and impact", describing them as "the most dominant source of pharmaceutical writings" and "by far the most influential in the subsequent development of European pharmacy", with Dubois's new Latin translation "of particular note" (pp. 668, 670, 673).

It is by far the most detailed and extensive mediaeval book of pharmacological recipes, far surpassing the 12th-century *Antidotarium Nicolai*, which had been the standard work in Europe. Not only does it include 432 recipes for compound medications (compared with Nicolai's 85), it arranges them by the kind of medicine, rather than alphabetically, and unlike Nicolai it gives detailed instructions for their preparation.

Provenance: 1) owner's inscription in ink, dated 1636, struck through and difficult to decipher, on the front pastedown; 2) another dated 21 August 1818, on the back pastedown; 3) 19th-century ink owner's inscription of Arthur Rénaux on the front pastedown. Occasional browning; an owner's inscription(?) erased on the title page with slight loss to author's name. Binding rubbed; hinges cracked and minor chips in the spine.

[16], 421, [1], [2 blank] pp. See our website for the reference list. [More on our website](#)



Five medical treatises, heavily influenced by Galen

31

BRASSAVOLA, Antonio Musa.

Examen omnium trochiscorum, unguentorum, ceratorum, emplastrorum, cataplasmatum, & collyriorum : quorum apud Ferrarienses pharmacopolas usus est : ...

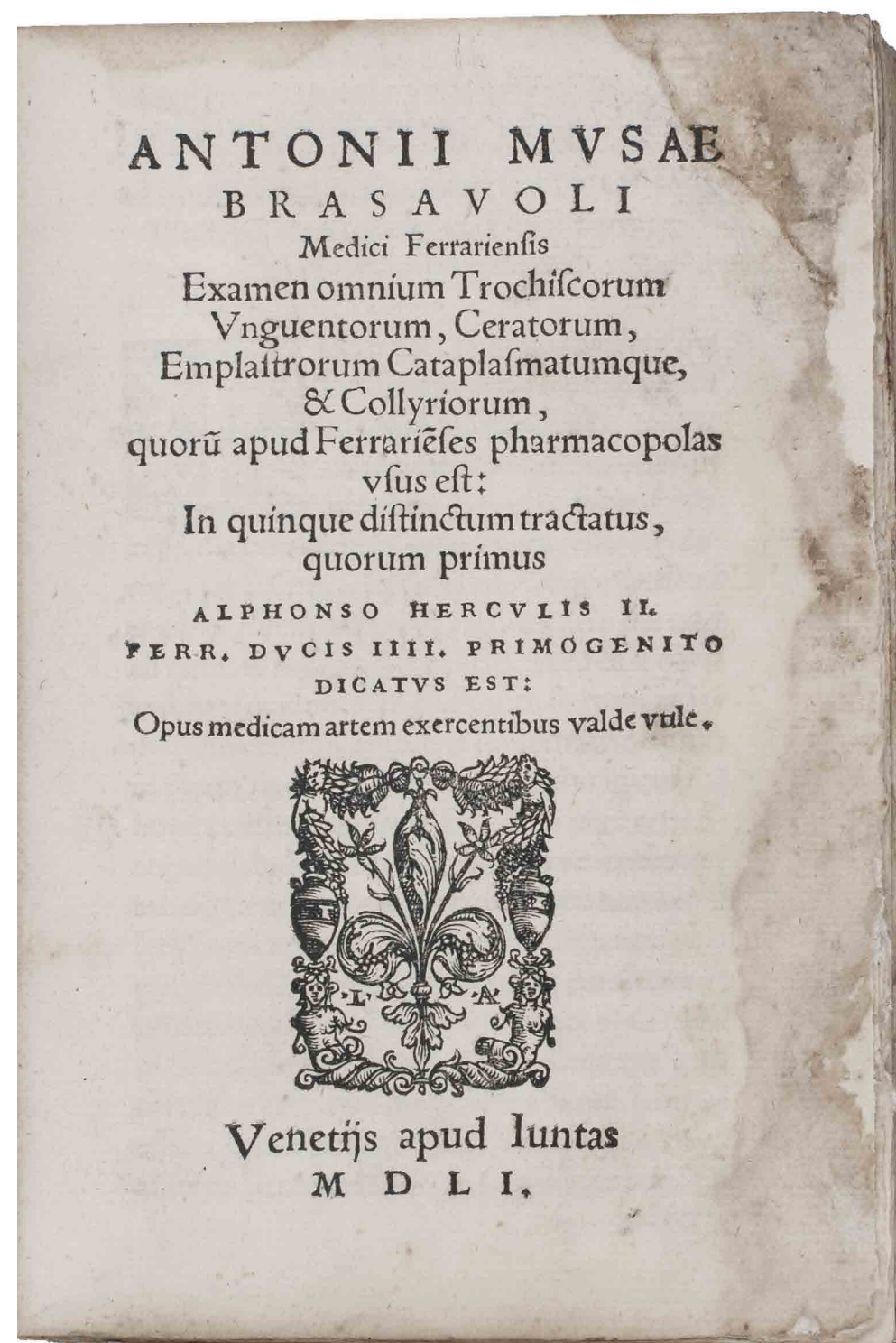
Venice, (colophon: Lucas Antonius Juntas), 1551. 8°. With a woodcut device on title page. Contemporary limp vellum, restored.

€ 2000

First edition of a work with five treatises by Brasavola, covering ointments, bandage, an eye salve and medication in the form of pills. The Italian botanist and physicist Antonio Musa Brasavola (1500–1555), was an expert on the works of Galen and was heavily influenced by his work. Galen's work set the template for Islamic medicine. Each treatise, except the first, has an individual half-title.

With some owner's inscriptions in ink, a large waterstain in the outer margin, not affecting text, and some occasional spots. Contemporary binding damaged, but restored. Overall a fair copy.

296 ll. *Durling 687; USTC 816780; not in Adams.* [More on our website](#)



First edition of a leading medical-pharmaceutical work, with stunning woodcut headpieces and initials

32

DUPUIS, Guillaume.

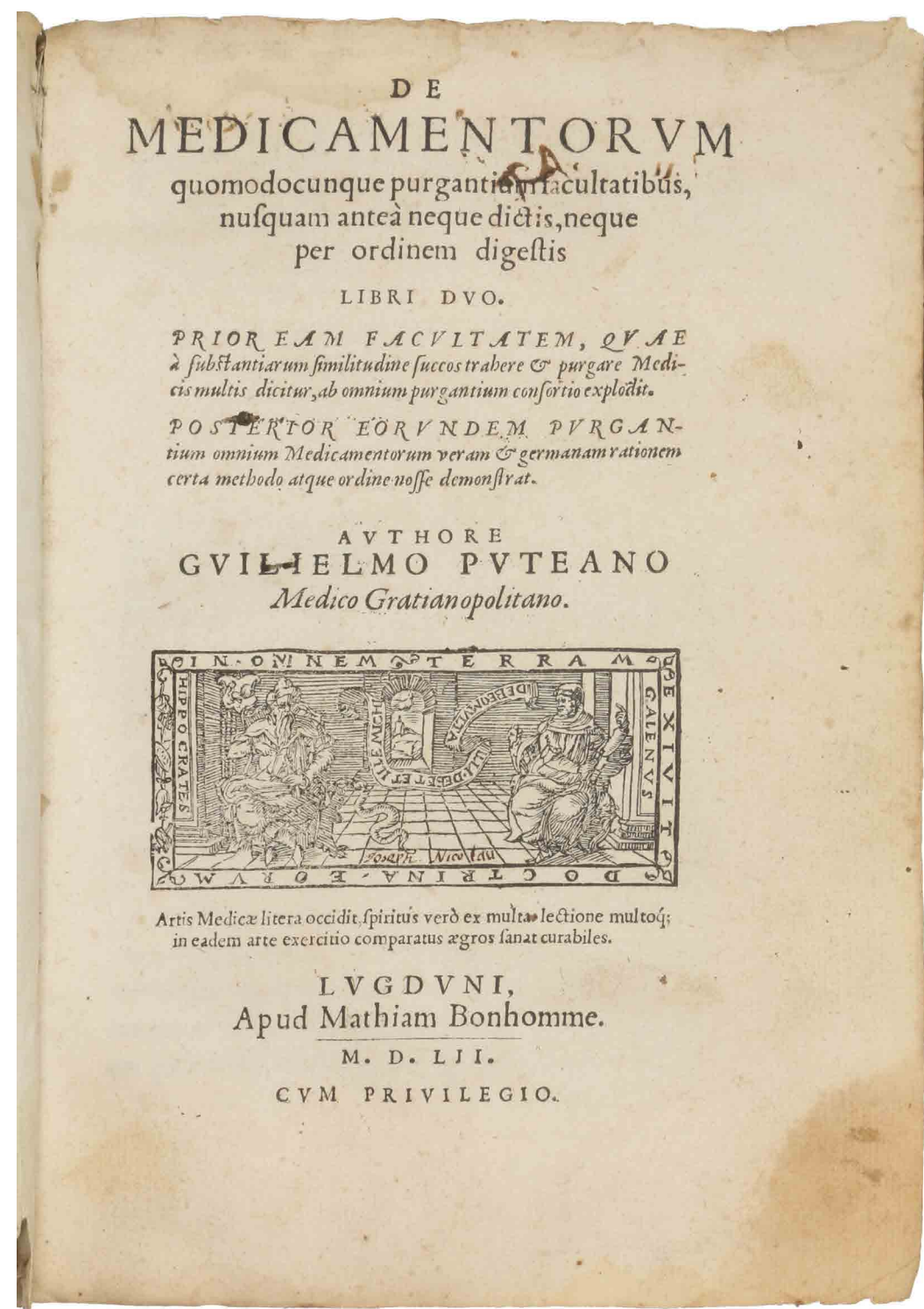
De medicamentorum quomodocunque purgantium facultatibus, nusquam antea neque dictis, neque per ordinem digestis libri duo ... Lyon, Macé Bonhomme, 1552. 4°. With a woodcut device on the title page no doubt made for this edition (showing Hypocrates and Galenus, with motto, "In omnem terram exivit doctrina eorum"), finely executed arabesque woodcut headpieces and numerous woodcut initials with pictorial decoration (4 series, the two largest especially fine). Contemporary limp vellum with remnants of ties.

€ 6500

Rare the first edition of a pharmaceutical treatise by the elusive physician Guillaume Dupuis (or Puteanus, fl. 1536–1551) from Blangy in northern France but long settled in Grenoble. "Il ... exerça longtemps la médecine avec une grande réputation ... [et] était en même temps professeur à l'université de cette ville" (Hoefler). The work was republished in 1554, with a treatise by Cousinot, under the title *De occultis pharmacorum purgantium facultatibus*. Like most of its kind, it draws heavily on Galen and the Arabic tradition of Mesue.

With several near-contemporary ink owner's inscriptions by the pharmacist Joseph Nicolau (some in the device and the first initial); additional 18th-century ink owner's inscriptions by Luís Ferrari; numerous ink annotations on the endpapers and throughout. Browning and water stains throughout, occasional mostly marginal worming, several paper defects along the edges. Binding wrinkled and rubbed.

[8], 179, [1] pp. *Baudrier X*, 223; *BMC STC French*, p. 145; *Ferchl* 428 ("Leiden" in error); *Gültingen VIII*, 95, 158; *Hoefler XV*, 367; *NLM WZ* 240 ("imperfect: p. 177 mutilated"); *USTC* 151071; *Wellcome* 5300; *WorldCat* 14307014; not in *Adams*; *Durling*; *Osler*; *Waller*. [More on our website](#)



Rare pocket handbook of practical herbal medicine

33

BRUNFELS, Otto.

Epitome ex gravissimis authoribus, totius rei medicae summam complectens, ... congesta: nuper verò emendata et locupletata.

Paris, Guillaume Julian, 1552. 16° (11.5×7.5 cm). With 1 woodcut decorated initial, 2 vine-leaf ornaments (Vervliet 173 & 169) and paragraph marks. Set in roman and italic types with incidental Greek. Old limp parchment, sewn on 3 cords, blue edges.

€ 2500

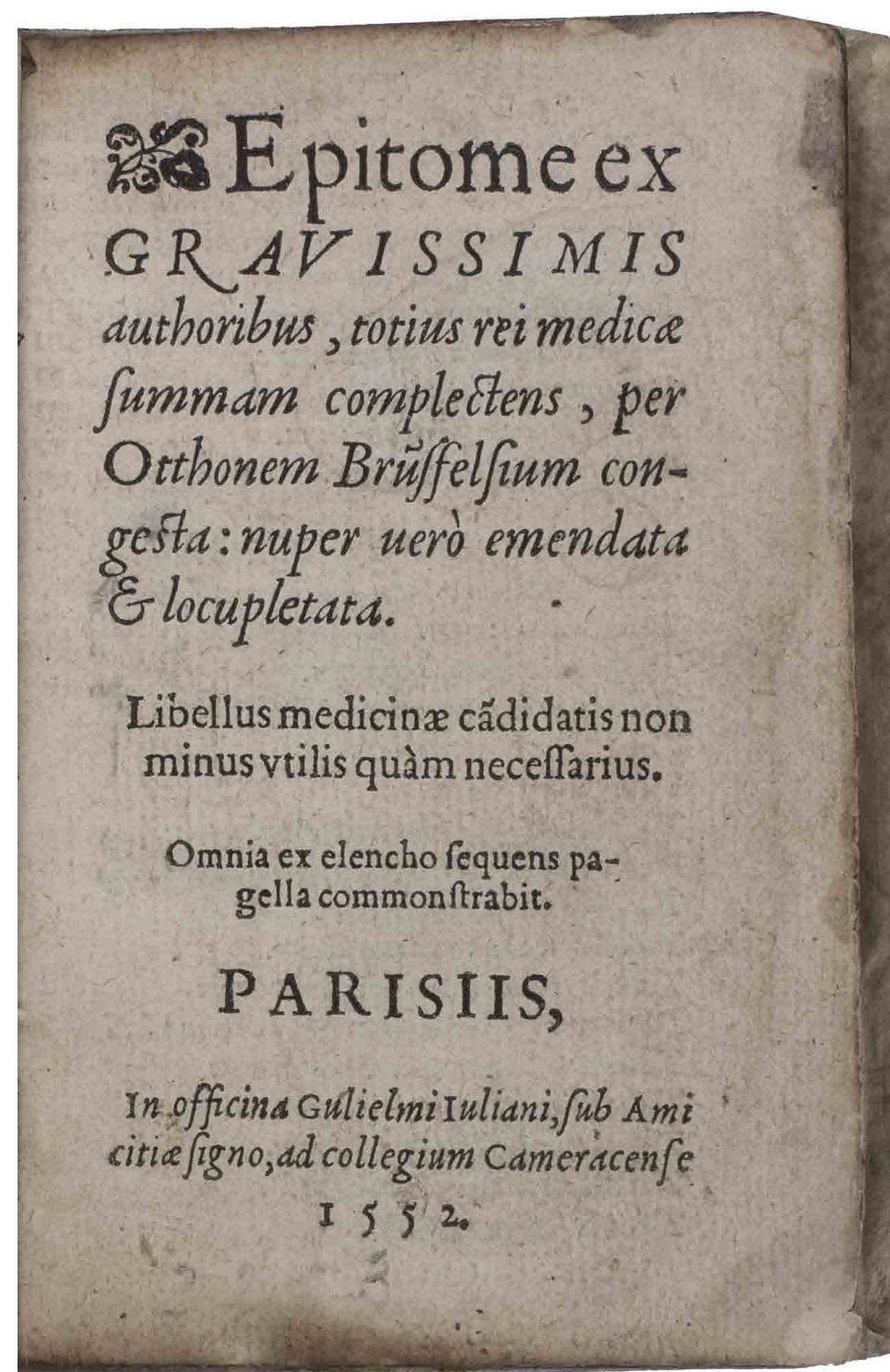
Fourth(?) edition of a rare pocket handbook of practical herbal medicine, in Latin. The tiny separately published editions probably served as simple handbooks for many practicing doctors and clerics who tended the sick. It includes numerous, often alphabetical lists of plants, each covering a different category according to their botanical or medical characteristics or the ailments they can ameliorate.

Otto Brunfels (ca. 1464?-1534) took an interest in the healing powers of plants, moved to Switzerland and became a physician and one of the most important fathers of modern botany.

With several early owners' inscriptions, a bookplate and a library stamp. With 2 letters in 1 note very slightly shaved, a corner of a couple leaves torn off, and a few marginal stains, otherwise still in good condition.

104 ll. *Adams B2922; USTC 151110; for Brunfels: Greene, Landmarks of botanical hist. II, pp. 241-270.*

 More on our website



Haskell Norman copy of “the most complete collection of early writings on balneology”

34

[MINERAL BATHS – BALNEOLOGY].

De balneis omnia quae extant apud Graecos, Latinos, et Arabas, tam medicos quàm quoscunque caeterarum artium probatos scriptores ...

Venice, (colophon:) heirs of Lucantonio Giunta, 1553. Folio. With 5 full-page woodcuts and a woodcut title vignette and initials. 18th-century vellum, manuscript title on spine.

€ 6500

First edition of “the most complete collection of early writings on balneology” (Norman Library), incorporating texts on this subject from more than 70 classical, Arabic and contemporary authorities. Among them are Arabic authorities like Avicenna or Ibn Sina, Averroës and Avenzoar, but also (late) medieval authorities like Guainerio, Gesner, Savonarola, Petrus de Abano, Maimonides, and classical authorities as Hippocrates, Galen, Pliny and Vitruvius. This collection of texts therefore offer not only a complete, both western and oriental, history of balneology from antiquity to the 16th-century and the therapeutic value of mineral baths, but also contains descriptions for more than 200 mineral baths, the then known watering-places. Some of the texts in this collection are only known from this edition. The work is beautifully illustrated with 5 full-page woodcuts, showing for example the floor plan for a thermal bath at Pozzuoli. Added to this collection is Joannes Antonius Siccus’s “De balneis compendium ex Hippocrate et Galeno”, which seems to have been added while the book was on the press, because the text is printed after the word “Finis” and the colophon, after the table of contents and register for the whole work, in a new quire (3q).

From the collection of Haskell F. Norman (1915–1996). Also with an owner’s inscription of Antonio Orsetti on the first free endpaper and another owner’s inscription struck through on the title page, the latter owner also responsible for the marginal annotations throughout the work (some shaved). Binding only a little dust-soiled, some occasional spotting, foxing and some occasional small stains. The Norman copy of a rare collection of early accounts of thermal baths.

14; 497 ll. See our website for the reference list. [More on our website](#)



Venice edition of Ibn Masawaih's pharmacological handbook with a false Paris imprint

35

MASAWAIH AL-MARDINI (MESUE the younger).

De re medica libri tres ...

"Paris" [= Venice], [Girolamo Scotto], 1553. 8°. With Scotto's woodcut device on the title page and ca. 22 woodcut decorated initials plus a few repeats. Contemporary vellum, traces of ties.

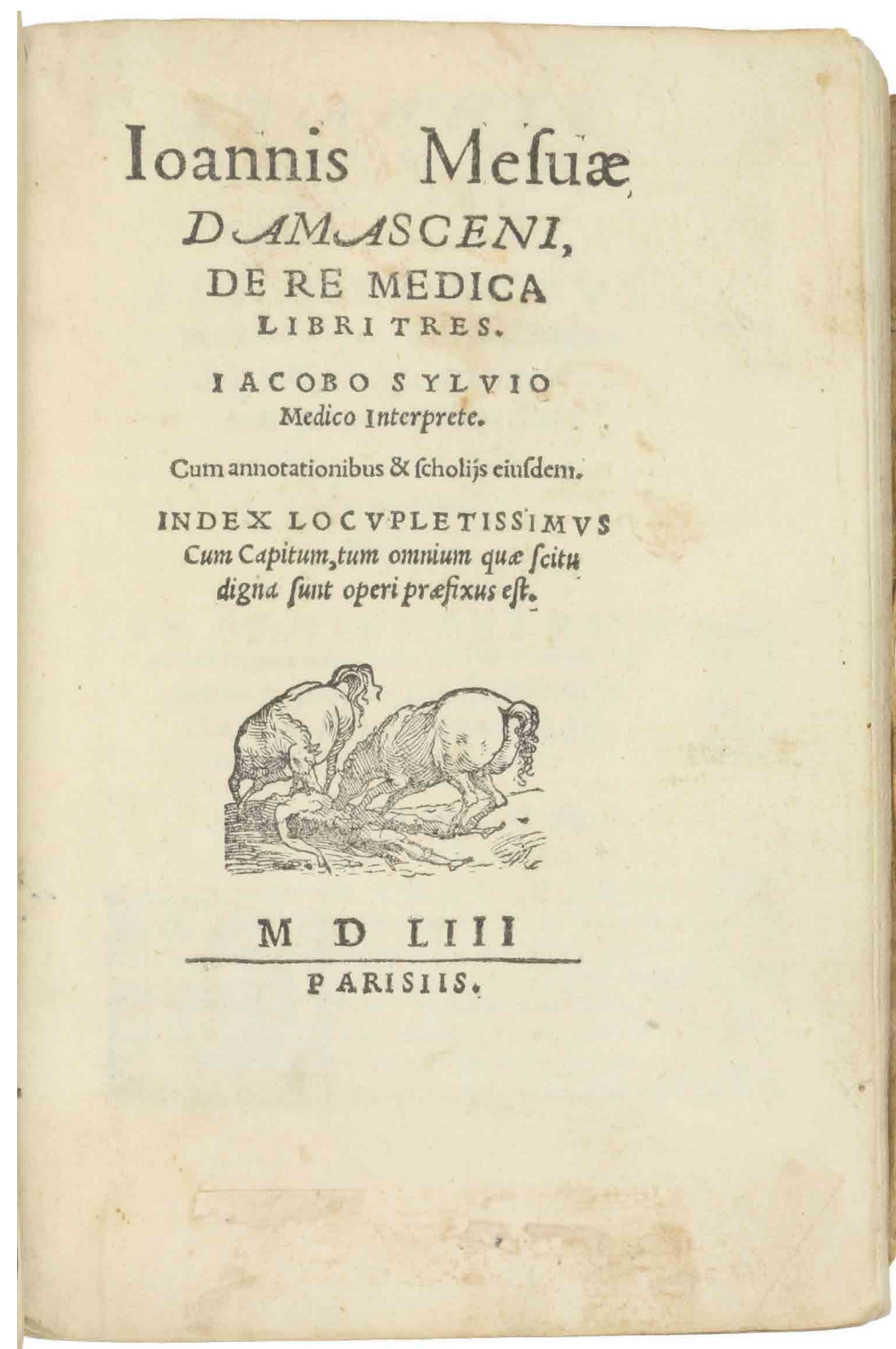
€ 7500

Rare Venetian edition with a false Paris imprint, of Mesue's three seminal pharmacological works, including his great pharmacological handbook, the principal model for the European pharmacopoeias, translated into Latin by Jacques Dubois/Jacobus Sylvius (1478–1555), who taught anatomy at Paris (his students including Vesalius and Gesner). Dubois first published it in a Paris folio edition in 1542. As far as we know, the present edition has not previously been recognised as a false imprint, but Girolamo Scotto in Venice used the woodcut device on the title page in 1543 (Bernstein, *Music printing*, p. 88 & fig. 3.16: much more "artistic" than most publishers' devices, so perhaps made to illustrate an unidentified book) and the woodcut pictorial initial on r8r also appears in Lippomano, *Espositioni volgare*, Venice, Girolamo Scotto, 1554 (A4r), where some of the types match as well.

De Vos calls Mesue's present works "a conduit for the Arabic contributions to that epistemology and its subsequent development and impact", describing them as "the most dominant source of pharmaceutical writings" and "by far the most influential in the subsequent development of European pharmacy", with Dubois's new Latin translation "of particular note" (pp. 668, 670, 673). The three Mesue works follow: "Methodus medicamenta purgantia simplicissima deligendi & castigandi, theorematis quatuor absolutus" [= *Canones universales?*]; "De singulis medicamentis purgantibus deligendis & castigandis" [= *De simplicibus*]; and "De antidotis" [= *Antidotarium or Grabadin*]; followed by definitions of the technical words, ll. 239v–248r, and a 9-page table of contents for all three works.

With faint brown stains, some marginal worming near the end of the text and the corner of Aa3 lost (not affecting the text).

248, [4] ll. See our website for the reference list. ➔ More on our website



Classic work on distillation, with dozens of woodcuts

36

[GESSNER, Conrad].

Thesaurus Euonymi Philatri, de remediis secretis.

Lyon, Balthazar Arnoullet, 1554. 16° (12.5×8 cm). With dozens of woodcut illustrations in text. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment.

€ 5000

Third edition in the original Latin, of the first part of Conrad Gesner's very popular book of secrets. It primarily concerns distillation and its use in making medicines, with most of the woodcuts illustrating furnaces, glassware and other equipment for distilling. It discusses the various kinds of distillation, the equipment and techniques, aqueous solutions, the making of medicines from a wide variety of plants, animals and minerals (including metal salts), extracting oils, etc.

"The work begins with a short historical introduction which says that the Greeks and Romans could not yet distil and claims that the art was invented by the Barbarians, Carthaginians and Arabs shortly after the famous Hellenistic physicians. He gives a few short notes on Arabian scientists like Mesue, Avicenna and Bulcasis, describing their methods of making rose-oil" (Forbes).

Conrad Gesner (1516–1565), a Zurich scholar of remarkable breadth who wrote on bibliography, botany, zoology, medicine and pharmacology, published the first volume of his *De remediis secretis* in 1552 under the pseudonym Euonymus Philatrus. A second part appeared posthumously. Binding soiled and a few stains and smudges throughout; a good copy.

[44], [4 blank], 499, [8], [5 blank] pp. *USTC* 151668; *Wellcome* I, 2778; not in *Durling*; cf. *Forbes*, *A short history of the art of distillation*, pp. 120–126. [More on our website](#)



Two Hellenistic hexametric poems on antidotes to poisons

37

NICANDER of Colophon.

In Nicander Theriaca scholia auctoris incerti, et vetusta et utilia.

Including: In eiusdem Alexipharmaca diversorum auctorum scholia. Paris, Morelius, 1557. 3 parts in 1 volume. 4°. Each part with its own title page, with a woodcut caduceus device on all three. Set in roman and Greek types. 17th-century(?) richly gold-tooled red morocco, gilt edges; subtly rebaked, with the original backstrip laid down.

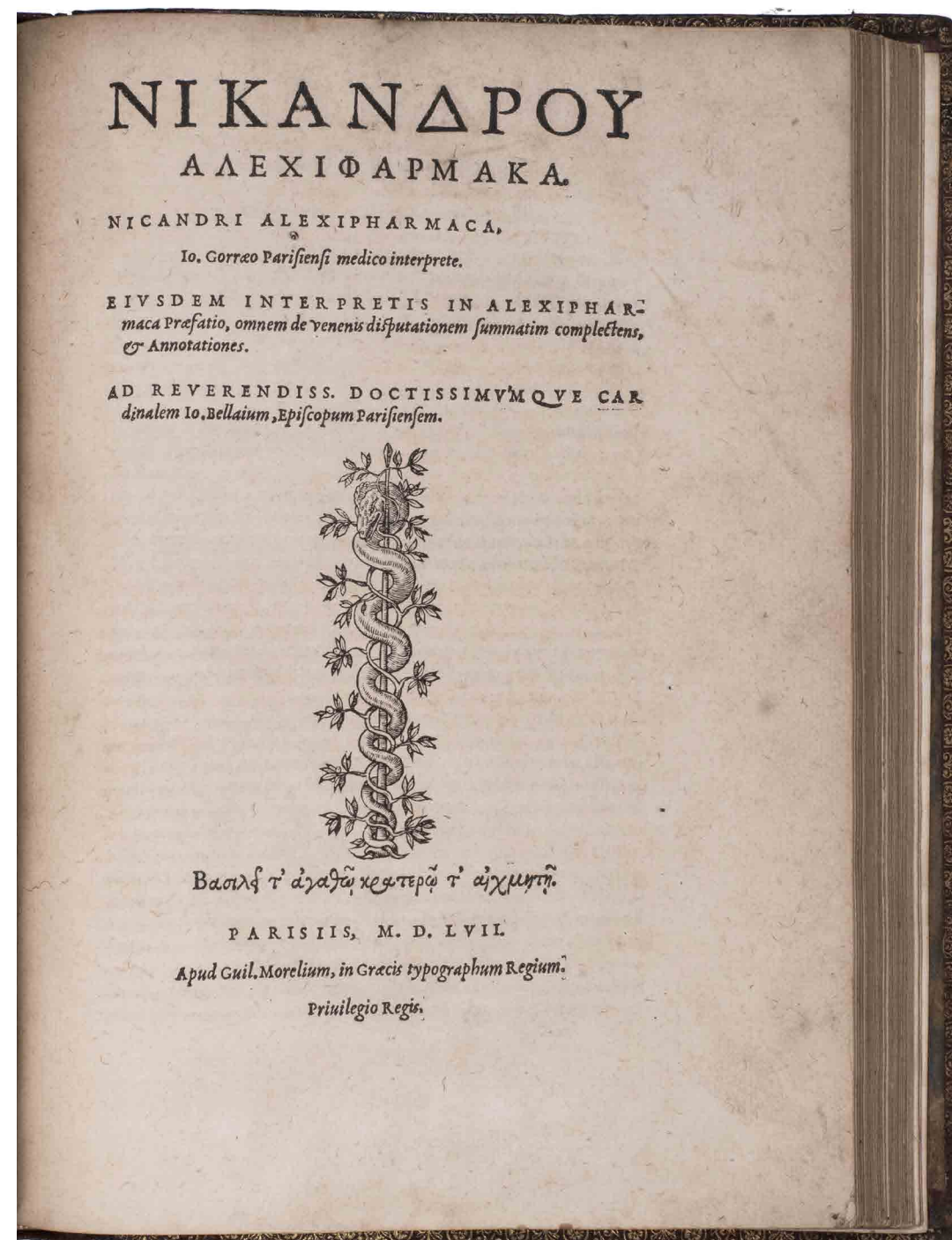
€ 5000

Bilingual edition (Greek & Latin) of two medical hexametric poems by the Hellenistic poet and physician Nicander of Colophon (fl. 2nd century BCE), followed by a part with ancient scholia in Greek. The two poems are followed by comments by its translator, the Parisian pharmacist Jean de Gorris (1505–1577). They were first published separately in 1549 and 1556 and here for the first time published together. Nicander wrote at least 20 works, but "only his *Theriaca* and *Alexipharmaca* are extant".

"Nicander's influence on later Greek and Latin literature was considerable. Not only did Virgil, Ovid, and Antoninus Liberalis draw on his works, but Lucan, Pliny the Elder, Erotian, Aelian, and Athenaeus of Naucratis also benefited from direct or indirect familiarity with Nicander. In the 1st century BCE the enormously learned scholar Didymus ("Chalcenterus") appears to have made extensive use of Nicander's lexicographic contributions. Although Dioscorides only twice cites Nicander's views in his *Materia Medica*, Galen in his pharmacological works quotes a number of verse passages from Nicander. Papyrus fragments from the 1st to 3rd centuries [CE] further confirm Nicander's popularity in the Roman empire" (Von Staden).

With a bookplate. Washed, with some faint early manuscript notes. Durling notes that, like in our copy, a general title page is lacking in their copy, but this appears to be as usual. Internally in very good condition. Rebacked, front board detached, but with most of the tooling still clear.

[8], "225" [= 215], [1 blank]; "80" [= 72] pp. *Durling* 334r; *USTC* 160585; *Wellcome I*, 4530; cf. *H. Von Staden*, "Nicander" in *N. Wilson, Encyclopedia of ancient Greece* (2006). [More on our website](#)



Very rare edition of the official pharmacopoeia of Florence

38

[RICETTARIO FIORENTINO].

Ricettario utilissimo et molto necessario à tutti gli spetiali, che uogliono preparar le medicine regolatamente...

Venice, Vincenzo Valgrisi, 1558. 12°. With woodcut printer's device on the title page and some woodcut initials. Later half sheepskin parchment, decorated paper sides.

€ 3250

Rare early edition of the official pharmacopoeia of Florence, "a milestone in the history of pharmaceutical literature" (Cowen & Helfand), which emanated from the guild of physicians and pharmacists of Florence. "It embodies a list of approved drugs and describes the various methods of preparing them for administration or use, together with the proper weights and measures to be employed for accurate compounding" (Hagelin). It was first published in 1498 as *Nuovo ricettario* and appeared in numerous editions up to 1696. With the bookplate of F. Carbonara on the pastedown. Large stain on the first 50 leaves and last few leaves, discolouring the pages but not affecting the legibility of the text, some small marginal wormholes and a waterstain in the gutter throughout, not affecting text. Otherwise a good copy, binding in very good condition as well.

164, [10] ll. ICCU CNCE 3192 (6 copies); USTC (2 copies); cf. Cowen & Helfand, *Pharmacy an illustrated history* (1990); Durling 3872 (third edition); Hagelin, *Materia medica*, pp. 82–85 (second edition); Wellcome I, 2317 (third edition).  More on our website



One of the most famous 'Books on Secrets' in Latin translation

39

PEDEMONTANUS, Alexius and Johann Jakob WECKER (translator).

De secretis libri sex ...

Lyon, Guilelmus Rovellius, 1561. 8°. Later vellum.

€ 1250

Fourth edition of the translation into Latin of the famous "Secreti" of Alexius Pedemontanus (or Piemontese, ps., Girolamo Ruscelli (1500–1565), as is generally assumed), by Johann Jakob Wecker. The first edition of this translation had appeared in Basel, published by Petrus Perna, in 1559, followed by two editions in 1560 (Basel and Antwerp); a fifth edition was also published in Lyon in 1565. Pedemontanu 'Secreti', first published in 1555, was an immensely popular book, printed in more than a hundred editions until the end of the 18th century.

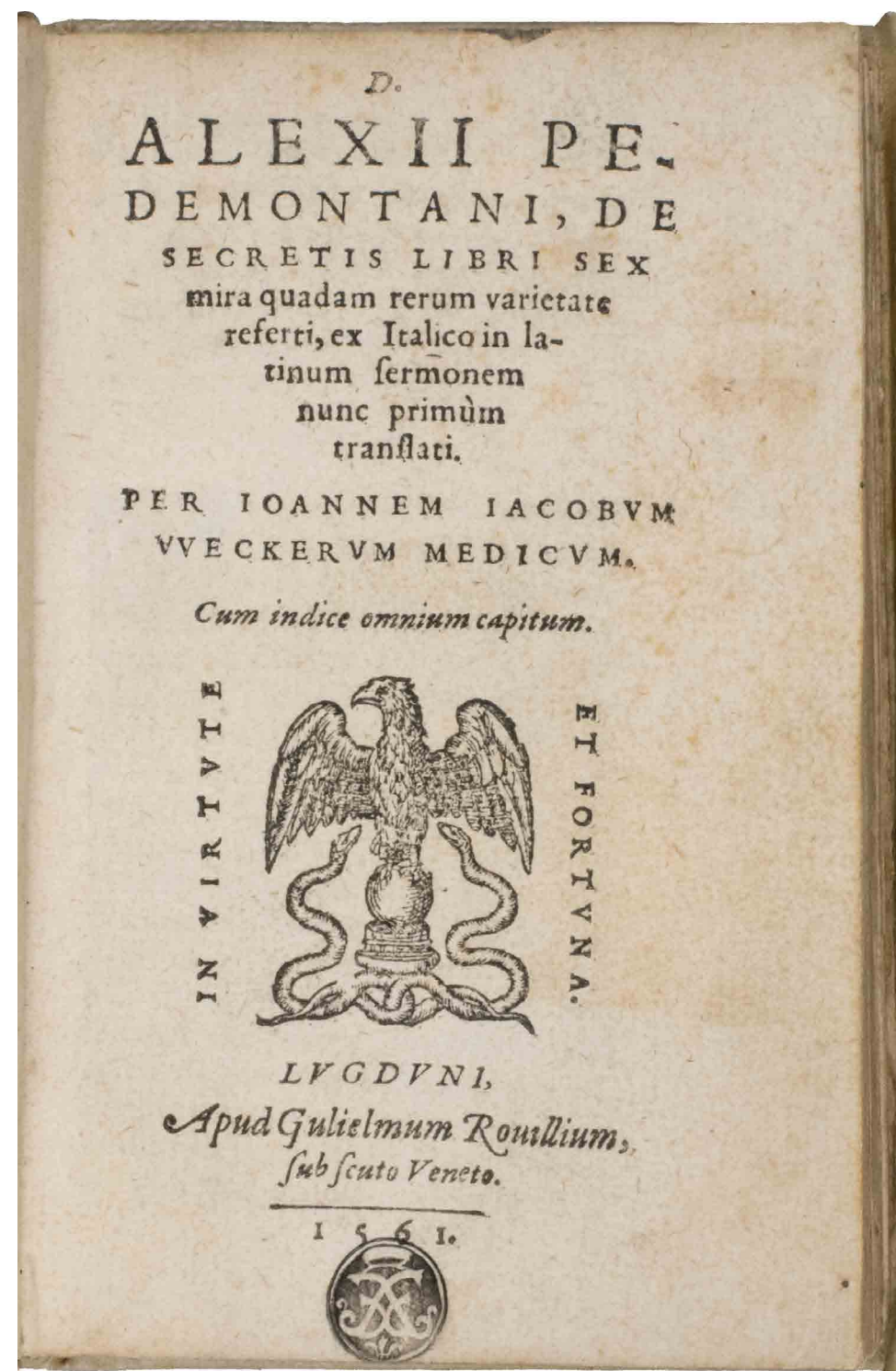
The *Secreti* was, apart from this Latin edition, translated into, German (1569; translator also J.J. Wecker, also published by Petrus Perna), English (1558), Spanish, French (1557) and Polish, and unleashed a torrent of 'Books of Secrets' that continued to be published down through the 18th century.

Pedemontanus was the prototypical "professor of secrets". His description of his hunt for secrets in the preface to the *Secreti* helped to give rise to a legend of the wandering empiric who dedicated his life to the search for natural and technological secrets.

In a later work, Pedemontanus reported that the *Secreti* contained the experimental results of an "Academy of Secrets" that he and a group of humanists and noblemen founded in Naples in the 1540s. Pedemontanus' academy is the first recorded example of an experimental scientific society. The translator Johannes Jacob Wecker (1528–1586) was a Swiss physician and philosopher. He worked as a physician in Colmar from 1566 and wrote a number of works about medicine, some of which were in both French and Latin, the most well-known being his *Antidotarum generale*, a work about alchemy. His work is known for the elaborate bibliography on chemistry-alchemy. Doubtless fleeing accusations of sorcery, Wecker moved to Basel where he was appointed professor of logic.

Owner's stamp in the lower margin of the title page. In very good condition.

"344" [= 342], [25], [1 blank] pp. See our website for the reference list. [More on our website](#)



The hidden wonders of nature: Lemnius on medicine and the occult in the Renaissance

40

LEMNIUS, Levinus.

De gli occulti miracoli, & uarii ammaestramenti delle cose della natura, con probabili ragioni, et artificiosa congettura confermati. Venice, Lodovico degli Avanzi, 1563. 8°. With a woodcut device on the title page, and some woodcut initials. Near-contemporary limp vellum.

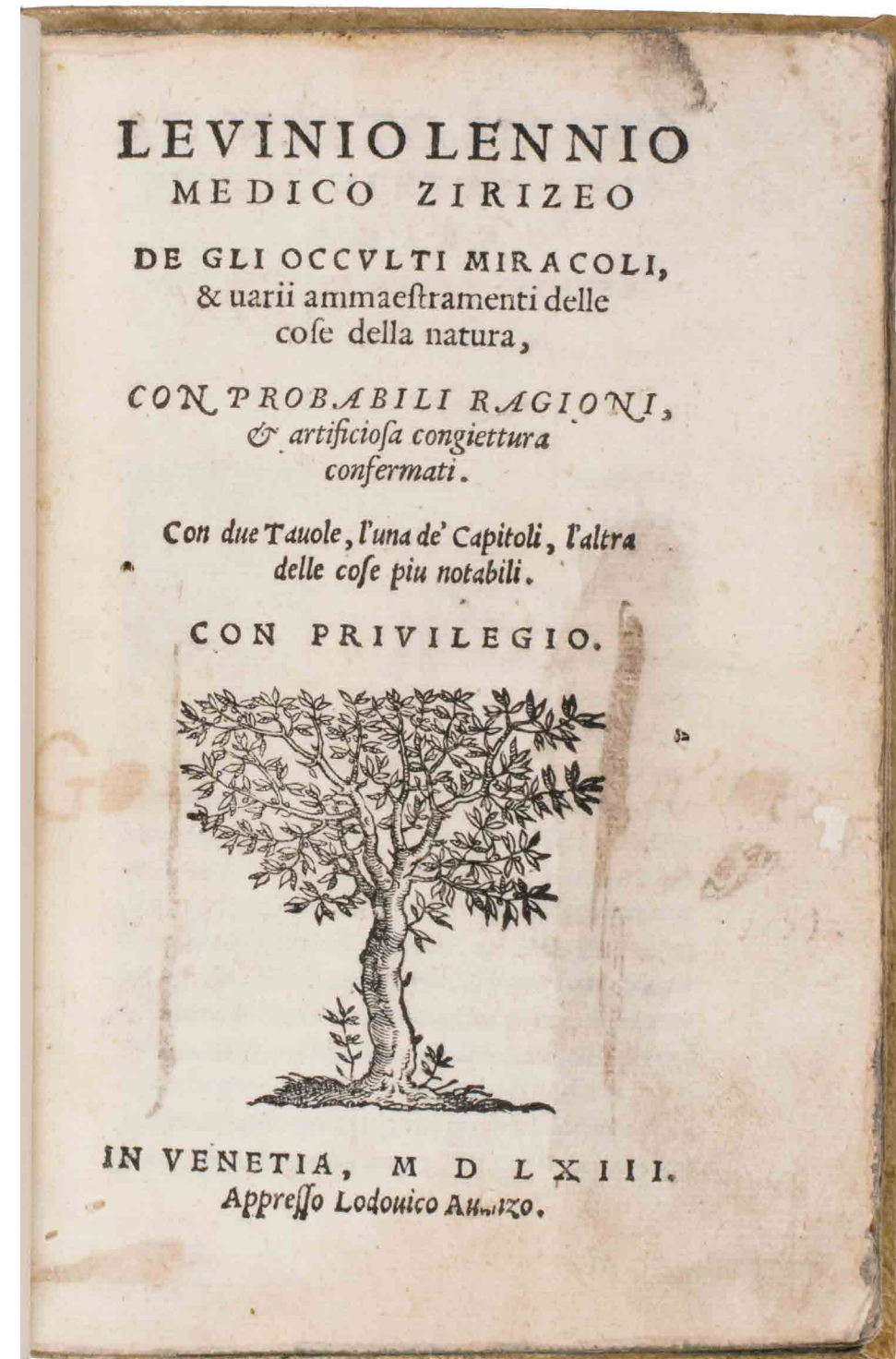
€ 1250

Second Italian edition of the celebrated work by the Dutch physician Levinus Lemnius (1505–1568). First published in 1559 under the title *Occulta naturae miracula*, the work occupies an intriguing position between Renaissance natural philosophy, medicine, and moral reflection. Rather than presenting a systematic account of nature, Lemnius examines phenomena that appeared mysterious or “occult” to his contemporaries, those hidden qualities of nature that seemed to resist immediate explanation. Drawing on classical learning and personal observation, he offers probable reasons and ingenious conjectures for a remarkable variety of subjects.

Among the topics discussed are heredity, human reproduction, sleepwalking, epilepsy, and more. Lemnius also considers the virtues of plants and wine, unusual physiological phenomena, and curious questions about the natural world. Particularly striking is his attempt to explain many conditions traditionally attributed to demons or witchcraft through natural causes such as bodily humours or disturbances of the imagination. In this respect, his work helped shift medical thinking away from supernatural explanations toward physiological ones.

Leaves 50v–52v contain an annotation, “dele”, a Latin term meaning “delete” or “destroy”, commonly used in editing as an instruction to remove text. Some staining to the title page, minor worming to the first few leaves, minor damp-staining to the upper margin, some occasional staining, and p. 77 with a tear to the outer margin (not affecting the text). Otherwise in good condition.

[15], [1 blank], 156 ll. BM STC Italian p. 374; Durling 2779; EDIT16 29950; EEB (Proquest), *hin-wel-all-00002237-001*; OPAC SBN, BVEE004802; Simon, *Bibl. Bacchica* II, p. 111 no. 401; USTC 837829; Wellcome 3707; not in Adams; Caillet; cf. NBW VIII, 1029–1031.  More on our website



First edition, beautifully produced, of a very popular and influential book of secrets

41

MIZAULD, Antoine.

Memorabilium, utiliu[m], ac jucundorum centuriae novem, in aphorismos arcanorum omnis generis locupletes, perpulchrè digestae.

Paris, Frédéric Morel, 1566. 8°. With Morel's woodcut device on the title page, 2 woodcut headpieces and 10 woodcut decorated initials. Set in italic types with the preliminaries in roman, and incidental Greek. 17th-century limp sheepskin parchment.

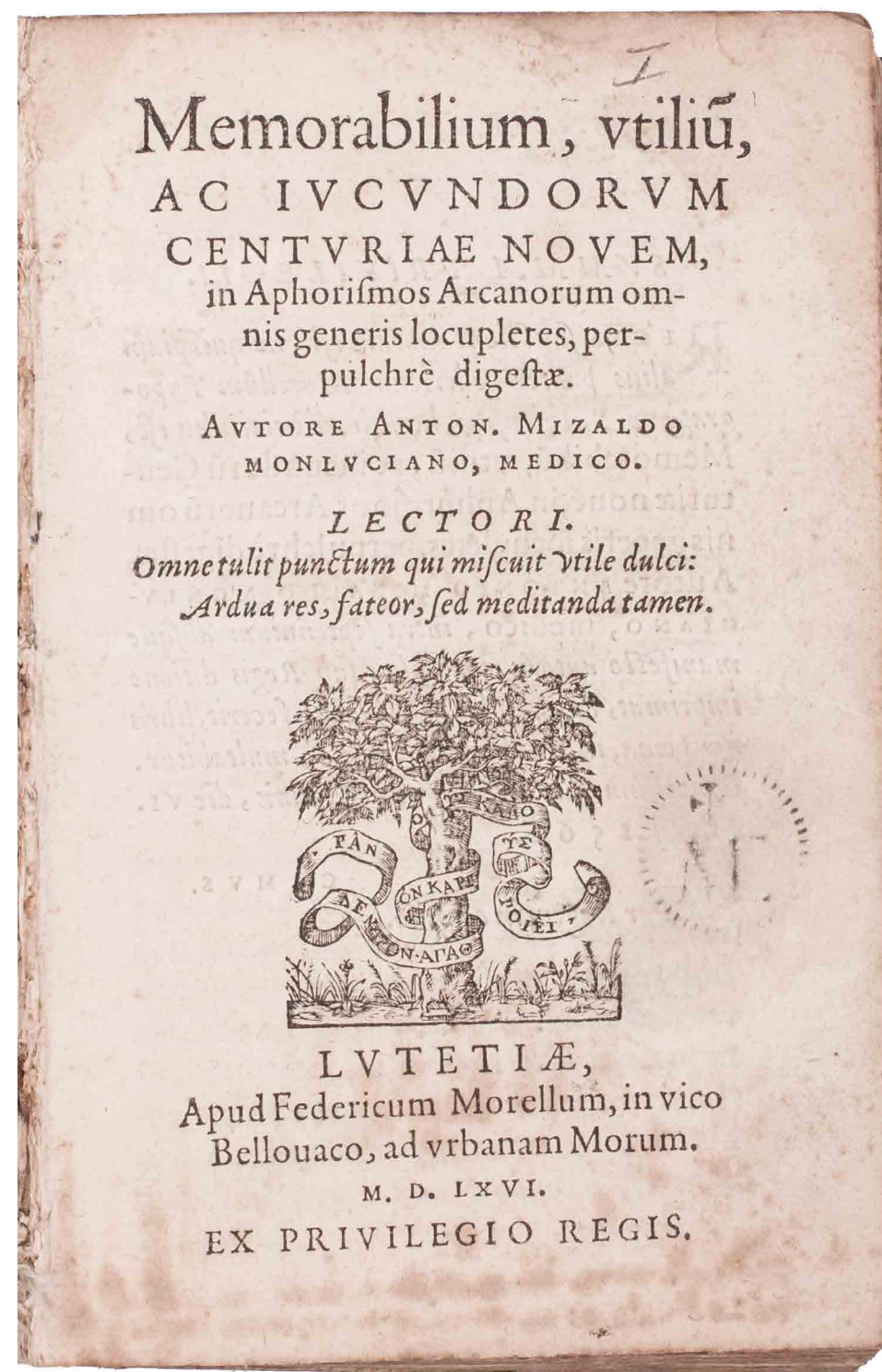
€ 2250

First edition, in the original Latin, of what proved an extremely popular work: 900 medical and other "secrets", including information on astrology, gardening, cosmetics and other subjects, arranged in nine numbered chapters, each containing 100 numbered prose "aphorisms". Like most books of secrets it offers a mixture of science and superstition gathered from a wide variety of ancient and modern sources, many of them named in the aphorisms, and its medicinal recipes served in turn as sources for other authors internationally.

Mizauld (1510–1578) was a professor of medicine at the University of Paris and astrologer and physician to Margaret of Valois. Mizauld thought the poor often fell prey to greedy apothecaries, so he presented them with remedies they could often grow in their own gardens or gather in the wild. It was an entirely different work from the *Memorabilium aliquot* ... that Mizauld had published in 1554, but succeeded to and expanded on his *Arcanorum naturae sylvula* (1555).

With occasional contemporary and later manuscript notes and an 18th-century(?) library stamp on the title page (partly erased), not affecting the printed image. With 1 leaf nearly detached, a water stain in the last 5 quires, and occasional (mostly marginal) slight browning or minor stains, but still generally in good condition. With the sewing supports broken at the front hinge and minor damage to the headbands, but binding otherwise good.

[16], 136 pp. See our website for the reference list.  More on our website



1572 pharmaceutical work on Greek and Arab medicine

42

DUBOIS SYLVIUS, Jean

In methodum miscendorum medicamentorum, quae in quotidiano sunt usu observationes, ex Graecis, Arabibus, & Neotericis.

Paris, Jacques Kerver, 1572. 8°. With Kerver's woodcut device on the title page, depicting a unicorn with the family's arms, and a large cast ornament on the otherwise blank last page, and some woodcut initials. Contemporary limp vellum, with a paper title-label on the spine, remnants of ties.

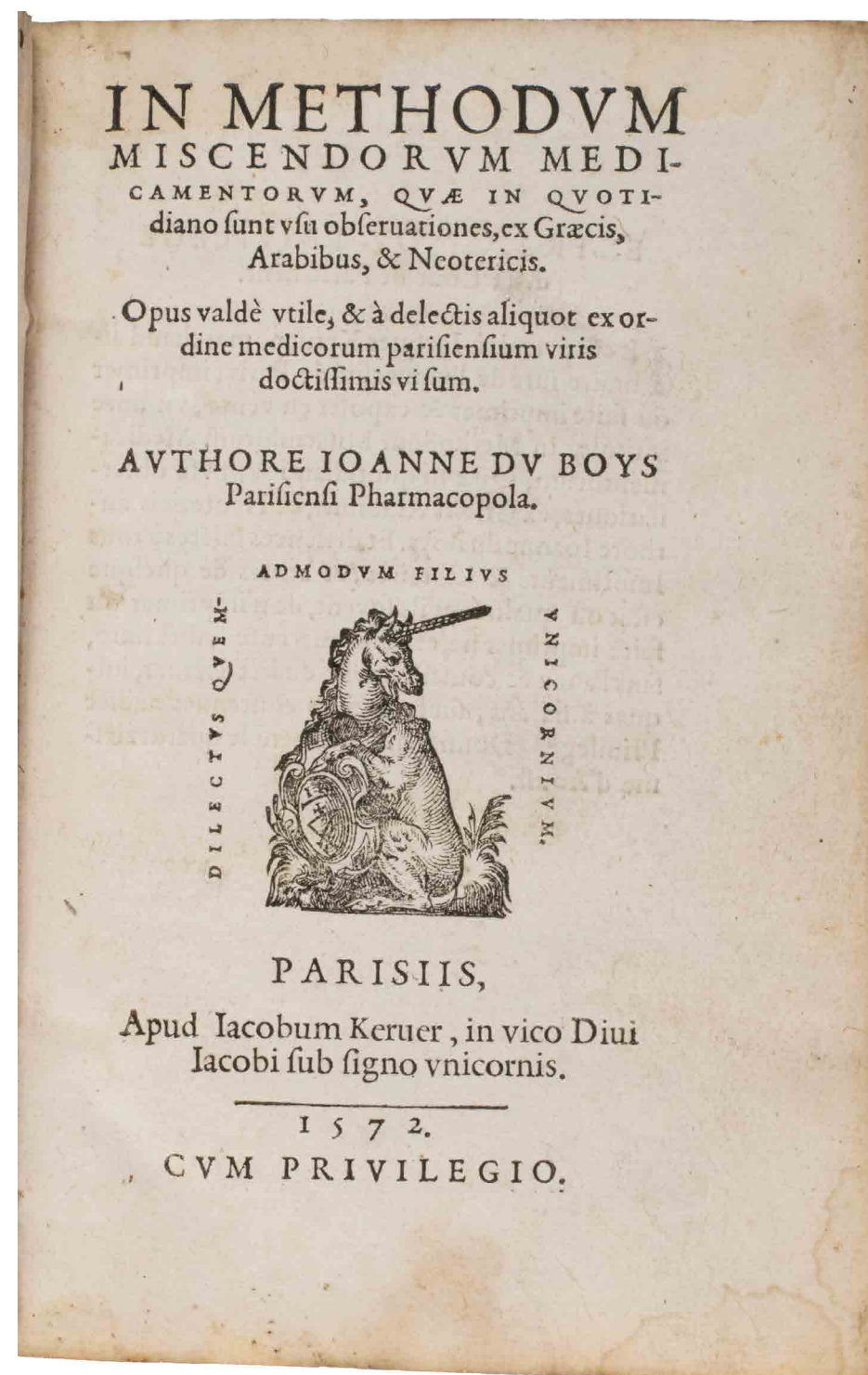
€ 4500

Rare first edition of a pharmaceutical work by Jean Dubois Sylvius (ca. 1500–1576), describing everyday medicine as found in the works of the ancient Greeks and Arabs. It gives recipes for different medicines and the attributes ascribed to the medicines and herbs. Dubois Sylvius was born at Lille, studied at Louvain and practiced medicine at Valenciennes. In 1562, he became professor at the recently founded University of Douai. He is the author a few other works. He is known as Dubois Sylvius, but he is not to be confused with Jacques Dubois (or Jacobus Sylvius, 1478?–1555), teacher of Vesalius.

A second edition was published as *Methodus miscendi & conficiendi medicamenta* (The Hague, 1640) and a commentary by N. Fontanus in 1633. A few marginal waterstains and a corner torn off the third leaf, but otherwise in very good condition.

[8], 134, [10] ll. *USTC 170095; Wellcome I, 1874; not in Durling; for the author see: De Nave & De Schepper, De geneeskunst in de zuidelijke Nederlanden (1475–1660), p. 59; Hirsch II, p. 221.*

🔗 More on our website



A commentary on Ibn Sina

43

ODDI, Oddo degli.

In primam totam fen primi libri canonis Avicenn[ae] dilucidissima & expectatissima expositio ...

Venice, Paolo and Antonio Meietti, 1575. 4°. With a woodcut device on the title page, a woodcut headpiece, 3 large and 17 smaller woodcut decorated initials, and a small woodcut decoration (plus 1 repeat). Contemporary limp vellum, with manuscript title on spine.

€ 7500

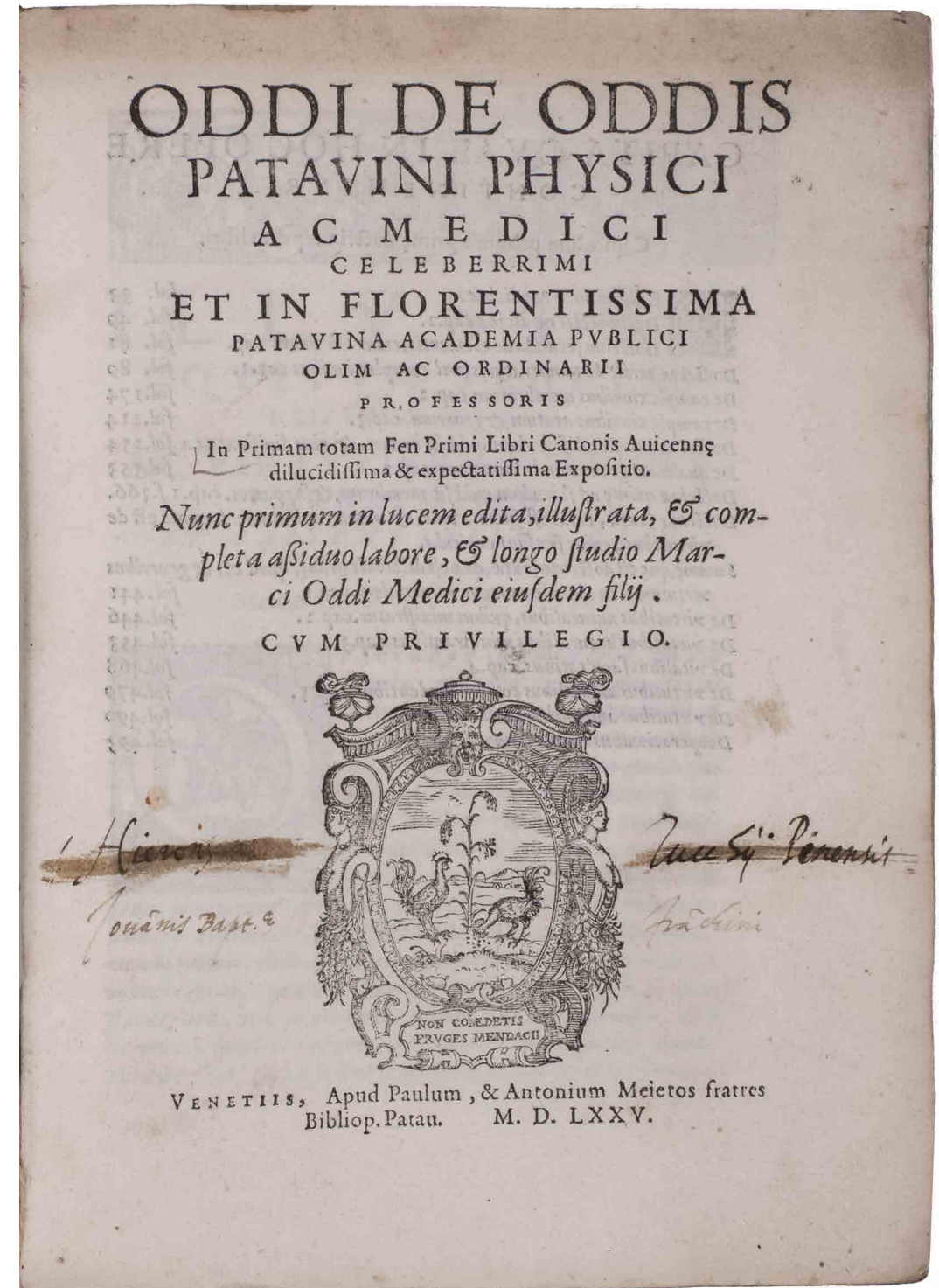
Rare first and only edition of a commentary on book I, fen (section) I of Avicenna's *Canon* by Oddo degli Oddi, including the Latin version of the text by Andrea Alpago and Jacob Mantino. Like most of Oddi's work it was published posthumously by his son Marco degli Oddi.

"Although in the body of his work much of the time he treated Avicenna with nominal respect, this was apt to be achieved through a procedure of deducing Avicenna's "real" opinion by consulting Galen. In addition, Oddo Oddi had a long-standing interest in the problem of securing a better Latin text of the *Canon* (he was on the academic committee that approved Alpago's work and he encouraged Graziolo many years later); he based his exposition on Alpago's text, which he claimed to be in general use, and rather frequently compared the latter's renderings with those of Gerard of Cremona and Jakob Mantino" (Siraisi).

Before practicing Medicine in Venice, Oddo degli Oddi (or Oddus de Oddis, 1478–1558) taught classics (Greek and Latin) at the University of Padua. Eventually he went back to Padua, where he taught Medicine. He was a committed supporter of Galen's doctrines.

With an owner's inscription on the flyleaf dated 1586, two owner's names on the title page (one struck through) and some manuscript notes in the margins. Binding slightly wrinkled, but internally in very good condition.

[8], 499, [33] pp. *Arcadian library* 15358; *Durling* 3388; *EDIT* 16, 30889; *USTC* 845237; cf. *N.G. Siraisi, Avicenna in Renaissance Italy: The Canon and medical teaching in Italian universities after 1500* (1987), p. 193. [More on our website](#)



The standard Medieval medical dispensary, with hundreds of recipes

44

JOHN XXI, Pope.

Thesaurus pauperum ...

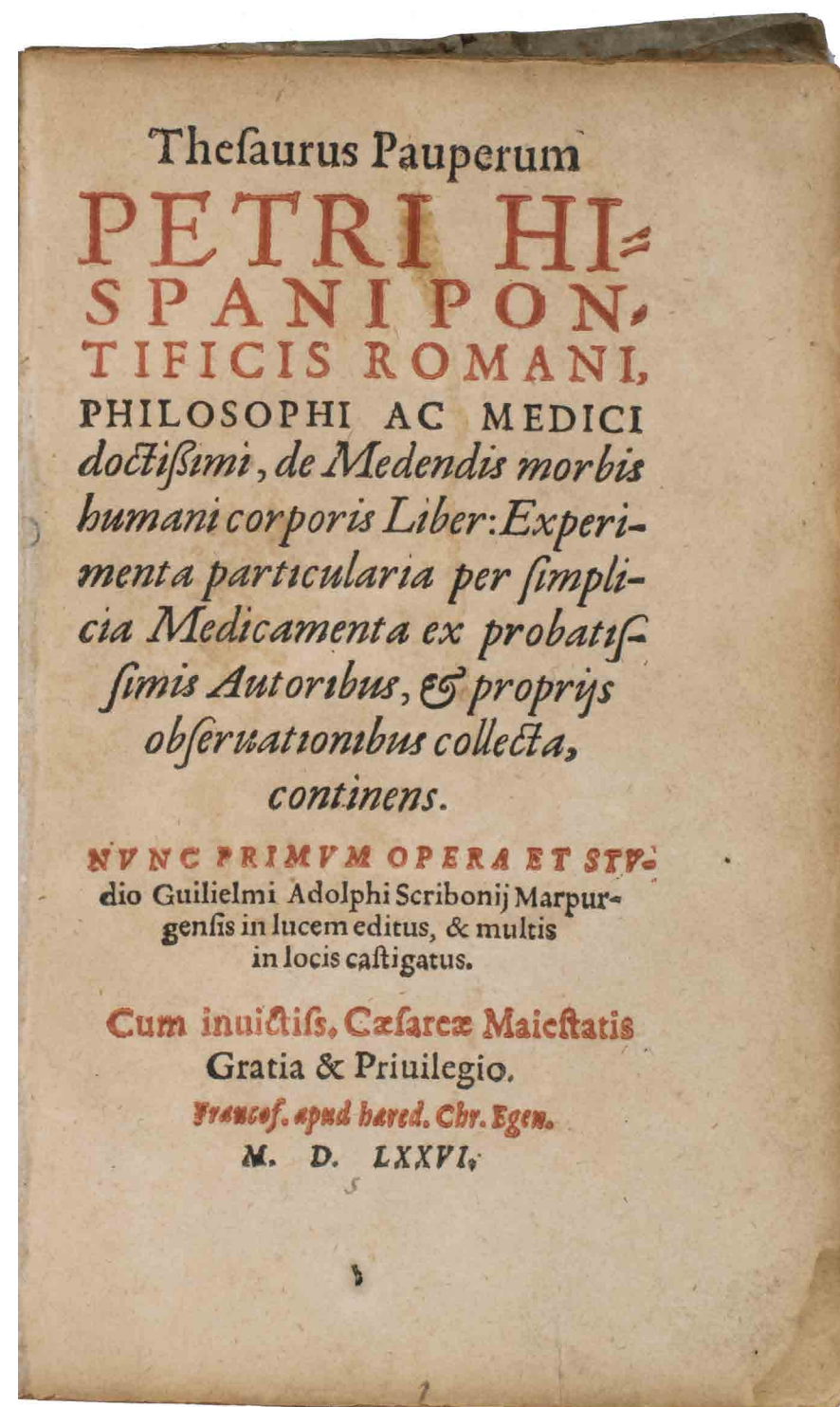
Frankfurt, heirs of Christian Egenolff, 1576. 8°. With the title page printed in red and black, Egenolff's woodcut device below the colophon, 3 woodcut tailpieces, and 3 woodcut decorated initials. With the main text in italic type but the preface in roman. Contemporary limp vellum, faded manuscript title on the spine and the front wrapper.

€ 3500

First Latin Egenolff edition of a Medieval collection of medicinal recipes intended, as the title "Treasury for the Poor" suggests, to provide readily available and inexpensive remedies to common ailments, probably for medical practitioners of modest means, students and (when they were at least able to read Latin) common people who might need to take care of their own ailments. One of the most important sources for Medieval pharmacology, it makes much use of animal parts and common plants and gives a very intimate picture of medical practices among the common people from medieval times until far into the Renaissance. Many recipes are said to derive from Hippocrates, Galen and Avicenna, and an appendix presents the Hippocratic oath. It is widely believed that the oath was written by Hippocrates, himself, or by one of his students, to establish certain ethical standards. It was first printed in Salamanca ca. 1485, when it was attached to Juan de Pastrana's *Compendium grammaticae*, so that it was sometimes incorrectly attributed to him. From at least ca. 1492, it was attributed to "Piero Spano" or "Petrus Hispanicus" (Peter of Spain), which received various interpretations but is now generally believed to refer to the Portuguese Peter Juliani (ca. 1215–1277), better known from his 1276 election as Pope John XXI, as the present edition suggests.

With a bookplate on the front pastedown. Bookblock detached from binding, and some leaves detached as well, lacking the final blank leaf. Browened and with some pencil annotations in the margins.

112, [6] [1 blank (of 2)] ll. *Durling 2595; Thorndike II, pp. 488–513; USTC 696943; VD16, J673; cf. Hagelin, Materia medica, p. 23 (1525 Lyon ed.).* ➤ More on our website



Rare second French edition of an influential pharmacopoeia

45

DUBOIS, Jacques (Jacobus SYLVIUS), translated by André CAILLE.

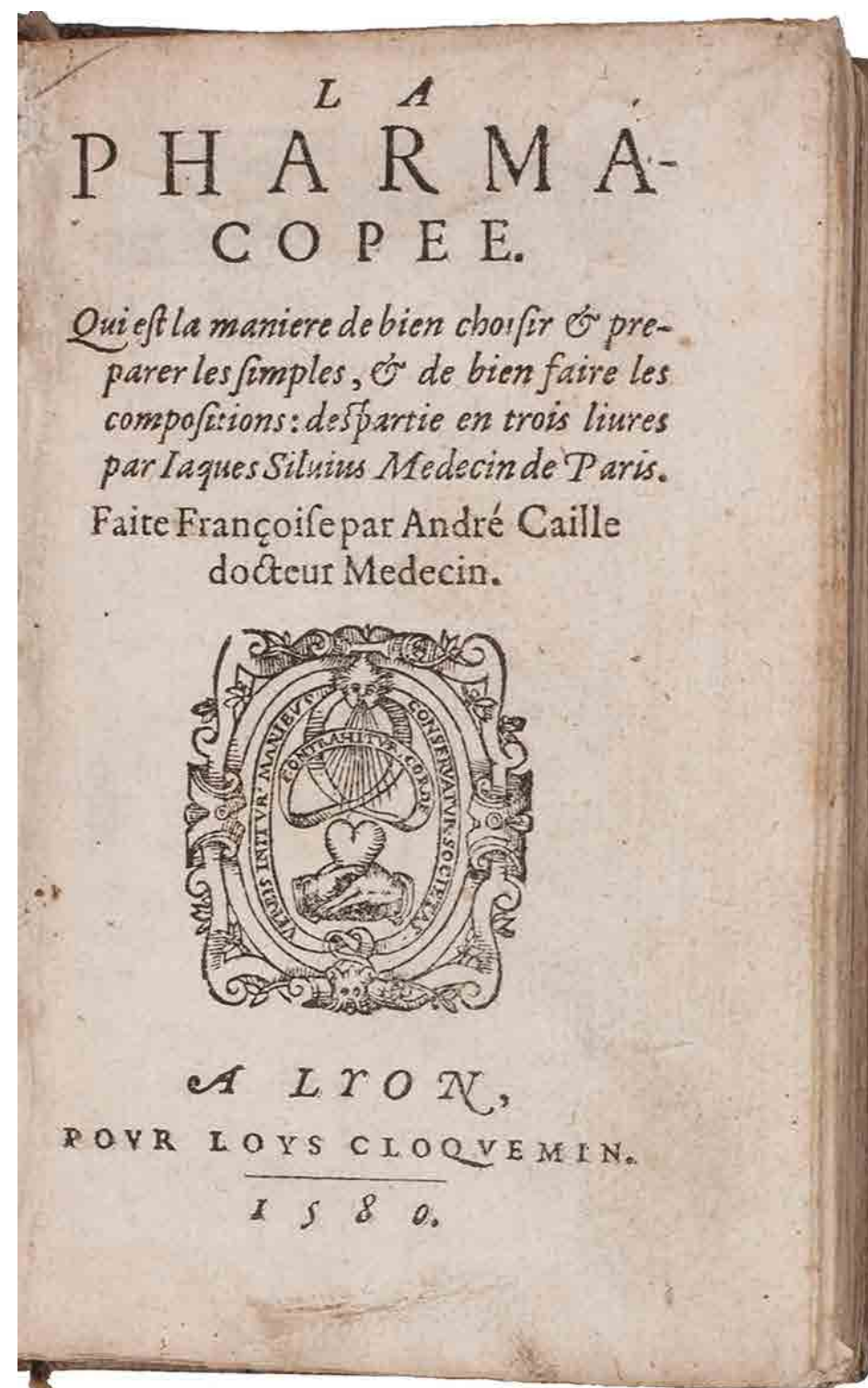
La pharmacopée. Qui est la maniere de bien choisir & preparer les simples, & de bien faire les compositions ...

Lyon, Louis Cloquemin, 1580. 16° in 8s (12.5 × 8 cm). With Cloquemin's woodcut device on the title page, with 8 woodcut headpieces, 2 woodcut tailpieces and 7 woodcut decorated initials. Recased in contemporary(?) sheepskin parchment, formerly with 2 pair of ties (now with a light green ribbon marker), with the title in manuscript on the spine.

€ 3750

Rare second French edition of a pharmacopoeia first published in Latin and reaching more-or-less its completed form with the Latin edition published at Lyon in 1548, but with predecessors going back to 1541. The present first French translation was first published at Lyon in 1574. The book was compiled by the Paris Galenist physician and professor of anatomy, Jacques Dubois (or Jacobus Sylvius, 1478?-1555), teacher of Vesalius, and translated by the Lyon physician André Caille (1515-1580). The three "libri" cover collecting simples, preparing simples and preparing compound medicines. The 1548 edition introduced the title *Pharmacopoeae*, which many later pharmacopoeia followed. GLN 15-16 records a larger version of Cloquemin's woodcut device in books printed for him anonymously by Jacob Stoer in Geneva in 1579 and 1580. We have not had the opportunity to compare the materials in the present edition with Stoer's materials, but GLN 15-16 does not record the present edition among its books anonymously printed by Stoer. With 2 early owners' inscriptions on the integral final blank and an occasional contemporary manuscript note. With a minor water stain at the head of the page, occasionally touching the running heads, but still in good condition. The binding has been extensively reworked but is structurally sound.

[26], 686, [6], [2 blank] pp. *Durling* 1248; *USTC* (8 copies); *Waller* 2588; cf. *Adams* S2173-2178 (Latin eds.); *Osler* 4067 (Dubois Latin ed. of 1553); *Schelenz, Gesch. Pharmazie*, p. 410 (1574 & 1611 French eds.); *Wellcome* 6161-6163 (other Lyons French eds.); not in *Hagelin, Materia medica*; *Heirs of Hippocrates*; *Honeyman*. [More on our website](#)



"The most popular compendium of drugs in Medieval Europe"

46

MASAWAIH AL-MARDINI (MESUE the younger).

Opera. De medicamentorum purgantium delectu, castigatione, & usu, libri duo ...

Venice, Lucantonio Giunta, 1581. 2 parts in 1 volume. Folio (23×34 cm). With 39 woodcut illustrations in the text. Near-contemporary vellum.

€ 8500

Second illustrated edition, the first with the commentary of Costaeus, of the collected works of the Arabic physician Masawaih al-Mardini (also known as Mesue the younger, d. 1015), in Latin, with commentaries by Mondino de Liuzzi (ca. 1275–1326), Christoph de Honestis (or Cristoforo degli Onesti, ca. 1320–1392), Jacobus Sylvius (or Jacques Dubois, 1478–1555), Giovanni Minardi (1462–1536), and Johannes Costaeus (or Giovanni Costeo, 1528–1603).

The present work includes the "Canones universalis", dealing with treatment regimens; the second part, "De simplicibus", about the properties of various pharmaceutical drugs; and the Grabadin, "the most popular compendium of drugs in medieval Europe, and ... used everywhere in their preparation" (Garrison). "The esteem in which these works were held is shown by the fact that a Latin translation of both was one of the first medical works to be printed (Venice, 1471)" (ibid.).

With the bookplate of the American botanist Edward Sandford Burgess (1855–1928) on the front pastedown. Also with the bookplate of the Horticultural Society of New York on the first free endpaper, identifying this volume as part of the bequest of the American attorney and plant collector Kenneth Kent MacKenzie (1877–1934). Binding stained, rubbed and chipped at the extremities. Interior shows occasional brown stains, modern endpapers a little browned and brittle, but overall in good condition.

[8], 272; [6], 277, [1 blank], [12] ll. Adams Y10; BM STC Italian, p. 739; Durling 3131; EDIT 16, CNCE 27626; USTC 842298.  More on our website



The first European botanical work describing Indian herbs and diseases, copy from the Cornelius J. Hauck collection

47

ORTA, Garcia de, Carolus CLUSIUS and Nicolás MONARDES.

Due libri dell'istoria de i semplici aromati..

Venice, Francesco Ziletti, 1582. 8°. With a woodcut printer's device on the title page, 17 woodcut illustrations in text and numerous woodcut decorated initials. 18th-century limp parchment, sewn on 2 leather supports, laced through the joints.

€ 4750

Second, expanded Italian edition of De Orta's herbal describing Indian herbs and diseases. The present work is a translation of *Aromatum et simplicium aliquot medicamentorum*, which was first published by Plantin in 1567, the first Italian edition (1576) was only an abridged translation of the original. Garcia de Orta (ca. 1501–1568) was a Portuguese physician of Jewish descent. In 1634, he joined the fleet of his friend captain Martim Affonso de Sousa, as his personal physician, and sailed to Goa, where he began a medical practice. After cultivating and studying the local plants for many years, he published his most famous work, *Colóquias dos simples e drogas he cousas medicinais da India* in Goa in 1563, only a few years after the printing press was first introduced there. The famous physician and botanist Carolus Clusius acquired a copy in 1564, translated it to Latin and added annotations and woodcut illustrations. This work was published by Plantin in 1567. It was lauded by scientists all throughout Europe and translated into Italian in 1576.

With the bookplate of Cornelius J. Hauck mounted on the front pastedown, manicules in the margins of pages 248–253 and a description from an earlier seller mounted on leaf Y7v. The parchment is slightly creased. The lower margin of the title page has been restored, some foxing and browning throughout. With a small rust hole in page 71, with minor loss of text, but no loss of the illustration, page 161 is loose, a small tear in the margin of page 915 [=195] has been repaired, a few brown stains on page 196. Otherwise in good condition.

[24], 347, [5] pp. BM STC I, p. 478; Durling 3419; Hunt 142; NLM 16th cent, 3419; Palau 99519; Sabin 57668; USTC 845532 (27 copies); Wellcome I, 4660; cf. Boxer, *Two pioneers of tropical medicine: Garcia d'Orta and Nicolás Monardes*, 1963. ➔ More on our website



Second edition of the first volume of Mercuriale's medical advice to his patients

48

MERCURIALE, Girolamo.

Liber responsorum et consultationum medicinalium ...

Basel, Conrad Valdkirch, 1588.

With: (2) **VALLERIOLE, F.** Observationum medicinalium lib. VI.

Lyon, Antoine Blanc [printed in Geneva?], 1588. 2 works in 1 volume. 8°. Ad 1: with a woodcut tailpiece and decorated initials, a headpiece and other decorations built up from arabesque typographic ornaments. Ad 2: with Blanc's woodcut device on the title page, woodcut decorated initials and headpieces built up from typographic ornaments. 17th-century overlapping vellum over boards, manuscript title on spine.

€ 1750

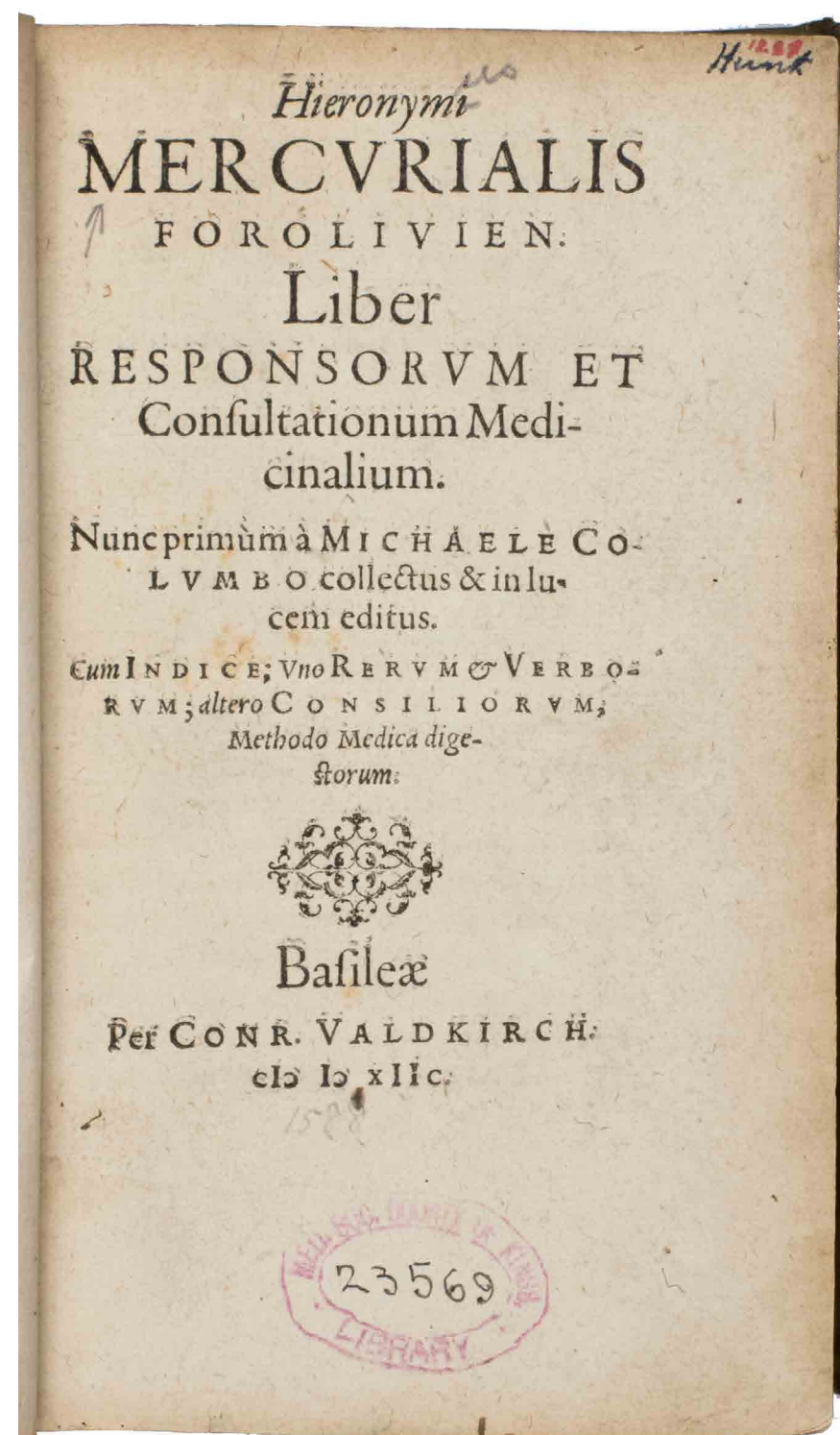
Ad 1: Second edition of an extensive collection of Mercurialis's *Consultationes* or *Consilia*: records of advice given to individual patients, including a number of cases relating to mental conditions, especially melancholy, first published in 1587. Mercuriale's student Michael Columbus edited these and a second volume (1589), while Hieronymus Forliviensis followed by Guilielmus Athenius edited two further volumes 3 and 4 (1597–1604).

Girolamo Mercuriale (or Hieronymus Mercurialis, 1530–1606) was an Italian philologist and physician. He was called to occupy the chair of practical medicine in Padua in 1569. He remained there until 1587, when he began teaching at the University of Bologna. In 1593, he was called by Ferdinando de' Medici, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to Pisa.

Ad 2: One of the late 16th-century editions of medical observations made by the French professor of medicine at Turin, François Valleriole (1504–1580), in Latin Franciscus Valleriola.

With a bookplate on the pastedown and library stamps on the title page of ad 1 and the first endleaf. Erased library stamp and two erased owner's inscriptions on the title page of ad 2. Title page slightly soiled with a very small tear in the head margin, otherwise in good condition.

[24], 502, [16]; [24], 524, [32] pp. *See our website for the reference list.* ➤ More on our website



A little-known medical treatise from one of the greatest minds in the history of medicine

49

RAZI, Abu Bakr Muhammaed ibn Zakariyya al-.

Taqasim al-'ilal. [= Classification of diseases].

Western Persia, 996 AH [= 1588 CE]. 2 volumes. Tall 8° (18.5 × 10 cm).

Arabic manuscript on paper. Black naskh script with important words and phrases picked out in red. Stored in a custom-made red cloth box, disbound, originally bound as one.

€ 65 000

Rare and little known to scholarship: a medical work by one of the greatest physicians in Muslim history, copied quite early. Abu Bakr Al-Razi (ca. 864–925) is known by the name of Rhazes in the Latin tradition; few if any can claim his scope of influence on medical thought in the Christian and Muslim worlds alike. While the manuscript of al-Razi's "Kitab al-Mansuri" ("The Book of Medicine for Al-Mansur") was translated into Latin by Gerard of Cremona around 1180 and disseminated to the West, the "Taqasim al-'ilal", sometimes also known as "Taqsim wa al-Tashjir" ("Dividing and Diagramming"), remains almost unknown among al-Razi's productions, the present example being one of very few surviving manuscripts. A critical edition was not published until 1992, by the University of Aleppo.

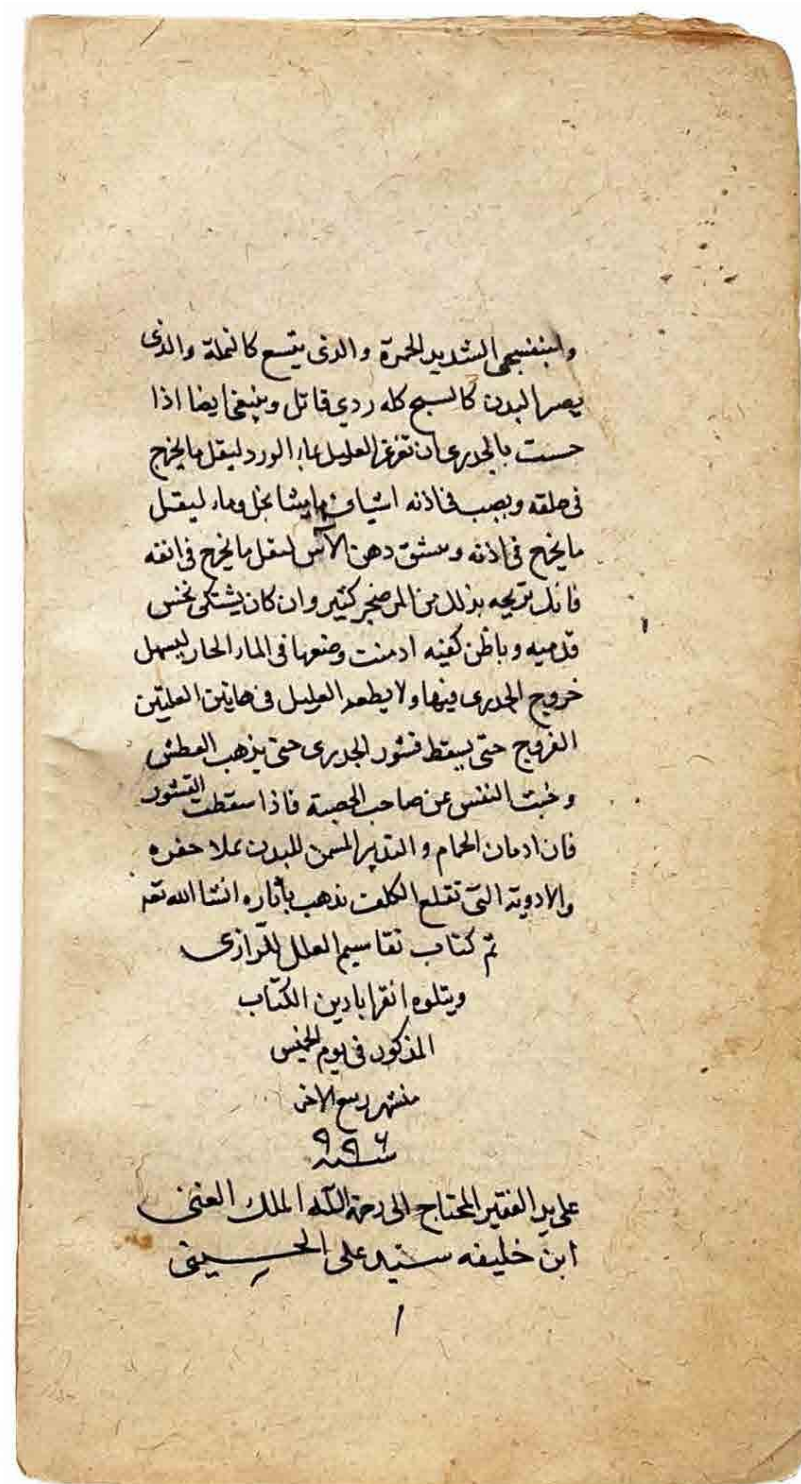
Rather than following the traditional method of treating body parts in order in an anatomical "head to toe" approach, the "Taqasim al-'ilal" details a series of case studies of each ailment in 31 themed chapters. Each chapter begins with the general and then narrows its focus for very careful and deliberate diagnosis. The first chapter, for example, is titled simply "On headaches," but gives an immediate distinction between a headache and migraine, after which symptomatology is further distinguished: there is a headache affecting the auricular region (*suda' ma'a waj' al-udhn*), the eye (*al-'ayn*), or a headache-causing cough (*suda' ma'a al-su'al*).

In the present manuscript, the "Taqasim" is followed by a copy of al-Razi's "Aqrabadin", itself the source of Masawaih's "Antidotarium".

In two volumes, originally bound as one, complete in spite of one loose quire. Some paper repair, generally marginal. Well preserved.

109; 89 ll. *GAL I*, 223, no. 9.4, 9.5; *Taqasim al-'ilal*. Aleppo, Ma'had al-Turat al-'Ilmi al-'Arabi, 1992.

➤ More on our website



الما يتولد في البطن من غلبة السوداء في الدم **وعلاجه**
 ما ذكرنا في باب الما يتولد في البطن من غلبة السوداء في الدم
ويكون الغث من قبل القلب **وعلاجه** في وقت
 النوب رش الماء البارد وصفه ونسخ المسك في لافنت
 وذلك اطراف والغز وشعر القز وبسم اربع الطما
 والطيب واخذ دوار المسك عا الفخاخ والكعك
 المسحوق مع الشراب واما في حال وقت غير النوبة
 فنظروا من ضعف القلب هوام الحرارة هوام البرودة
 فيعالج بعلاجه **في غلظ المعدة** من امراض المعدة
 ضعف الهضم وقلة الشهية واضطرابها والوجع الذي
 بهج فيها بلا اكل والوجع الذي بهج بعد الاكل وفي
 ما يוכל والاورام والقروح يكون ضعف الهضم
 من برد المعدة **وعلامته** الحما الحامض ولين البطن
 واستنساخه وكثرة الرياح وطول مقام الطعام في
وعلاجه الرخيل المراب وجوارش الفلاف في العند
 والنودجي وينفع منه البرور الحار كالسناخوجي
 الكون والكرويا الحبة السوداء والهمزة والهندان
 وما اشبهها مفرجة ومجمعة **ويكون** من رطوبة المعدة
وعلامته كثرة الريق ودوام الغث وقلة العطش و
 سرعة نزول الطعام من غير كبر تغير فيه **وعلاجه**

في غلظ المعدة

ال

The first European botanical work describing Indian herbs and diseases

50

ORTA, Garcia de, Nicolás MONARDES and others.

Dell'istoria dei semplici aromati, et altre cose ...

Venice, Francesco Ziletti, 1589. 2 volumes bound as 1, the first in 4 parts and the second in 2 parts. 8°. With a woodcut printer's device on the title page of volume 1 and the divisional title page of volume 2, 28 woodcut illustrations in text. Later yellow painted (sheepskin) parchment.

€ 5250

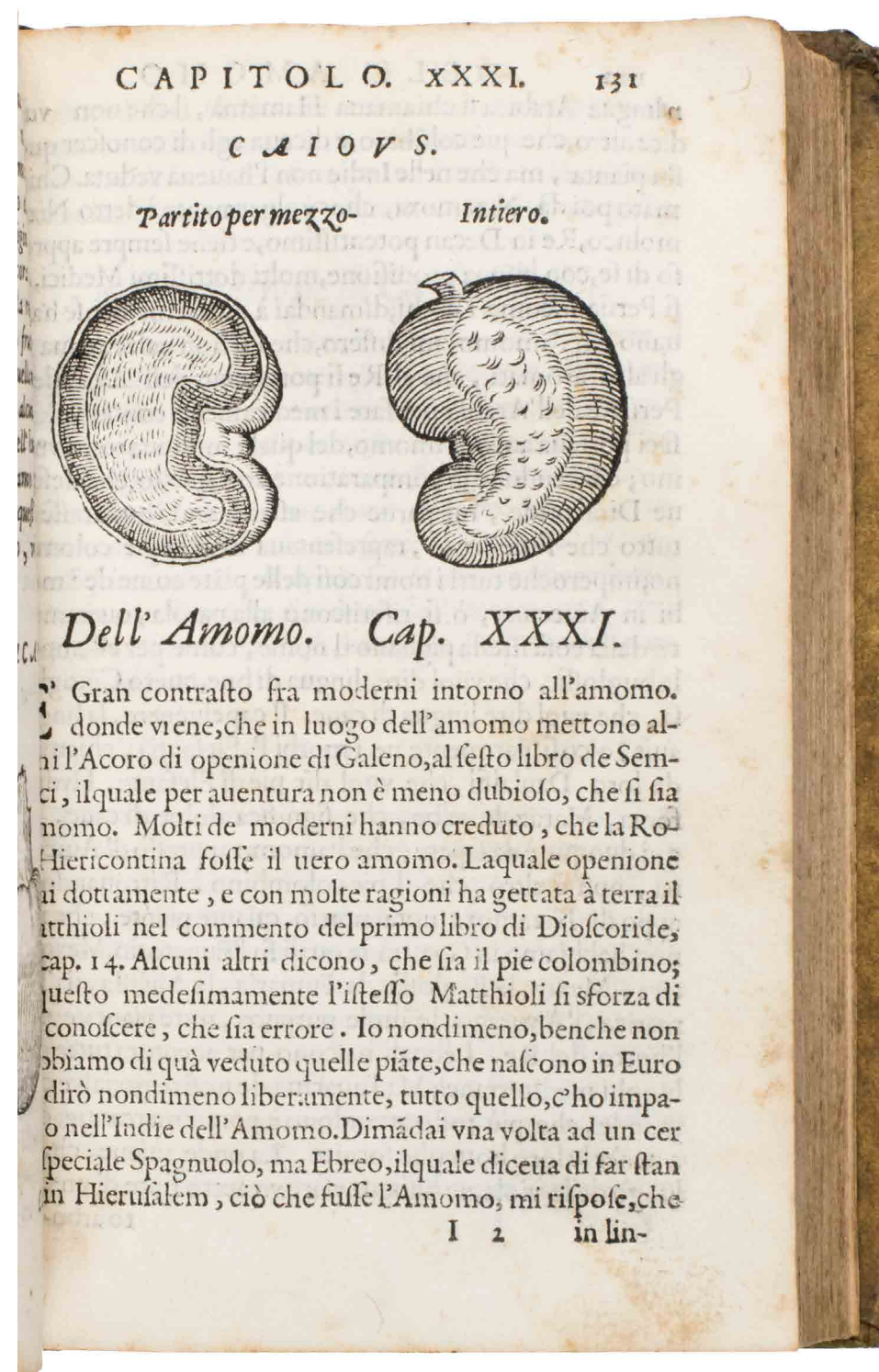
This herbal, which is very rare on the market, is a translation of *Aromatum et simplicium aliquot medicamentorum*, which was first published by Plantin in 1567. Although this is the third Italian edition, it includes a letter about foreign drugs, which the earlier editions lack, and an abridged version of the work of Spanish physician Nicolás Monardes (1493–1588).

Garcia de Orta (ca. 1501–1568) was a Portuguese physician of Jewish descent and is considered a pioneer of tropical medicine, as he was the first European to describe Indian medicinal plants in their natural habitat.

This work also contains a letter by Borgaruccio Borgarucci on Francesco Calzolari's collection of foreign drugs and a second part with an abridged version of Monardes' *Historia medicinal de las cosas que se traen de nuestras Indias Occidentales*, which was first published in 1565 and likewise translated by Clusius. Monardes, who had studied at the same university as De Orta, is also considered a pioneer in tropical medicine, although his work focused on the medicinal plants of the Americas, especially tobacco.

With a bookplate on the front pastedown and a blind-stamped owner's stamp on page 71. Stamps on the title page and an owner's inscription on the last flyleaf. Manuscript annotations in Italian in some of the margins and on the final page. Front hinge cracked, but the sewing supports are still intact. Title page slightly browned, with a small, brown stain in the margin. The first few pages have a waterstain in the top outer corner, but without affecting the text. With a thumb print on page 177. The annotations have been cut off, because the pages have been trimmed. Slight foxing throughout. Overall in good condition.

[32], 347, [5], 131, [13] pp. See our website for the reference list. [More on our website](#)



Rare first editions of an Aleppo dialogue on medicinal barley infusions (1584/91) and a surgical handbook (1612)

51

MINADOI, Giovanni Tommaso.

Philodicus, sive Dialogus de ptisana, ...

Venice, "ad signum Leonis" [= heirs of Curzio Troiano Navò], 1591.

With: (2) PARMA, I. Introductionis ad chirurgiam libri duo ...

Padova, Pietro Paolo Tozzi, 1612. 2 works in 1 volume. 4°. Ad 1: with the title page printed in red and black in a woodcut border, and woodcut and typographic decorations. Ad 2: with a woodcut device in a scrollwork cartouche on the title page, numerous woodcut headpieces, tailpieces, initials and other decorations. Half calf (French, ca. 1750), gold-tooled spine with a label, plain paper sides, green headbands.

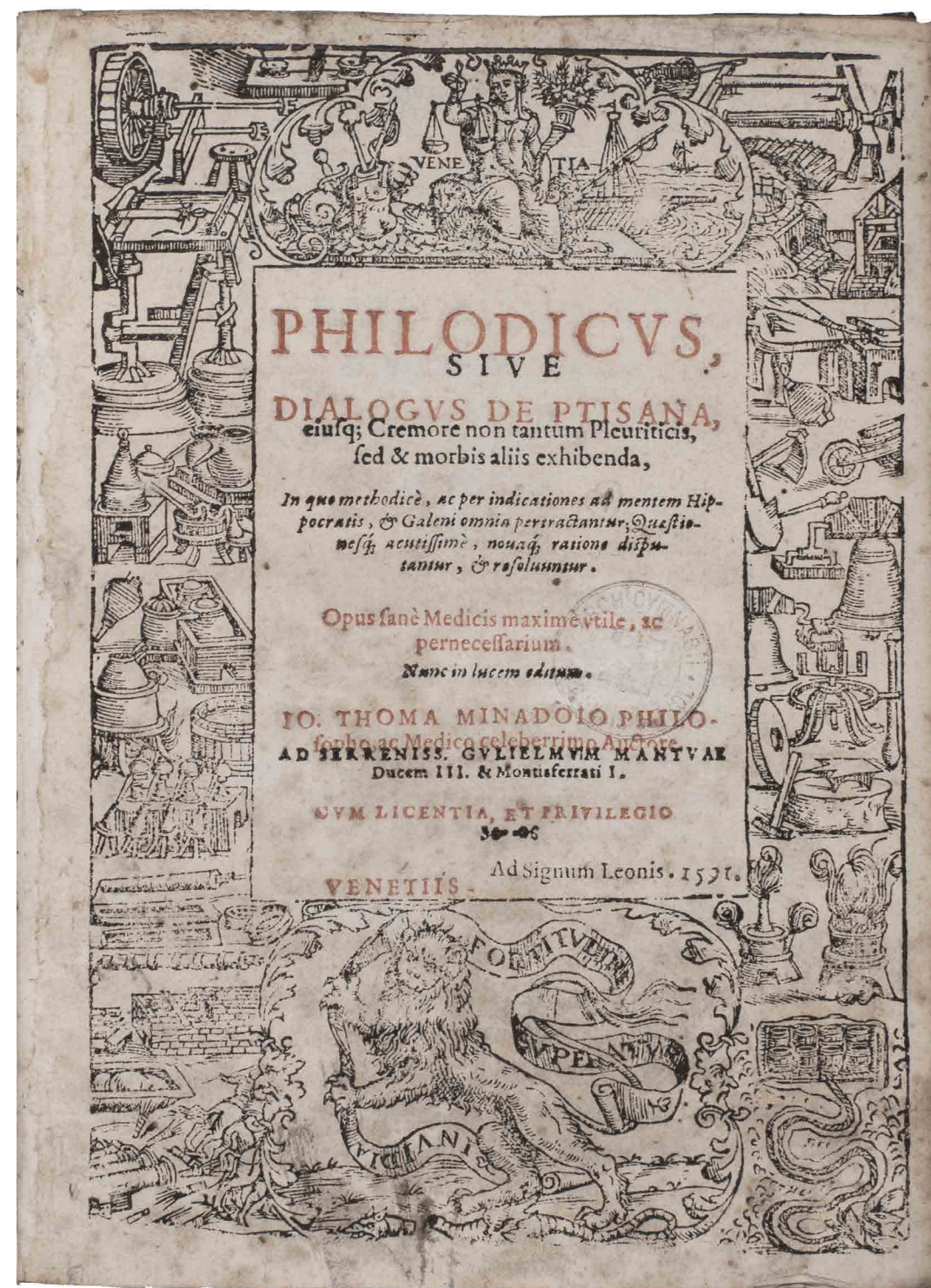
€ 12 500

First edition, second issue, of a dialogue set in Aleppo on the use of barley infusions for the treatment of various illnesses and ailments, written by the personal physician of the Venetian consul to Syria and later professor of practical medicine at the University of Padova, Giovanni Tommaso Minadoi (1549?-1615).

It is bound with the first and only edition of the last and most important publication by the Padova surgeon Ippolite Parma, a practical course on surgery with a general introduction followed by treatises on tumors, surgery, broken bones, dislocations and a more general treatise on the subjects.

With two engraved bookplates on the front pastedown, circular stamp on the title page (repeated on N3), and a donation inscription. With the last printed leaf cancelled as noted, and with the final blank attached to its stub. With some minor browning, and occasional minor foxing or spotting. In the first quire of ad 1, the title page has been re-attached and there are some small stains and restorations. There is a hole in the first page of the Parma's dedication. The binding is shabby, with the front hinge cracked and two of the supports broken at that hinge, the head of the spine chipped (but the chip is loosely inserted), the sides rubbed and dirty, and some of the sewing has come loose, but most of the tooling on the spine is still clear.

[8], 124, [2 blank]; [8], 196 pp. See our website for the reference list. [More on our website](#)



Rare Dutch translation of the “Artzneybuch”

52

GAEBELKOVER, Oswald.

Medecijn-boeck ... Meest voor alle lijfgebreken, ende cranckheyden wt gelesene en[de] beproefde medicijnen, die wt vele hooge ende nederstandes personen gheschrevene medicijnboecken, te samen, ende by een gebracht zijn ...

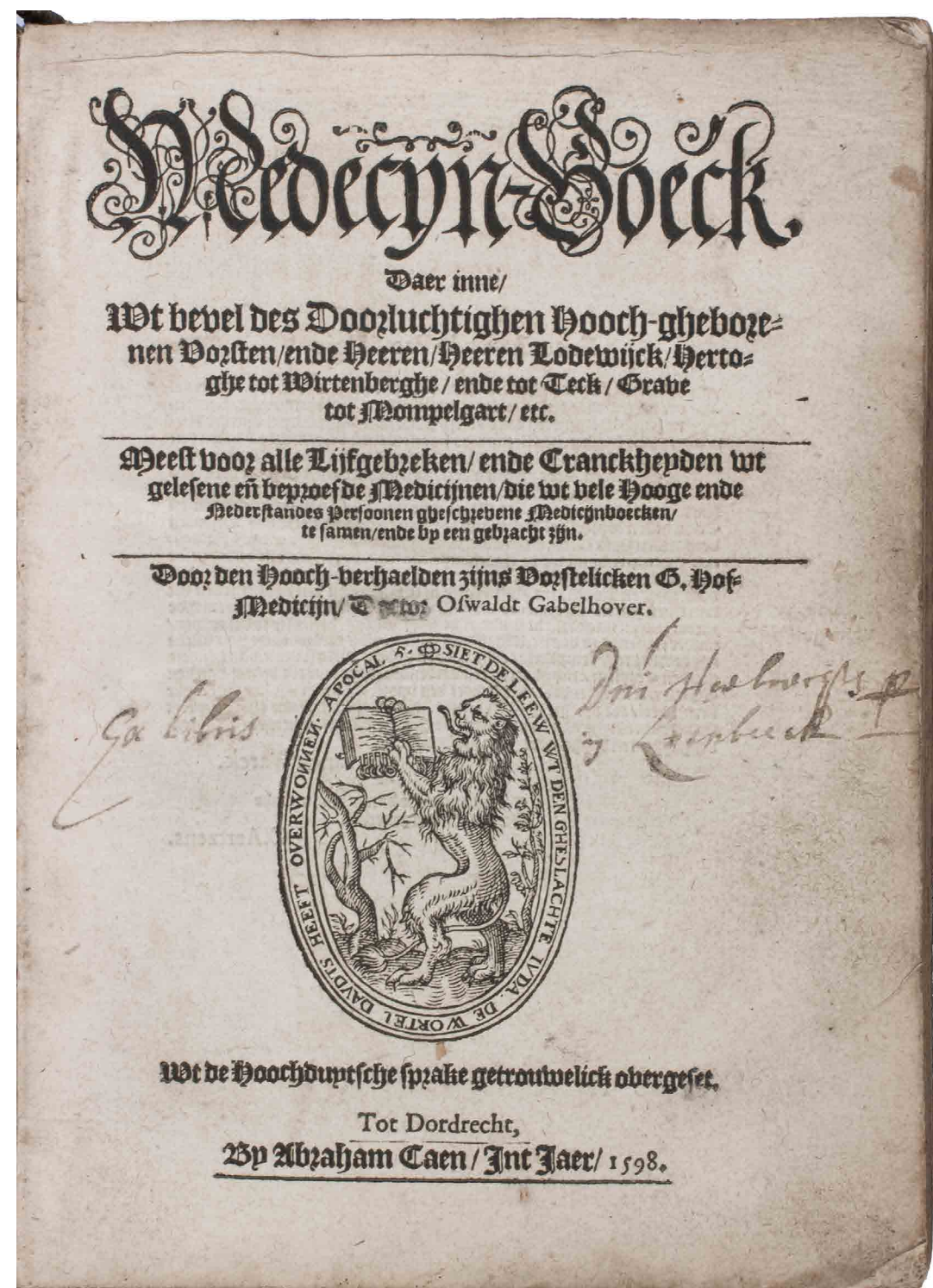
Dordrecht, Abraham Canin, 1598. 4 parts in 1 volume. Small 4° (19.5×14 cm). With Canin's woodcut device on the title page. Contemporary vellum.

€ 5950

Rare first and only edition of the Dutch translation of the *Artzneybuch* of Oswald Gäbelkover (1538–1616), who was the personal physician to the dukes of Württemberg. It was originally printed in 1589 under the patronage of Ludwig von Württemberg and soon followed by several other editions. The present translation was made by Carolus Battus, a physician in Dordrecht, who was the first to translate medical works into Dutch. He is known as the author of one of the earliest Dutch cookery books, which was published together with his translation of Wirsung's *Arzney Buch* (1568) with the confusingly similar title: *Medicyn-boeck*. Battus present translation served as served as the basis for the English translation *The boock of physicke*, which was published a year later, also in Dordrecht.

With old owners' inscriptions on the title page and flyleaf ("A. (or R?) Van Wachtendonck") and some manuscript citations in French, Greek and Latin and recipes in Dutch on the fly-leaves at the beginning and the end. The title page is slightly soiled, two smudges on p. 115 (one resulting in a minor hole) and some occasional spots, otherwise in very good condition. Binding soiled and slightly damaged along the extremities, but still good.

[8], 199, 100–456 [= 556], [4] pp. (pp. 113–116 and 201–204 misbound). *BMN I*, p. 189; *Durling* 1736; *STCN* 056017847 (3 copies); *Typ. Batava* 2027; *USTC* 424043 (6 copies, incl. 3 also in *STCN*); cf. *Johnston* 145; *Wellcome I*, 2488–2493; for Battus: *NNBW V*, col. 27.  More on our website



Rare first edition of a successful edition and translation by the first Leiden Professor of Medicine

53

HIPPOCRATES and Johannes HEURNIUS (editor and translator).

Aphorismi Graecè, & Latinè. Brevi enarratione, sidaque interpretatione ita illustrati, ut ab omnibus facilè intelligi possint. Cum historiis, observationibus, cautionibus, & remediis selectis. [Leiden], ex Officina Plantiniana, by Christopher Raphelengius, 1601. 12°. With a woodcut printer's device on the title page and several decorated woodcut initials. Contemporay vellum.

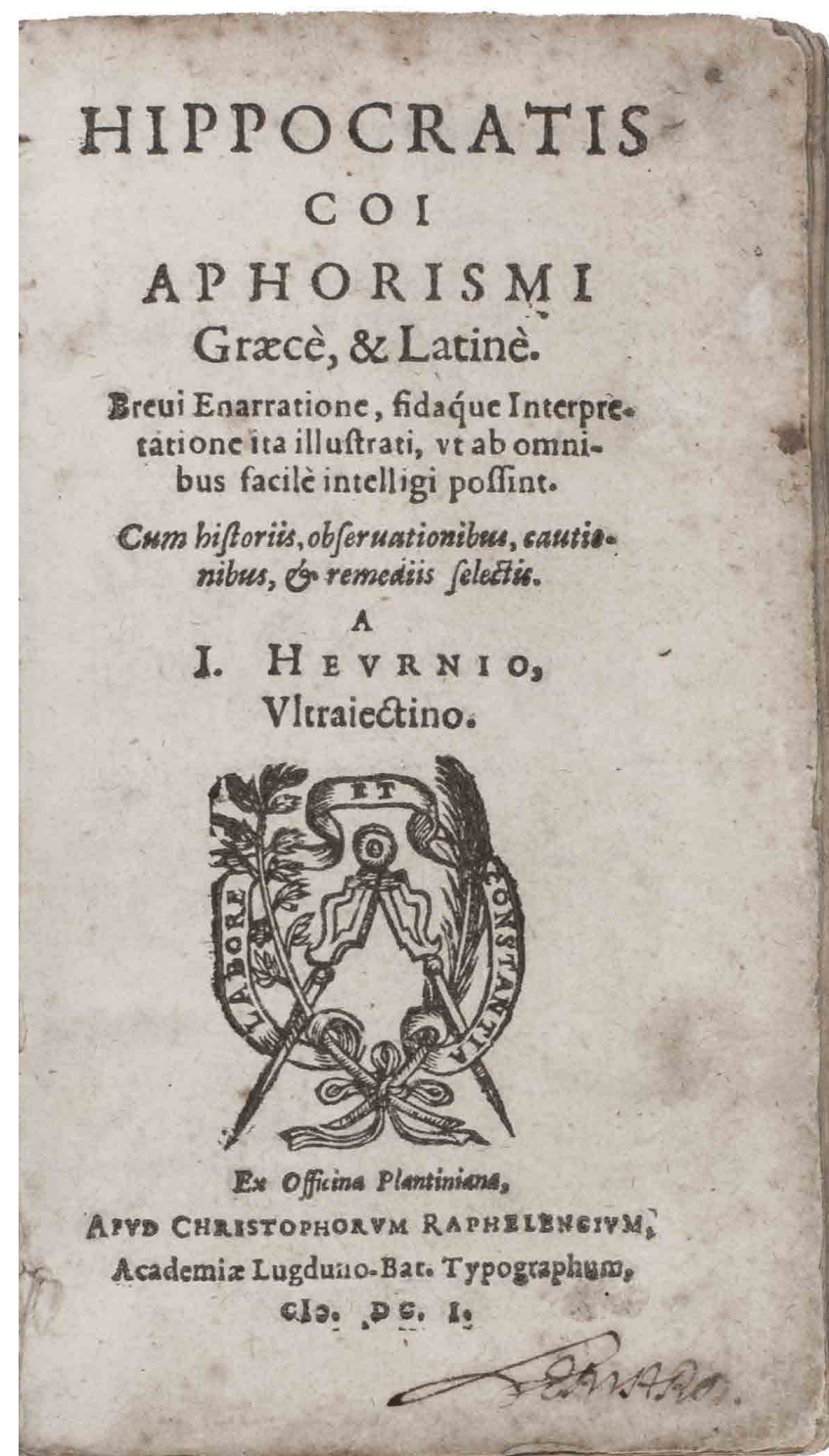
€ 1250

Rare first edition of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates of Cos (460–370 BCE), the father of Medicine, edited and translated into Latin by the famous first Leyden professor of medicine Johannes Heurnius. The aphorisms of Hippocrates are the earliest collection of the kind. It is a series of observations from which the patient's affliction could be deduced and treatment prescribed. Their broad application made them exceptionally valuable to medical practitioners of the time. Included are notable and often invoked phrases as: "Life is short, [the] art long" and "The physician must not only be prepared to do what is right himself, but also to make the patient, the attendants, and externals cooperate".

Apparently, the translation by Heurnius was very successful. Other editions appeared in 1607 (in Leiden and Antwerp), 1609 and 1611, both by the Officina Plantiniana in Leiden. A "second edition" was published in 1623 by J. le Maire in Leiden. Furthermore, it was published in 1615 in Lyon by the widow of A. de Harsy and in Jena in 1690.

With manuscript owner's inscriptions on the recto and verso of the front board, on the back pastedown and with several manuscript annotations in the margins. The vellum is creased and browned, slightly damaged around the spine, the bookblock has separated from the binding along the front hinge (still attached at the bottom endband), the back hinge is somewhat weakened. Occasionally foxed, slightly browned throughout.

[1], [1 blank], [14], 512, [16] pp. *Krivatsy* 5642; *NNBW IV*, cols. 744–5; *STCN* 058866566 (4 copies); not in *BMN*; *Garrison & Morton*. [More on our website](#)



Pioneering book of about 300 medicinal recipes in Spanish

54

CASTILLO, Juan del.

Pharmacopoea universa medicamenta in officinis pharmaceuticis usitata complectens, & explicans.

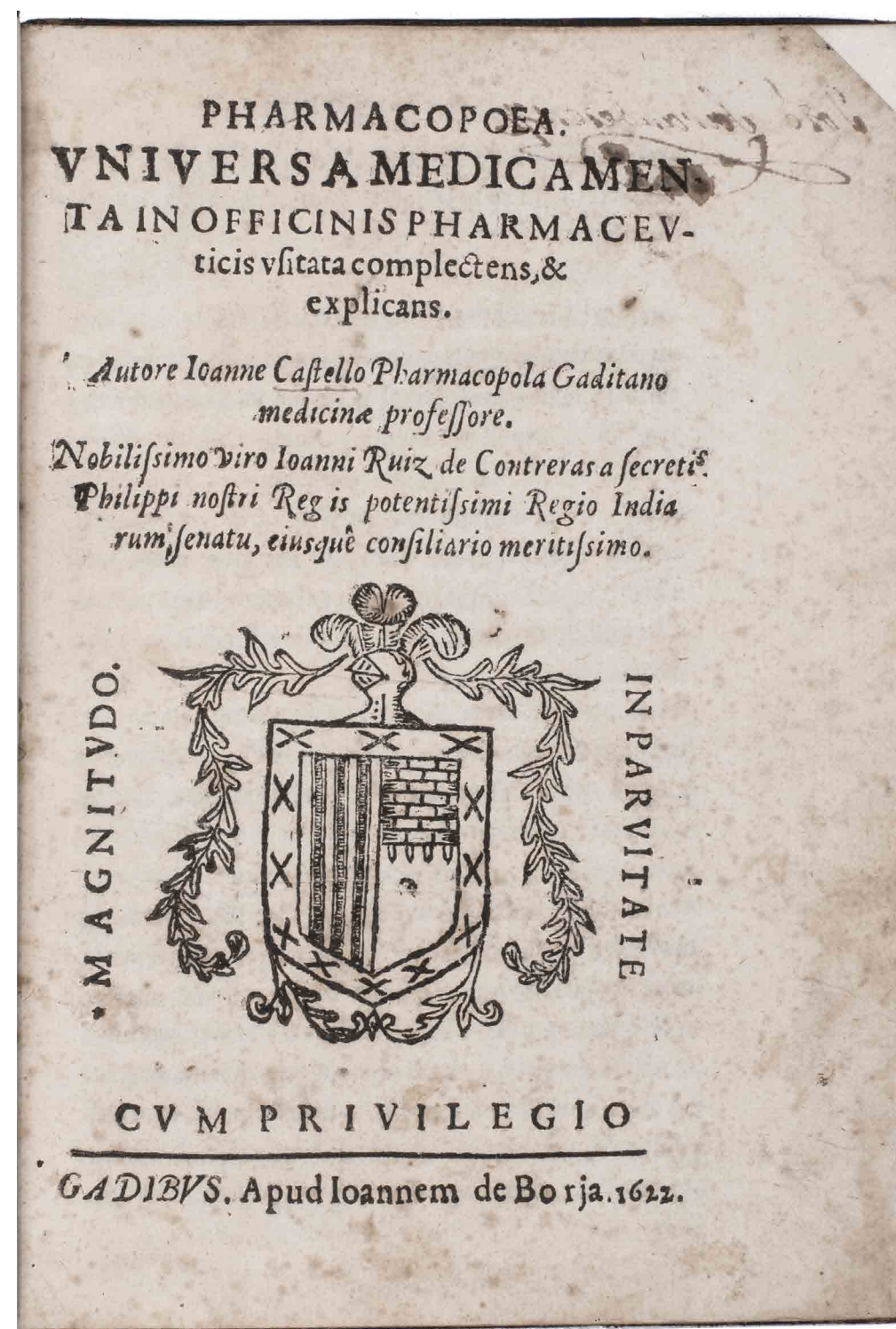
Cádiz, Juan de Borja, 1622. 4°. With a helmed, crested and mantled woodcut Contreras coat of arms of the dedicatee on the title page (dexter argent paly of 3 azure, sinister an inverted tower, the whole with a bordure containing 12 X's) repeated at the end of liber I, woodcut device at the end of the text. Tree-pattern tanned sheepskin (ca. 1830), and the owner's initials J.S. (for José Saranderes) in the 5th.

€ 15 000

Rare first and only early edition, with the text in Spanish but the lists of ingredients in Latin, of by far the most extensive and most detailed early medicinal recipe book in Spanish, with recipes for about 300 medicines arranged in 9 sections for internal medicines followed by 3 sections for external medicines. Each recipe begins with a list of ingredients followed by instructions for the preparation of the medicine and information about its uses and dosage under various circumstances. Liber 1, section V is devoted to opium. The book closes with an appendix on weights and measures and an extensive index. Its only real predecessor, Luis de Oviedo's 1581 *Methodo de la coleccion, y reposicion de las medicinas*, offers only 49 recipes and gives no clear lists of ingredients.

With an owner's inscription of the Madrid pharmacologist José Saranderes, author of a 1837 manuscript on the preparation of opium, on the back of the title page and his initials J.S. gold-tooled at the foot of the spine. Slightly browned with some foxing, spots and stains, a hole affecting a couple words in Y2 and restored corners in 7 other leaves without loss of text, but still generally in good condition. Binding slightly rubbed but otherwise good.

[7], "335" [= 332], [6] ll. *Bibliographia medica Hispanica*, vol. 2, 140 (p. 63); R.R. Guerrero, *Diccionario... autores farmacéuticos*, vol. 1 (1958), pp. 632–633; A. Hernández Morejón, *Historia bibliográfica de la medicina Española*, vol. 5 (1846), p. 50; Krivatsy 2260 (lacking title page & 1 text leaf); Palau 47896 & 48131; USTC 5021897; Wellcome I, 1355.  More on our website





PHARMACOPEA

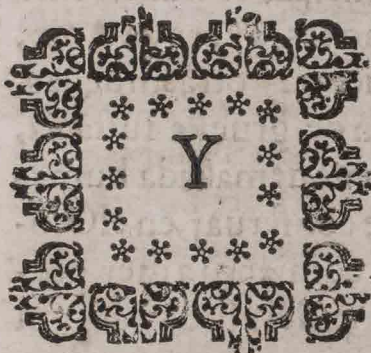
LIBRO PRIMERO. SECTION

PRIMERA.

DE CONDITIS AUT CON

seruis in generali.

CAP. I.



A auemòs' propuesto,
que trataremos de las
conseruas, ò confituras,
que para el remedio
del hòbre aprouechar
y para nuestra natura-
leza son, y pueden ser-
uir de alimento, tam-
bien como de medicamento.

Nosotros conseruamos las plantas y sus partes por quatro causas. La primera, para q̃ sean mas suaues al gusto de los enfermos. La segunda, para conseruar largo tiempo su virtud. La tercera, para aumentar su fuerça de-
*Por quã-
tro causas
conserua-
mos las pla-
tas.*

A

bil



EN CADIZ

Por Iuan de Borja: Impresso
en cassa del autor, año de 1622.

A milestone in the history of pharmaceutical literature, this edition with an elaborate engraved title page

55

[RICETTARIO FIORENTINO].

Ricettario fiorentino di nuovo illustrato.

(Colophon:) Florence, Pietro Cecconcelli, 1623. Folio. With an elaborate architectural engraved title page, 3 woodcut illustrations in text and a woodcut device above the colophon. 19th-century vellum.

€ 3500

17th-century edition of the *Nuovo ricettario*, "a milestone in the history of pharmaceutical literature" (Cowen & Helfand), which emanated from the guild of physicians and pharmacists of Florence. "It embodies a list of approved drugs and describes the various methods of preparing them for administration or use, together with the proper weights and measures to be employed for accurate compounding" (Hagelin). It was first published in 1498 as *Nuovo ricettario* and appeared in numerous editions up to 1696. With owner's inscription on the title page. The title page is slightly soiled and some occasional thumbing; a good copy.

[12, last 2 pages blank], 296, [48] pp. *Krivatsky 9610; ICCU 002816; cf. Cowen & Helfand, Pharmacy an illustrated history (1990); Hagelin, Materia medica, pp. 82–85 (second edition); Wellcome I, 2317 (third edition).* ➔ More on our website



A follower of Paracelsus and physician of Henry IV in conflict with the University at Paris

56

DU CHESNE, Joseph.

Traicté familier de l'exacte preparation spagyrique des medicaments, pris d'entre les mineraux, animaux & vegetaux. Avec une breve response au livret de Jacques Aubert, touchant la generation & les causes des metaux.

Paris, Charles Morel, 1630 (with an "L" added in manuscript, making it 1680). 8°. With a woodcut vignette on the title page, some woodcut decorated initials and tailpieces, and some headpieces built up from typographical ornaments. Contemporary mottled calf.

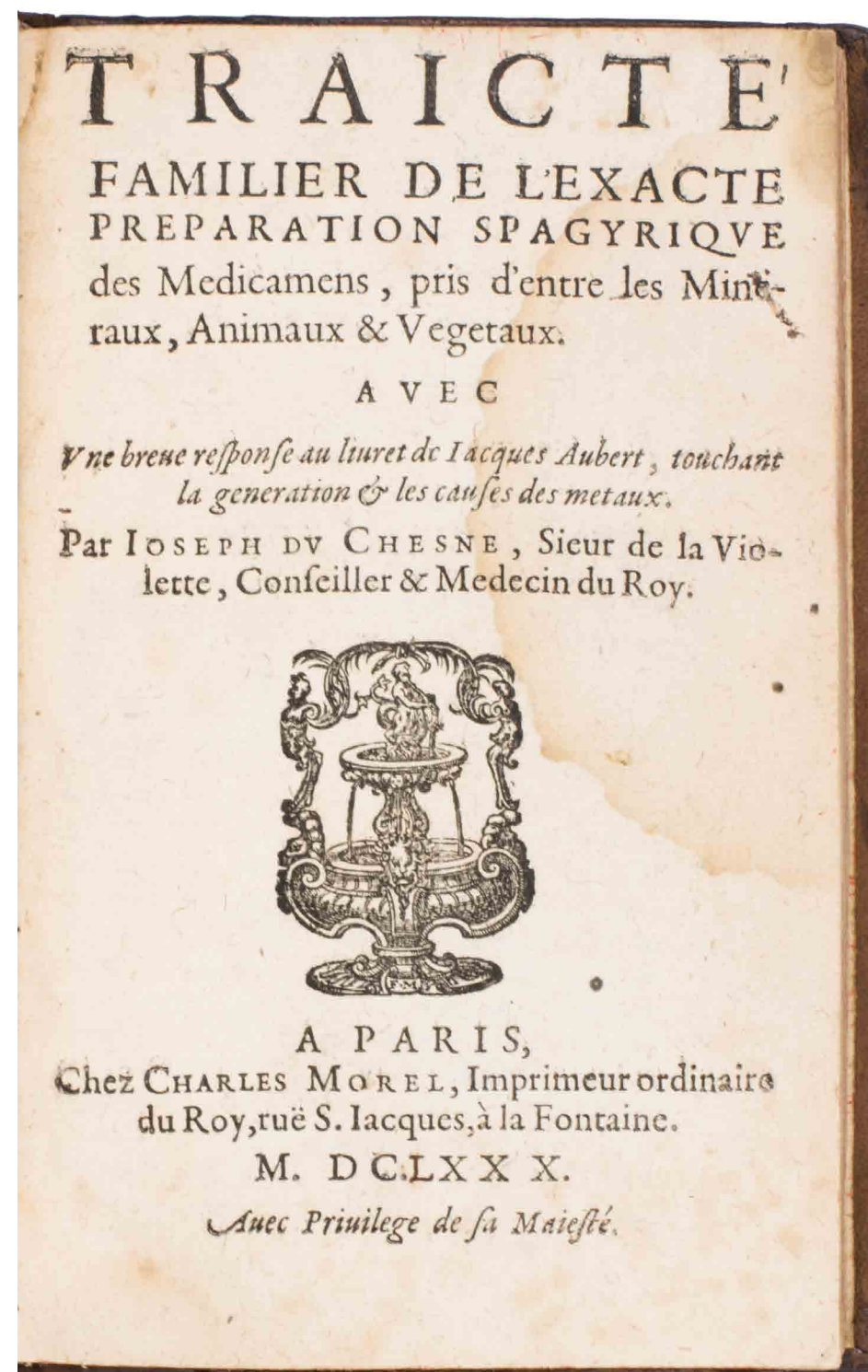
€ 950

Rare French translation of one of the main works by Joseph Du Chesne (ca. 1544–1609), which originally appeared in Lyon with Joannes Lertotius in 1575 under the title: *De exquisita mineralium, animalium et vegetabilium medicamentorum spagyrica praeparatione et usu, perspicua tractatio*. This work was preceded by Du Chesne's answer to Jacob Aubert: *Ad Jacobi Auberti Vindonis De ortu et causis metallorum contra chymicos explicationem Josephi Quercetani* (Durling 1289). An English translation of both works was published in London in 1591 (Durling 1290).

The present work is on the legitimate preparation of the medicaments of dogmatic medicine. In his preface he added to the three sects of empirics, methodics and dogmatics a fourth called spagiric, which he said was new to some persons but to followers of the Hermetic art was most ancient.

The binding is lightly rubbed, some insignificant water staining throughout. Otherwise in good condition.

152, [14], [2 blank] pp. *Thorndike VI*, p. 247–251; *USTC 6003189* (2 copies); cf. *Durling, Cat. of sixteenth cent. book in the Nat. Libr. of medicine*, nrs. 1289–90. ➔ More on our website



Extremely rare early edition of a Dutch medical and pharmacological handbook for the poor

57

JACOBS, Heyman.

Het schat der armen. Oft een medecijn boecxken, dienstelijck voor alle menschen, ... Op een nieu oversien, verbeterd, ende vermeerderd.

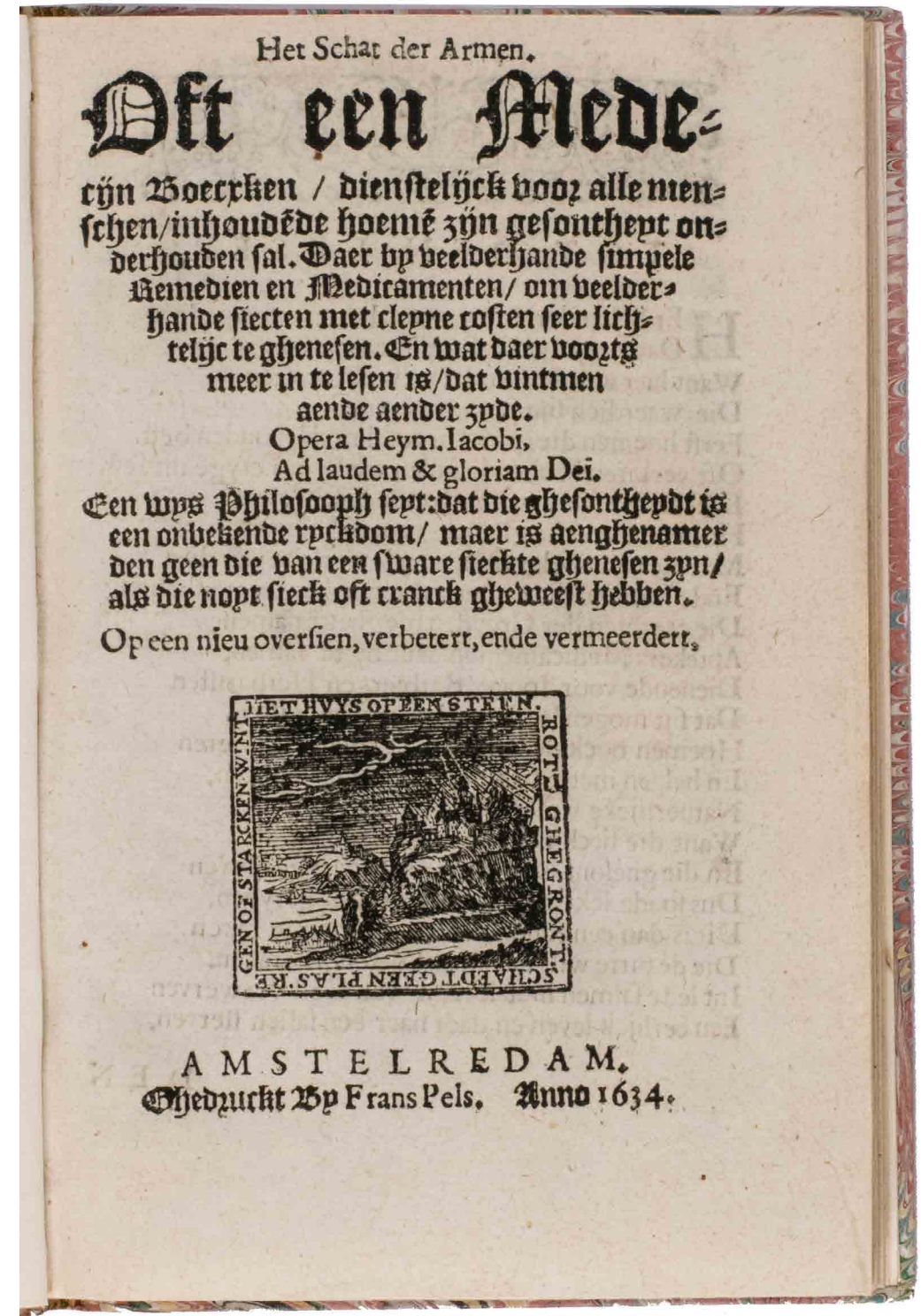
Amsterdam, [Cornelis Lodewijksz. vander Plasse?], printed by Frans Pels, 1634. 8°. Modern boards covered with marbled paper.

€ 3500

Second copy located of an early edition of a small and inexpensive medical guide intended for the poor and therefore both giving advice for a healthy life style and suggesting herbal and other medicines, including many they could prepare themselves, rather than paying a doctor or apothecary. The main text gives recipes for medicines to treat more than 100 ailments, ranging from bad breath to the plague. It is followed by a list about 100 household medicines one can prepare one's self to administer to sick friends and neighbours for various ailments named, and an alphabetical list of about 150 medicines one can buy from an apothecary for various ailments named. "One of the simplest and most popular ... health manuals" (Simon Schama, *Embarrassment of riches*, p. 517).

With the corner of 1 leaf cut off, and some even smaller marginal defects, one restored, but still in very good condition. Binding also very good. A remarkably well-preserved copy of an extremely rare edition of a medical handbook for the poor.

[4], 177, [1], [2 blank] pp. Homblé, "Geneeskundige volksboeken", in: *Oostvlaamse zanten*, 47 (1972), pp. 127–138, at p. 126; KVK & WorldCat (Utrecht UL copy); STCN (Utrecht UL copy); cf. Krivatsy 6191–6194; Waller 864 & 865.  More on our website



Immensely popular and famous medical vademecum for Dutch physicians and laymen

58

BEVERWIJCK, Johannes van.

Schat der gesontheyt ...

Dordrecht, Hendrick van Esch for Matthias Havius, 1638. 2 parts in 1 volume. Small 8°. With engraved frontispiece behind the typographical title page, 2 full-page engraved frontispieces for books 1 and 2 of the first part, and 25 engraved illustrations in text. Contemporary overlapping vellum.

€ 750

Second enlarged edition of this immensely famous, popular and extensive medical handbook, written both for physicians and the general public. It surely is the first complete guide to health written in Dutch. The book is based on the classical doctrine of the four humours summarised by Galen (ca. 129-ca. 200 CE), but alongside this ancient knowledge, new developments are introduced. Van Beverwijck, for instance, believes in Harvey's theories on blood circulation and he tries to expand on it. He also extensively refers to Robert Burton's famous *Anatomy of melancholy*. The present work is devoted to all aspects of people's health, starting with a general, rather metaphysical, discussion about health and the human constitution (pp. 1-70). Then in the first and main part of the work all things influencing health are treated in detail.

The second part starts with a new separate title page and is devoted to the preservation of health, things to take into account when wanting children, how to live when pregnant, about childbirth, the new mother, midwifery, how to feed, raise and educate children until they are seven years of age, about how to live when middle-aged and when old, how best to live when weak of health or sick, etc.

The work was made extra attractive by the added poems of the most popular Dutch literary author of the 17th century, Van Beverwijck's friend and fellow townsman Jacob Cats, and by attractive plates and some fine woodcut vignettes.

With several inscriptions on the endpapers. The vellum is somewhat stained, occasionally slightly soiled. Otherwise in good condition.

[1], [1 blank], [1], [1 blank], [12], 778 pp. See our website for the reference list. [More on our website](#)



Swearing by Hippocrates: a commentary on the physician's oath

59

MEIBOM, Johann Heinrich.

Hippocratis magni orkoc sive jusjurandum.

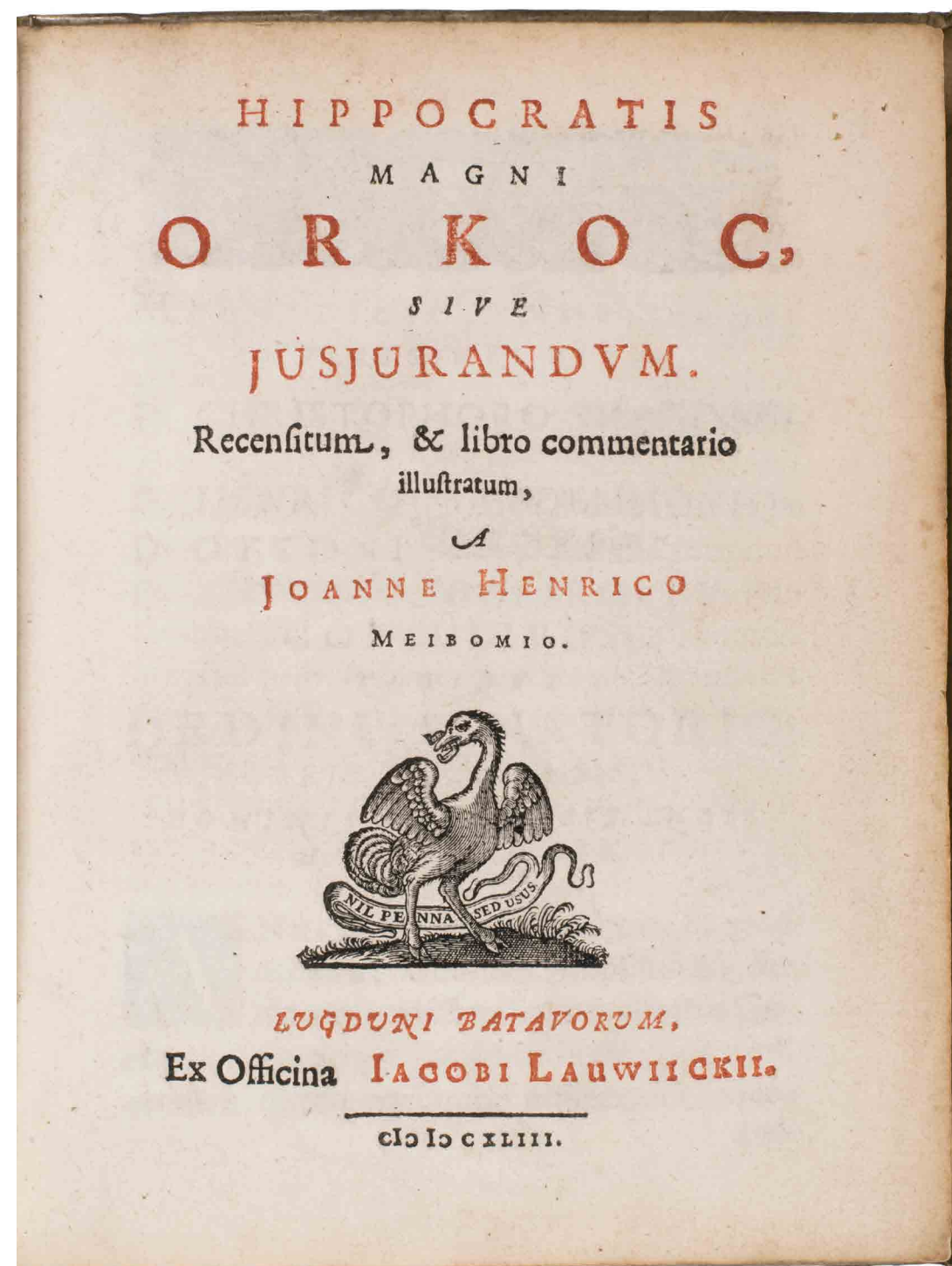
Leiden, Jacob Lauwijck, 1643. 4°. With the title printed in red and black, a woodcut device on the title, and some woodcut initials and headpieces. Contemporary vellum, with the title lettered in brown ink at the head of the spine, and blue sprinkled edges.

€ 1500

First edition of Johann Heinrich Meibom's (1590–1655) *Hippocratis Magni Orkos sive Jusjurandum*, one of the most substantial and influential early modern commentaries on the Hippocratic Oath. Meibom was professor, physician, classical scholar and member of the distinguished Meibom family, and produced one of the most learned medical commentaries of the 17th century. Published during Meibom's exile from war-torn Germany while serving as physician to the Prince-Bishop of Lübeck, the work represents the culmination of Renaissance humanist scholarship on one of the foundational texts of Western medicine.

Far more than a simple exposition, Meibom's commentary synthesises the entire preceding Latin exegetical tradition, for example drawing extensively upon the works of Galen (ca. 129–216), Theodor Zwinger (1533–1588), and numerous other Greek, Roman, and Renaissance authorities. The present work opens with the Oath presented in parallel Greek and Latin texts, followed by a verse translation by Scévole de Sainte-Marthe (1536–1623), before proceeding to 22 densely annotated chapters that examine the language, history, textual variants, and ethical implications of every clause. With a later manuscript note on the verso of the second flyleaf recording the purchase of the work at the auction of the celebrated Schrader. The vellum on the front board is slightly wrinkled, a small tear affects pp. 27–28, with some brown staining to pp. 56–58 and staining accompanied by a marginal tear to pp. 167–168. Otherwise in good condition.

[1], [1 blank], [14], 232, [2 blank] pp. Menéndez Motta, "The commentary on the Hippocratic oath by Johann Heinrich Meibom", (2023); STCN 061217891 (8 copies); USTC 1011811. ➔ More on our website



Is hair alive or not?

60

BEVERWIJCK, Johannes van.

Heel-konste, ofte derde deel van de genees-konste, om de uytwendige gebreken te heelen.

Dordrecht, Hendrick van Esch for P. Looymans and M. de Bot, 1645.

With: PLEMPIUS, Fortunatus. Verhandelinge der spieren. ...

Dordrecht, Hendrick van Esch for P. Loymans and M. de Bot, 1645.

Small 8°. With an engraved frontispiece, an engraving in the preliminaries, 5 engravings, 2 anatomical engravings in the text and 11 full-page engraved anatomical plates. Original overlapping vellum, manuscript title on spine, red edges.

€ 1750

Two interesting and complementary medical works, probably designed to match, bound together in contemporary vellum.

Ad 1: First edition of a practical manual of surgery by Jan van Beverwijck, in Latin *Beverovicus*, (1594–1647). He and Andreas Vesalius were among the few physicians of the Low Countries to enjoy international fame. He had studied at Padova, then the most advanced university for medicine, and became town physician and Lector in Surgery at his native Dordrecht. Of interest in the present work is the discussion of and manner of preparation of a large number of healing plants and fruits, preceding the main work on practical surgery.

Ad 2: Second edition of an interesting study of the muscular system by Fortunatus Plempius, or Plem (1601–1671), a physician at Amsterdam and close friends with the famous professor Tulp. At the end is added: "Geschild of het hayr gezielt is, en waerachtelick gevoedt wort", a disputation about hair, debating whether it is alive and really fed. First published in 1630, the present second edition was probably printed to accompany the first edition of Van Beverwijck book.

In good condition.

[44], 487, [7]; [6], 176 pp. *Ad 1: Krivatsy 1199; Bibl. Med. Neerl., p. 290; not in Norman Library; Waller; Wellcome; ad 2: Krivatsy 9103 (also bound with Van Beverwijck); cf. Bibl. Med. Neerl., p. 87 (1630 ed.).*

 More on our website



Very scarce collection of spagyric remedies

61

FABRE, Pierre Jean.

Myrothecium spagiricum; sive pharmacopoea chymica, occultis naturae arcanis ...

Toulouse, Pierre Bosc, 1646. 2 parts in 1 volume. 8°. With a woodcut vignette on the title page and the divisional title page of part two, 9 woodcut headpieces, 4 headpieces built up from typographical ornaments, a woodcut tailpiece, and numerous decorated woodcut initials. 20th-century blind-tooled brown morocco.

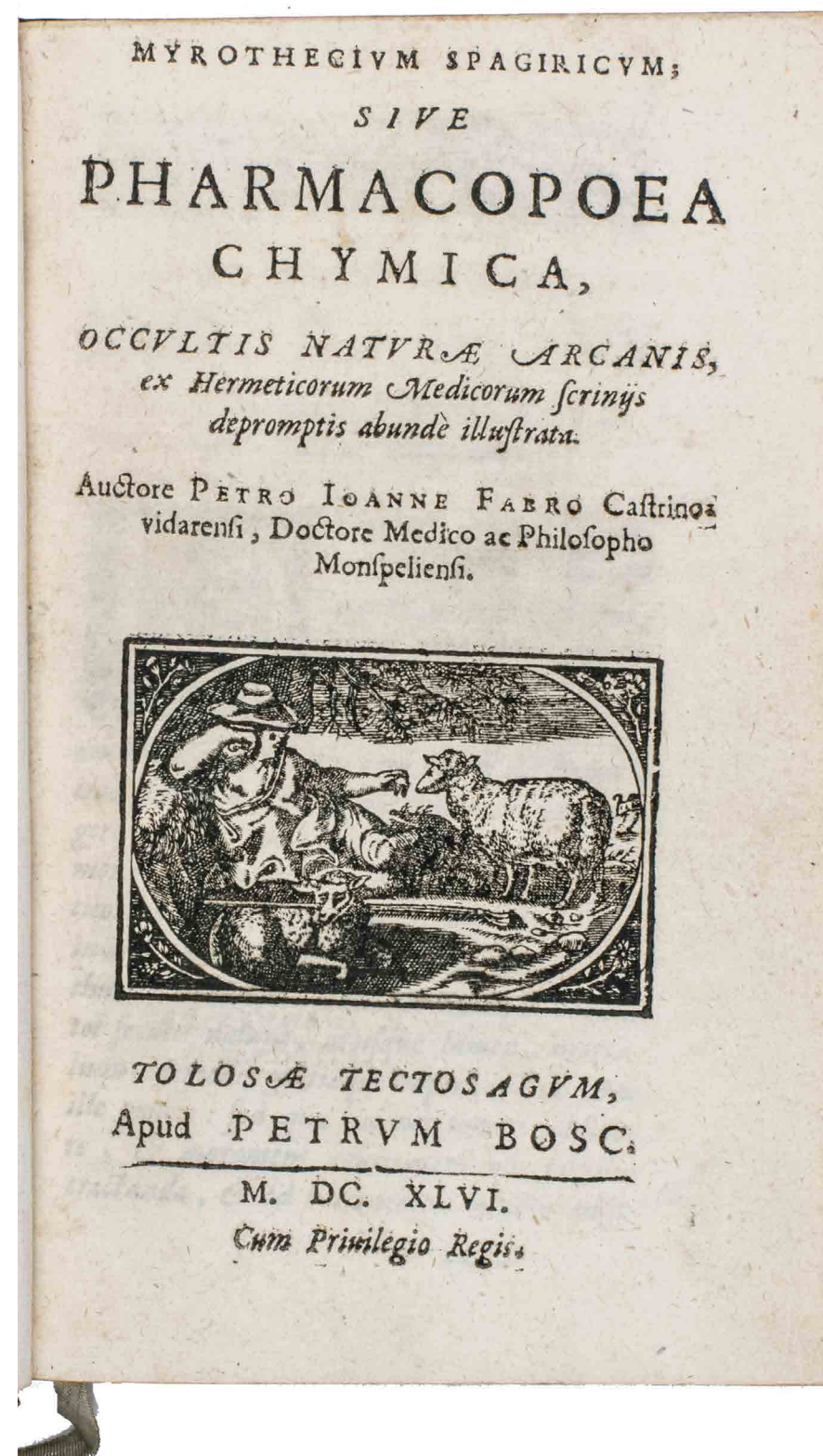
€ 7500

Exceptionally scarce work on spagyric medicine, with the often missing second part included. It is known that Isaac Newton (1642–1726/27) owned a copy of it, as Pierre Jean Fabre (1588–1658) was one of his favourite alchemical authors. The work, and especially the present edition, is very scarce. We have only been able to find one other copy in sales records of the past hundred years. It has also only been recorded in four libraries worldwide, and is not mentioned in most of the relevant reference works.

The work is a collection of spagyric remedies and formulas. Spagyric medicine was developed by Paracelsus (1493–1541) and his followers, and flourished until the middle of the 17th century. The method was thought to improve the efficacy of medicine by separating it into its primordial elements and then recombining them. This was done via alchemical processes such as fermentation, distillation and extraction. The present work contains recipes that follow this method. The first part contains various remedies. The second part contains case studies of patients Fabre had treated.

The corners of the boards are slightly scuffed, the leather on the front and back is slightly scratched, with small wormholes in the front joint. The lower outer corner of the leaves is slightly creased throughout, a small tear in the lower margin of page 157, not affecting the text, the upper and inner margins have been cut somewhat short, with occasional annotations in the margins. Otherwise in very good condition.

448, [22], [2 blank] pp. *Krivatsy* 3795; *Partington II*, p. 181; *USTC* 6810512 (2 copies); *WorldCat* 14312222, 1068184285 (4 copies); cf. *Caillet II*, 3766 (other ed.); *Duveen*, p. 201, 202 (other eds.); *Ferguson I*, p. 260 (mentions other ed.); *Rosenthal* 283 (other ed.); not in *Brüning*. [More on our website](#)



Rare popular work with over 1500 “secrets”

62

BATTUS, Carolus.

Secreet-boeck van vele diversche en heerlicke consten in veelderleye materien ...

Including: Aenhanghsel van verscheyden sonderlinge secreten, in 't maken, bereyden en bewaren van alderhande wijnen, als ook verwen[!], incten ...

Haarlem, Thomas Fonteyn, 1650–1651. 12°. With a vignette built up from typographic ornaments on the title page, a divisional title page for the appendix, and 2 woodcut decorated initials. Contemporary overlapping vellum, modern endpapers.

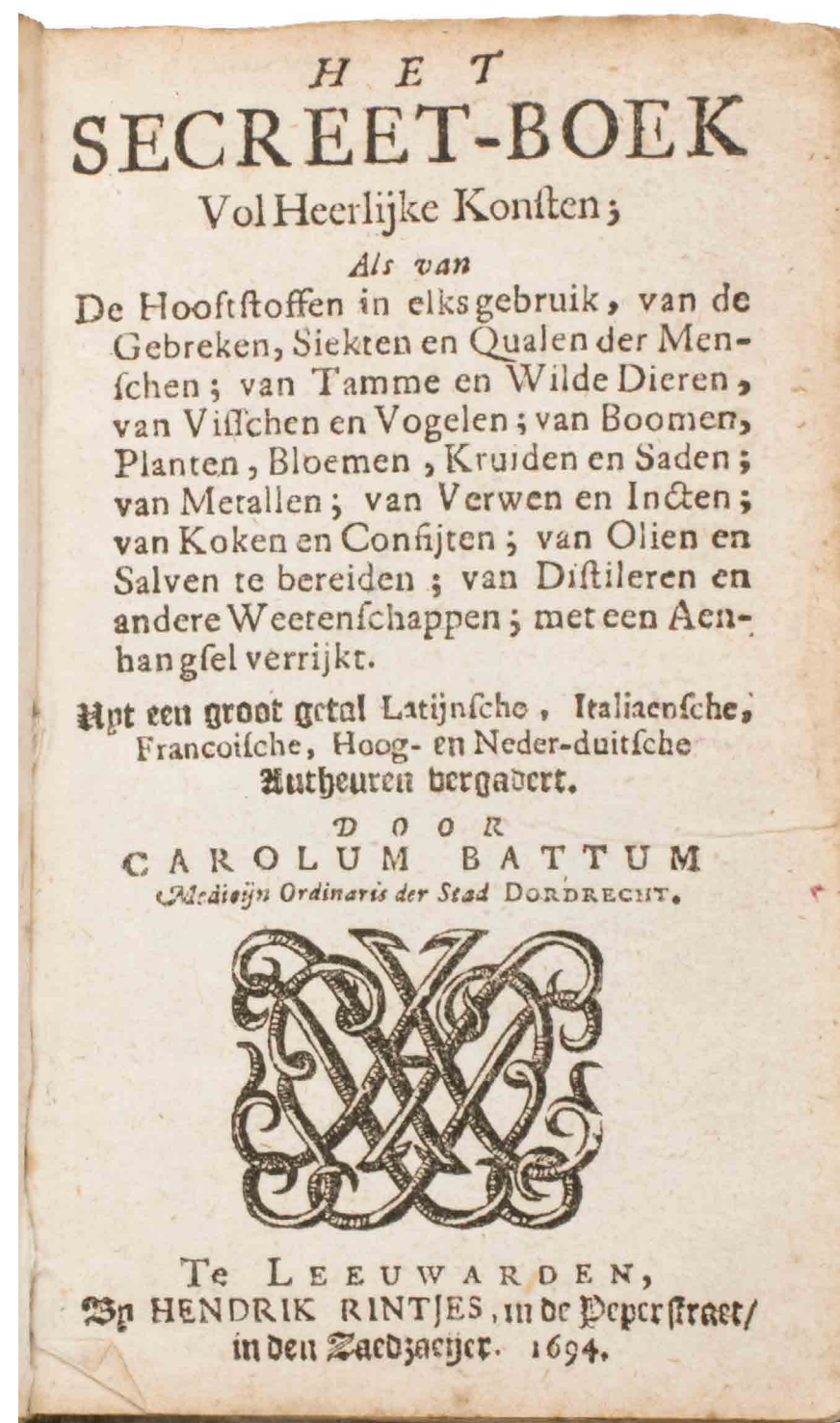
€ 1750

Rare popular book with over 1500 “secrets” or interesting recipes and domestic remedies by Carolus Battus (or Carel Baten/Batin, ca. 1540–ca. 1617), a Flemish refugee who from 1588 to 1601 was town physician in Dordrecht. He became especially famous for this popular collection of recipes for all sorts of illnesses for both man and beast.

The work was first published in Dordrecht in 1600 under a slightly different title than our edition of 1650, published in Haarlem and Amsterdam. Many other editions appeared, in 1656 and 1661 in Amsterdam, and in 1664 and 1694 in Leeuwarden. The work describes facts, recipes and remedies for the kitchen, garden and hunting field, for example how to make a candle that cannot be blown out, how to strengthen a persons memory, how to make trees fertile and even how to make glass green. A supplement is added concerning the making of wine, ink, and paint.

With a printed bookplate on the recto of the first flyleaf (“B.W. R.v.d.L.”). The binding is very slightly stained, glue stains on the front flyleaves from the bookplate. Otherwise in good condition.

490, [1], [1 blank], 73, [4], [1 blank] pp. *BMN* 57; *Landwehr, Het nederl. Kookboek*, nr. 8 note; *STCN* 822850389 (3 copies); *USTC* 1026065 (3 copies, same as *STCN*); *WorldCat* 81478859, 1237243892 (2 copies, not in *STCN/USTC*); cf. *Muller* 761 and 762 (other eds.); not in any of the other gastronomic or wine bibliographies. ➔ More on our website



1000 medical case studies
with many recipes for medicines

by a Paracelsian physician,

63

RULAND, Martin.

Curationum empyricarum & historicarum ...

Including: – *Medicina practica recens et nova ...*

– *Appendix de dosibus ...*

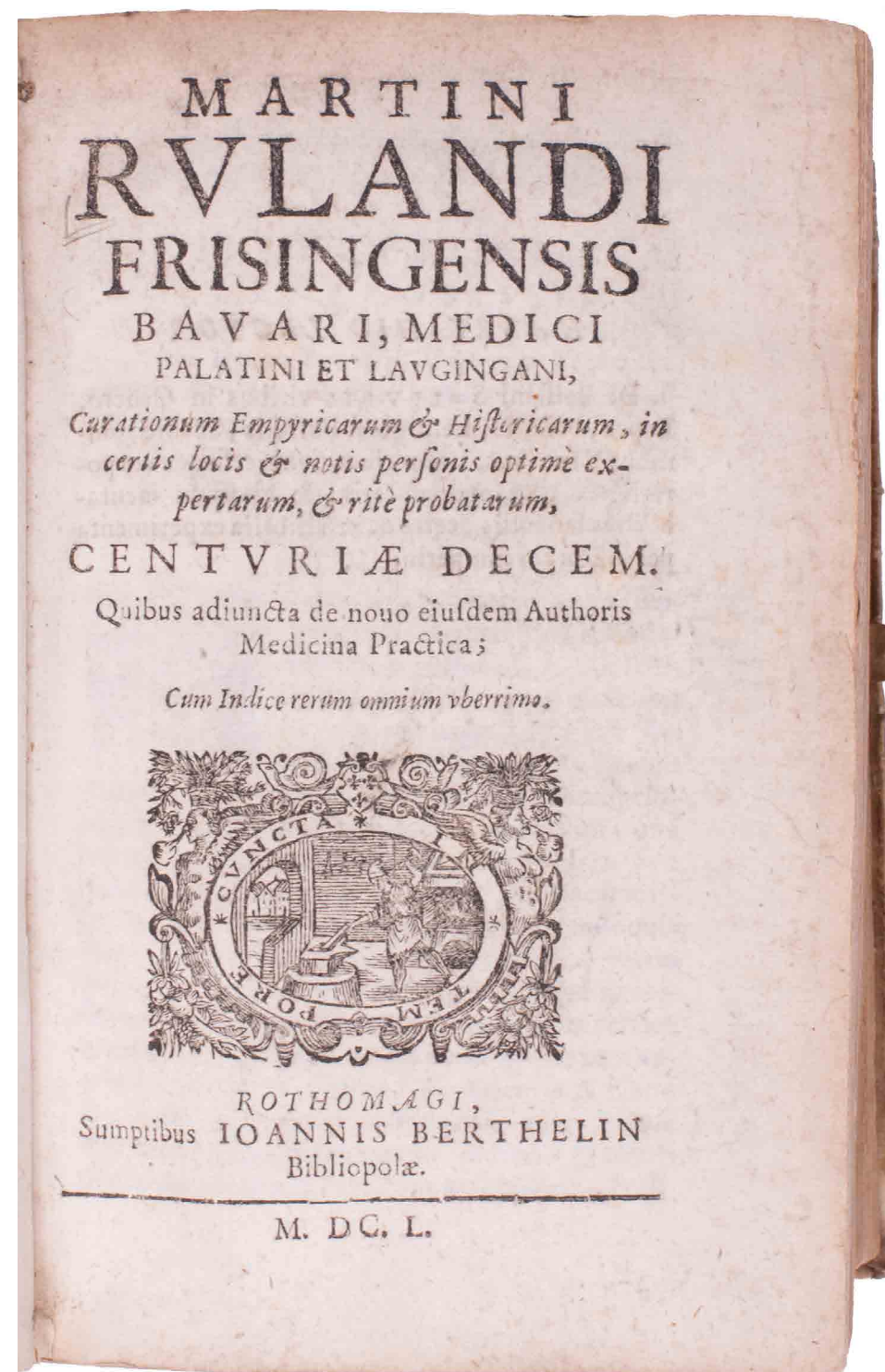
Rouen, Johannis Berthelin, 1650. 2 parts in 1 volume. 8°. With a woodcut device on the title page and 2 divisional title pages, each with the same woodcut device. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment.

€ 750

Late edition of a medical work including 1000 medical case studies, compiled by the Paracelsian physician and alchemist Martin Ruland the elder (1532–1602) in Lauingen. The work was originally published in 10 instalments in the years 1578 to 1596 at Basel, each part containing 100 treatments. Each entry gives the name of the patient, the nature of the ailment, Ruland's treatment (sometimes with recipes for the medicine used) and the results. The ideas of Paracelsius (1493–1541), relying more on observation than on ancient authorities and making use of not only traditional herbs but also minerals and chemically synthesized medicines, were still regarded as radical and suspicious at this time, so Ruland needed to advertise the efficacy of his methods more extensively and more convincingly than those who could point to ancient authorities for their methods and medicines. Added at the end is Ruland's *Medica practica ...*, containing an extensive list of human diseases and pains, arranged alphabetically, each followed by some possible medicines or remedies. The book closes with Ruland's *Appendix de dosibus ...*, commenting of the proper proportions of compound medicines.

With an early owner's inscription on first flyleaf "Ex libris Arnoldi Fréon Waremiensis 1728". Occasionally a small spot, a few pages slightly frayed along the edges, otherwise in very good condition.

[8], 794, [13], [1 blank]; 175, [1 blank] pp. *Krivatsy* 10030; *USTC* 6812926; *WorldCat* 493321415, 68098410, 1430409126, 311710999, 458818033; not in *Wellcome*.  More on our website



With a description of the first successful symphysiotomy

64

LA COURVEE, Jean-Claude de.

De nutritione foetus in utero paradoxa.

Danzig, G. Förster, 1655. 4°. With an engraved title. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum, sewn on 3 supports laced through the joints, with the manuscript title, author, and year of publication on the spine, a single fillet border on both boards.

€ 3750

First edition of a Harveianum of great importance and rarity. Jean-Claude de La Courvee (ca. 1615–1664) studied medicine in Paris, and became physician to the Queen of Poland. In a publication on the use and abuse of bloodletting (Paris, 1647), he declared himself an opponent to this wide-spread practice. In the present work, the author supports William Harvey's (1578–1657) work on generation, not without being critical of several subjects. He maintains that the foetus breathes in the uterus, and feeds on the amniotic fluid. He also claims that the child contributes to his birth with his own efforts, thus advancing the delivery. La Courvee was the first to perform a successful symphysiotomy, which is described on p. 245 of the present work.

With an 18th century ownership annotation at the top of the title page ("Ex libris Petri Dugoy Doctoris Medici 1732"), and an annotation about the author on the back end papers. The vellum is somewhat stained. The work is lightly browned throughout, with a brown stain in the lower and outer margin throughout, not affecting the text, and a few wormholes in the outer margin throughout, sometimes affecting a few letters of the printed annotations. Otherwise in good condition.

[22], 254 pp. *Garrison & Morton 6146.1; Krivatsy 6541; USTC 2614967; Waller 5481; Wellcome III, p. 427; not in the Osler, Cushing and Haskell F. Norman collections.*  More on our website



One of the most popular 17th-century authors on health and sickness, with a remarkably modern societal approach

65

BEVERWIJCK, Johannes van.

Alle de wercken. Zo in de medicyne als chirurgie.

Amsterdam, Jan Jacobsz Schipper, [1656]. 4 works in 1 volume. Large 4°. With an engraved title page, and 8 letterpress title pages for the 4 separate publications, all dated 1656, plus 2 divisional title pages without imprint. 5 of the title pages have the woodcut “konst baert roem” publisher’s device; ad 2, volume 2 has an engraved human anatomical figure; ad 3, part 1 has a woodcut decoration. With 55 engravings in the text and 3 full-page engraved plates, woodcut tailpieces and woodcut decorated initials. Set in roman type with incidental italic and textura, plus occasional words in Greek. 18th-century sprinkled half calf, sprinkled paper sides, black morocco spine label.

€ 3500

A collection of classic works on health care, including internal and external medicines, surgery, hygiene and societal matters, all by Johan van Beverwijk (1594–1647), bringing together four works (each with multiple subdivisions) that were also issued separately, all dated 1656. Van Beverwijk originally published them separately, including some small works that were later incorporated into the larger ones, from 1635 to 1645. Although his 1635 *Lof der medicine* had first appeared in Latin as *Medicinae encomium* in 1633, Van Beverwijk’s real revolution was to publish in Dutch for the general Dutch public, which had a remarkably high rate of literacy, rather than in Latin for scholars and professional physicians. The addition of verses by the most popular Dutch poet, Jacob Cats, as well as engraved illustrations, made his work more attractive to the public and helped to clarify his ideas. The last quire of the entire collection, the bifolium (X)1.2, is duplicated, with one copy quired in the other. Binding rubbed, lower spine damaged and a small hole burnt in one of the title pages, otherwise in good condition.

[8], 200; [8], 207, [1 blank]; [4], 124; [2], 46; [6], 154, [8] pp. *See our website for the reference list.*

[More on our website](#)



The second edition of a successful apothecary's manual for students, mirroring the general knowledge of pharmacy in the middle of the 17th century

66

[BISSCHOP, Jan].

Pharmacia Galenica & Chymica, dat is: de vermeerderde ende verbeterde Apothecker en Alchymiste licht ende distilleer-konst ... Amsterdam, Johannes van Ravesteyn, 1662. 8°. With an engraved frontispiece, woodcut printer's device on the title page, 3 half-page woodcut illustrations, woodcut initials and tailpieces. Contemporary overlapping vellum over boards with the title in ink on the spine.

€ 1650

The second edition of a successful apothecary's manual for students, mirroring the general knowledge of pharmacy in the middle of the 17th century. The author of this intriguing book long remained unidentified until his initials "I.B.S.I." (see fol.*3v) gave him away: Jan Bisschop Soc. Jesu. Jan Bisschop (1590–1664) worked in Bruges as a pharmacist before he moved to Ghent in 1613 to join the Jesuit order. He trained numerous apprentice pharmacists and served later as official pharmacist at the Vienna Court of Emperor Ferdinand II. His book owed its success above all to its extremely practical approach, containing also a vast collection of medical (distillery) recipes.

Bisschop's book probably was first published anonymously at Ghent in 1653, but no copy is known. The 'first edition' was published by Joannes van Ravesteyn at Amsterdam in 1657, followed by two editions in 1661: one in Amsterdam by Van Ravesteyn and one in Rotterdam by P. and A. van Waesberge. The text of the main part of our edition – the fourth as is stated on the title – is in fact a re-issue of Ravesteyn's 1661 edition, including the frontispiece ("de tweeden druck Ao 1661"; in our copy "corrected" by hand in: "den tienden (sic) druck 1662"). In 1667 an edition was published in Antwerp by Reynier Seghers.

Spine a little damaged, some soiling and browning in the text, with a wormhole affecting the text at some places. Still in good condition.

[16], 466, [14], 54 pp. See our website for the reference list. [More on our website](#)





Aronson

DELFTWARE

ANTIQUAIRS SINCE 1881

The Van Gelder Collection
350 apothecary ceramics (16th–19th century),
as exhibited at TEFAF Maastricht 2026

www.aronson.com/vangelder

A doctorate obtained by Lucas Walkier, a Leiden student in Padua in 1662, written on vellum and bound “à la fanfare”

67

[MANUSCRIPT – Lucas WALKIER (subject)].

[The diploma awarded to Lucas Walkier on the occasion of obtaining the doctorate in medicine at the University of Padua].

Padua, 22 February 1662.

With: (2) [Hand-coloured and -drawn coat of arms of Walkier].

(3) [Application form for the “Natio Germanica”].

(4) **BÉRIGARDUS, N.** Augurium Apollinis in auspicatissimam Phil. & Med. Laur. ... Lucae Walckier Nob. Lugdunensis Batavi.

Padua, Giovanni Battista Pasquati, 1662.

Ad 1: ca. 24.5 × 19 cm.; ad 2: 12.6 × 20 cm.; ad 3: 47 × 45.5 cm.; ad 4: 46 × 29.3 cm. Ad 1: with the beautifully hand-coloured painted oval portrait of Lucas Walkier, within a hand-coloured and heightened with gold floral border. This is followed by the neatly calligraphed text in dark brown ink and highlighted in gold, written within frames of double gold lines. All written and drawn on vellum. Ad 2: a hand-coloured and hand-drawn coat of arms,. Ad 3: a broadsheet (folded, printed text within ornamental woodcut border: 30 × 45.5 cm). Ad 4: printed on blue silk, within a floral border of 4 blocks, and crowned. In a magnificent contemporary gold-tooled vellum over boards, a “fanfare binding”, remnants of ties.

€ 4000

The beautifully decorated graduation diploma awarded to Lucas Walkier by the University of Padua. The recipient is practically unknown to us. Lucas Walkier was born in Leiden in 1638, and he married Mechteld van Rooien on 20 March 1666 in Utrecht. The Walkier family came from Ghent. Together with other documents related to Walkier and the University of Padua.

Text loose in binding, tear in the vellum of the back board. Ad 3 with some small tears at the folds and some insignificant browning. Ad 4 is folded!

[4]; [1]; [1]; [1] ll. *See our website for the reference list.* [More on our website](#)





IN CHRISTI NOMINE AMEN

VNIVERSIS & singulis presens hoc publicum Doctora-
tus Privilegium, visuris lecturis, et audituris **Nos CLAVDIVS**
BERRIGARDVS Molinensis Gallus ad Philosophiā ordinari:
in primo loco publicus Professor, Inchytiq; ordinis Dominor; Phil:
& Medicina Doctor, et Professorum auctoritate Serenissime Rei-
publice Venetae **PRÆSES**, salutē in **EO**, qui est omnium vera salus.

Antiqua, et preclara Vniuersitas Patauina, bonarum literarum mater gloriosa, et ar-
tium, ac scientiarum parens optima, quę Clarissimor; Doctorum splendore, vetu-
stissimor; Studiorū auctoritate, et sidereis docto- ac virtutū omnium monumentis, nō
modo per Italiam, sed per totam etiam Europā, et ubiq; gentiū inter Academiās prin-
cipatum obtinet, eos suntuat ad summum Doctoratus gradum, et Magisterij digni-
tatem, quō ceteris hominū generib; preferuntur, euehere, et extollere consuevit, quos
virtutū excellentia, meritorum copia, diuturna studia, peruiigiles labores, tandem
etiam examinis rigorosi certamen, laurea Academica, et Doctoratus corona dignos ex-
hibuerint. **Æ**quum enim et rationi consentaneū semper visum fuit maiorib; nris,
vnumquemq; pro meritis premia digna ferre, neminiq; ad honorū fastigia, nisi per
labor, certamina, et virtutū adyta aditū patefacere, Propterea iure optimo sancitū est
ut qui liberalib; Artib; Phil: et Med: omnē suā operā, et assidua studia impēderet, i;
maximis laudib; ac sumis honorib;, aqussimis scilicet virtutis premijs afficerentur;
quaten; eor; exemplo socij et posteri ad capessendā virtutis et industrie semitā, laudū
et honorū stimulis ac desiderio accenderentur, et ut in uia probitatis, fiducia, decoris, &
gloriae consolaretur. **S**ignificam; itaq; uobis, declaramus, et harū serie fidē facimus, qua-
liter die infrascripta dataq; presentū **Nos Præses** antedict; auctoritate Veneta iuxta an-
tiquā et approbatā consuetudinē, ac privilegia alme Vniuersitatis Patau: quib; fungi-
mur in hac parte sub regimine **Jll^m ac Gener; DD. ROBERTI NAPERII Nobilis**
Angli Prorectoris & **Synd:** digniss; dicte Vniuersit: **DD. Philos: et Medicor; florentiss;**
huiusce Academicę Antēnoreę; qualiter inquā per Venerabilē consensū **Excell^m Doct:**
et Professor; Phil: et Medicinę in Acad: Patau: **Nobilis et Eruditus Vir D. LVCAS**
WALCKIER Lugdun; Batauu; **I. N. G. A. Bibliot: et Nob: Nat: Boemice Con:**
D. LVCÆ Filius, adductus est ad Nos cū uberrimis testimonijs ingenuitatis et pro-
bitatis suę, nec non diuturni studior; curricula in artib; liberalib;, et disciplinis Philo-
sophicis & Medicinalib;, et cū certissimis documentis labor, vigiliar, et exercitationum

The first book on pharmaceutical chemistry published in the Southern Netherlands

68

[BISSCHOP, Jan].

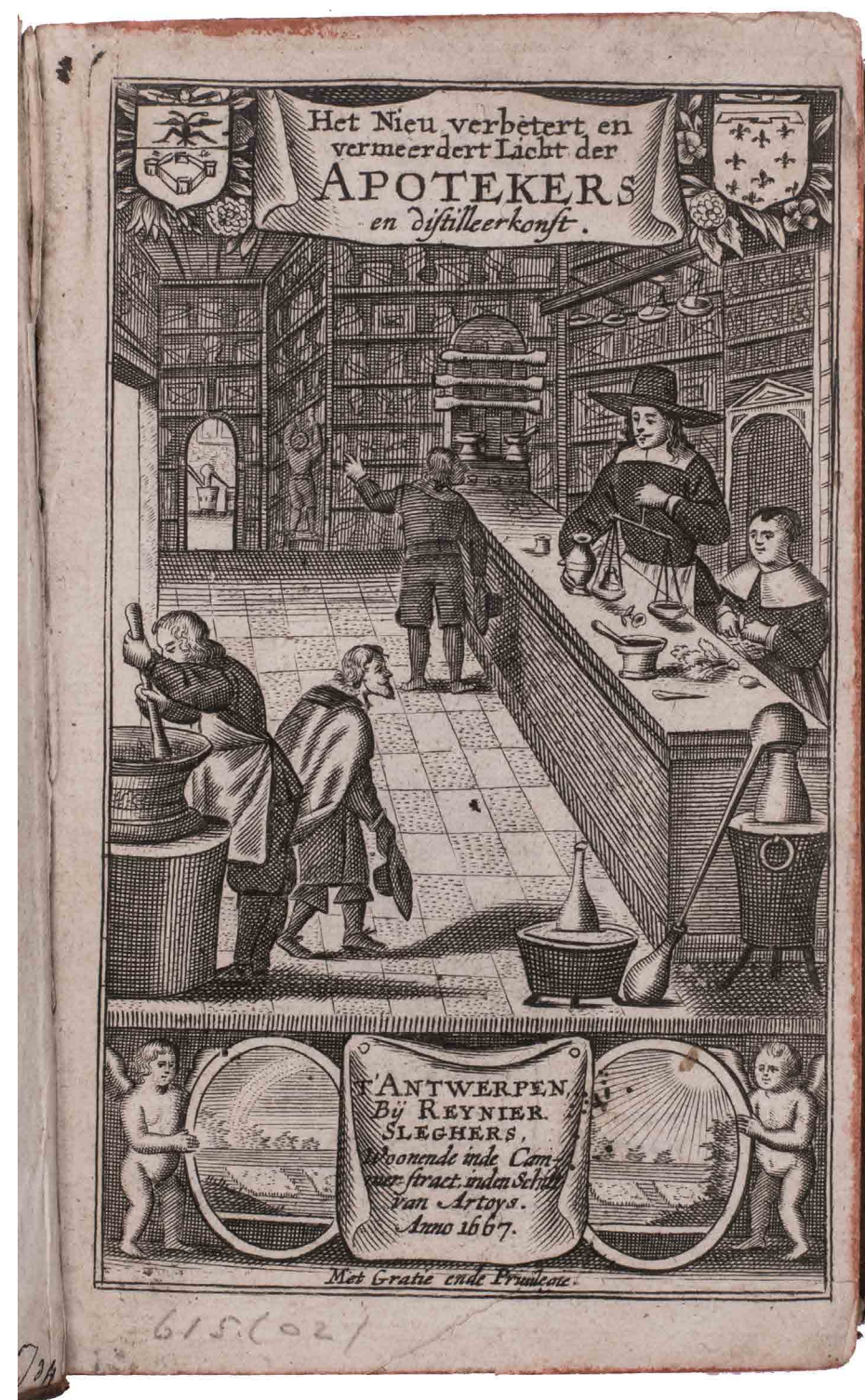
Pharmacia Galenica & Chymica, dat is: de vermeerderde ende verbeterde apothekeren alchymiste licht ende distilleer-konst ... Antwerpen, Reynier Sleghers, 1667. 8°. With an anonymous engraved title page and 2 woodcut illustrations in text. Contemporary tanned sheepskin, gold-tooled spine.

€ 1500

The fourth edition of a collection of medical distillery recipes, first published anonymously at Ghent in 1653, making it the first book on pharmaceutical chemistry published in the Southern Netherlands. The present 1667 edition for the first time gives the author's initials in the approbation (*5 r): I.B.S.I., meaning the Flemish Jesuit Jan Bisschop (1590–1664). The engraved title suggests that the information in this handbook is an improvement on a previous apothecary's handbook, calling this a new light on the apothecary, alchemist and the art of distillation. This apparently refers to *Dlicht d'Apothekers* by Quiricus de Augustis. The title on the frontispiece does not match that on the title page, and this title was used for a new publication in 1683 that re-published all the recipes under the title '*t Nieuw-Ligt des Apothekers* (Amsterdam 1683). In the *Pharmacia galenica & chymica* the art of distillation is still described as an alchemists' secret. The final ca. 30 pages of the handbook describes confectionery distillation recipes instead of medicine. The engraved title page shows the interior of an apothecary shop and the two woodcut illustrations depict distilling equipment. The last two (4th and 5th) editions have the same imprint, the present copy of the fourth edition has the same finger print as the copy in Leuven: 166708 – # a1 *3 \$t' : # a2 *5 ari – # 1b1 A h : # 1b2 2G erie – # 2b1 A2 ele : # 2b2 E2 , \$ge.

With the bookplates of J.W. Six and Van der Hoeven on the pastedown. Binding rubbed and lacking the first flyleaf, but internally in very good condition.

[16], 466, [22]; 70, [2] pp. *Bibliotheca Walleriana* 7382; *Krivatsy* 8899; *Hoogendoorn*, p. 104 no. 4 (1657 ed.); *Jesuit Books in the Dutch Republic*, p. 52 (1657 ed.); *Notaker* 409 (1657 ed.); *STCV* 3198087 (4 copies); *USTC* 1803731 (2 copies, same as *STCV*); not in *Forbes*. [More on our website](#)



First edition of a textbook on the making and preparation of medicines

69

MARGGRAFF, Christian.

Materia medica contracta, exhibens simplicia & composita medicamenta officinalia ex magno numero selecta, praestantia atque utilia, munita viribus & dosibus methodoque simplicial deligedi, praeparandi & componendi: destinate pharmacopoeorum praecipue ...

Leiden, Aernout Doude, 1674. 4°. With a woodcut view of Leiden University's academy building on the title page (Doude used it as a publisher's device 1674–1679, replacing an earlier version used 1668–1671) and many printed tables and schemes. Contemporary vellum with the manuscript title on the spine.

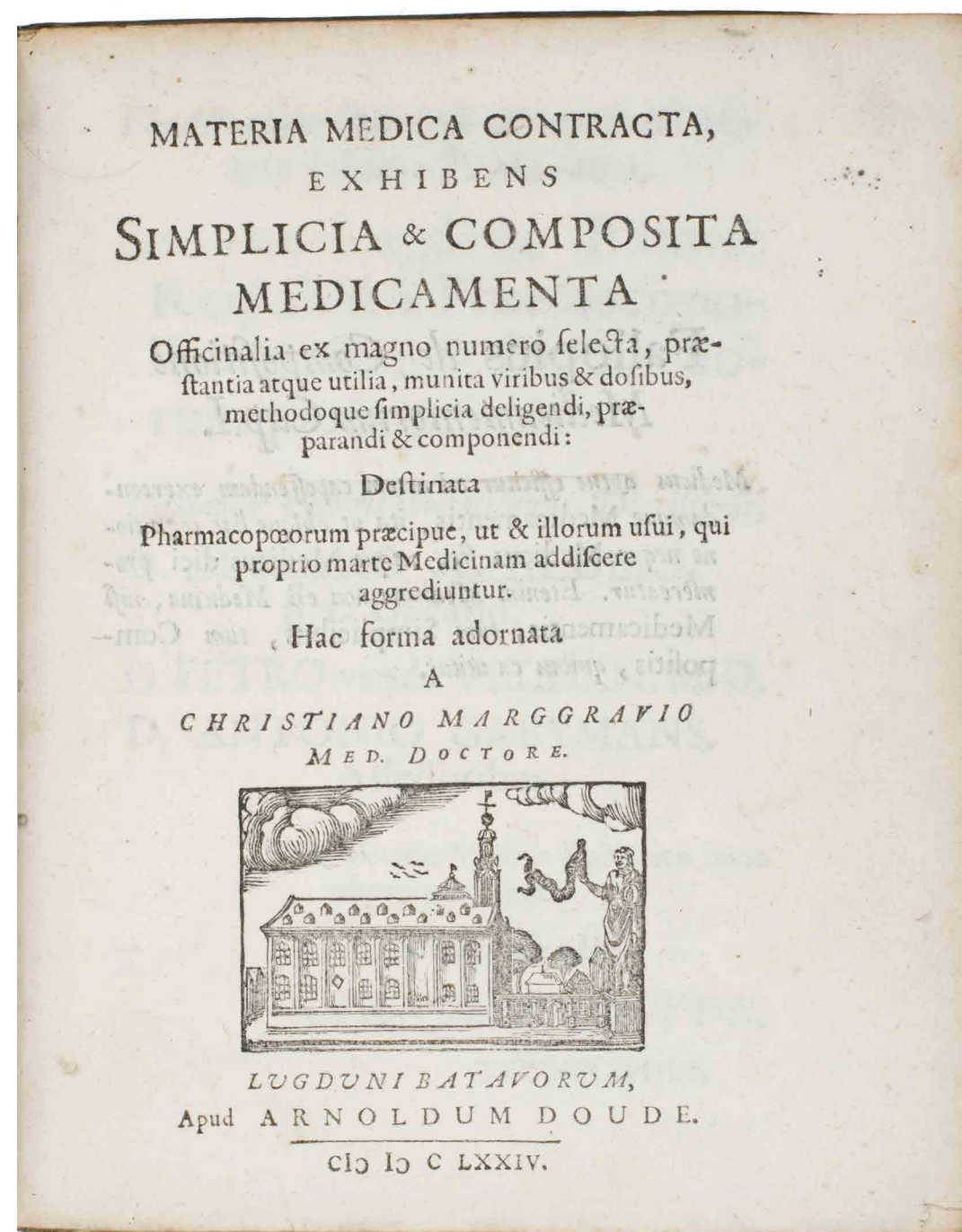
€ 1950

First edition of a textbook on the making and preparation of medicines, by the German Christian Marggraf (Liepstadt 1626–1687). The second, enlarged edition followed in 1681; the third in 1682.

After studying at Leiden University (registered in 1652), Marggraf was awarded his MD at Franeker, but returned to Leiden where he settled as a physician. He also lectured privately in his own house with considerable success, but came in conflict with the ambitious apothecary, private lecturer and future Leiden University professor of chemistry, Jacobus Le Mort, which put an end to his career.

With owner's inscriptions of one of the dedicatees, A. Schilders, dated 1697, on the front pastedown and, on the verso of third endleaf, of Jacobus Grant a Mullochard, who presented the book in his 1706 will to (3) A.W. van der Brantts(?), (see: Smith, *Engl. speaking students of med. at the University of Leyden*, p. 101). In good condition.

[8], 252 pp. Jorissen, *Het chem. lab. der Univ. te Leiden* (1909); STCN 063157810 (4 copies); USTC 1811047 (5 copies, incl. 4 also in STCN); Wellcome Lib. IV, p. 53; WorldCat 643110174, 14323862, 462192834, 632425374, 993600439, 69058183, 562203446. [More on our website](#)



First edition of a textbook on the making & preparation of medicines

70

MARGGRAFF, Christian.

Materia medica contracta, exhibens simplicia & composita medicamenta officinalia ex magno numero selecta, praestantia atque utilia, munita viribus & dosibus methodoque simplicial deligedi, praeparandi & componendi: destinate pharmacopoeorum praecipue ...

Leiden, Arnold Doude, 1674. 4°. With a woodcut view of Leiden University's academy building on the title page (Doude used it as a publisher's device 1674–1679, replacing an earlier version used 1668–1671) and many printed tables and schemes. Modern red cloth, red morocco spine label with the title in gold.

€ 1250

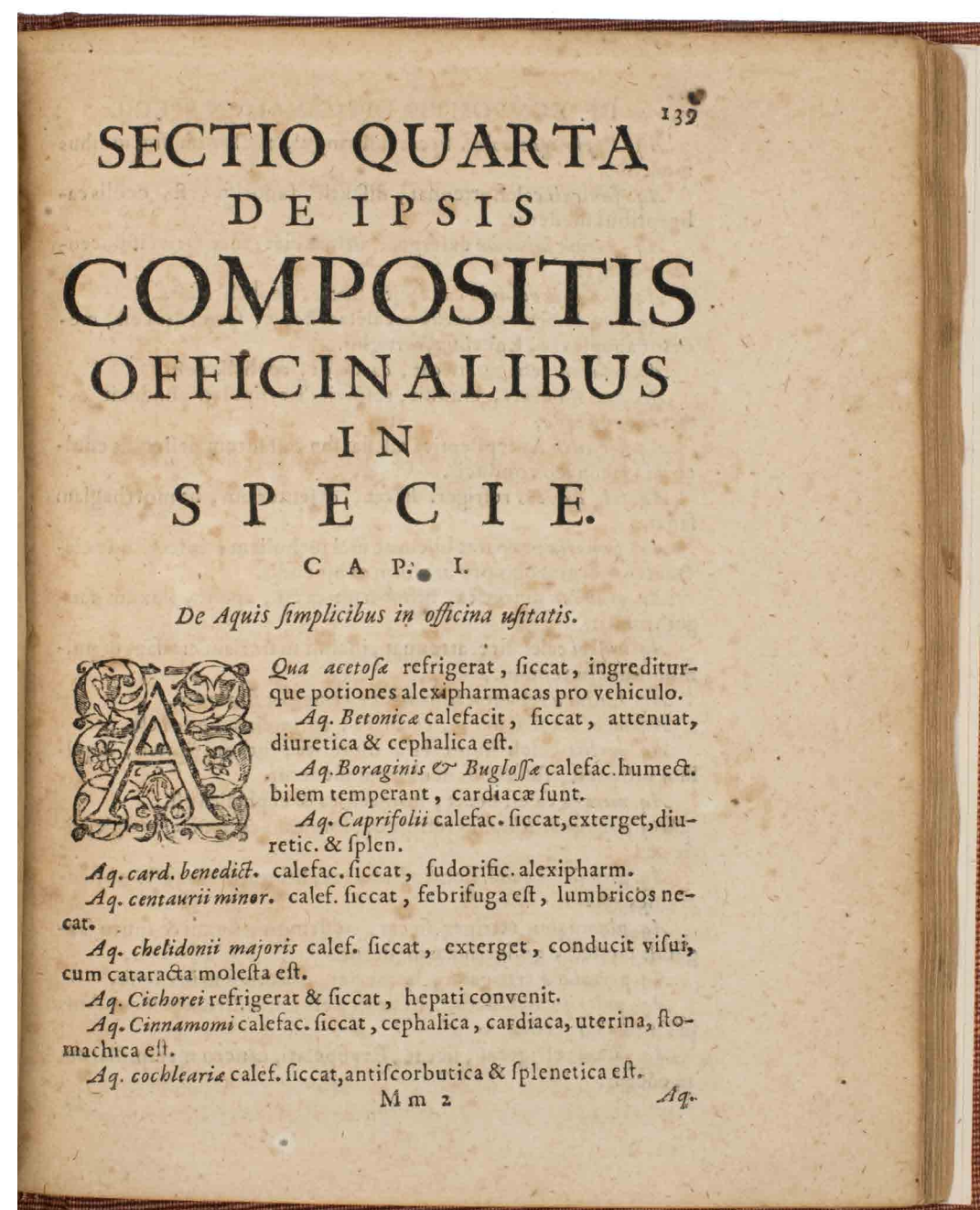
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With the owner's inscription of John Redman Coxe (1773–1863) on the title page, an important 19th-century physician from Philadelphia, and with the blind-stamped library stamp of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy on the title page. Some browning, especially on the first and last leaves, otherwise in good condition.

[8], 252 pp. *BMN I, p. 358*; *Jorissen, Het chem. Lab. der Univ. te Leiden (1909)*; *Poggendorf, II, p. 80*; *STCN 063157810 (4 copies)*; *USTC 1811047 (5 copies, 4 also in STCN)*; *Wellcome IV, p. 53*.

➤ More on our website



New medical application for catechu, or terra Japonica

71

HAGENDORN, Ehrenfried.

Tractatus physico-medicus de catechu, sive terra Japonica, in vulgus dicta ad normam Academiae Naturae-Curiosorum.

Jena, Johannus Bielk, (printed by Samuel Krebs), 1679. 8°. With an engraved frontispiece depicting a Japanese man holding a shield with the inscription: "E.H.D. Catechu" designed by C. Nisius. Contemporary boards, wholly untrimmed.

€ 6000

First edition of a very rare medical treatise by Ehrenfried Hagendorn (1640–1692), a Polish doctor and the personal physician of the Elector of Saxony. In the present *Tractatus* he introduced a new medical application for the popular exotic "terra Japonica" or catechu. Catechu (cachou, cutch etc.) is a substance widely used for all kinds of purposes throughout Asia today and in history. It is extracted mainly, but not exclusively, from the bark of acacia trees. Typically it comes as a reddish powder that dissolves in water. It has been used in Europe for centuries, most commonly as a dye or as an astringent. In Dutch "cachouën" (to cachou) means to boil something in catechu (cachou) in order to make it last longer. This was introduced by the Dutch East India Company (VOC) and especially used in the maintenance of ships, which eventually lead to the Dutch fleet turning reddish brown because of the dye in catechu. We traced the first European mention of catechu in a Wittenberg pharmacist's pricelist from 1632: *Verzeichnüs und Taxa ... so in der Apotheken zu Wittenbergk verkaufft werden ...* Wittenberg, Johann Röhner, 1646. From the 1670's onward publications appeared that aimed to introduce new purposes for the substance, including the present work by Hagendorn, which was one of the first. The list of applications for catechu grew rapidly, with even a use for photography being introduced in 1900.

Spine worn, corners bumped. Annotations in ink on the title page. Otherwise in good condition.

[22], 82 pp. *Biogr. Lex. Her. Aerzte III*, p. 15; *Bradley III*, p. 464; *Krivatsky* 5201; *USTC* 2693434; *VD17* 3:623308S. ➔ More on our website



By the man who proved the existence of the capillary system as until then only suggested by Leonardo da Vinci

72

BLANKAART, Steven.

Nieuw lichtende praktyk der medicynen ...

Amsterdam, Johannes ten Hoorn, 1680. 3 parts in 1 volume. 8°. With an engraved title page, 4 full-page engraved plates and 3 woodcuts in the text, all in the second part. Further with a woodcut vignette on the title page, two divisional title pages, and woodcut decorated initials. Contemporary vellum, with the (faded) title in ink on the spine.

€ 2000

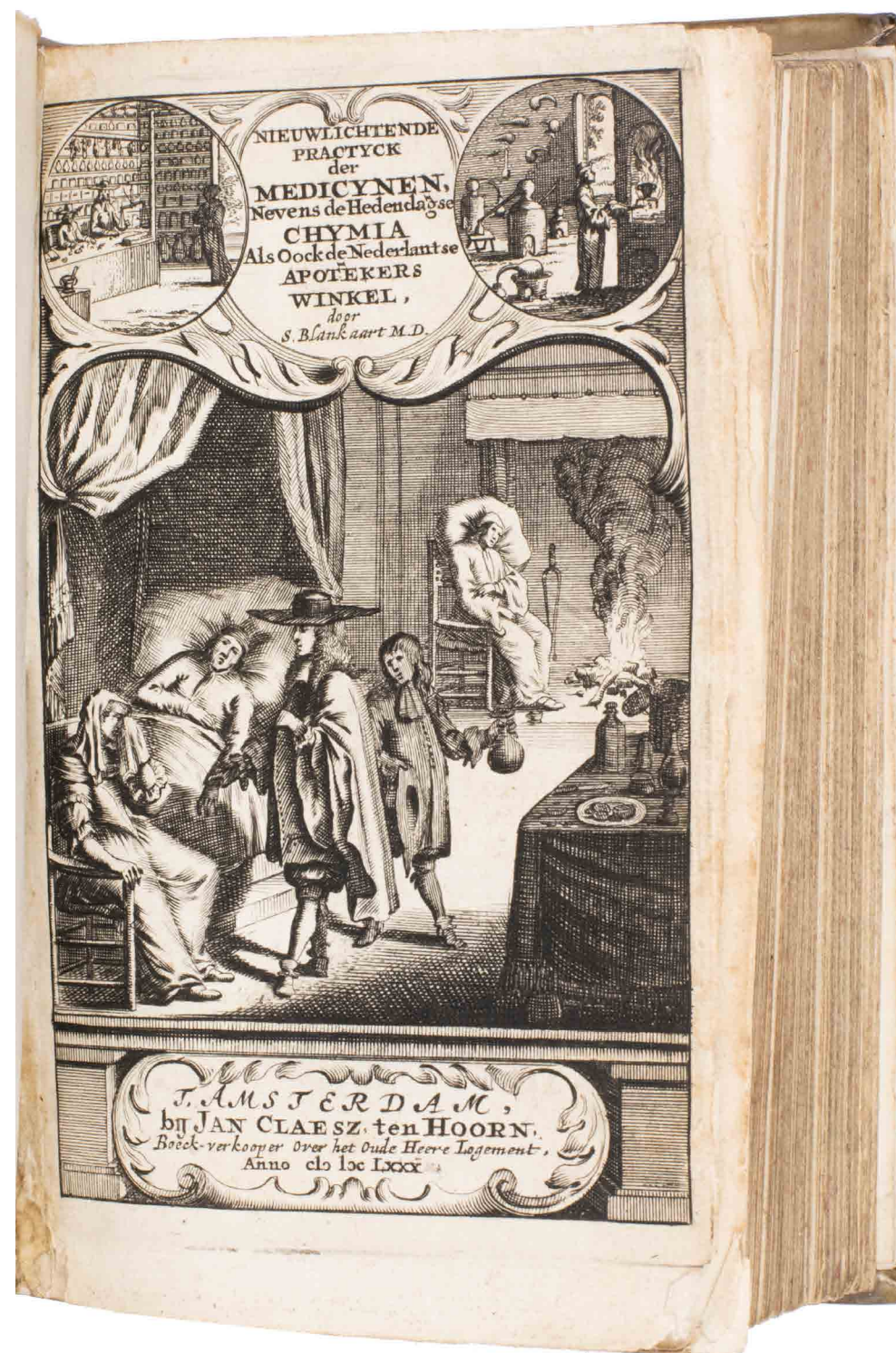
Rare second enlarged edition of three notable medical and pharmaceutical works by Steven Blankaart, a Dutch physician, and entomologist. He may be regarded as one of the most important Dutch physicians and medical authors of the 17th century. The first work had appeared in 1678 and at least 6 editions followed until 1725. The book is dedicated to Ernst Casimir, stadtholder of Friesland, dated Amsterdam, 1 July 1680 and opens with a laudatory poem by J. van Dueren. The added works are preceded by their own divisional title page.

Steven Blankaart (1650–1704) was a Dutch physician, iatrochemist, and entomologist, who worked on the same field as Jan Swammerdam (1637–1680). Blankaart, in his work as an entomologist, collaborated with Maria Sibylla Merian (1647–1717) on the publication of her work. Blankaart proved the existence of a capillary system, as had been suggested by Leonardo da Vinci, by spouting up bloodvessels, though he failed to realise the true significance of his findings. He is known for his development of injection techniques for this study and for writing the first Dutch book on child medicine, being one of the first to do research on children education and incontinence. Blankaart followed the principles established by René Descartes and was one of the first physicians to be considered a scientist or empiricist.

With a crossed-out owner's inscription on the title page, the first full-page engraved plate is loose but still present. The edges of the first few leaves are slightly frayed, some slight spotting. Otherwise in good condition.

[1], [1 blank], [14], 398, [6]; [4], 99, [5]; 46, [2] pp. See our website for the reference list.

More on our website



Paraphrases of “De veteri medicina” of Hippocrates

73

PORZIO, Luca Antonio.

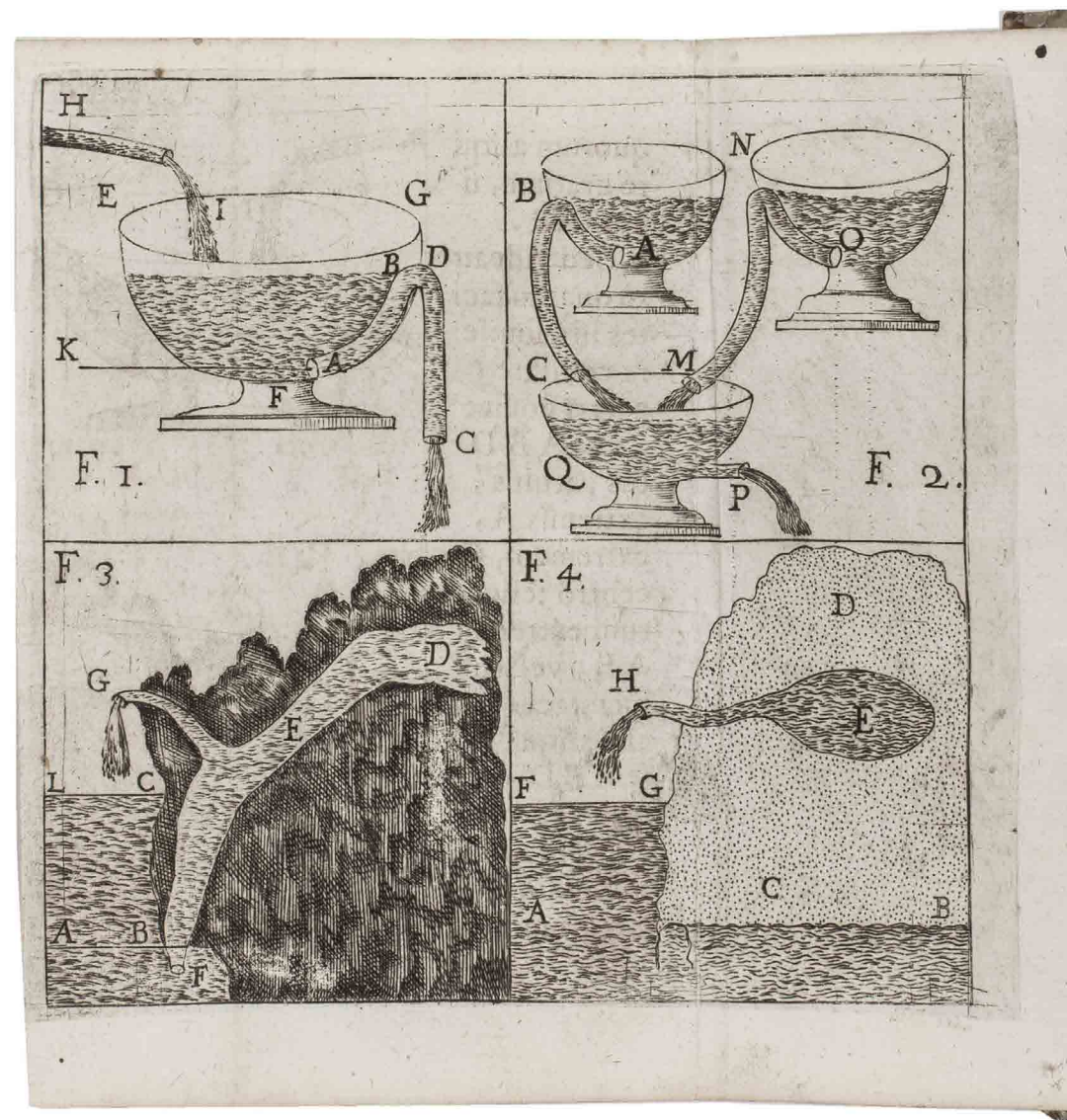
In Hippocratis librum de veteri medicina.

Rome, Angelo Bernabò, 1681. 12°. With 4 illustrations on an engraved folding plate. Contemporary sheepskin parchment.

€ 1500

First edition of Porzio's paraphrases of *De veteri medicina* of Hippocrates, including some commentary and occasionally also referring to Galen. Hippocrates in the Islamic tradition known as Boqrat, where he is often referred to as “the first codifier of medicine”, is often named together with Galen, and their works mainly survived because of the Arabic translations. The binding is slightly soiled, some occasional spots, and a waterstain in the first few leaves. Otherwise in good condition.

[1], [1 blank], [4], 205, [1 blank], [16] pp. ICCU SBN IT\ICCU\RMLE\025723 (8 copies); Krivatsy 9211; USTC 1722840 (8 copies, incl. 5 also in ICCU SBN). [More on our website](#)



A pioneering work in the fields of urology and pathological research

74

HAMMEN, Ludwig von.

De herniis dissertatio academica. Accedunt de crocodilo ac vesicae, mendaci calculo, epistolae et responsiones.

Leiden, Cornelis Boutesteyn, 1681. 12°. With a decorated woodcut initial. Contemporary blue wrappers.

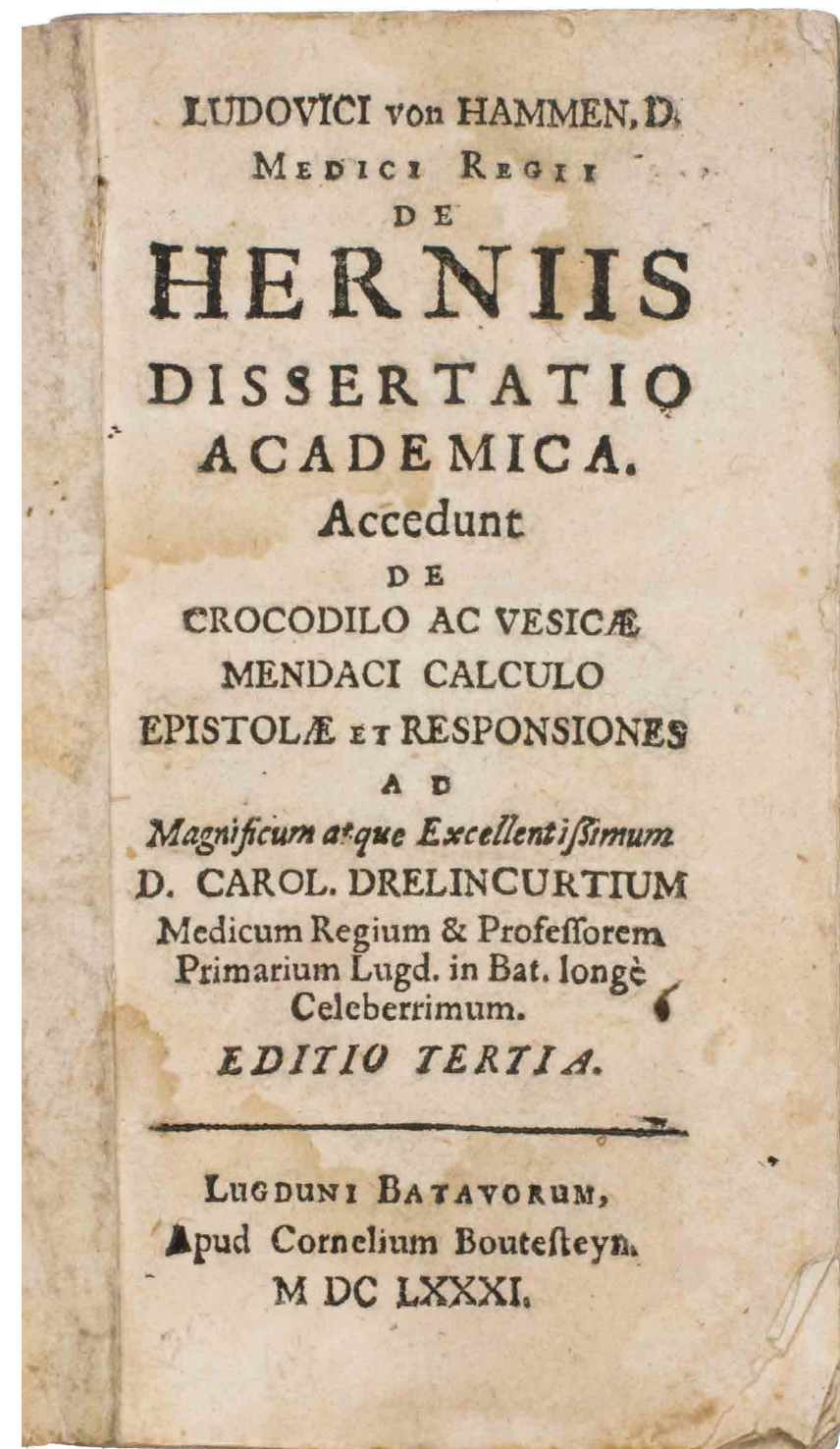
€ 1250

Rare medical dissertation on hernias, including a highly important correspondence between the author and Johann Nicolaus Pechlin (ca. 1644–1706), with a description of one of the first post-surgical microscopic tissue examinations ever performed. The author, Ludwig von Hammen (1651–1689), was a pioneer in the field of urological surgery, and performed possibly the first partial prostatectomy in the history of medicine in 1678, which is described in the present work.

Von Hammen was born in Gdansk. He studied in Leiden, London, Oxford, Paris, Montpellier, and Bologna, but returned to his hometown in 1678. Shortly after, he was asked to assist a patient with impaired urination. He suspected a urinary tract stone, but called a surgeon rather than a lithotripsy expert, which was very uncommon at the time. During the surgery, von Hammen removed a tumour and studied it under a microscope. His description of his findings is included in the present work, and is almost detailed enough to be able to diagnose his patient in the present day. Although the microscope had been invented a few decades earlier, it had rarely been used to study diseased tissue, and the few studies that did exist were of little clinical value. Von Hammen's publication therefore stands out as an early and significant contribution to pathological research.

The wrappers show significant signs of wear, with a hole in the front wrapper, and several small drops of wax on the back. Internally mostly clean, with water staining on the first and last few leaves. Otherwise in good condition.

[6], 135, [1 blank] pp. *Bibliotheca medica Neerlandica* I, pp. 59 and 315; *Krivatsy* 5230; *STCN* 064032027 (6 copies); *USTC* 1817206 (10 copies); *Wellcome* II, p. 205; *WorldCat* 632472906, 959242593; cf. Szarszewski, Adam, "The history of Calculus Mendax and the following surgery on the prostate", in: *The Prostate*, 2014–11, Vol. 74 (15), pp. 1465–1470. [More on our website](#)



First edition of a work on smallpox by a Cartesian Dutch physician and medical author

75

BLANKAART, Steven.

Venus belegert en ontset. Oft verhandelinge van de pokken, en des selfs toevallen, met een grondige en zekere genesinge. ...

Amsterdam, Timotheus ten Hoorn, 1684. 8°. With a finely etched and engraved illustrated title page, and 8 finely engraved plates. Mottled half calf (ca. 1830?), gold tooled spine with a pink gold-tooled vellum label, decorated paper sides. Rebacked, preserving the original backstrip.

€ 1950

First edition of a very popular book on smallpox by Steven Blanckaart (1650–1704), son of a leading Dutch physician and professor, who trained as a pharmacologist, studied medicine at Franeker and promoted recent ideas in medicine. He was the first to introduce Cartesianism into medical science. All of the plates, excellent and interesting work by the artist-engraver Jacob Harrewijn, illustrate Blanckaart's own work, but following it he added three other treatises on smallpox, by Franciscus de le Boë Sylvius, Johannes Wier and Blanckaart's contemporary, the English physician Thomas Sydenham, this last written in the form of a letter to his London colleague Henri Paman. Blanckaart's book, still accompanied by the contributions by others, went through several editions in the original Dutch and in English and German translations.

With the Jugenstil book plate of Dr. Ad. Stordeur, Bruges (Belgium), dated 1910; and a small owner's label ("GOM" monogram) partly overlapping it. Very slightly browned but still in good condition.

[8], 522, [14] pp. *Bibl. Med. Neerl.* I, 221; *De Vries, Populaire prozaschrijvers* 470; *STCN* (5 copies); *Wellcome Library* II, 177; cf. *Bibl. Walleriana* 1110–1111 (German eds.); *Scheepers* I, 562 (1696 ed.).

➤ More on our website



First Dutch guide to pediatrics (dedication in 1st state), with an appendix on Japanese and Borneo camphor

76

BLANKAART, Steven.

Verhandelinge van de opvoedinge en ziekten der kinderen. Vertoonende op wat wyse de kinderen gezond kunnen blyven, en ziek zijnde, bequameelyk kunnen herstelt werden. Zeer nodig voor alle huyshoudende lieden.

Amsterdam, Hieronymus Sweerts, 1684. 8°. With an engraved title page showing a hospital scene and 19 figures on 6 engraved plates. Near contemporary vellum.

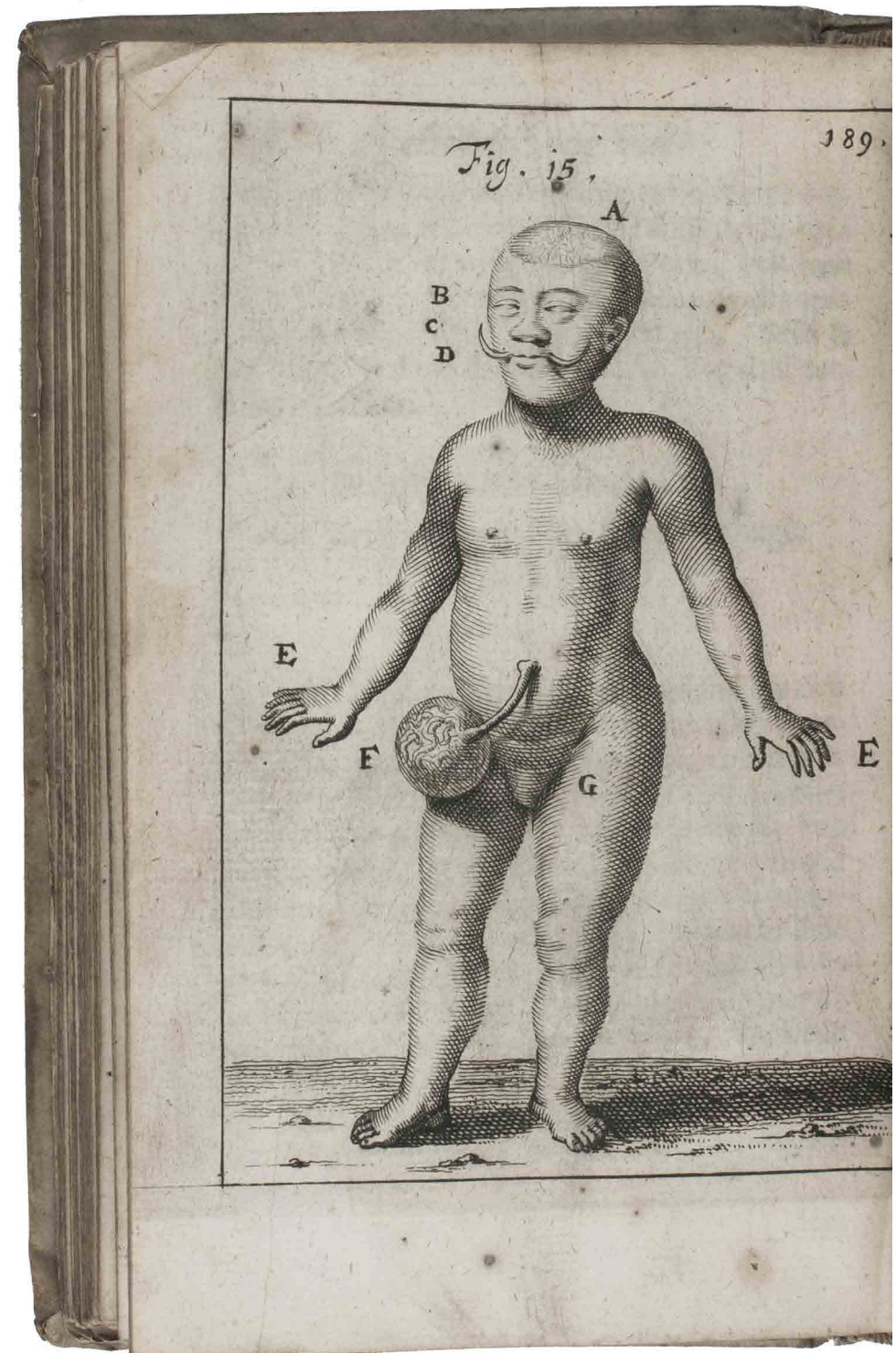
€ 8500

Rare first and only early edition (here with the dedication in the rarer first of two settings) of one of the first medical books on raising and educating children and especially on paediatrics. Intended for parents, it offers advice and instructions for treating all sorts of children's illnesses, common and rare, as well as tips on the prevention of disease. It gives detailed descriptions and instructions for many home recipes that the parents themselves can prepare and administer to the children. Two appendices follow the three main parts: the first called "Verscheide aanmerkingen aangaande de kinder-ziekten" (Various notes on children's diseases) with 23 numbered case studies, including a description of a child whose body was covered with scales except for his head (gossips blamed his mother for thinking about fish when she was pregnant!); the second, translated from the English, called "Historie der Japanse campher" (History of Japanese camphor).

Steven Blankaart (1650–1704) at Amsterdam, one of the most important physicians of the 17th century, wrote many popular medical treatises, books on anatomy, surgery, etc., including an herbal and a large work on insects. He was the first to introduce Cartesianism into medical science and one of the first scientific and empiricist physicians.

With bookplate and with an occasional pencilled note or mark. With occasional small ink spots or faint marginal stains, but still in good condition. The binding somewhat soiled but also good.

[8], 332, [20] pp. BSee our website for the reference list. [More on our website](#)



Two of the most important pharmacological and chemical publications of the future Leiden professor of medicine Jacobus le Mort, the predecessor of Boerhaave

77

MORT, Jacobus le.

Pharmacia, rationibus et experimetis auctoribus instructa, methodon Galenico-chymica adornata.

Leiden, Pieter van der Aa, 1688.

With: IDEM. Chymia, rationibus et experimetis auctoribus, iisque demonstrativis superstructa, in qua malevolorum calumnie modeste simul diluuntur.

Leiden, Pieter van der Aa, 1688. 2 works in 1 volume. 8°. Ad 1: with a frontispiece engraved by Adriaan Schoonebeek (with an allegorical scene above and an apothecary and others at work below), originally dated 1684, changed to 1688, and Van der Aa's herald angel device on title page. Ad 2: with a beautiful allegorical frontispiece (also by Adriaan Schoonebeek?), dated 1688, 2 folding engraved plates of furnaces and distilling equipment and utensils, Van der Aa's woodcut herald angel device, initials and head- and tailpieces. Contemporary vellum over boards, title in ink on spine: "Le Mort opera omnia".

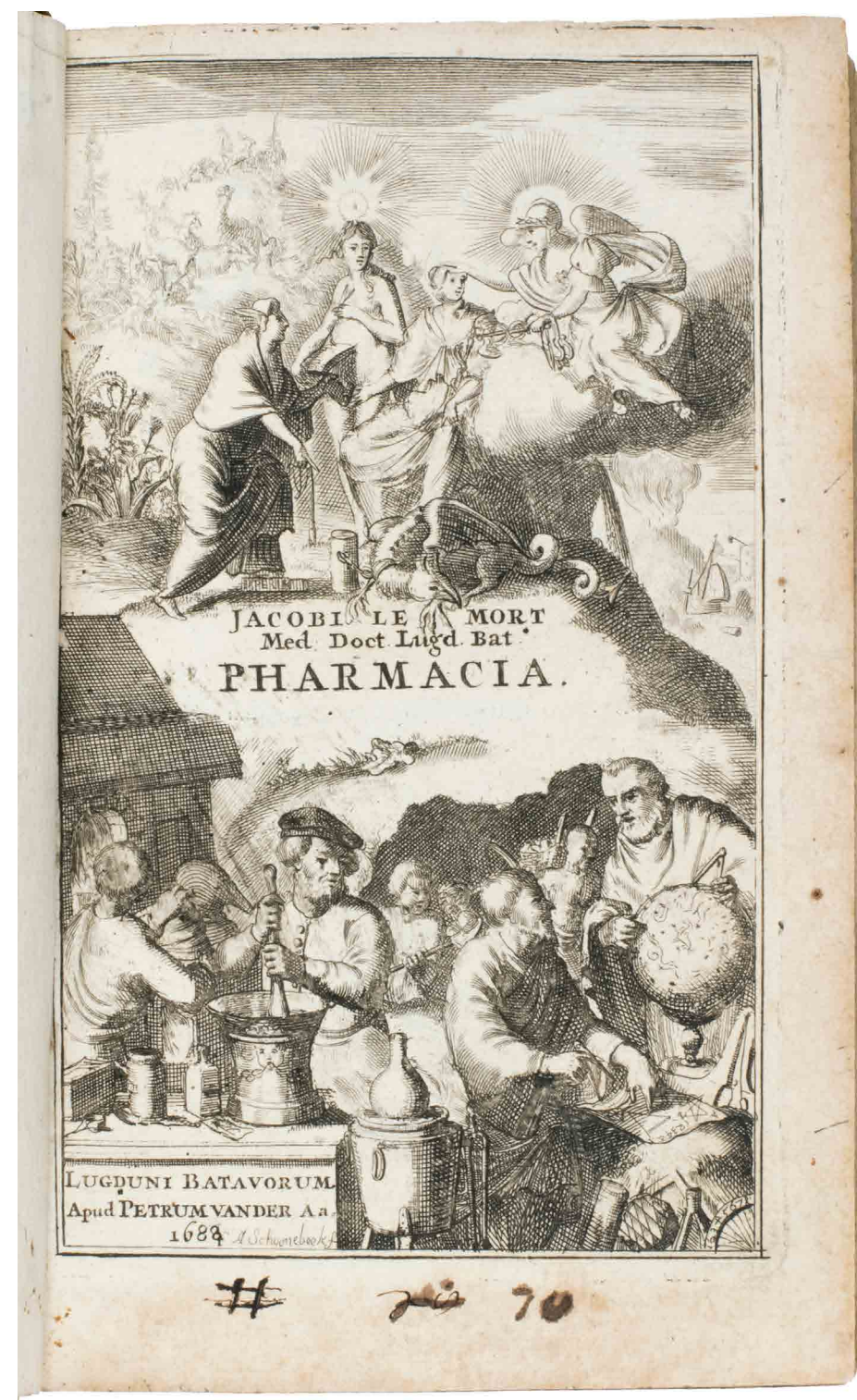
€ 1750

Two of the most important pharmacological and chemical publications of the Leiden lecturer and future professor Jacobus Le Mort, both in their second, revised editions, both first published in 1684.

Jacob Le Mort (1650–1718), a Dutch chemist and physician, was an apothecary in Amsterdam before he moved to Leiden to set up a private laboratory where he also lectured. After many difficulties and fierce opposition, he was appointed professor of chemistry at Leiden University in 1702. In this capacity, he was the predecessor of the famous Herman Boerhaave (1668–1738).

Slightly browned, back hinge and spine weak.

14], 256, [34]; [36], 366, [62] pp. *See our website for the reference list.* [More on our website](#)



Influential pharmacopoeia, choosing chemical pharmacy over Galenic pharmacy

78

CHARAS, Moyse.

[Engraved title page:] Pharmacopoea regia Galenica et chymica.

Comprising:

(1) IDEM. Pharmacopoea regia Galenica.

(2) IDEM. Pharmacopoea regia chymica.

(3) IDEM. Historiam naturalem animalium, plantarum et mineralium ...

Geneva, Joannis Ludovici Du-Four, 1684. 3 works published as 1. 4°. With an engraved general title page, engraved author's portrait, 6 engraved plates and 3 engraved folding plates. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum.

€ 8500

Reissue of the first Latin edition of a pharmacopoeia compiled by the French apothecary Moyse Charas (1618–1698). The pharmacopoeia begins with an extensive introduction to ancient (Galenic) and modern (chemical) pharmacy. Charas was among the protagonists in favour of the chemical pharmacy, however, he did not thoroughly reject the Galenic pharmacy. "The remainder of the volume was divided almost evenly between traditional and chemical preparations. ... In a long section on the elements he openly took the side of the chemists stating that the four elements were insufficient to explain observations. ... The chemical section included plates illustrating chemical equipment as well as chemical characters and symbols" (Debus). The first edition, in French, appeared in 1676 in Paris. While Charas wrote several works, the present pharmacopoeia is his best-known and was soon translated into English, German and even Chinese, and as such the first European medical book translated into Chinese.

With two bookplates on the pastedown. Binding with a couple smudges and a small part of the front hinge cracked. Slightly browned and some occasional foxing. A very good copy.

[11], [1 blank], 496; [8], 449 [=451], [1 blank], [28]; [4], 275, [1 blank] pp. See our website for the reference list.

➤ More on our website



Applying the philosophical ideas of Descartes to medicine

79

BONTEKOE, Cornelis.

Korte verhandeling van 's menschen leven, gezondheid, siekte, en dood, begrepen in een drie ledige reden, I. Over 't lighaam en sijne werkingen in gezondheid; II. Over de siekte en desselfs oorsaken; III. Over de middelen, om het leven en de gezondheid te bewaren en te verlengen ...

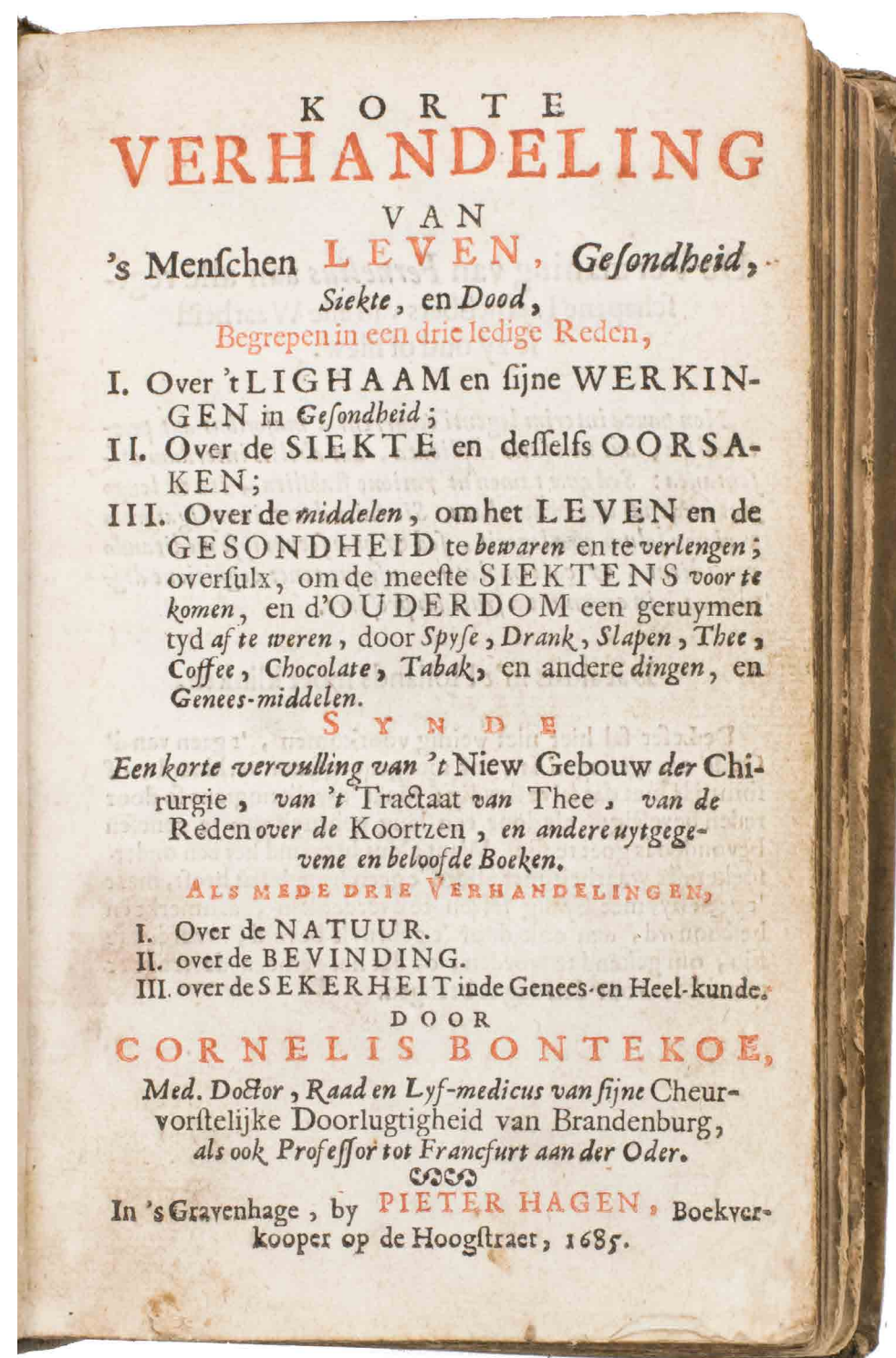
Including: [IDEM]. Drie verhandelingen, I. Over de natuur. II. Over de bevinding. III. Over de sekerheit in de genees – en heel-kunde. The Hague, Pieter Hagen, 1685. 2 parts in 1 volume. 8°. With the title page printed in red and black. Contemporary vellum with the manuscript author and title on the spine, sewn on 4 supports laced through the joints, a purple ownership stamp on the front board.

€ 1250

First edition of the main work of Cornelis Bontekoe, in which he also incorporated several earlier publications. Cornelis (Decker) Bontekoe (1647–1685), studied medicine at Leiden, and was a strong defender of the chemical system of De Boe Sylvius, and a great admirer of Descartes, whose philosophical ideas he applied to medical science. Being a rather difficult character, Bontekoe wandered from city to city, untill at last he ended up as the personal physician of the Electoral Prince of Brandenburg. He was a strong promotor of the use of tea, coffee, chocolate, and tobacco as a means to stay in good health.

Good copy.

[124], 409, [14]; [4], 76 pp. *BMN* I, p. 60; *STCN* 407739939 (1 copy); *Thijssen-Schoute*, p. 149; cf. *Krivatsy* 1527 (other ed.); *Wellcome* II, p. 201 (German ed.). [More on our website](#)



Of the utmost importance for leprosy in the Dutch East Indies, by the first Deshima doctor to describe the medicine and culture of Japan to the West

80

RHYNE, Willem ten.

Verhandelinge van de Asiatise melaatsheid ...

Amsterdam, Abraham van Someren, 1687.

With: (2) **BEINTEMA VAN PEIMA, J. I. W.** Tabacologia ...

The Hague, Levijn van Dijk, 1690. 2 works in 1 volume. 8°. With an ornament on the title page. Contemporary vellum, the manuscript author on the spine.

€ 7500

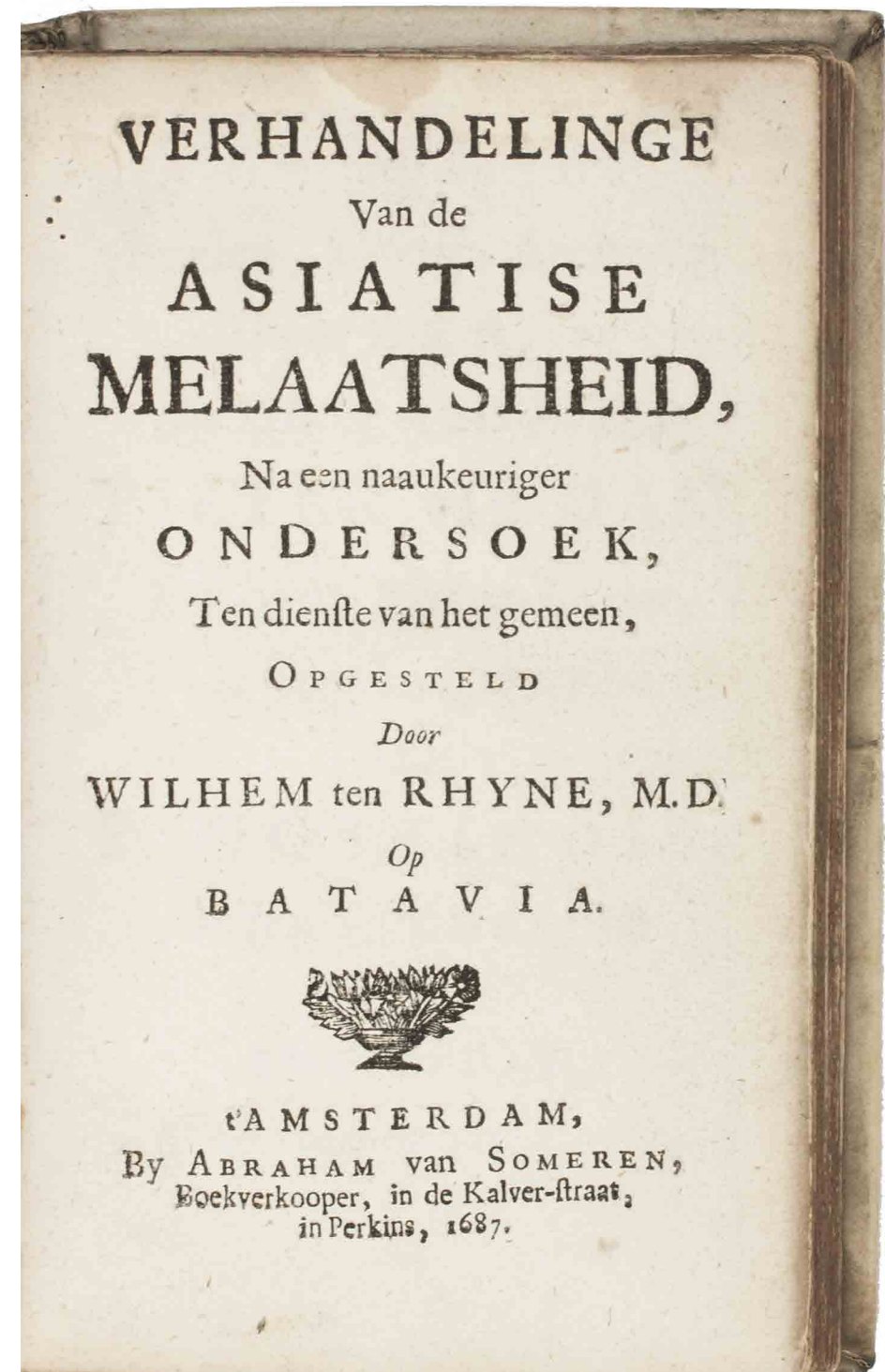
Ad 1: Very rare first edition of an extensive treatise on leprosy, also called the Asian illness, by the resident physician of Deshima, Willem ten Rhyne (ca. 1647–1700). The work is divided into 7 chapters. The first discusses the various types of leprosy and their mutual differences, the second its signs and symptoms and the third and fourth the causes of the illness. The fifth chapter discusses precautionary measures and how to deal with the illness once you are infected. In the sixth chapter Ten Rhyne quotes other authors who (briefly) wrote about leprosy. The last chapter covers recuperation.

Ad 2: First edition of a treatise on tobacco, discussing its virtues, uses and characteristics, by Johannes Ignatius Worp Beintema van Peima (1666–1714), professor of medicine. In the preface, the author remarks that by the proper use of tobacco one may enjoy a long, gay and healthy life. He had, he says, two reasons for composing this treatise: his sympathy for unhappy people and his desire to alleviate their distress by teaching them the proper use of a herb about which there has been much contradiction and enmity. He foresees that he will be censured for advising women to smoke, for this is an unheard of thing and one which has never been considered practicable. He concludes with the thought that everyone should smoke in order to be happy. Tobacco is one of God's herbs; it induces tranquility of mind in lonely or unhappy moods.

From the collection of Georg A. Brongers, with his manuscript entry on front pastedown. Ad. 2 lacks the blank leaf and the engraved frontispiece (a2). Ad 1 is in very good condition.

[18], 181, [1 blank]; [12 (of 16)], 175, [1 blank] pp. See our website for the reference list.

[More on our website](#)



Two of the main pharmaceutical and chemical works in second editions by the Leiden Professor Jacobus le Mort, the predecessor of Boerhaave

81

MORT, Jacobus le.

Pharmacia, rationibus et experimetis auctoribus instructa, methodon Galenico-chymica adornata.

Leiden, Pieter van der Aa, 1688.

With: IDEM. Chymia, rationibus et experimetis auctoribus, iisque demonstrativis superstructa, in qua malevolorum calumnie modeste simul diluuntur.

Leiden, Pieter van der Aa, 1688. 2 works in 1 volume. 8°. Ad 1: with an engraved frontispiece, and Van der Aa's device on the title page. Ad 2: with an engraved frontispiece, 2 folding engraved plates, Van der Aa's woodcut device, initials and head- and tailpieces. Contemporary vellum over boards, title in ink on spine: "Le Mort opera omnia".

€ 1500

Two of the most important pharmacological and chemical publications of the Leiden lecturer and future professor Jacobus Le Mort, both in their second, revised editions, both first published in 1684.

Jacob Le Mort (1650–1718), a Dutch chemist and physician, was an apothecary in Amsterdam before he moved to Leiden to set up a private laboratory where he also lectured. After many difficulties and fierce opposition, he was appointed professor of chemistry at Leiden University in 1702. In this capacity, he was the predecessor of the famous Herman Boerhaave (1668–1738)

Slightly browned, back hinge and spine weak.

[14], 256, [34]; [36], 366, [62] pp. Ad 1: BMN, I, pp. 374; Hoogendoorn, Morto3.2; STCN 064503798 (4 copies); USTC 1820678 (4 copies, same as STCN); Ad 2: BMN, I, pp. 525; STCN 171737261 (3 copies); USTC 1820781 (3 copies, same as STCN); cf. Hoogendoorn Morto2.1 (1684 ed.); for the author: *Lex. hervorr. Aerzte*, IV, p. 289; *NNBW*, I, cols. 1345–1346.  More on our website



Medical handbooks by Cartesian physicians and a work on chemistry with a false London imprint

82

BONTEKOE, Cornelis.

Fundamenta medica ...

Amsterdam, Cornelis Blankaart, 1688.

With:

(2) BLANKAART, Steven. *Praxeos medicæ idea nova.*

Amsterdam, Jan Claesz. ten Hoorn, 1685.

(3) VIGANI, Giovanni Francesco. *Medulla chymicæ ...*

“London”, [= northern Germany?], “Henry Faithorne & John Kersey”
[printer and publisher unknown], 1685.

3 works in 1 volume. 8°. Ad 1 with a divisional title for the *Pharmacopæa*, woodcut tailpieces, 1 woodcut decorated initial and decorations built up from cast fleurons. Ad 2 with Ten Hoorn’s woodcut cypher monogram on the title page, the engraved arms of the dedicatee, 6 engraved illustration plates, 1 woodcut decorated initial. Ad 3 with 3 numbered engraved folding plates, 1 woodcut decorated initial and a few fleurons. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum, red sprinkled edges.

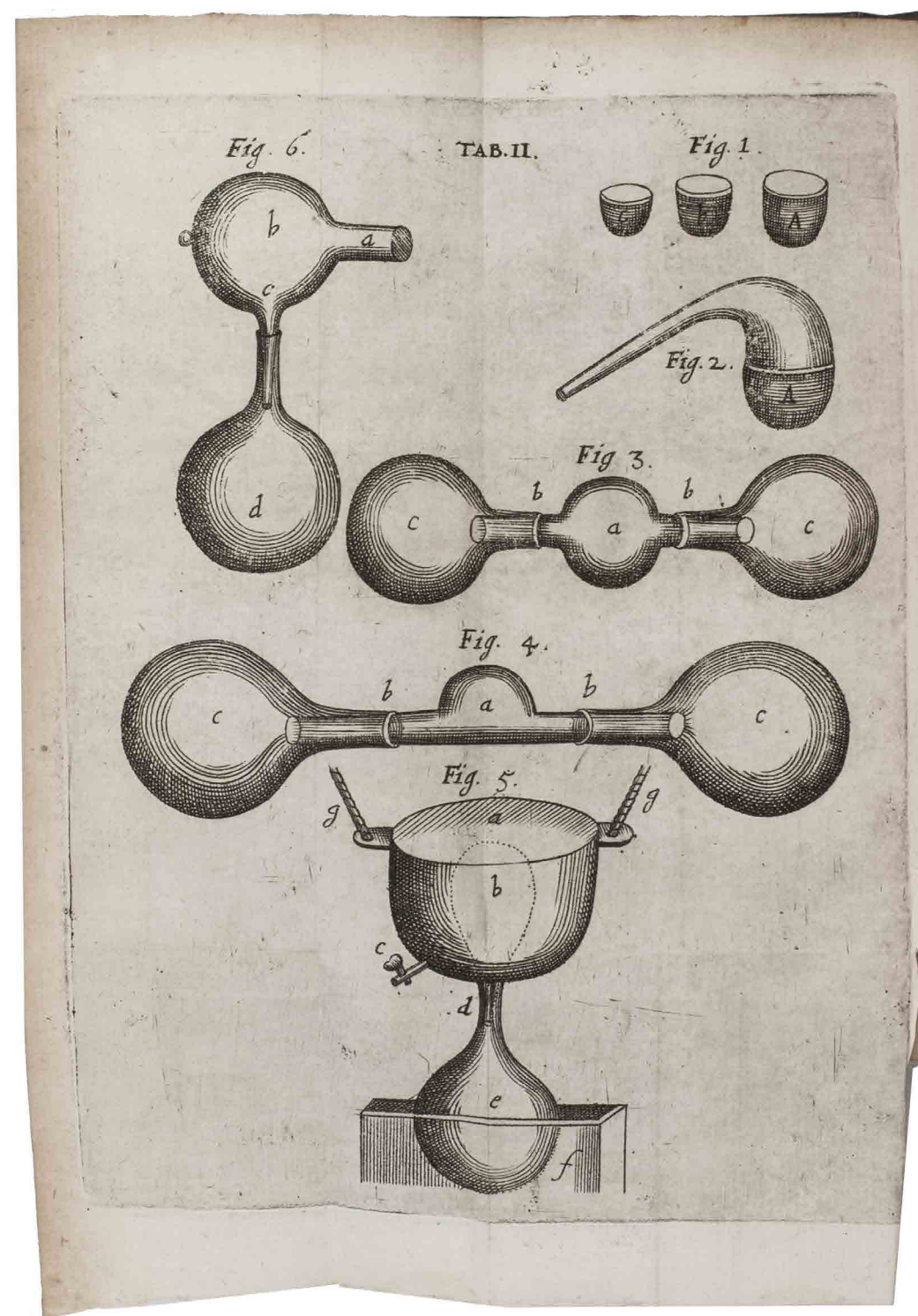
€ 1950

Three rare editions in one volume, two by Cartesian physicians on medicine and pharmacology, the third on practical chemistry, also with medical applications:

With an early owner’s name at the head of the title page struck through and another written below it by the medical writer Jacob(us) l’Homart (1666/67-post 1702). All three works somewhat browned, but otherwise in good condition, ad 2 with a small marginal tear in 1 leaf and the foot of the margin of the outer 2 bifolia of its last quire cut 1 to 6 mm short. The binding good. Rare editions spreading what were then considered radical ideas concerning medicine.

[8], 228, [11], [1 blank]; [16], 170, [6]; [10], 70 pp. *See our website for the reference list.*

[More on our website](#)



Extremely rare, extremely large and finely executed anatomical engraving by Chrysóstomo Martínez

83

MARTÍNEZ, Crisóstomo.

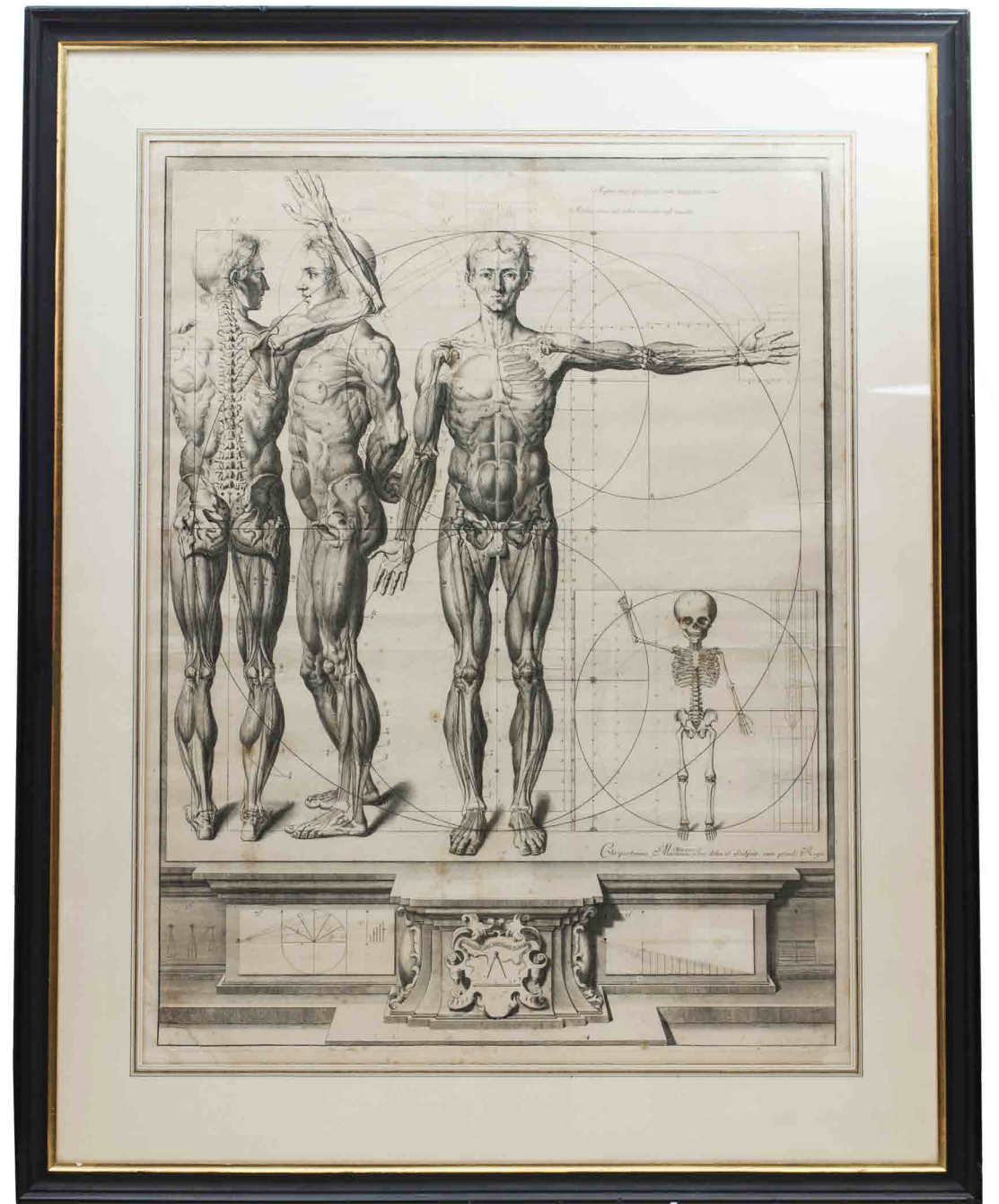
[Nouvelles figures de proportions et d'anatomie du corps humain].
[Paris, engraved ca. 1687/88]. 71 × 53.5 cm. An extremely large engraved anatomical print (plate size 69 × 52.5 cm; engraved image 68.5 × 51.5 cm). In a passe-partout, under glass in a wooden frame painted black with the inside edge gilt (92 × 73 cm).

€ 17500

Extremely rare anatomical print conceived, drawn and finely engraved by the Spanish artist and engraver Crisóstomo Martínez, one of the two largest (of 18) plates produced for an anatomical atlas left incomplete when he had to flee Paris for Flanders in 1690. Exactly centred in the print is an anatomical front view of a young adult male and to the viewer's left are a side and back view of the same man. To the viewer's right, below the central figure's left arm, stands the skeleton of a small child, probably no more than three years old. The circles and arcs often indicate how the parts of the body move. The print therefore combines elements from the traditional anatomical illustration of Vesalius with the notions of human proportion of Da Vinci, Pacioli and Dürer (continuing down to Le Corbusier's modulator man). But while the traditional anatomists depicted a dissected dead body, in process of decay, Martínez reconstructs a healthy live body from its parts. This also marked a departure from the traditional memento mori or vanitas images.

With a few small and mostly marginal tears repaired, some faint and mostly marginal water stains, and a few small brown spots, but still in good condition. An extremely large and very finely executed anatomical print, made for a work that was never published and extremely rare.

Choulant, Anatomic illustration, pp. 258–260; Haller, Bibl. anatomica I (1774), p. 744; Röhl, History and bibliography of artistic anatomy, pp. 110–112, 420–42. ➔ More on our website



First Dutch edition of an obstetrical guide how to help women with problems during childbirth

84

PORTAL, Paulus.

De practyk der vroed'meesters, en vroed'vrouwen, of de wyse van een vrouw' te helpen in haar kinderbaren. Uyt de Franse in de Nederduytse tale overgeset.

Amsterdam, Timotheus ten Hoorn. 1690. 8°. With an engraved portrait of the author facing the title page and 8 full-page engraved plates of embryos and a placenta. Contemporary vellum, purple library stamp on the front board.

€ 1500

First and only Dutch edition of an important treatise on obstetrics, which discusses several ways an obstetrician could help a mother during labour. It was written in French (first French edition 1685) by Paul Portal (1630–1703), a renowned obstetrician in Paris, and translated into Dutch by Pieter Adriaansz, Gomer van Bortel and Pieter Guenellon, who are all also physicians and obstetricians.

Portal sketches these quite theoretical knowledge in an anecdotal manner, because he also tells some stories from his own experience, such as women who died during pregnancy or stories from miscarriages and how he handled them. These practical examples must reinforce his statements, just like the two approbations at the end of the preface, one from the school of medicine in Paris and one from the "sworn surgeons" in Paris. This reflects the fact that Portal's obstetrics handbook met the needs of both theoretists and practitioners concerning obstetrical problems that were very common in those days.

With the same purple library stamp as on the front board on the back of the author's portrait. Some stains on the vellum, somewhat dust soiled, one leaf (pp. 337–338) somewhat loose, plates margins trimmed (not affecting the images). Otherwise in good condition.

[1 blank], [23], 342, [7], [1 blank] pp. *BMN I*, p. 336; *Krivatsy* 9201; *STCN* (4 copies); *Waller* 7574; *Wellcome IV*, p. 420; cf. *Garrison & Morton* 6148 (French ed.). [More on our website](#)



Three very rare curious medical treatises by a German physician, translated into Dutch, including a 17th-century lifestyle book

85

GEHEMA, Jan Abraham von.

Grouwelijke medicijnse moortmiddelen ...

Including:

- Den hervormden apotheker ...
- Diaetetica rationalis ...

The Hague, Pieter Hagen, 1690.

With: (2) **HUBER, Ulrik (editor).** Specimen philosophiae civilis et studendi bonis libris ...

Franeker, J. Gyselaer, 1686. 2 works in 1 volume, the first in 3 parts. 8°. Ad 1: with 3 title pages, each with one of 2 woodcut decorations, woodcut initials. Contemporary vellum with the manuscript title on the spine.

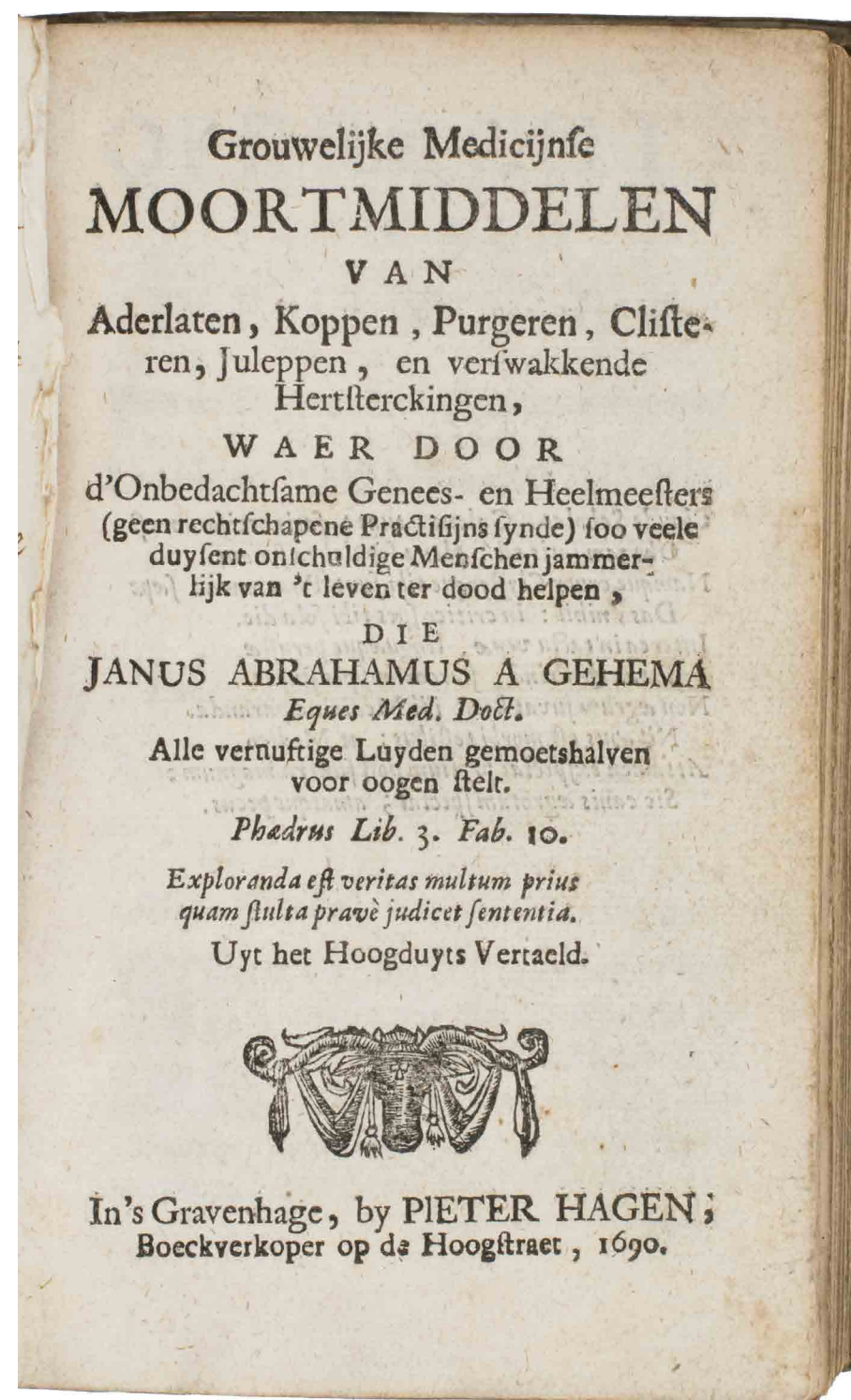
€ 1950

Ad 1: First and only edition of three very rare medical and pharmacological treatises published together, by the German physician Jan(sz) Abraham Gehema (1647–1715). Gehema studied in Leiden where he settled as a physician before returning to Berlin in 1695. All three treatises, translated into Dutch by "G.D.C." from the original German, were originally published in Bremen in 1688.

Ad 2: An incomplete copy of another very rare book, with a curious combination of texts, edited by Ulricus Huberus, professor of law at Franeker University, lacking the title page, preliminaries and pp. 1–168, which contain excerpts from Aristotle's *Ethica*. Texts still present are René Descartes, *Passiones. sive affectus animae* (pp. 169–299), Ulrich Huber, *Institutionis reipublicae liber singularis* (pp. 301–494) and excerpts from Ovid's *Metamorphosis* under the title *Argumenta Μεταμορφώσεων excerpta ex Ovidio* (pp. 495–538).

With a near-contemporary annotation on the verso of the flyleaf facing the title page. Ad 2 is incomplete, lack the title page, the preliminaries, and the first 168 pp., spine somewhat wrinkled, but still in good condition.

[20], 140; 169–538, [14] pp. See our website for the reference list. [More on our website](#)



The first Dutch work on tropical medicine

86

BONTIUS, Jacobus, Willem PISO and Georg MARKGRAF.

Oost- en West-Indische warande ...

Amsterdam, Jan ten Hoorn, 1694.

With: (2) **Johannes VERBRUGGE.** De nieuwe verbeterde chirurgyns scheeps-kist ...

Amsterdam, Jan ten Hoorn, 1693.2 works in 1 volume. 8°. Ad 1 with an engraved title page, erroneously mentioning the year 1693, a small fleur-de-lis woodcut vignette on the title page, a woodcut decorated initial and a woodcut tail-piece. Ad 2 with a large woodcut vignette on the title page, and three woodcut decorated initials. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum.

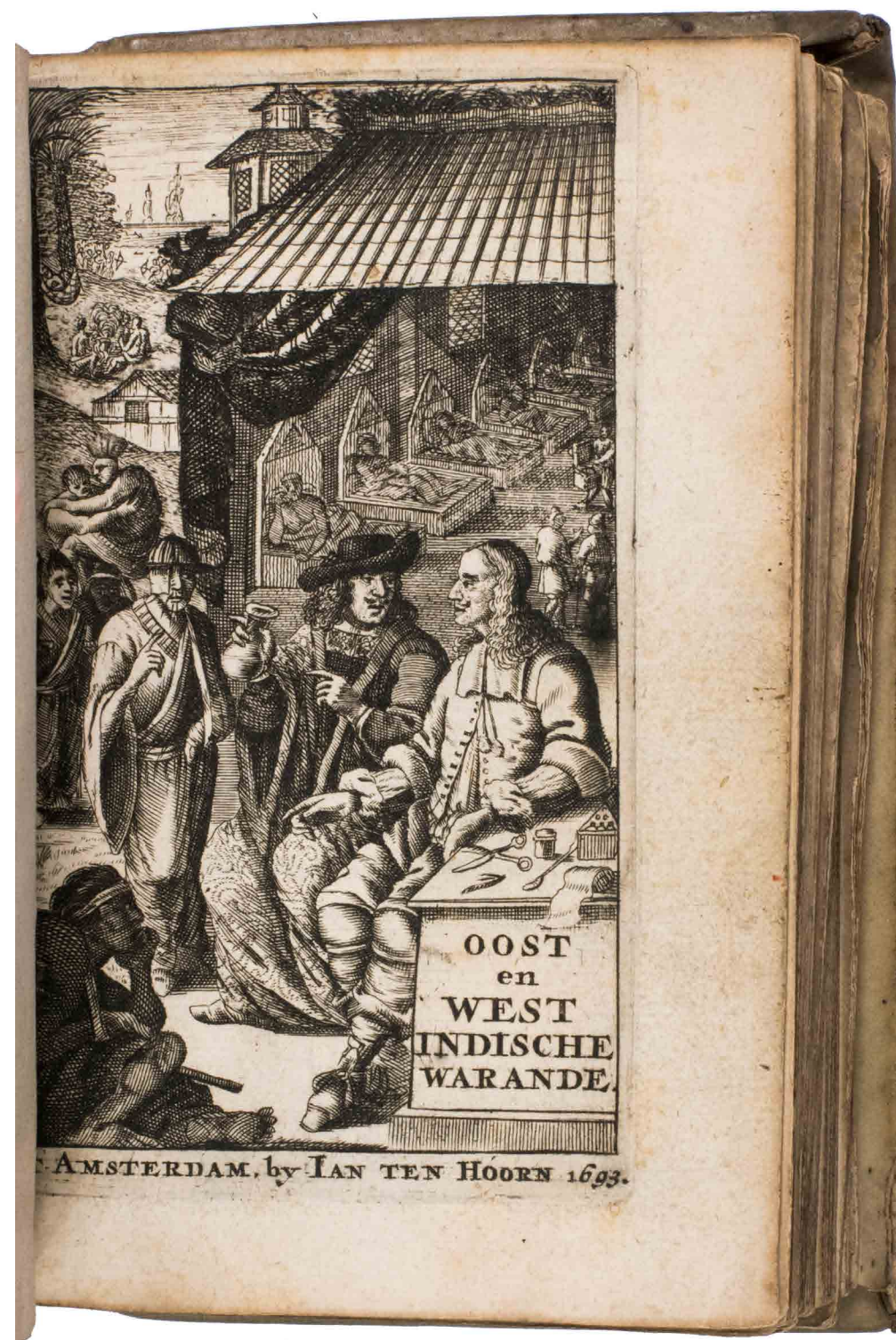
€ 5000

Very rare work on medicine in the East and West Indies, compiled for the use of naval and tropical surgeons, including ships' doctors on VOC and WIC ships. Dutch physicians Jacobus Bontius (1592–1631) and Willem Piso (1611–1678) are both considered to be the founders of the field of tropical medicine. Bontius worked in the East Indies. His chapters contain the first modern descriptions of cholera, beriberi, tropical dysentery, and yaws. Piso worked in Brazil during the Dutch period (1630–1654). He is known for his research on local medicinal plants, including the jaborandi, and discovered that Brazilian lemons were particularly effective for treating scurvy. The work is very rare. According to WorldCat, it is only present in a few libraries worldwide. We have also not been able to trace any other copies in sales records of the past 100 years.

With an ownership inscription on the first flyleaf, and another on the second flyleaf. Further with a small wormhole in the upper margin, very slight browning and foxing throughout, and the upper support is slightly loosened for the quires in the second half of the work. Otherwise in good condition.

[8], 304, [7], [1 blank], 96 pp. *Krivatsy* 1500; *Landwehr VOC*, 829; *Sabin* 6341; *STCN* 102642796 (3 copies, incl. 1 incomplete); *USTC* 1838762 (4 copies); *WorldCat* 1154809136 (9 copies); cf. *Borba de Moraes II*, p. 676 (different ed.); *Garrison & Morrison* 2263 and 2263.1 (different eds.).

➤ More on our website



With 42 emblems revolving around the human body and body parts

87

SCARLATINI, Ottavio.

Homo et eius partes figuratus & symbolicus, anatomicus, rationalis, moralis, mysticus, politicus, & legalis ...

Augsburg & Dillingen, Johann Caspar Bencard, 1695. 2 volumes bound as 1. Large 2°. With an engraved frontispiece, 2 title pages with the same engraved emblem, and 42 engraved emblems in decorative cartouches in the text. Contemporary vellum.

€ 7500

First and only Latin edition (translated by Matthias Honcamp) of a truly unique emblematic and philosophical work, originally published in Italian in 1684 as *L'uomo e sue parti, figurato e simbolico*, with 42 engraved emblems revolving around the human body and body parts. It describes and depicts the human body in its details and in its entirety in every aspect conceivable. The book also discusses magic, in the strict sense of the word, revealing many marvellous secrets, such as the occult properties of saliva, urine, sperm, etc.

"The erudition demonstrated by the author is really quite extraordinary" (Raybould) including metoposcopy (the interpretation of facial wrinkles for divination!). An appendix adds short accounts of several subjects, including "hieroglyphia" and "androgyni", along with short works by other authors: Lactantius Firmianus's "De opificio Dei", Coelius Rhodiginus on humanity, and a long "Ode" to humanity: "Considerationes patheticae de creatione, & dignitate hominis" based on Trismegistus, Plato, Coelius and other ancient sources.

With a faint marginal water stain and a couple small rust spots in the paper, but otherwise in fine condition. The binding shows a few scratches, cuts and stains, small cracks at the head and foot of the hinges and 1 sewing support broken at the hinge, but is still in good condition. A fascinating emblem book for both text and imagery (some of it now also humorous), and an impressive piece of book production.

[52], 342, [44]; [28], 249, [29] pp. including the frontispiece. *Caillet 9948* ("unique in its genre"); *Landwehr, German emblem books 530*; *Praz 490 note*; *R. Raybould, Emblemata 29*.

➔ More on our website



Second edition (the first in the Netherlands) of a pharmaceutical textbook by the first professor of chemistry at Utrecht

88

BARCHUSEN, Joannes Conradus.

Pharmacopoeus synopticus ...

Utrecht, François Halma, 1696. 8°. With engraved frontispiece showing the interior of an apothecary shop by Sluiter after J.G., Halma's woodcut device, head- and tailpieces and initials. Contemporary paper over thin boards.

€ 1950

Johann Conrad Barchusen (1666–1723) was a pharmacologist, chemist, physician. At the University of Utrecht, he was the first person to teach chemistry as a specific subject (not just as part of medicine). He published four textbooks on chemistry and two on medicine. The *Pharmacopoeus synopticus* is the first, published in 1690 in Frankfurt. Our copy belongs to the second, revised edition, published in Utrecht; the third appeared in Leiden (T. Haak, 1712).

In 1694, the city council of Utrecht granted Barchusen the right to teach private chemistry courses which could be attended by students of the university. His courses were so successful that the magistrate in 1695 financed construction of a chemical laboratory in the bastion of what was then the fortress of Sonnenborgh. In 1698, Barchusen was appointed to the position of lecturer. On 3 October 1698, the University Senate agreed to award him a Doctor of Medicine and in 1703 he was appointed extraordinary professor of chemistry, the first person in Utrecht to be given this rank. Boerhaave mentions him as "professor of chemistry at Utrecht, [he] deserves well to be read. He is an honest writer, and sufficiently accurate; he delivers good matter in an excellent style."

Binding a little rubbed and soiled, hinges strengthened at the inner side with linen, text slightly browned and soiled, apparently intensively used. Otherwise in good condition.

[16], 250, [6] pp. BMN, I, p. 381; Hannaway, "Johann Conrad Barchusen (1666–1723): contemporary and rival of Boerhaave", in: *Ambix*, 14/2 (2013), pp. 96–11; Hoogendoorn, *BARCH01,2* (p. 56); *STCN* 067192793 (4 copies); *USTC* 1828840 (5 copies, 4 also in *STCN*); cf.: *Wellcome Library*, II, p. 99.

More on our website



First systematic treatise on occupational diseases

89

RAMAZZINI, Bernardo. De morbis artificum diatriba.

Modena, Antonius Capponus, 1700. 8°. Modern calf, gold-tooled spine.

€ 9000

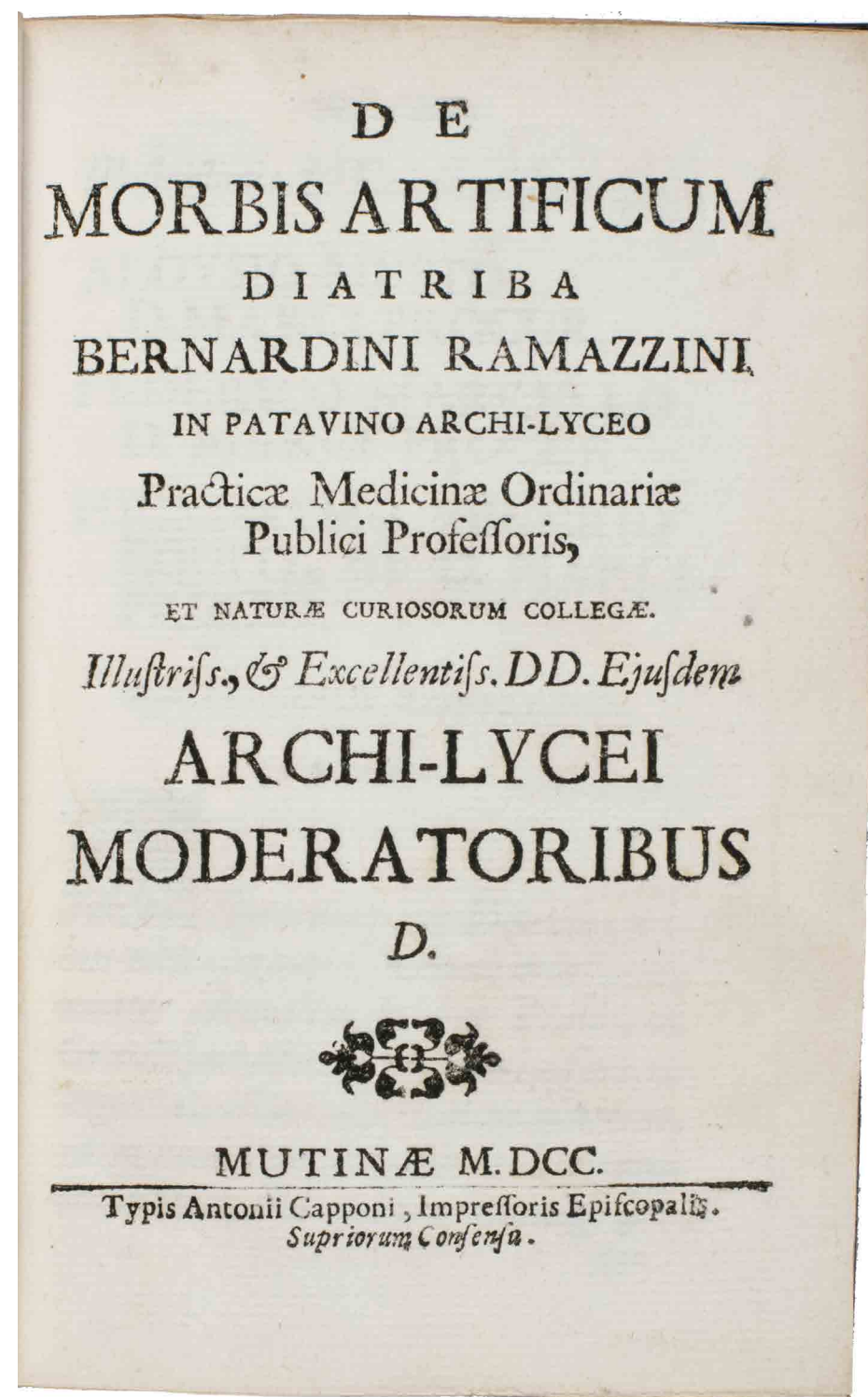
First edition of the first systematic treatise on occupational diseases by Bernardo Ramazzini (1633–1714), practicing physician at Modena in Italy and professor of medicine at Modena and Padua. It is the first work adequately dealing with diseases connected with specific professions, and it earned the author the title of “the father of industrial hygiene”. It deals with miner’s pneumoconiosis and other miner’s diseases, with lead-poisoning of potters, silicosis of stonemasons, eye-trouble of gilders, printers and other graphic artisans, diseases among metal-workers, and even with the ‘diseases of monks, nuns, capitalists and scholars’.

The work was re-published at Utrecht in 1703, and translated into English in 1705. Before the middle of the 19th century some 25 separate editions and translations were published.

Some occasional minor spots and some pages slightly browned. Very good copy of the first systematic treatise on occupational diseases.

VIII, 360 pp. *Garrison & Morton 2121; Krivatsy 9366; PMM 170; Waller 7727; Wellcome IV, 467.*

[More on our website](#)



German manuscript book of secrets, including an aria with a Moorish merchant selling medicinal tobacco

90

[MANUSCRIPT – BOOK OF SECRETS – GERMAN].

[Medicinal recipes and incantations].

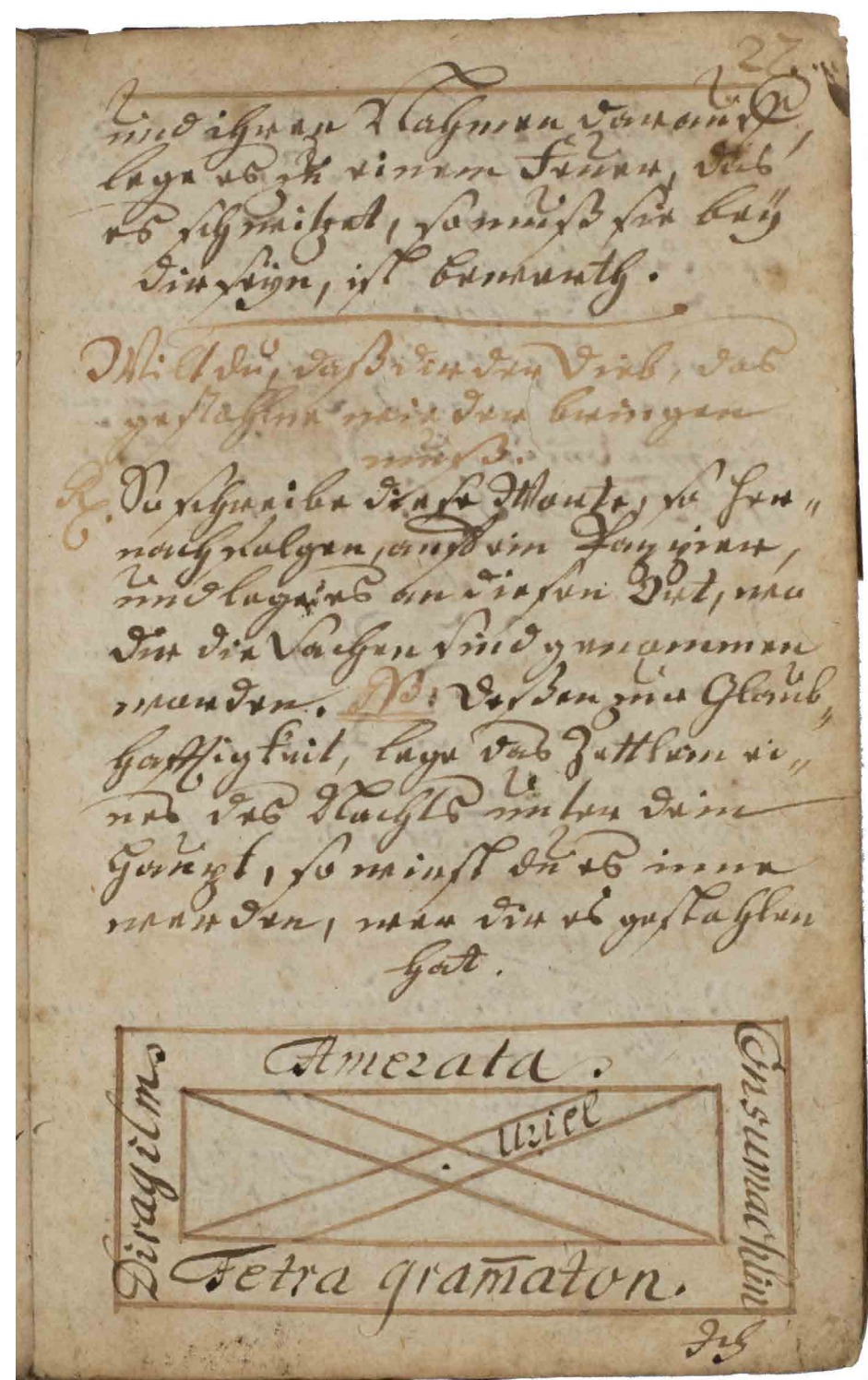
[Germany?], [ca. 1700?]. Small 8°. Manuscript in German with occasional Latin phrases, written on laid paper in brown and black ink in at least two German gothic cursive hands (the Latin phrases in Latin hands), a “tetragrammaton” diagram. Lacking quire A and bifolium B1.8 (10 ll.?). Brown vellum(?) wrapper, sewn without supports at 3 stations.

€ 1500

A German manuscript book of secrets containing medicinal recipes and incantations to protect one from a wide variety of ailments and to execute various magic tricks. The numbered pages contain about 103 entries, nearly all with a heading in brown ink and the text in black ink (a few near the end entirely in black). The 2-leaf quire F that follows, in a different hand, contains an “aria” (F1-1v) with 9 numbered 4-line verses, sung to the tune of “Fleisch hin”(?). Verse 4 records a Moorish merchant selling tobacco: “Ey seht den schwarzen Mohr,| er bringt ein Kraut hervor|das heißt Toback in seiner Kraft|erhält den Leibes edlen Saft|ey seht.” A Latin verse on p. 25: “Valneribus quiuis [recté Vulneribus quinis], me Christe subtrahe nimis,| Vulnera quinque Dei, sunt medicina DEI” is clearly a variant of one published in Jean Baptiste Thiers, *Traité des superstitions selon l'écriture sainte, les decrets des conciles, ...*, Paris, Antoine Dezallier, 1679, vol. 1, p. 354 (from chapter VI on phylactères ou préservatifs): “Vulneribus quinis me substrahe Christe ruinis:|Vulnera quinque Dei sunt medicina mei”. Besides the usual remedies for toothache, love charms or potions, etc., it includes “Unsichtbar zu machen” (pp. 22–23).

Lacking quire A (8 ll. with the last 7 numbered 1–14?) and bifolium B1.8 (pp. 15–16, 29–30). With the first 2 leaves cut 6 mm narrower than the others (occasionally shaving a small bit of the last letter in a line) and some minor browning, but still in good condition. The wrapper is split at the head of the spine and shows a few small chips. A German book of secrets, especially interesting for the aria with a Moorish tobacco merchant.

[4], 17–28, 31–78, [8] pp.  More on our website



A catalogue of medicines for sale at the Societas Pharmaceutica in London

91

STAPHORST, Nicolaus.

Officina chymica Londinensis, sive exacta notitia medicamentorum spagyricorum, quae apud aulam Societatis Pharmaceuticae Londin. Praeparantur, & venalia prostant ... Editio tertia juxta exemplar Londini.

Jena, Christoph Cröckerus, 1701. 12°. Contemporary blue paper wrappers over thin boards.

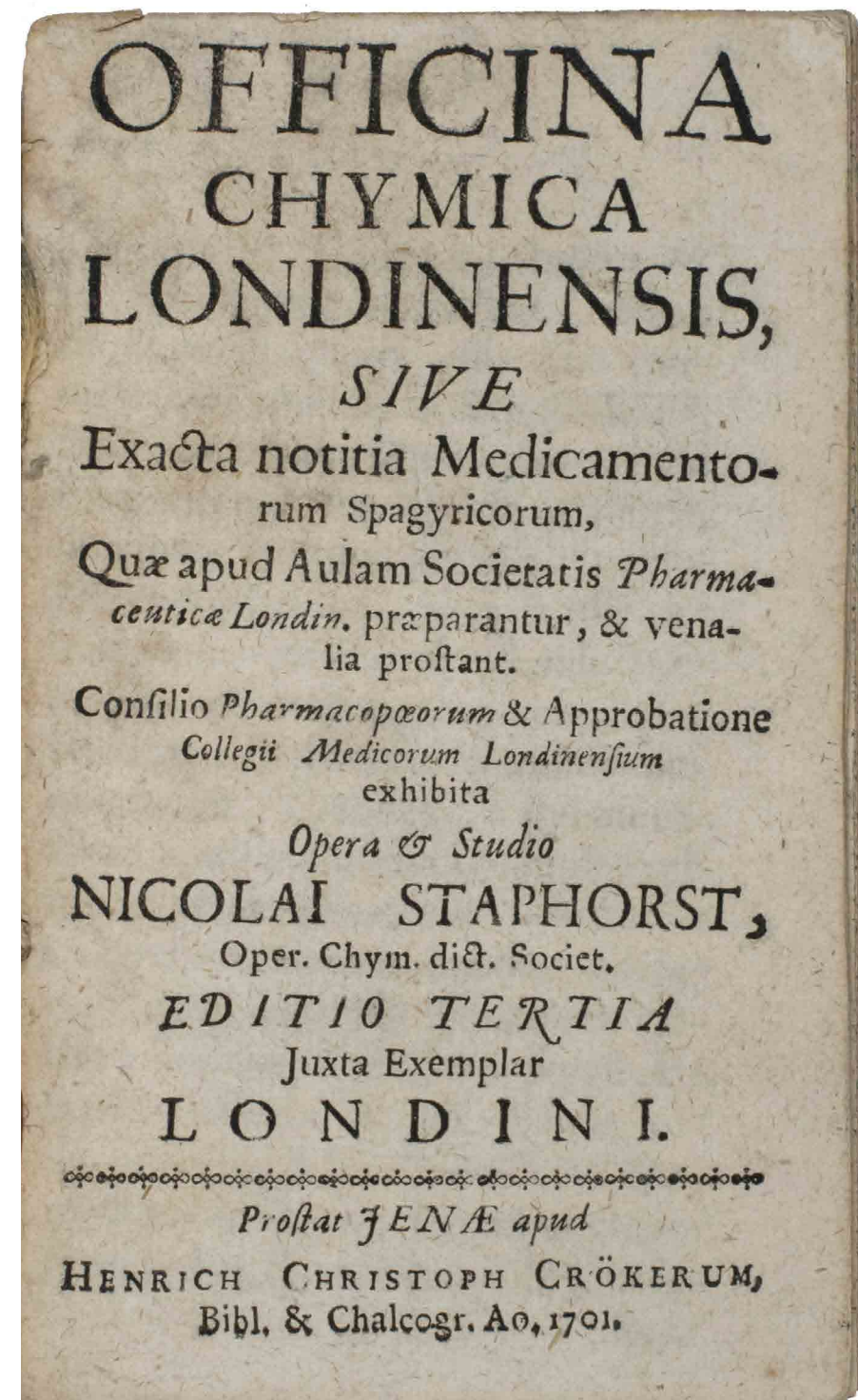
€ 750

Third edition of a catalogue of medicines for sale at the Societas Pharmaceutica at London by Nicolaus Staphorst, director of the chemical laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians in London. Staphorst was an immigrant from Hamburg who belonged to an important family of ministers and church historians.

The first edition of this booklet was published in 1685 in London by Miller; the second appeared in Hamburg in 1686.

Spine damaged, otherwise in good condition.

[4], 68 pp. A.C. Zeven, "Who was Staphorst, collector of Guinea plants?", in: *Taxon*, 25/1 (1976), pp. 151-153 (on Staphorst's son Nicolaus). [More on our website](#)



”One of the most frequently reprinted works of medical pharmacy”

92

MYNSICHT, Adrian von.

Thesaurus et armamentarium medico-chymicum.

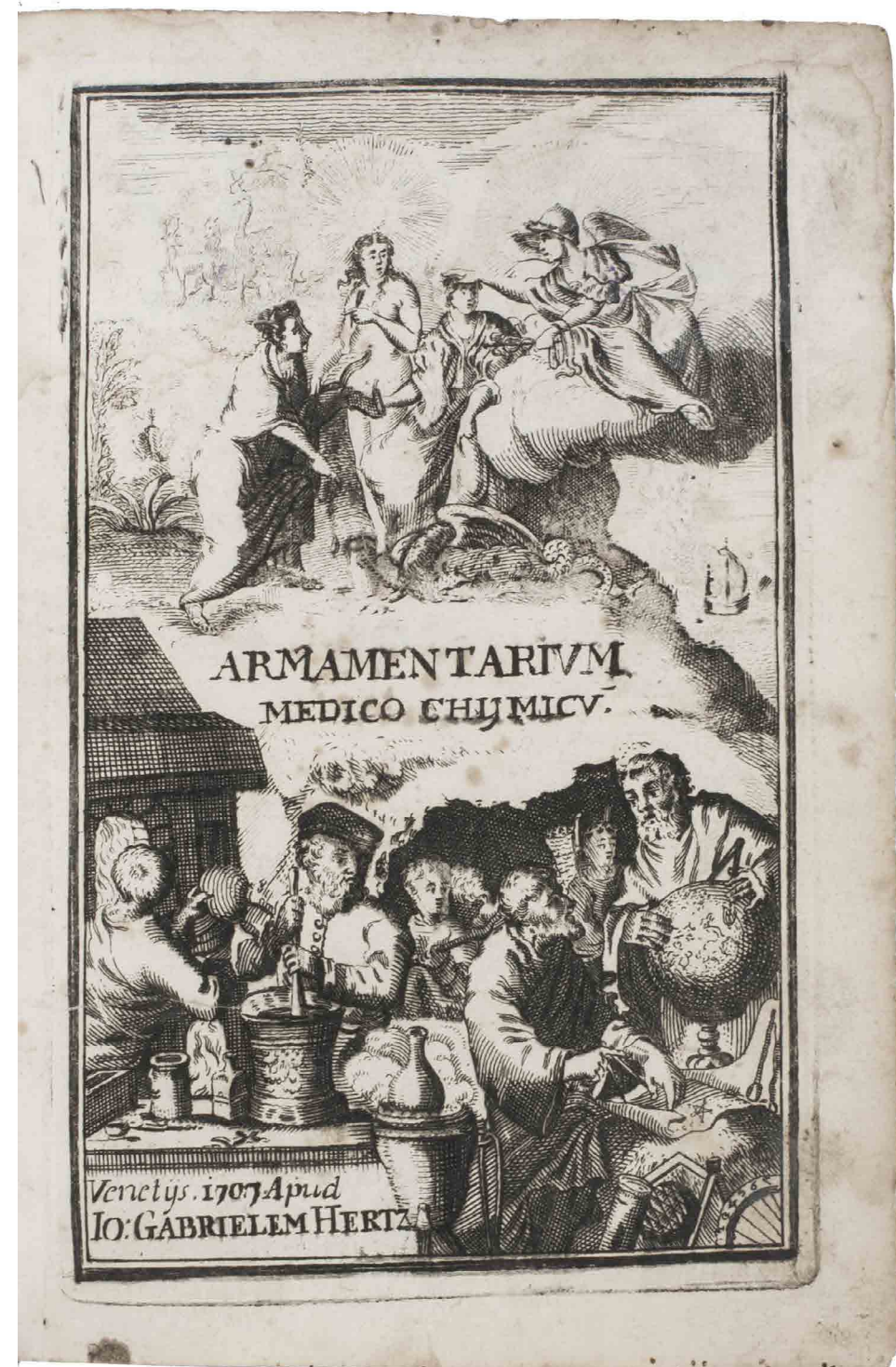
Venice, Johann Gabriel Hertz, 1707. 4 parts in 1 volume. 8°. With an engraved title page. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment.

€ 750

Third Venice edition of a medical work by the German alchemist Adrian von Mynsicht (1603–1638). “One of the most frequently reprinted works of medical pharmacy was the *Thesaurus* of Adrian Mynsicht (1603–1638), an M.D. of Helmstedt who became physician to the duke of Mecklenburg and others ... It purported to reveal to the “sons of doctrine and wisdom” a most secret way of compounding drugs based on his own experience and practice” (Thorndike). He was a follower of Paracelsus, opposing the Galenic theory in believing that illnesses were caused by chemical processes instead of fluctuation of the humours. Von Mynsicht was the first to describe emetic tartar. At the end of the text is a small treatise concerning the philosopher’s stone. The work is followed by three smaller works by Carolus Musitanus, Andreas Battimelli and Hieronymus Piperus, who wrote additions to Mynsicht’s *Thesaurus*.

With a faint stamp on title page, and a frequently appearing faint library stamp on pages throughout the book. Browned and foxed throughout, with frequent water stains and some occasional spots. Overall a good copy.

[8], 446 [=452], [52]; 162 [=168] pp. *Blake*, p. 318; *Thorndike*, pp. 84–86. [More on our website](#)



Very rare and interesting work on blood circulation: the thesis of a promising student of Boerhaave and Van Leeuwenhoek

93

STRÖM, Christian Michaëlsson.

Nova theoria motuum reciprocorum machinae animalis ...

Amsterdam, [heirs of Johannes I] Janssonius van Waesberge, 1707. 8°. With a woodcut vignette on the title page, a full-page engraved plate, a woodcut headpiece, and woodcut decorated initials. Contemporary gold-tooled calf with red morocco title-label lettered in gold.

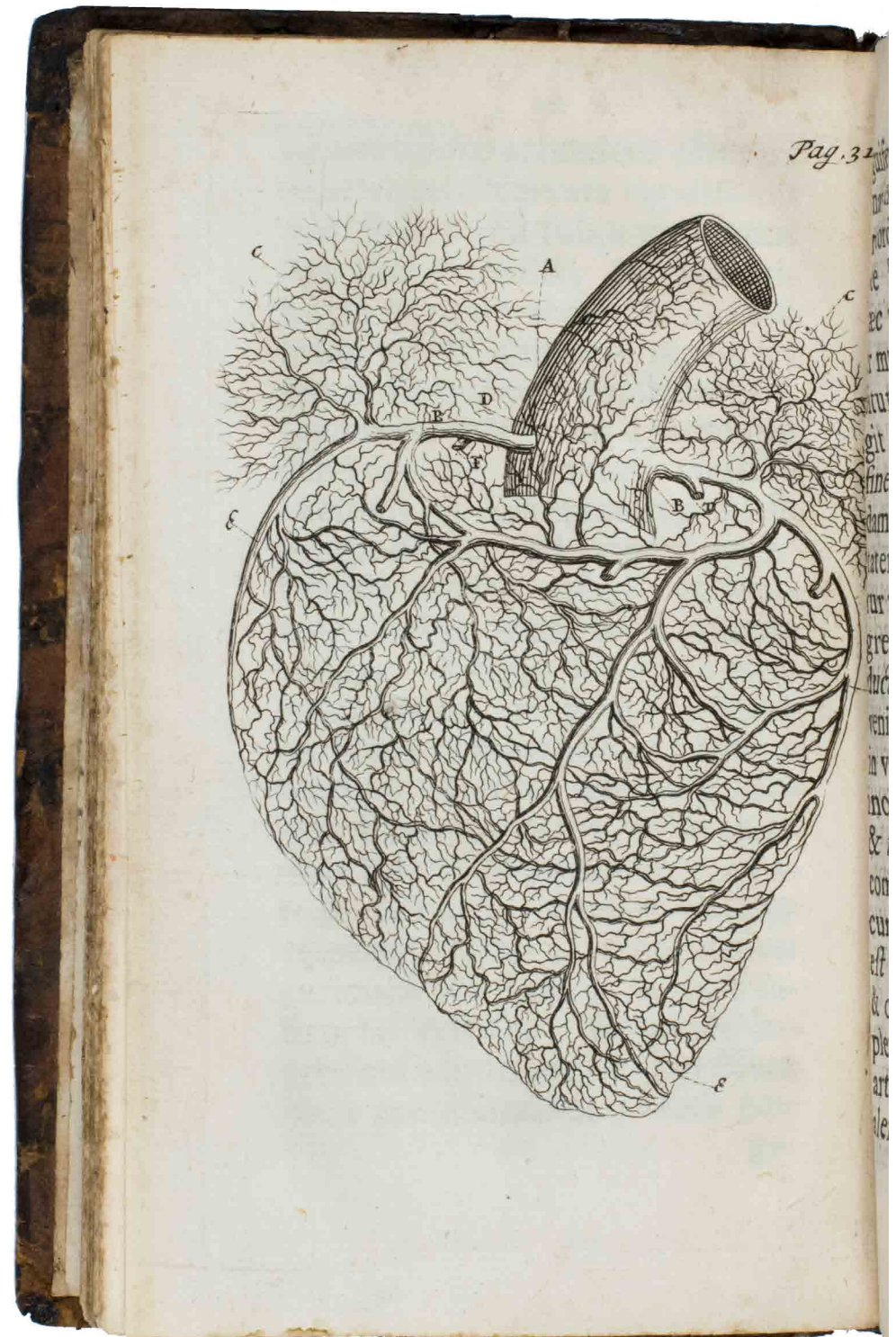
€ 3500

Rare second issue of the first and only edition of Christian Ström's thesis, which he had defended at the University of Harderwijk in the same year. The first issue, by the same publishers, is dated "1706". It is based on some extremely interesting experiments Ström undertook after learning to construct a microscope under the tutelage of Leeuwenhoek himself. Ström's research sought to delineate the blood circulation around the heart. He mapped this circulation by injecting wax into the veins and following its path. The plate depicts the results. In addition to this, Ström considers the mechanical action of the heart in pumping blood. This allowed him to give a much more detailed picture of blood circulation than William Harvey had done in his famous 1628 treatise presenting the theory of blood circulation. Christian Michaëlsson Ström (Ångermanland (Sweden), 1679–1710) went, after a medical study in Upsala, to Leiden where he studied under Boerhaave and De Volder. He took his Doctorate in Harderwijk in 1707. Another work he wrote before his premature death was *Ratiociniorum mechanicorum in medicina usus vindicatus* (Leiden, 1707). He later returned to Sweden, joined the medical college and worked for a few years as a provincial doctor in Nerike and Wermland. The book is complete, including the four page stock list of medical books for sale by Janssonius van Waesbergen "Catalogus librorum medicorum apud Janssonio-Waesbergios, in copia prostantium" and the final leaf with the explanation of the plate.

With an old owner's inscription on the title page. In good condition.

[8], 84, [5], [1 blank] pp. *Blake* p. 436; *Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, V, p. 565; *STCN* 310701546 (2 copies); *WorldCat* 68856231, 260136478; not in *BMN*; *Garrison & Morton*.

[More on our website](#)



Best edition of the collected works of Ettmüller, with an attractive frontispiece

94

ETTMÜLLER, Michael Ernst.

Opera medica theoretico-practica.

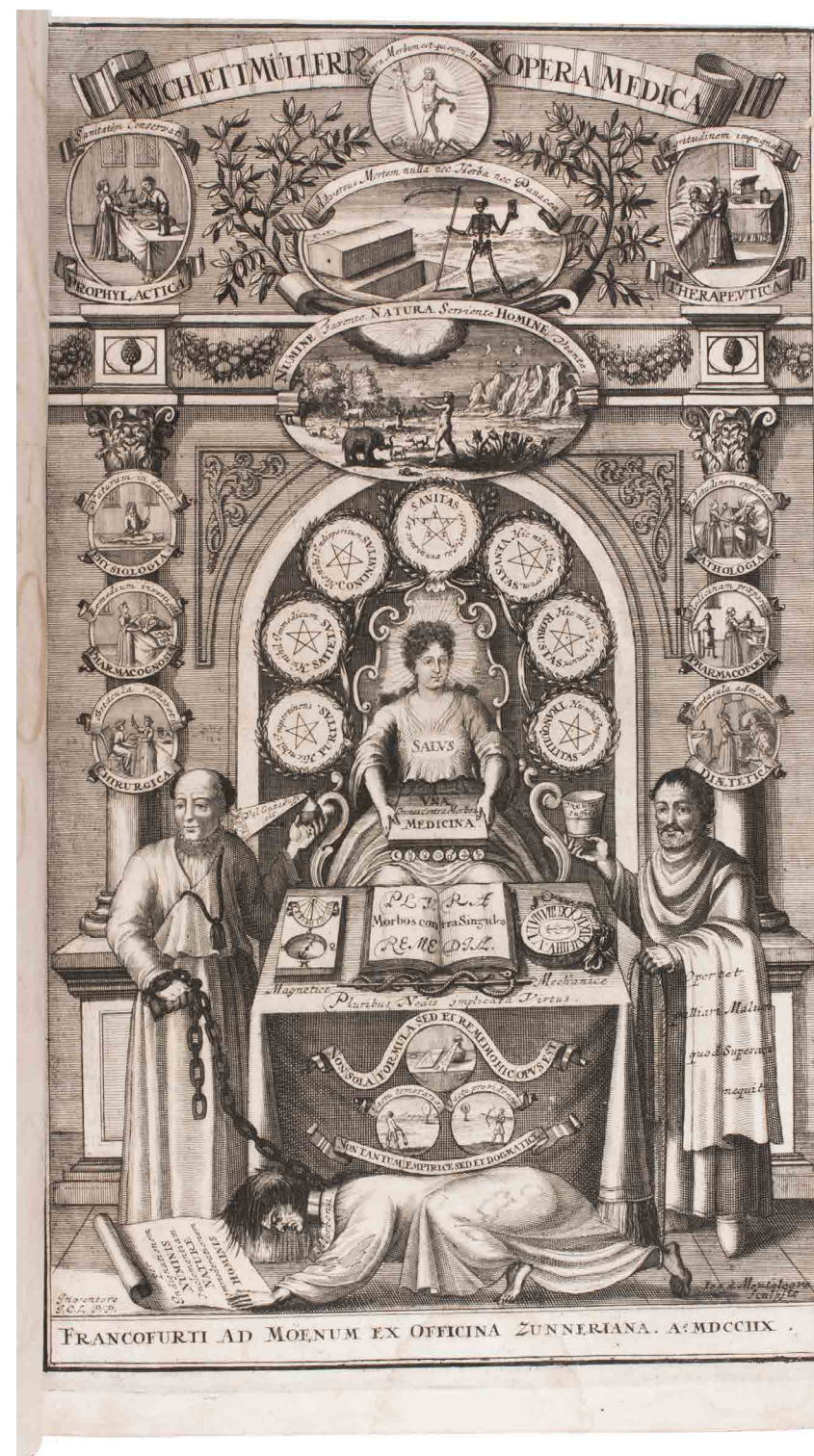
Frankfurt am Main, [heirs of Johann David Zunner the younger?], 1708. 2 volumes bound as 3. Folio. With an interesting engraved frontispiece by Joseph Montalegre, the title page is printed in red and black with an engraved vignette, an engraved plate, and 5 engraved headpieces (incl. repeats). Contemporary mottled calf, gold-tooled spines with a beige title label lettered in gold and the volume number lettered in gold below on the spine, gold-tooled board edges, marbled edges.

€ 1950

The “beste Ausgabe” (Hirsch) of the works of Michael Ernst Ettmüller (1644–1683), a doctor of philosophy and medicine, and a celebrated professor at the University of Leipzig. According to some, his death was caused by a chemical experiment. His collected works were published before several times, but these received a lot of negative criticism. His son, Ernst Michael Ettmüller, took it upon himself to edit them for the present edition. It includes works on medicine, chemistry, pharmacy, surgery, etc. Ettmüller appears to be often neglected today, but was a much respected author until the 18th century. Thorndike spends 10 pages discussing his chemical manual, first published in 1684 by a former student as *Chimia rationalis ac experimentalis* and emphasises his importance.

Browned throughout, binding rubbed with some damage to the foot of the spine of volume 2 and the head of volume 3, but generally in good condition.

[36], 1020; [1], [1 blank], 1108; [1], [1 blank], 848, [100] pp. *Ferguson, Bib. chem. I, p. 251; Partington II, p. 298, no. VI; cf. Blake, p. 139 (1736 edition); Thorndike VIII, p. 153–163; Wellcome II, p. 534 (note); not in VD18; for the author: Hirsch II, pp. 310–311.*  More on our website



Pirate, Rotterdam, edition of Lémery's chief contribution to pharmacy, together with his *Pharmacopée universelle*

95

LEMERY, Nicolas.

Dictionnaire ou traité universel des drogues simples. Où l'on trouve leurs differens noms, leur origine ... & tout ce qu'il y a de particulier dans les animaux, dans les vegetaux, & dans les mineraux. Ouvrage dépendant de la pharmacopée universelle. Quatrième édition. Revue, corrigé, & beaucoup augmentée par l'auteur.

Rotterdam, Jean Hofhout, 1727. Large 4°. With an engraved title-vignette and 25 folding engraved plates each with 16 figures of various plants, animals and metals, in alphabetical order. Contemporary half calf.

€ 750

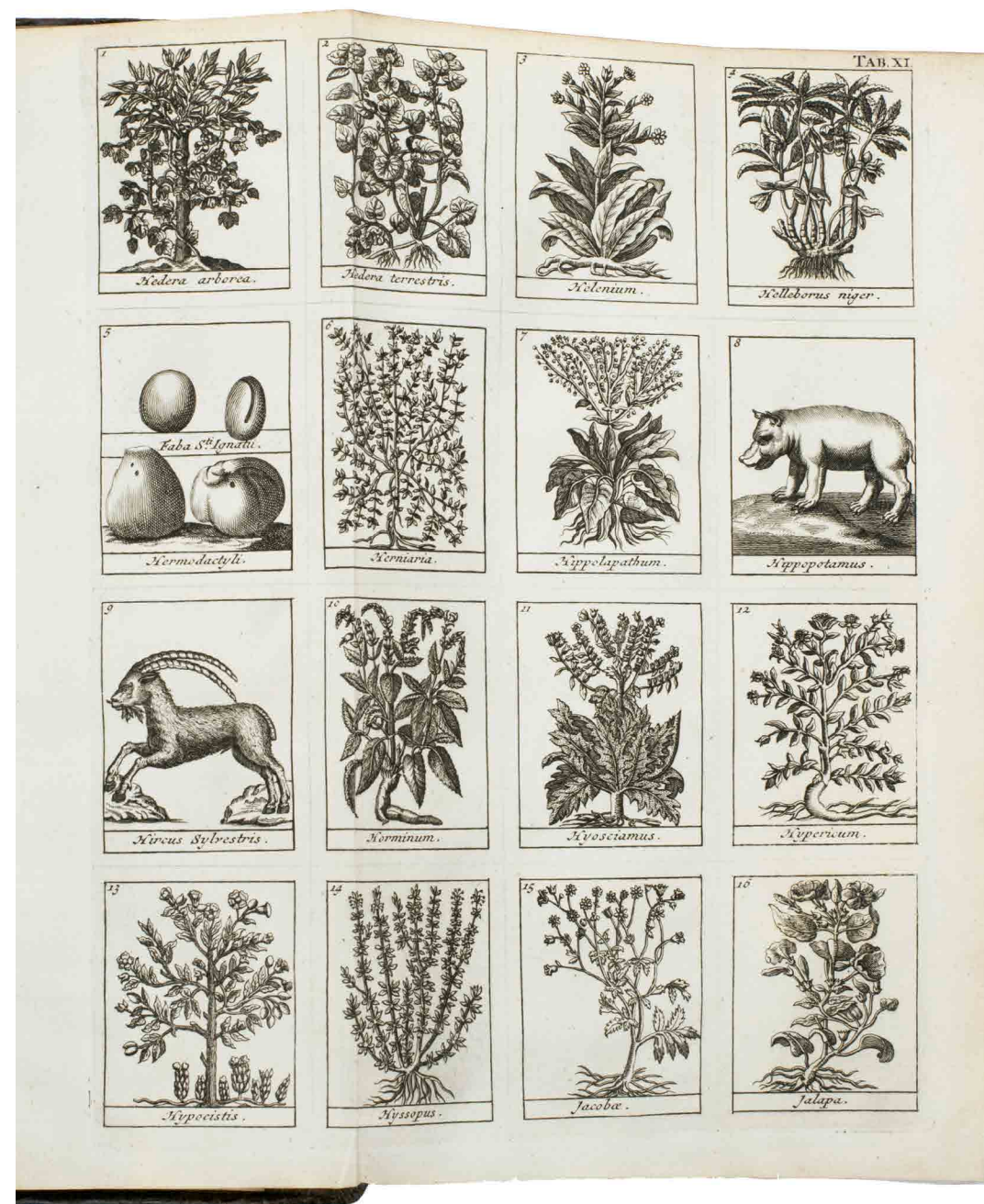
"Fourth edition" of this important extensive and comprehensive dictionary of active substances in alphabetical order that can possibly be used as medicine: composites and simples respectively giving the sources, virtues, doses, and therapeutic action of the various medicaments. It is considered, together with Lémery's *Pharmacopée universelle* – one of the most authoritative pharmacopoeia of 18th-century Europe – as one if the two complementary works which form Lémery's chief contributions to pharmacy.

This "fourth edition" is probably the third pirate edition published in the Netherlands.

The original French edition had appeared in Paris in 1698 by Laurent d'Houry; the second in 1714. The "real" third edition would appear in 1723 in Paris, also by D'Houry. A translation into Dutch appeared in 1743 in Rotterdam by J.D. Beman.

Head of spine restored. Binding worn, especially the back side and around the spine, front hinge a little weak, some staining (especially in the upper margin), some edges of the plates strengthened, but still in good condition.

[20], 590, [58] pp. Blake, p. 264; Wellcome III, p. 488; for the author: J.C. Powers, "Ars sine arte": Nicolas Lémery and the end of alchemie in 18th-century France; in: *Ambix*, 45 (3), pp. 163–189; DSB, VIII, pp. 172–175; Hirsch, III, 665; Oliv. Lafont, 'Nicolas Lémery, providence des bibliophiles'; in: *Rev. d'hist. de la Pharmacie*, 363 (2009), pp. 267–276; not in BMN.  More on our website



First edition of the Pharmacopoeia of the Royal College of Physicians, revised by Quincy

96

ROYAL COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS of LONDON and John QUINCY (editor).

The Dispensatory of the Royal College of Physicians in London ... London, W. Bowyer, 1721. 8°. With an engraved frontispiece, a woodcut vignette on the title page, head- and tailpieces and initials. Contemporary blind-tooled "Cambridge panel" binding in brown calf, with the author and title lettered in gold on the spine, gold-tooled board edges, red sprinkled edges.

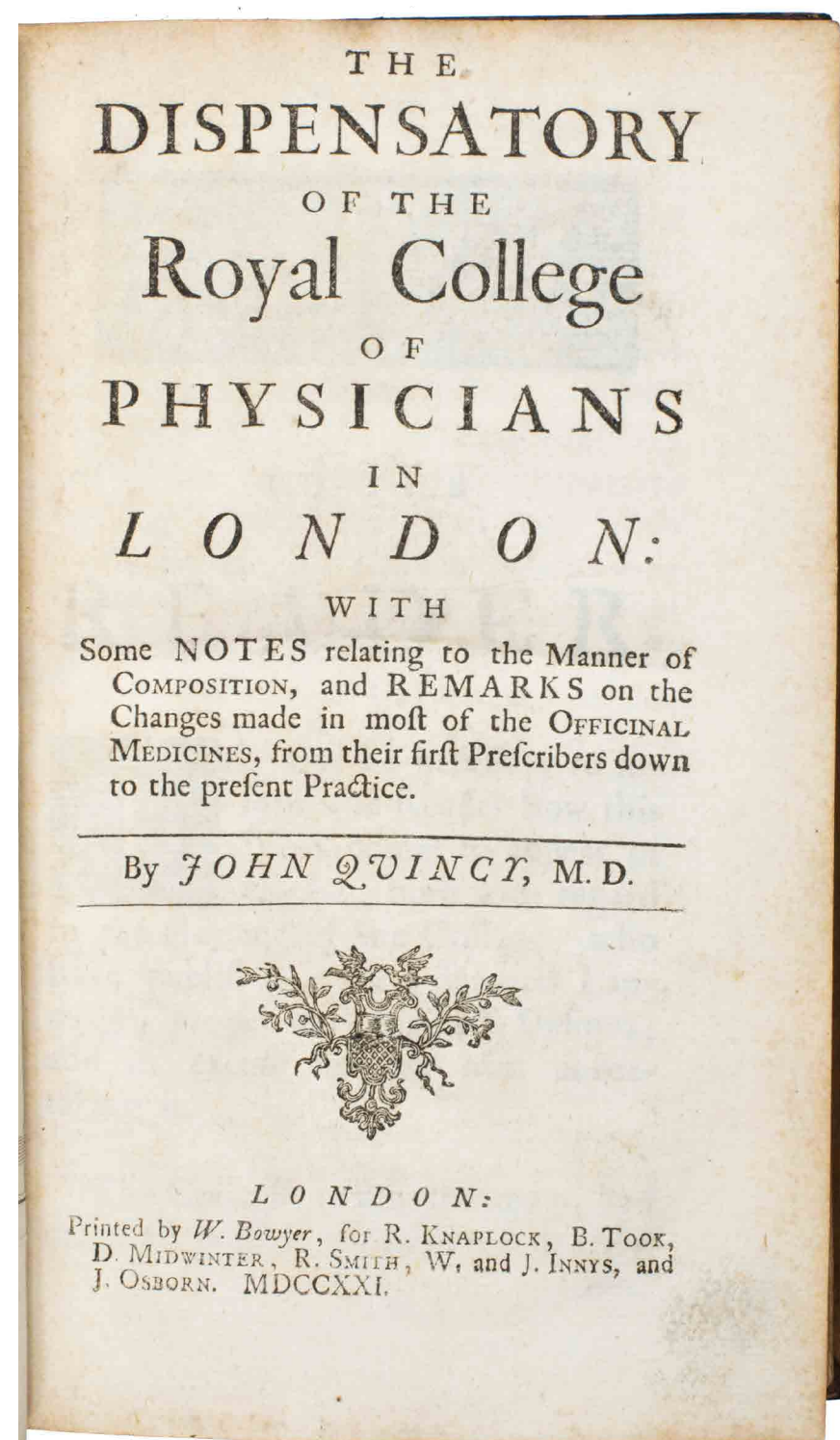
€ 750

First edition of the translation and revision by John Quincy of the Pharmacopoeia of the Royal College of Physicians. A second edition appeared in 1727, a third in 1747.

John Quincy (d. 1722) was an English apothecary. He wrote, edited, or translated 11 works, the most famous of which were his *Pharmacopoeia Officinalis & Extemporanea* or *A Compleat English Dispensatory*, first published in 1718, and his medical dictionary *Lexicon Physico-medicum* of 1719. Quincy's *Compleat English Dispensatory* went through 12 editions before being extensively revised in 1749 by William Lewis, who had translated in English the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia the year before. Lewis' *The New Dispensatory ... Intended as a Correction and Improvement of Quincy* was in its turn improved upon, to become *The Edinburgh New Dispensatory* of 1786 and later *The London Dispensatory* of 1811. Quincy's writings reflect his support of contemporary iatrophysical theories based on the mechanics and scientific experiments of his day to promote the good health of humanity. He rejected the Galenic notion of spirits residing in the body and was vehemently against any form of medical quackery or empiricism.

With a small manuscript annotation on the recto of the first flyleaf. The binding is slightly rubbed, slightly browned throughout, with a small ink stain on the fore edge of pp. 272–293.

[18], 362, [16] pp. ESTC T61388; Howard-Jones, 'John Quincy, M.D. [d.1722], Apothecary and Iatrophysical Writer: A Study of his Works, Including his Commentary on Santorio, his Compleat English Dispensatory, and his Lexicon Physico-medicum', in: *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*, 6/2 (1951), pp. 149–175.  More on our website



Two copies of the statutes of the medical college of Brussels, bound with a dissertation containing chemical experiments and a lecture read by the praeses and author's brother

97

[BRUSSELS – MEDICAL COLLEGE].

Collegie der medecyne, op-ghericht door den magistraet der stad Brussel

Brussels, Antoine Claudinot, 1721.

With: (2) [IDEM]. [Idem].

Brussels, Antoine Claudinot, 1721.

(3) WEIGEL, Christian Ehrenfried. Programma quo Christ. Ehrenfr. Weigel ... dissertationem inauguralem ...

Greifswald, Anton Ferdinand Röse, 1785.

(4) WEIGEL, Christian E. & Karl H. B. WEIGEL. Dissertatio inauguralis sistens experimenta chemica et instrumenta chirurgica emendata.

Greifswald, Anton Ferdinand Röse, 1785. 4 works in 1 volume. Small 4°. Ad 3 with a folding letterpress dedication page and a woodcut headpiece. Ad 4 with a folding engraved plate and a woodcut headpiece. 19th-century boards, red title label on spine.

€ 1850

Ad 1–2: Third edition, in Dutch, of the statutes of the Medical College of the city of Brussels, first published in 1650, bound with a second copy lacking the preliminaries.

Ad 3: Short lecture on beryllium by Christian Ehrenfried Weigel (1748–1831), professor of chemistry and pharmacy at the University of Greifswald, which he read in his capacity as praeses when his brother Karl Heinrich Bernhard Weigel (d. after 1834) received his doctorate.

Ad 4: The brother's dissertation, which contains several chemical experiments, is bound last.

With a later(?) inscription on the title page of ad 3 and a shelf mark on the spine. Binding worn at the edges; final page of ad 4 (opposite the engraving) heavily spotted; a good copy.

[1], [1 blank], [6], 76, [4]; 76, [4]; 28; [1], [1 blank], [4], 50 pp. See our website for the reference list.

➤ More on our website



Collection of Greek, Arabic, Latin, Egyptian, and Asian medical and chemical theories, both ancient and contemporary, including Chinese acupuncture

98

BARCHUSEN, Johann Conrad.

De medicinae origine et progressu dissertationes ...

Utrecht, Gijsbert van Paddenburg and Willem Kroon, 1723. 4°.

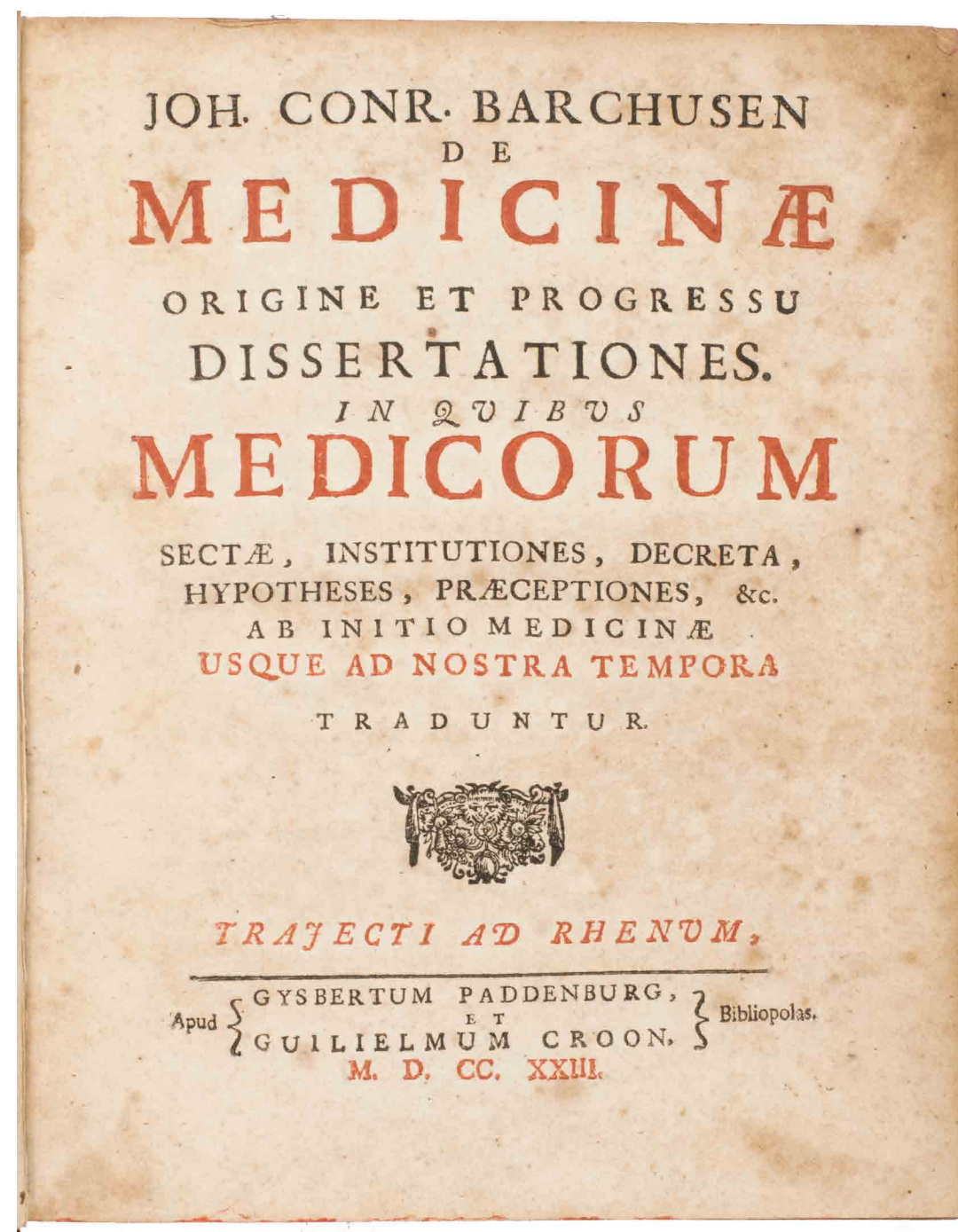
With the title page printed in red and black with a small woodcut ornamental vignette, and two woodcut illustrations in the text. Further with some woodcut decorated initials, a woodcut headpiece, and woodcut tailpieces throughout. Contemporary half calf, sprinkled paper sides, gold-tooled spine with the title lettered in gold (now faded), red edges.

€ 3500

Completely revised edition of a collection of 26 texts on the history of medical and chemical theories by an expert on medicine and chemistry, Johann Conrad Barchusen (1666–1723). Among the examined authors are Paracelsus, Crollius, Van Helmont, Fludd, Campanella, and many more. The work includes sections dedicated to Greek, Arabic, Latin, Egyptian, and Asian medical theories and practices, including Chinese acupuncture, both ancient and contemporary.

Barchusen studied pharmacy at several universities, such as those in Berlin and Vienna. He settled in Utrecht in 1694, and after being awarded an honorary M.D. by the city in 1698, he was appointed extraordinary professor of chemistry in 1703. Barchusen's work shows his development from a practicing pharmacist to a professor of the new academic discipline of chemistry. His first book *Pharmacopoeus synopticus*, published in 1690, was a pharmaceutical work. After his arrival in Utrecht, he published three more works on chemistry. Although Barchusen was not a chemist of genius, his activities contributed much to the high level of Dutch academic chemistry. With the spine showing signs of wear, the edges and corners of the boards are slightly rubbed, the gold-tooling on the spine has faded, somewhat browned and foxed throughout, some minor worm holes in the blank outer margin of the last half of the work, not affecting the text. Otherwise in good condition.

[1], [1 blank], [14], 679, [1] pp. [See our website for the reference list.](#) [More on our website](#)



Revised edition of a pharmaceutical work with over 800 recipes

99

FRAUNDORFFER, Philipp.

Tabula smaragdina medico-pharmaceutica ... cum indice morborum & medicamentorum. Opus & medicis, & chirurgis, & pharmacopoeis perutile. Revidit, emendavit, auxit Joh. Abraham. Mercklinus ...

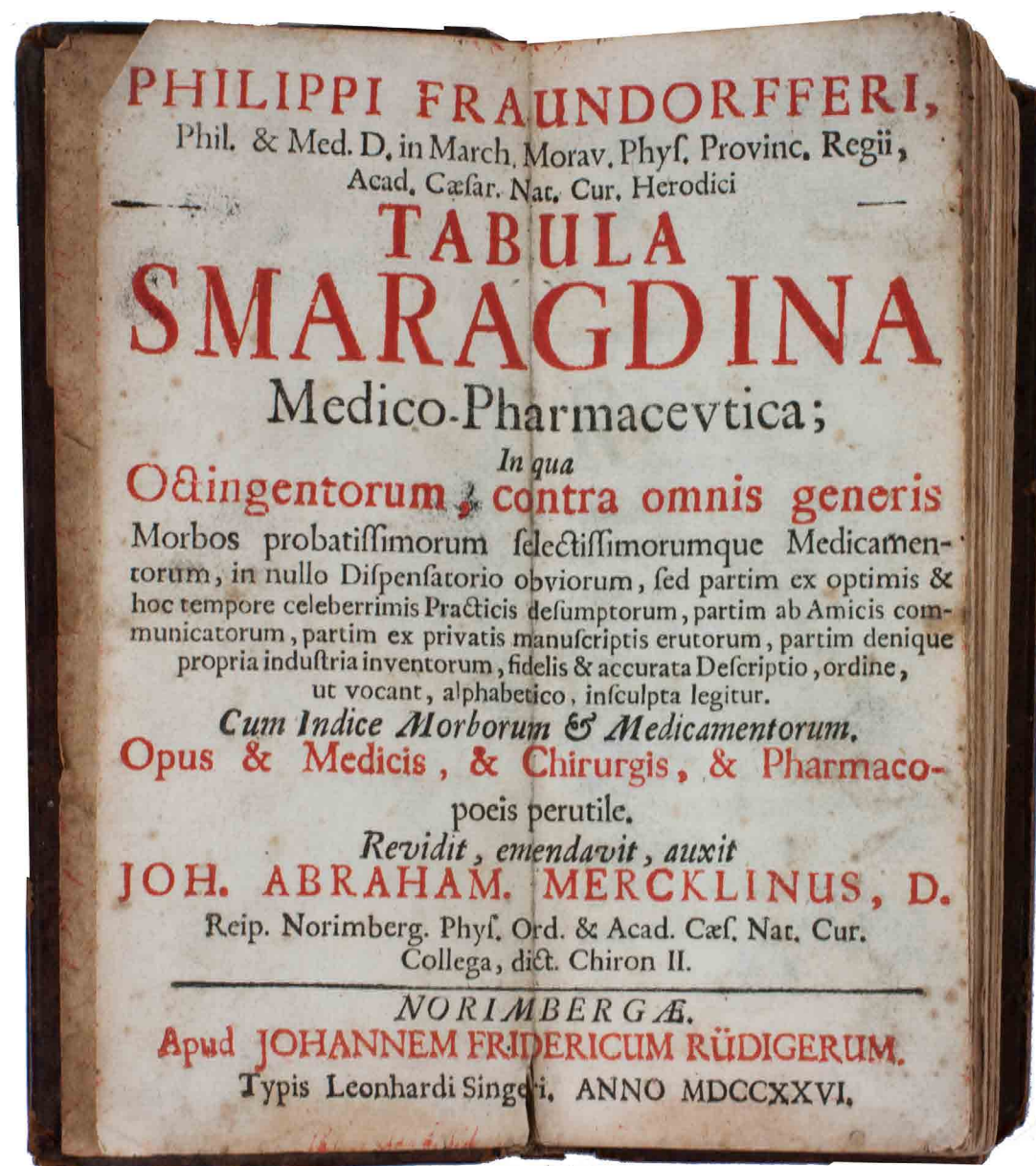
Nürnberg, Johann Friedrich Rüdiger, printed by Leonhard Singer, 1726. Agenda 12° (16.5 × 7 cm). With double-page title page printed in red and black. Contemporary calf.

€ 1500

Reissue of the revised and enlarged third edition of *Tabula smaragdina*, compiled by the physician Phillip Fraundorffer (ca. 1650–1702). "The book is a collection of 800 recipes taken from no less than 224 various authors" (Hagelin). It contains two prefaces, one by Fraundorffer himself and one by the reviser Johann Abraham Mercklin (1674–1720), followed by a reference list of all physicians mentioned in the text, and an extensive index.

Binding chafed, spine damaged and cracked at front hinge. Foxing and a large water stain throughout (covering about 30% of the page). A fair copy.

[24], 468, [48] pp. Blake, p. 160; Hagelin, *Books on materia medica*, p. 145; VD18 12226769; cf. Wellcome III, p. 64–65.  More on our website



Rare and old-fashioned pharmacopoeia of Douai

100

BRISSEAU, Michel, and others.

Pharmacopoeia Duacena galeno-chymica nobilissima et amplissimi senatus autoritate et jussu munita & edita.

Douai, Jacques-François Willerval, 1732. Small 2° (25.5 × 17 cm). With a woodcut of the then current Douai coat of arms on the title page. Contemporary tanned sheepskin, richly gold-tooled spine, brown title-label.

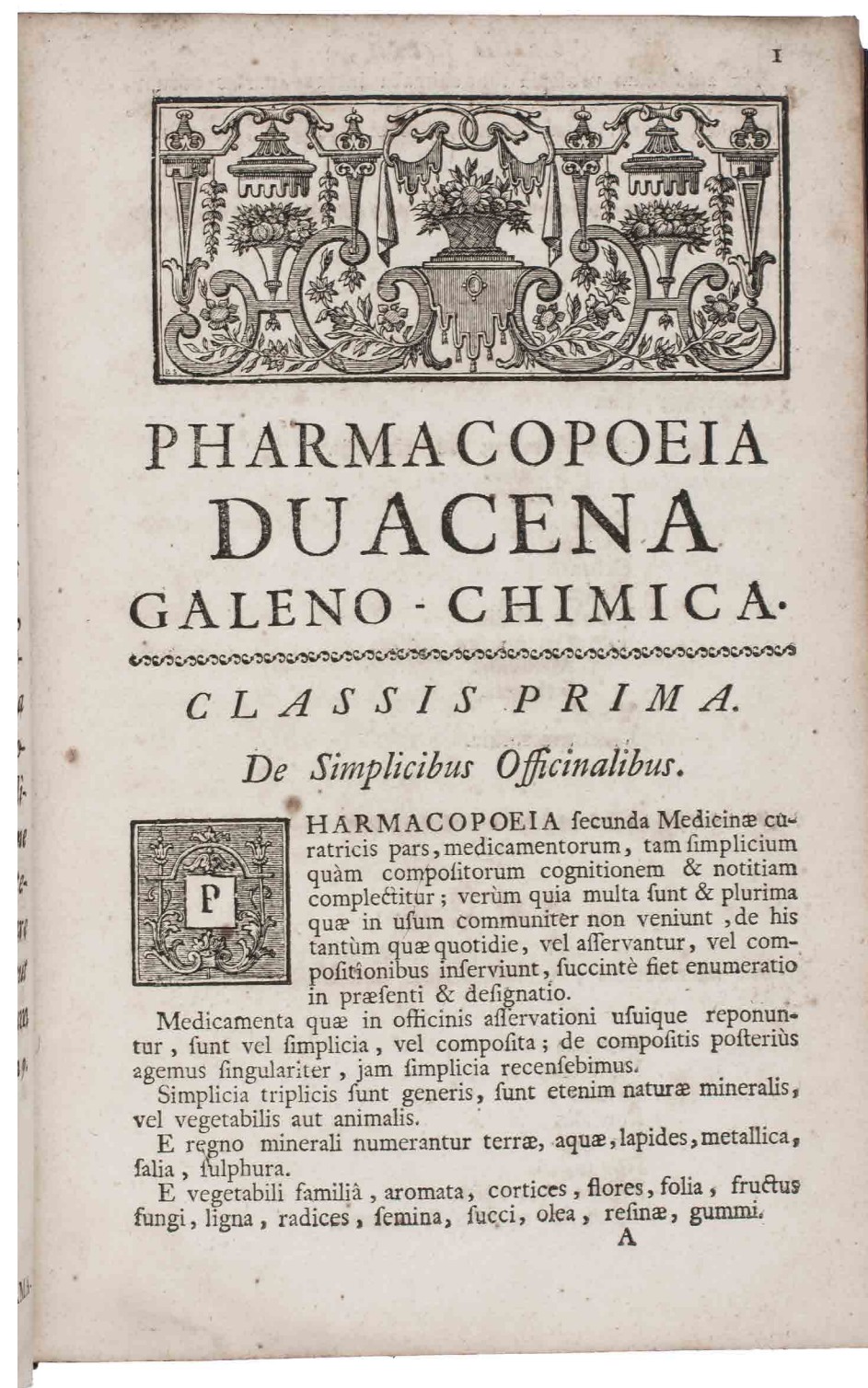
€ 1750

Very rare first and only edition of the pharmacopoeia of the city of Douai in French Flanders. Although the city housed the second oldest university in the Low Countries, it had never before compiled its own pharmacopoeia, whereas nearby Lille had been the first city in the Southern Low Countries to do so. Compared with other pharmacopoeias, the Douai pharmacopoeia was rather conservative and even old fashioned, both in its recipes as in its use of measurements and despite being titled as "galeno-chymica" the number of chemical formulas is quite low (cf. Vandewiele).

With a library stamp and a contemporary owner's inscription on the title page. Rebound and with some restorations at the spine and corners; edges and spine worn, with two cracks in the latter. Browened throughout, especially the last 10 pages due to a damp stain that gradually grows larger through the final 30 pages.

[1], [1 blank], [2], 180, [7], [1 blank] pp. *Anet* (1 manuscript copy); *Daems & Vandewiele*, p. 93 (3 copies); *Vandewiele*, «La Pharmacopée de Douai en manuscrit de Michel Brisseau» in: *Revue d'histoire de la pharmacie* LXI, 216 (1973), pp. 340–344; *WorldCat* (2 copies); not in: *Blake*; *Wellcome*.

➤ More on our website



First work on pharmaceutical chemistry written in Spanish, with 5 engraved plates

101

PALACIOS, Felix.

Palestra pharmaceutica, chymico-galenica ...

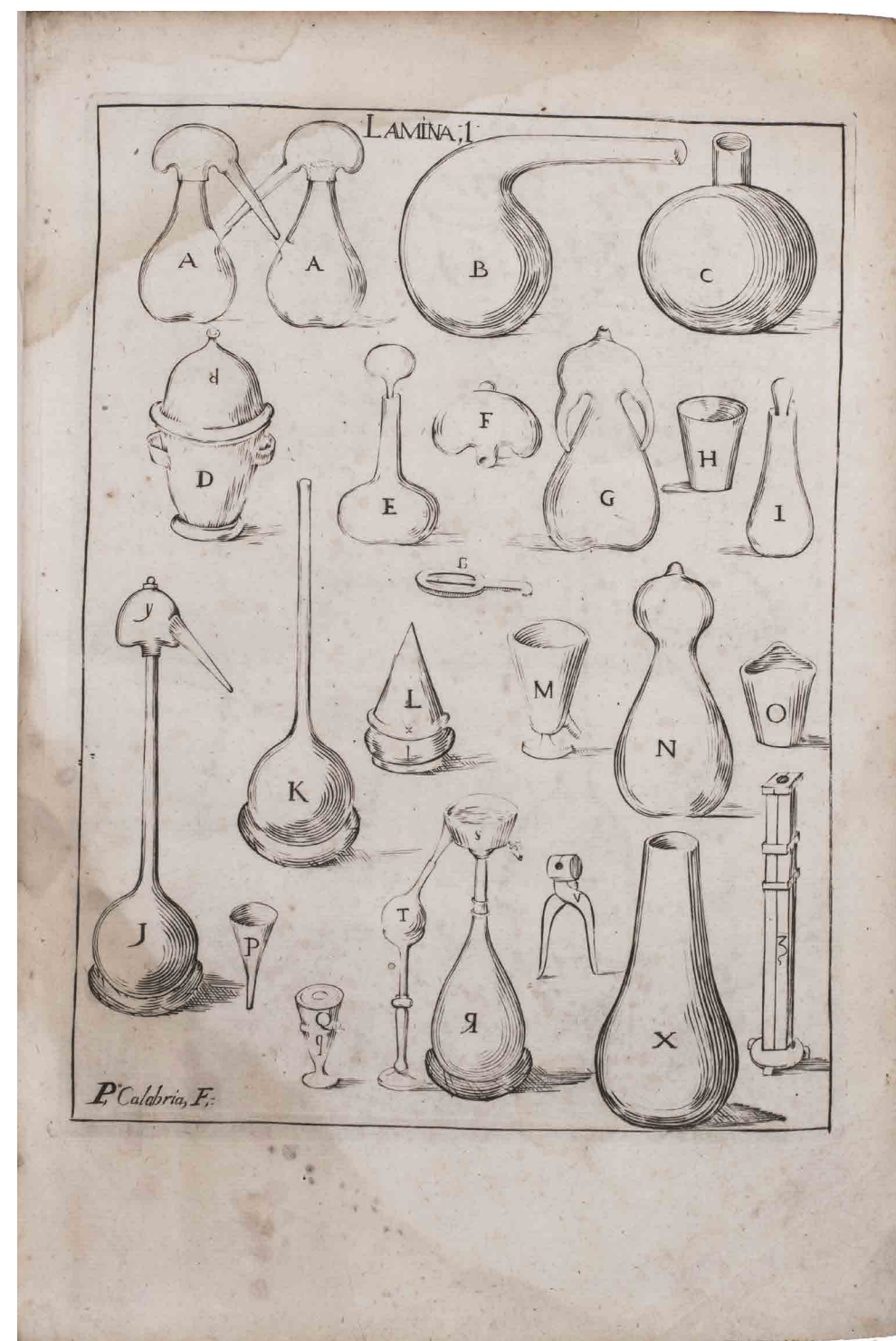
Madrid, heirs of Juan Garcia Infanzon, 1737. Folio. With the title page in a border built up from cast fleurons, and 5 engraved plates. Contemporary sheepskin parchment; recased, with later endpapers.

€ 4500

Rare fifth(?) edition, published in the year of the author's death, of a work on pharmaceutical chemistry written by the Spanish apothecary Félix Palacios (1677–1737). When the *Palestra pharmaceutica* appeared in 1706, it was the first work on the subject written in the Spanish language. Even though it became widely accepted and used in Spain, Palacios met strong resistance from his colleagues because he rejected the galenic, or plant based, medicines in favour of chemical medicines. With this he rejected the ideas of Galen, Mesue and Dioscorides, which were still the standard in most parts of Europe and the Middle East. The work starts with a preliminary text, followed by a chapter on the general principles of pharmacology and chemistry in the form of questions and answers. The other four chapters deal with the ingredients and making of the medicines. It discusses distillation and calcination methods with the engraved plates showing various tools and instruments: pots, furnaces, alambics etc.

First few leaves slightly damaged along the edges, water stains throughout and binding soiled, worn and recased; a fair copy.

[12], 708, [28] pp. *Blake*, p. 336; *Palau* 209403; *Porbase* 1213059 (1 copy, BnP); *Wellcome* IV, p. 286 (incomplete); *WorldCat* 433830196, 651330239, 803339754, 990246801 (7 or 8 copies, the 8th not verified). [More on our website](#)



Important contribution to our knowledge of medicine on voyages to the Americas

102

TITSINGH, Abraham (editor).

Geneeskunst der heelmeesters, tot dienst der zeevaart.

Amsterdam, Adriaan Wor, 1752. 8°. With a woodcut vignette on the title page, and two decorated woodcut initials. Contemporary marbled wrappers, with a 19th-century paper label on the spine with the author and title in manuscript.

€ 3750

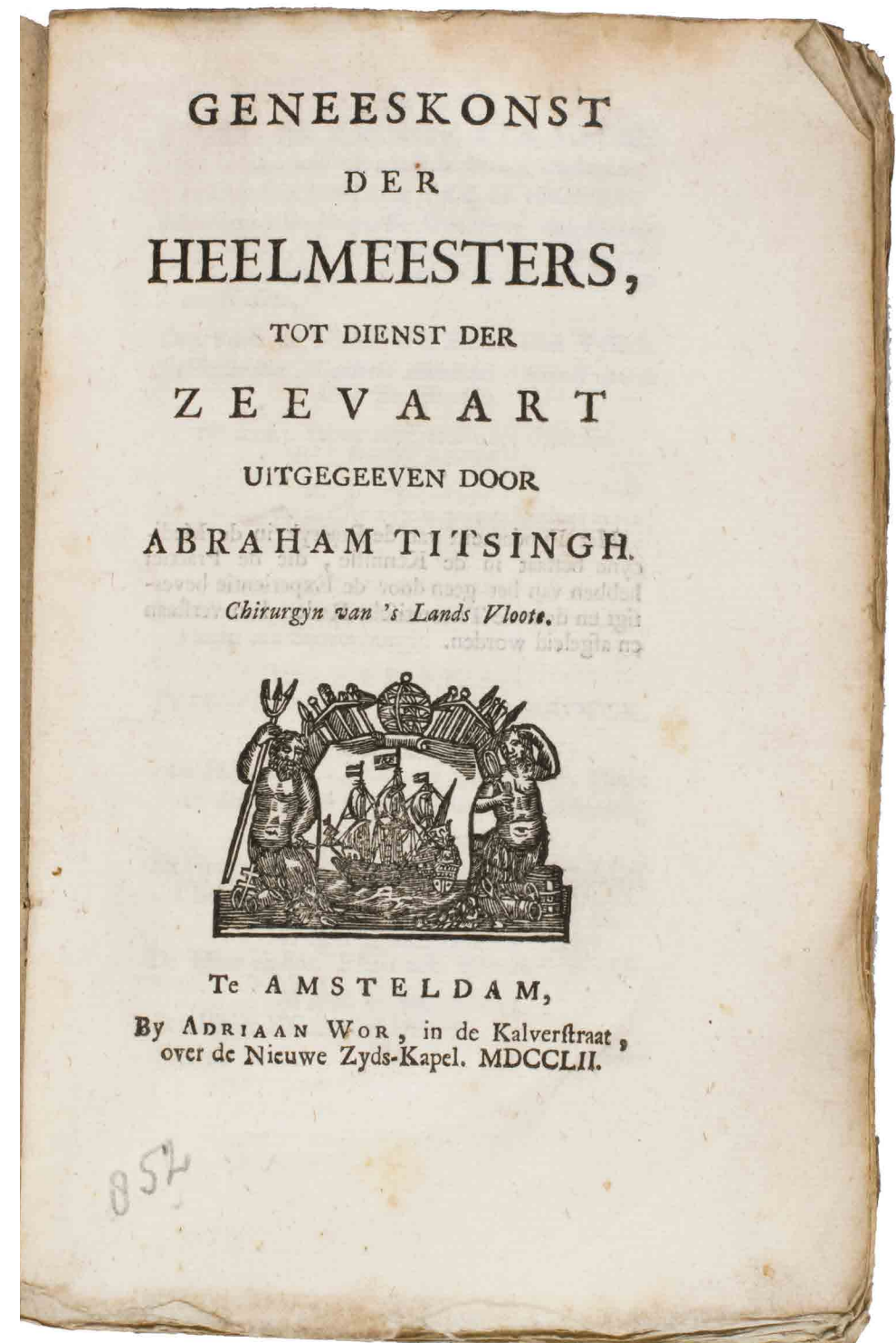
First and only edition of a very scarce work on naval medicine. This practical handbook was written by doctors who served on Dutch war ships that sailed from the Netherlands to Curaçao. It includes numerous case studies of sick sailors on these ships during the 1740s, along with commentary from Abraham Titsingh (1684–1776), who was a surgeon to the admiralty. The work is very rare, as it has only been recorded in four libraries, and we have only been able to find one other copy in sales records.

The numerous case studies presented in the work are incredibly detailed, and describe cases on board the ships *Middelburg*, *Maarssen*, *Tylingen*, *De Beschermers* and *Hartekamp*, primarily in the years 1743 to 1750, but with references to earlier voyages. They give a fascinating picture of illnesses and their treatment during voyages to the Americas. The work covers not only the principal illnesses facing the sailors (fevers, scurvy, diarrhoea, dysentery, and dropsy), but also wounds, surgery, amputations, etc. Each account of sicknesses and treatments during a voyage, with names, dates and details of the procedures, and of the exact composition of medicines given, is followed by a lengthy commentary, apparently in part by Titsingh, who compiled the work. The present copy comes from the library of Dutch physician and zoologist Jan van der Hoeven (1801–1868).

With the bookplate of Jan van der Hoeven mounted on the front pastedown. The wrappers are damaged around the spine with some loss of material around the joints, the edges of the wrappers are slightly frayed. The work is uncut, with a water stain in the head margin throughout, not affecting the text. Otherwise in good condition.

8, 662 pp. *Cat. NHSM*, p. 1020; *STCN* 314896082 (1 copy); *WorldCat* 907608682 (4 copies).

[More on our website](#)



Rare first and only edition of the Mons pharmacopoeia

103

[MONS – PHARMACOPOEIA].

Codex medicamentarius amplissimi senatus Montensis auctoritate munitus.

Mons, Henri Bottin, 1755. 4°. Contemporary calf, richly gold-tooled spine.

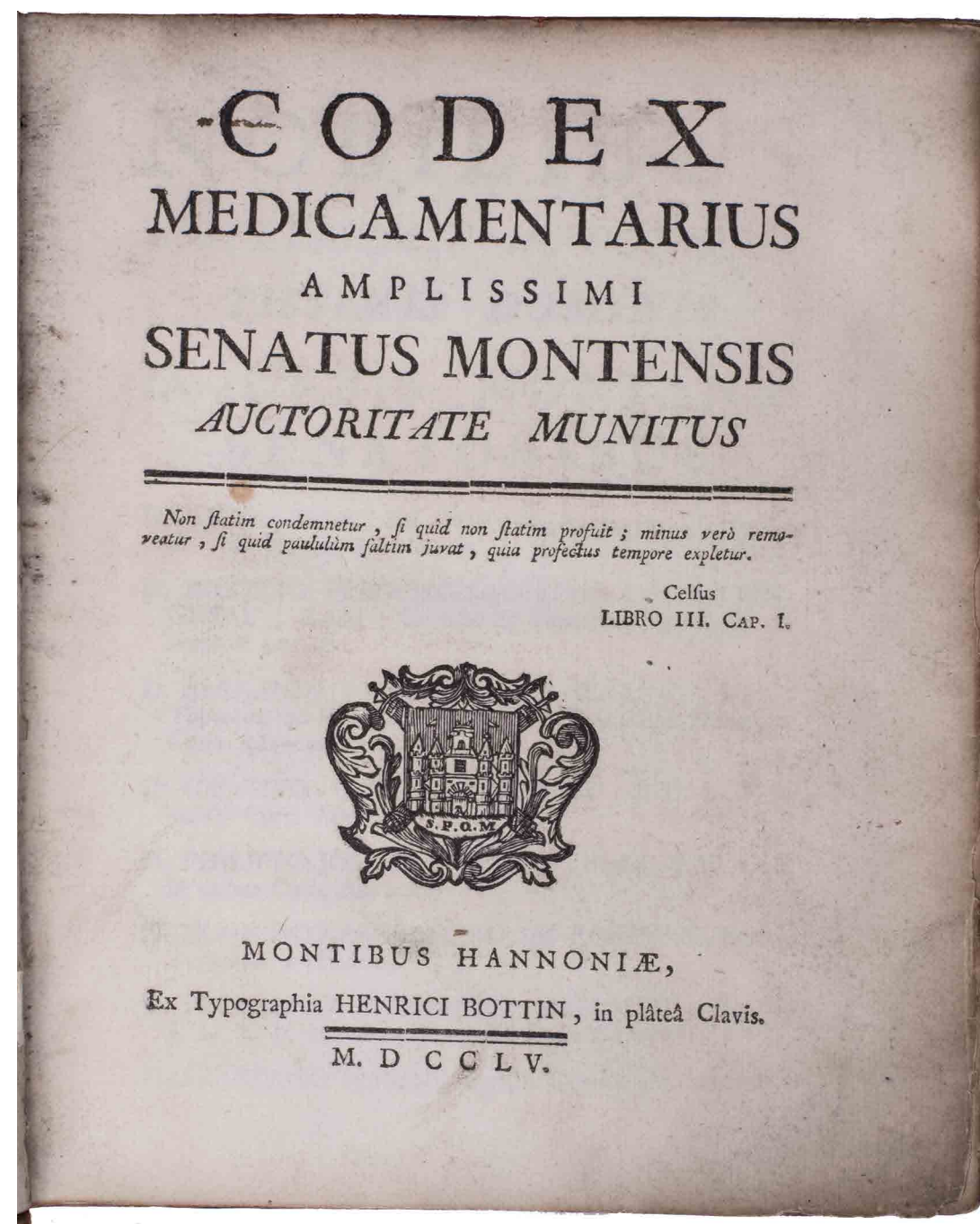
€ 1800

Rare first and only edition of the Mons pharmacopoeia. Although the Vienna pharmacopoeia had been officially designated as the standard for the Austrian Netherlands, the city of Mons published its own pharmacopoeia in 1755, making it the last city in the Low Countries to create a new pharmacopoeia.

With early owner's inscriptions. Title page detached, but otherwise in very good condition. Binding worn at the spine and extremities, and spine-label lost.

[1], [1 blank], [10], 215, [44], [1 blank] pp. *Daems & Vandewiele*, pp. 65–66 (3 copies); *Wellcome IV*, p. 368; *WorldCat* 1415310759, 901322034, 690213096, 1482660956 (7 copies); not in *Blake*; *STCV*.

[More on our website](#)



Highly popular medicine book for charitable medical assistance

104

[ARNAULT DE NOBLEVILLE, Louis Daniel].

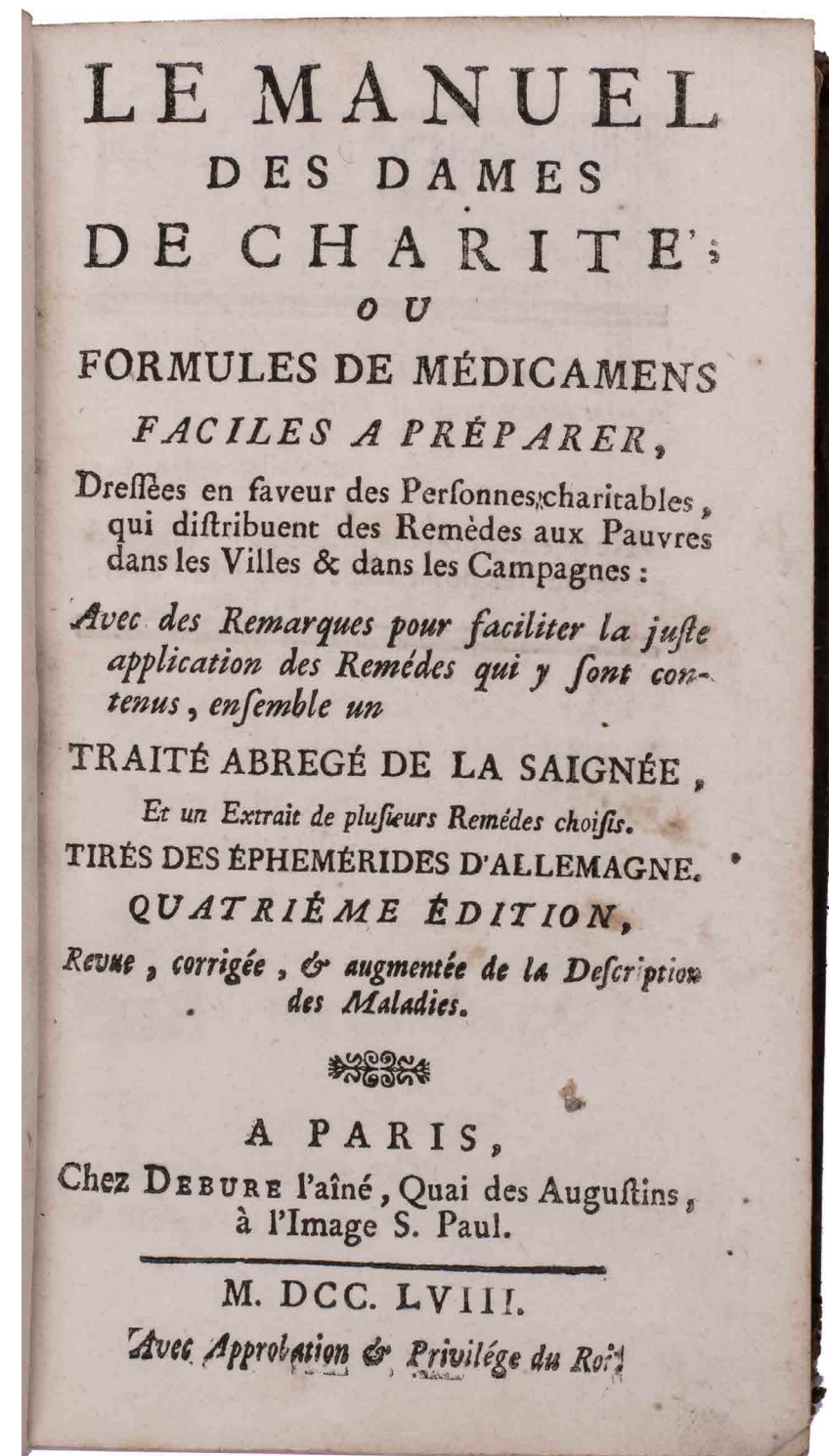
Le manuel des dames de charité, ou, formules de médicamens faciles a préparer, dressées en faveur des personnes charitables ... Paris, Debure l'aîné, 1758. 12°. Contemporary cat's paw calf, gold-tooled spine.

€ 750

True fifth edition (or fourth edition of the revised edition) of a highly popular outline of medicine for laymen administering charitable medical assistance. Although designed so that anyone could quickly acquire the necessary medical knowledge, the author emphasised that the reader should always consult physicians: "It would be tempting God, violating the [natural] order, not to consult them, because it is ordinarily through them that diseases are cured" (pp. xiii-xiv). Unfortunately, a physician would probably prescribe the remedies listed in the book, which include "fried sow's genitals as a remedy against incontinence"; amulets or roots of certain dried plants "suspended between the shoulders and allowed to dry" against haemorrhoids; "the shirt of a menstruating woman worn as an emmenagogue; oil of earthworms for contusions; ... ivy gathered during a waning moon against atrophy; and pounded cockchafers against rabies". Against pleurisy, horse dung is recommended, or otherwise "a live pigeon split in half and applied to the patient for eighteen to twenty hours 'until the bad smell makes it necessary to remove it'" (Ramsey). The latter method was apparently much in vogue by Montpellier physicians (Weston).

Louis Daniel Arnault de Nobleville (1701-1778) was a French physician and naturalist who devoted most of his career to the medical caring of the poor. Among his works are a multivolume study of the natural history of animals relating to the materia medica and a treatise on the singing of nightingales. With a 1777 owner's inscription on the flyleaf. Binding worn at the extremities; spine damaged at the head and tail. With a few spots on the title page; otherwise internally in very good condition.

LVI, "473" [= 471] pp. Ramsey, "The popularization of medicine in France, 1650-1900", in: Porter, *The popularization of medicine*, pp. 97-133; Wellcome II, p. 58; Weston, *Medical consulting by letter in France, 1665-1789*, p. 193; not in Krivatsy.  More on our website



Rare popular medical handbook for a general public as well as for practitioners and surgeons in the country, in the military, and at sea, including many do-it-yourself recipes

105

[EEN LIEFHEBBER DER NUTTIGE WETENSCHAPPEN].

Hand-boek der genees- en heel-kunde. Voor arme en ryke. Waar in veelerley beproefde, zo wel gemeene enkelde als meer tezamengestelde, genees-middelen, tegen genoegzaam de meeste bekende in- en uitwendige ziekten ... zeer dienstig kunnende zyn voor allerley lieden, inzonderheid die op 't land wonen. Als mede voor de land-, veld- en zee-chirurgyns ... Door een liefhebber der nuttige wetenschappen.

Leeuwarden, Abraham Ferwerda and Gerrit Tresling, 1767. 8°. 19th-century marbled boards.

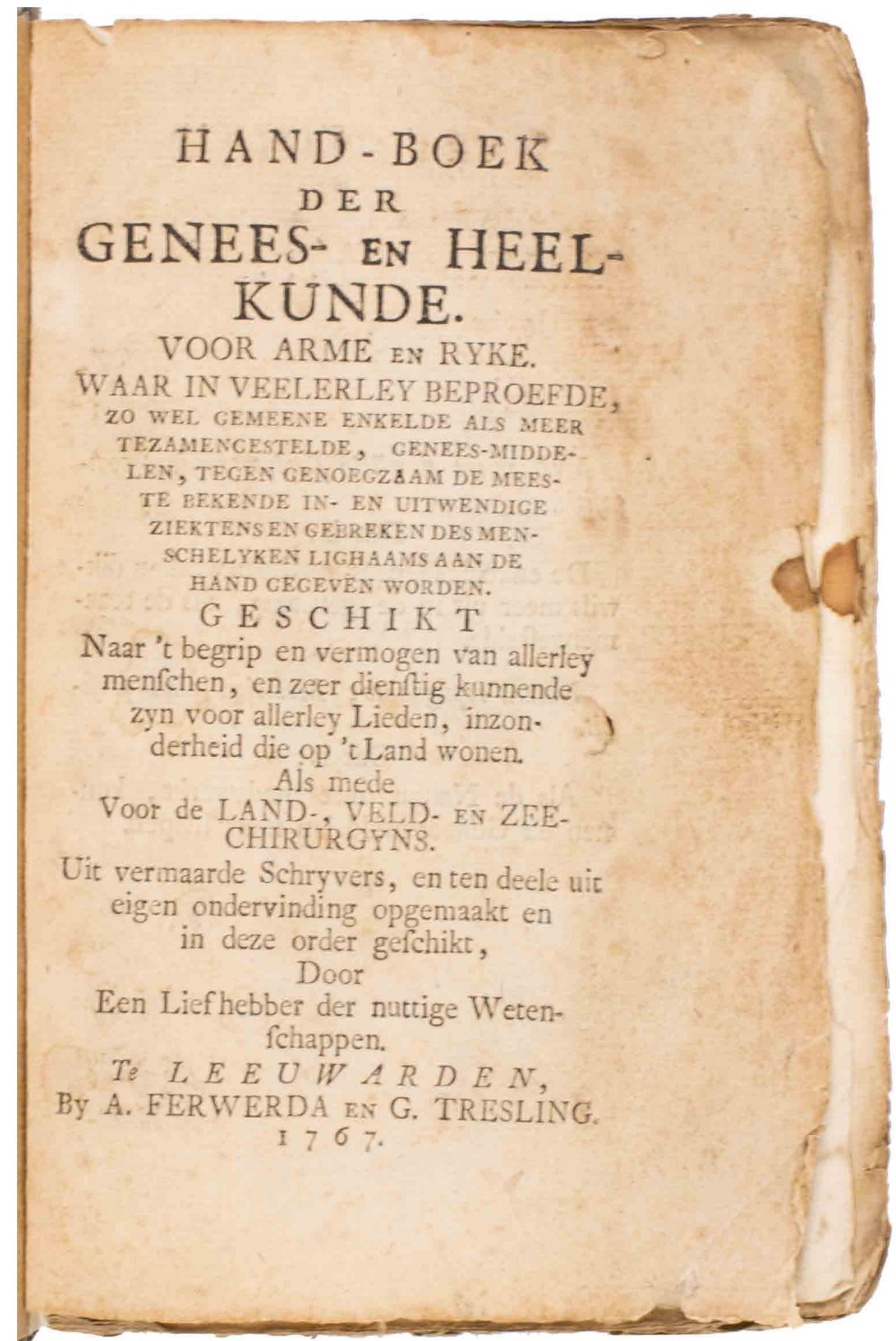
€ 950

Rare first edition of this popular practical handbook on medicine and surgery for everybody, poor or rich, that offers treatments and prescriptions for approximately 400 internal and external diseases. It served as a practical guide for both the general public and general practitioners, military and ship's surgeons, with a focus on proven medicines, simple as well as compiled.

The book provides practical, do-it-yourself recipes for ailments ranging from simple minor complaints to more serious internal and external defects of the human body and must have been a best-seller: at least two editions followed, in 1769 and 1776.

Uncut, first leaves browned, the title page is somewhat frayed and soiled, the gutter (hinge) after the title page is somewhat weakened. Otherwise in good condition, including a stocklist of the publishers on the last two pages.

[4], 494, [2] pp. *Cat. Bibl. Nederl. Maatsch. tot bevordering der geneeskunst*, I, p. 66; *STCN* 291914594 (3 copies, incl. 1 incomplete); *WorldCat* 14331391, 66679143 (4 copies). [More on our website](#)



106

Very rare examination book for pharmacology students

SODRÉ, Antonio Martins (pseudonym of Antonio DOS MÁRTIRES).

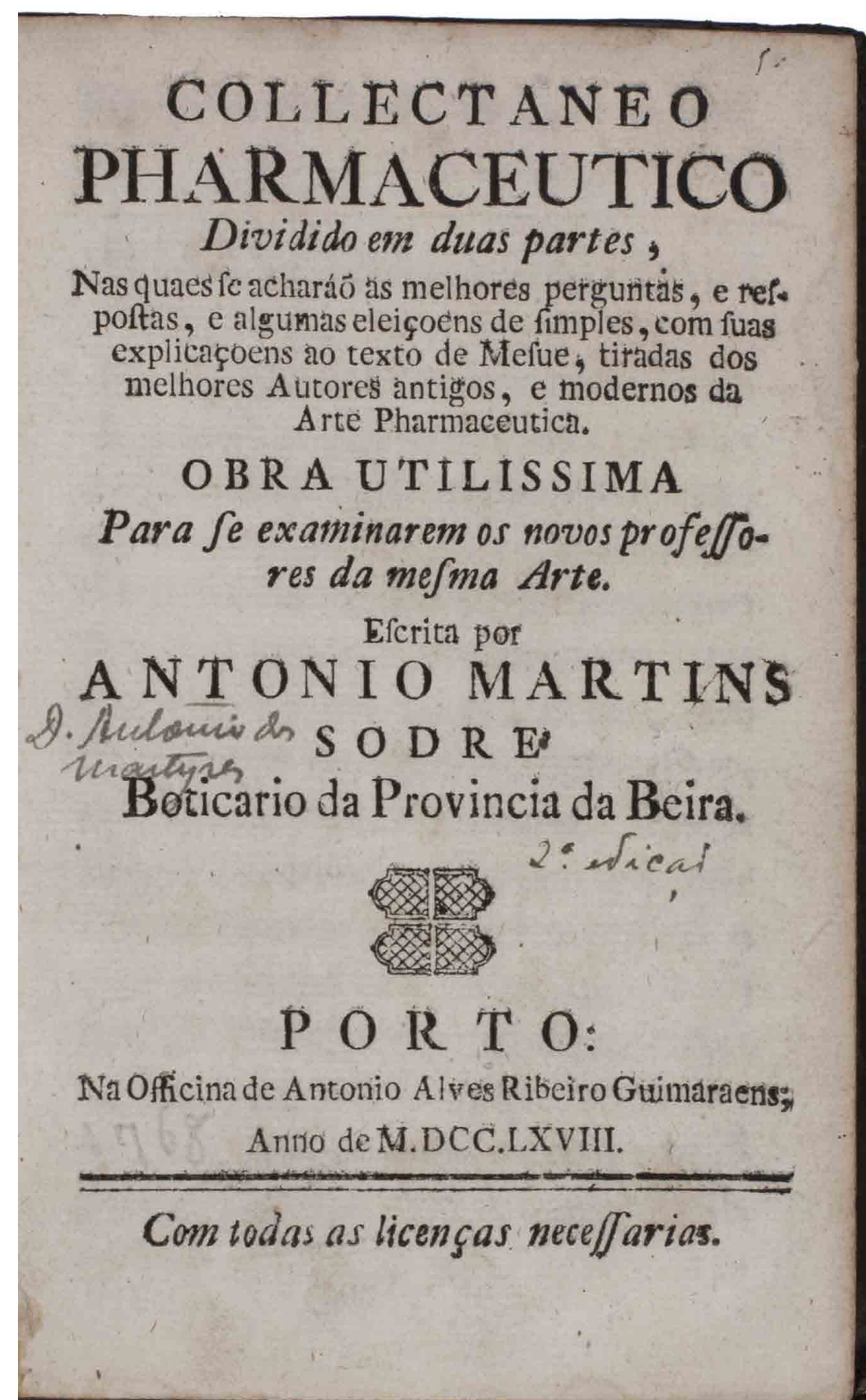
Collectaneo pharmaceutico dividido em duas partes, nas quaes se acharão as melhores perguntas, e respostas, e algumas eleicoens de simples, com suas explicaçoens ao texto de Mesue, tiradas dos melhores autores antigos, e modernos da arte pharmaceutica. Obra utilissima para se examinarem os novos professores da mesma arte. Porto, Antonio Alves Ribeiro Guimaraens, 1768. 8°. Contemporary mottled tanned sheepskin, sewn on 4 supports, gold-tooled spine.

€ 3500

Very rare second edition of a Portuguese textbook on pharmacology, written as a series of questions and answers to prepare students in medicine for their examinations, first published in Coimbra in 1735. The first part of the book is mainly concerned with general knowledge which the students have to know. The second part of the book consists of questions and answers on the work of the Syrian physician Masawaih al-Mardini (d. 1015) in Bagdad and Cairo, better known in the West as Mesue the younger, the most important author for students of pharmacology. The book ends with explanations of various passages from the work of Mesue, in Latin, since the student would have read him in that language.

With annotations on the second front endleaf and the title page. Browened throughout, with a water stain on the lower corner of pp. 129–160 and a hole in the second front endleaf.

[32], 188, [4 blank] pp. *Blake*, p. 290; *Innocencio A 1117* (note); *Porbase 1238756* (1 copy); *WorldCat 77818650* & *14335394* (1 copy).  More on our website



Very rare translation into Dutch of a French compilation of medical recipes and treatments, cookery, pastimes, etc. in the tradition of the “Secrets” of Pseudo Albertus Magnus

107

[ALLETZ, Pons-Augustin].

De hedendaagsche Albert, of nieuwe beproefde en geoorloofde geheimen ...

Amsterdam, Gerrit Bom, 1773. 3 parts in 1 volume. Large 8°. Later pink paper wrappers.

€ 1250

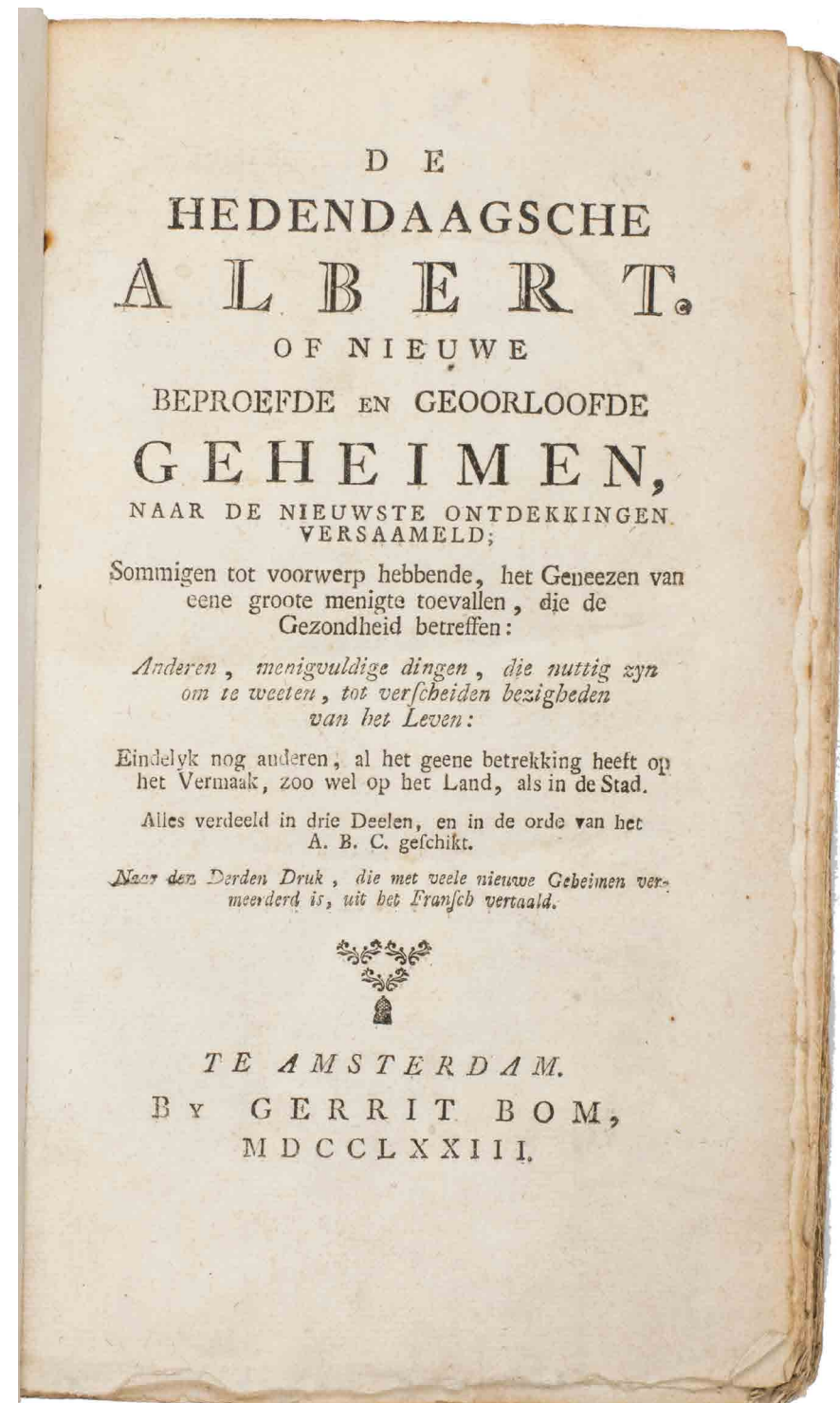
Dutch translation of one of the compilations, reference books and manuals by Pons-Augustin Alletz (1703–1785), a French agronomist. His most famous work, *L'agronome, ou dictionnaire portatif du cultivateur* was first published in 1760 and was frequently republished until the 19th century; it was considered one of the best manuals of country living during its time. Much of it can be found in the second part of the present work, which was published in 1768 under the title *L'Albert moderne; ou nouveaux secrets éprouvés, et licités, recueillis d'après les decouvertes les plus recentes. Les uns ayant pour objet de remedier a un grand nombre d'accidens qui interessent la sante: Les autres, quantitate de choses utiles a scavoir pour les differens besoins de la vie.*

De hedendaagsche Albert is a popular manual of practical medicine and pharmacopoeia, including many quack remedies and recipes, ranging from recipes for insect bites, cramps, burns, worms, etc. till fevers, falling illness and madness (part 1); practical life, beauty and cooking, esp. advises and recipes for life in the countryside: poultry, wine, cattle horses, hunting, bee-keeping, etc. (part 2); and the last (part 3) on pastimes and amusements: the ratafias, painting secrets, flowers, etc.. The title refers to an old medieval compilation, in two parts: (1) by Pseudo Albertus Magnus – The “Secrets” of Albert the Great – , and (2) the “Little Albert”. Despite the information given by the printer Gerrit Bom that he publishes this new edition because there are already more than ten (bad) pirated editions, our copy is very rare.

Including various stock-lists of Gerrit Bom's publishing house at the end of each part. Wrappers slightly discoloured, some staining on the pastedowns, slightly frayed along the edges, otherwise in good condition.

VII, 108, [4]; [2], 142, [4]; [2], 64, [6] pp. BMN I, p. 152; not in Muller, Scheepers, Waller, Buisman, etc.

➤ More on our website



Dutch translation of the Edinburgh pharmacopoeia

108

[EDINBURGH – PHARMACOPOEIA – ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS].

Apotheek van het Koninglyk Genootschap der Geneesheeren te Edinburg.

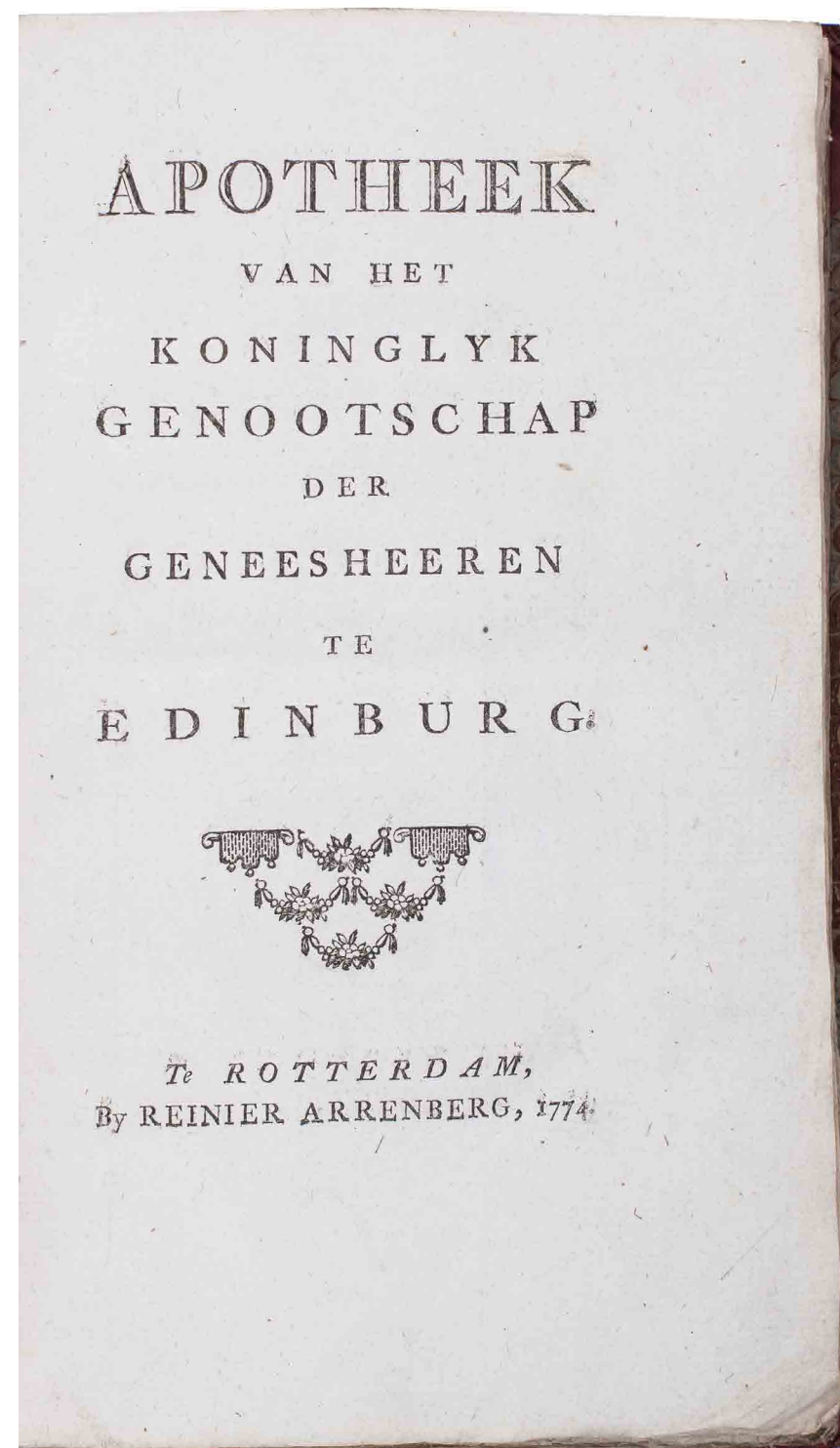
Rotterdam, Reinier Arrenberg, 1774. 8°. Contemporary red half sheepskin, marbled paper sides.

€ 1750

Rare first edition of the Dutch translation of the standard pharmacopoeia of Edinburgh, first published in 1699 as *Pharmacopoea Collegii Regii Medicorum Edinburgensis*. The present translation was based on the sixth edition of 1774. Its "materia medica" starts with the "simples": the non-compounded medicines and ingredients from vegetable, animal and mineral sources. The compound medicines follow, including oils, syrups, wines, waters, powders, ointments, plasters and more. The work closes with an index, an appendix, and a short list with the translations of some Latin words and terms.

With the bookplate of "D.A. Wittop Koning" on the pastedown. Only very slightly browned, some occasional small spots and a few marginal water stains near the end of the book. Overall in good condition, and virtually untrimmed. Binding rubbed along the extremities, sides scratched.

VI, [5], [1 blank], "184" [= 182], [46] pp. *Blake*, p. 348; *STCN* 303373520 (3 copies); *WorldCat* 1131720437 (6 copies, incl. 3 also in *STCN*); not in *Wellcome*. [More on our website](#)



Scurvy and contagion between the Cape of Good Hope and Batavia: medical reports of the Dutch East India Company

109

[MANUSCRIPT – DUTCH – VOC – HEALTH].

Ziekten aan boord der uitvarende schepen naar Indië 1774–1783.

1774–1783. Folio. Loosely inserted in contemporary wrappers with the manuscript title on the front. The work is kept in a brown cloth folder, with a red morocco title label on the front, lettered in gold.

€ 8500

Three manuscript reports concerning sickness, scurvy, hospital conditions and mortality aboard ships of the VOC (Dutch East India Company), specifically on voyages between the Cape of Good Hope and Batavia, and in connection with the Bengal trade.

The first document is from 1783 written by the doctor C. J. de Jamars, and addressed to the VOC Chamber at Amsterdam, this report discusses the “uncommon sicknesses and deaths” occurring on outward-bound ships between the Cape and Batavia. It refers to earlier resolutions and records that mortality up to the Cape had decreased following improved regulations. The document reflects the increasing institutional awareness within the VOC of shipboard hygiene, provisioning, and preventative medicine.

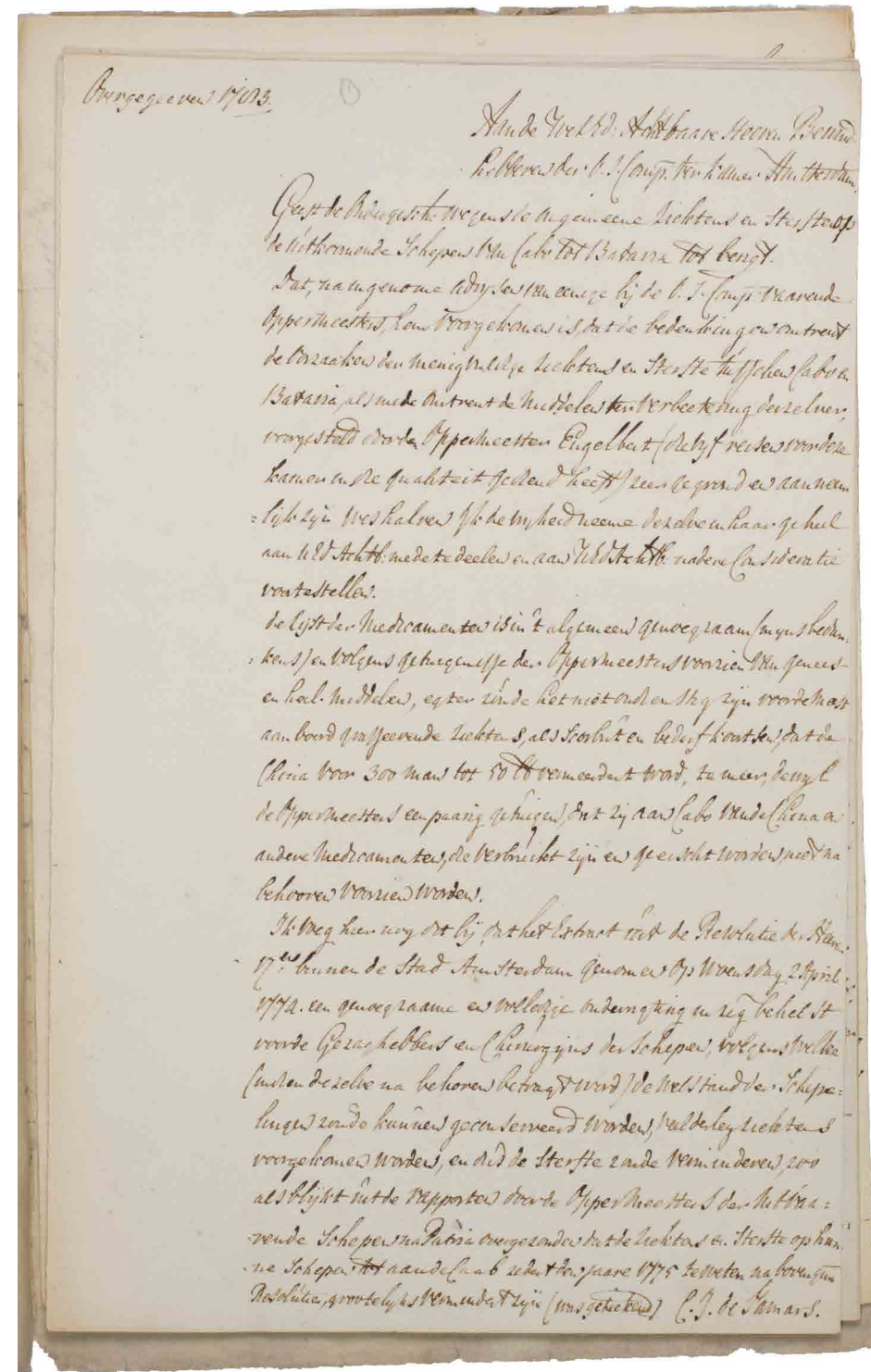
The Cape hospital is identified as a principal source of contagion, described as dilapidated, foul, and lacking segregation of patients, but a host of other causes are listed as well. The report makes extensive practical recommendations: improved hospital hygiene, provision of clean clothing and bedding, prohibition on the sale of sailors’ garments, better victualling, increased water rations, and more.

The text provides valuable insight into 18th-century naval medicine, dietetics, and the administrative challenges of long-distance maritime empire.

The third document is a memorandum concerning the prevention of scurvy during prolonged stays in Texel prior to departure. Again, written by De Famard, he observes that idleness, lack of exercise, and exposure to damp sea air predispose crews to scorbutic disease even before sailing.

The wrappers have been reinforced with gauze on the outside. Otherwise in very good condition.

[5] ll.  More on our website



First Dutch translation of medical manual by the surgeon general of Frederick the Great

110

THEDEN, Johann Christian Anton and A. SCHRAGE (translator).

Genees- en heilkundig onderwys voor land- en zee-chirurgyns ... Amsterdam, J.B. Elwe, 1782. 8°. With a small typographical ornament on the title page. Contemporary gold- and blindtooled sheepskin, with a red morocco title-label, red sprinkled edges.

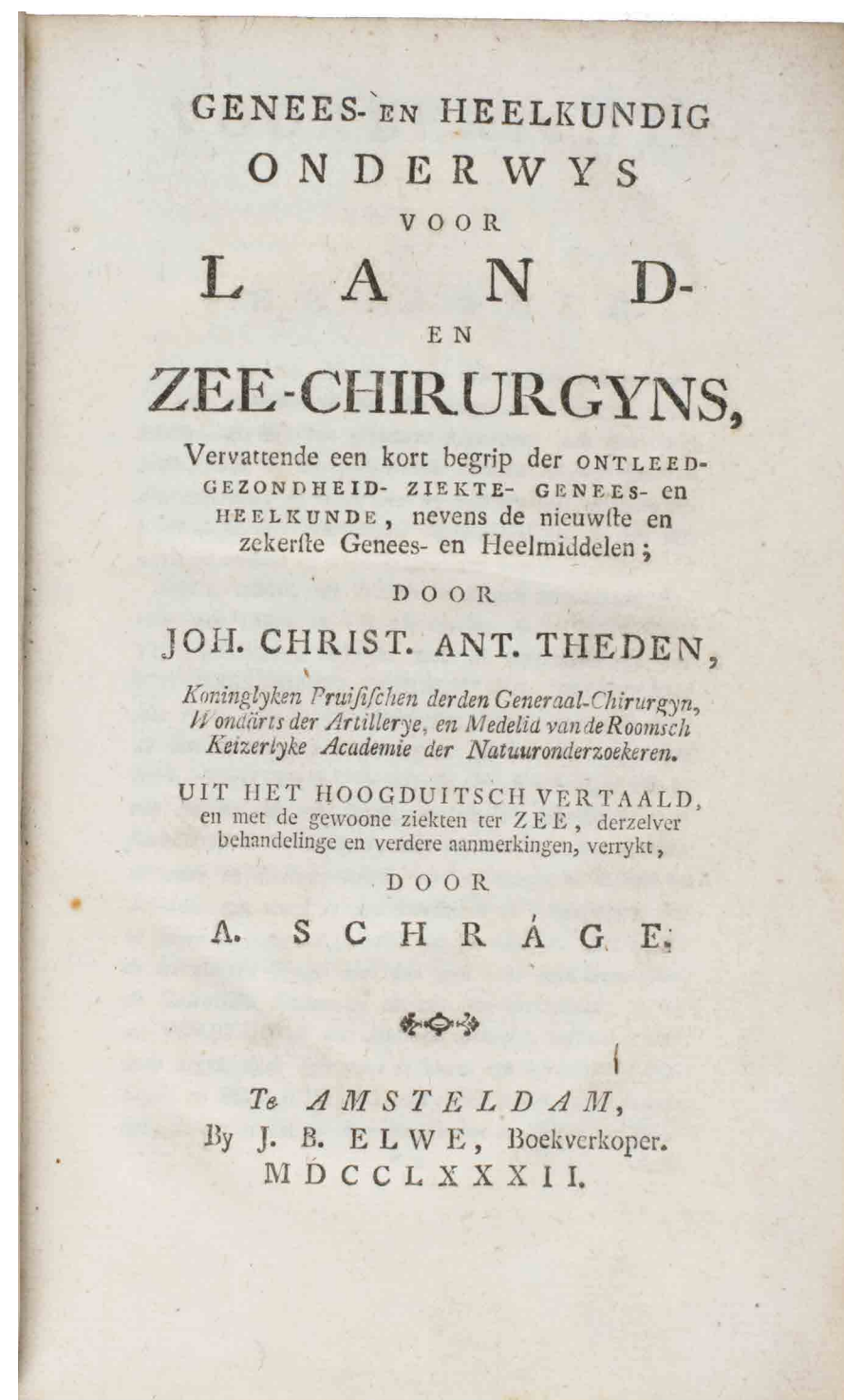
€ 1750

Interesting pharmacopoeia intended for the use of surgeons by Anton Theden (1714–1797), the Surgeon-General of the Prussian Army and personal physician to Frederick the Great. The present work is a rare copy of the first and only Dutch translation of his work. In it, he details the human anatomy and provides a description of the organs, their function and the cure of the most common diseases affecting them. The second part of the volume comprises a medical reflections on the treatment of infectious diseases by the translator of the German text. A. Schrage.

Theden's most significant contributions were in the field of surgery. He introduced a treatment for inflamed wounds called "inflamed wound or shot water," which consisted of brandy, honey or sugar, vinegar, and diluted sulphuric acid. This method, an advancement of his predecessor Schmucker's work, gained widespread use and became known as "Tinctura Antimonii Thedenii." Theden also invented the elastic catheter, a technique for controlling blood flow (hemostasis), and developed the use of hollow splints for the treatment of bone fractures. Additionally, Theden was a renowned medical researcher, alchemist, and prominent figure in freemasonry and rosicrucianism. His influence extended to diplomatic matters as well, as he played a crucial role in bringing Russian Freemasonry under the control of Prussian lodges, thereby exerting diplomatic influence. Binding shows some signs of wear, with (partial) loss of the endbands, not affecting the integrity of the binding, internally occasionally very slightly foxed. Otherwise in good condition.

[4], 439, [5] pp. *BMN* I, 67; *STCN* 291451977 (2 copies); *WorldCat* 906487368 (4 copies).

[More on our website](#)



First edition of Nicolaas George Oosterdijk's clinical lessons at the sickbed

111

OOSTERDIJK, Nicolaas George.

Praecepta medicinae practicae in usum academicum digesta.

Leiden, Abraham & Jan Honkoop, 1783. 8°. With a decoration built up from typographic ornaments on the title page, woodcut headpieces. Contemporary marbled paper over boards.

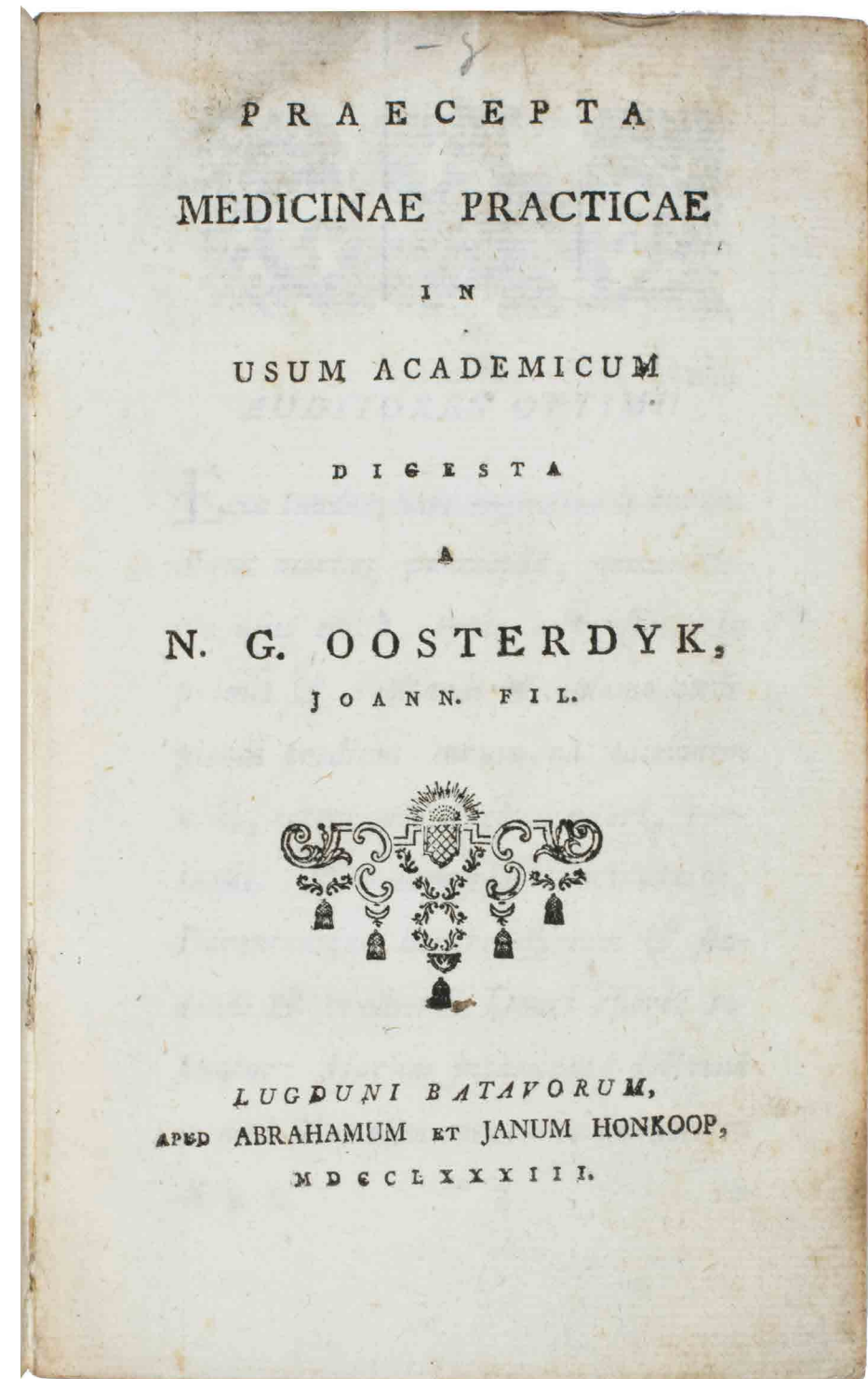
€ 750

First edition of a work on clinical medicine and various diseases, including women's and children's diseases, by the professor of medicine at Leiden University, Nicolaas George Oosterdijk (1740–1817), the son of the Utrecht prof. of medicine Johan Oosterdijk Schacht (1704–1792) and grandson of the Leiden prof. of medicine and colleague of Boerhaave, Herman Oosterdijk Schacht (1672–1744).

Nicolaas George was physician of the city of Utrecht until he became professor of medicine, chemistry and botany at the University of Harderwijk; in 1775 he moved to Leiden University where he, together with the famous professor Paradijs, after a long period of neglect, restarted the clinical lessons at the sickbed, initiated by Boerhaave at the end of the 17th century. His experiences and lessons found their concrete shape in the present *Praecepta*. A second edition was published at Leuven in 1786.

Top of front hinge broken.

[8], 294 pp. *Blake* 332; *BMN* p. 558 (as 1780?); *NNBW*, 3, cols. 935–936; *STCN* 238293254 (4 copies); *Vaderl. letteroef.*, 1784, pp. 105–110. [More on our website](#)



Anatomy of the brain and spinal chord: one of the earliest works of a leading scientist and inventor

112

SOEMMERRING, Samuel Thomas von, the younger.

Vom Hirn und Rückenmark.

Mainz, P.A. Winkopp & Komp., 1788. Small 8°. With a decorated rule on the title page and a few decorations built up from cast fleurons. Set in fraktur types with Latin words in italic and non-German book titles in roman. The present copy has a pomegranate stamped on the title page after printing and folding but before binding. Near contemporary boards covered with orange paste-paper, gold-tooled spine label, orange and brown sprinkled edges.

€ 1500

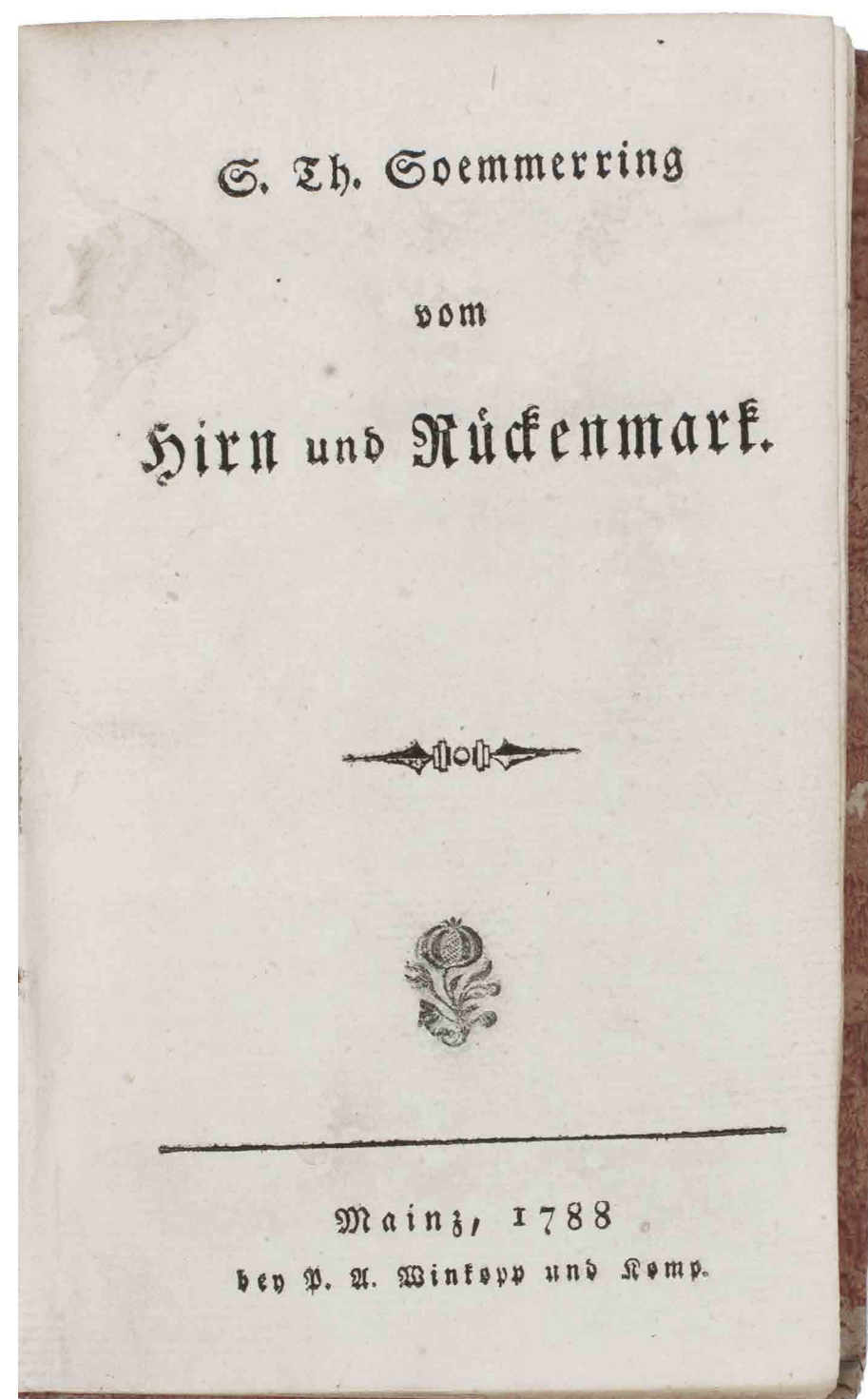
First edition of one of the rare early anatomical works of one of the most important German anatomists, later also known for his introduction of vaccinations against smallpox soon after Jenner's 1798 publications on the subject, his work on fossils and sunspots, and his 1809 invention of an electrical telegraph. The present work discusses the anatomy of the human brain and spinal cord, carrying on from the author's doctoral thesis a decade earlier on the neural organization of the brain. It is dedicated to the Friedrich Karl Joseph von Erthal, Elector and Archbishop of Mainz, who had called Soemmerring to Mainz as a professor four years before. A second edition appeared in 1792.

Soemmerring (1755–1830), son of a doctor of the same name, was an anatomist, doctor and wide-ranging researcher. He wrote his doctoral thesis in 1778 and was named professor of anatomy and physiology at Mainz in 1784. He was knighted in 1808.

The pomegranate stamped on the title page may be an owner's mark or simply a decoration. In very good condition. The backstrip is slightly damaged, but the binding remains good.

"XIV" [= XVI], 115, [1] pp. *August Hirsch, Biogr. Lexikon ... Aerzte* (1887), pp. 453–455; cf. VD18 (1792 ed.).

➤ More on our website



A landmark in anatomical colour printing

113

BLEULAND, Jan.

Icon hepatis feutus octimestris, quam, impletis ...

Utrecht, B. Wild & J. Altheer, 1789. Large 4°. With an engraved plate, containing 2 illustrations printed in colour, depicting two sides of the liver of an eight-month-old foetus. Further with a woodcut vignette on the title page and a large woodcut tailpiece on p. 8. Unbound, kept together by a thin strip of paper glued along the spine.

€ 6500

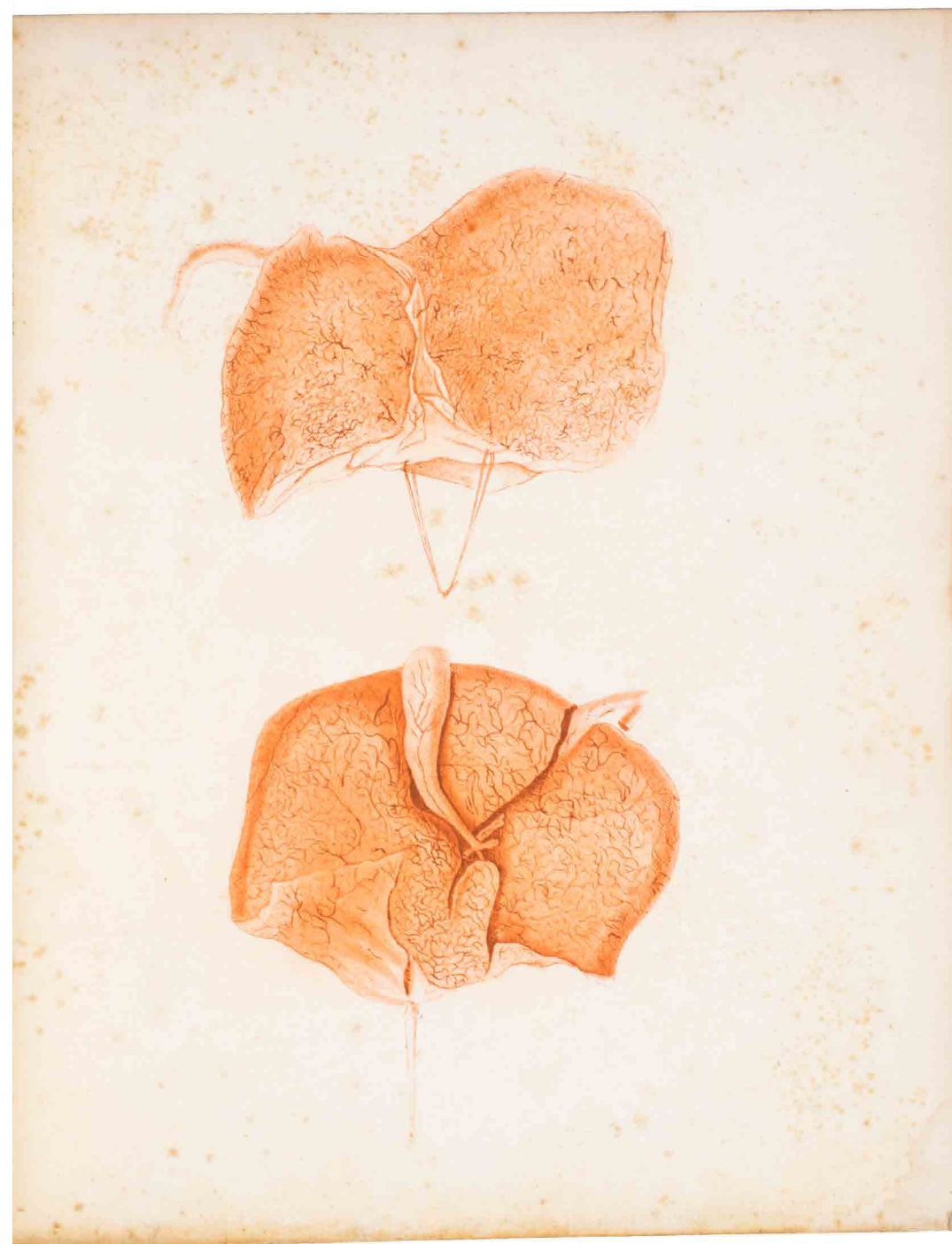
Original and only edition of this celebrated anatomical treatise written by Jan Bleuland (1756–1838), a highly distinguished Dutch physician at Gouda and later – in part thanks to this publication – professor of medicine and anatomy at Utrecht University. Bleuland was famous for his pioneering technique of injecting coloured wax or liquids into microscopic blood vessels to make them clearly visible for study. Published in Utrecht by Bartholomé de Wild, the publication is a highly valued collector's item due to its early use of coloured anatomical plates to represent the human vascular system as true to life as possible. The preparations described here, became part of Bleuland's extensive personal collection of anatomical specimens, which is still preserved today in the Bleuland Cabinet as part of the Utrecht University Museum.

Bleuland published a number of other illustrated anatomical works printed in colour, including his *Observationes anatomico-medicae de sana et morbosa oesaphagi structura* (Leiden 1785) with a plate engraved by the engraver and etcher Robert Muys (1742–1825); other artists who worked for Bleuland include Jan Kobell (1779–1814) and Martinus van der Jagt (1717–1859).

With some offsetting of the plate to the facing page (p. 8), and some foxing to the plate. Otherwise in very good condition.

8, [1], [1 blank] pp. *Cat. Bibliotheek Ned. Maatsch. Tot bevordering der Geneeskunst*, I, p. 95; *Meli, Visualizing Disease* (2017), p. 85; *NNBW*, 1 (1911), cols. 70–71; *Van der Zwaluw*, "Dr. Jan Bleuland, man van de Verlichting", in: *Tidings van de Goude* (*Hist. Ver. Die Goude*), 38 (2020), pp. 44–53.

 More on our website



Beautiful 19th-century prize binding commissioned by the drawing academy in Middelburg, containing Petrus Camper's final, posthumously published work on cephalometry

114

CAMPER, Petrus.

Verhandeling van Petrus Camper, over het natuurlijk verschil der wezenstrekken in menschen van onderscheiden landaart en ouderdom ...

Utrecht, B. Wild and J. Altheer, 1791. Large 4°. With 10 engraved plates. 19th-century gold-tooled mottled calf, with a circular green morocco inlay within a laurel wreath on both boards.

€ 12 500

Splendid early 19th-century prize binding commissioned by the drawing academy in Middelburg for one of its students Jacobus Geijp (1814–1902), a painter from a Middelburg family of painters and artists. The present work was presented to Geijp as an honorary award after his drawings had been judged by the direction of the academy. Since the 16th century, it was customary for Latin schools and academies in the Netherlands to present their students with prize bindings in order to honour their work. This 1834-binding contains the first edition of Camper's famous work on cephalometry, or the study and measurement of the head. While the present work was published posthumously by Camper's son, it has probably contributed more to Camper's fame as a renowned anatomist and artists than any of his other works.

Petrus Camper (1722–1789) laid the foundation for all work using craniometrical methods. "Camper's line" is the line running from the inferior border of the ala of the nose to the superior border of the tragus of the ear. According to the author the varieties of the human species could be distinguished by a precisely measurable characteristic, the so-called "facial angle". The pluriformity rested in the extension of the jaw and had nothing to do with superiority or inferiority of the various races. It was the first real attempt of systematically measuring the human cranium.

With a circular red wax seal set in the front board. The third blank free flyleaf contains an elaborate manuscript dedication. Loosely inserted are 5 original drawings by Jacobus Geijp, the verso of the final blank flyleaf shows pencil sketches of an eye.

"VIII" [= X], 108, [1]. [1 blank] pp. *See our website for the reference list.* [More on our website](#)

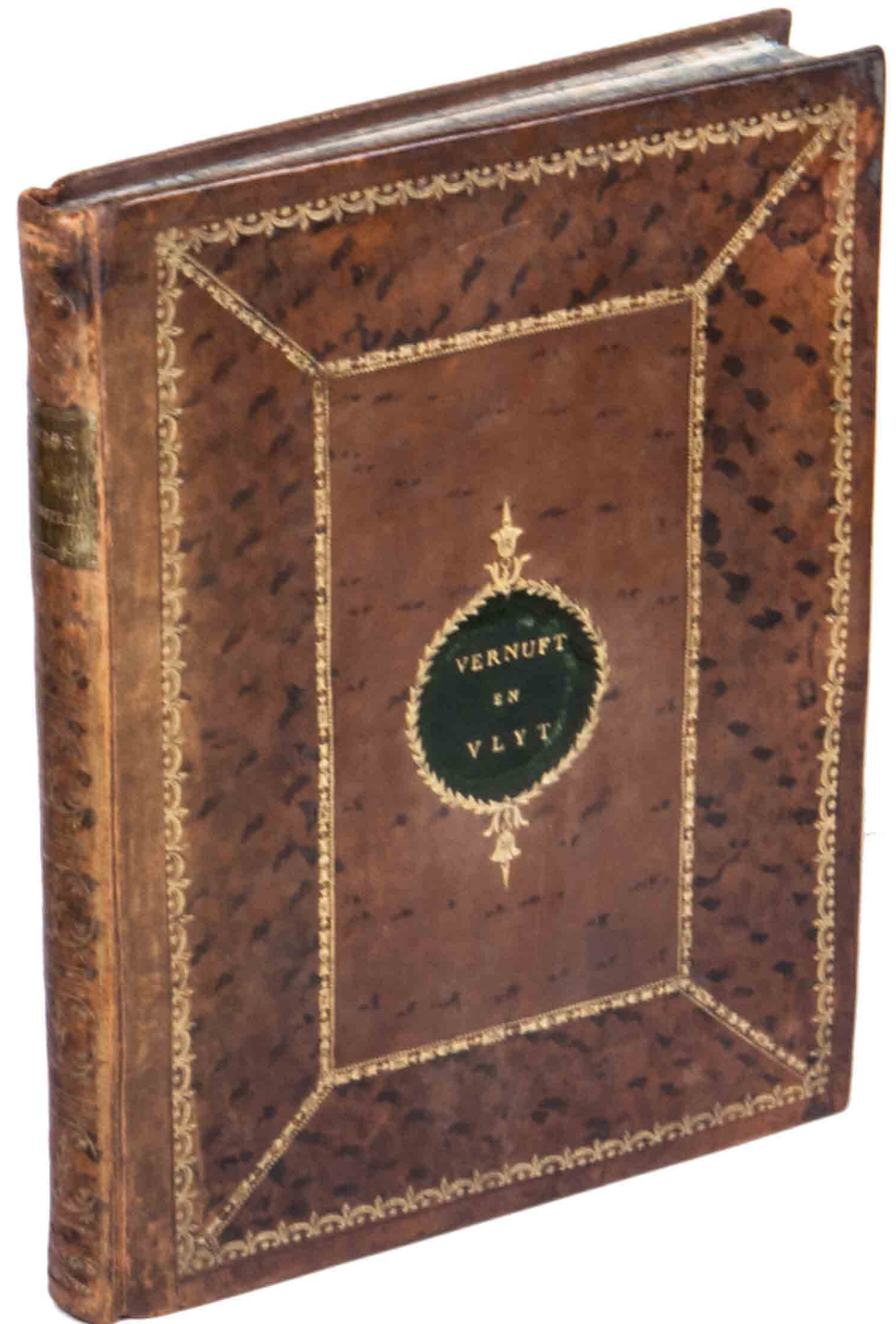


Fig. I.

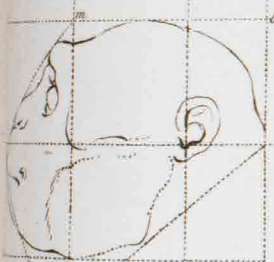
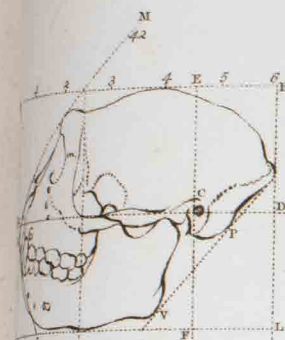


Fig. II.

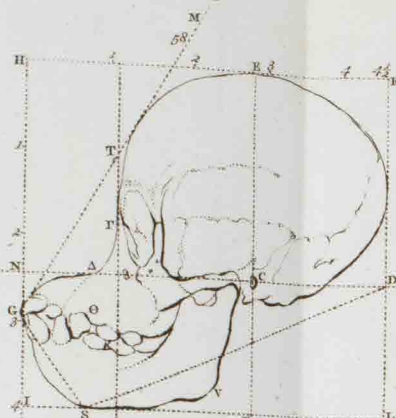


Fig. III.

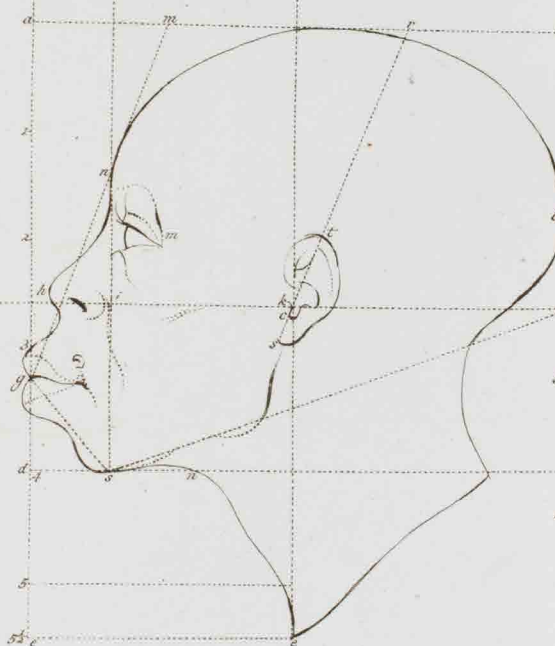
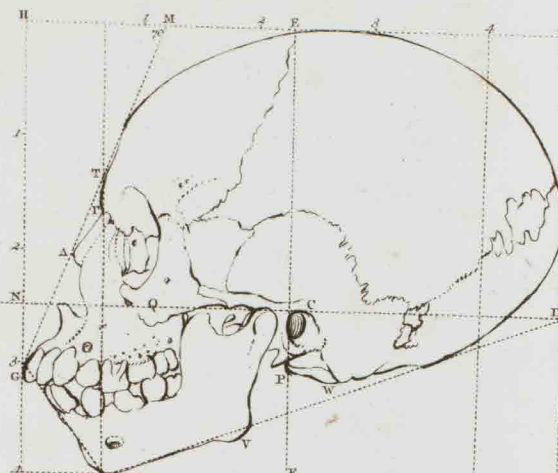
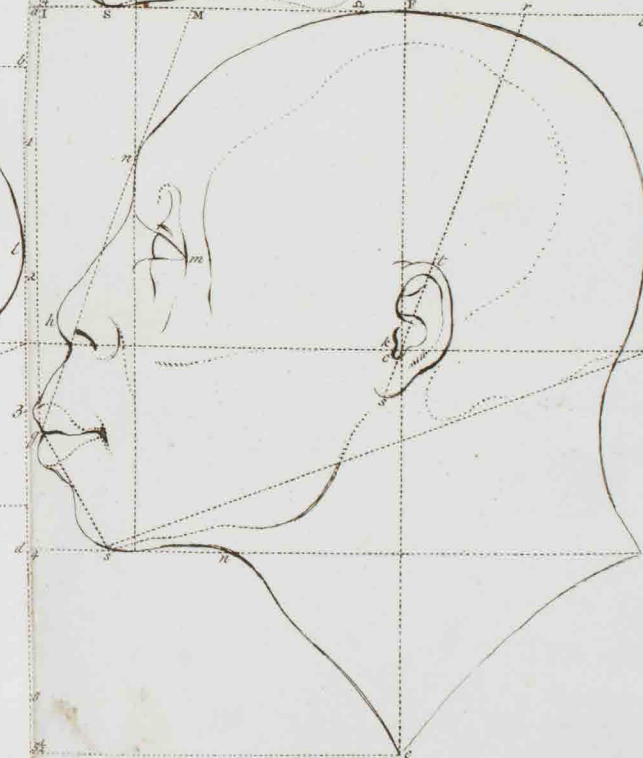
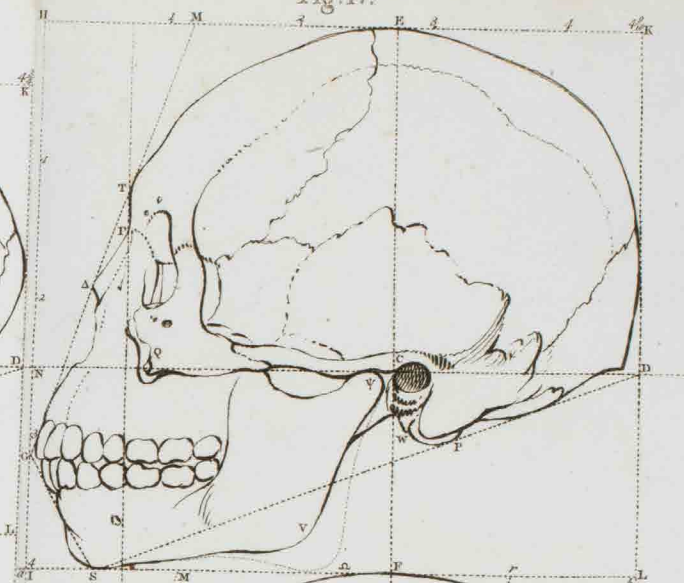


Fig. IV.



Spectacles are good, but not always ...

115

ADAMS, George.

Verhandeling over het zien, verklaarende kortlijk den aart van het zien, en het zamenstel van het oog ...

Amsterdam, H. Gartman, W. Vermandel, J.W. Smit, 1792. 8°. Large folding engraved plate with 8 images concerning optics such as cross-sections of the human eye, camera obscura, spectacles etc. Contemporary stiff sprinkled wrappers.

€ 1500

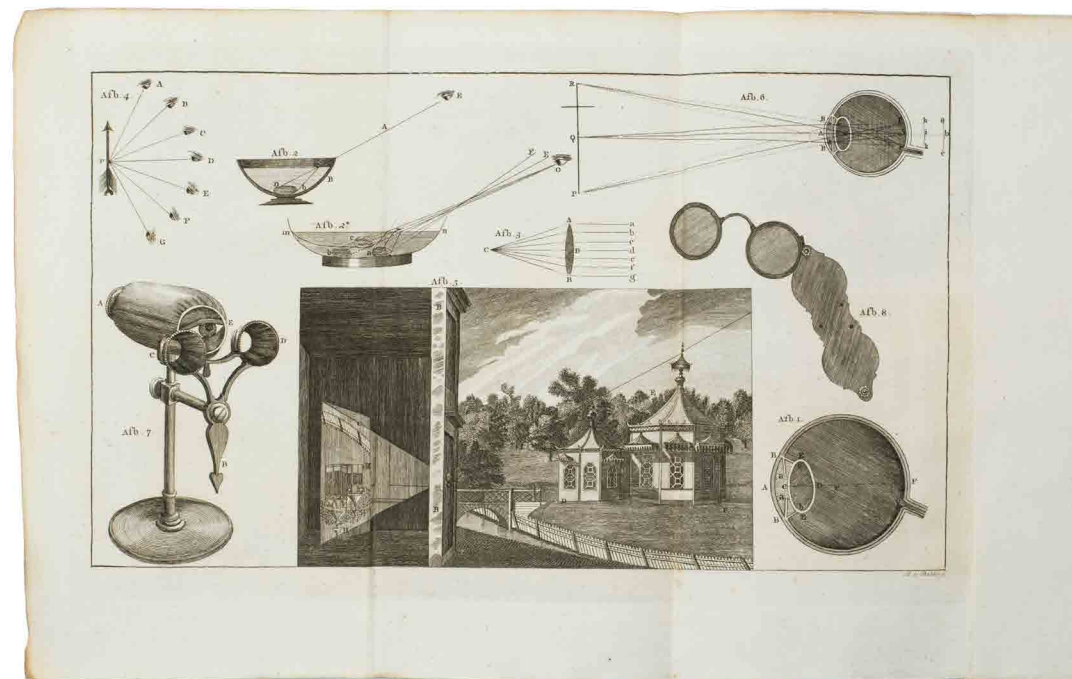
First and only edition of the Dutch translation, after the second English edition of 1792, of a detailed account of the anatomy of the eye, the use of spectacles and the improvement of vision by their use. The first edition of Adams's work had appeared in 1787 under the title *An essay on vision, briefly explaining the fabric of the eye*. George Adams (1750–1795), a famous London optician, served King George III as a mathematical instrument maker. He earned a worldwide reputation as a maker of spectacles and microscope lenses and wrote many elementary scientific works, which gave regular and systematic instruction in the most important branches of natural science with all its modern improvements.

The translator Henricus Aeneae (1743–1810) was a teacher of maths and physics in Amsterdam and Pieter Nieuwland was one of his pupils. He was especially interested in optics, perspective and construction of optical instruments.

Wrappers somewhat worn, especially on the spine. Otherwise in good condition and untrimmed, preserving all deckles.

[8], 174, [2] pp. *Bierens de Haan* 10; *Wellcome* II, p. 13 (2nd Engl. ed.); *Hirschberg*, paragr. 470; *DNB* 1, p. 97; for the translator and editor Aeneae: *NNBW* I, cols. 8–9; *Van der Aa*, I, 32.

More on our website



Manuscript medical manual

116

[MEDICAL MANUAL AND RECIPE BOOK].

Examen: vor ein neuer angehender Chirurgus, der sich will examiniren lassen, daß er in seinem examen bestehet, und wohl erfunden wird, so muß er dieses alles auswendig lernen, daß er antworten kann, über dasjenige was ihm gefragt wird. Anno 1806. Franconia and Alsace (Augsburg, Nuremberg, Strasbourg), 1800–1826. 4° (17 × 23 cm). German (and Latin) manuscript by various hands. Contemporary boards with vellum corners and modern cloth spine.

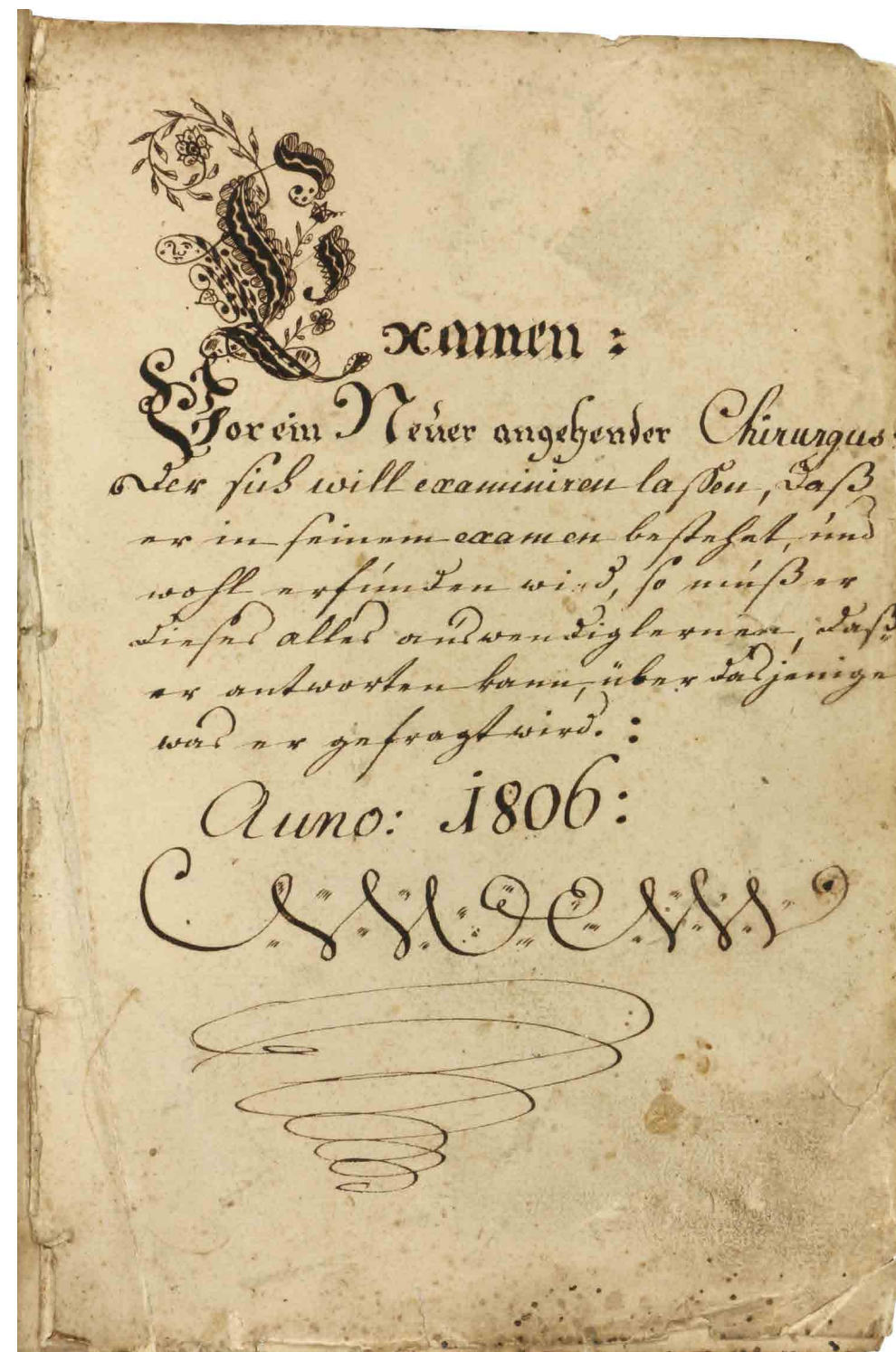
€ 1800

Interesting medical manual beginning with an "examen" on the unnumbered 45 preliminary pages, arranged as questions and answers in the manner of a catechism. The body of the work consists in a copious collection of medical recipes: the first 193 pages contain a "description of my approved recipes, some by myself, as well as by other medical men well versed in practical matters". The next section (up to p. 223), in a different hand, contains additional "recipes by Mr. Clausing surgeon in Strasbourg" (i.e. the Baden-born surgeon and obstetrician Johann Peter Clausing, 1762–1835); the following section (to p. 242) contains "recipes by Dr. Hessert" (another Strasbourg physician of the early 19th century). Pages 243–286 offer "formularies" (such as Hippocrates, de Arte &c.), but also recipes for ointments, preserves, pills, pastes, rotulae, dicocata, clismata, pulpae, cataplasmata, etc.

The final part, again without page numbers contains extensive private notes on domestic economy concerning expenditures and earnings for the years from 1817 to 1826.

Written in dark brown ink by several hands in mostly well-legible German script. A few quires slightly loosened; occasional slight dust-soiling and fingerstaining (title page and final leaves more so). A well-preserved manuscript on uncommonly strong paper.

[47], "286" [= 285], [47] pp. [More on our website](#)



Introducing Dutch medicine into Japan

117

UDAGAWA, Genshin.

Ihan Teiko.

Edo (Tokyo), 1805. 2 volumes: 3 parts in 1 text volume and 1 atlas volume. Text volume (8°), atlas volume (large 8°). With numerous anatomical illustrations on 16 engraved plates. Both volumes in contemporary Japanese book-bindings; rice-paper (text) and boards (atlas).

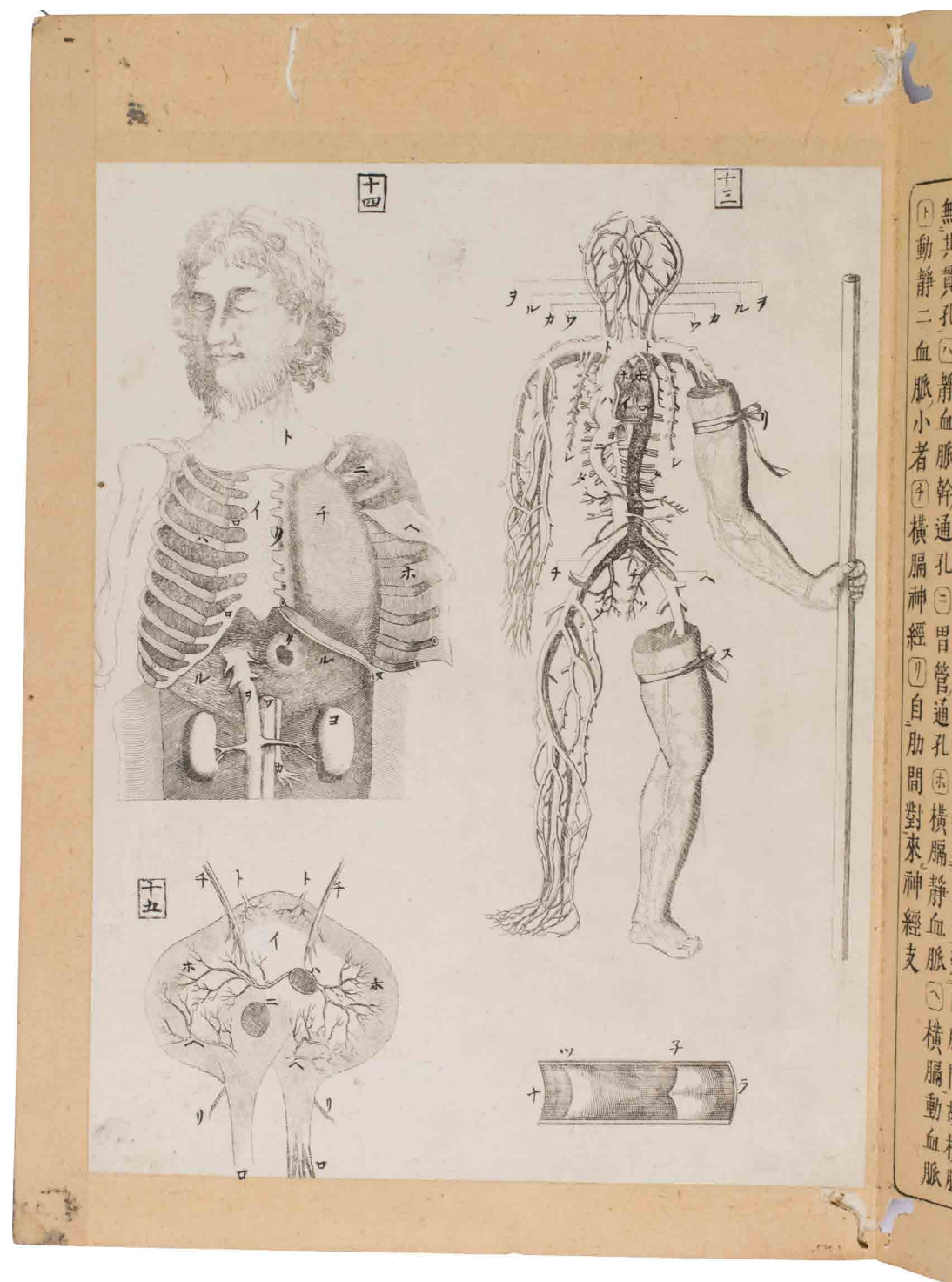
€ 11 500

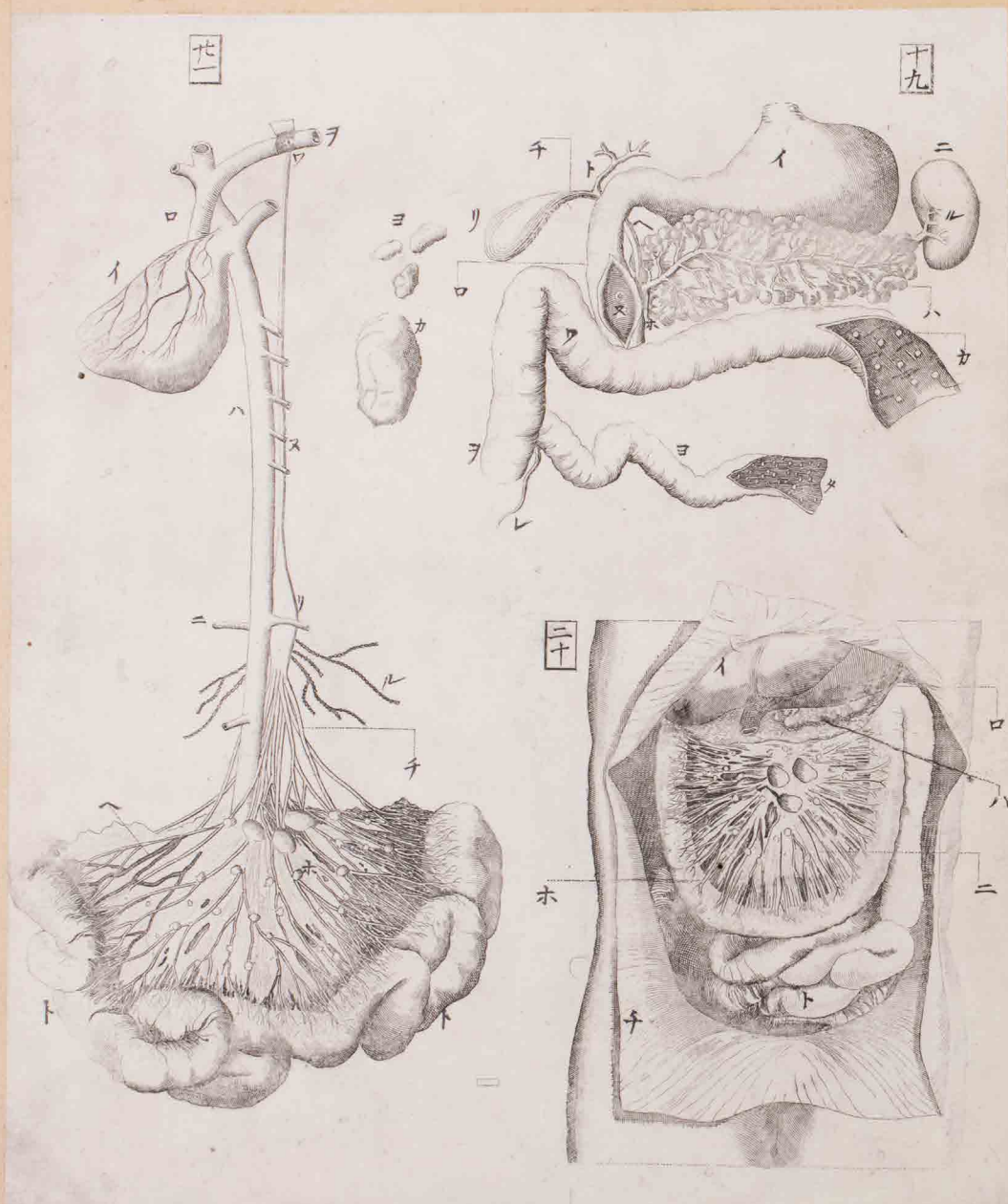
Extremely rare original edition of a highly influential Japanese medical text book, the *Ihan Teiko* (General outline of medical precepts). The work contains the 3 parts summary of the *Ensei Ihan* (Medical precepts of the West), compiled by the celebrated Japanese physician and successful Rangaku-sha (Scholar of Dutch learning) Udagawa Genshin (1769–1834, or 1824/5?), first published in 30 volumes in the same year and containing translations and excerpts of imported Dutch books on anatomy and physiology.

Owing to the vast volume of this book, his pupil Fujii Hohtei summarised it to the present 3 volumes. With these procedures, the book became widely known and read among physicians who had an interest in Dutch style medicine, especially the function of the organs, and tissue. The physiological functions of each organ and tissue were described, with anatomical explanations. Although this book shows some classical immaturities, it had great influence on Japanese physicians in promoting the level of knowledge from pre-modern to modern medicine, even in the time of the closed-door policy. The work has been of great service in diffusing Western medical knowledge

Serious wormholes in the margins of the last half of the atlas volume. Good set of the rare first edition.

[90]; [16] ll. Goodman, *Dutch impact on Japan* (1987), p. 133; Ranzaburo Otori, "The acceptance of Western Medicine in Japan", in: *Monumenta Nipponica* XIX, 3/4 (1964), pp. 254–74; cf. G. Mestler, *A Galaxy of Old Japanese Medical Books*, pp. 315–17 for details on this most important and famous of all Japanese medical works. [More on our website](#)





○第十九圖 胃。十二指腸。脾。總管。連屬。並蟲樣垂。
 イ 胃
 ロ 割開十二指腸。啓展。隱胃下者見全形。
 ハ 總管
 ニ 肝管
 ホ 膽管
 ケ 脾動靜二血脈。盲腸。
 コ 割開結腸。見裏面。小腺。
 ク 蟲樣垂
 ケ 割開迴腸。見裏面。小腺。
 コ 第二十圖 割開腹除網膜。腹膜。及前部所被腸。見腸間膜連腸。
 イ 肝
 ロ 胃
 ハ 脾
 ケ 使易見。乳糜脈起於腸。循行。腸間膜。血絡亦彌蔓之。
 コ 腺。大小散布。迴腸。凡小腸悉連腸間膜。
 ○第二十一圖 乳糜諸道。腸間膜。連屬。
 イ 心
 ロ 靜血脈上幹
 ハ 動血脈下幹
 ケ 腸間膜。啓展者。白脈。即乳糜脈。黑脈。即神經。大小粒狀。為腺。
 コ 血脈。血脈固。彌蔓。然為見。乳糜脈。只示此一二。
 ケ 乳糜脈之起於腺。連于囊者。
 コ 乳糜囊
 ケ 割開左鎖骨下靜血脈。
 コ 左鎖骨下靜血
 ケ 腸中。乳糜管連處之障膜。
 コ 腸間膜腺之最大者。
 ケ 腸間膜腺之最小者。此所圖四腺。大小全與真同。

Learning the apothecary's trade in the early 19th century

118

TROMMSDORFF, Johann B. and C. G. REYNHOUT (translator).

Leerschool der apothekers, of, beknopte tafelen der artsenijmengkunde, ten gebruike der leerlingen, en der zoodanigen welke zich voorbereiden tot het doen van hun examen.

Rotterdam, P. and J. Holsteyn, 1809. Folio (ca. 44.5 × 26 cm). With 10 double-page tables, and a half-page engraving of pharmaceutical tools and equipment by Hendrik Roosing (1763–1826). Original publisher's blue printed wrappers.

€ 2750

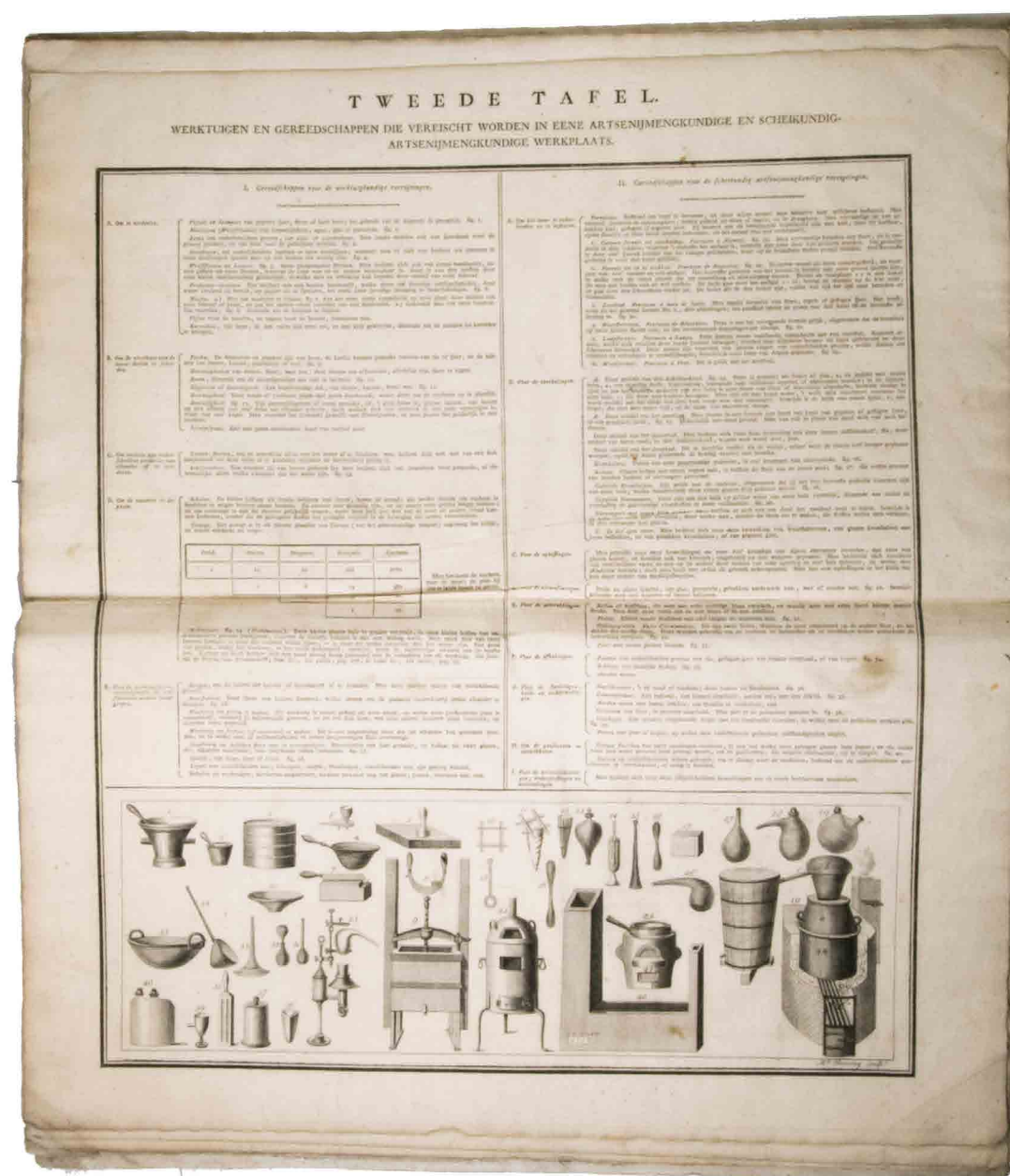
Extremely scarce first Dutch edition of an educational work for pharmacy students in the early 19th century, intended to help them prepare for their examinations. The work was originally published by Johann Bartholomäus Trommsdorff (1770–1837) as *Die Apothekerschule* (1803), but the present edition was translated primarily from the French version by Philippe-Xavier Leschevin de Précour (1771–1814), who also supplemented the work with extensive notes. We have not been able to trace any other copies of the present edition in sales records and institutions. The work opens with a brief introduction by the Dutch translator, followed by ten tables.

These cover pharmaceutical equipment and apparatus, simple and compound medicines, chemical preparations and salts, metals and metallic compounds, sulphur – and alcohol-based preparations, extracts, oils, soaps, and external medicines. They give the name of the various substances, describe their characteristics, explain how to use or prepare them, and how to determine their purity. Together, the tables provide a concise overview of early 19th-century pharmaceutical practice.

The wrappers are slightly soiled, with a small hole in the front wrapper, the spine has been reinforced with blue cloth. The leaves are somewhat water stained, several have been reinforced in the gutter. Otherwise in good condition.

VIII, 14 pp. Cf. *Van Voortst, Algemeene vaderlandsche letter-oefeningen, 1810, pp. 64–65; WorldCat 1420100386 (1 copy, 1817 ed.); this ed. not in Bibliotheca medica Neerlandica; WorldCat.*

[More on our website](#)



Letter by famous French sinologist

119

ABEL-RÉMUSAT, Jean Pierre.

[Autograph letter, signed, revealing his work for deaf mutes to a critic].

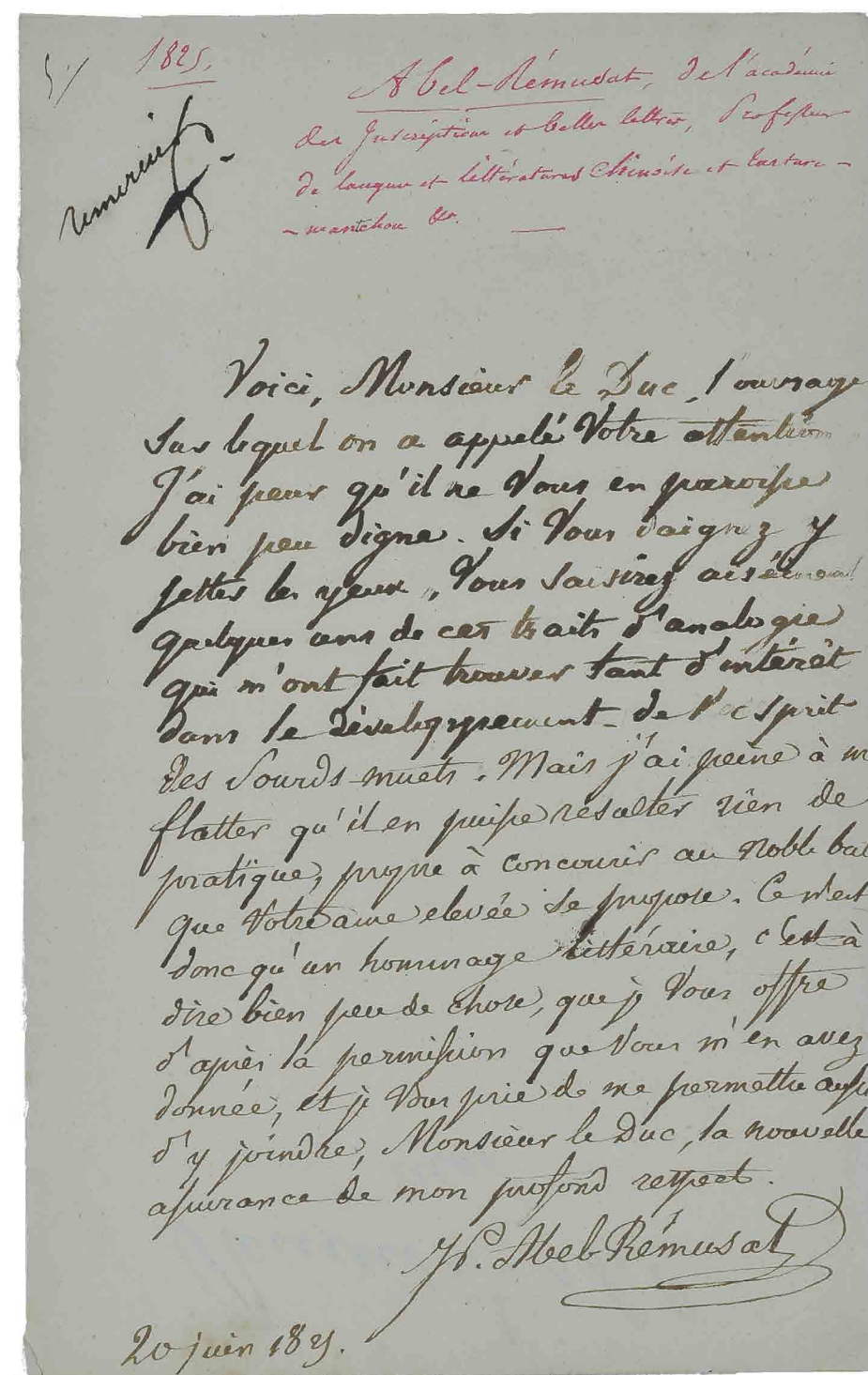
[Paris], 20th June 1825[?]. 1 leaf (20 × 12.6 cm). In French.

€ 750

Autograph letter by the French sinologist and physician Jean Pierre Abel-Rémusat (1788–1832), member of Conseil de Perfectionnement des Sourds et Muets ("Counsel for the Development of the deaf mutes") since 1824. In the letter Abel-Rémusat humbly reveals his work to a critic "Monsieur le Duc": "J'ai peur qu'il ne vous en paraisse peu digne. Si vous daignez y jeter les yeux, vous saisissez aisément quelques uns de ces traits d'analogie qui m'ont fait trouver tant d'intérêt dans la développement de l'esprit des sourds-muets."

With biographical notes in manuscript in red ink at top of leaf. Right edge of leaf cut short, slightly affecting text. In very fine condition.

[1] p. text. For the author: NBG XLI, cols. 968–975. [More on our website](#)



Important for modern medicine

120

BERGEN, Heinrich von.

Versuch einer Monographie der China.

Hamburg, Hartwig & Muller, 1826. 2 volumes. Text volume 4° & atlas volume in royal 2°. With 8 hand-coloured engraved plates, and 5 leaves with 10 folding tables in the atlas volume. Uniform original blue boards, the atlas volume is a portfolio with the plates loosely inserted and remnants of blue closing ties.

€ 7500

First and only edition of this botanical work on cinchona bark, very rare with all ten tables present. Heinrich von Bergen (1792–1836), who was a “Droguerie-Makler” (drug-broker) at Hamburg, gives a state of the art description of the botanical, economic and pharmaceutical history of cinchona bark. The work opens with a 72-page long list of reference literature. Among the publications are those by Pelletier and Caventou, who were the first to isolate cinchonine and quinine in 1820 (*DSB X*, p. 497). The 8 coloured plates depict different types of cinchona bark (7 plates) and a Peruvian mountain with cinchona trees (plate 8).

Our copy contains all ten tables with test results of the extraction of cinchonine and quinine from different types of cinchona bark. These tables are lacking in the copies of the British Museum and the Wellcome Library. In the copy in the library of the Arnold Arboretum, the book contains xii, 348 pages, accompanied by an oblong atlas of eight coloured plates and eight [!] tables. The explanation of the tables with their highly important conclusions was written by Christian Heinrich Pfaff (1773–1852). It is followed by an article on a procedure to extract cinchona salt from cinchona bark by H.L. von Santen.

With a book plate mounted on the front pastedown of the text volume and a manuscript title-label mounted on the front board of the atlas volume. Both bindings show clear signs of wear, with loss of material around the edges and corners of the boards and the spines, large water stains on the back board of the atlas volume. The text volume is browned throughout. Otherwise in good condition.

XI, [1], 348 pp. *See our website for the reference list.* [More on our website](#)



How to correct the arrangement of your teeth

121

DUVAL, Jacques René.

De l'arrangement des secondes dents, ou la méthode naturelle de diriger la deuxième dentition, soumise au jugement de la raison et de l'expérience.

Paris, Méquignon-Marvis 1820. 8°. Modern beige boards.

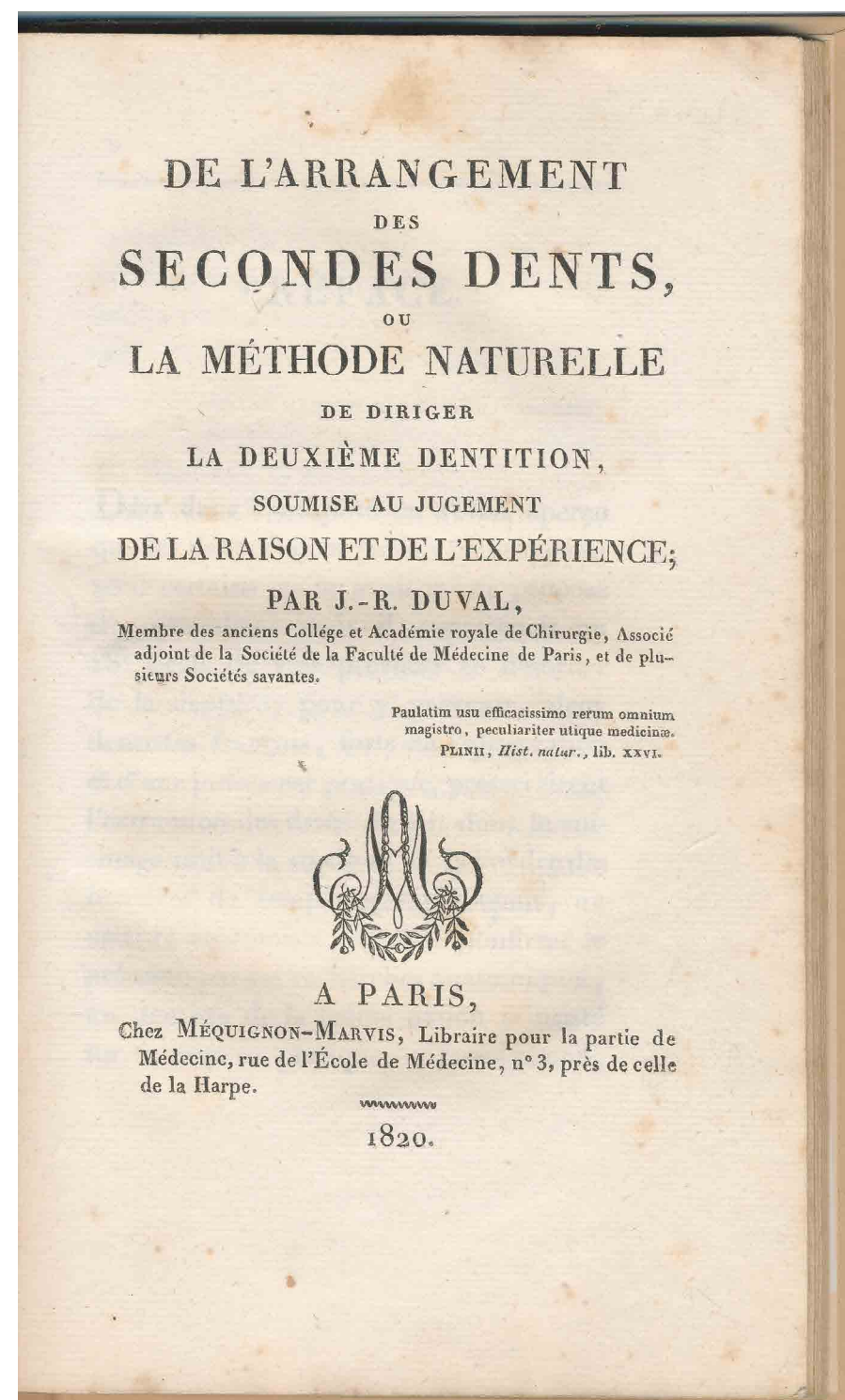
€ 1200

First edition of an interesting essay on a new and natural method to correct the arrangement of one's second set of teeth, based on common sense and practical experience, by Jacques René Duval (1751–1854). He was a member of the Faculty of Medicine and of the Collège and Royal Academy of Surgery at Paris.

This early 19th-century dental treatise concerns the "second dentition", the process by which the permanent teeth replace the milk teeth. Duval discusses the causes of irregular eruption and crowding, proposing a natural and preventive approach to the guidance of developing teeth. Issued at a time when dentistry was beginning to establish itself on scientific foundations, the work anticipates later orthodontic thought and is among the earlier French studies devoted specifically to the arrangement of the permanent dentition.

With a contemporary manuscript note on the half-title ("no. 2"), foxed throughout. Otherwise in good condition.

VIII, 92 pp. *Crowley* 901; *David* 104; *Poletti* 62.  More on our website



Complete manuscript course in pharmacological chemistry

122

[TROMMSDORFF, Johann Bartholomäus?].

Leerstelsel der algemeene en artsenijmengkundige proefondervindelijke scheikunde.

Including: [GRAHAM, Thomas?]. De bewerktuigde lighamen: scheikundige beschouwing aangaande de voornaamste bestaandeelen der planten benevens de meest belangrijkste!! producten welke men door derzelver ontleding bekooft.

[Amsterdam?], 19 October 1830. 4°. Manuscript in Dutch, written in black ink in a Latin hand on laid paper. Near contemporary half tanned sheepskin.

€ 1950

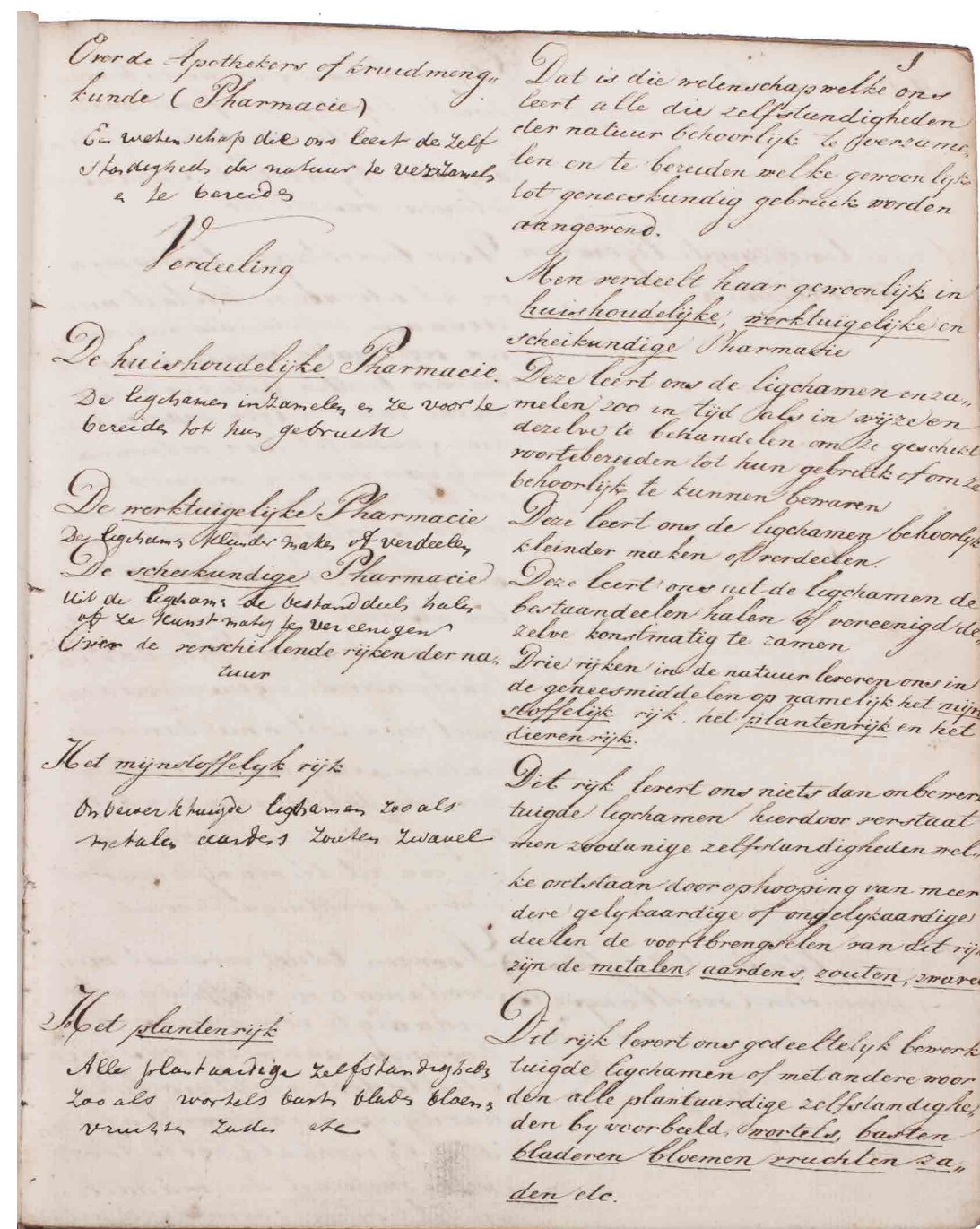
A complete manuscript course in "general and pharmacological experimental chemistry", probably intended for pharmacologists, the main text comprising 329 pages with a 68-page additional work or appendix concerning chemical aspects of the main components of plants and the most important products that can be extracted from them, followed by a 41-page series of questions and answers.

No author's name appears in the manuscript. The titles might seem to suggest a connection with Johann Bartholomäus Trommsdorff, *Leerboek der artsenymengkundige proefondervindelijke scheikunde*, (second edition Amsterdam, 1827-1831), first published in German, and in Dutch translation in 1815; and Thomas Graham, *Scheikunde der bewerktuigde ligchamen* (Amsterdam, 1844), a Dutch translation of a German adaptation; but we have found no direct connection with the texts of either book.

With occasional very slight browning and a couple small stains, but still in very good condition. The head of the backstrip has been repaired, the hinges are worn and the marbled paper shows a few scuff marks, but the binding is still good.

[1], [1 blank], 111, [112-329], [1 blank]; [2 blank], [68]; [2 blank], [41], [5 blank] pp.

More on our website



Nicely illustrated Album amicorum of student of medicine at Leiden (1834–1839)

123

[ALBUMAMICORUM – NETHERLANDS – Cornelis van ROSSEM].

Album amicorum of Cornelis van Rossem (1815–1891).

[Leiden, Amsterdam, ca. 1834–1917]. Oblong 8° (ca. 9.3 × 15 cm). With a calligraphed title page and a collection of 38 loose leaves (last blank) with contributions for this Album Amicorum, including 7 full-page washed pen and ink drawings, 4 watercolours, 1 embroidered flower, 1 portrait in relief (created by poking holes in the paper), 2 full-page drawings by the owner, and 7 full-page pen drawings by the owner's son Petrus Cornelius van Rossem. The edges of the leaves perfectly fitting the box are gilt. Contemporary gold-tooled red morocco book-shaped box with spine with green title label lettered in gold, gold-tooled turn-ins, marbled front pastedown, gilt edges, kept in a marbled paper slipcase.

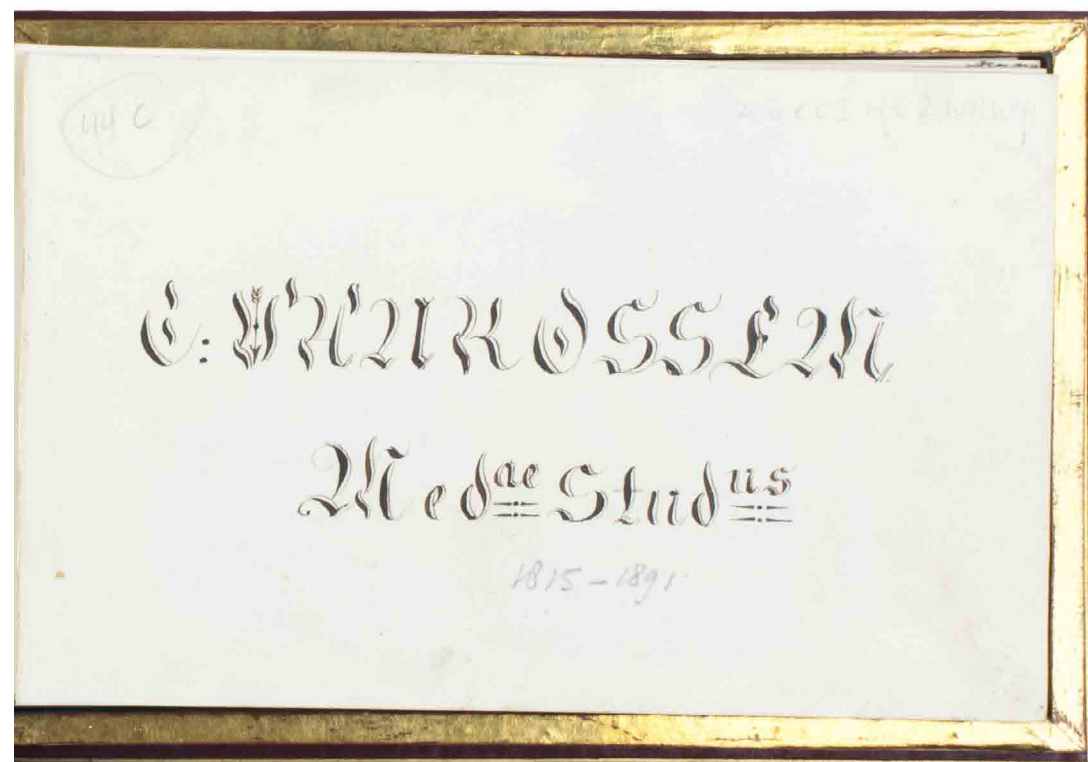
€ 2500

Album amicorum in the form of a book-shaped box with 39 loose leaves (last blank) with washed pencil drawings, pen & ink drawings, watercolours, and curious portraits (21), and an embroidered flower incorporating small beads, owned by Cornelis van Rossem (1815–1891), student of medicine at the University at Leiden. Van Rossem matriculated at Leiden on 9 September 1835 (*Alb. Stud.* 1307). The contributions are mainly from his fellow students, and date from 1834 till 1839; there are some later contributions. Apparently his son, Dr. Petrus Cornelius van Rossem (1847–1916) added 2 pen drawings by his father on the back of postcards (nos. 17–18). He also added 7 mostly satirical washed pen and ink drawings by himself (nos. 19–20, 22, 32–35), 5 of which also on the back of postcards.

Cornelis van Rossem was born in Amsterdam and became, after his studies at Leiden, a well-known physician in the same city. He matriculated in Leiden on 9 September 1835.

With a dried flower added to leaf no. 38 with a pin through the paper. Overall a fine album.

[38], [1 blank] leaves. [More on our website](#)



Very rare monograph on mushroom poisoning

124

COLETTI, Ferdinando.

Sull' avvelenamento pe' funghi.

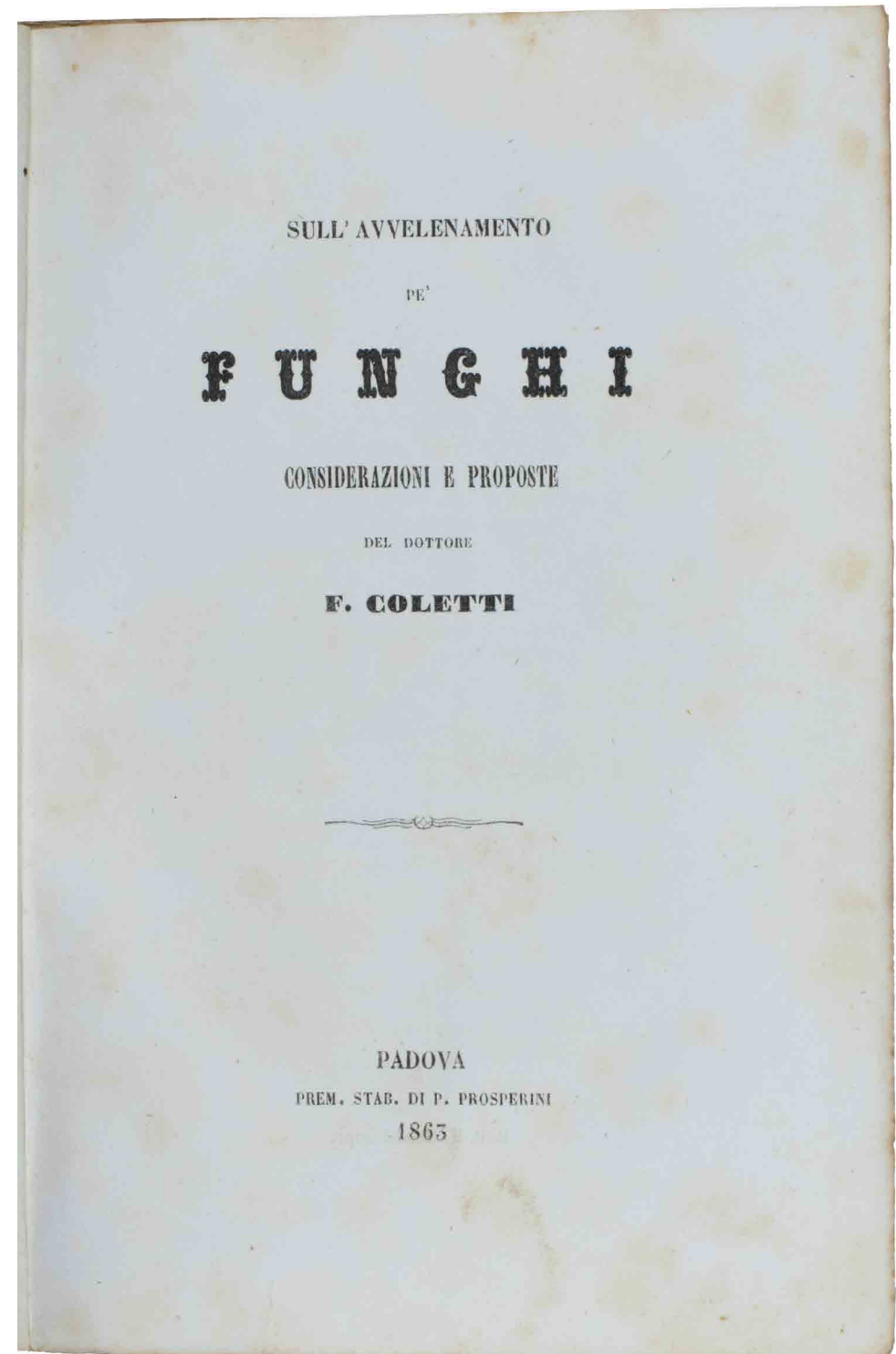
Padova, Prem. Stab. di P. Prosperini, 1863. 8°. Green paper wrappers.

€ 1250

Extremely rare first edition of an Italian work on mushroom poisoning by Ferdinando Coletti (1819–1881), an Italian physician who studied in Padua and made important contributions to medical knowledge, including toxicology. In the present monograph he goes beyond the edibility and toxicity of mushrooms, surveying the incidence, the reasons why these mushrooms are toxic to humans and also proposing measures to prevent mushroom poisoning. These include better education, control of sale and also more medical research to help prevent further poisonings and improve treatment. This makes it not only an academic report on mushroom poisoning, but also a physician's call to take action to prevent people from eating these toxins.

The paper wrappers lack their spine and back wrapper, and are slightly frayed at the corners, some marginal stains throughout (not affecting text), otherwise in good condition.

62 pp. *Index-catalogue of the library of the Surgeon-General's Office, United States Army*, p. 227; *Worldcat* 981670782 (4 copies); for the author: *Premuda, Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani* 26 (1982). [More on our website](#)



Five rare works by the Italian orthopaedist Lorenzo Bruni (1804–1848) bound together

125

BRUNI, Lorenzo.

Sopra la sezione del tendine d'Achille ...

Naples, Filiatre Sebezio, 1845.

With:

(2) IDEM. Agl'illustri scienziati del settimo congresso Italiano...

Naples, [Filiatre Sebezio?], 1845.

(3) IDEM. Su i vantaggi che la ginnastica apporta al fisico ...

Naples, Filiatre Sebezio, 1844.

(4) IDEM. Risultamenti clinici ottenuti nella sala ortopedica nell'ospedale di Santa Maria di Loreto in tutto l'anno del 1841.

Naples, Ministero di Stato degli affari interni, [1841].

(5) IDEM. Risultamenti clinici ottenuti nella sala ortopedica nell'ospedale di Santa Maria di Loreto in tutto l'anno del 1842.

Naples, Filiatre Sebezio, [1842]. 5 works in 1 volume. Super Royal (except ad 1 Demy) 8°, mostly in 4s. Ad 2: with 2 double-page and 14 full-page lithographs. Ad 4: with 4 folding lithographs. Ad 5: with 3 lithographs, including 1 folding. Contemporary half tanned sheepskin, sewn on 3 recessed cords, shell on shell marbled sides, gold- and black-tooled spine with title in 2nd of 5 fields.

€ 1500

Five rare works by the Italian orthopaedist Lorenzo Bruni, all in the original Italian, ad 1 in its second edition and the others in their first (and only?) editions.

Some foxing throughout, mainly to ad 1 and otherwise largely confined to the text leaves. Otherwise in good condition.

24; [38]; 14, [2 blank]; [4], 24; [2], 43, [1] pp. *See our website for the reference list.*

[More on our website](#)



Second enlarged edition of the Hausmittel-Apotheke

126

HEINSE, Johann Phillipp.

Hausmittel-Apotheke eine Sammlung von Ärzten und Laien erprobter und bewährter Heilmittel gegen die meisten Krankheiten, Gebrechen und Unglücksfälle. Aus medicinischen und gemeinnützigen Büchern und Zeitschriften zusammengetragen.

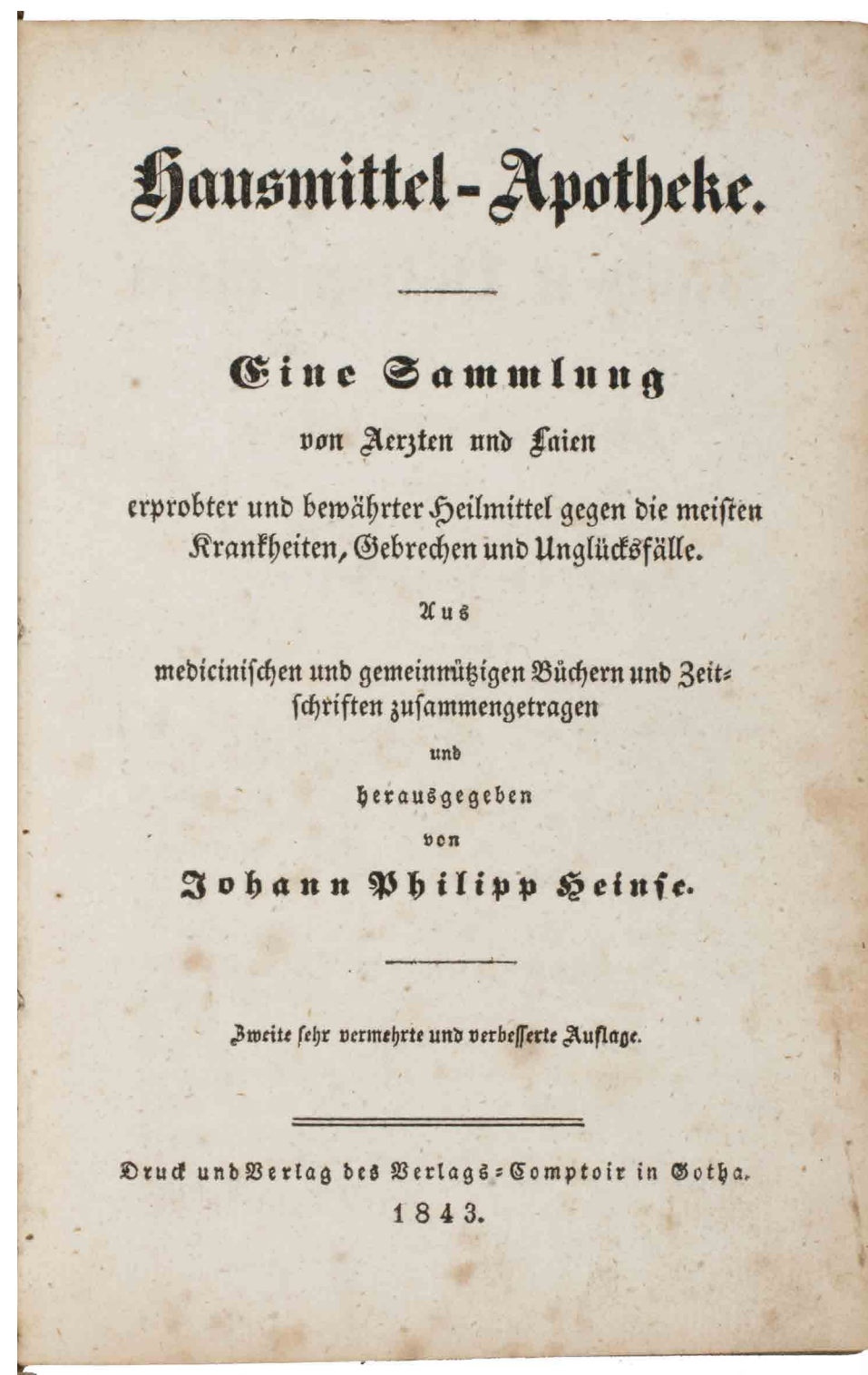
Gotha, Druck und Verlag des Verlags-Comptoir, 1843. 8°. Half calf, black title label, gold-tooling on the spine, blue marbled edges.

€ 750

Second and enlarged edition, with *Medicinisches Noth-und Hülfsbüchlein für die armere Volksklasse für Aertzen entfernt wohnende Familien und für Auswanderer enthaltend die beswten und bewährtesten Hausmittel. Als Anhang hufelands Haus – und Reise Apotheke.* A general medical work containing all sorts of (home) remedies. First published in 1838 in Ilmenau, Germany and this second edition was published 5 years later in Gotha, approximately 40 km northwest of Ilmenau.

Bindings worn along extremities, hinges splitting, some foxing.

XXVII, 416 pp. *WorldCat* 180444038, 247843206 (2 copies). [More on our website](#)



Calling for firm regulation to protect people against foul treatment and damages by charlatans

127

JAMET, C. L.

Mémoire sur l'art du dentiste, adressé à les ministres de l'instruction publique, de l'agriculture, du commerce et de la justice, et à M. Orfila, doyen de la Faculté de Médecine.

Paris, the author, 1845. Small 8°. Modern boards with a morocco spine-label lettered in gold.

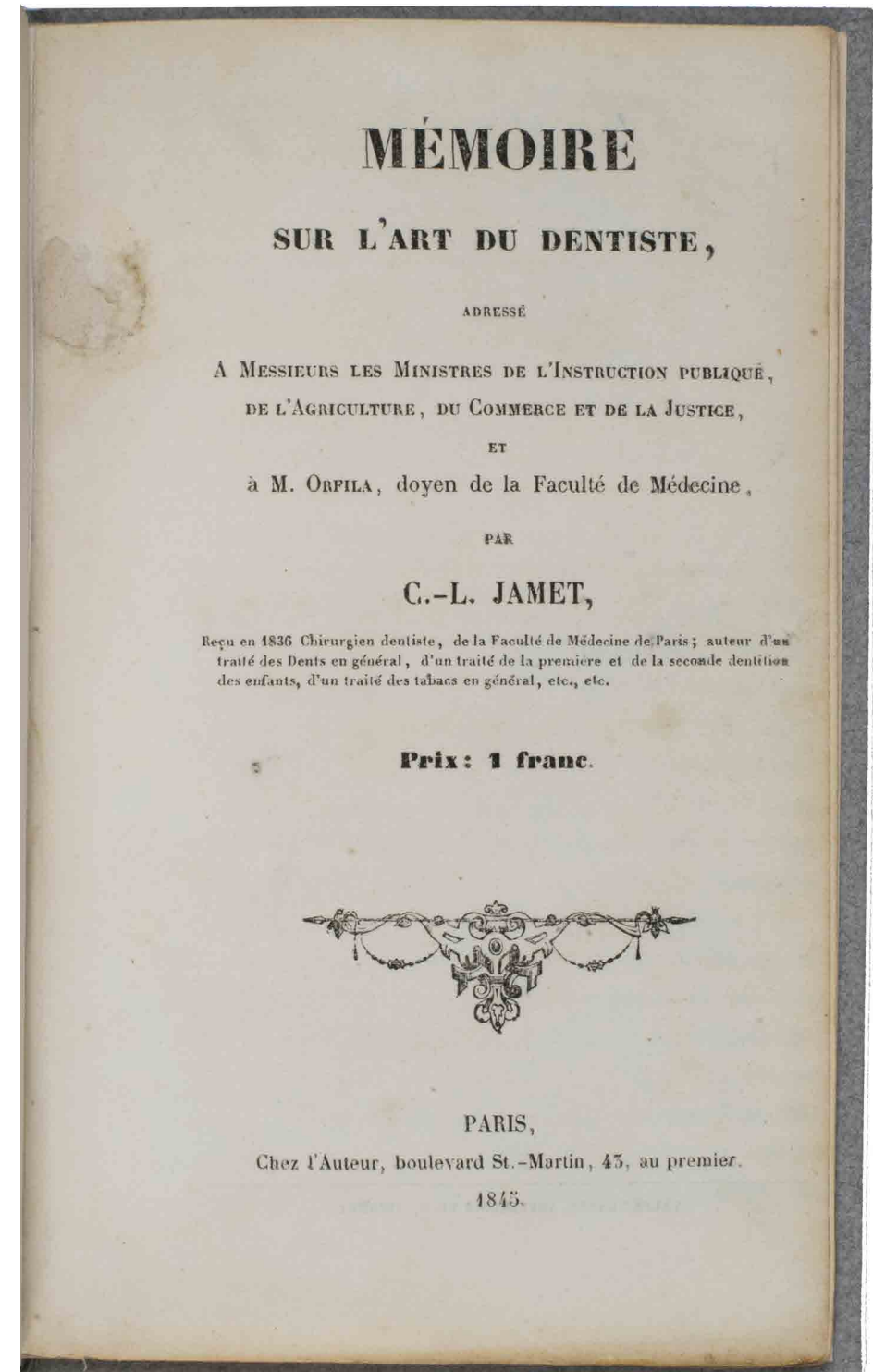
€ 1850

First edition of an essay calling for a firm regulation by law of the professions of dentist and dental surgeon, not in the last place to protect people against foul treatment and damages by charlatans. The practicing of medicine and surgery were regulated anew since the French Revolution and well protected by law against quack doctors. Odontology however, had at the time not been included. The author also relates some recent horrible cases, in which quack dentists were only fined some fifteen Francs.

Good copy, slightly cut short.

32 pp. *David 151; WorldCat 69053843, 457469012 (2 copies); not in Crowley; Poletti.*

 [More on our website](#)



Killing the pain of dental cavities

128

DELACOUR, chirurgien-dentiste.

Notice sur la carie des dents et sur l'emploi d'une liqueur alumineuse camphrée au chlorophorme, qui calme la douleur et arrête les progrès de la carie, sans qu'il soit nécessaire d'extraire les dents malades.

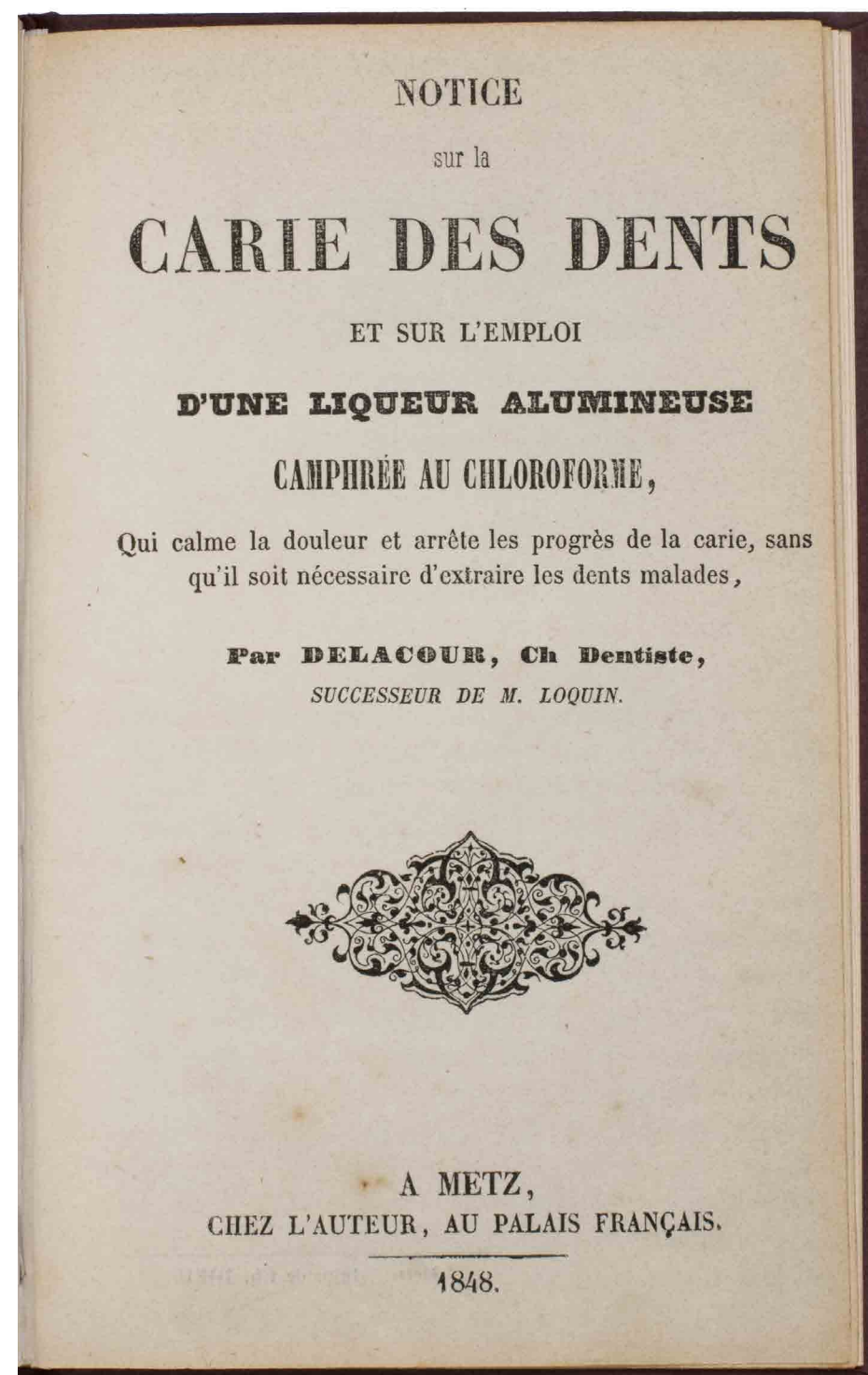
Metz, the author (back of the title page: Metz, printed by Ch. Dieu), 1848. Small 8°. With slab-serif capitals on the title page and sans-serif capitals in a heading on p. 3. Modern boards, with a gold-tooled morocco title-label on the spine.

€ 3500

First edition of a 12-page notice on the use of a mouth-wash with an aluminous elixer of camphorated chloroform to stop the progress and kill the pain of dental cavities, written by Delacour, described as a ch[irurgien]. dentiste, living in the house "Le Palais Français" in Metz (near the cathedral) and successor to Loquin. The advantage of this medicine was that the tooth did not necessarily need to be pulled. At the end it gives directions for the use of the medicine. The patient should clean the decayed tooth with a piece of cotton as thoroughly as possible, then soak a little ball of cotton in the medicine and put it on the tooth with cavities. This could best be done with the help of a small instrument which was included with the bottle. For best results, the patient should always immediately and firmly close the bottle. The price for one bottle was 3 franks, including the instrument. We have located only one other copy, at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. A second edition, in 16mo format, appeared at Dijon in 1854, still with the imprint "chez l'auteur", so either he moved or the printer copied the old imprint. Delacour's medicine was presented at the 1855 Exposition Universelle in Paris. The medicine was not entirely new: a Paris chirurgien dentiste, J. Lefoulon, had issued a similar notice about his "pâte alumineuse-éthérée" in 1834, with a second edition in 1839.

Fine copy.

12 pp. *Bibliographie de la France* 1849, no. 3684 (cf. 1855, no. 7497: 1854 ed.); *David* 81; *KVK* & *WorldCat* (1 copy); *Poletti* 53; cf. *Crowley* 1092 (1854 ed.). [More on our website](#)



Pharmacological manuscript with 319 medicinal recipes, at least many for sexual ailments, with a (presentation?) inscription in French to an unmarried woman

129

[MANUSCRIPT – PHARMACOLOGY].

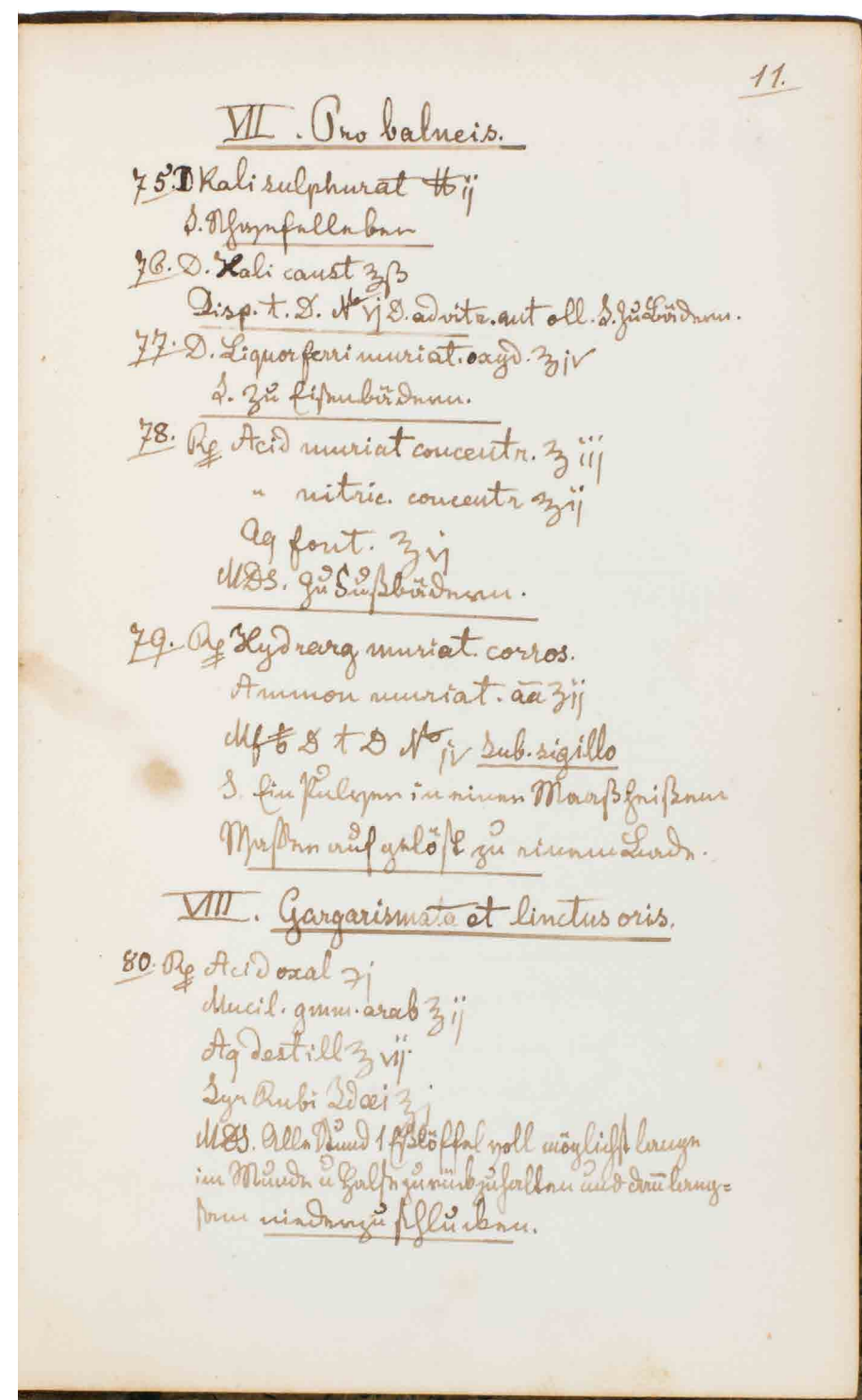
[Medicinal recipes for sexual ailments].

[Germany?, ca. 1857]. Small 8° (17×11 cm). Manuscript in Latin and German. Contemporary half tan cloth.

€ 1500

A mid-19th-century pharmacological manuscript, with recipes to treat many sexual ailments, with what appears to be a presentation inscription between the two parts to "Mademoiselle Josephine Castella sorti de l'asile le 16 Septembre 1857", so she appears to have been given the book (probably before part 2 was written) when she left some sort of asylum or other institution. Did she leave a job providing health care for women at some sort of institution, or had she been an inmate there? (a lady who had come into difficulties? or a high class prostitute?). There is clearly a fascinating story here, but it requires further study. The first part of the manuscript comprises neatly written Latin lists of ingredients for 202 numbered medicaments in a hierarchical classification scheme. Although they do not name their uses or the ailments they treat, spot checks show that some are sexual in nature, such as "Solut arsenic. Fowleri" (no. 173, used to treat uterine ailments) or "Decoct Zittmanni" (nos. 174 & 175, used to treat syphilis). Many include mineral or botanical poisons, such as mercury, arsenic, antimony and belladonna. The second part, in two numbered series of 5 and 108 recipes, is more hastily written in a second hand, in German and arranged under occasional headings indicating the ailments or the function of the medicine. Many of these are of a sexual nature: "Prophylaxis", "Gonorrhoea" (and two related headings), "Häufige und schmerzhaftere Erectionen", "Bubo sympathicus" (syphilis?) and several more. Many of the recipes are followed by a name, apparently the source of the recipe: Otto (by far the most frequent), Eisenmann, Schneider, Fischer, Simon, Langston Parker[?], J.A. Schmidt, A. Löffler, Knox, Vogler, Westberg, Wyatt and several others. With occasional minor foxing but generally in very good condition. The sides are rubbed and the cloth of the spine has a few small tears, but the binding is structurally sound.

33, [35], [32 blank] pp.  More on our website



Dutch rural pharmacist's manuscript recipe book, with veterinary and human medicaments

130

[RECIPE BOOK – TWENTE].

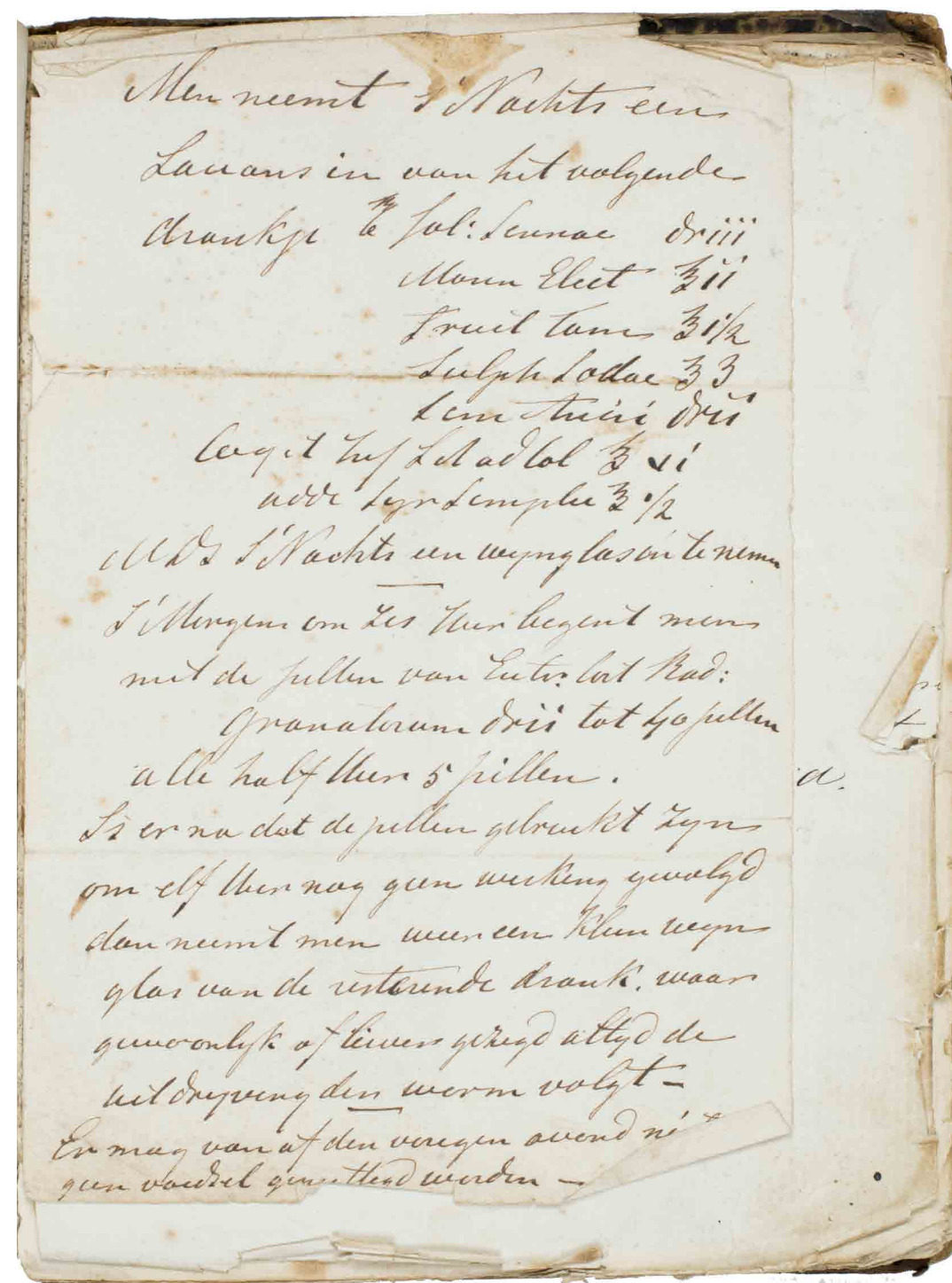
[Recipe book].

[Twente, ca. 1865]. 4° with many added notes. Contemporary half calf, kept in a custom linen case.

€ 1800

Anonymous manuscript recipe book (ca. 1865), by a Dutch pharmacist from the Twente region in The Netherlands. The book contains about 150 leaves filled with manuscript recipes and formulas to cure animals. For example: a cure for a sow that will not let her piglets drink, or for a cow that retains her placenta. The book also contains recipes for humans (yellow fever) and domestic recipes like making piccalilli, several types of spiced wine and a trick to keep eggs fresh for months. With many lists of ingredients with prices. Mainly written in Dutch, but also French and German. Written in multiple hands, but the main and earliest one dates from 1862. Later dates are noted throughout, as well as some printed notes pasted in that date from the early 1900's. This indicates that the book had several subsequent users. Named places are Almelo, Borne, Oldenzaal, Deventer, Zenderen, Hengelo and Rijssen, which all lie in the rural northern Twente region. This recipe book gives an insight in Dutch rural life of the nineteenth century. Severely damaged by frequent use, spine broken. Some notes attached with candle wax. Pages frayed at the margins. Slightly soiled throughout. But the text remains in quite good condition.

[ca. 300] pp.  More on our website



Diseases and deformities in Egypt and Palestine, with 27 plates

131

GODARD, Ernest.

Égypte et Palestine observations médicales et scientifiques.

Paris, Victor Masson et fils (back of half-title: printed by Simon Raçon et Comp.), 1867. 2 volumes: 8° (text) and 4° (plates). With an engraved author's portrait by Jean Charles Le Vasseur and 27 numbered lithographed plates, each preceded by a leaf with a short letterpress caption. Later black half goatskin, with the original boards (text) and the plates loosely inserted in original publisher's portfolio, printed boards, rebaked with black cloth.

€ 1950

First and only edition of a curious collection of medical and anthropological observations, posthumously published from the notes of the French physician and anthropologist Ernest Godard (1826–1862), made during his (fatal) journey through Egypt and Palestine (1861–1862), where he was sent on a scientific mission by Alexandre Colonna-Walewski. Godard specialised in human genitalia as can be seen on the first 6 plates, depicting the remains of a eunuch's genitals (plate I–III), the effects of elephantiasis on male genitals (IV–V) and a comparison between healthy genitals and those with fistula and cysts. Other plates reflect his other interest: teratology, the scientific study of congenital abnormalities and abnormal formations. Besides diseases and deformities, the text also focuses on more curious topics such as harems. The work opens with a preface by Charles Robin followed by a short biography of Godard.

Foxing throughout the text volume; the plates with some spots and minor dampstain at the foot and the boards somewhat soiled, otherwise in good condition.

[6 incl. portrait], XXXI, [1 blank], 438 pp. *Gay, Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabe 1698bis; Ibrahim-Hilmy I, p. 264; for Godard: Hirsch II, pp. 583–584.* [More on our website](#)



Rare printed sales advertisement for pharmaceutical labels

132

RIJN VAN ALKEMADE, J. van.

Lijst van Apotheek-etiquetten, bestaande zoowel uit de officieele als uit de meest gebruikelijke officinale namen of synoniemen der geneesmiddelen volgens de Pharmacopoea Neerlandica, editio altera, en in verband met Art. 6 der Wt van 1 Juni 1865, Staatsbl. no. 61.

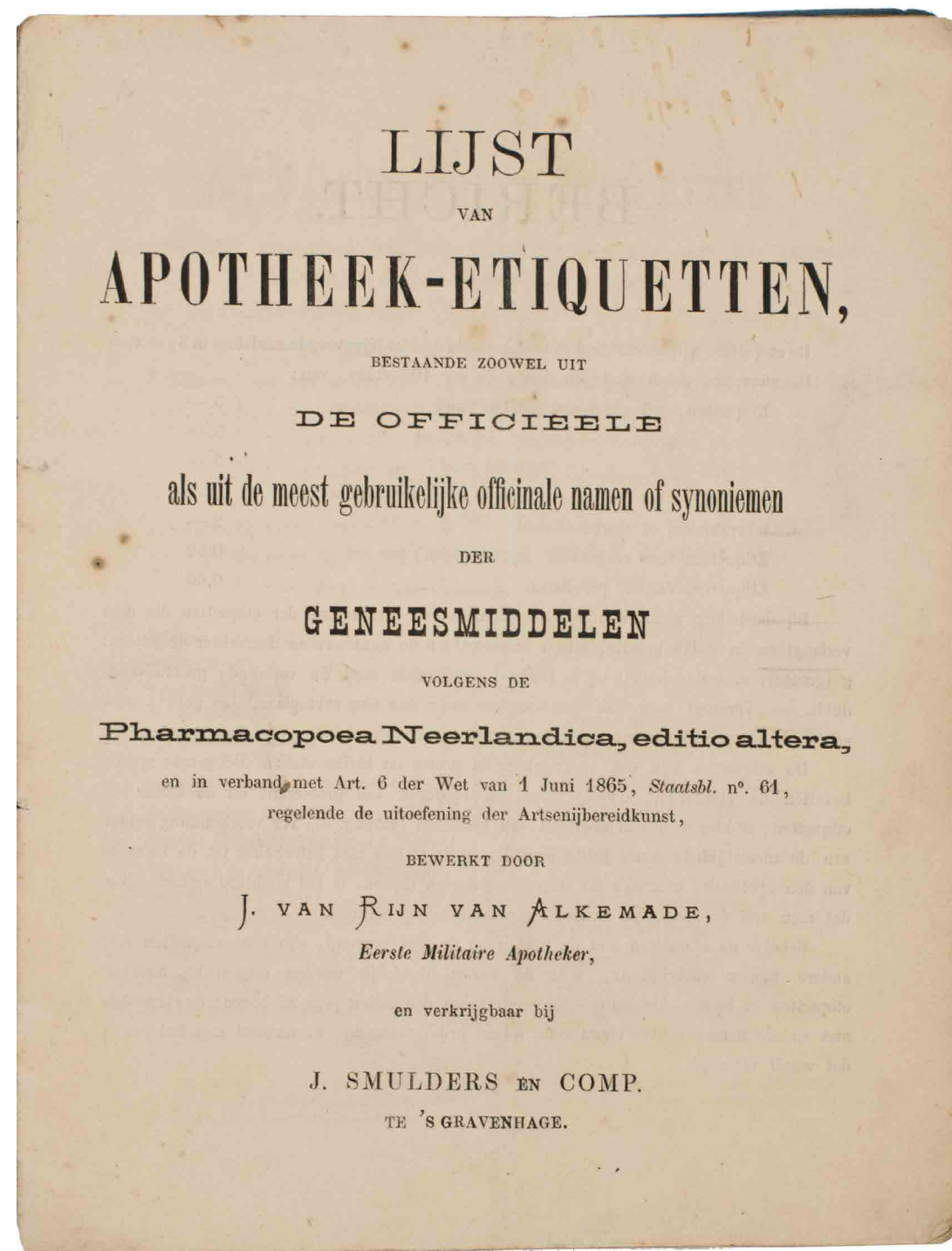
The Hague, J. Smulders & Comp, [ca. 1872–1875]. 4°. Blue wrappers.

€ 1250

Extremely rare list of available labels for use in small and big pharmacies. The text of the labels is based on the second edition of the *Pharmacopoea Neerlandica* (1871). The labels are for sale with the firm J. Smulders & Comp. in The Hague, and are available in various sizes and designs (with or without a golden border, etc., including prizes).

4 pages with annotations in the margins of Latin labels translated into Dutch. Binding slightly worn and some stains on the back cover, back and front hinge weak, otherwise in good condition.

22 pp. *Not in Worldcat.* [More on our website](#)



Detailed studies of plague outbreaks in the Middle East

133

[PLAGUE].

Papers relating to the modern history and recent progress of Levantine plague; prepared from time to time by direction of the president to the local government board, with other papers. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, 1879. C.-2262.

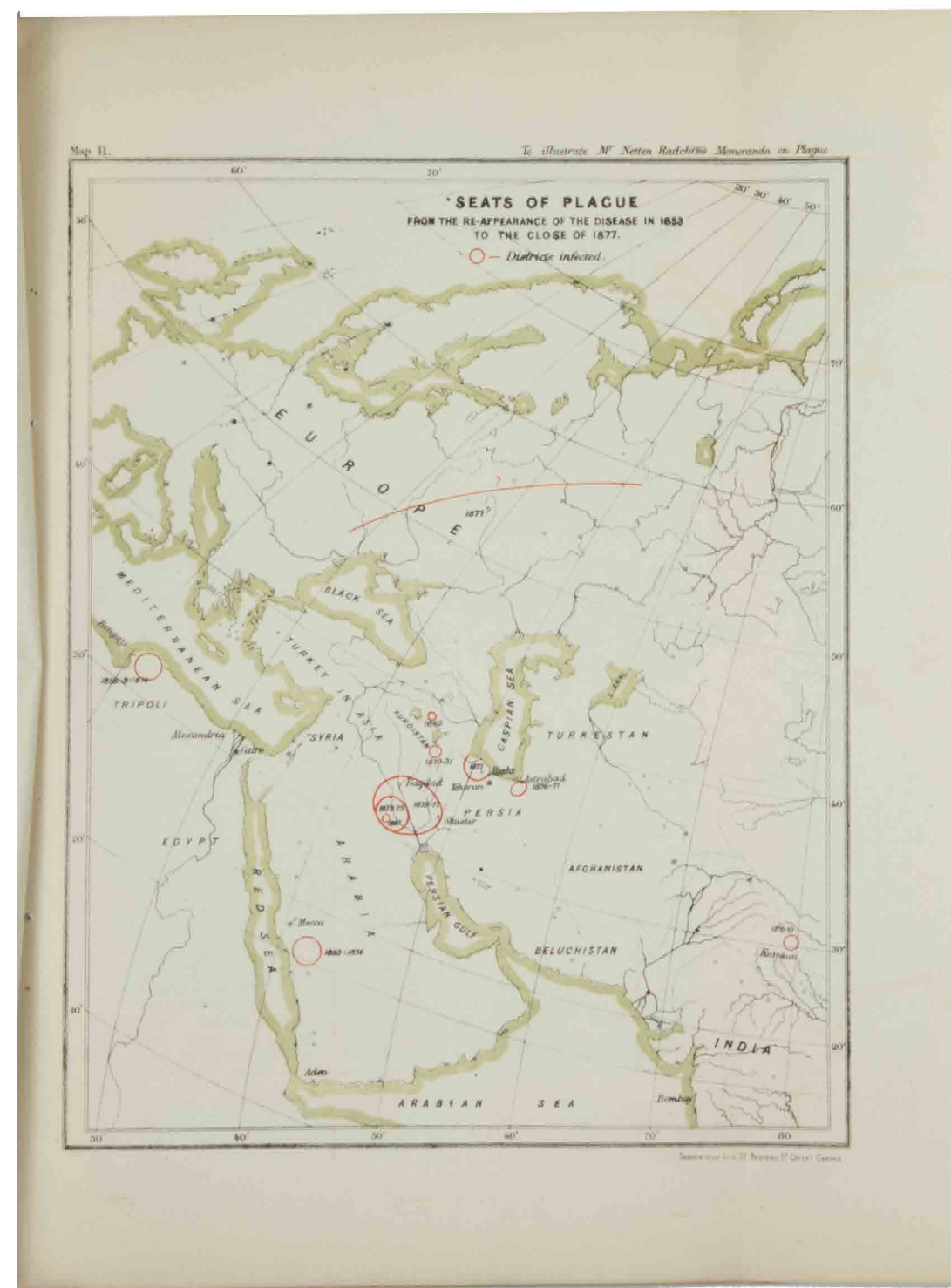
London, George Edward Eyre & William Spottiswoode, 1879. Folio. With two folding lithographed maps, one centered on the Middle East and the other detailing the seats of the plague in Mesopotamia and south-west Persia. Original publisher's blue printed paper wrappers.

€ 4500

Compilation of observational governmental reports on various outbreaks of the bubonic plague in the Middle East, Persia and Egypt between 1853 and 1877. As stated in the introduction, this publication was compiled to study the epidemic in detail, in the hope that such learning might benefit Great Britain in the event of an outbreak of the plague in its own territories. The information in these reports proved to be of value during the intense study of the plague in the 1890s, which led to the identification of the disease's origin in 1894. The compilation comprises three parts: the first contains extracts from reports of the medical officers of the local government board, the second is a memorandum by Mr. Netten Radcliffe and the last contains a few papers considering the medical aspects of quarantine.

Binding worn at the edges and the paper spine damaged at the head and foot. With the upper corner of the first few pages slightly soiled, but still in good condition.

[2], 76 pp. Creighton, *A history of epidemics in Britain* (1965), I, p. 162; *Ethnographic plague: configuring disease on the Chinese-Russian frontier*, p. 166; *Histories of post-mortem contagion: infectious corpses and contested burials*, p. 25; WorldCat 66370645, 29739922, 249535263, 460669494, 29166725 (8 copies). [More on our website](#)



Dutch clinical photography in the 1920s

134

[PHOTOGRAPHY – MEDICINE – X-RAY].

[Two albums with medical photos from the early 20th century].

[The Netherlands, first half of the 20th century]. 2 volumes. Ca. 22.2×32 cm. With 88 photographs mounted onto the leaves (mostly gelatin silver prints), 7 photographs loosely inserted, and 3 loosely inserted folded documents. 19th-century faux reptile leather, side sewn through 3 holes with thick cord.

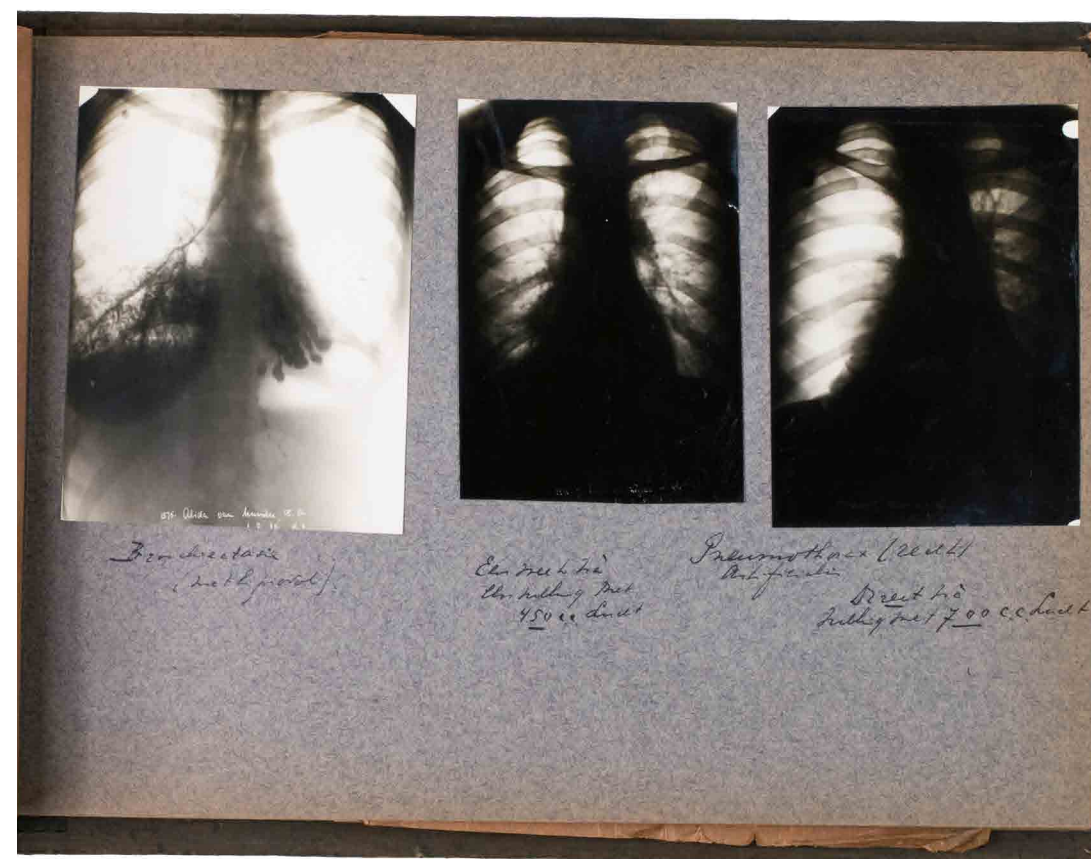
€ 4500

Remarkable collection of 95 medical photographs from the early 20th century. The collection includes X-rays of various parts of the human body, together with photographs documenting a wide range of medical conditions, including oedema, leprosy, and facial paralysis. All photographs are captioned in Dutch, and several record the patient's name and the date on which the photograph was taken. Many show the same patient from different angles or at successive stages of treatment, documenting the progression of the disease over time.

The photographs consist predominantly of gelatin silver prints, the standard process for medical and scientific photography in the early twentieth century. Most date from the 1920s, while a number of loosely inserted photographs appear to be earlier. Also included are three Dutch medical reports from the 1930s, two typed and one manuscript, recording patients' symptoms on admission, the course of the disease, the examinations performed, and the final diagnosis. Together, the photographs and reports provide a rare insight into Dutch clinical practice and medical documentation during the first decades of the 20th century.

The edges and corners of the boards are somewhat scuffed. The tissue paper guards are creased, several photographs with discolouration around the edges. Otherwise in good condition.

[10]; [13] ll. [More on our website](#)



Photographs and negatives of surgical procedures, including images of three prominent female gynaecologists

135

QUILLIAM, Andrew.

An abridged collection of photographs, taken in various departments of some of the hospitals which I have attended whilst a student 1940–43.

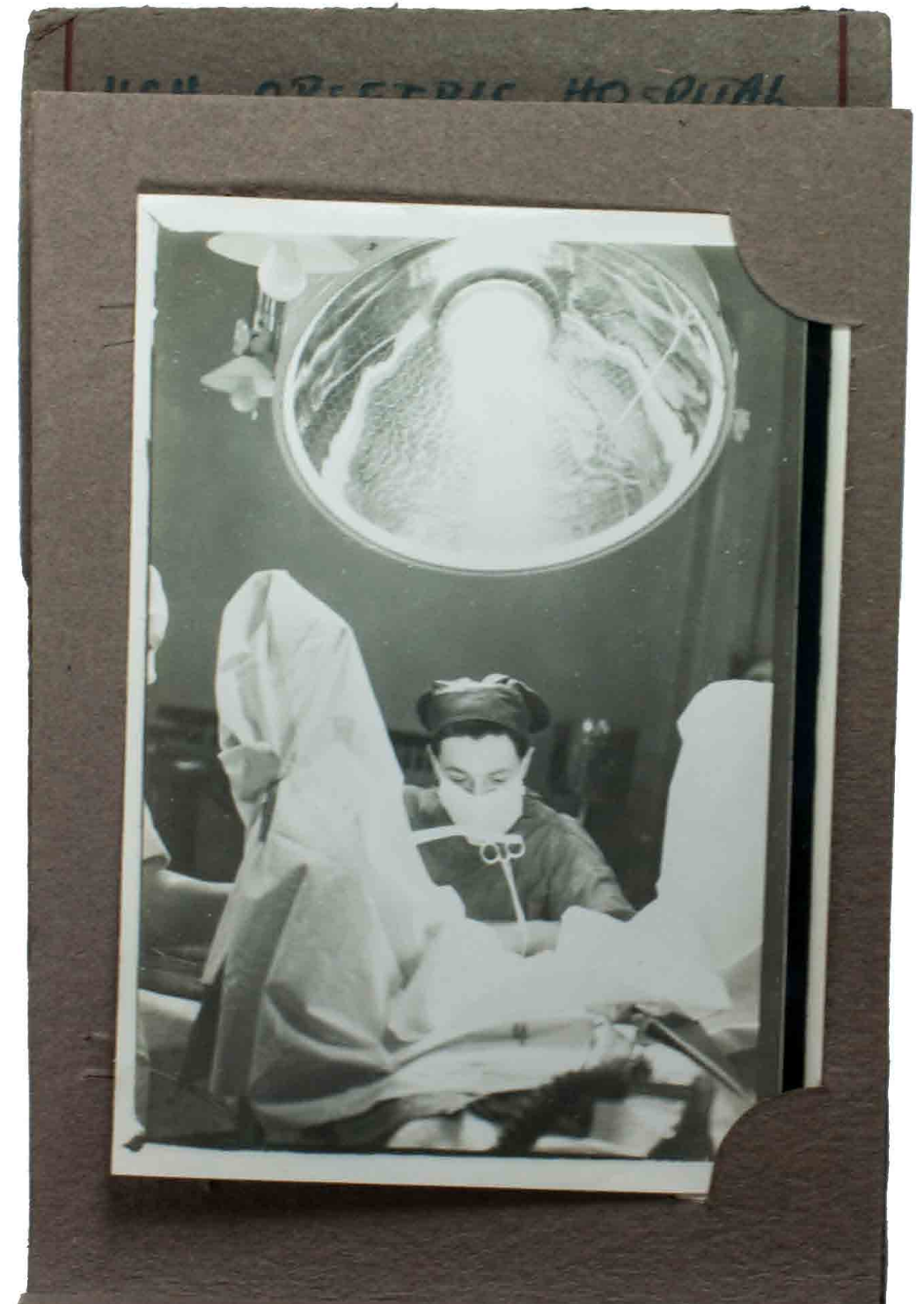
[England], 1940–1943. With 137 gelatin silver prints (including many repeats) and 161 celluloid negatives, most of them measuring ca. 5.5×8 cm, but some larger formats. Five albums of varying sizes with photographs, one box with some loosely inserted photographs and 2 albums with negatives.

€ 5000

Large collection of photographs and negatives of surgeries at several hospitals during the Second World War, taken by the medical student Andrew Quilliam (d. 2008), who would become lecturer in anatomy and embryology at University College London. Among the photographs are several showing three prominent female obstetricians and gynaecologists performing surgical operations: Josephine Barnes (1912–1999), Dr. Gertrude Dearnley (1884–1982), who founded the Fertility Clinic at the Royal Free Hospital in London (the first in London), and Gladys Dodds (1898–1982), who wrote the book *Gynaecology for nurses* (1946) and later worked in Hong Kong for the Family Planning Association. In one album all the photographs are captioned, mentioning the wide variety of operations that take place, often also mentioning the performing doctor. The negatives are inserted in two small albums, which open with a few pages mentioning briefly the content of the majority of the negatives.

One album with most of its photographs removed (perhaps now included in the box with loose photographs). The loose photographs slightly curved. Otherwise in very good condition.

[More on our website](#)



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